

EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1935-1936

Vol. VII

ANTIQUITIES DEPARTMENT

***THE MASTABAS OF THE
SEVENTH SEASON AND
THEIR DESCRIPTION***

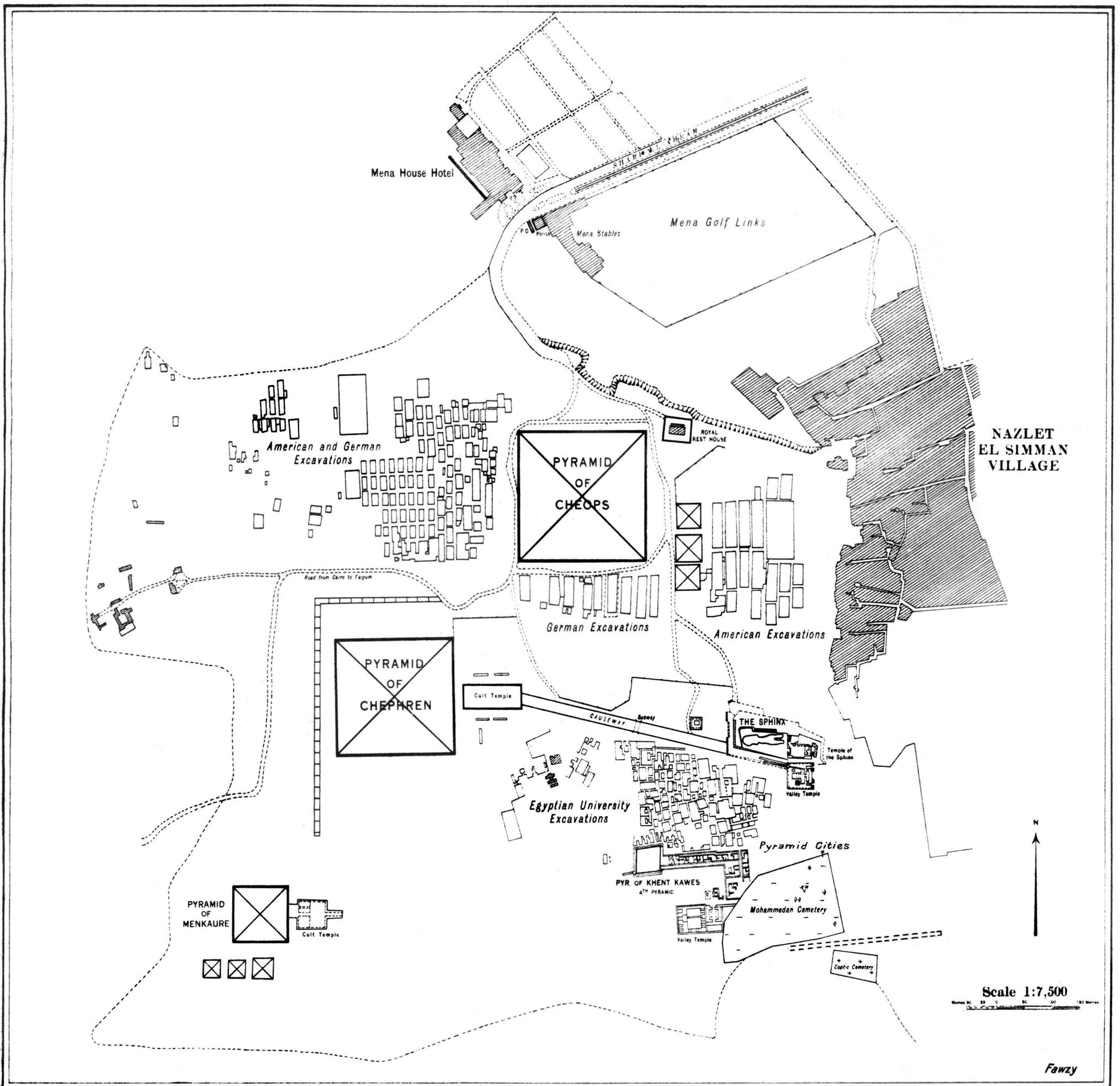
BY

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CAIRO UNIVERSITY

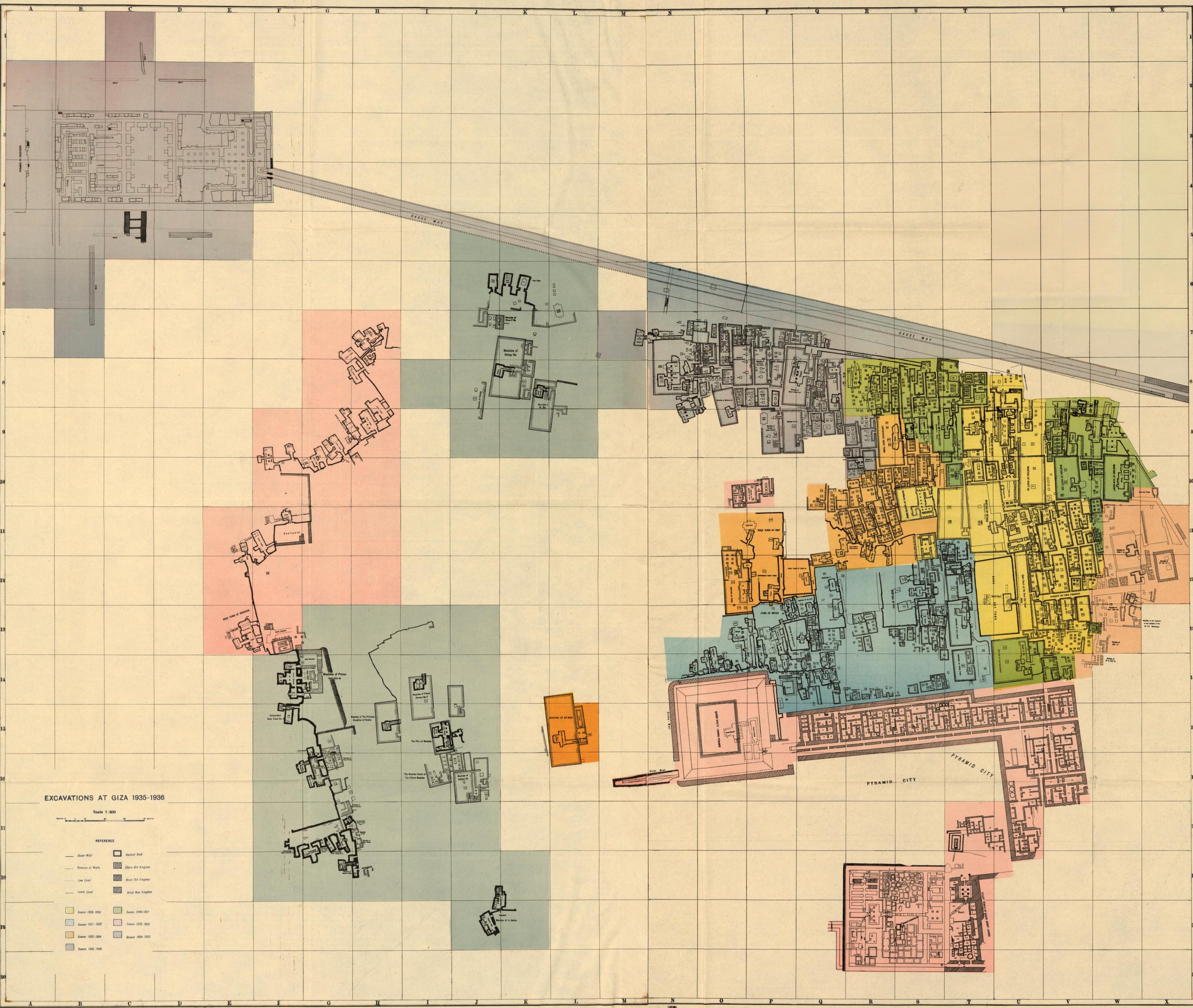
GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO
1953

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Fawzy



EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA 1935-1936

Scale 1:800



REFERENCE

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- Remains of Walls
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- Lower Level
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- Stone Old Kingdom
- Brick Old Kingdom
- Brick New Kingdom
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INTRODUCTION

WE commenced our Seventh Season's excavations on October 1, 1935, and began work on a site crowded with a great number of tomb-shafts. This site lies to the south of the Mastaba of *Irj-n-ih*t and west of that of *K3-hr-st.f* (Sixth Season) (*see* General Plan). Most of the graves, that we came across, were found to have been plundered, and many of them had been re-employed by parasite burials of the Intermediate Period. Some of them had the blocking-stones still closing the burial-chamber, which often contained undisturbed skeletons in the usual position with the head to the north and facing east. These graves were, on the whole, comparatively shallow.

In the meantime, a gang of our workmen were trenching northwards, beginning a little to the north of the Fourth Pyramid, and terminating south of the Causeway of the Second Pyramid. The clearance of this site proved to be a very strenuous and exhausting experience, as we had to force a way through a mound of debris several metres in height, composed of chippings, debris, rubbish and boulders, which had packed into a solid mass. It seems that a cloud-burst took place at some time at the end of the Fourth Dynasty, and the mud-laden water resulting from it caused the material to adhere into a cement-like strata. It also left a coating of mud over one of the tombs in the site.

On October 27, we were compelled to devote all our efforts to this spot. We worked on a fan-like scheme, beginning from the open ends of the fan in the north, and narrowing to the south. This work resulted in the discovery of three important tombs, and cleared a hidden quarry in the plateau, from whence the stones of the core-masonry of the Pyramids were cut.

Early in January 1936, the work was suspended in this spot, and we shifted south, close to the Eastern Ridge, in the hope of finding the tombs of the rest of the members of Khafra's family. Here our work was equally toilsome, as we were forced to clear away the hills of debris and drifted sand, reaching to a height of 23 metres.

The main characteristics of the Season's discoveries may be considered as follows :—

- (1) The Quarries.
- (2) The Intact Tombs.

1.—THE QUARRIES

It was always urged by some archæologists that the huge blocks, from which the core of the Pyramids was built, were brought from the quarries on the eastern side of the Nile, as no such stone exists on the western side—a fact which gives a dark shade to the age of the Pyramid Builders as an age of “*Corvée*”.

With the discovery of two localities bearing indications of quarrying operations, and some stone rollers which would serve efficiently for moving the huge blocks quarried, the whole matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

One of these localities exists in the space limited on the north by the Causeway, on the east by the Tombs of Iwn-Ra and Hemet-Ra, and on the west and south by the Mastaba of Hetep-Ra and Ne-Hetep-Ra. The other is surrounded by the Tombs of Khnum-Ba-F, Iwn-Min, and a steeply cut wall, against which is an unfinished sarcophagus. As both of these quarries are near to the scene of the work, it renders the task of building such a huge monument as the Great Pyramid more apt to be executed within the short lapse of time of the reign of the King. Yet the difficulty we now experience in moving such tremendous blocks of stone, notwithstanding all our modern tools and equipment, makes us realize how doubled the efforts of the ancient builders must have been.

2.—THE INTACT TOMBS

The Seventh Season is verily the season of the intact tombs. In this Necropolis, which was exposed to the ravages of the revolutionaries of the end of the Old Kingdom, it seemed hopeless to expect that even one closing stone could have remained in place. In all our preceding seasons, this ancient plundering had left us no intact burials, except for Shaft No. 294 and a few other poor burials. But in the Seventh Season we met with no less than six un plundered tombs. This unusual occurrence seems to be due to a special misleading contrivance in their construction, the form of which may be outlined as follows :—

Exterior Burial

In the case of the Tomb of the Princess, the entrance of the Mastaba was cut in the middle of its eastern façade ; and this entrance was carefully concealed by an exterior burial, probably that of one of her attendants or a later burial. The amount of debris accumulated on this eastern side completed the concealment of the burial.

An Unusual Entrance

One tomb, the entrance of which we had vainly tried to discover, revealed in this season a new method of concealment. The entrance was cut in the northern façade—a thing totally unknown with any persons, except for the Pyramid Kings in our area. We first discovered the false-door on the eastern façade as usual, and behind it the traditional shaft, which, however, yielded no trace of burial, being merely a blind. (Before it, opened the passage through which the huge sarcophagus had been introduced into the burial-chamber. Once this passage had been securely blocked, it would remain effectually hidden.) We then discovered a narrow passage in the northern façade which led us easily to the burial-chamber. This passage was tightly blocked, and had remained perfectly concealed throughout the ages.

Massive Blocking

Another method of making the approach to a tomb a difficulty was the construction of the entrance in huge blocks, as in the case of the Tomb of the so-called wife of Seshem-Nefer. We had to remove these heavy blocks, entailing a tremendous effort, before we were able to penetrate the passage. We could not move the gigantic blocking stones before the entire demolition of the built façade, which was composed of similar stones.

Superposed Chambers

In the case of the pillared Mastaba, the shaft contained a chamber near the surface of the ground. We have evidence that this chamber has been reached in the past, but on further examining the filling, it yielded to our pick-axes, and we found that the shaft descended for another six metres. Here we came to the intact burial-chamber.

Mis-localized Shafts

A tradition in localizing shaft is to consider the position of the false-door. But a divergence from this rule would keep away aggressors. In the Mastaba of *Nht-k3* we cleared the whole construction, but could find no trace of a shaft. It was not until we had removed 1 metre's depth from the top of the Mastaba that the mouth of the shaft appeared. It was not situated behind its corresponding false-door, but a little divergent from it.

A Modest Superstructure

An intelligent concealment was to lay no stress upon the outward appearance of the Mastaba ; while within, every comfort and funeral requisite could be provided. One Mastaba bears no indication of wealth, being a small construction. Nevertheless, we found below it a finely-cut, intact burial-chambers.

The Contents of the Intact Tombs (1)

Our series of intact tombs help archæologists to know more of the contents of the Old Kingdom Tombs. One group contains two tombs of members of the royal family, besides those of courtiers.

The personal ornaments of the deceased are either placed within the sarcophagus with the corpse, or laid upon the lid. In the Tombs of the Princess and *Nht-k3* (pp. 2, 25), we found the ornaments actually upon the corpse in the sarcophagus, but in that of Prince *Hnmw-b3.f* they were laid upon the lid of the sarcophagus—a thing unmet elsewhere, at least in our excavations.

The copper equipment of these tombs includes adze-blades, knives, dishes, ewers and basins and axes, all miniature models. It was believed that by the power of magic spells, these models would assume normal size to serve the deceased in his after-life. We found one unique example of a natural-sized ewer and basin, which seems to imply a doubt in the power of magic.

Other items of equipment include ointment vases, head-rests of alabaster and canopic jars with their lids. These are real objects, not models.

(1) For a full treatment of this subject, see "Excavations at Giza", Vol. VI, Part II, p. 9 ff.

A definite characteristic of the Fourth Dynasty Tombs occurred in that of the Princess. This is the portrait-head or "spare-head", placed upon the floor of the burial-chamber. The portrait-heads are usually placed facing the entrance of the burial-chamber to receive the Ka on its visits to the deceased. The specimen found in the Tomb of the Princess is the only one which came to light in our excavations.

Rare Finds

This season's work added some rare finds to our collection, in addition to the objects already mentioned above. Among these is a fine head of a diorite statue of a king most probably Khafra'; also three Ka-statues of painted limestone (two representing men, and one of a woman). They are in a perfect state of preservation. There is also a small statuette of a man. He is seated upon the ground, with his legs drawn up against his body and the arms folded above his knees. This figure is also in a perfect state, and may be considered as a miniature work of art.

* * *

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank the staff who gave their ready co-operation in this work. They included my assistant, Mohsin Bakir, Asst.-Professor of Egyptology at the University of Alexandria, who collaborated with me in carrying out the excavation. My deep gratitude is due to him as well as to Fawzi Ibrahim, the architect of the Antiquities Department for drawing the plans.

The workmen were, as usual, plying their task with patience and vigour under the control of the capable Reis Seddik Silaik, who is actually well experienced in the process of excavation.

Finally I have to acknowledge the unfailing efficiency and invariable skill of the staff of the Government Press, who are especially concerned with the production of this book.

S.H.

ANTIQUITIES DEPARTMENT

EXCAVATIONS AT GÎZA, 1935-1936

THE MASTABA OF THE PRINCESS, DAUGHTER
OF KHAFFRA^c (H^cJ.F-R^c)^(?)

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies to the east of that of *Hwj-n-Pth*, and a little to the south of that of *Hnmw-b3.f* (see General Plan 14, 15-H).

DESCRIPTION

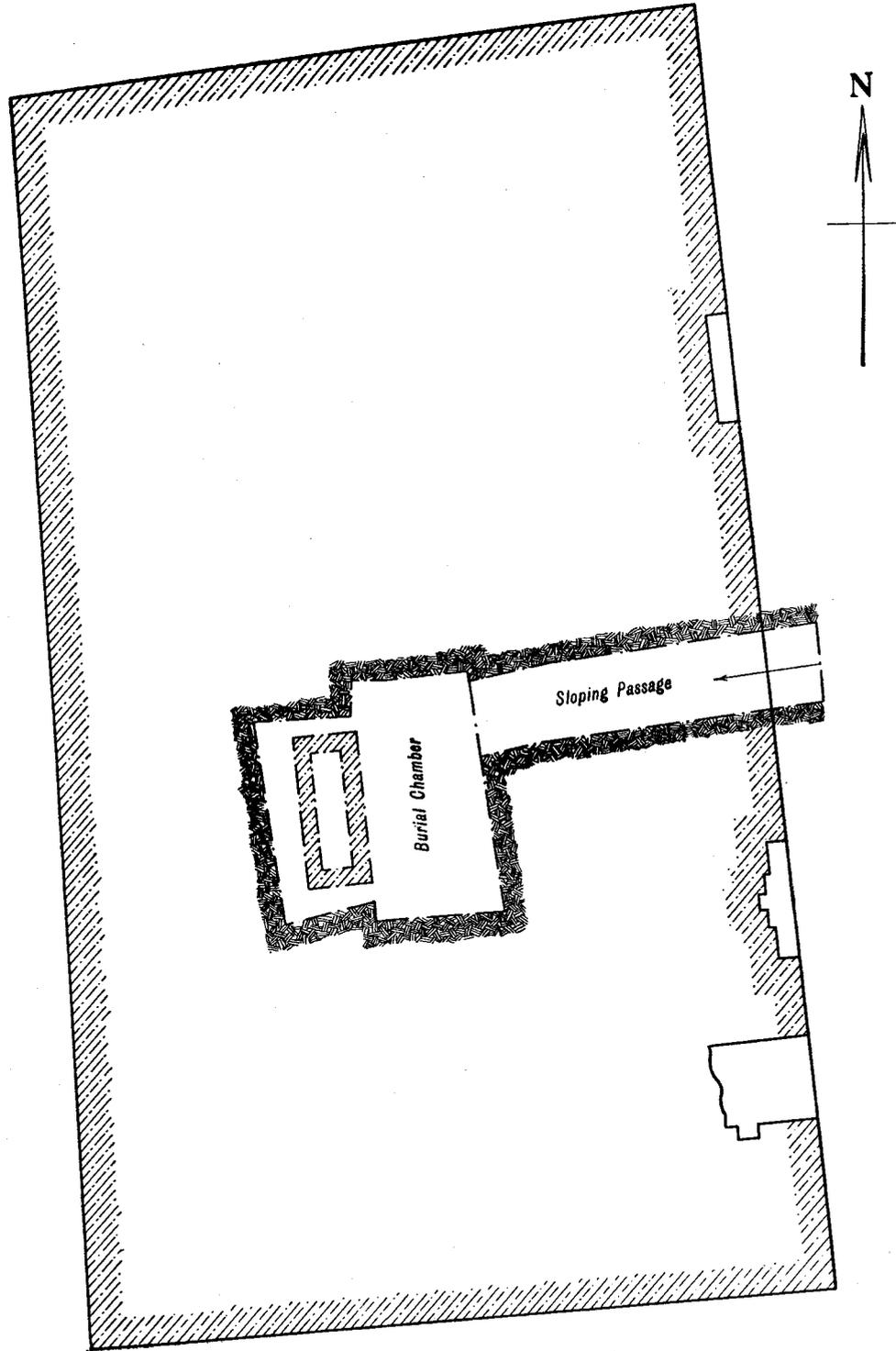
The upper courses of the superstructure are built of huge blocks of local limestone; while the lower part, which we found buried in a bed of rubble, is hewn in the native rock. Situated in the northern and southern ends of the eastern façade are two uninscribed false-doors, both of which are in a bad state of preservation. Below, and a little to the south of the southern false-door is an opening (Fig. 1). It was found to be full of debris, in which were a few roughly made jars of red-ware (1).

Between the two false-doors is the opening of a sloping passage leading down to the burial-chamber. Here was found a skeleton belonging to a poor burial, interred in a shallow depression in the ground in front of this opening. There is no doubt that the existence of this humble burial was the chief reason why this tomb remained unlooted. Such poor interments usually occur in or near tombs which have already been looted. Therefore, the ancient professional grave-robber, seeing a poor corpse laid before the entrance of a large Mastaba, would naturally assume that the latter had already been rifled, and pass on to more promising sites (Fig. 2).

The sloping passage measures 1.25 × 1.45 × 5.16 metres long and was closed by means of four huge blocks of local limestone. In this passage, wedged between two of the plug-stones, was a fine head-rest of translucent alabaster. Unfortunately its fluted support had been broken by the pressure of the great plug-stones, but we were able to repair it (Pls. I-II, A).

(1) For the presence of pottery and other offerings in shafts and passages, see Vol. VI of this work, Part II, p. 36.

MASTABA OF THE PRINCESS, DAUGHTER OF KHAFFRA, No. 1



REFERENCE



Natural Rock



Stone



FIG. 1

Fawzy Ibrahim

MASTABA OF THE PRINCESS DAUGHTER OF KHAFRA'

East Elevation

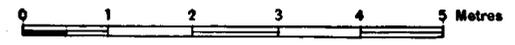
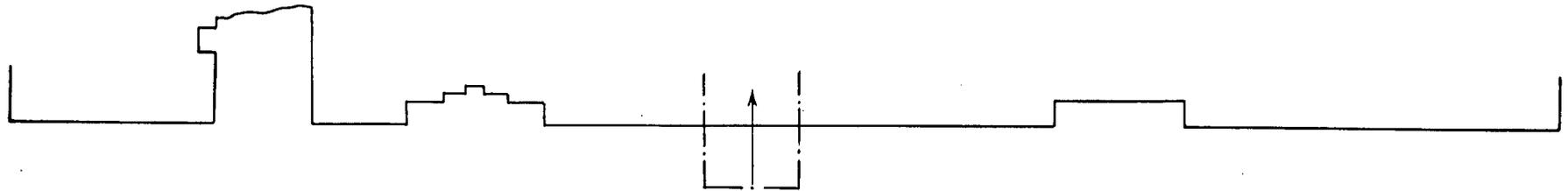
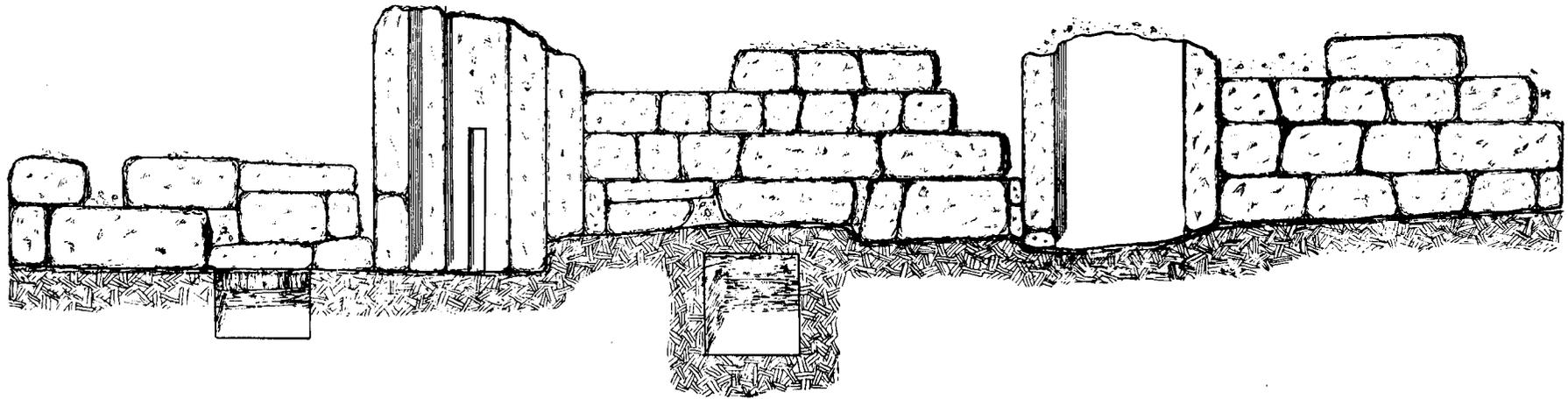
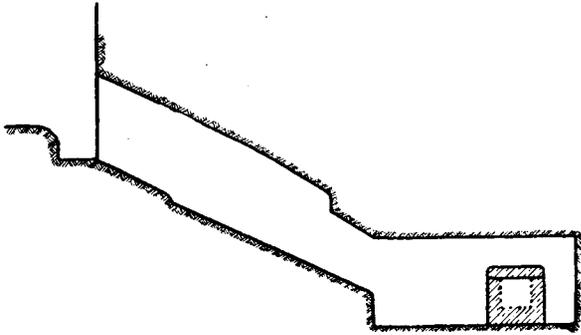


FIG. 2

The Burial-Chamber (Fig. 3)

The sloping passage leads to a burial-chamber, measuring $4.0 \times 2.10 \times 1.55$ metres high. It was found to be entirely filled with mud, which must have entered with storm water following upon some violent cloud-burst. After clearing away this mud, we had the great satisfaction of revealing the contents of an intact burial-chamber belonging to a great lady of the Royal Family of the Fourth Dynasty.



CONTENTS OF THE BURIAL-CHAMBER

1.—*The Sarcophagus*

In a niche in the western wall of the burial-chamber (measuring $1.60 \times 3.35 \times 1.55$ metres) was an intact sarcophagus cut from a single massive block of local limestone. It measures $2.45 \times 1.05 \times 0.85$ metres, and was sealed with mortar (Pl. II, C). When opened, however, the coffer was found to be entirely filled with mud, which had seeped in through small holes and cracks in the mortar when the burial-chamber was flooded. We ex-

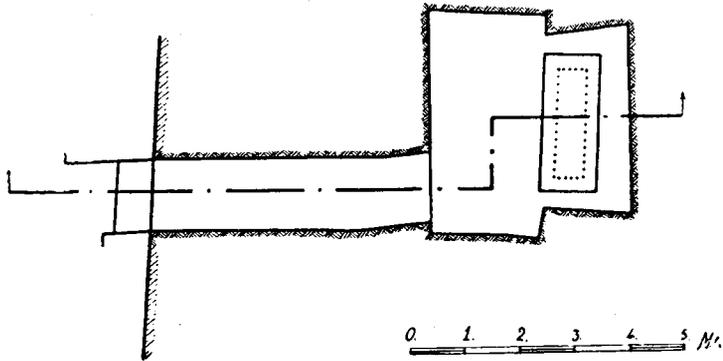


FIG. 3

tracted this mud, flake by flake, and finally revealed the skeleton of a woman, extended upon her back, with the head to the north and the face to the east.

2.—*The Jewellery*

- (a) Upon the head: a crown of sheet-gold adorned with golden ribbons.
- (b) Around the neck: a necklace composed of three strands of gold wire on which were threaded some steatite beads.
- (c) Scattered in the sarcophagus near the neck of the deceased: a quantity of gold and faience beads, and two semi-circular golden clasps.
- (d) Around the waist of the deceased: a copper belt plated with sheet gold.
- (e) On the arms: bracelets of sheet gold.
- (f) On the legs: anklets of sheet gold.
- (g) Golden finger-tips.

3.—*The Spare-head (Pl. III, IV, A)*

A finely-carved "spare-head" of white limestone, a portrait of the deceased lady: It measures 2.5 cm. high, and was found in the middle of the burial-chamber, fallen over with the face towards the north-west. This head, the employment of which was limited to the

Fourth Dynasty, allows us to fix with certainty the date of this Mastaba. The workmanship is admirable, and the face is obviously a portrait. The plaster coating at the back of the head is damaged and the ears are lacking, as is usually the case with these "spare-heads".

4.—*Pottery Vessels* (Pl. V, A)

Scattered on the floor of the burial-chamber, to the east of the sarcophagus, were a number of vessels of red-ware, which may have floated from their original positions when the tomb was flooded.

These vessels comprise the following:—

- (a) A damaged jar of polished red-ware, with a tapering body and a rounded base. Height: 25.5 cm. REISNER ("*Mycerinus*", p. 206) identifies this type of vessel as a wine or beer jar (Pl. II, B).
- (b) Seven pottery jars, with wide shoulders and flat bases. Height: 9.5 cm. Diameter: 13.5 cm. (Pl. IV, B).
- (c) A broken bowl of polished red-ware, with flat base. Height: 9.5 cm. (Pl. IV, B).
- (d) A drinking bowl of finely made polished red-ware, having a re-curved rim to fit the drinker's lips (Pl. V, B): It was found in a fragmentary condition, and had probably been intentionally smashed during the funerary rite known as "breaking the red pottery".
- (e) Other damaged vessels of red pottery, one of which bears traces of smoke blackening, proving that it had been put to a practical use (Pl. V, B).

5.—*The Joints of Meat*

These comprise the bones of nearly half a sacrificial ox. The head lay in the north-eastern corner of the burial-chamber. The ribs, still held together by dried flesh and sinew, lay in the east, against the sarcophagus. The fore and hind legs and shoulder blade were scattered about the chamber (Pls. II, C; VI, A).

6.—*Two flint implements* (Pl. VI, C).

7.—*A set of twenty-two copper model tools and implements* (Pl. VI, B).

THE DATING AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE TOMB

There was not a single inscription to be found in any part of this tomb. Nevertheless, from the style of the masonry of the superstructure we were able to date it to the Fourth Dynasty. This dating was further confirmed by the discovery of the "spare-head" referred to above.

The situation of the Mastaba between those of two members of the royal family, and the resemblance of the features of the "spare-head" to those of known children of Khafra' (H'j.f-R') lead us to surmise that the deceased lady was also a member of this exalted family.

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THE MASTABA OF PRINCE HNMW-B3.F

TITLES

1.  *smr w'tj* "Sole Confidant".
2.  *hrp 'h* "Director of the Palace".
3.  *h3.t-j'* "Count".
4.  *r3 p't* "Hereditary Prince".
5.  *s3 njswt* "King's Son".
6.  *imj is* "He Who is in the King's Palace (1)".
7.  *'-Dw3-wn'* "Assistant of the God *Dw3w* (i.e. oculist) (2)".

SITUATION

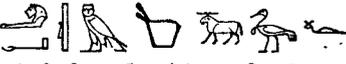
This Mastaba is situated to the north of that of the unnamed Princess (see General Plan 14, 15-I).

DESCRIPTION

The lower part of the superstructure of this Mastaba is hewn in the natural rock, to a height of about 1.20 metres. From thence onwards it is constructed of large blocks of local limestone (Pl. VII) (Fig. 4).

The mouth of the sloping passage (Fig. 6) leading down to the burial-chamber is situated at ground level in the northern façade of the superstructure. This passage measures 0.90 × 1.20 × 5.25 metres long.

Near the southern corner of the eastern façade is a large, uninscribed false-door, near which we found the lower part of a gray granite statuette of a man (Pl. VIII) (Fig. 5, B). Originally, the figure represented Prince *Hnmw-b3.f* seated upon a cubical seat, and clad in a short kilt with a pleated side-wrap. Unfortunately, the whole body from the hips upwards, and the front of the feet are missing. The remaining portion measures 31.5 cm. in height, and bears inscriptions.

On the right-hand side of the seat is inscribed :  "The Count, He who is in the Chamber, *Hnmw-b3.f*". On the left-hand side of the seat is inscribed :

 "The Hereditary Prince, King's Son, *Hnmw-b3.f*".

(1) See JUNKER, "Giza", I, p. 149".

(2) For a full treatment of this God, see *A.S.*, Vol. XLI, p. 201, *f*.

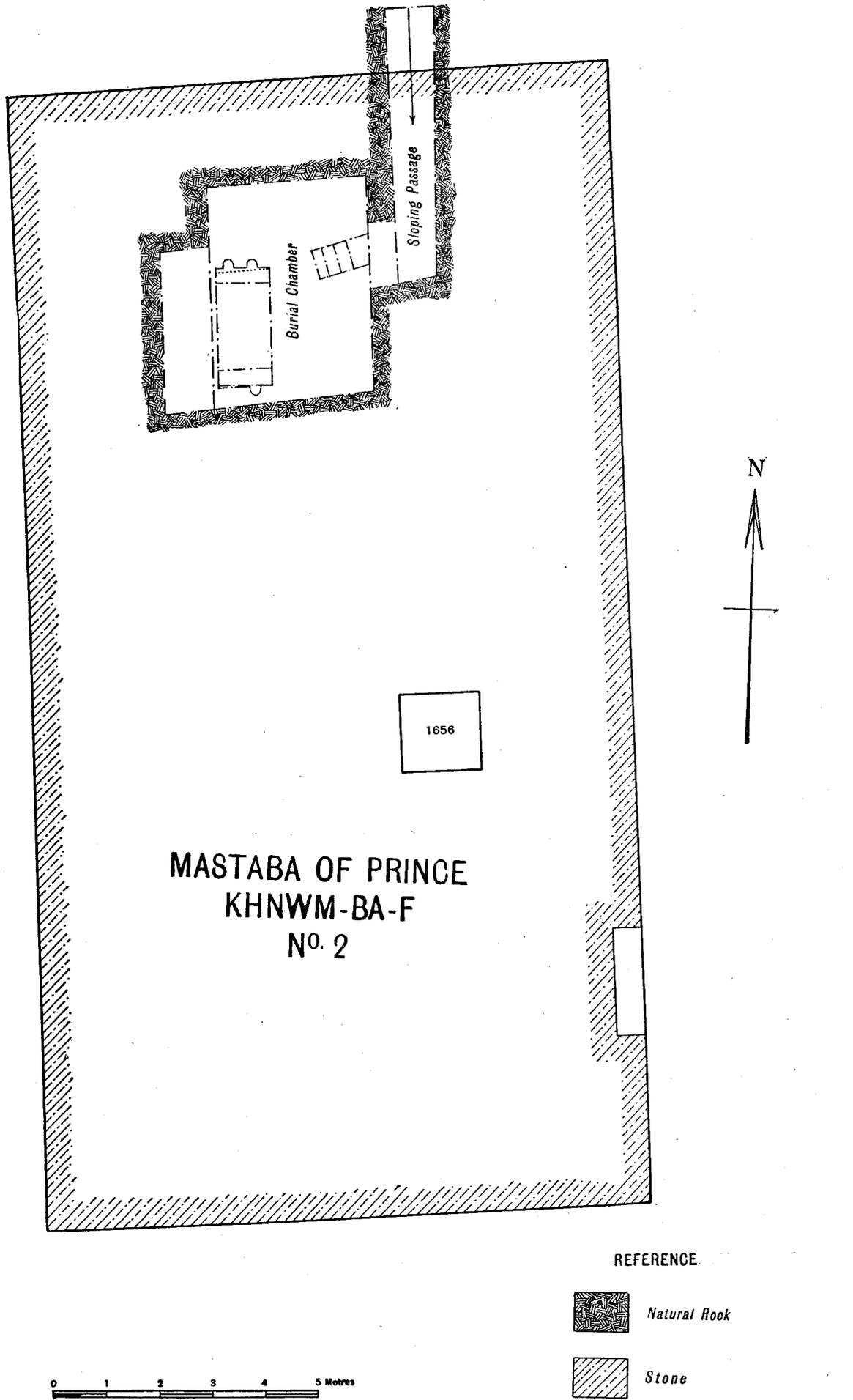


FIG. 4

Fawzy Ibrahim

At the northern end of the eastern façade we found a serdab, which contained a few fragments of granite, apparently smashed from the statuette just described.

We know from other inscriptions that there was a son of Khafra' (H'j.f-R') bearing the name of Hnmw-b3.f; we can, therefore, conclude that he is the owner of this Mastaba.

The Burial-Chamber (Fig. 6)

The passage leading down to the burial-chamber was blocked by four huge plugs of local limestone, the average measurements of which are $1.00 \times 0.75 \times 0.60$ metres. The burial-chamber, which is cut in the rock, is reached by a flight of few steps at the end of the passage. It measures $4.35 \times 3.0 \times 2.0$ metres, and is very smoothly cut. The floor was found to be covered by a layer of mud, similar to that which had penerated into the neighbouring Mastaba of the Princess. Here, however, the depth of the water had been less, and consequently the mud deposit was lighter.

In the western part of the chamber stood a great sarcophagus of limestone, measuring $2.35 \times 2.05 \times 1.10$ metres. It was found intact (Pl. IX, A).

The Contents of the Burial-Chamber

In the eastern part of the burial-chamber were the following objects:—

- (a) The bones of half a carcass of an ox, cut into convenient joints (Pls. IX, B, X).
- (b) Four canopic jars of red pottery with limestone lids. They still contain their original contents (Pls. X, XI).
- (c) Beside the canopic jars lay a set of copper model implements and vessels. The set comprises eighty pieces, and includes a model ewer and basin, dishes and bowls, a model shell, knives, axes, chisels, adze-blades and engineering (?) tools (Pls. IX, A, X, XI).
- (d) On the floor at the southern end of the sarcophagus was a full-sized copper ewer, and near it, on a rock-cut shelf west of the sarcophagus, was a full-sized copper basin, the two objects clearly belonging together (Pl. XII, A, B).

The Jewellery

The lid of the sarcophagus was covered with dust and debris which had fallen from the roof; when removed, it revealed a magnificent set of jewellery (Pls. XIII, XIV):—

- (a) A wide necklace composed of twenty rows of polychrome beads. The threads had all perished, but the beads remained undisturbed in their places, and we were able to reconstruct their original appearance. The beads are composed of gold, carnelian, steatite, hæmatite, turquoise and shell. The ends of the necklace are finished off with clasps of sheet gold (Pl. XIV).
- (b) A band of head-work, perhaps a bracelet or anklet. It consists of rectangles of small, light-green beads, bordered by polychrome tubular beads, and supported by gold spacers. A band of thin gold forms a rigid border to the whole (Pl. XIV).

- (c) A pair of "dog-collar" necklets, of a similar design to the band just described, but slightly curved, and finished off with semi-circular gold clasps (Pl. XIV).
- (d) Two round beads of carnelian, one of which was set in a rim of steel. Their exact position is uncertain.
- (e) Four finger-tips of copper plated with sheet gold. Two were complete, and two were fragmentary.
- (f) Some pieces of thin sheet gold, the exact purpose and position of which are uncertain.

The presence of jewellery upon the outside of the sarcophagus is otherwise unknown in our excavations, its usual position being actually upon the body.

When we opened the sarcophagus, the skeleton of the Prince was discovered lying in a decayed wooden coffin.

The Red Granite Statuette (Pl. XV, Fig. 5, A, B)

Near to the Fourth Pyramid we discovered a fragment of another statuette of Prince *Hnmw-b3.f*. It is of red granite, and represented him seated upon the usual cubical chair. The body,

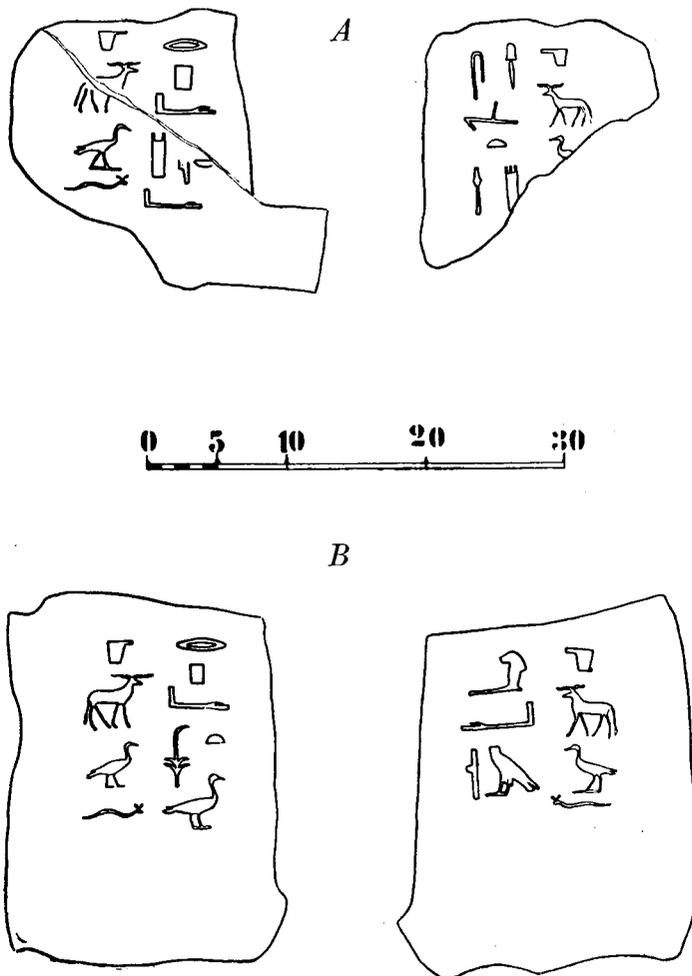


FIG. 5

from the waist upwards is missing, together with a large part of the back of the seat. The details of the muscles of the legs are very well rendered. On the left-hand side of the seat is inscribed:



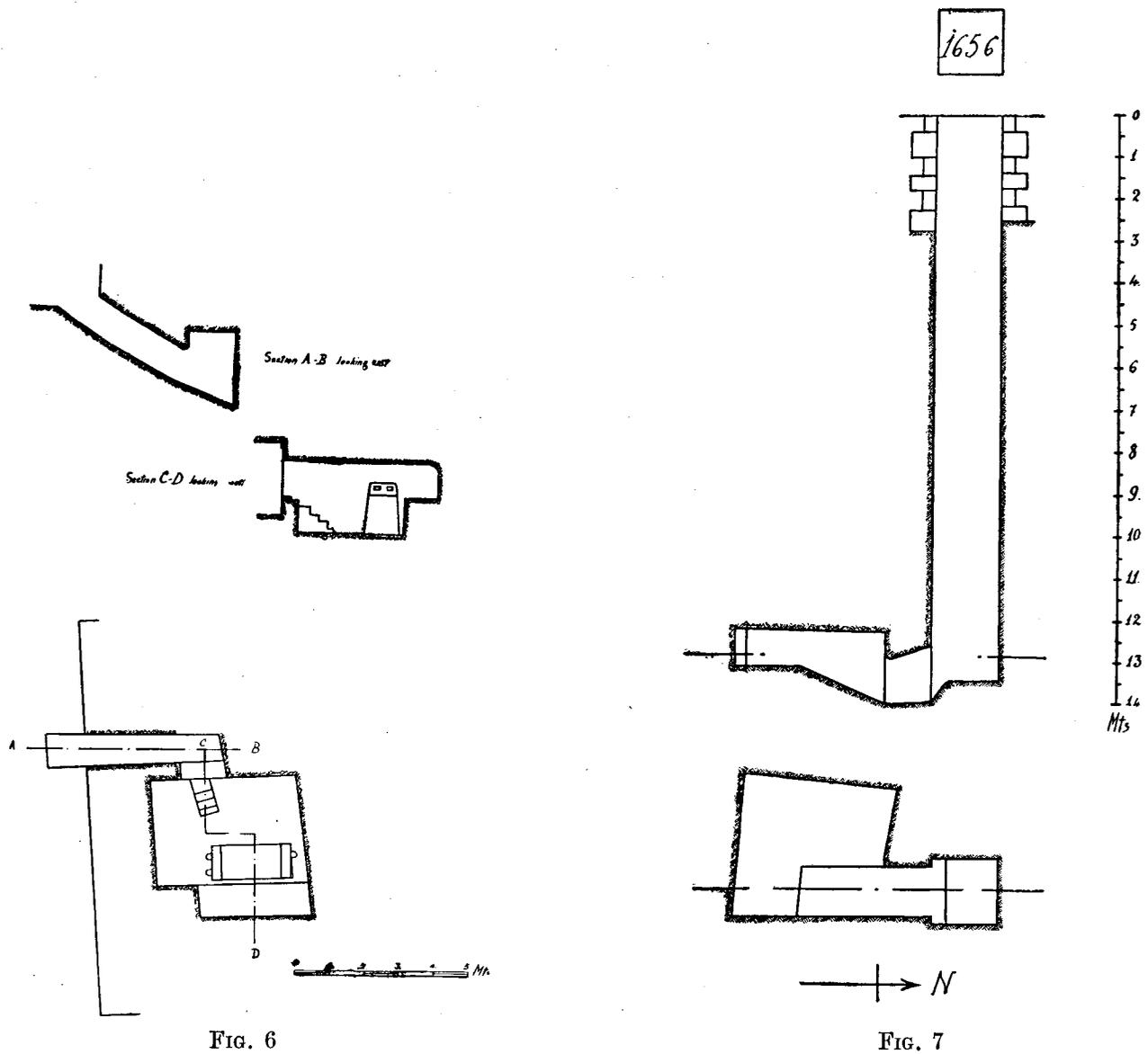
"The Hereditary Prince, Doorkeeper of the God *Dw3w Hnmw-b3.f*".

On the right-hand side is inscribed :  "The Sole Confidant, Director of the Palace, Hnmw-b3-f".

THE SHAFT

Shaft No 1656 (Figs. 6 and 7)

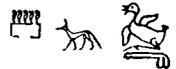
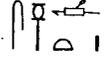
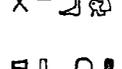
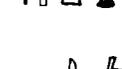
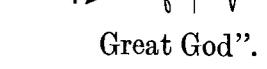
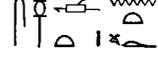
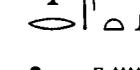
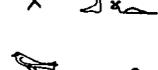
Grave-pit: $1.50 \times 1.50 \times 13.45$ metres deep. Partly built of limestone and partly hewn in the rock. Filling of debris. It leads down to an irregular and unfinished burial-chamber opening north. A small corridor measuring 1.15×1.20 metres gives access to this chamber, which measures about 3.45×3.60 metres. Nothing found.



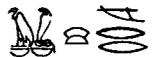
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THE MASTABA OF PRINCE IWN-MN.W

TITLES

1.  *r p't* "Hereditary Prince".
2.  *s3 njswt nj h3.t.f smsw* "King's Eldest Son of His Body".
3.  *s3b t3jtj t3tj* "Chief Justice and Vizier".
4.  *sd3wtj bjtj* "Treasurer of the King of Lower Egypt".
5.  *smr w'tj* "Sole Confidant".
6.  *hrp'h* "Director of the Palace".
7.  *hrj hbt hrj tp* "Chief Ritualist".
8.  *sš md3.t ntr* "Scribe of the God's Books (1)".
9.  *nb im3h w hr ntr -'3* "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God".
10.  *smr w'tj nj it.f* "Sole Confidant of His Father".
11.  *hrj sšt3* "Master of the Secrets (Secretary)".
12.  *hrj hbt nj it.f* "Ritualist of His Father".
13.  *wr di.w (2) pr Dhwtj* "Greatest of the Five in the Temple of Thoth".

FAMILY

Wife:  *H' mrr-Nbtj*.

(1) For the meaning of this title, see *Onomastica*, I, Introduction, p. 26.

(2) See SERHE, "Pyramid Texts", line 121, C. From the IV Dynasty, the Vizier bore also this title, and this position as high-priest of the God of law and order is significant of the view taken of his functions; an isolated case, where a woman of exalted rank (VI Dynasty) bore the title of Vizier, accompanies this with daughter of thot (*A.Z.*, XXIV, 3, f.), also later Texts gave the title of Vizier to thot (see *Onomastica*, I, p. 20).

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *Iwn-Mn.w* lies to the south-east of that of *Dbhjn* (see General Plan 14-F,G).

DESCRIPTION

This Mastaba is situated on a somewhat higher level than most of the tombs in the vicinity, and it is approached by means of two terraces of solidly packed rubble, with sloping sides. The tomb itself is excavated in the rock of the western ridge, but its façade and outer chapel are built of limestone masonry (Fig. 8).

The Entrance

The main entrance opens to the east in the middle of the façade (Fig. 9). Both the doorway and its threshold are constructed of huge blocks of limestone. The drum of the entrance was unfinished, and bears only some red-painted guide lines dividing it into halves. This was the draughtsman's preliminary spacing out of the inscription, and it proves that the work on this tomb was abandoned before completion. The upper and lower sockets of the door are still in position.

The entrance gives access to a small ante-chamber roofed by huge limestone slabs, most of which, however, have crumbled into ruin. In the southern wall of this ante-chamber is a doorway leading to a very small room; while in the northern wall, a second doorway leads to a long, narrow chamber lying to the west, in the eastern wall of which is the lower part of a window. In the western wall, which is cut in the living rock of the western ridge, are two uninscribed false-doors, one of which is unfinished. Between these two false-doors the rock projects, but bears traces of levelling. In front of the two false-doors are Shafts Nos. 1547 and 1632. The floor-space between the two shafts is of unequal height.

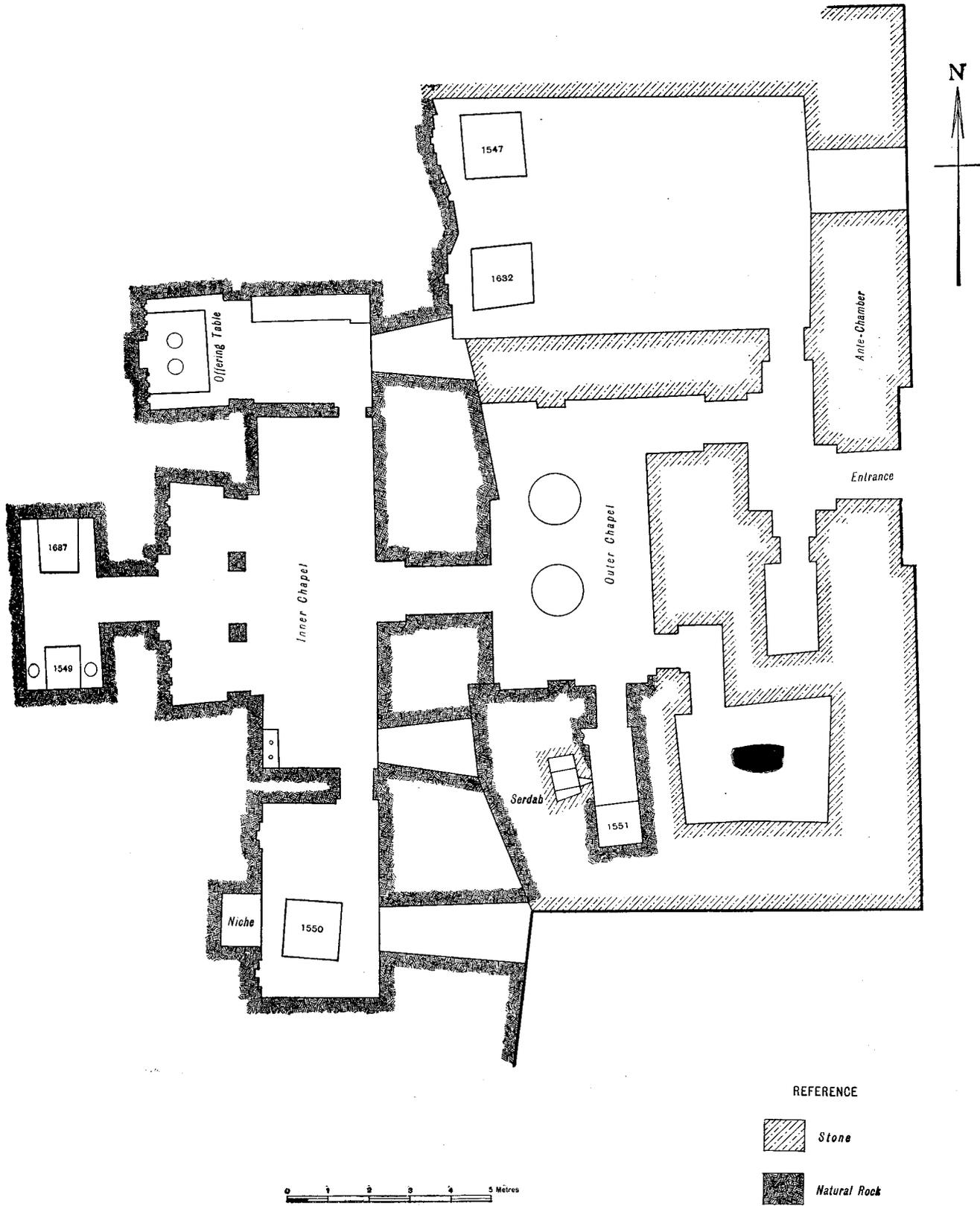
The small room on the south measures 5.80×8.90 metres, and is roofed by slabs of limestone.

The Outer Chapel

Near the northern end of the western wall of the ante-chamber is a doorway leading to the outer chapel, the northern and eastern walls of which are built of local limestone masonry. The southern wall is partly cut in the rock, and completed in its upper part by some local limestone blocks. Two piers project from the middle of the northern and southern walls. Almost in the centre of the floor are two circular offering-tables, one of which lies in front of the entrance to the tomb. In the southern corner of the eastern wall is a doorway, measuring 0.80×0.060 metre, which gives access to a small room directed south-east. This room is constructed of limestone masonry, and bears traces of having had a vaulted roof of mud. In the north-eastern corner of the floor is a hearth built of mud-bricks, some of which have been reddened by fire.

In the eastern part of the southern wall, a doorway, measuring 1.05×0.75 metres and having an uninscribed drum, opens into a chamber, measuring 1.90×1.10 metres. It is partly hewn in the rock, and completed by limestone masonry. The roof is formed of large slabs of local limestone. In the western wall of this room is the aperture of a serdab, situated at a height of 1.20 metres from the floor. When clearing this serdab we found traces of decayed wood, probably the remains of wooden statues. In the floor of this chamber is cut Shaft No. 1551.

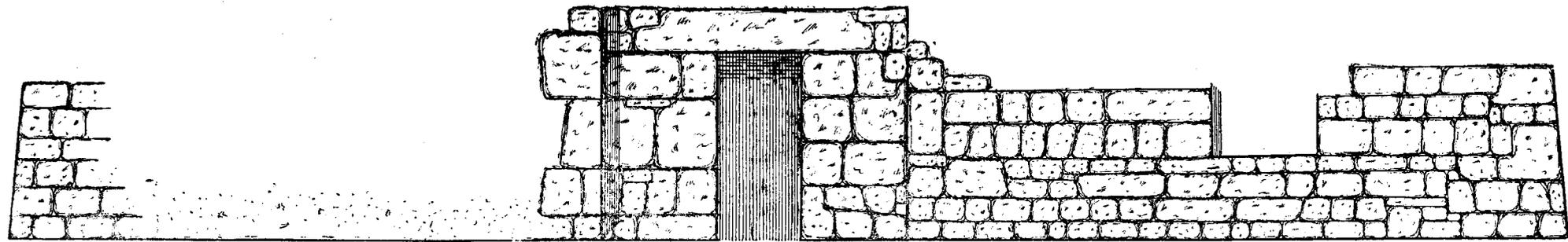
MASTABA OF PRINCE IWN-MN.W No. 3



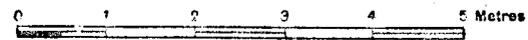
Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 8

MASTABA OF PRINCE IWN-MN.W



East Facade



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 9

The Pillared Hall

The façade of this chapel is entirely cut in the face of the western ridge of rock. The lintel of the doorway bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading (Fig. 10, Pl. XVI, A) :—

(1) “ A boon which the King gives, a [boon] which Anubis (*Inpw*), Lord of the Sacred Land, Presiding Over the God’s Dwelling, gives : that he may be buried in the Western Desert after a very good old age, as a Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God, [to] the King’s Son, the Sole Confidant of His Father, Secretary . . . of His Father, Ritualist of His Father, *Iwn-Mn.w*.”

(2) “ That offerings may come forth to him at the voice at the *W3g*-feast, the Feast of Thoth (*Dhwtj*), the First of the Year Feast, the Opening [Day] of the Year Feast, the Great Feast, the Feast of the Coming Forth of Min (*Mn.w*) . . . , the Feast of Burning . . . , the First of the Month, the First of the half-month, at every feast and every day, for ever, to the Honoured by . . . the Hereditary Prince, Chief Justice and Vizier, Greatest of the Five in the Temple of Thoth (*Dhwtj*), the King’s Son, *Iwn-Mn.w*.”

At the left-hand end of the lintel is a representation of *Iwn-Mn.w* and his wife, seated together upon a couch. The tomb-owner wears a long wig and a false-beard, and holds a *hrp*-baton in his left-hand, while his right one is stretched towards an offering-table placed before him, and carrying eight half-loaves of bread. The wife wears a long wig, a “ dog-collar ” necklace, and a long, close-fitting robe. She embraces her husband with her left arm.

Above her head is inscribed : “[His] wife, *H'-mrr-Nbtj*”. Above the offering-table is inscribed :  “Cool water, incense, three pellets of natron”.

Below the offering-table is inscribed :  “A thousand loaves of bread and jars of beer, a thousand alabaster bowls, a thousand garments”.

The Drum (Fig. 10, Pl. XVI, B)

The drum also bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading :—

(1) “ The Hereditary Prince, King’s Eldest Son of His Body, Chief Justice and Vizier, Treasurer of the King of Lower Egypt.”

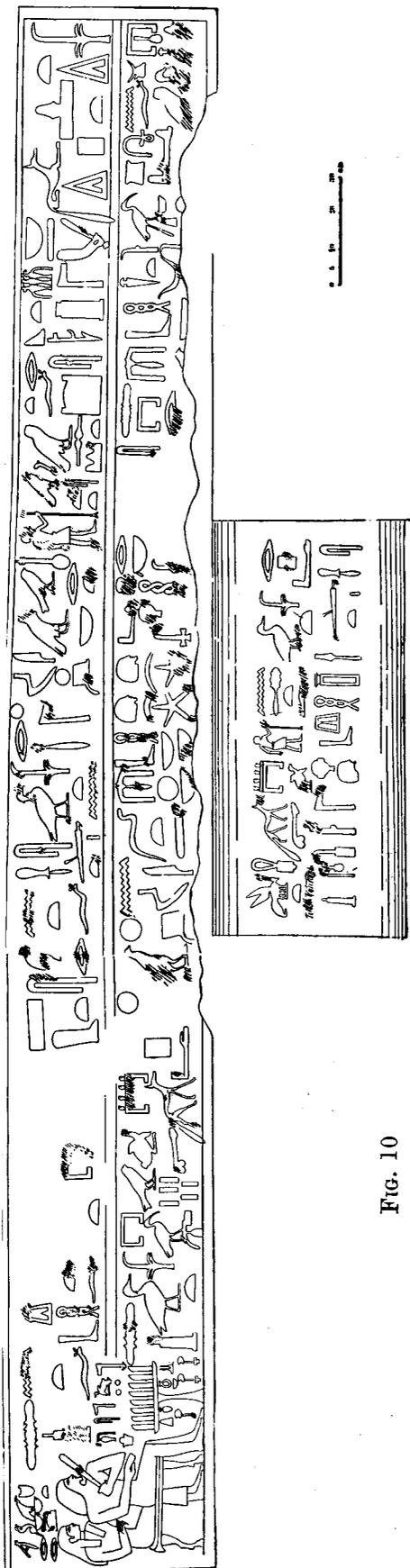


FIG. 10

(2) "Sole Confidant, Director of the Palace, Chief Ritualist, Scribe of the God's Book, *Iwn-Mn.w*."

In the soffit of the doorway is a recessed cutting in which the socket stone was inserted. This socket-stone is now missing, but the corresponding socket in the threshold is still in situ.

The doorway gives access to a large hall, measuring 14.20×2.80 metres, the north-western part of which is cut back for a further 5.30×1.90 metres. Here the roof is supported by means of two pillars and two piers, all rectangular in section. In the south-western corner is a high, rock-cut shelf in the surface, of which are two circular depressions. At the extreme northern end of the hall the rock is cut back for a further 0.70×0.25 metre, and is separated from the main body of the hall by means of a rock-cut curtain wall 1.60 metres high, thus forming a small, nothern chapel. In the western wall is an unfinished false-door, and before it a rectangular slab with a circular depression in its upper surface, designed to receive an offering-table. In the north-eastern corner is a large, rock-cut shelf. In the eastern wall, just above the partition, is an aperture cut in the rock to admit light to the chapel. A similar aperture exists at the southern end of the eastern wall, but here it is partly blocked by the thick wall of the outer court, which suggests that the latter structure was an addition to the original design. In the floor in front of this southern aperture lies Shaft No. 1550.

Behind the pillars, the western wall is sculptured to represent a "Palace-façade". A little to the north of dead centre is a doorway leading to a rectangular chamber, measuring 4.20×2.10 metres.

This chamber is unfinished, and in its floor are the openings of Shafts Nos. 1549 and 1687, the latter being the mouth of a sloping passage.

Objects found in the Mastaba

(1) Six alabaster fragments, two of which bear the name and figure of *Iwn-Mn.w*, seated, and holding a long staff (Pl. XVI, C).

(2) A small jar of yellowish pottery 10.0 cm. high. It has a short, narrow neck, a thick rim, and a small handle (Pl. XVII, B).

1547

(3) Three of a set of four *nms.t*-jars. Height: 17.0 cm., 18.0 cm., and 18.0 cm. (Pl. XVII, A).

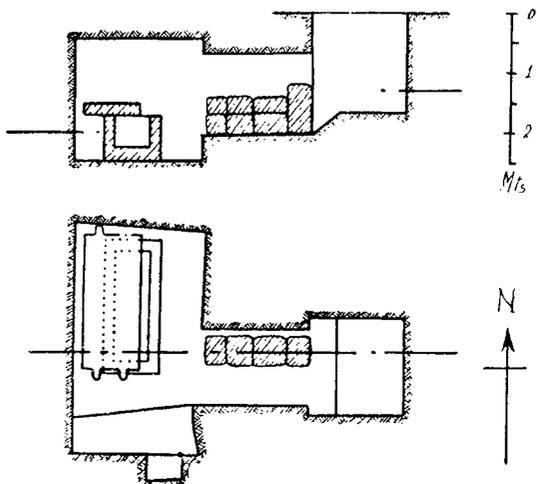


FIG. 11

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1547 (Fig. 11)

Grave-pit: $1.55 \times 1.55 \times 1.65$ metres, rock-hewn; filling composed of sand and debris. The bottom of the shaft slopes towards the burial-chamber, the aperture of which is still occupied by seven blocking stones along its right side. The burial-chamber measures 2.15×3.75 metres. In it is a sarcophagus of white limestone, placed almost centrally, the lid partly removed to the west, and it rests on two stones. Nothing was found in it.

Shaft No. 1632 (Fig. 12)

Grave-pit: $1.55 \times 1.55 \times 5.10$ metres deep. It is rock-hewn. The filling is composed of debris and sand. At about 1.30 metres, there is a niche cut in the western side of the shaft. At the bottom opens eastward, an irregular burial-chamber, with a rectangular recess, $0.44 \times 1.70 \times 0.40$ metre deep, cut in the floor along the western side of the chamber. Its lid is formed of one slab of limestone. In the southern wall, east of the sarcophagus, there is a niche. Nothing was found.

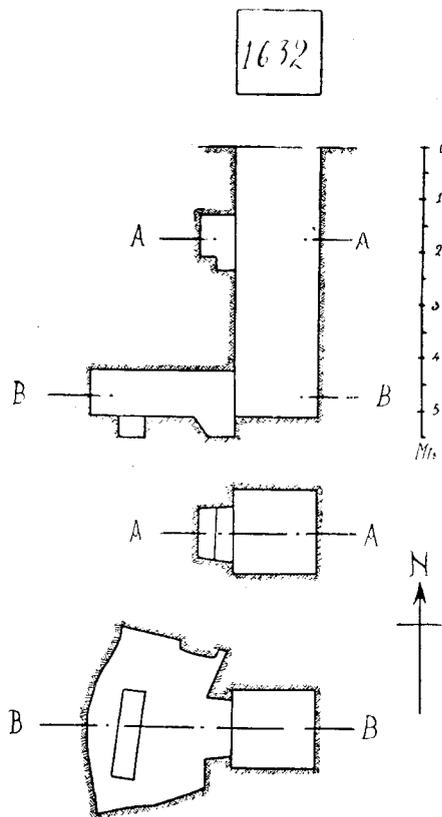


FIG. 12

1550

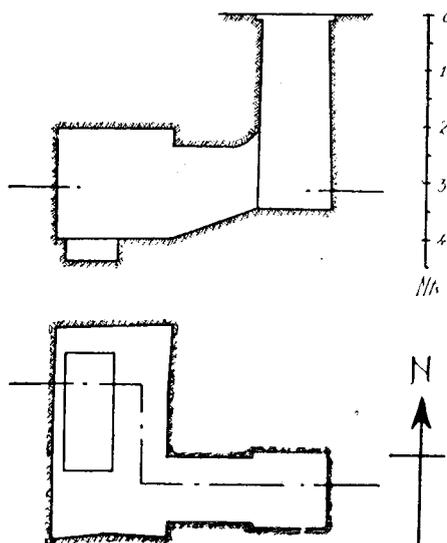


FIG. 13

Shaft No. 1550 (Fig. 13)

Grave-pit: $1.37 \times 1.44 \times 3.45$ metres. Entirely rock-hewn; filling of earth darkened by decomposed bones. This shaft has a rebate of 0.10 metre running all round the mouth. Burial-chamber opening east; entrance sloping towards the interior, leading to a chamber, 2.15×3.70 metres, with a recess cut in the floor of the north-western corner, 0.98×2.05 metres. Nothing found.

Shaft No. 1551 (Fig. 14)

Grave-pit: $1.05 \times 1.05 \times 2.14$ metres. Entirely rock-hewn; filling of sand; irregular burial-chamber opening east, measuring 1.57×1.10 metres; a platform, 0.17 metre in height, running along the north west walls. Nothing found.

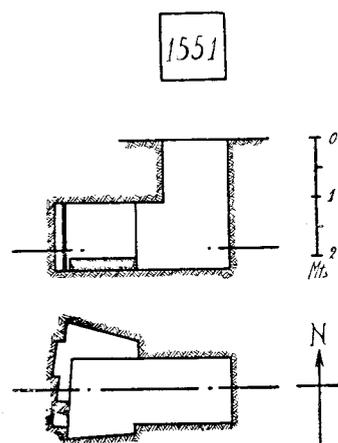


FIG. 14

Shaft No. 1549 (Fig. 15)

Grave-pit: $1 \times 1.50 \times 2.52$ metres; entirely rock-hewn; filling of earth darkened by decomposed bones; very irregular burial-chamber directed west. In the west side of the chamber, two parallel, vertical cuts: 0.65×0.10 metre. Nothing found.

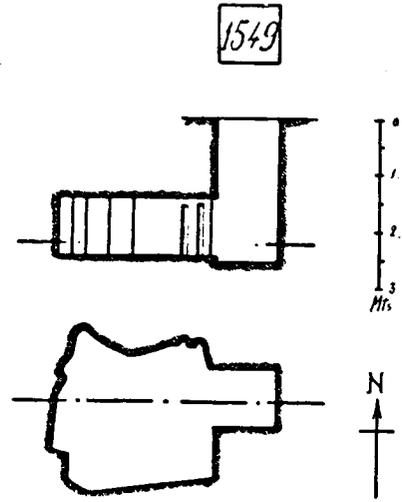


FIG. 15

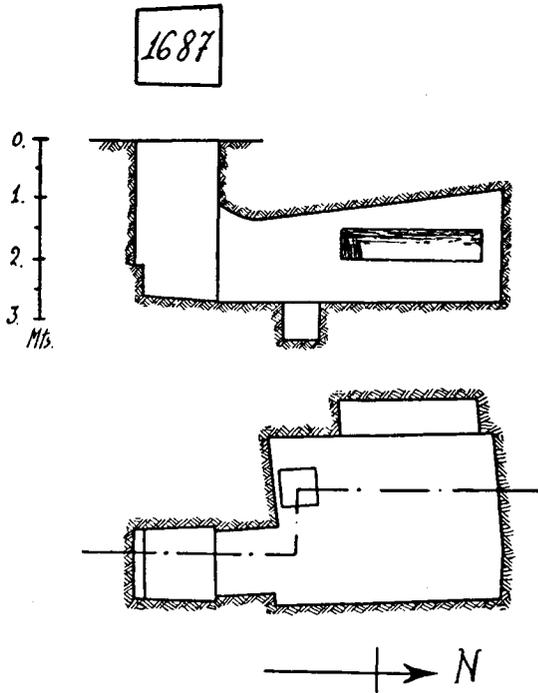


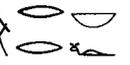
FIG. 16

Shaft No. 1687 (Fig. 16)

Grave-pit: $1.20 \times 1.30 \times 2.65$ metres. Wholly cut in the rock; the mouth has a sloping cut; filling of dark earth with burial-chamber, 3.65×2.65 metres opening south, to which a small corridor 1×1.5 metres leads. A recess 0.60×2.25 metres and 0.70 metre from the floor is cut in the western wall, where were found very much disturbed human bones. In the south-western corner of the chamber there is an unfinished pit, $0.60 \times 0.60 \times 0.60$ metre. Nothing found.

THE MASTABA OF  NHT-K3

TITLES

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
2.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator".
3.   *hm ntr s3hw-R'* "Priest of King Sahura'".
4.  (1) *shd ss.w 'njswt sn.wt* "Inspector of the Scribes of the King's Documents of the Granary".
5.  *shd ss.w sn.wt* "Inspector of the Scribes of the Granary".
6.  *shd ss.w* "Inspector of the Scribes".
7.  *imshw hr ntr-'3* "Honoured by the Great God".
8.  *mrr nb.f* "Beloved by His Master".

FAMILY

Wife:  *Htp-hr.s.*

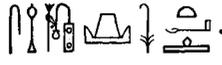
Titles:—

1.  *rh[t] njswt* "King's Relative".
2.  *hm.[t]-ntr Ht-Hr* "Priestess of Hathor".

PRIEST

 *Ipi.*

Title:  *shd hm.w-k3* "Inspector of the ka-servants".

(1) Var. .

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies south-east of that of the Pillared Mastaba No. 15, and to the far south of that of *Hnmw-b3.f* (see General Plan 16-I and J).

DESCRIPTION

It is entirely built of huge, roughly finished blocks of limestone. Its entrance, which is in the eastern wall, opens to a small space between two rough, unscribed Mastabas lying on the north and south of this entrance. It measures 1.00×0.60 metre. It is bare of inscriptions and representations, and has a large limestone slab spanning it. It leads to a two-pillared hall, measuring 12.40×1.05 metres. The pillars are formed of two huge blocks of local limestone, superposed by two courses of large limestone blocks forming an architrave to uphold the roofing slabs (Fig. 17).

This pillared hall is lit by an aperture in the south-eastern corner of the eastern wall; and at the farthest end of its northern wall is a long chapel directed north and measuring 2.40×1.05 metres. The limestone roofing-slabs of this chapel are one course higher than the roofing of the pillared hall, and in the resulting difference of height, an oblique aperture has been cut in the slabs, like a clestory window. In the western wall of this chapel, and at a distance of 1.15 metres from its northern end, a false-door formed of one huge block of limestone is fitted into the wall. This false-door was left unfinished, and the red marking of the sculptor can still be seen upon it.

In the top part of its northern and eastern walls there are two window apertures.

Curiously enough, two superposed serdabs were discovered behind the southern wall of the pillared hall. The opening of the lower serdab is made in the centre of the wall, at a height of 1.10 metres; whilst the opening of the other serdab lies in the uppermost south-western corner of the same wall. This upper serdab seems to be connected with the long chapel (communicating with the pillared hall in the north-western corner) as the opening of this serdab coincides almost perfectly with the axis of the long chapel.

Though the opening of the upper serdab is made in the upper part of this southern wall, a clear view of the contents of this serdab could be obtained from the northern end of the long chapel. Both serdabs were found empty and filled up with wind-borne sand.

The western wall of the pillared hall has an entrance leading to a sculptured chamber containing two false-doors, festive scenes, and representations of daily life, which were left unfinished in some parts.

The lintel bridging this entrance is made of one block of white Turah limestone. Both it and the drum of the entrance are unscribed.

The Left-hand Thickness

The left thickness has been smoothed, but left unscribed.

MASTABA OF NEKHET KA No. 4

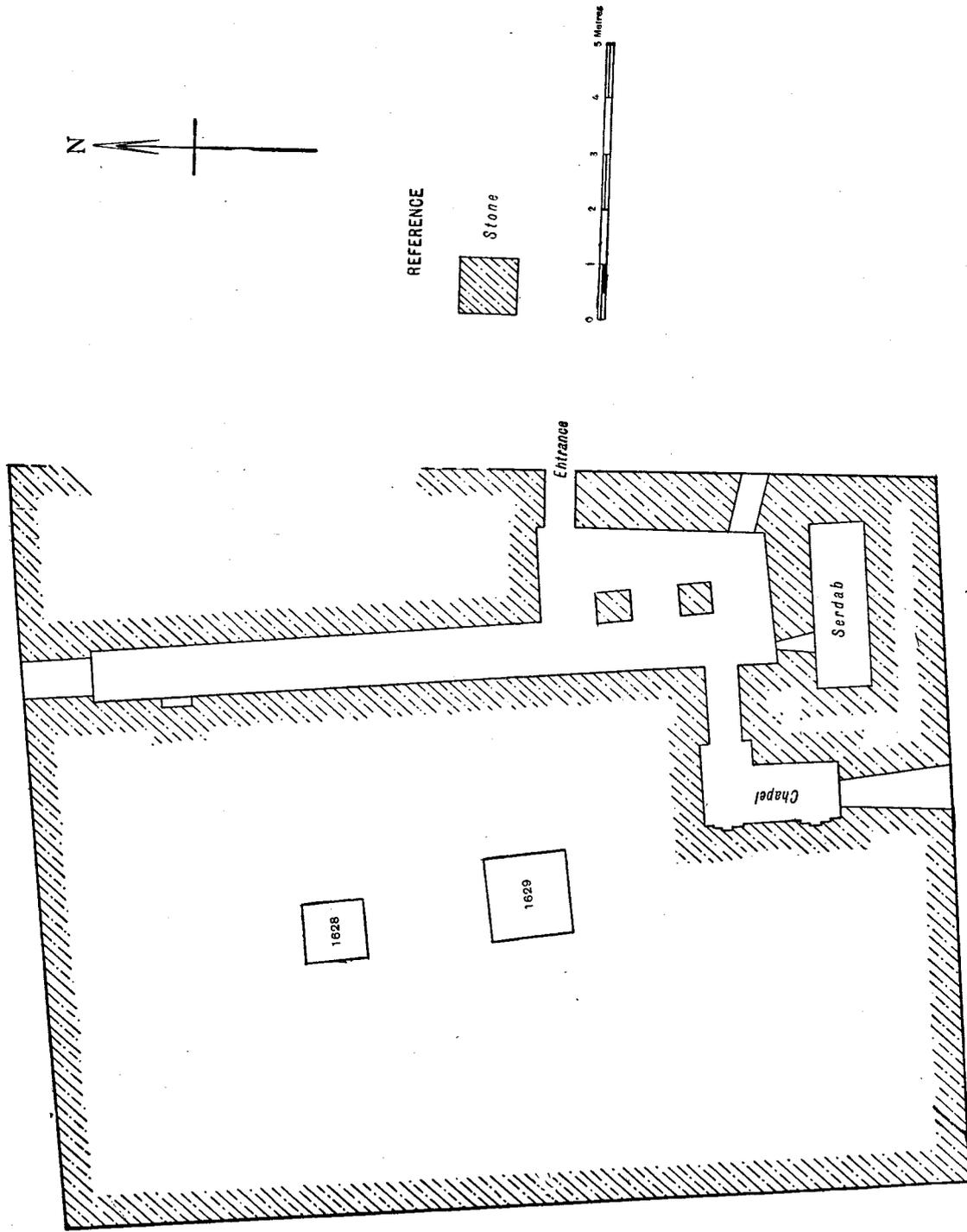


FIG. 17

Fauzy Ibrahim

The Right-hand Thickness (Pl. XVIII, Fig. 18)

The lack of finish is also marked in the hieroglyphs and the representations of the owner of the tomb and his wife carved out on the right thickness. The top portion of both figures is a little damaged, and the remains of the representation show *Nht-k3* as if stepping out of the tomb chapel. He is clad in a short, wide loin-cloth, fastened around his waist with a belt, the knot of which protrudes below his navel. He wears a pair of sandals upon his feet. He holds a long staff in his left hand, and a *hrp*-baton, the symbol of authority, in a horizontal position in his right one. Behind him his wife is represented standing. She wears a long, tight robe, reaching to a little above the ankles. Her right arm hangs by her side with the hand wide open. Her left arm is bent over her breast, but the hand is lacking. Behind the wife a vertical row of inscription reads:







 "The King's
 Relative, his wife, his beloved,
 Priestess of Hathor, *Htp-hr-s*".

The hind part of this entrance is overrun by a slab of white Turah limestone having a socket for the door-pivot.

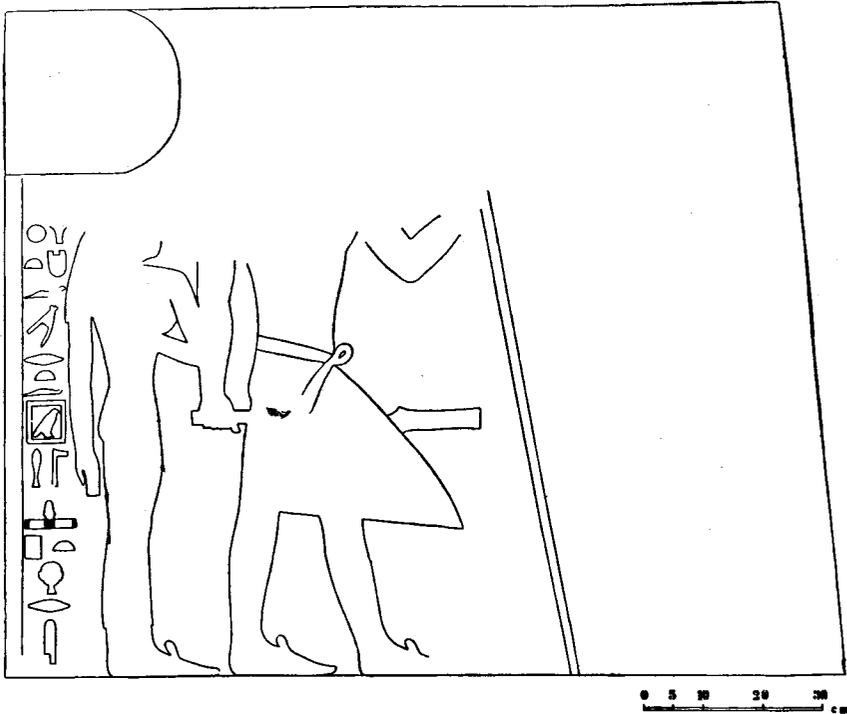


FIG. 18

The Northern Wall (Fig. 19, Pl. XVII, D)

The northern wall of this chapel is entirely devoted to scenes of offering-bearers and sacrifice. It is divided into five horizontal registers.

In the top register are the representations of six offering-bearers, who are intended to follow on to those in the registers below. The first from the left holds a censer with both his hands, below which  -*sntj* (incense) is inscribed. The second is supporting a ewer and a basin with both hands. The third is carrying two bands of cloth which dangle from his hands (the *wnhw*). The fourth is carrying on his right palm a vase of perfume, while his left hand is hanging by his side and holding a jug. The one before the last carries a bowl upon his shoulder which he supports by his right hand, his left hand is apparently holding a jug (?). The last is carrying two trays upon his shoulders.

The second register is very badly damaged, and only portions of two feet of a figure can be discerned at its western end.

The third register bears the representations of five offering-bearers. The first from the left carries offerings of bread upon a tray placed on his right shoulder, and supported by both hands. From his right forearm a bunch of lotus-flowers hangs down. The second also bears a tray, laden with a plucked goose; he carries the tray in the same position as the former figure. A bunch of green onions hangs from his right forearm. The middle figure carries a similar tray laden with bread. The one before the last is in the same posture, but it is much damaged. Of the last bearer, only the lower half of the figure is clear, but behind him are two stands with meat on flat trays.

The fourth register begins from the left with an offering-bearer holding ribs of beef suspended on a sinew in his right hand; his left arm hangs by his side, and he holds in his hand a joint of

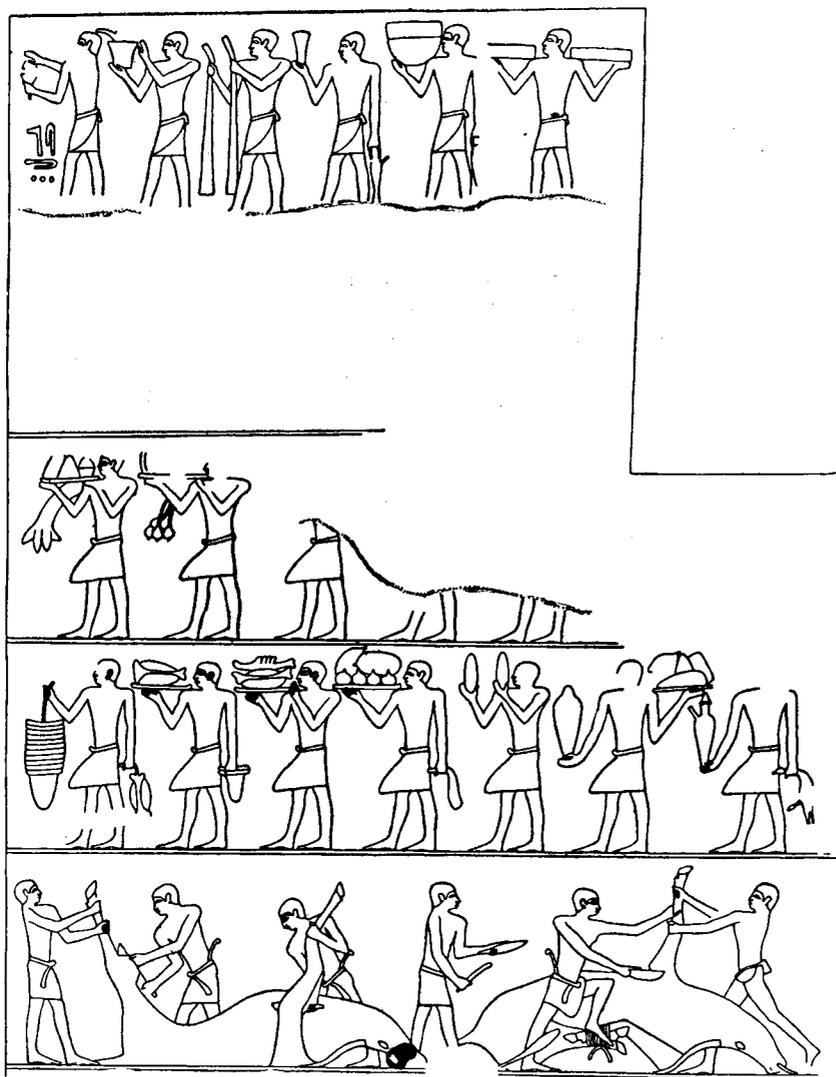


FIG. 19

meat, also suspended on a sinew. The man next to him carries a tray upon his right shoulder, supporting it with his right hand. The tray is laden with a joint of meat. His left arm hangs by his side, and he holds a joint of meat in his hand. The third one supports with both hands a tray, placed upon his right shoulder, and laden with a joint of meat.

The fourth bearer has a tray placed upon his right shoulder, and supported by his right hand, the tray is laden with figs and lemons (?). His left arm hangs by his side, and he holds in his hand a small sack. The bearer following him supports with both hands two wine jars raised to the height of his shoulders. The next bearer carries on his right palm a long jar with a tapering base and a cone over its mouth. His left hand supports a tray placed upon his left shoulder, and laden with figs

and melons. The last bearer carries on his right palm a tapering jug, with a spout and a cone-shaped cover. His left arm hangs by his side, and he holds a goose by its neck in his hand.

The lowest register bears a scene of sacrifice. The scene on the left represents three men engaged in cutting off one foreleg and one hind leg of a bull, which lies cast upon the floor. The scene to the right shows two men engaged in similar work. In between the two scenes, a standing figure holds a knife and a sharpener in both his hands.

The Western Wall (Pl. XIX, Fig. 20)

The western wall of this chapel embodies two false-doors of local limestone, and an upper lintel running their whole length, of white Turah limestone. The upper part of the wall, over the lintel, was originally inscribed with a list of offerings, which had almost disappeared owing to the flaking of the local limestone.

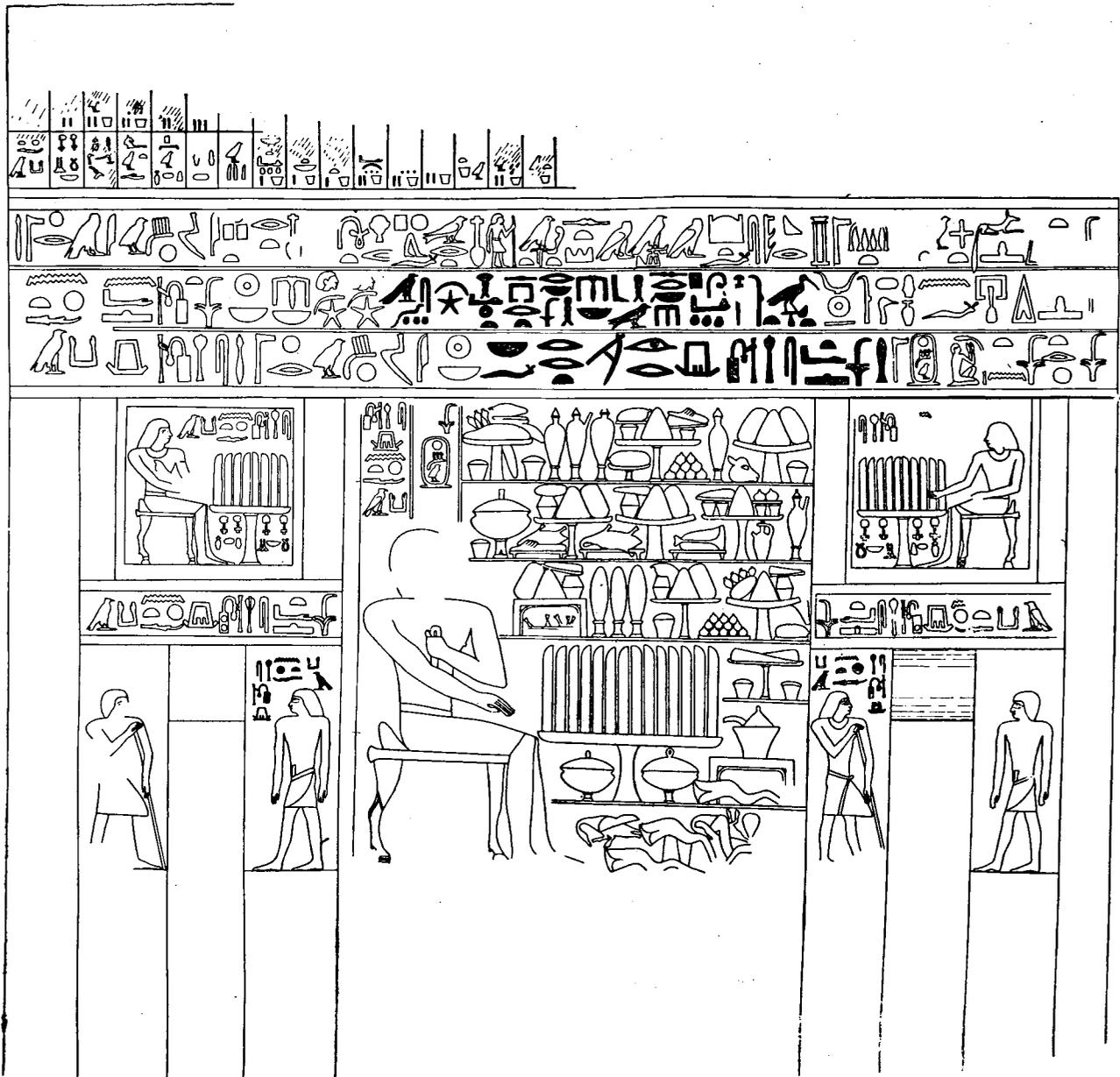


FIG. 20

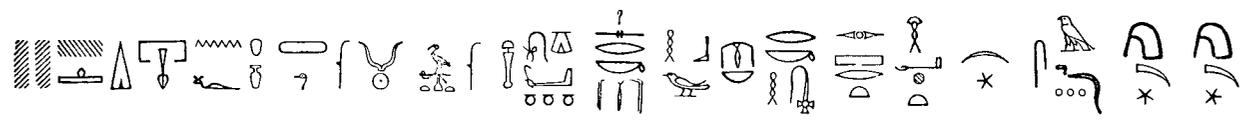
The lintel is inscribed with three horizontal lines of funerary formula, partly in high relief, but incised in the middle of the two lower lines. This can be attributed to a mistake in the inscription, to rectify which, in the original relief style, would have necessitated the removal

of the lintel stone, and its replacement by a new one. The premature necessity to bury the owner in his tomb rendered this replacement impossible, and consequently the mistake in the inscription was made up by correcting the wrong part with incised hieroglyphs. This incised part of the inscription bears indication of rough workmanship, denoting a hasty preparation. Slight traces of the original inscription in relief can still be faintly seen.

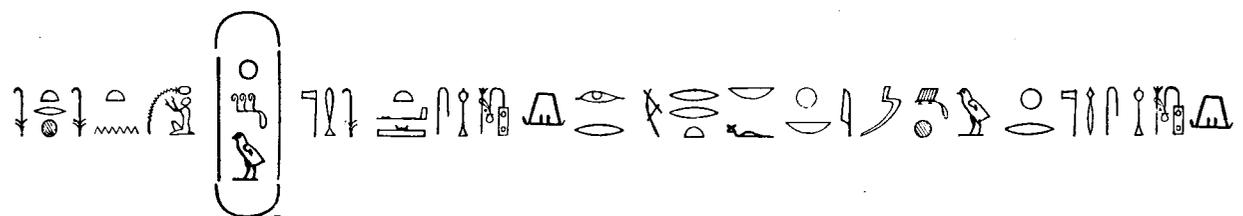
The first line runs :—


 " A boon which the King gives, a boon that Anubis, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling, gives; a burial in the Necropolis of the Western Desert (after) a very good old age. (And that) he treads on the good ways on which the Honoured Ones used to tread in the presence of the Great God "

The second line also begins with a "Htp dj Niswt", and where the mistake formerly occurred, the mention of the periodical feasts was incised in the stone. The line reads :—


 " A boon (which the King) gives, that offerings 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 *W3g*-Feast, the *Skr* Feast, the Great Feast, the Feast of Burning, the Feast of the Epiphany of Min, the *W'h-3h* Feast, the Feast of the Month, the Feast of *S3d*, the Monthly Feast, the Half-Monthly Feast, every Feast and every Day Feast, to the Scribe of the King's Documents "

The third line opens with some of the deceased's titles, and the mistake was made up by the insertion of the incised, corrected part; the line ends with the repetition of one of his title. The line reads :—



"The King's Relative, the King's Purificator, the Priest of Sahura', the Inspector of the Scribes of the King's Documents of the Granary, doing that which his Lord desires of him every day, the Honoured by the Great God, the Inspector of the Scribes of the Granary "

His name, *Nht-k3*, is written vertically at the end of the two lower lines.

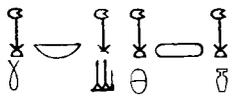
(¹) *Worterbuch*, p. 158.

The Northern False-Door

The northern false-door bears on its panel a representation of the owner of the tomb, he is seated upon a stool, and stretching his right arm to a table of offerings in front of him. He wears a wig, a broad necklace, and a short, tight kilt. His left hand rests on his thigh and holds a handkerchief (?). His title and name are inscribed over the offering-table. On analogy with the corresponding panel of the southern false-door, they read:

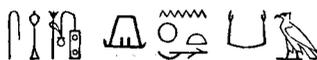
 "Inspector of the Scribes, *Nht-k3*".

The kinds and number of offerings are indicated below the offering-table:—

 "Thousand jugs of beer, thousand cakes and loaves of bread, thousand garments and alabaster bowls".

The lower lintel reads:  "The Inspector of the Scribes of the King's Documents of the Granary, *Nht-k3*".

The single outer right jamb is left uninscribed, and on the inner right jamb, the deceased is represented wearing a wig and a short, tight loin-cloth. He is in a standing position, is looking south, and has both arms hanging by his side. The inner left jamb bears the figure of *Nht-k3* in a standing position; he leans with his right hand upon a long staff, while his left arm encircles it. He is dressed in a short wig and a wide triangular kilt. His name and title are superinscribed:

 "Inspector of the Scribes of the Granary, *Nht-k3*".

The Southern False-Door

The southern false-door resembles the northern one, except for the name and title of the deceased which are incised over the figure on the inner right jamb.

In between both false-doors, *Nht-k3* is represented seated on a stool, and looking north. He wears a short wig and a short, tight kilt. His right arm is stretched to the offering-table in front of him, while his left arm is bent on his breast with the hand closed.

A tremendous provision of offerings is represented in relief above and below the offering-table. By the offering-table, a jug and a basin and two other vessels are also shown. His name and title are inscribed over his head in a vertical line:  "Inspector of the Scribes of the Granary, *Nht-k3*".

The Southern Wall (Pl. XVII, C, Fig. 21)

The southern wall of this chapel has a sloping slit for light in its upper part. The wall proper is covered by five registers of scenes of offerings, and of daily life, carved in relief.

The uppermost register is badly defaced, and only traces of some offerings can be distinguished.

The second register is mostly occupied by slender vessels on stands, with cone-shaped cover over their mouths. The western end of this register bears the representation of a small offering-table laden with provisions; and beneath it are some fruits laid upon a tray.

The rest of this wall is divided into five superposed registers. The one at the top is very indistinct, owing to the rough quality of the stone, but figures of offering-bearers can be faintly traced.

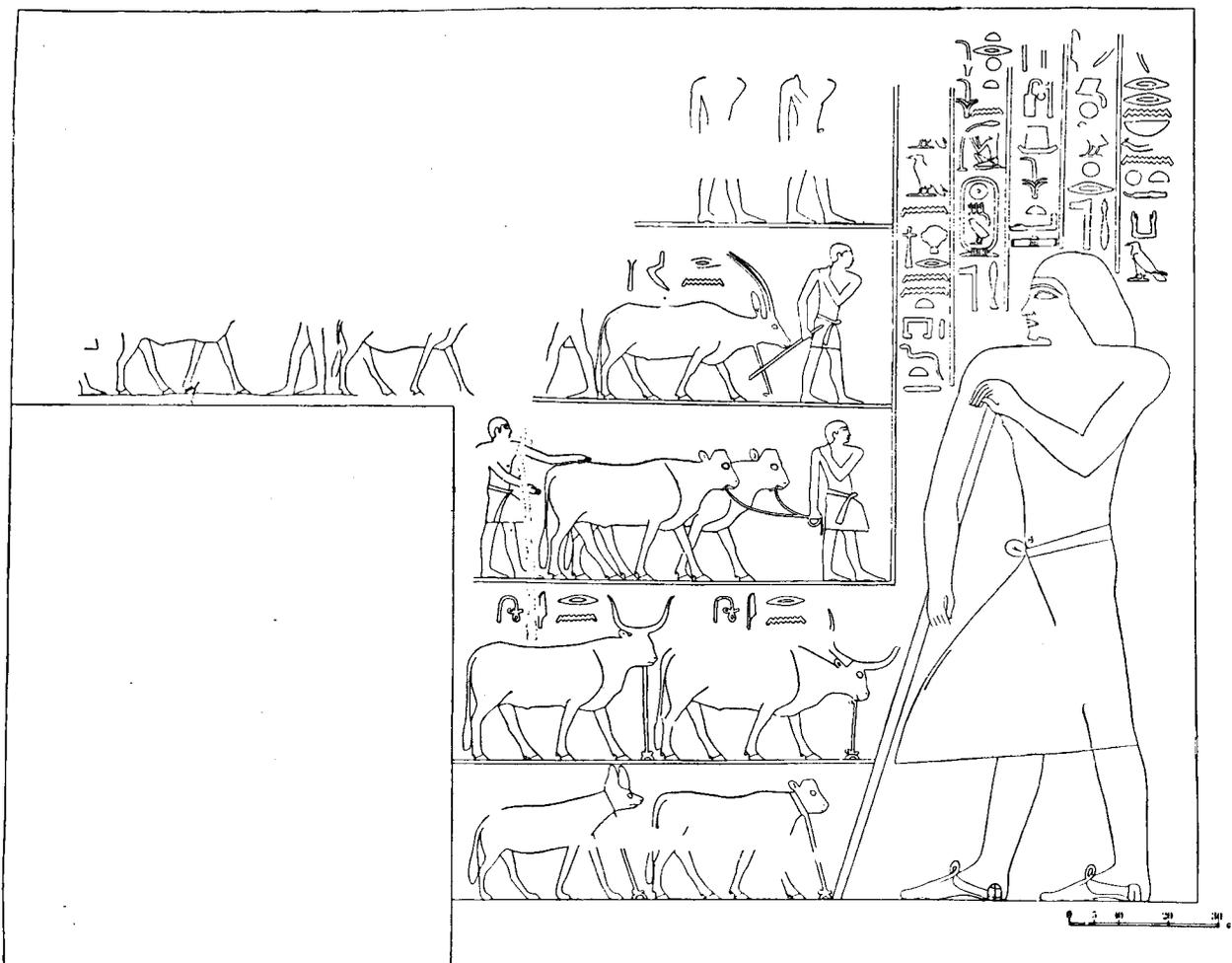


FIG. 22

The register below it represents cattle and their drivers. The first animal from the right is long-horned  tied by a rope round its neck, to a ring fixed in the ground. The man in front of this animal is probably the chief herdsman; he wears a short, tight kilt, and holds a stick in his right hand. His left hand is bent to his right shoulder in a gesture of reverence to his master, who is facing him. The rest of this register covers the lintel of the door leading to the chapel, and the rough limestone block completing the wall is entirely worn away. The lintel portion of this register shows two cattle-drivers and two animals, led behind the preceding one; the drivers appear to be holding them by the horns and chins.

The third register shows two herdsmen driving from front and back, two calves, led on ropes tied round their necks; both ropes are twisted in the hands of the front man who stands in the same attitude as the chief herdsman above him (Pls. XX, XXI, A).

The driver in the rear pushes both the animals with his two hands.

These two drivers wear staff kilts of woven papyrus or straw. The fourth register is occupied by two young heifers, tethered by means of ropes attached to staples driven in the ground. They are inscribed:   "Young oxen".

In the bottom register a young calf and a fattened hyena are tethered in the same manner as the heifers.

A Fragment of a Lintel (Fig. 23, Pl. XXI, B)

From the debris outside the Mastaba we recovered the right-hand end of a limestone lintel, which bears the remains of two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis (*Inpw*), Lord of the Sacred Land, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives]: that he may be buried . . ."

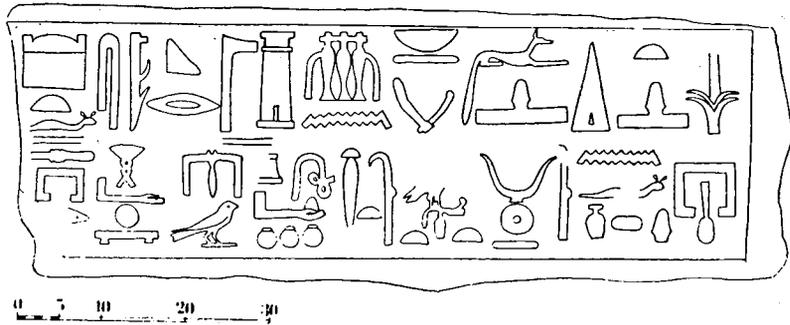


FIG. 23

(2) "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 *Wjg*-feast, the Great Feast, the *wsh-h*-Feast, the Feast of the Coming Forth of Min (*Mn.w*) . . ."

In spite of its unfinished condition, one can see that this Mastaba was designed on a lavish scale, and well provided with sculptured scenes and inscriptions.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1628 (Fig. 24)

Grave-pit: $1 \times 1.10 \times 7.75$ metres. Behind the false-door in the rectangular chapel opening into the pillared hall of this Mastaba, the mouth of this shaft was revealed after removing an accumulation of debris, covering the whole core of the Mastaba, to a height of about 1 metre. The filling of this shaft was mainly composed of debris, with dark earth at the bottom. The shaft leads to an irregular burial-chamber, 1.40×1.90 metres directed west. The opening of this chamber was closed by two slabs of local limestone. On removing these slabs, an intact burial-chamber appeared.

The mummy interred in this chamber was deposited in a coffer, $1.85 \times 0.55 \times 0.64$ metres, hewn in the rock floor (Pl. XXI, C). It is laid north-south, and the covering of the coffer is composed of two big slabs of local limestone, mortared with sand onto the coffer.

The coffer contains a contracted skeleton, which seems to be surrounded by strips of gold which have shrunk by the contraction of the skeleton. A few of these gold bands are

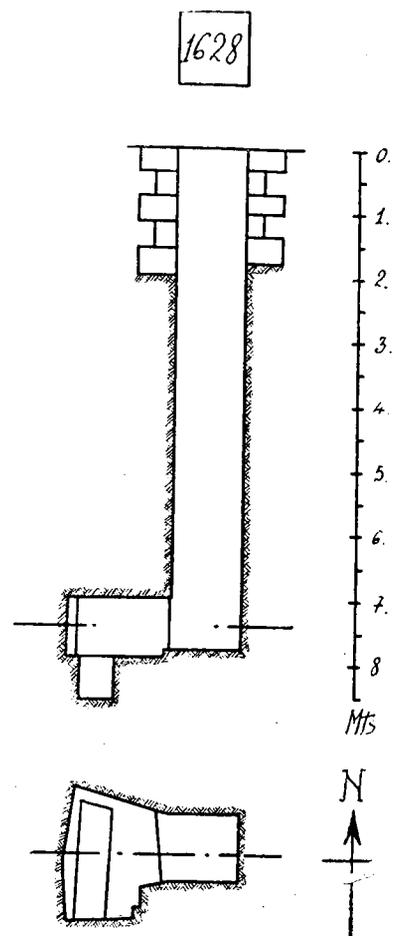
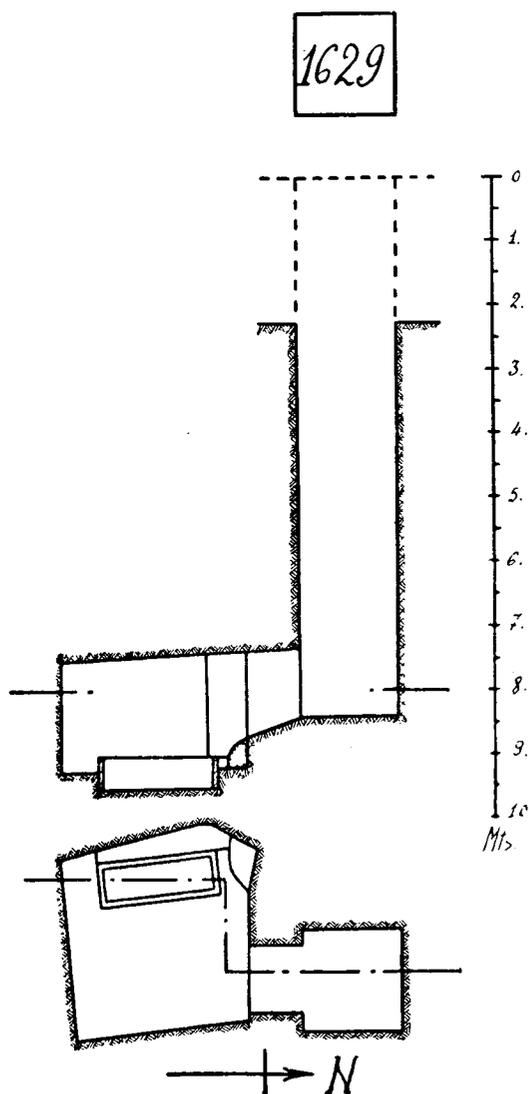


FIG. 24

found scattered between the legs, and by the left side of the corpse. Along the eastern side of the coffin was a gold-plated stick. A model jug and basin of copper, two model cups, and four model alabaster vases are also interred with the corpse, also six corroded copper model objects, two semi-circular clasps of faience, together with some scattered beads of faience near the neck, and the decayed wooden support of a head-rest (Pls. XXII, A, XXIII, C).

On the floor of the burial-chamber, one conical hand-made vase is placed standing against the southern wall, to the east of the sarcophagus. It still preserves the mud cone which closed it. Another similar vase was found fallen behind the slabs closing the chamber, and its lid was found beside it. Each jar measures 30 cm. in height (Pl. XXII, B).



Shaft No. 1629 (see Plan, Fig. 25)

Grave-pit: $1.55 \times 1.55 \times 8.40$ metres. Another shaft exists south of the former one. Its mouth was built of local limestone, and sand and mortar. This we were obliged to clear away for safety, until we reached the beginning of that part of the shaft that was hewn in the natural rock. It leads to a burial-chamber, measuring 3×3 metres, directed south. Its aperture was found open, and the burial-chamber was full of limestone chips and debris.

Against the western wall there is a white, rectangular sarcophagus, 0.75×2.10 metres, deposited in a recess in the ground. The lid was slightly moved from its original place. In the north-western corner, and north of the sarcophagus, were found two hand-made jars, with tapering bodies, each 34 cm. in height, also two broken ring-stands of pottery. On the lid we found some gold and faience beads, together with two  shaped spacers of gold (Pl. XXIII, A, B).

FIG. 25

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THE MASTABA OF HWJ-N-PTH (1)

TITLES

1.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator".
2.  *smsw h3yt* "Elder of the Portal or Forecourt (of the Palace) (2)".
3.  *im3hw hr nb.f* "Honoured by His Master".
4.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

FAMILY

- Wife* :  (3) *M-wn-t* (?).
- Daughter* :  *Hnw.t*.

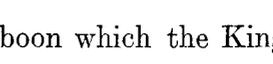
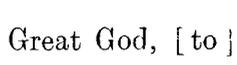
SITUATION

This Mastaba is built against the eastern face of the western ridge of rock (Fig. 26), adjacent to the rock-hewn Tomb No. 6 (see General Plan 16-G).

DESCRIPTION

The Entrance

The lintel of the main entrance was missing from its place above the doorway, but we discovered it, broken into three pieces and employed in the construction of a later intrusive burial, built against the northern false-door (Fig. 26 bis). Happily, we were able to repair it and restore it to its original place. This lintel bears two horizontal rows of finely incised hieroglyphs, reading :—

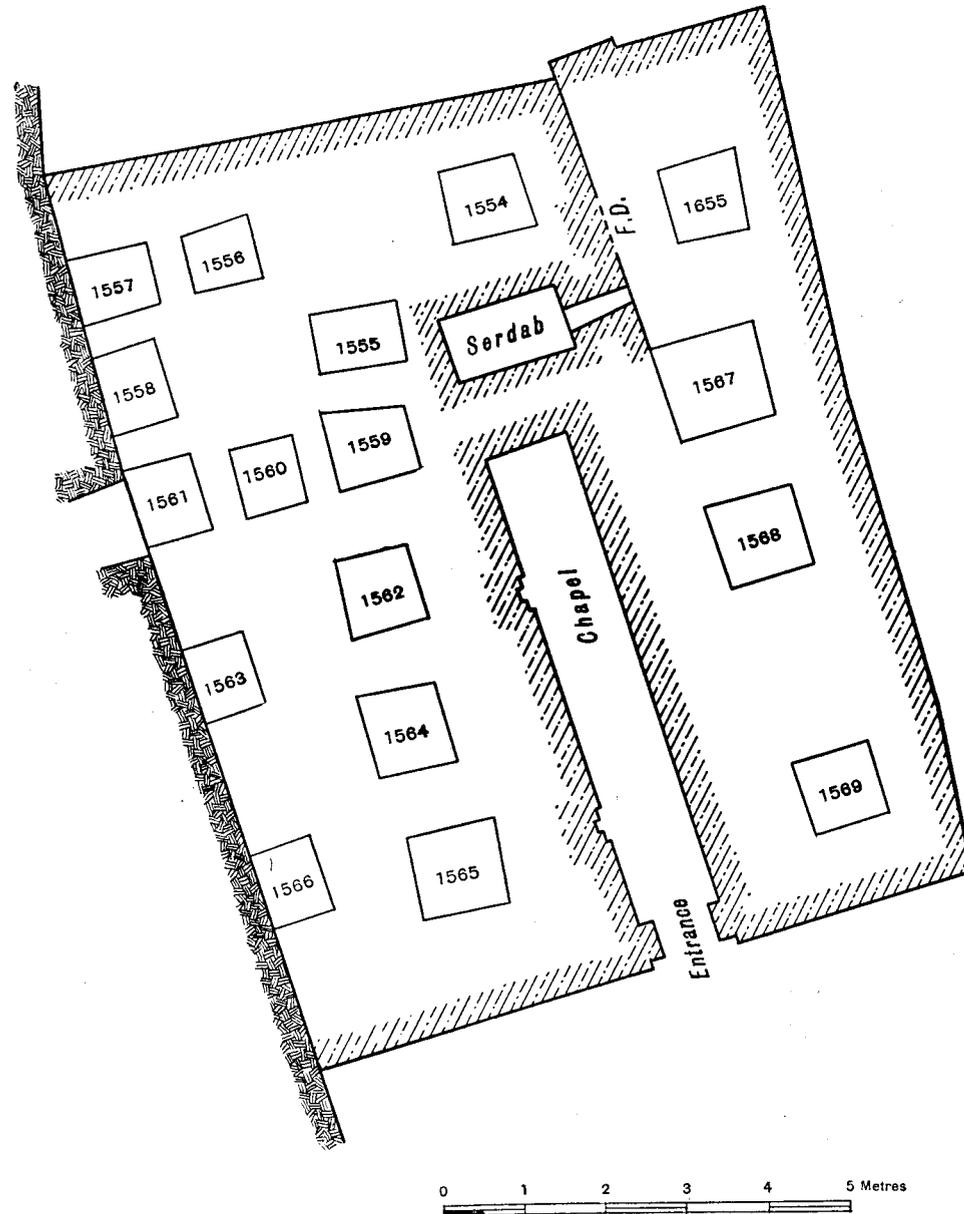
- (1)  "A boon which the King gives and a boon which Anubis (*Inpw*), Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives] that he may be buried in the Western Desert after a very good old age
- (2)  "before the Great God, [to] the King's Purificator, the Eldest of the Audience Hall, Honoured by His Master, *Hwj-n-Pth*".

(1) RANKE, "Die Agyptischen Personennamen", p. 140.

(2) The only passage which throws definite light on the function of this employee is the autobiography of Rakhmire (A.Z. LX, 64), where, on entering the palace, he found the *smswh3yt* who was clearing the way. (For a full discussion of this title, see *Onomastica*, Vol. I, p. 60*, No. 133.)

(3) *Var.* .

MASTABA OF KHW-N-PTAH No. 5



REFERENCE

-  Stone
-  Natural Rock

FIG. 26

Fawzy Ibrahim

MASTABA OF KHW-N-PTAH

South Facade

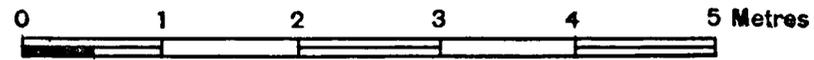
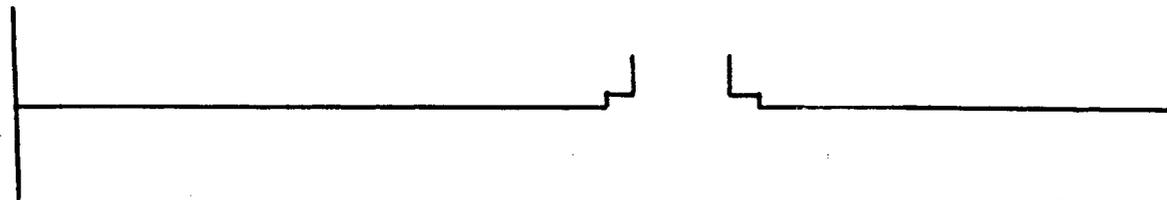
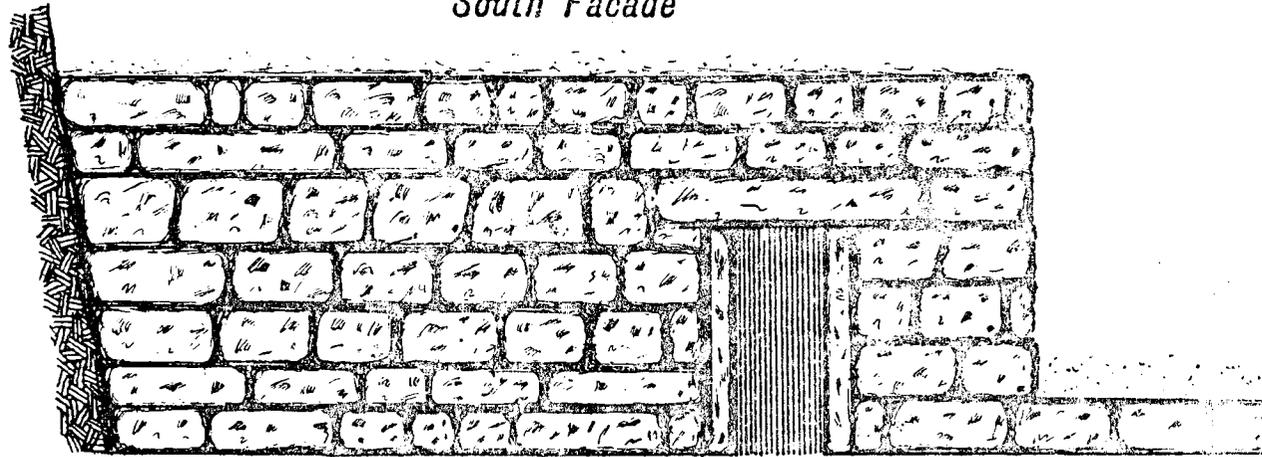


FIG. 26 bis

Fawzy Ibrahim

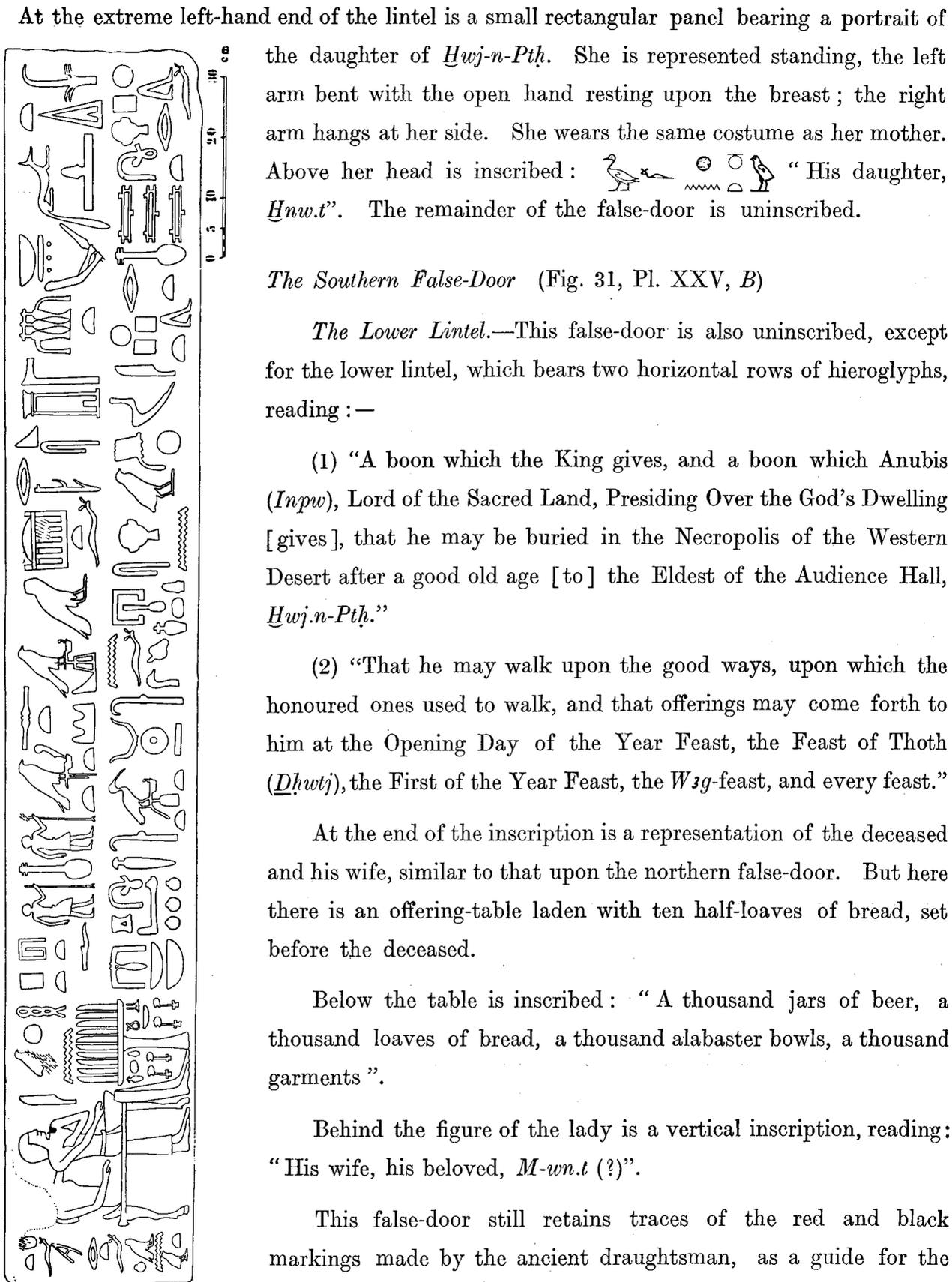
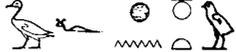


FIG. 31

The Serdab

The serdab of this Mastaba lies to the north of the building, and its squint opens in the eastern façade. It contained nothing but sand and rubble.

At the extreme left-hand end of the lintel is a small rectangular panel bearing a portrait of the daughter of *Hwj-n-Pth*. She is represented standing, the left arm bent with the open hand resting upon the breast; the right arm hangs at her side. She wears the same costume as her mother. Above her head is inscribed:  "His daughter, *Hnw.t*". The remainder of the false-door is uninscribed.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 31, Pl. XXV, B)

The Lower Lintel.—This false-door is also uninscribed, except for the lower lintel, which bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis (*Inpw*), Lord of the Sacred Land, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives], that he may be buried in the Necropolis of the Western Desert after a good old age [to] the Eldest of the Audience Hall, *Hwj-n-Pth*."

(2) "That he may walk upon the good ways, upon which the honoured ones used to walk, and that offerings may come forth to him at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth (*Dhwtj*), the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g*-feast, and every feast."

At the end of the inscription is a representation of the deceased and his wife, similar to that upon the northern false-door. But here there is an offering-table laden with ten half-loaves of bread, set before the deceased.

Below the table is inscribed: "A thousand jars of beer, a thousand loaves of bread, a thousand alabaster bowls, a thousand garments".

Behind the figure of the lady is a vertical inscription, reading: "His wife, his beloved, *M-wn.t* (?)".

This false-door still retains traces of the red and black markings made by the ancient draughtsman, as a guide for the sculptor.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1562 (Fig. 32)

Grave-pit: $1 \times 1.30 \times 3.85$ metres. Partly built of rubble and partly cut in the rock; filling of debris; irregular burial-chamber opening east, about 0.75×1.72 metres, with a depression in the ground, lying north-south, 0.40 metre. Nothing found except a damaged skeleton.

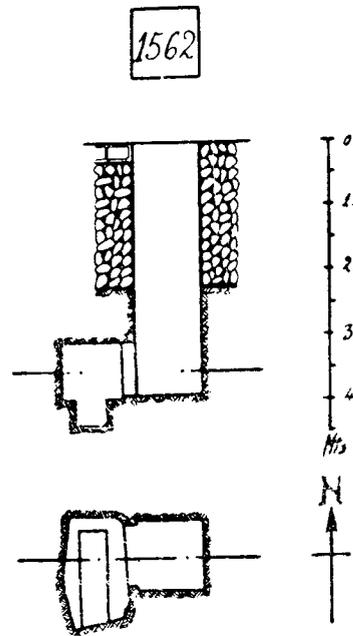


FIG. 32

1564

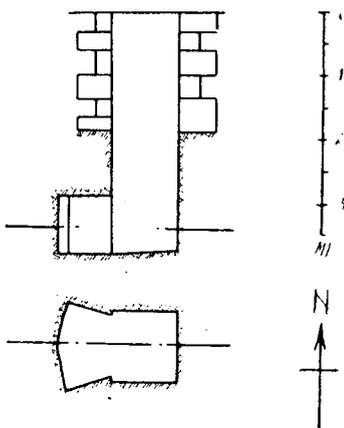


FIG. 33

Shaft No. 1564 (Fig. 33)

Grave-pit: $1.05 \times 1.05 \times 3.77$ metres. Partly built of limestone and partly cut in the rock; filling of debris; shaft ends in an irregular burial-chamber, cut in the west side, measuring 0.80×1.35 metres; contained disturbed human bones.

Shaft No. 1565 (Fig. 34)

Grave-pit: $1.05 \times 1.05 \times 4.50$ metres. Partly built of limestone and partly cut in the rock; filling of debris; burial-chamber opening east, directed west; about 1.62×2.27 metres; level of burial one step (0.06 metre) lower; along the west side a recess, lying north-south, and measuring $1.40 \times 0.78 \times 0.43$ metres, is cut in the floor; lid of one slab of stone removed upwards from the east.

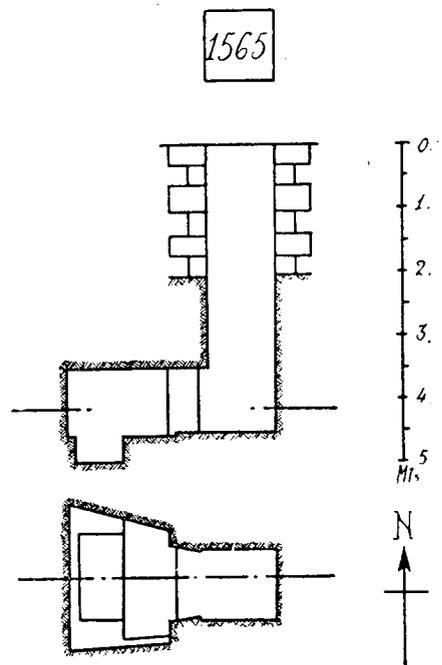


FIG. 34

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THE MASTABA No. 6, SOUTH OF THE MASTABA OF HWJ-N-PTH

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies to the south-west of that of *Hwj-n-Pth* (see General Plan 16-G).

DESCRIPTION

The Mastaba is entirely cut in the natural rock. Its immense doorway, which opens east, has an unfinished drum. Above the entrance is a horizontal cutting to take a lintel, perhaps of white limestone, which has, however, disappeared. This entrance was originally closed by a double-leaved door, as can be proved by the hollows for the two socket stones at the rear of the soffit (Fig. 36).

The Chapel

The entrance leads to a rectangular chapel, measuring 14.60×3.50 metres, the northern end of which is cut lower than the southern end. The southern end of the chapel is cased with slabs of fine white limestone. On that part of the casing covering the western wall is a representation of the God Thoth (*Dhwtj*). He is represented in a walking attitude, is ibis-headed, and crowned with the *st.f*-crown. In his left-hand he holds a *was*-sceptre, and in the right one, the *'nh*-sign of life (see Pl. XXVI, A). In front of the God are the legs of a figure of a man, who was facing him. The upper part of this figure is lacking. These reliefs certainly date from a late period, when it would seem that this tomb was re-employed as a cult-place for the God Thoth, or as a burial-place for his sacred bird, the ibis (see below).

At the northern end of the chapel are two flights of steps leading down to an unfinished chamber on the north, and to a sloping passage on the west. This passage terminates in a burial-chamber, which was found to be nearly full of the decayed bodies of the sacred ibis (Pl. XXVI, B).

In the eastern wall of the chapel, just over the above-mentioned steps, is cut an aperture which serves as a window.

In the western wall of the chapel, opposite to the entrance, is an aperture leading to an unfinished rock-cut chamber.

THE SHAFT

Shaft No. 1570 (Fig. 35)

Grave-pit: $1.05 \times 1.10 \times 3.33$ metres. Wholly rock-hewn; filling of dark earth; at a depth of 2.20 metres, a small niche is cut, opening north, and measuring about 0.68×0.95 metre.

The burial-chamber, which opens east, is 0.13 metre higher than the bottom of the pit; it measures 1.09×1.72 metres; there is a depression lying north-south, 0.25 metre deep in the floor of the chamber. Nothing found.

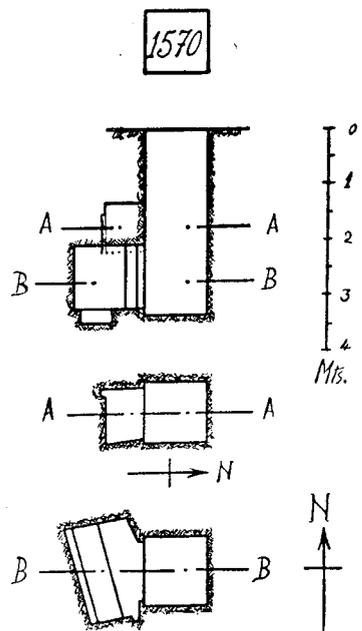
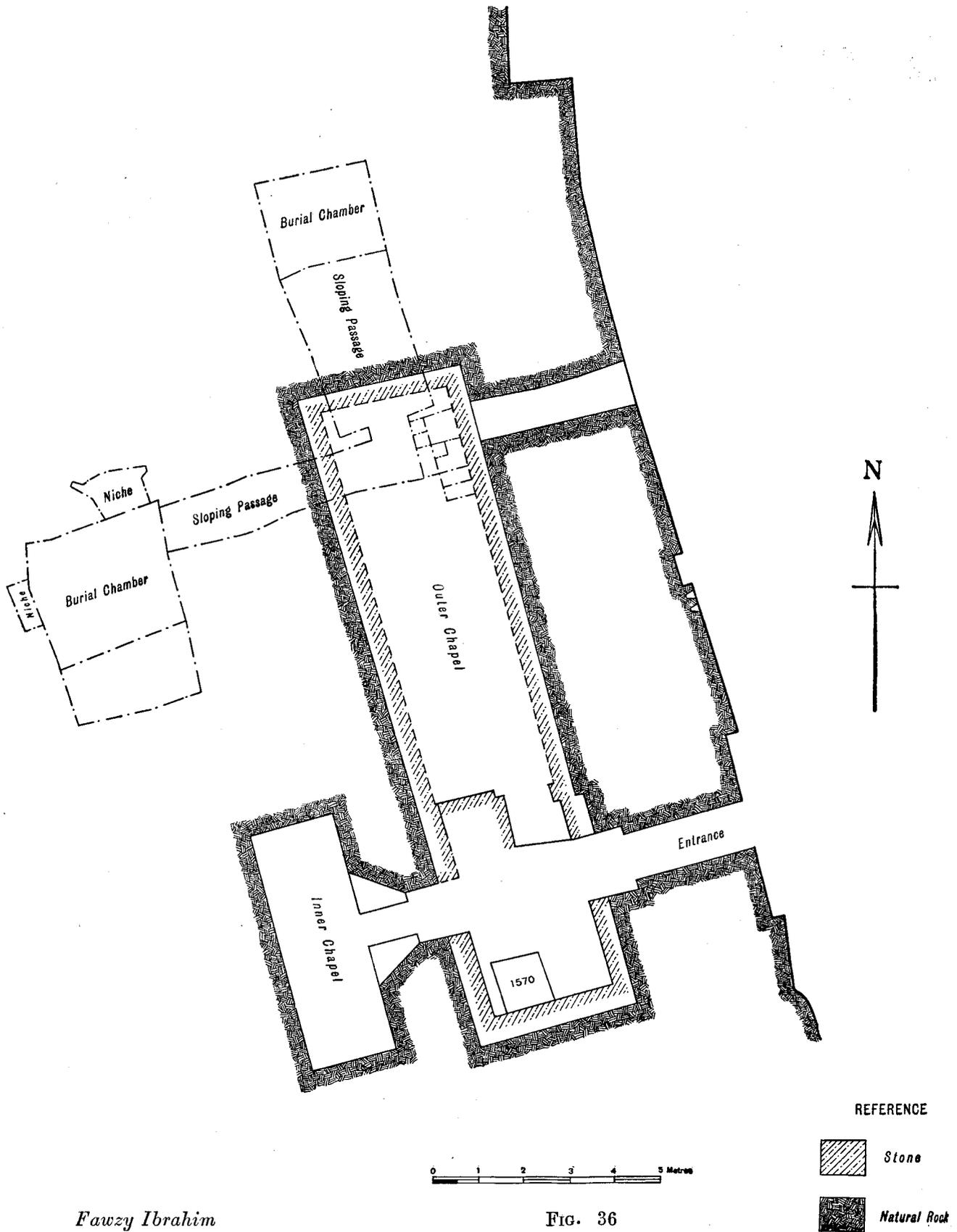


FIG. 35

MASTABA No. 6



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 36

REFERENCE

 Stone

 Natural Rock

THE MASTABA OF MMJ⁽¹⁾

TITLES

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
2.  *shd hm.w ntr Ht-Hr* "Inspector of the Priests of Hathor".
3.  *hrj sst3* "Master of the Secrets (Secretary)".
4.  ⁽²⁾ *w'b db3.t njswt* "Purificator of the Royal Palace".
5.  *shd hs.w* "Inspector of the Singers".
6.  *im3hw hr ntr-3* "Honoured by the Great God".
7.  *im3hw hr nb.f* "Honoured by His Master".

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies to the south of Rock-cut Tomb No. 1 (see General Plan 17-G).

DESCRIPTION

The Mastaba of *Mmj* opens north into a street of tombs which are cut in the rock and run from east to west (Fig. 37).

The Entrance (Fig. 38, Pl. XXVII, A, B)

The inscriptions upon the entrance have suffered considerably from weathering. The lintel originally bore two horizontal rows of inscription, the remaining signs of which read:—

(1)  "[A boon which the King gives and a boon which] Anubis (*Inpw*) Presiding Over the God's Dwelling . . ."

(2) 

"That offering may come forth to him at the voice in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth (*Dhwtj*), the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g*-feast, the Monthly Feast, the Half Monthly Feast, every day and every feast, every . . ."

⁽¹⁾ RANKE. *ibid.*, p. 149.

⁽²⁾ For  *db3.t*, see *W.B.*, Vol. V, p. 561; *db3.t* as a synonym for *pr'3* (palace).

MASTABA OF MEMI No. 7

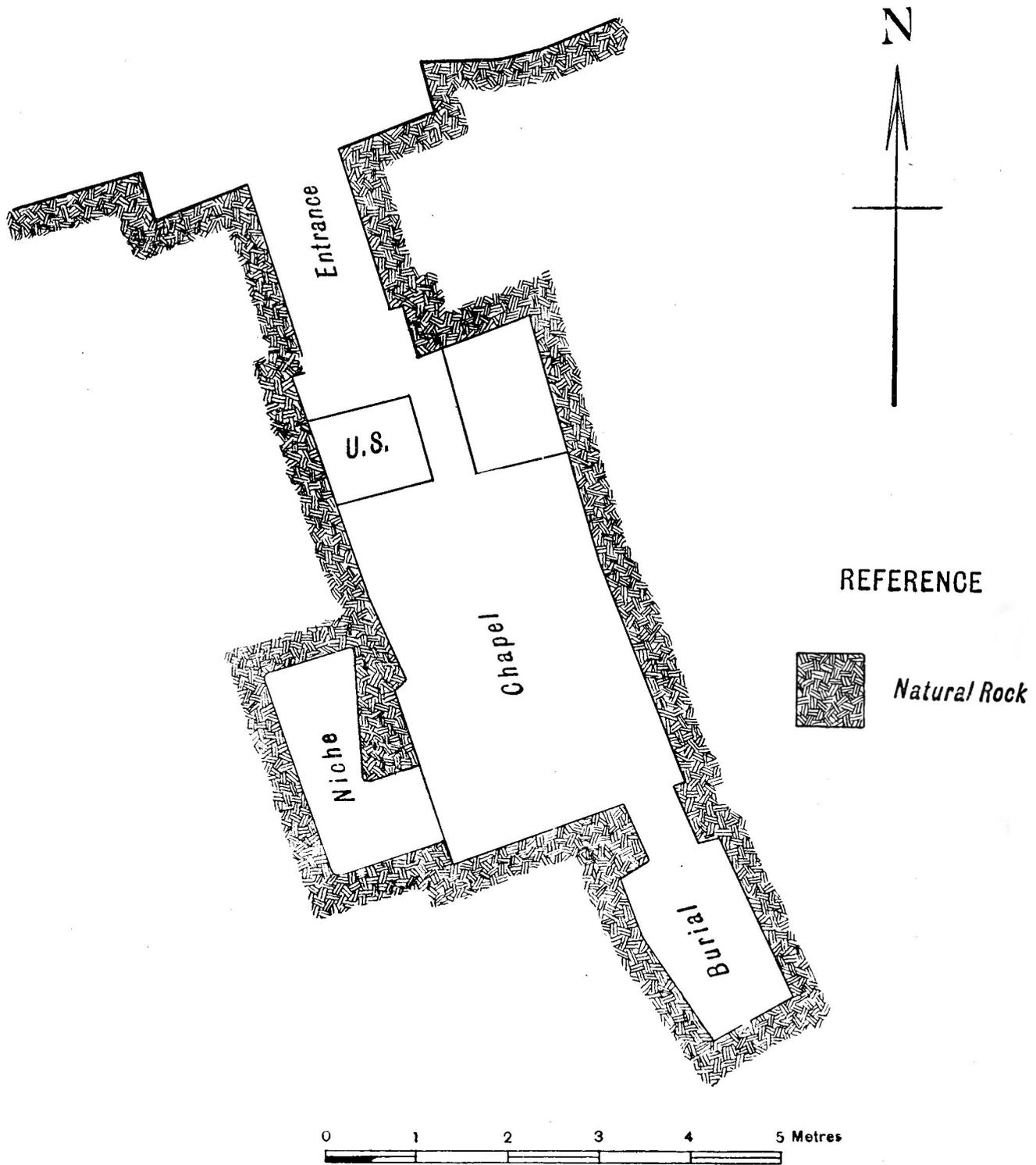


FIG. 37

Fawzy Ibrahim

In front of the long staff of each figure is an identical line of hieroglyphs, reading vertically :
 "... Inspector of the Singers, Honoured by
 His Master, *Mmj*".

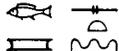
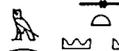
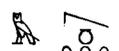
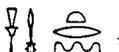
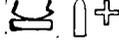
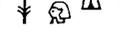
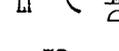
The Chapel

The entrance leads to a chapel, measuring 5·40×2·50 metres. It is cut in the rock, and the roof is lower at the southern end. In the north-eastern corner is the opening of a short sloping passage leading to the burial-chamber, which is directed south. In the south-eastern corner of the chapel is an aperture leading to a small chamber which measures 2·00×1·15 metres.

In the southern end of the western wall is another aperture terminating in a deep recess on the north. In this recess we found a damaged skeleton, doubtless from an intrusive burial.

THE MASTABA OF HKNJ-HNMW

TITLES

1.  'd-mr smj-t "District Chief of the Desert (Master of the Hunt) (1)".
2.  imj r3 smjw "Overseer of the Deserts (2)".
3.  imj-r3 nw "Overseer of the Game-preserves (3)".
4.  hrp mjtr (4).
5.  rh-njswt "King's Relative".
6.  imj r3 w3-t Hr "Overseer of the Road of Horus (5)".
7.  wr md.w sm'.w "Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt".
8.  imj irtj 'pr "Captain of the Crew (of a Ship) (6)".
9.  imj r3 ms' "Overseer of the Army".
10.  s3b 'd mr "Judge and Nome Administrator".
11.  hrj tp njswt "He who is at the Head of the King".
12.  mdw rhjt "Staff of the People".
13.  iwn-knm-wt "Iwn-knm.wt-priest (7)".
14.  hrp ss'.w nb "Director of All the Scribes".
15.  imj-r3 hw.t wr.t "Overseer of the Great Court".

(1) W.B., Vol. III, p. 444.

(2) JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. III, p. 172.

(3) W.B., Vol. II, p. 217.

(4) W.B., Vol. II, p. 45.

(5) *The Coast Road to Palestine*. See also GAUTHIER, "Dictionnaire Geographique", Vol. I, p. 174.

(6) See also BOREUX, "La Nautique Egyptienne", p. 189, ff.

(7) See PIRENNE III, pp. 72, 121, where he says it is the title of an Osirian priest (?) and held exclusively by the *mdw rhjt*.

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies to the south of that of *Hwj-n-Pth*, and north-east of that of *Mmj* (see General Plan 17-G).

DESCRIPTION

The main entrance to the Mastaba opens north, but is now almost entirely demolished (Fig. 41). It was originally flanked by a pair of short, stumpy obelisks, one of which still remains *in situ* (see Pl. XXVIII, A). It measures 0·18 metre high, and is made of local limestone. The lower part of the two door-jambs still remain in place on the threshold.

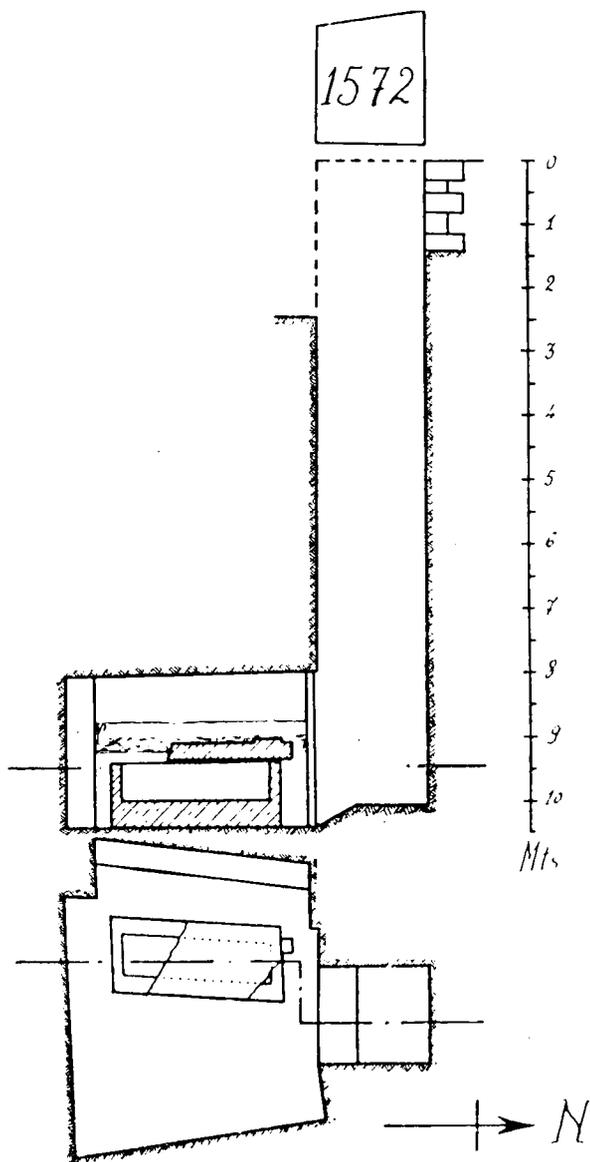


FIG. 39

The Chapel

The entrance gives access to a passage, measuring 5·00 × 1·00 metres, which communicates with a small chapel. This chapel, which measures 5·20 × 1·40 metres, is built against the face of the western ridge of rock. The walls are badly ruined, and the western one shows no traces of ever having had a false-door. The roofing has entirely disappeared.

THE SHAFT

Shaft No. 1572 (Fig. 39)

Grave-pit : 1·90 × 1·65 × 10·0 metres deep. Partly built of small blocks of local limestone, and partly rock-hewn; filling of sand and debris. An irregular burial-chamber, measuring about 4·40 × 3·80 metres; opens north; aperture partly closed by blocks of limestone.

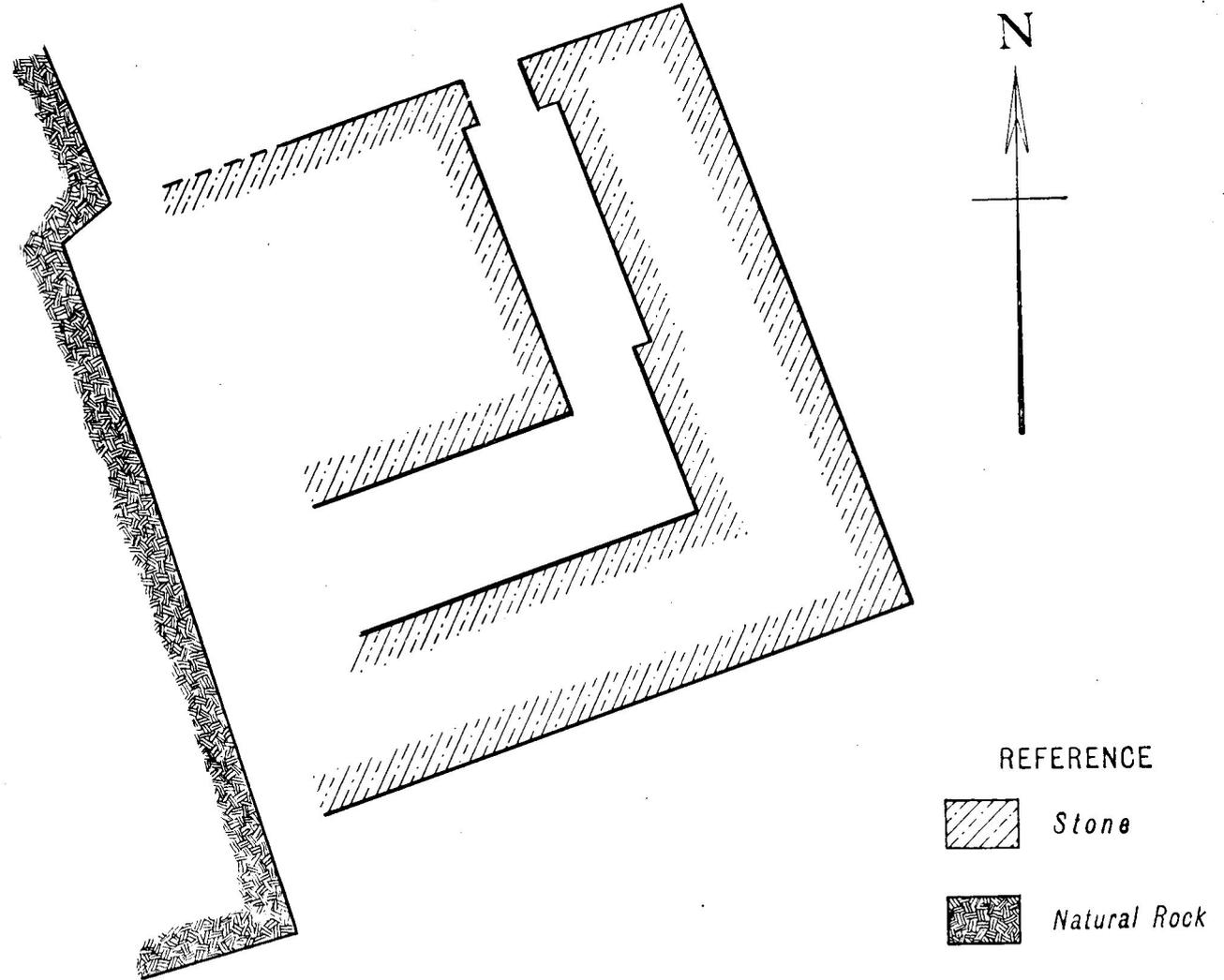


FIG. 40

Contents : A massive sarcophagus of local limestone, 2·70 × 1·20 × 1·0 metres, standing near the western wall of the chamber (Pl. XXVIII, B). On the eastern side of this sarcophagus is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading (Fig. 40) :—

“ The District Chief of the Desert, Overseer of the Deserts, Overseer of the Game-preserves Director of the *Mjtr*, King's Relative, Overseer of the Road of Horus, Greatest of the Ten of

MASTABA OF HEKNI-KHNWM No. 8



THE MASTABA OF HEKNI-KHNWM

0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres
FIG. 41

Fawzy Ibrahim

Upper Egypt, Captain of the Crew, Overseer of the Army, Judge and Nome Administrator, First Under the King, Staff of the People, *Iwn-knm.wt*-priest, Overseer of the Great Court, Director of All the Scribes, *Hknj-Hnmw*.”

The other sides of the sarcophagus are uninscribed.

The lid, which was apparently broken by the ancient tomb-robbers, is formed of a single slab of local limestone, and is slightly convex on its upper surface. At each of its narrow ends are two rough projections which serve as handles. On the top of the lid are two horizontal rows of inscription, almost identical with that on the eastern side of the coffin. They read (Fig. 42) :—

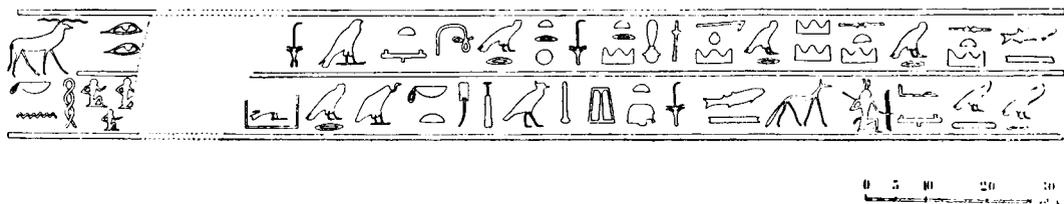


FIG. 42

“ The District Chief of the Desert, Overseer of the Deserts, Overseer of the Game-preserves, Director of the *Mjtr*, King’s Relative, Overseer of the Road of Horus, [Greatest] of the ten of Upper Egypt, Captain of [the Crew], Overseer of the Army Judge and Nome Administrator, First Under the King, Staff of the People, *Iwn-knm.wt*-priest, Overseer of the Great Court, Director of all the Scribes (?).”

At the end of the two horizontal rows, the name of the deceased is written vertically: “ *Hknj-Hnmw* ”.

In the western wall of the burial-chamber is a recessed shelf, at a height of about 1.20 metres from the floor.

THE MASTABA OF $\overline{\text{Q}} \Delta \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}}$ ITJJ

TITLES

1. $\overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \text{ hrj pr}'\text{s}$.
2. $\overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} (?) \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \text{ htm prj}$.
3. $\overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \text{ imshw hr ntr}'\text{s}$ "Honoured by the Great God".

SITUATION

This Mastaba adjoins that of *Nfr-htp* upon the north (see General Plan 17-G and H).

DESCRIPTION

The superstructure of this Mastaba is almost entirely destroyed, and only one course of masonry remains in situ. The entrance opens to the east in the northern end of the façade (Fig. 44). This doorway gave access to a small chapel, in the floor of which was set a circular offering-table of alabaster. The table bears the *htp*-sign $\overline{\text{Q}}$ in relief across its upper surface (Pl. XXIX, A). On the "loaf" of the *htp* is inscribed: $\overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}}$ "The Honoured by the Great God". On the "mat" of the *htp* is a horizontal inscription, reading: $\overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} (?) \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}}$.

At the end of this inscription is a crudely incised representation of the deceased seated upon a chair, and holding a long staff in his left hand.

To the right of the "loaf" is inscribed: $\overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} ? \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}}$ "That offerings may come forth to him at the voice in the Western Desert".

To the left of the "loaf" is inscribed: $\overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} (?) \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}} \overline{\text{Q}}$.

In front of the entrance is cut a shaft, measuring 0.80 × 0.90 × 1.50 metres which leads to a burial-chamber directed north. It contained only a disturbed skeleton.

THE SHAFT

Shaft No. 1591 (Fig. 43)

Grave-pit: 0.66 × 0.86 × 1.10 metres; constructed of rubble. A burial-chamber opens north, and measures 0.55 × 1.85 metres. Nothing found.

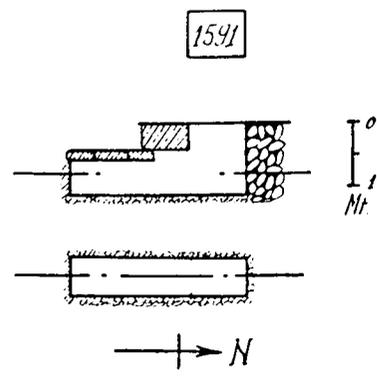
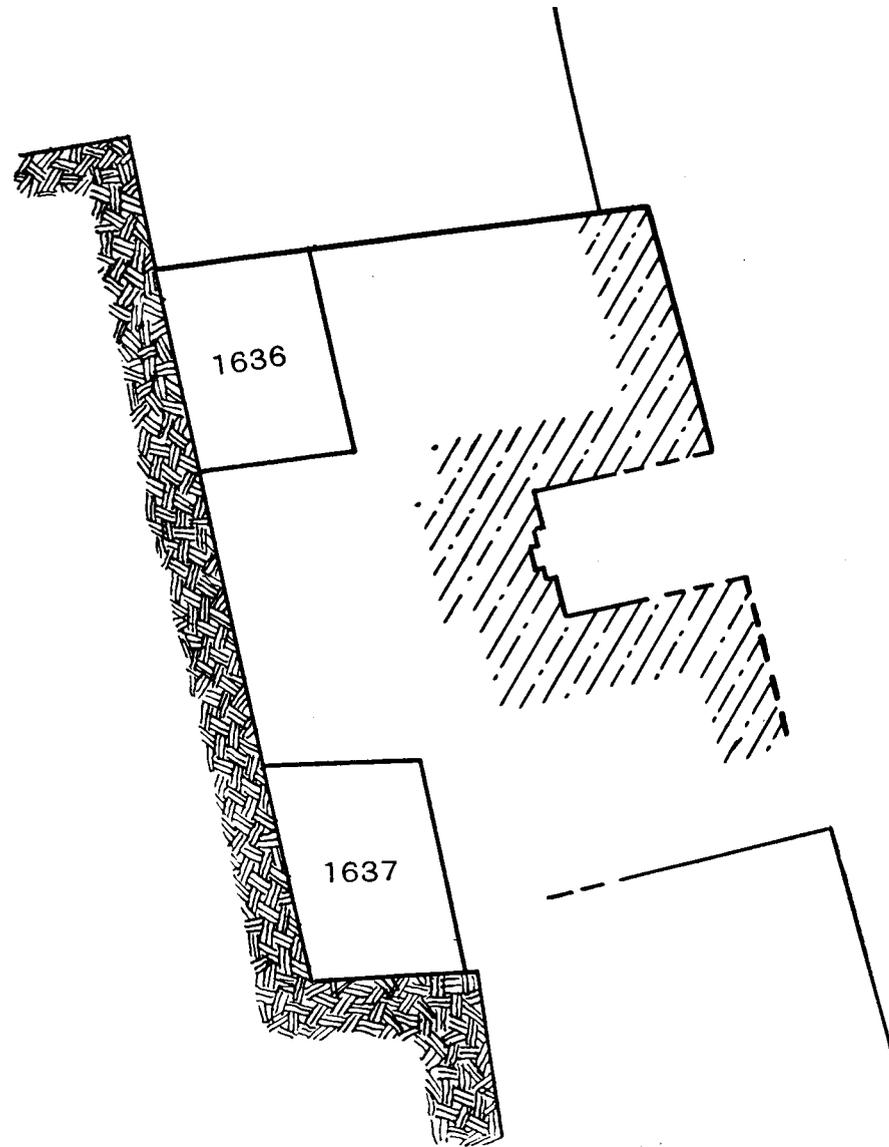
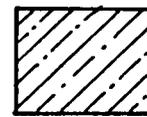


FIG. 43

MASTABA OF ITY No. 9



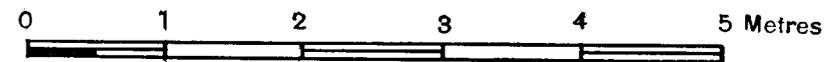
REFERENCE



Stone



Natural Rock

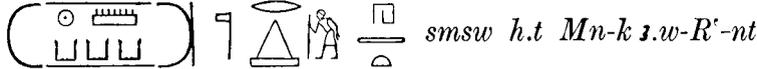


Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 44

THE MASTABA OF NFR-ḤTP

TITLES

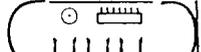
1.  "Honoured by the Great God".
2.  "Eldest of the Audience Hall of the Pyramid [called] 'Men-kaw-Ra' is Divine".

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *Nfr-Ḥtp* lies to the north of the Tomb of *Sšm-nfr*, and is built against the face of the western ridge of rock. On the north, it adjoins the Mastaba of *Itjj* (see General Plan 17-G and H)

DESCRIPTION

This Mastaba is denuded down to almost the first course of masonry (Fig. 47). A circular offering-table of alabaster is set in the floor, opposite to the place of a false-door which is now totally destroyed. This offering-table bears the *htp*-sign  in relief across its upper surface (Pl. XXIX, B, C).

Upon the "mat" of the *htp* is inscribed :   
 "The Honoured by the Great God, Eldest of the Audience Hall of the Pyramid [called] 'Men-kaw-Ra' is Divine". At the end of this inscription is a figure of the deceased seated upon a chair. The Mastaba is so badly ruined that it is impossible to trace its original extent (Pl. XXIX, B, C).

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1638 (Fig. 45)

Grave-pit : 0.78 × 0.86 × 0.90 metre. One side of the pit built of stone and rubble, the remaining three sides cut in the rock; filling of debris; burial-chamber : 0.90 × 1.30 metres, opening east. Nothing found.

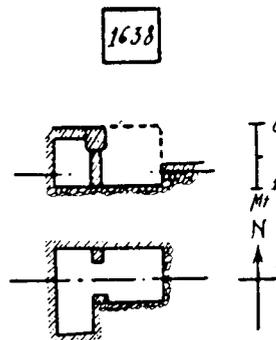


FIG. 45

1592

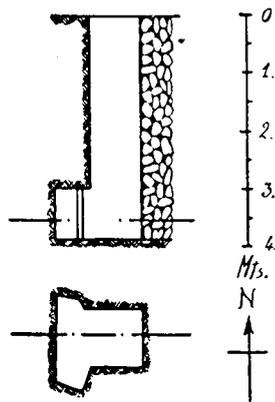
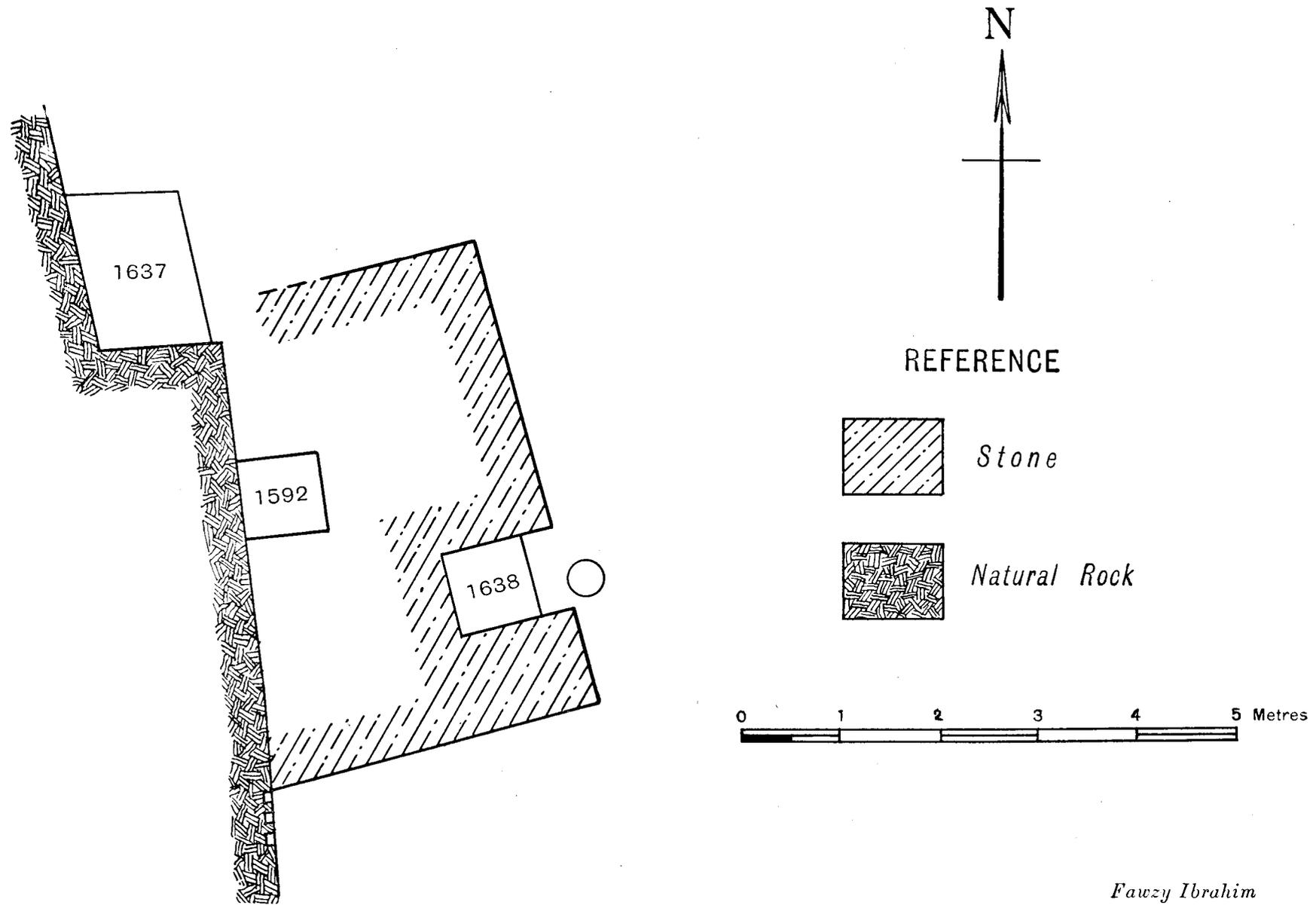


FIG. 46

Shaft No. 1592 (Fig. 46)

Grave-pit : 0.90 × 0.94 × 3.86 metres. Only the western side is cut in the rock; debris filling; irregular burial-chamber, opening east, 0.65 × 1.49 metres. Nothing found.

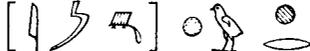
MASTABA OF NEFER-HETEP No. 10



Fawzy Ibrahim

THE MASTABA OF SŠM-NFR (with the "Good Name" IFJ)

TITLES

1.  *imj r3 sš.w* "Overseer of Scribes".
2.  *s3b 'd mr* "Judge and Nome Administrator".
3.  *hrj tp njswt* "He who is at the Head of the King".
4.  *mdw rhjt* "Staff of the People".
5.  *iwn knm.wt* "Iwn-knm.wt-priest".
6.  *s3b imj r3 sš.w* "Judge and Overseer of Scribes".
7.  *sš njswt* "King's Scribe".
8.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
9.  *imšhw* "Honoured One".
10.  *imšhw hr Wsir* "Honoured by Osiris".
11.  *imšhw hr Inpw tpj dw.f hr ntr-'3* "Honoured by Anubis, who is Upon His Mountain, and by the Great God".
12.  *imšhw hr Inpw* "Honoured by Anubis".

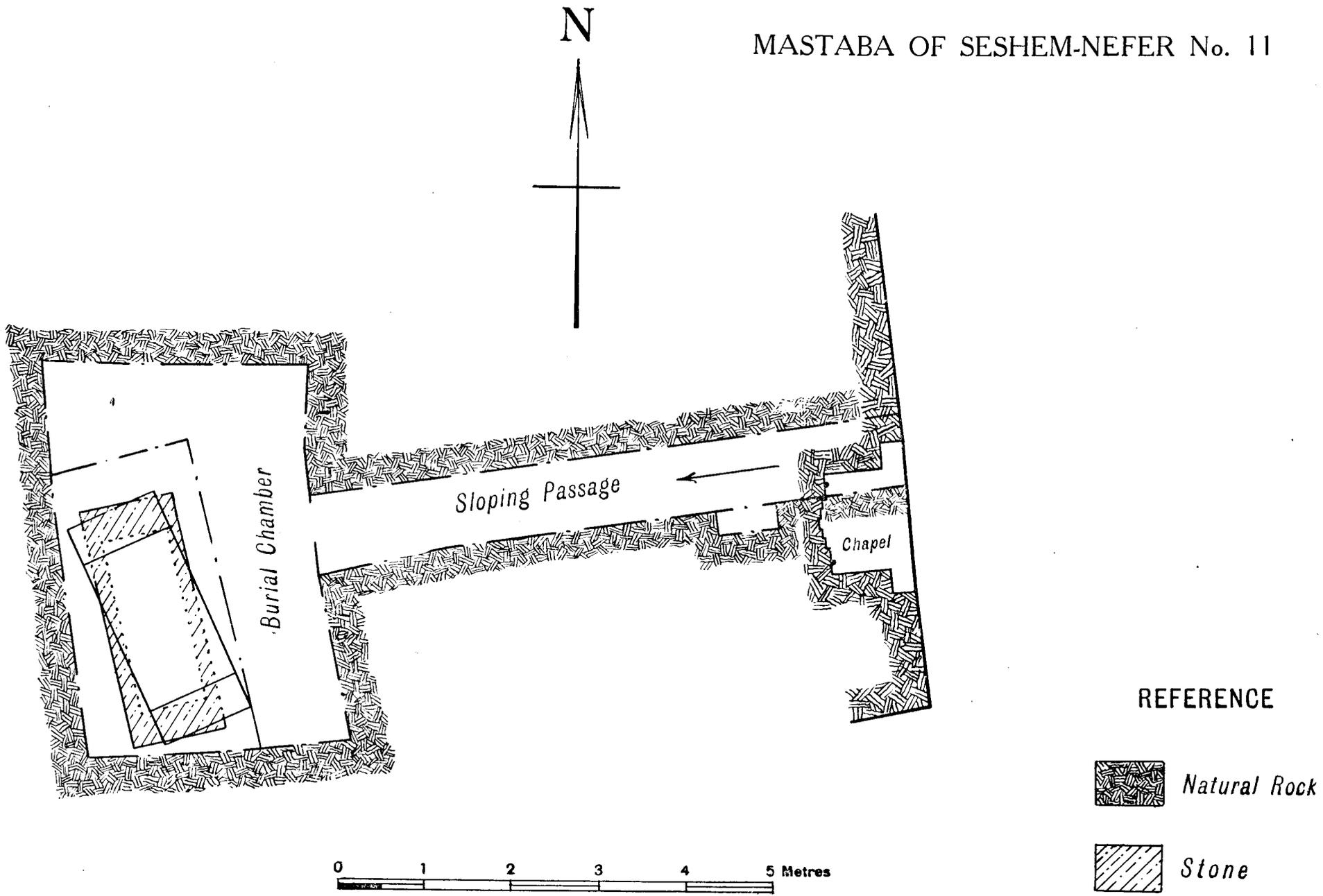
SITUATION

This tomb, which presents some unusual features lies to the south-east of that of *Mmj*, and is situated in a bend of the cliff forming the western boundary of the necropolis (see General Plan 18-H).

DESCRIPTION

Apparently there was no chapel to this tomb, and its most conspicuous feature is a deep niche in the rock-cut façade, at the back of which is a false-door (Fig. 48). The niche faces east (Figs. 49, 52 *a, b*, Pl. XXX).

MASTABA OF SESHEM-NEFER No. 11



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 48

The False-Door (Fig. 49, Pl. XXXI, B).

The outer lintel of the recess still retains parts of two rows, of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) “. . . the Overseer of Scribes, *Sšm-nfr*, may he walk upon the good ways upon which the honoured ones used to walk . . .”

(2) “. . . the Judge and Nome Administrator, *Sšm-nfr*, in the divine Necropolis, in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth (*Dhwtj*) the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g*-feast, every feast and every day . . .”

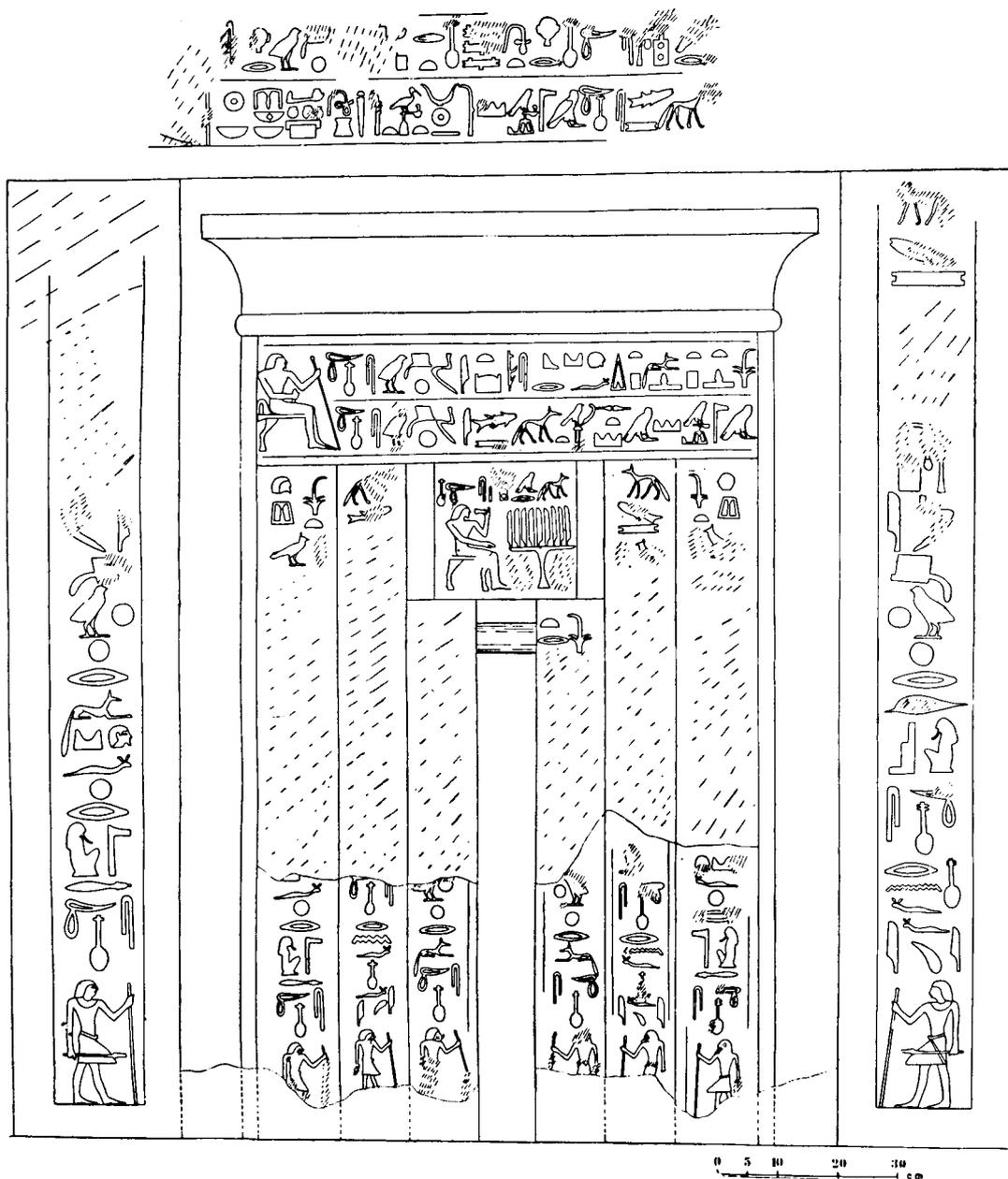


FIG. 49

The Right-hand Jamb of the Recess (Fig. 49, Pl. XXX)

The right-hand jamb of the recess bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: “ The Judge and Nome Administrator, . . . the [Overseer] of the Scribes, Honoured by Osiris *Sšm-nfr*, His ‘good name’ is *Ij* ”.

At the bottom of this inscription is a figure of the deceased represented in a standing attitude and carrying a long staff in his right hand and the *hrp*-baton in the left one. He wears a long wig, a wide necklace, and a kilt with a triangular apron.

The Left-hand Jamb of the Recess (Fig. 49, Pl. XXX)

The left-hand jamb of the recess also carried a vertical inscription, the upper part of which is destroyed. The remaining portion reads: “. . . Honoured by Anubis who is Upon His Mountain, and by the Great God, *Sšm-nfr*”.

At the bottom of this inscription is a figure of the deceased similar to that upon the right-hand jamb, but reversed in direction.

The false-door itself is bordered on the top and two sides by a torus moulding, and is surmounted by a cavetto cornice.

The Lintel (Fig. 49, Pl. XXXI, B)

The lintel bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) “ A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis (*Inpw*), Who is Upon His Mountain, gives : a burial to the Honoured One, *Sšm-nfr*.”

(2) In the Necropolis of the Western Desert, [to] the Judge and Nome Administrator, the Honoured One, *Sšm-nfr*.”

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 and a handkerchief (?) in the right one.

The Outer Jambs (Fig. 49, Pl. XXXI, B)

All the jambs are damaged in the middle, causing a gap in their inscriptions, but the outer jambs seem to have borne identical rows of hieroglyphs, inscribed vertically, and reading : “ The First Under the King, [Staff] of the People . . . [Honoured by Anubis] Who is Upon His Mountain, and by the Great God, *Sšm-nfr*”.

The Middle Jambs (Fig. 49, Pl. XXXI, B)

The middle jambs also bore identical inscriptions, inscribed vertically. The remaining signs read : “ The Judge and Nome Administrator, [Staff] of the People . . . *Sšm-nfr*, his ‘good name’ is *Ij*.”

The Inner Jambs (Fig. 49, Pl. XXXI, B)

The inner jambs also seem to have carried identical inscriptions, of which only the following now remains : “ The King’s Relative . . . Honoured by Anubis (*Inpw*), *Sšm-nfr*”.

At the bottom of each of these jambs is a miniature figure of the deceased. They are all identical, and depict him in a walking attitude, long staff in hand, and facing inwards towards the door-niche. He is clad in a short kilt with a triangular apron, and a long wig.

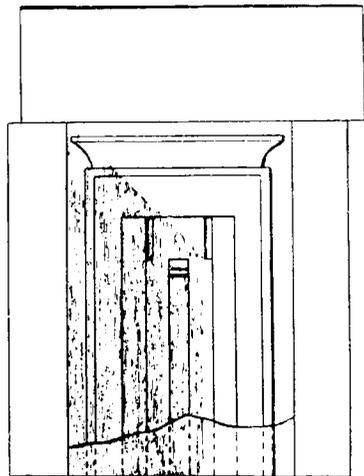
table are two *kbhw*-vases in a cellarette, and under the right-hand side is a ewer and a basin on a stand. Between *Sšm-nfr* and the loaves on the table is inscribed: "A thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand alabaster [vessels], a thousand garments, a thousand geese, a [thousand] oxen". The figure of the tomb-owner is much effaced, and the inscription above his head has also suffered damage, but the remaining signs read:—

(1) "The First Under the King, Staff of the People, *Iwn-knm.wt*-priest, *Sšm-nfr*."

(2) ". . ."

(3) "Honoured by . . ."

Above the offering-table are two horizontal registers containing representations of food and drink offerings, but these are in a very bad state of preservation. The surface of the stone at the top of the wall is totally eroded, thus destroying whatever sculpture scenes it may have originally carried.



The Burial-Chamber

(Fig. 52 a, b)

Beneath the false-door of *Sšm-nfr* opens the mouth of a steep, sloping passage, measuring $1.10 \times 0.85 \times 6.85$ metres long. This passage terminates in a burial-chamber, measuring $3.05 \times 4.40 \times 2.90$ metres high.

At the entrance to the pass-

age is still to be seen a great stone, which had apparently been used to close it. When we discovered this tomb, the whole of the passage was blocked by huge plugs of limestone, but in spite of this, the burial was found to have been plundered in ancient times. Unable to remove the plug-stones, the thieves tunnelled a way between them and the wall of the passage, just sufficiently large enough for a man to crawl through to reach his objective: the burial!

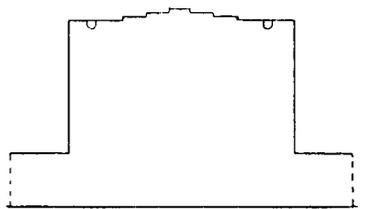


FIG. 52 a

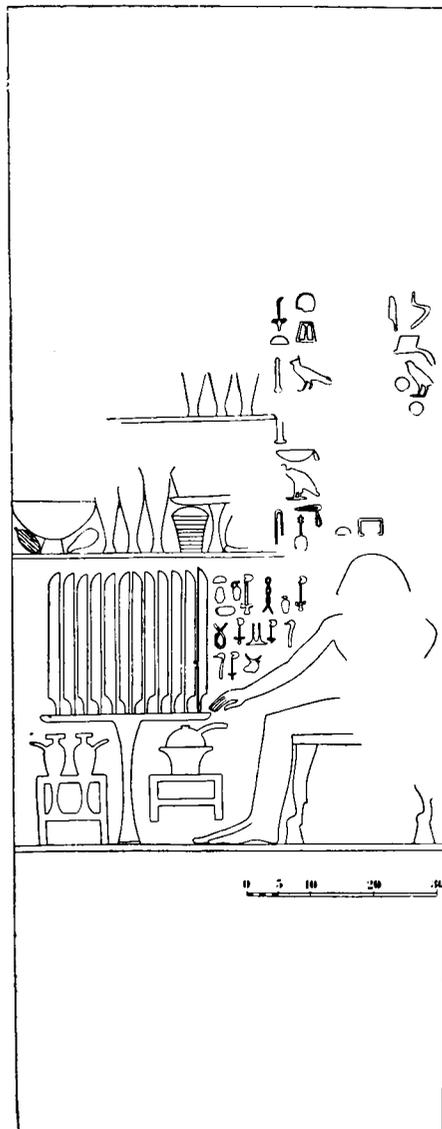


FIG. 51

The Painted Scenes (Fig. 53, Pl. XXXII)

The southern end of the eastern wall of the burial-chamber has been carefully smoothed, and bears five registers of paintings, which are outlined in black. The upper register is totally

destroyed. Below it are traces of a horizontal inscription, couched in fine, bold hieroglyphic signs. The scanty remainder of this inscription reads: “. . . Honoured by Osiris, *Sšm-nfr*”.

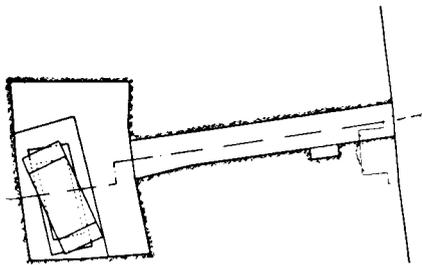
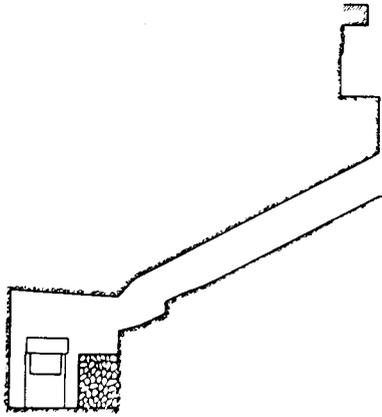


FIG. 52 b

Below are two registers containing representations of food and drink offerings arranged upon mats and offering-tables. The bottom register bears representations of five sacrificial animals, bound, slaughtered and partially dismembered. The first is an ox (partly effaced), and above it, a severed foreleg. Next comes a spotted ox, above which is its severed foreleg and heart; it is inscribed “A young ox”. The third is a gazelle, but drawn to the same large scale as the oxen. Its severed foreleg and heart are placed above it, and it is inscribed: “a young gazelle”. The fourth and fifth animals are oxen, number four being spotted, and each has heart and foreleg placed above it. They are inscribed: “A young ox”.

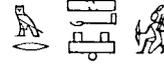
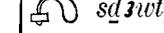
In the burial-chamber, and lying north to south, is a massive sarcophagus, measuring 1·10 × 2·70 × 1·40 metres. It is roughly hewn, and covered with a single great limestone slab. The original ground level of the chamber was built up with stone and rubble until it reached the junction of the coffer and the lid. Thus, the sarcophagus is buried in the floor, and only the lid is visible. This lid had been removed from its place, and the contents of the sarcophagus plundered. On the lid of the sarcophagus were a few pieces of pottery, and on the floor, north of the sarcophagus, lay the disturbed bones of a skeleton.



FIG. 53

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THE MASTABA OF IR-SHW

1.  *sdwty-ntr* "Captain of the two Divine Boats (1)".
2.  *imj-r3ms'* (2) "Overseer of the Army".
3.  *imj-r3 sb3 nj msw njswt [nj] h3.t.f* "Overseer of the Tutors of the King's Children of His Body".
4.  *imj-r3 njswt 'is.wt 'pr.w* "Overseer of the Royal Crew (?) (3)".
5.  *nb im3hw hr ntr '3* "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God".
6.  *nb im3h hr nb.f.* "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of His Master".
7.  *sd3wtj ntr* "Treasurer of the God".

SITUATION

The western ridge of rock terminates in the south (at a spot lying to the south of the causeway of the Third Pyramid) in an angular rocky space, which forms an outer courtyard for two tombs, that of *Ir-shw*, and an unfinished rock-cut tomb. This courtyard is divided into two by means of a rough wall built of mud and rubble (see General Plan 20 and 21-H.)

DESCRIPTION

The Entrance

The rock-cut tomb of *Ir-shw* opens eastwards (Fig 54).

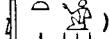
The Lintel (Fig. 55, Pl. XXXIII, A)

The lintel of the entrance bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

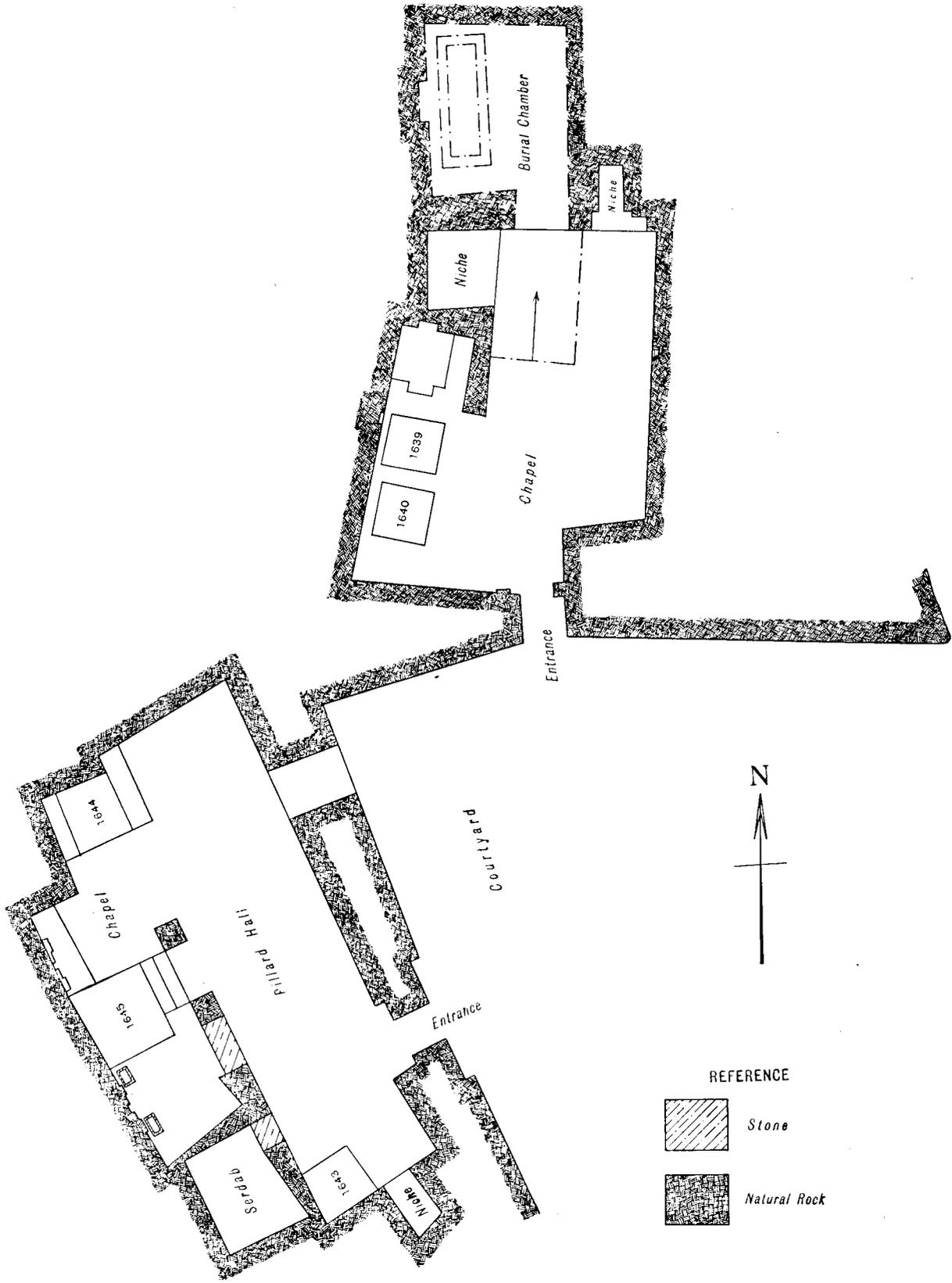
"(1) . . . a boon which Anubis (*Inpw*), Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives]: That he may be buried in the Necropolis of the Western Desert, after a very good old age as the Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God; the Captain of the Two Divine Boats.

(1) See FAKHRY, "The Stela of the Boat-Captain *Int-kaf*", A.S., Vol. XXXVIII, p. 35 ff.

(2) Note that the sign  has to serve for both "imj" and "ms'". For other examples of this practice, see "Excavations at Giza", Vol. V, p. 197.

(3) See W.B., Vol. I, p. 127 (Var. ).

MASTABA OF IR-SEKHW No. 12

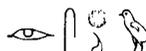


0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres

FIG.

Fawzy Ibrahim

(2) "That offerings may come forth to him at the voice on the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth (*Dhwty*), at every feast and every day [to] the Overseer of the Army, the Overseer of the Tutors of the King's Children of His Body, the Overseer of the Royal Crew (?)."

At the end of these two horizontal rows the name of the deceased is written vertically:  "*Ir-shw*". At the extreme left-hand end of the lintel is the figure of the deceased, who is represented rested upon a chair and facing north. He wears a long wig, and is clad in a close-fitting short kilt. His left arm is bent, with the hand clenched upon the breast, while the right hand rests open upon the thigh.

The Drum (Fig. 55, Pl. XXXIV, A)

The drum bears a single horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Captain of the Two Divine Boats, the Possessor of Honour in the Presence of His Master, *Ir-shw*".

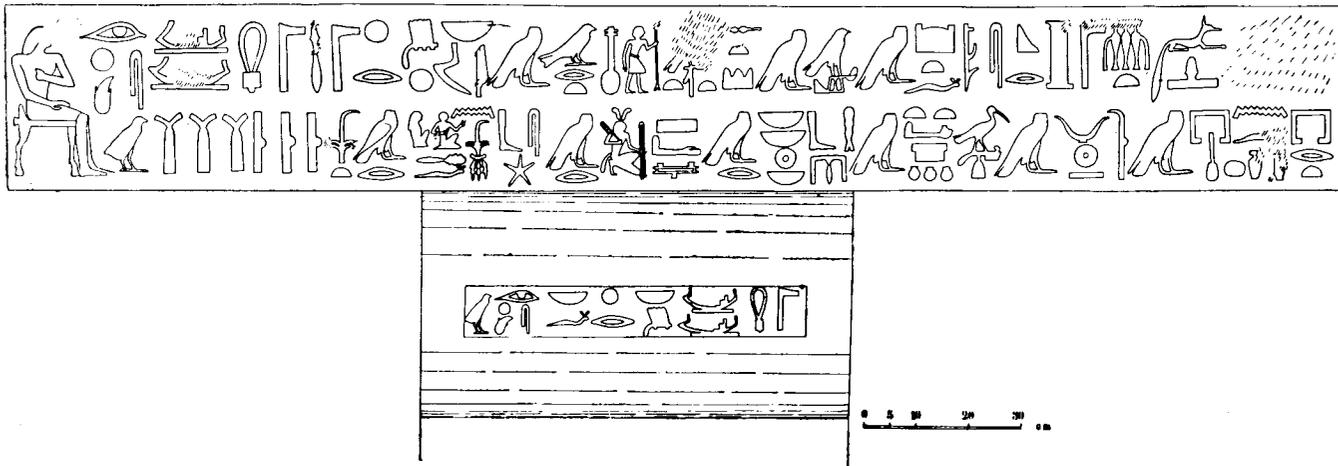


FIG. 55

The right-hand thickness of the doorway is completed with blocks of masonry. This entrance was originally closed by means of a double-leaved door, as we may see by the recessed socket-holes in the rear of the soffit. The lower left-hand socket still remains in the threshold.

The Pillared Hall (Fig. 57)

The entrance gives access to a pillared hall, measuring 10·25 × 2·75 metres. On the western wall of this hall, at a spot just opposite to the entrance, is a sculptured panel bearing an unfinished representation of the tomb-owner. He is shown in a walking attitude, grasping a long staff in his left hand, and a handkerchief (?) in the right one. He wears a long wig, a wide necklace, and a somewhat long triangular kilt. In front of him is a small figure of a child, presumably his son. His left arm encircles his father's staff, and in his right hand he holds some object, perhaps a pet bird ⁽¹⁾ (Pl. XXXIII, B).

In the upper northern part of the eastern wall is cut a small window. In the north-western corner of the floor is the opening of Shaft No. 1644, which has a depth of 4·10 metres. The mouth of the shaft is guarded by a curb of rock on the south and east.

(1) See DAVIE "The Mastaba of Ptahhetep and Akhetetep", Vol. 1, Pl. VI.

The Chapel

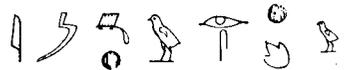
The central part of the hall is extended further to the west, thus joining a chapel (Fig. 54). The space lying between the southern pillar and the western wall had been built up to a height of 2.30 metres. Shaft No. 1645 opens in the floor against the western wall of the chapel, and between the two false-doors.

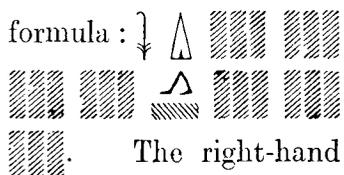
The Northern False-Door

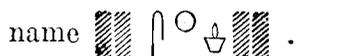
This false-door is uninscribed, but has a rectangular offering-table cut in the rock before it.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 56, Pl. XXXIV, B)

This false-door was originally inscribed, but nearly all the inscriptions have disappeared, and only a few signs remain upon the panel and the jambs. At the top of the panel is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading



'The Treasurer of the God, the Honoured One, *Ir-shw*'. On the upper part of the left outer jamb are the commencing signs of the offering-formula: . The right-hand

outer jamb is totally effaced. At the bottom of the two inner jambs is a figure of the deceased, represented in a walking attitude, staff in hand, and facing inwards towards the door-niche. Above the right-hand figure are traces of his name .

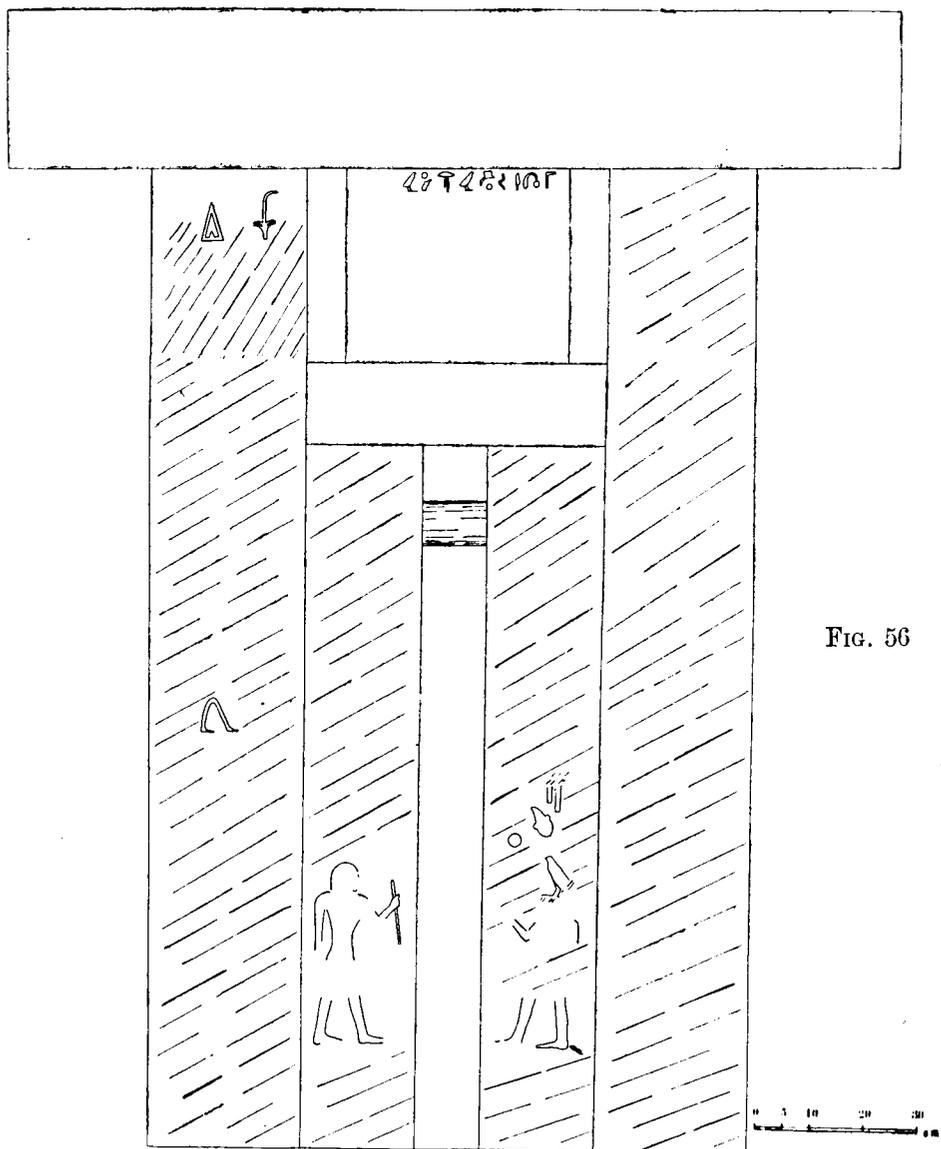


FIG. 56

In front of this false-door is an offering-table cut in the rock of the floor, and to the right of it is a rock-cut libation tank.

Beside the unfinished sculptured panel in the hall is an aperture leading to a small room, measuring 1.50 × 1.75 metres. This aperture is partly closed to a height of 1.20 metres with blocks of limestone.

MASTABA OF IR-SEKHW No. 12

Section Looking West

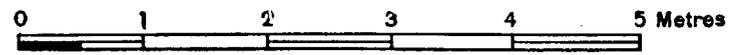
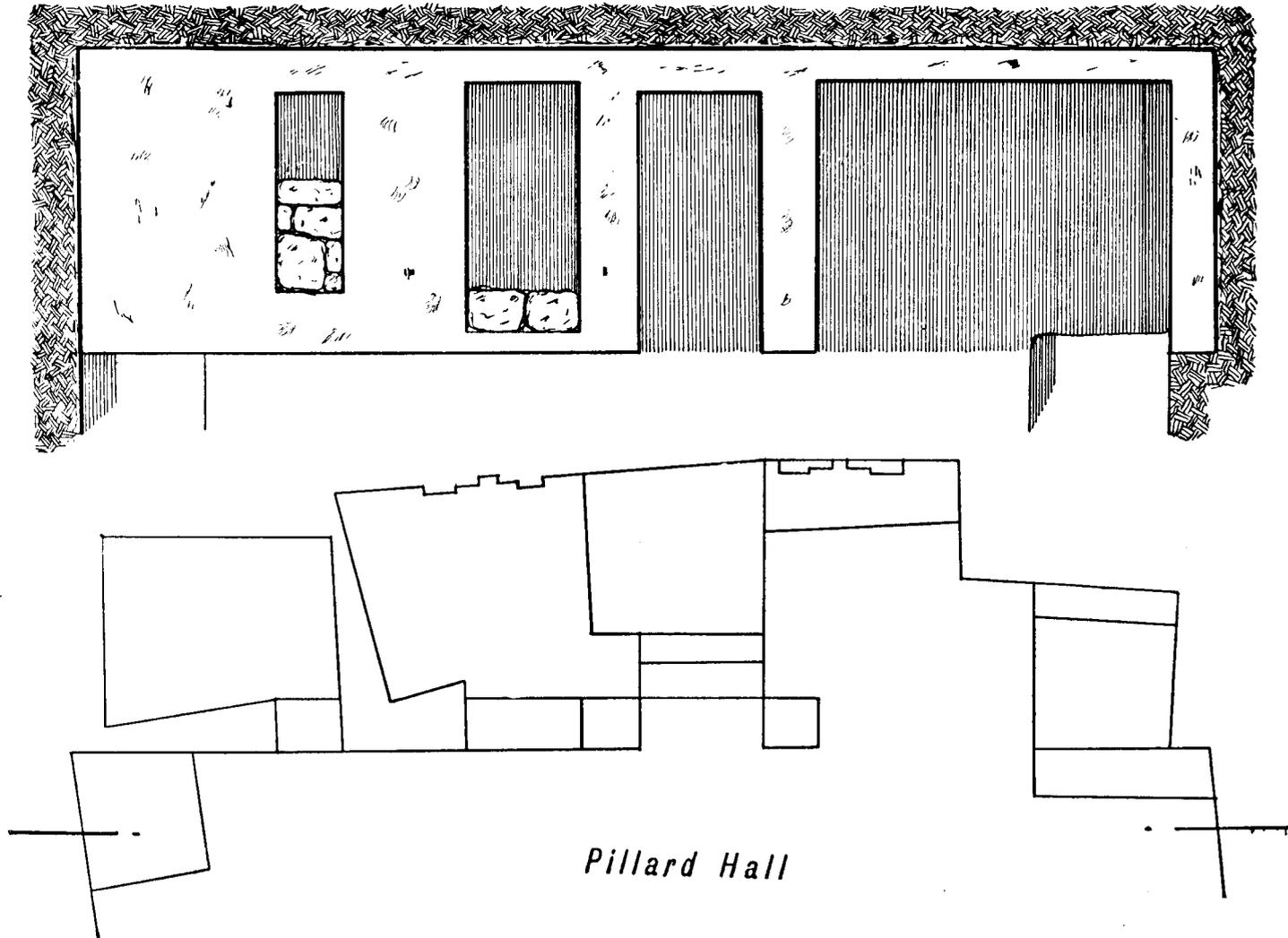


FIG. 57

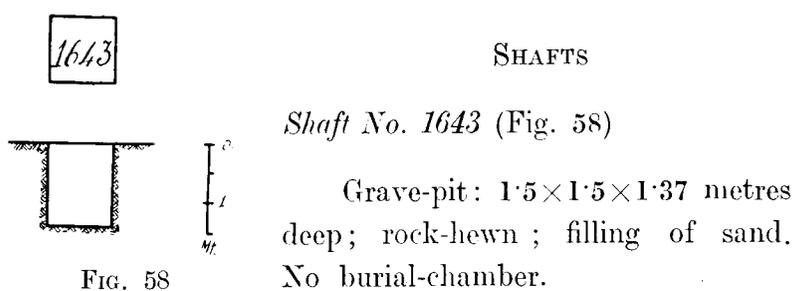
Fawzy Ibrahim

In the south-western corner of the hall is the opening of Shaft No. 1643. In the southern wall of the same hall is a small chamber or niche, measuring 1.25×0.60 metres.

The Unfinished Tomb in the Courtyard of Ir-shw

The unfinished tomb opening into the courtyard of *Ir-shw* has its entrance cut in the southern face of the ridge of rock (see the plan of *Ir-shw*) (Fig. 54). This tomb is entirely rock-hewn, and when discovered, was full of limestone chippings and debris. It contained no inscriptions.

The entrance leads to a rectangular hall, down the eastern side of which is a ledge cut in the rock; while in the north-eastern corner is cut an unfinished niche. In the centre of the hall a cutting, 0.90 metre deep, leads to a burial-chamber lying below and beyond the northern wall, and measuring 4.00×2.75 metres. A limestone sarcophagus and its lid lay in the western side of this chamber. The lid was partly removed from its place and was resting upon two pieces of stone. The sarcophagus was quite empty.



Shaft No. 1644 (Fig. 59)

Grave-pit: $1.25 \times 1.25 \times 4.10$ metres deep; rock-hewn; filling of sand. Burial-chamber opening on the east, and measuring 4.50×2.00 metres. In the southern wall is cut a recessed shelf; and in the north-eastern corner is a niche, measuring 1.00×0.70 metre. Against the western wall is a sarcophagus, measuring $2.50 \times 1.20 \times 0.80$ metres. It had been pillaged through a hole forced through the lid. The lid is provided with four projections, two on each of the narrow ends, which serve as handles. Two of these are broken.

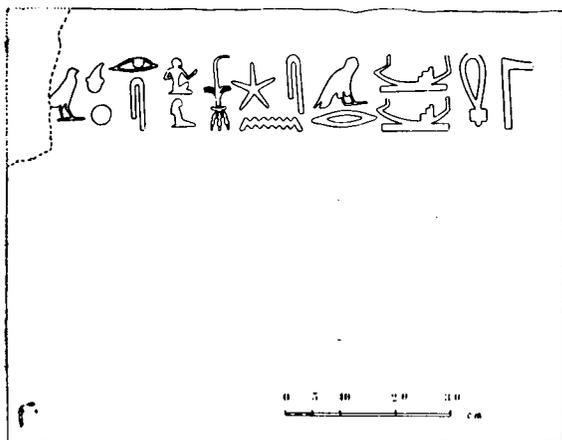
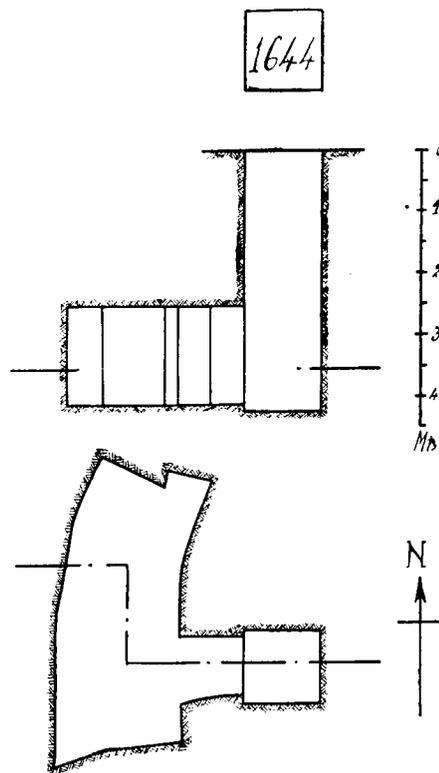


FIG. 60

On the southern side of the sarcophagus is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Captain of the Two Divine Boats, the Overseer of the King's Children, *Ir-shw*" (Fig. 60, Pl. XXXV, A, B).

Shaft No. 1639 (Fig. 61)

Grave-pit : $1.0 \times 1.5 \times 1.60$ metres deep ; rock-cut ; filling of sand and debris. The burial-chamber opens eastwards, and measures 1.50×1.30 metres. Nearly the whole of its floor is occupied by a rock-cut coffer, 0.58 metre deep. Nothing found.

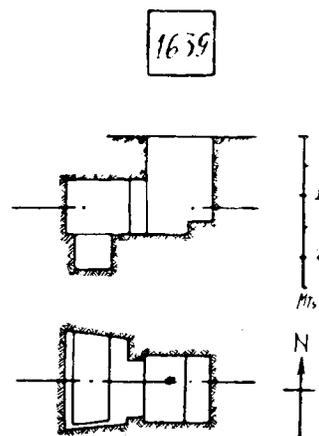


FIG. 61

1640

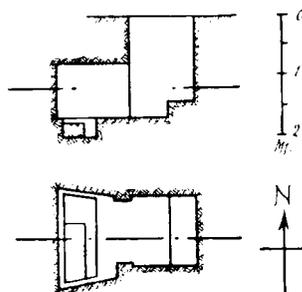


FIG. 62

Shaft No. 1640 (Fig. 62)

Grave-pit : $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 1.69$ metres deep ; rock-cut ; filling of sand and debris. The burial-chamber opens east and measures 1.50×1.00 metres. A large rock-cut coffer occupies nearly all its floor. Nothing found.

Shaft No. 1641 (Fig. 63)

Grave-pit : $0.95 \times 1.0 \times 1.0$ metre deep ; rock-cut ; filling of sand. No burial-chamber.

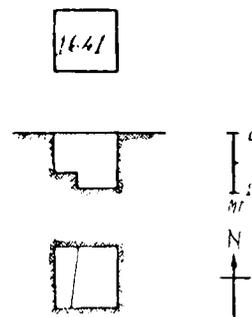


FIG. 63

1642

Shaft No. 1642 (Fig. 64)



FIG. 64

Grave-pit : $0.98 \times 1.0 \times 0.64$ metre deep ; rock-cut ; filling of sand. No burial-chamber.

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THE MASTABA OF PRINCE NJ . . . R'

TITLES

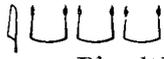
1.  *s3 njswt* "King's Son".
2.  *hrj hbt hrj tp* "Chief Ritualist".
3.  *zht pr šps hr ntr m smj.t* "The equipped spirit glorified near the God in the Necropolis".
4.  *imšhw hr ntr ʿ3* "Honoured by the Great God".
5.  *imšhw hr ntr* "Honoured by the God".
6.  *imšhw hr Mʿt* "Honoured by the Goddess Ma'at".

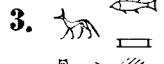
FAMILY

Son :  *Tntj*.

Titles :—

1.  *imšh.f* "His Honoured One".
2.  *imj-r3 ʿh* "Overseer of the Palace".

A figure of a man bearing the name of  *I-k3-w* is shown behind the portrait of the tomb-owner; he is probably a son of *Nj . . . R'*, although the relationship is not expressly stated. This man bears the following titles :—

1.  *tpj hr njswt* "The First under the King" or "He who is at the Head of the King" (1).
2.  *smsw is.t* "Eldest of the Chamber (2)".
3.  *s3b'd mr* "Judge and Nome Administrator".
4.  *imj-r3 wp.wt* "Overseer of the Commissions".

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies to the east of that of *Htp-R'* (see General Plan 8-K and L).

DESCRIPTION

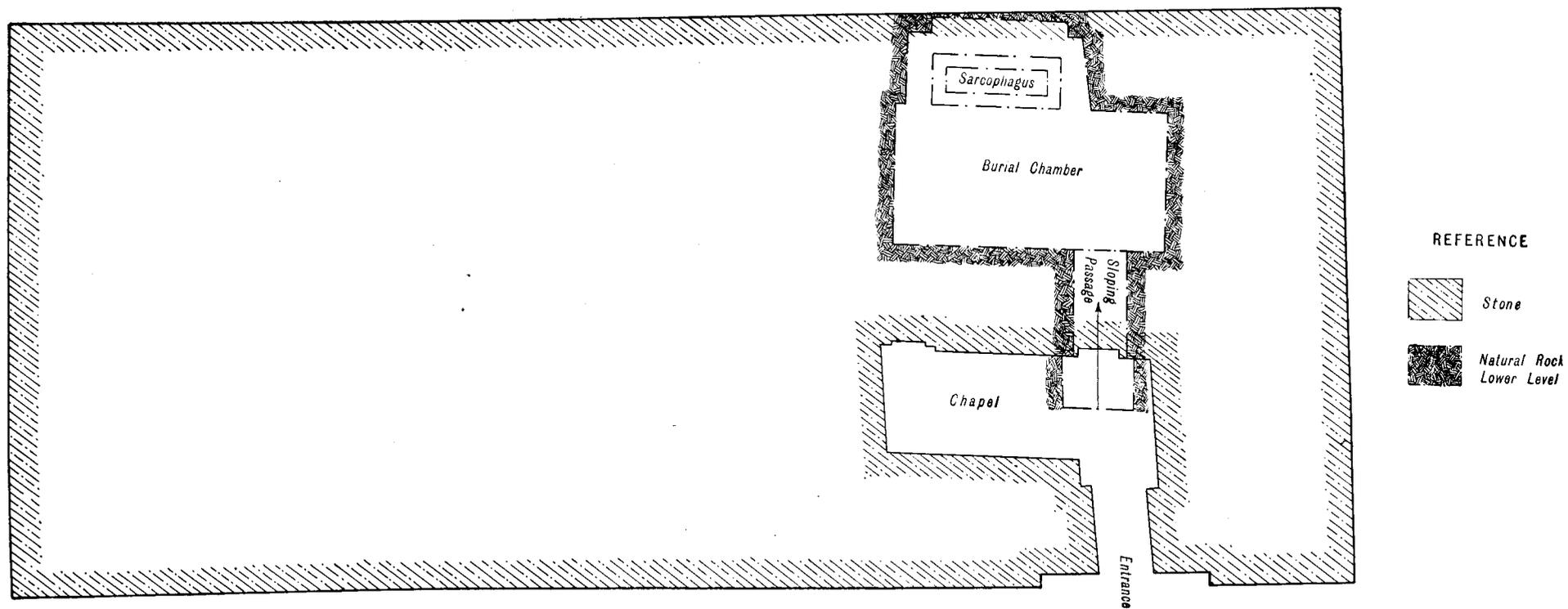
The Mastaba of *Nj . . . R'* is constructed entirely of blocks of local limestone. The roofing slabs were found fallen down inside the chapel, owing to the pressure and weight of the accumulated debris and rubble, which rose to a height of several metres above the roof of the chapel. This accumulation had solidified into a hard, compact mass owing to the combined effects of a deluge of mud-laden water and the pressure of its own weight. This torrent water had left a coating of mud hardened to a cement-like consistency upon the upper part of the façade and entrance to the tomb (Fig. 65).

The entrance to the Mastaba faces east, and is fronted by a square courtyard (Fig. 66).

(1) See GARDINER, "Grammar", 2nd Edition, p. 587.

(2) i.e. the *is.t* of the king's palace, and it ought to mean here, according to Prof. JUNKER, "Giza", I, p. 149, the head of the king's kitchen. It may also mean something else (see BORCHARDT, "Grabmal des ne-user-re", p. 113).

MASTABA OF PRINCE NJ... R^c No. 13



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 65

MASTABA OF PRINCE NJ... R^o No. 13

East Elevation

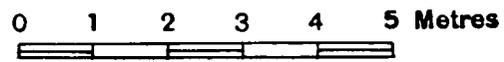
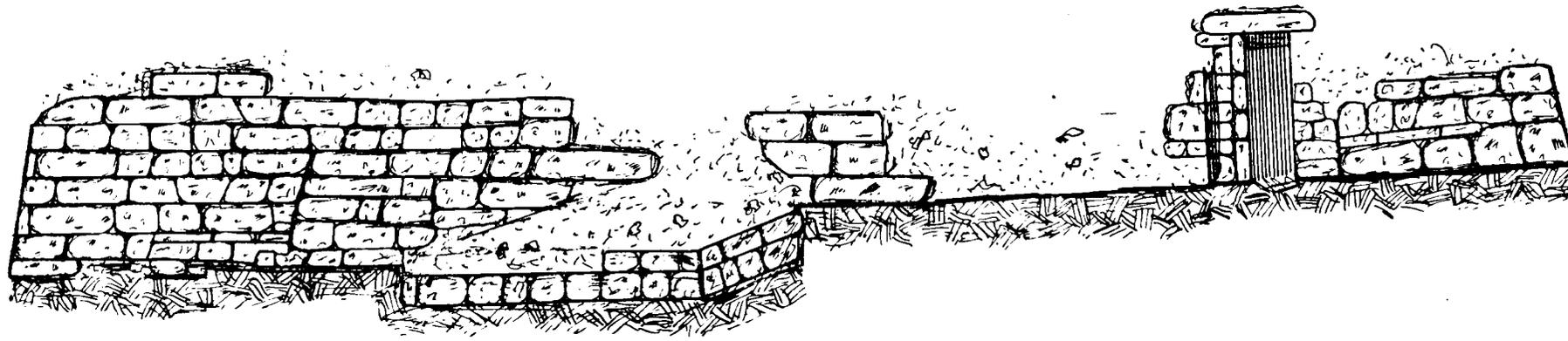


FIG. 66

Fawzy Ibrahim

The Left-hand Thickness of the Entrance (Fig. 68, Pl. XXXVII)

The left-hand thickness bears a representation of the deceased and his son Tntj which is similar to that described above. Here, however, Tntj holds the lower end of his father's staff.



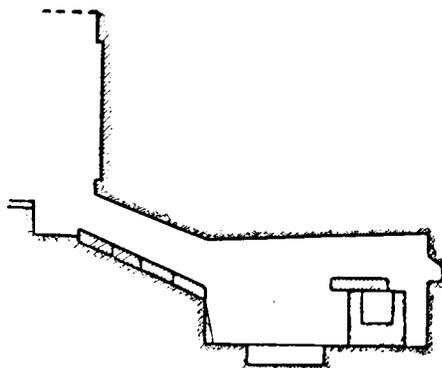
FIG. 68

Behind the tomb-owner is a miniature figure of a man, who places his hand upon the deceased's leg. Above the head of the principal figure are the remains of a horizontal inscription, reading: \downarrow [hieroglyphs] [bird] [hieroglyphs] [U] [hieroglyphs] "The King's Son, Eldest of the Chamber . . ."?"

The Burial-Chamber (Fig. 70)

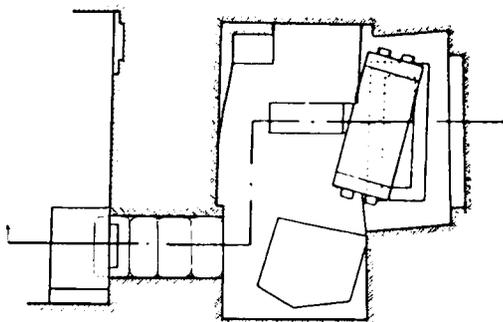
The burial-chamber measures $2.60 \times 5.30 \times 2.0$ metres high. It contains a massive sarcophagus standing in a recess which measures 1.50×3.45 metres. Both sarcophagus and recess are hewn in the native rock itself. In the western wall of the recess is cut a shelf or ledge 1.20 metres high.

The lid of the sarcophagus was partly removed, and upon it lay a mummy belonging to a later intrusive burial, which still retained its decayed wrappings. On the floor of the chamber, around the sarcophagus were many other intrusive bodies. Evidently this tomb had at some time served as a communal burial-place (Pl. XL).

*The Contents of the Burial-Chamber*

The following objects were discovered in the debris lying to the east of the sarcophagus:—

(1) Four jars of red-brown ware, of fairly good workmanship. Two of them have flaring mouths, narrow necks, and oval bodies tapering to a pointed base. Average height: 26.0 cm. One jar, similar to the above, but having a wide mouth and a short neck. Height: 27.5 cm. A similar jar, but having the neck broken off. Height: 27.5 cm. (Pl. XXXVIII, A).



(2) An ovoid jar of rough, hand-made pottery, with a flaring mouth and short neck. Height: 26.5 cm. (Pl. XXXIX, D).

(3) Two canopic jars of limestone, together with their lids. Height (including the lid): 28.5 cm. and 25.5 cm. (XXXVIII, B).

(4) A limestone lid of a canopic jar, damaged at the edge. Diameter: 15.5 cm. (Pl. XXXIX, C).

(5) The left hand of a diorite statue. Judging by a portion of a pleated kilt beside the thumb, this fragment is from a royal statue (Pl. XXXIX, E).

(6) Eight model vessels of alabaster (Pl. XXXIX, A).

(7) Two damaged bowls of red pottery (Pl. XXXIX, B).



FIG. 70

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THE MASTABA OF PRINCE HTP-R'

TITLES

1.  *r-p't (irj-p't)* "Hereditary Prince".
2.  *s3 njswt* "King's Son".
3.  *hrj.tp njswt* "He who is at the Head of the King".
4.  *hrj hbt* "Ritualist". "Lector-Priest", *lit.* "Holder of the Ritual Book".
5.  *smsw is.t* "Eldest of the Chamber".
6.  *imj r3 wsh.t* "Overseer of the Audience Hall".

FAMILY

Wife:  *Mhmv*.

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies to the south-west of that of *R'-hwj.f*, and to the west of that of *Nj . . . R'* (see General Plan 7 and 8-k).

DESCRIPTION

The Mastaba measures 31.00 × 14.10 metres. Its western façade is built of huge blocks of local limestone, with the exception of the lower course, which was hewn in a sloping strata of the native rock. At 3.65 metres from the north-eastern corner is an unfinished false-door. The main entrance opens northwards, and was originally closed by a single-leaf door, the sockets of which may still be seen on the right-hand side of the doorway (Fig. 71).

This entrance gives access to a court measuring 6.30 × 3.35 metres, the roof of which was supported by two square pillars. The roofing slabs of this court have disappeared.

In the centre of the eastern façade of this court is a doorway giving access to the Mastaba itself; this was also closed by a single-leaf door. Between the western wall of the court and the eastern façade of the Mastaba are two rectangular spaces, the northern one of which was employed as a serdab, the broken aperture of which can still be seen in the partition wall.

MASTABA OF HETEP-RA No. 14

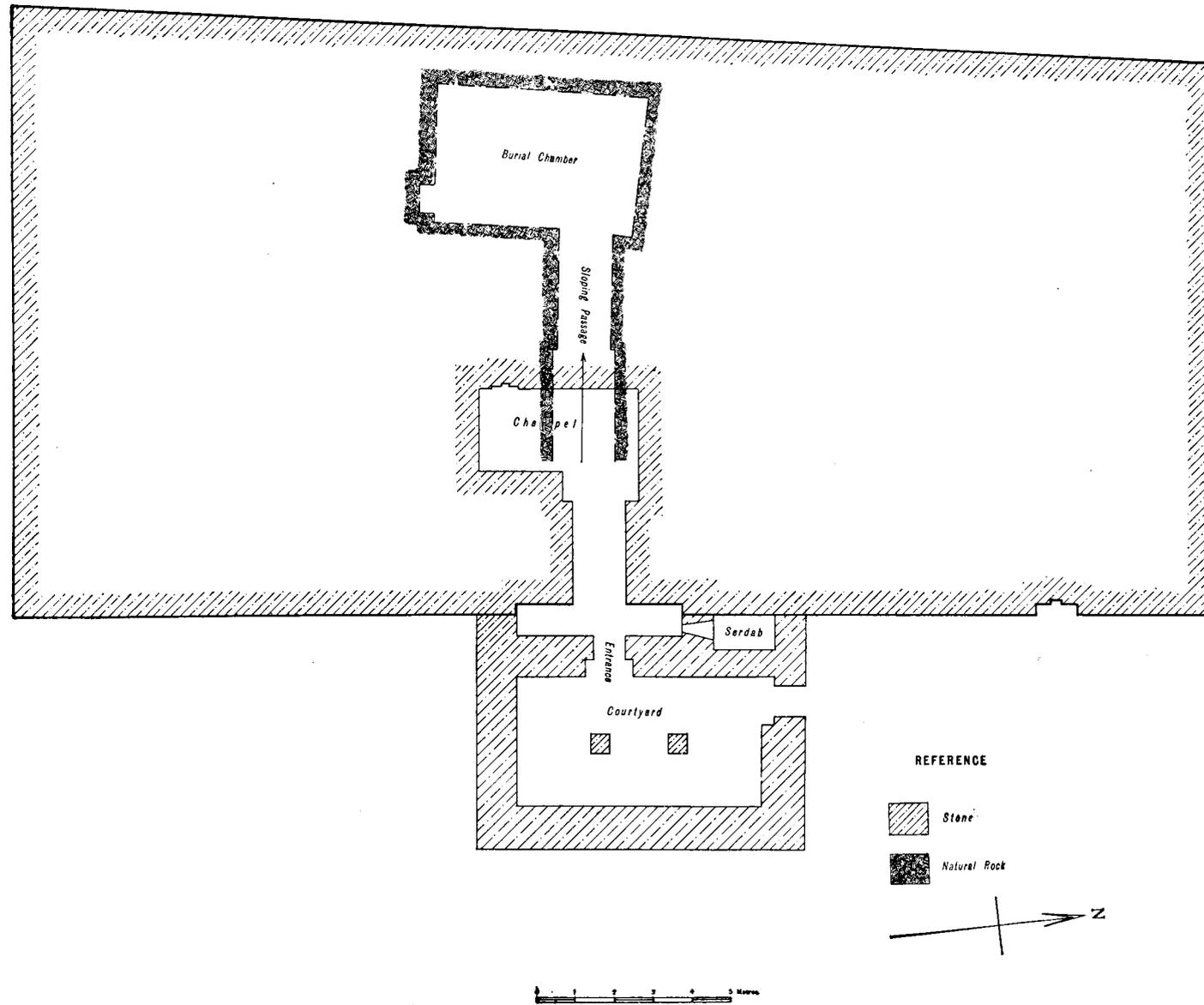


FIG. 71

Fawzy Ibrahim

The Chapel

The entrance gives access to a mortuary chapel, measuring 4.10×2.15 metres. In the southern end of the western wall is a small false-door.

Opposite to the entrance is a recess, measuring 1.95×0.70 metres, the upper part of which is constructed of limestone masonry, while the lower part is cut in the rock. Immediately in front of this recess is the mouth of a short, sloping passage, measuring $3.85 \times 1.50 \times 1.40$ metres high. The passage leads to a burial-chamber, measuring $3.65 \times 5.30 \times 1.95$ metres high (Fig. 73). The chamber was found to be full of dark earth and decayed bones.

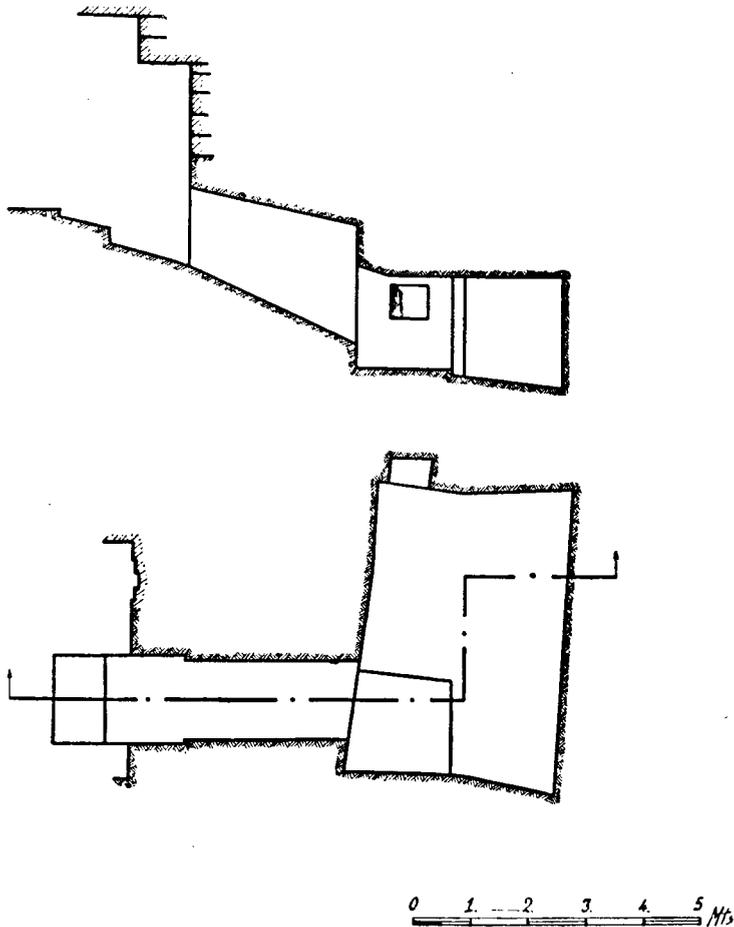


FIG. 73

THE PILLARED MASTABA No. 15

SITUATION

This Mastaba is some distance to the south of that of *Inmw-b3.f*, and to the north of that of *Nht-k3* (see General Plan 15-I and J).

DESCRIPTION

It is a composite Mastaba, which was used by consecutive generations. It is partly cut in the rock, and completed with courses of limestone blocks. The rock on that site is of a rough character, therefore the tombs cut into it are badly hewn (Fig. 74).

Entrance

There are three entrances, on the northern, western, and eastern sides of the open, rock-hewn court lying in front of the Mastaba.

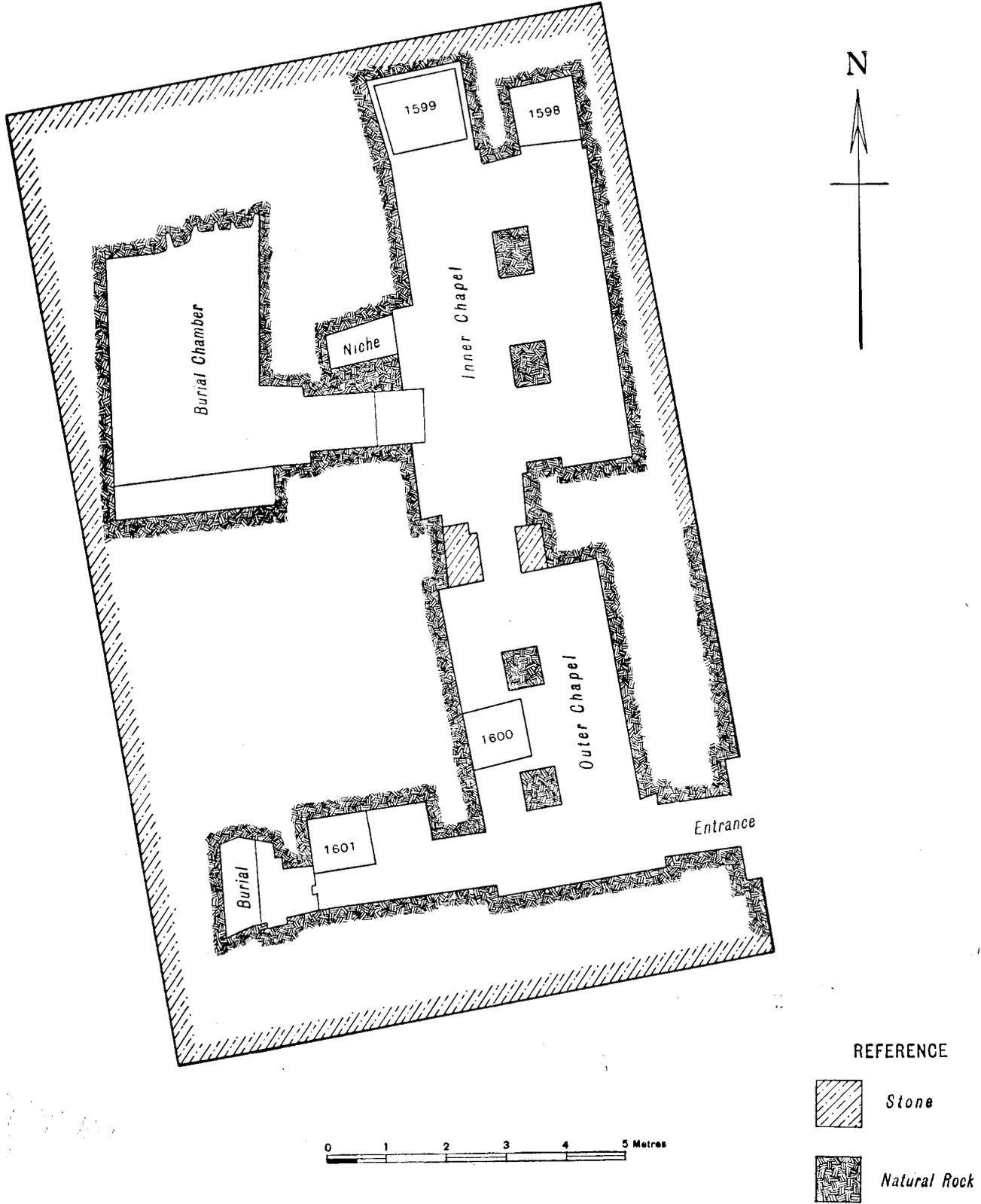
The main part of the Mastaba has its entrance in the south-western corner of the court. This doorway has an uninscribed drum, which was found reversed in its position, that is to say, its curved side was direct opposite to the entrance, and the entrance itself was blocked below the drum with mud-bricks, and formed one of the sides of a brick-built tomb lying in the outer, pillared hall of the Mastaba. The whole roofing of the pillared hall was found fallen inside the hall. This outer pillared hall was crowded with later tombs, built of mud-bricks, which we removed to clear the original hall. It measures 5.25×2.65 metres, and has two rock pillars supporting three limestone girders to uphold the roofing-slabs. In between the two pillars is sunk in the floor, Shaft No. 1600.

In the south-western corner of the hall, an entrance is pierced in the rock, and it leads to a burial-chamber, measuring 2.00×1.50 metres. In the centre of this chamber, Shaft No. 1601 goes 2.50 metres deep. The further end of this chamber has a kind of loculi, celled in the rock, and has an aperture measuring 1.55×1.50 metres. Behind this aperture, a later burial was found inside the cell, and was slabbed over with limestone blocks.

In the northern wall of the outer pillared hall, a fine, white limestone entrance is built into the wall. This entrance is uninscribed, and it has a raised rock threshold, and a drum of white limestone. It gives access to another pillared hall, cut for the main part in the rock, and completed in its upper height with courses of masonry, consisting of limestone blocks. This hall is divided into two parts. The eastern side is entirely cut in the rock to a height of 0.90 metre, and has two rock pillars forming a façade to this eastern side. The northern end of this side has Shaft No. 1599. In the western wall, over this shaft, a small false-door is traced on the rock.

The second part of the pillared hall is higher than the preceding one, and is roofed over, the upper courses completed with limestone slabs. In the northern end of this part, a recess is pierced in the rock to the height of the former pillared part. There is in the floor of this recess the opening of Shaft No. 1598.

THE PILLARED MASTABA No. 15



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 74

In the centre of the western wall of the second pillared hall, an opening is cut in the rock, underneath a false-door with a panel also incised in the rock. This entrance leads to a rock-hewn chamber, directed west, and measuring 4.50×2.50 metres. The southern portion of this chamber is cut in the form of a platform.

There was, in the chamber, the remains of a wooden sarcophagus entirely decayed and smashed. Just to the north of the entrance of this chamber, a recess, at the height of 0.90 metre, and measuring 1.15×0.65 metres, is also cut in the rock.

In the north-eastern corner of the outer court, there is an entrance opening to the south, and leading to a small tomb cut in the rock. This entrance turns west to a small room, measuring 3.00×1.25 metres, and partitioned by a rock wall. Behind this partition wall, there is Shaft No. 1597. There is also an entrance deviating east to a small space, wherein is Shaft No. 1596.

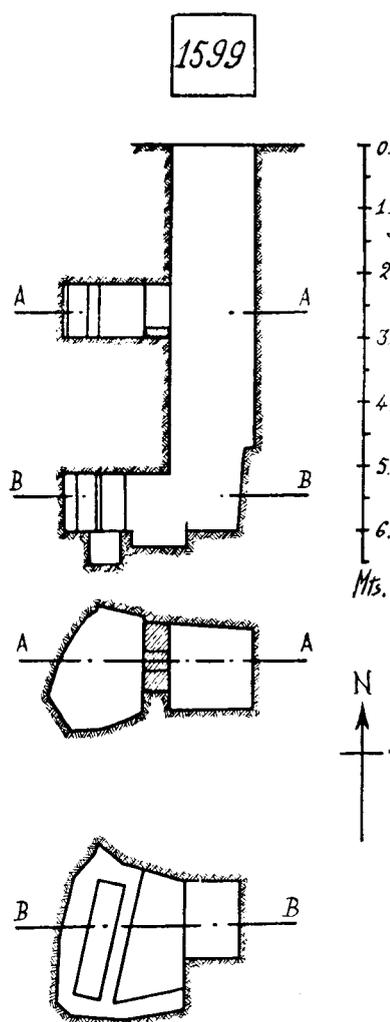


FIG. 75

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1599 (Fig. 75)

Grave-pit : $1.25 \times 1.25 \times 5.98$ metres. The upper portion of this shaft had a filling entirely composed of wind-borne sand to a depth of 3 metres.

At this depth, a niche was found cut in the western side. At a further distance of 3 metres a burial-chamber was cut in the rock, also in the western wall. The niche was found empty. On further clearing the shaft, we found that the filling was changed to stone chippings and debris. The main burial-chamber was found choked with humid mud, which was cleared. Curiously enough, a recess was found hewn in the floor along the western wall. The lid, which is formed of a single block of limestone, was found partly broken at the south-eastern end. In this recess, there were two leg bones, set upright in the filling, apparently disturbed by the mud that had penetrated into the recess.

To the left of the entrance, *i.e.* in the south-eastern corner, there was found on the floor, two bowls of polished red pottery, measuring 0.55×0.25 cm., one of which contained a copper semi-circle, also some very damaged animal bones, and a roughly carved bowl of limestone. The south-eastern corner was blackened by smoke.

Shaft No. 1600 (Fig. 76)

Grave-pit : $1 \times 1 \times 3.47$ metres; rock hewn. Filling of debris; Unfinished burial-chamber, opening east.

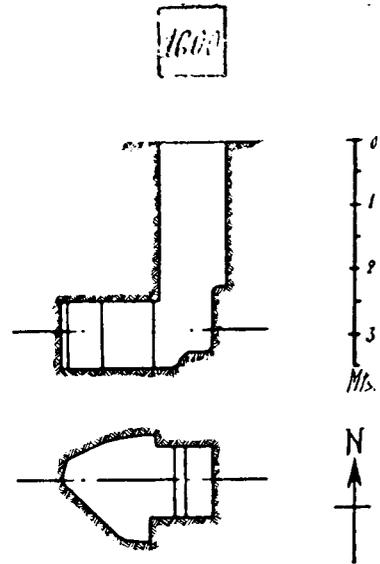
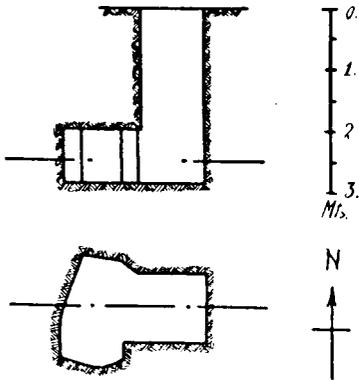


FIG. 76

1601



Shaft No. 1601 (Fig. 77)

Grave-pit : $0.96 \times 1 \times 2.85$ metres; rock-hewn; debris filling burial-chamber opening east. Nothing found.

FIG. 77

Shaft No. 1596 (Fig. 78)

Grave-pit : $0.90 \times 1 \times 1.68$ metres; entirely rock-hewn; filling of debris, burial-chamber directed south, 0.68×1.15 metres; disturbed bones scattered about the chamber.

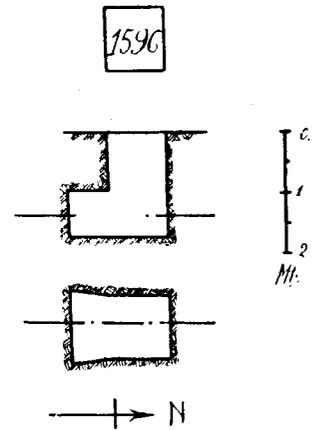
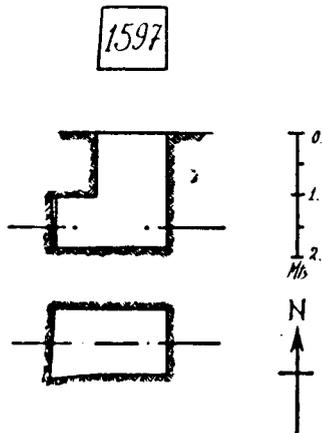


FIG. 78



Shaft No. 1597 (Fig. 79)

Grave-pit: $0.95 \times 1.05 \times 1.83$ metres entirely rock-hewn; filling of debris; burial-chamber opening east; 0.70×1.05 metres. Nothing found.

FIG. 79

Shaft No. 1598 (Fig. 80)

Grave-pit: $1.5 \times 1.13 \times 2.48$ metres. Filling composed of virgin debris; the shaft is carelessly cut, and leads to an irregular side-chamber cut in the western side.

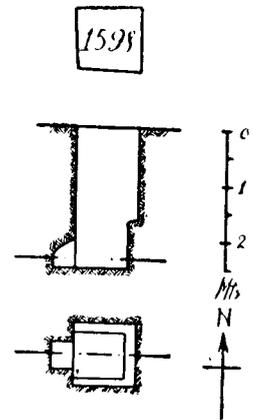


FIG. 80

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THE MASTABA No.16, SOUTH OF THE PILLARED MASTABA No.15

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies a little to the north-west of that of *Nht-kꜣ*, and south of the Pillared Mastaba No. 15 (*see* General Plan 16-I and J).

DESCRIPTION

It was discovered in a very ruinous condition. It opens eastward into a narrow passage at the back of the Mastaba of *Nht-kꜣ*, which, we presume, was built later, and encroached considerably on the allotted space in front of the entrance to his Mastaba. This entrance opens into a rectangular chamber, 4.77 × 2.63 metres (Fig. 81).

In the centre of the western wall there is a doorway which gives access to a small chamber 0.96 × 0.68 metre. In the south-western corner of this room, there is a recess suggesting the presence of a false-door, now completely ruined. In the north-western corner of the large chamber is a doorway leading to a court, which, however, was in such a ruinous state, that we were quite unable to trace its extent.

Behind the eastern wall of this chamber was a serdab, 1.60 × 0.60 metres, which we found denuded down to the first course of masonry, and which was full of debris. Buried in the debris in the southern part of the serdab were three statuettes of painted limestone, standing and facing westwards. In the northern part of the serdab we also found in the debris some remains of completely decayed wood, which we suppose to have been wooden statues.

The Contents of the Serdab (Pl. XLII)

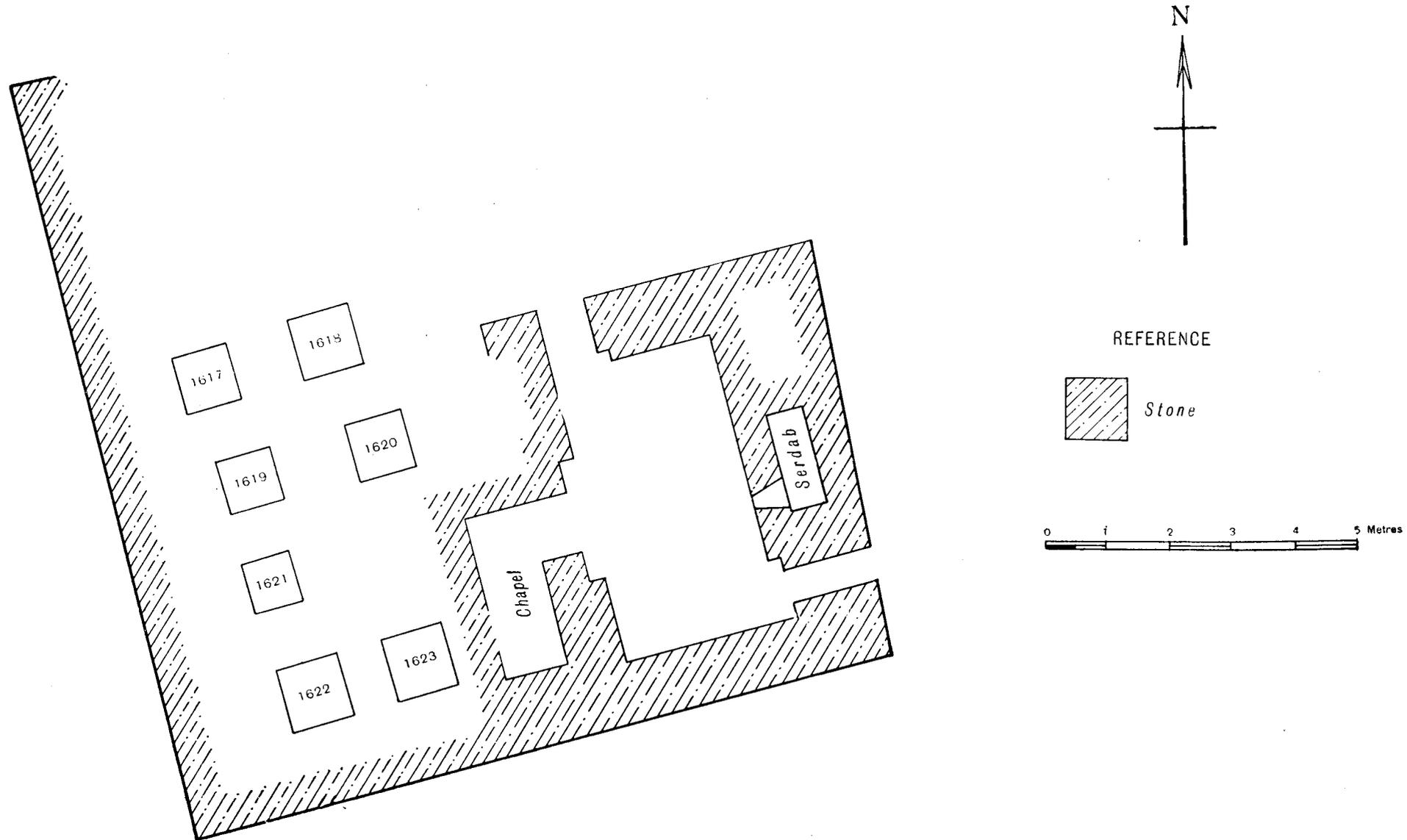
The First Statuette.—It is made of limestone and painted in natural colours. It measures 0.90 cm. in height, and 0.49 cm. across the shoulders. It represents a man of thick-set build. The hair is coloured black, and reaches to the shoulders. The face is coloured reddish-brown, and the eyes, eyebrows, and a thin line of moustache are black. Round the neck there is a wide necklace of blue and white, with black outlines.

He is wearing a kilt, tied round the hips by a belt which clasps a little to the left side, and which is painted blue. He is in a walking attitude, the left foot advanced, the arms hanging by the sides with the hands clenched. Beneath the feet is a pedestal, painted black, and there is a plinth running up the back to just below the shoulder-blades.

The Middle Statuette.—It belongs to a lady, who stands on a black pedestal, and is supported by a black plinth. She stands with her feet close together. The figure measures 0.55 cm. in height, and 0.30 cm. across the shoulders.

Her hair is plaited into a number of small plaits reaching just below her ears, and is painted black, as are her eyes and eyebrows. Around her neck she wears a wide necklace, painted to represent beads. It is in alternate rows of blue and white, with black outlines, and edged by a row of diamond-shaped pendants of red and blue.

THE MASTABA No. 16 SOUTH OF THE PILLARED MASTABA No. 15



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 81

Around her wrists are blue and white bracelets, and around her ankles are anklets of red white, blue, and black. She wears a tight fitting white robe, reaching from above her ankles to her waist. Her flesh is painted pale creamy yellow.

The Third Statuette.—This is of a man, and measures 0·70 cm. in height and 0·35 cm. across the shoulders. It probably represents the son of the couple already described. He is in a standing attitude, the feet placed close together on a black pedestal that is too small to adequately support the figure. A black plinth runs up the back until just below the shoulder-blades. He wears on his head a short, curly wig, coloured black. The eyes and eyebrows are also black, and the flesh is painted reddish brown. He wears a necklace coloured blue and white, with black outlines.

Around his hips is a short gala skirt, with a pleated wrap. It fastens with a belt that has a blue buckle. His arms hang by his sides, and the hands are clenched upon the unknown object.

All three of these statuettes are in a very good state of preservation, and although the proportions of the different parts of the figures are not always true to nature, the general workmanship, particularly the modelling of the faces and muscles, is very good. They are all uninscribed.

1617

SHAFTS



Shaft No. 1617 (Fig. 82)

Grave-pit : 0·88 × 0·93 × 2·10 metres. Built of rubble ; without burial-chamber.

FIG 82

1618

Shaft No. 1618 (Fig. 83)

Grave-pit : 0·70 × 0·85 × 2·30 metres. Built of rubble ; debris filling ; at the bottom of the pit is a recess cut north-south, about 0·70 × 0·37 × 0·10 metre.

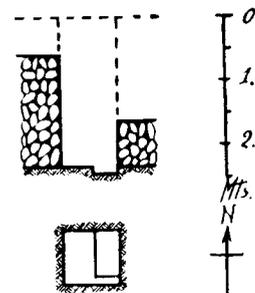
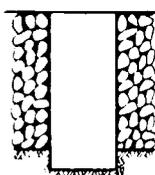


FIG. 83

1619



Shaft No. 1619 (Fig. 84)

Grave-pit : 0·87 × 1 × 2·44 metres. Partly built of rubble and partly cut in the rock ; filling of debris ; without burial-chamber.

FIG. 84

Shaft No. 1620 (Fig. 85)

Grave-pit : $0.92 \times 0.92 \times 4.10$ metres. Partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn ; filling of debris ; burial-chamber directed west, measuring 1×1.33 metres ; in the northern wall is cut a small niche. Nothing found.

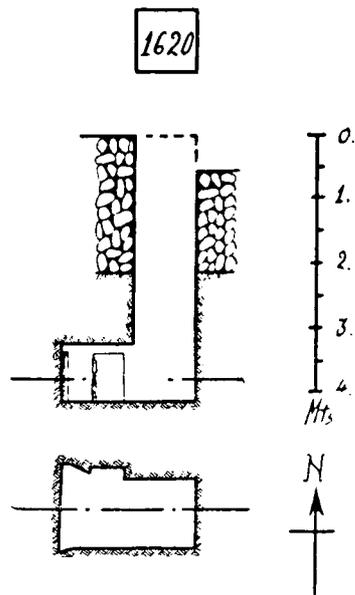
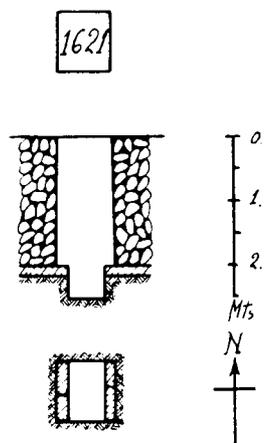


FIG. 85



Shaft No. 1621 (Fig. 86)

Grave-pit : $0.80 \times 0.88 \times 1.99$ metres. Built of rubble ; a recess at the bottom of the pit is cut 0.35 metre deep in the rock. Nothing found.

FIG. 86

Shaft No. 1622 (Fig. 87)

Grave-pit : $1 \times 1.5 \times 3.50$ metres. Partly built of stone and partly rock-cut ; filling of debris ; side-chamber, opening east, 0.55×1.13 metres. Nothing found.

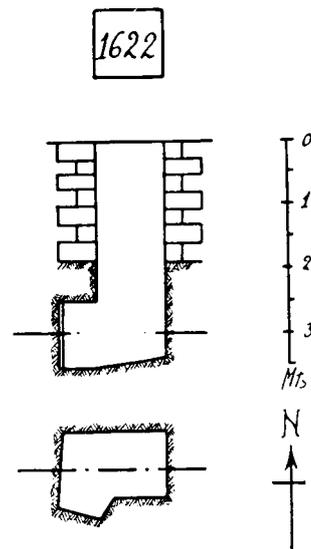
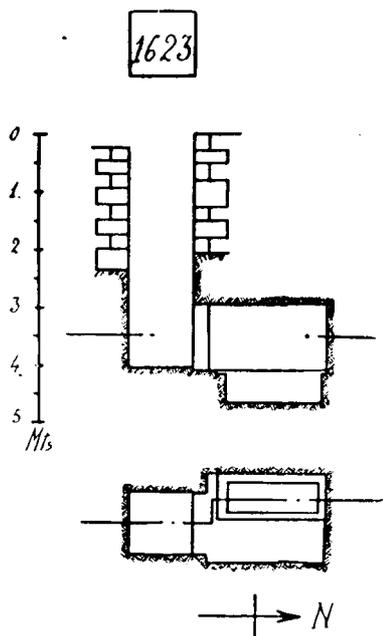


FIG. 87



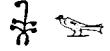
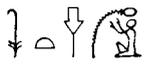
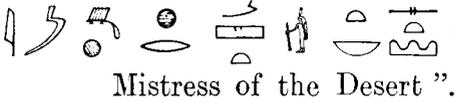
Shaft No. 1623 (Fig. 88)

Grave-pit : $1.06 \times 1.10 \times 4$ metres. Partly built of stone and partly cut in the rock ; filling of debris ; burial-chamber, opening south, 2×1.50 metres ; a recess, $1.60 \times 0.57 \times 0.53$ metres is cut in the ground near the western wall ; contains a much-disturbed skeleton.

FIG. 88

THE MASTABA OF R'-HWJ.F

TITLES

1.  *wr md.w šm'.w* "Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt".
2.  *imj r3 H'j. f. R'-wr* "Overseer of the Pyramid [called] 'Khafra' is Great'".
3.  *hrp w'b.w njswt* "Director of the King's Purificators".
4.  *hrj sšt3 nj nb.f* "Secretary of His Master".
5.  *hm ntr H'j. f-R'* "Priest of King Khafra'".
6.  *imšhw hr ntr-'3* "Honoured by the Great God".
7.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
8.  *sšh špss hr ntr-'3* "Glorified and Dignified in the Presence of the Great God".
9.  *imšhw hr M3't nb.t smj.t* "Honoured by Maa't, Mistress of the Desert".

SITUATION

This Mastaba lies to the north of that of *Htp-R'*, and south of the Causeway of the Second Pyramid (see General Plan 7-J and K).

DESCRIPTION

The entrance to this Mastaba opens east, and measures about 2·0×0·70 metres. When found, it was blocked by a parasitical burial. This entrance leads to a small, rectangular chapel, measuring 4·80 × 3·20 metres. At each end of the western wall is a false-door (Fig. 90).

The Northern False-Door (Fig. 89, Pl. XLIII, A)

The Upper Lintel.—The upper lintel was discovered lying face downwards in the chapel. It bears three horizontal rows of finely cut hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) "A boon which the King gives, a boon which *Inpw* (Anubis) gives, who Presides Over the God's Dwelling (1) that he may be buried in the Western Desert [after] a very good old age. The Honoured by the Great God."

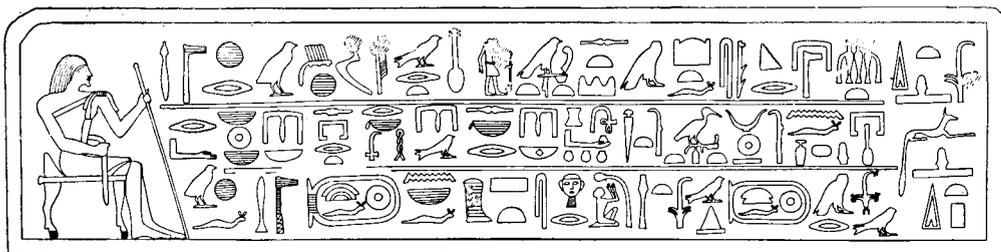
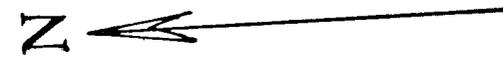
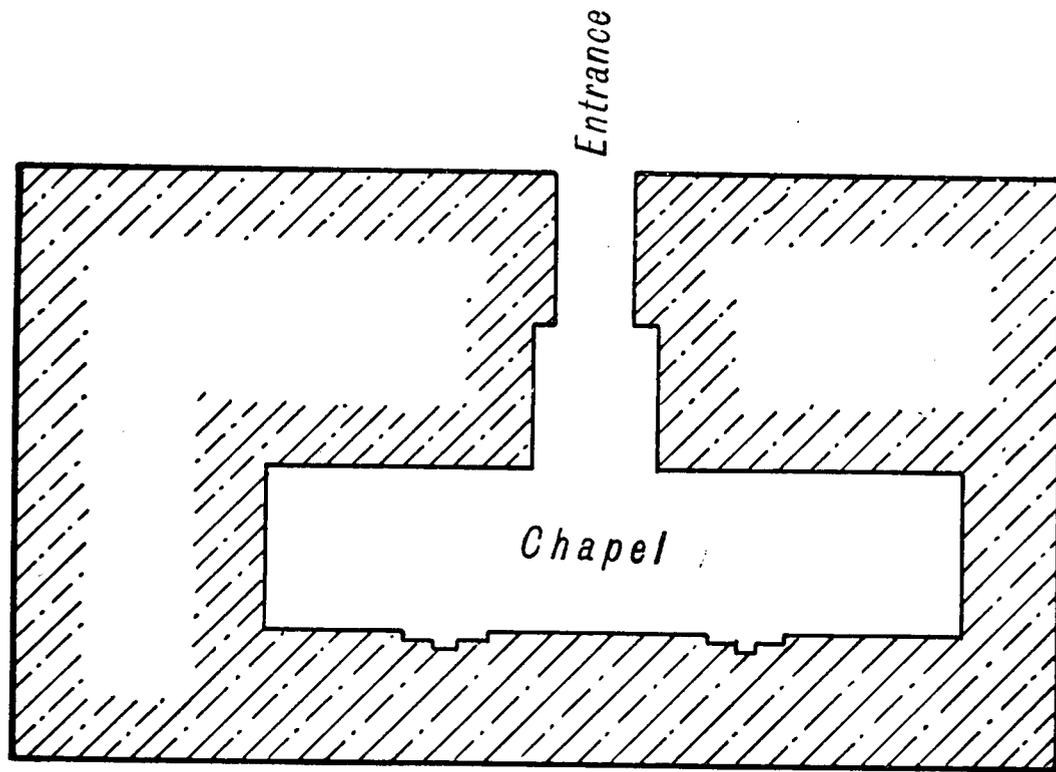


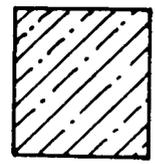
FIG. 89

(1) Note that this part of the offering-formula is so written as to serve for the heading of all three lines.

MASTABA OF RA^c-KHEW-F No. 17



REFERENCE



Stone

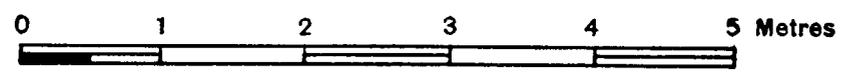


FIG. 90

Fawzy Ibrahim

(2) "That offerings may come forth to him at the voice, at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of *Dhwj* (Thoth), the First of the Year Feast, the *Wjg*-feast, the Feast of *Skr*, the Great Feast, the Feast of Burning, the Feast of the Coming Forth of *Mn.w* (Min), at every feast and every day."

(3) "The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, the Overseer of the Pyramid [called] 'Khafra' is Great', the Director of the King's Purificators, Secretary of His Master, Priest of Khafra'."

At the end of lines 2 and 3, the name of *R'-hwj.f* is written vertically: . At the extreme

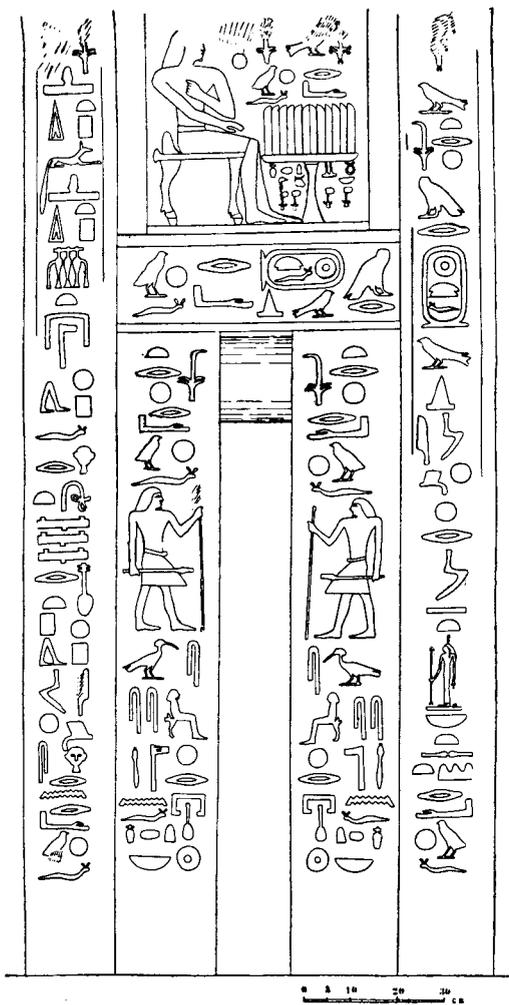


FIG. 91

left-hand end of the lintel is a representation of the deceased seated upon a bovine-legged chair. He wears a long, plaited wig and a false-beard, and is clad in a leopard's skin, which fastens upon his left shoulder by means of a knot of ribbons. He holds a long staff in his left hand, and a handkerchief (?) in the right one.

The Panel (Fig. 91, Pl. XLIII, B)

On the panel of this false-door, *R'-hwj.f* is represented seated upon a chair. His left arm is bent, with the clenched hand placed upon the chest. He wears a long wig and a false-beard, and is clad in a short kilt upheld by a belt around the hips. Before the deceased is an offering-table laden with twelve half-loaves of bread (the *gsw* of the offering-lists) (1).

Above the table is inscribed: .
"The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, the King's Relative, *R'-hwj.f*".

Below the offering-table is inscribed: "A thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand oxen, a thousand geese, a thousand alabaster bowls, a thousand garments".

The Right Outer Jamb (Fig. 91)

The right-hand outer jamb bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, the King's Relative, Overseer of the Pyramid [called] 'Khafra' is Great', Honoured by the Goddess Maa't, Mistress of the Desert, *R'-hwj.f*".

(1) See "Excavations at Giza", Vol. VI, Part II, p. 102.

The Left Outer Jamb (Fig. 91)

The vertical inscription on the left-hand outer jamb reads: "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis (*Inpw*) gives, who Presides Over the God's Dwelling: that he may walk upon the good ways upon which the Honoured Ones used to walk, for *R'-hwj.f*".

The Inner Jambs (Fig. 91)

The right and left inner jambs bear identical inscriptions which read: "The King's Relative, *R'-hwj.f*". At this point, the inscription is interrupted by a standing figure of the deceased. He faces inwards towards the door-niche, and wears a long wig, a false-beard, and a short kilt projecting in front. In one hand he holds a long staff, and in the other a *hrp*-baton. Both figures are identical. Below the figures is inscribed: "Glorified and Dignified in the presence of the Great God; that offerings may come forth to him at the voice every day". The southern false-door is uninscribed.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1646 (Fig. 92)

Grave-pit: $1 \times 1.20 \times 1.87$ metres. Built of rubble; debris filling; burial-chamber, 2×0.83 metres, opening north, and roofed with four limestone slabs.

Contents: Disturbed skeleton with head north.

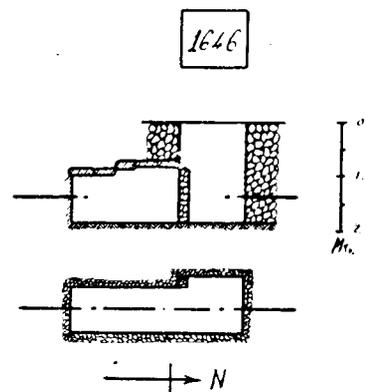
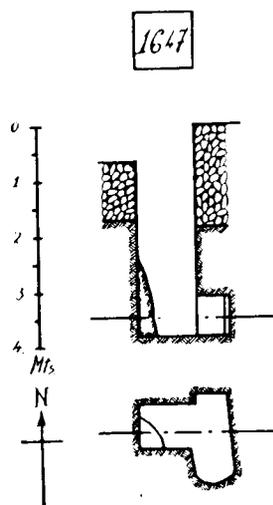


FIG. 92

*Shaft No. 1647* (Fig. 93)

Grave-pit: $1 \times 1 \times 3.80$ metres. Debris filling, partly built of rubble, and partly hewn in the rock; small burial-chamber opening west, 1.38×0.60 metres. Nothing found.

FIG. 93

Shaft No. 1648 (Fig. 94)

Grave-pit: $1 \times 0.95 \times 1.15$ metres. Eastern side built of rubble, remainder cut in the rock; irregular recess 0.58 metre deep, cut at the bottom. Nothing found.

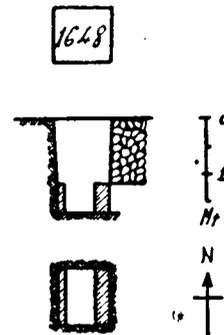
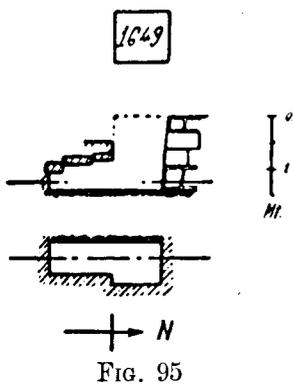


FIG. 94



Shaft No. 1649 (Fig. 95)

Grave pit: $1 \times 0.90 \times 1.36$ metres. Filling composed of debris and sand; northern side built of mud-bricks and stone, eastern side cut in the rock; small irregular chamber opening north; 1.25×0.50 metres. Nothing found.

FIG. 95

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THE MASTABA OF $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ HTPJ

TITLES

1. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *wr mdw šm.w* "Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt".
2. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *imj r3 hr njswt htmj* "Overseer of the Scribes of the Scaled Documents of the King".
3. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *imj-r3 sš.w 3h.t* "Overseer of the Scribes of the Cultivated Lands".
4. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *hrp sš.w irj spr.w* "Director of the Scribes Concerned with the Petitions".
5. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *imj r3 sš.w pr hrj wdb* "Overseer of the Scribes of the House of the Distribution (of Offerings)".
6. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *im3 hw hr njswt* "Honoured by the King".
7. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *im3 hw hr ntr-3* "Honoured by the Great God".
8. $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ $\frac{\text{𓂏}}{\text{𓂏}}$ *nb im3h hr ntr-3* "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God".

SITUATION

This Mastaba is situated at some distance to the west of that of *Htp-R* (see General Plan 9-J and K).

DESCRIPTION

The Mastaba is built of large blocks of local limestone. The façade measures 18.85 metres in length, and a false-door at either end (Fig. 97)

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1546 (Fig. 96)

Grave-pit : 1.60 × 1.60 × 7.60 metres deep, partly built of local limestone and partly hewn in the rock. The filling is composed of rubble and debris, and the aperture of the burial-chamber is partly closed with large limestone blocks. The burial-chamber opens north and measures about 3.25 × 3.20 metres.

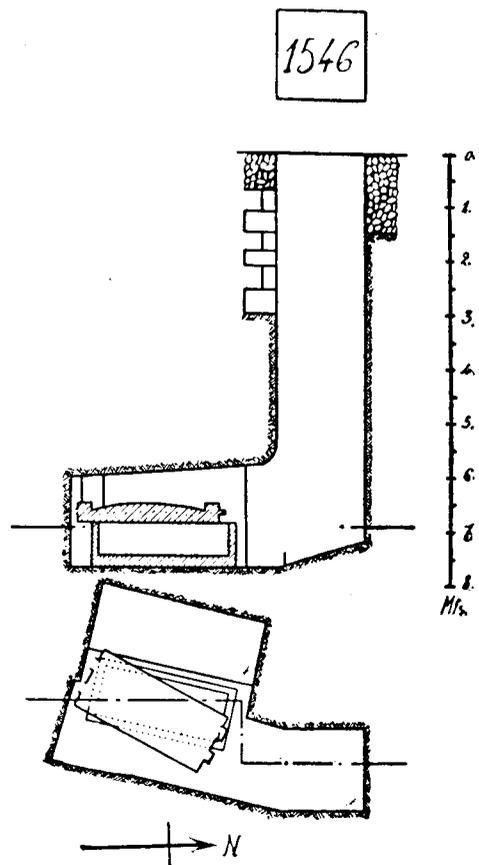


FIG. 96

MASTABA OF HETEPY No. 18

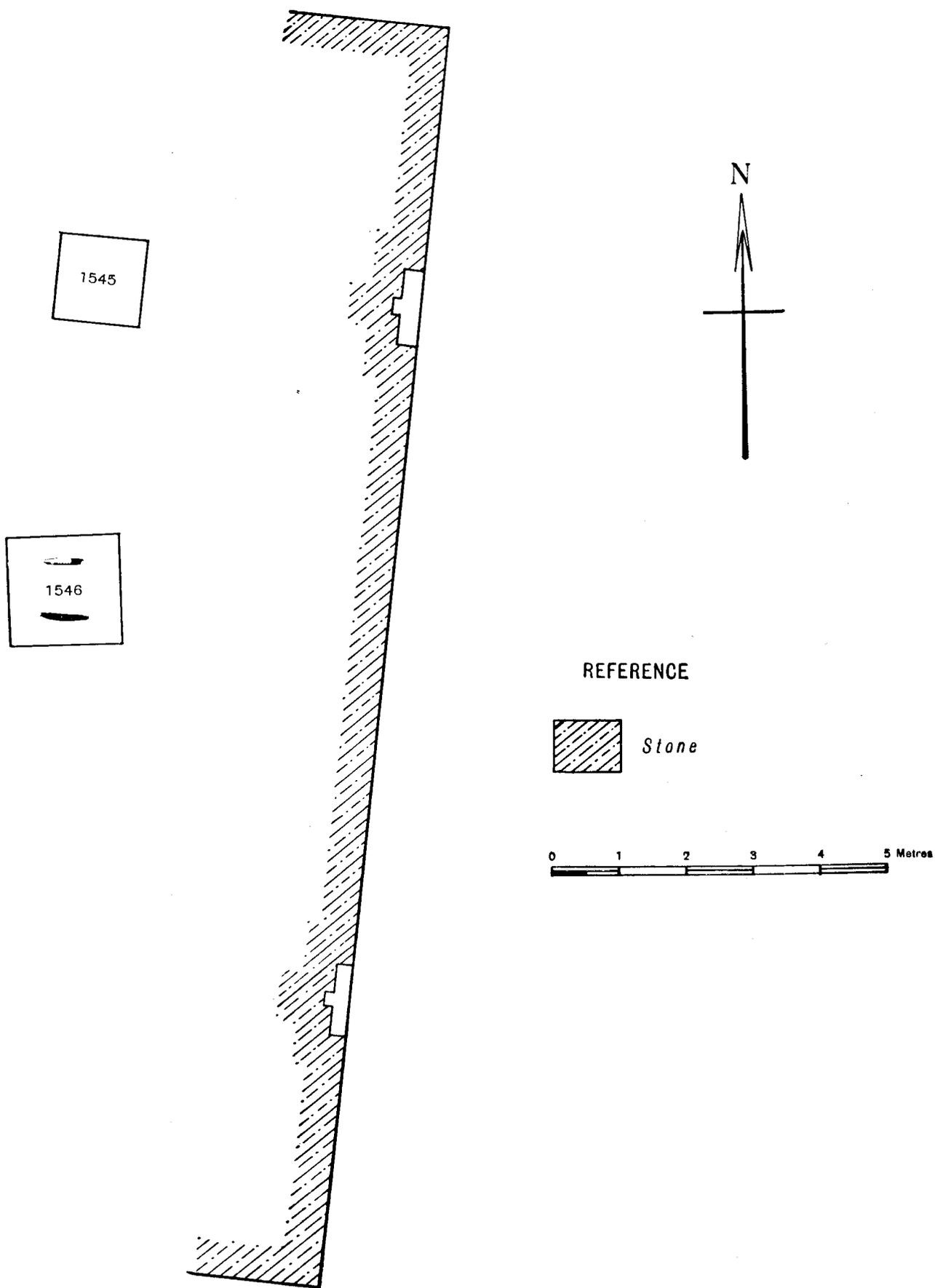


FIG. 97

Fawzy Ibrahim

Contents.—The chamber was full of rubble. Against the eastern wall, just behind the closing blocks of the aperture, lay the upper part of a statuette of a man, probably the tomb-owner. He wears a long plaited wig brushed back to reveal the ears. The arms are crossed over the breast. Despite severe bruising of the nose and chin, the features are well executed and pleasing, but the hands seem to lack the final touches of completion (Pl. XLV, A).

From the western wall of the burial-chamber projects a rock-cut ledge on platform, measuring 3.10×0.60 metres. On it lay two disturbed skeletons, one of which may have been *Htpj* himself, placed there by the thieves who plundered his tomb. The other skeleton belongs to a later intrusive burial.

Near the platform stood a magnificent sarcophagus, cut from a single block of white Turah limestone. It measures $2.60 \times 1.20 \times 0.80$ metres high. The four sides are carved to represent a palace façade, and are inscribed; the inscription running in a horizontal band round the top of the coffer.

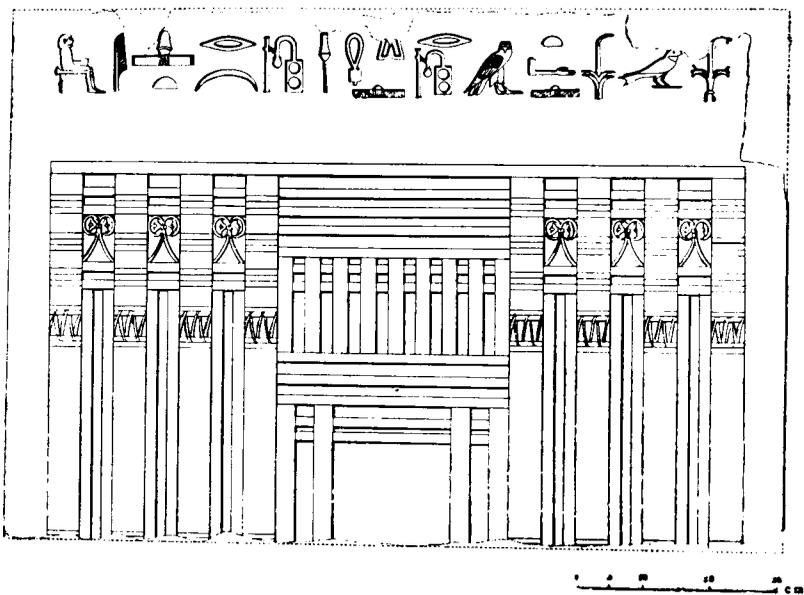
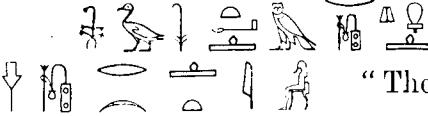


FIG. 98

The Northern Side (Fig. 98, Pl. XLIV, A).—On the northern side of the sarcophagus the inscription reads:—



 “The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, Overseer of the Scribes of the Sealed Documents of the King, Director of the Scribes Concerned with the Petitions, *Htpj*”.

The Southern Side (Fig. 99).—The inscription on the southern side reads: “Overseer of the Scribes of the Sealed Documents of the King, the Honoured by the Great God, *Htpj*”.

The decoration of the “palace façade” has not been completed on the left-hand side of the “doorway”.

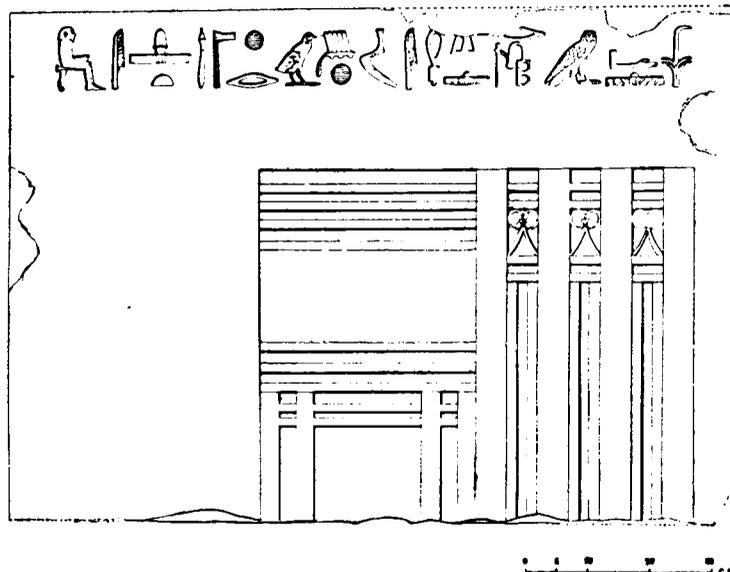


FIG. 99

The Eastern Side (Fig. 100).—The eastern side of the sarcophagus is inscribed:—

 “The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, Overseer of the Scribes of the Sealed Documents of the King, Director of the Scribes of the Petitions, Overseer of the Scribes of the House of the Distribution of offerings, the Honoured by the Great God, *Htpj*, the Honoured by the Great God, *Htpj*”.

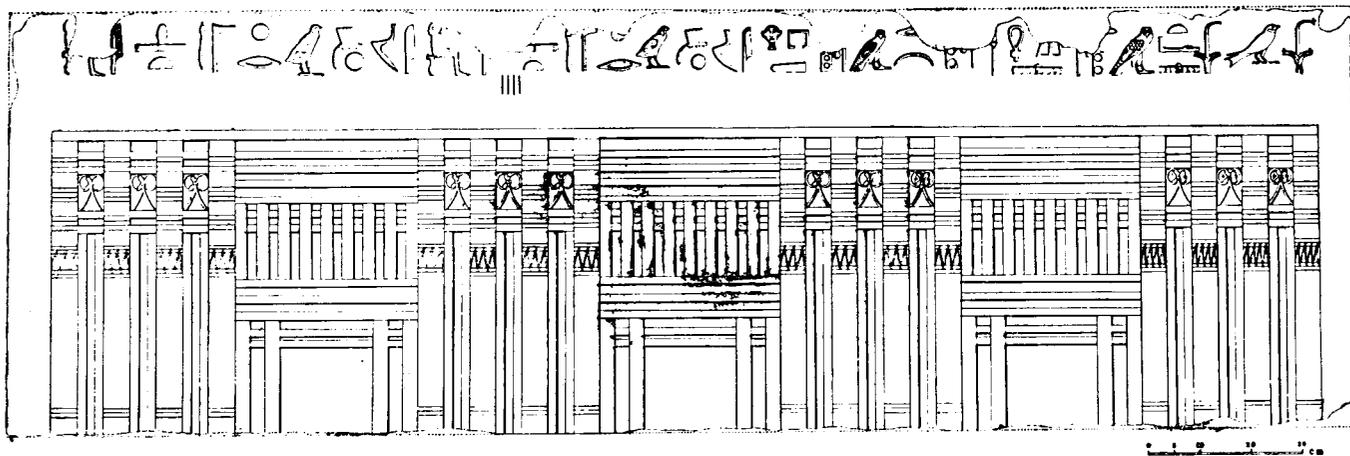
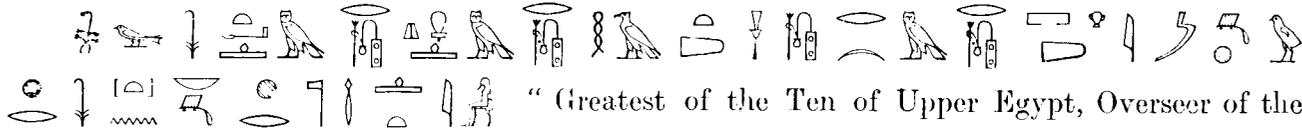


FIG. 100

The Western Side.—The inscription on the western side of the sarcophagus reads:—

 “Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, Overseer of the Scribes of the Sealed Documents of the King, Overseer of the Scribes of the Cultivated Sands, Director of the Scribes attached to the Petitions, Overseer of the Scribes of the House of the Distribution of Offerings, the Honoured by the King, Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God, *Htpj*”.

The Inner Eastern Side (Fig. 101).—On the inner eastern side of the sarcophagus is a fine, canonical offering-list. It is written in black ink, and is in a perfect state of preservation. For a detailed study of this list and others of the same type, see “*Excavations at Giza*”, Vol. VI, Part II, p. 73 and Note I.

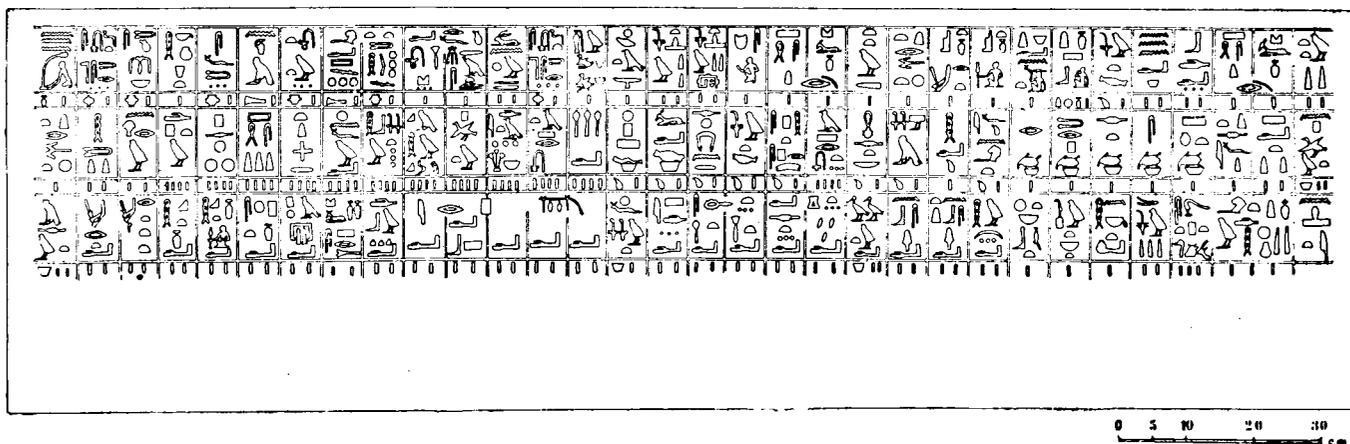


FIG. 101

The Lid.—The coffer was covered by a lid with a slightly converse top. From the northern and southern ends project massive knobs to facilitate handling. On the eastern edge are faint traces of hieroglyphs inscribed in red pigment. These were the guides for the mason to work upon, and their presence proves that the sarcophagus was still unfinished at the time of the death of *Htpj*. This is further borne out by the incomplete decoration on the southern side. The lid had been displaced sufficiently for the thieves to gain access to the interior of the sarcophagus.

This sarcophagus is remarkable for its fine workmanship. On the eastern side may be seen, at the top and bottom, the representation of the cordage which supported the matting panels of the ancient "palace façade". The northern and western sides show the upper cordage only. This sarcophagus is similar to that of *Ifj*, discovered during our first season's excavation but the latter is a little more elaborate in the details of its decoration, perhaps because it was fully completed, while that of *Htpj* is incomplete (1). From the debris filling the burial-chamber to the east and south of the sarcophagus, we recovered the following objects:—

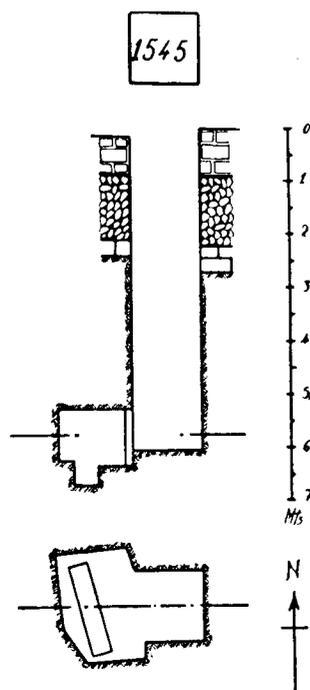
(1) Seven bowls of reddish-brown ware, 9·0 cm. in diameter; also the fragments of four others, which we were able to repair. A fragmentary bowl with a round base. Diameter: 19·0 cm. of fine, smooth red-ware. Broken jar, with a short, straight neck, rolled rim and tapering body. Other fragmentary vessels (Pl. XLV, *D*).

(2) A head-rest of fine, white limestone, manufactured in three pieces, namely:—

(a) The curved neck-piece, part of which is missing.

(b) The fluted support, 16·0 cm. high.

(c) The rectangular pedestal, measuring 18·6 × 9·2 cm. (Pl. XLV, *B, C*).



Shaft No. 1545 (Fig. 102)

Grave-pit: 1·30 × 1·30 × 6·03 metres deep. Partly built of mud-brick, and partly hewn in the solid rock. Filling of debris, in which was found an unfinished false-door of limestone (Pl. XLIV, *B*). The burial-chamber opens east and measures about 2·12 × 1·38 metres. A sarcophagus is cut in the floor along the western wall to a depth of 0·45 metre. Nothing found.

FIG. 102

(1) See "Excavations at Giza", Vol. I, Pls. LXI-LXV.

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THE UNINSCRIBED ROCK-CUT TOMBS

A series of uninscribed rock-cut tombs were discovered in a street, lying south of Tomb No. 6. All of them are hewn in the southern side, *i.e.* they are oriented north, and are mostly either unfinished, or belonging to persons of moderate rank and wealth. In every case they were found to be filled with limestone chippings and wind-borne sand.

The street measures 6.00 metres in width, and opens east. It is uncertain as to where it leads, as its western end still remains to be cleared.

TOMB No. 1

It lies to the south of Tomb No. 10, and north-east of that of *Mmj*, but at a somewhat lower level of the rock strata (*see* General Plan 17-G).

It is entirely rock-hewn. The entrance opens north in a façade, which, though roughly blocked out for decoration, was, nevertheless, left unfinished. The marks of the stone-mason's chisels are plainly visible over its entire surfaces (Fig. 103).

The entrance measures $0.75 \times 0.70 \times 1.20$ metres. On both thicknesses can be seen traces of red paint, where the artist had apparently begun to mark out the spacing for the cutting. This entrance gives access to a small chapel, measuring 2.20×1.50 metres.

A line of red paint runs down the centre of the roof, starting from another line which span the roof of the entrance. On the floor, by the eastern wall, is a disordered skeleton.

In the north-western corner of the western wall, an aperture, $0.60 \times 0.70 \times 1.30$ metres, opens at a height of 0.80 metre from the floor, and gives access to a burial-chamber (2.05×1.30 metres), the whole floor-space of which has been hollowed out to form a recess, running north, to south, and measuring $1.80 \times 0.80 \times 0.80$ metres. It was originally covered by a lid of limestone which fitted into a rebate sunk in its upper surfaces.

Within this sunken recess is a well-preserved skeleton, lying in a contracted position, with its head to the north and facing east.

There is nothing to indicate the name or rank of the deceased.

TOMB No. 2

It lies to the south of Tomb No. 6 and west of that of *Mmj* (*see* General Plan 17-G). Its entrance, which measures $1.60 \times 0.66 \times 2.20$ metres high, is without lintel or drum.

UNINSCRIBED ROCK-TOMB No. 1

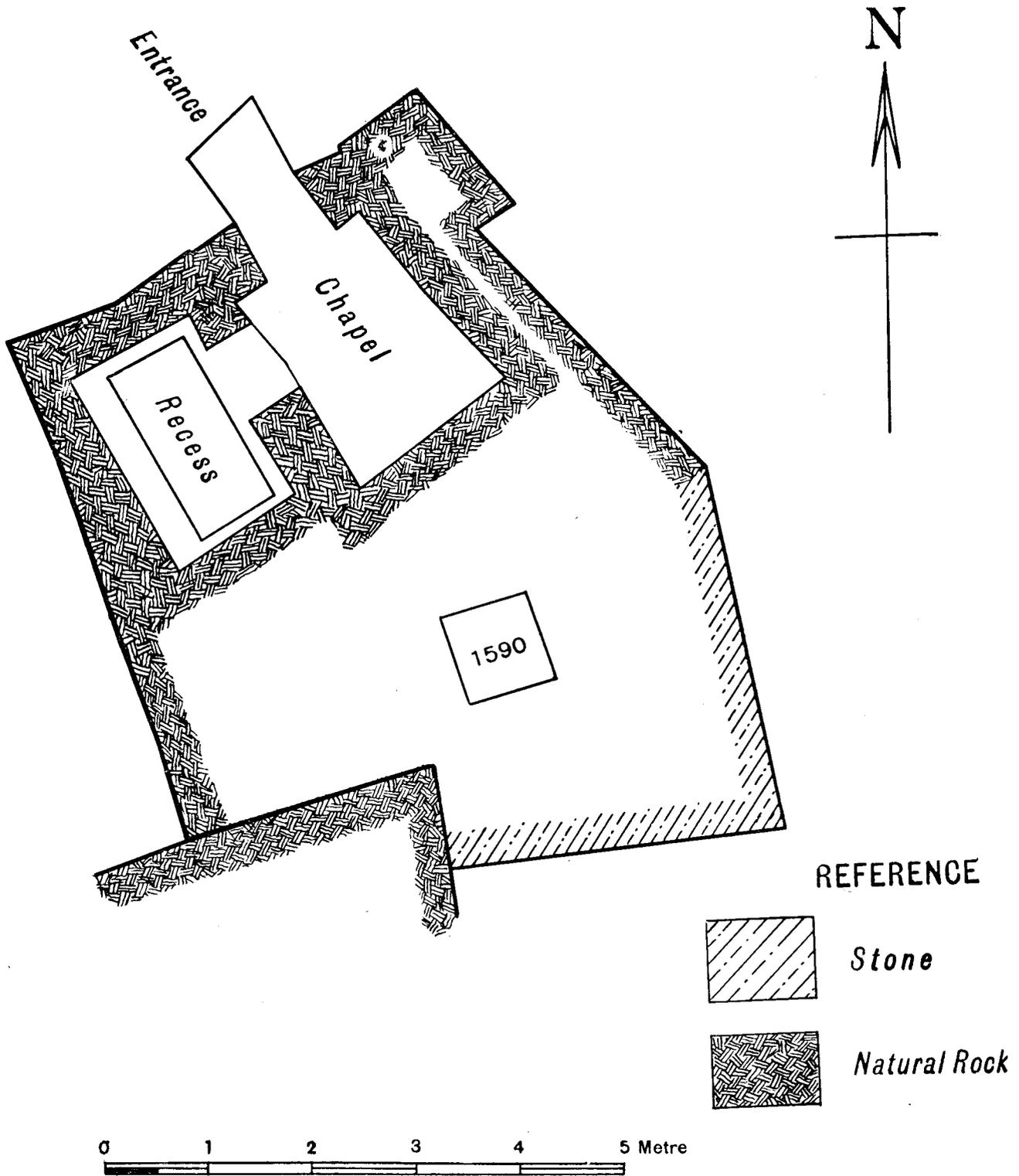


FIG. 103

Fawzy Ibrahim

Before it lies a later burial-pit, partly built of blocks of limestone, and partly cut in the rock. The entrance slopes gently down to a rectangular chapel, measuring $5.60 \times 2.20 \times 2.10$ metres, and directed south-west (Fig. 104).

The eastern wall has been roughly cut, while the western wall has been smoothed, and carved in it, at its northern and southern ends, two small unfinished false-doors.

In the space between these false-doors is a square, shallow recess (0.60×0.65 cm.) at a height of 1.05 metres from the floor. It is apparently the panel of a third false-door.

In front of the northern false-door is a shaft, measuring $1.07 \times 1.10 \times 2.50$ deep metres, hewn in the floor. It ends in a burial-chamber, $2.10 \times 1.65 \times 1.55$ metres, opening west. Nothing was found in it.

Before the southern false-door, another shaft is sunk in the rock. It measures $1.15 \times 1.25 \times 3.00$ deep metres, and ends in a burial-chamber, opening west, and measuring $1.55 \times 1.70 \times 1.30$ metres. Nothing was found in it, and both this shaft and the northern one were filled with sand.

In the western corner of the southern wall is a shallow square recess (1.25×0.55 cm.). Its top is flush with the roof of the chapel. It is roughly hewn, and apparently unfinished.

TOMB No. 3

It lies south of Tomb No. 6 (*see* General Plan 17-G). Its entrance, without decoration of any kind, is set in the crumbling, eroded face of the rock. It measures $1.02 \times 0.85 \times 1.60$ metres. Before it lies a later burial-pit, built of limestone blocks of varying sizes (Fig. 105).

The entrance gives access to a small chapel, measuring $2.75 \times 2.05 \times 2.05$ high metres. In the north-western corner, immediately to the right of the entrance, a shaft ($1.00 \times 1.05 \times 4.25$ metres) is cut in the floor. It leads to a burial-chamber ($2.70 \times 1.80 \times 2.60$ metres) opening south. In the floor of the south-eastern corner is a square, shallow recess, apparently an abandoned attempt to sink another shaft. In the western corner of the southern wall, there is an unfinished recess (0.60×0.55 cm.). Nothing was found in the burial.

TOMB No. 4

It lies south of Tomb No. 6 (*see* General Plan 17-G). Its façade was neatly finished, and was all prepared to receive its decorations and inscriptions, but for some reason these were never completed. The mud-brick and limestone pit of a later burial was built against the façade of the entrance (Fig. 106).

Above the entrance a lintel (3.70×0.50 metres) was carved in the rock. The entrance proper, measures $0.98 \times 1.55 \times 2.15$ metres, and its roof bears traces of the red markings of the masons. The massive drum, also carved in the solid rock, was prepared to receive horizontal inscriptions, which had apparently been traced upon it in red paint. The two thicknesses also bear traces of red paint, and the faults and inequalities of their surfaces have been levelled up with plaster.

UNINSCRIBED ROCK-TOMB No. 2

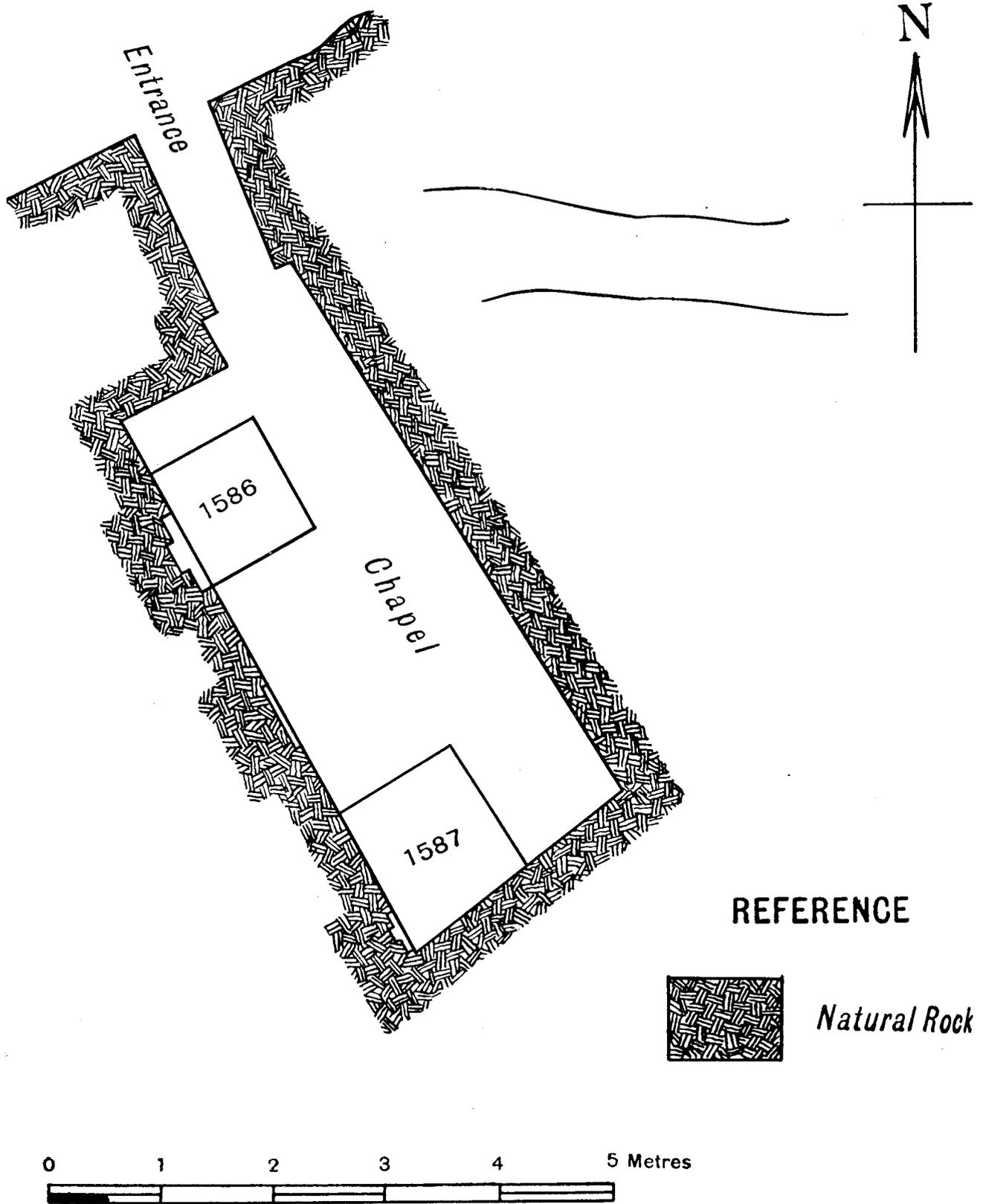
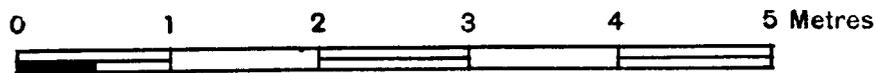
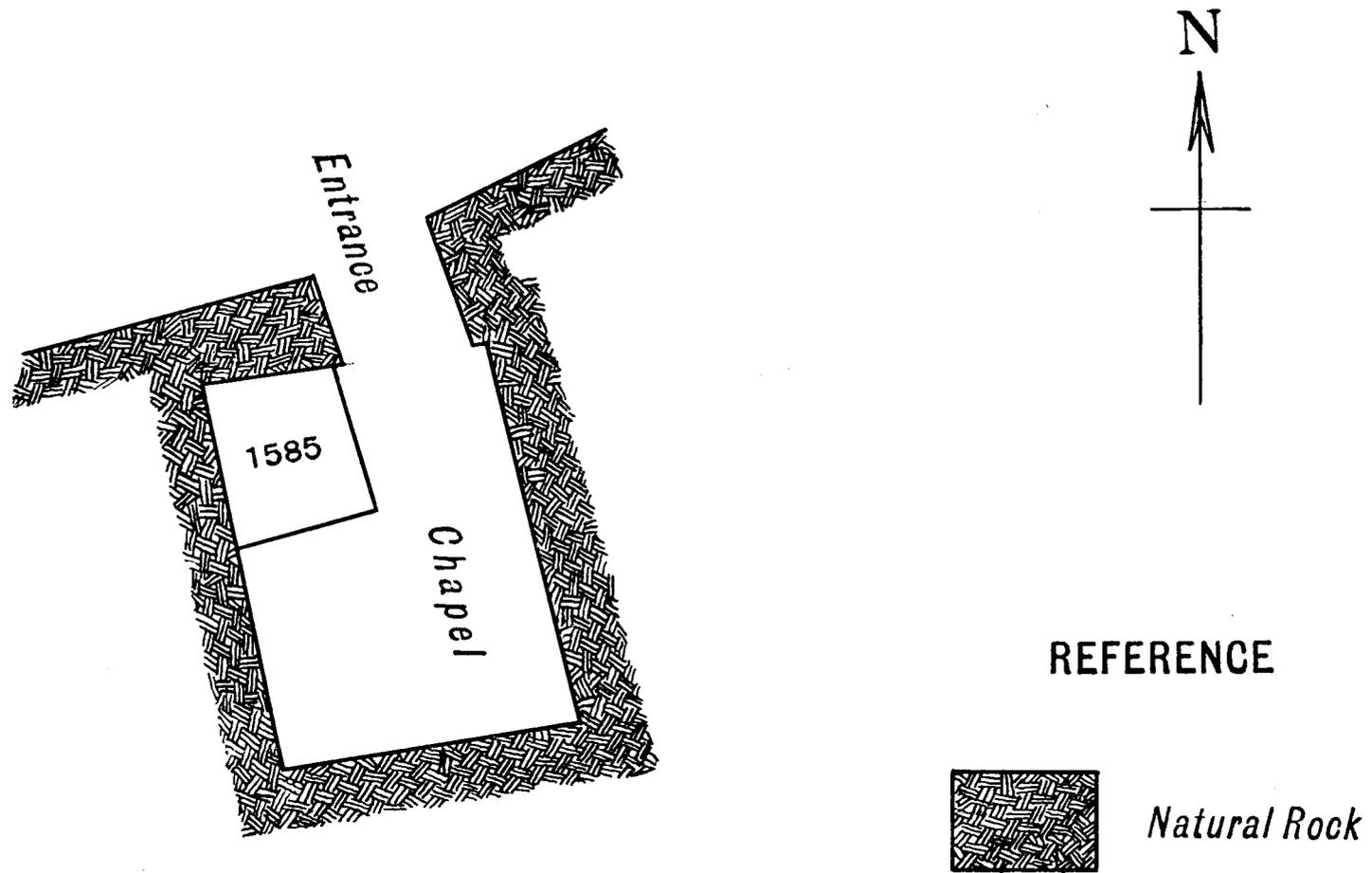


FIG. 104

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UNINSCRIBED ROCK-TOMB No. 3



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FIG. 105

UNINSCRIBED ROCK-TOMB No. 4

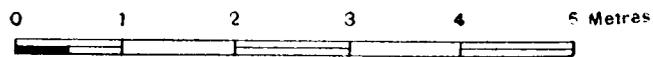
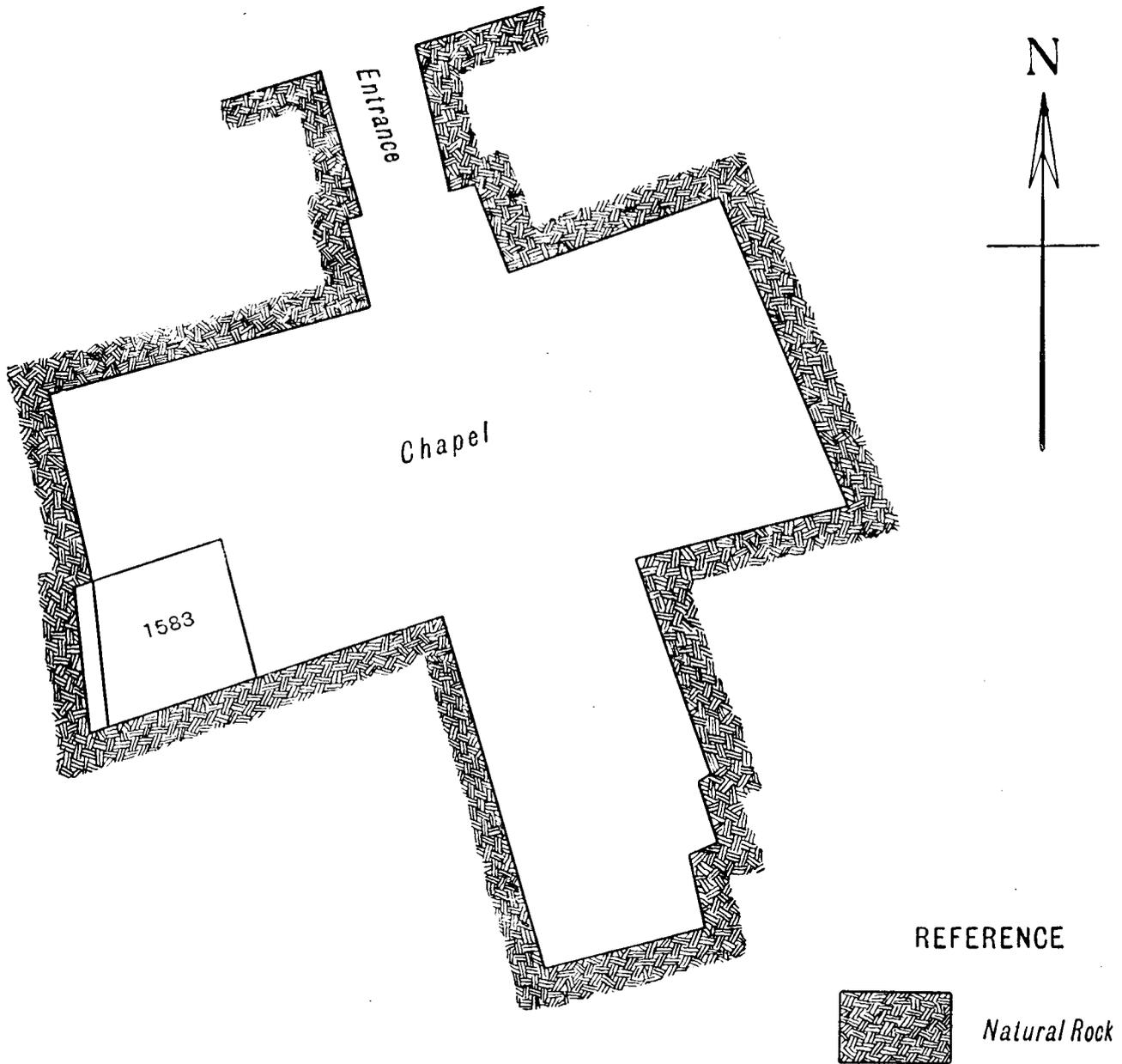


FIG. 106

Fawzy Ibrahim

At a distance of 1.50 metres from the façade, the thicknesses of the entrance have been recessed back 0.20 m. The whole entrance is of such a depth as to form a short passage, 1.00 metre in length, which slopes gently down to a large rectangular chapel, measuring $7.65 \times 3.37 \times 2.15$ metres. The walls of this chapel are mostly neatly cut, while the roof and floor remain in a rough state.

In the south-western corner, a large-mouthed shaft ($1.40 \times 1.50 \times 3.00$ deep metres), is cut in the floor, and ends in a burial-chamber opening south, and measuring $3.50 \times 3.20 \times 1.50$ metres. Above this shaft, the western wall had been slightly cut back, thus allowing the surface of the northern corner to project.

An opening in the southern wall, immediately in front of the entrance, and on the same axis, gives access to a small chapel, measuring $3.05 \times 2.25 \times 2.10$ high metres, and directed south. Against the southern wall of this chapel, a shallow, rectangular depression is cut in the floor. It measures $1.65 \times 0.70 \times 2.10$ high metres, and is directed east to west.

TOMB No. 5

It lies opposite to the south-western corner of Tomb No. 6 (*see* General Plan 17-G). Its façade, which is roughly cut in the cliff, was incumbered by a later burial. A pit built of limestone blocks, and a crumbling and eroded limestone false-door, are set up against the entrance. The false-door measures 0.85×0.60 m., and faces east (Fig. 107).

The entrance to the main burial measures $0.78 \times 3.00 \times 1.20$ high metres, and by reason of its depth, forms a short passage, which ends in a small, unfinished chapel $1.80 \times 1.35 \times 1.20$ high metres.

ROCK-HEWN TOMB No. 6

It lies to the south of the Tomb of *Iwn-Mn.w* (*see* General Plan 15-F). The entrance opens east, in a recess in the rock face, the threshold being 0.60 metre higher than the level of the ground. It gives access to an unfinished rectangular chamber, measuring $8.75 \times 3.00 \times 2.75$ metres. In the northern part of the western wall are two unfinished recesses, apparently intended to be false-doors. They measure 2.40×0.52 metres, and 2.00×0.52 metres (Fig. 108).

Beginning from the entrance, a short ramp ends in a square depression immediately in front of the supposed false-doors, and after passing under them for a distance of 3.50 metres in the rock drops into a chamber 3.00×2.00 metres behind them.

In the centre of the western wall is a large oxidised fissure, which extends diagonally across the roof to the eastern wall.

In the southern corner of the western wall are two small walls, built of rough blocks of local limestone and mud, which served as a pit for a later burial. In front of the fissure, and in the centre of the floor, is sunk Shaft No. 1552. Its filling was composed of dark earth. Its burial-chamber, $1.75 \times 1.40 \times 0.85$ metres, is directed east. Nothing found.

UNINSCRIBED ROCK-TOMB No. 5

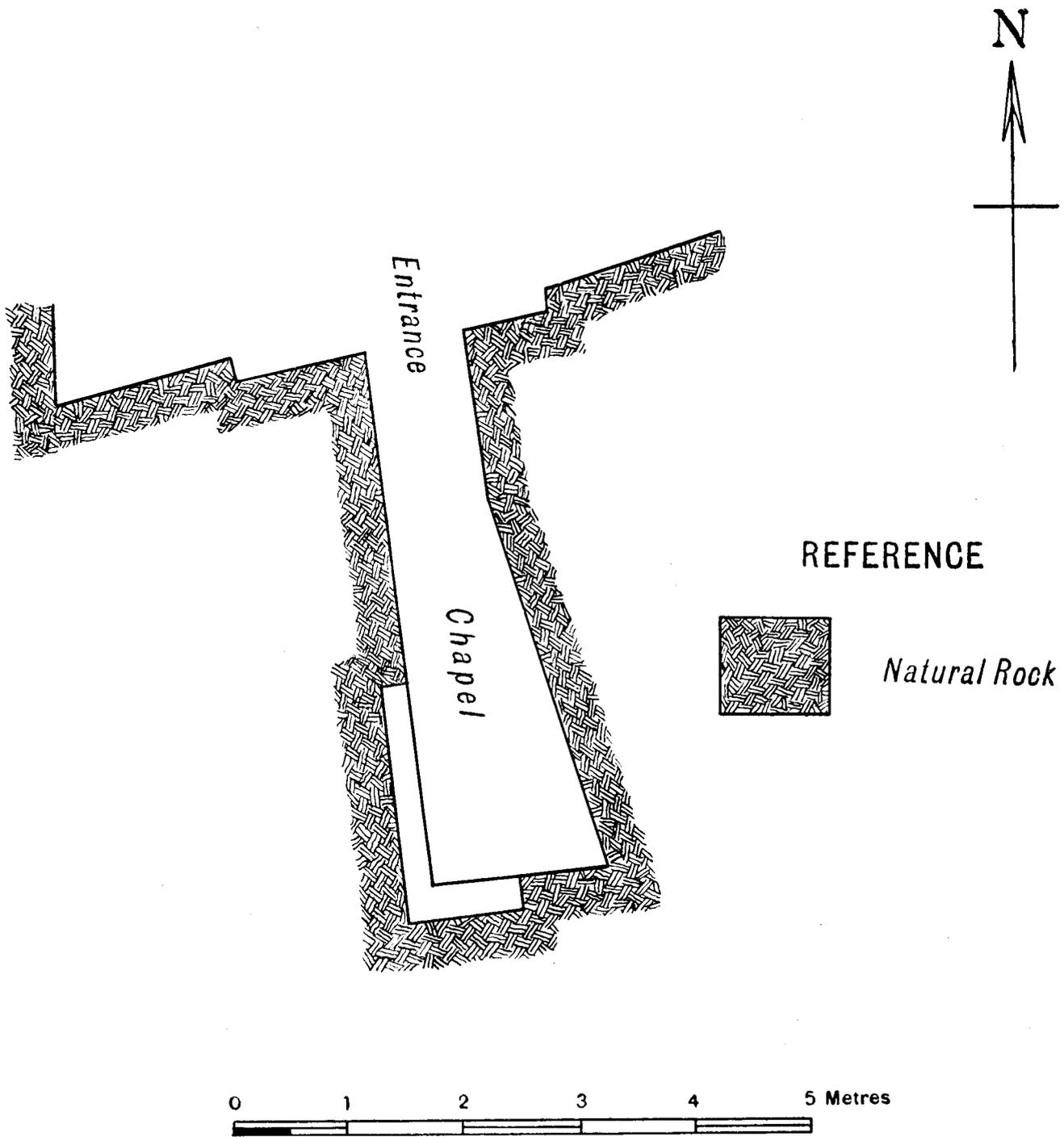


FIG. 107

Fawzy Ibrahim

UNINSCRIBED ROCK-TOMB No. 6

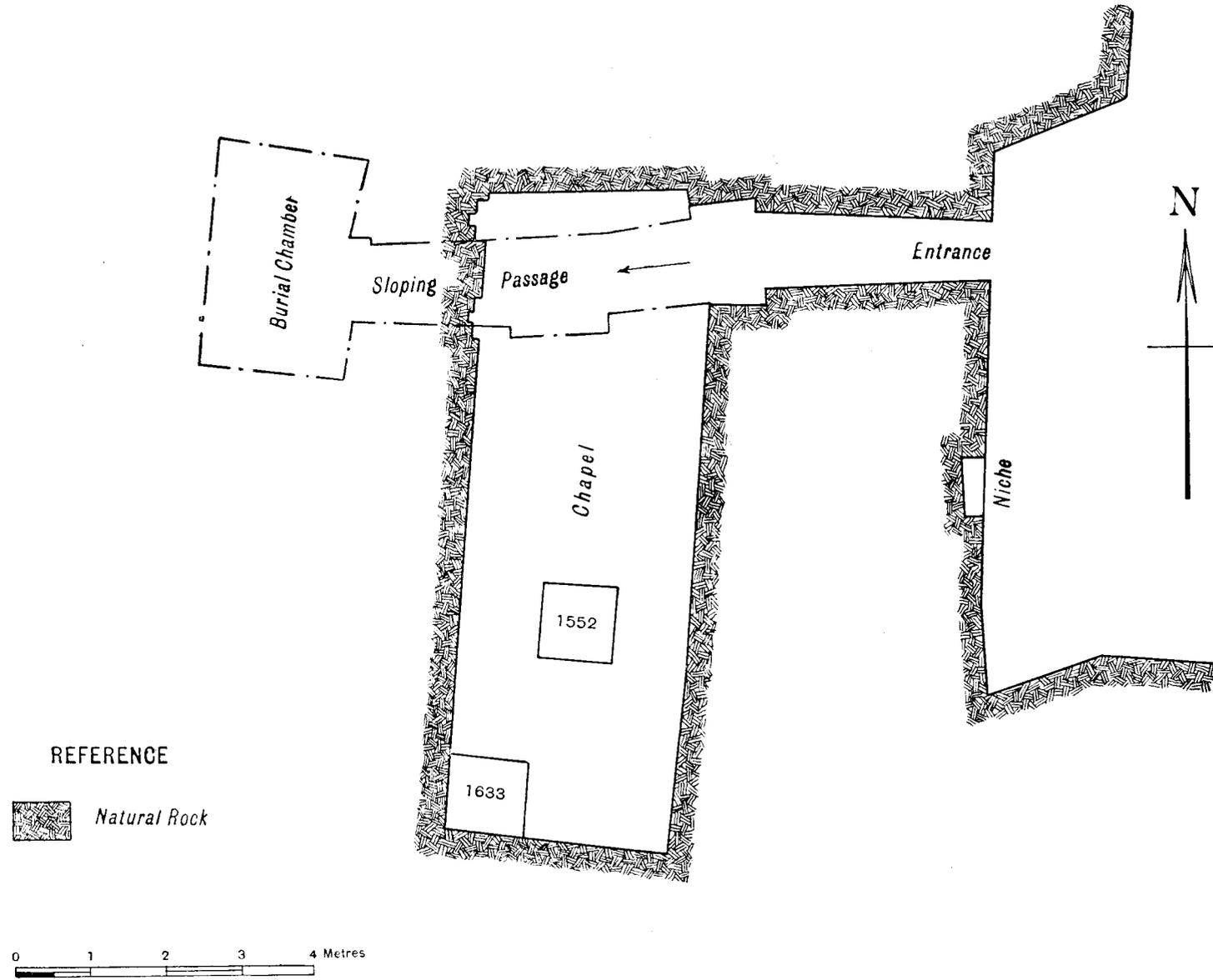


FIG. 108

Fawzy Ibrahim

SHAFTS

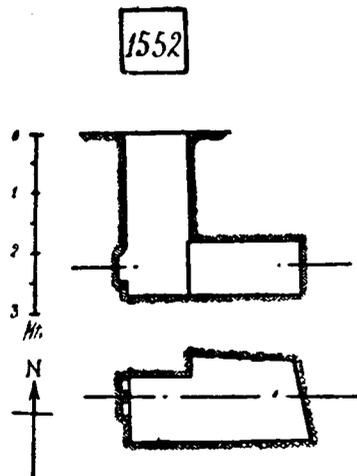


FIG. 109

Shaft No. 1552 (Fig. 109)

Grave-pit : 1·10 × 1·10 × 2·75 metres.

1633

Shaft No. 1633 (Fig. 110)

Grave-pit : 1·10 × 1·10 × 1·35 metres; deep rock-cut with a small recess in the western side of the pit. Nothing found.

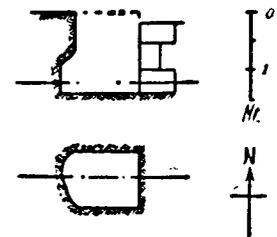


FIG. 110

OBJECTS DISCOVERED OUTSIDE MASTABAS

POTTERY

Among the objects found outside tombs are different types of pottery, mostly of red ware which can be roughly classified as follows:—

No.	Height	Location
-----	--------	----------

Group 1 (Pl. XLVI-*A*).—Round-base pots, spheroidal or ovoid, with short necks, straight, round, or curved rims; or with longer, concave necks and flaring mouths; of reddish-brown ware, and varying in the quality of the workmanship; some presenting a smooth finished surface, while others are rough:—

1	22	Picked out of the debris and sand north-west of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i>
2	23	From the debris and sand north-east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
3	22	Found in the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
4	25·5	Picked out of the debris south of the Causeway.
5	19	Found in the debris south-east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
6	20	Found south of the Causeway.
7	17	Found south of the Causeway.
8	18·5	Found south of the Causeway.
9	18	From the debris south-west of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
10	17	From the debris south-west of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
11	19	From the debris south-west of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
12	16	From the debris south-west of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
13	18	From the debris south of the Causeway.
14	13	Picked out of the debris south of the Mastaba of <i>Shm-kꜣj</i> .
15	17	Of yellowish ware, and provided with four rudimentary lugs around the neck. Found in the debris of the trench cut north-south of the Causeway.
16	20	Picked out of the debris south of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
17	17·5	Found in the debris south of the Causeway (Pl. XLVI, <i>A</i>).

POTTERY (*contd.*)

No.	Height	Location
-----	--------	----------

Group II (Pl. XLVI, B).—Jars with swelling shoulders, and tapering either to a flat, pointed or rounded base; with trumpet-shaped or straight necks; of reddish-brown ware some hand-made and some thrown:—

	cm.	
18	32·5	Found in the sand and debris south of the tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
19	33·5	Found in the sand and debris south of the tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
20	28·5	Found in the sand and debris south of the tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
21	18	Picked out of the debris south of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
22	18·5	Found in the debris north-east of the Mastaba of <i>R'-hwj.f.</i>
23	16	From the sand and debris in front of the Mastaba of <i>Iwn-Mn-w.</i>
24	19·5	Picked out of the debris south of the Causeway.
25	16	A model jar of reddish ware. From the late burials, north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
26	30·5	Found in the debris south of the Mastaba of <i>Iwn-Mn-w.</i>
27	52·5	Damaged neck, provided with two small lugs, filled with ashes, closed with mud. Found in the debris south of the Causeway (Pl. XLVII, B).

Group III (Pl. XLVII).—Vases and jugs provided with one or two handles, with flat bases, and cylindrical necks of short or medium length, of reddish-brown ware. Workmanship is good, on the whole, some specimens show on their surfaces circular grooves of the wheel:—

	cm.	
28	24·5	Found in the debris north of the Mastaba of <i>R'-hwj.f.</i>
29	15·5	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
30	20·5	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
31	21·5	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
32	17	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
33	13·5	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
34	13	Picked out of the debris south of the Causeway.
35	13	Of pink ware, with a projecting mouth. Found in an experimental hole in the village of Nezlit Es-Semman (Pl. XLVII, A).

POTTERY (*contd.*)

No.	Height	Location
-----	--------	----------

Group IV.—Two lenticular vases:—

	cm.	
36a	10	Model vase of red ware, with short, narrow neck and rudimentary lugs. Found in the debris north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
36b	19·5	Vase of reddish-brown ware, with round lugs and short, narrow neck. Found in the debris north-west of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .

Group V.—Cylindrical goblets, almost of the same height, of crude workmanship, in reddish-brown ware. One specimen is yellowish in colour, and displays greater care in manufacture, and has thinner walls:—

	cm.	
37	8·7	Picked out of the debris, west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
38	9·	From the debris north-east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
39	9·4	From the debris north-east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
40	8·3	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
41	8·2	Picked out of the sand north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
42	8·4	From the debris north-west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
43	8·2	From the debris north-west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
44	9·	Of yellowish ware, with thin walls. Found in the debris north-west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> (Pl. XLVIII, A).

Group VI.—Bowls and dishes of red-brown ware, with flat or round bottoms, and plain edges, or curved rims, some polished and some rough, and of varying degrees of thickness and quality of manufacture:—

	cm. in diameter	
45	19·2	Found in the debris south of the Causeway.
46	(4 in number) 12·7	Found in the debris south of the Causeway.
47	18·5	From the debris in front of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj. . . R'</i> .
—	17	From the debris in front of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj. . . R'</i> .

POTTERY (contd.)

No.	Height	Location
<i>Group VI (contd.) :—</i>		
	cm. in diameter	
48	12·5	From the debris in front of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
—	11·2	From the debris in front of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
49	21	Found in the debris filling of a Shaft.
50	15	Picked out of the debris in front of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
51	11·11	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
52	12	Found in the debris south of the Causeway.
—	11	Found in the debris south of the Causeway.
53	11·1	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
54	7	From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
55	14·2	Found in the debris north-east of the Mastaba of <i>R'-hwj-f</i> .
56	12·8	Picked out of the debris north-west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
57	34	A tray of rough ware, slightly convex in the centre. Found in the debris south of the Mastaba of <i>Htpj</i> .
58	21 × 17·5	An unusual type of bowl, with thick walls, roughly finished, and blackened by smoke; it has a cone-shaped bottom. From the debris south of the Mastaba of <i>Iwn-Mn-w</i> (Pl. XLVIII, B, C).

Group VII.—Miscellaneous :—

	cm.	
59	12·2	A cylindrical stand of roughly made ware, slightly convex. Found in the debris south of the Mastaba of <i>Iwn-Mn-w</i> .
60	31	A cylindrical stand, slightly convex, of roughly made ware. From the debris south of the Mastaba of <i>Htpj</i> .
61	31	A vase of reddish-brown ware, having a tapering body and slightly flared base; unpolished surface; mouth damaged. Picked out of the debris south-east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .

POTTERY (*contd.*)

No.	Height	Location
<i>Group VII</i> (contd.):—		
	cm.	
62	32	A jar of rough ware, with a wide mouth and out-curving rim; body ending in a small, round boss. From the debris west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
63	18·5	A high-shouldered jar, with a short spout and flat base; reddish-brown ware. From the debris south of the Causeway.
64	18	A pot with a wide, short neck and flat base; blackened by smoke on its inner and outer surfaces; roughly made. Found in the debris south of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
65 <i>a</i>	9	A model pot with flaring mouth and flat base; of reddish-brown ware. Found in the sand north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
65 <i>b</i>	9·2	A model pot with flaring mouth and flat base; of reddish-brown; ware. Found in the sand north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
66	8·2	A squat, rounded pot, smoke-blackened; the neck broken off. Picked out of the debris north-west of the Tomb of <i>Iwn-R'</i> .
—	10·3	A similar pot to the preceding specimen. Found in the debris south of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
67	19	A smoke-blackened pot of red-brown ware, almost rhomboid in shape; with short neck. Found in the debris east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Nj . . . R'</i> .
68	14·5	A cylindrical bottle of yellowish ware; with short neck and flat base. Picked out of the debris north of the Mastaba of <i>R'-hvj.f.</i>
69	7·5	A model vase of yellowish ware; with elongated neck and small ear. From the debris south of the Causeway.
70 <i>a</i>	16·5	A censer of rough reddish ware; smoke-blackened on the inside, proving it to have been in actual use. Found south of the Tomb of <i>Dbhnj</i> (<i>see</i> General Plan).
70 <i>b</i>	16	A censer similar to the preceding specimen.
70 <i>c</i>	14·5	A censer similar to the preceding specimen.
71	12 in diam.	The lid of a censer, pierced with six holes around a centre knob; of rough, reddish ware. Picked out of the debris west of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
72	—	Two potsherds of rough pottery, bearing inscriptions in black ink. Found south-east of the false-door of <i>Sšm-n/r</i> (Pl. XLIX, <i>A, B</i> ; Pl. L, <i>A, B C, D</i>).

BEADS AND AMULETS

The beads were numerous and of different types: the ordinary barrel-shaped, or the cylindrical faience specimens. The colours vary from light to dark blue and green, with specimens of gold and lapis lazuli.

The amulets were found either in association with the beads, or with disturbed skeletons:—

No.	Dimension	Location
<i>Heart-Scarabs :—</i>		
	cm.	
73	7·5 · 5·11	Of green glazed faience, pierced with twenty holes around its edges. Found in the debris south of the Causeway.
74	6·3 · 3·7	Scarab of blue colour, pierced with five holes. Found with the preceding specimens.
75	7·1 × 4·5	Of blue faience, pierced with 11 holes. Found north-east of the entrance to the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
76	7·4 × 7·5	Blue faience scarab, pierced with four holes. Found in the sand north of the Mastaba of <i>R'-hvj.f.</i>
77	6 × 4	Scarab of blue colour, pierced with four holes. From the debris south of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
78	8·5 × 4·8	A heart-scarab of blue faience; carved in relief in a frame, and pierced with six holes around the edge. Adhering to the base were some minute beads. Found lying on a much decomposed body in a decayed, wooden mummiform coffin, in the debris north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> , and south of that of <i>R'-hvj.f.</i> Some cylindrical beads were also picked out of the debris.
79	7·3	An amulet representing the Goddess Isis; she is seated suckling her child, Horus. She wears the uræus on her brow, and the moon-disk and horns surmounted by uræui. On the plinth is a roughly incised inscription in hieroglyphs, which reads:   "Utterance said by Isis the Great, Mother of God . . ." Found north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
80	4·4	A pale blue faience amulet in the form of Nephthys; she is represented in a walking attitude. Picked out of the sand north of the Mastaba of <i>R'-hvj.f.</i>

BEADS AND AMULETS (*contd.*)

No.	Dimension	Location
<i>Heart-Scarabs</i> (contd) :—		
	cm.	
81	2·5	Amuletic figure of an ape, of light blue glazed faience. From the debris north-east of the Mastaba of <i>R'-hwj.f.</i>
82	9·5	<u>Dd</u> of pale green faience. Found in the sand east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> (Pl. LI).
83	5	A conjoined figure of Bes, of green glazed faience; pierced with a hole through the plumed head-dress. Picked out of the debris south of the Causeway.
84	4	An amuletic figure of Bes, of blue glazed faience, having a ring at the back of the head for suspension. Found east of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
85	6	A broken amulet of granite, lined on the upper surface, and pierced cornerwise with five holes. From the debris east of the Mastaba of <i>Hwj-nfr.</i>
86	3	A rhomboid bead of lapis lazuli. From a late burial, north of the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> .
87	—	Thirty-one barrel-shaped beads, about 3·3 cm. in length, and 51 Horus Eyes, a broken figure of Sekhmet, and a broken figure of Anubis; all of pale blue faience, with the exception of one Horus Eye, which is of bright blue and black, and very highly glazed. Found in the sand north-east of the entrance to the Mastaba of Prince <i>Htp-R'</i> (Pl. LII).

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MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

A.—LIMESTONE OBJECTS

(1) A group representing a man and a woman, apparently his wife. The head, left arm, and legs of the man are smashed. He is dressed in a short kilt. His right arm is pendant. Around his neck is a coloured necklace. His body is painted red.

The head and legs of the woman are also damaged. She has wound her left arm around the waist of the man, while her right hand is laid affectionately on his right arm. Traces of yellow paint can be observed on her right forearm. Attached to their backs is a plinth, running up to the height of their shoulders.

The group measures about 38×19 cm. Found in a shaft west of the Mastaba of *K3-Hr-st.* (Pl. LIII, *A*).

(2) A much-damaged head of a woman wearing a wig. Found in the filling of a shaft west of the Mastaba of *K3-Hr-st.f* (Pl. LIII, *D*).

(3) About three-quarters of a seated statuette; the hands, much damaged, are placed upon the knees. The features of the face are much affected by time and moisture. It measures about 34 cm. in height, and 16.5 cm. across the shoulders. Found west of the Mastaba of *K3-Hr-st.f* (Pl. LIII, *B*).

(4) A panel and very damaged lintel of a false-door, apparently belonging to a man. He is represented in a walking attitude, and holding a long staff. In front of his face, in incised hieroglyphs, is his title:  "Overseer of . . ." On the lintel  is still visible. Found west of the Mastaba of *K3-Hr-st.f* (Pl. LIII, *C*).

(5) Two model wine-jars, with concave necks; about 8 cm. in height. Found in a shaft west of the Mastaba of *K3-Hr-st.f* (Pl. LIV *bis*, *B*).

(6) A saucer, 6.2 cm. in diameter. Found with the previous objects (Pl. LV *bis*, *B*).

(7) Four model beer-jars, each 5.1 cm. in height. The form is similar to that of a reversed, truncated cone. Found in a shaft west of the Mastaba of *K3-Hr-st.f* (Pl. LIV *bis*, *A*).

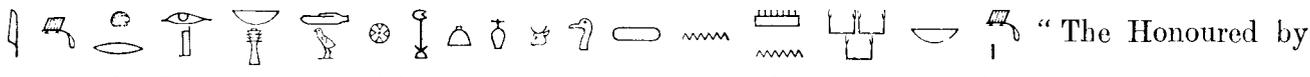
(8) A statuette of a man, the legs of which are broken off at the knee. About 29.5 cm. in height. The man is represented wearing a short kilt, folded over in front. His arms hang by his side, and his hands are closed upon the unknown object. The head was found detached from the body. The workmanship is, on the whole, very good; the figure having the general appearance of life and force. Found in the debris in front of the entrance of a tomb. (Pl. LIV *bis*, *C*).

(9) A curved fragment, 13 cm. in length. Grooved with parallel horizontal, and two inclining lines. Found with the preceding object (Pl. LV *bis*, *D*).

(10) The head of a statuette, showing foreign physiognomy, with traces of red colour on the left cheek. The nose, ears, and eyes are damaged. The hair of the head is cut short. At the back of the head is the upper part of the plinth. Recovered from the debris south of the Mastaba of *K̄jr* (Pls. LV, LV *bis*, A).

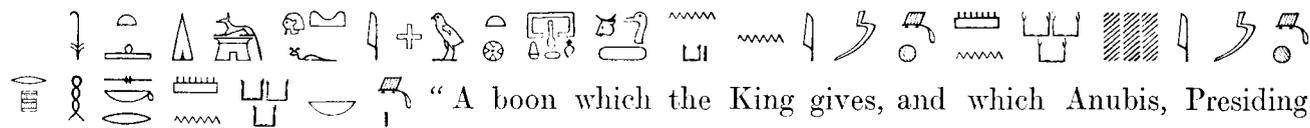
(11) A head-rest formed of a solid block, roughly rounded and hollowed on its upper edge. It measures 20 × 18·5 cm., and was found in the debris south of the Causeway. These solid head-rests are supposed to be the forerunners of the more familiar types (Pl. LV *bis*, C).

(12) *Statuette of Mn-k̄w.* : A squatting statuette, 18·5 cm. in height, seated upon a pedestal, rounded at the back. His legs are drawn up to his chest, and his arms are folded upon his knees, with the hands extended upon the upper arms.

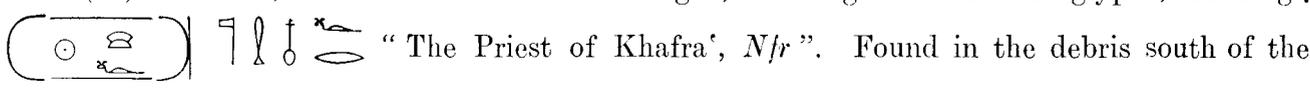
He wears a short wig reaching to his shoulders, and a false beard. The muscles are well-modelled out. Between the legs there is an inscription neatly written in black ink, which reads :  "The Honoured by Osiris, the Lord of *Ddw*. Thousand loaves of bread, thousand beer, thousand oxen, thousand geese and thousand cakes, to *Mn-k̄w*, Possessor of Honour".

The inscription on the plinth reads :  "The Honoured One, Ritualist, Beloved by His Master, Praised by His God, *Mn-k̄w* born . . ."

On the front and sides runs the following :—

 "A boon which the King gives, and which Anubis, Presiding Over His Mountain, *Imj-wt* ⁽¹⁾ [gives], that offerings may come forth at the voice, of bread, beer, oxen, geese, cakes, to the Ka of the Honoured One, *Mn-k̄w* . . . The honoured by *Pth-Skr*, *Mn-k̄w*, Possessor of Honour".

The expression on the face is most charming, and the statuette is, on the whole, a very unique piece. Found in the debris north-west of the entrance of the Mastaba of Prince *Htp-R'* (Pl. LVI *bis*).

(13) A drum, much eroded and damaged, bearing incised hieroglyphs, reading :  "The Priest of Khafra', *Njr*". Found in the debris south of the Mastaba of *Htpj* (Pl. LVII, A).

(14) Part of the statuette of a brewer: the vessel, with the spout, is painted red. Found south of the Mastaba of Hetpi (Pl. LVII, B).

(1) Surname of Anubis (see *W.b.*, Vol. 1, p. 73).

(20) *A Royal Head* : The upper surface of the Nemes head-dress has been chipped away, apparently wantonly. The nose, beard, and uræus were also broken.

The workmanship of the head, and the general appearance of the features, suggest that it is part of one of the diorite statues of Khafra'. It measures about 16 cm. in height. From the filling of a Shaft (Pls. LV, LVI, A).

(21) A hammer, 25 cm. in height. Picked out of the debris south-west of the Mastaba of Prince *Nj . . . R'* (Pl. LIV, C).

C.—SANDSTONE OBJECTS

(22) *Sandstone Statuette* : A seated statuette of a man. He wears a short plaited wig, and a short kilt. His right hand is placed upon his thigh, and is holding the unknown object, while the left rests open upon his thigh. The neck is short and thick, the shoulders wide, and somewhat rounded, and the body thick and heavy. The muscles of the arms, legs, and chest are well defined.

It measures 29.5 cm. in height, and 11 cm. across the shoulders. Found at the entrance of a burial-chamber, west of an unfinished Mastaba (Pl. LVI, B).

D.—ALABASTER OBJECTS

(23) A dumb model perfume vase; 6.3 cm. in height. Picked out of the filling of a Shaft.

(24) Thirty-six model plates, fourteen model short cups, a model vase, and a circular piece apparently the lid of a canopic jar. Found with a damaged skeleton, in pit built against the southern wall of the Mastaba of Prince *Htp-R'* (see specimens, Pl. LVII *bis*).

(25) A piece showing the toes of a left foot upon a broken pedestal. Picked out of the debris near the south-eastern corner of the Mastaba of Prince *Nj-'nh-R'* (Pl. LVIII, D).

E.—FLINT OBJECTS

(26) The handle and part of the blade of a knife. Found in an experimental pit dug in the village of Nezlit Es-Semman (Pl. LVIII, C).

(27) An implement, 9 cm. in length, flaked at both edges. Picked out of the filling of a Shaft (Pl. LVIII, B).

(28) Thirteen flint flakes. Found in the debris west of the Tomb of *Iwn-R'* (Fig. LVIII, A).

F.—FAIENCE OBJECTS

(29) An ushabti of brown faience, 21.5 cm. in height. Inscribed with nine horizontal lines of hieroglyphs. Found in the filling of the burial-chamber of a Shaft (Pl. LIX, A).

(30) An open-work ring, 2·5 cm. in height, and 2·1 cm. in diameter. Picked out of the sand north-east of the entrance of the Mastaba of Prince *Htp-R'* (Pl. LIX, *D*).

(31) Two square pieces, 5·2×5·2 cm. These are bases for multiple kohl-pots.

A model pot, with a tapering body and broken neck.

A small cup, and a flask with a long neck.

Two cylindrical kohl-pots. They fit on one of the above-mentioned bases.

Found with late burials, lying north of the Mastaba of Prince *Htp-R'* (Pl. LX, *A*).

(32) Three *šwbtj*, one of which is inscribed. Found in the debris north-east of the Mastaba of *R'-hwj.f* (Pl. LIX, *C*).

(33) Two *šwbtj*, with incised inscriptions, 9·5 and 10·5 cm. in height. Picked out of the trench (Pl. LIX, *B*).

(34) A very fragile, flat-bottomed bowl, 13 cm. in height, and 14 cm. in diameter. Found in the debris south of the Tomb of *Dbh^hnj* (Pl. LX, *B*).

G.—GLASS OBJECTS

(35, 36, 37) The glass objects are flasks, varying in their heights, but having long necks and flat bases (Pl. LXI, *A, B, C*).

H.—MUD

(38) A cover of a jar in the form of a cone; 12 cm. in diameter. Found south of the Causeway (Pl. LXI, *D*).

I.—COPPER OBJECTS

(39) Three corroded pieces. Found in the debris south of the Causeway (Pl. LXII, *C*).

(40) Corroded fragments, apparently belonging to a large vessel. Picked out of the sand to the far north of the Mastaba of Prince *Htp-R'* (Pl. LXII, *A*).

(41) A chisel, 20·5 cm. in length. Found in the debris south of the Mastaba of '*nh-m'-R'*' Pl. LXII, *B*).

J.—WOODEN OBJECTS

(42) A forked object of wood, having a notch. Found south of the Mastaba of '*nh-m'-R'*' (Pl. LXII, *D*).

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	<i>imj r3 'h</i>	Overseer of the Palace, 73
	<i>imj r3 w3.t Hr</i>	Overseer of the Road of Horus (1), 49
	<i>imj r3 wp.act</i>	Overseer of the Commissions, 73
	<i>imj r3 wsh.t</i>	Overseer of the Audience Hall, 81
	<i>imj r3 ms'</i>	Overseer of the Army, 49, 65
	<i>imj r3 nw</i>	Overseer of the Game Preserves, 49
	<i>imj r3 hw.t wr.t</i>	Overseer of the Great Court, 49
	<i>imj r3 U'j.f.R'-wr</i>	Overseer of the Pyramid [called], "Khafra' is Great", 95
	<i>imj r3 sb3 n ms.w njswt</i> [nj] h.t.f	Overseer of the Tutors of the King's Children of His Body, 65
	<i>imj r3 smj-ut</i>	Overseer of the Deserts, 49
	<i>imj r3 ss'.w</i>	Overseer of the Scribes, 57
	<i>imj r3 ss'.w 3h-t</i>	Overseer of the Scribes of the Cultivated Lands, 101
	<i>imj r3 ss'.w 'nj njswt</i>	Overseer of the Scribes of the King's Sealed Documents, 104
	<i>imj r3 ss'.w hr 'njswt</i> hnmj	Overseer of the Scribes of the Sealed Documents of the King, 101
	<i>imj r3 ss'.w pr hrj wdb</i>	Overseer of the Scribes of the House of the Distribution of Offerings (2), 101
	<i>imj irtj 'pr</i>	Captain of the Crew (of a Ship) (3), 49

— c

	<i>'3 Dw3w</i>	Assistant of the God <i>Dw3w</i> (4), 7
	<i>'d mr smj.t</i>	District Chief of the Desert (Master, of the Hunt), 49

(1) That is to say, the coast road to Palestine.

(2) For similar titles, see JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. II, p. 161.

(3) See JUNKER, *ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 61.(4) GREDESELOFF gives a pronunciation of *wm' Dw3w*. See *A.S.*, Vol. XLI, p. 214.

 **w**



w'b njswt

King's Purificator, 21, 35



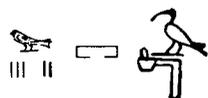
w'b db3.t njswt

Purificator of the Royal Palace(?)⁽¹⁾, 45



wr mdw sm'.w

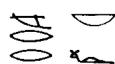
Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, 49, 95, 101



wr djw pr Dhwtj

Greatest of the Five in the Temple of Thoth (in Hermopolis) ⁽²⁾, 13

 **m**



mrr nb.f

Beloved by His Master, 21



mdw rhj.t

Staff of the People, 49, 57

 **n**



nb im3h [hr] nb.f

Possessor of Honour in the Presence of His Master, 65



nb im3h hr ntr-'3

Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God 13, 65, 101

 **r**



r3 p'.t

Hereditary Prince, 7, 81



rh [t] njswt

King's Relative, 21, 35, 45, 49, 57, 95, 127

 **h**



h3.tj-'

Count, 7

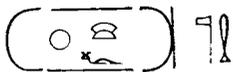
⁽¹⁾ See *W.B.*, Vol. V, p. 561.

⁽²⁾ See *JUNKER*, "Giza", Vol. I. p. 149, etc.



hm-t ntr Ht-Hr

Priestess of Hathor, 21



hm ntr Lt'j.f-R'

Priest of King Khafra', 95



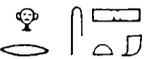
hm ntr Sshw-R'

Priest of King Sshura', 21



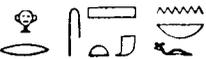
hrj pr-'s

—



hrj sstt

Master of Secrets (Secretary), 13, 45



hrj sstt nj nb.f Pr-'s

Secretary of His Master, 95

● **h**



hrp 'h

Director of the Palace 7, 13



hrp w'b.w njswt

Director of the King's Purificators, 95



hrp mjtr

—



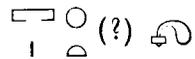
hrp ss.w'w'ry spr.w (1)

Director of the Scribes Concerned with the Petitions, 10



hrp ss.w nb

Director of All the Scribes, 49



htm prj (?)

—

▧ **h**



hrj hbt

Ritualist, 81, 126, 127



hrj hbt hrj tp

Chief Ritualist 13, 73



hrj hbt nj it-f

Ritualist of His Father (the King), 13



hrj tp njswt

He who is at the Head of the King, 49, 57, 73, 81

(for another translation, see also p. 73)

→ **s**



sib imj rs ss-w

Judge and Overseer of Scribes, 57

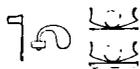
(1) Var. .

	<i>s3b 'd mr</i>	Judge and nome Administrator, 49, 57, 73
	<i>s3 njswt</i>	King's Son, 7, 73, 81
	<i>s3 njswt nj h3.t.f smsw</i>	King's Eldest son of His Body, 13
	<i>sš md3.t ntr</i>	Scribe of the God's (King's) Book, 13
	<i>sš njswt</i>	King's Scribe, 57

⌈ s

	<i>shh špss hr ntr-'3</i>	Glorified and Dignified in the Presence of the Great God, 95
	<i>smr w'tj</i>	Sole Confidant, 7, 13
	<i>smr w'tj nj it.f</i>	Sole Confidant of His Father (the King), 13
	<i>sm sw h3yt</i>	Elder of the Portal or Forecourt (of the Palace), 35
	<i>smsw is.t</i>	Eldest of the Chamber 73, 81
	<i>smsw h.t</i>	Eldest of the Audience-hall, 35
	<i>smsw h.t Mn-k3.w-R'ntr</i>	Eldest of the Audience-hall of the Pyramid [Called] "Men-kaw-Ra' is Divine", 55
	<i>shd hm.w ntr Ht-Hr</i>	Inspector of the Priests of Hathor, 45
	<i>shd hm.w-k3</i>	Inspector of the Ka-servants, 21
	<i>shd hs-w</i>	Inspector of the Singers, 45
	<i>shd sš-w</i>	Inspector of the Scribes, 21
	<i>shd sš-w njswt šn.wt(1)</i>	Inspector of the Scribes of the King's Documents of the Granary, 21
	<i>shd sšw šn.wt</i>	Inspector of the Scribes of the Granary, 21

(1) Var. See also Reisner, G. 7837 ()

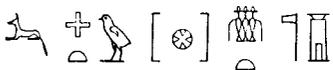
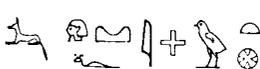
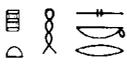
	<i>sdwtj bjtj</i>	Treasurer of the King of Lower Egypt, 13
	<i>sdwtj ntr</i>	Treasurer of the God, 65
	<i>sdwtj ntr</i>	Captain of the Two Divine Boats (1),65

o t

	<i>t3jtj s3b t3tj</i>	Chief Justice and Vizier, 13
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(1) See FAKHRY, *A.S.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 35 ff.

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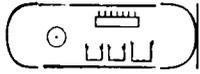
	<i>Is.t wr.t mw.t ntr</i>	Isis the Great, Mother of God, 122
	<i>Inpw</i>	Anubis, 57, 95
	<i>Inpw imj-wt hntj ntr sh</i>	Anubis, <i>imj-wt</i> , Presiding Over the God's Dwelling, 27
	<i>Inpw nb t3 dsr hntj ntr sh</i>	Anubis, Lord of the Sacred Land, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling, 17, 32, 39, 40, 95
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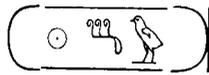
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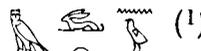
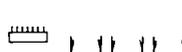
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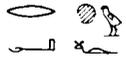
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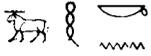
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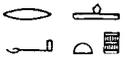
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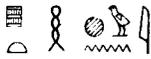
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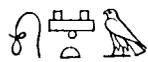
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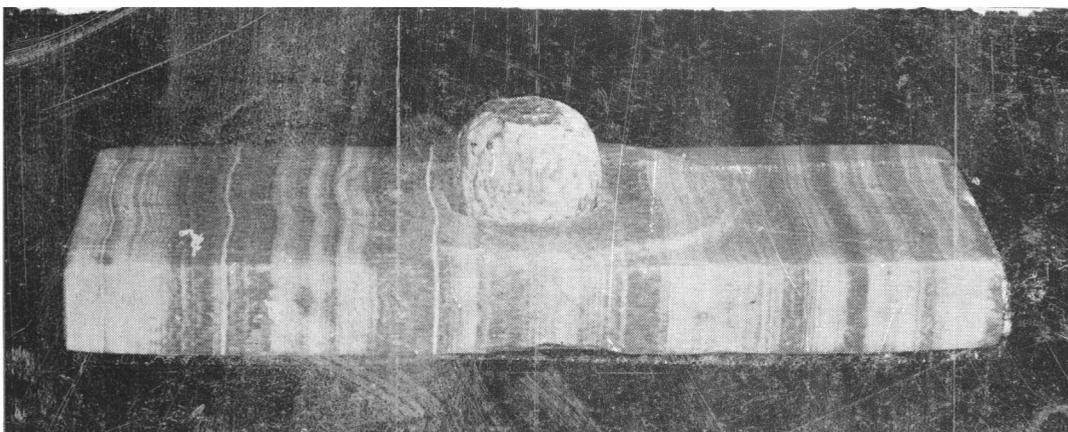
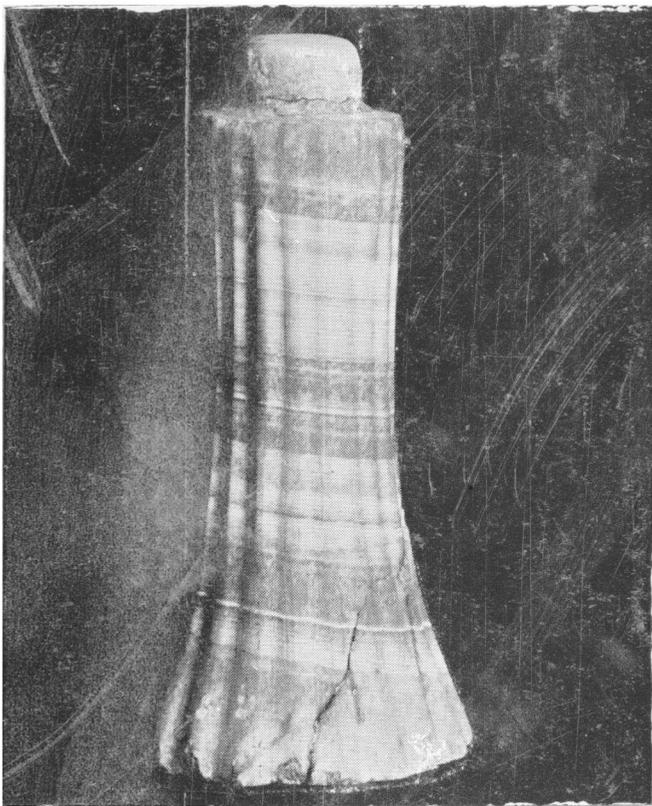
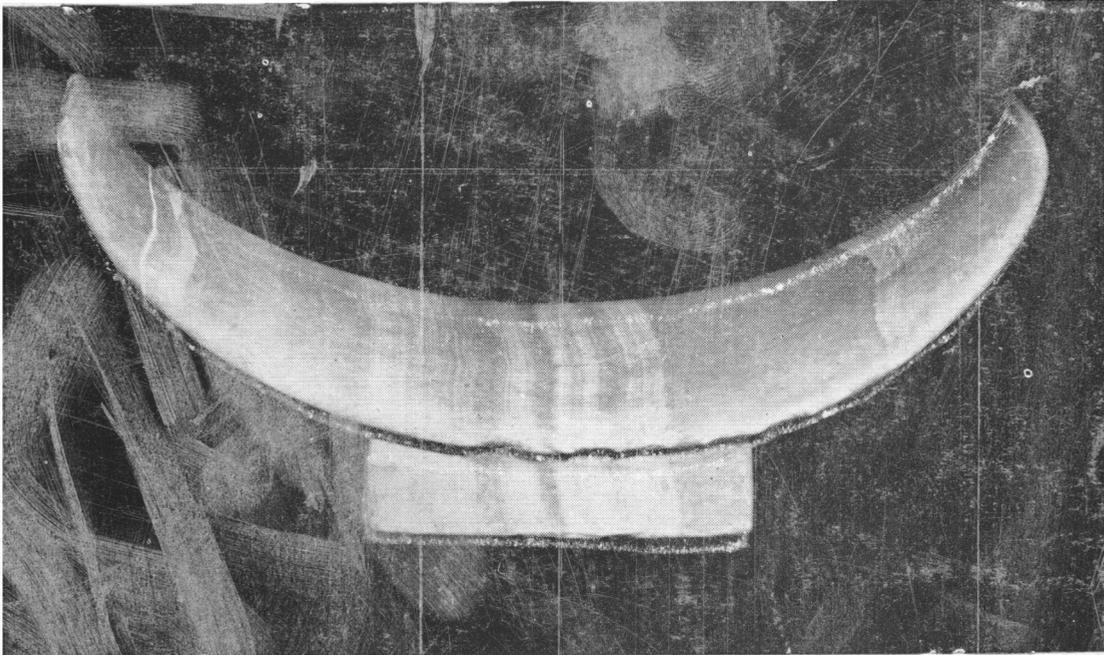
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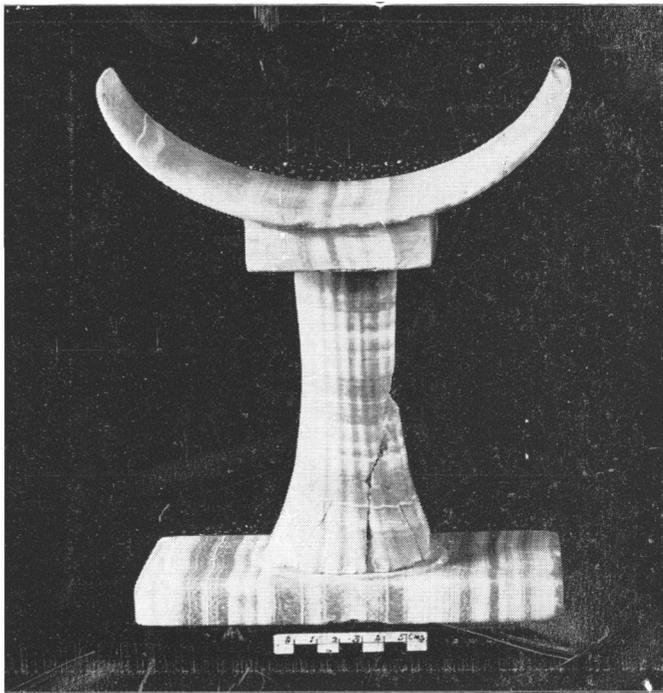
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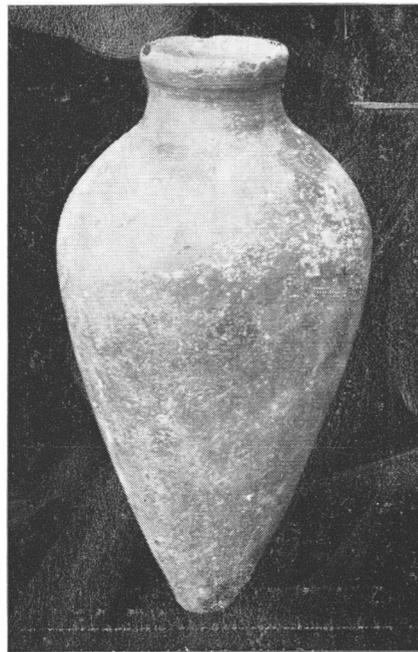
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THE ALABASTER HEAD-REST





A.—The head-rest assembled

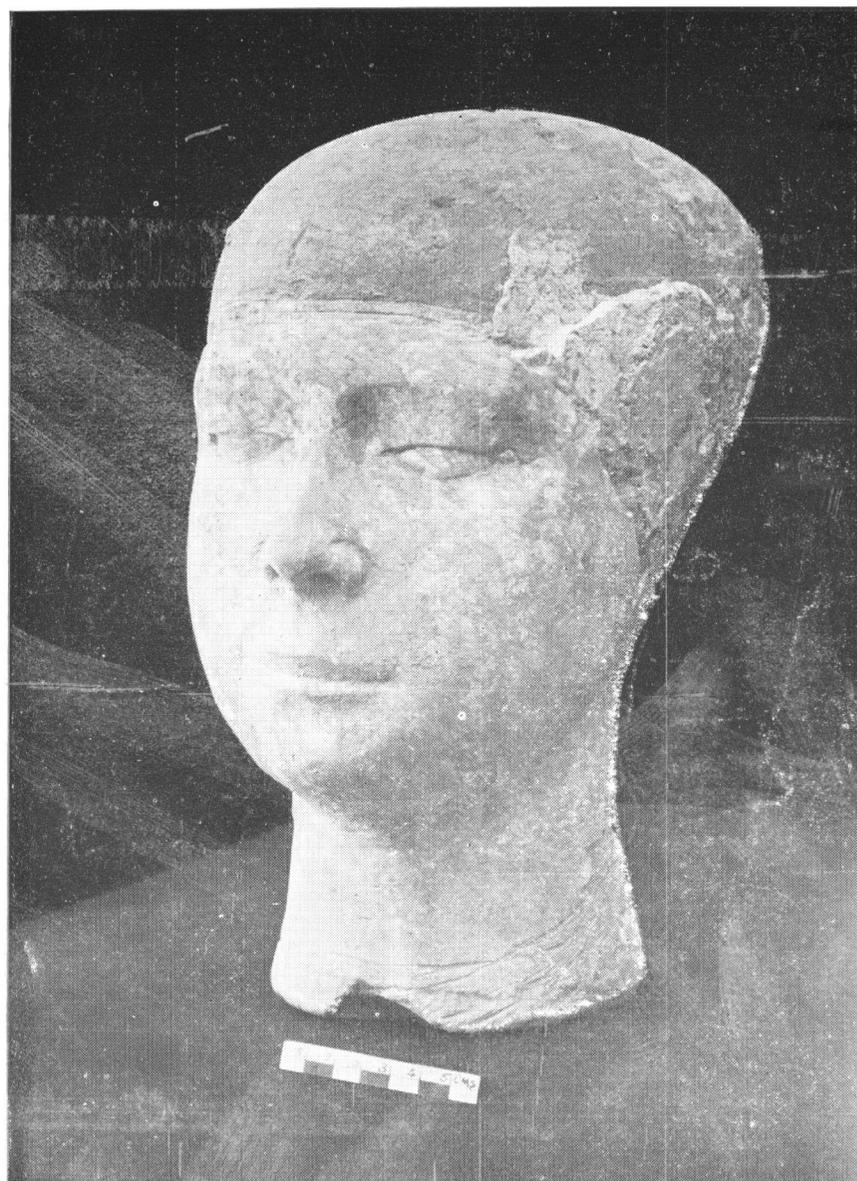


B.—A pottery jar



C.—The interior of the burial-chamber

THE LIMESTONE "SPARE-HEAD"



THE MASTABA OF THE PRINCESS, DAUGHTER OF KHAFRA' (*Hj-f-R*)



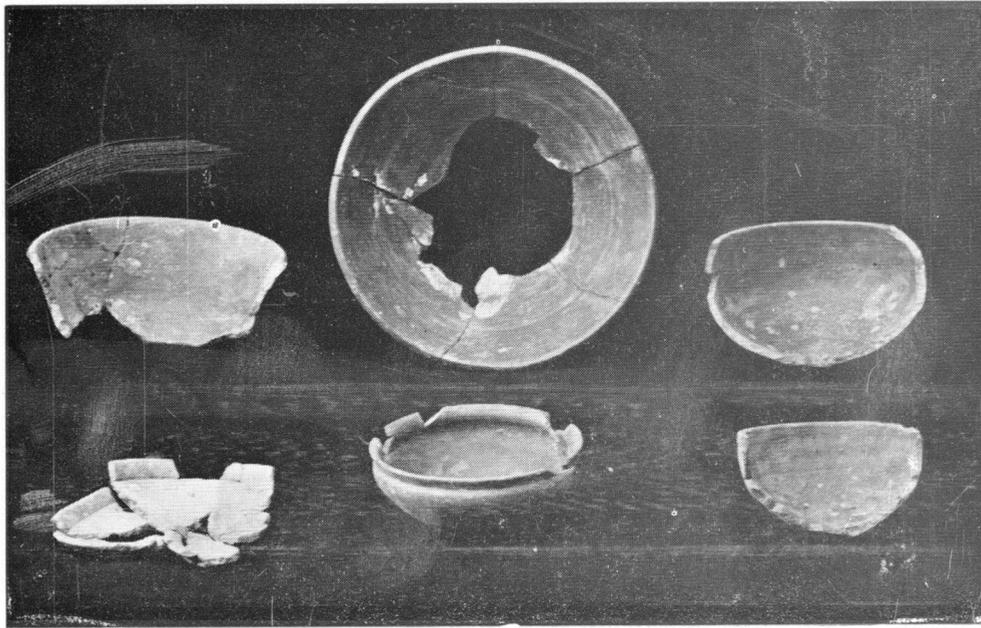
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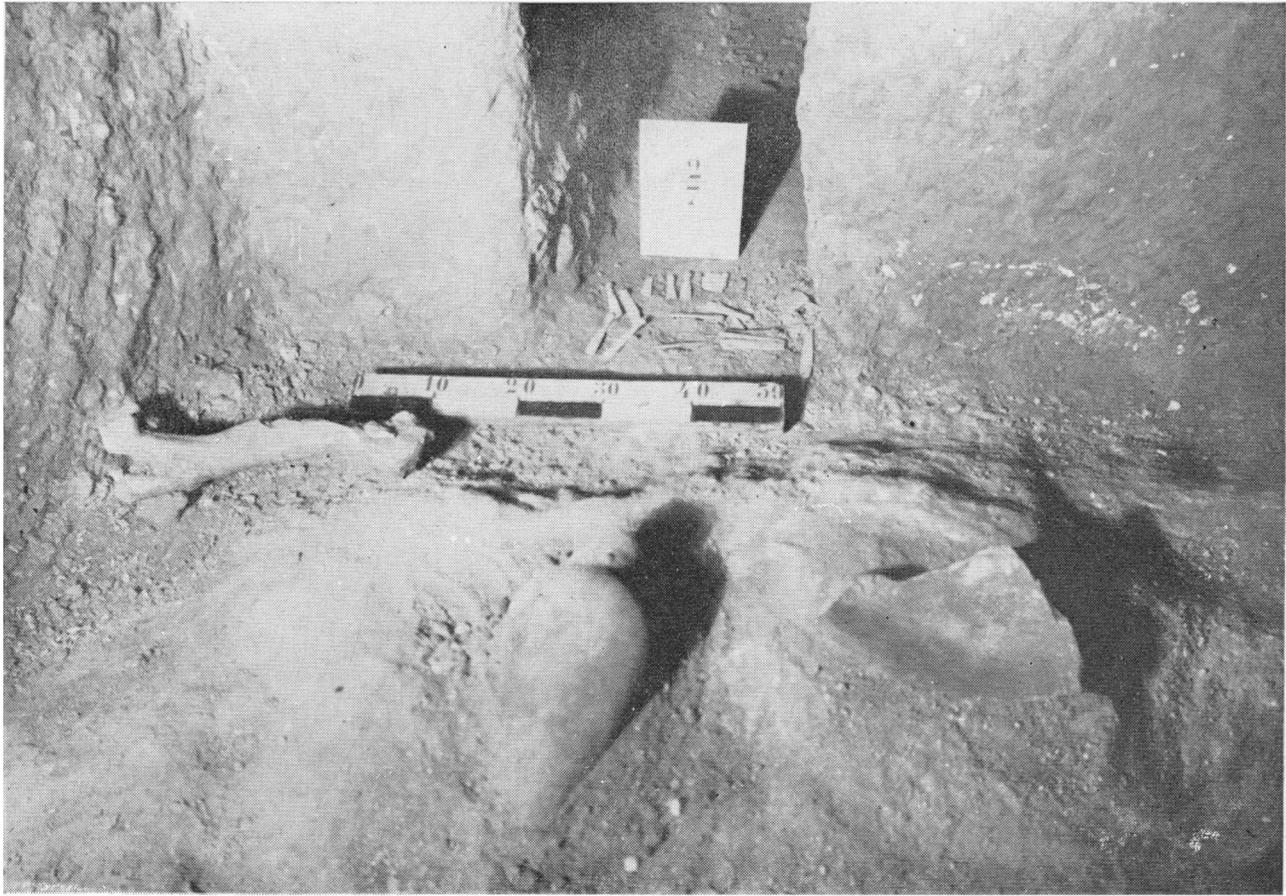
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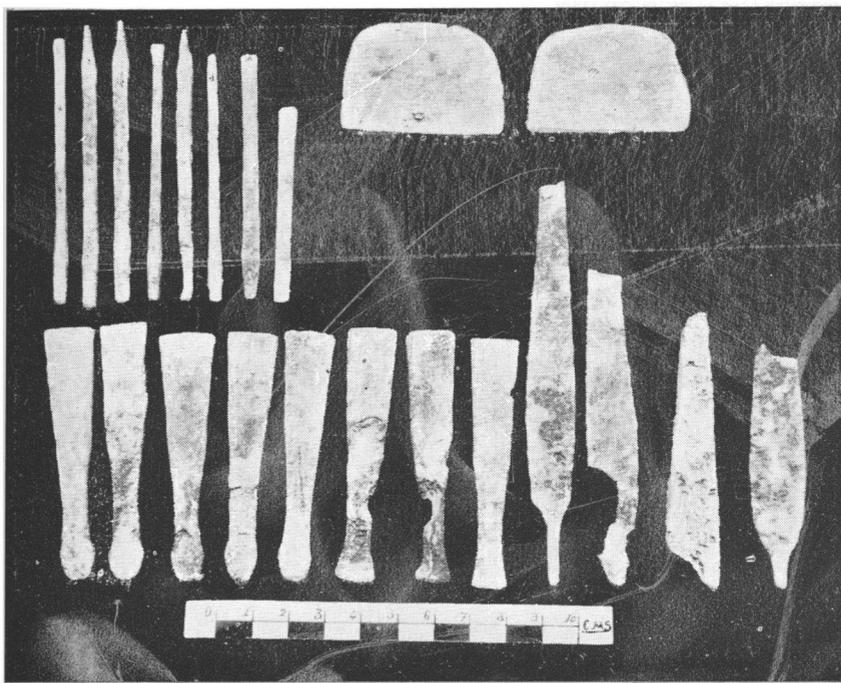
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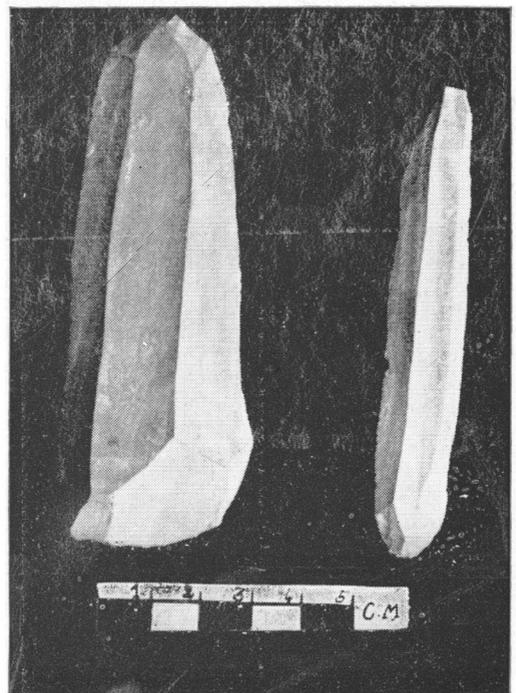
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B.—The copper model tools and implements



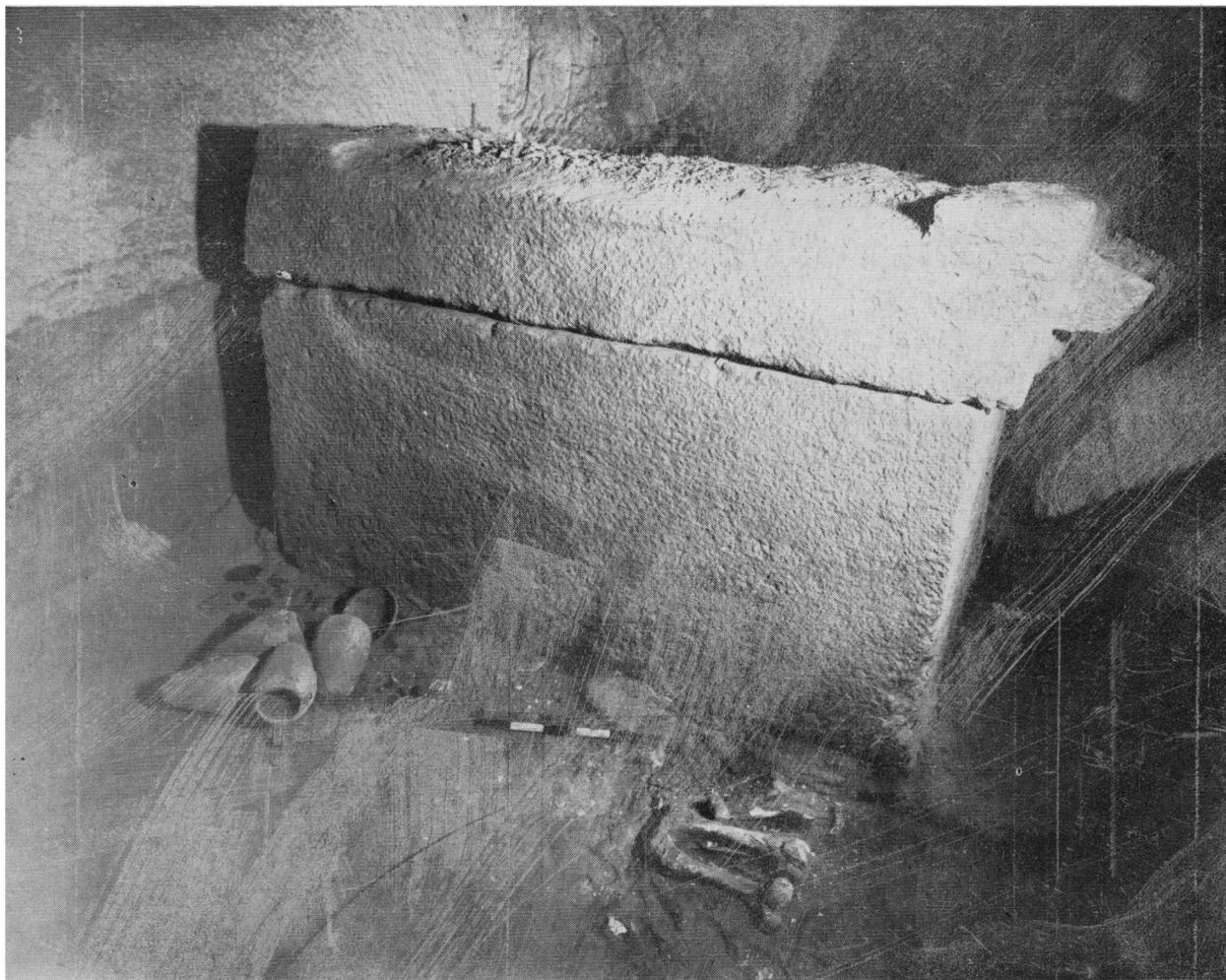
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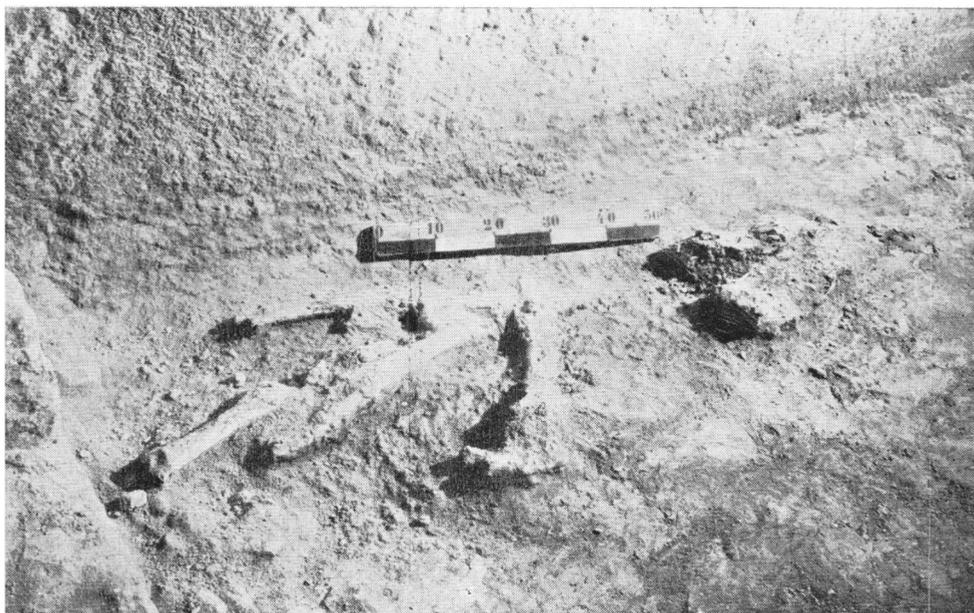
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THE GRAY GRANITE STATUETTE





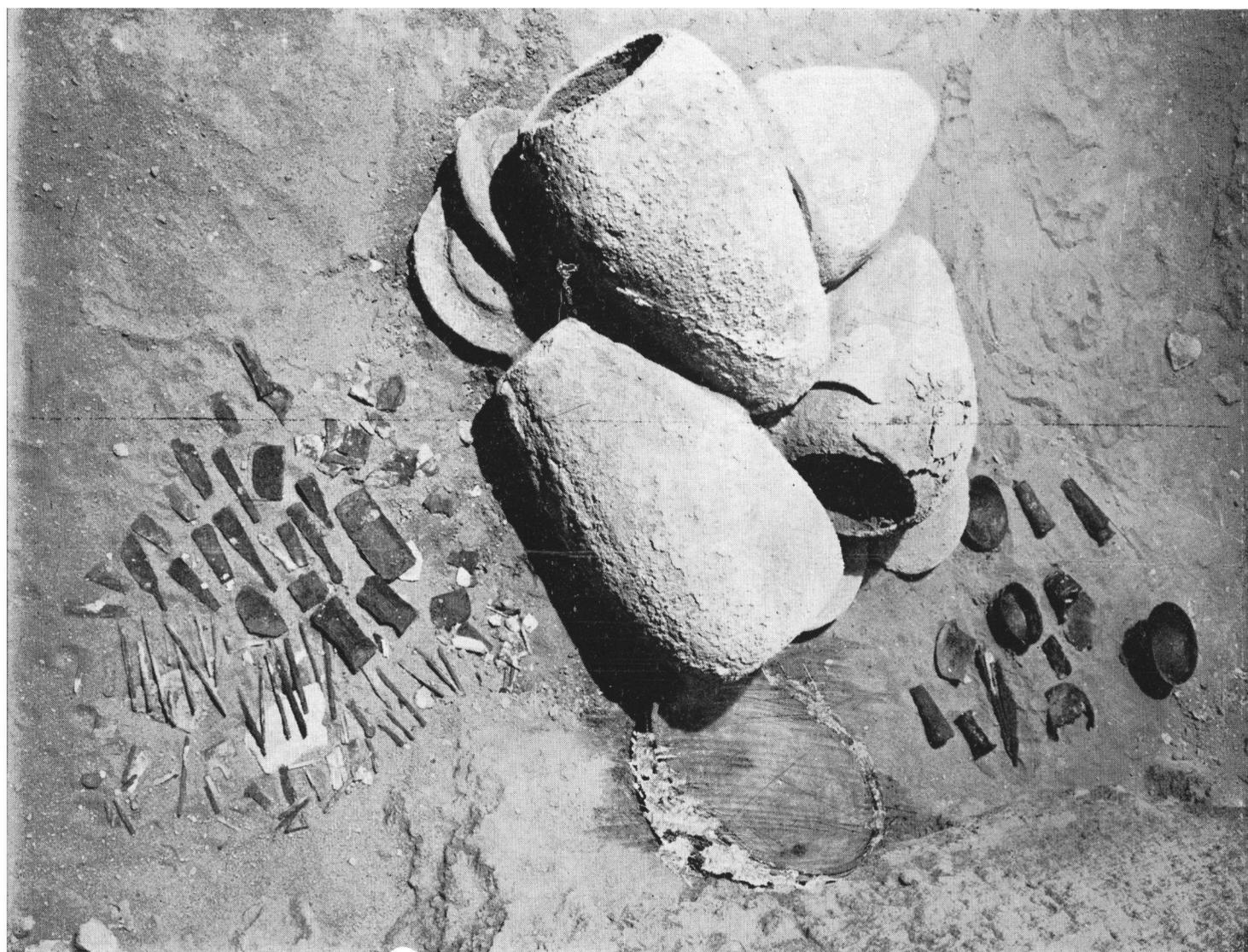
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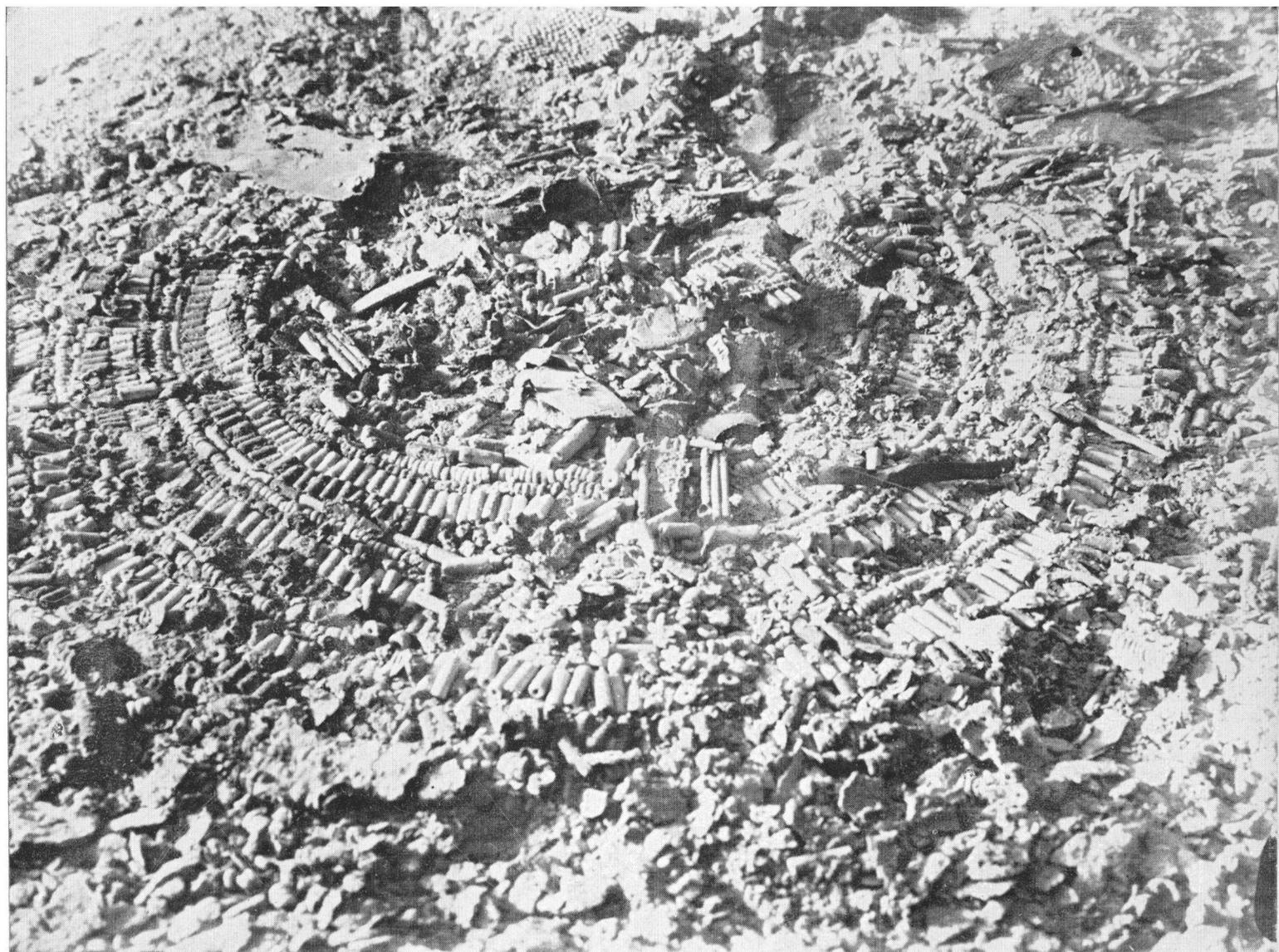
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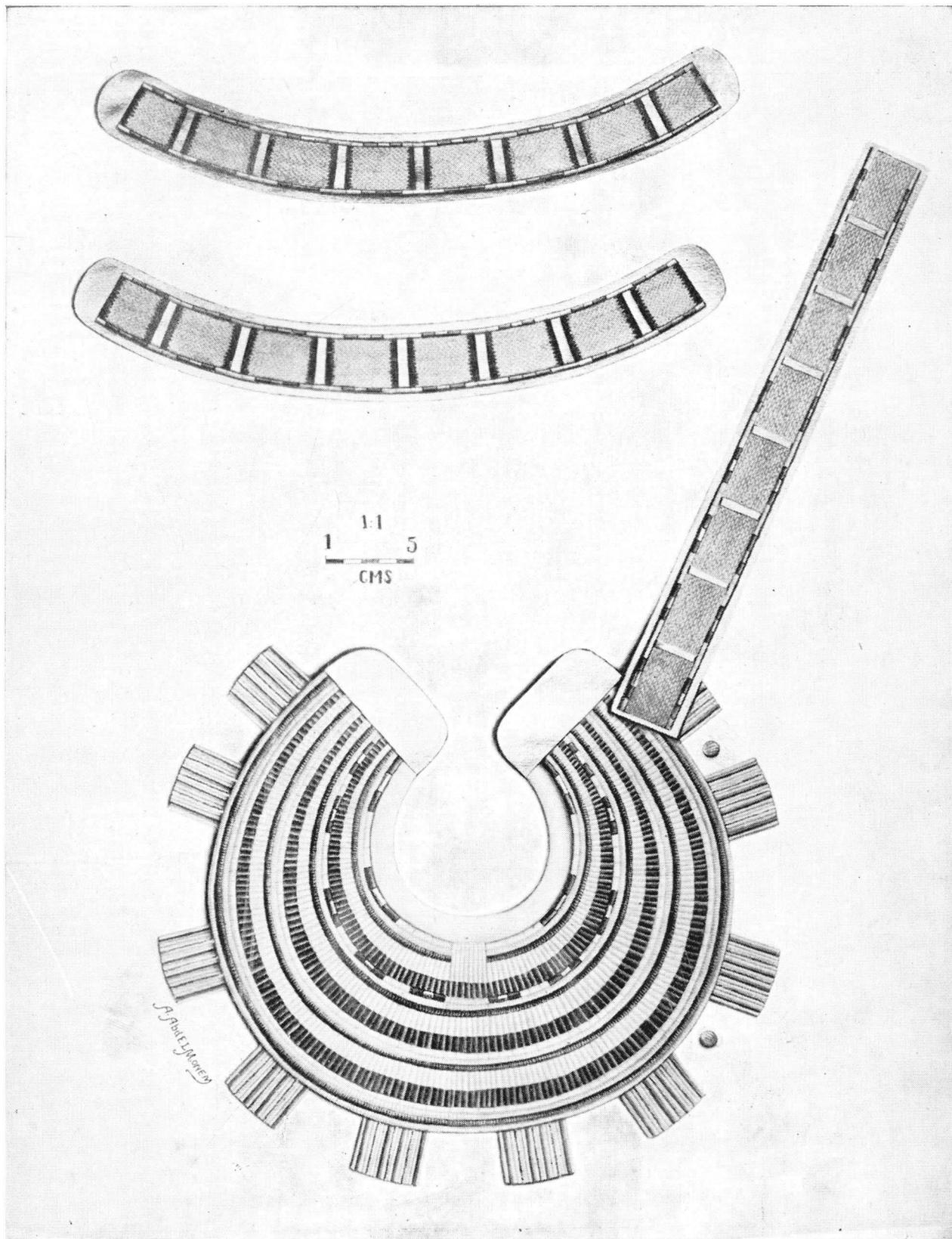
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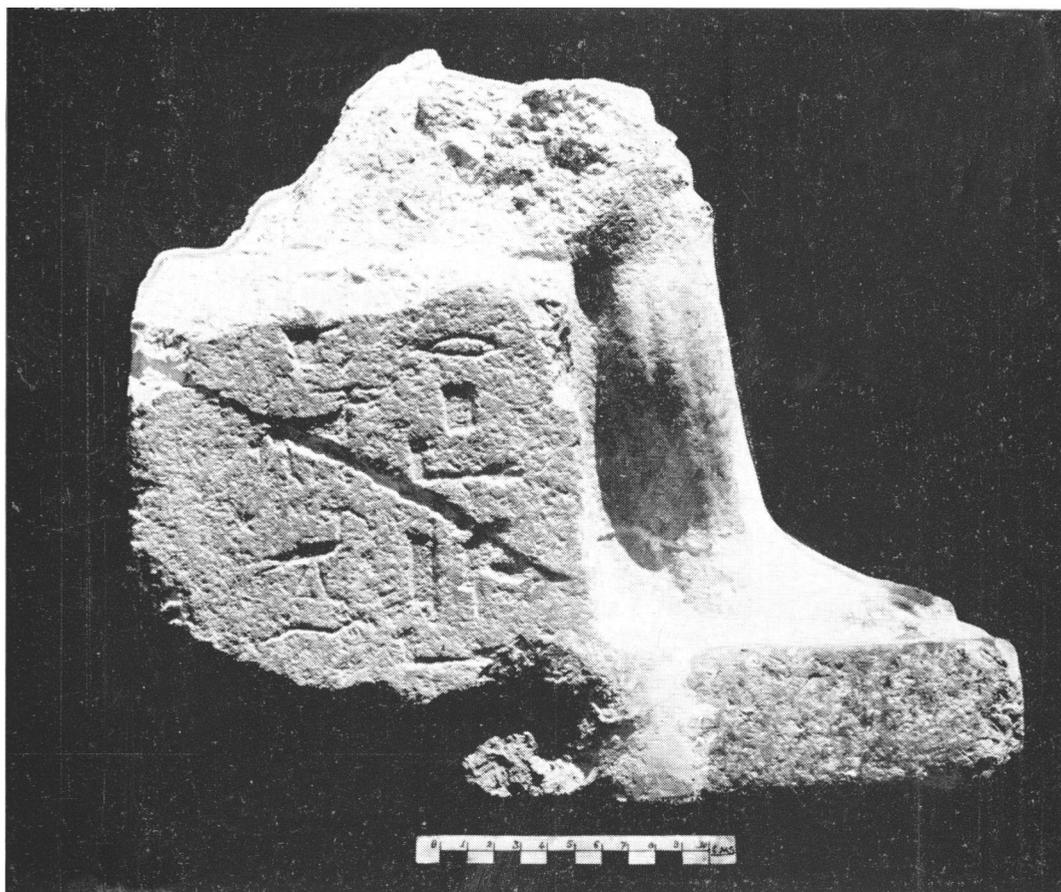


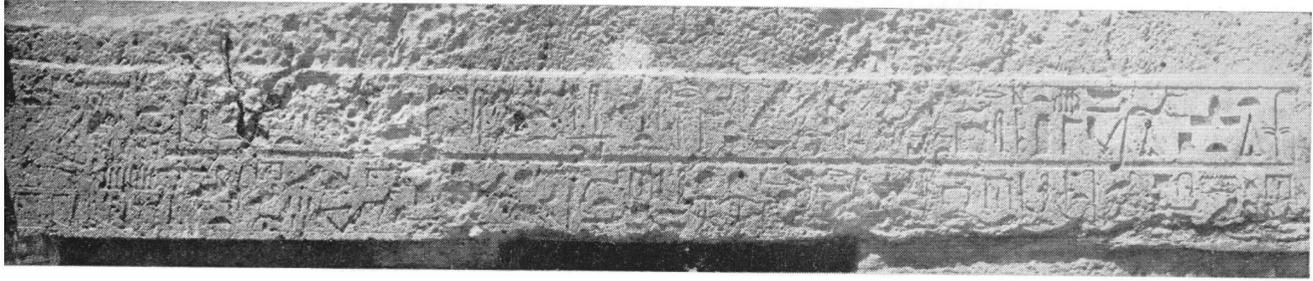
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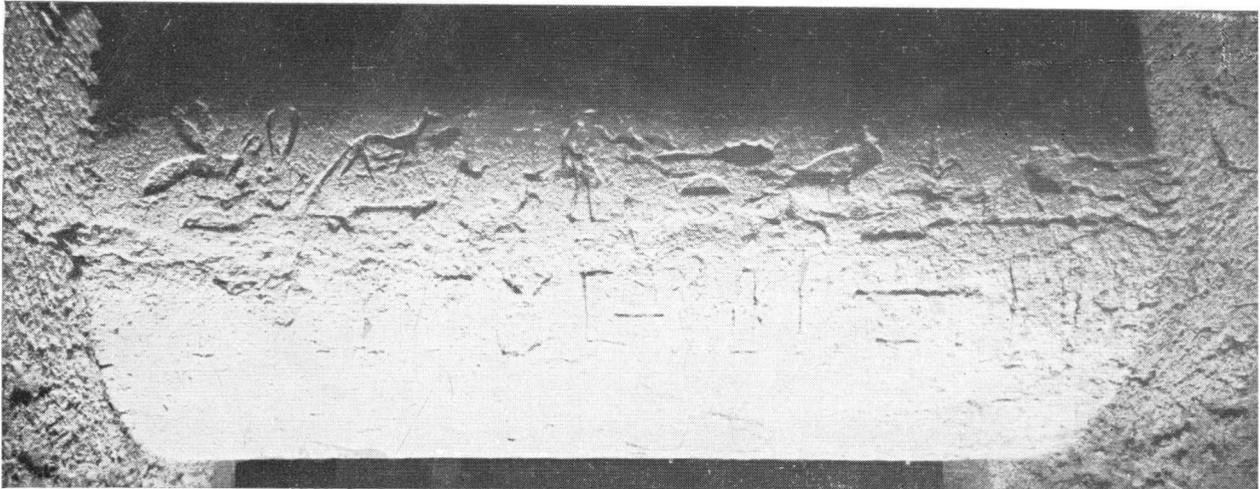
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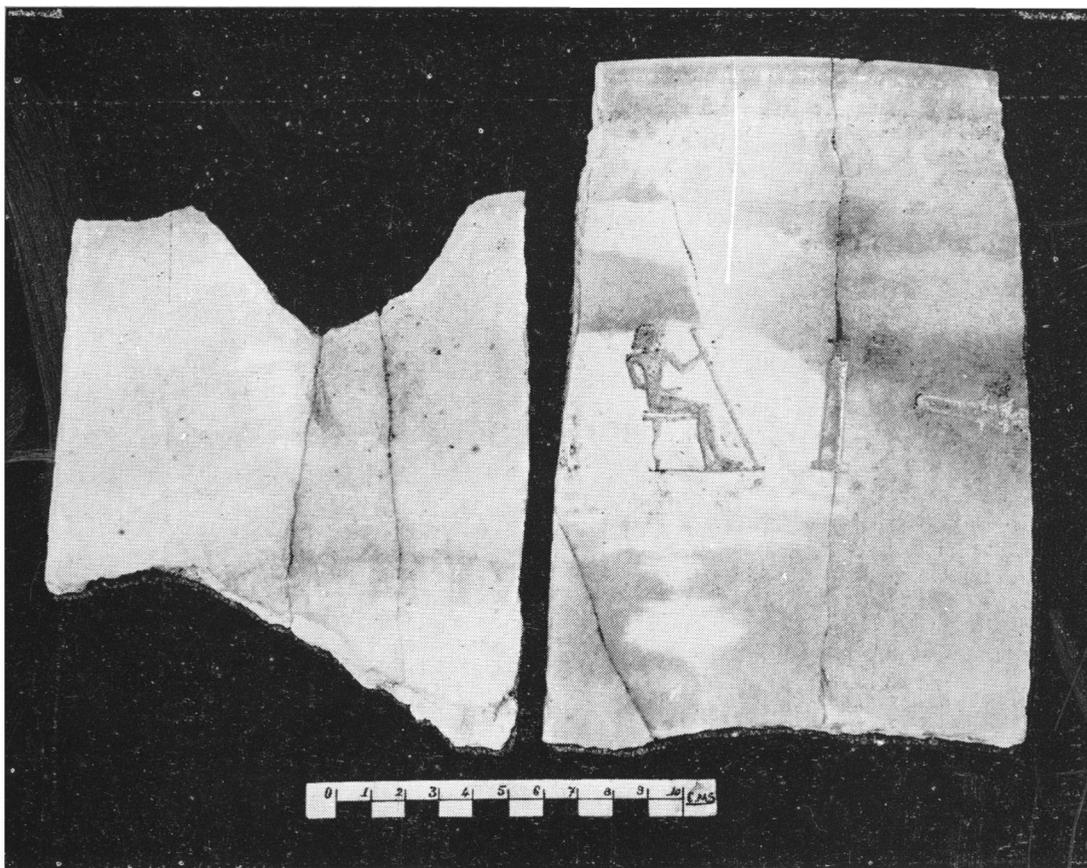




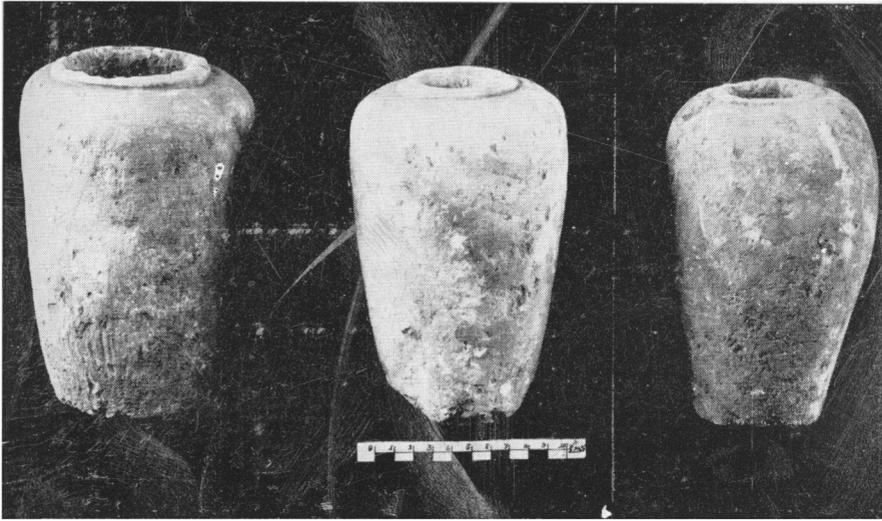
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B.—The drum



C.—Alabaster fragments

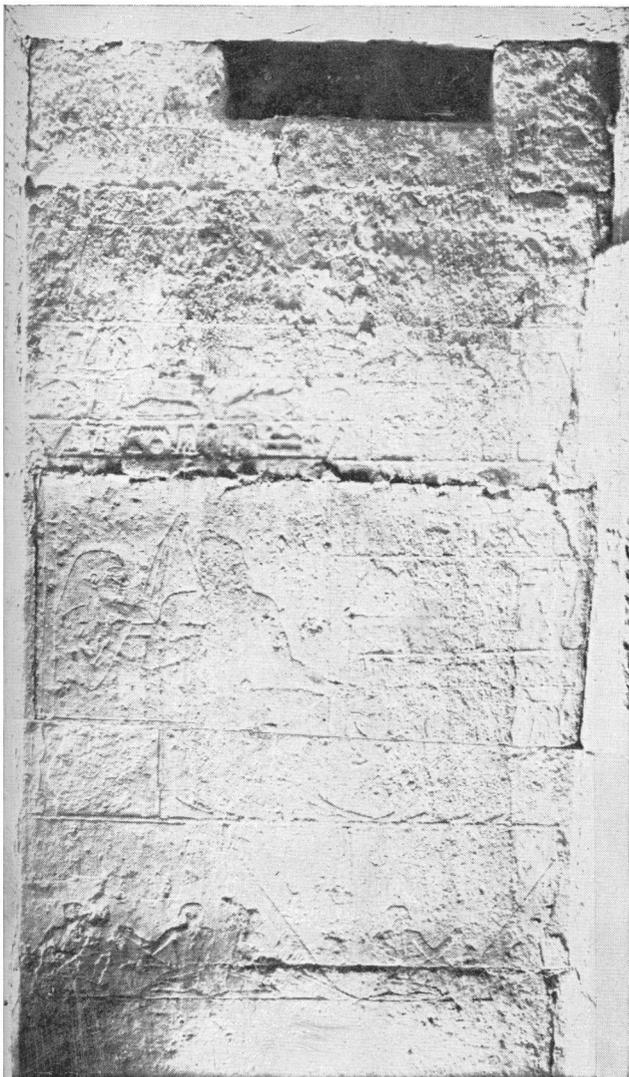


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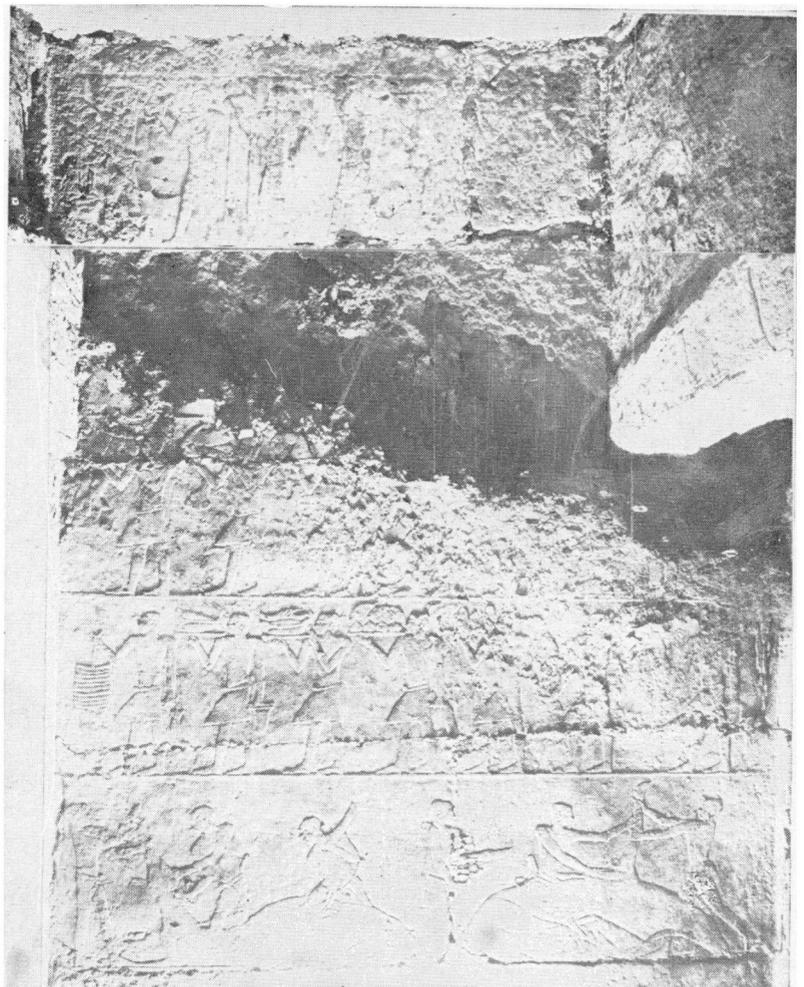


B.—A pottery jar

THE MASTABA OF *Nht-k3*



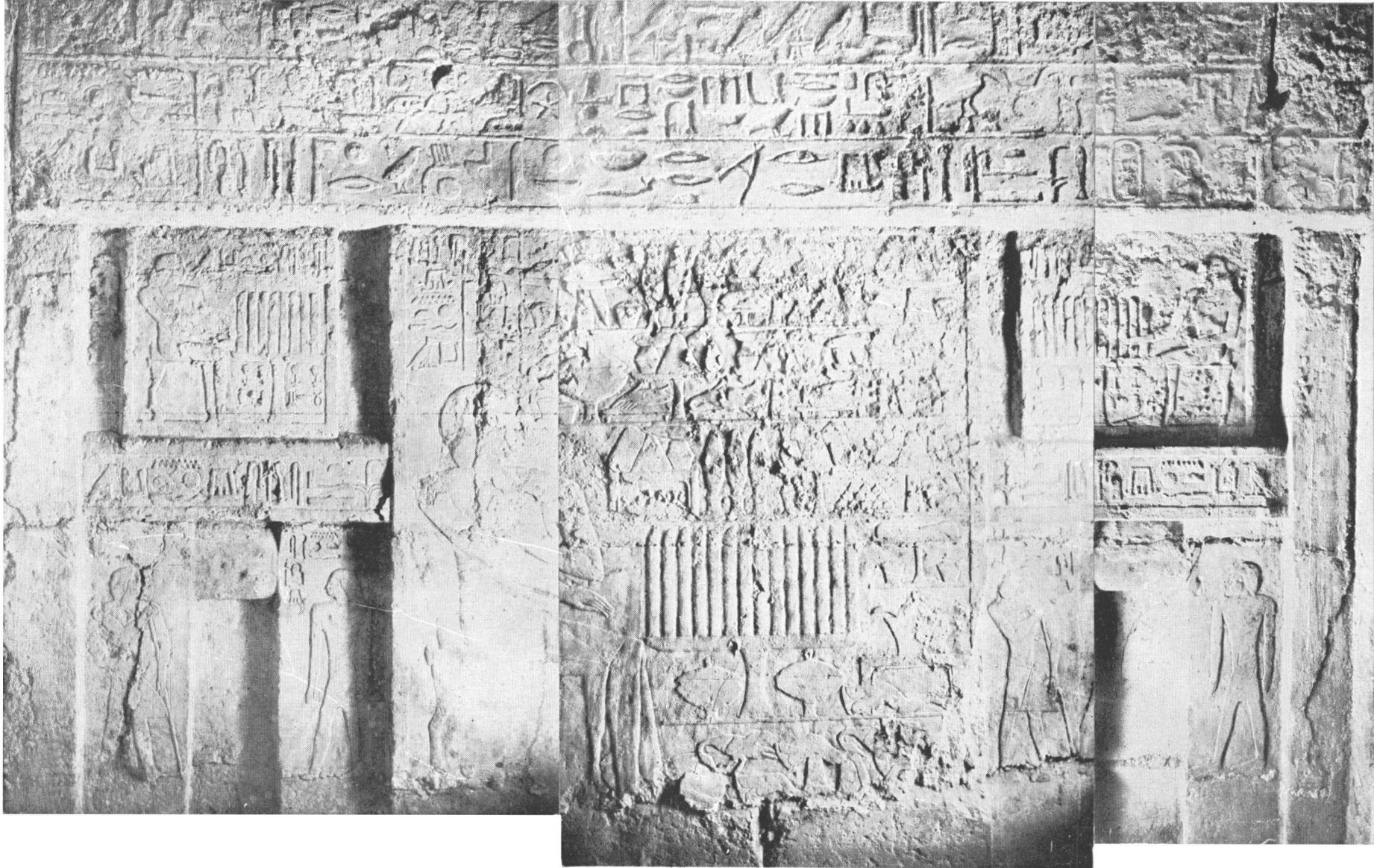
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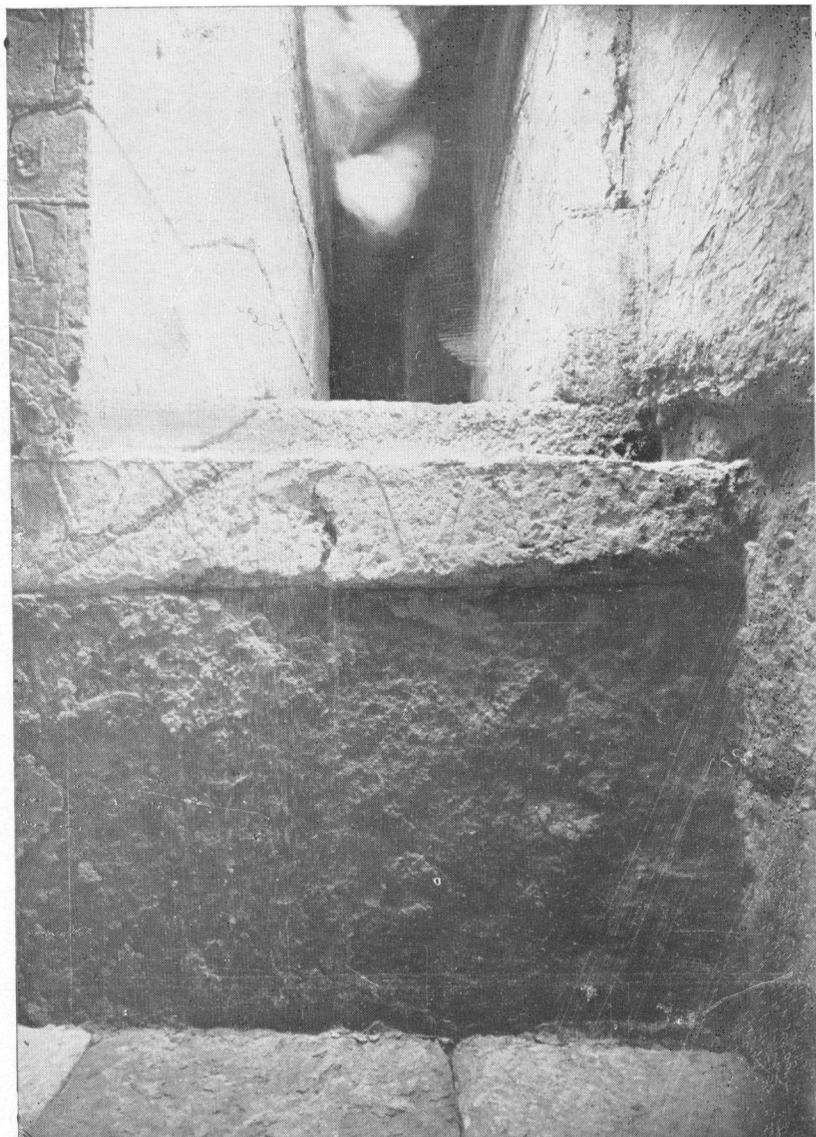
The right-hand thickness of the entrance



The western wall of the chapel

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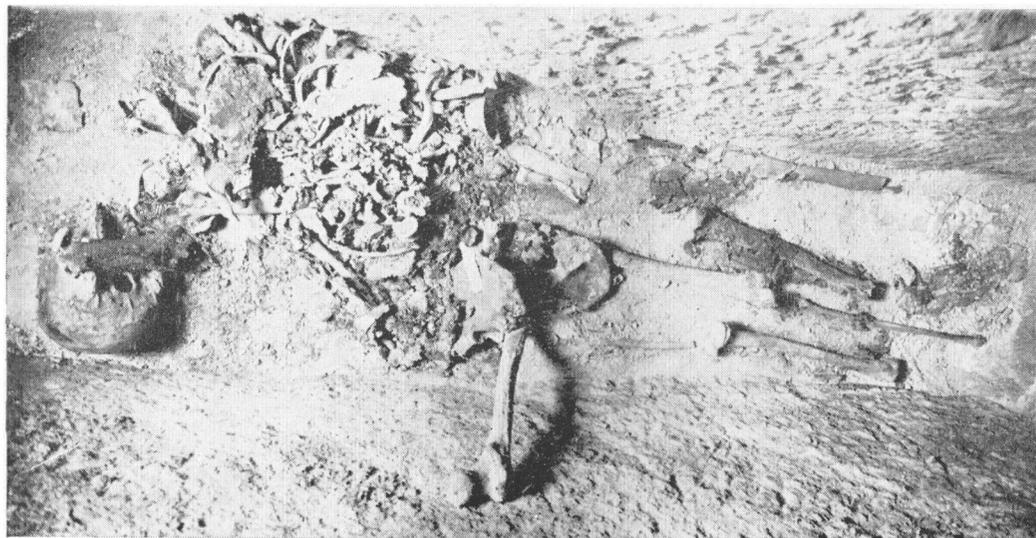




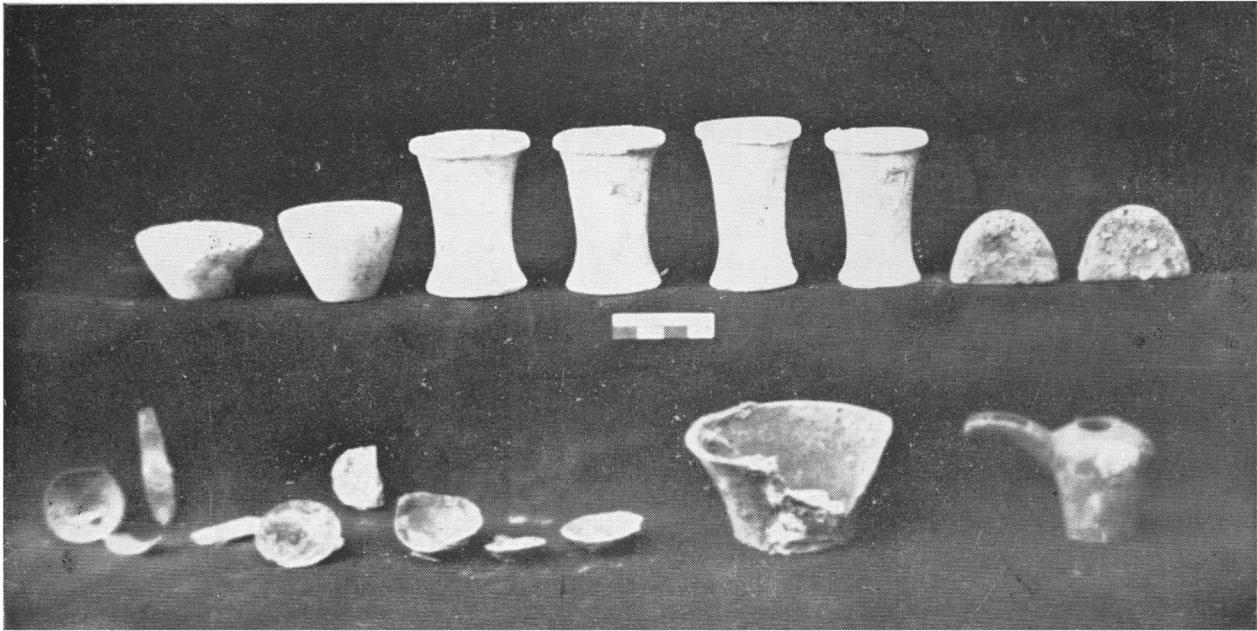
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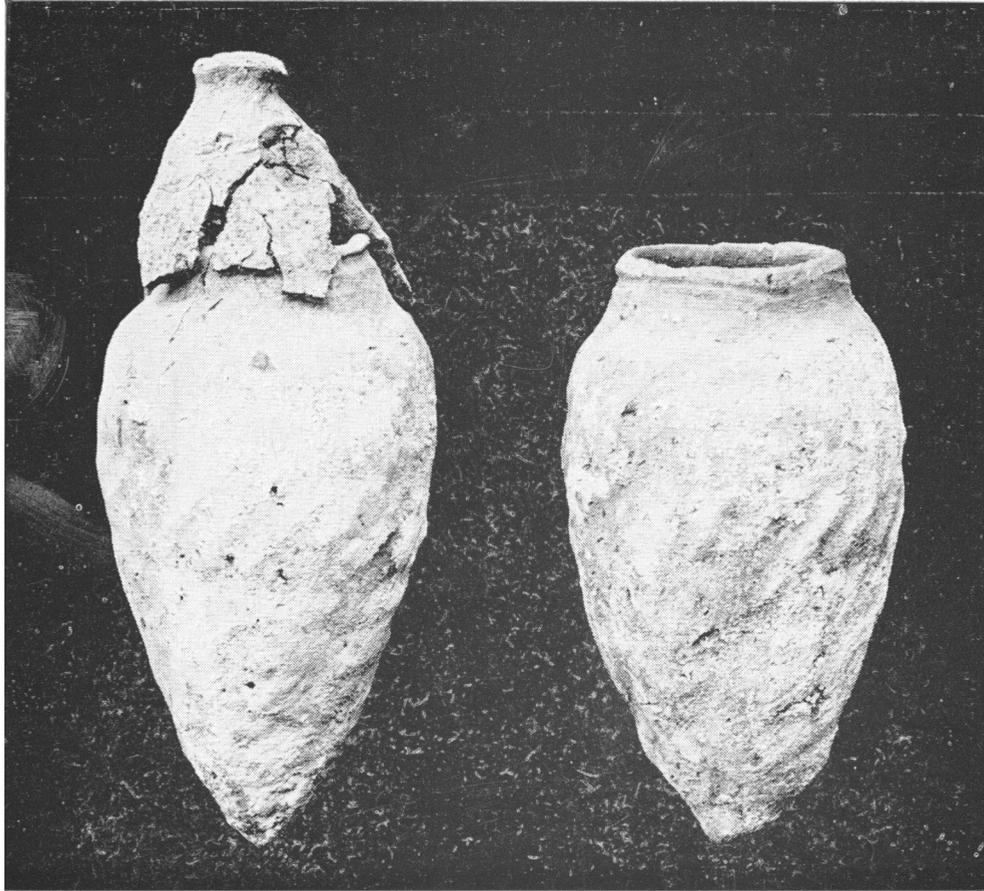
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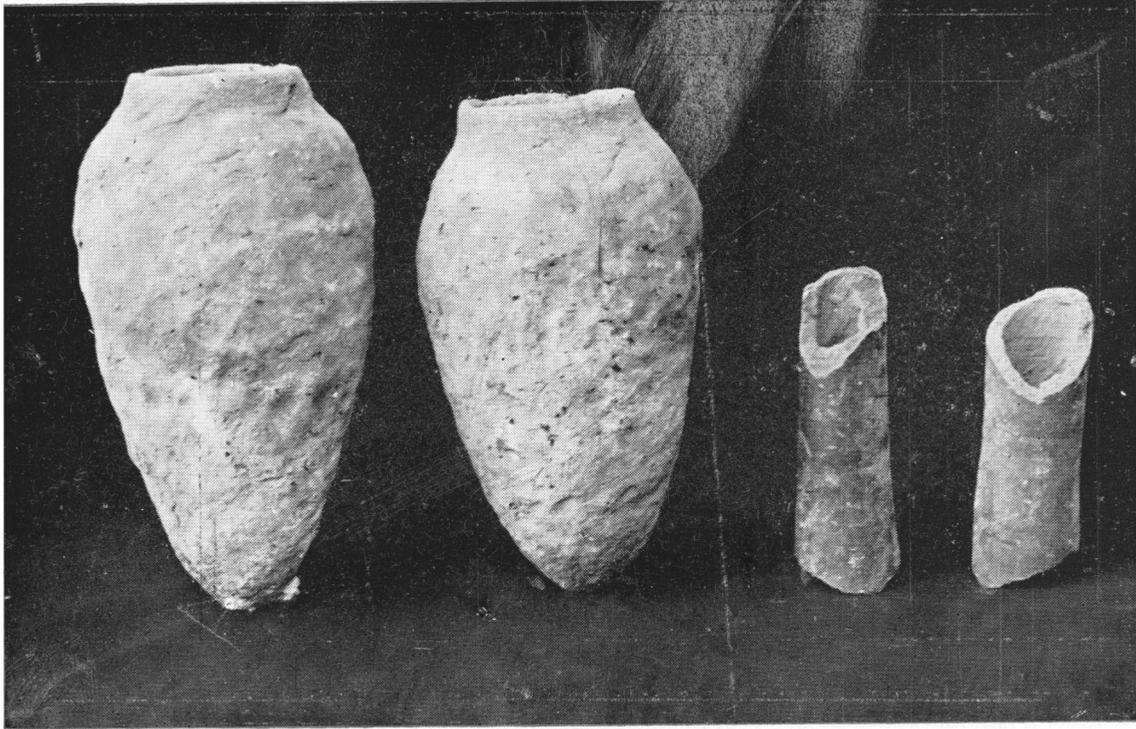
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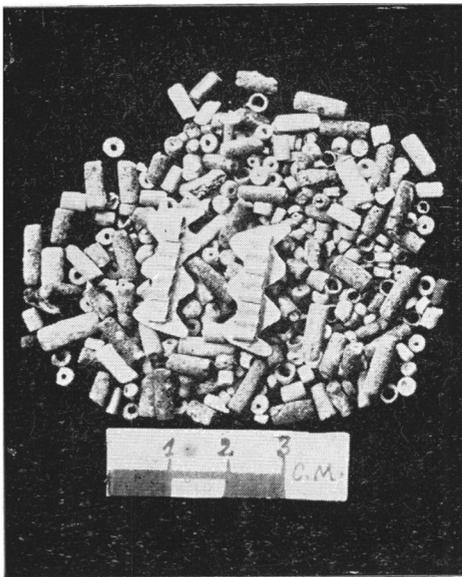
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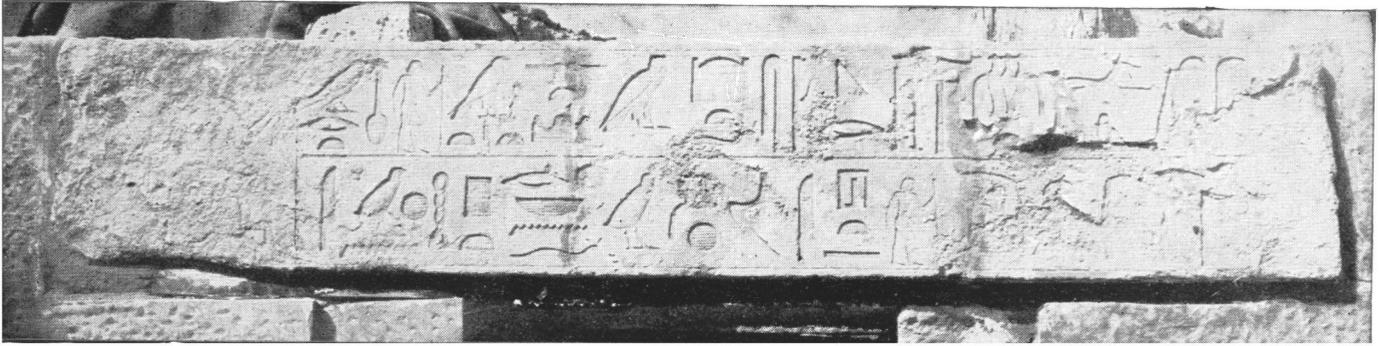
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C.—Decayed support of a wooden head-rest



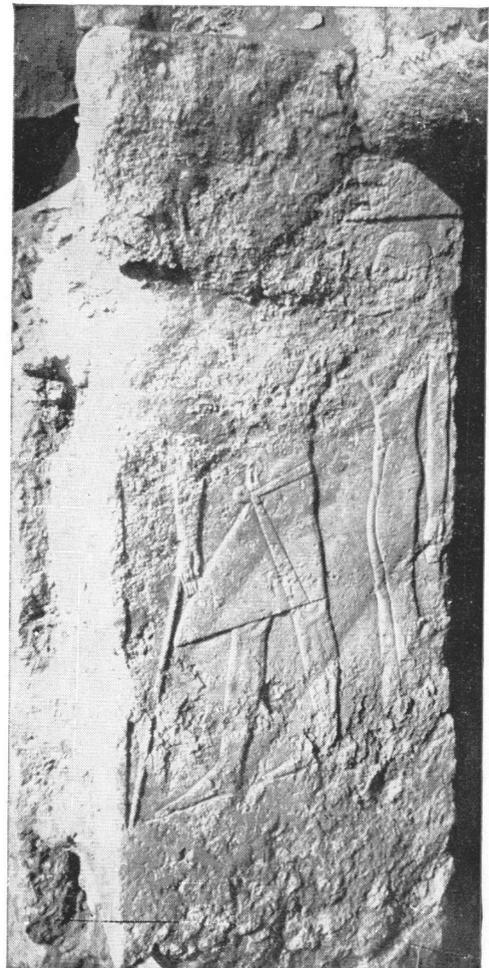
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B.—The drum of the entrance



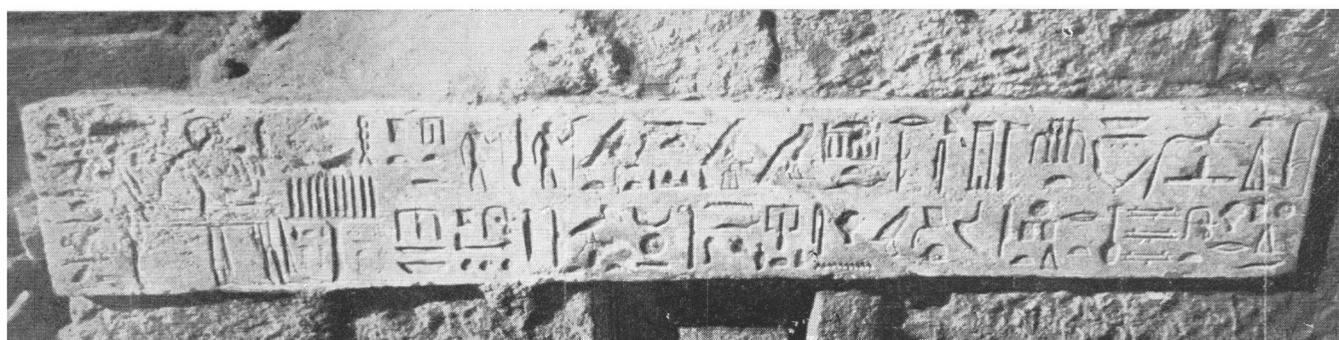
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D.—The left-hand thickness of the doorway



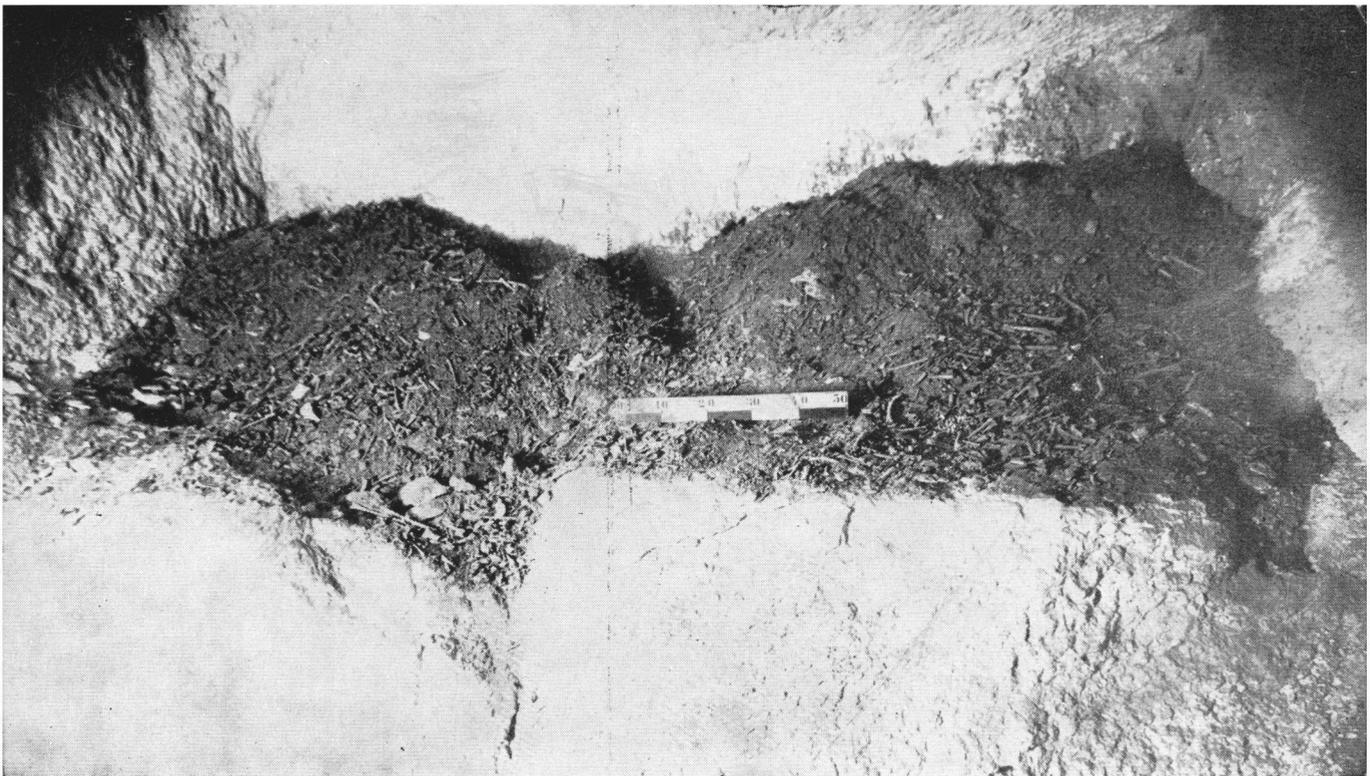
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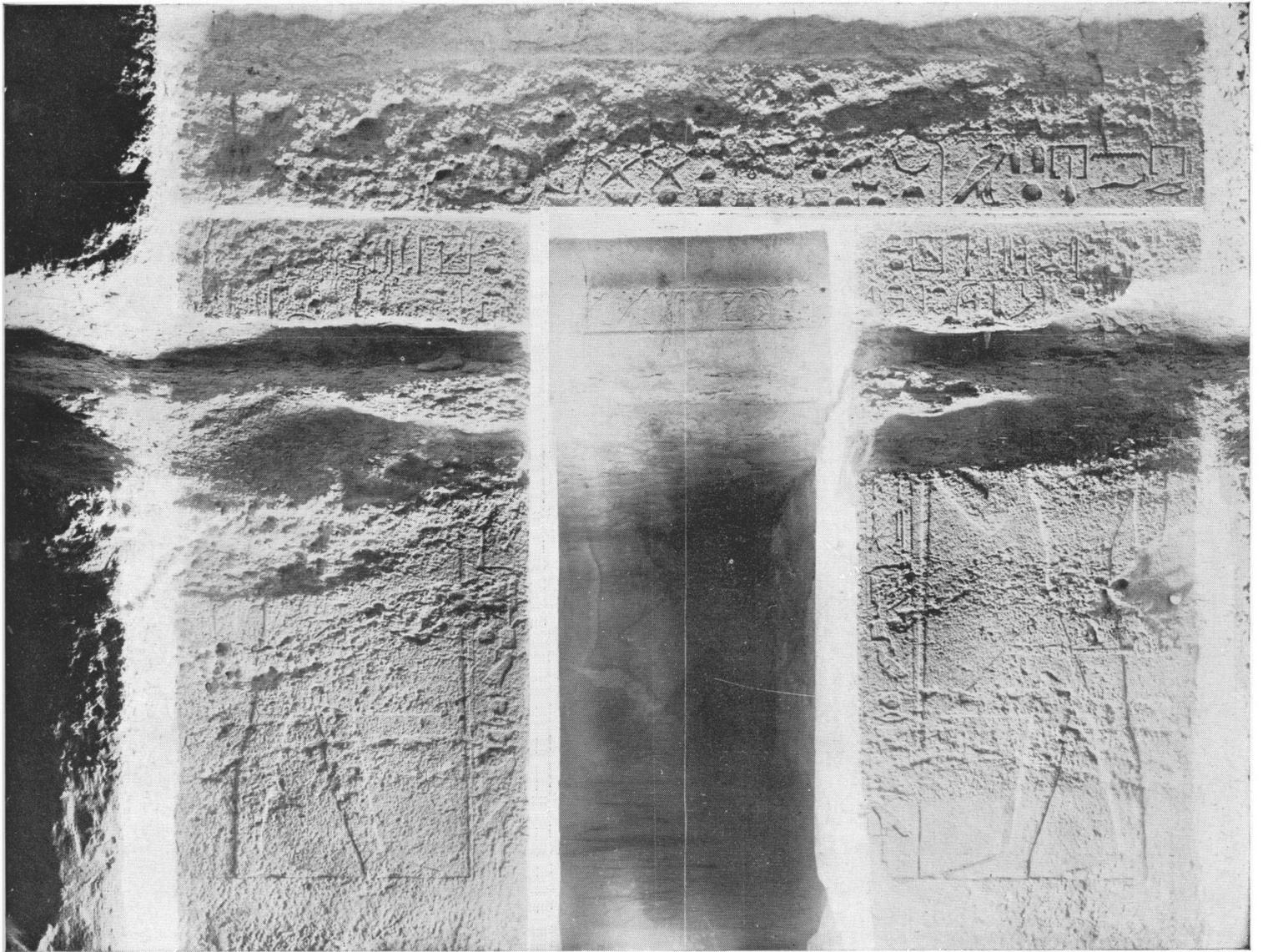
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B.—The ibis burials



A.—The entrance



B.—The drum of the doorway



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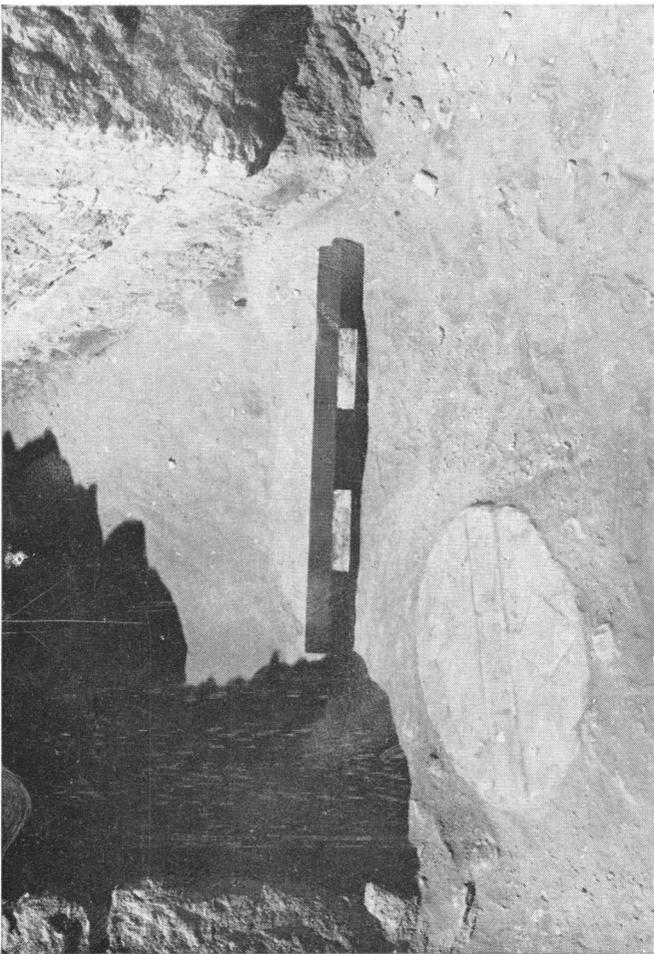


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THE MASTABA OF *Nfr-htp*



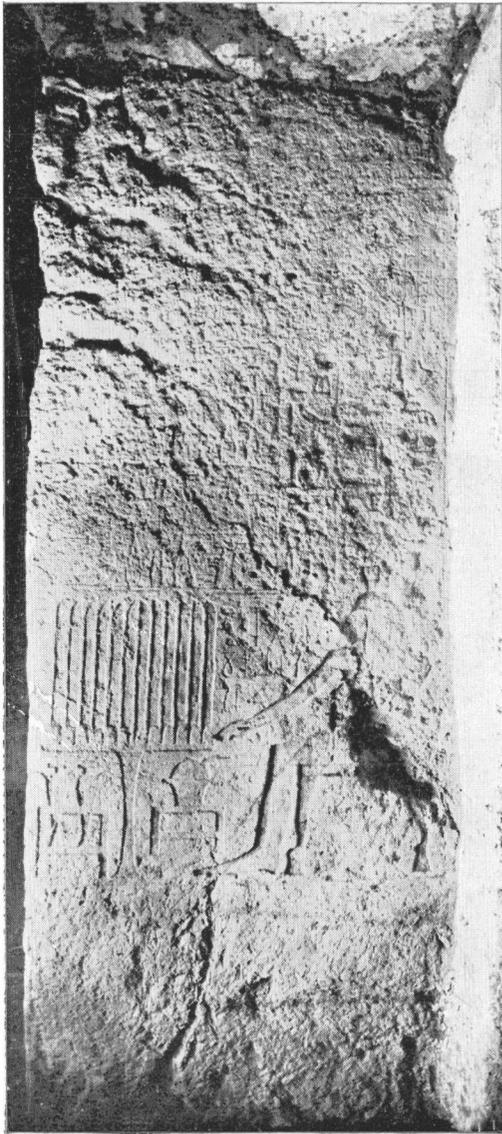
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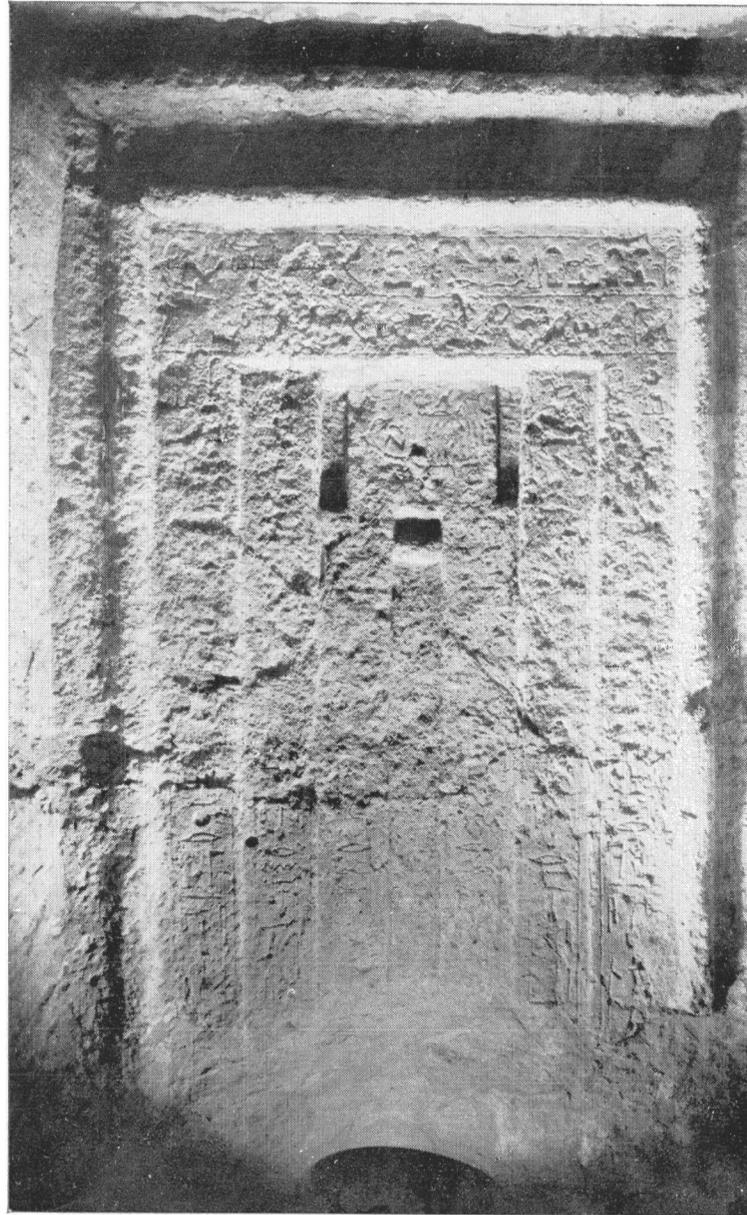
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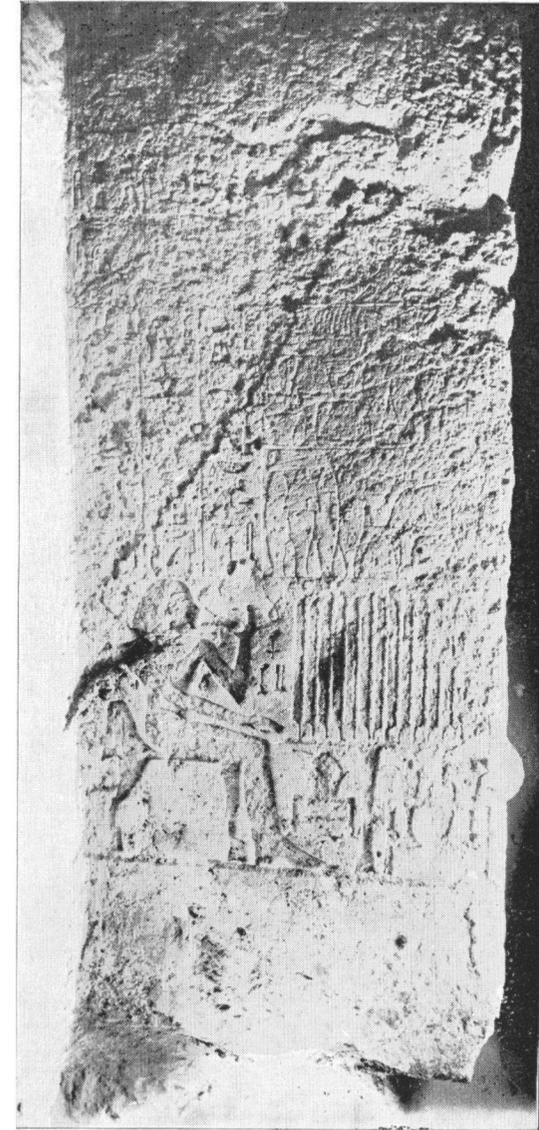
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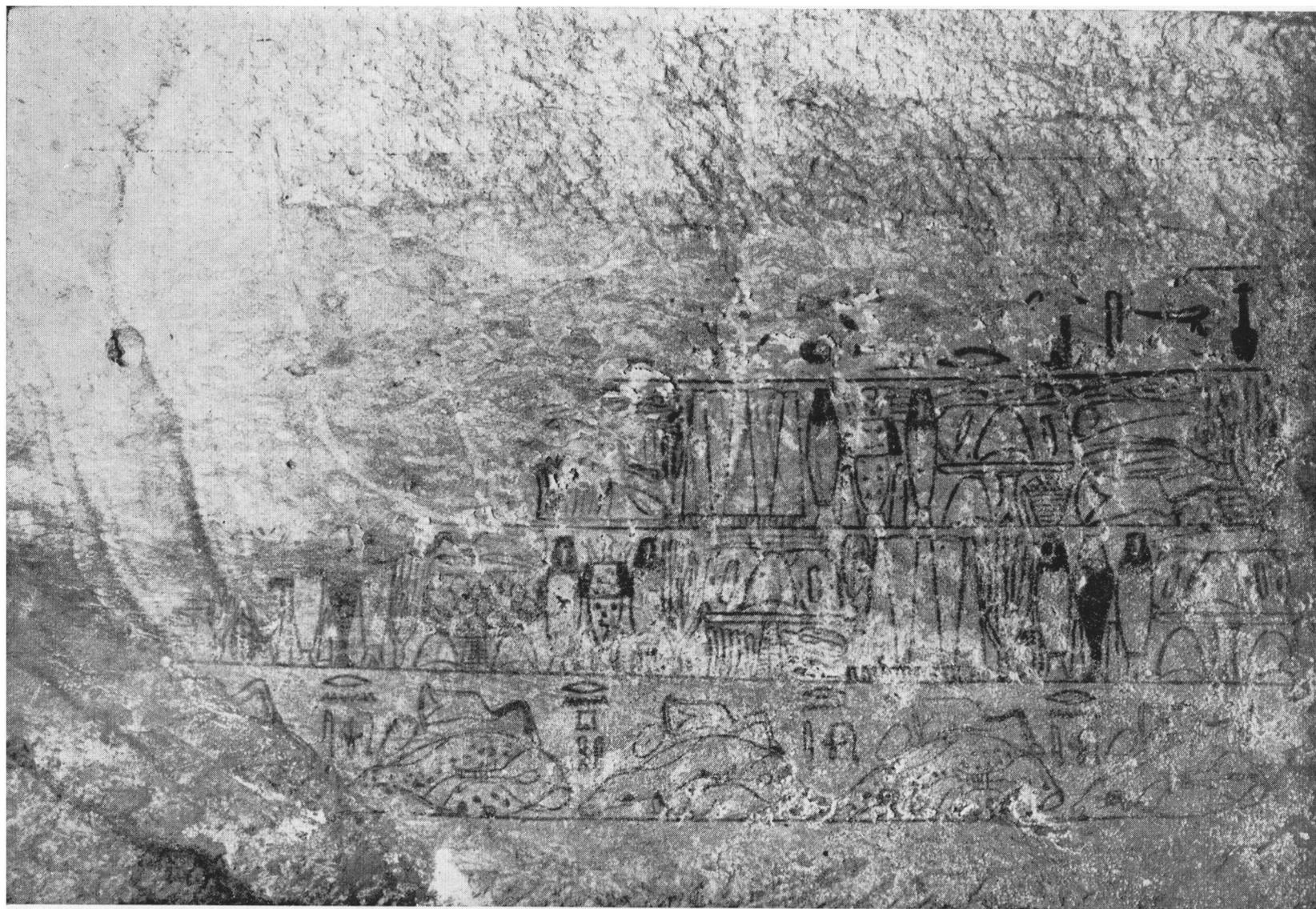
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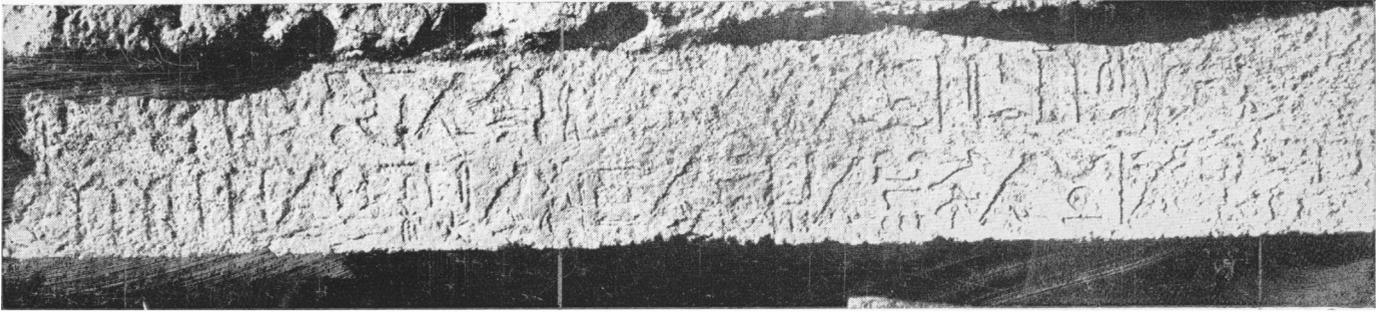
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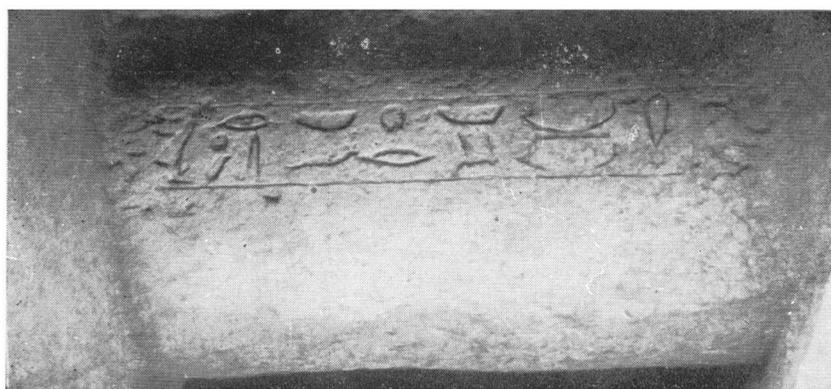
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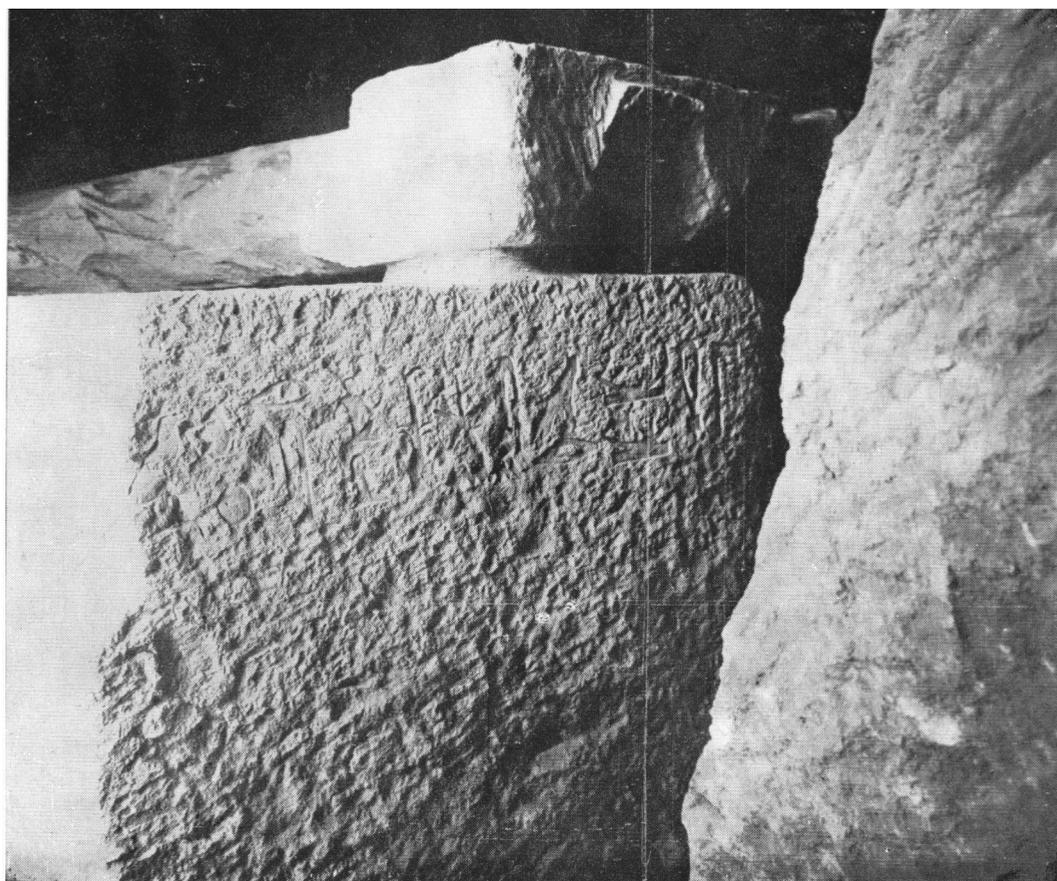


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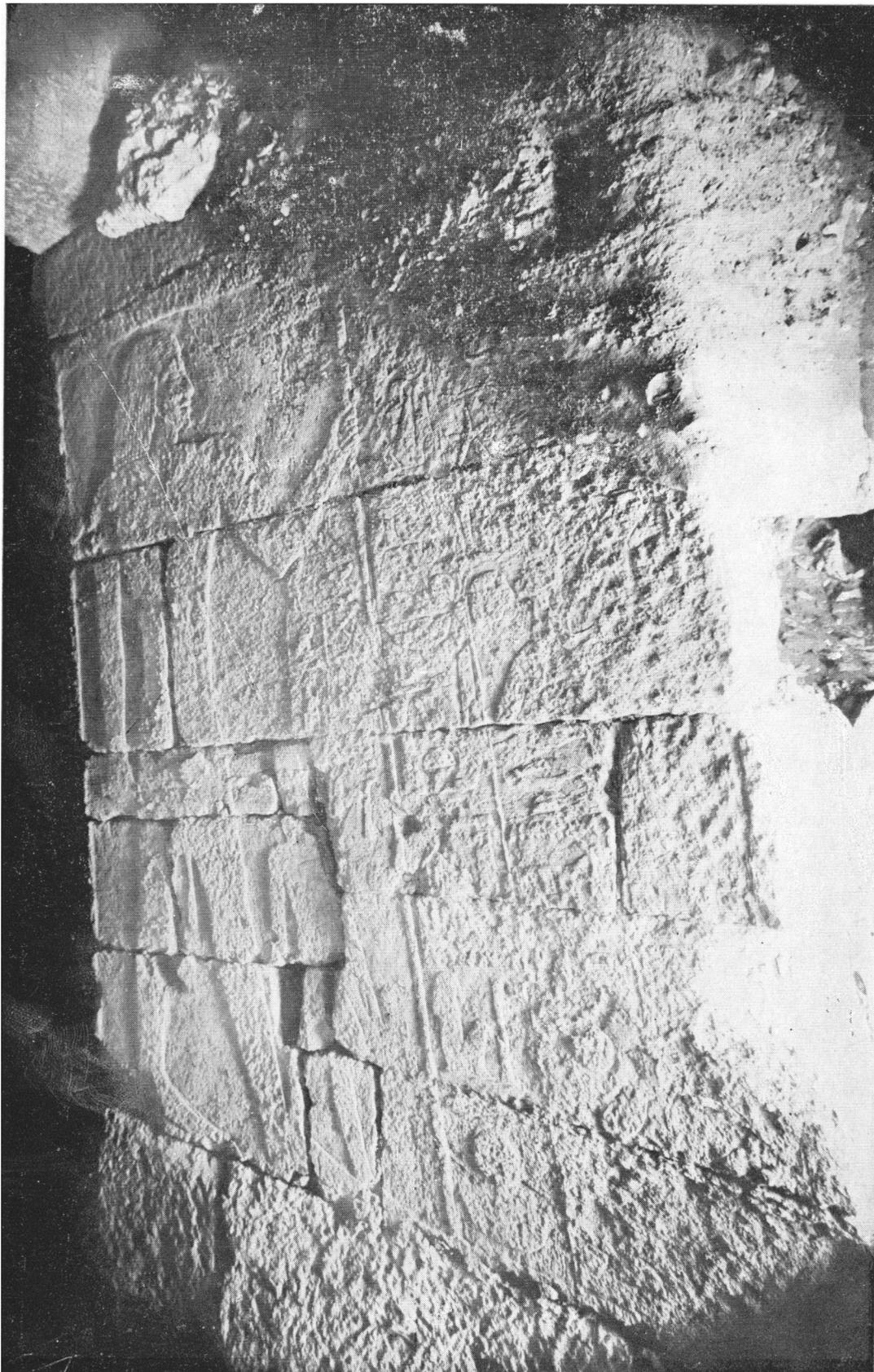
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A



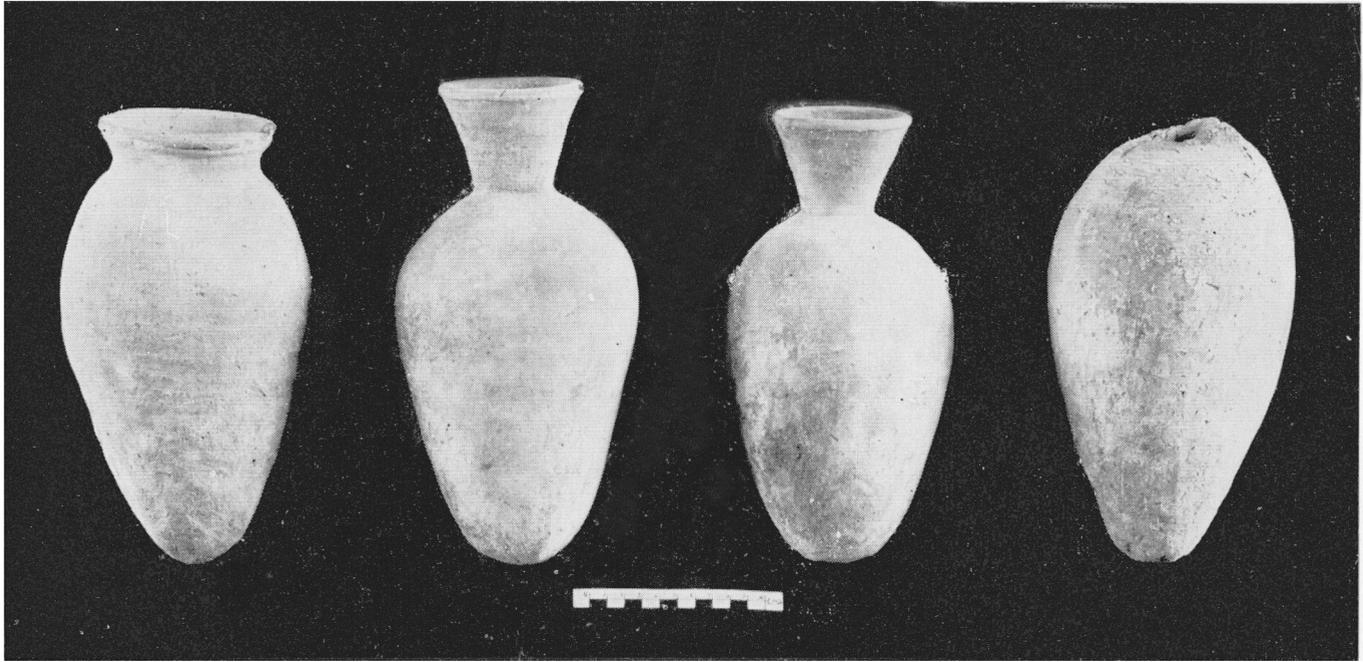
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The right-hand thickness of the entrance



The left-hand thickness of the entrance



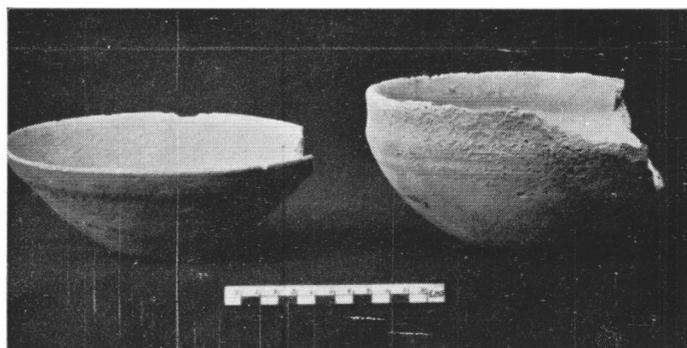
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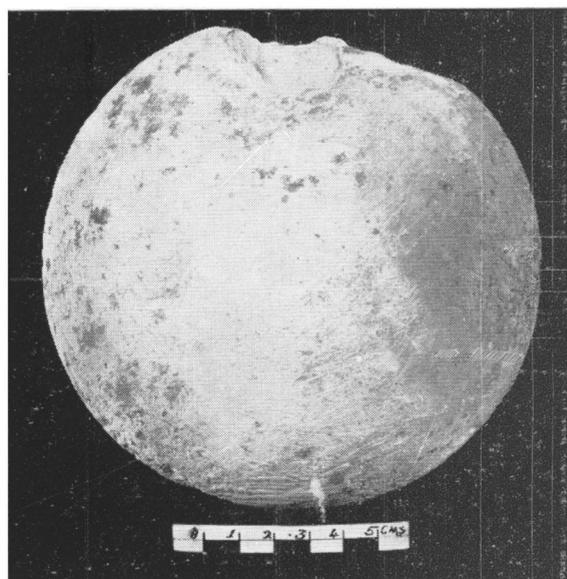
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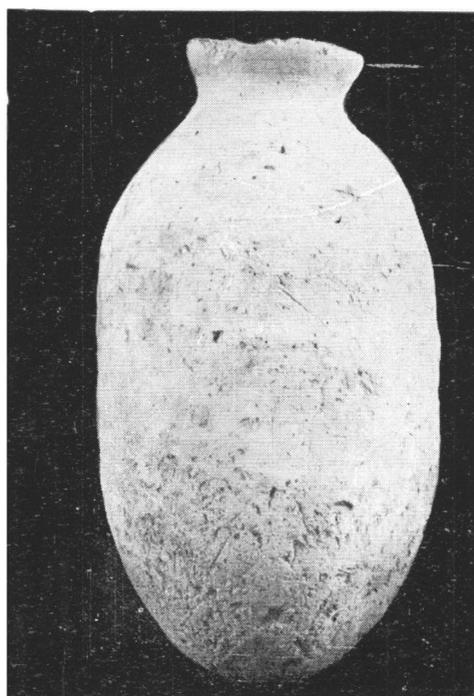
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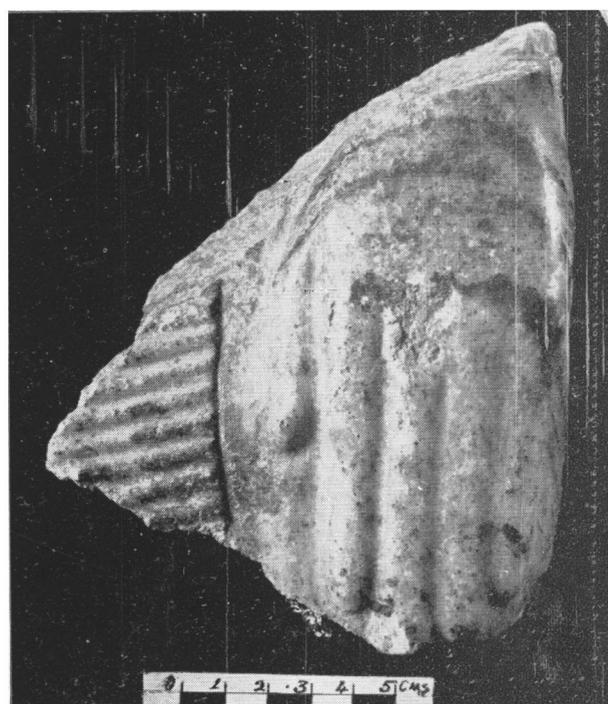
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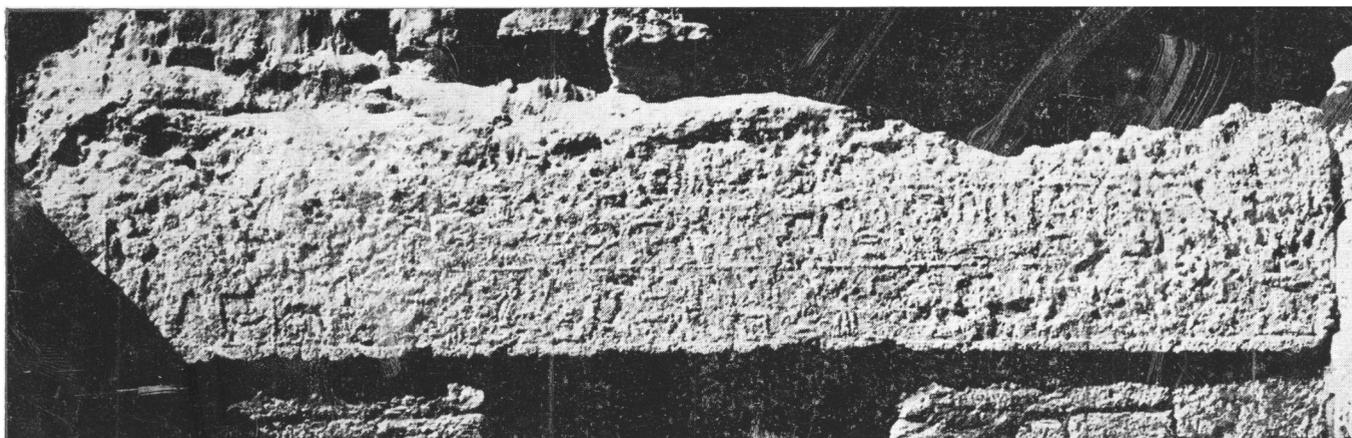
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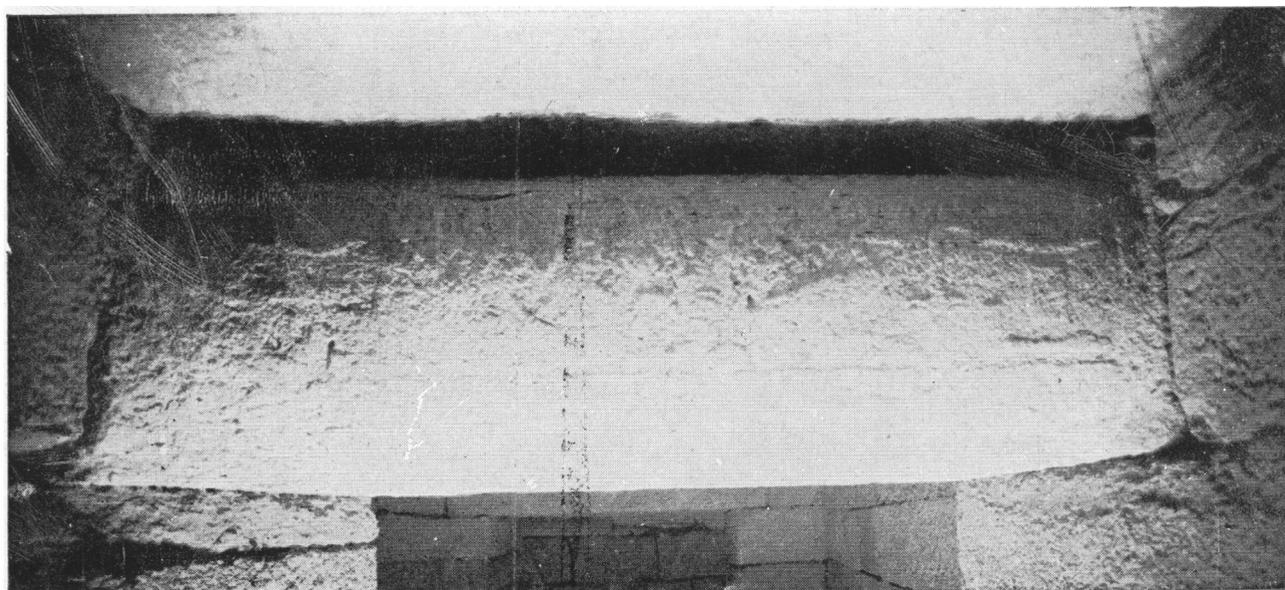
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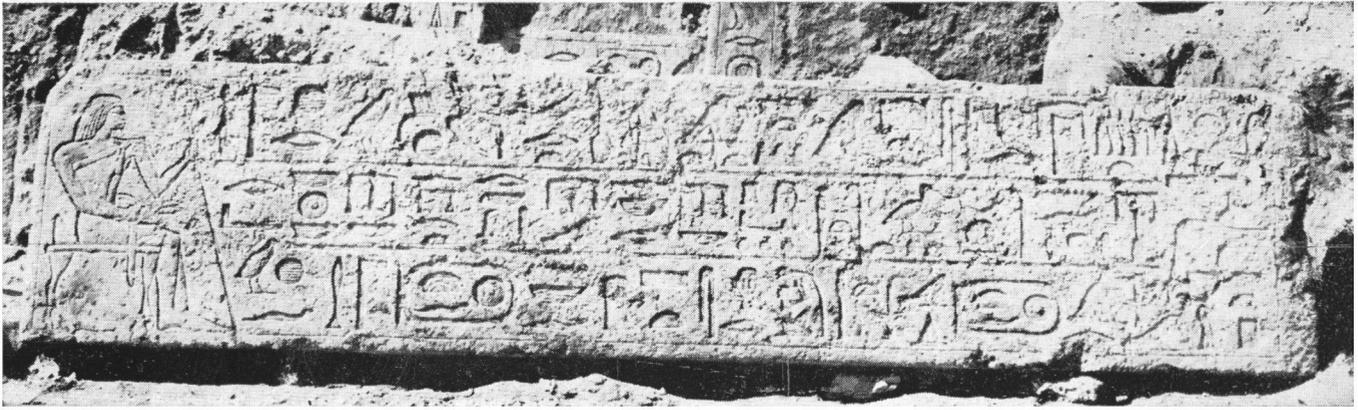
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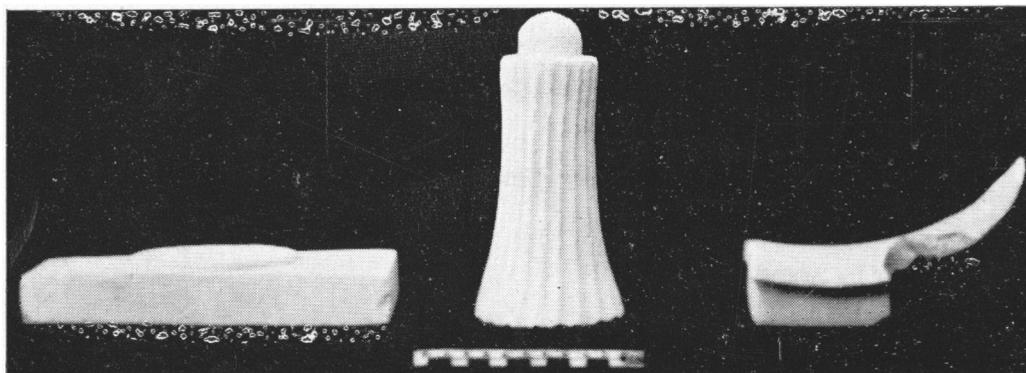
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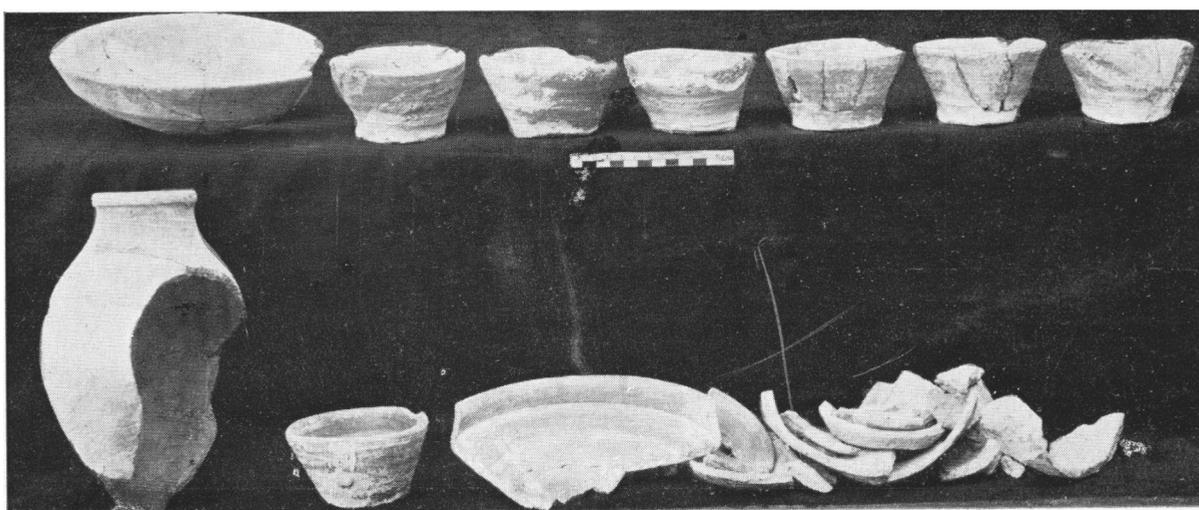
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C.—The parts of the head-rest

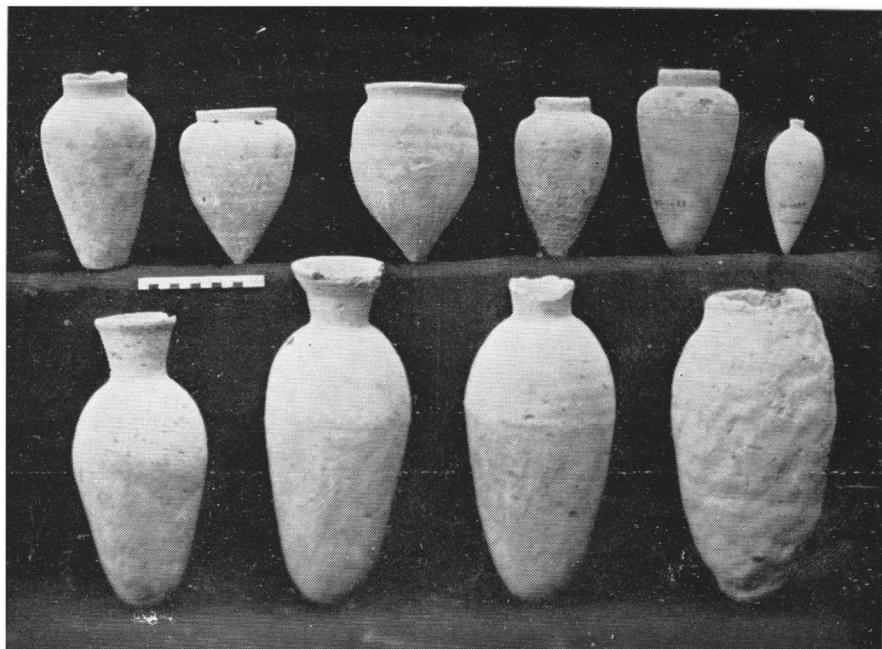


D.—Vessels of red pottery

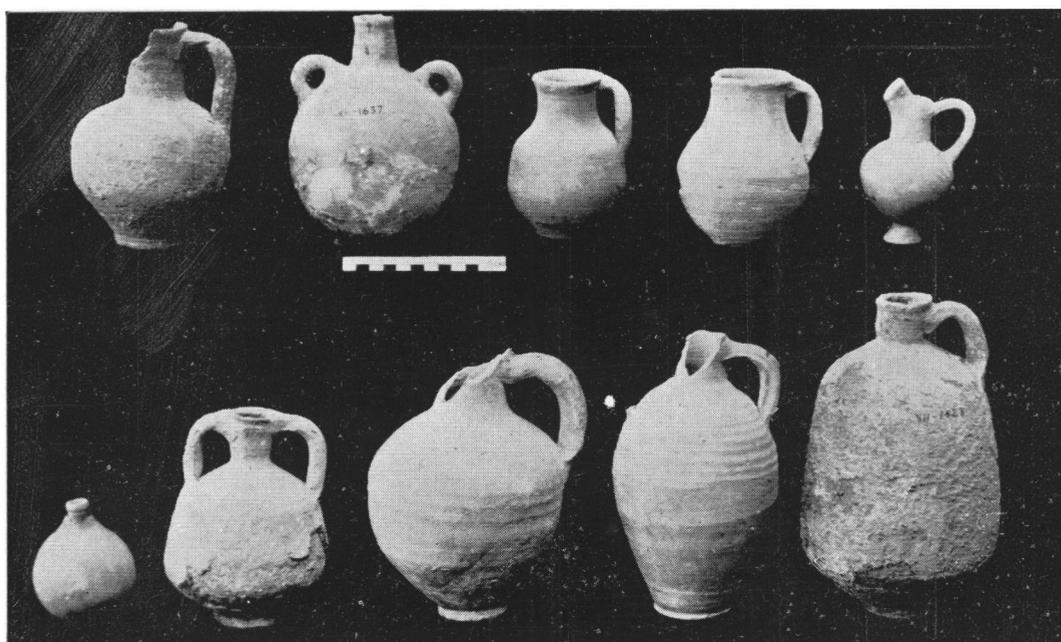
E.—Vessels of red pottery



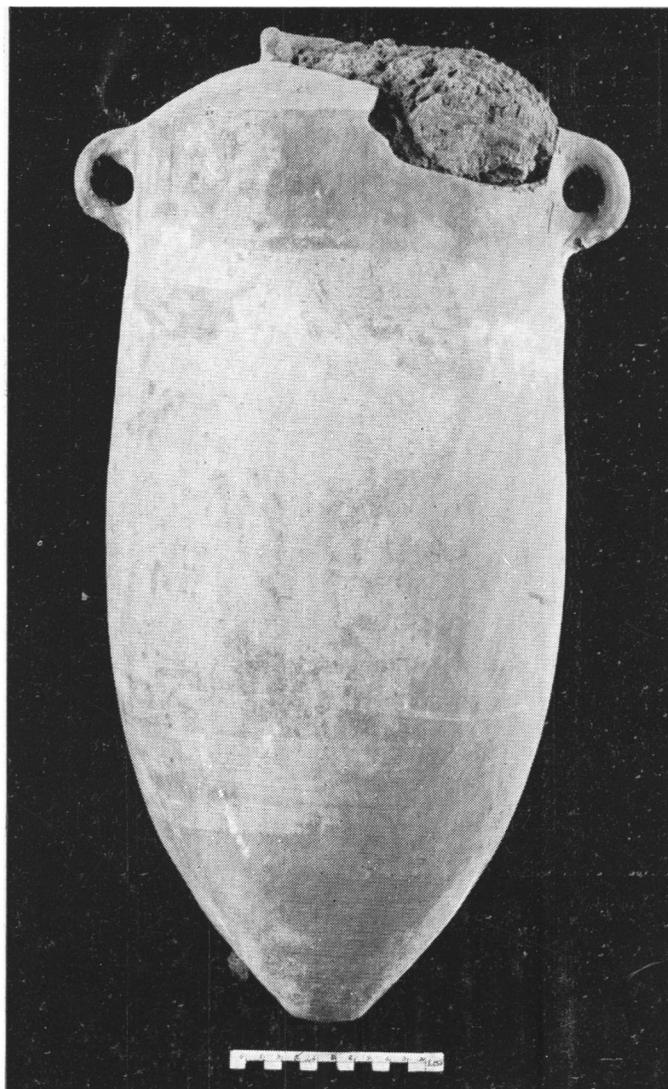
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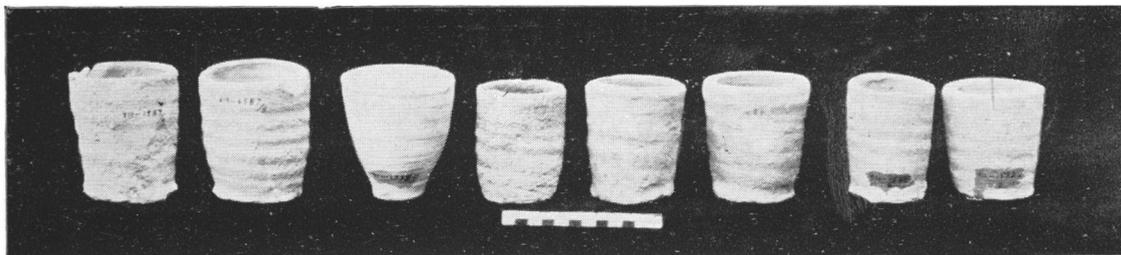
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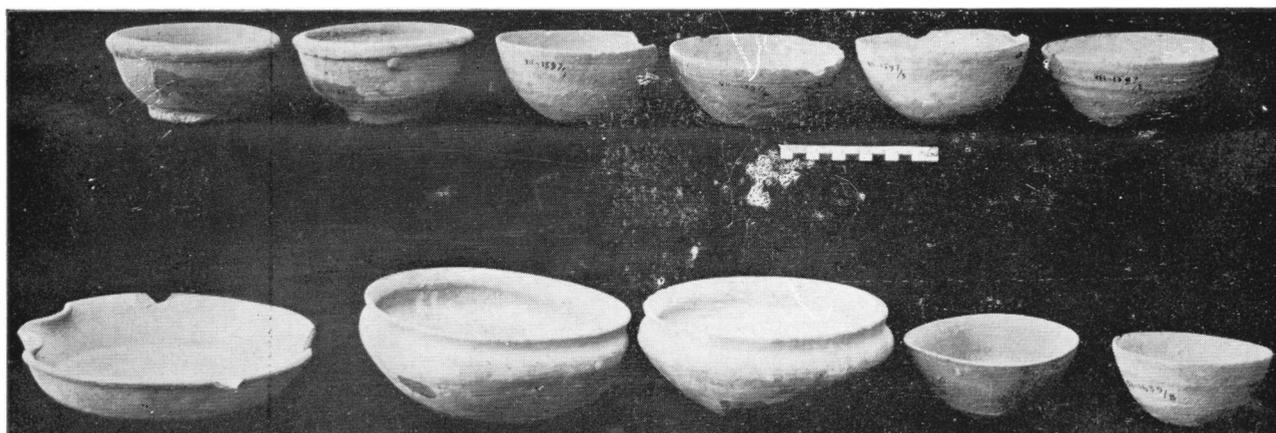
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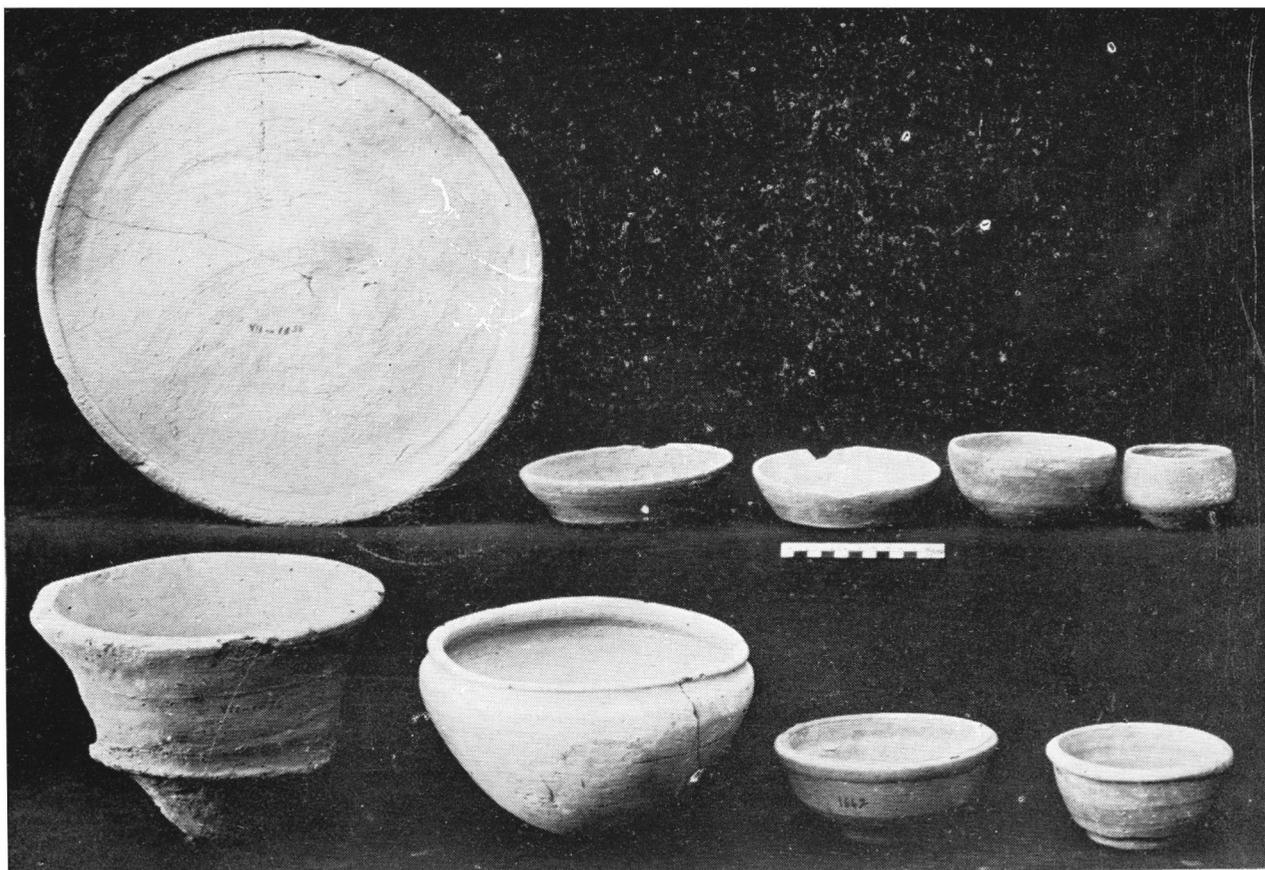
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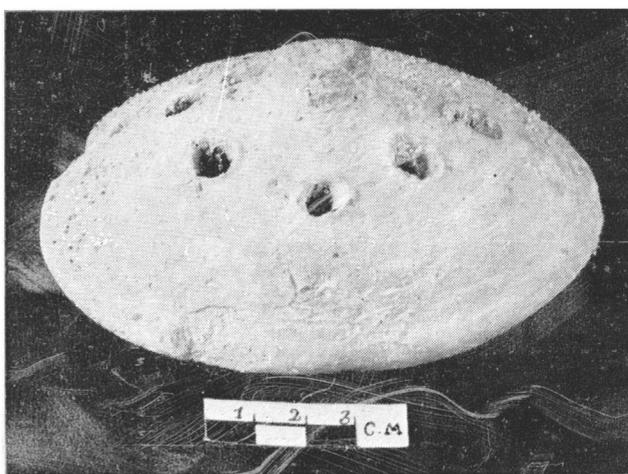
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D.—Potsherds bearing traces of rough inscriptions in Group VII(72)

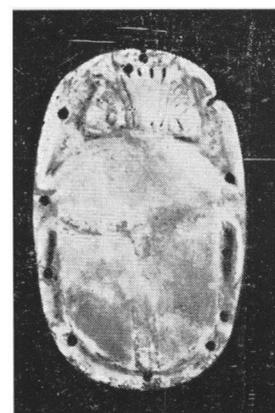
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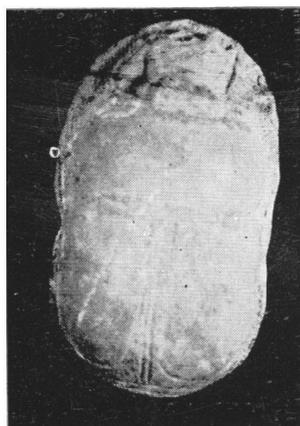
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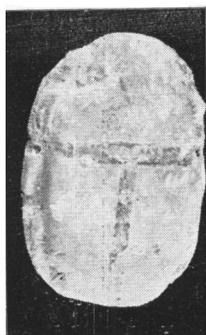
No. 74



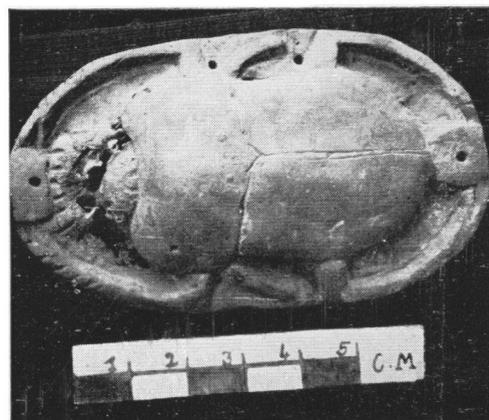
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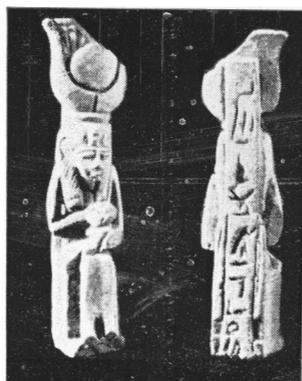
No. 76



No. 77



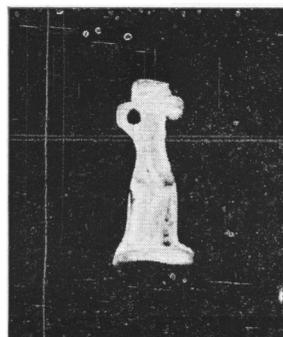
No. 78



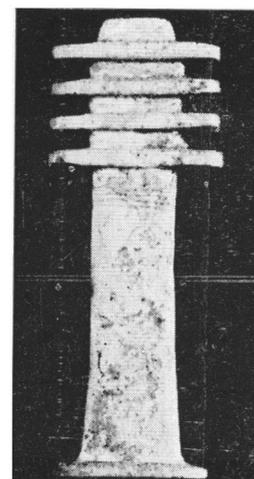
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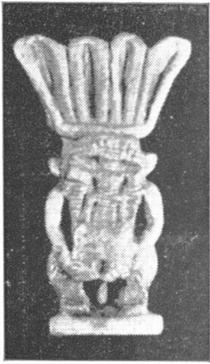
No. 80



No. 81



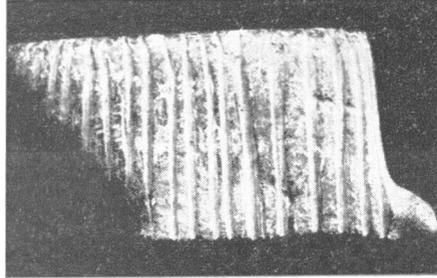
No. 82



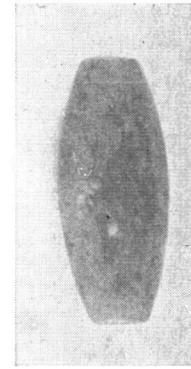
No. 83



No. 84



No. 85

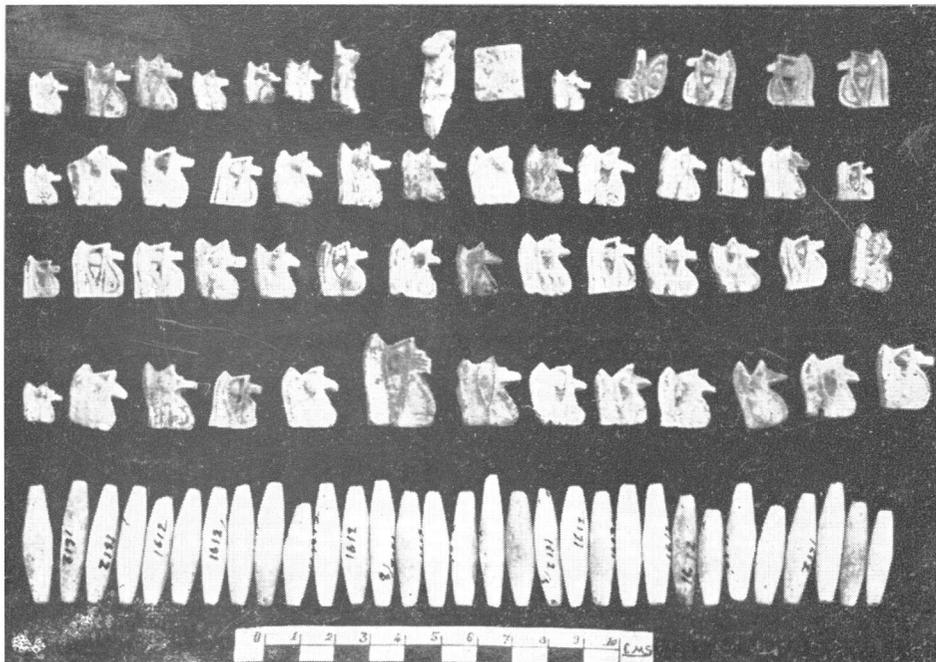


No. 86

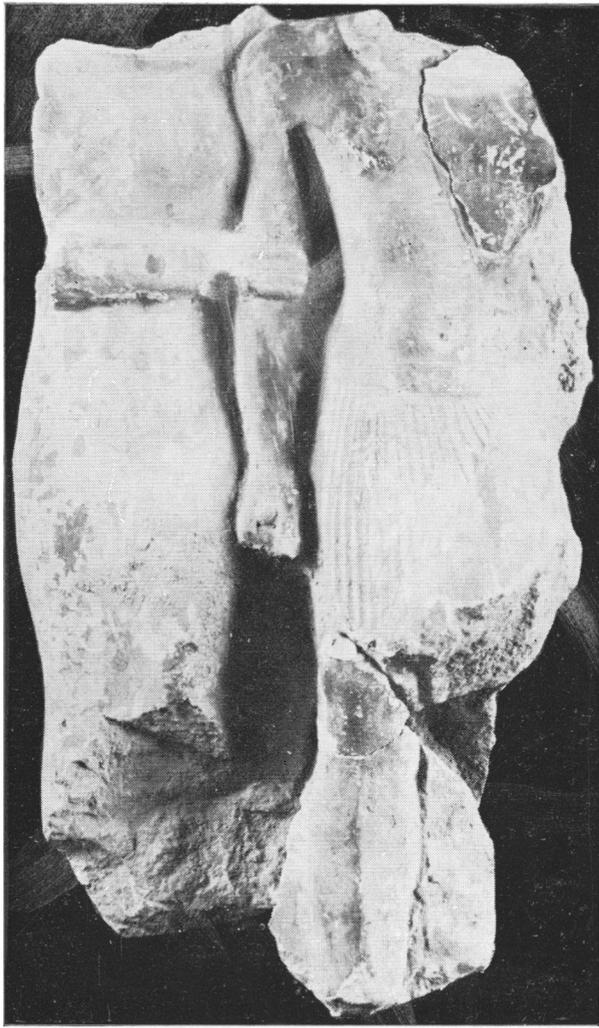
Amulets



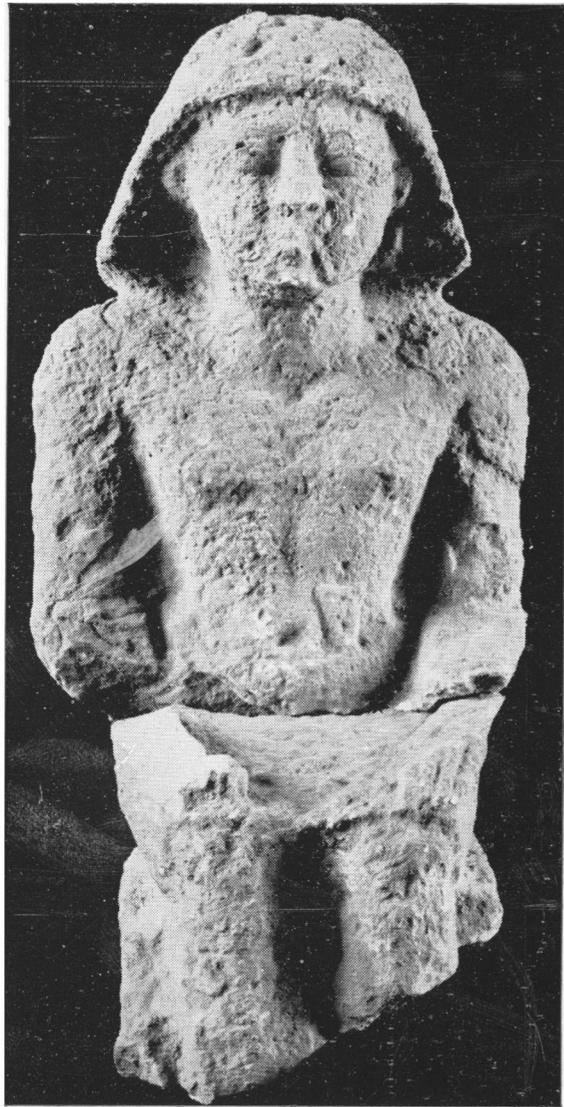
Faience beads (No. 87)



Faience beads and amulets (No. 87)



A.—A damaged limestone group



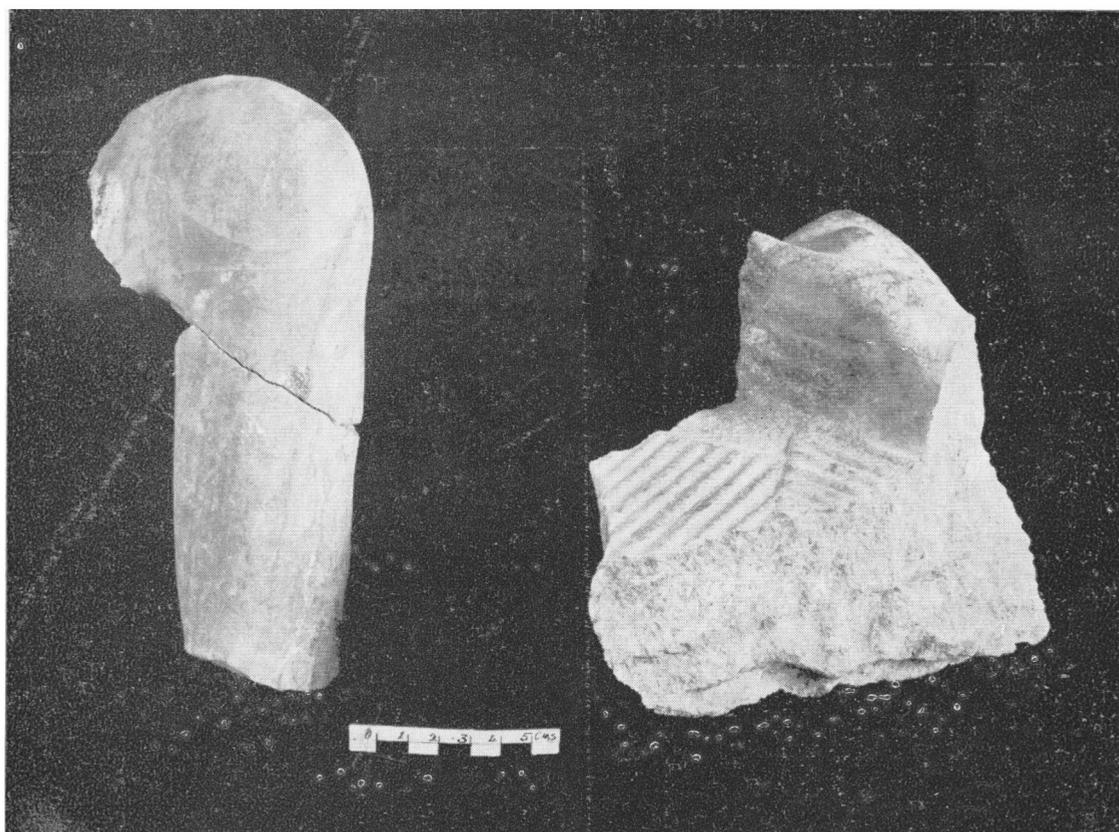
B.—A damaged statuette of a man



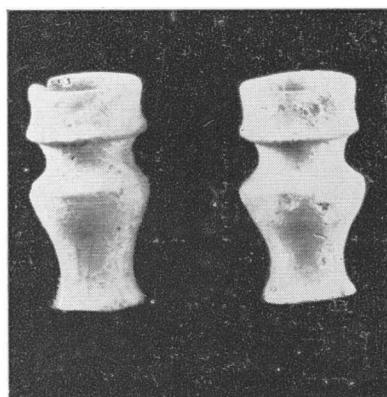
C.—A fragment of a false-door



D.—A limestone head of a woman



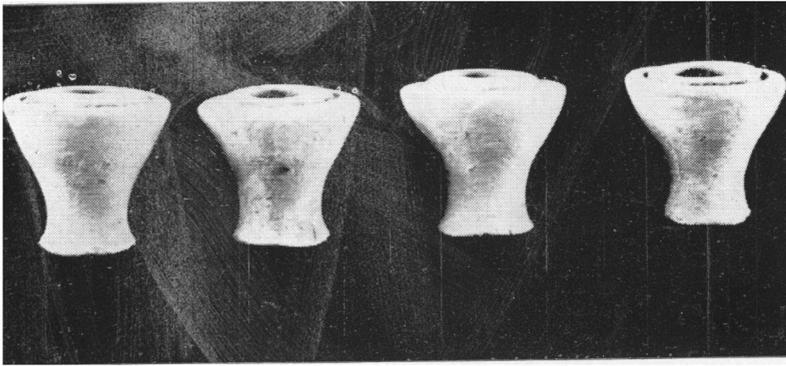
A.—Fragments of a diorite royal statue



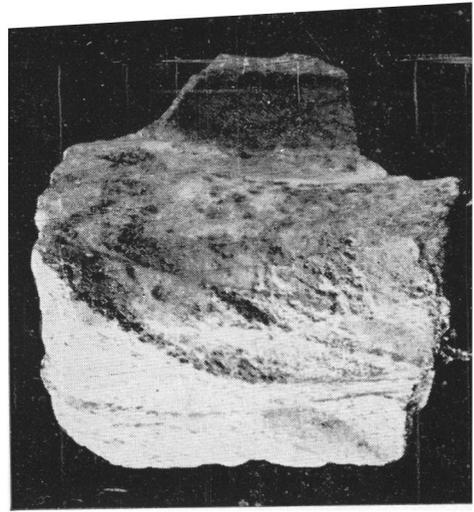
B.—Two model wine jars



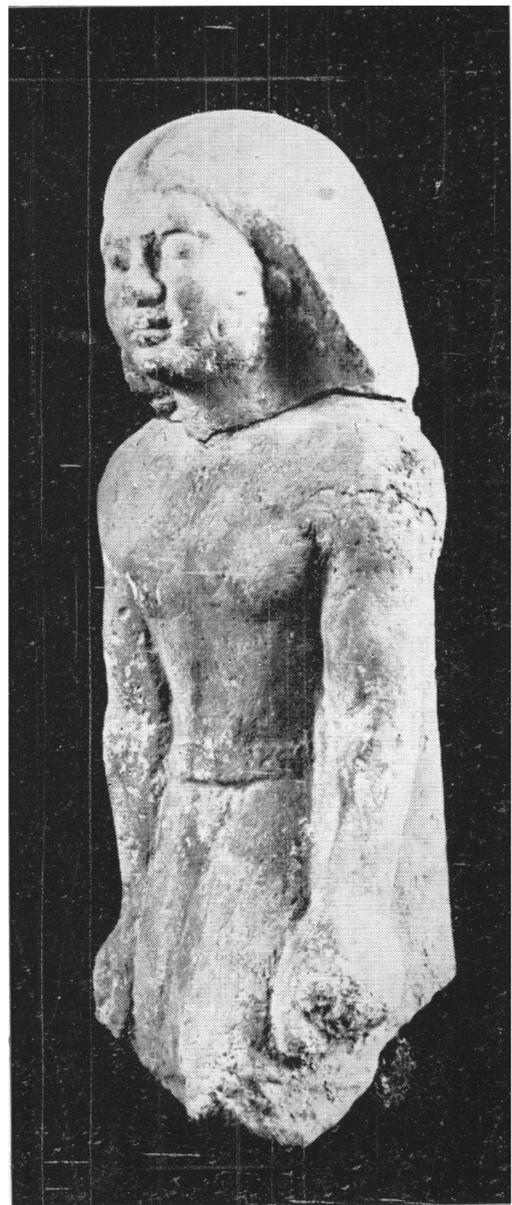
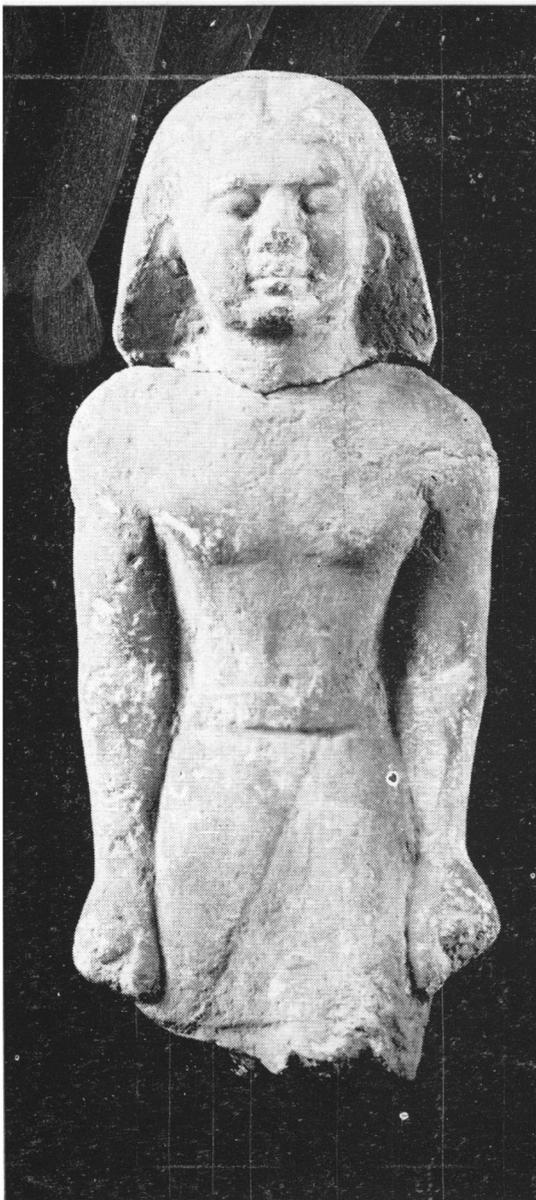
C.—A hammer



A.—Four model beer-jars



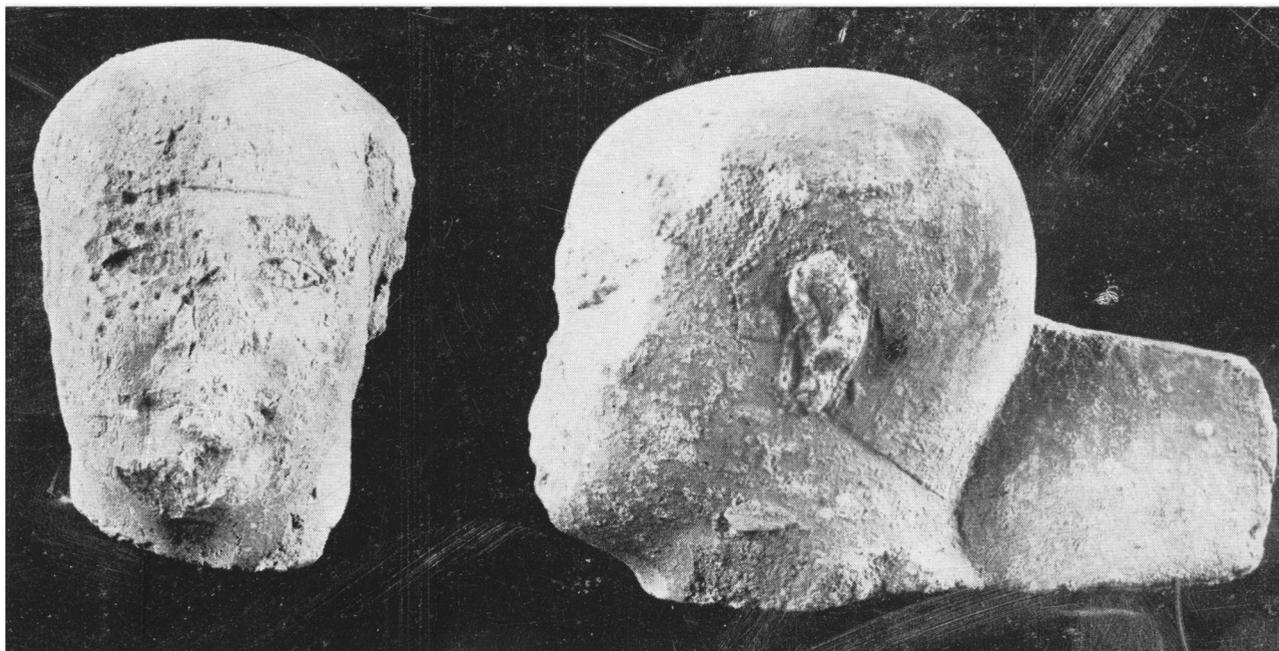
B.—A saucer



C.—A limestone statuette of a man



A diorite head of a King



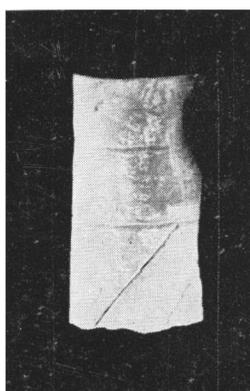
A.—A damaged head of a limestone statuette



B.—A small dish



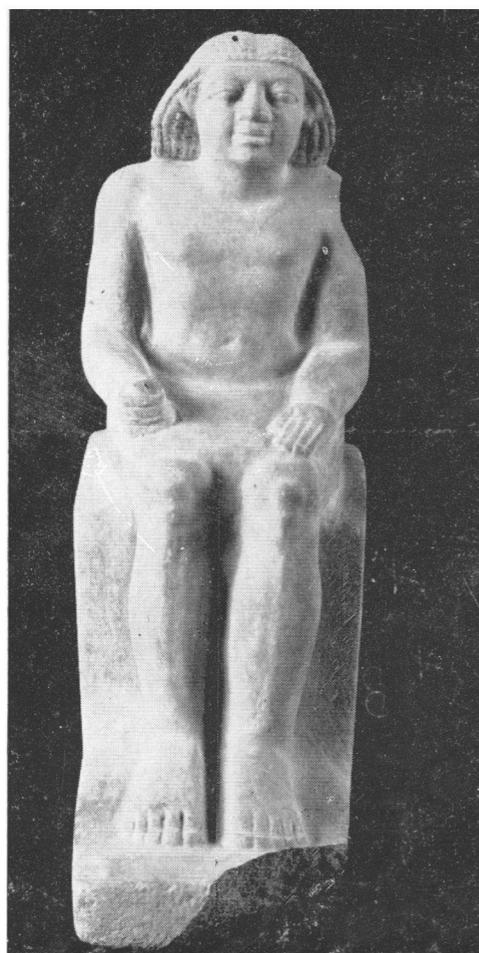
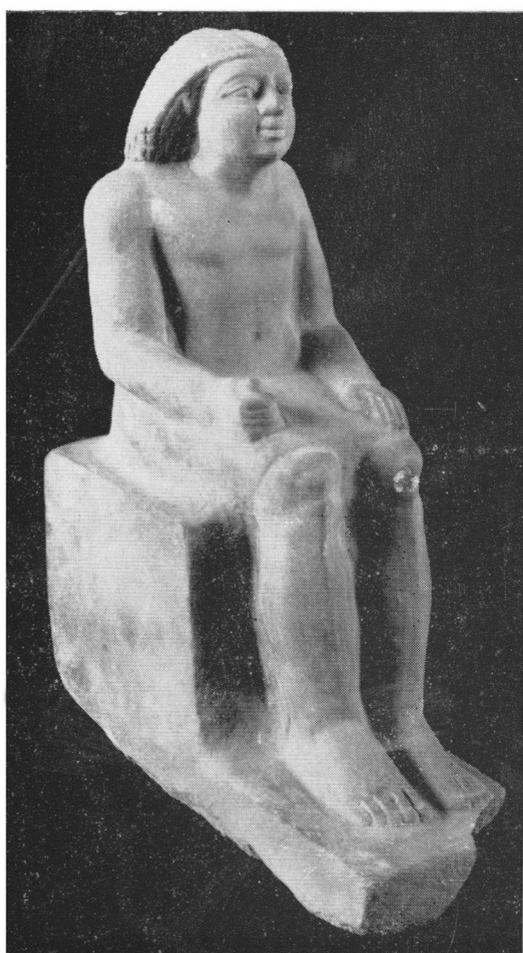
C.—A limestone head-rest



D.—A fragment of a
torus moulding

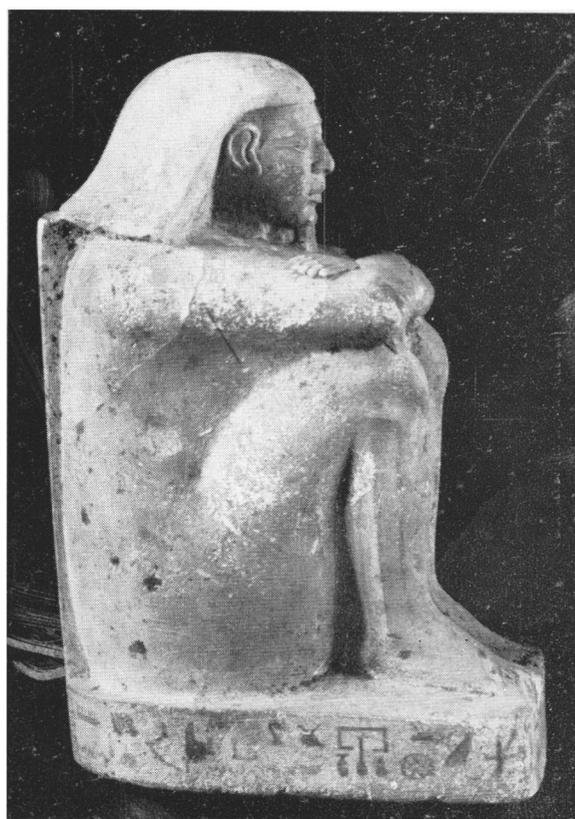
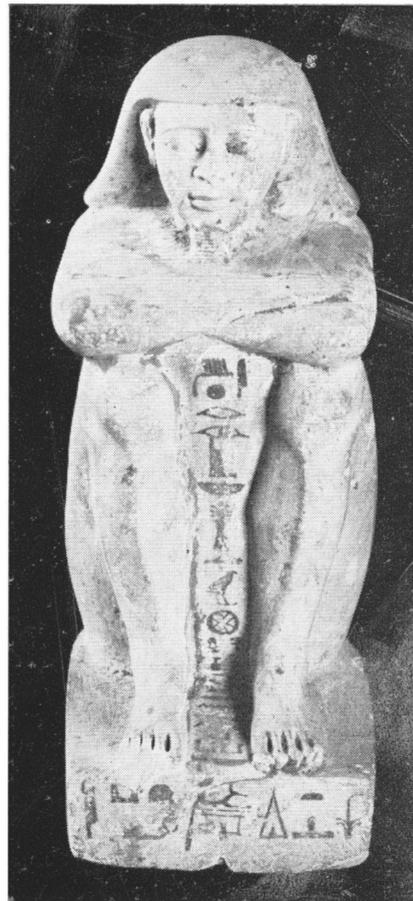


A.—The diorite head of a king (front view)



B.—A sandstone statuette of a man

THE LIMESTONE STATUETTE OF *Mn-K3-w*

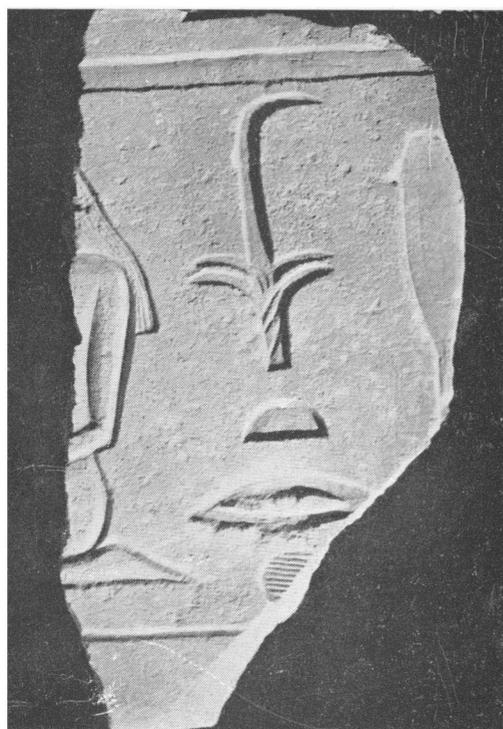




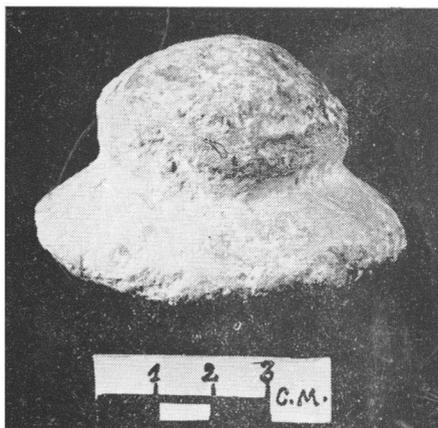
A.—The limestone drum of *Nfr*



B.—A fragment from a statuette of a brewer



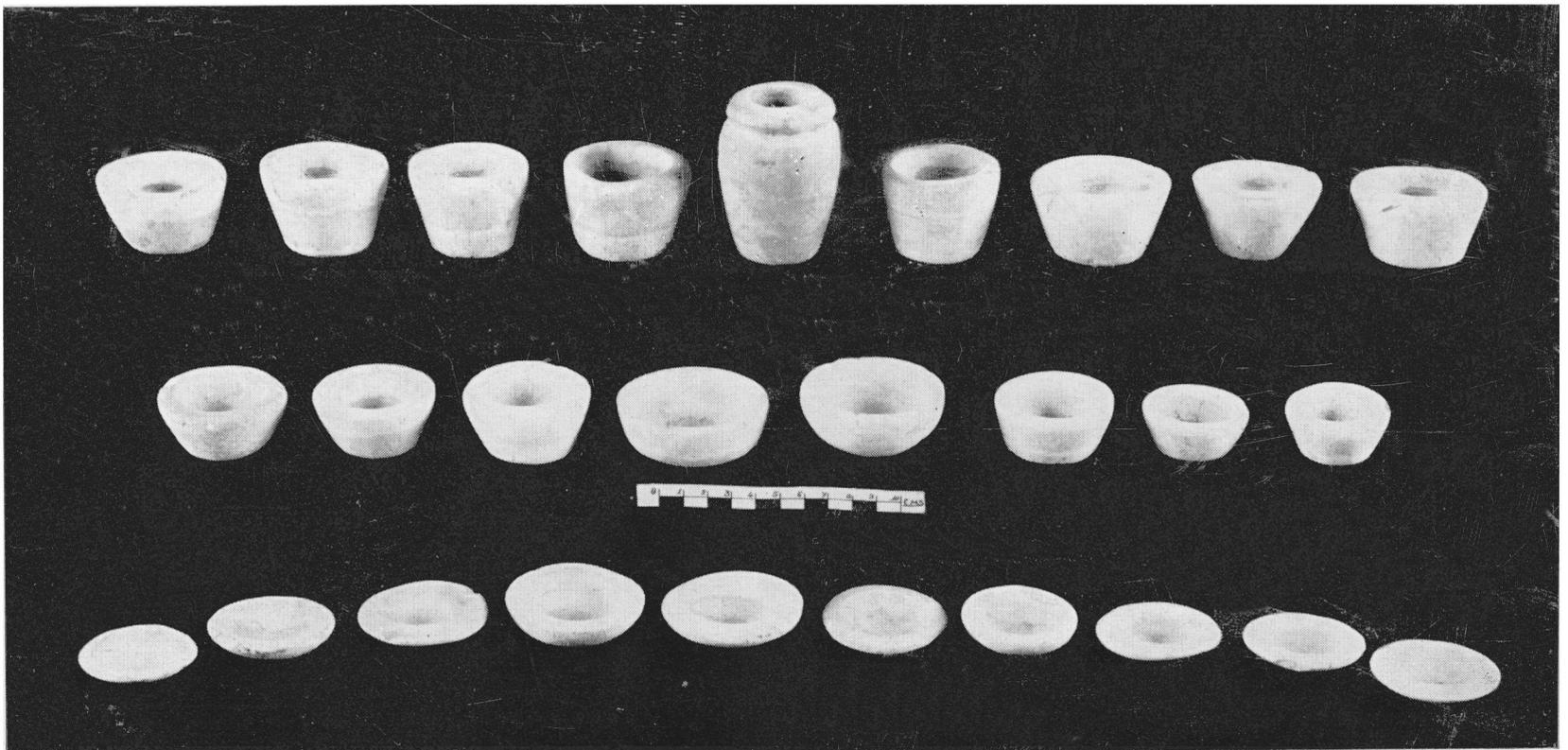
C.—An inscribed fragment of limestone



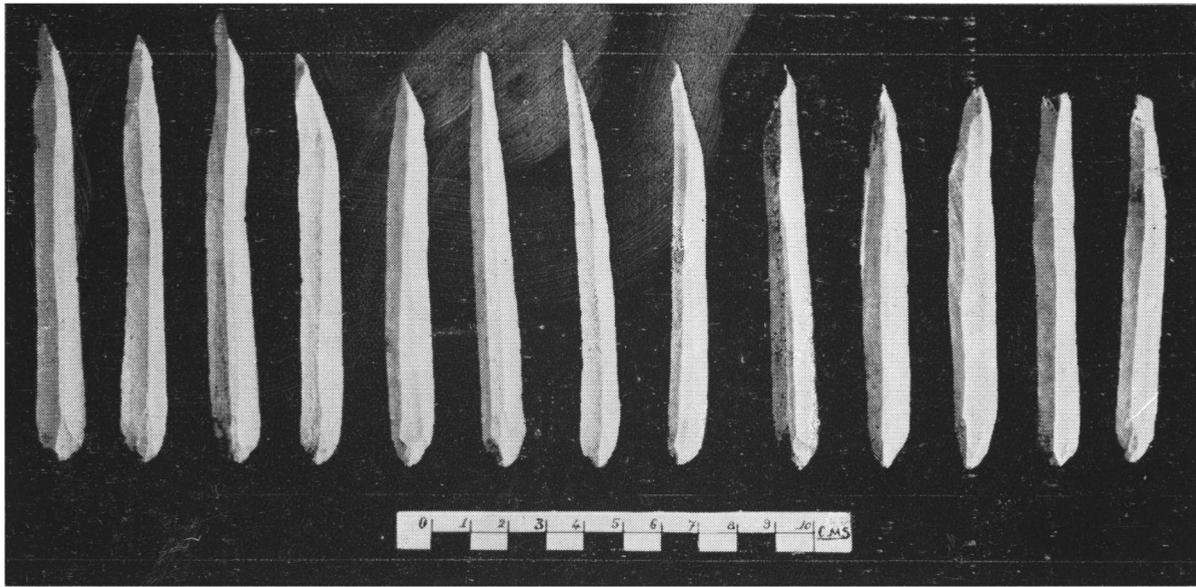
D.—A polisher (?)



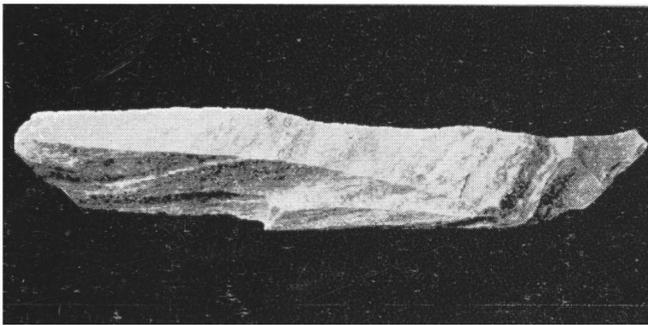
E.—The hand of a diorite statue



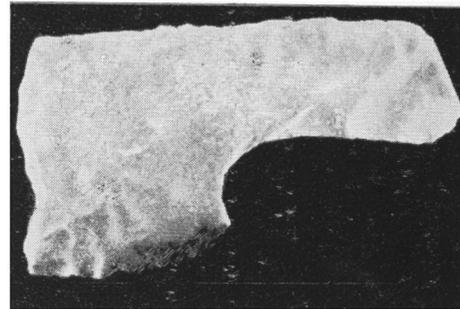
Alabaster model vessels



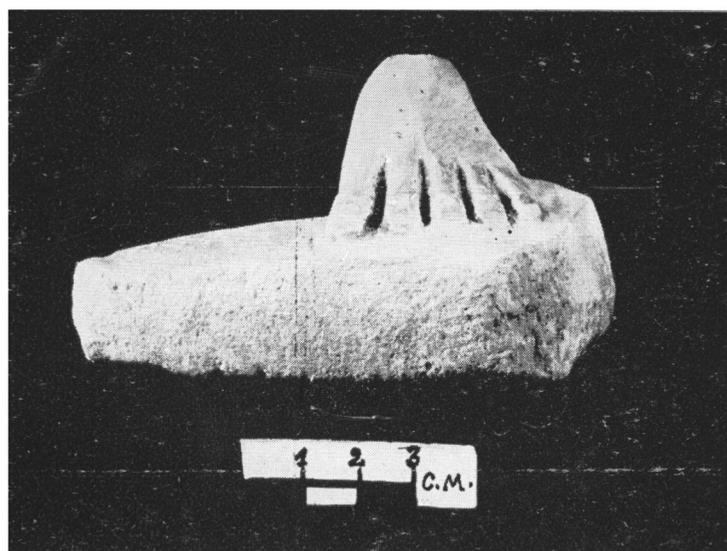
A.—Flint flakes



B.—A flint implement



C.—A damaged flint knife



D, — The foot of a statuette

THE FALSE-DOOR OF *Hm-Iwn*





A.—A faience Š3wtj-figure



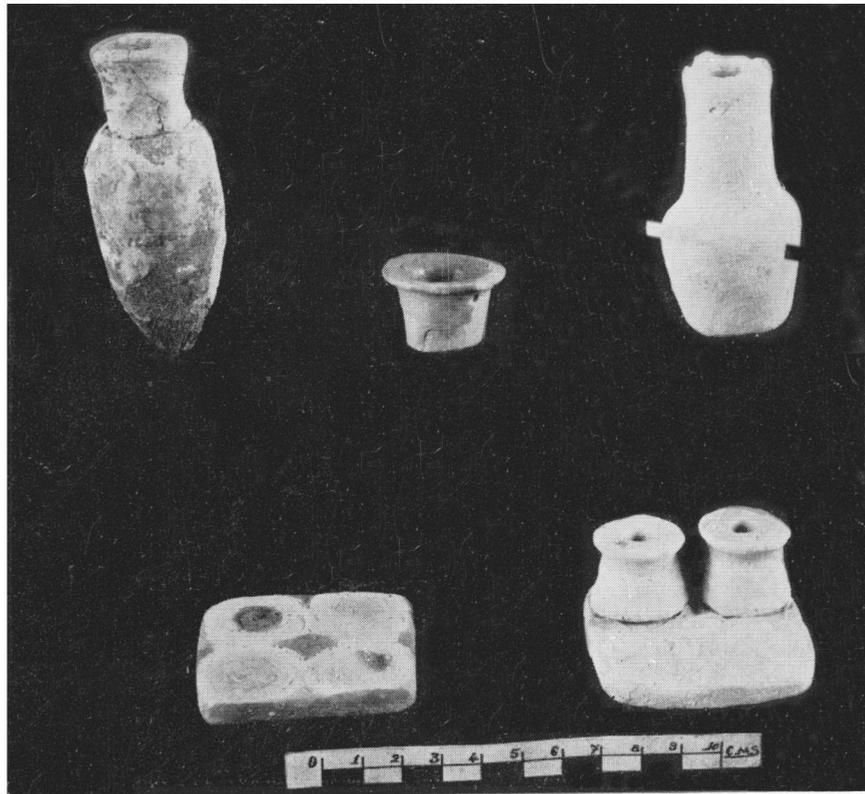
B.—A faience Š3wtj-figures



C.—A faience Š3wtj-figure



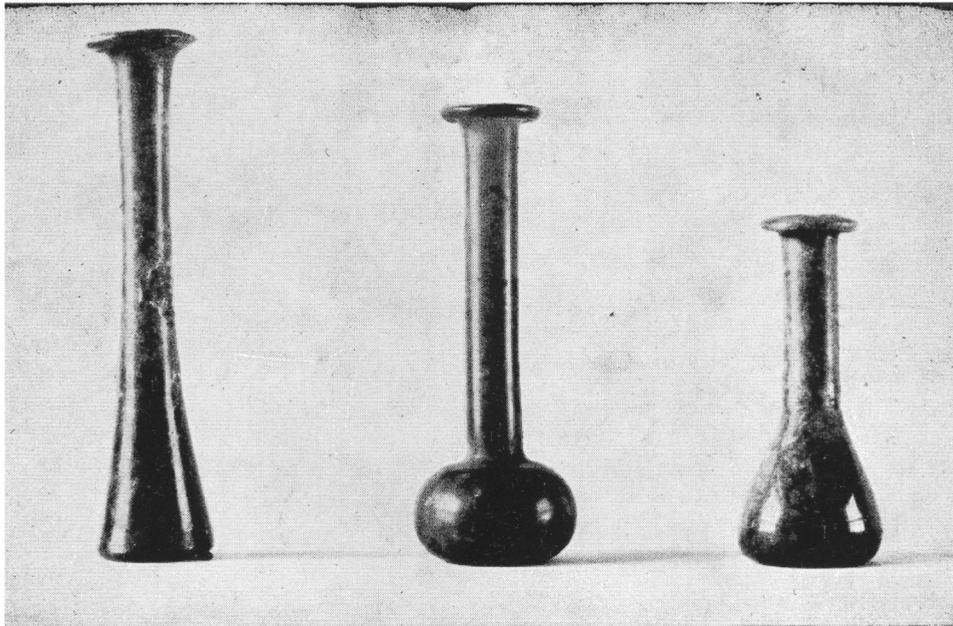
D.—A faience ring



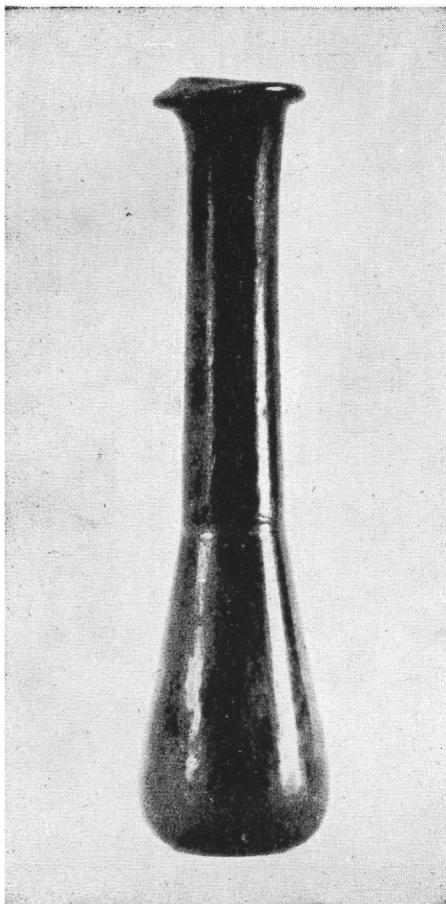
A.—Small vessels of faience



B.—A faience bowl



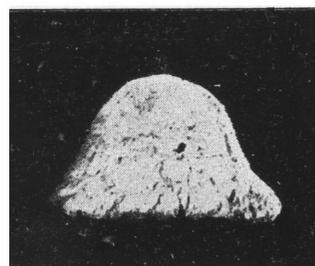
A — Glass bottles



B.—A glass bottle



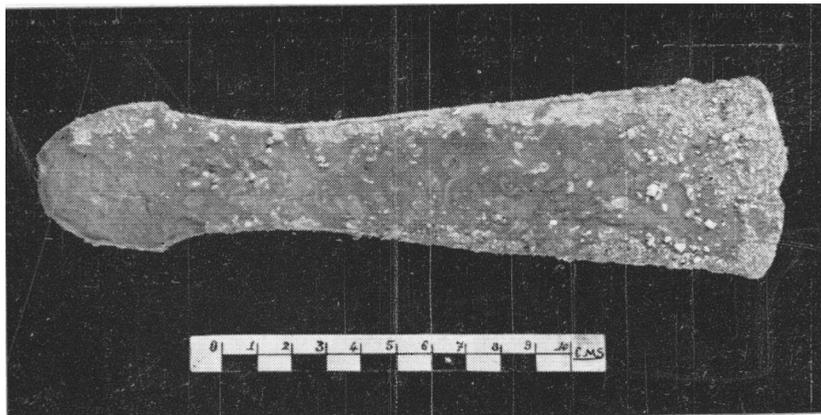
C —A glass bottle



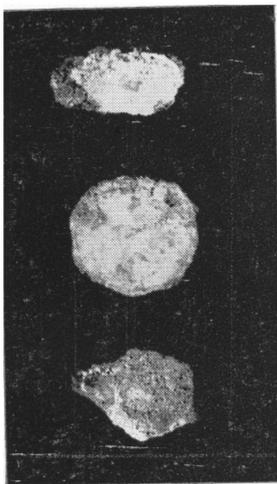
D.—A mud jar-sealing



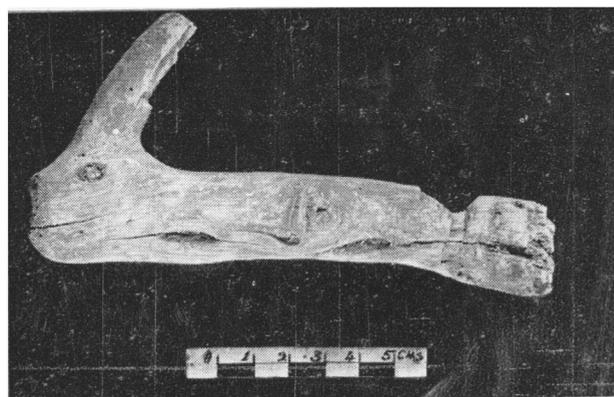
A.—Fragments of a large copper vessel



B.—A copper chisel



C.— Three fragments of copper



D.—A wooden hook

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