



EXCAVATIONS AT GÎZA

VOL. III.

1931 - 1932

BY

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with the Collaboration of

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PREFACE

THE aim of this volume is, like that of the preceding ones ⁽¹⁾, to give a somewhat detailed report on the tombs of the Giza Necropolis and their contents, just as they were discovered; and further, to provide a list of all the official titles, personal names and divine names that have come to light in our excavations during the first three seasons of work.

In presenting this work, I have purposely reduced theorizing to an absolute minimum. The work of deducting theories and facts, and their subsequent development, will be undertaken when the whole of the material excavated has been published in the manner of this volume and its predecessors; for then, and only then, can we give any clear general ideas on the development of the Old Kingdom funerary customs in this area. I have attempted to give some general ideas on this subject by citing some as yet unpublished maṣṭabas as examples relating to the Giza area only. But I was forced to abandon the project, as it would have been useless to the serious reader, unless I could refer him to published references.

Although I have now myself collected, studied and arranged all the facts relating to the Old Kingdom tomb development as they occur in these parts of the Memphite Necropoli which I have excavated, nevertheless, I shall postpone publication until all the material has been issued in a manner uniform with the present volume. By this means I shall be able to back up all my theories with proofs substantiated by published evidence, and thus enable the serious student to refer to the original documents on any point.

It is only when one lives and works in the field, in an atmosphere impregnated, as it were, with the traditions of the Old Kingdom, that one can begin to grasp an understanding of the mentality of those who reared these most interesting monuments, and draw important results from them. It is only when one has watched the clearance of many tombs, observed the tell-tale strata of the encumbering sand, the relationship of an individual structure to its neighbours, and noted the positions of objects in un plundered burials, that the true significance of the Old Kingdom tomb development and funerary customs begins to be drawn upon him. And even then the task is not an easy one, for in spite of superficial resemblances and apparent standardization of type, no two tombs are ever exactly alike.

⁽¹⁾ "Excavations at Giza, 1929-1930 and 1930-1931."

Nevertheless, it may happen that a very salient point escapes the digger— not only the theorist ! For example : after very careful examination of the tombs in the Memphite Necropoli in which I was digging, I have observed that in about at least two hundred cases relating to tombs of some consequence, there existed a false shaft, beside the real shaft in which the owner of the tomb was actually buried. This fact had hitherto passed unnoticed, and shafts of that type were referred to as “unfinished shafts”, by all who observed them.

When M. Mariette cleared the famous Maṣṭaba of Ti at Sakkara, he thought that the principal burial (that of Ti himself) was the only interment in the tomb. After him came M. Lacau and Mr. Firth, who tried to discover the shaft of Ti’s son ; but finding only the false shaft, they abandoned the search.

From past experience, I was sure that the real shaft must be adjacent to this false one, and my deductions were correct. The beautiful objects forming the contents of the burial-chamber of this shaft are now housed at Sakkara.

Before concluding, I must once more stress the point that it is the people who are all the time working in it, at it, and for it, who are the only ones able to understand the value of the work, and make a true science of it.

CAIRO, *March 1941*

SELIM HASSAN

INTRODUCTION

THE third season of excavating the Giza site on the behalf of the Egyptian University was opened on November 22, 1931, and continued until May 24, 1932. The work commenced by the removal of accumulated sand at the south-east corner of the field of excavation, east of the maṣṭaba of Ni-ma'at-Re', and south of that of Ka-em-nefert (*See General Plan*).

As this site is honeycombed with maṣṭabas and their shafts, some of which we had cleared during our previous season's work, the first question confronting us was where to lay the rails upon which our decauville cars were to run. This problem was solved, however, by the temporary re-burial of some of the previously excavated tombs, and by the erection of stone-built piers to carry the rails over chasms.

The area excavated during this season has produced very satisfactory results. During the course of the work, thirty-two maṣṭabas were uncovered, many of which proved to be rich in finds of all sorts, noteworthy a large number of inscriptions and some most important intact burials.

And though the description of these tombs, as well as the preparation of all their records, was ready immediately after the field-work of the season, yet I regret that, owing to some reasons outside my control, several years should have elapsed between the writing and the publication of this volume. Still, as the excavation of the site came to an end with the 10th season in 1938, so, this halt in the field-work permits us to plan a publication programme which will ultimately make available all the material thus far discovered. And it is hoped that the next volume on the Pyramid of Khent-kawes will appear without too great delay.

Our working staff consisted of my assistant Banoub Habashi Effendi who also collaborated in this volume; Morris Mangabadi Effendi, and Fawzi Ibrahim Effendi, architects; and Mahmoud Emam Effendi, draughtsman.

Ahmed Fakhry Effendi, of the Department of Antiquities, joined the work as assistant-archæologist in February 1932 and continued with us until the end of the season. Habib Georgi Effendi, of the Ministry of Education, made the interesting drawings of the Maṣṭaba of Seshemw.

The photographic work was left to Doktor Ahmed Hassan, one of our trained Kuftis; while Reis Saddik Saïd, a capable and energetic man of long experience, was in charge of the labouring staff which consisted of Kufti diggers, supplemented by local workmen and basket-boys, from the villages in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids.

The course of the season's work was supervised by myself.

I am, indeed, taking great pleasure in recording the constant devotion and untiring efforts of all the members of the staff, which made the season a complete success.

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The northern entrance.

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(1) The southern false door.

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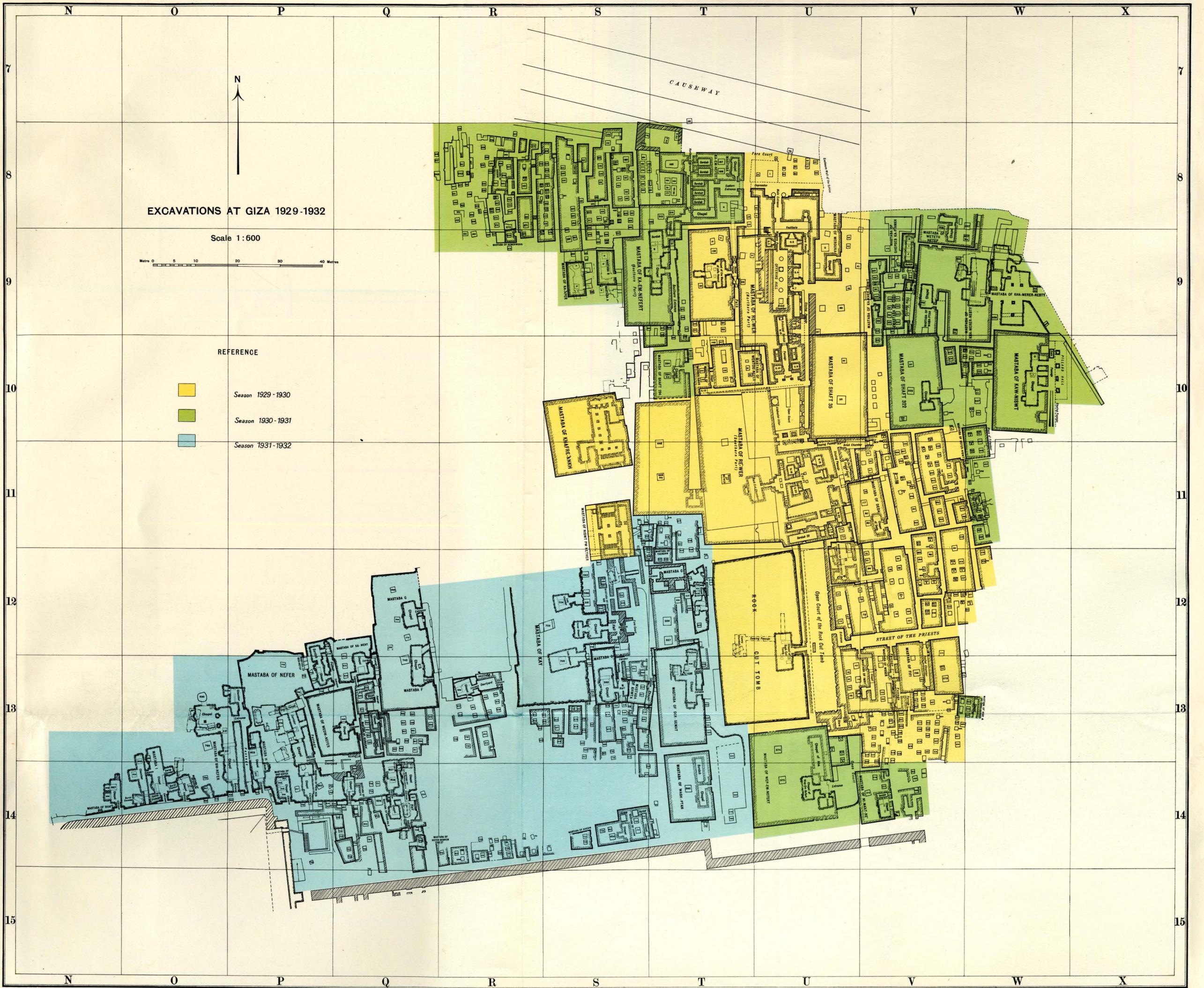
PLATE LXX

Head of a life-sized limestone statue.

PLATE LXXI

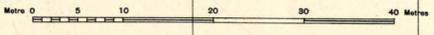
(1) Necklace of gold and bead-work.

(2) Two limestone statuettes.



EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA 1929-1932

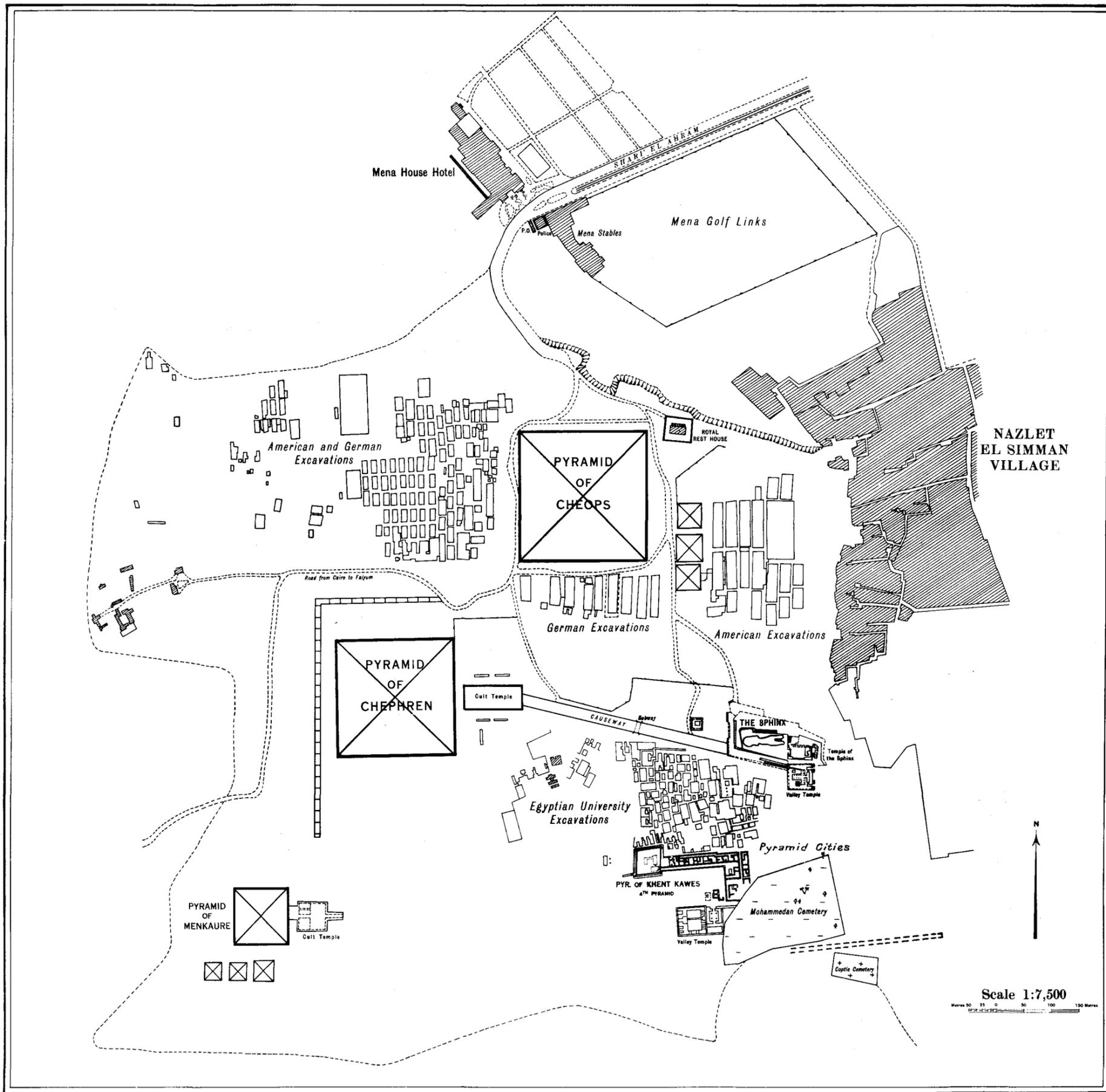
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REFERENCE

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- Season 1930-1931
- Season 1931-1932

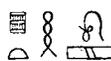
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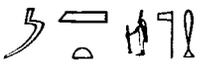
THE EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY

EXCAVATIONS AT GÎZA, 1931-1932

III

THE MAŞTABA OF  WASH-PTAḤ

TITLES

1.  "He Who is [in Front of] the Throne. . . .[?]"
2.  "First Under the King ?" (1).
3.  "Judge and Nome Administrator."
4.  "Priest of the Goddess Ma'at."
5.  "The Honoured by the Goddess Ma'at."

SITUATION

The maştaba of Wash-PtaḤ is situated to the south of the rock-cut tomb of Der-semât, east of the maştaba of Ierw, and west of that of Wep-em-nefert (*see* General Plan: 13, 14-T).

DESCRIPTION

This maştaba is wholly built of local limestone, but only six courses of the original masonry still exist, though many traces of the plaster of the walls are visible. The roof had collapsed, and some of its slabs were found fallen inside the chapel and the serdab.

(1) For an alternative rendering, *see* Sottas, Sphinx, T. XVII, pp. 1-8; Gardiner-Sethe, Letters to the Dead, pp. 14-30.

EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1931-1932

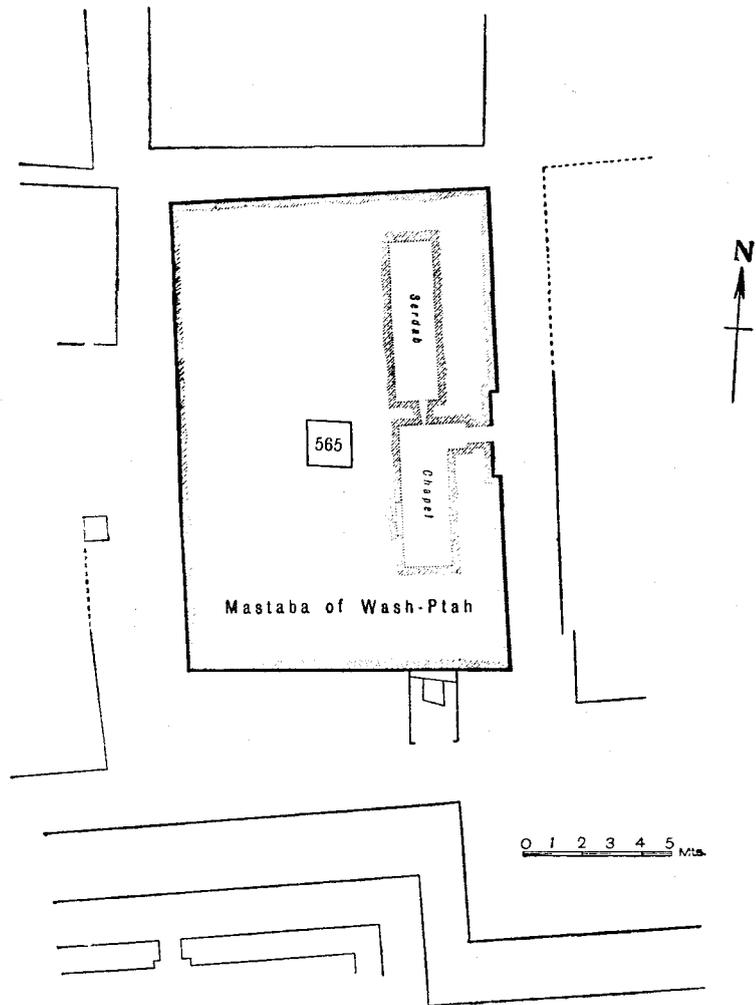


FIG. 1.—THE MAṢṬABA OF WASH-PTAH

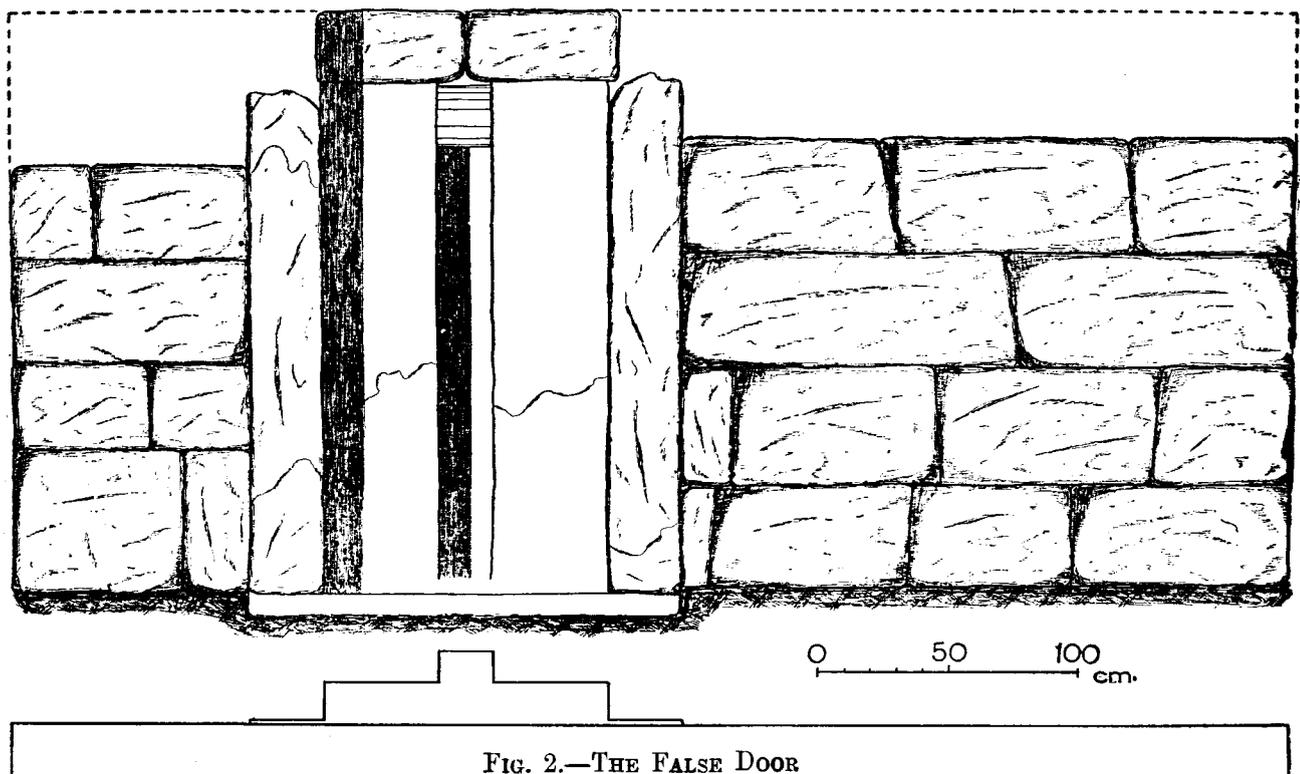


FIG. 2.—THE FALSE DOOR

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The entrance to the chapel is from the east, and is reached by means of a doorway measuring $0.56 \times 0.85 \times 1.75$ m. (Fig. 1). Its sockets are still existing. The chapel itself is rectangular, and measures $4.80 \times 1.75 \times 2.20$ m. In its western wall is a false door composed of separate slabs of local limestone, but only five courses are still in situ (see Pl. I, and Figs. 2, 3). The lintel is completely missing; while the panel is so badly damaged, that only a few fragments of its lower part are still existing.

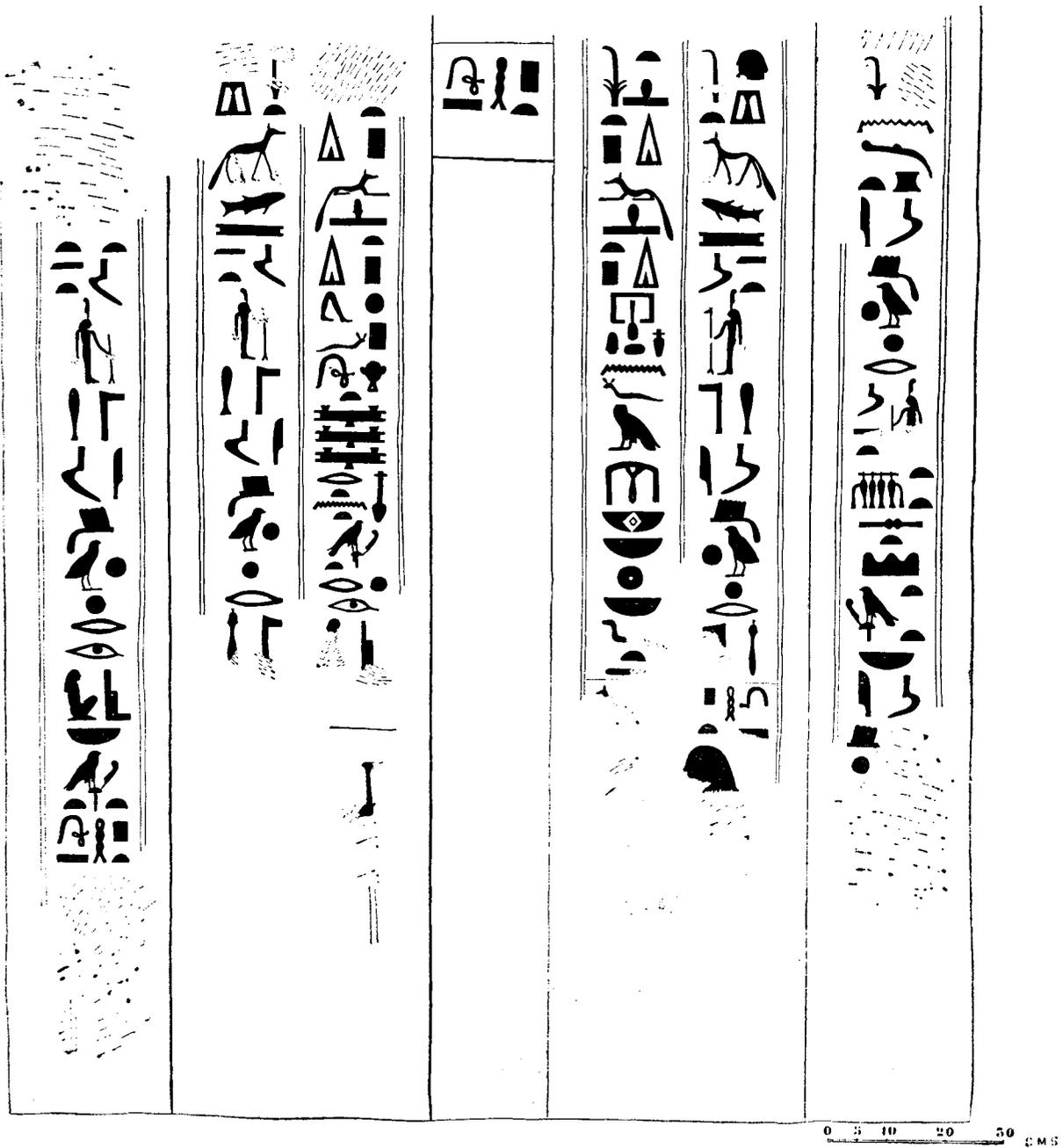
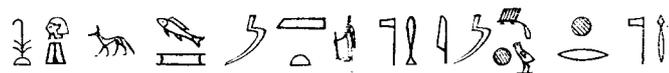


FIG. 3

The right row reads :



“The First Under the King, the Judge and Nome Administrator, the Priest of the Goddess Ma'at, the one Honoured by the Great God.”

Below the two last rows, there is a horizontal line, but very damaged, and only part of the sign *sab* (judge), the name of Wash-Ptah, and the head of a figure are visible (*see* Fig. 3).

In front of the false door, a roughly made offering-table (maximum length 0·36 m., maximum breadth 0·35 m.) and a small damaged column, both made of local limestone, were found. The column is nearly cylindrical in shape, and its top is hollowed for burning incense (height 0·57 m., diameter 0·12 m.). (Compare column of Ni-Ma't-Re, Vol. II., p. 212.)

THE SERDAB

In the northern wall of the chapel at a height of 1·35 m., is an aperture (dim. 15 × 12 cm.) of a serdab measuring 5·40 × 1·40 × 2·20 m., the floor of which is sloping from north to south. The large area of this serdab suggests that it must have contained more than one statue. A small model of a shouldered jar with a flat base (height 5·5 cm.) was found in the debris filling the serdab.

Numerous rough red pottery vessels, namely ring stands, very shallow plates, and the egg-formed jars of the usual style of the Old Kingdom, were found mostly broken and thrown in the chapel and the serdab.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 565

Behind the false door of Wash-Ptah is his shaft. No. 565 (Fig. 4).

Grave-pit.—1·55 × 1·55 × 7·75 m., ending in a side-chamber on the south. Aperture open.

Burial.—A few bones scattered in a local limestone sarcophagus, placed on the floor of the chamber. The lid of the sarcophagus is composed of an enormous slab of local limestone, and was found slightly removed from its original place.

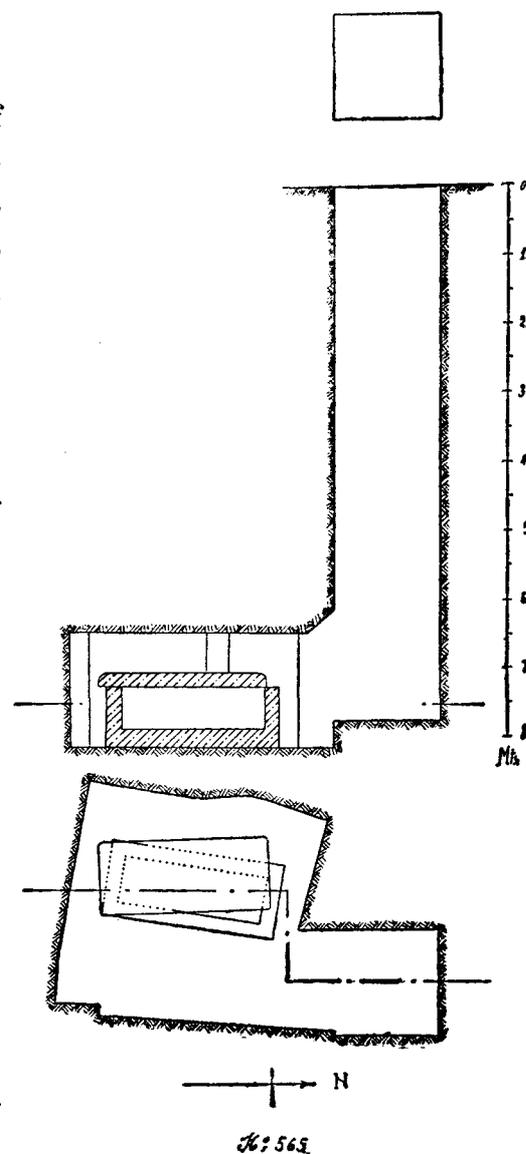


FIG. 4

Contents.—In the filling of the burial-chamber :—

(1) The support of a limestone head-rest. Height 12·5 cm.

(2) Thirty-one model vessels of limestone (Pl. II-1) :—

(a) One cylindrical jar (height 7·5 cm., diameter 6 cm.).

(b) Five jars with shoulders and flat bases (height 10, 7·5, 7, 7 and 7 cm.).

(c) Twenty-five dishes with round bottoms (average height 2·5 cm., average diameter 6 cm.).

(3) Two fine jars of thin red-painted ware. They are egg-formed, with re-curved rims. Both jars were found in pieces, but have since been repaired (height 20·3 and 19 cm.) (see Fig. 5 and Pl. II-2).

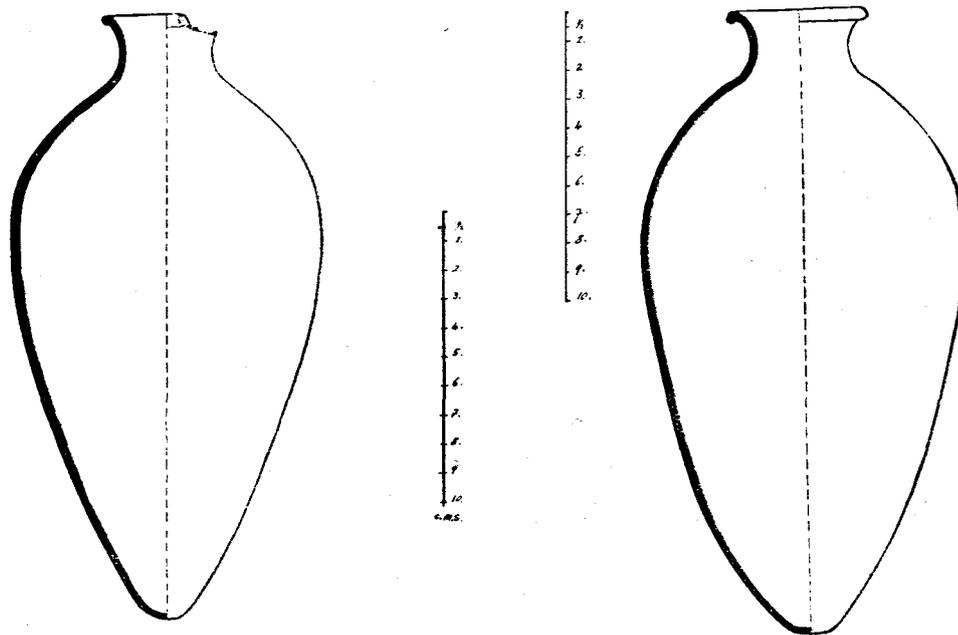


FIG. 5

(4) Two fragments of a limestone canopic jar, and two damaged lids. Height of the jar 30 cm.; average diameter of the lids 14 cm.

(5) A long copper implement. Length 7·6 cm. Breadth 0·5 cm.

THE MAṢṬABA OF  DER-SEMĀT

TITLE

 "First Under the King [?]" (see Pl. III-1).

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Der-śemāt (see General Plan: 12, 13-T) is situated south of that of Mer-ʿankh-f, north of that of Wash-Ptaḥ, east of the tomb of Khwta, and west of the large rock-cut maṣṭaba (see Vol. I, p. 89). It is separated from the last by a long passage.

DESCRIPTION

The entire maṣṭaba is cut in the native rock, and cased on the south and the west with local limestone. The front of the eastern façade of the maṣṭaba was occupied by some later burials (see shafts Nos. 529, 536, 539, 540, 541 and 542).

This maṣṭaba has two chapels, each having a separate entrance from the east, and situated almost in the middle of the maṣṭaba (see Fig. 6).

The Northern Chapel

The entrance to the northern chapel is somewhat narrow, measuring $0.70 \times 1.70 \times 2.25$ m. It was closed by a door, the socket of which is still visible on the right-hand side. The drum is very roughly cut and bears no inscriptions.

This doorway gives access to a chapel measuring $4.20 \times 2.00 \times 1.95$ m. It is roughly cut and seems to have been left unfinished. In the northern side of the chapel there is a kind of platform (dim. $2.25 \times 1.15 \times 0.85$ m.) which was used for placing offerings upon. In the western wall an unfinished false door, measuring 1.25×1.00 m. is carved in the rock. In the southern wall is a doorway, which measures $0.70 \times 0.25 \times 1.85$ m., leading to the second chapel, but it seems to have been closed intentionally, and only the upper part was left open to communicate with the first chapel.

The floor of the chapel is occupied by two shafts, one of which, No. 537, is facing the entrance and the other, No. 538, is in the centre of the chapel (see Fig. 6).

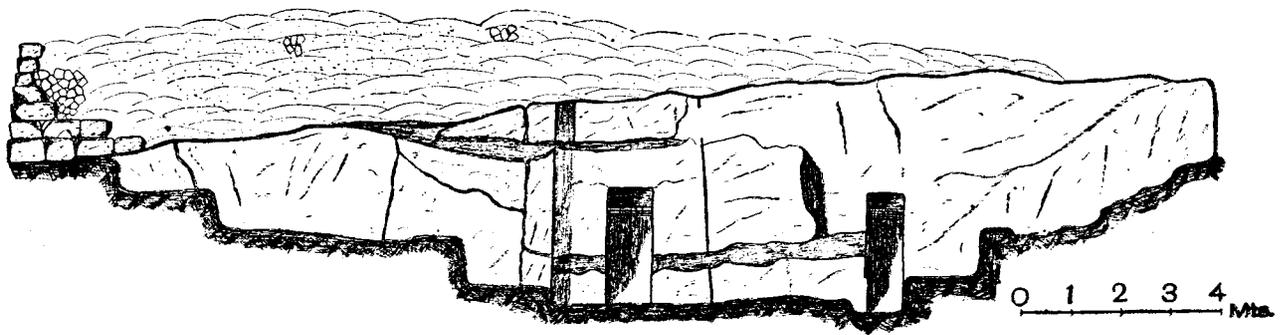
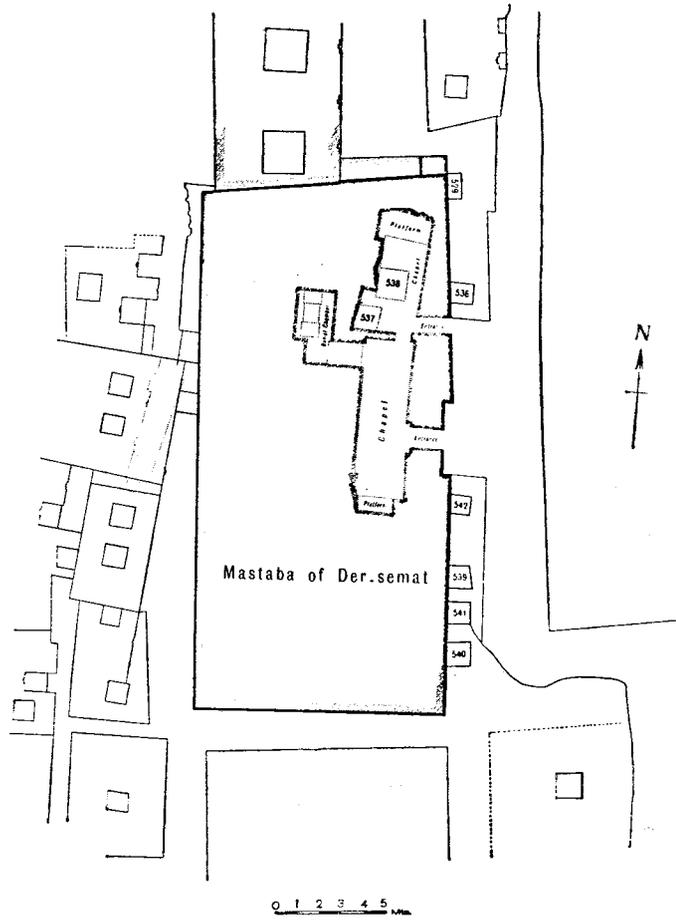


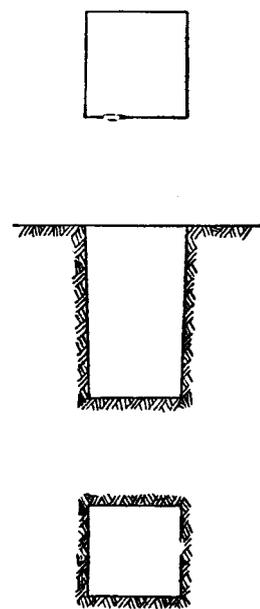
FIG. 6.—PLAN AND FAÇADE OF THE MAŞTABA OF DER-SEMĀT

The Southern Chapel

The southern chapel is much larger than the northern, and seems to have been the principal one. It measures $7.00 \times 2.10 \times 2.60$ m. Its entrance is well cut, and the drum had been prepared to receive inscriptions, as traces of red paint are still visible upon it. Over the drum is an un-inscribed lintel. This entrance gives access to a long chamber neatly cut in the rock. The southern wall is damaged, and seems to have contained a platform for offerings, similar to that found in the former chapel.

The western wall contains a finely cut false door, measuring 2.35×1.00 m., the lower part of which is broken. At the northern (right) end of the west wall is an opening which measures $1.10 \times 1.02 \times 1.50$ m. and leads into a burial-chamber. This opening must have been made for a false door, as traces of a lintel are visible. The burial-chamber itself is rather small and roughly cut. It measures $3.10 \times 1.50 \times 1.15$ m. A rectangular recess (dim. $2.15 \times 0.70 \times 0.75$ m.) is cut deep in its floor. It was originally covered with three large slabs of local limestone, of which the middle one was found broken and removed from its original place.

SHAFTS



K: 537

FIG. 7

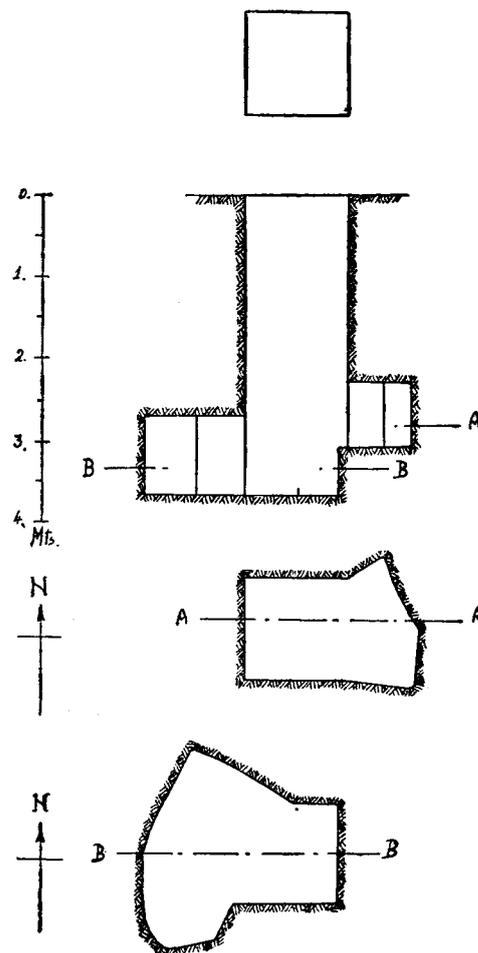
Shaft No. 537 (Fig. 7)

Grave-pit.— $1.00 \times 1.05 \times 1.65$ m., with no burial-chamber.

Shaft No. 538 (Fig. 8)

Grave-pit.— $1.30 \times 1.30 \times 3.69$ m. It has two side-chambers, the eastern one of which is small and roughly cut, while the western one is fairly large and finely cut. Both apertures were found open.

Burial.—A few broken bones were found scattered in the western chamber.



K: 538

FIG. 8

Contents.—In the filling of the pit:—

(1) A rectangular alabaster slab. Along its upper edge is a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, reading:



“A boon which the king gives and [a boon of] Anubis, who presides over [the god’s] dwelling, that offerings may come forth unto the Honoured One, the First Under the King, Der-semât.”

Below the name is a representation of Der-semât himself, seated upon a stool. He wears a wig, a necklace, and a short kilt, crimped at one side. In his right hand he holds a flower (?) which he smells, while his closed left hand rests upon his thigh. Before him, in seven vertical lines, are the names of seven ointments:

- (i) = *stj-hb*
- (ii) = *hknw*
- (iii) = *s'it*
- (iv) = *nyhnm*
- (v) = *twsw-t*
- (vi) = *hstt-dšr (?)* ⁽¹⁾
- (vii) = *hstt-thnw*

Beneath every name, the vase containing the special ointment is represented and beneath that a circle or circular cavity as usual in the ointment slabs.

This slab measures 23 × 11.5 cm., and was found broken into four pieces.

⁽¹⁾ See W.B., V, pp. 487, 488.

(2) A fragment of a diorite object bearing the lower part of a cartouche with the sign . It measures $5 \times 7 \times 9$ cm.

(3) Four small models of a brewer's equipment (?) (Fig. 9). They are all made of white limestone and painted dark red.

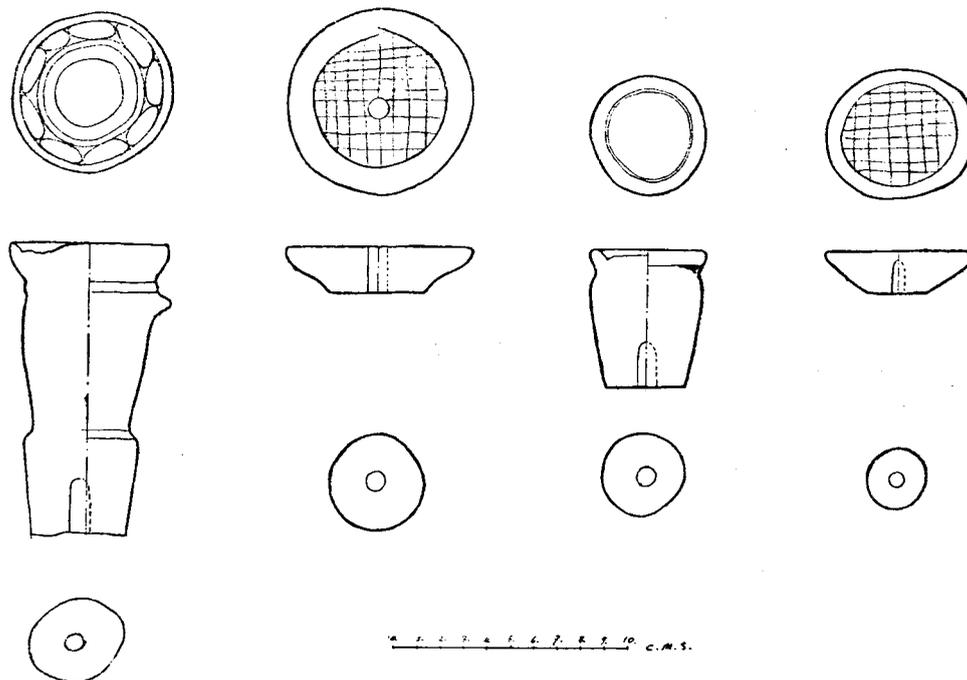


FIG. 9

In the filling of the eastern chamber:—

(4) A statuette of white limestone, representing a man seated upon a stool. Its height is 18 cm., and the breadth across the shoulders is 6.5 cm. He is represented wearing a long wig which falls upon his shoulders, and a short kilt. His left forearm rests upon the left thigh, with the hand opened and the palm downwards. The right hand rests upon the right thigh, and is closed upon the usual unknown object. The body is painted dark red, the wig and eyebrows are black, and the kilt and stool are white. The position of the head is unusual, as it is bent forward slightly, and moreover, the neck is thick and very short. The legs also are too thick in proportion to the rest of the body (Pl. V).

(5) A small figure of white limestone, representing fire. Traces of black and red paint are to be seen on some of its parts. Height 8 cm. (Pl. III-3 and Fig. 13-B).

In the filling of the western chamber :—

(6) A rectangular offering table made of copper and covered with a thin layer of gold-leaf. It has four vertical legs with copper cross-pieces. Length 18.5 cm. Breadth 7.5 cm. Height 7 cm. (Pl. III-2 and Fig. 10).

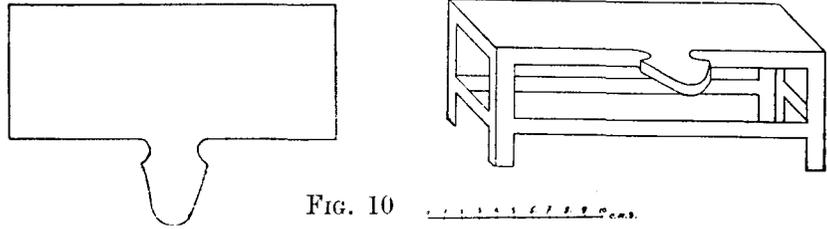


FIG. 10

(7) An alabaster head-rest composed of three parts. It was found broken into nine pieces, and a portion of the curved neck piece is lacking. Height 17.5 cm. (Pl. IV-1).

(8) Three model cups, one of which is of alabaster, and the other two of obsidian. Height 4.5 cm., 5.2 cm., and 5.5 cm. Diameter 3.5 cm., 4 cm., and 5 cm. (Pl. IV-4 and Fig. 11).

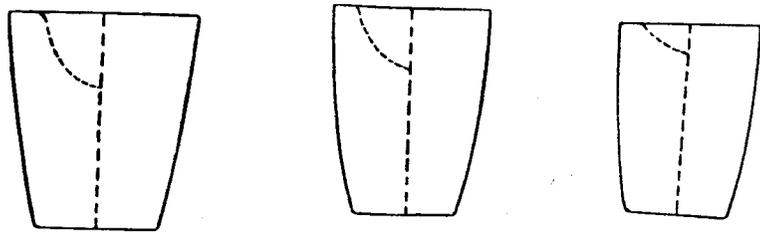


FIG. 11

(9) Four copper models: a ewer, a basin, and two incense burners. Height 5.5 cm., 5 cm., 5.5 cm., and 5.5 cm. Diameter 5 cm., 9.5 cm., 9 cm. and 9 cm. (Pl. IV-2 and 3, and Fig. 12).

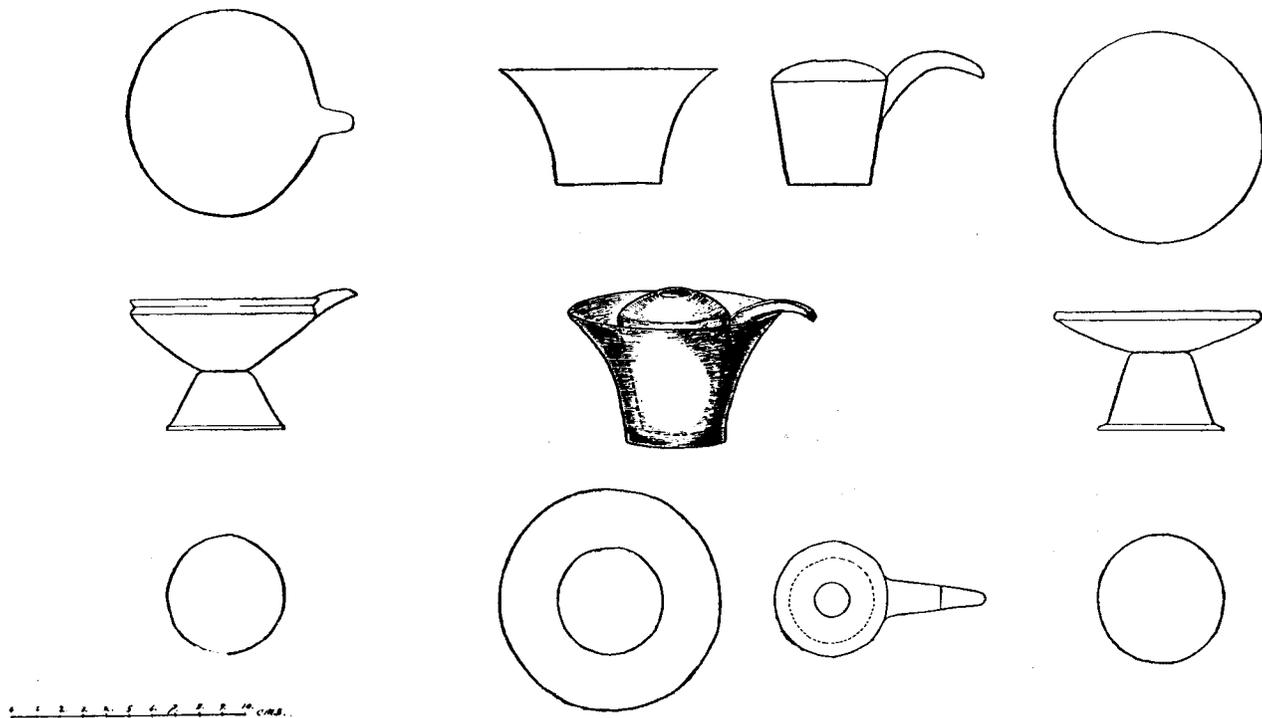


FIG. 12

(10) Remains of faience beads and clasps.

* * *

The two following objects were recovered from the debris filling the northern chapel of this maṣṭaba, and they were undoubtedly among the contents of this shaft :—

(11) Another small figure of white limestone representing fire; it resembles the above-mentioned one. Traces of black and red colours are still seen on some of its parts. Height 10 cm. (Pl. III-3 and Fig. 13-A).

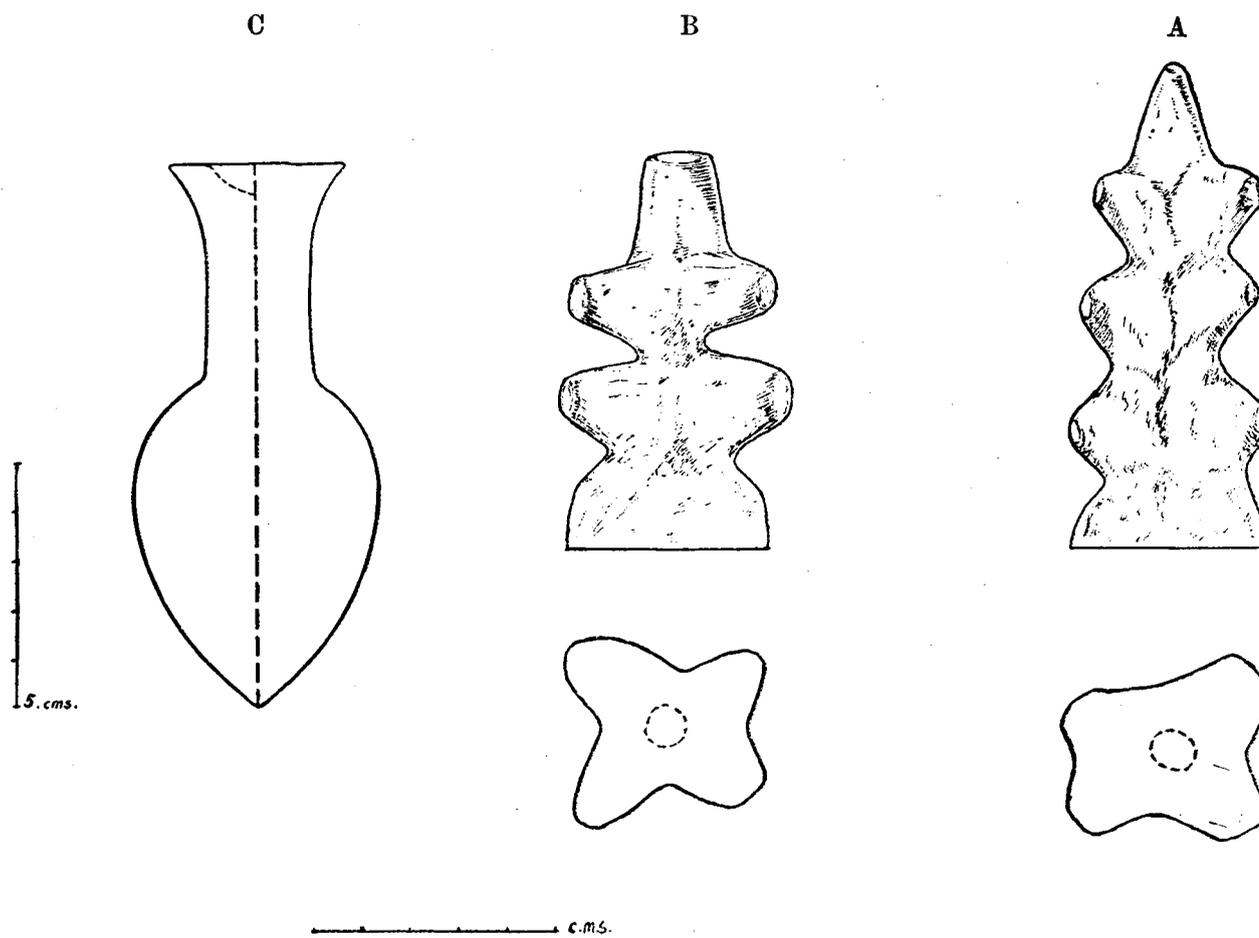
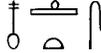


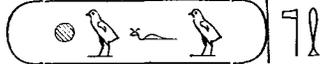
FIG. 13

(12) A solid model jar of obsidian. It is egg-formed with a long neck and wide rim. Height 11 cm. Diameter 4.7 cm. (Pl. IV-4 and Fig. 13-C).

THE MAṢṬABA OF


 MER-ANKH-F AND HIS WIFE 
 NEFER-ḤETEP-S

TITLES

1.  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."
2.  "Purificator of the King."
3.  "Priest of Khwfw (Cheops)."
4.  "Overseer of the House."

FAMILY

Wife:  "Nefer-hetep-s."

TITLES

1.  "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."
2.  "Ka-servant."

Sons :—

1. (Eldest)  "Nisw-se-ankh" (He belongs to the giver of life).

TITLE

-  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."
2.  "Nefer."

TITLE

 "Scribe."

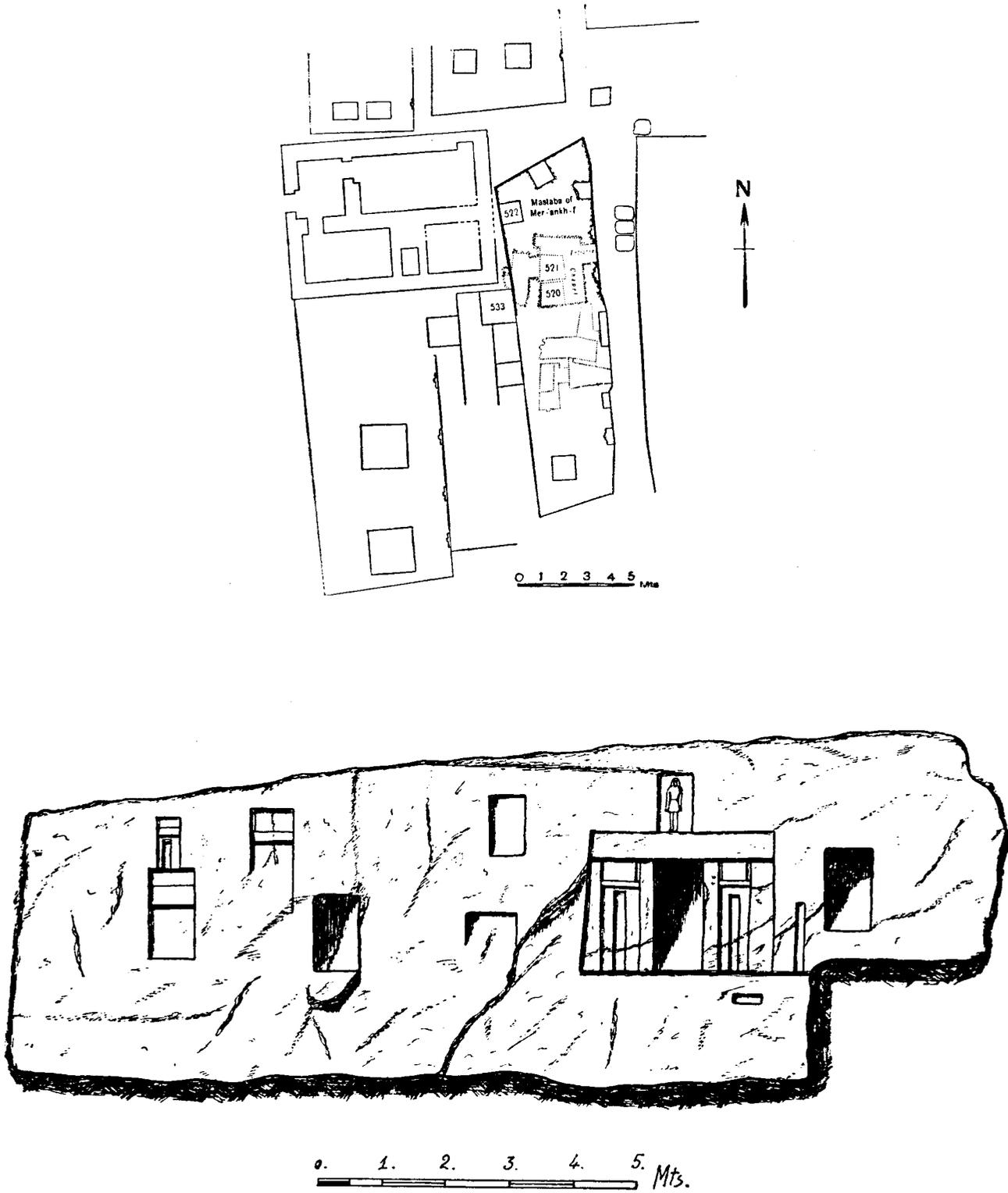


FIG. 14.—PLAN AND FAÇADE OF THE MAṢṬABA OF MER-ANKH-F

SITUATION

The rock-cut maṣṭaba of Mer-'ankh-f and his wife Nefer-ḥetep-s is situated to the north of the maṣṭaba of Der-semāt, to the east of that of Prince Kai, and to the south-west of the tomb of Ra'-wer (see General Plan: 12-T.) To its east is the huge uninscribed rock-cut maṣṭaba (see Vol. I, p. 89) from which it is separated by a long narrow passage (1.70 m. wide).

DESCRIPTION

Its façade lies on the east and is mostly occupied by the entrance which lies between two inscribed rock-cut false doors (see Pls. VII, IX and Figs. 14, 15).

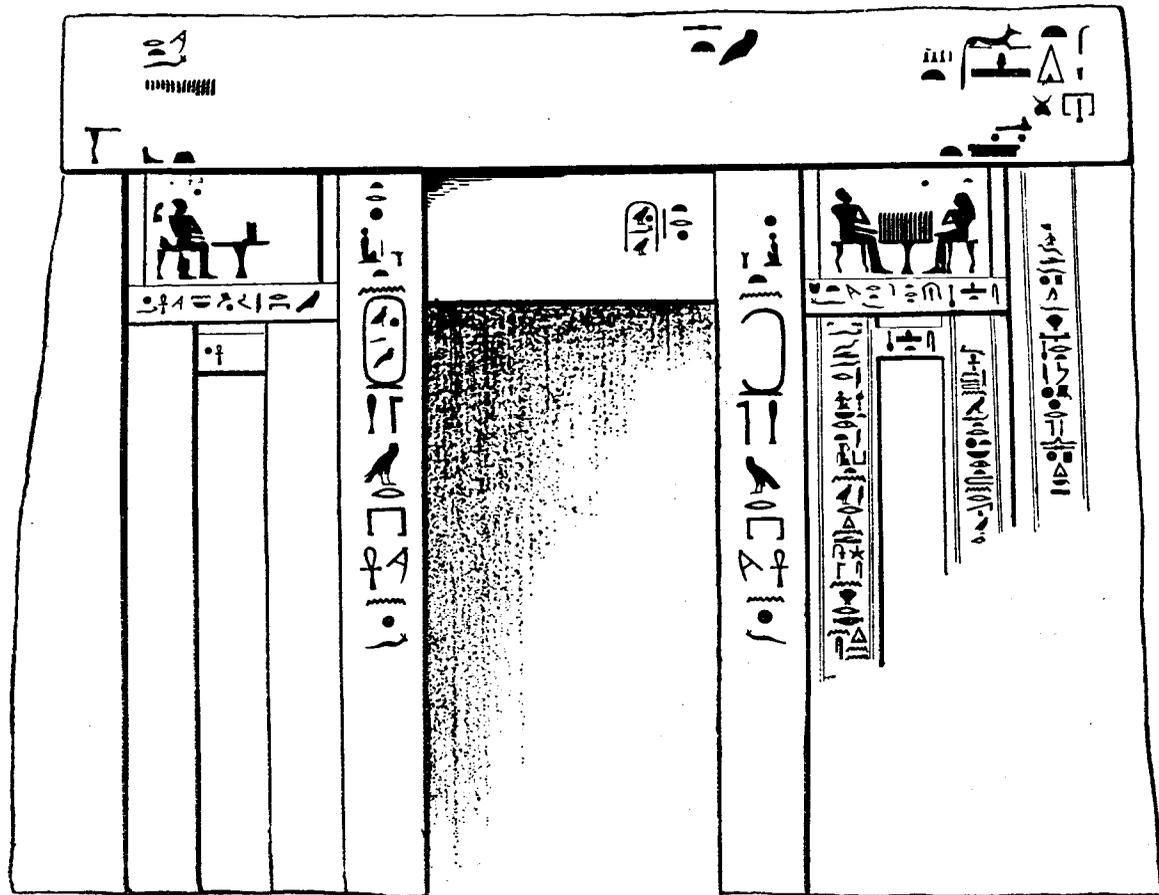
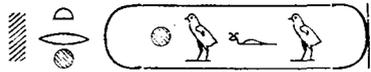


FIG. 15

Over the lintel of the entrance is a niche (dim. 0.85 × 0.53 × 0.14 m.) cut in the native rock, and occupied by a rock-cut statuette of a man, undoubtedly Mer-'ankh-f himself. He is represented standing, his feet slightly separated from each other, and his arms hanging by his sides. The upper part of the figure is badly damaged.

Both the right and the left inner jambs were left uninscribed.

The drum of the doorway was also incised, but only a few signs are now visible. They read:



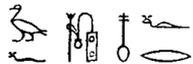
“ He Who is Concerned [with the King’s] Affairs, [the Priest] of Khwfw.”

On the right thickness (Pl. VII-2 and Fig. 16) Mer-'ankh-f is represented in a walking attitude, going out of his tomb. Behind him stands his wife, placing her right hand wide open upon his chest. He wears a short wig, a false beard, a necklace, a short kilt, and a pair of sandals. He holds a long staff in his left hand, while his right arm hangs by his side with the hand closed. His wife wears a long wig, the tresses of which fall over her shoulders, a necklace, a long tight robe, and bracelets on her right wrist. Above their heads are the remains of weathered inscriptions:



“ . . . Mer-'ankh-f, his wife, [his] beloved . . . ”

In front of Mer-'ankh-f is represented his son, holding an incense burner with both hands, and facing his father. Near his face is inscribed:



“ His son, the Scribe, Nefer.”

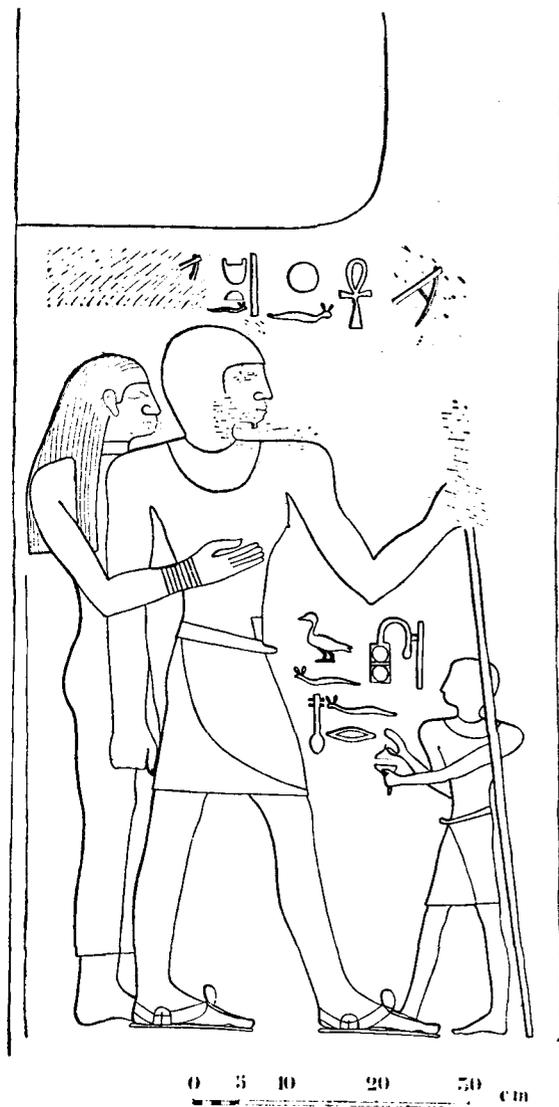


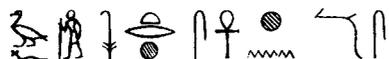
FIG. 16

On the left thickness (Pl. VII-3 and Fig. 17) is represented the deceased going out of his tomb. He wears a necklace and a short kilt, and grasps a long staff in his right hand and a handkerchief in his left. Behind him stands his wife. She rests her right hand upon his right shoulder, while her left hand is placed wide open upon his left side. Above their heads is incised:



“ . . . [Mer]-’ankh-[f], his wife, [his] beloved . . . ”

In front of Mer-’ankh-f is the small figure of his eldest son. Above and in front of his head is inscribed:



“ His eldest son, He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, Niw-se-’ankh.”

At a distance of about 0.92 m. from the northern side of the doorway, is an unfinished niche (dim. 0.70 × 0.65 × 1.30 m.) which has a drum. In the filling of this niche was found the lower part of a limestone statuette. The upper part was found later in shaft No. 552 (see p. 49).



FIG. 17

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The doorway measures 0.70 × 0.58 × 1.95 m. and leads to a small chapel (dim. 2.70 × 1.90 × 1.60 m.) roughly cut out in the rock. Its floor is occupied by two shallow shafts, Nos. 520 and 521 (see below).

In the western wall is a low entrance (dim. 0.85 × 0.45 × 0.80 m.), on the right side of which a statue (height 1.39 m., breadth across shoulders 0.45 m.) is cut in the native rock. It represents a man in a standing attitude, probably Mer-’ankh-f himself, but it is unfinished. This entrance leads to a very small and low-roofed chamber, which is roughly cut and was undoubtedly left unfinished, and which has been broken on the west by shaft No. 533.

The Statuette of Mer-'ankh-f (Pl. VIII)

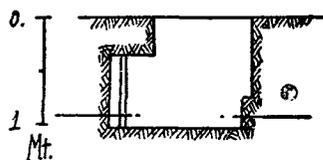
White limestone with no traces of painting. Height with pedestal 0·34 m. Height without pedestal 0·32 m. Breadth across the shoulders 0·12 m. The workmanship is good, and typical of the Old Kingdom. The preservation is also good, with the exception that it was found in two pieces, being separated just above the navel. It represents him seated upon a stool. He wears a plaited wig and a short kilt crimped upon one side. His right forearm rests upon his right thigh, with the hand closed upon the usual unknown object. His left forearm is placed upon his left thigh with the palm of the hand opened downwards. His feet are slightly separated from each other.

SHAFTS

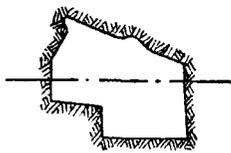


Shaft No. 520 (Fig. 18)

Grave-pit.—0·95 × 0·90 × 1·05 m., with a very small chamber on the south. Aperture opened.



Burial.—No remains of the skeleton were existing.



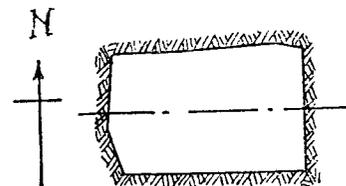
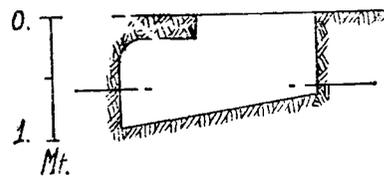
K 520

FIG. 18

Shaft No. 521 (Fig. 19)

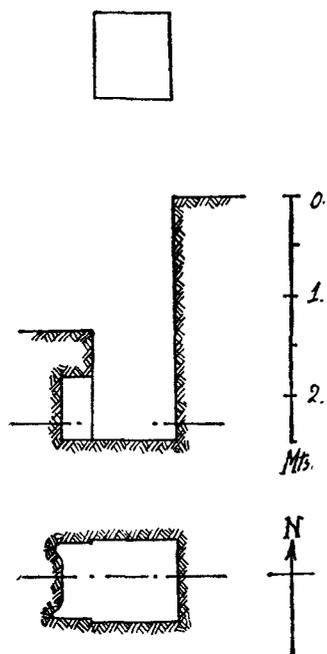
Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 0·85 m., having a very small chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No remains of the skeleton were existing.



K 521

FIG. 19



No. 522

FIG. 20

Shaft No. 522 (Fig. 20)

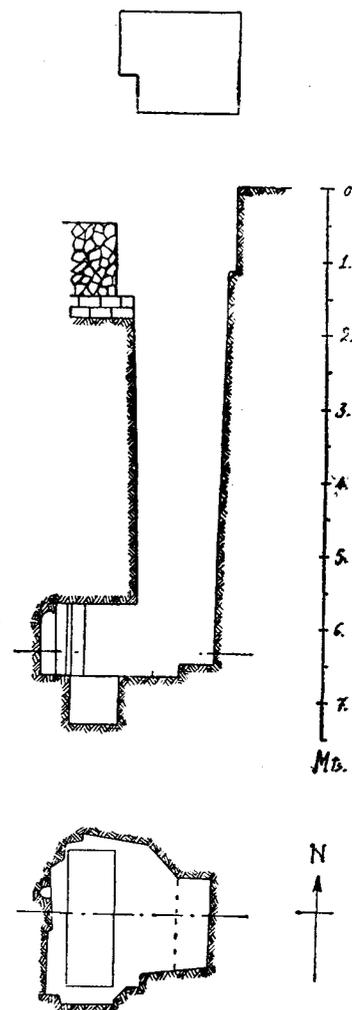
Grave-pit.— $0.85 \times 0.80 \times 2.45$ m., with a very small chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No remains of the skeleton exist.

Shaft No. 533 (Fig. 21)

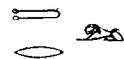
Grave-pit.— $1.65 \times 1.40 \times 6.50$ m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a recess roughly cut in the floor of the chamber.



No. 533

FIG. 21

THE MAṢṬABA OF  THERERW

TITLES

1.  "Inspector of the Ka-servants."
2.  "Overseer of Linen." (see Gardiner, *Bulletin de l'Institut Français*, 30, p. 174, imjr 3 ššr).

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Thererw (dim. 4·20 × 3·50 × 2·00 m.) is situated east of the maṣṭaba of Niswt-pw-nether, north-west of that of Mer-'ankh-f, and at the south-western corner of the tomb of Ra'-wer (see General Plan : 12-T).

DESCRIPTION

It is built of local limestone; and eight courses of the original masonry are still preserved. In its eastern façade is fixed a false door of white Turah limestone (dim. 1·45 × 0·46 × 1·42 m.).

The False Door (Pl. X and Fig. 22)

The upper lintel is lacking, and only the lower part of the panel is still preserved. On this panel can be seen the lower part of a scene in relief, representing the owner of the tomb and his wife, seated together upon one stool. In front of them stands a man, burning incense. On the lower lintel is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading :



"The Inspector of the Ka-servants, the Overseer of Linen, Thererw."

At the end of the inscription, the figure of Thererw is represented seated upon a stool, with his left hand resting upon his chest.

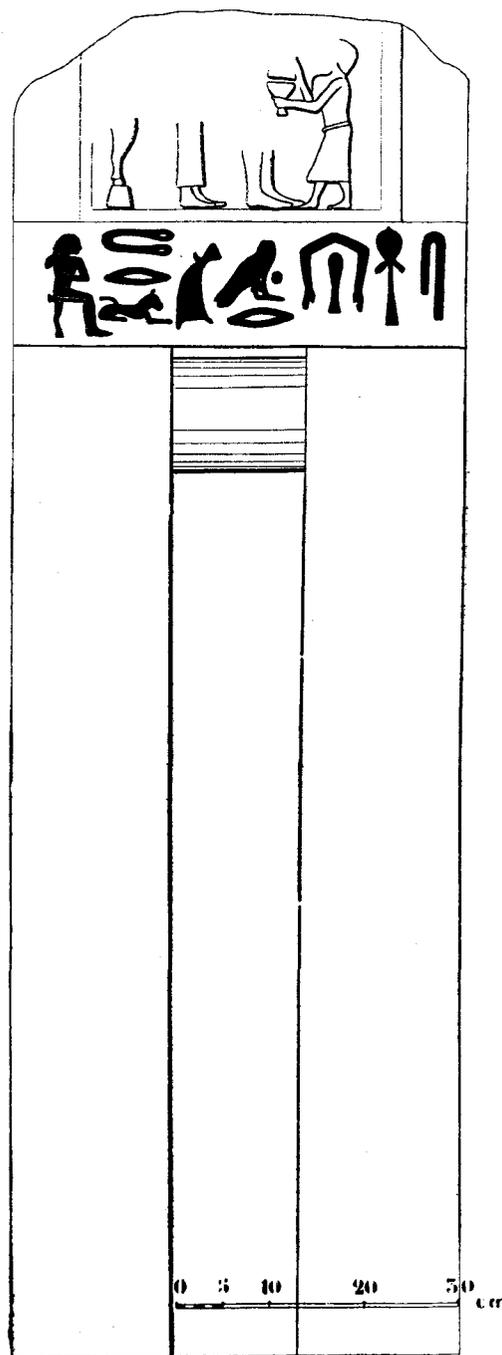


FIG. 22

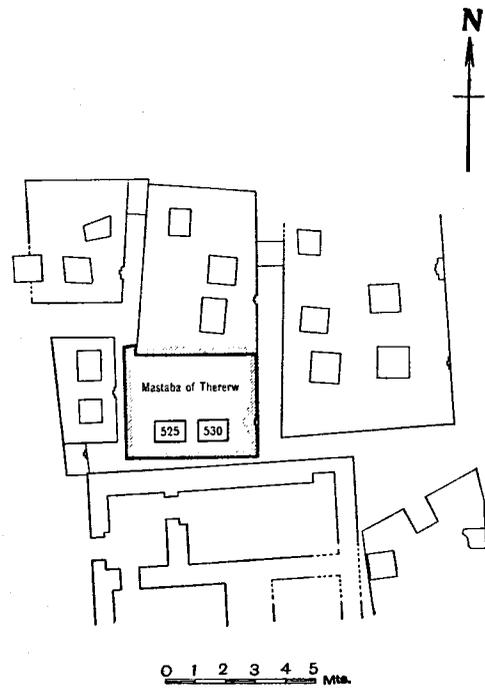


FIG. 23.—THE MAŞTABA OF THERESW

SHAFTS

Behind the false door of Thererw (see Fig. 23) is his shaft No. 530:—

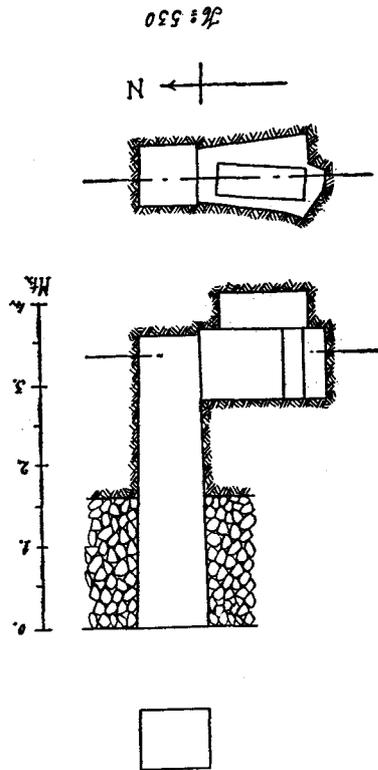


FIG. 24

Shaft No. 530 (Fig. 24)

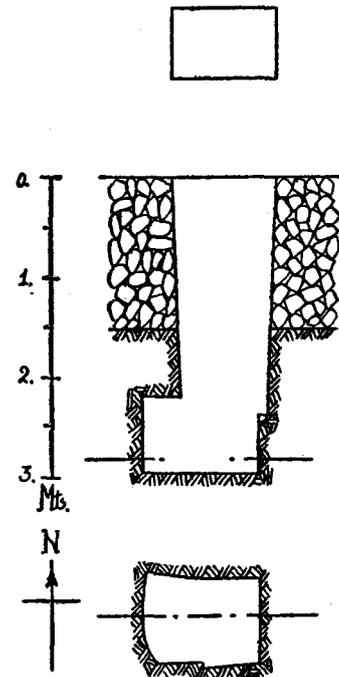
Grave-pit.—0·80 × 0·90 × 3·60 m., with a side-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A damaged adult skeleton, extended on back with head to the north. It was placed on the lid of the rectangular recess which is cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

Shaft No. 525 (Fig. 25)

Grave-pit.—0·75 × 1·10 × 3·00 m., with a small side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No remains of any skeleton were found.



N^o 525

FIG. 25

MAŞTABA "C"

SITUATION

The maştaba "C" is situated west of that of Mer-'ankh-f, south of the maştaba of Thererw, and to the north-east of the tomb of Prince Kai (*see* General Plan: 12-T).

DESCRIPTION

It measures 8.90 × 6.70 × 1.00 m. and is built of mud bricks (0.37 × 0.16 × 0.12 m.), with a layer of yellowish plaster covering the inner faces of the walls.

The way leading to its main entrance is from the west (*see* Fig. 26). This entrance measures 0.70 × 0.70 m., and its threshold is formed of two small slabs of local limestone placed close together. It leads to a small rectangular chamber, measuring 2.40 × 1.85 m., and was found filled with debris and crumbled mud bricks, among which were two limestone statuettes, undoubtedly of the owner of the tomb.

The First Statuette (Pl. XI) ⁽¹⁾

Limestone. Height with pedestal 0.45 m.; breadth across the shoulders 0.13.5 m. It represents a man in a standing attitude, with the left foot slightly advanced. He wears a wig and a short kilt; his two arms hang by his sides with the hands loosely closed. The statuette lacks the final stages of its completion, as the surfaces are left roughly pitted. The red marks, outlining the various parts of the body are still to be seen upon it.

The Second Statuette (Pl. XI) ⁽¹⁾

Limestone. Height with pedestal 0.41 m., breadth 0.15 m. Its outlines were most probably intended to be similar to those of the previous statuette, but it was left directly after the rough blocking out of the stone, before any definitely distinguishing details had been added.

In the southern wall of this chamber is an entrance measuring 0.70 × 0.70 m., leading to another chamber, which measures 3.70 × 2.15 m. This chamber contained many potsherds of black-painted and red-polished ware. Traces of black, undoubtedly from the smoke of a fire, are to be seen on its eastern wall.

In the eastern wall of the first chamber to which the main entrance of the maştaba leads, there is a doorway measuring 0.70 × 0.70 m. leading to a large rectangular chamber, which measures 5.20 × 2.40 m. In the debris filling this chamber was found a flint knife, broken into two pieces (*see* Pl. XI-2) ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Pl. XI is wrongly entitled "Mastaba of Thererw".

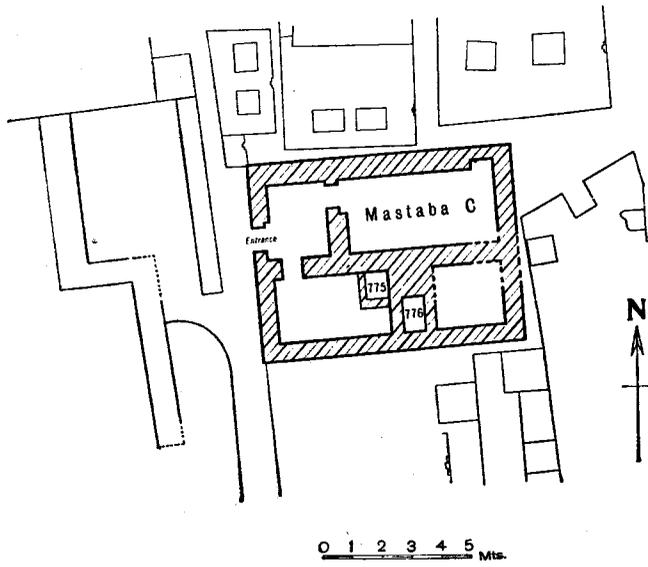


FIG. 26.—MASTABA "C"

In the southern wall of this chamber is an entrance measuring 0.70×0.70 m., and giving access to a rectangular chamber measuring 2.20×2.10 m., which was found filled with debris and broken mud-bricks. It may have been a serdab.

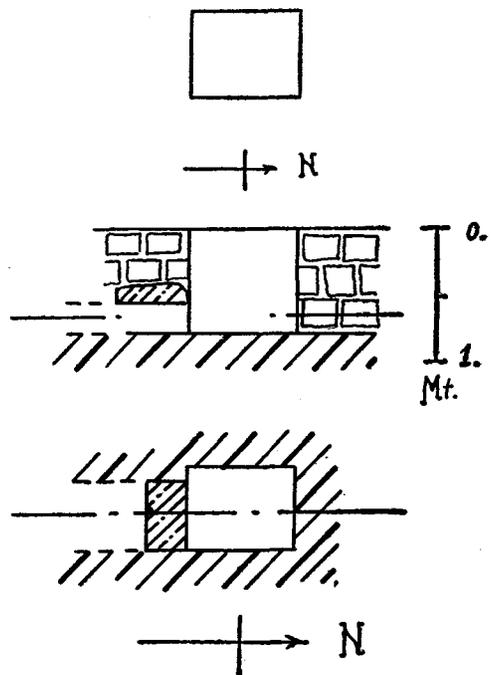
This maṣṭaba contains three burials, each in a shaft, both the pit and burial-chamber of which are built of mud bricks, the latter being roofed with slabs of local limestone. All of them were very badly damaged, and each chamber contained a much-disturbed skeleton, scattered in disorder among the debris.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 775 (Fig. 27)

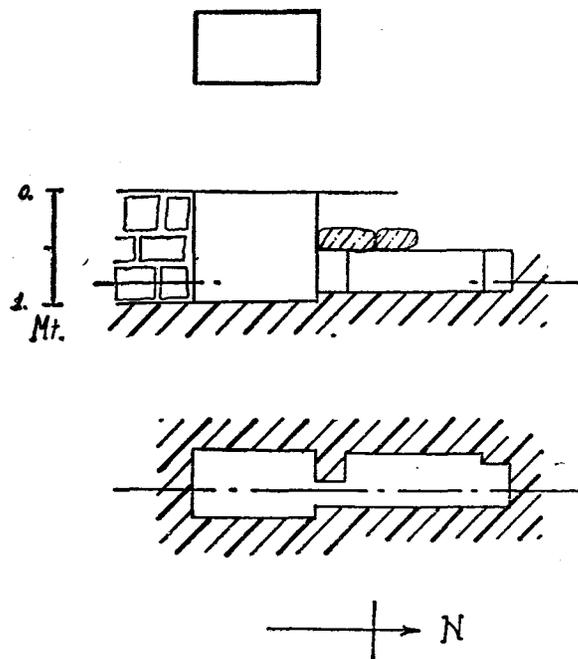
It is situated against the eastern wall of the south-western chamber.

Grave-pit.— $0.87 \times 0.70 \times 0.80$ m., with a burial-chamber on the south.



J6: 775

FIG. 27



J6: 776

FIG. 28

Shaft No. 776 (Fig. 28)

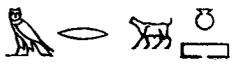
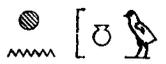
Situated against the western wall of the south-eastern chamber.

Grave-pit.— $1.17 \times 0.65 \times 0.95$ m., with a burial-chamber on the north.

The third shaft was built against the eastern wall of the north-eastern chamber. There are no remains of the pit, and the burial-chamber faces south.

THE MAṢṬABA OF  KAI

TITLES

1.  "King's Son."
 2.  "[King's] Son of [his] Body" (Pl. XVII-2).
 3.  Divine Treasurer (Boat Captain) ⁽¹⁾.
 4.  "Overseer of the Residence [?]."
- Mother* :  [] "Hn [wt.]."
- Title* :  "King's Daughter."

⁽¹⁾ See Fakhry *Annales du Service T. XXXVIII*, pp. 35-45.

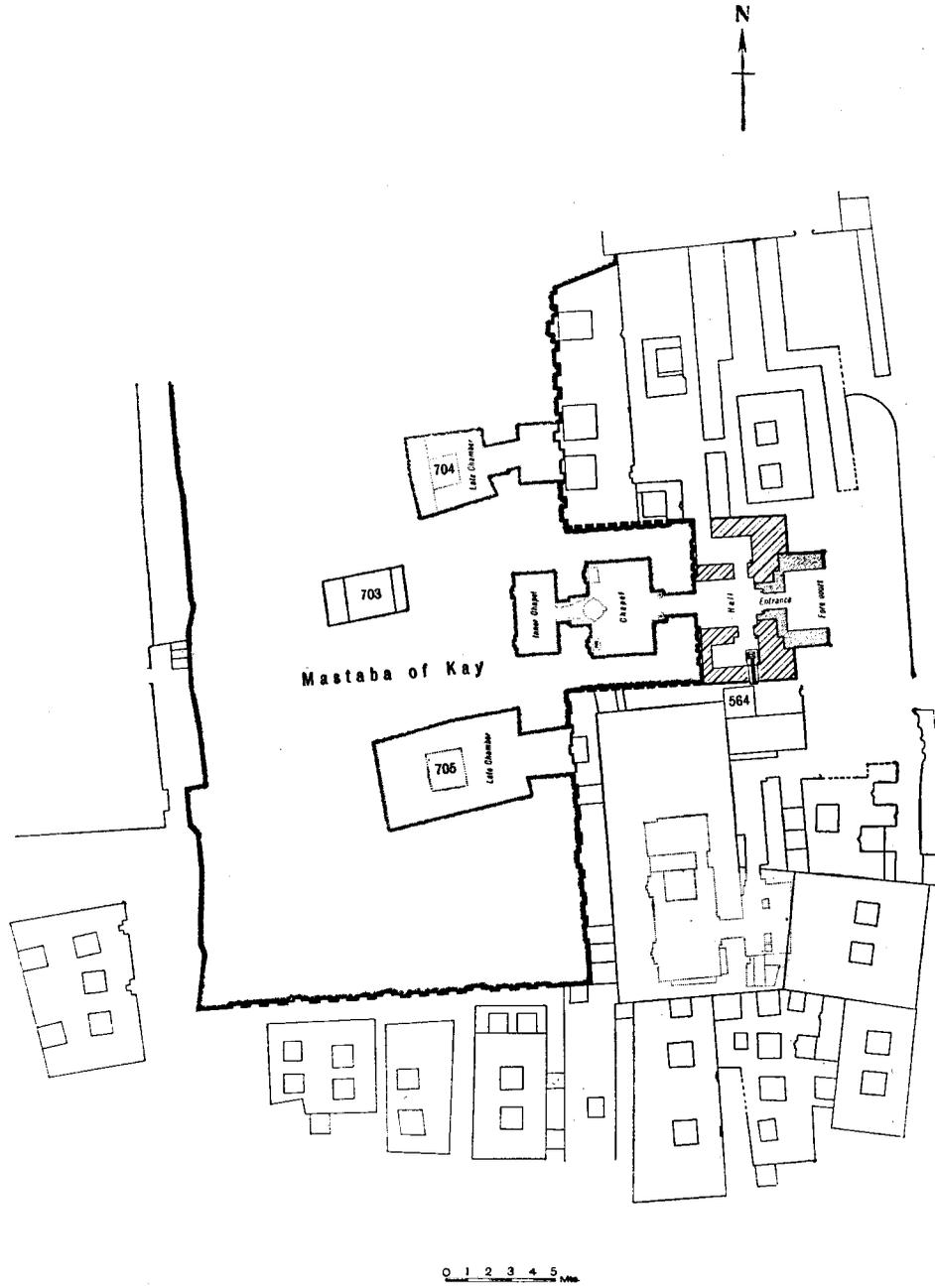


FIG 29.—THE MASTABA OF KAI

IDENTITY OF KAI

Dr. Reisner suggests that "the King's Son Kai" may have been a pious descendant of Queen Kha-merer-nebti II, the full sister and wife of Mycerinus, (Men-kaw-Ra') or rather he may be one of her sons⁽¹⁾.

His evidence is based on five model alabaster vessels bearing the name of "the King's Son Kai." These were found in a small jar placed carefully in the floor of the temple of the pyramid of that Queen. Also, we found when clearing this tomb three model cups of alabaster (Pl. XIV-3 and Fig. 30) inscribed the:

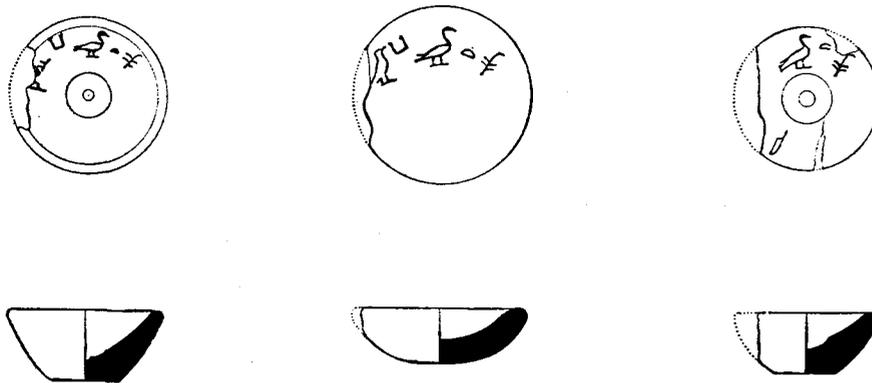
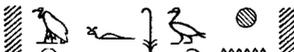
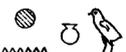


FIG. 30

"King's Son Kai". On the right thickness of the main entrance of the tomb there is an inscription reading:  "his mother, the King's Daughter, Hn . . ." "Hn." does not fit any title, and the signs are the initials of the name  Hnwt⁽²⁾. Thus, it is unlikely that Kai was the son of Queen Kha-merer-nebti II, but in all probability he was a near descendant of the Queen. His mother was only a princess, otherwise, one would expect to find her highest title hmt nswt on the said inscription.

SITUATION

This tomb occupies a great part of the ridge lying to the north of the maṣṭaba of Khwta and south of that of Niswt-pw-nether. Not far from its eastern side lie maṣṭaba "C" and the rock-cur tomb of Mer-ankh-f (see General Plan: 12, 13-R, S).

⁽¹⁾ cf. Reisner, Mycerinus, p. 55.

⁽²⁾ cf. Murry: Names and Titles, Pl. XII.

It is partly cut in the rock and partly constructed of fine Turah limestone and mud brick. On the eastern and the southern faces of the rock are cut vertical recesses (Pl. XII) ⁽¹⁾.

In the rock there have been hewn two chambers, one leading to the other and opening eastwards. In front of these two chambers was built a hall flanked on either side by a small room. This hall and the subsidiary rooms are built of mud brick. The one to the right has a second door in its north wall leading to a small passage. A doorway connects the hall with a forecourt (2.80 × 1.80 m.) of which the southern and the northern walls are constructed with huge limestone blocks.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE

The main entrance of this tomb is situated in the western part of the forecourt (see Fig. 29). It is about 0.70 m. wide. Its outer jamb is about 90 cm. broad, and its thickness is 1.00 m. The jambs and their thicknesses seem to have been finely inscribed as shown by the remains on the right jamb and its thickness.

The right jamb (Fig. 31 and Pl. XIV-2) bears a representation in relief of a man in a walking attitude facing south. Only the upper part of the figure is preserved. He holds a long staff and wears a curled wig, short false beard and a broad necklace. A band of cloth covers his left shoulder and passes round the chest under the right armpit. In front of him is an inscription in relief, reading: "The King's Son, and the Overseer of the Residence, Kai."

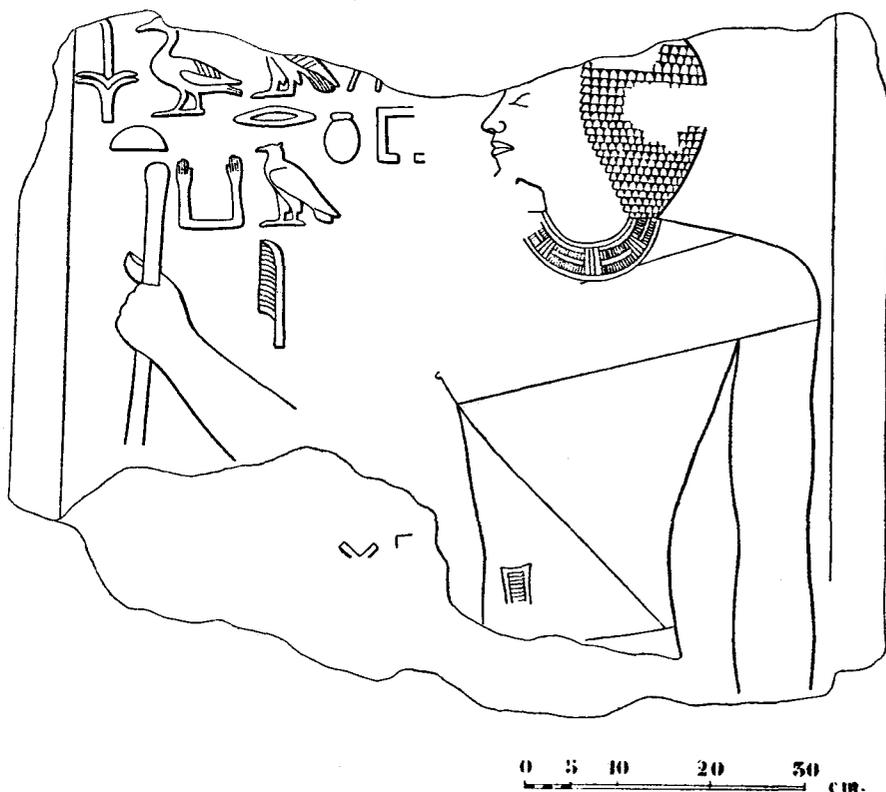


FIG. 31

⁽¹⁾ cf. H. Balez in *Mitt. des Deutschen Instituts für Ägypt. Altertumskunde in Kairo*, Band I, Heft I, 1930, p. 38.

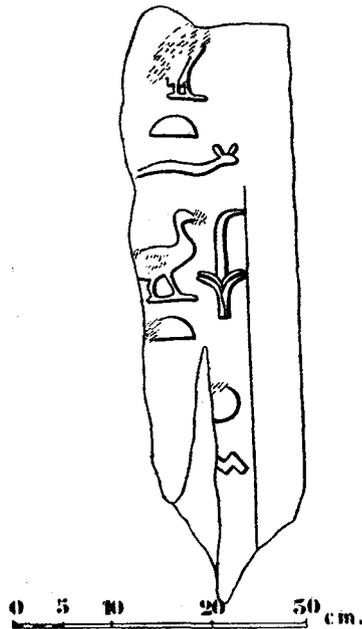
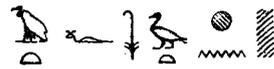


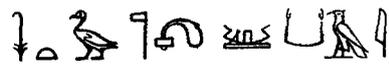
FIG. 32

On the thickness is a vertical row of hieroglyphs reading:



“His mother, the King’s Daughter, Hn [wt] . . .”
(Pl. XVI-2 and Fig. 32).

The remaining part of that thickness bears a representation similar to that mentioned above. The head and shoulders are only preserved. Above and in front of the head is inscribed:



“The King’s Son, Divine Treasurer (= Boat Captain) Kai” (Fig. 33 and Pl. XIV-1).

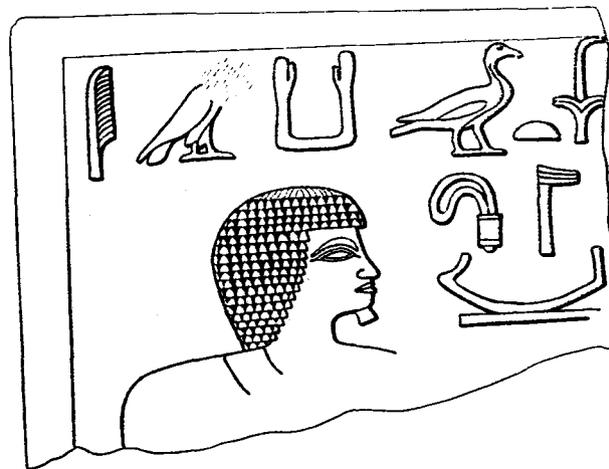
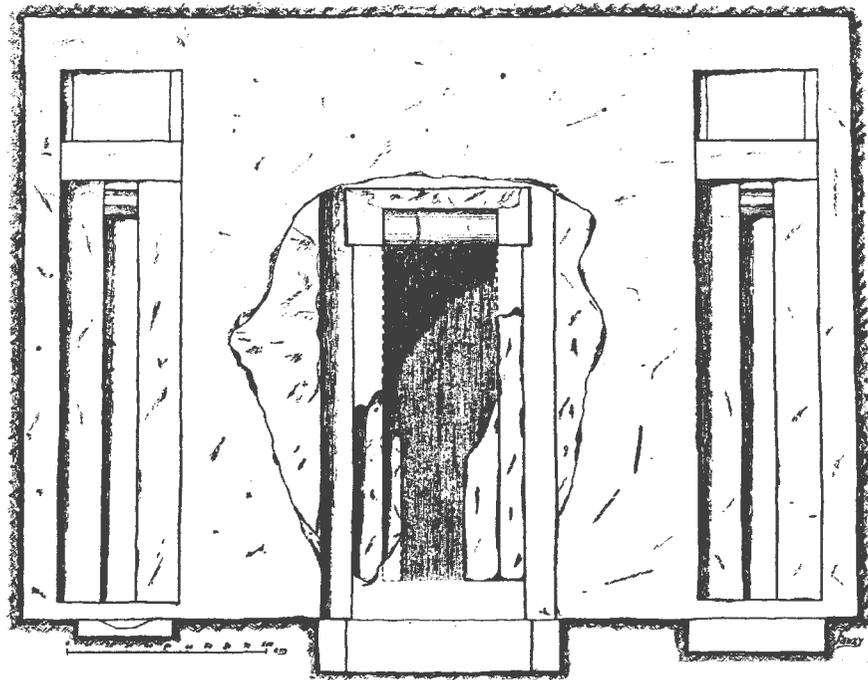
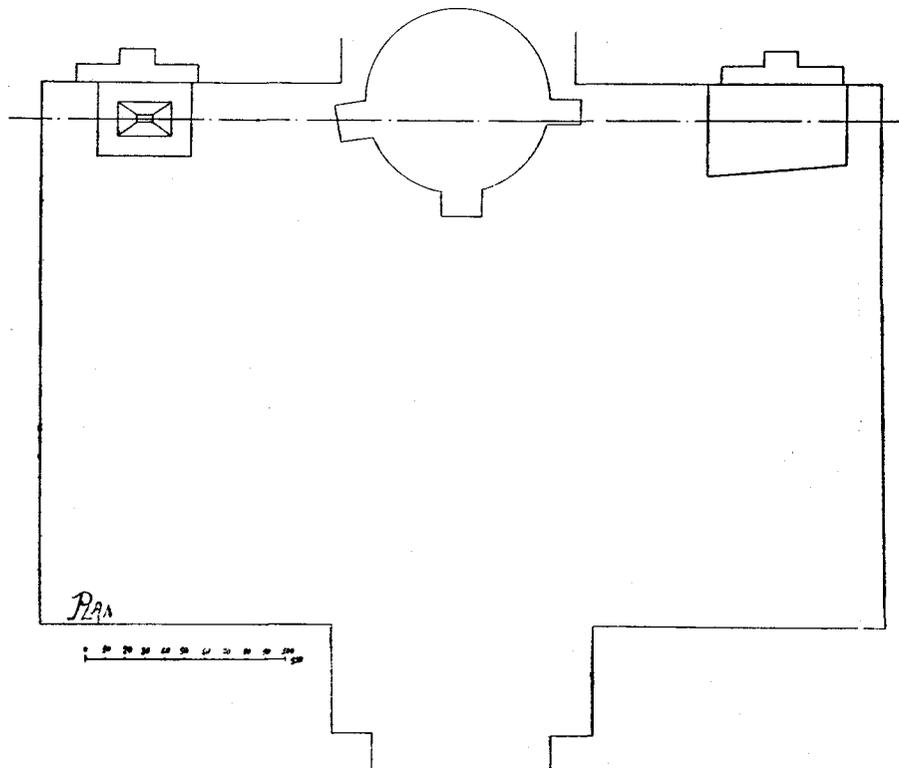


FIG. 33

This doorway had once a two-leaved door, the socket holes of which still exist at both sides of the inner thicknesses. Each of these holes contains a square piece of black basalt, measuring about $10 \times 10 \times 7$ cm. Its upper surface is very smooth and has a circular depression made for the door-pivot to revolve easily upon it. This socket stone was fixed to the floor by plaster, and the traces of its continual use are still visible (Pls. XIII-3 and XV-1, 2).



facade Mastaba of Kai Slightly Restored



PLAN

FIG. 34

Nothing remains on the left jamb except the sign: , meaning "old age" which is part of the offering formula (Fig. 35).

The innermost room of the chapel measures about 2.60 m. long by 1.80 m. broad. Its western wall has also two false doors cut in the rock without being inscribed.

N.B.—The doorway leading to this room as well as that of the first room has two sockets at both sides, as those described above.

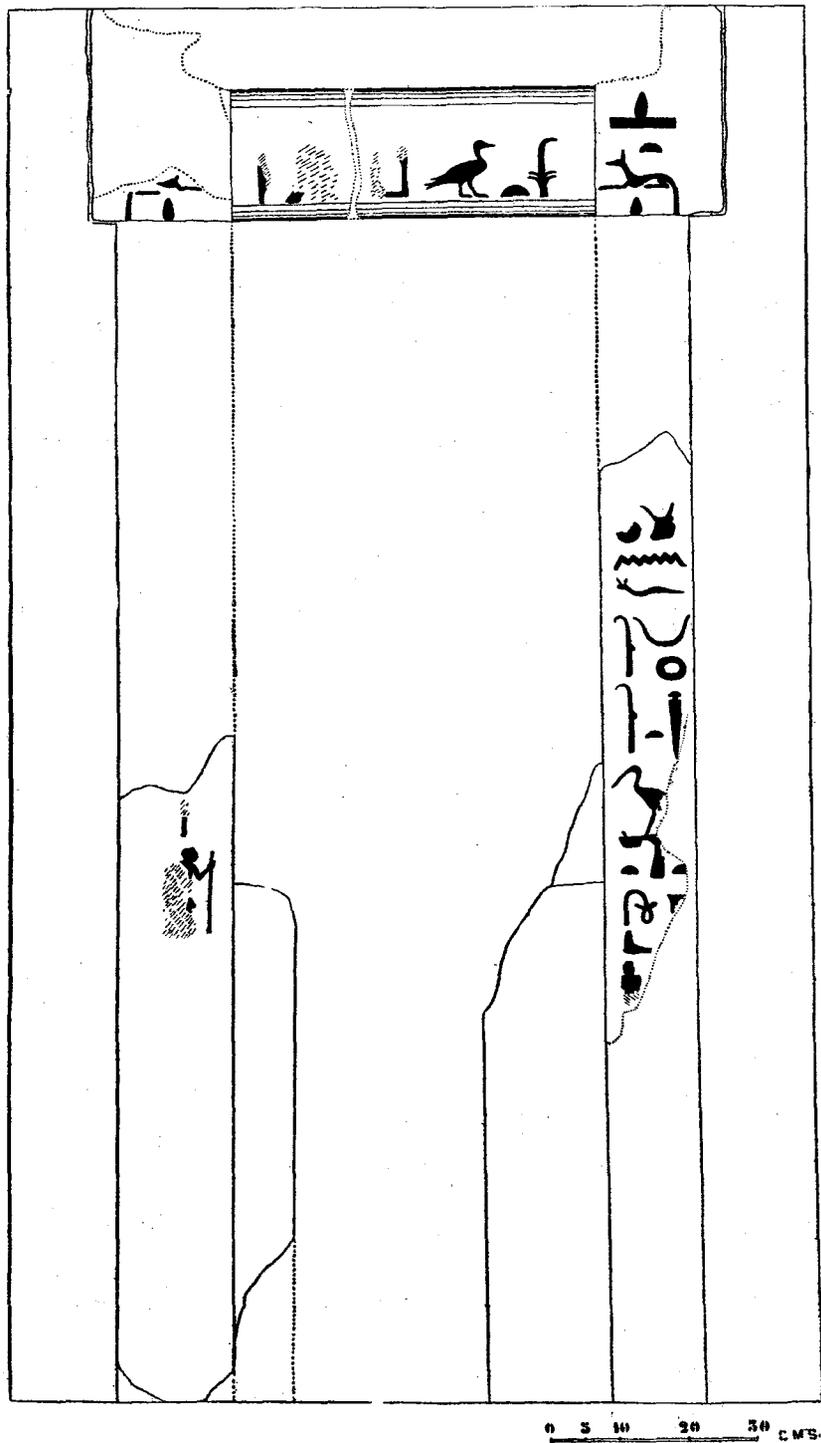


FIG. 35

In the lapse of time a mound of debris and rubbish had gathered in front of the tomb, so that those who came in a later age cut their tombs in the rock at a level which is 3·30 m. higher than the original floor of the tomb. This explains the existence of the two chambers at the northern and the southern sides of the lower rooms. In the middle of the floor of each chamber is sunk a large shaft ending in a multiple of side-chambers connected with each other and with the principal shaft which lies between the two false doors of the tomb of Kai.

Northern Upper Chamber

The entrance of this chamber opens eastwards. It is 2·52 m. wide, and seems to have been closed with blocks of limestone as the remains of plaster and some of these blocks are still visible. The outer thickness of this entrance is about 2·02 m. and its inner thickness is 1·65 m. broad. The room itself measures about 3·35 m. long by 3·40 m. broad.

Nearly in the middle of this chamber is sunk shaft No. 704 which measures about 1·35 m. long by 1·30 m. broad and 13·10 m. deep. This shaft ends in a spacious hall on the west, measuring 5·50 m. long by 3·20 m. broad and 2·00 m. high, and leading into a side-chamber (No. 1-1) on its north, and two side-chambers (Nos. 2-2 and 3-3) on the south. It also gives access to a passage on the west, measuring 2·20 by 2·70 m. and leading in its turn into a side-chamber (No. 4-4) cut in its western wall, and into another side-chamber (No. 5-5) cut in its southern wall.

Chamber 1-1

This chamber measures about 2·40 m. long by 1·85 m. broad and 1·50 m. high. The level of its floor is 45 cm. higher than that of the hall. At its western and eastern sides are two pavements containing two recesses serving as coffins where the remains of late mummies were found mingled with the sand. Each of these recesses measures about 1·62 m. long by 37 cm. broad and 0·27 m. deep. From the exterior the pavement measures about 2·40 m. long by 0·55 m. broad and 0·60 m. high.

Chamber 2-2

This chamber is not regularly cut, for its breadth at the opening is about 1·20 m. and widens gradually till it becomes 2·10 m. at the southern end. It is 2·70 m. long and 0·85 m. high. Its floor is 0·75 m. higher than that of the hall. In the middle of this floor is cut a recess serving as a sarcophagus, measuring about 1·67 m. long by 0·60 m. broad and 0·47 m. deep. It contained nothing but wind-borne sand mingled with some remains of late mummies.

Chamber 3-3

Measures about 2·30 m. long by 0·85 m. broad and 0·90 m. high. Its floor is 0·57 m. higher than that of the hall. In the middle of this floor is cut a recess serving as a sarcophagus and measuring 1·95 m. long by 0·52 m. broad and 0·38 m. deep. It contained nothing but sand mingled with plundered bones.

Chamber 4-4

Measures about 3.00 m. long by 1.60 m. broad and 0.95 m. high. Its floor is 0.92 m. higher than that of the passage. In the middle of this floor is cut a recess serving as a sarcophagus and measuring about 2.55 m. long by 0.87 m. broad and 1.57 m. deep. It contained nothing but plundered bones in the sand.

Chamber 5-5

Measures about 2.42 m. long by 1.30 m. broad and 1.27 m. high. Its floor is 0.40 m. higher than that of the passage. Nearly in its middle is cut a recess serving as a sarcophagus and measuring 1.85 m. long by 0.77 m. broad and 0.60 m. deep. It contained nothing but some bones in the sand.

Shaft No. 703

This shaft lies between the two false doors in the chapel of Kai. Its opening lies at the top of the mastaba and measures about 3.67 m. long by 2.00 m. broad. At the depth of 1.05 m. the length of the opening becomes only 2.15 m. The shaft itself is about 16.65 m. deep.

It ends in a little passage (1.40 m. long by 1.10 m. broad) directed northwards and connecting this shaft with the hall of shaft No. 704 through its southern wall. Opposite to this passage is a side-chamber on the south. The opening of this chamber is about 2.25 m. long by 1.35 m. broad and 1.65 m. high; and the chamber itself measures about 4.00 m. long by 2.70 m. broad and 2.50 m. high. Nothing was found in it except wind-borne sand. In the south wall of this chamber is an opening connecting it with the hall of shaft No. 705, which is sunk below the floor of the south upper room.

Shaft No. 705

Grave-pit.—1.70 × 1.60 × 14.10 m.

It ends with a hall on its western side measuring 7.20 m. long by 4.00 m. broad and 2.60 m. high. In its southern wall are cut out rooms Nos. 7-7 and 9-9.

Room No. 7-7 is composed of two divisions one above the other. The lower one is on a level with the floor of the hall, and measures 1.30 m. long by 1.15 m. broad by 1.27 m. high, and the upper is 2.50 m. long by 1.95 m. broad by 1.00 m. high. It lies at a height of 1.55 m. from the floor of the hall.

Room No. 9-9

Its floor is 1.40 m. higher than that of the hall. It measures about 2.57 m. long by 2.00 m. broad by 1.10 m. high.

On the western side of the hall lies *Room No. 6-6* which measures about 4.00 m. long by 1.55 m. broad and 2.20 m. high. Its floor is 10 cm. lower than that of the hall. On the north-western side of this hall lies *Room No. 8-8* which measures about 2.55 m. long by 1.95 m. broad and 0.95 m. high. Its floor is about 1.55 m. higher than that of the hall.

These shafts and their side-chambers were found however filled with wind-borne sand mingled with some bones of late burials (see Fig. 36).

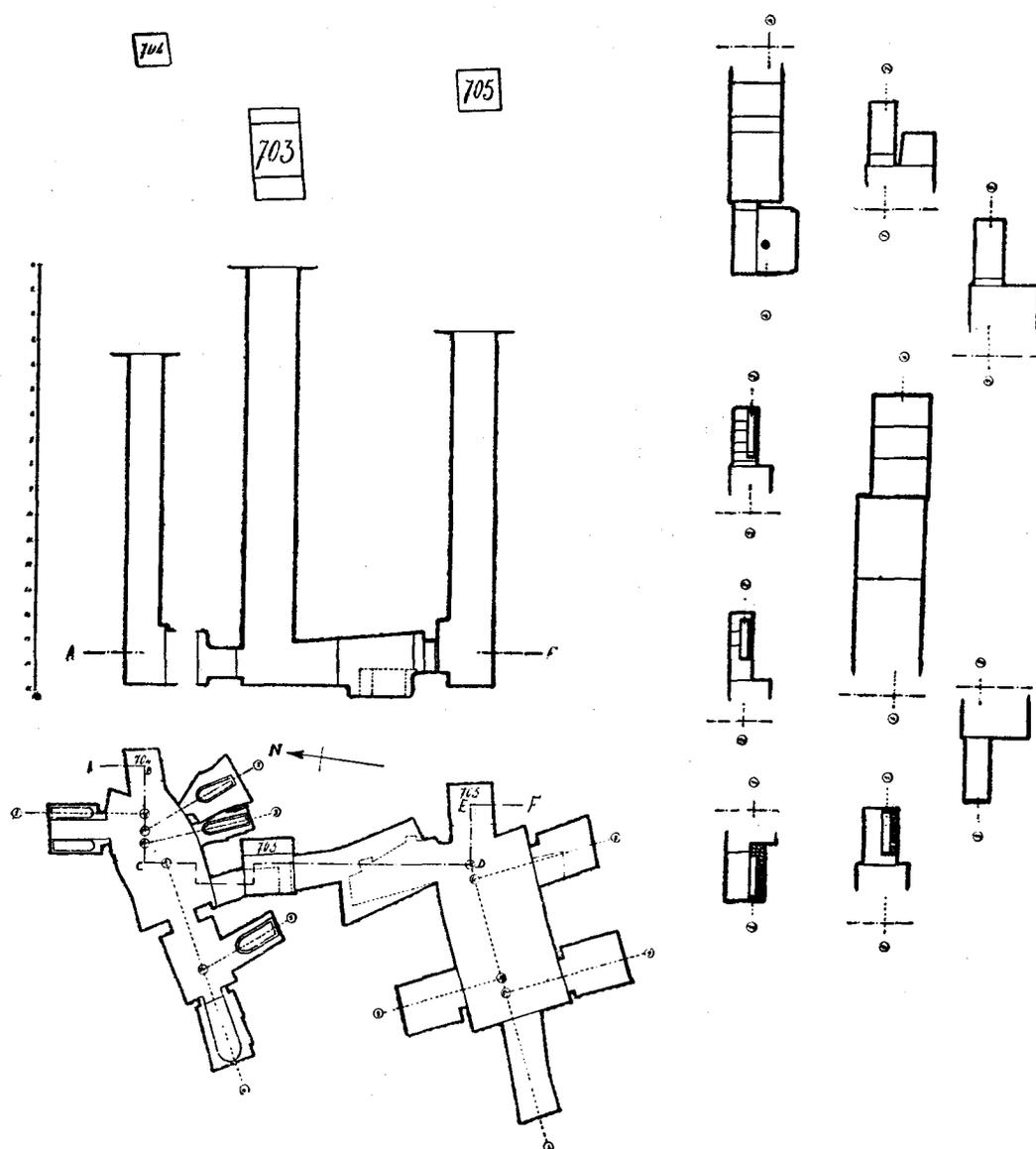
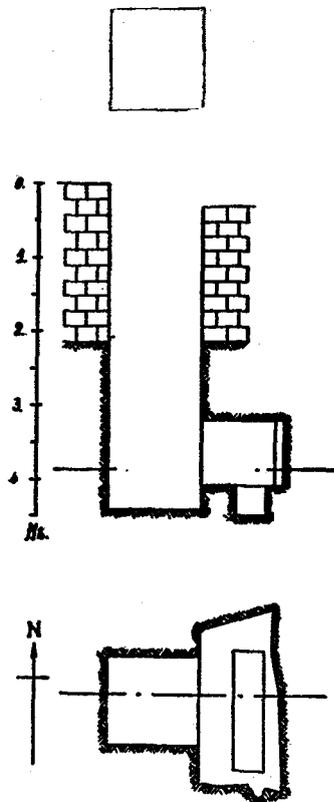


FIG. 36

Shaft No. 564 (Fig. 37)

Grave-pit.— $1.35 \times 1.45 \times 4.45$ m., with a burial-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.



№ 564

FIG. 37

THE MAŞTABA OF  KHWTA

TITLES

1.  "Inspector of the Ka-servants."
2.  "Ka-servant."
3.  "Inspector of the Recruits of the Great House."
4.  "Overseer of the Woods."
5.  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."
6.   "The Priest of King Men-kaw-Ra' (Mycerinus.)"

FAMILY

Wife :  "Nefer-ḥa-niswt."

Daughter :  "Ni-kaw-Ḥathor."

PRIESTS

1.  "Ka-servant, Khnwm-ḥetep."
2.  "Ka-servant, Ni-ankh-Thoth."

SITUATION

The maştaba of Khwta (dim. 6.00×5.65×2.95 m.) is situated south-east of the maştaba of Prince Kai, and west of that of Der-semāt. West of it is the rock-cut maştaba "D," and to the north are some poor burials (*see* General Plan : 13-S,T). It seems probable that the court-yard of this maştaba was employed as a small chapel built of fine local limestone.

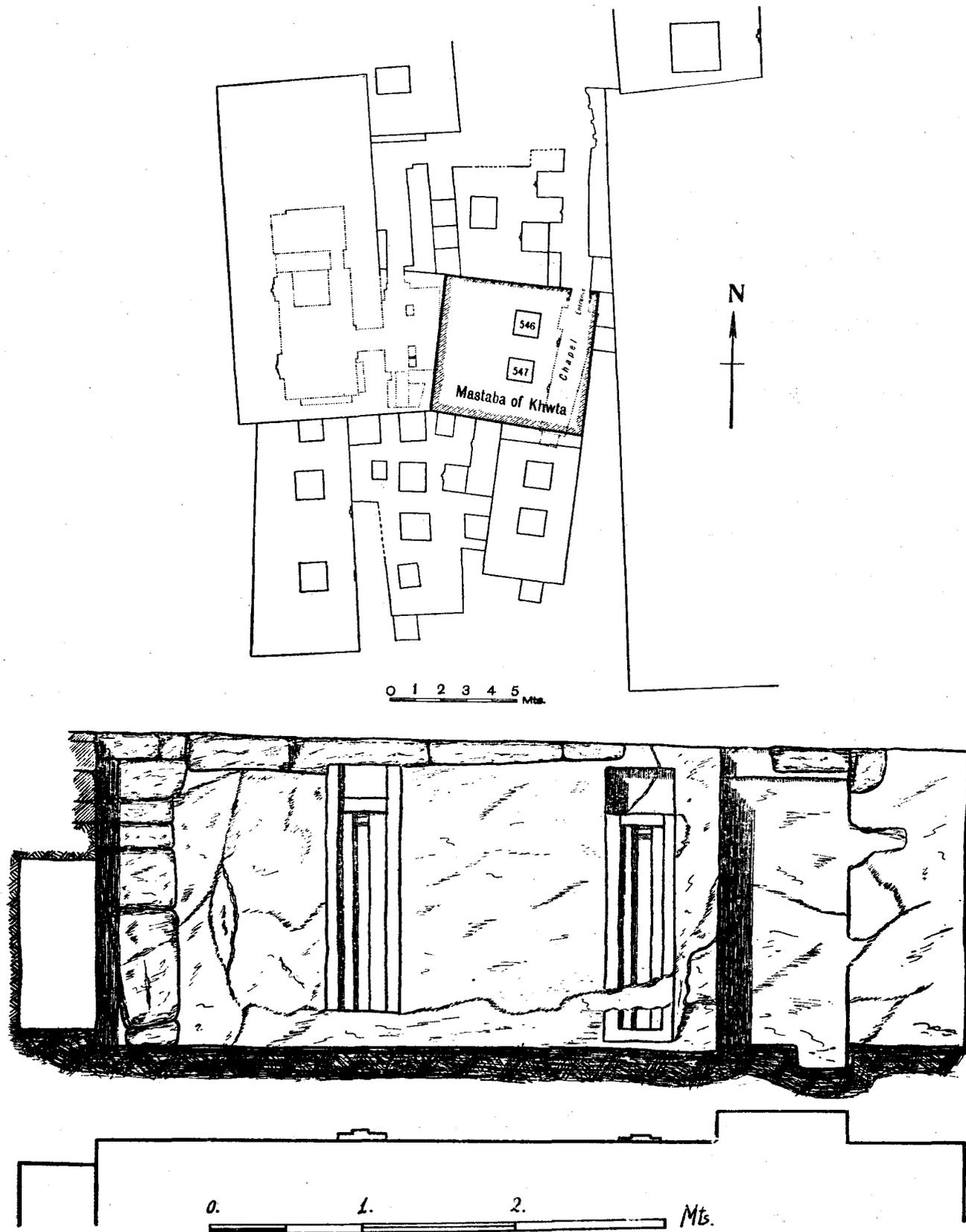


FIG. 38.—PLAN AND FAÇADE OF THE MASTABA OF KHWTA

DESCRIPTION

The whole maṣṭaba is hewn in the native rock, with the addition of three top courses of local stone on the outside.

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The approach to the funerary chapel is from the north and takes the form of a slightly sloping passage (see Fig. 38). The door of the chapel is rather narrow (dim. 0·75 × 0·75 × 1·75 m.) and was found closed with clay, the explanation of which is very easy to understand, as most of these chapels were re-used as burial-chambers in the later periods. This door is surmounted by a lintel, above which is a panel surmounted by another lintel; all of which are beautifully inscribed, and made of fine white Turah limestone (see Pls. XVIII, XIX-1, and Fig. 39).

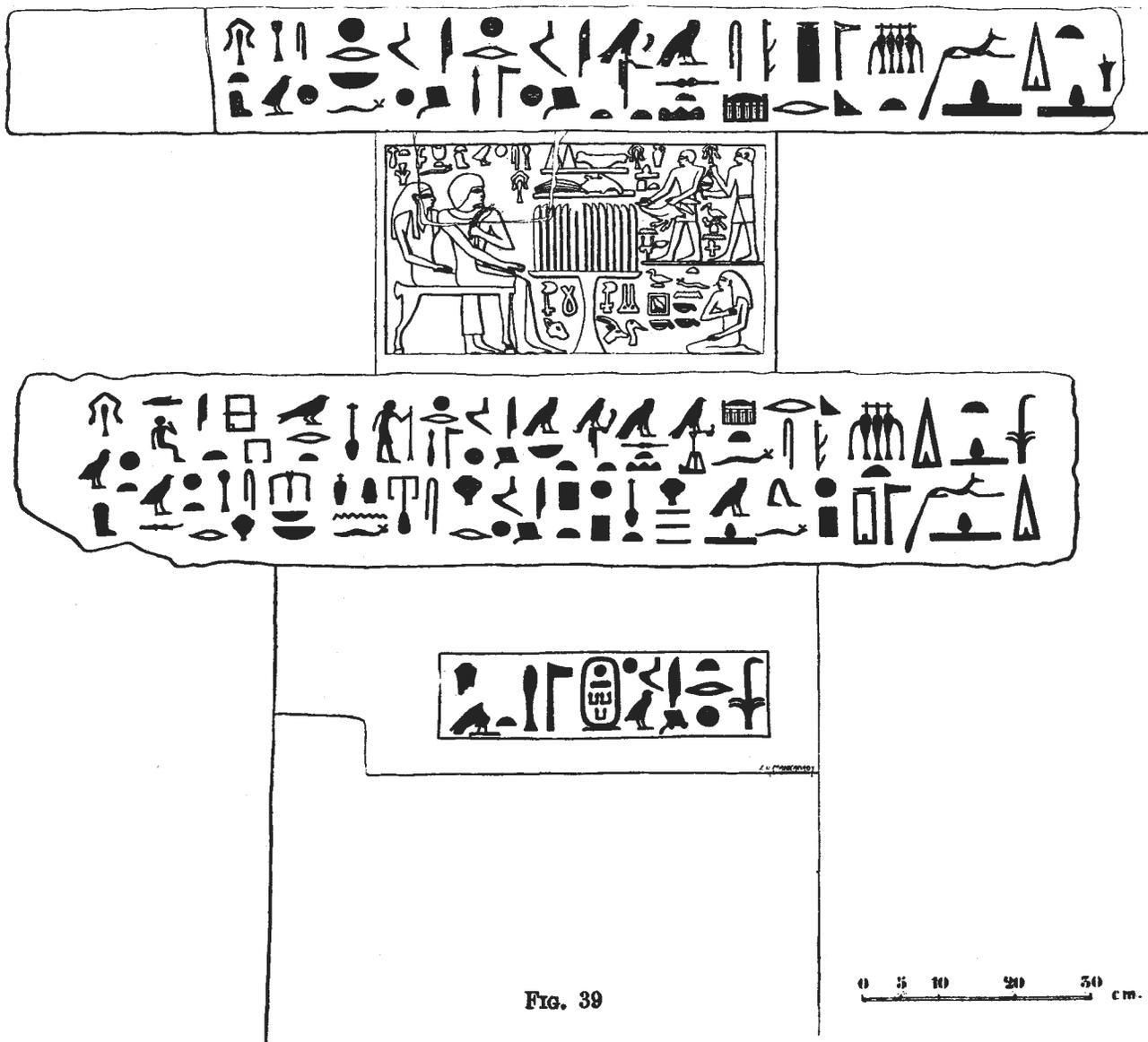


FIG. 39

The Upper Lintel

The upper lintel measures 1.40 × 0.25 m., and is incised with the following inscription :



“ A boon which the king gives and a boon of Anubis, who presides over the god’s dwelling, that he may be buried in the western desert, to the Honoured by the Great God, the Honoured by his Lord, the Inspector of the Ka-servants, Khwta.”

Panel

The panel measures 0.54 × 0.31 m. On it is represented the owner of the tomb seated with his wife on the usual kind of stool. He wears a wig, a false beard, a necklace and a short kilt over which is a leopard skin. His left hand is placed upon his chest, and holds the ends of the ribbon tie which fastens the leopard skin by means of a knot on the left shoulder, while his right arm is extended towards an offering table placed before him. His wife wears a long wig, and a long tight robe, upheld by braces. Her right arm rests upon her thigh with the hand open. Above the two figures are the following inscriptions :

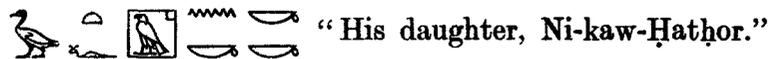


“The Inspector of the Ka-servants, Khwta. His wife, Nefer-ḥa-niswt.”

In front of them is an offering table, and two priests, the front one, who is wringing the neck of a goose, is named “Ka-servant, Khnwm-ḥetep.” Under the goose is inscribed : “ T) thy ka.”

The second priest offers incense, and is called : “ Ka-servant, Ni-‘ankh-Thoth.”

Below these two priests is another register, in which is the representation of a woman wearing a long wig, seated upon the ground. Her right hand is placed upon her chest with the hand open, while her left one, also open, rests upon her thigh. In front of her is inscribed :



“ His daughter, Ni-kaw-Hathor.”

Below the offering table is inscribed :  “Thousand of oxen, thousand of garments, thousand of alabaster vases, thousand of antelopes, and thousand of geese.”

Above it are some other kinds of offerings. Both the inscriptions and the representations in this panel are in relief.

SHAFTS

Behind each of the forementioned false doors is a shaft. The northern is that of Khwta's wife :

Shaft No. 546 (Fig. 40)

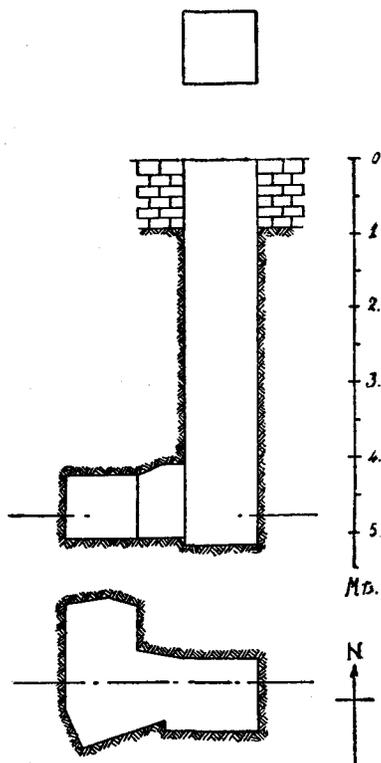
Grave-pit.— $1.05 \times 1.00 \times 5.17$ m., with a side-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with many loose pieces of limestone.

Burial.—Adult skeleton, contracted, on left side, with head to the north and facing east. Hands placed upon the pelvis. The skeleton was lying in a wooden sarcophagus, remains of which were visible around it.

The second shaft belongs to Khwta himself.

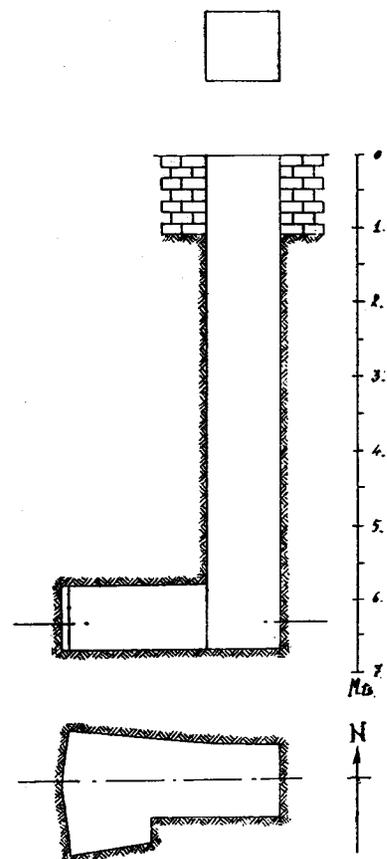
Shaft No. 547 (Fig. 41)

Grave-pit : $1.00 \times 1.00 \times 6.70$ m., with a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened by the pressure of the debris.



No. 546

FIG. 40



No. 547

FIG. 41

Burial.—A skeleton, damaged and disordered by the stones and debris which had covered it. It also lay in a wooden sarcophagus, the decayed remains of which were visible around the skeleton.

MAṢṬABA "D"

SITUATION

This maṣṭaba is situated south of the rock-cut tomb of Prince Kai, and west of the maṣṭaba of Khwta. On its western and southern sides are several small and damaged tombs of the poor classes (?) (see General Plan : 12,13-S).

DESCRIPTION

The main doorway opens east, but it is very much destroyed by time. It leads to a long, narrow passage measuring $4.80 \times 1.05 \times 2.40$ m. The north, the east, and the south walls of this passage are built of medium-sized blocks of local limestone, while the western wall, which is also the eastern wall of the funerary chapel, is cut in the native rock, with one course of local stone added at the top, and is cased from outside the chapel with another wall built of local limestone. In the southern wall is the doorway (dim. $0.65 \times 0.65 \times 1.80$ m.), leading to a small hall which has three pillars (see Fig. 42). It is partly cut in the rock and partly built of stone. This hall measures $3.25 \times 2.20 \times 3.00$ m., and almost in its centre are three pillars, each of which measures $0.35 \times 0.25 \times 2.60$ m. They support the roof, which is composed of large slabs of local limestone, only two of which are still in situ. This hall was re-used in later times as a burial-place, and contained some broken skeletons carelessly buried. In its southern wall is an aperture (dim. 0.75×0.70 m.) leading to the serdab of the maṣṭaba. It measures $1.50 \times 1.10 \times 2.20$ m., and was found empty.

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

In the western wall of this hall is the entrance of the funerary chapel of the maṣṭaba. This entrance (dim. $0.90 \times 0.90 \times 2.35$ m.) is finely cut in the natural rock. Its lintel and drum, as well as both the jambs and thicknesses, were finely dressed to receive inscriptions, but they were left blank. This doorway leads to a rectangular chamber measuring $7.30 \times 2.10 \times 2.10$ m., which is also cut in the natural rock. In the southern part of its eastern wall is a niche (1.60×1.30 m.) occupied by two statues roughly carved in the rock, which seem to be unfinished. In the southern wall is another niche (1.60×2.20 m.) occupied by four other rock-cut statues. All these statues are very much damaged, and were found in pieces accumulated near their niches. In the western wall are two uninscribed false doors cut in the rock, each of which measures 1.85×1.05 m.

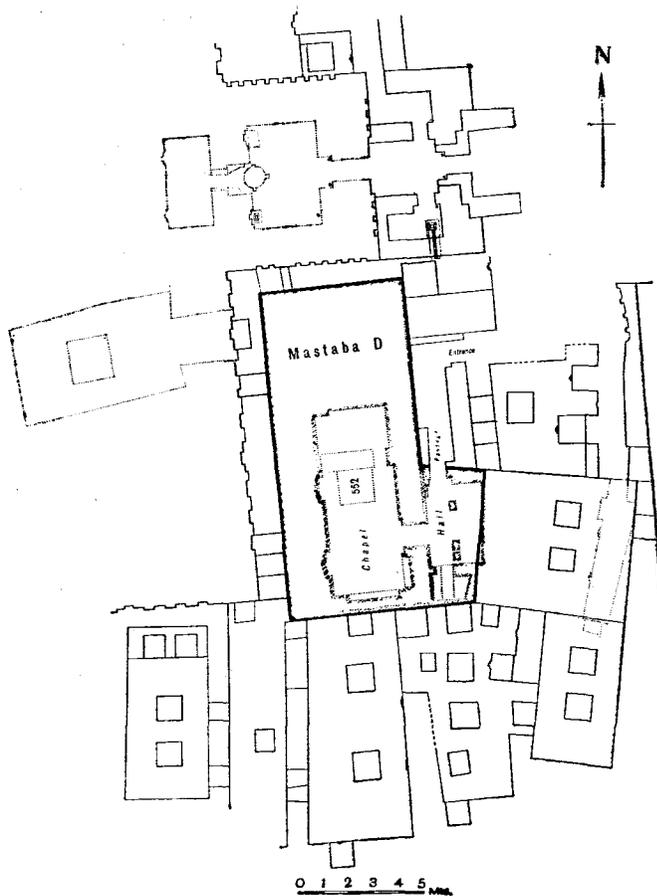


FIG. 42.- MASTABA "D"

In front of the northern false door, shaft No. 552 of the maṣtaba is sunk deep in the floor. (see below). The part of the roof of the chapel which is just above the mouth of this shaft, was cut in the rock for some purpose, and then filled in again with three slabs of local limestone. This was undoubtedly done to allow the sarcophagus to pass into the shaft, as the entrance of the chapel is not wide enough to admit it.

The two following objects were recovered from the filling of the chapel :—

(1) The back of the head of a broken sandstone statue of prince *Kai*.

(2) A slightly damaged circular mirror of copper. Dim. 13 cm. (see Pl. XIX-3).

SHAFT

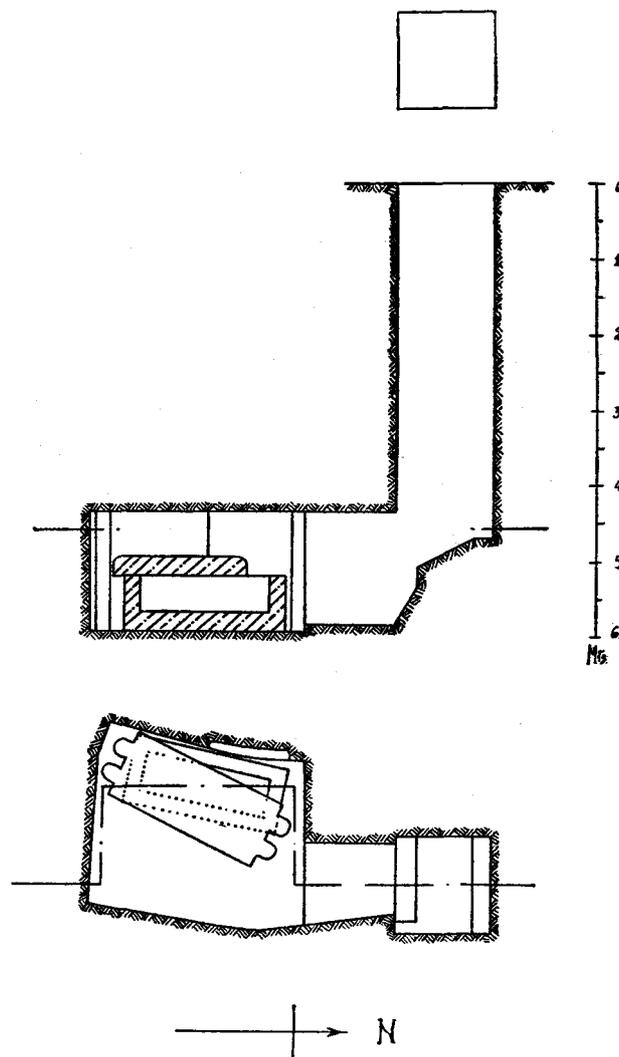
Shaft No. 552 (Fig. 43)

Grave-pit.—1.35 × 1.35 × 4.75 m., with a side-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—Broken bones of a human being, originally wrapped in linen, scattered in the bottom of a huge limestone sarcophagus. The sarcophagus was placed on the floor of the chamber, and covered with a large lid, which was found removed from its original place. This sarcophagus is made of one enormous block of limestone, and is provided with two handles at each end.

Contents.—(in passage) :

The upper part of the statue of Mer-'ankh-f (see maṣtaba of Mer-'ankh-f, p. 20).



№ : 552

FIG. 43

MAŞTABA "E"

SITUATION

The maştaba "E" is situated to the west of the southern part of the tomb of Prince Kai, and east of the maştaba "F". South of it are several small damaged and unscribed maştabas for the poor class (?) (see General Plan : 13-R).

DESCRIPTION

The main entrance of the maştaba opens east, but it is very badly damaged. It gives access to a rectangular court-yard (dim. $4.50 \times 2.50 \times 2.70$ m.), all the walls of which are built of local limestone, with the exception of the western one, which is cut in the native rock, and is occupied by the entrance of the funerary chapel (see Fig. 44). This entrance measures $0.85 \times 1.20 \times 2.50$ m., and its jambs, thicknesses and drum are finely cut in the rock. They were prepared to receive inscriptions but were left blank, although traces of red colour are still to be seen on some of their parts.

The funerary chapel (dim. $4.05 \times 3.30 \times 3.00$ m.) is also cut in the natural rock, and remains of plaster and red paint are still visible on the eastern wall. In the southern wall is an unfinished niche (1.70×0.95 m.). The south-western corner of the chapel is very badly damaged.

Against the northern wall, a high platform is cut in the rock, supporting two groups of statues which are cut in one with it. The right-hand group is composed of three large and one small statues. The eastern statue is that of a woman; height 1.25 m., breadth across shoulders 0.35 m. She is represented standing, with her feet close together. She wears a wig reaching to her shoulders; her left hand hangs by her side, while her right arm is extended behind the shoulders of the next statue. Beside her is the statue of a man (height 1.45 m. and breadth across shoulders 0.45 m.). He is represented in a walking attitude, with the left leg advanced. He wears a long wig covering his ears. His arms hang at his sides with the hands closed. The third statue also represents a man, in the same attitude as the former (height 1.37 m. and breadth across shoulders 0.36 m.). To its right is a badly damaged statue of a child standing with the left leg advanced. All these statues were originally finely plastered and coloured, but only scanty remains of the plaster and very faint traces of the colour are still existing (see Pl. XX).

The other group is composed of three smaller statues, which are very badly damaged, and appear to have been left unfinished. They are of almost equal height (average height 1.23 m., average breadth 0.37 m.).

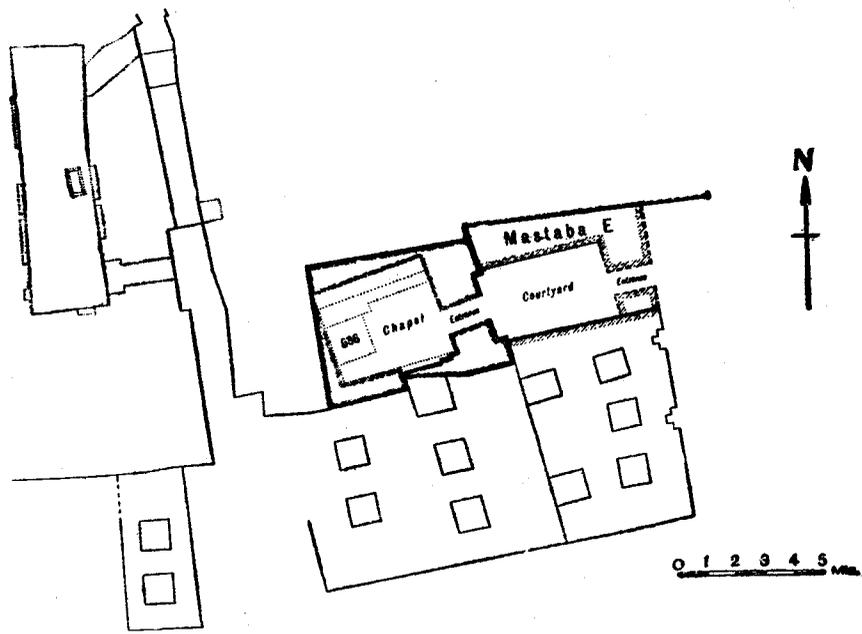


FIG 44.—MAŞTABA "E"

The statue to the left appears to represent a woman standing with her feet close together. Her right arm hangs at her side, while her left arm is extended behind the shoulders of the next statue, which represents a man in a standing attitude, with the two feet placed together and the arms hanging by the sides. The third statue is of a man, and is exactly similar to the preceding one.

The floor of the chapel is occupied by shaft No. 686 (Fig. 45), which measures $1.30 \times 1.30 \times 4.10$ m., with a side-chamber in which there is a recess serving as a sarcophagus.

This recess which was roughly cut measures $2.20 \times 1.05 \times 0.60$ m., and contained a few scattered bones in the debris.

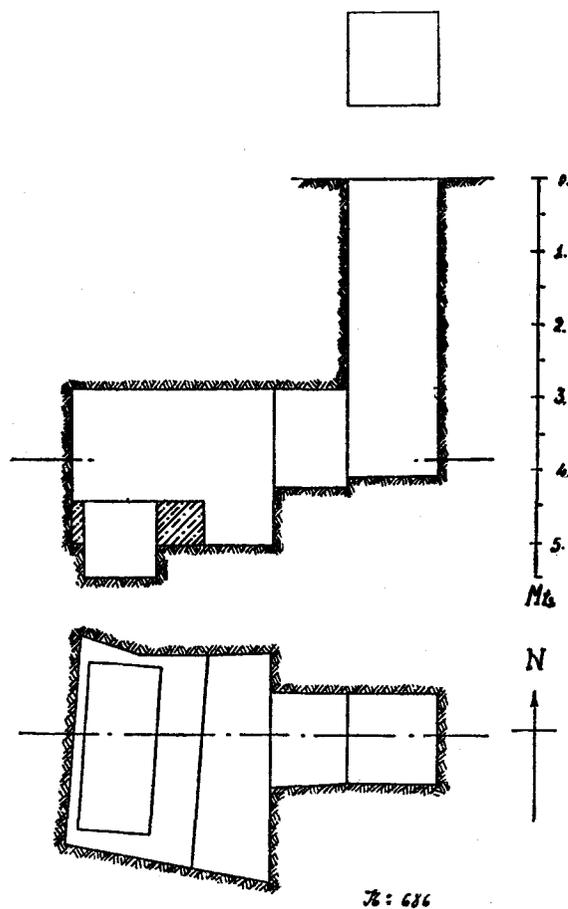


FIG. 45

THE MAṢṬABA OF  KHENW

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Khenw is situated to the north of the mud-brick buildings lying in front of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of 1.40 m. from the girdle wall bordering these buildings from the north. To its east is the maṣṭaba of Ierw, from which it is separated by a narrow corridor (1.30 m. in width) (see General Plan : 14-S).

DESCRIPTION

This maṣṭaba is wholly built of small blocks of local limestone, and most of its construction has been destroyed by time.

In its eastern wall ⁽¹⁾ are fixed two inscribed false doors of local limestone. The southern one measures 1.60 × 0.70 m. (see Fig. 46).

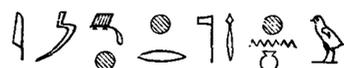
Its upper lintel is completely lacking and the panel is very much damaged. On its right outer jamb is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, the upper and the lower parts of which are damaged. The remaining portion reads :



“ . . . Honoured by the Great God . . . ”

On the left outer jamb there was also a vertical row of inscriptions, but it is now very much effaced.

On the lower lintel is a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, reading :



“ The Honoured by the Great God, Khenw. ”

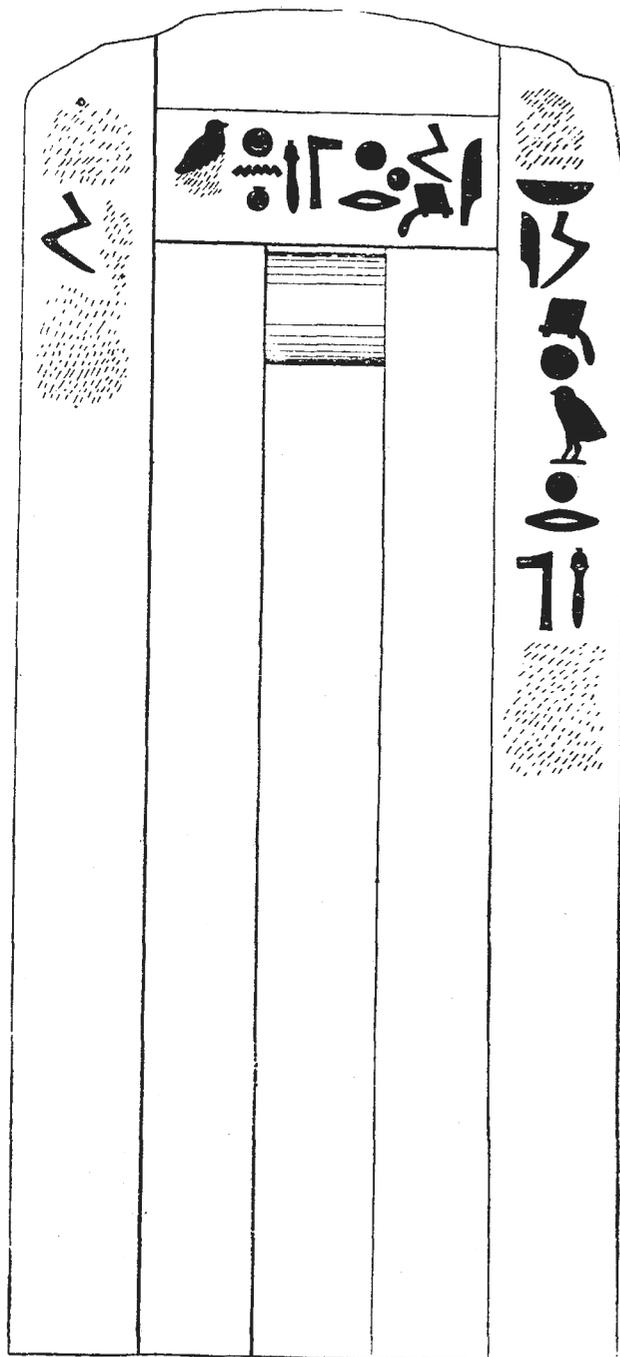


FIG. 46

⁽¹⁾ The seeming paradox of the occurrence of false doors in the *eastern* wall, is of course due to the fact that it is the exterior wall which is referred to, and therefore the false doors still retain their normal orientation, namely, that of facing east.

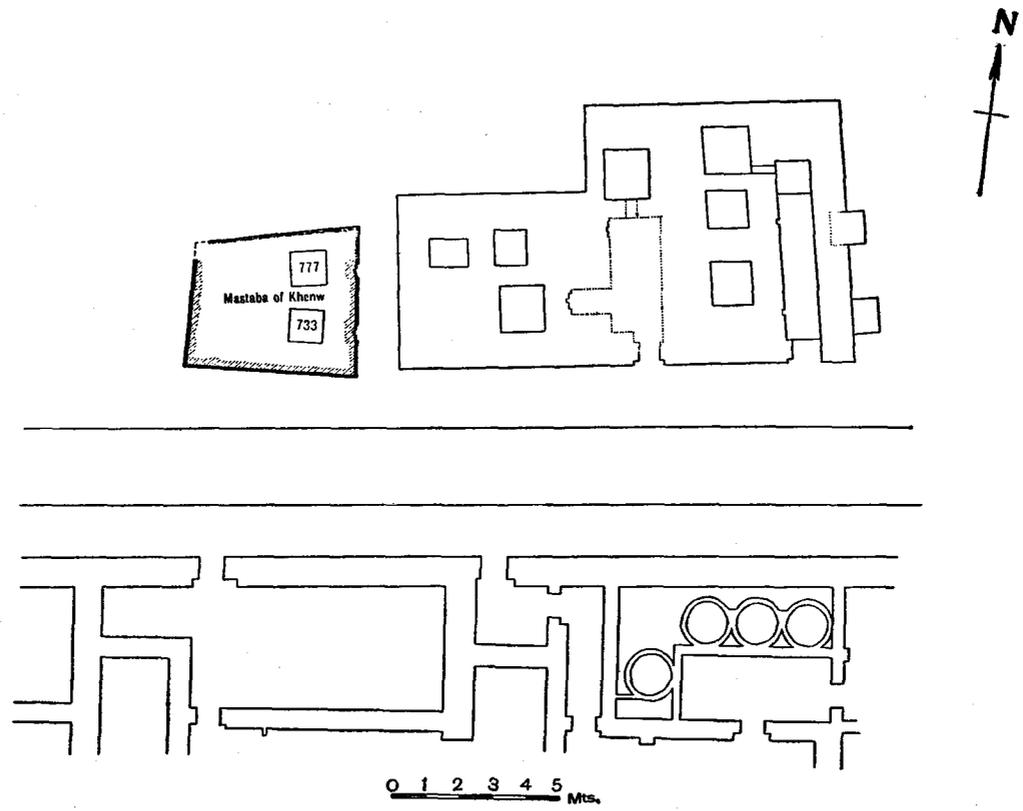


FIG. 47.—THE MASTABA OF KHENW

The northern false door measures 1.55×0.64 m. On the panel is represented the owner of the tomb seated upon a stool. His right arm rests upon his thigh, while the left is folded upon his breast. In front of him is represented another man, in a standing attitude, and confronting the deceased. The remaining parts of the false door were left unscribed (see Fig. 48).

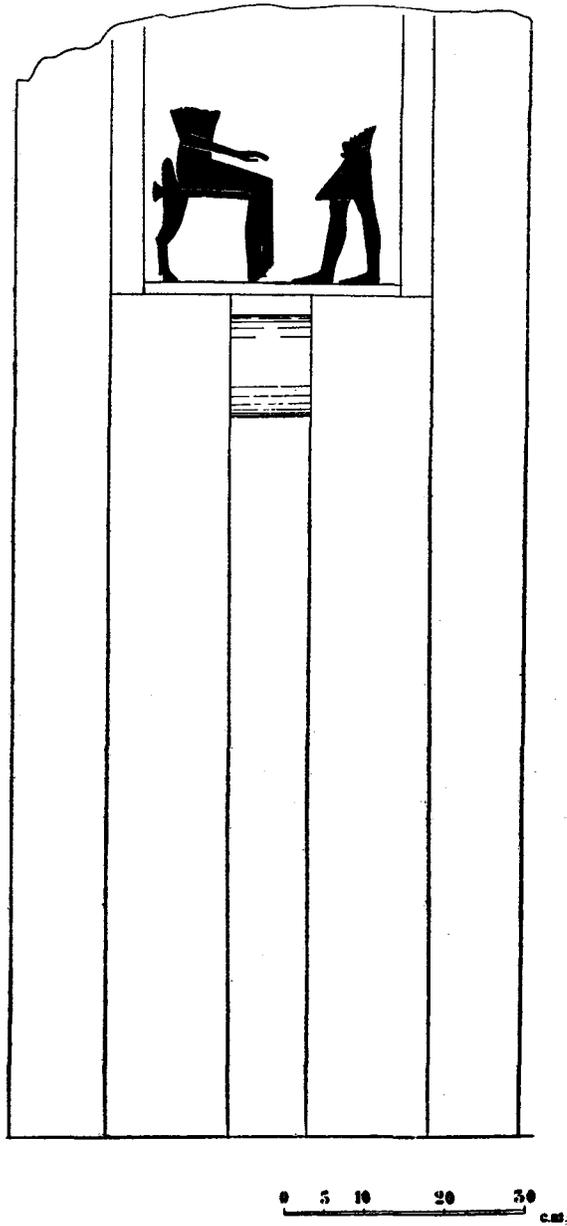
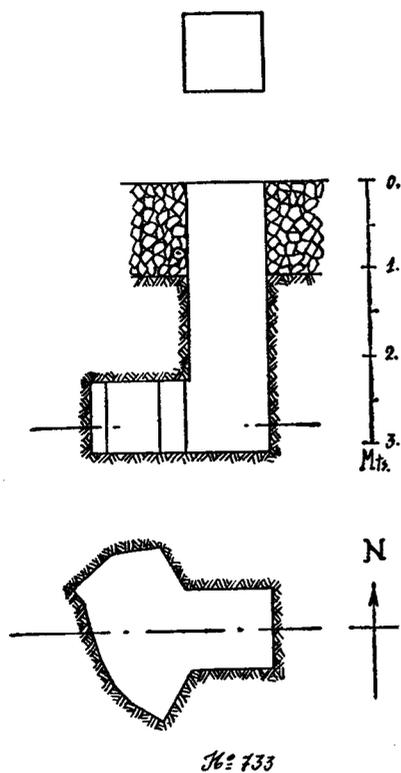


FIG. 48

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 733 (Fig. 49)

This shaft lies behind the southern false door (see Fig. 47). It is partly constructed of chips of limestone, and partly sunk below the surface of the rock.



Sh 733

FIG. 49

Shaft No. 777 (Fig. 50)

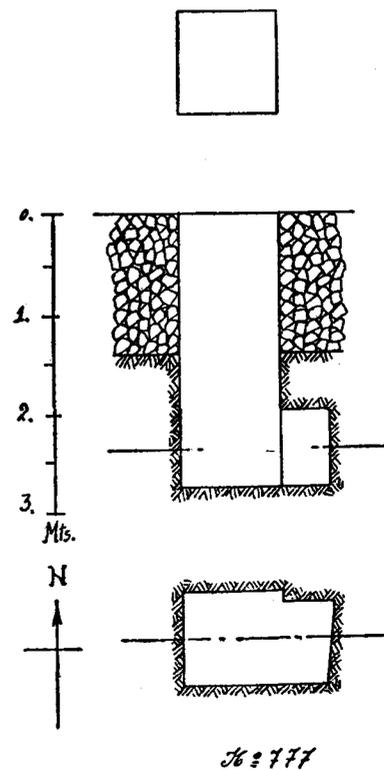
Grave-pit.—2.75 m. deep, with a side-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A skeleton was found in a contracted position, and in a very bad state of preservation.

Grave-pit.—Measuring about 3.10 m. deep, and ending in a side chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few bones of an adult person scattered in the debris.

Behind the northern false door lies :



Sh 777

FIG. 50

THE MAṢṬABA OF  IRERW

TITLES

1.  "Overseer of the Storehouses of the King's Breakfast" (1).
2.  "King's Purificator."
3.  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

FAMILY

Wife:  "Ka-m-ḥemet."

Eldest Son:  "Wet-ka" (2).

Var: .

Title:  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

(1) Or: Overseer of the King's Breakfast and Overseer of the Granary;  is to be read twice in that case, which would not be uncommon; see also Fig. 53:  and .

(2) Ranke, Personennamen, p. 88 .

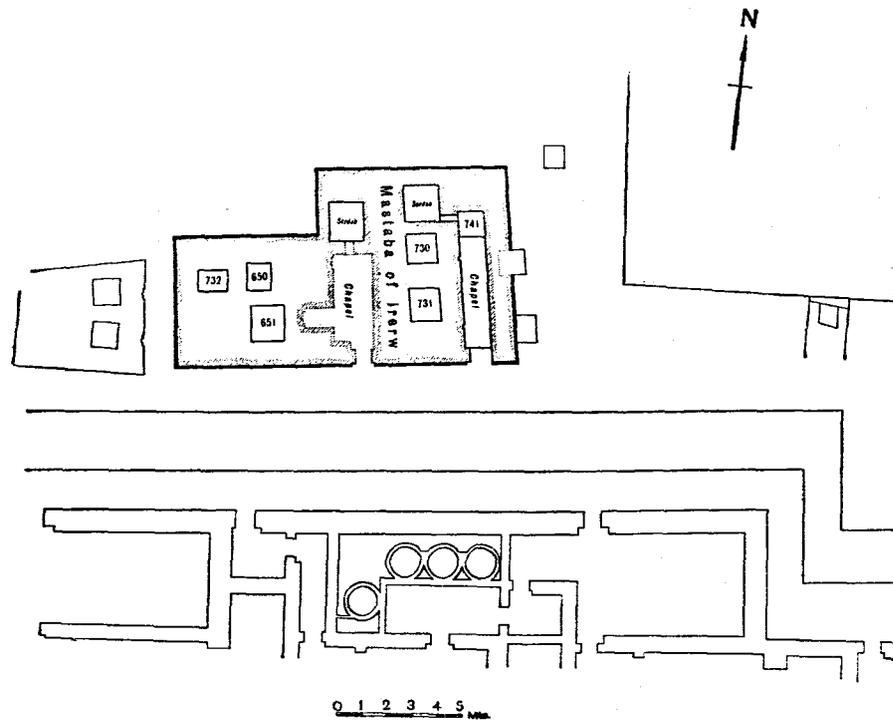


FIG. 51.—THE MASTABA OF IHERW

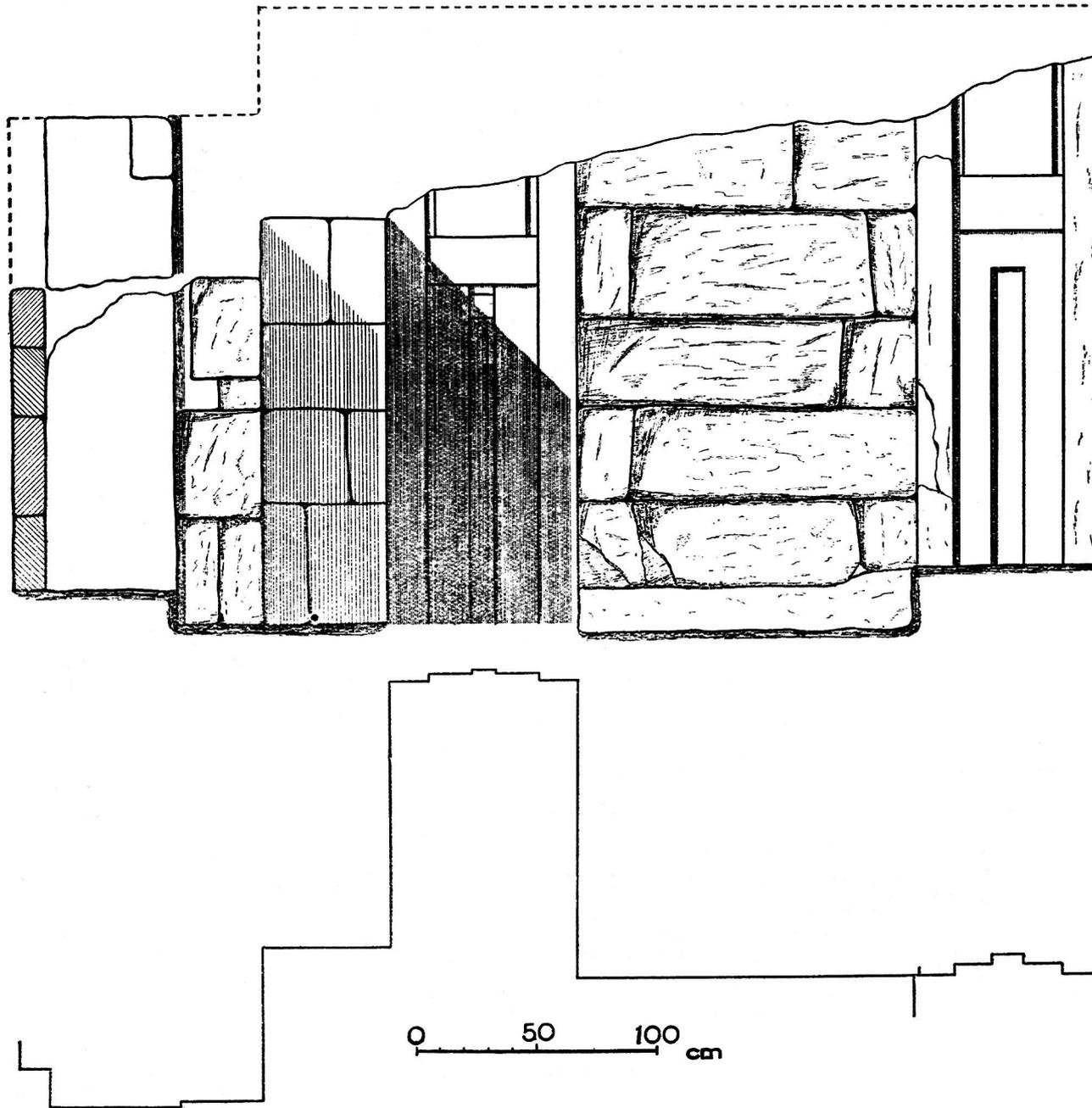


FIG. 52.—WESTERN WALL OF THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

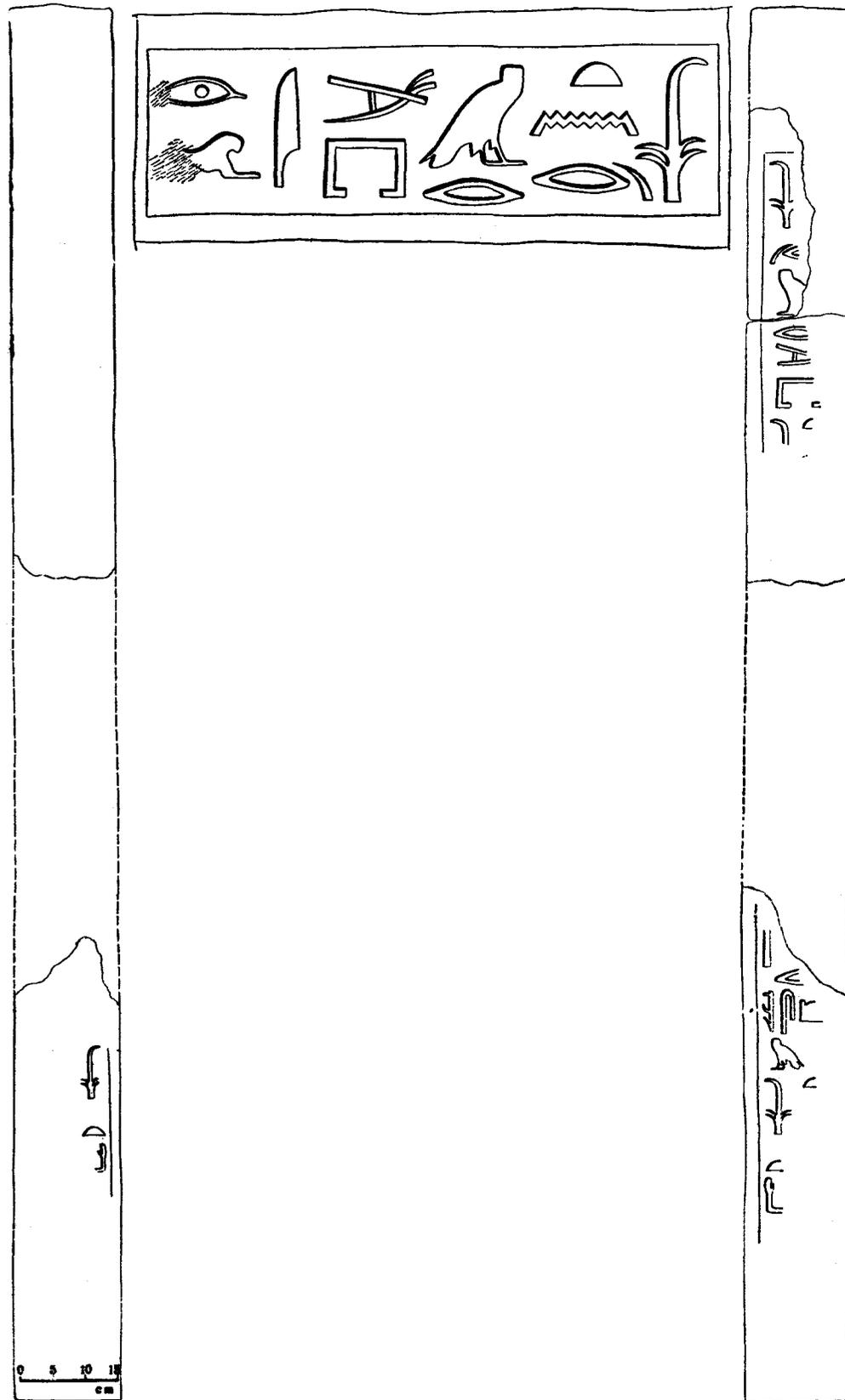


FIG. 53

and supports a tray laden with two kinds of bread, between his left hand and his shoulder. On the bottom register are represented three other male offering-bearers, in the same attitude as those on the middle register, but carrying different offerings in their right hands (Fig. 54 and Pl. XXI-2).

On the left thickness, only the lower parts of the middle register, and the bottom one, are preserved. On the first are seen the lower parts of three male offering-bearers, in the same positions as those on the right thickness. On the bottom register are three similar figures of offering-bearers carrying various offerings in their hands and upon their shoulders (Fig. 55).

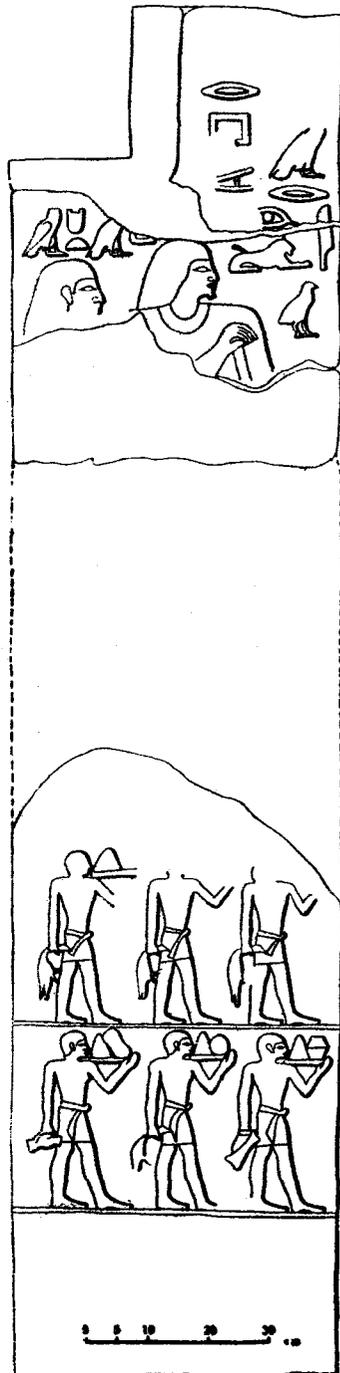


FIG. 54

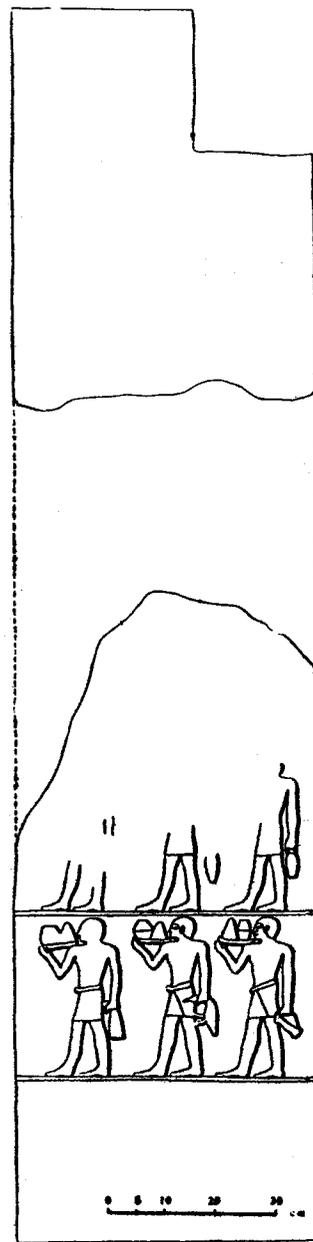


FIG. 55

The doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber (dim. 4.40 × 1.50 m.), the floor of which is 0.10 m. lower than its threshold. The socket of this doorway is still visible at the south-eastern corner of the chapel. In the southern part of the western wall, is a small passage (dim. 1.10 × 0.80 m.) that leads to a monolithic false door of local limestone (dim. 1.80 × 0.80 m.). Its upper part is broken, and only a small portion of the panel is still existing (Fig. 56 and Pl. XXIV). All the figures and inscriptions on this false door are incised.

On the panel only the stool and the legs and the feet of a seated man are visible. On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading :



“ . . . that offerings [may come forth] unto him in the Wag feast, the feast of Thoth, the Monthly feast, the Half-monthly feast, and every feast and every day, Ierw.”

At the end of this inscription is the upper part of the figure of Ierw facing south.

On the left outer jamb is another vertical inscription, reading :



“ . . . [Lord of the] sacred [land] that he may walk on the good ways upon which the honoured ones walk, Ierw.”

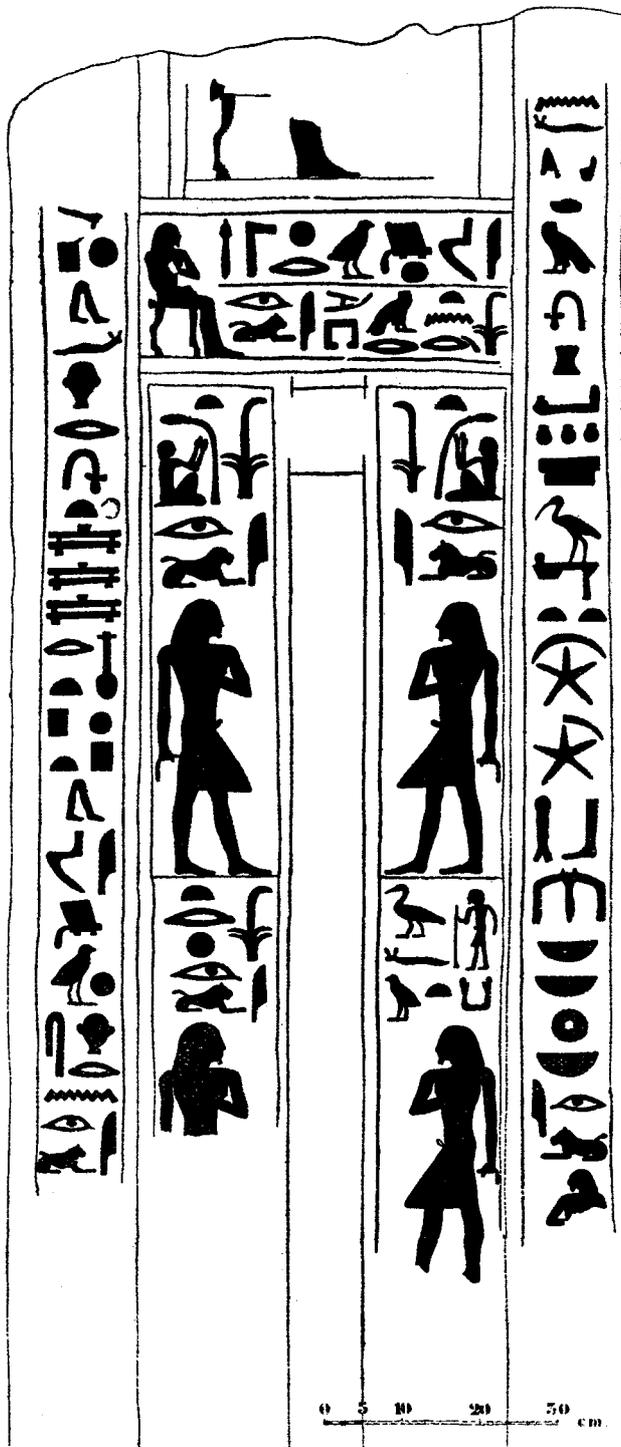
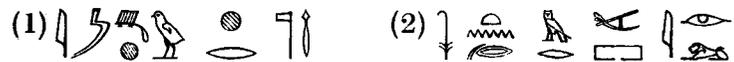


FIG. 56

On the lower lintel are two horizontal rows of inscriptions, reading :



“ The Honoured One by the Great God, the Overseer of the King’s Breakfast, and Overseer of the Granary, Ierw.”

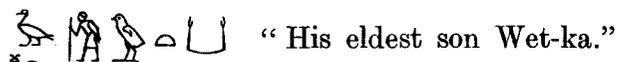
At the end of the inscription is represented the figure of Ierw seated upon a stool, and wearing a wig and a false beard. His right hand is placed upon his thigh, while the left one rests upon his chest.

The right and the left inner jambs are divided into two registers, the upper ones being identical. Upon them is inscribed :



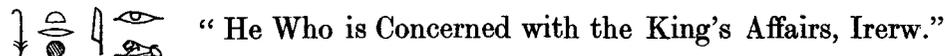
These inscriptions are followed by representations of Ierw in a standing attitude. He wears a wig, a false beard, a necklace, and a short kilt. One hand is placed closed upon his chest, while the other hangs at his side, and holds a handkerchief.

On the lower register of the right-hand jamb is inscribed :



Then follows a representation of Wet-ka in the same attitude as that adopted by his father on the upper register.

On the lower register of the left-hand jamb is inscribed :



This is also followed by a standing figure of the deceased, in a similar posture as that in the upper register.

The remaining part of the western wall is wholly occupied by an offering scene, followed by another inscribed false door. The offering scene measures 1.55 × 1.40 m., and is composed of two superposed registers sculptured in relief (Fig. 57 and Pl. XXII).

The top part of the upper register is somewhat effaced, but in it is represented Ierw, seated upon a stool, and wearing a wig, a false beard, and a short kilt. His right hand rests open upon his thigh, while the left one is placed closed upon his chest. His body is coloured dark red, the wig black, and the kilt white. Above his head is inscribed his name. In front of him is an offering table, laden with various kinds of offerings. These are coloured dark blue, red, and yellow. Above the table is an offering list, and to the right of the table are represented four offering-bearers.

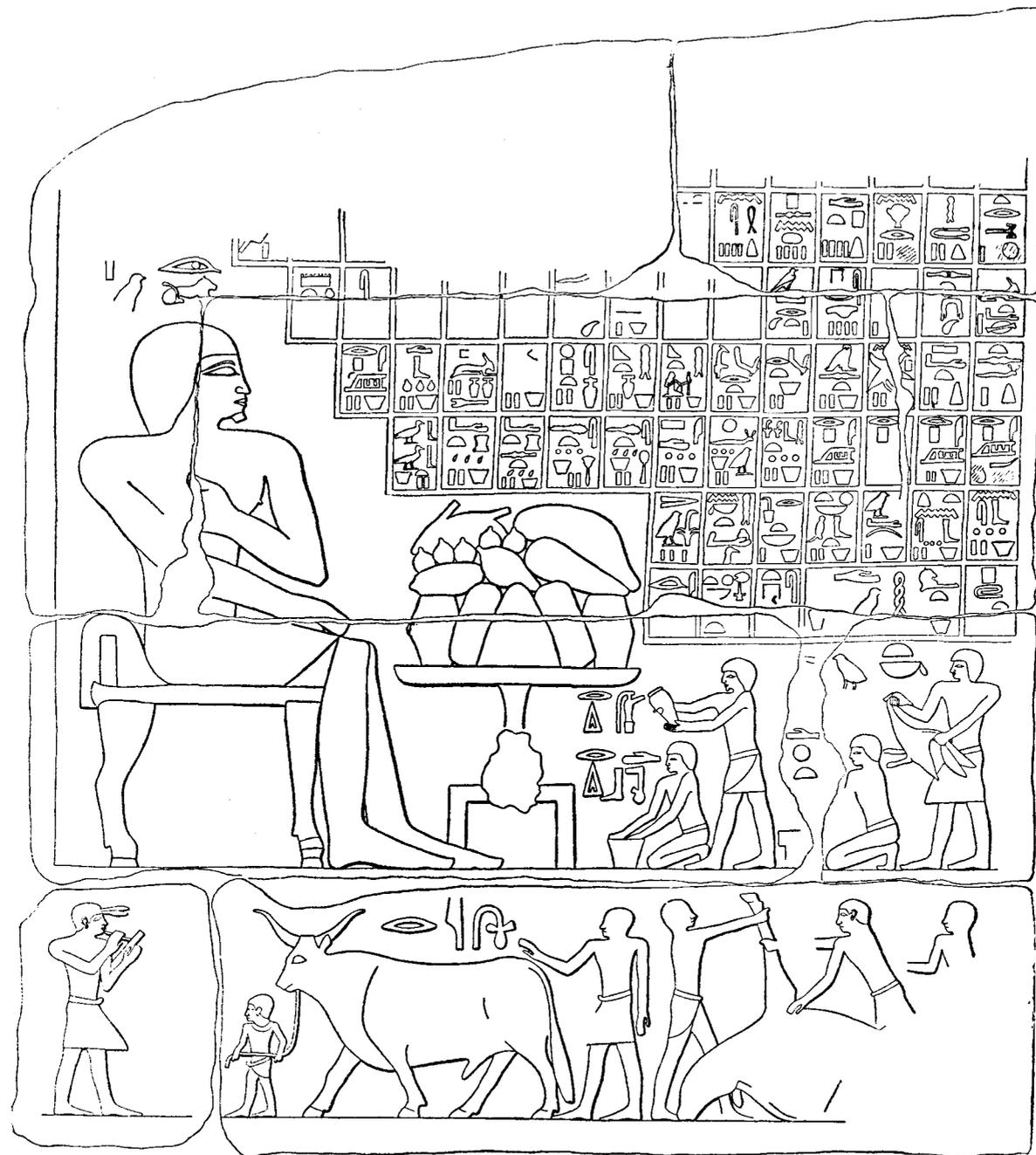


FIG. 57

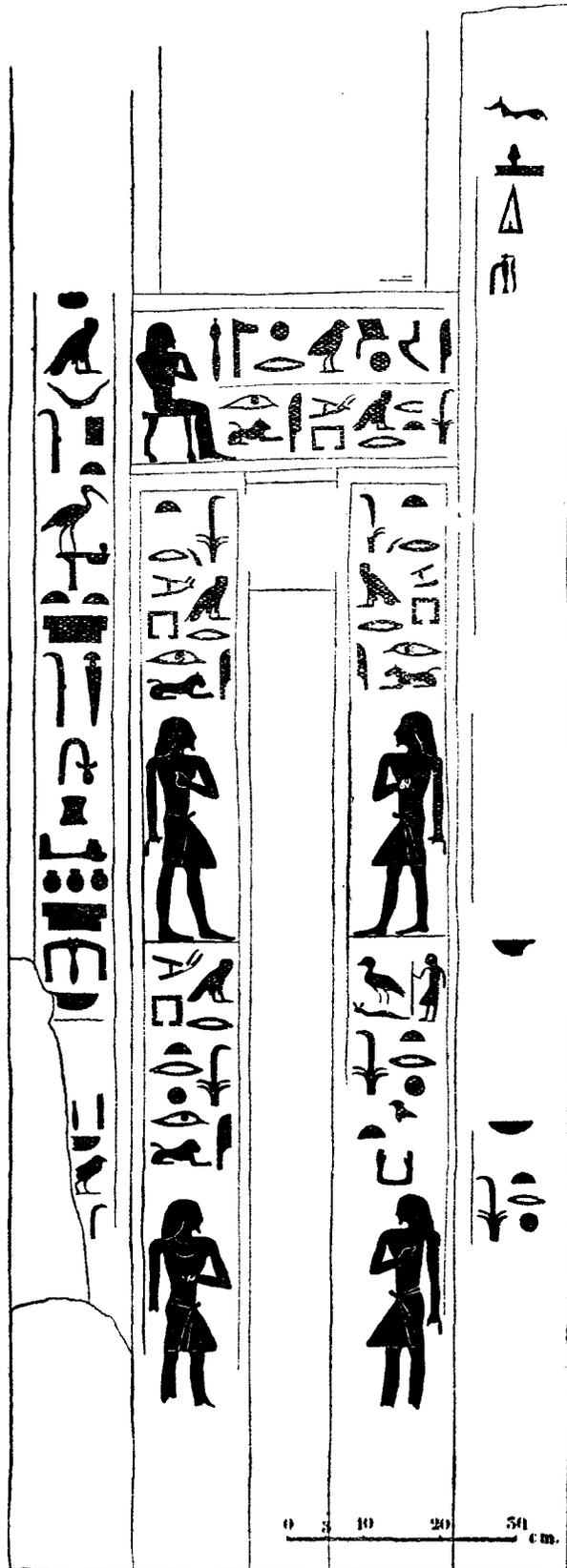


FIG. 58

On the lower register of the right inner jamb is inscribed :



“ His eldest son, He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Wet-ka.”

Underneath this inscription Wet-ka is represented in the same attitude as the figure of his father on the upper register. On the lower register of the left inner jamb is inscribed :



“ The Overseer of the Granary, He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Ierw.”

This is followed by a standing figure of the deceased.

In the northern wall of the chapel is a small opening, 0.40 × 0.37 m., of the serdab of the maṣṭaba. This serdab measures 1.55 × 1.55 m., and it was found empty.

The three following objects were recovered from the filling of the chapel :—

(1) The lower part of a badly damaged limestone statuette of a man. Height 12 cm. Breadth 12.5 cm.

(2) The middle part of the face of a limestone statuette of a man. The fragment, which shows the eyes, the upper part of the cheek-bones, and the brow, are of a good technique.

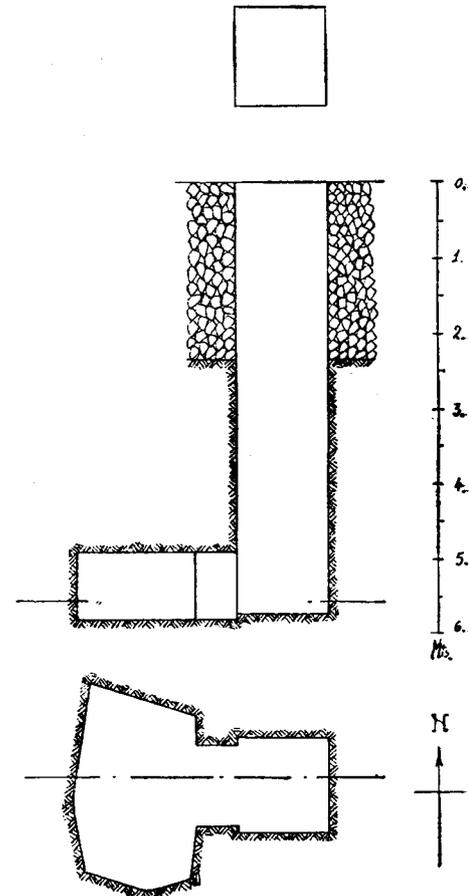
(3) A fragment from a rounded black granite offering-table (length 16 cm.).

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 650 (Fig. 59)

Grave-pit.—1.35 × 1.25 × 5.75 m., It ends in a side-chamber on the west. Door of chamber opened.

Burial.—Bones of two skeletons scattered in the debris.



Sh: 650

FIG. 59

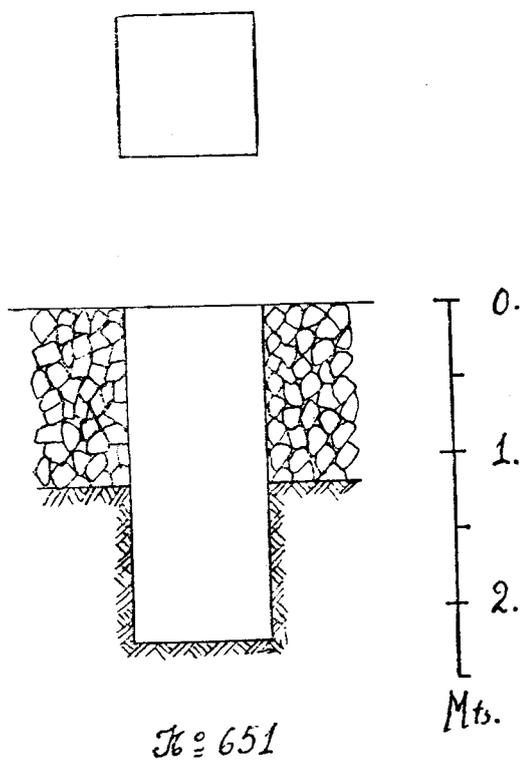


FIG. 60

Shaft No. 651 (Fig. 60)

Grave-pit.—1.00 × 0.5 × 2.20 m., without burial-chamber.

Shaft No. 730 (Fig. 61)

Grave-pit.—1.10 × 1.05 × 6.35 m., with a burial-chamber on the west, containing a recess serving as a sarcophagus, measuring 1.80 × 0.48 m. × 0.50 m.

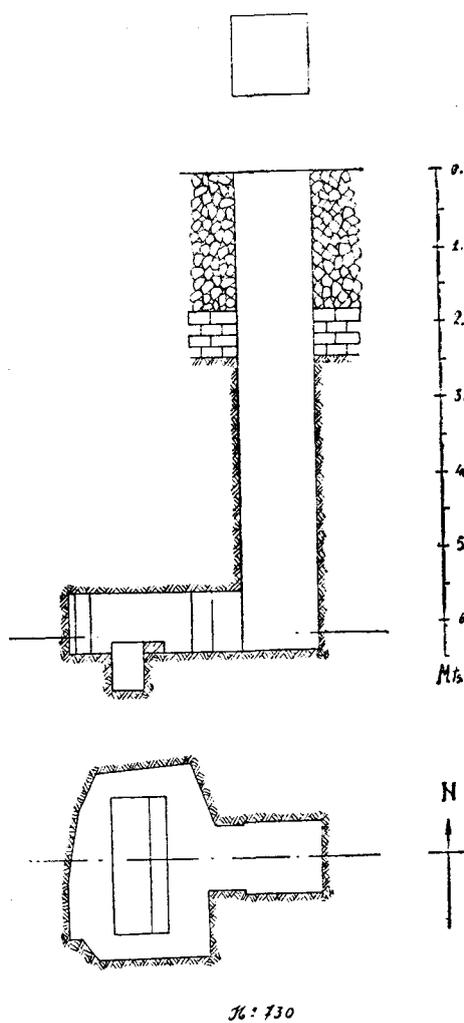
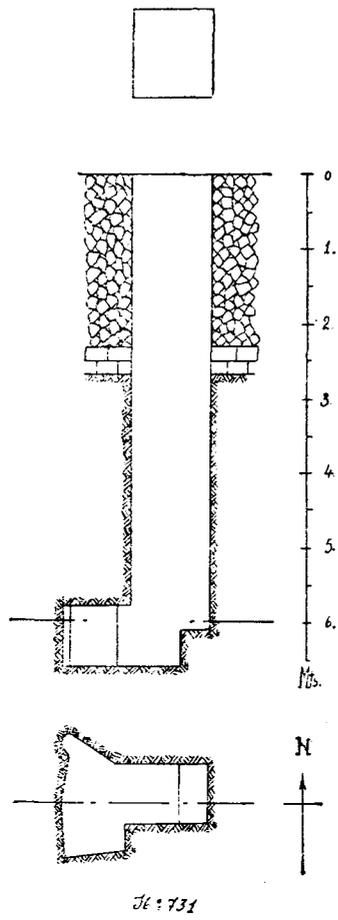


FIG. 61



N: 731

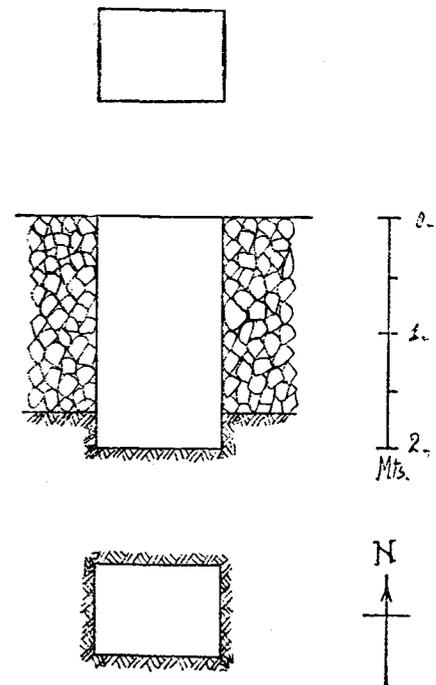
FIG. 62

Shaft No. 731 (Fig. 62)

Grave-pit.— $1.25 \times 1.10 \times 6.60$ m., with a burial-chamber on the west, containing some bones scattered in the debris.

Shaft No. 732 (Fig. 63)

Grave-pit.— $0.85 \times 1.15 \times 2.05$ m., without burial-chamber.



N: 732

FIG. 63

Shaft No. 741 (Fig. 64)

Grave-pit.—1.00 × 1.00 × 2.75 m., without burial-chamber.

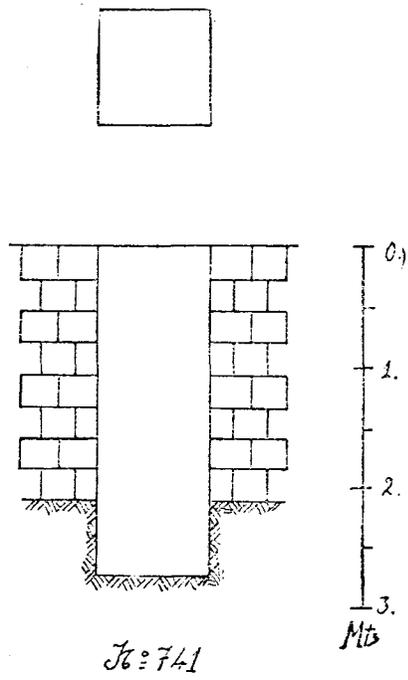


FIG. 64

MAŞTABA "F"

SITUATION

The rock-cut maştaba "F" is situated west of the maştaba "E", and east of that of Shepses-akhty. To its north is the uninscribed rock-cut maştaba "G" (see General Plan: 12,13-Q).

DESCRIPTION

Its entrance opens to the east and is reached by means of a long narrow corridor (dim. 6.35×1.55 m.) which slopes from the south (see Fig. 65).

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The doorway leading to the funerary chapel of this maştaba is finely cut in the native rock. Both its lintel, drum and jambs were prepared to receive inscriptions, but were left blank. It measures $0.80 \times 1.50 \times 2.25$ m. and gives access to a large chamber cut in the rock and measuring $9.10 \times 2.70 \times 2.80$ m. In the southern wall of this chamber, a rectangular niche (dim. $2.10 \times 0.65 \times 0.25$ m.) is hollowed in the rock, and is wholly occupied by a huge rock-cut statue of a man. He is represented standing with the feet close together. The right hand is placed upon the chest, while the left arm hangs at the side; in neither case can the details of the fingers be distinctly seen. Beside it, another niche and statue were commenced, but they were abandoned at a very early stage of work.

In the southern end of the western wall of the chapel is an uninscribed false door, hewn in the rock (dim. 2.30×0.90 m.). A little to the north of this false door is a large niche (dim. $1.70 \times 1.60 \times 0.20$ m.) in which a group of three statues are roughly cut. They are all in an unfinished state, but appear to represent male figures standing, with the feet close together, and the arms hanging by the sides. The average breadth across their shoulders is 0.55 m. North of this niche is another one (dim. $1.70 \times 1.10 \times 0.20$ m.), containing two more rock-cut statues in the same attitudes as the previous ones. They are, however, much better sculptured. On their heads they wear long wigs. A little to the north is an unfinished false door, hewn in the rock, north of which is a rectangular niche (dim. $1.75 \times 1.70 \times 0.20$ m.), containing three rock-cut statues, which were abandoned after having been but roughly outlined.

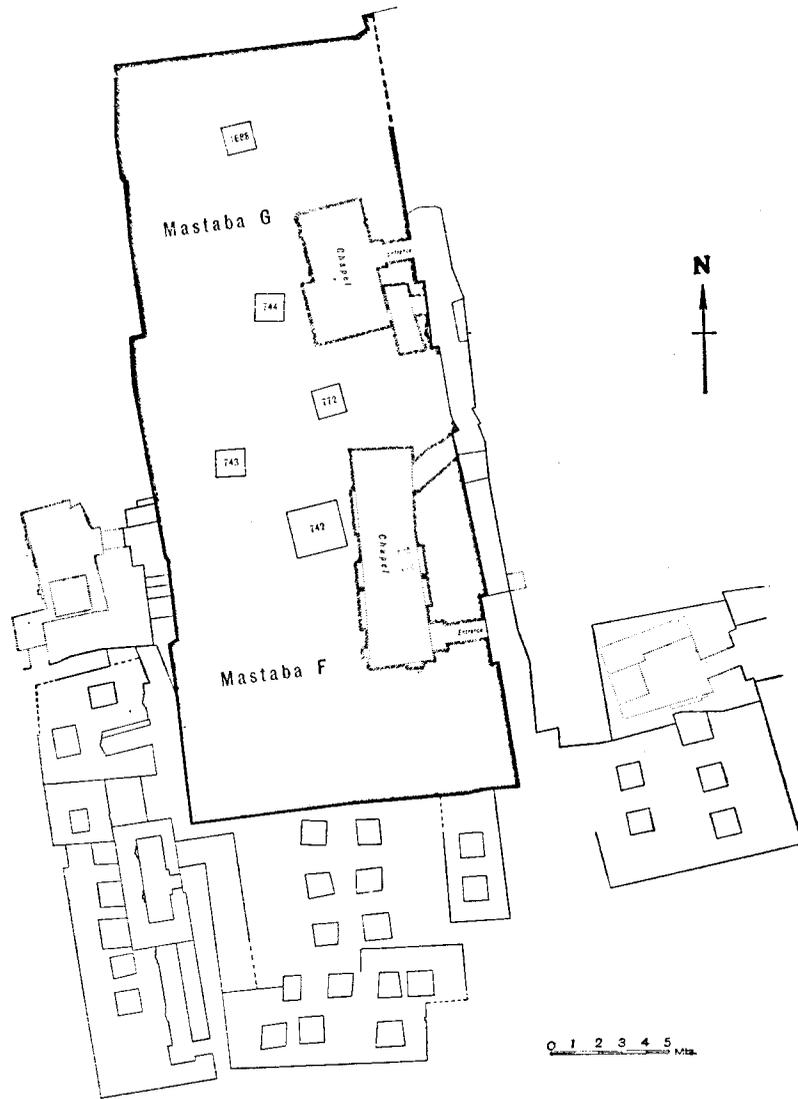


FIG. 65.—THE MASTABA "F"

In the eastern wall, near to the entrance of the chapel, is also a niche (dim. $1.70 \times 1.10 \times 0.25$ m.) occupied by two rock-cut statues, apparently of women. They wear long wigs, and are standing with their feet close together, and their arms hanging by their sides.

To the right of this niche is another one containing a group of incomplete statues. In front of it is a libation tank cut deep in the floor (dim. $0.95 \times 0.50 \times 0.20$ m.).

In the north-eastern corner of this chapel, there is an aperture (dim. 0.90×0.90 m.) for admitting light, which opens to the east on the left-hand side of the main entrance.

SHAFTS

Behind the northern niche in the western wall of this tomb, lies shaft No. 742, which is connected with shaft No. 743 by means of hall No. 3 lying on the west. The latter shaft is again connected with shaft No. 744, which belongs to maṣṭaba "G" by means of hall No. 5, while shaft No. 772 is connected with shaft No. 742 by means of hall No. 7. Thus, we have a group of four shafts belonging to maṣṭabas "F" and "G" connected by means of their side-chambers. (see Figs. 65 and 66) :—

Shaft No. 742 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.— $2.10 \times 2.05 \times 9.00$ m., ending in the midst of a burial-chamber. At a height of 1.90 m. from the bottom of the pit, burial-chamber No. 1 opens east. It measures about $2.40 \times 0.85 \times 0.50$ m. On the south lies chamber No. 2, which measures $4.20 \times 2.20 \times 2.50$ m. On the west is hall No. 3, which measures about $4.25 \times 3.40 \times 1.70$ m. In the northern side of this hall is an opening connecting it with shaft No. 743, as mentioned above. On its southern side is cut room No. 4, the floor of which is about 0.85 m. higher than that of the hall. The latter room measures about $2.75 \times 2.20 \times 1.65$ m. In its floor is sunk a sarcophagus, measuring $2.60 \times 1.15 \times 0.70$ m. From the wind-borne sand filling these chambers, we recovered a limestone slab inscribed with the name of king Isesi.

Shaft No. 743 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.— $1.25 \times 1.15 \times 7.90$ m., ending in a narrow passage running north-south, and connecting with hall No. 3 of shaft No. 742, and with hall No. 5 of shaft No. 744.

Shaft No. 744 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.— $1.25 \times 1.20 \times 9.35$ m. It ends on the south with hall No. 5, which measures about $3.00 \times 2.60 \times 3.20$ m., and on its west, with room No. 6, which measures $2.30 \times 1.50 \times 3.20$ m. In the southern side of this room is sunk a sarcophagus, measuring about $2.00 \times 0.45 \times 0.55$ m. It contained a few remains of a later burial.

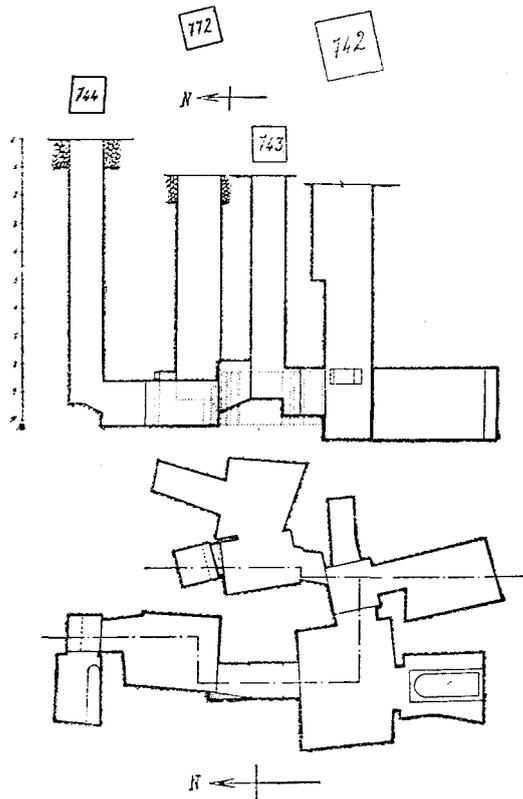


FIG. 66

Shaft No. 772 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.— $1.25 \times 1.25 \times 8.90$ m. It connects with shaft No. 742 by means of hall No. 7, which lies on its southern side, and measures about $2.50 \times 1.80 \times 1.90$ m. This hall gives access to room No. 8, which measures about $2.60 \times 2.50 \times 1.90$ m. On the northern side of this room lies room No. 9, which measures about $2.50 \times 1.10 \times 1.90$ m.

Burial.—These rooms were all plundered in ancient times, as they contained nothing but wind-borne sand.

MAŞTABA " G "

SITUATION

The rock-cut maştaba " G " is situated north of maştaba " F ", and east of that of Ka-meni (see General Plan: 12-Q).

DESCRIPTION

The doorway leading to the funerary chapel of this maştaba opens to the east, and is reached by means of the same corridor leading to maştaba " F " (see Fig. 65). The portion of this corridor, which is in front of the southern part of maştaba " G " is still roofed with large slabs of local limestone.

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The doorway is finely cut in the native rock. Although its lintel, drum and jambs were prepared to receive inscriptions, they were left blank. This doorway measures $0.80 \times 1.15 \times 2.05$ m., and gives access to a rectangular chamber (dim. $5.45 \times 2.70 \times 2.60$ m.). The walls and the roof are neatly dressed, with the exception of the south-western corner which is much damaged and was restored with medium-sized limestone blocks and plaster. At the north end of the western wall an unscribed false door is cut in the rock. It measures 1.80×0.70 m., and on its right and left sides there are two small unfinished false doors. On this wall, as well as on the north wall there are remains of the original plaster coating, which still bears traces of the red paint used for outlining the registers and sketching the sculpture.

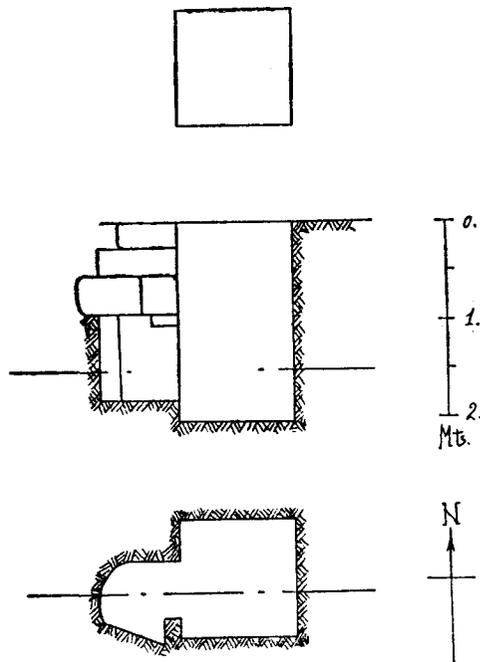
At the south end of the eastern wall, there is a gap opening into a small chamber (dim. $2.65 \times 0.95 \times 1.60$ m.) roughly cut in the rock. This chamber has its entrance (1.10×0.50 m.) opening east. A small unscribed false door (0.90×0.60 m.) is cut in the outside of the eastern wall. The chamber contained a few broken bones scattered in the debris.

SHAFTS

See maştaba " F " concerning shaft No. 744 which lies behind the western wall of this tomb, and which is connected with the group of shafts lying behind both maştabas by means of their side-chambers (see Figs. 65 and 66 in maştaba " F "):—

Shaft No. 1688 (Fig. 67)

Grave pit.—1·20 × 1·20 × 2 m. Wholly cut in the rock; very irregular burial-chamber, filling of debris. Nothing found.



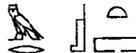
No. 1688

FIG. 67

THE MAṢṬABA OF SESHEMW

TITLES

1.  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs of the Great House."

2.  "The Overseer of the Kitchen (Place)."

3.  "The Master of the Secrets of the Royal Harem."

Wife (?):  "Thetwt."

TITLES

1.  "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

2.  "Priestess of Neith."

3.  "Priestess of Hathor in all Her Places."

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Seshemw and his family (dim. 11.00 × 4.80 × 1.90 m. existing height) is situated to the east of the maṣṭabas of Medw-nefer and Nefer, south of those of Shepses-akhty and Ka-meni, and north of those of Ni-se-ankh-akhty and Thesty (*see* General Plan: 13-Q).

DESCRIPTION

The main entrance (0.55 m. wide) lies on the south. It gives access to a long passage (dim. 9.50 × 1.20 m.), in the western side of which are two doorways leading to two chapels (*see* Fig. 68). At a distance of about 1.05 m. from the main entrance is the doorway (0.65 m. wide) of the first chapel (dim. 5.00 × 0.75 m.).

Most of the masonry of this chapel has been destroyed, and only three courses are still in situ.

In its western wall are two uninscribed false doors of local limestone, only the lower parts of which are existing. Behind each false door is a shaft—No. 581 and No. 587 (*see* later).

At the end of the passage, and at a distance of about 6.33 m. from the door of the first chapel, is the other doorway (0.55 m. wide) that gives access to the principal chapel (dim. 3.55 × 1.00 m.)

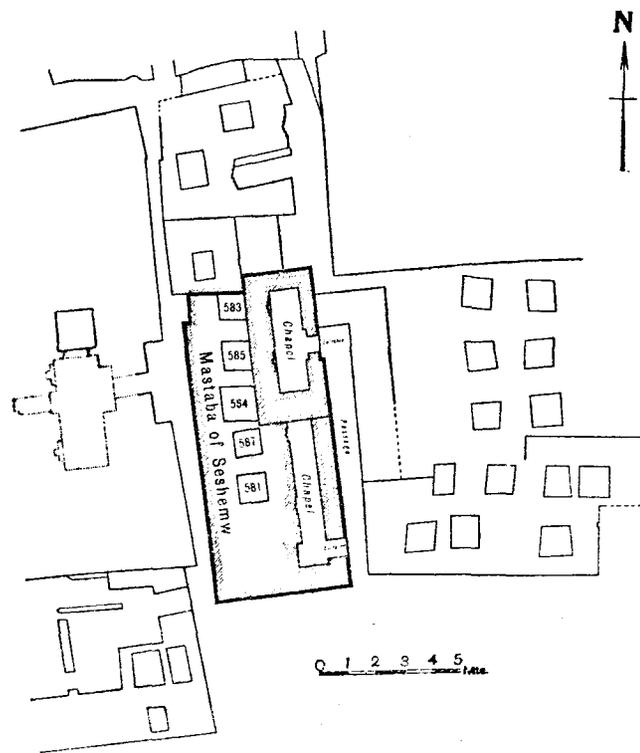


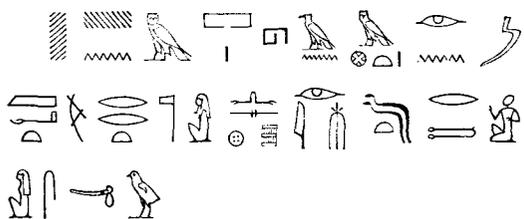
FIG. 68.—THE MAṢṬABA OF SESHEMṬ

of Seshemw and his wife. The walls of this chapel are almost intact, and probably not more than one or two courses of masonry are missing. The chapel itself is a narrow rectangular chamber, in the western wall of which are two false doors: the one to the left (dim. 1.65 × 0.80 m.) is that of Seshemw, and is made of one piece of white Turah limestone. At a distance of about 1.15 m. to the north, is that of his wife, Thetwt (dim. 1.45 × 0.53 m.). It is made of one piece of yellow local limestone.

The False Door of Seshemw (see Fig. 69 and Pl. XXV)

The upper lintel of the false door of Seshemw is missing.

On the panel is the representation of Seshemw seated in front of an offering table, but the upper part of the figure is damaged. Below the table are some examples of the usual funerary offerings and their quantity. On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading :



“I have [come] from my house, and descended from my town. I have done justice which the god always loves. Never have I done what people dislike, Seshemw.”



FIG. 69 0 5 10 20 50 cm.

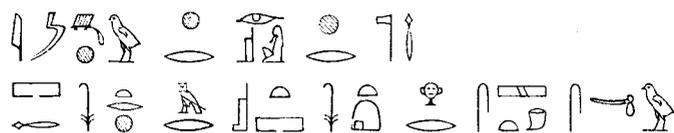
On the left outer jamb is another vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading :



“ . . . a boon which Anubis [gives], that offerings may come forth unto him in the feast of the Opening Day of the Year, in the feast of the First Day of the Year, in the feast of Thoth, in the Wag feast, and in every feast and every day, Seshemw.”

At the end of the inscriptions on both jambs, the owner of the tomb is represented in a walking attitude.

On the lower lintel are two horizontal rows of inscriptions, reading :



“The Honoured by Osiris and the Great God, He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs of the Great House, the Overseer of the Kitchen, (Place,) and the Master of the Secrets of the Royal Harem, Seshemw.”

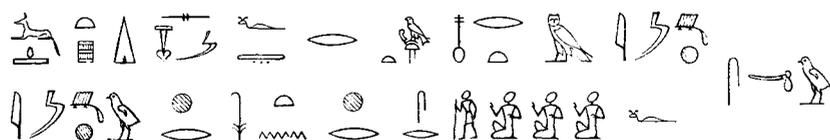
On the drum is inscribed :  “Seshemw.”

On the right inner jamb are two vertical rows of hieroglyphs that read :



“ A boon which Osiris gives, that he may walk in continual peace on the good ways upon which always walk the ones Honoured by the Great God, Seshemw.”

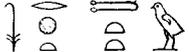
On the left inner jamb are two other vertical rows, reading :



“ A boon which Anubis gives, that he may join the earth (be buried) in the good west as an honoured one, the Honoured by the King, and by his (the King's) Officials, Seshemw.”

At the end of the inscriptions on both jambs, Seshemw is represented in a walking attitude with a long staff in one hand, and a ḥrp baton in the other.

The False Door of Thetwt (see Fig. 70 and Pl. XXVII-2)

The upper lintel of this false door is missing. On the panel is the representation of Thetwt seated upon a stool in front of an offering table. Her figure is slightly damaged. Above her head is inscribed horizontally :  “She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Thetwt.”

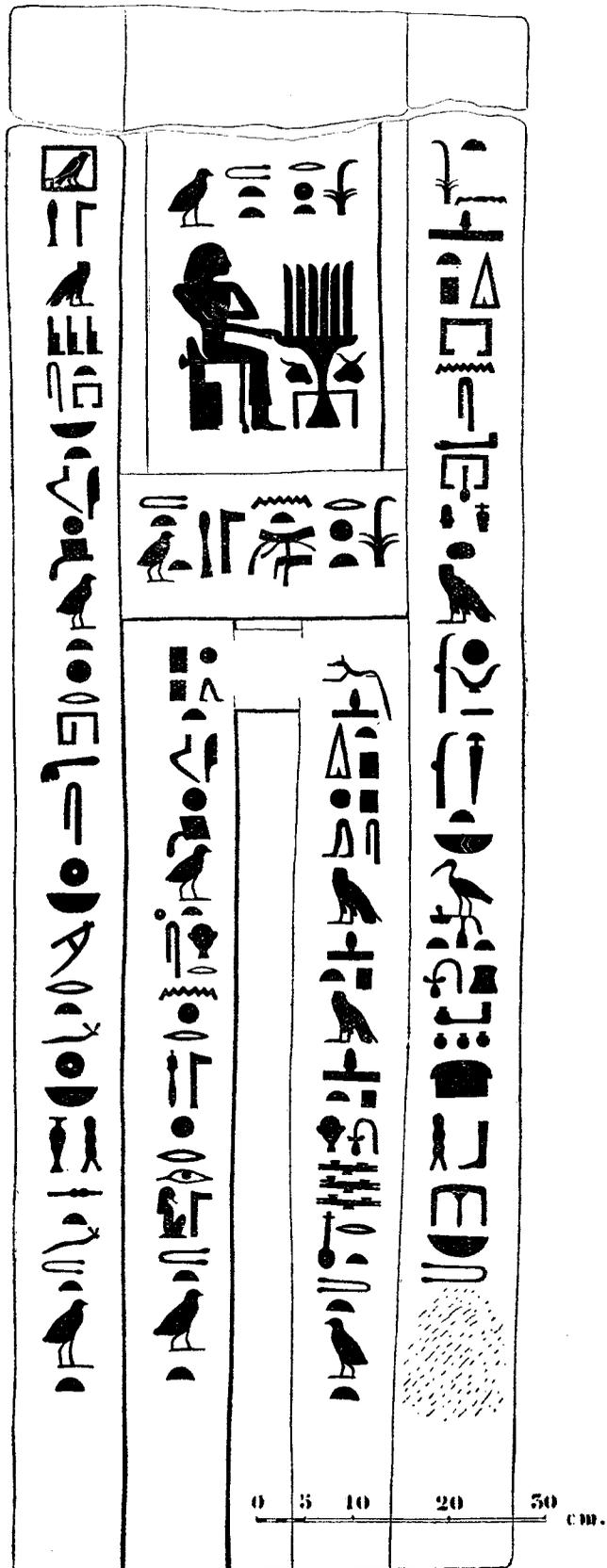


FIG. 70

On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading :



“ A boon which the king gives, that offerings may come forth unto her in the feast of the Opening Day of the Year, the feast of the First Day of the Year, the feast of Thoth, the feast of Wag, and every feast, [Thetwt].”

On the left outer jamb is another vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading :



“ The Priestess of Ḥathor in all Her Places, the Honoured by her husband every day, who is loved by him daily, and praised by him, Thetwt.”

On the lower lintel is inscribed horizontally :



“ She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, the Priestess of Neith, Thetwt.”

On the right inner jamb is a vertical inscription which continues down the left-hand inner jamb. It runs as follows :



“ A boon which Anubis gives, that she may walk in continual peace, upon the good roads, — Thetwt; — upon which the honoured ones (fem.) walk, before the Great God, and before Osiris, Thetwt.”

All the figures and inscriptions on this false door are incised.

SHAFTS

The maṣṭaba of Seshemw and his family contains five shafts, two of which are the principal ones, namely that of Seshemw himself, No. 585, which was found intact, and that of his wife, No. 583. The other three are additional:—

Shaft No. 585 (Fig. 71)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 5·30 m., ending in a side-chamber (dim. 2·50 × 1·60 × 1·60 m.) on the east. Aperture closed with large blocks of local limestone.

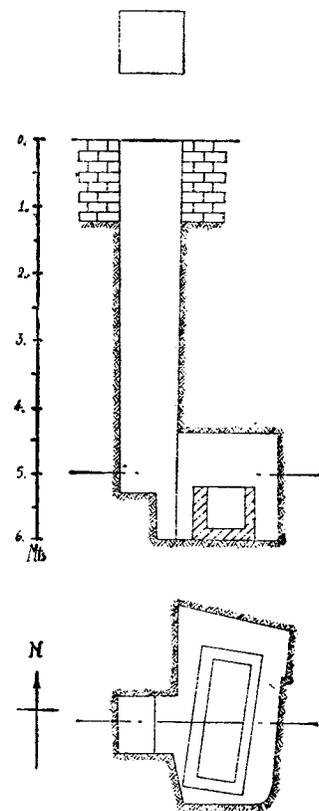


Fig. 71

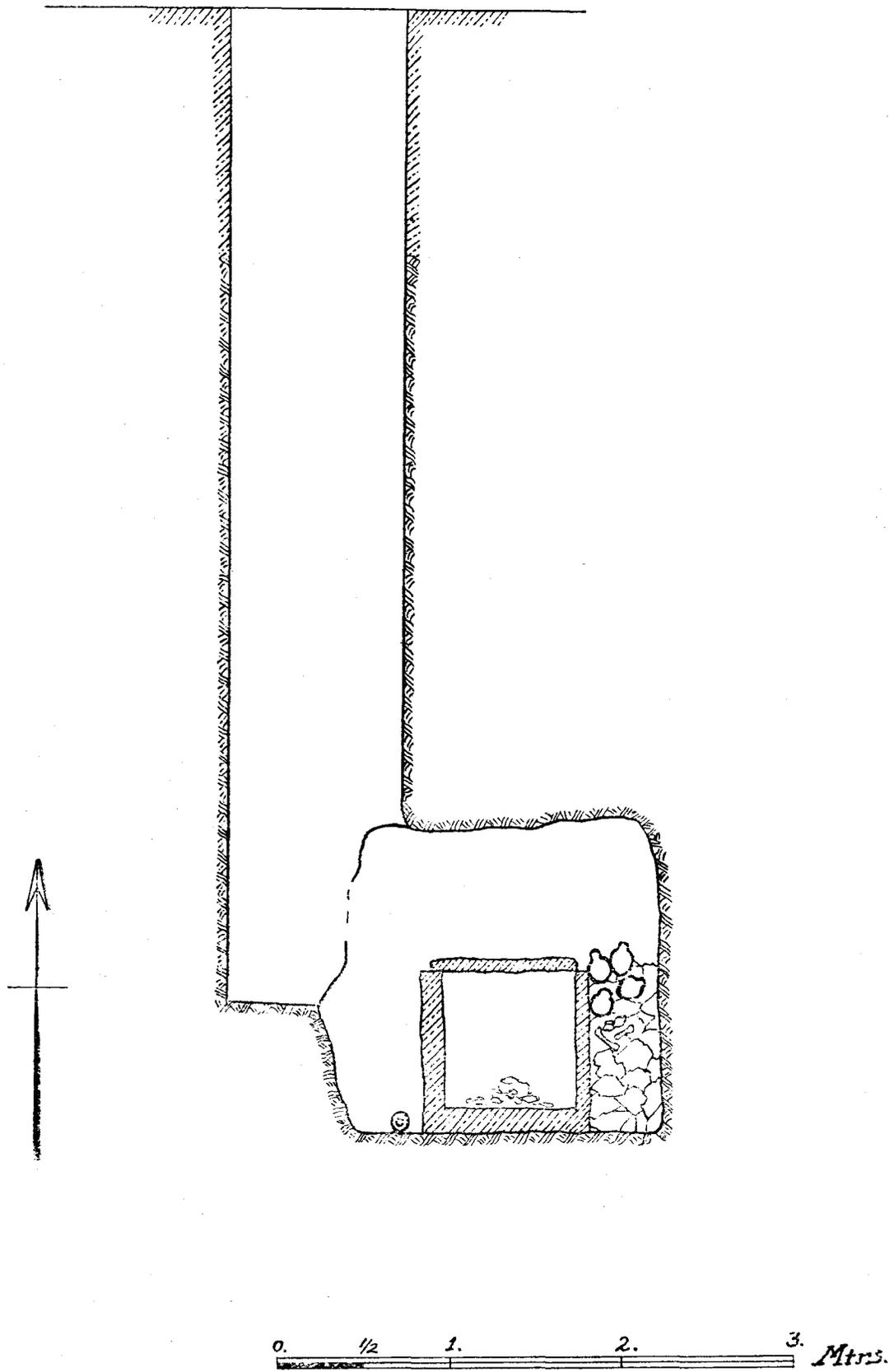


FIG. 72



FIG. 73

7*

Burial.—A big skeleton of an old man (sixty years of age, according to Dr. Derry), wholly extended on the back with the head to the north and the face slightly turned to the east. The hands were placed one on each side of the skeleton. The skeleton lay in a sarcophagus (dim. 1.90 × 0.70 × 0.90 m.) hewn in the floor of the burial-chamber, and covered with a huge slab of local limestone attached to the sarcophagus by means of plaster (see Figs. 72 and 73).

Contents.—East of the sarcophagus is a kind of platform made of small pieces of stone, and reaching from the floor to the edge of the sarcophagus:—

(1) Ten jars with rimmed mouths, rounded shoulders, short necks, and tapering, rounded bottoms. Two incised horizontal lines encircle each jar under the shoulder, and in some cases a third line appears around the middle. They are all of red painted ware, with smooth surface. Each jar was covered with a circular clay lid, having a small hole in the middle. Most of the lids were found broken and fallen inside the jars.

Average height of jars, 21 to 24.5 cm.

Average diameter of clay lids, 7.5 cm.

(see Fig. 74 and Pl. XXVI-1).

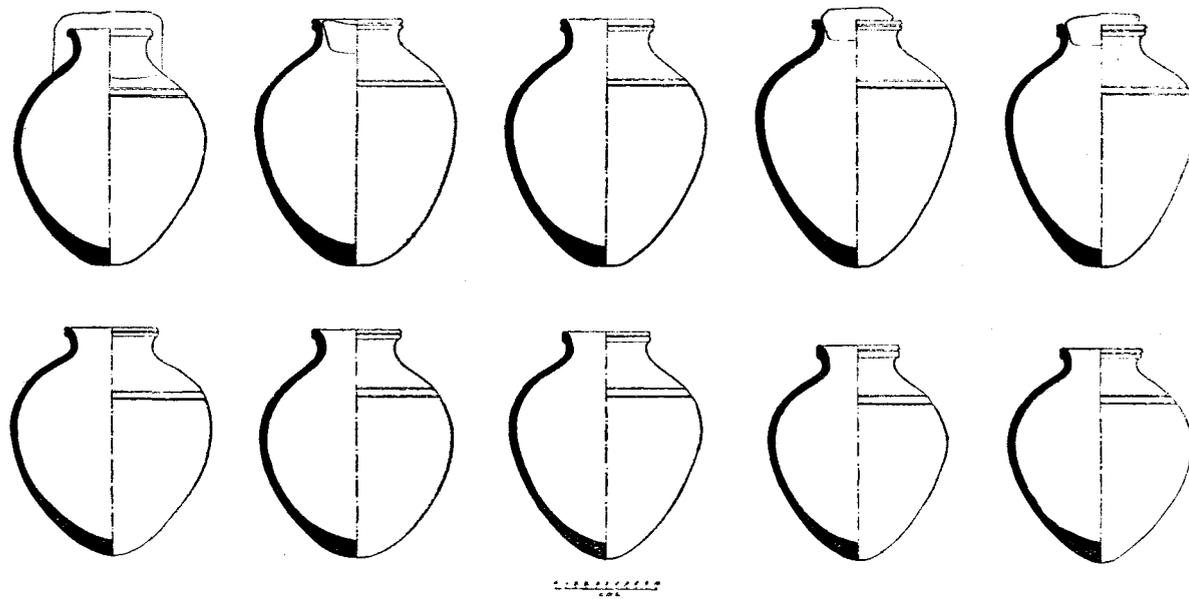


FIG. 74

(2) Ten smaller jars. Nine have squat, broad shoulders and flat bases; red ware, roughly burnished. The tenth resembles the larger jars in type and material. Each was covered with a circular clay lid similar to those of the larger jars, and they too, were mostly found broken and fallen inside the jars. Average height of the jars, 9.5 to 11 cm. (see Fig. 75 and Pl. XXVI-1).

(3) Four canopic jars made of rough, thick, red ware, covered inside and outside with a thick coating of plaster. Two were found lying on their sides on the lid of the sarcophagus, and the other two were found fallen on the floor. Average height 28 cm. (see Pl. XXVI-1).

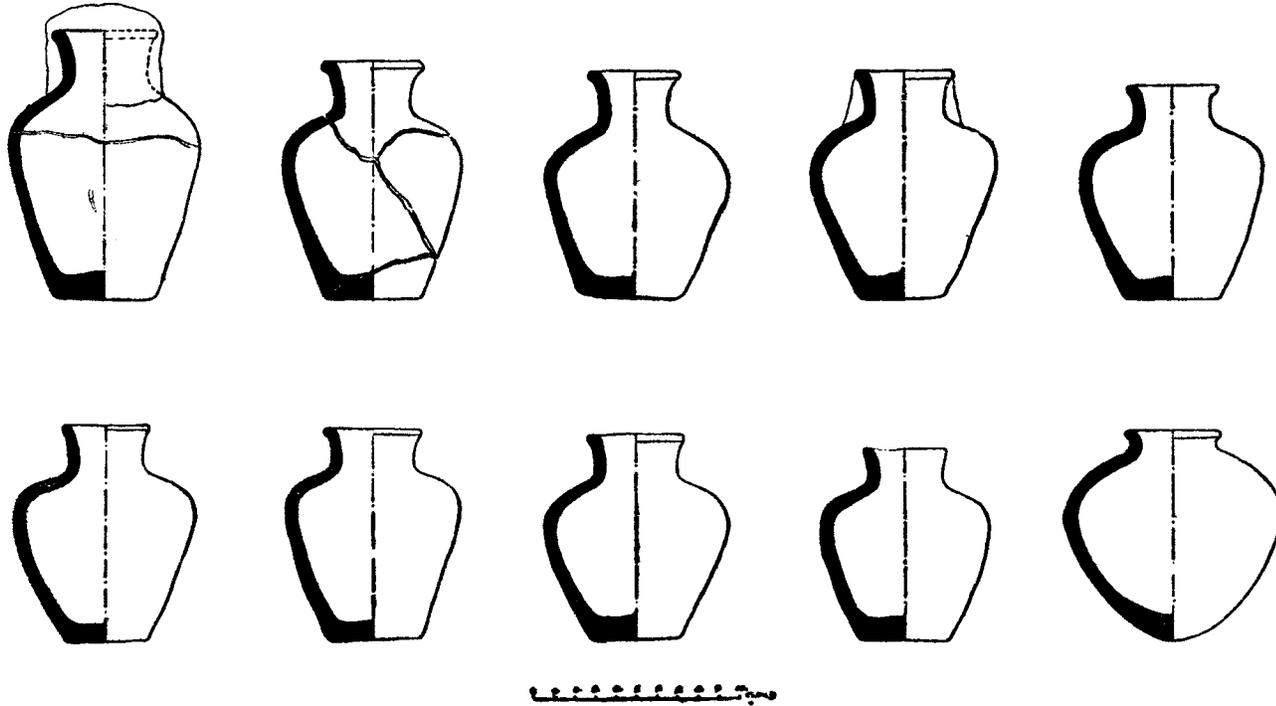


FIG. 75

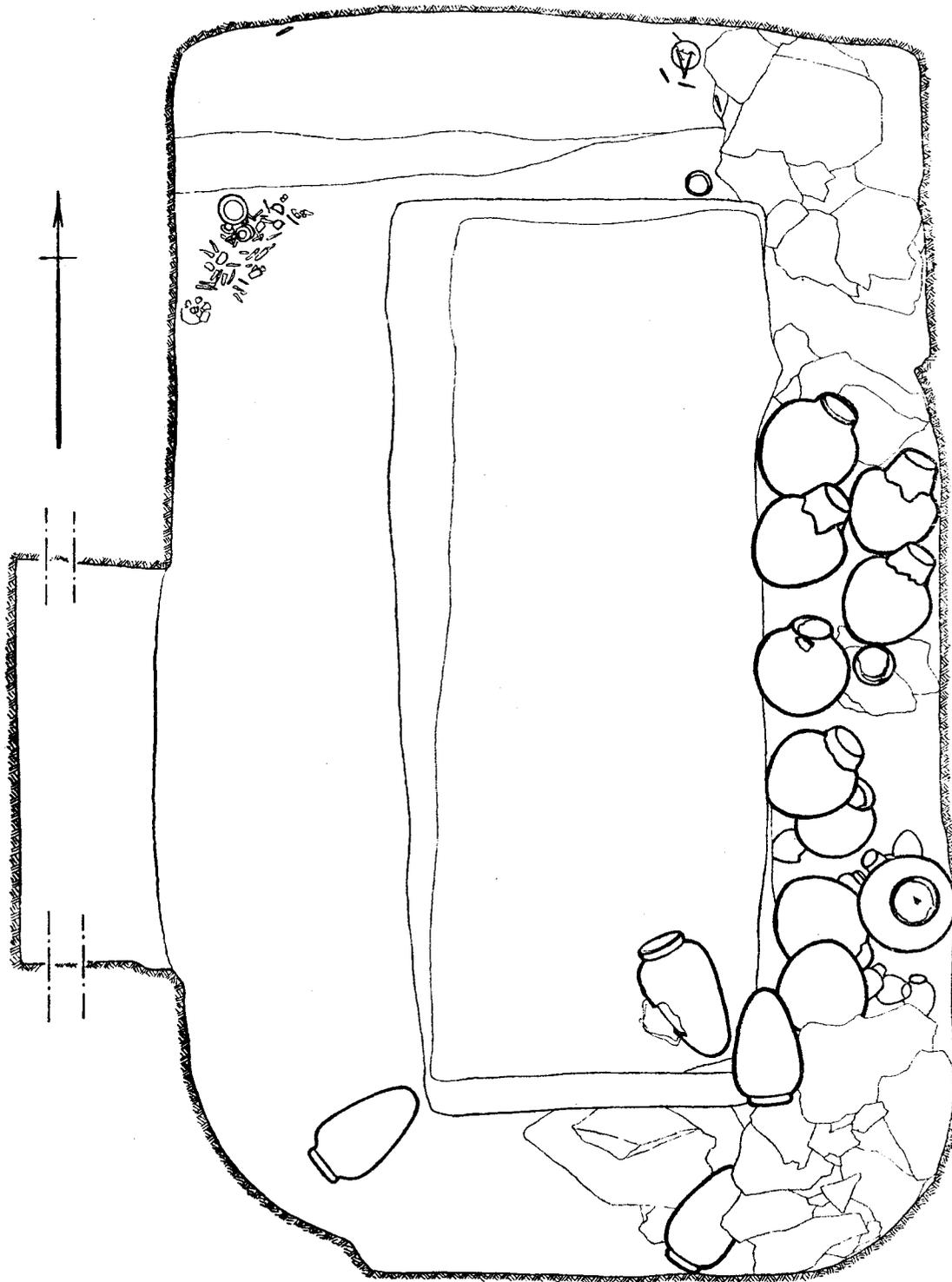
(4) Some bones of the choice parts of an ox (see Pl. XXVII-1).

In the north-western corner of the chamber, and north of the sarcophagus :

(5) A set of nearly eighty copper tools and vessels. They were found thrown in disorder on the floor, and were much damaged by the water of the flood which had inundated the chamber and left a layer of mud on the floor. Thirty-seven pieces were found intact. Forty pieces were found broken into pieces, but in each case the form of the objects can easily be recognized. There are also some very damaged specimens (see Figs. 76, 77 and 82).

Around the neck of the skeleton :

(6) A necklace composed of gold wire, the ends of which are attached together. Upon this wire are threaded seven small, cylindrical beads: one gold, one cornelian, two turquoise, one faience, one hard white stone, and one diorite (see Pl. XXVI-2).



0 1/2 1 Meter

FIG. 76

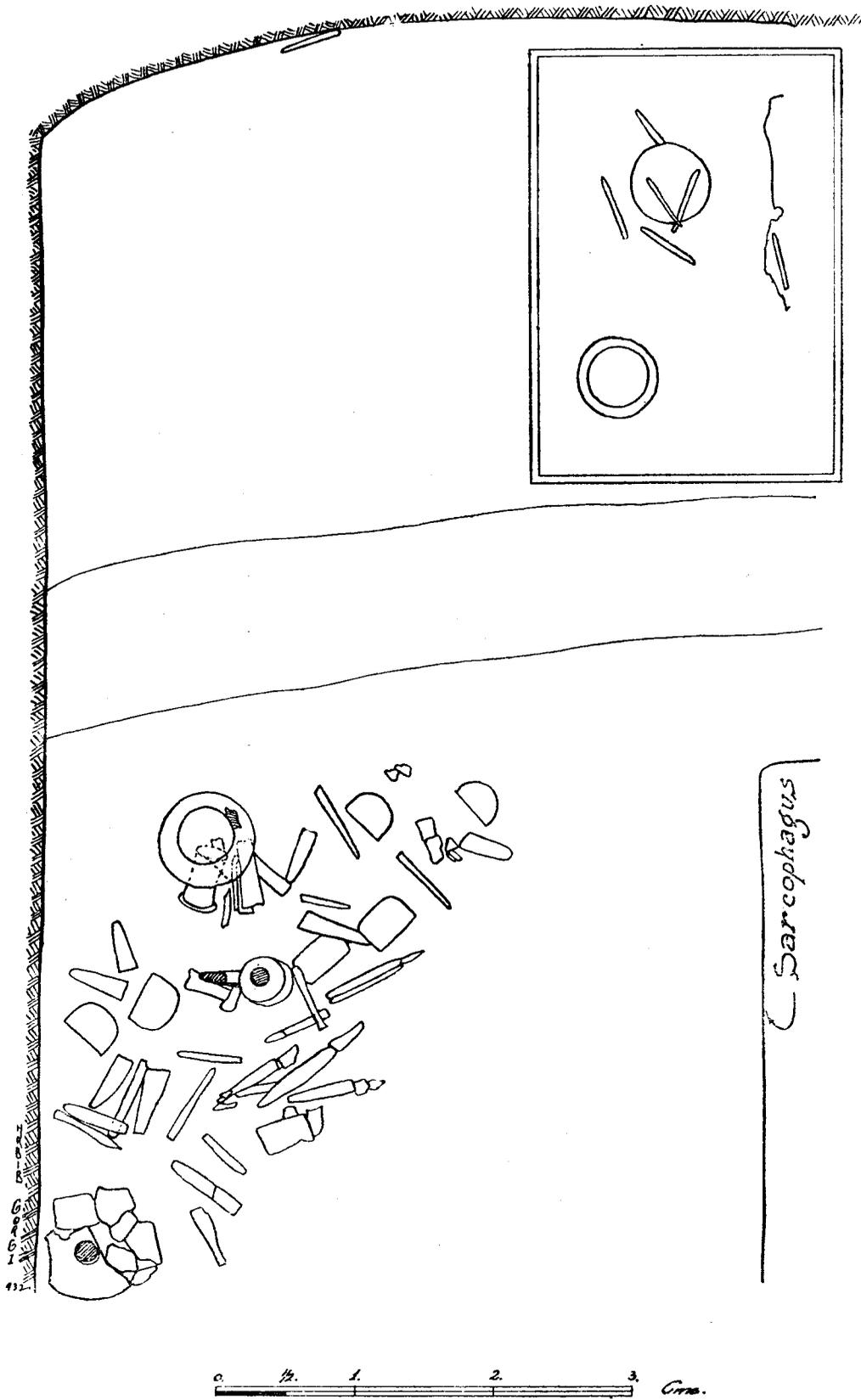


FIG. 77

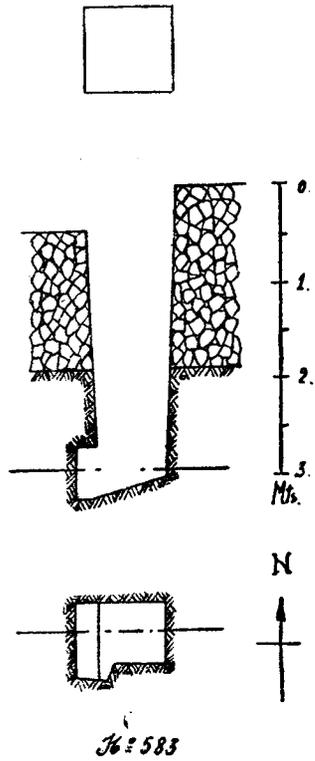


FIG. 78

Shaft No. 583 (Fig. 78)

Grave-pit.—0.95 × 1.00 × 3.20 m., with a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

Shaft No. 581 (Fig. 79)

Grave-pit.—1.00 × 1.00 × 7.65 m., with a side-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few bones scattered in a sarcophagus placed upon the floor of the chamber. The upper part of the pit was used for a late burial, and contained a few bones scattered in the debris.

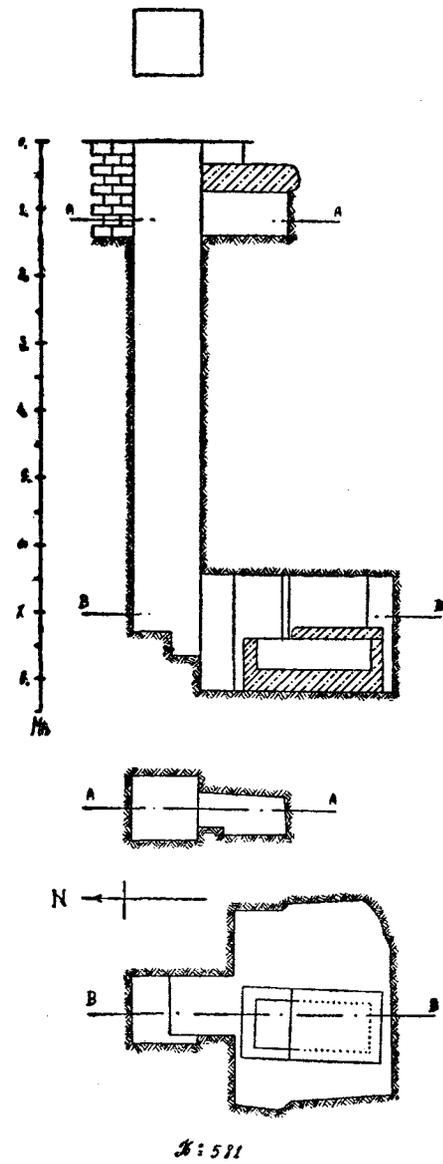
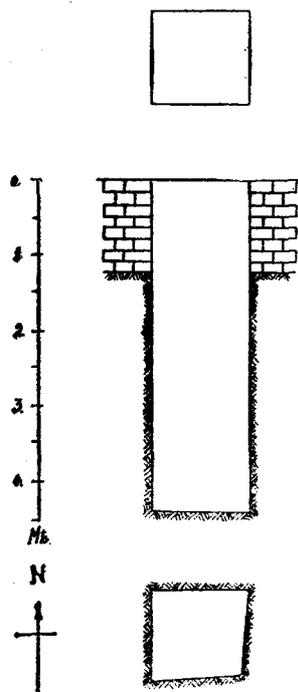


FIG. 79



Shaft No. 584 (Fig. 80)

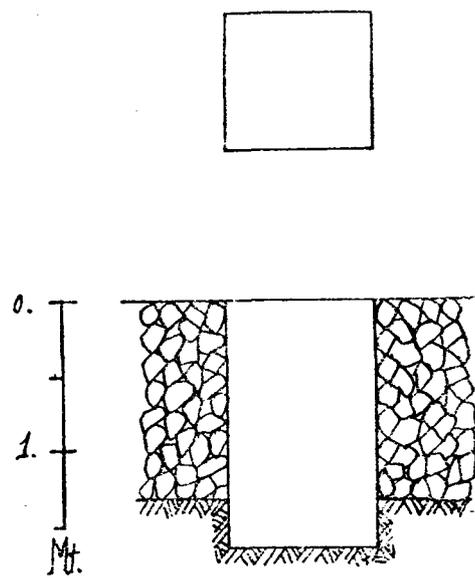
Grave-pit.—1.30 × 1.30 × 4.40 m., with no side-chamber.

Nb 584

FIG. 80

Shaft No. 587 (Fig. 81)

Grave-pit.—0.95 × 1.00 × 1.65 m., with no side-chamber.



Nb 587

FIG. 81

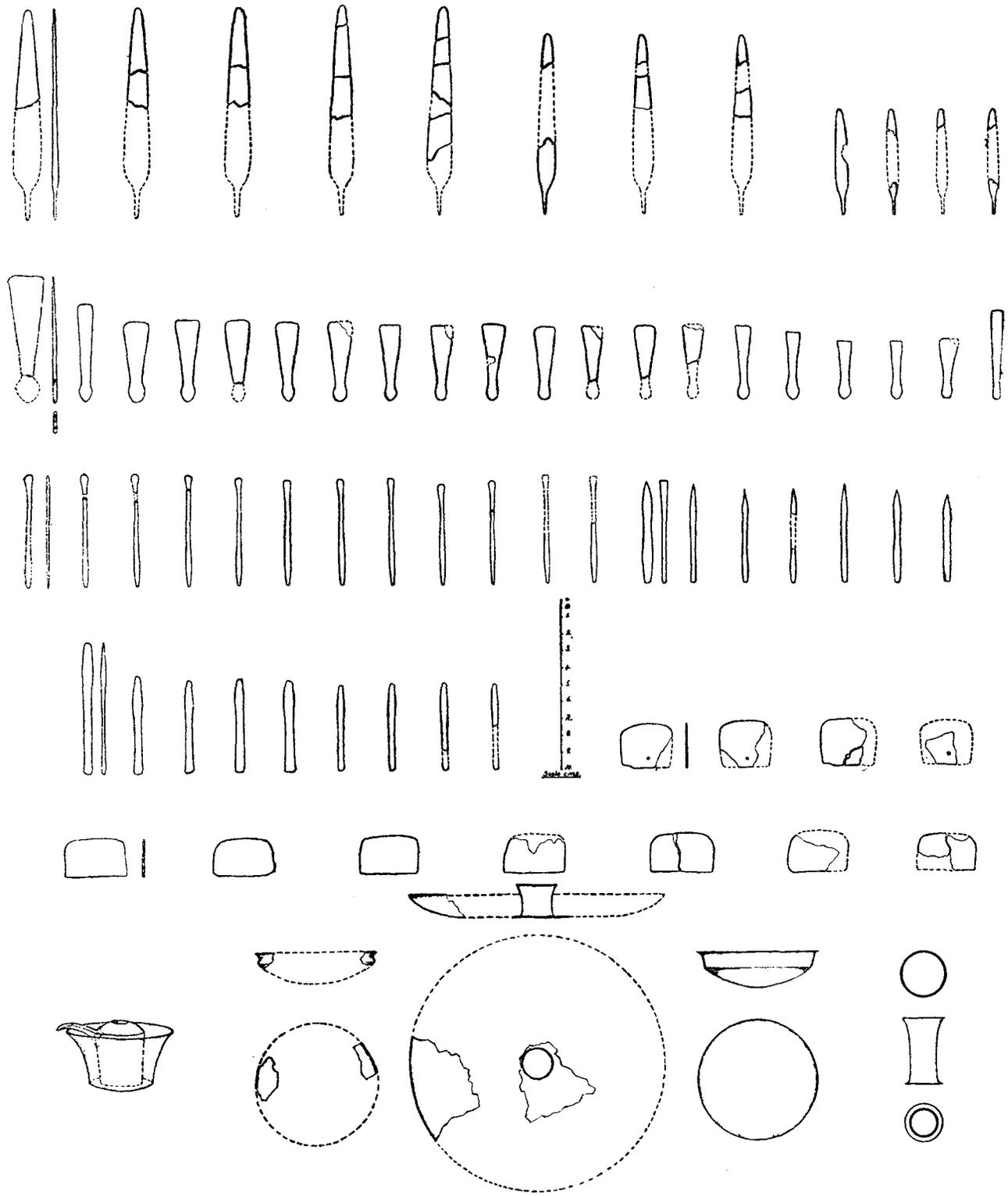
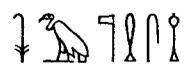


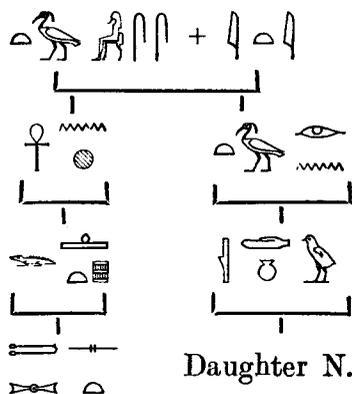
FIG. 82

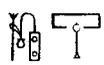
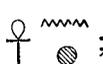
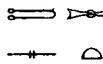
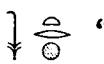
THE MAŞTABA OF  SHEPSES-AKHTY

TITLES

1.  "Inspector of the Priests of the King's Mother."
2.  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

FAMILY



1. *Son*: ; Iri-n-akhty. *Title*:  "Inspector of the Physicians."
Grandson: ; Kednw. *Title*:  "Scribe of the Treasury."
Great granddaughter: . *Title*:  "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."
2. *Son*: ; 'Ankh. *Title*:  "Physician."
Grandson: ; Sebek-hetep. *Title*:  "Inspector of the Ka-Servants."
Great granddaughter: ; Thest. *Title*:  "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

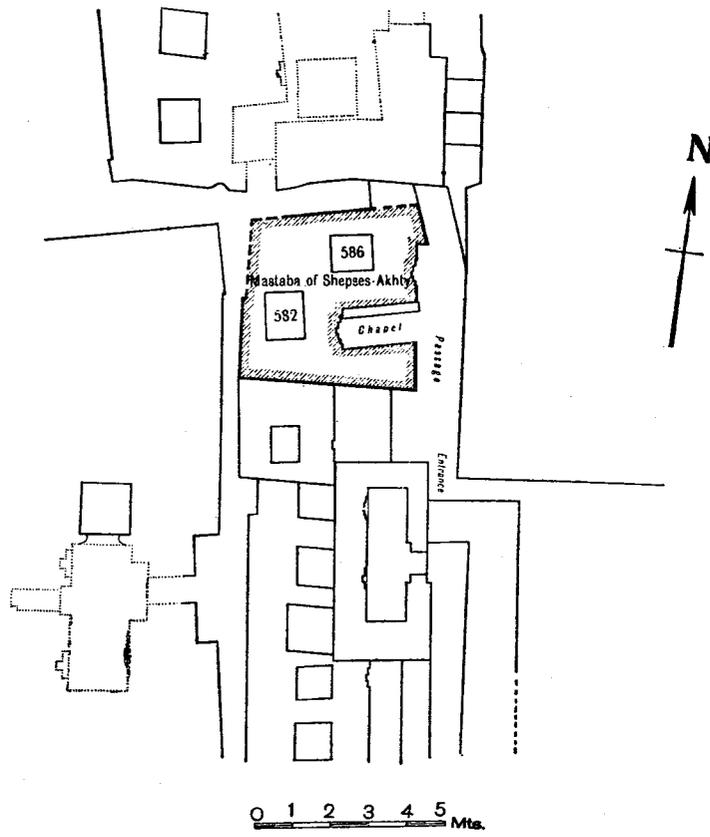


FIG. 83.—THE MASTABA OF SHEPSES-AKHTY

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Shepses-akhty is situated to the south of that of Ka-meni, to the north of Seshemw, and to the east of Medw-nefer. It is wholly built of local limestone, and is in a fairly good state of preservation (see General Plan : 13-Q).

DESCRIPTION

Its entrance, which opens southwards, measures 1.20×1.75 m. It gives access to a long corridor measuring $3.80 \times 1.50 \times 2.00$ m. (see Fig. 83). Six courses of the walls are still existing. In the western wall, at a distance of 0.45 m. from the northern end, there is an inscribed false door composed of one piece of local limestone, and which measures 1.55×0.64 m. (Pl. XXVIII and Fig. 84).

The lintel is completely damaged, and only a few traces of the inscription are visible above the panel. On the right and the left outer jambs are two identical vertical rows of hieroglyphs :



“A boon which the king gives, and a boon of Anubis, who presides over the god’s dwelling, he who is in Wt, that he may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert (after) a good old age, Shepses-akhty.”

At the end of the inscription the figure of the owner of the tomb is represented in a walking attitude, wearing a long wig, a necklace, and a short kilt. He holds a long staff in one hand and a handkerchief in the other.

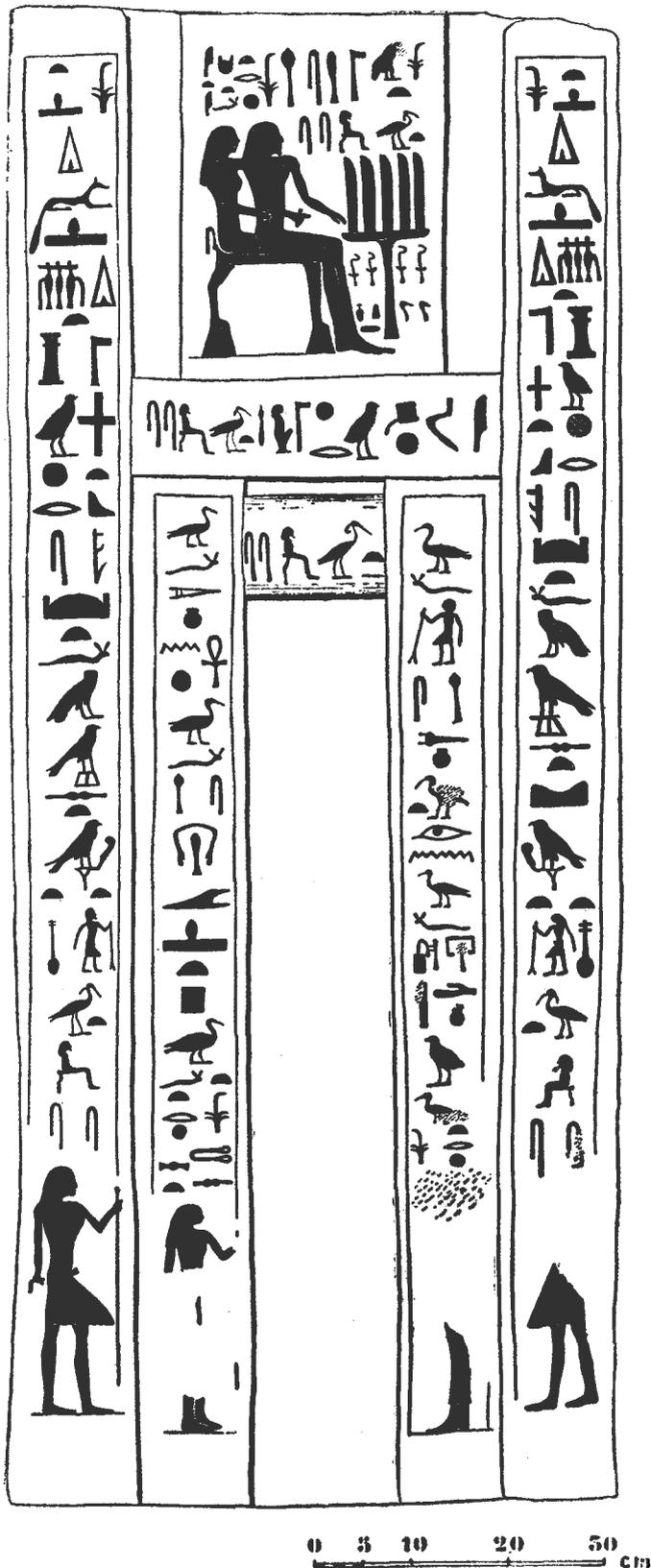


FIG. 84

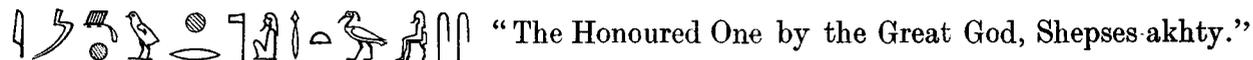
On the panel Shepses-akhty and his wife are represented seated together on one stool in front of an offering table. Each wears a long wig and a necklace. The man's left hand is stretched towards the table, while his right hand is closed on the usual unknown object. His wife embraces him with her left arm, her hand resting upon his shoulder, while her right hand touches him near his waist. Above the offering table is the following inscription :



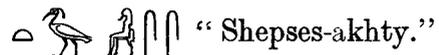
"The Inspector of the Priests of the King's Mother, He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Shepses-akhty. His wife Iti."

Below the offering table are some offerings and their quantities.

On the lower lintel is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading :



On the drum is inscribed :



On the right inner jamb, there is the following inscription in a vertical line :



"His eldest son, the Inspector of the Physicians, Iri-n-akhty. His (Iri-n-akhty's) son, the Scribe of the Treasury, Kednw. [His] (Kednw's) daughter, She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, N."

At the end of the inscription, there is a very damaged representation of a woman in a walking attitude.

On the left inner jamb is inscribed vertically :



"His son, the Physician, 'Ankh, and his ('Ankh's) son, the Inspector of the Ka-servants, Sebek-hetep. His (Sebek-hetep's) daughter, She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Thest."

At the end of the inscription the figure of Thest is represented; it is now greatly damaged.

All the inscriptions and representations on this false door are incised.

At a distance of 0.65 m. south of this false door, there is a small secondary chapel measuring 2.25 × 1.10 × 2.00 m. Its western wall is occupied by an uninscribed false door of local limestone (2.00 × 0.70 m.), the lower part of which is badly damaged.

SHAFTS

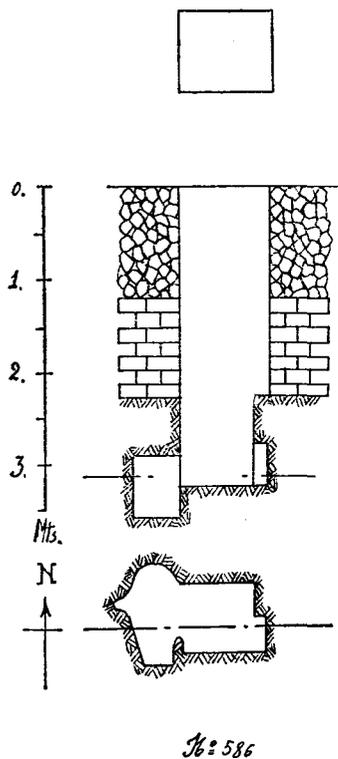


FIG. 85

Behind the inscribed false door is shaft No. 586 (Fig. 85).

Grave-pit.—1·05 × 0·95 × 3·25 m., ending in a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with two blocks of local stone.

Burial.—Adult skeleton, contracted on the left side, with head to the north and face to the east. The left hand is under the skull, while the right one is by the side.

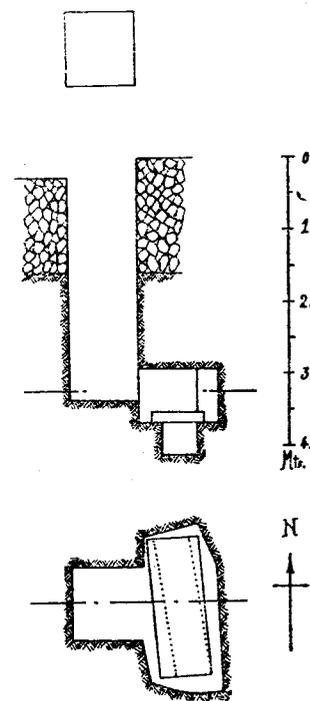
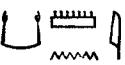


FIG. 86

Behind the unscribed false door is shaft No. 582 (Fig. 86).

Grave-pit.—1·10 × 1·00 × 3·70 m., having a side-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

THE MAŞTABA OF  KA-MENI

TITLE

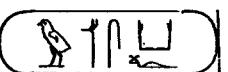
 "King's Heqa."

FAMILY

Wife:  "Hat-er-kaw."

var.  []

Title:  "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

Son:   "Weser-ka-f'ankh."

SITUATION

The rock-cut maştaba of Ka-meni is situated east of the maştaba of Sed-hetep, and north of that of Shepses-akhty. East of it is the huge rock-cut maştaba "F" (see General Plan: 12, 13-Q).

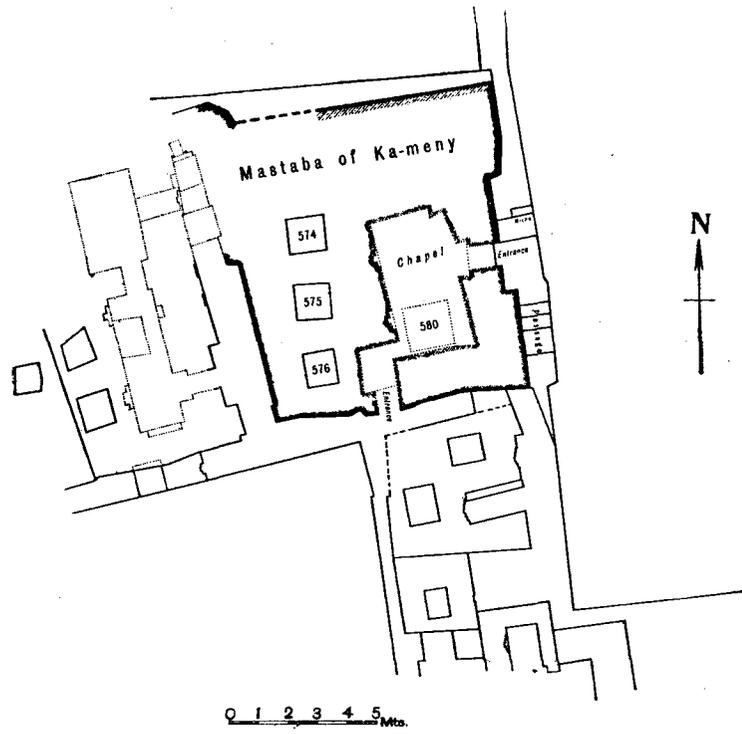


FIG. 87.—THE MAṢṬABA OF KA-MENI

On the left thickness (Fig. 89) Ka-meni is represented in the act of going out of his tomb, grasping a long staff in his right hand and a handkerchief in his left. Behind him are traces of two more figures, probably his sons, in superposed registers. Both they and the owner of the tomb are facing eastwards.

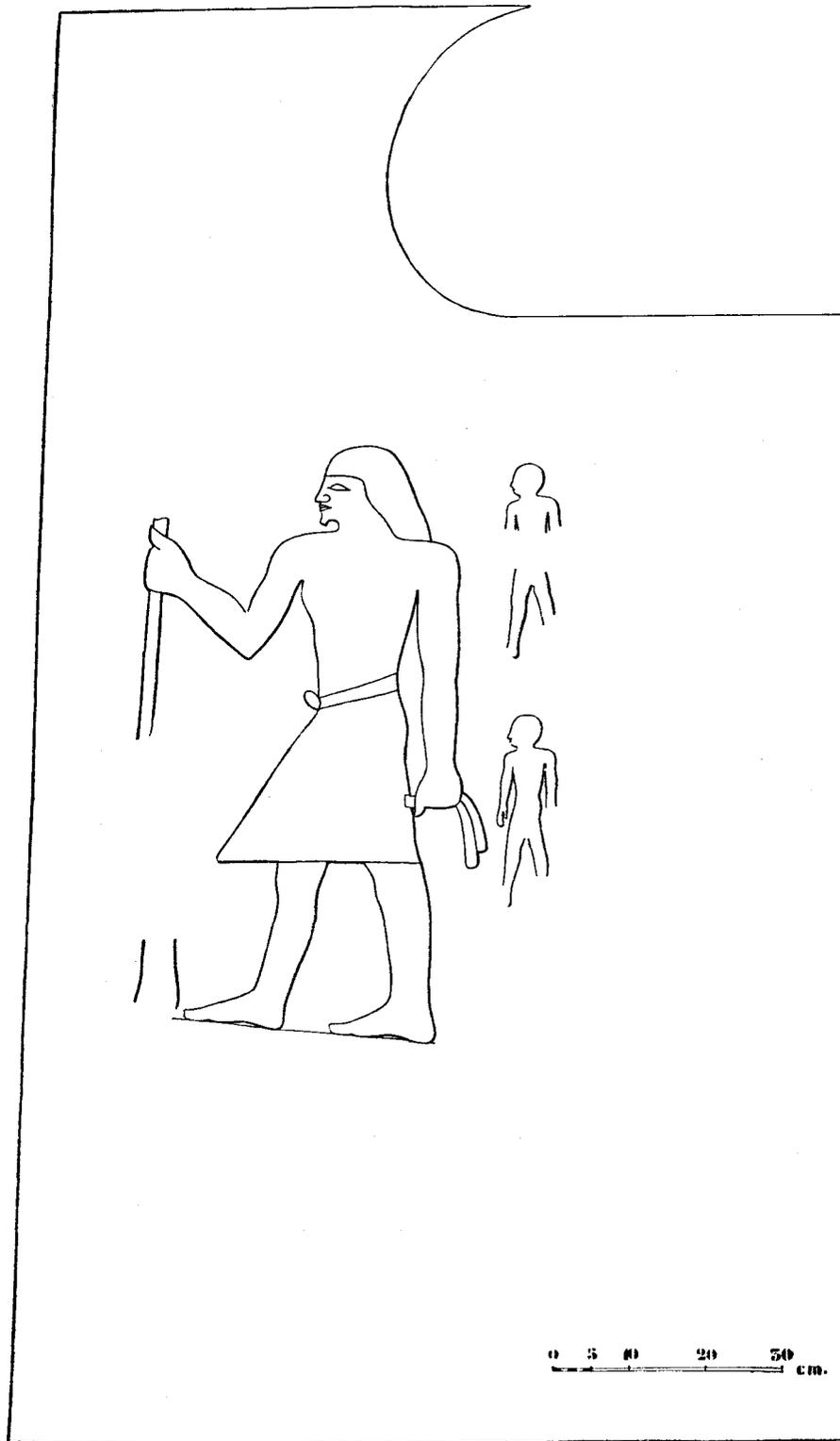


Fig. 89

On the right thickness (Fig. 90) is another representation of Ka-meni leaving his tomb, grasping the long staff in his left hand and the baton in his right. In front of him are two registers, each of which contains a scene of a man leading a bull to the chapel. The lower register is mostly destroyed.

This doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber (dim. $4.90 \times 2.60 \times 2.55$ m.) reached by means of two steps cut in the rock. It is finely dressed, with exception of the north wall, which seems to have been left unfinished.

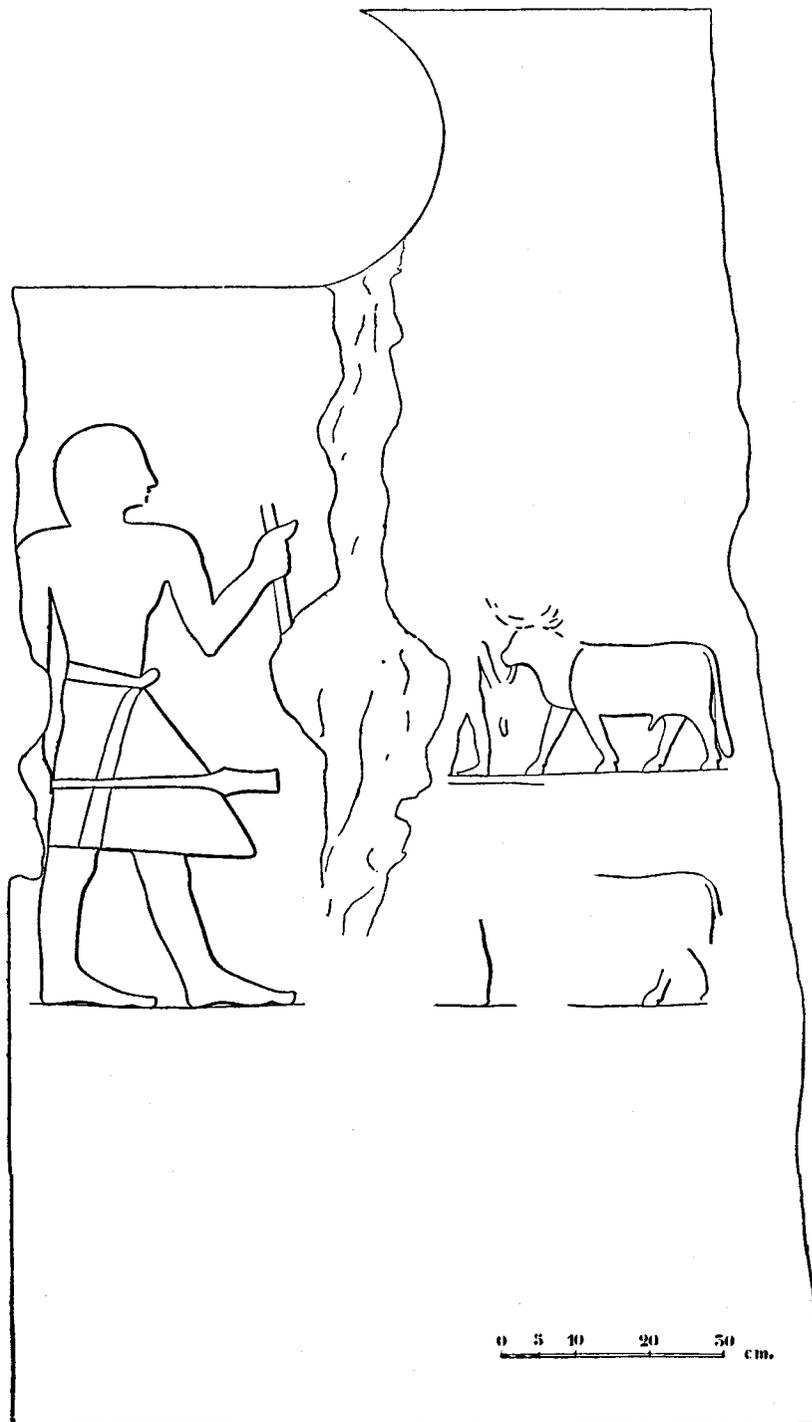


FIG. 90

The western wall is mainly occupied by two inscribed false doors enclosing a scene of the owner of the tomb, his wife and his son (see Pl. XXIX and Fig. 91).

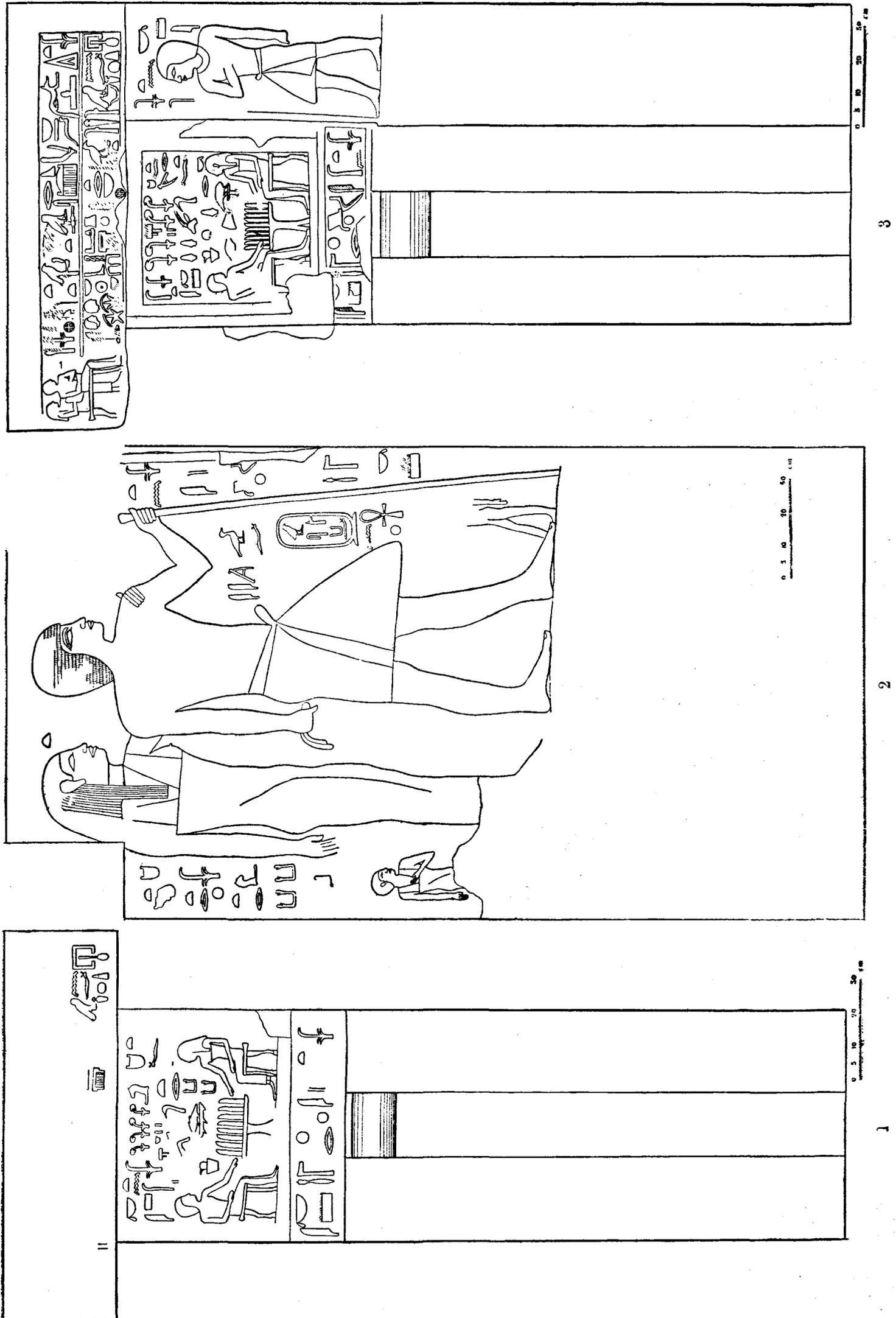


Fig. 91

The Northern False Door (Fig. 91-3)

It measures 2.00 × 0.60 m., and its inscriptions are all in relief.

On the lintel (dim. 1.25 × 0.34 m.) are two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading :



“A boon which the king gives and (a boon of) Anubis, lord of the sacred land, that he may be buried in the western desert [after a good old age], that offerings may come forth unto him in the feast of the Opening Day of the Year, the feast of the First Day of the Year, the feast of Thoth . . . , the Wag feast, and the feast of every day, the First of the Monthly feast and the First of the Half-monthly feast, to the King's Heqa [Ka-meni].”

At the end of the inscription is the representation of Ka-meni and his wife seated upon one stool.

On the panel the owner of the tomb and his wife are represented, each seated upon a stool and facing each other. Between them is an offering table, above which are recorded the quantities and varieties of the provisions offered. Above Ka-meni is inscribed : “The King's Heqa, Ka-meni.”

Above his wife is :

“His wife, his beloved, . . . [Hat]-er-kaw[.]”

On the right outer jamb are two superposed registers. On the top one Ka-meni is represented in a walking attitude facing south. Surrounding his head is the inscription : “The King's Heqa, Ka-meni.”

The lower register is mostly effaced and traces of the head and shoulder of a human figure are visible.

On the lower lintel, there is the following inscription in a horizontal row :



“The King's Heqa, the Honoured by the Great God, Ka-meni.”

The Southern False Door (Fig. 91-1)

The inscriptions on this false door are all incised and unfortunately they are much effaced.

On the lintel were two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, of which only a very few signs are now remaining :

“ . . . offerings come forth to him in . . . feast . . . ”

SHAFTS

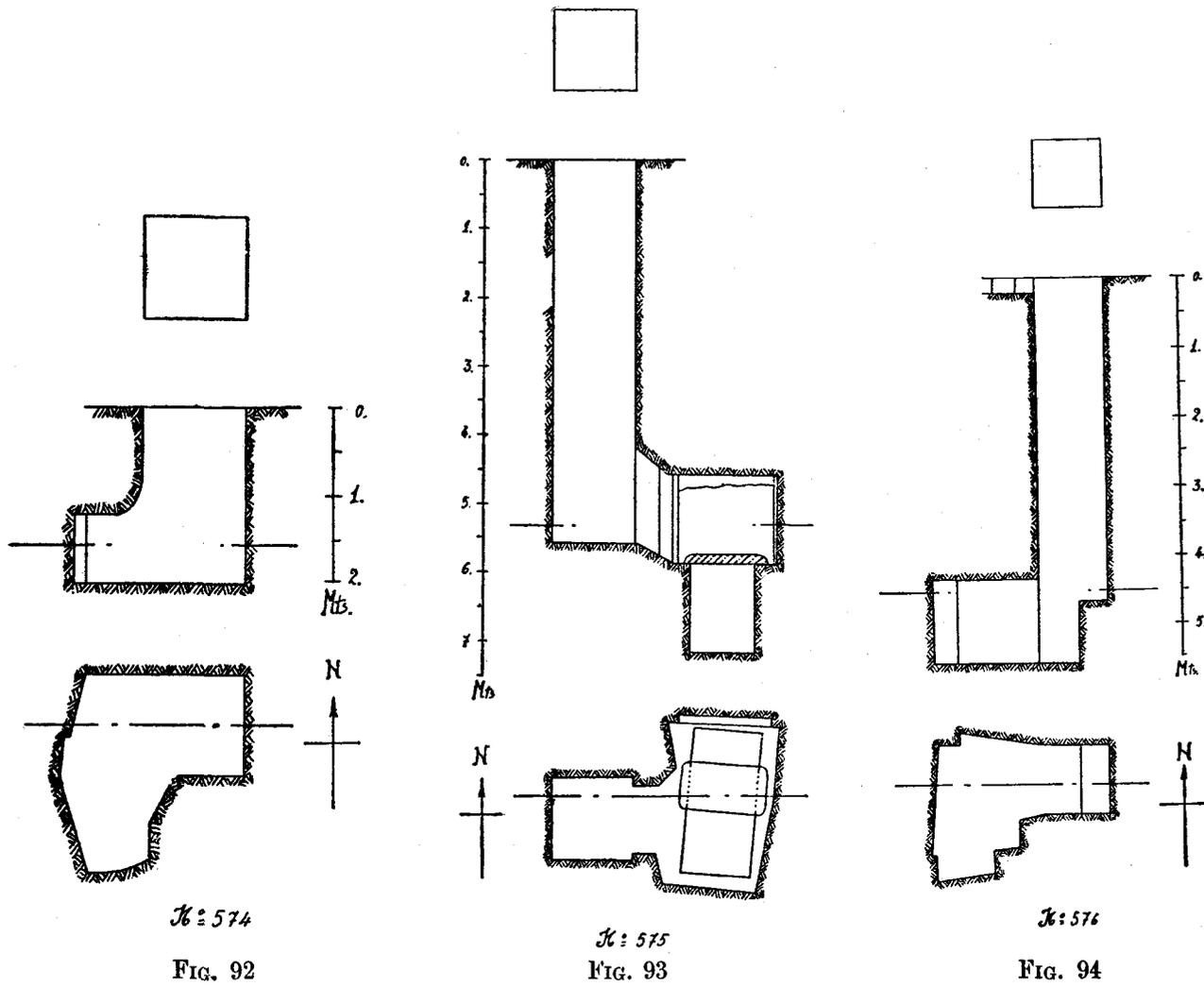
Shaft No. 574 (Fig. 92)

Grave-pit.— $1.25 \times 1.25 \times 1.85$ m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened; the chamber contained nothing but debris.

Shaft No. 575 (Fig. 93)

Grave-pit.— $1.25 \times 1.25 \times 5.60$ m., ending in a burial-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

*Shaft No. 576* (Fig. 94)

Grave-pit.— $1.05 \times 1.05 \times 5.60$ m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few bones scattered in the debris.

Shaft No. 580 (Fig. 95)

Grave-pit.— $1.55 \times 1.55 \times 10.50$ m. It ends in a large burial-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No remains of the original burial existed. A damaged mummy of the late period was found lying on the debris filling the chamber. A lid of a late sarcophagus of white limestone, probably belonging to one of the two sarcophagi found in the main chapel (*see above*) was found thrown in the debris.

Contents.—In the filling of the burial-chamber:—

(1) A model head-rest of haematite, of very good technique. Length 3.8 cm., height 2 cm. (Pl. XXX-1).

(2) Two model cylindrical jars of white limestone. Height 6.5 cm. (Pl. XXX-2).

(3) A copper implement of a peculiar form. Height 8 cm. (Pl. XXX-3).

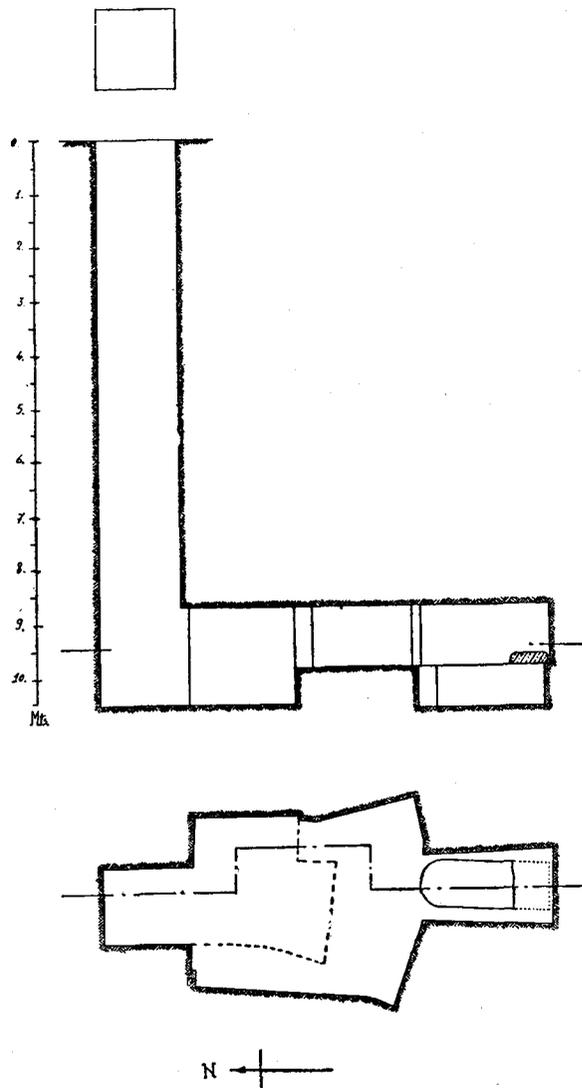
(4) Four ushabti figures of faience, light blue in colour, and of very fine workmanship.

Each bears an inscription, reading:



Born of Ist-n-mihit ⁽¹⁾. Maximum height 14.5 cm. Breadth of shoulders 4.2 cm. (Pl. XXX-4).

(5) A quantity of cylindrical faience beads.



K: 580
FIG. 95

⁽¹⁾ For the name of the mother, *see* Ranke, *Personennamen*, p. 4, No. 6.

THE MAŞTABA OF  SED-ĤETEP ⁽¹⁾

TITLE

 "Royal Purificator of the Great House."

SITUATION

The rock-cut maştaba of Sed-ĥetep is situated to the north of that of Medw-nefer, north-east of the huge tomb of Nefer, and west of the maştaba of Ka-meni (General Plan : 12, 13-P, 13-Q).

DESCRIPTION

It is composed of two separate chapels, the entrance of which is from the south. It measures 1.20 × 0.75 × 1.95 m. ; the lintel is missing. This entrance gives access to a small passage (dim. 2.10 × 1.75 m.) which opens on the two chapels, one of which is to the west and the other to the north (see Fig. 96).

The Western Chapel

This chapel is reached by means of a doorway (dim. 0.70 × 1.26 × 1.95 m), the jambs of which are composed of single blocks of very fine white Turah limestone. The lintel is lacking, but its place is still visible, and measures 2.00 × 0.65 m. In the thickness of the right jamb, at a distance of about 0.85 m. from the floor, there is a small depression (dim. 0.15 × 0.12 × 0.19 m.) which was probably intended to receive the bolt of the door.

This doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber cut in the rock and measuring 4.70 × 1.70 × 2.30 m. In its southern wall a niche is cut (dim. 1.70 × 1.25 × 0.25 m.). It is occupied by two rock-cut statues (see Pl. XXXI). The left one is complete, and represents a standing man. Its height is 1.62 m., and the breadth across the shoulders is 0.50 m. Only its nose and hands have eroded somewhat in the course of time ; otherwise, it is in a good state of preservation. The right-hand statue is incomplete, and represents a woman. It measures 1.55 m. in height, and the breadth across the shoulders is 0.55 m.

(¹) "*Sed is gracious*"; *Sed* is the name of a god; see also Ranke, *Personennamen*, pp. 172, 323.

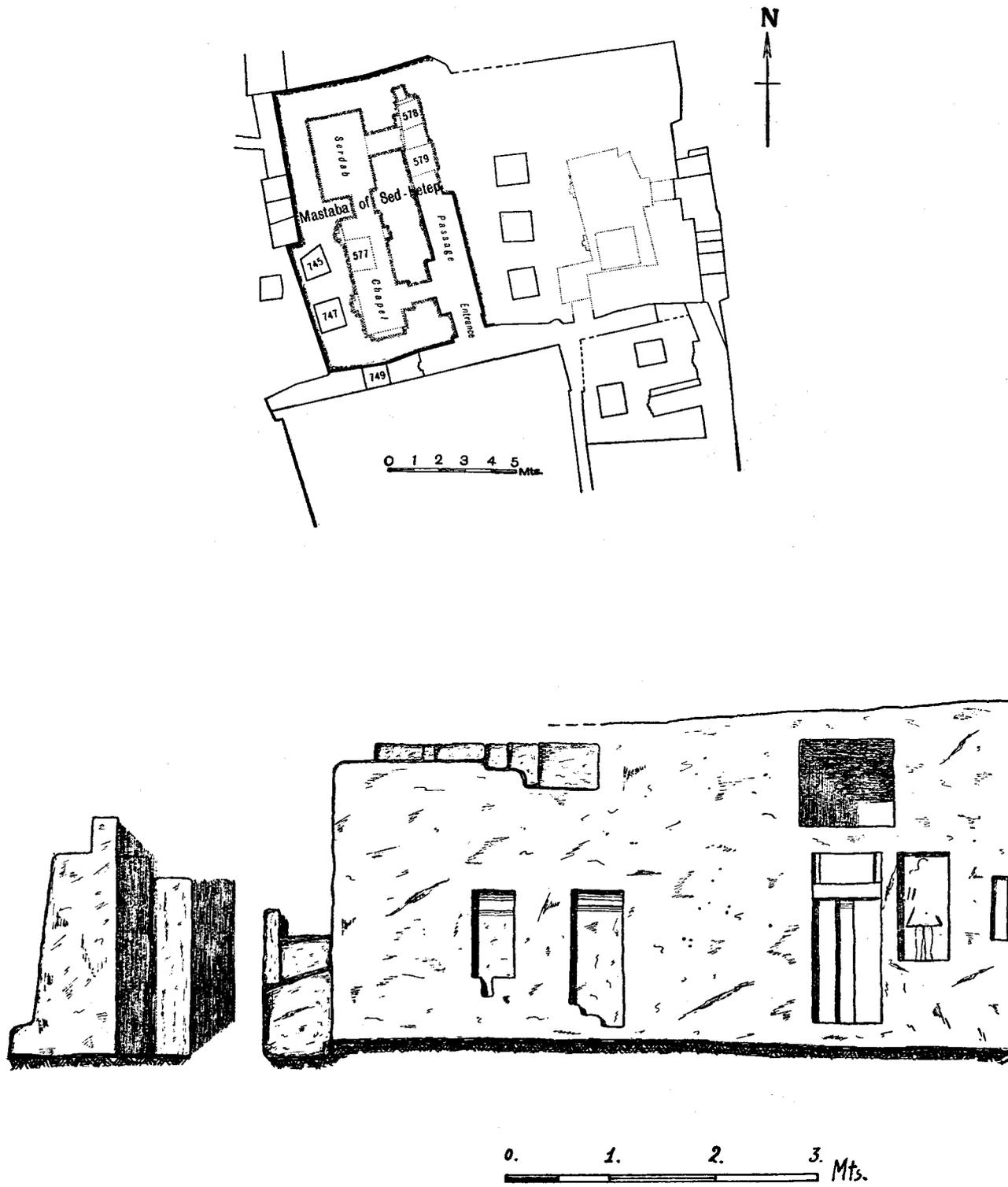


FIG. 96.—PLAN AND SECTION OF THE MAṢṬABA OF SED-ḤETEP

The First Statuette (Pls. XXXIV and XXXV)*Material.*—

White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—

Height with pedestal, 16·5 cm.

Height without pedestal, 15·5 cm.

Total length, 21 cm.

Breadth across shoulders, 8·5 cm.

Preservation.—It is in a very good state of preservation, with the exception of the right arm from which a fragment was broken away.

Technique.—Good, and very realistic.

Description.—It represents a woman grinding grain between two stones. She wears a black plaited wig covering the ears and falling to her shoulders. The eyes and eyebrows are also coloured black. Her face is slightly raised and looks forward. Her breast is prominent, and around her waist is a short close-fitting kilt, reaching from the navel to just above the knees. She is kneeling and the position of the feet is very peculiar, as the right foot is placed upon the left one in a very realistic way. She is grasping a red-painted stone with both hands (length 7·5 cm.) and is rubbing it on the upper surface of a somewhat larger stone (length 12 cm.) which is slightly convex. All the flesh is coloured light yellow, while traces of black paint are seen on the pedestal, and traces of red on the larger stone.

The Second Statuette (Pl. XXXVI)*Material.*—

White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—

Height with pedestal, 17 cm.

Height without pedestal, 16 cm.

Existing length, 14 cm.

Breadth across shoulders, 8 cm.

Preservation.—The head was found separated from the body, the left foot is slightly damaged, and the front part of the larger grinding-stone is missing; in spite of this, however, it can be said to be well preserved.

Technique.—The same as that of the previous statuette.

Description.—The position of the body is almost identical to that of the first statuette with the exception that here, she is placing the left foot on the right one. She wears a small "Takia" which covers only the upper part of her head, revealing her black hair and large ears. On each wrist, there is a bracelet marked with black paint. As in the former statuette, the flesh is coloured light yellow, the two grinding-stones red, while traces of black paint appear on the pedestal.

The Northern Chapel

The northern chapel is merely a long passage, measuring $6.60 \times 1.35 \times 3.10$ m. In its western wall, there are three false doors cut in the rock. The two southern ones are unfinished, and each of them measures 1.25×0.45 m. The third one is complete and measures 1.75×0.70 m., and lies exactly underneath the opening of the serdab. To the north of this false door is a niche (dim. $1.10 \times 0.52 \times 0.40$ m.) occupied by a rock-cut statuette of a man which is very badly damaged. In the top part of the northern wall is cut another niche (dim. $0.90 \times 0.35 \times 0.45$ m.).

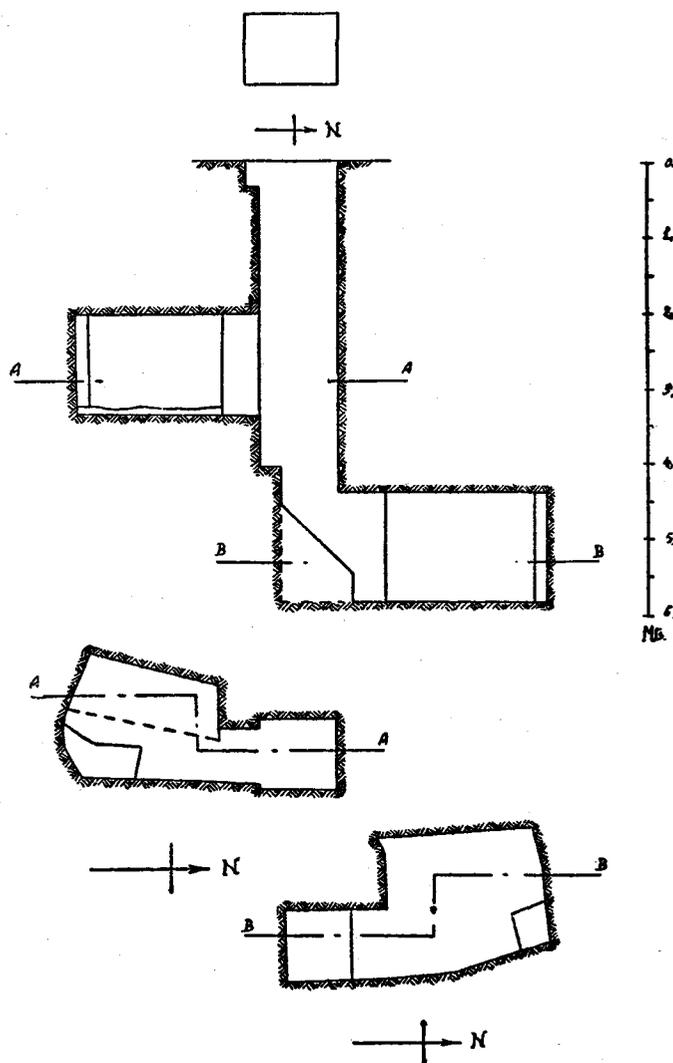
The floor of the northern part of this chapel is occupied by two shafts (Nos. 578 and 579) which were very probably made for members of the family of Sed-ḥetep.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 577 (Fig. 97)

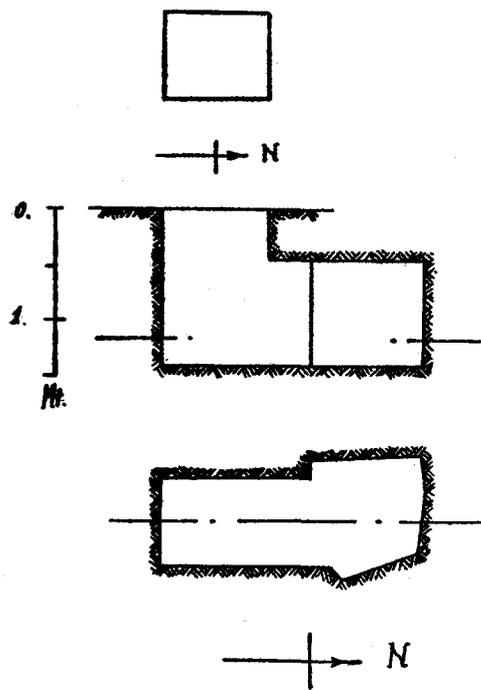
Grave-pit.— $1.15 \times 1.05 \times 4.35$ m., with two burial-chambers, one on the north and the other on the south, the southern being on a higher level than the northern which lies at the bottom of the pit. The apertures of both chambers were found open.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the southern chamber.



N: 577

FIG. 97



Shaft No. 578 (Fig. 98)

Grave-pit.—1.00 × 0.80 × 1.50 m., with a burial-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

Burial.—Adult skeleton contracted on the left side, with the head to the north and the face looking east. The hands are placed in front of the face.

N = 578

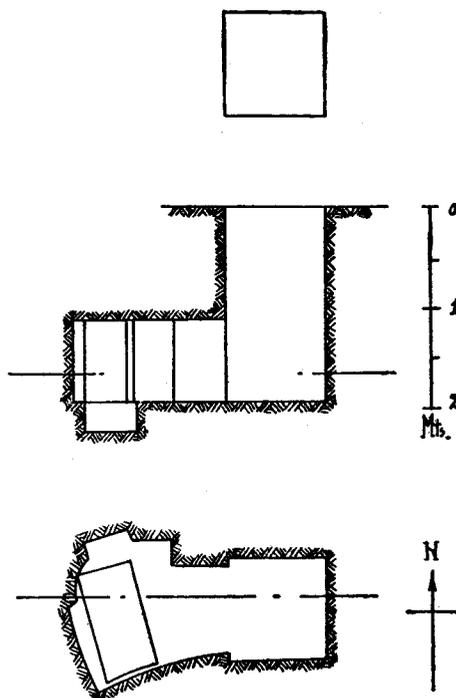
FIG. 98

Shaft No. 579 (Fig. 99)

Grave-pit.—1.05 × 1.06 × 2.00 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

The recess was originally covered by four slabs of local limestone, one of which was found removed from its original place.

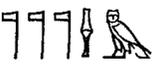
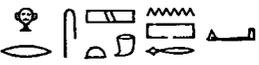
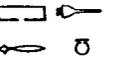


N = 579

FIG. 99

THE MAŞTABA OF  MEDW-NEFER

TITLES

1.  "Door-keeper of the God Dwaw."
2.  "He Who has Might with the Gods (?)."
3.  "Master of the Secrets of the Great House."
4.  "Chief Oculist of the Great House."
5.  "Physician of the Great House."
6.  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

Nephew of MEDW-NEFER  "Sen-Mereri", with the title:  "Overseer of the Ka-servants."

SITUATION

The rock-cut tomb of Medw-nefer is situated east of the big tomb of Nefer, south of that of Sed-hetep, north of the maştaba of Thesty, and west of that of Seshemw.

It is very probable that the maştaba of Seshemw was built later in the court-yard of this maştaba (see General Plan : 13-P, Q).

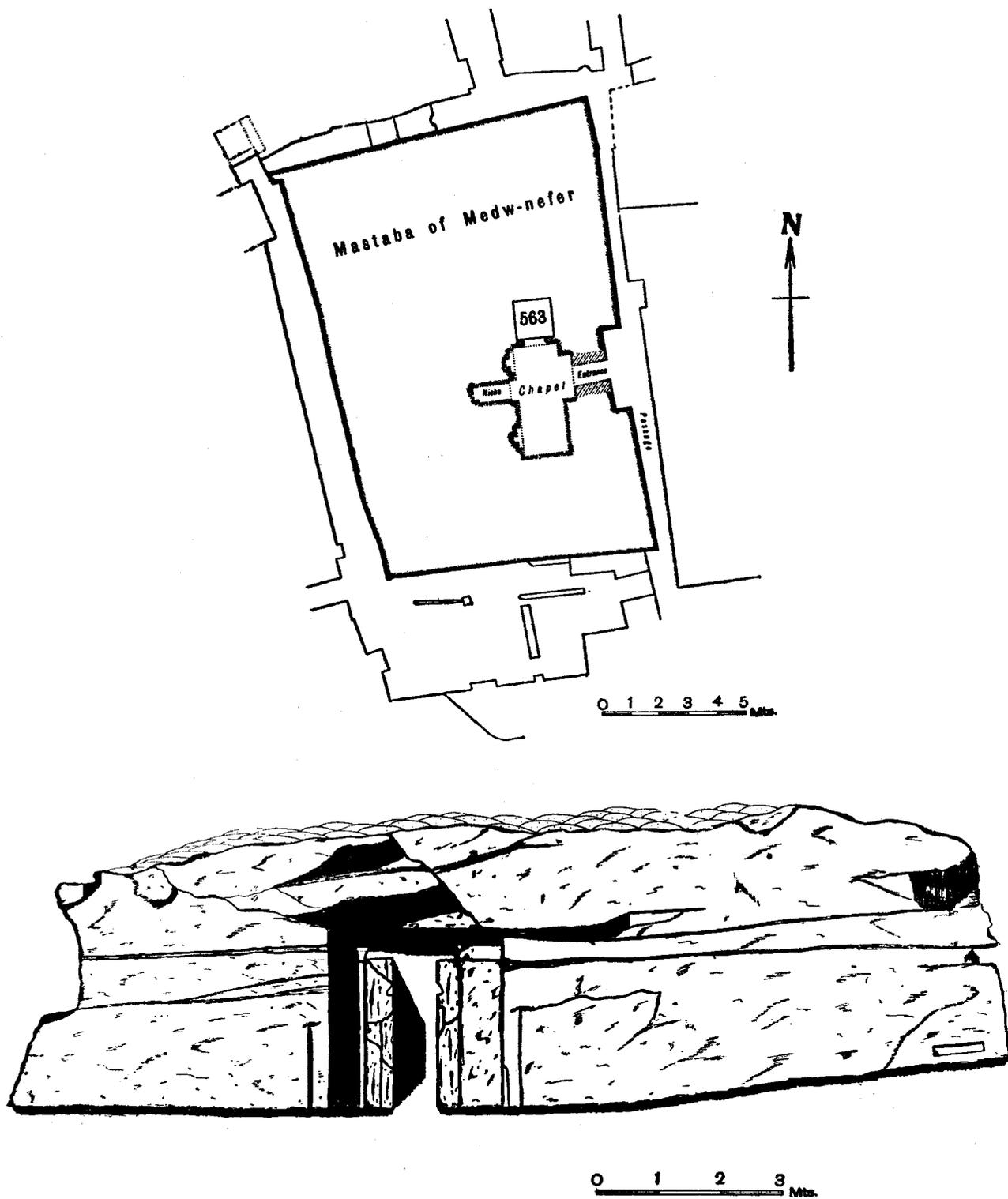


FIG. 103.—PLAN AND FAÇADE OF THE MAṢṬABA OF MEDW-NEFER

DESCRIPTION

The main entrance to the funerary chapel measures $0.70 \times 1.15 \times 2.40$ m. It is reached by a long narrow passage (dim. 9.00×1.40 m.), the eastern wall of which also forms the western wall of the maştaba of Seshemw (See Fig 103). The jambs and the lintel of the doorway are made of enormous blocks of white Turah limestone. No traces of inscriptions are visible on the jambs, while the lintel (dim. 2.75×0.55 m.) which was found completely intact, although fallen from its original place, is finely inscribed with two horizontal rows of incised hieroglyphs, reading:

“A boon which the king gives and Anubis gives, who presides over the god’s dwelling, that he may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert as a lord Honoured by the Great God [after] a very good old age, the Door-keeper of the God Dwaw (1). (Letopolis), He Who has Might with the Gods, the Master of the Secrets of the Great House, the Chief Oculist of the Great House, the lord Honoured by his God, the Physician of the Great House, He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, Medw-nefer. The Door-keeper of Dwaw, Medw-nefer. It is the son of his sister, the Overseer of the Ka-servants, Sen-Mereri, who has made this for him, when he (Medw-nefer) was buried in the necropolis after a good old age, in order that the people may see and thank God for it.”

At the end of the inscription there is the representation of Medw-nefer seated on a stool, grasping the long staff in his left hand, while his right one is placed open upon his thigh. In front of him is an offering table, under which are the kinds and number of offerings (Pl. XXXVII and Fig. 104).

The entrance leads to a rectangular chapel measuring $3.80 \times 1.60 \times 2.20$ m. It is finely cut in the native rock, but somewhat damaged by time. The whole western wall is occupied by two false doors made in the rock and separated by a niche (dim. $0.70 \times 1.25 \times 1.80$ m.) which was undoubtedly occupied by a statue. In the northern wall there is a break which opens into the shaft of the maştaba (No. 563), the real opening of which is from the top of the tomb.

(1) W.B., I., 165. and cf. Gunn, Teti Pyr. Cem. I, 133.

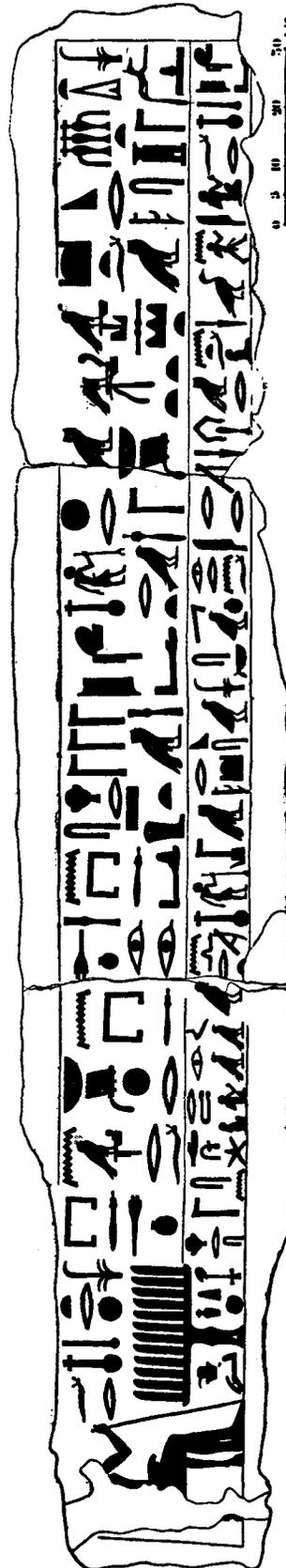


FIG. 104

SHAFT

Shaft No. 563 (Fig. 105)

Grave-pit.—1.40 × 1.45 × 11.20 m., ending in two side-chambers, one on the west and the other on the north. Both apertures were found open, and the two chambers contained nothing but debris.

The rock-cut recess, which is sunk in the floor of the western chamber, was also found empty.

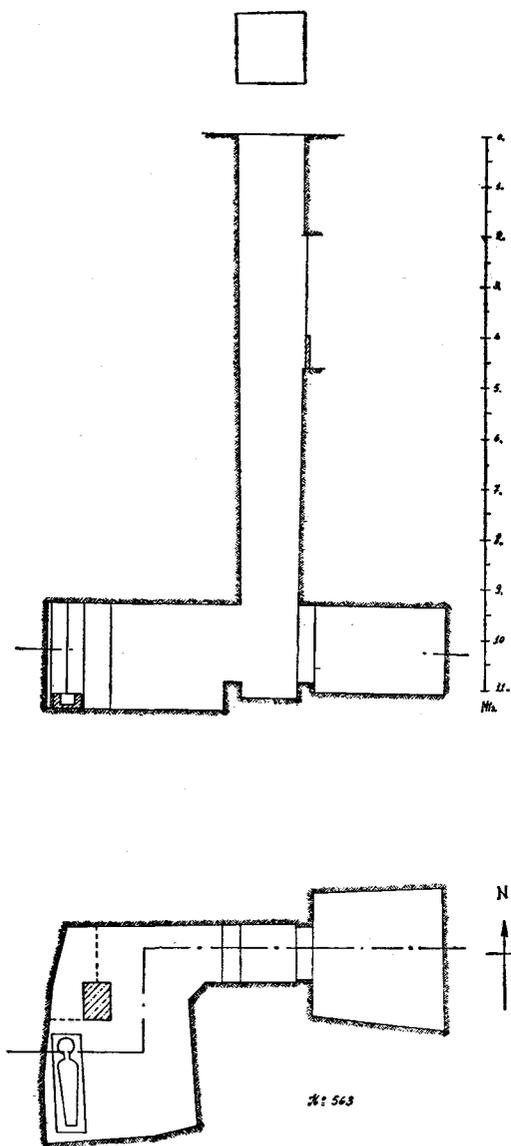
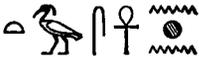
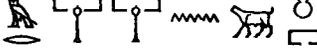
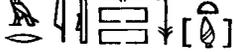
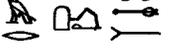
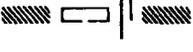


FIG. 105

THE MAṢṬABA OF  NI-ŠE-'ANKH-AKHTY
HIS GOOD NAME IS  ITHY

TITLES (1)

1.  "Sole Confidant."
2.  "Judge, Nome Administrator."
3.  "Scribe of the Great House."
4.  "Inspector of the Scribes."
5.  "Overseer of the King's Documents."
6.  "Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver."
7.  "Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver of the Residency."
8.  "Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold."
9.  "Overseer of the Two Chambers of the King's Wardrobe."
10.  "Overseer of the Two Workshops."
11.  "The Great(est) of the Beset." (Official of the Treasury).
12.  "Overseer of the Weapons."
13. 
14.  "Inspector of the Scribes of the House of Silver."
15.  "Master of Secrets."

(1) In the maṣṭaba of his father ('Ankh-ḥa-f) Ni-se-'ankh-Akhty is mentioned by the title , "King's Ornament", in addition to his other titles (p. 132, and Fig. 114).

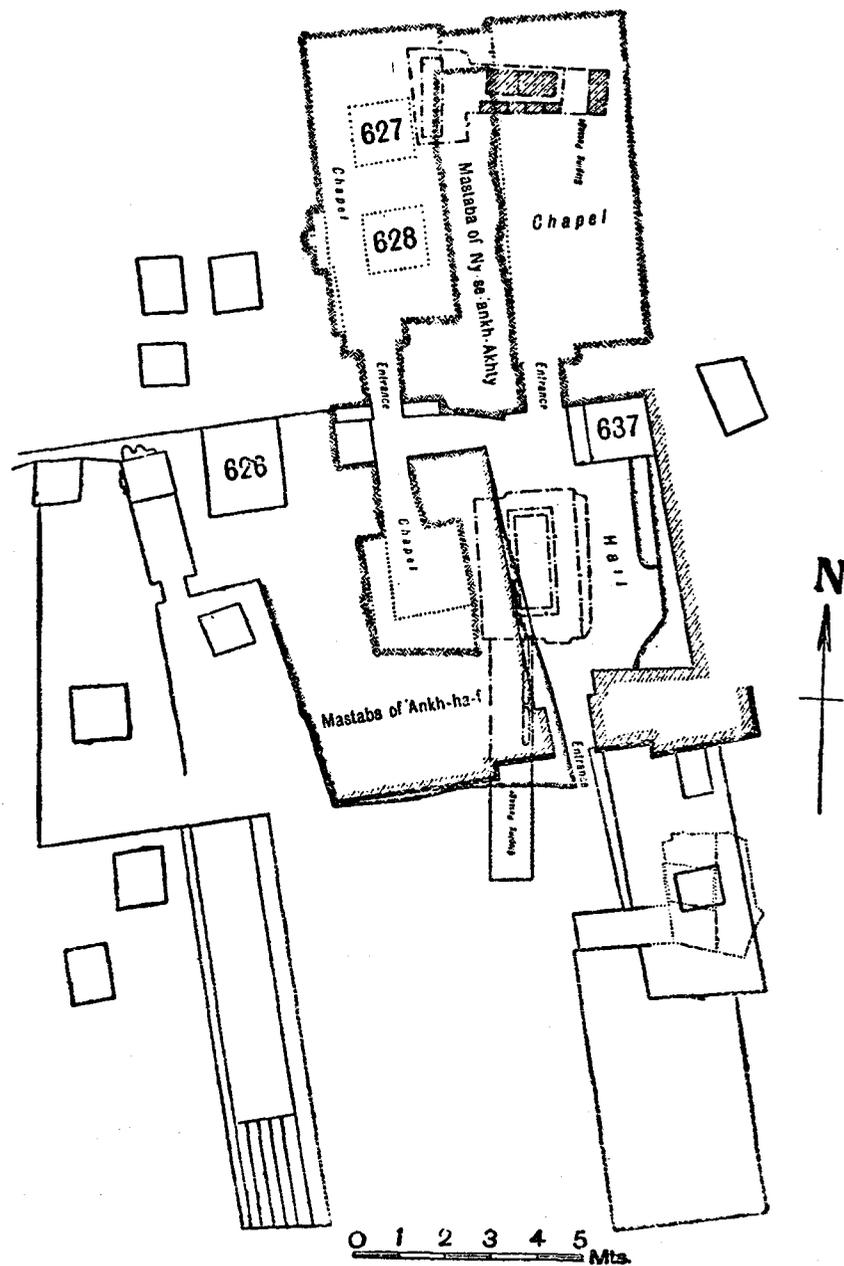


FIG. 106.—THE MASTABA OF NI-SE-ANKH-AKETY

FAMILY

Father: "Ankh-ha-f."

TITLES

1.

2.

Son: "Ankh." Title: "Senior of the Physicians of the Great House."

SITUATION

The tomb of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty is cut in the rock to the north of the maṣṭaba of his father, 'Ankh-ha-f (see General Plan: 13,14-Q).

DESCRIPTION

The entrance leading to the chapel of both tombs opens south, and the doorway leading to the main chapel of the maṣṭaba of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty is on the same axis as the entrance. This entrance was found blocked with chips of local limestone and clay. Its inscribed lintel was also besmeared with clay.

Inside the chapel, a skeleton was found lying on top of the debris filling it. Most of the chapels in the necropolis were re-used in later times as burial-chambers.

This tomb has two chapels, each with a separate entrance, but communicating with each other by means of an inner doorway (see Fig. 106).

Both chapels are well cut in the native rock, supplemented by three courses of masonry of local limestone at the upper part of the façade.

The Eastern Chapel

The eastern chapel is the main one. Both the lintel and the drum of its entrance (90 cm. wide) were inscribed, but most of the hieroglyphs are now effaced.

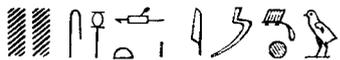
On the left-hand side of the lintel (dim. 2.57 × 0.55 m.) are five figures of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty in a walking attitude, facing the east, and on the right-hand side there were four figures of his father facing the west, but only three of them remain. In front of each figure are two vertical rows of incised inscriptions giving the two names and titles of the owner of the tomb (see Fig. 107).

The first figure of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty—from right to left—is represented with the long staff in his left hand and the baton in the right. He wears a long wig, a false beard, a necklace, and a short kilt. The inscription in front of this figure is very much damaged, and only a part of his great name remains: . . . se-'ankh . . ., in front of his legs. The second figure is represented in an attitude similar to the first, with the exception that he wears a leopard skin, and holds a handkerchief in his left hand instead of the staff, and the right hand is damaged. In front of him is inscribed:



"His good name, the Scribe of the [Great] House, Ithy."

And:



". . . the Sole Confidant, the Honoured One."

The third figure is similar to the first, except that he wears a ribbon round his curled wig, and above his left shoulder is written:

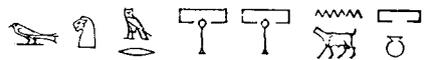


The inscription is continued below the arm as follows:



"The Scribe of the Great House, Ni-se-'ankh-akhty."

There is a vertical row of hieroglyphs just behind the second figure, reading:



"The Great One of the Beset, the Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver of the Residency."

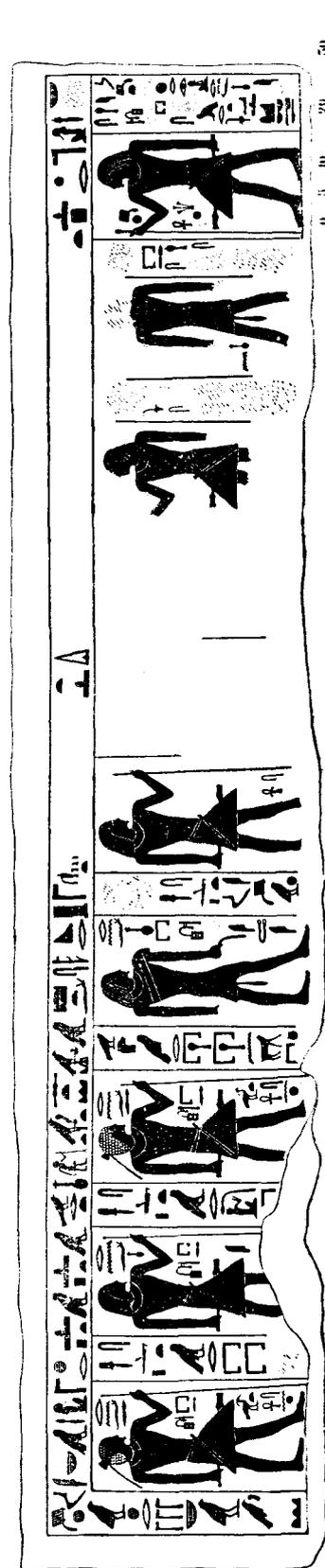


FIG. 107

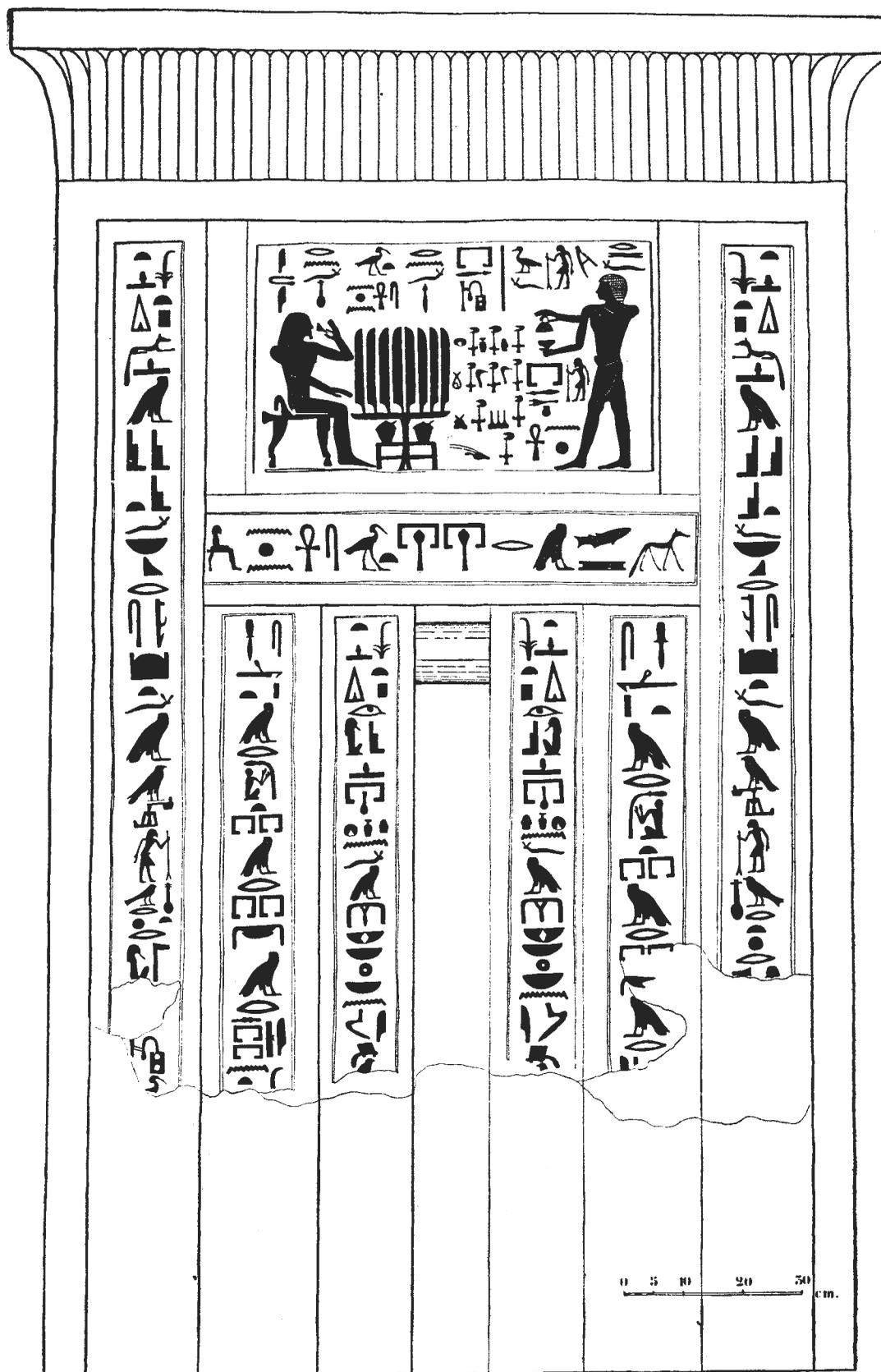


FIG. 109

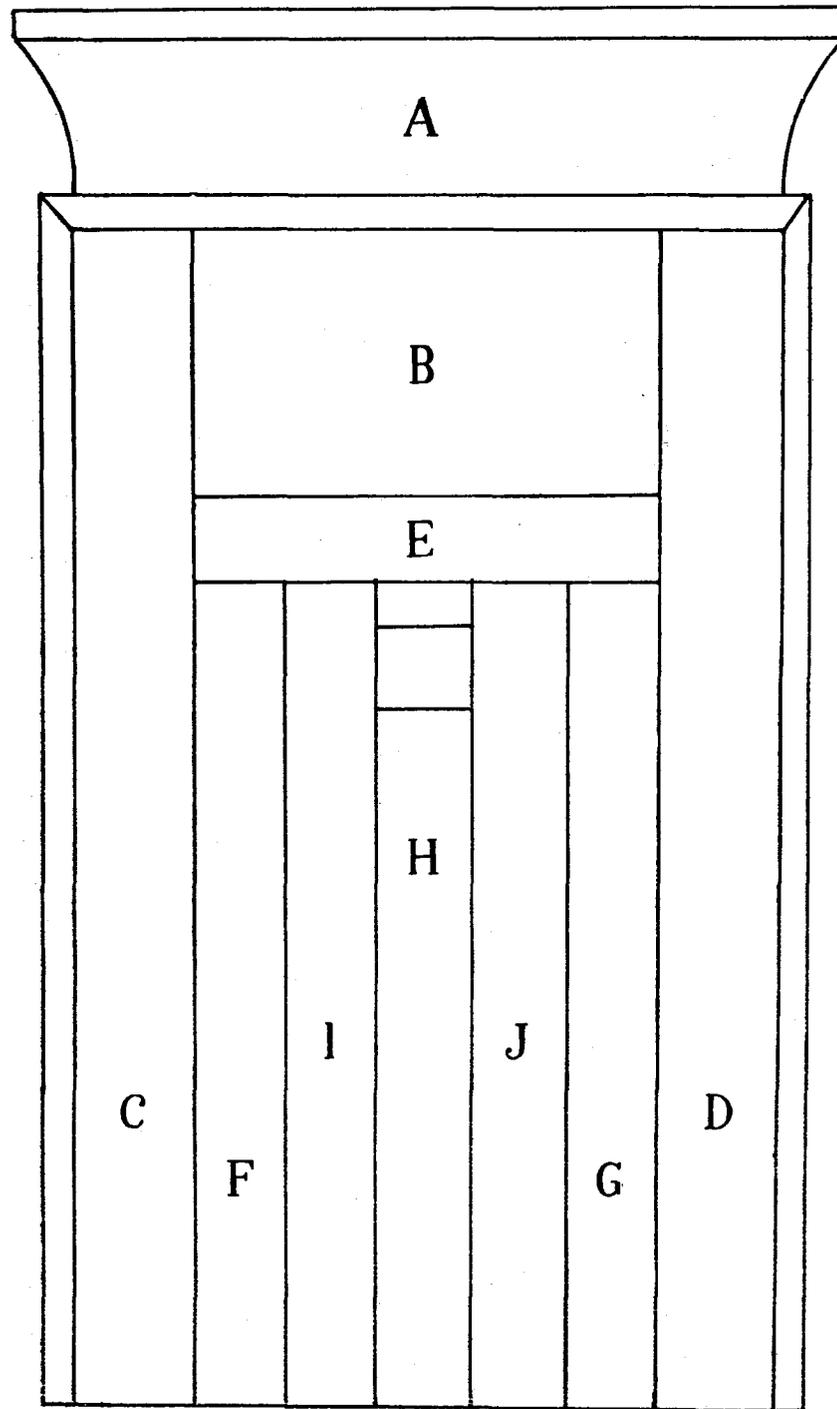


FIG. 109 bis

owner of the tomb seated upon a stool. He holds a lotus flower in his left hand, and is smelling the perfume of the bloom. He wears a long wig, a wide necklace, and a short kilt.

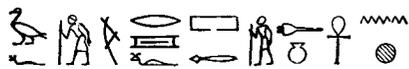
His right arm is extended to the offering table in front of him. Below the offering table are two ewers and basins on a rectangular stand.

Over the figure of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading :



“The Scribe of the Great House, his great name is Ni-se-'ankh-akhty, his good name is Ithy.”

On the right-hand side of the panel is represented his eldest son in a walking attitude, and holding a censer in both hands. Over and in front of him is inscribed :



“His eldest son, his beloved, Senior of the Physicians of the Great House, 'Ankh.”

The space between the offering table and the figure of 'Ankh is occupied by the names and numbers of the usual funerary offerings.

On the two outer jambs “C” and “D”, there are two identical rows of hieroglyphs, running vertically and reading :



“A boon which the king gives and a boon of Anubis in all his places, that he may be buried in the necropolis [after] a very good old age, by the [Great] God, the Scribe of the [Great House, Ni-se-'ankh-Akhty”].

On the lintel “E” is a horizontal row of inscription, reading :



“The Judge, the Nome Administrator, the Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver, Ni-se-'ankh-akhty.”

The middle jambs “F” and “G” bear two identical rows of inscription, reading :



“The Sole Confidant, the Overseer of the Two Workshops, the Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold, the Overseer of the Chambers of the King's Wardrobe, . . .”

The drum “H” is left uninscribed.

On the two inner jambs "I" and "J" are also two identical rows of inscriptions which read :



"A boon which the king gives and a boon of Osiris, that offerings may come forth unto him in every feast of every day to the Honoured . . ."

The Western Chapel

In the north-western corner of the chapel is another doorway (90 cm. wide) leading to the other western chapel (dim. 6.20 × 3.00 × 2.50 m.), the main entrance of which opens south, just opposite to the entrance of the funerary chapel of the maṣṭaba of 'Ankh-ḥa-f. This entrance (90 cm. wide) was found blocked with stones and clay, and two broken skeletons were found buried in the debris filling this chapel.

The eastern wall of the chapel is roughly cut, while the other walls display greater finish. In the south side of the western wall is an unfinished false door (dim. 2.16 × 1.24 m.).

In the north-eastern corner of the main chapel is the mouth (dim. 1.00 × 1.00 m.) of the sloping passage, 2.30 m. in length, leading to the burial-chamber of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty, which is directed west. The upper part of the blocking of the passage was found in situ, but the lower part was completely broken. A deep rectangular recess is cut in the floor of the chamber. It contained nothing but debris, and its lid was found removed from its original place (see Fig. 110).

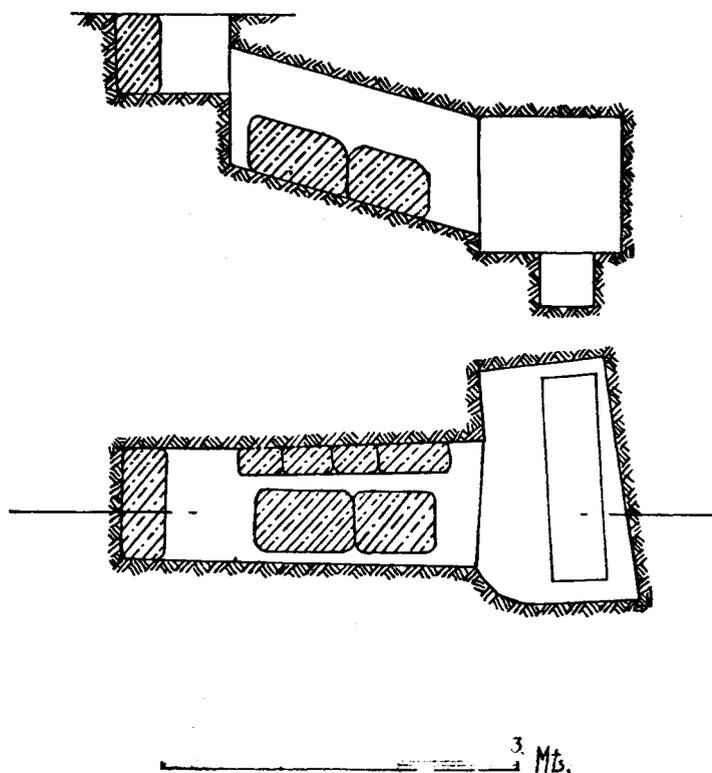
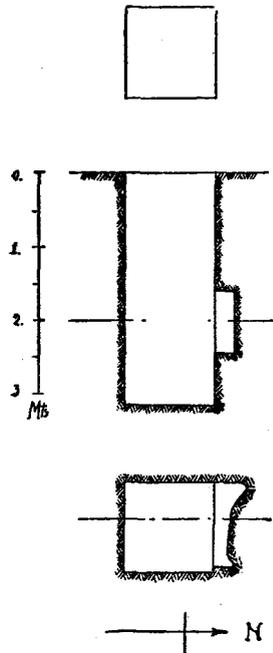


FIG. 110

SHAFTS



K: 627

FIG. 111

The floor of the western chapel is occupied by two shafts—No. 627 which is behind the inscribed false door of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty, and No. 628 which is behind the uninscribed false door:—

Shaft No. 627 (Fig. 111)

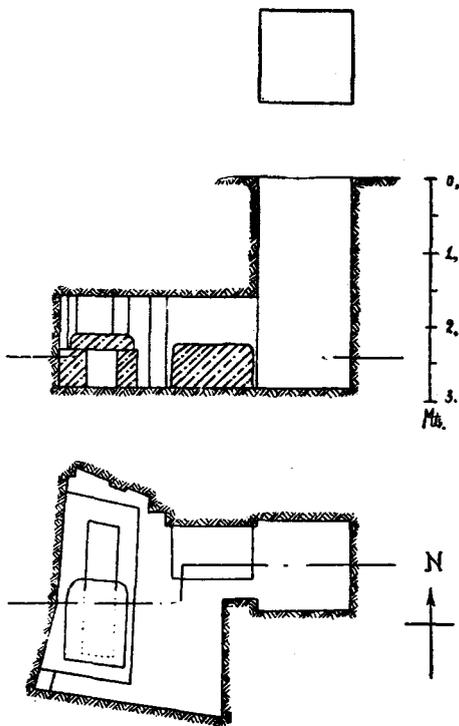
Grave-pit.—1.30 × 1.30 × 3.20 m., with an unfinished chamber on the north.

Shaft No. 628 (Fig. 112)

Grave-pit.—1.30 × 1.30 × 2.85 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture was found partly open and partly blocked with pieces of local limestone.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in and around a sarcophagus cut high in the floor of the chamber; it was originally covered by a large slab of local limestone, which was found broken and removed from its original place.

Contents.—In sarcophagus: Fragments of a copper fillet covered with gold leaf, two small circular cornelian beads, and a quantity of faience and copper beads covered with gold leaf.

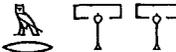
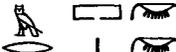
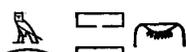


K: 628

FIG. 112

THE MAṢṬABA OF  'ANKH-ḤA-F
WITH THE GOOD NAME  ḲAR

TITLES

1.  "Judge, Nome Administrator."
 2.  "The Great One of the Beset (1)."
 3.  "Overseer of the Two Workshops."
 4.  "Sealer of the Provisions of the King of Lower Egypt."
 5.  "Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver."
 6.  "Overseer of the Two Chambers of the King's Wardrobe."
 7.  "Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold."
- Var. 
8.  "Eldest of the Chamber."
 9.  "First Under the King."
 10.  "Overseer of the House of Silver."

FAMILY

Eldest Son:  "Ni-se-'ankh-akhty (see the maṣṭaba of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty)."

(1) W.B., I, p 472. This title is borne by an official of the treasury.

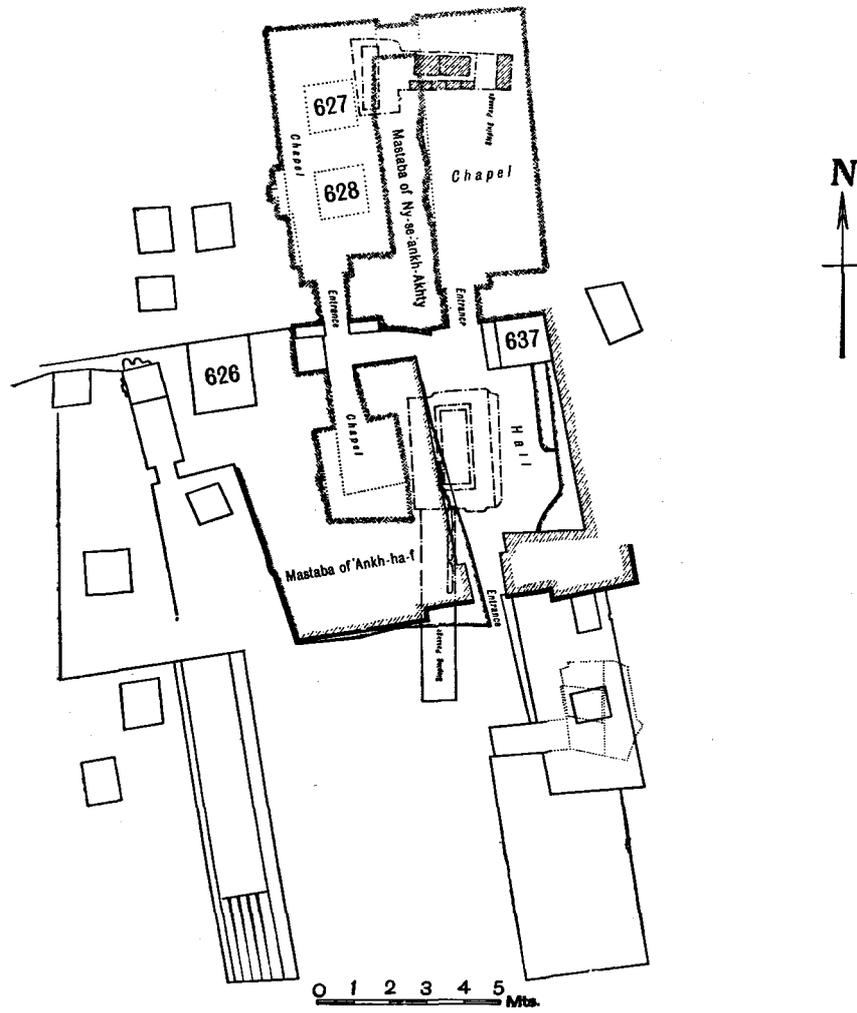
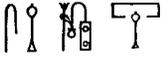
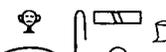


FIG. 113.—THE MAṢṬABA OF 'ANKH-ḤA-F

TITLES

1.  "Inspector of the Scribes of the House of Silver."
2.  "King's Ornament."
3.  "Master of the Secrets."

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of 'Ankh-ḥa-f is situated north of the western part of the mud-brick buildings lying in front of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes. West of it is the maṣṭaba of Thesty, and to the east is the small tomb of Nefer-seshem (*see* General Plan : 14-Q).

DESCRIPTION

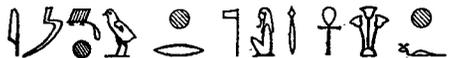
This maṣṭaba is partly cut in the native rock, and partly built of local limestone ; the lower parts of the walls are rock-hewn, with the addition of four courses of fragile limestone at the top.

The main entrance opens southwards (dim. 0·94 × 1·04 × 2·30 m.). It is mostly built of limestone of a better quality than that of the rest of the maṣṭaba. Its lintel (dim. 3·15 × 0·58 m.) is composed of a single uninscribed block of limestone, which was found fallen in front of the doorway.

This entrance gives access to a rectangular hall, measuring 5·90 × 3·20 m. Both the entrance and the hall itself were re-used in later times as burial-places, and the entrance was found blocked for that purpose.

The western wall of the hall forms the eastern wall of the inner funerary chapel of 'Ankh-ḥa-f (*see* Fig. 113). Almost in its middle an inscribed false door is cut in the rock. It was originally coloured, and traces of blue paint are still preserved on some of its parts.

The upper lintel was prepared for the inscription, but was left blank. On the panel (*see* Fig. 114 and Pl. XL) the owner of the tomb is represented seated upon a stool in front of an offering table. He wears a long wig, a false beard, a necklace, and a short kilt. His left hand is extended towards the offering table, while his right hand is closed upon the cylindrical unknown object. In front of his face is a horizontal line of hieroglyphs, reading :

 "The Honoured by the Great God, 'Ankh-ḥa-f."

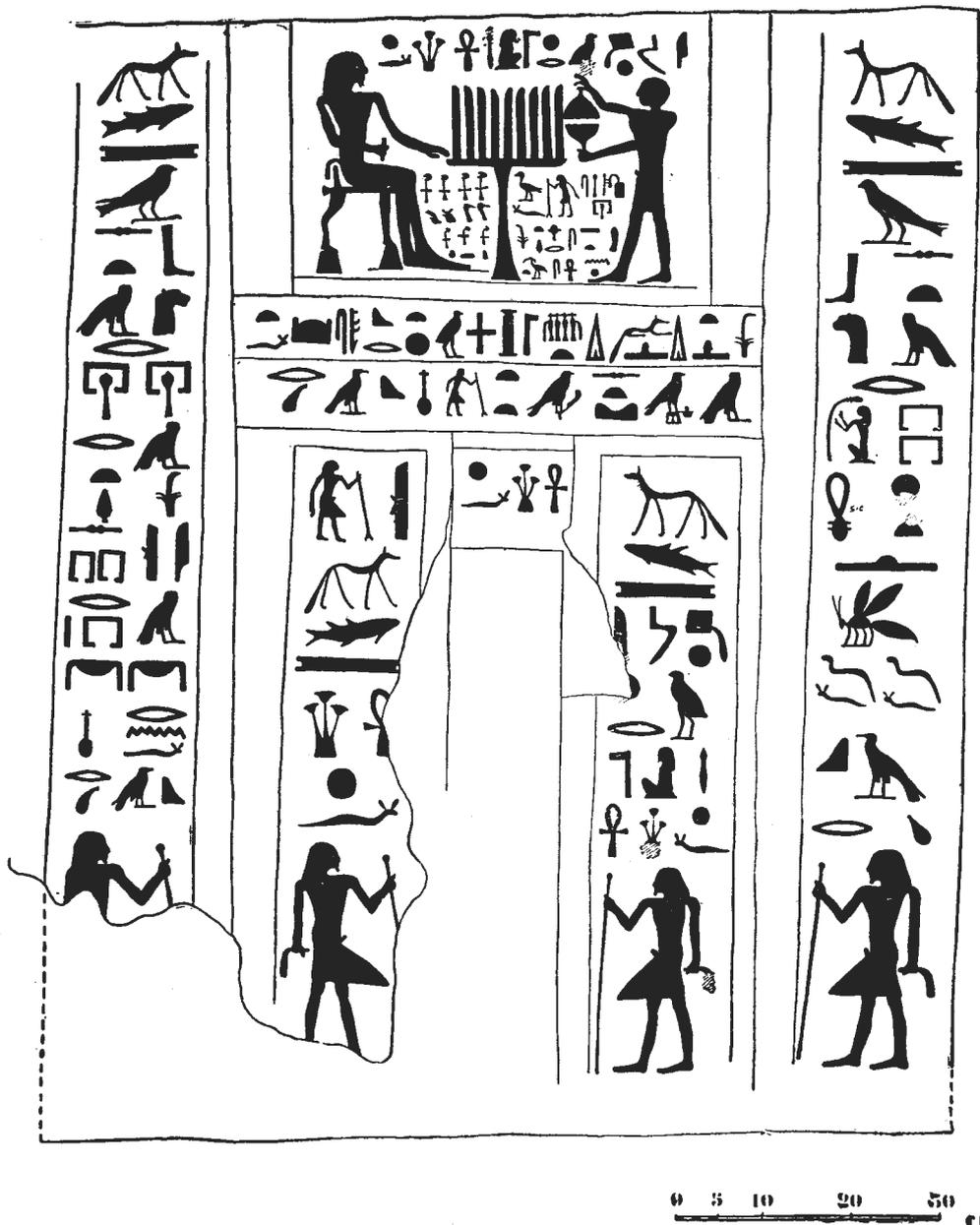


FIG. 114

On the right side of the panel is the representation of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty, the eldest son of 'Ankh-ḥa-f, in a walking attitude, offering incense to his father. In front of his legs are three small horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:



"His eldest son, the Inspector of the Scribes of the House of Silver, the King's Ornament, the Master of the Secrets, Ni-se-'ankh-akhty."

Below the left part of the table are mentioned the varieties and quantities of the provisions offered.

On the right outer jamb is a vertical line of inscriptions, giving the titles and the good name of the owner (K̄ar):



"The Judge and Nome Administrator, the Great One of the Beset, the Overseer of the Two Workshops, the Sealer of the Provisions of the King of Lower Egypt, K̄ar."

At the end the deceased is represented in a walking attitude, grasping a long staff in one hand, and a handkerchief in the other.

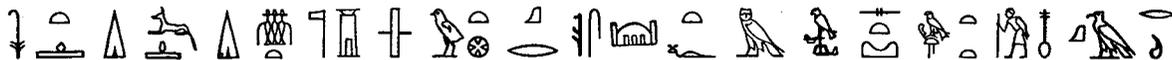
On the left outer jamb is another vertical row of hieroglyphs, giving the titles and the good name of the owner:



"The Judge and Nome Administrator, the Great One of the Beset, Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver, Overseer of the two Chambers of the King's Wardrobe, Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold, whose good name is K̄ar."

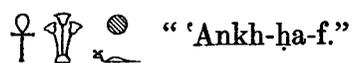
His figure follows, in the same attitude as that on the former jamb.

On the lower lintel are two horizontal rows of inscriptions that read:



"A boon which the king gives, and a boon which Anubis, who presides over the god's dwelling, who is in Wt, gives, that he (the deceased) may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert after a good old age, K̄ar."

On the drum is inscribed:

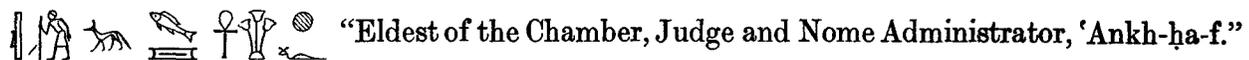


On the right inner jamb is inscribed:



"The Judge and Nome Administrator, the one Honoured by the Great God, 'Ankh-ḥa-f."

On the left inner jamb is inscribed:



In each case the figure of the deceased follows in the same attitude as those on the outer jambs. All the figures and inscriptions on this false door are incised (see Fig. 114).

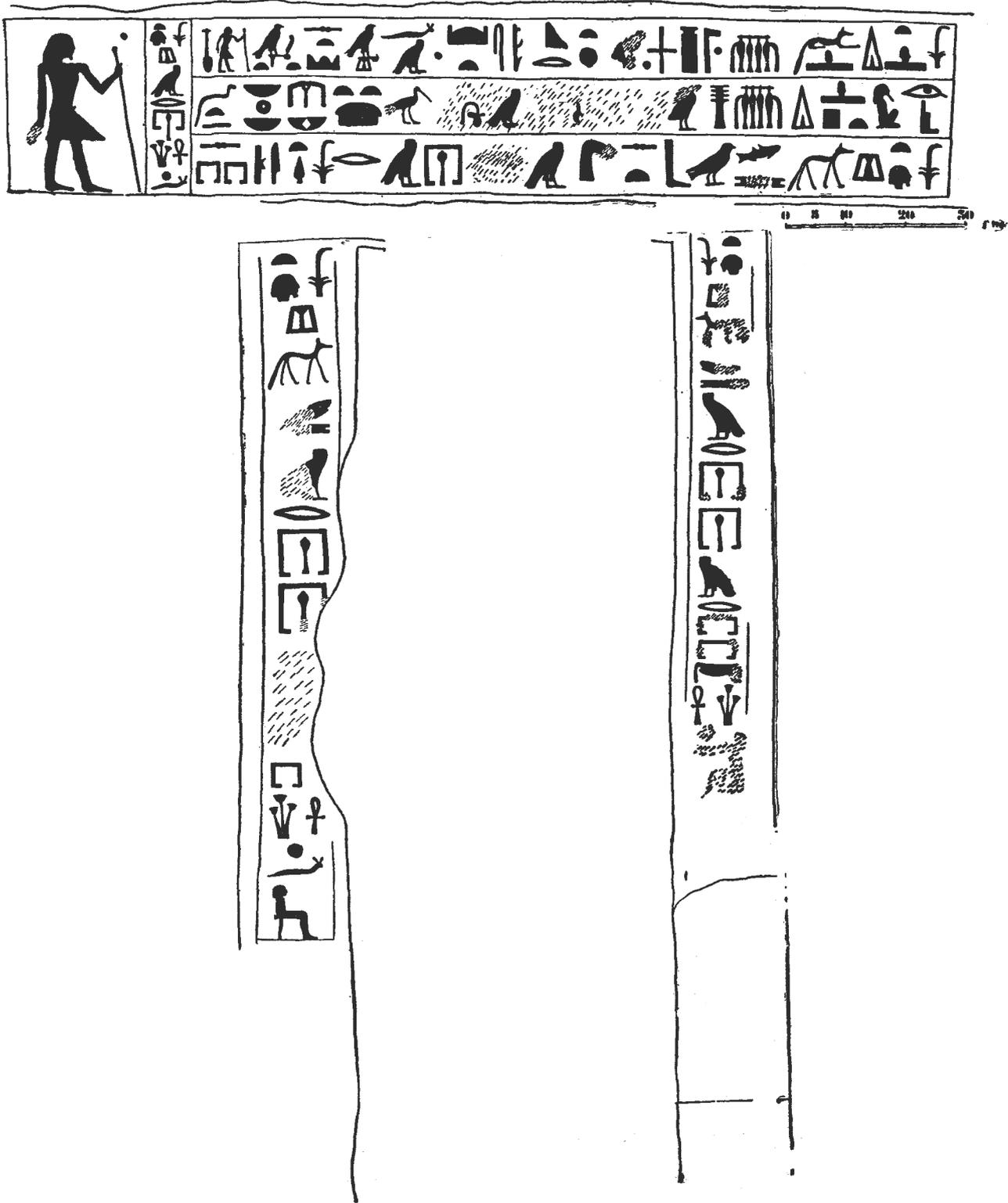


FIG. 115

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

To the west of this false door is the funerary chapel of the maṣṭaba, the entrance of which opens to the north, and is opposite to that of the western chapel of the maṣṭaba of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty. Both the lintel and the two jambs of this doorway, which are cut in the rock, are inscribed (see Fig. 115).

On the lintel (see Fig. 115) are three horizontal rows of incised hieroglyphs. The upper row reads:



"A boon which the king gives and a boon of Anubis, who presides over the god's dwelling, who is in Wt, that he may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert after a good old age."

The middle row reads:



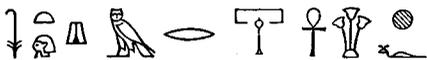
"A boon which Osiris gives, who presides over Dedw . . . [that offerings may come forth to him] on the Wag [feast], the feast of Thoth, and every feast and every day eternally."

The third row reads:



"The First Under the King, the Judge and Nome Administrator, the Great One of the Beset, [the Overseer] of the House of Silver, and the Overseer of the Two Chambers of the King's Wardrobe."

At the end of the inscriptions, the owner of the tomb is represented in a walking attitude, holding a handkerchief in his right hand, and a long staff in the left. In front of him is inscribed vertically:



"The First Under the King, the Overseer of the House of Silver, 'Ankh-ḥa-f."

On the jambs are two apparently identical, vertical rows of hieroglyphs that are partly effaced. They read:



"The First Under the King, the Judge and Nome Administrator, the Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver, and the Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold, 'Ankh-ḥa-f."

At the end of the inscription on the left jamb, is the figure of 'Ankh-ḥa-f seated upon a stool, used as a determinative, (see Fig. 115). A similar figure doubtless appeared at the bottom of the right jamb, but is now effaced.

This doorway, which is 0.73 m. wide, gives access to a small, rectangular chamber, measuring 2.40×2.10 m. It was re-used as a burial-chamber apparently shortly after the original burial, as can be judged by the skull of the usurper, which is of the typical Old Kingdom shape (¹).

This funerary chapel has two platforms cut in the rock against the western and the southern walls. (dim. $1.82 \times 0.52 \times 0.42$ m. and $2.20 \times 0.64 \times 0.45$ m.). They were undoubtedly made for offering purposes. Almost in the middle of the western wall an uninscribed false door (dim. 1.07×0.72 m.) is cut in the rock.

THE INTACT BURIAL-CHAMBER OF 'ANKH-ḤA-F

Just behind the inscribed false door of 'Ankh-ḥa-f, and on a lower level, lies his burial-chamber. It is reached by a sloping passage, the mouth of which is situated, curiously enough, outside the maṣṭaba to the left of its main entrance (see Plan of the maṣṭaba, Fig. 113). This sloping passage measures 6.10 m. in length, and has the lower part, 3.90 m. cut in the native rock. The upper part, 2.20 m. is flanked on the eastern and the western sides by a small mud-brick wall (1.20 m. in height and 0.70 m. thick), with a layer of yellow plaster on the surface.

The floor of this part of the passage is paved with slabs of white limestone, placed in sequence. They have the same length of 0.70 m., but differ in breadth, being 0.65, 0.35, 0.45 and 0.35 m. in width. The threshold of the passage is also made of two slabs of the same material, and measures 0.50 and 0.30 m. in breadth.

This part of the passage was found filled with debris. The rock-cut end of the passage is 1.10 m. in height and 0.90 m. in width. Against the eastern side are four slabs of white limestone, erected one after the other (0.70 m. in height and 0.20 m. thick). As the third slab was not so high as the others, it was surmounted by two smaller ones (8 cm. in height) to bring it up to the same level (see Fig. 116).

This part of the passage (0.70 m. in width) was found blocked to a height of 0.70 m. by four huge blocks of local limestone, the dimensions of which are 1.20×0.60 ; 1.10×0.60 ; 0.75×0.60 ; and 0.60×0.60 m.

⁽¹⁾ For this point I am indebted to Dr. Derry, who most kindly examined the skeleton, and identified it as that of an old man.

In the western side of the passage, and at a height of 0.70 m. from the floor, there is a groove cut out along the whole length of this part of the passage, parallel with the roof. It was made in order to receive eight slabs of white limestone, placed in sequence for roofing the filling of the passage and the slabs against its eastern side (dim. of slabs: 0.80 × 0.20; 0.85 × 0.50; 0.85 × 0.45; 0.85 × 0.50; 0.85 × 0.40; 0.85 × 0.60; 0.85 × 0.45; and 0.85 × 0.50 m.). These slabs occupy 0.20 m. of the height of the passage, and the remaining 0.20 m. was found filled with pebbles, small pieces of stone and clay (see Fig. 116).

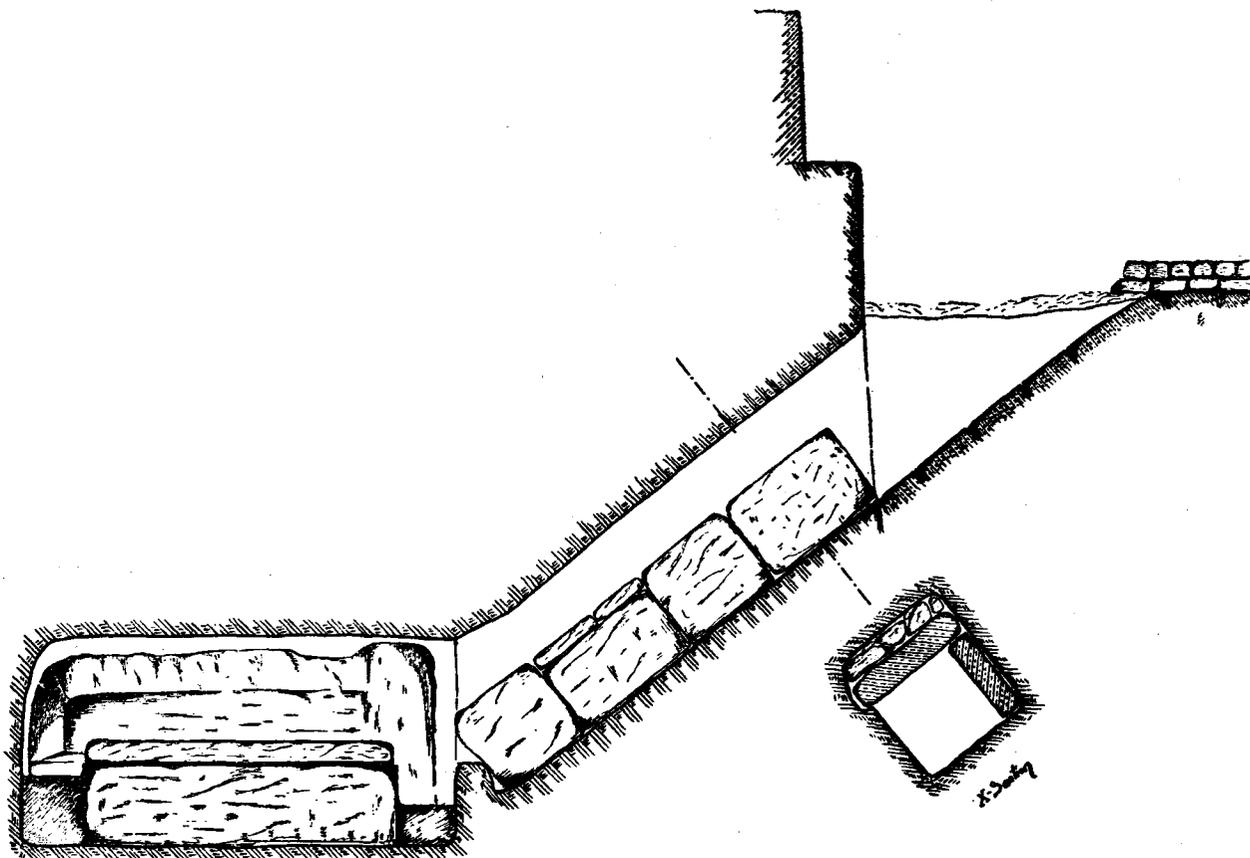


FIG. 116

The passage gives access to a rectangular chamber, measuring 3.30 × 2.50 × 1.50 m. Almost in the middle stands a rock-hewn sarcophagus cut in the floor of the chamber, and covered by an enormous slab of local limestone, which was found broken into two parts. The lid was fixed to the sarcophagus by means of plaster (dim. of sarcophagus, including lid, 2.35 × 1.00 × 0.85 m.).

Burial.—Large male skeleton extended on back, with head to north and hands at sides. The skull was found broken, and some other bones were damaged by the layer of mud (nearly 5 cm. thick) left on the skeleton by the flood water, which had penetrated through the sarcophagus (see Pl. XLI).

Contents of the Burial-Chamber (see Fig. 117):—

(1) On the lid of the sarcophagus:

(a) A white limestone head-rest, composed of three sections which were found separated, lying on their sides. Maximum height 0·24 m. (see Pl. XLII and Fig. 117).

(b) A white limestone vessel of a very peculiar form, containing a dried white material (?) most probably for kohl. Height 3·3 cm. Diameter 5·3 cm. (see Fig. 117 and Pl. XLIII).

(2) East of the sarcophagus, where the floor is nearly 40 cm. higher than that of the rest of the chamber:

(a) Two tall jars of red-painted ware, and a third one of hard, pink-drab ware. The three jars have tapering bodies, rounded bases, very short necks, and roll-rims round the mouths. Height: 37, 33 and 32 cm. (see Fig. 119 and Pl. XLVII).

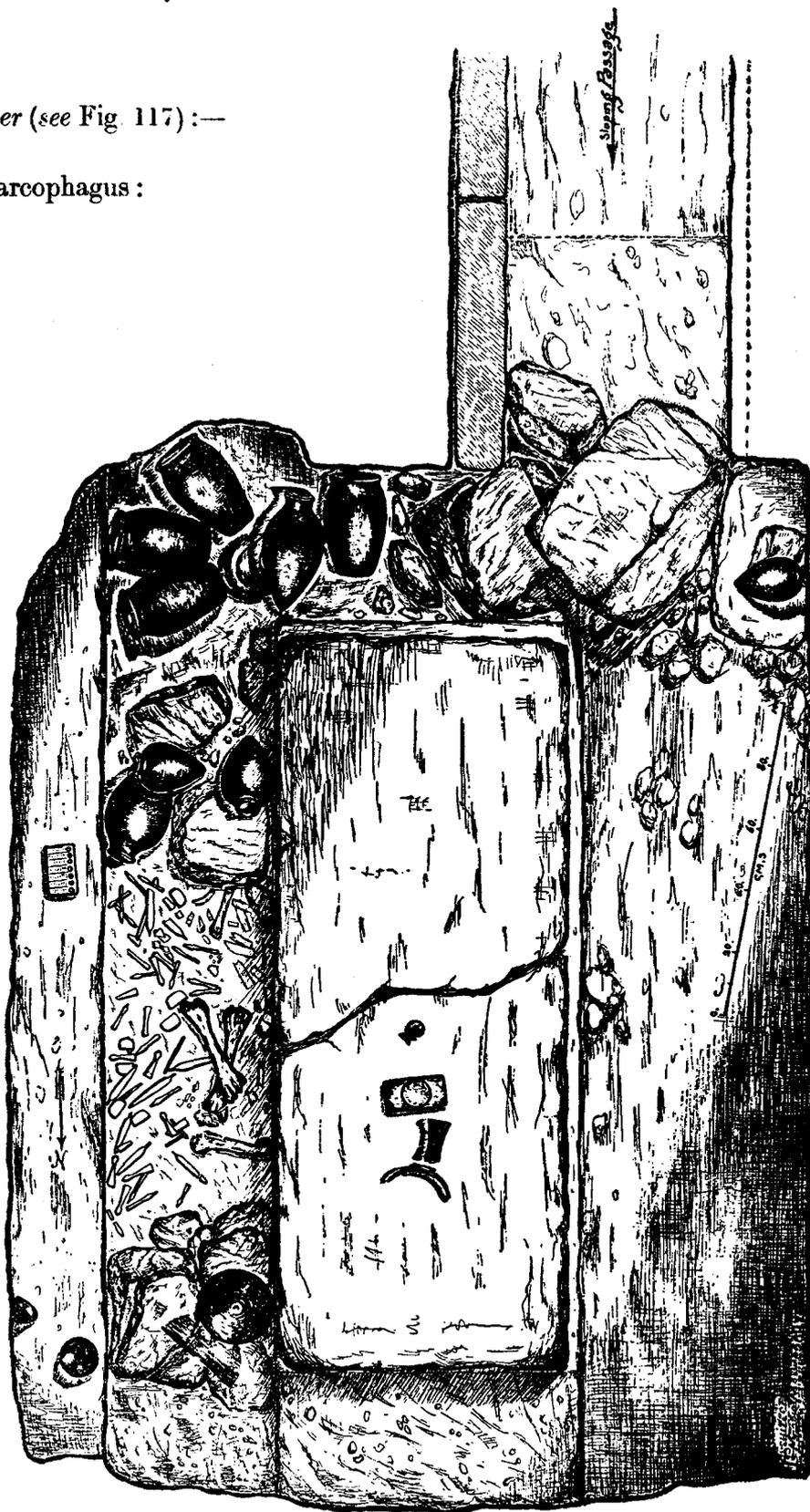


FIG. 117

(b) A set of 68 pieces of copper tools and implements. They are very corroded and fragile, some being found broken from the effect of the layer of mud which had covered them (see Figs. 117, 118 and Pl. XLIV).

(c) Bones of the choice portions of an ox.

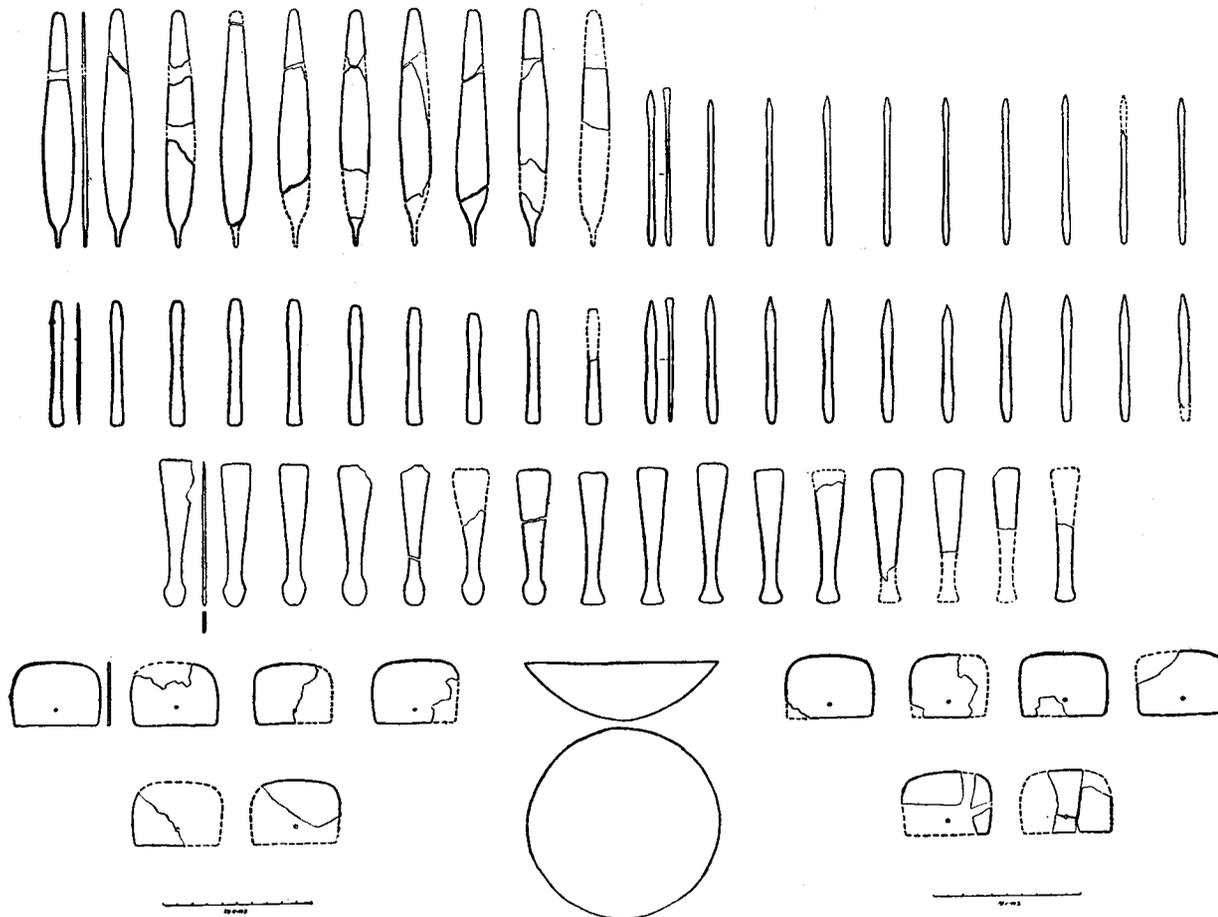


FIG. 118

(d) A bowl of red-brown ware, with a rounded base, and low re-curved rim. Height 15 cm. Diameter 23 cm. (see Fig. 119).

(3) On a kind of platform roughly cut in the eastern side of the chamber, and nearly 60 cm. higher than the floor :

(a) A rectangular alabaster slab, bearing seven vertical rows of finely incised hieroglyphs, each of which gives the name of a sacred oil, the hieroglyphs are darkened with some pigment. Above each name is a shallow, circular depression. Length 15.5 cm. Breadth 9 cm. (see Pl. XLVII-3).

(b) A shallow copper bowl. Height 3·5 cm. Diameter 13 cm. (*see* Fig. 118 and Pl. XLJII).

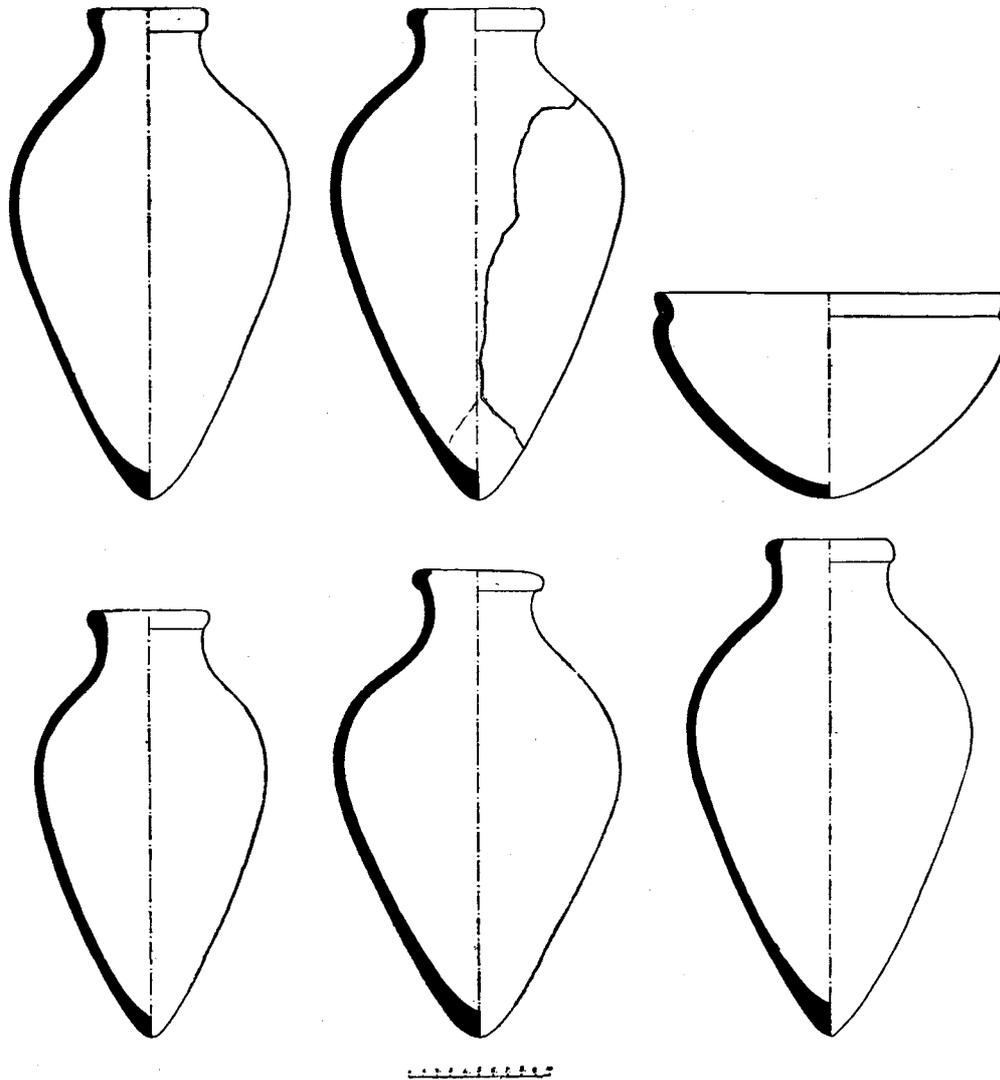


FIG. 119

(4) In the south-eastern corner of the chamber :

(a) A jar of red-painted ware, similar in type to those already mentioned. Height 37 cm. (*see* Fig. 119 and Pl. XLVII-1).

(b) Four white limestone canopic jars found lying on their sides. Average height 30·5 cm. Diameter of lids 15·5 cm. (*see* Pl. XLIII).

(5) In the south-western corner of the chamber :

A jar of hard, dark-pink ware, similar in type to the previous example. Height 30 cm. (see Fig. 119 and Pl. XLVII-1).

Contents of the Sarcophagus:—

(a) Around the arm of the skeleton, above the elbow: a broad intact bracelet of thin gold, having a hole at each end. The diameter is nearly 6 cm. Breadth 1 cm.

(b) Around the neck: a broken necklace, originally composed of a gold wire, on which were threaded four cylindrical beads, one of gold, one carnelian, and two faience. The wire was found broken into five small fragments.

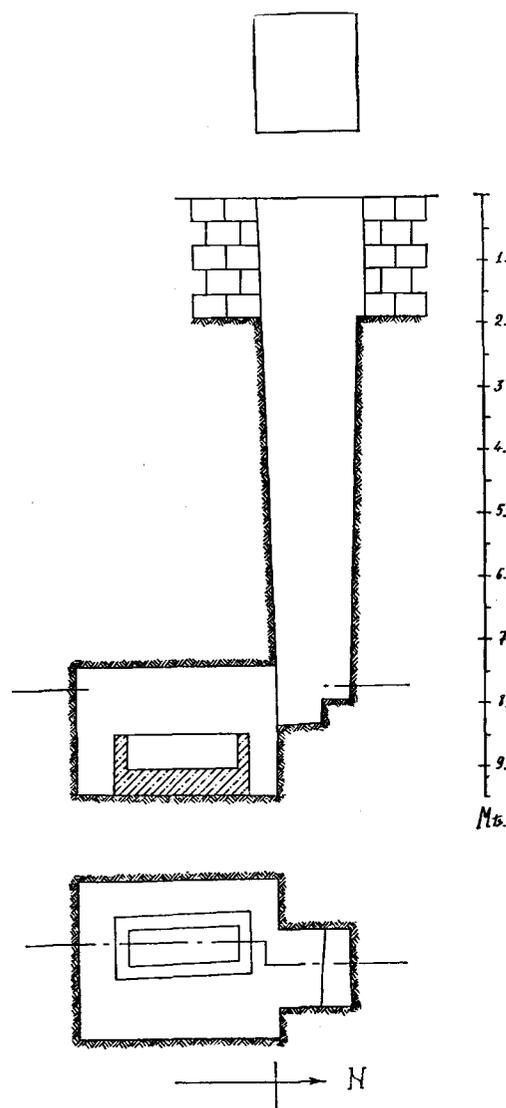
SHAFTS

The maṣṭaba of 'Ankh-ḥa-f contains two other burial-shafts—shaft No. 626, which is situated at the back of the maṣṭaba, and which belongs to an important member of the family, and shaft No. 637, which is cut deep in the floor of the court-yard of the maṣṭaba:—

Shaft No. 626 (Fig. 120)

Grave-pit.— $1.40 \times 1.40 \times 8.35$ m. About 6 m. of the lower part is cut in the native rock, while the remainder is built of local limestone slabs. Among the debris filling the shaft were many potsherds of red ware, comprising long necks from large vases, showing a decoration representing cords, in relief, around the necks, and cylindrical parts from red-painted vessels, with a bright layer on the surface.

The burial-chamber is directed south, and measures $3.15 \times 2.50 \times 1.90$ m. It is nearly 1 m. lower than the floor of the pit. Its aperture was closed by two large blocks of local limestone, with a layer of mud between them. This burial-chamber was undoubtedly inundated by the flood more than once, and the contents were found disturbed from their original places and scattered in the mud covering the floor. Even the sarcophagus itself was flooded, and the skeleton which it contained was disturbed and coated with a thin layer of mud.



No. 626

FIG. 120

The sarcophagus is formed of local limestone, and is placed on the floor of the chamber at a distance of 0·65 m. from the western wall. It measures 2·10 × 0·90 × 0·50 m. and was covered with a huge slab of local limestone, having one rough handle, and measuring 2·15 × 0·95 × 0·24 m. Inside the sarcophagus was an adult male skeleton, lying extended on its back, with head to the north and hand at its sides.

North of the sarcophagus:—

(1) Eleven model copper vessels (Fig. 121 and Pl. XLIV):

(a) A model Ḥes vase. Height 7·7 cm.

(b) Two cylindrical jars, each having a rimless mouth and a small flat base. Height 5·5 cm.

(c) Eight flat-bottomed dishes, with plain rims. Average diameter 5 cm. Height 1·5 cm.

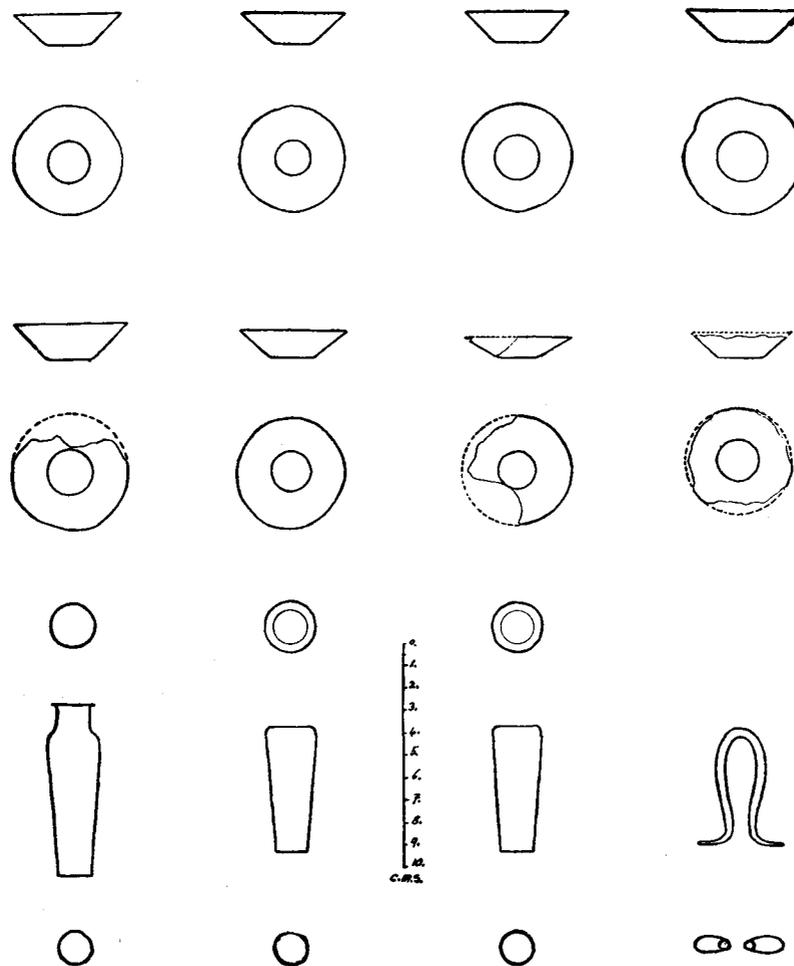


FIG. 121

- (2) A copper handle of vase. Length 5.5 cm. (Fig. 121 and Pl. XLIV).
- (3) Other fragments of broken copper dishes (Fig. 122).

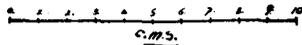
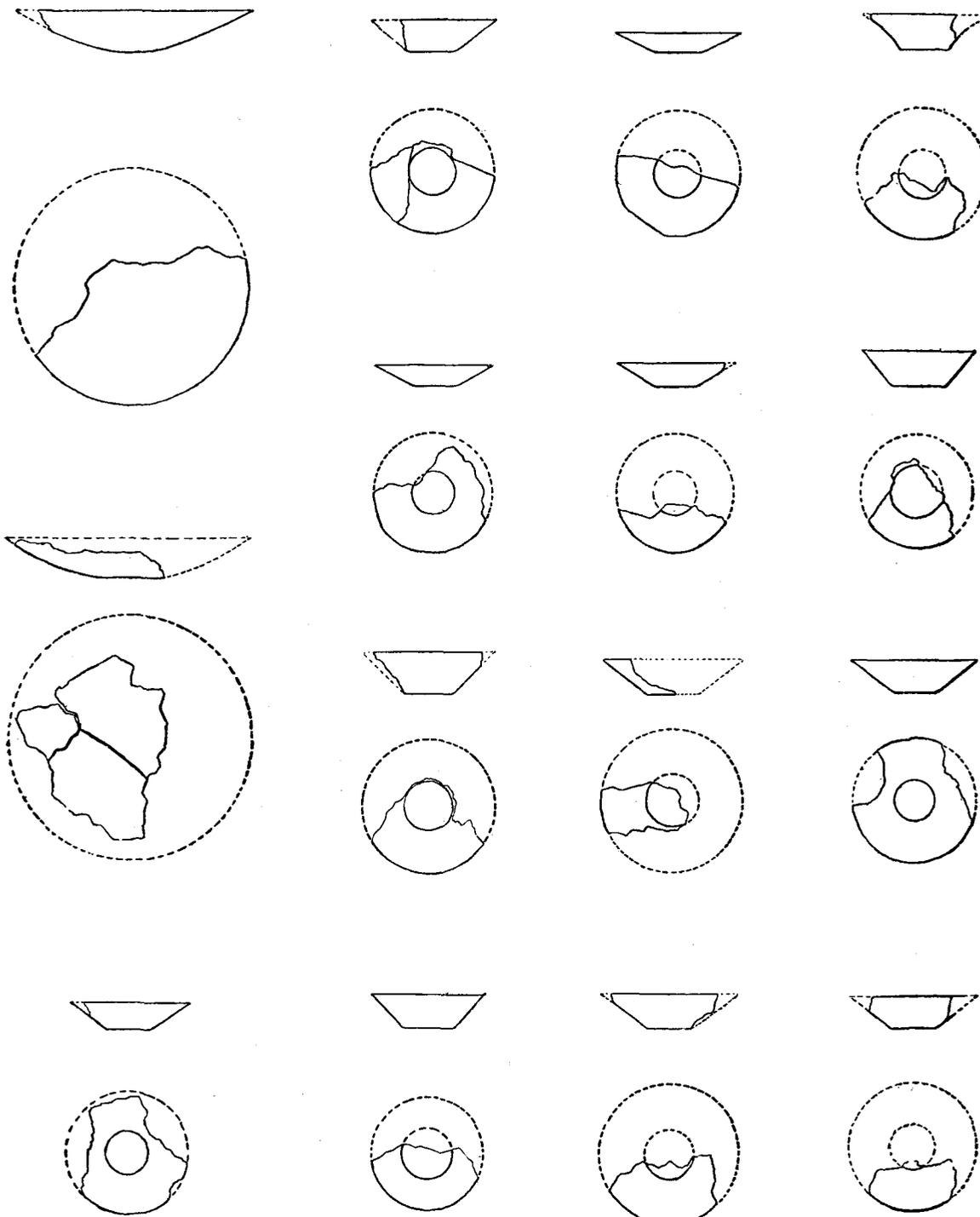


FIG. 122

(4) Twelve model vessels of limestone, with traces of yellow colour on some of them (Fig. 123 and Pl. XLV) :

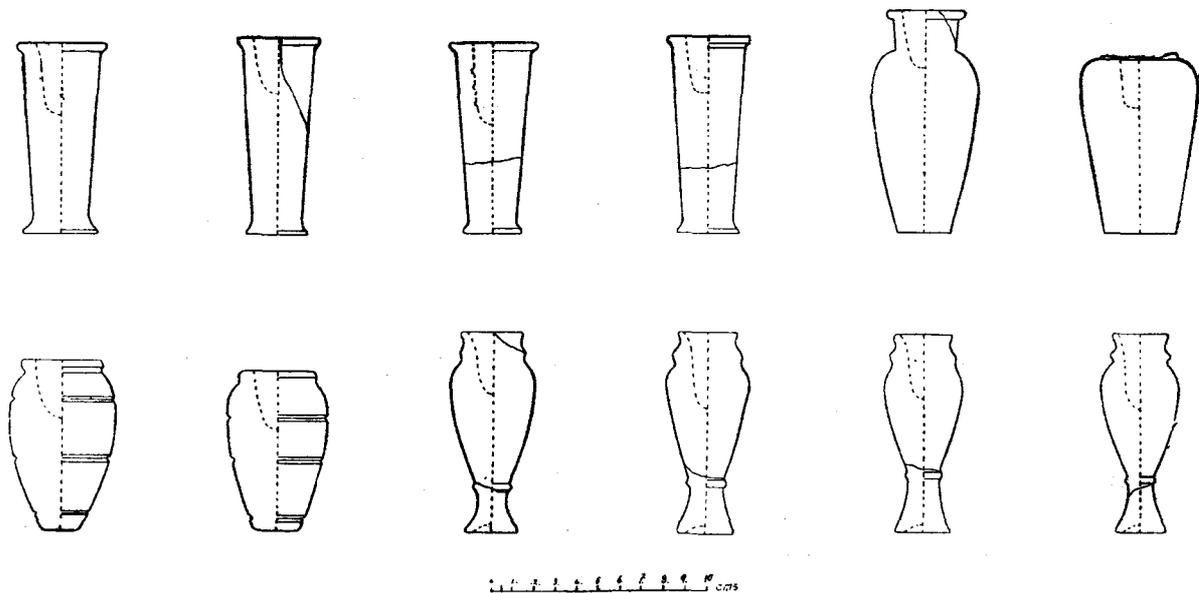


FIG. 123

- (a) Four cylindrical jars with external rims and large flat bases. Average height 9 cm.
 (b) A shouldered jar with a neck and external rim. Height 10 cm.
 (c) A shouldered jar with one handle. Rim broken. Height 9 cm.
 (d) Two barrel-shaped jars, with incised lines round the bodies and small bases. Height 8.3 and 7.5 cm.
 (e) Four shouldered jars, each with cord in relief around neck, and small flat base. Average height 7.5 cm.

(5) Twenty-seven model dishes of limestone, with plain rims and round bottoms. Remains of yellow colouring are still visible on their surfaces. Average diameter 7 cm. Height 1.5 cm. (Fig. 124 and Pl. XLV.)

East of the sarcophagus :—

1.—A rectangular alabaster slab bearing seven vertical rows of incised hieroglyphs, each of which gives the name of a sacred oil, followed by the representation of a vase. Above each name is a shallow, circular depression. Length 20 cm. Breadth 9.8 cm. (see Pl. XLIII.)

2.—Four white limestone canopic jars. Maximum height of each 30 cm. Maximum diameter of lids 16 cm.

3.—Three broken red pottery vases :

- (a) A large deep bowl with wide rim, lined on outer surface; red ware; red-painted.
Diameter 25 cm. Height 11 cm.

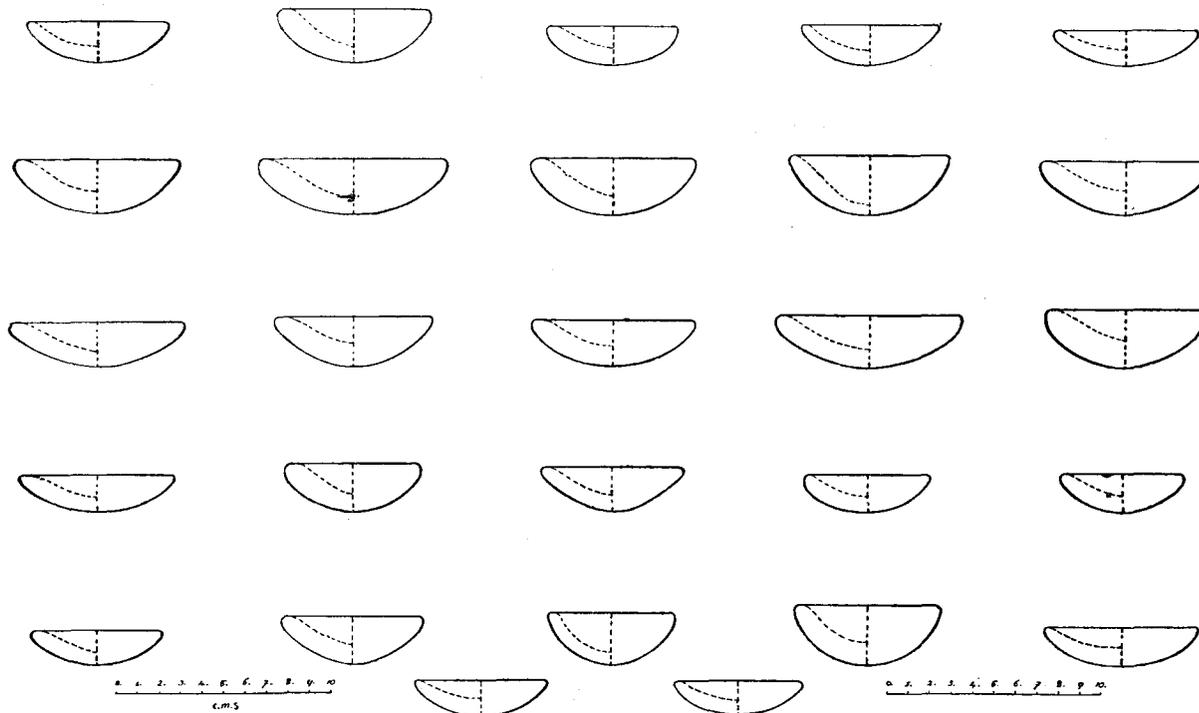


FIG. 124

- (b) A large deep bowl with rim from inside, broken ; red ware ; red-painted.

- (c) A large broken ovoid jar ; red ware ; red-painted.

4.—A few broken ox-bones scattered in the mud.

Contents of the Sarcophagus:—

(1) To the right of the skull, an alabaster head-rest, consisting of five parts. Maximum height 26.5 cm. (see Pl. XLVI).

(2) Around the left arm of the skeleton, a flat bracelet of thin gold, found broken into three fragments. Breadth 7 mm.

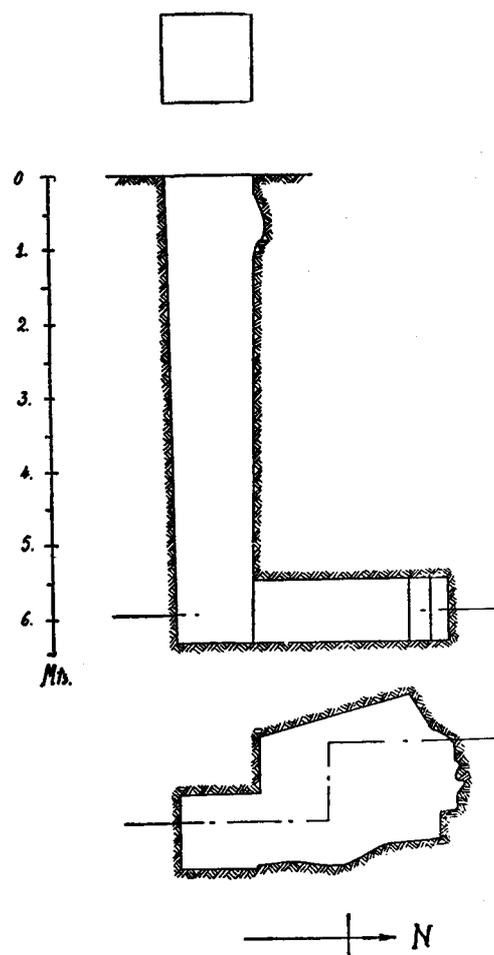
Shaft No. 637 (Fig. 125)

Grave-pit.— 1·15 × 1·15 × 6·40 m., ending in a side-chamber on the north. Aperture open.

Burial.—A damaged skeleton lying in disorder on top of the debris, which filled the burial-chamber to more than half its height.

Contents.—In passage :

A head of a white limestone statuette of a man. The nose and other parts of the face are damaged. He is represented with his natural curly hair painted black in place of the usual wig. Height 10 cm. Breadth 8·5 cm. (Pl. XLVII-2).



Tb: 637

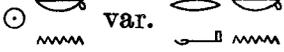
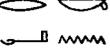
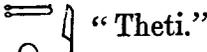
FIG. 125

THE MAŞTABA OF THESTY

TITLES

1.  "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."
2.  "Ka-servant."

The following persons are mentioned in the maştaba of Thesty, but their relationship to Thesty himself is unknown. They are probably his sons, as is generally the case in other tombs :—

1.  var.  "Ni-ka-Ra'."
2.  "Ni-'ankh-Ra'."
3.  "Ankh-neb-f."
4.  "Theti."
5. ...  "... Ra'."
6. ...  "... 'Ankh ...'"

SITUATION

The rock-cut maştaba of Thesty is situated north of the western part of the mud-brick buildings in front of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes. It also lies west of the maştaba of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty, east of that of Pery-neb, and south of the huge tomb of Nefer (*see* General Plan: 14-Q 2). The whole area in front of the façade of this maştaba is occupied by small, damaged maştabas, which were covered by heaps of sand, nearly 10 m. high.

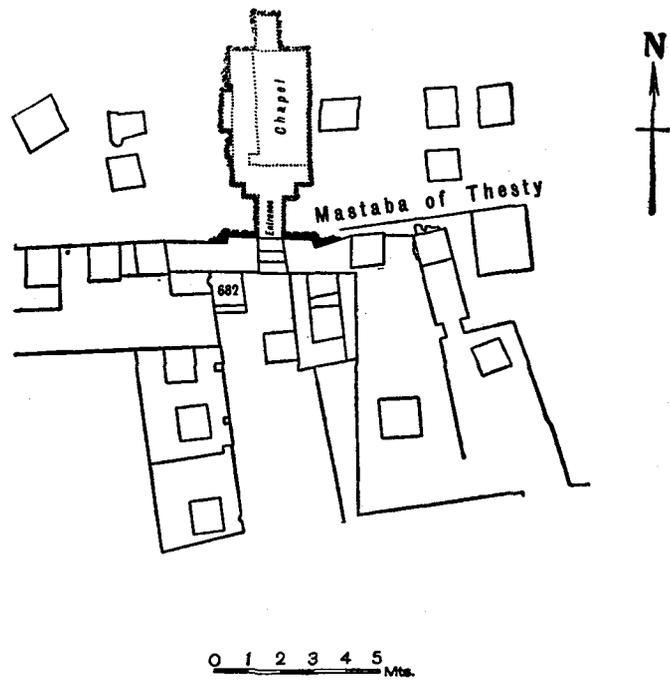


FIG. 126.—THE MASTABA OF THESTY

DESCRIPTION

The entrance to the funerary chapel opens southwards, and was found blocked with stones and clay (*see* Fig. 126). The chapel itself was re-used in a later time as a burial-place, and a damaged skeleton was found lying in disorder on top of the debris filling the chapel. This entrance measures $0.80 \times 1.15 \times 1.80$ m., and as its threshold is 50 cm. higher than the level of the ground in front of it, three steps leading to the entrance were made in the rock. The jambs and the drum are partly damaged, and were left uninscribed. This entrance gives access to a rectangular chamber (dim. $4.00 \times 2.30 \times 2.60$ m.). Lying immediately after the threshold, a platform (dim. $4.00 \times 0.75 \times 0.35$ m.) is cut in the rock. Adjacent to the western wall is another platform (dim. $4.00 \times 0.75 \times 0.35$ m.) also cut in the rock. Most probably they were prepared to receive offerings. The latter occupies the length of the whole of the lower part of the chapel's western wall, and is narrow in its southern part to allow for the doorway. The roof is in some parts roughly cut. The walls of the chapel are all finely dressed, and both the eastern and the western walls are inscribed. In the northern wall is a niche (dim. $0.77 \times 1.03 \times 1.58$ m.), which was once occupied by the small granite statuette which we found thrown in the debris filling the chapel.

The Granite Statuette of Thesty

Black granite. Height with stool 28 cm. Breadth across the shoulders 10.5 cm. The work is good and well preserved. It represents a man seated upon a stool, and clothed in a short kilt; he wears a short wig covering the back part of his head and his ears. The neck is thick and very short. His left forearm, with the hand open and palm downwards, rests upon the left thigh, and the right hand is closed on the usual unknown object. On the right side of the stool is incised vertically the name: "Thesty" (*see* Pl. LI).

In the western wall of the chapel are two inscribed false doors for Thesty. They are cut in the native rock, and separated by a large niche (dim. $1.75 \times 1.20 \times 0.22$ m.) which is occupied by two rock-cut statues of a man, undoubtedly Thesty himself, in a standing attitude, with the left leg slightly advanced in each case. They have the same dimensions: 1.55 m. high, and 55 cm. across the shoulders. They are somewhat damaged, and their faces, upon the foreheads of which appear curled wigs, were found thrown in the debris of the chapel (*see* Fig. 127 and Pl. XLIX).

Hieroglyphic text at the top of the page, likely a title or reference text.

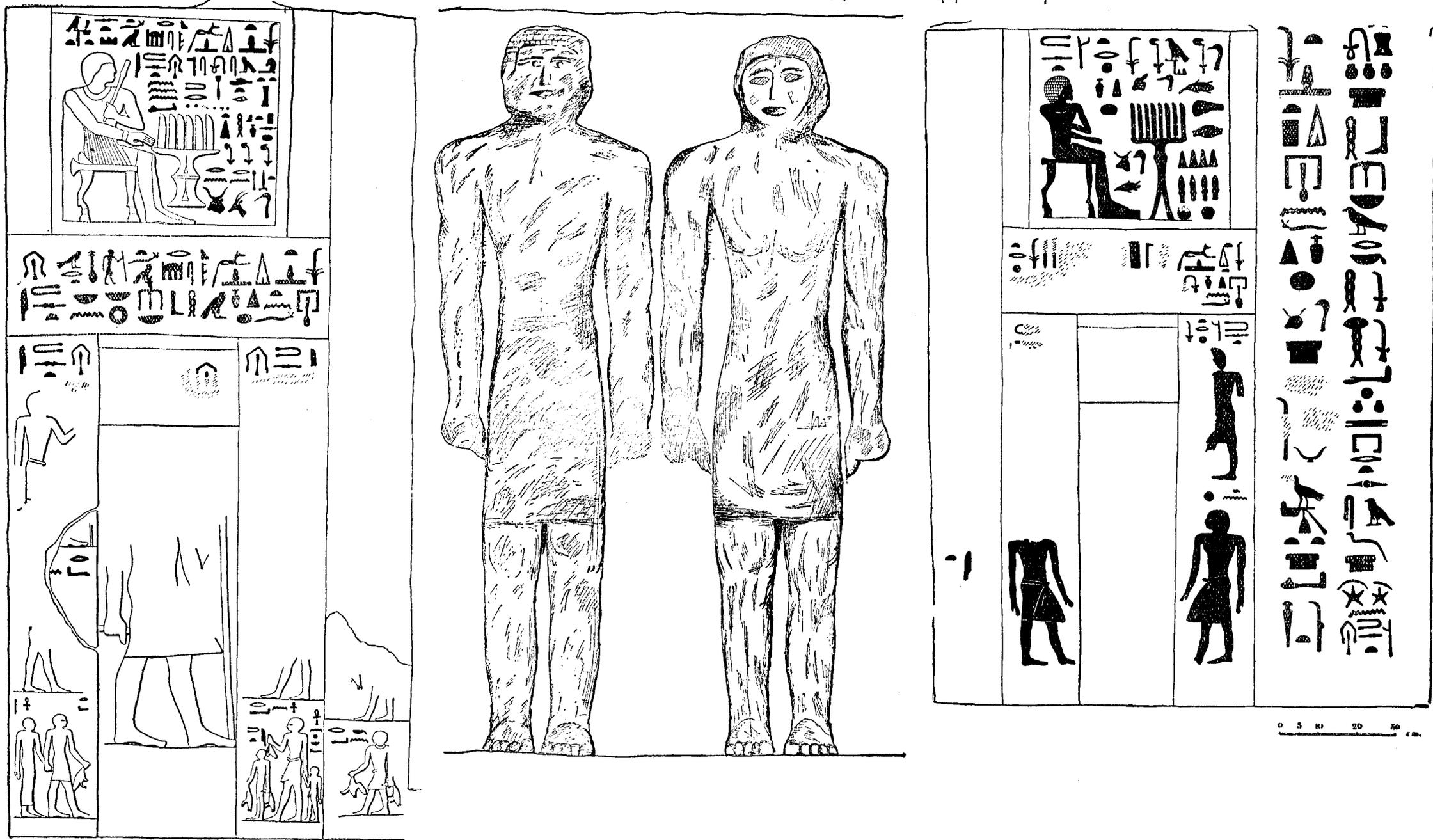
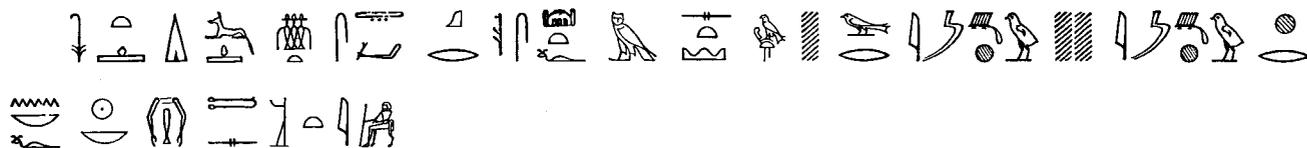


FIG. 127

THE MASTABA OF THESTY

Above the niche and the two false doors is one single lintel cut in the rock, and incised with a horizontal line of large hieroglyphs, reading :



“A boon which the king gives, and which Anubis [gives], who presides in the sacred land, that he may be buried in the western desert [after a] very [good old age] honoured by . . . honoured by his lord every day, the Ka-servant, Thesty.”

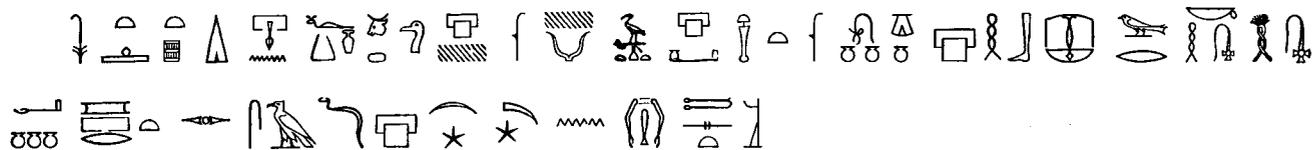
At the end of this inscription is the figure of Thesty represented seated upon a stool (used as a determinative).

The Northern False Door (dim. 1.75 × 1.15 m.) (see Pl. L and Fig. 127)

On the panel is represented the owner of the tomb sitting on a stool. He wears a curled wig, a necklace, and a short kilt crimped at one side. In front of him is an offering table surrounded by names and quantities of some different kinds of offerings; especially noticeable is the sign . Above the head of Thesty is inscribed horizontally :

 “He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, Thesty.”

On the right outer jamb are two vertical rows of inscriptions that read :

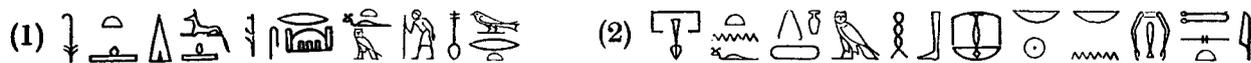


“ A boon which the king gives that offerings may come forth unto him, of beer, bread, geese, and oxen, at the feast of the Opening of the Year, the feast of Thoth, the feast of the First Day of the Year, the Wag feast, the Great Feast of Burning, the feast of Putting the Brazier, the feast of the Coming Forth of Min, the feast of Saz, the Monthly and Half-monthly feasts, to the Ka-servant, Thesty.”

The left outer jamb is very much damaged, and only the last two letters of the name of Thesty are visible on its lower part.

The figure of Thesty and the offering table are in relief, while all the inscriptions are incised.

The upper part of the right outer jamb is mostly effaced. On the lower part, two superposed registers are preserved. On the upper one, only the lower part of the legs and feet of a man in a walking attitude are visible. He is facing south, and holds a goose in his right hand. On the lower register, there is a complete representation of a man, in the same attitude as the former. He is holding a goose in each hand. In front of his face is incised his name: "Ni-ka-Ra'". The two figures on this jamb are in relief. The left outer jamb was left uninscribed. On the lower lintel there are two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—



"A boon which the king gives, and which Anubis (gives) that he may be buried after a very good old age, and that offerings may come forth to him in every feast and every day, to the Ka-servant, Thesty."

The right inner jamb was divided into three registers, but is completely defaced in the middle. Only the part of the top register that contains the name of Thesty is preserved. In the middle, only the legs of a man in a walking attitude are visible. He was facing south. The lower register is well preserved, and on it are represented three figures. The middle one is a man, Ni-'ankh-Ra', holding a bird with his right hand, and the hand of a boy behind him with his left. Above the head of this latter is inscribed his name, Ankh-neb-f. The figure to the left is that of a woman grasping a bird in each hand. Above her head is inscribed her name: "Theti".

The left inner jamb is also divided into three registers. The upper one is almost perfect, and on it is seen the figure of Thesty in a walking attitude, facing inwards, and holding his long staff in his left hand. Above his head is inscribed:



On the middle register, only the lower part of a male figure is visible. Above his head traces of his name, ". . . Ni-Ra'", appear. On the bottom register are two figures in a walking attitude. The northern one is a man holding a bird in his left hand, and above his head are traces of his name, ". . . Ra'". The southern is that of a woman and above her head are traces of her name, ". . . 'ankh . . ."

The figures on the two jambs are in relief, while the inscriptions are all incised.

The drum is much effaced, and only the word "Ka-servant" is visible.

The space between the two inner jambs is occupied by the representation of the owner of the tomb in a walking attitude, facing north, and holding a long staff in his left hand, and the baton in his right. The upper part of this representation is damaged (see Pl. XLVIII and Fig. 127).

The Eastern Wall

The northern part of the eastern wall bears in relief a representation of the owner of the tomb in a walking attitude, grasping the long staff in his right hand. He wears a necklace around his neck. In front of him is represented a small male figure with his right hand by his mouth and the left placed on his hip. Behind Thesty is the figure of his wife with a small female figure holding her robe. Perhaps she is his daughter. In front of the woman is inscribed: "His wife" (Fig. 128).

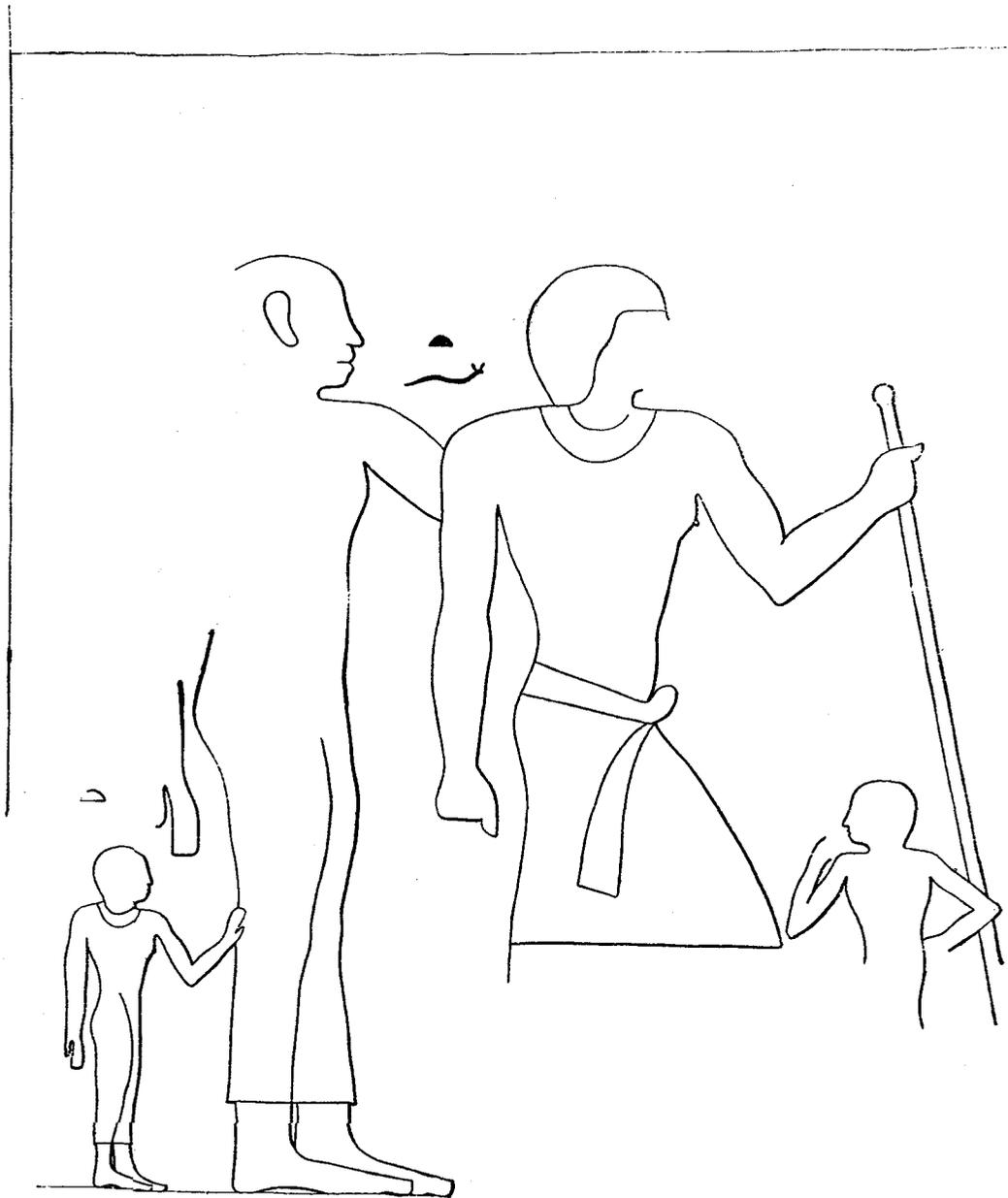


FIG. 128

SHAFT

The maṣṭaba of Thesty possesses one shaft, No. 682, which lies outside the tomb, to the southwest of the entrance (Fig. 129).

Grave-pit.— $0.80 \times 0.80 \times 1.70$ m., and a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

Burial.—The rectangular recess which is sunk in the floor of the burial-chamber, contained nothing but debris.

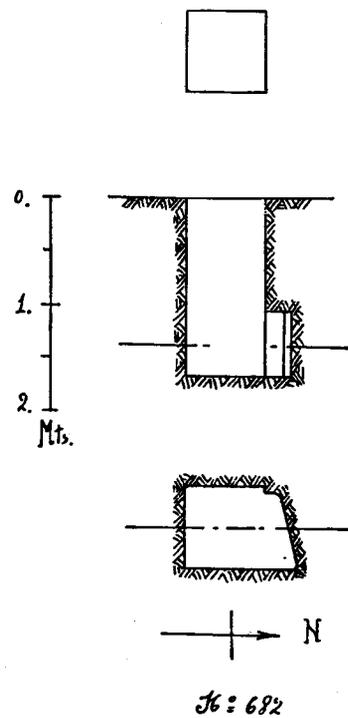


FIG. 129

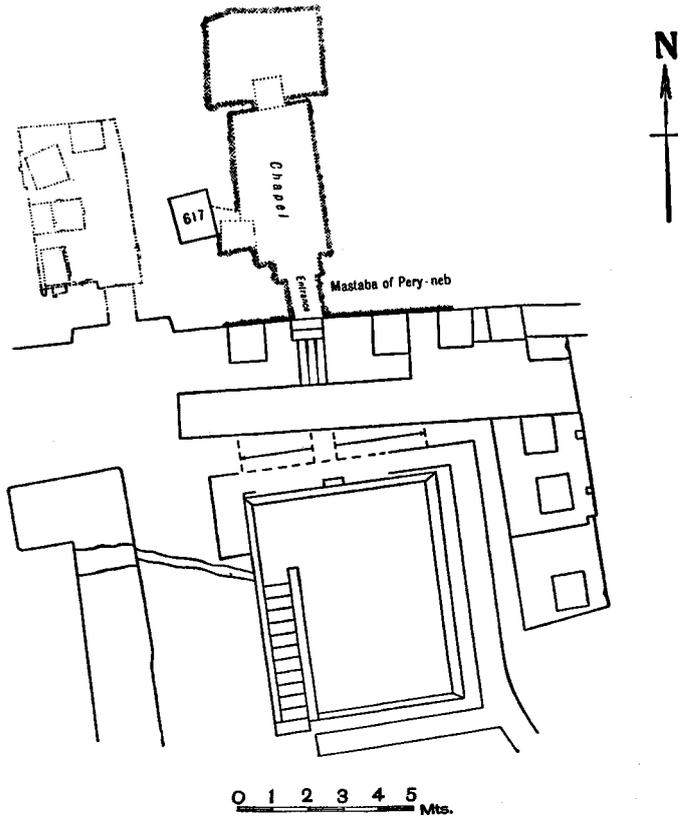


FIG. 131.—THE MASTABA OF PERY-NEB

At the end of the inscription is the representation of the owner of the tomb seated upon a stool, his right hand rests upon his thigh, while the left one rests upon his chest.

This entrance measures $1.10 \times 1.00 \times 1.75$ m., and leads to a rectangular chapel measuring $4.30 \times 2.10 \times 2.20$ m. (see Fig. 131). This chapel is finely cut in the natural rock, but its western wall is very badly damaged, and seems to have had a false door cut in it. At the southern end of this wall there is a break opening into shaft No. 617 (see below). This chapel was re-used in a later period as a burial-place, for numerous mummies were found scattered there. The following objects were found in it:—

(1) A model of two fingers, of obsidian; length 9.4 cm. (Pl. LI-1).

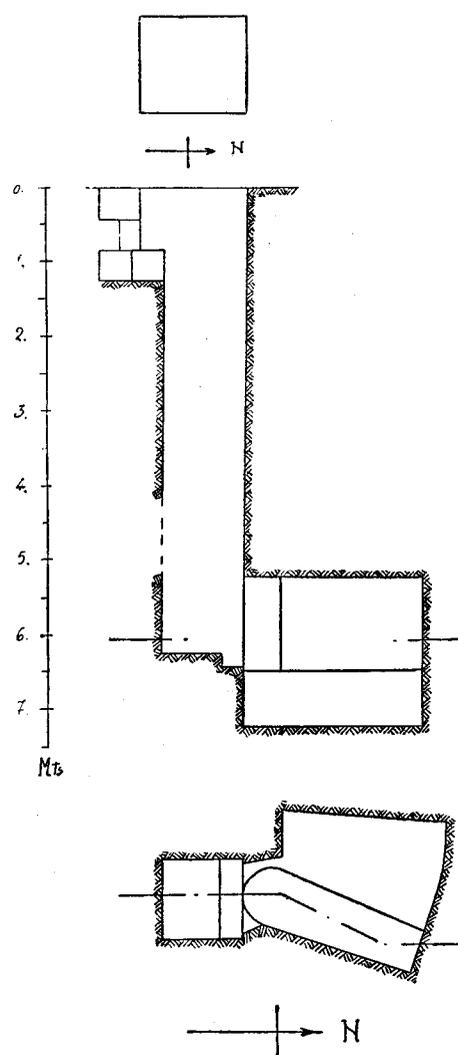
(2) A small schist scarab; length 1.7 cm.; breadth 1.5 cm. (Pl. LI-2).

In the northern wall there is an aperture (dim. 1.20×1.00 m.) leading into a small chamber. (dim. $3.10 \times 2.40 \times 1.00$ m.), roughly cut in the native rock.

SHAFT

Shaft No. 617 (Fig. 132)

Grave-pit— $1.55 \times 1.35 \times 6.30$ m., ending in a burial-chamber on the north. The pit is opened from above the ridge into the chapel of the maṣṭaba of Pery-neb, and the chamber is opened from the west into the chapel of the maṣṭaba of Renpet-nefer, in both cases by means of a break in the rock. The entrance to the burial-chamber was found open, and it contained nothing but a large empty sarcophagus (dim. $2.40 \times 0.75 \times 0.55$ m.) cut in its floor.



№: 617

FIG. 132

THE MAŠTABA OF THE PRIEST OF THE KING'S
MOTHER {  RENPET-NEFER

TITLES

1.  "King's Purificator."
2.  "Priest of the King's Mother (1)."

SITUATION

The rock-cut maštaba of the priest of the king's mother Renpet-nefer is situated to the north-east of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes at a distance of about 4·20 m. from the northern end of the rock-cut wall east of this pyramid. The south-western corner of this maštaba is 90 cm. to the east of the north-eastern corner of the mud-brick girdle wall of the pyramid. It lies to the west of the maštaba of Pery-neb and to the south of the huge tomb of Nefer (*see* General Plan : 14-P).

DESCRIPTION

This maštaba is wholly cut in the mother rock. Its façade lies on the south, but is unfortunately very damaged, and, moreover, the lintel and jambs of its doorway are mostly destroyed. This doorway measures 0·80 m. long by 1·10 m. broad by 2·30 m. high. Over it is cut in the rock a large lintel which was originally incised with one horizontal row of large hieroglyphs, but only a few signs at both ends are still visible (Fig. 133). They read :

"A boon which the [king] gives, and Anubis presiding [gives] . . . King's Purificator, Renpet-nefer."

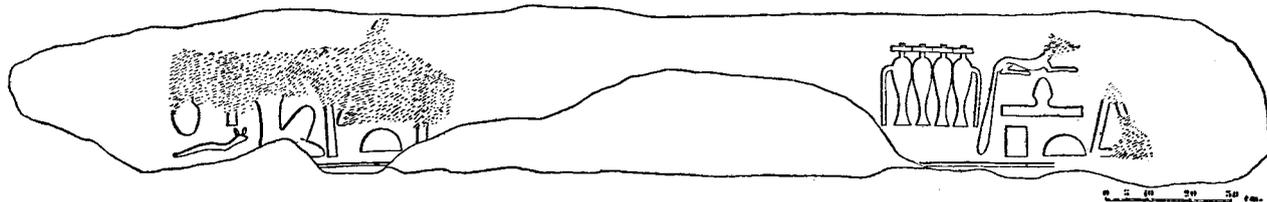


FIG. 133

(1) It is to be remarked that in front of the chapel of this King's Purificator is the libation tank of the Fourth Pyramid. Undoubtedly this tank was used for purification. This is another proof that Renpet-nefer was the Hem-neter of Queen Khent-kawes.

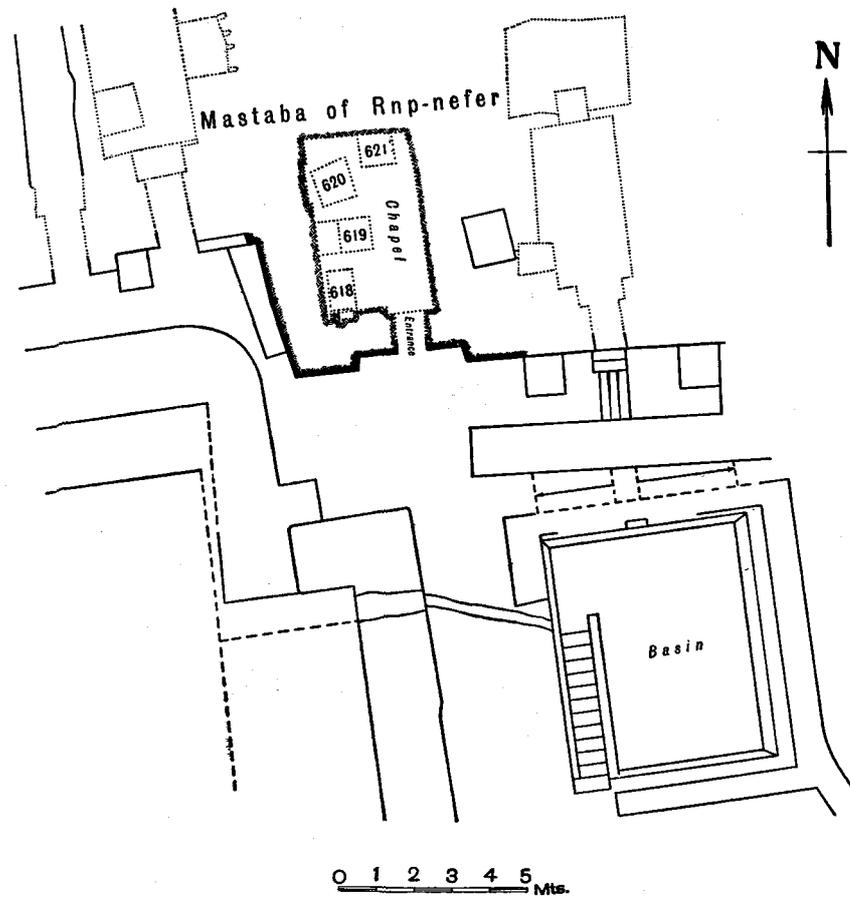


FIG. 134.—THE MAṢṬABA OF RNPET-NEFER

The drum of the entrance is also cut in the rock, but it is in a better state of preservation. It bears a horizontal row of inscription in relief, reading :



“The King’s Purificator, the Priest of the King’s Mother, Renpet-nefer” (see Fig. 135).

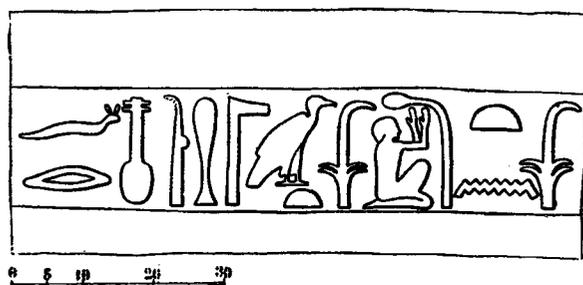


FIG. 135

The right thickness of the doorway was occupied by a large scene of the owner of the tomb and his wife, sculptured in relief. Only the upper part is preserved. On it is seen the figure of Renpet-nefer in a walking attitude, facing south, and going out of his tomb. He wears a long wig, a false beard, and a necklace. Behind him is the figure of his wife represented in the same attitude as her husband. She wears a long wig, the tresses of which fall down over her shoulders, a necklace, and a long transparent robe upheld by braces. In front of Renpet-nefer was a vertical row of hieroglyphs sculptured in relief, but only the word “Honoured” is preserved (see Fig. 136).

The left thickness is not in a good state of preservation. On it one can only see a representation in relief of a man, undoubtedly the owner of the tomb, in a walking attitude, going out of his tomb. He wears a curled wig, a necklace, and grasps a handkerchief in his left hand (see Fig. 137).

The sculptures on both thicknesses were originally painted, as can be gathered from the traces of red colour still visible on some of their parts.

This doorway leads to a rectangular chapel measuring 4.60 m. long by 2.70 m. broad by 2.30 m. high (see Fig. 134) which was originally well cut in the native rock, but both its eastern and western walls are now badly damaged. In the southern wall, an unfinished niche (dim. 80 × 75 cm.) is made. The western wall seems to have been occupied by two false doors cut in the rock, but only the lower part of the northern one is still remaining. The northern end of the eastern wall is broken down to the burial-chamber of shaft No. 617 (see maṣtaba of Pery-neb).



FIG. 136

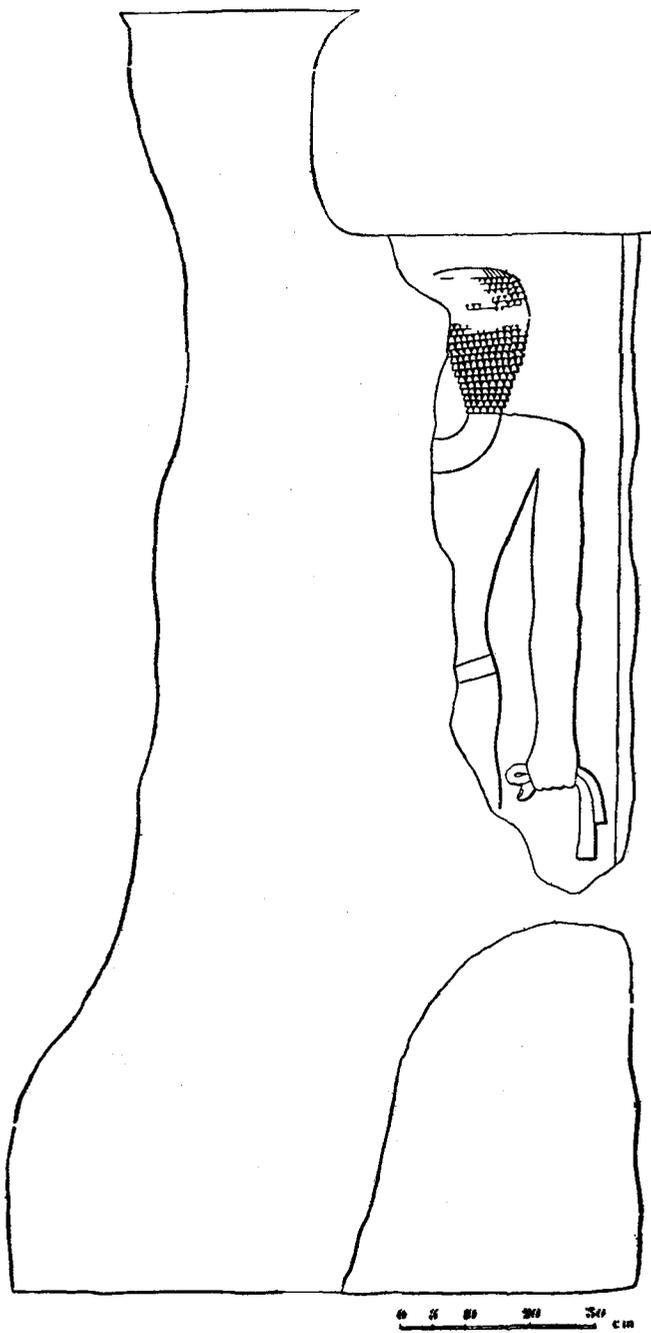
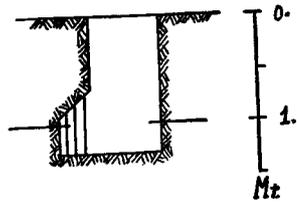


FIG. 137



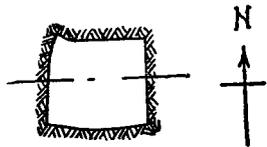
SHAFTS



Four shafts are cut in the floor of the chapel of this maṣṭaba :

Shaft No. 618 (Fig. 138)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 0·70 × 1·30 m. deep, with a chamber on the west. Aperture opened, and the chamber contained nothing but debris.

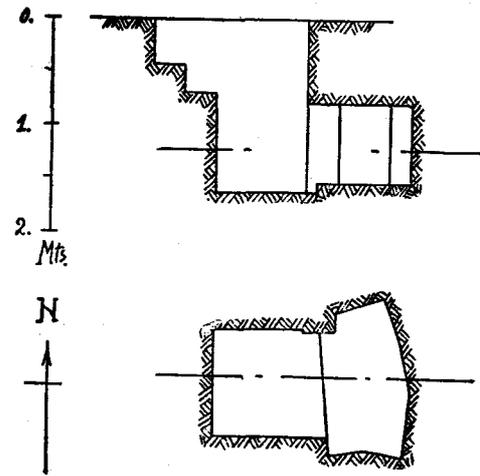


№ 618

FIG. 138

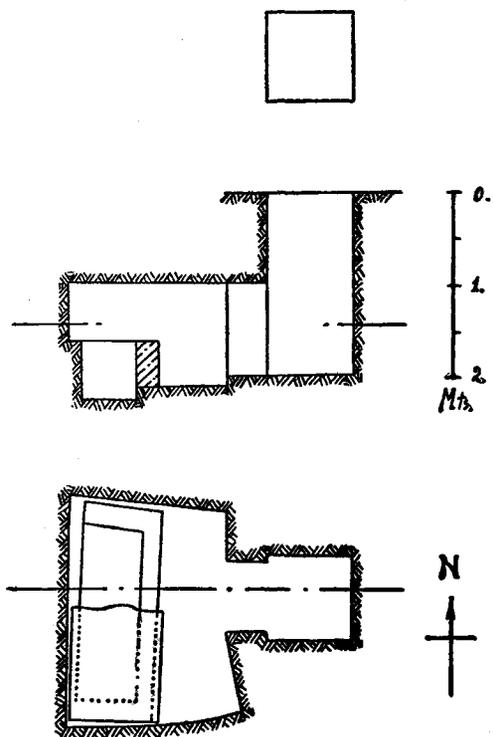
Shaft No. 619 (Fig. 139)

Grave-pit.—1·50 × 0·88 × 1·65 m. deep, with a side-chamber on the east. Aperture opened, and the chamber contained nothing but debris.



№ 619

FIG. 139



N: 620

FIG. 140

Shaft No. 620 (Fig. 140)

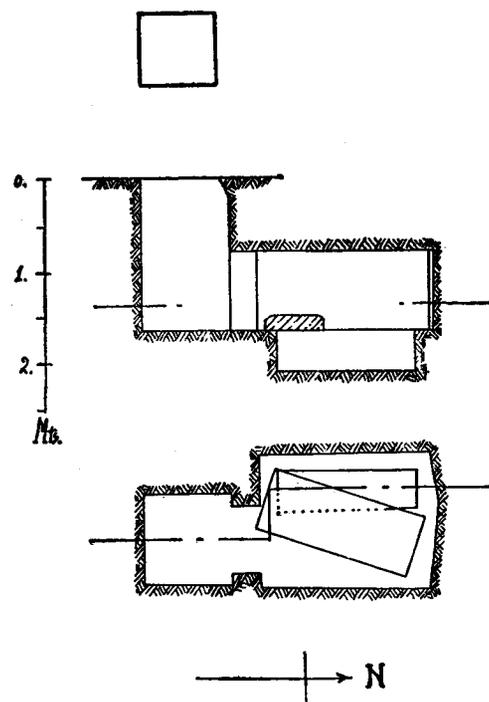
Grave-pit.—1.00 × 1.00 × 2.00 m. deep, with a side-chamber directed to the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few bones scattered in a recess cut deep in the floor.

Shaft No. 621 (Fig. 141)

Grave-pit.—0.90 × 0.85 × 1.70 m. deep, and a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor.

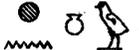


N: 621

FIG. 141

MAṢṬABA "H" ⁽¹⁾

The names of the following persons are mentioned in the maṣṭaba, but their relationship to the owner of the tomb is not mentioned, except in one instance, namely that of the daughter, Khenwt :—

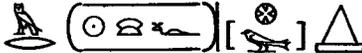
1.  "Khenwt."

Title :—

-  "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

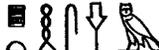
2.  "Ka-iris."

Titles :—

- (a)  "Overseer of the City of the Pyramid (named) 'Khafra' is Great'."

- (b)  "Inspector of the Purificators."

- (c)  "Ka-servant."

3.  "Sekhem-Ptah."

Titles :—

- (a)  "Hairdresser."

- (b)  "Ka-servant."

(1) This tomb seems to belong to a certain lady of high rank. Wherever representations occur on its walls, she is shown in a stately manner, with many priests and relations around her.

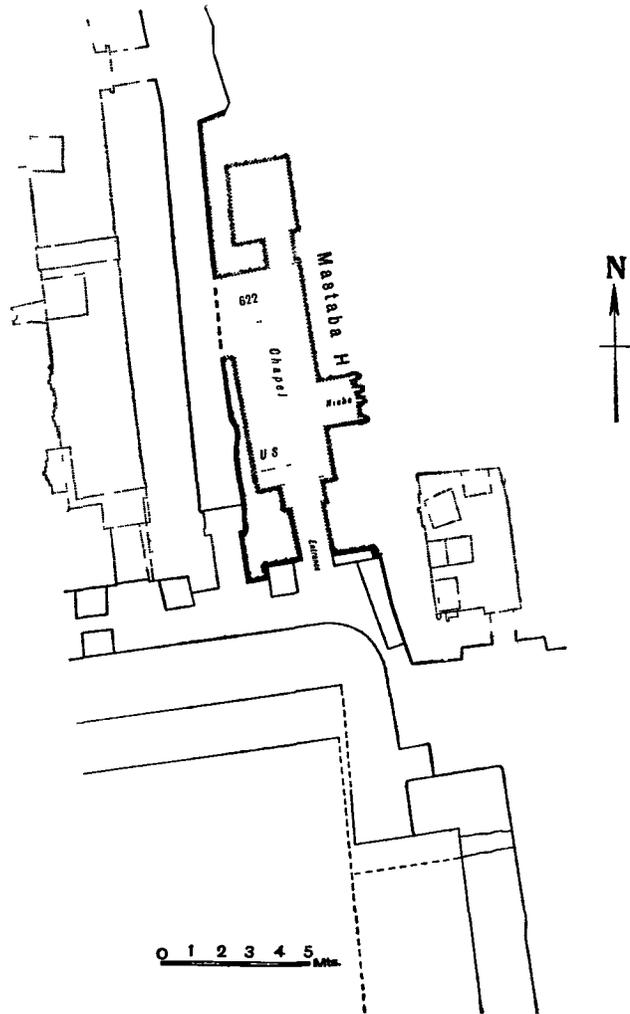


FIG. 142.—MAŞTABA "H"

4.  "Ni-'ankh-Ra'."

Titles :—

(a)  "Seal-bearer."

(b)  "Ka-servant."

5.  "Nezet."

Titles :—

(a)  "Scribe."

(b)  "Ka-servant."

6.  ". . . i."

Title :—

 "Ka-servant."

7.  "Nekhet-hez-es."

Titles :—

(a)  "Sinw (physician)."

(b)  "Ka-servant."

8.  "Khww-kha'-f."

Title :—

 "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

9.  ". . . -Ka-Ra'."

Title :—

 "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

10.  "Kha'-merer-nebty."

Title :—

 "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

11.  "Ni-Ma'at-Ra'."

Titles :—

(a)  "Butcher."

(b)  "Ka-servant."

12. ...

Title :—

 "Ka-servant."

13.  ...

Titles :—

(a)  "Ka-servant."

(b)  "Overseer of the Linen."

SITUATION

The rock-cut maṣṭaba "H" is situated on the north of the north-eastern corner of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of 2.40 m. from the north-eastern corner of its mud-brick girdle wall. It also lies east of the huge tomb of Bw-nefer, and west of the maṣṭaba of the Priest of the King's Mother, Renpet-nefer (see General Plan : 13,14-P).

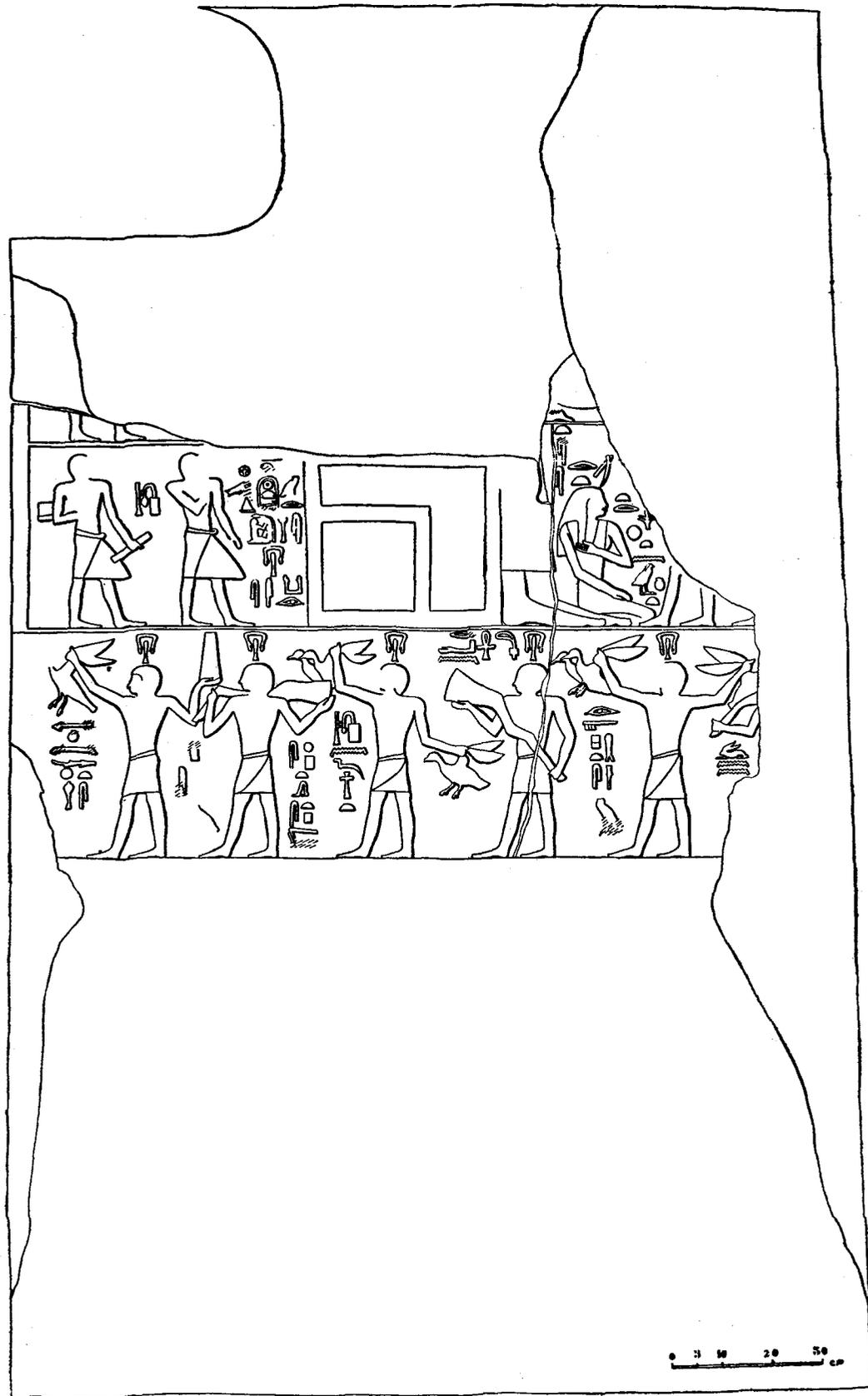
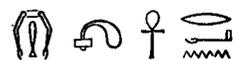


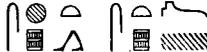
FIG. 143

The third holds the foreleg of an ox with both hands. Above his head is inscribed :

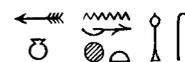
 "The Ka-servant, the Seal-bearer, Ni-'ankh-Ra'."

The fourth holds two birds in the right hand, and a third one in the left. In front of him is inscribed :

 "The Scribe, Nezet."

The fifth Ka-servant carries the foreleg of an ox upon his shoulder, supporting it with both hands. Behind him is inscribed :  "Bringing choice meats." The inscriptions in front of him are damaged.

The sixth holds a bird in his right hand and a conical object (bread or cake) in his left. In front of him is inscribed :

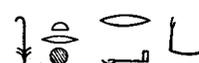
 "The Physician (Ne) khet-hez-es."

The Left Thickness (see Fig. 144)

The left thickness is divided into four registers. The top one is damaged, but at its left side can be seen what appears to be the representation of a vase under a low, rectangular stand or table.

On the left side of the second register, there are two men, represented in a walking attitude and facing north. They are somewhat damaged.

On the left side of the third register are represented two men, also in a walking attitude and facing north. In front of the right one is inscribed :

 "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, . . . Ka-Ra'."

In front of the left one is inscribed :

 "He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Khwfw-kha'-f."

The right-hand side of the second and the third registers is occupied by the figure of a lady seated upon a stool, but only her legs and feet, and the legs of the stool are visible. Behind the stool is the figure of a woman, standing and facing south. In front of her is inscribed :

 "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Kha'-merer-nebty."



FIG. 144

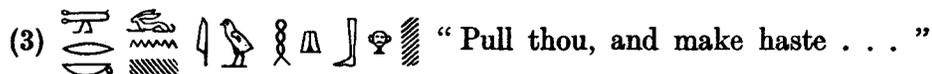
Behind this woman, and facing in the same direction, is the figure of a man.

On the lower register are eight men engaged in the process of slaughtering two bulls, and at the extreme right-hand side is the figure of a man carrying the foreleg of a bull upon his shoulder, supporting it with both hands. Above this scene is inscribed:—

(1) 

“Bringing [choice . . .] Overseer of the Linen, the Ka-servant . . . ”

(2)  “Sharpening the knife . . . ”

(3)  “Pull thou, and make haste . . . ”

This doorway leads to a rectangular chapel (dim. 7·10 × 3·10 m.), the floor of which is nearly 30 cm. lower than that of the threshold, and is reached by means of two steps cut in the natural rock.

In the eastern wall a large unfinished niche (dim. 1·85 × 1·50 × 1·15 m.) is cut.

In the extreme north corner of the eastern wall is a great break opening into the tomb of Bw-nefer. In this part of the wall a false door was cut in the rock, but only the upper part is still existing, the remainder having been entirely destroyed.

The south-western corner of the floor is occupied by an unfinished shaft (dim. 1·20 × 1·20 × 0·30 m.), while the north-western corner is occupied by shaft No. 622 (*see below*).

In the northern wall of this chapel is a doorway (0·90 × 1·10 × 2·00 m.) leading to another rectangular chamber (dim. 2·50 × 2·00 × 1·80 m.), the floor of which is 15 cm. higher than that of the main chapel.

This chamber seems to have been left unfinished, and its western wall is much damaged.

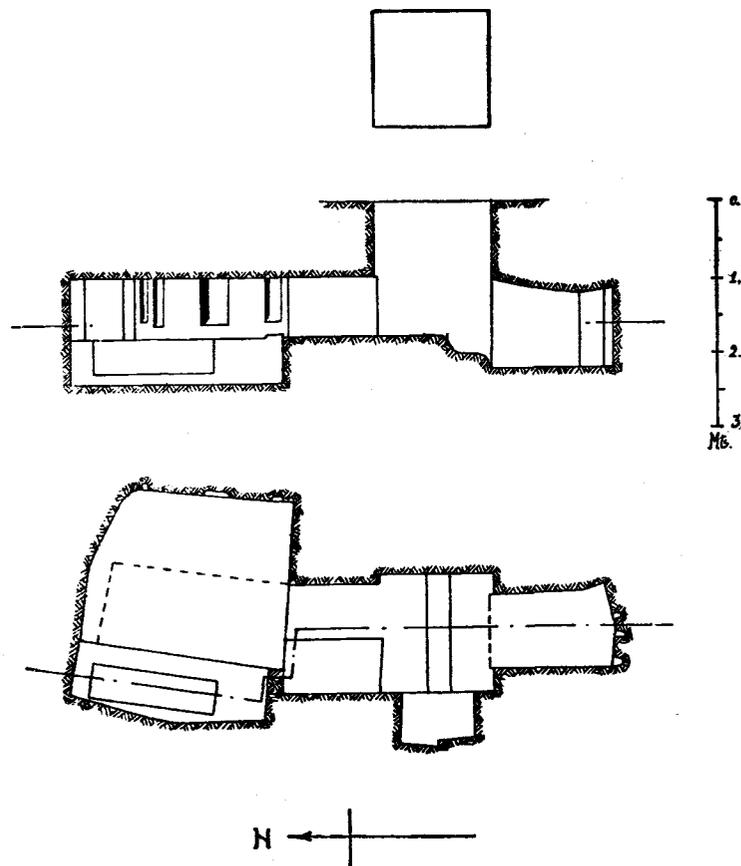
Both the main chapel and this chamber were re-used in later times as burial-places, and many broken bones from disturbed mummies were found scattered among the debris, together with a quantity of long, cylindrical faience beads, and some tall broken jars of red-painted ware, with handles at the necks (*see Pl. LIII*).

SHAFT

Shaft No. 622 (Fig. 145)

Grave-pit.— $1.60 \times 1.60 \times 2.20$ m., having three side-chambers of which the southern and the western were found opened and contained nothing.

The northern side-chamber was also found opened, but contained a few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

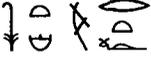
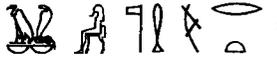
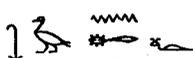


N: 622

FIG. 145

THE MAṢṬABA OF  BW-NEFER

TITLES

1.  "King's Wife, His Beloved."
 2.  "Great Ornament."
 3.  "The Beloved Priestess of Nebty-shepses."
 4.  "She Who Sees Ḥorus and Set."
 5.  "The Priestess of Ḥorus [shepses 'a]."
 6.  "King's Wife (Probably of Khafra[?])."
 7.  "Great Favourite."
 8.  "Priestess of the God Tha-sep-ef."
 9.  "The King's Daughter of His Body."
 10.  "Priestess of Ḥathor."
- Son:  "...t..."

TITLES

1.  "Judge."
2.  "Inspector of the Scribes."

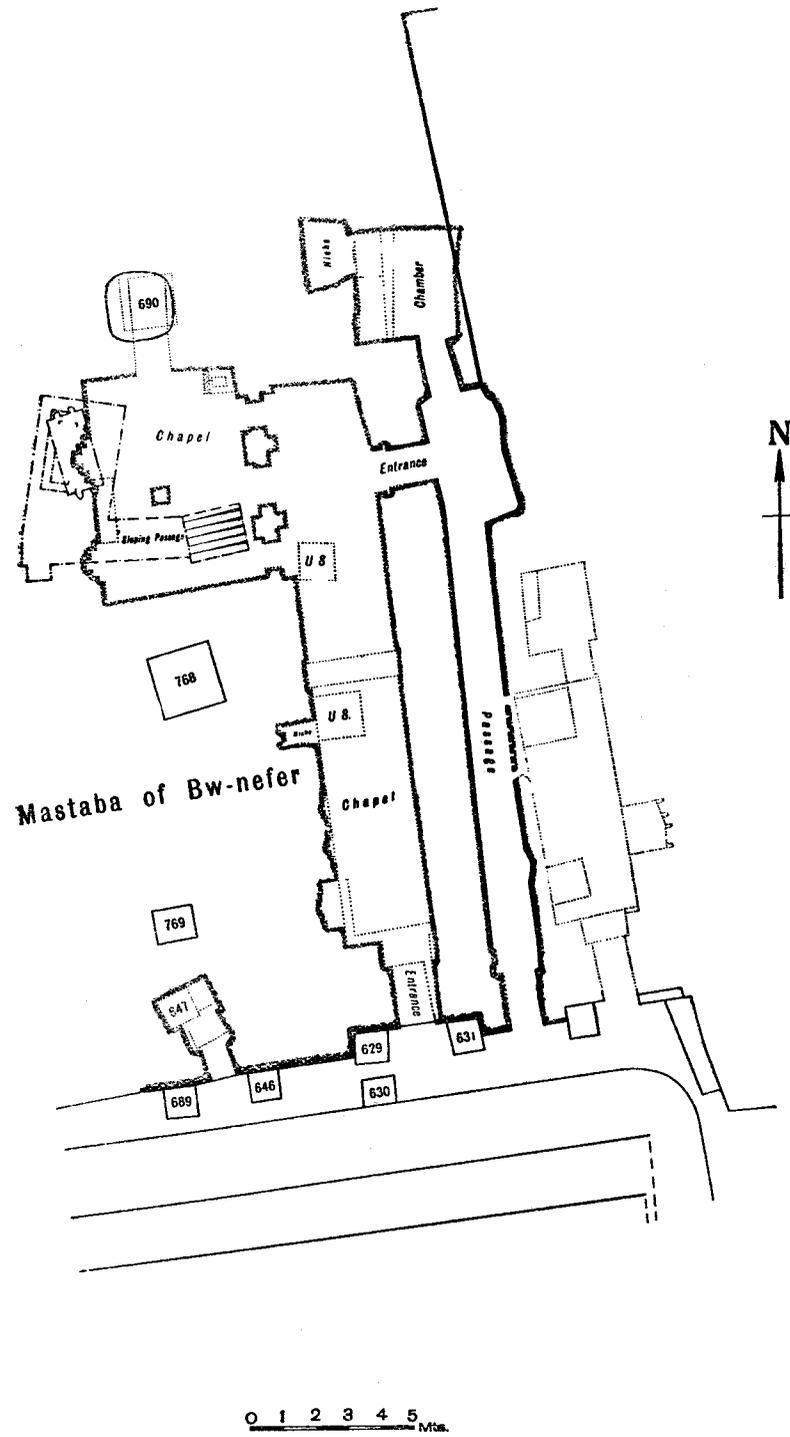


FIG. 146.—THE MAṢṬABA OF BW NEFER

THE NEBTY-NAME OF KING SHEPSESKAF

Out of the six kings of the fourth dynasty there are only four whose names and titles are completely preserved: Seneferw, Khwfw, Khafra' and Menkawra'. Of Dedefra' and Shepseskaf their niswt-bit names only were known (see Gauthier, *Le Livre des Rois* I, p. 101 and Pieper, *Handbuch der aegyptischen Königsnamen* S. 11-12).

Some years ago Reisner found a stela which proves that  ← Shepses-a'a is the Horus-name of Shepseskaf (Reisner, *Mycerinus*, pl. 19, bd, Sethe, *Urkunden* I, 160 and Daressy, *Annales* 13, 109 f).

Now the tomb of Queen Bw-nefer excavated in our season 1931-1932 presents some inscriptions with the hitherto unknown nebtv-name of Shepseskaf:—

(1) A slab of limestone found in the tomb bears the following inscription:



There is no doubt that we have to deal with the name  because no other royal name begins with .

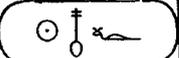
(2) The vertical inscription of the left jamb of the main door runs:



The first three signs    represent the nebtv-name of a king, and this king must be Shepseskaf.

(3)   ←   . . .  

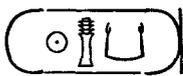
In some examples the different names of a king show a common element, for example Nefer in the name of Neferefra':—

1. 

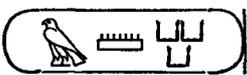
2.   

3.   

Dd in the case of *Dedkera'* :—

1. 
2. 
3. 

Mn in the names of *Menkawhor* :—

1. 
2. 

So in our case we have *shepses* as the common element :—

1. 
2. 
3. 

This parallelism is convincing and *Shepses* must be the *nebty*-name of *Shepseskaf*. Besides that, the *nebty*-names of all other kings of the IVth dynasty except *Dedefra'* are known, and no other names of kings show *Shepses* as an element of their names, except *Shepseskare* 

the fourth king of the Vth dynasty who is out of question. *Bw-nefer* is, therefore, the priestess of *Shepseskaf*, *Hor-shepses-a'a* and *Nebty-shepses*.

As *Junker* in "Vorläufiger Bericht über die dritte Grabung bei den Pyramiden von Giza 1914, S. 27 and 1926, S. 88" has pointed out, in the royal funerary service different priesthoods were founded under the different names of the same deceased king, probably for the service of the different statues placed in the mortuary temple. *Nefer* for example is called :

1. 
2. 
3. 

Minw :—

1.  78

2.  78

3.  78

4.  78

Ham :—

1.  78

2.  78

In the same way Bw-nefer the Queen, holds three priesthoods for the late king :—

1.  to be completed  78

2.  78

3.  78

The names of Shepseskaf are, therefore, established as follows :—

1. Špsskaf

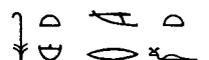
2. Špss-'a-Hr

3. Špss-nbti

Regarding the relationship between the Queen and Shepseskaf, Bw-nefer was apparently his wife. She is in any case to be considered as a real Queen and not a concubine. She is called :

 "She Who Sees Horus and Set."

 "Great Favourite", "Great Ornament."

 "King's Wife, his Beloved."

The fact that the name of Shepseskaf only appears in her tomb is in favour of the assumption that he was her husband. Besides, Bw-nefer is called: "His Beloved and Honoured Priestess". That supposes a very near relation. Theoretically she could be either his wife or his mother or the wife of one of the following kings. But a mother would scarcely be the priestess of her son; we would expect also a title of hers as  "Mother of the King", and she must have outlived him.

As for a wife of one of his successors it would be quite possible to consider this eventuality, if the dynasty had continued. But after Shepseskaf and Khent-kawes a new dynasty, the fifth, came to the throne, and it is quite unlikely that the wife of one of the new kings would act as "the Beloved and Honoured Priestess of Shepseskaf".

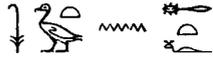
There are two more questions to be discussed:—

(1) For the first, and as far as I can see for the only time a queen had been appointed as the priestess of a late king. Those offices of a king's priest  are usually held by comparatively unimportant people, as it is shown by the maṣṭabas of Nefer, Ham, Minu and others. There must have been a special reason for appointing Bw-nefer as a hemt-ka. It was the time when with the end of the IVth dynasty, the power and fortune of the royal family was taken over by the new rulers. The maṣṭaba of Bw-nefer was constructed after the building of the pyramid of Khent-kawes had been started. This last queen of the IVth dynasty married one of the new kings of the Vth dynasty and conferred the legitimacy upon him. There was certainly at such a time a great difficulty in providing for the surviving members of the old royal family, and therefore it is easily explained that the different priesthoods for the tomb of Shepseskaf were transferred to his wife as a revenue.

(2) The second difficulty concerns Bw-nefer's son. He was apparently in a very poor position, and was called :



"Her beloved son, her Honoured, Judge and Inspector of Scribes."

He bears no title which connects him with the royal family and his post is a strikingly low one. We can hardly believe that he is the son of Shepseskaf, and it may be that Bw-nefer after the death of her first husband married again, and that this "Judge and Overseer of the Scribes" is the son of the second marriage. Otherwise we could expect the title "King's Son of His Body", and he would have had a claim to the throne because Bw-nefer is called a princess and the legitimate wife of the king, and there would have been no reason why he should not have succeeded his father instead of Khent-kawes. It may be, of course, that Bw-nefer in spite of her title  was not of pure royal blood. But it is more probable that her son was born of a second marriage.

In any case the discovery of the neby-name of Shepseskaf proves that Bw-nefer had been his wife, and her unexpected titles as a "Priestess of the King" throw more light into the dark period of the end of the IVth dynasty.

SITUATION

The huge maṣṭaba of Bw-nefer is situated to the north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-Kawes, at a distance of 2·30 m. from the mud-brick temenos wall surrounding it. To its east lies the rock-cut maṣṭaba "H". To the west, and parallel to it, is the maṣṭaba of Se'ankhw (*see* General Plan : 13, 14-O, P).

DESCRIPTION

This maṣṭaba is wholly hewn out of the native rock, occupying a large part of the passage cut by Queen Khent-Kawes to the north of her pyramid. Its façade lies on the south, facing this pyramid, but in common with all the façades of the neighbouring rock-cut tombs, it is much eroded. In the western part of this façade is the main doorway to the maṣṭaba, leading to a very spacious chapel. Nearly 2·40 m. to the east, is another doorway opening into a long narrow corridor (*see* Fig. 146).

The main doorway measures 1·20 × 1·80 × 2·50 m. and its threshold is 0·50 m. higher than the level of the ground in front of it. Its lintel is completely destroyed. The drum and jambs are preserved, but neither inscriptions nor sculptures are visible upon them.

As already mentioned, this doorway gives access to a very long rectangular chapel, measuring 17·30 × 2·50 × 3·80 m. Both the roof and the wall of the chapel were finely cut in the mother rock ; but they are now somewhat damaged. The floor is 0·40 m. lower than the threshold, and has an uneven surface. In the southern part of the western wall is cut a large niche (dim. 2·65 × 1·60 × 0·55 m.), the western side of which is occupied by an uninscribed rock-cut false door. 0·40 m. to the north of the niche, are two more rock-cut false doors, also uninscribed, and situated quite near to each other. Their upper parts are completely destroyed. (Breadth 1·10 and 0·85 m. respectively). At a distance of 1·50 m. to the north, is an unfinished niche (dim. 0·80 × 1·35 × 1·00 m.), in front of which a shaft (dim. 1·40 × 1·40 × 0·10 m.) seems to have been started, but for some reason abandoned.

A little to the north is an unfinished false door, before which is a low platform (dim. $2.50 \times 0.75 \times 0.15$ m.) occupying the whole breadth of the chapel.

The northern part of the western wall is wholly occupied by three doorways which lead to a funerary chapel. These three doorways are very finely cut, and their lintels, drums, jambs and thicknesses are inscribed, mostly in relief. Between the southern and the middle doors, as well as between the middle and the northern ones, are two pilasters, inscribed on all their sides.

The southern doorway measures $0.80 \times 0.60 \times 2.50$ m., the middle one measures $1.15 \times 0.60 \times 2.50$ m. and the northern one measures $0.80 \times 0.60 \times 2.40$ m. At each side of every doorway are two sockets in the floor and in the roof, showing that they were originally provided with double-leaved doors.

The Southern Doorway (see Fig. 147-a and Pl. LVI-1)

On the lintel of this doorway are two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs that read:—



“A boon which the king gives and Anubis (gives) who presides over the god’s dwelling, that she may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert (after) an old age. A boon which the king gives and Anubis (gives) that offerings of bread, beer, oxen and geese may come forth unto her in every good feast and every day, to the King’s Wife, Bw-nefer.”

At the end of the inscriptions is the representation of Bw-nefer seated upon a stool, but the upper part of her figure is damaged.

The right jamb is divided into three registers, showing three scenes of the process of wine-making (?).

The left jamb is completely damaged.

On the drum is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:

 “The beloved King’s Wife, the Great Ornament, [Bw]-nefer.”

The right thickness bears two registers (see Fig. 148 and Pl. LVI-2). At the lower part of the top register is seen a man bending over a tall jar, which he is in the act of closing; in front of him are two more tall jars which he has already covered. These jars contain wine, as is indicated by the inscription accompanying them. On the upper part of this register are two other jars, and to the right of them is a scribe holding his pen and palette in the act of writing. Above the jars is inscribed the word “wine.”

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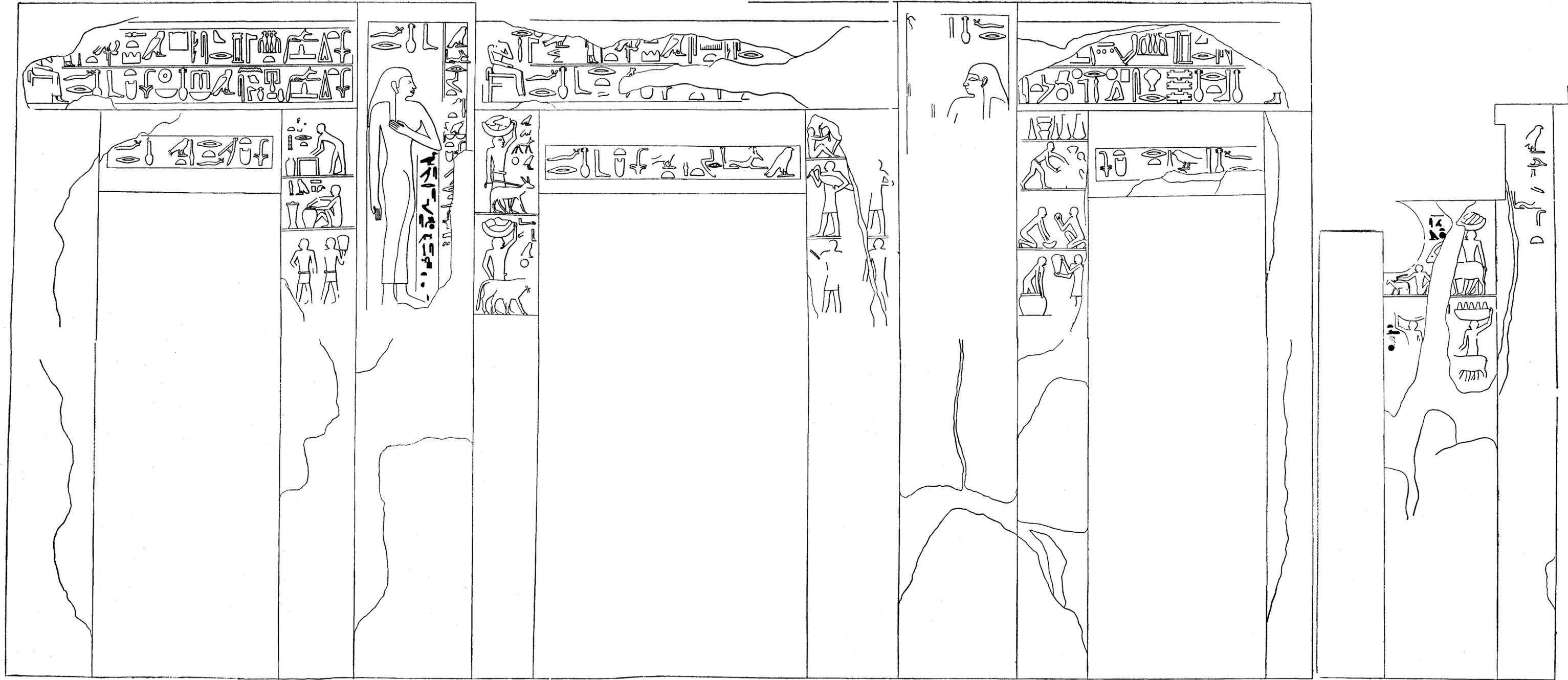


Fig. 147-a

Fig. 147-b

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On the lower register is seen the process of wine-pressing. In the middle of the scene is a bag full of grapes, through the looped ends of which are placed two poles. Each of these poles is held by two men, while a third man places himself horizontally between them to keep the bag at full stretch (¹).

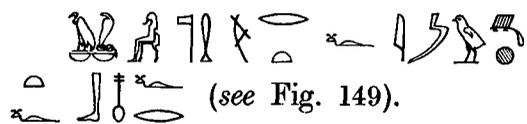
The two pairs of men holding the poles are twisting them in opposite directions, so that the resulting tightening of the bag may press forth the juice of the grapes.

The left thickness of this doorway is completely destroyed. All the representations and inscriptions on it were executed in relief.

In front of the doorway, an unfinished shaft is cut in the floor. (dim. 1.15 × 1.15 × 0.30 m.)

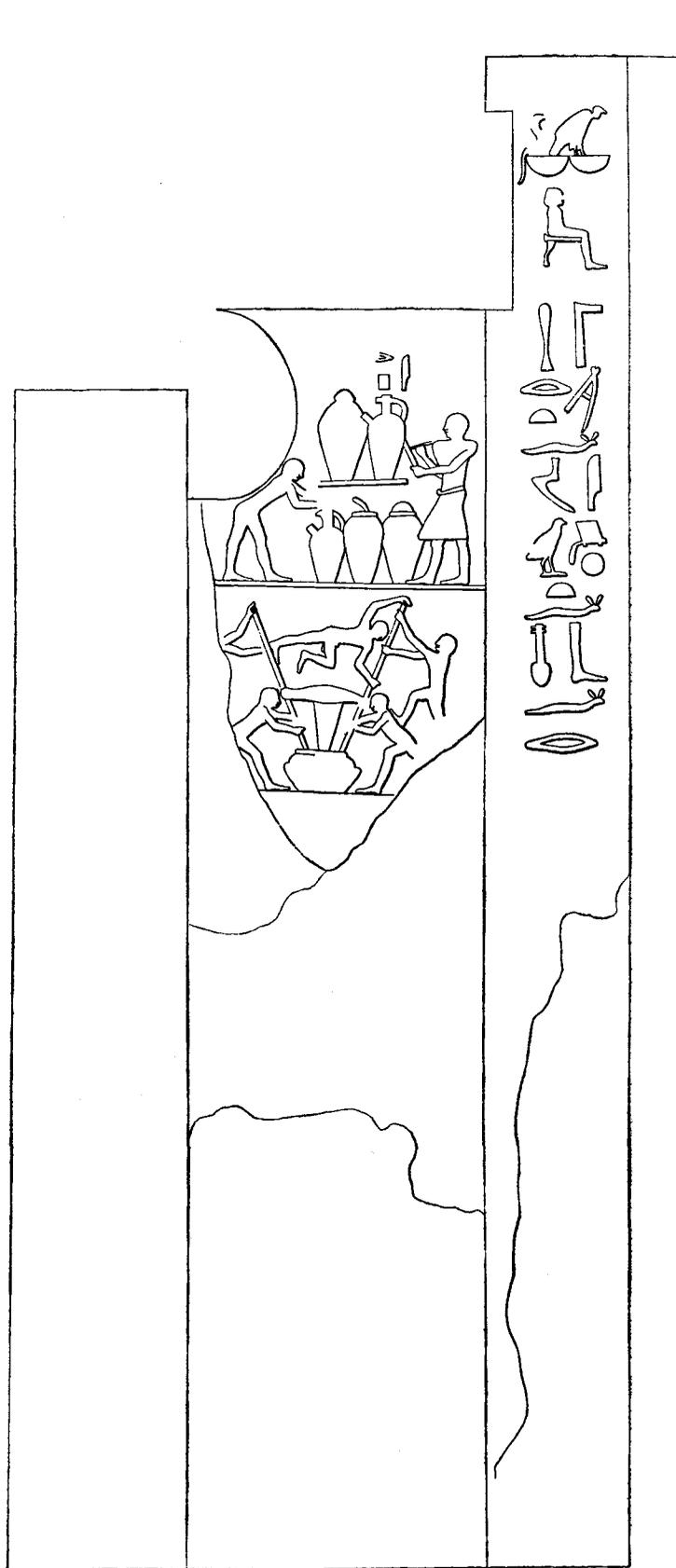
The Southern Pilaster

(Dim. 0.50 × 0.25 × 2.90 m.). On the southern side of this pilaster is a vertical row of hieroglyphs in relief that reads :



“The Beloved Priestess of Nebtyshepses, his Honoured, Bw-nefer.”

On the eastern side is represented in relief the figure of Bw-nefer herself, standing with her feet close together,



0 5 10 20 50 cm

(¹) cf. Newberry, *El-Bersheh*, Pl. XXXI, p. 35, Beni Hassan, I, p. 4, Pl. XII.

FIG. 148

FIG. 149

On the left thickness (see Fig. 151) are four registers, of which the upper two are occupied by the representations of different offerings. The third register bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading :



In the fourth register are seen parts of two men, the left one of whom is carrying upon his head a large rectangular object. In front of him are remains of inscriptions.

All the scenes and inscriptions on this doorway are executed in relief, with the exception of the names of the estates which are incised.

The Northern Pilaster

(Dim. 0.50 × 0.35 × 2.90 m.). On the southern side of this pilaster is a vertical row of hieroglyphs in relief, giving some of the titles of Bw-nefer; its lower part is totally damaged (Fig. 147-b).

The eastern side is occupied by the representation of Bw-nefer in a standing attitude, but only the head is preserved. Over it is inscribed her name "Bw-nefer". In front of her there was a vertical row of inscriptions in relief, now weathered away (see Fig. 147-a).

On the northern side of this pilaster, there is a vertical row of inscriptions in relief (Fig. 152), giving the name and some of the titles of Bw-nefer (see above: the titles).



FIG. 152

FIG. 153

The lowest register is occupied by a representation of a man seated before a kneeling ox, which he is feeding. Above them is inscribed:  "Fattening the ox" ⁽¹⁾ (Fig. 154).

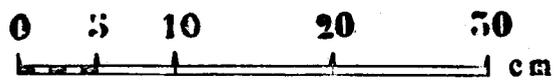
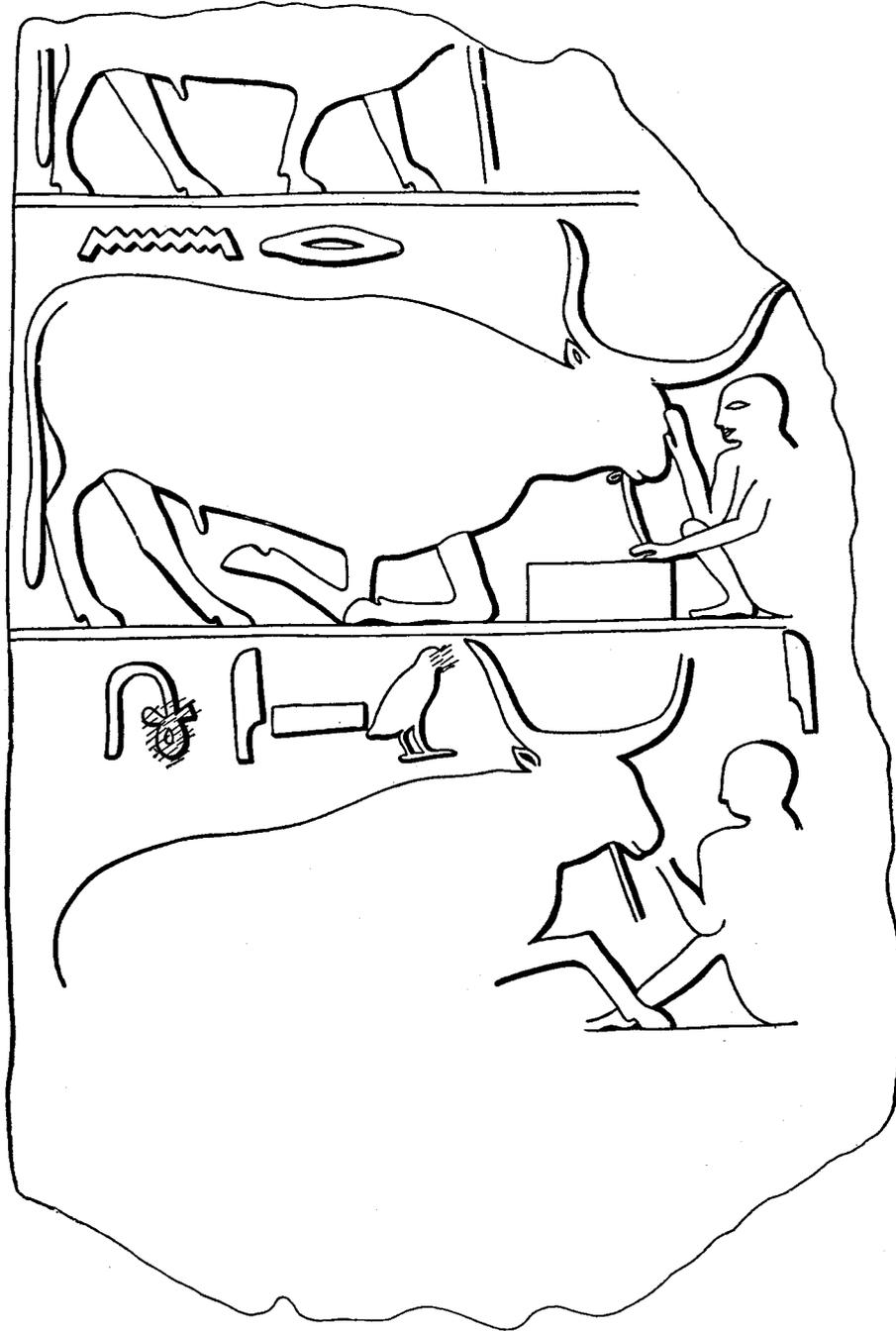


FIG. 154

⁽¹⁾ W. B. I, 369.

On the other side of the stone are also seen parts of three registers. In the upper one, only the leg of a man is visible. In the middle one is seen a man carrying a basket slung on the end of a yoke passing over his shoulders. In the lowest register is a representation of a gazelle (see Fig. 155).

(2) 55 × 42 cm., sculptured in relief on both sides.

On one side are parts of two horizontal, and three vertical rows of inscriptions that read:

“ . . . the King . . . , the King's Daughter of His Body, the Priestess of Hathor.”

Then follows a representation of a woman in a standing attitude. On the other side of the stone are some remains of weathered inscriptions (see Fig. 156).



FIG. 155

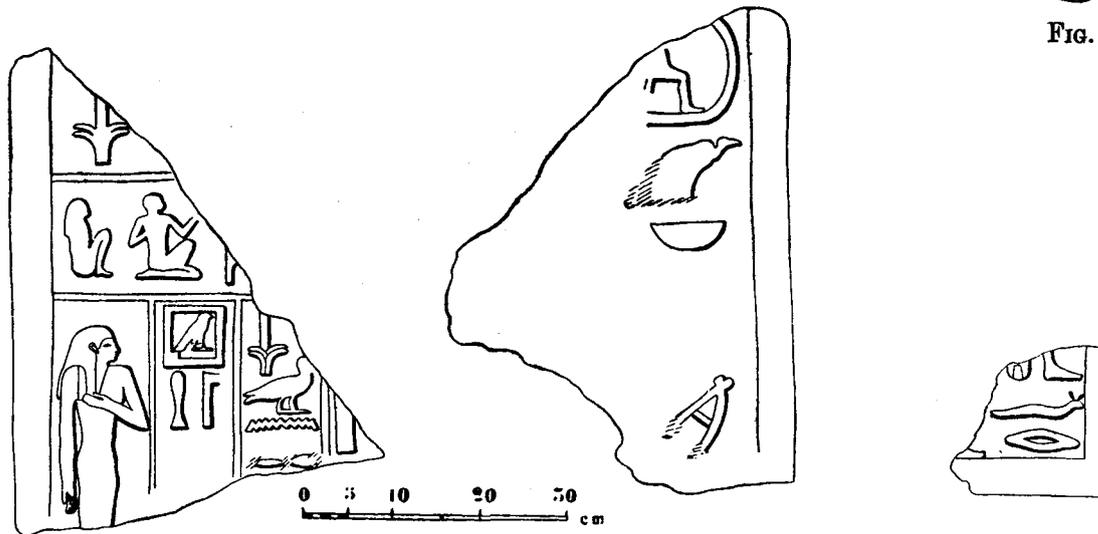


FIG. 156

(3) 17 × 17 cm., inscribed in relief with the name of Bw-nefer (Fig. 156).

These three doorways lead together to a rectangular chamber, measuring 6.50 × 4.55 × 3.00 m.; the southern part is only 2.35 m. in height. This chapel is wholly cut out of the native rock, but the roof and walls are somewhat damaged, especially the eastern part of the northern wall, which was found originally broken, and restored with blocks of local limestone.

This chapel contains a square rock-cut pillar (dim. 0.57 × 0.57 × 2.70 m.), the eastern side of which bears a representation in relief of the figure of Bw-nefer, in a standing attitude, and facing south. Her right hand is placed upon her chest, while her left arm hangs by her side. In front of her are the remains of a vertical row of inscriptions in relief that read:


 “ . . . His beloved . . . ”

In the western wall of this chapel are two uninscribed rock-cut false doors; the southern measures 2.40×2.20 m., while the northern is 2.50×1.20 m. In the space between these two false doors is a rectangular table for offerings, consisting of one large slab of local limestone resting on two legs at each end. (Dim. $2.00 \times 0.50 \times 0.25$ m.) Each leg is composed of a smaller slab of limestone measuring $0.55 \times 0.35 \times 0.15$ m.

In the north-eastern corner a rectangular libation tank (dim. $0.90 \times 0.75 \times 0.20$ m.) is placed upon the floor. Almost in the middle of the northern wall is a big doorway, opening into shaft No. 690 (see page 197). This doorway measures $1.10 \times 1.40 \times 2.60$ m., and its lower part is still blocked with slabs of local stone and plaster.

This chapel, as well as the main one, was re-used in a later period as burial-chambers. In the main chapel, some broken bones were found scattered in the debris which filled it to more than half of its height; while in the other chapel, two broken skeletons were found in disorder, on top of its filling.

The floor of the southern part of the second funerary chapel is mainly occupied by the mouth of the sloping passage descending to the burial-chamber of Bw-nefer, which is on the west. The mouth of the passage measures 2.00×1.65 m., while the passage itself is 4.40 m. in length. More than half of the width of the passage from the south was found blocked in its original state. It is built of enormous blocks of local limestone, but the stones of the northern side were found removed from their place, undoubtedly by those who plundered the tomb.

This passage leads to a rectangular chamber neatly cut in the rock (see Fig. 157). It measures $5.10 \times 2.85 \times 1.80$ m. On its floor stands a huge sarcophagus finely cut from white limestone. It measures $2.45 \times 1.15 \times 0.95$ m. Its lid is composed of one slab of white limestone with two handles at each end, and measures 2.40×1.15 m. (Pl. LVII). It was found slightly removed from the west, and all the contents of the sarcophagus had been taken out, with the exception of the skull (1), which was intact together with a few broken bones. In the southern wall of this burial-chamber is a niche (dim. $0.65 \times 0.45 \times 0.60$ m.).

The secondary doorway of the maṣtaba, which is situated in the eastern part of the façade, measures $1.00 \times 1.70 \times 2.35$ m., and gives access to a long, narrow, unroofed corridor (dim. 17.50×1.30 m.). In the northern part of its western wall is a doorway (dim. $1.10 \times 1.45 \times 3.20$ m.) which opens into the main chapel of the maṣtaba, just opposite the middle entrance leading to the second chapel. This doorway was originally closed by a two-leaved wooden door, as can be proved by the four sockets, one pair in the floor and the other pair in the roof at the inner

(1) Dr. Derry's examination of this skull resulted in giving it the age of 35 years only at the time of death.

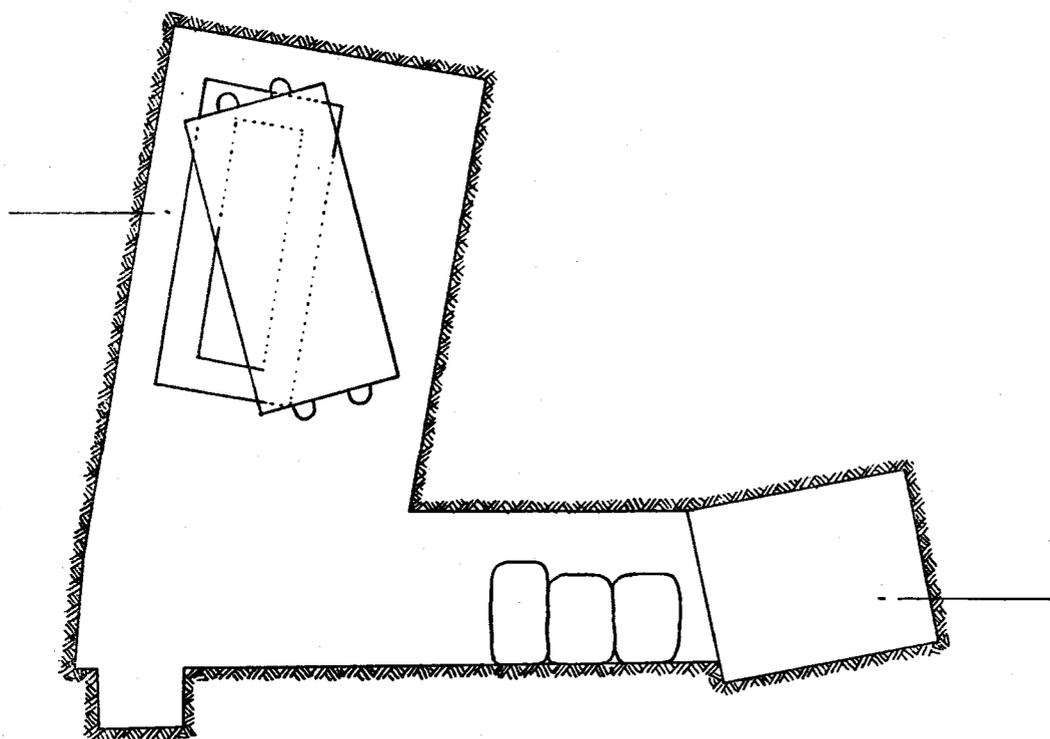
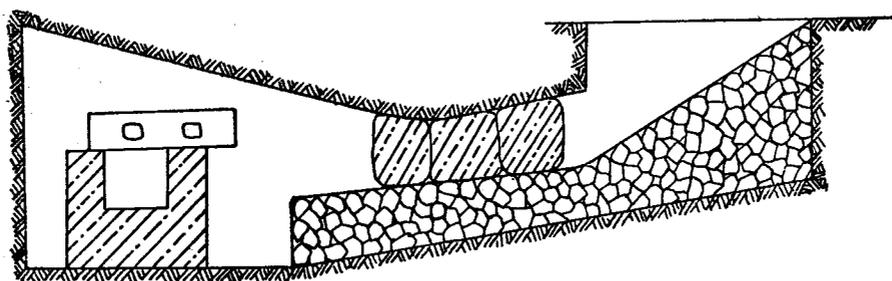


FIG. 157.—SLOPING PASSAGE AND BURIAL-CHAMBER OF BW-NEFER

side of the entrance. Both the lintel and the drum of this doorway, which are cut in the natural rock, are inscribed. The lintel was originally incised with two horizontal rows of large hieroglyphs, but the north and the south ends are badly damaged. The remainder reads:

“... west... (after) a very good old age, the Honoured by... the feast of Saz..., First of the Monthly and the First of the Half-monthly feast...” (Fig. 158).

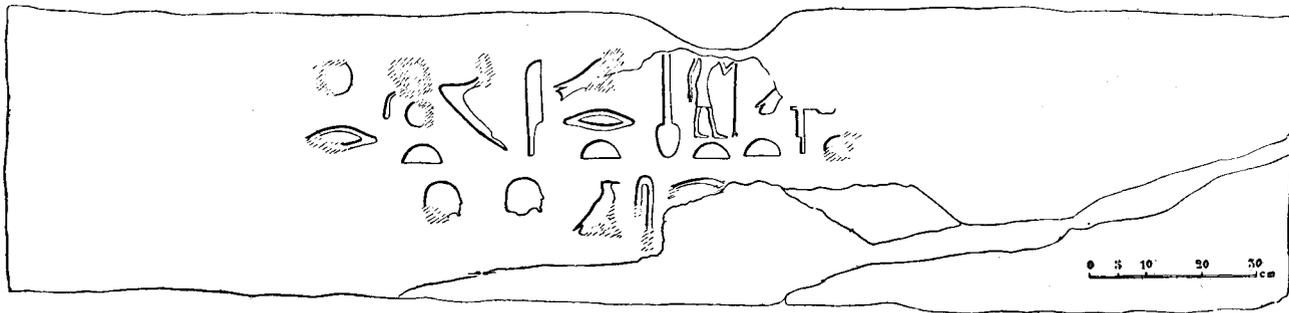
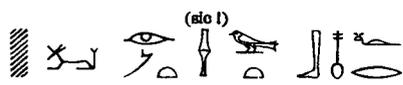


FIG. 158

On the drum is another horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:


 “She Who Sees [Horus] and Set, the Great Ornament, Bw-nefer” (Fig. 159).

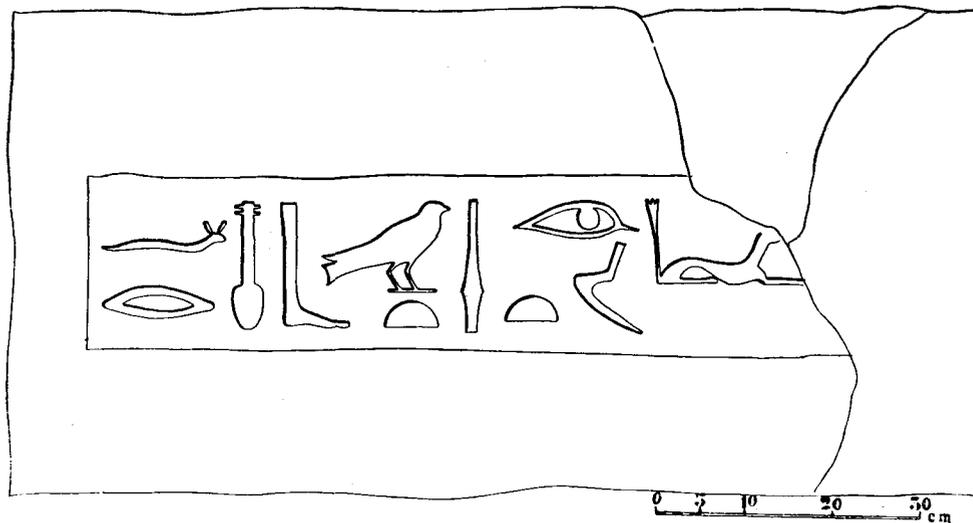


FIG. 159

In the eastern wall of the corridor is a large break opening into the maṣṭaba “H”. The northern wall is occupied by another entrance (dim. 0.90 × 1.90 × 3.00 m.) giving access to a rectangular

chamber cut out of the rock. It measures $3.30 \times 3.00 \times 2.75$ m. In its western wall are two unfinished, rock-cut false doors. Near the western wall of this chamber, a low wall was built of blocks of local limestone, and the space between the two walls was utilised in a later period as a burial-place, and contained a very broken and disordered skeleton. In the northern part of the western wall is a small entrance, leading to another chamber (dim. $2.00 \times 1.50 \times 0.80$ m.), which contained nothing but a few broken bones scattered in the debris.

The following objects were found thrown in the sand in front of the façade of the maştaba of Bw-nefer, and they were undoubtedly part of the equipment contained in it :—

(1) Half a marble mace-head, incised with the two names of King Khephren, "Horus, Wser-ib", and "King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khephren" (Pl. LVI-3).

Length 7.5 cm. Breadth 6.5 cm.

(2) Numerous fragments of very fine model jars and cups of alabaster.

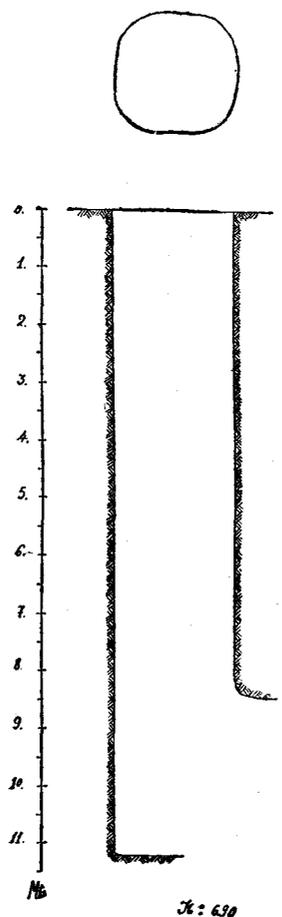


FIG. 160

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 690 (Fig. 160)

Grave-pit : $2.10 \times 2.10 \times 11.20$ m., opening from the south into the second funerary chapel of the maştaba (see above).

The following later shafts were dug down against the façade of the maştaba :—

Shaft No. 629 (Fig. 161)

Grave-pit.— $1.00 \times 1.00 \times 3.07$ m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor, and originally covered with two slabs of local limestone, of which only the northern one was found in place.

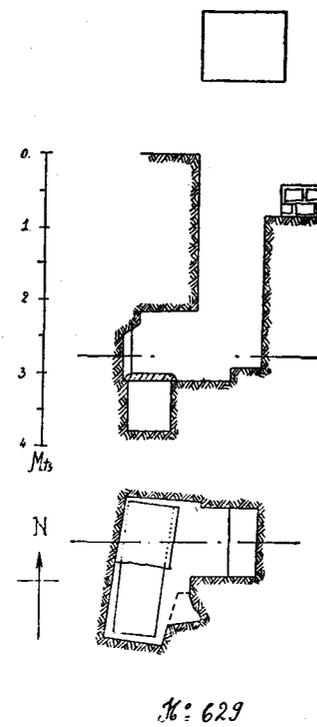
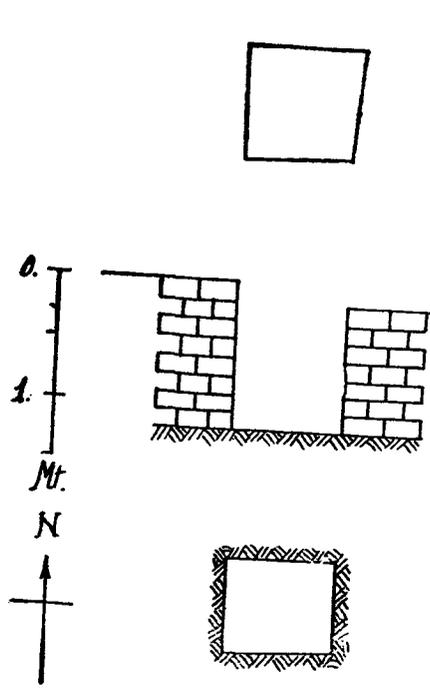


FIG. 161



Shaft No. 630 (Fig. 162)

Grave-pit.—1.00 × 0.95 × 1.20 m. Unfinished.

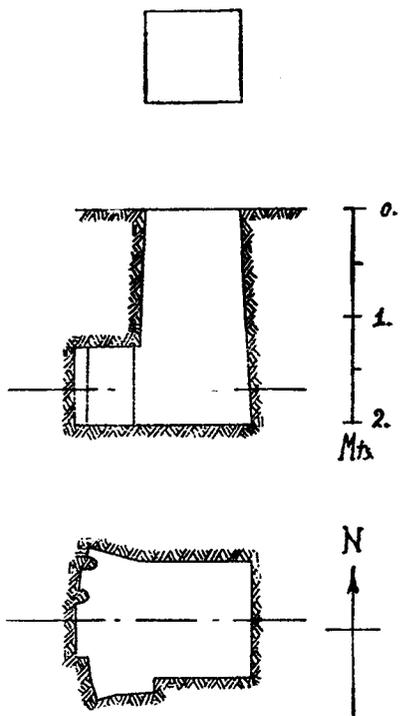
N: 630

FIG. 162

Shaft No. 631 (Fig. 163)

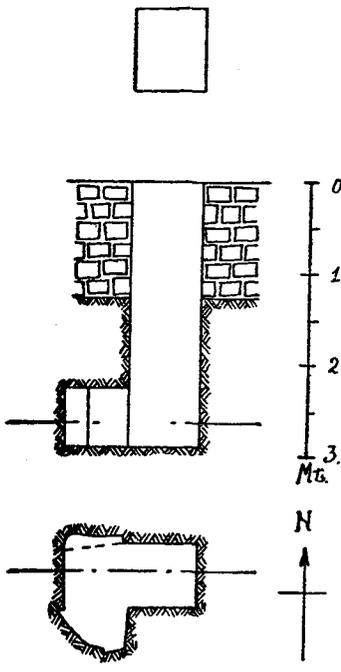
Grave-pit.—0.95 × 0.95 × 2.05 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with one large and many smaller loose pieces of limestone.

Burial.—A damaged skeleton contracted on the left side, with the head to the north and the face to the east.



N: 631

FIG. 163



Shaft No. 646 (Fig. 164)

Grave-pit.—0.95 × 0.82 × 2.95 m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in the debris.

Shaft No. 647 (Fig. 165)

Grave-pit.—1.10 × 1.00 × 1.95 m., with a burial-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

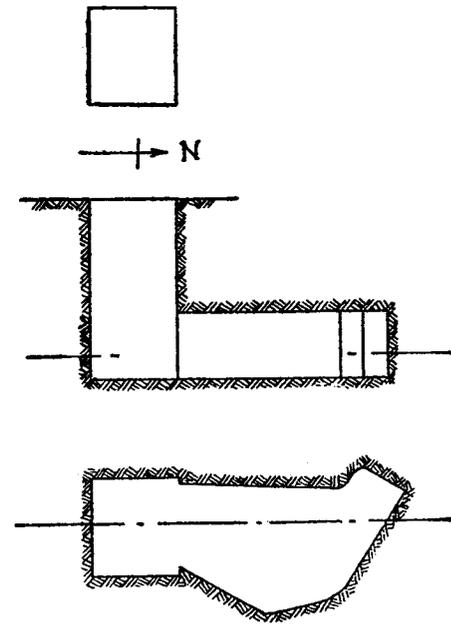
This shaft is cut deep in the floor of a later rock-cut chamber (dim. 1.85 × 1.25 × 1.90 m.) made in the western part of the façade.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in the debris.

N: 646

N ←

FIG. 164



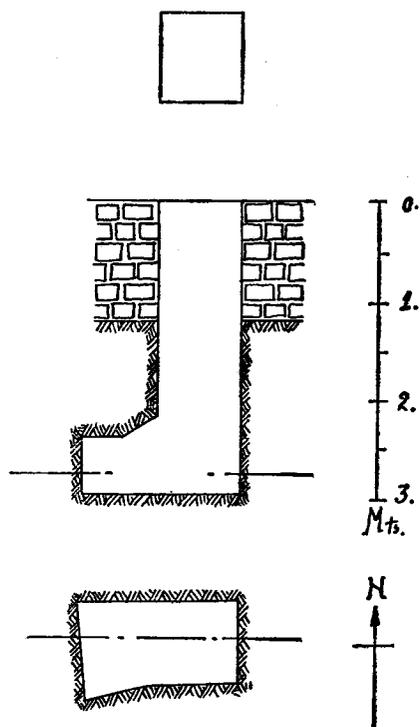
N: 647

FIG. 165

Shaft No. 689 (Fig. 166)

Grave-pit.—0·95 × 0·90 × 3·00 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few bones scattered in the debris.

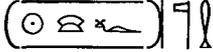


N: 689

FIG. 166

THE MAṢṬABA OF NEFER

TITLES

1.  "Master of the Secrets."
2.  "Chief of the Palace."
3.  "Chief Hairdresser of the King."
4.  "King's Purificator."
5.  "Priest of Khafra."
6.  "Confidant."

FAMILY

Wife:  "Nb-iri."

TITLE

 "She Who is Concerned with the King's [Affairs]."

Son:  "Ni-kaw-Khnwm."

TITLE

 "Scribe."

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Nefer is situated to the north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, occupying a part of the high ridge facing the pyramid from the north. To the east of this maṣṭaba is that of Medw-nefer (see General Plan: 13-P).

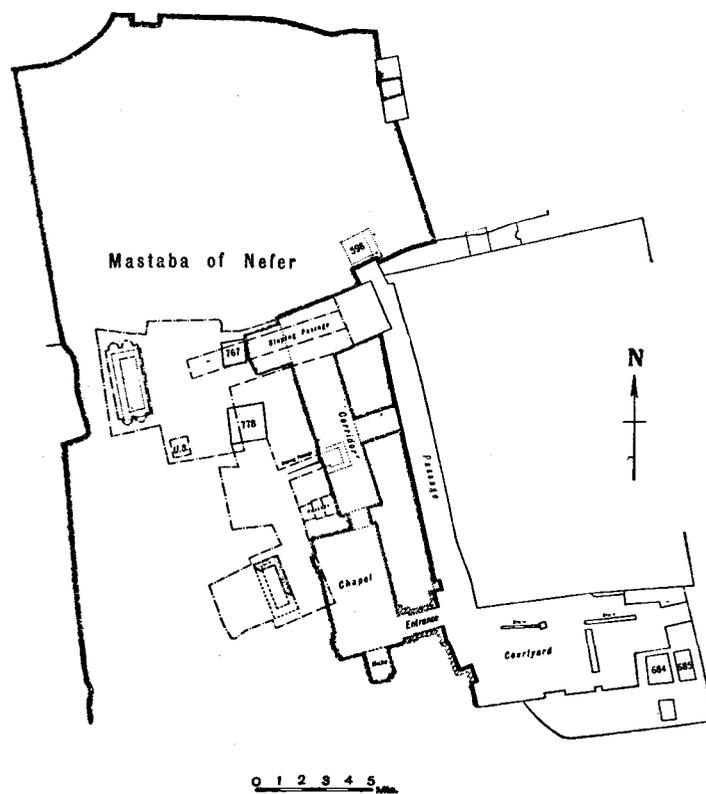


FIG. 167.—THE MAṢṬABA OF NEFER.

DESCRIPTION

This maṣṭaba is wholly cut in the natural rock, with the exception of the façade, which is magnificently built of enormous slabs of fine white Turah limestone. This façade lies on the south-eastern side of the maṣṭaba, and in front of it is a large court-yard measuring 10.50×4.00 m. The doorway (1.80 m.) of this court-yard opens to the east, and is formed of two thick jambs of mud bricks (average dim. of bricks: $42 \times 22 \times 15$ cm.) covered with a layer of yellow plaster, which is white-washed. The right jamb is built against the side of the maṣṭaba of the Chief Physician, Medw-nefer. The left jamb is built against the eastern part of the mud-brick wall (1.90 m. in breadth) of the court-yard (*see* Fig. 167).

On the axis of the mud-brick doorway, there is a drain, measuring $7.50 \times 0.20 \times 0.15$ m. cut in the floor of the court-yard. It begins with a small recess and slopes down to the east, ending just in front of the entrance of the court-yard. The part of this drain (1.50 m. in length) adjoining the recess, was found roofed with small slabs of white limestone, and covered with pieces of stone and mud. The part (3.50 m. in length) near the doorway of the chapel was found roofed with huge blocks of white limestone; the middle part, however, was found unroofed.

The court-yard was used in later times as a burial-place for the poor classes (*see* shafts Nos. 684 and 685—pages 214, 215).

This maṣṭaba has two doorways. The principal one opens east, and leads to the funerary chapel, while the other opens to the south, and gives access to a long narrow corridor running from south to north.

The principal doorway (dim. $0.70 \times 1.35 \times 1.80$ m.) is composed of two pairs of jambs: one inner and the other outer.

The left outer jamb (*see* Fig. 168) is mostly destroyed, and only the lower part of a representation of the owner of the tomb and his wife, in a walking attitude and facing north, is still visible. Nefer wears a short kilt, and has a bracelet on his right wrist. His right hand hangs at his side, while his left grasps a long staff. His wife is dressed in a long robe, a bracelet on the right wrist, and an anklet on each leg. In front of Nefer is the figure of a boy, holding a palette in his right hand.

On the right outer jamb (which is at the same time the left jamb of the secondary doorway) are traces of a scene in relief, but no details can be discerned.

Both the right and the left inner jambs are badly damaged, and a great part of the surface has flaked off.

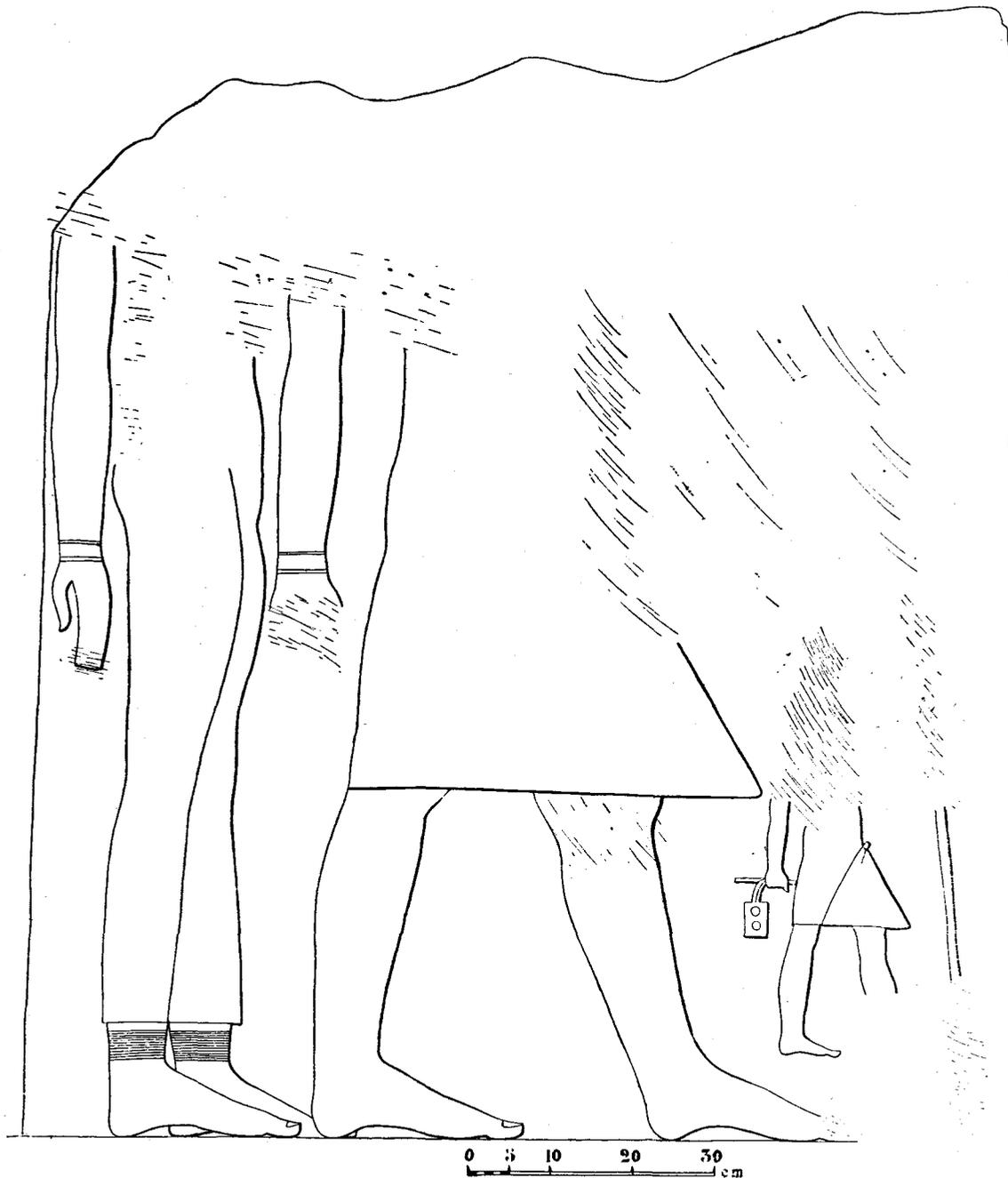


FIG. 168

Three fragments, sculptured in relief, were found in the court-yard, and they undoubtedly belonged to these damaged jambs. "A" probably belongs to the right jamb, while "B" and "C" belong to the left:—

"A" measures 45 × 40 cm. On it is represented the upper part of the figure of Nefer in a walking attitude and facing south. He wears a curled wig, and a broad necklace. He grasps the staff in his right hand, and in front of his face are the remains of an inscription giving his name and title (see Fig. 169-A).

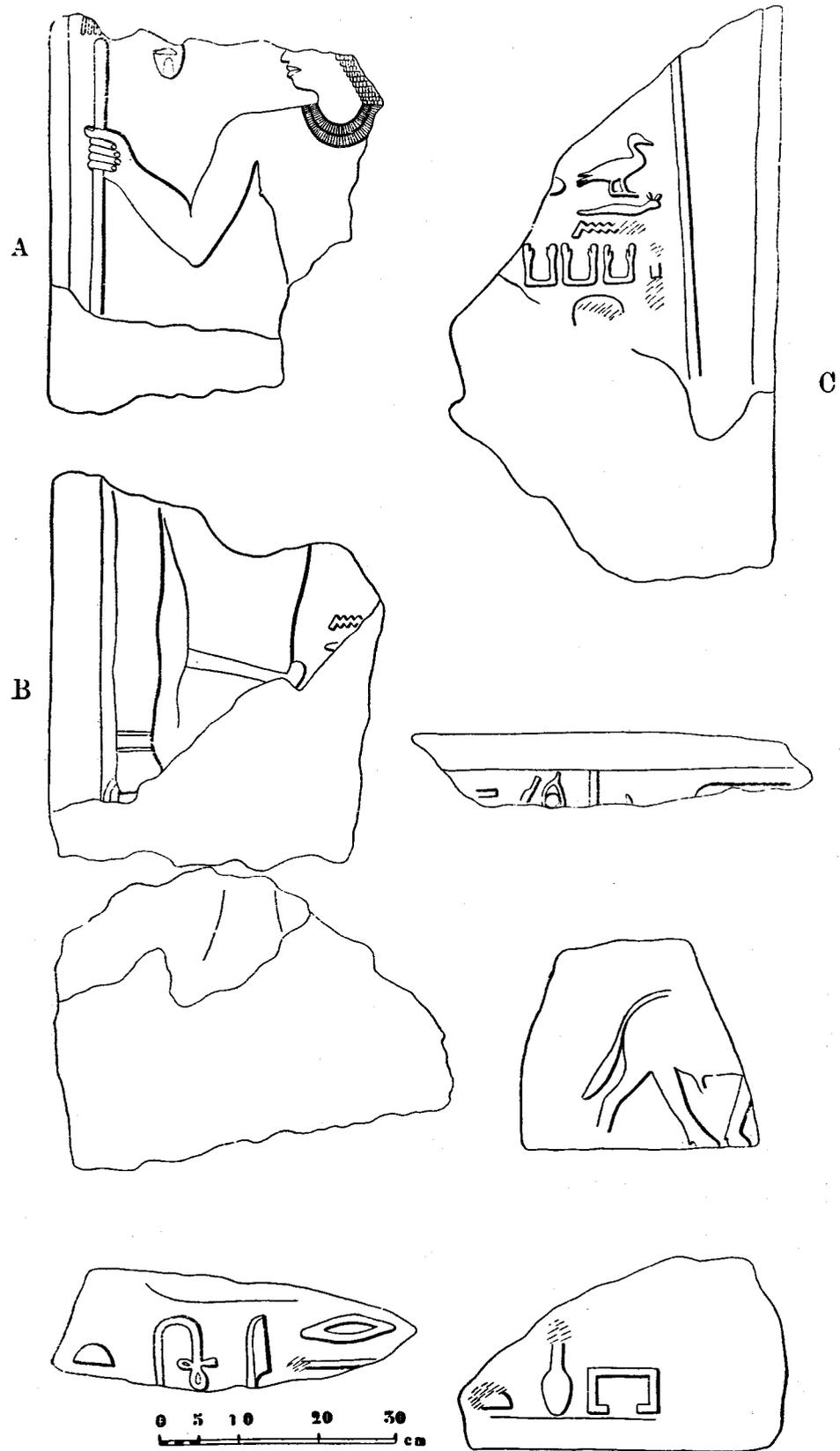


FIG. 169.—FRAGMENTS OF SCULPTURED SLABS

"B" measures 47×42 cm. It bears the chest and the right arm of the figure of Nefer, holding a handkerchief in his right hand, and wearing a broad bracelet on his right wrist (see Fig. 169-B).

"C" measures 70×40 cm. On it is represented a part of a long staff, and a part of the name of one of the sons of Nefer:



"His son . . . Ni-kaw [Khnm]" (see Fig. 169-C).

On the other side of the stone is seen a part of the figure of a man in a standing attitude.

On the left thickness (Fig. 170 and Pl. LIX-1) Nefer is represented in a walking attitude, grasping a long staff in his right hand and a handkerchief in his left. He wears a long plaited wig falling on his shoulders and covering his ears, a broad necklace, a kilt, a narrow band of cloth wrapped diagonally round his body and passing over his left shoulder, and a bracelet on his left wrist. In front of his face is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading :



"The Master of Secrets, the Chief of the Palace, Nefer."

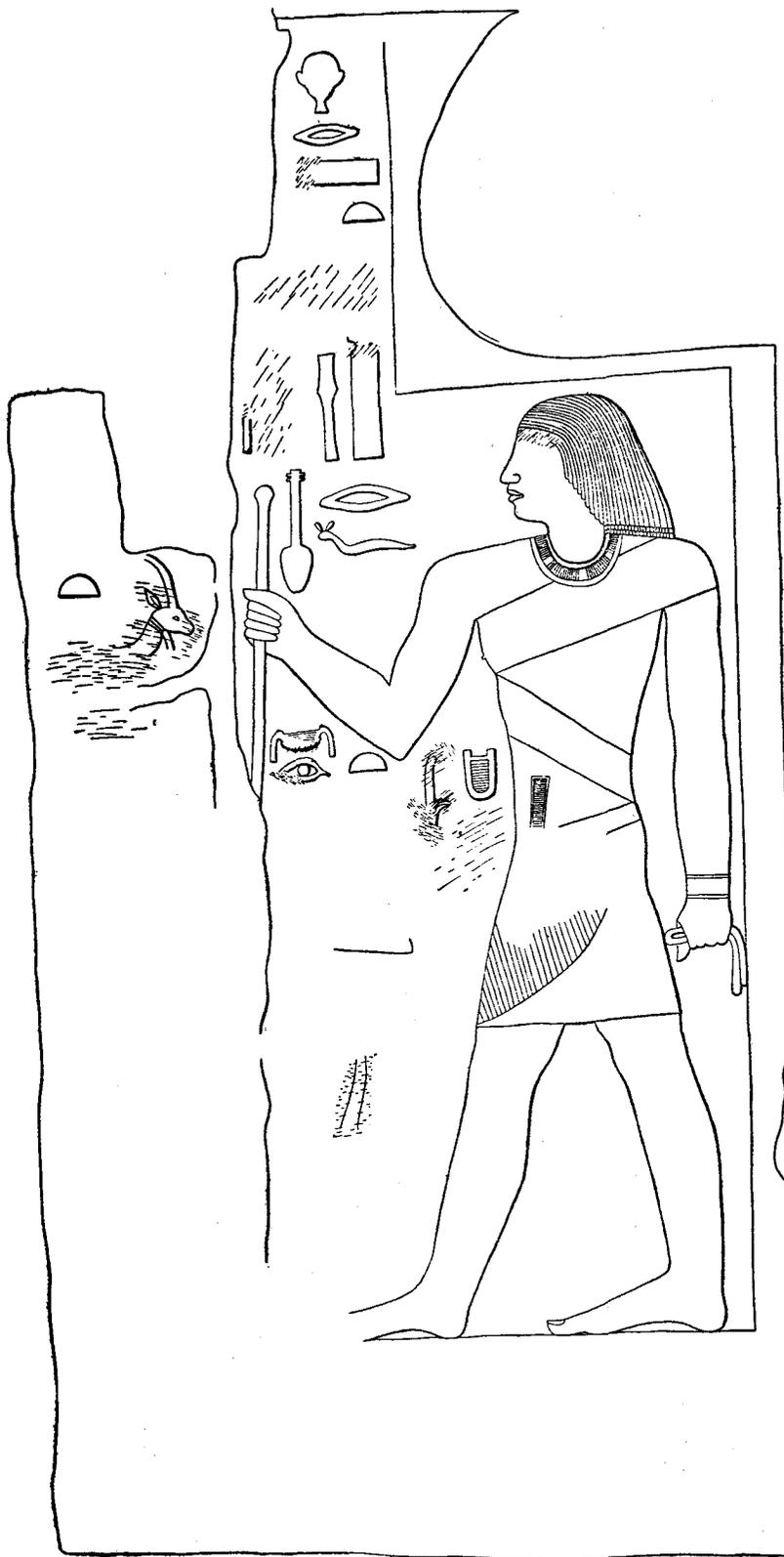


FIG. 170 0 5 10 20 30 cm

In front of Nefer are traces of the representation of his wife. Above her head is inscribed :



"His wife, She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Nb-iri."

At the extreme eastern side of this thickness were some representations of sacrificial animals, but only the head and the neck of an oryx (?) are now visible.

On the right thickness (Fig. 171 and Pl. LIX-2) Nefer is also represented in the same attitude as on the opposite side. In front of him are two vertical rows of inscription, and a third horizontal row, reading :



"The [Honoured] by his lord, the Honoured by his god . . . of his town, the Chief Hairdresser of the King, Nefer."

In front of him are traces of the figure of one of his son holding the staff of his father. Above him is inscribed :



"His beloved son, the Scribe."

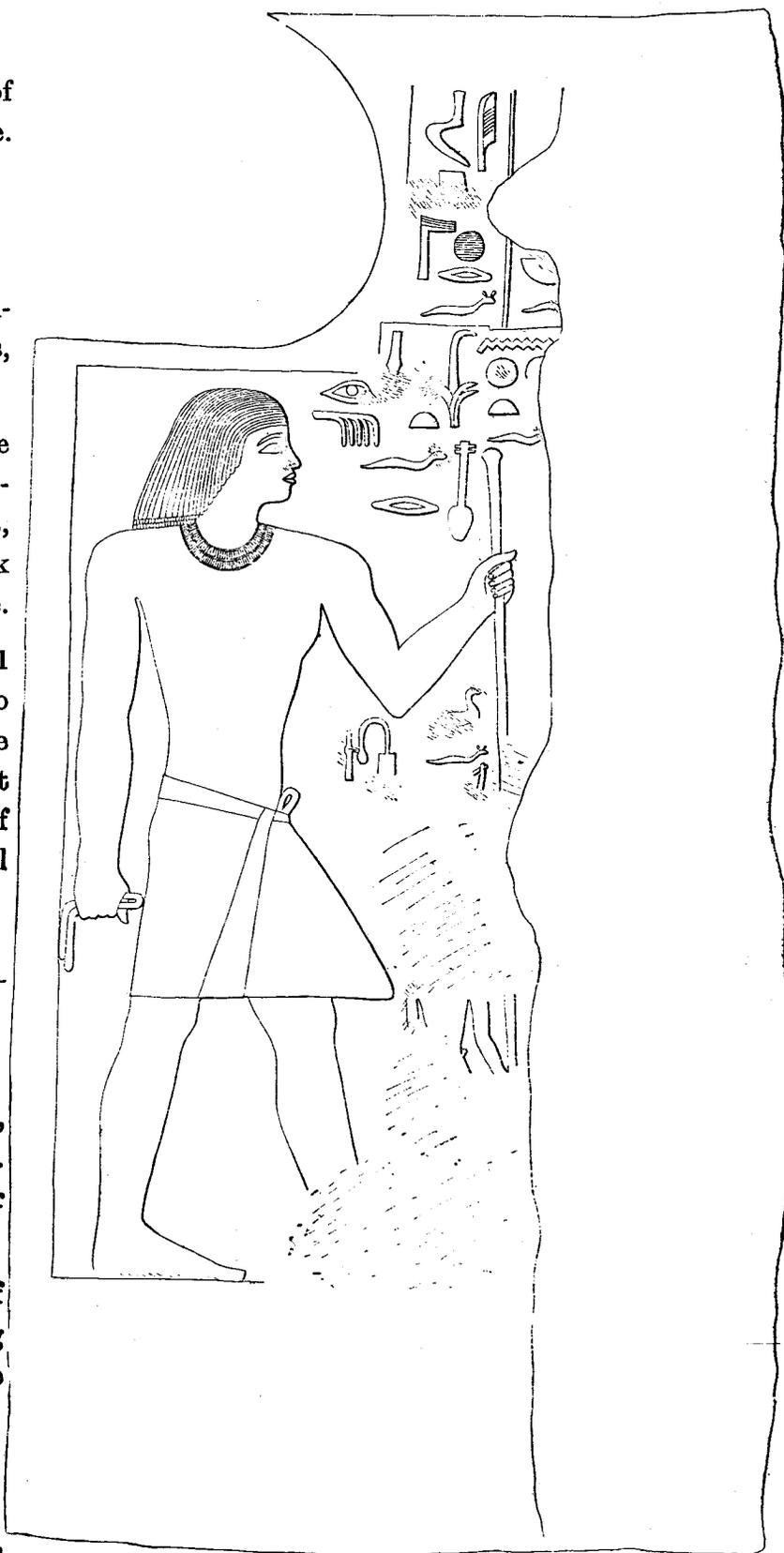
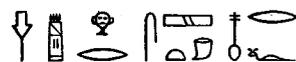


Fig. 171 0 5 10 20 50 cm

The drum of the entrance was finely inscribed in relief with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, but only the lower one is still preserved. It reads :

 "The Chief of the Palace, the Master of the Secrets, Nefer," (Fig. 172).

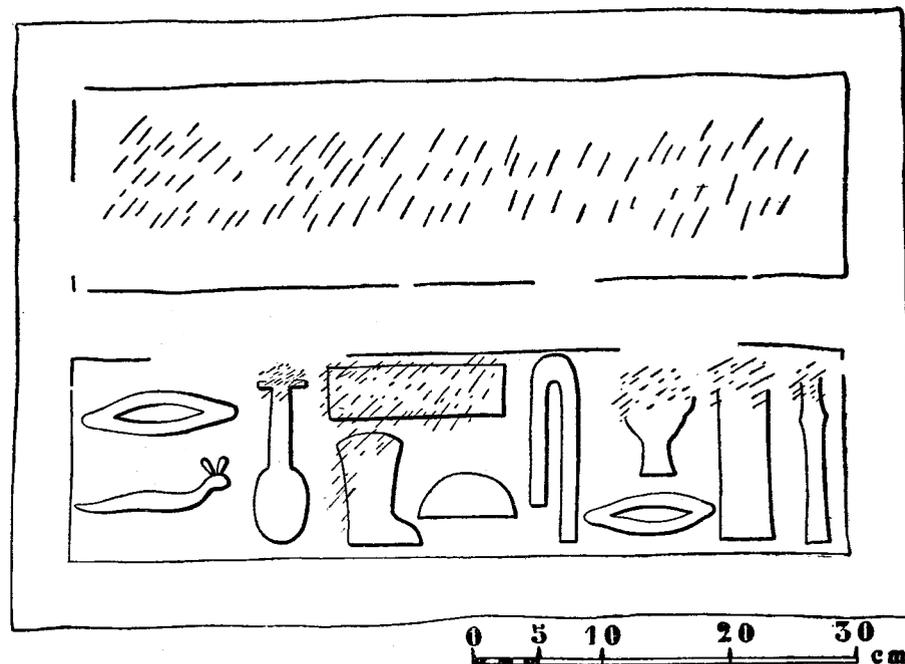
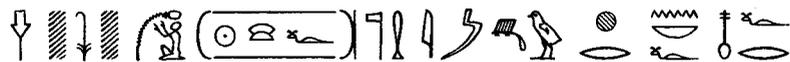


FIG. 172

This entrance was originally closed by a two-leaved door, the sockets of which still exist. At a height of about 1.50 m. from the ground, there is a hole in the right thickness to receive the bolt of the door.

This doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber finely cut in the rock, and measuring 5.50 × 2.65 × 2.85 m. At the extreme ends of the western wall there are two recesses carved in the rock to receive two false doors, each of which is cut from a single slab of white Turah limestone. The first is opposite the doorway. It is completely destroyed, and some parts of it were found thrown upon the floor. The second was found on the floor broken into two pieces (Fig. 173).

The panel of this false door is sculptured to represent the façade of a palace (Pl. LX-1). On the left outer jamb is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading :



"The Chief [of the Palace], the King's Purificator, the Priest of Khafra', the Honoured by his lord, Nefer" (Fig. 173).

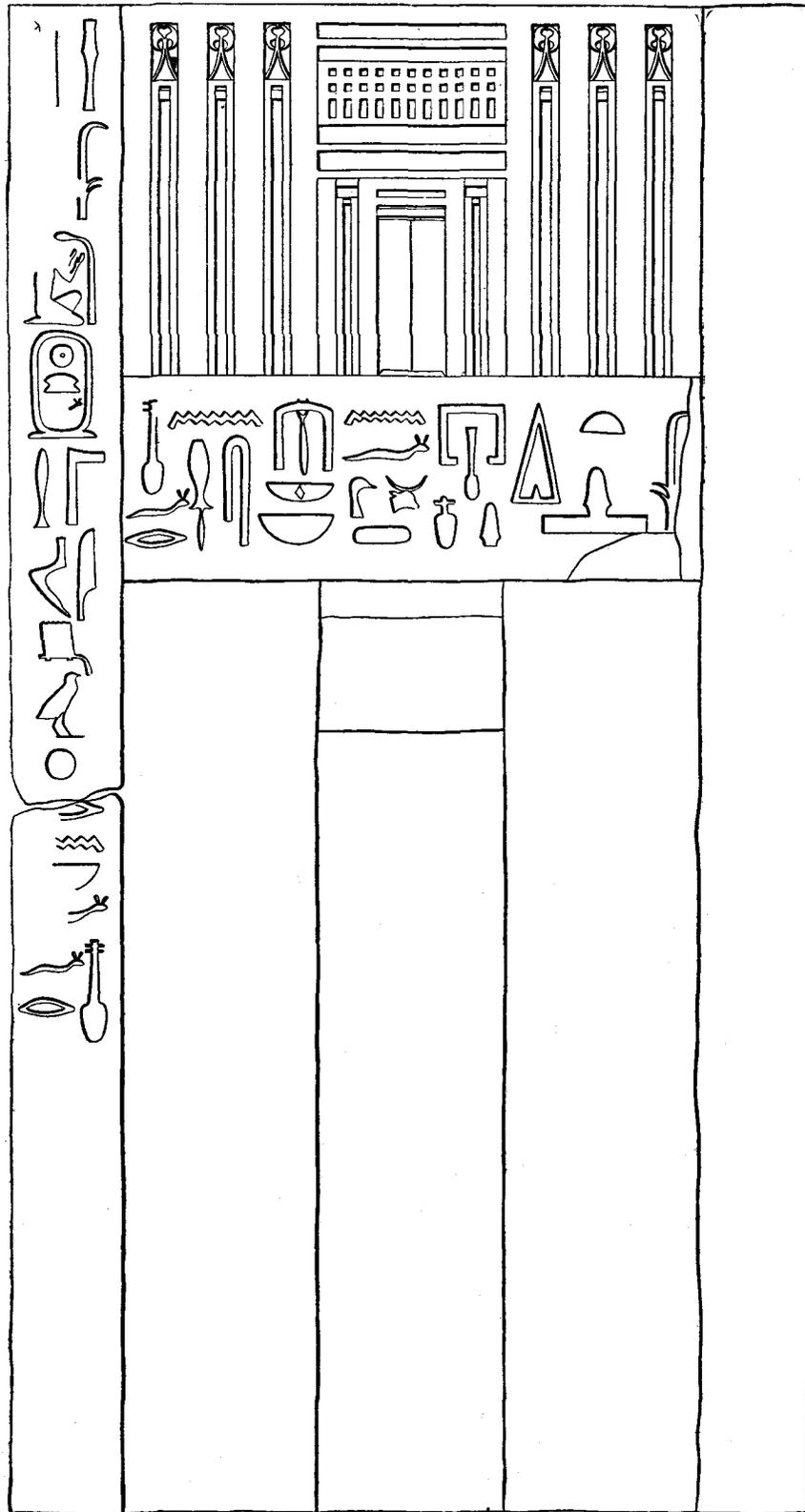


FIG. 173

The right outer jamb and the two inner jambs were left unscribed. On the lower lintel, there is a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, reading :



“A boon which the king gives, that offerings may come forth unto him in every feast, to the Confidant, Nefer” (Fig. 173).

Between the two false doors, there is a pilaster cut in the rock as a partition. Over the pilaster there was certainly a lintel covering the top part of the wall between the two false doors. In the southern wall there is a niche (dim. 0.75 × 0.85 × 2.00 m.), probably for a statue.

The eastern part of the northern wall of this chapel is occupied by a narrow doorway (dim. 0.77 × 0.77 × 1.85 m.), the sockets of which are still existing. It leads to a narrow chamber (dim. 8.90 × 1.90 × 3.00 m.), in the middle of the eastern wall of which there is a sloping aperture cut in the rock. A slab of white limestone, with a rectangular opening in the centre to admit light, is fixed in the aperture at its outer end. This aperture lies nearly opposite to one of the two sloping passages that lead to the southern burial-chamber of the maştaba.

Above this passage there is an unscribed false door roughly cut in the rock, and a little to the south there is the other sloping passage leading to the same burial-chamber. The eastern, western, and northern walls of this chapel were sculptured, but the inscriptions are now mostly damaged. On the northern part of the eastern wall (*see* Fig. 174), there is a representation

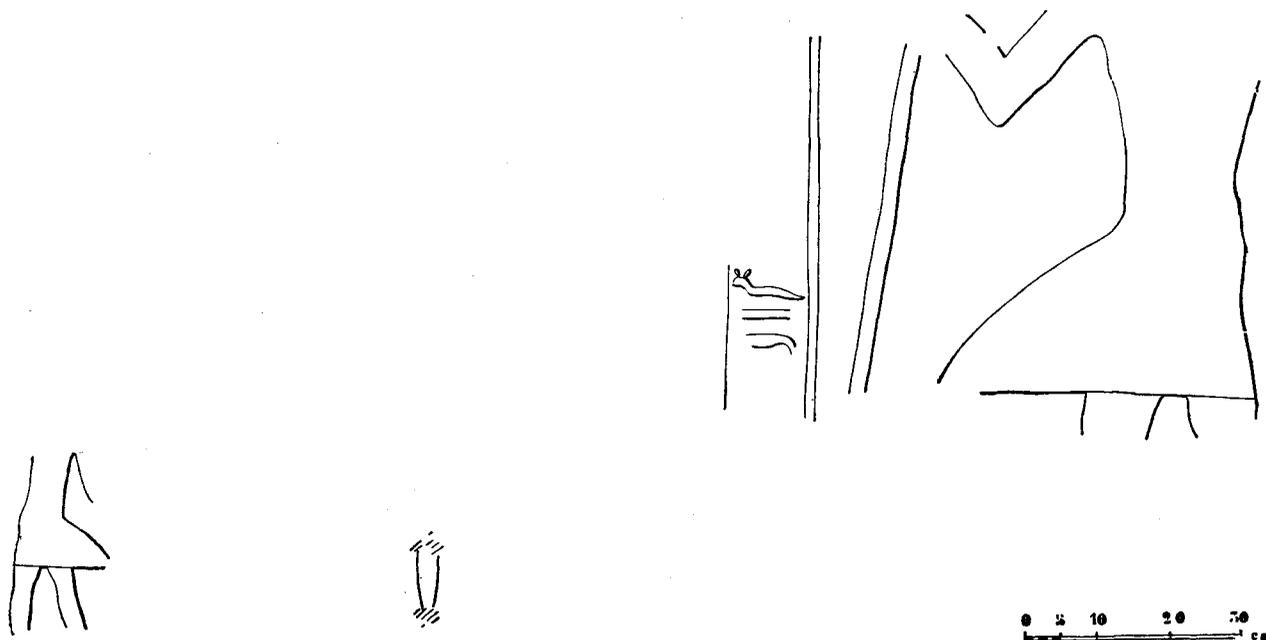


FIG. 174

of a man in a walking attitude, facing the north and holding a long staff. In front of the figure there are the remains of very badly damaged inscriptions. A little to the north, there is a smaller figure of another man in a standing attitude, and facing the previous figure.

The sculptures on the western wall are mostly destroyed, and only a few traces of some figures are visible.

The northern wall is divided into four registers. The upper one was occupied by a dancing scene, but only parts of two male dancers are visible. In the second and the third registers are some men in walking attitudes, apparently dragging two huge vessels on sledges. In the fourth register six geese are represented (*see Fig. 175*).

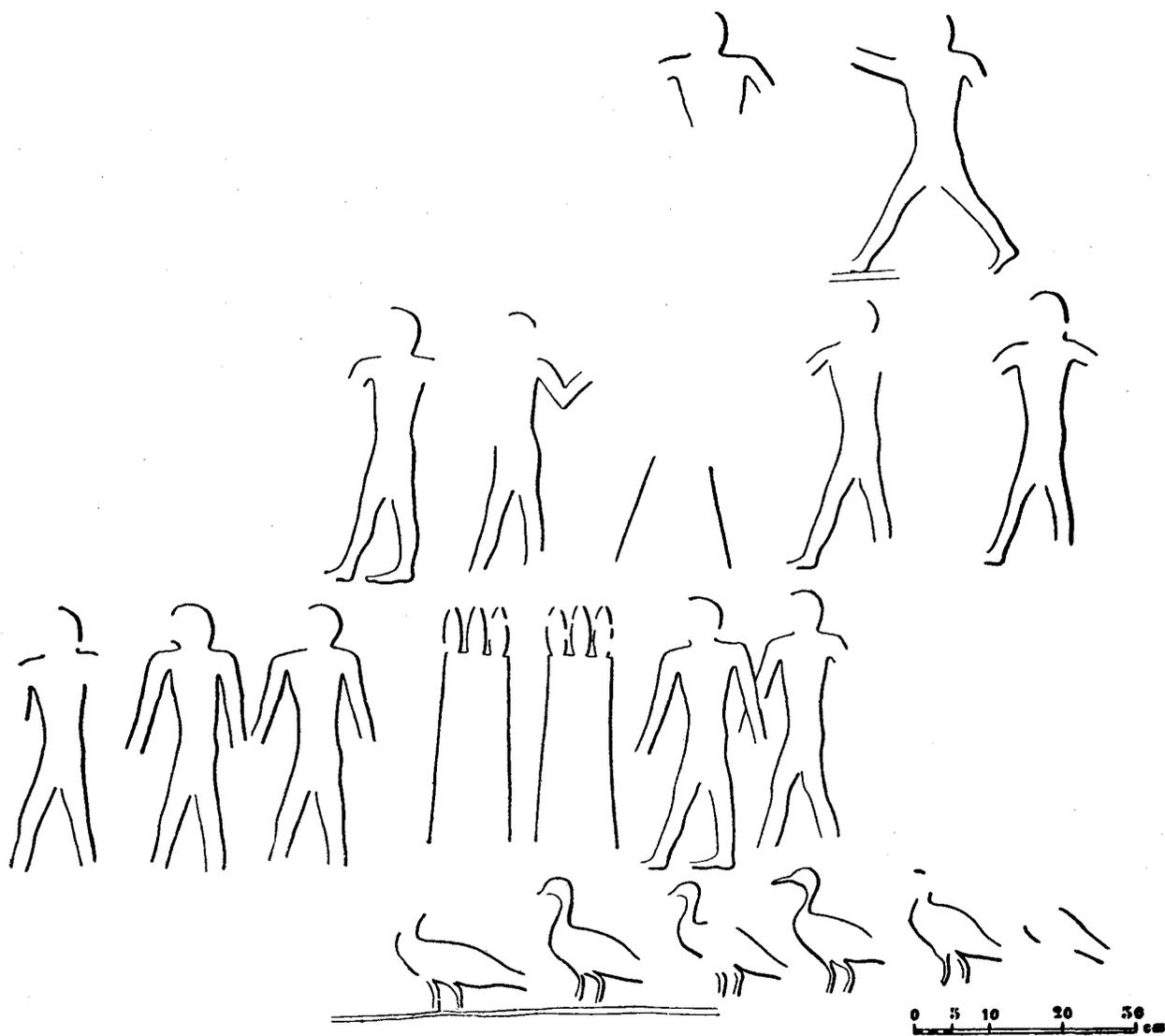


FIG. 175

In the northern part of the western wall, there is a large niche (1.70 × 1.50 × 3.00 m.) cut in the rock. Its western side is occupied by a rock-hewn false door of fine workmanship. Both the northern and the southern walls of this niche are inscribed, but the inscriptions of the northern wall are wholly destroyed. On the southern side, five figures of men sculptured in relief can be distinguished. They are represented in a walking attitude facing the west. At the western end, there is a representation of a man facing the east, and grasping a long staff, but it is very badly damaged (see Fig. 176).

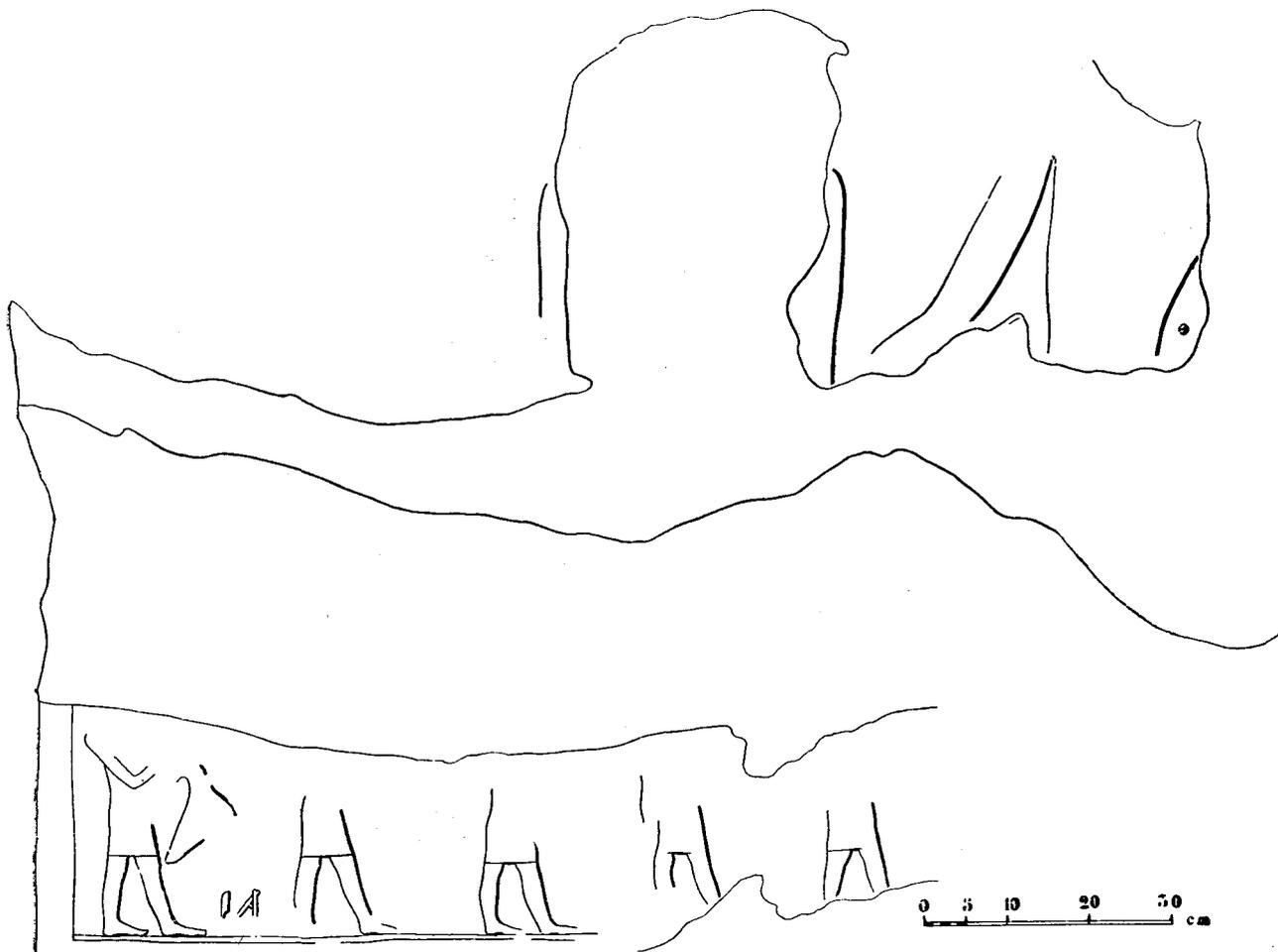


FIG. 176

In front of this niche is the mouth of a large sloping passage cut down and directed west, till it ends in the northern burial-chamber of the maṣṭaba (see below: Fig. 177).

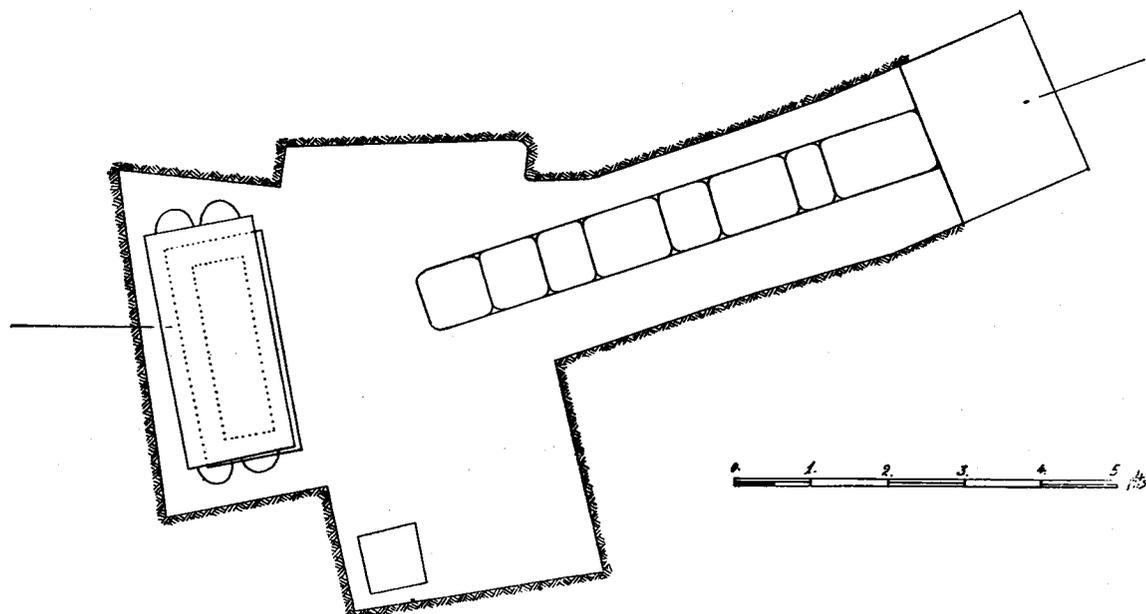
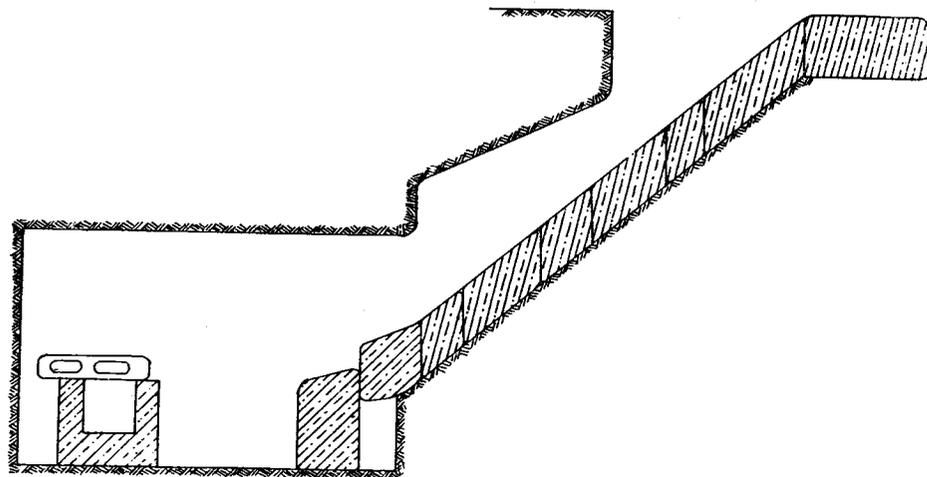


FIG. 177

The second doorway of the maštaba is very much damaged, and only its right jamb is still preserved. It opens into a long narrow corridor (dim. 13·00 × 1·15 m.), entirely cut in the natural rock. It opens from the northern end of the western wall into the second chapel of the maštaba, just opposite the large niche. This same corridor ends on the north in another large niche (dim. 1·10 × 1·95 × 2·95 m.), the western wall of which was once inscribed, but all the inscriptions have now perished. On it are seen traces of the figure of a man seated in front of an offering table, under which appear the names and quantities of some offerings. On the left side of the table are four men crouching and a fifth standing; they are all facing the north (Fig. 178).

Shaft No. 598 is partly raised and partly sunk deep in the floor of this niche.

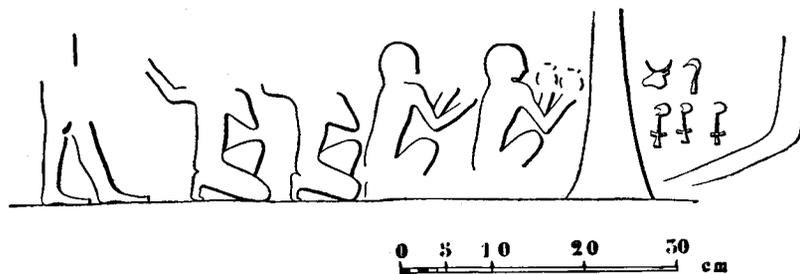


FIG. 178

BURIAL-CHAMBERS

The Southern Burial-Chamber

There are two passages leading to this burial-chamber, as well as a shaft which opens into it the mouth of which appears on the top of the maštaba. The sloping passage to the right measures 2·70 × 0·70 m. and that to the left 2·15 × 0·60 m. The burial-chamber itself is rather wide, and measures 4·50 × 3·00 × 2·05 m. In its floor, a depression measuring 2·75 × 1·20 × 0·40 m. is cut, and in it was placed a large sarcophagus of local limestone, resting upon six granite blocks. Only a part of the sarcophagus is still in situ; the other parts, as well as the contents of the chamber, were completely plundered.

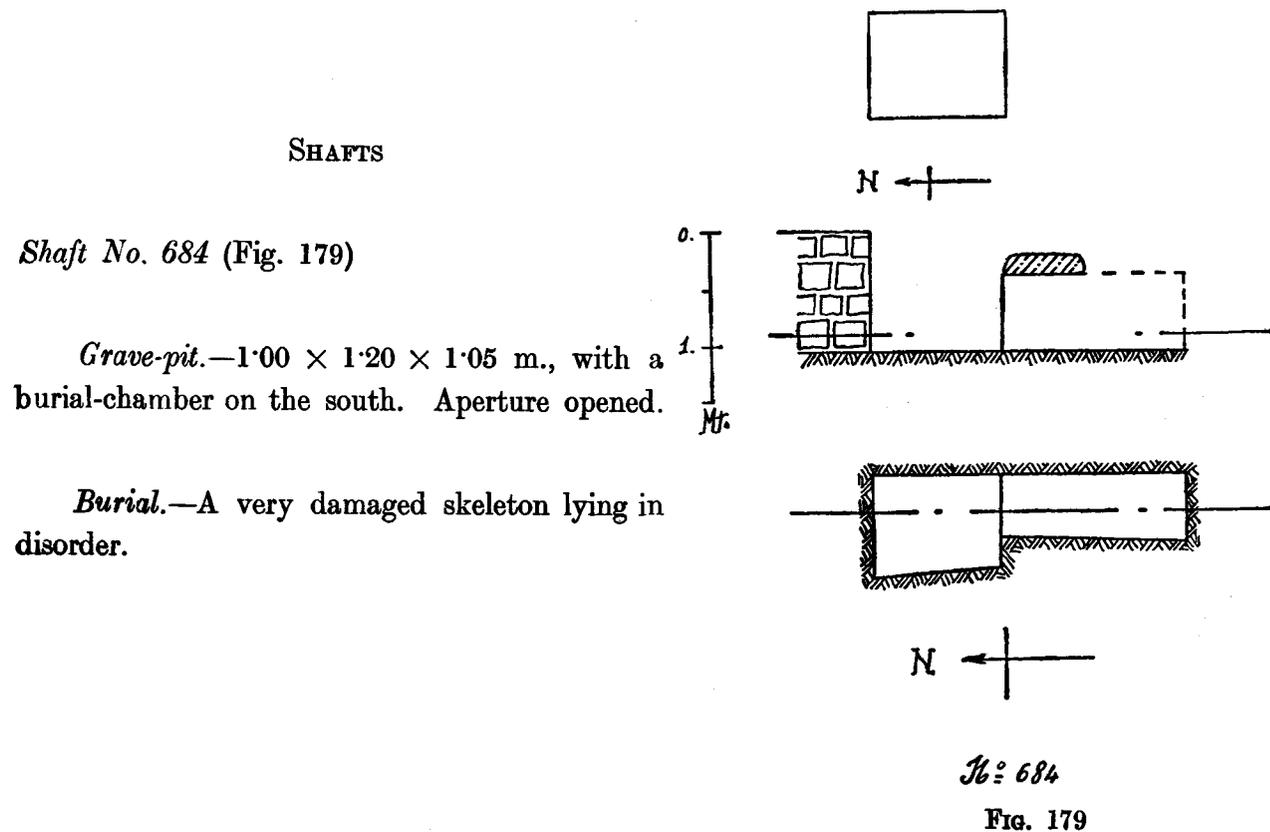
The Northern Burial-Chamber

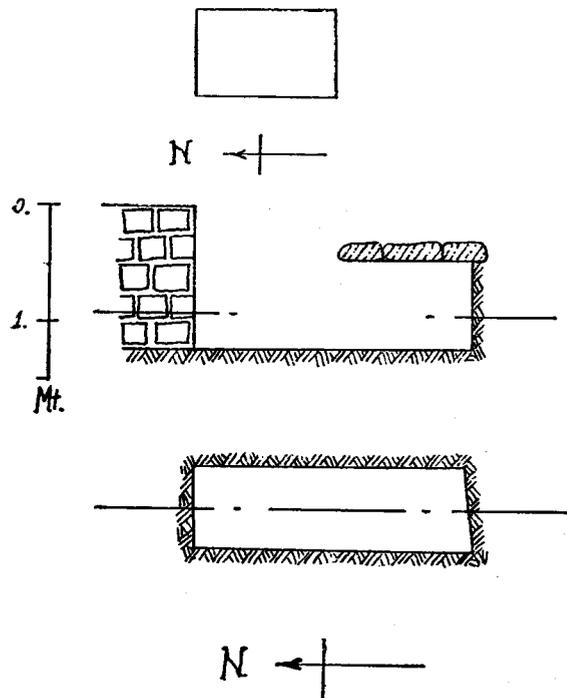
This chamber is reached by means of a long passage (dim. 8·00 × 2·40 m.). It is larger than the former one, measuring 5·85 × 5·30 × 2·55 m., and contains a huge sarcophagus measuring 2·80 × 1·40 × 0·95 m., covered with a thick lid of local limestone, which is provided with two handles at

each end. The sarcophagus was broken in its eastern side, and two mummies of a later period were found replacing the original skeleton. These mummies were found wrapped in many layers of linen, but are in a damaged condition. Many other broken mummies were found thrown in the debris filling the chamber, from which the following objects were recovered:—

- (1) Thirteen alabaster model jars and dishes, of very rough work.
- (2) A model dish of white limestone. Height 2 cm. Dim. 5.5 cm. (Pl. LX-3).
- (3) A large deep bowl with a foot, of thick dark red pottery. Height 20 cm. Diameter 25 cm. (Pl. LX-2).
- (4) A great quantity of late, large, cylindrical faience beads.
- (5) Two medium-sized scarabs of dark brown stone (?) 3×2.2 cm., and 2.7×2 cm. (Pl. LX-4).
- (6) A few broken faience amulets and *ushabti* figures.

In the south-western corner of this burial-chamber is a pit (dim. $0.75 \times 0.75 \times 0.75$ m.) cut in the floor. It was found empty.





Shaft No. 685 (Fig. 180)

Grave-pit.—1·30 × 0·80 × 1·20 m., with a burial-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A badly damaged skeleton lying in disorder.

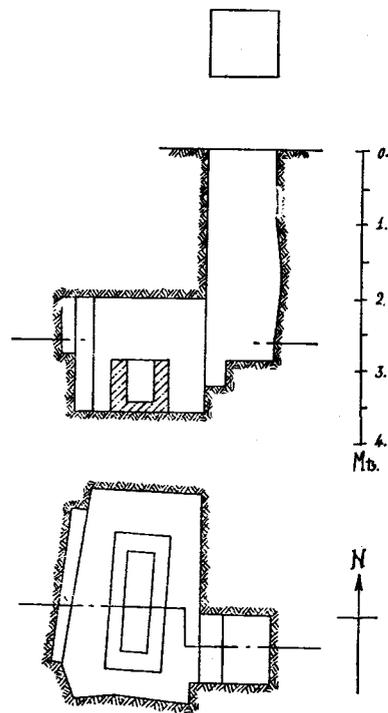
№: 685

FIG. 180

Shaft No. 598 (Fig. 181)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 3·00 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.



№: 598

FIG. 181

Inscribed Slabs found inside and in front of the Mastaba

(1) White limestone, 50 × 10 cm., bearing a few remains of inscriptions in relief (Fig. 169).

(2) Local limestone, 30 × 25 cm., sculptured in relief. Only the hind quarters of an ox can be distinguished (Fig. 169).

(3) White limestone, 50 × 35 cm., bearing traces of a figure of a man, executed in relief (Fig. 169).

(4) Local limestone, 40 × 25 cm. Inscriptions in relief, only a very few signs are now remaining (Fig. 169).

(5) White limestone, 52 × 20 cm. Inscriptions in relief, but only a very few signs are still visible (Fig. 169).

(6) White limestone, 60 × 40 × 20 cm. Part of a lintel, bearing inscriptions in relief. On it appears Nefer seated upon a stool, and wearing a broad necklace and a kilt. His right hand is stretched to an offering table, which is placed before him, while the left rests closed upon his chest. In front of his face is inscribed his name. Below the table are the names and quantities of the offerings (Fig. 182).



FIG. 182

(7) Local limestone, 55 × 27 cm., sculptured in relief with two male offering-bearers (Fig. 183).

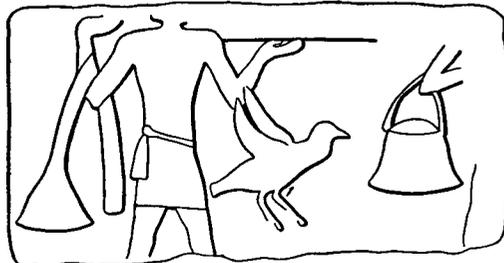


FIG. 183

(11) White limestone, 45×31 cm., sculptured in relief, with traces of dark red paint on the male figures, and yellow paint on the figures of the animals. It is divided into two registers. In the upper one is seen a part of the figure of an ox and the leg of a man. In the lower register is a man driving an ox, behind him is another ox whose head only is visible (Fig. 187).

(12) White limestone, 38×31 cm., sculptured on two sides. On one side are two registers executed in relief. In the top one is seen the lower parts of two men in a walking attitude, and the hind quarters of an ox. In the lower register is a representation of an ox, above which is inscribed:  "young ox" (Fig. 188).

On the other side of the stone is an incised vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:



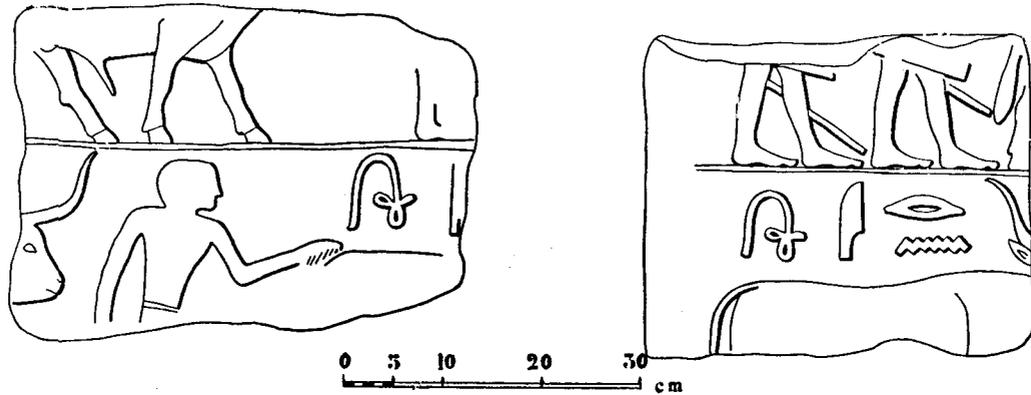


FIG. 187

FIG. 188

(13) White limestone, 43×35 cm., sculptured in relief on two sides. On one side there are two registers. The top one is occupied by the representation of the lower part of an ox. In the lower register are seen the upper parts of two men with their left hands placed upon their shoulders.

On the other side of the stone, a woman is seen carrying a bird in her right hand, and a rectangular object upon her head, which she supports with her left hand. Traces of dark red colour are visible on the figures of the men, while the woman and the ox are painted yellow (Fig. 189).

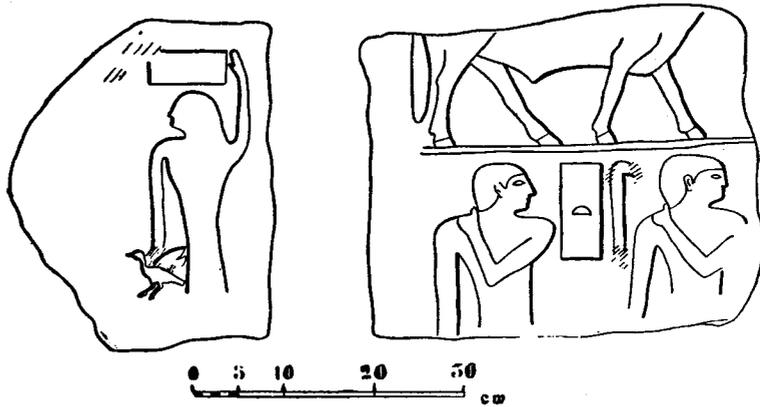


FIG. 189

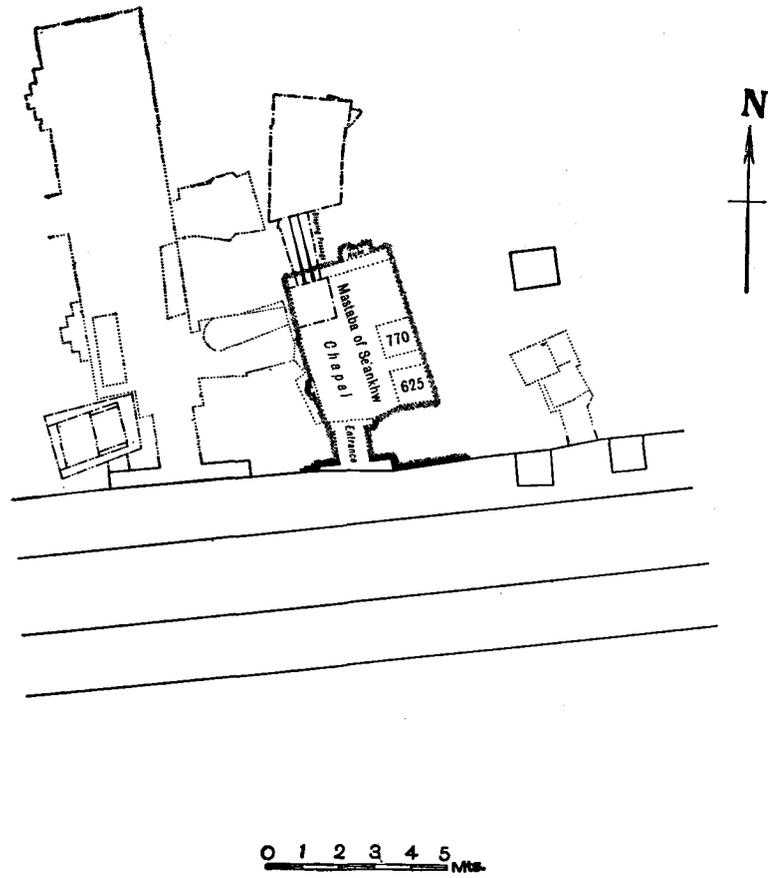


FIG. 191.—THE MASTABA OF SE'ANKHW

This doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber, measuring $4\cdot00 \times 3\cdot15 \times 2\cdot85$ m. When found, it contained numerous smashed mummies of a late period, accumulated in disorder upon the floor (*see* Pl. LXI).

With these mummies were found the following objects:—

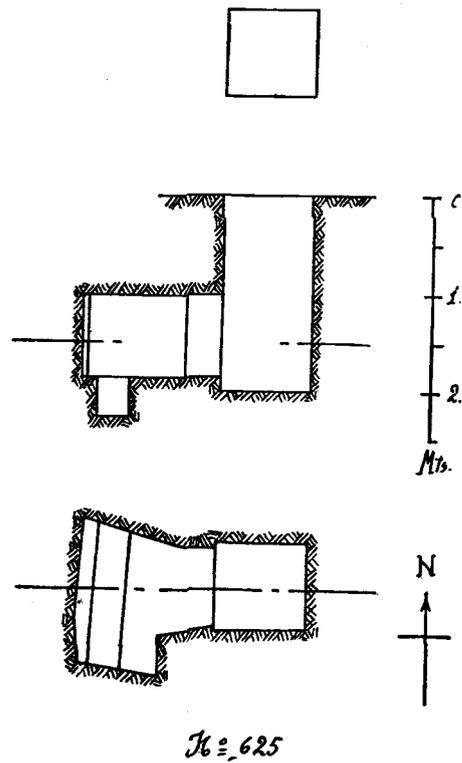
- (1) Two copper bracelets, of which one was broken and the other intact. Diameter 5 cm. and 5·5 cm. (Pl. LXII-4).
- (2) A medium-sized heart-scarab of schist, uninscribed. Dim. $4\cdot5 \times 3\cdot4$ cm. (Pl. LXII-3).
- (3) A *ded* amulet of light blue glaze. Length 5·6 cm. (Pl. LXII-3).
- (4) Five small amulets of light green and blue glaze. Length 6·5, 6, 4·8, 4·7 and 3·7 cm. (Pl. LXII-1).
- (5) A small barrel-shaped cornelian bead, and a quantity of long cylindrical beads of blue and green glaze.

In the western wall of this chamber, a large niche (dim. $2\cdot75 \times 1\cdot9$ m.) was roughly cut, and was occupied by at least one false door; but as this wall has suffered much damage, only the lower part of the local limestone false door is still in situ at its southern end. This remaining part of the false door is uninscribed. In the eastern part of the northern wall is another unfinished niche, measuring $1\cdot10 \times 0\cdot85$ m. The north-western corner of this chapel is occupied by a pit, measuring $1\cdot10 \times 1\cdot10 \times 1\cdot20$ m., which slopes down to a rectangular chamber cut in the native rock on the north. This chamber, which measures $3\cdot60 \times 2\cdot10 \times 1\cdot45$ m., is very roughly cut, and seems to be unfinished (*see* Fig. 191). Three broken wooden sarcophagi, each containing a disturbed mummy, were found upon its floor.

With one of these mummies, the following objects were found:—

- (1) A small model head-rest of hæmatite. Height 3·3 cm. (Pl. LXII-A).
- (2) A large *ded* amulet of light green glaze, originally covered with gold-leaf. Length 9·3 cm. (Pl. LXII-D).
- (3) Another smaller *ded* amulet of green glaze. Length 2·8 cm. (Pl. LXII-C).
- (4) A small pendant scarab of green glaze. Dim. $1\cdot8 \times 1\cdot3$ cm. (Pl. LXII-B).
- (5) A quantity of long cylindrical beads of green and blue glaze.

SHAFTS



Shaft No. 625 (Fig. 192)

Grave-pit.— $0.95 \times 0.95 \times 2.00$ m. and a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

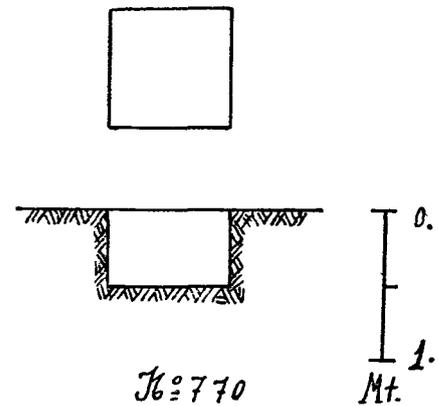
Burial.—The bones of a human being scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

No. 625

FIG. 192

Shaft No. 770 (Fig. 193)

Grave-pit.— $0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.50$ m. Unfinished.



No. 770

FIG. 193

MAŞTABA "I"

SITUATION

This maştaba is situated to the north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of about 2·10 m. from its northern mud-brick girdle-wall. West of it is the maştaba of shaft No. 648 and on the east is that of Se'ankhw (*see* General Plan : 13, 14-0).

DESCRIPTION

Maştaba "I" is wholly cut in the native rock, occupying the lower part of a small high rocky ridge (15 m. high) opposite the Fourth Pyramid, on the north side. Its façade lies on the south and seems to have been very finely cut, but it is much destroyed by time, and only the lower part of the jambs of its main doorway (dim. 1·10 × 1·50 × 2·75 m.) are still preserved. The threshold of the doorway is 25 cm. higher than the floor of the spot in front of it, and so a step is made in the rock for reaching this threshold.

This doorway gives access to a long rectangular chapel, measuring 11·10 m. long by 2·90 m. broad by 3·40 m. high (*see* Fig. 194). It is finely cut in the rock.

In the western wall of this chapel are two big uninscribed false doors, each at one end of the wall. They have the same dimensions 3·10 × 1·70 m., but the upper part of the northern one is completely destroyed.

This chapel was found filled with debris and sand, among which, as well as on the floor, were heaps of broken mummies from the late periods, found accumulated and scattered in disorder. Some of them were originally placed in wooden coffins and others not, but the greater majority of these coffins were found extremely damaged, with the exception of an intact one which was placed on the floor of the chapel and is in a very good state of preservation (*see* below). With these broken mummies the following objects were found :—

(1) A big heart scarab, finely made of slate and originally covered with thin gold leaf. Length 5·5 cm. Breadth 4 cm. (*see* Pl. LXIII).

(2) A large shouldered jar with a long neck and two handles (amphora); thick red ware, red painted. Height 75 cm. (*see* Pl. LXIII).

(3) A quantity of large cylindrical beads of green and blue glaze.

The intact wooden coffin measures 2 m. in length, and 0·70 m. in breadth. Its closely fitting lid is carved in the shape of a mummy. The face is very finely made, and the long false

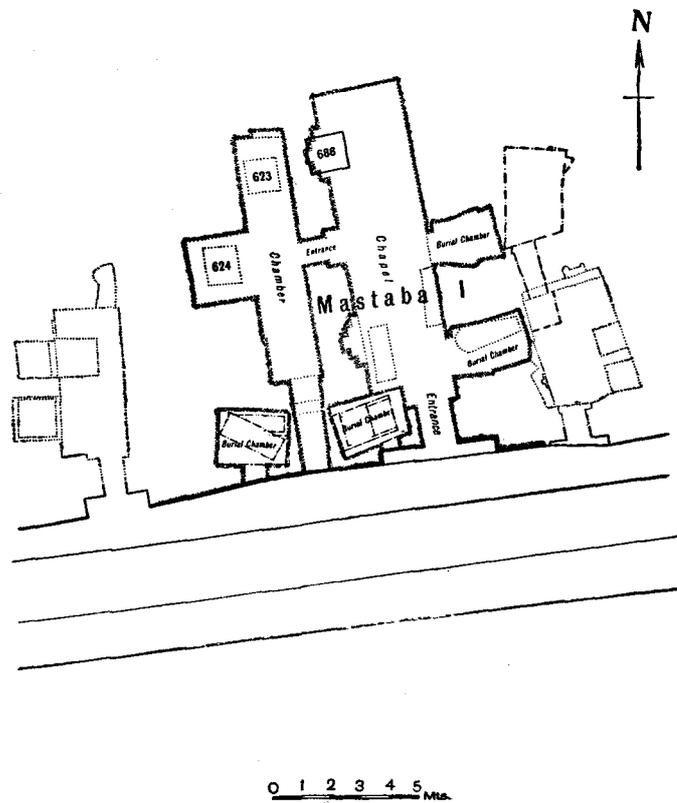


FIG. 194.—MASTABA "I"

beard is noteworthy. On this lid are three vertical rows of incised hieroglyphs filled in with white pigment (see Pl. LXIII and Fig. 195).

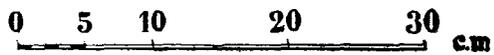
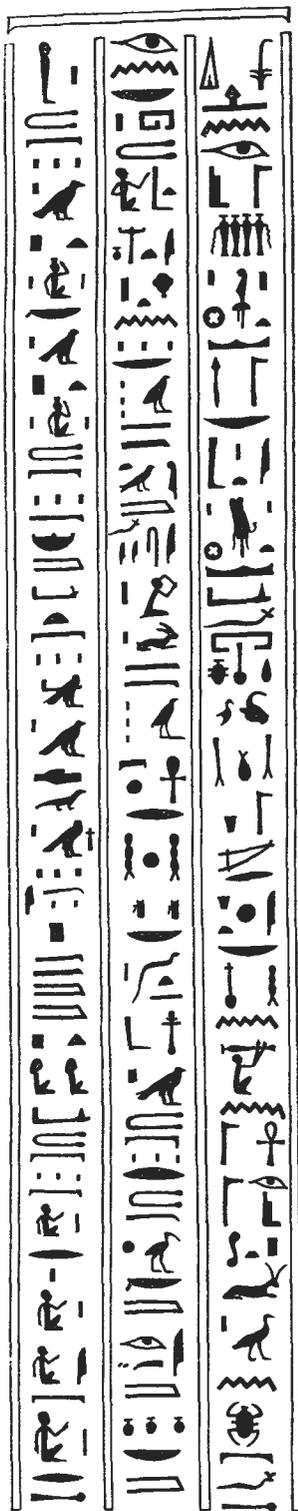


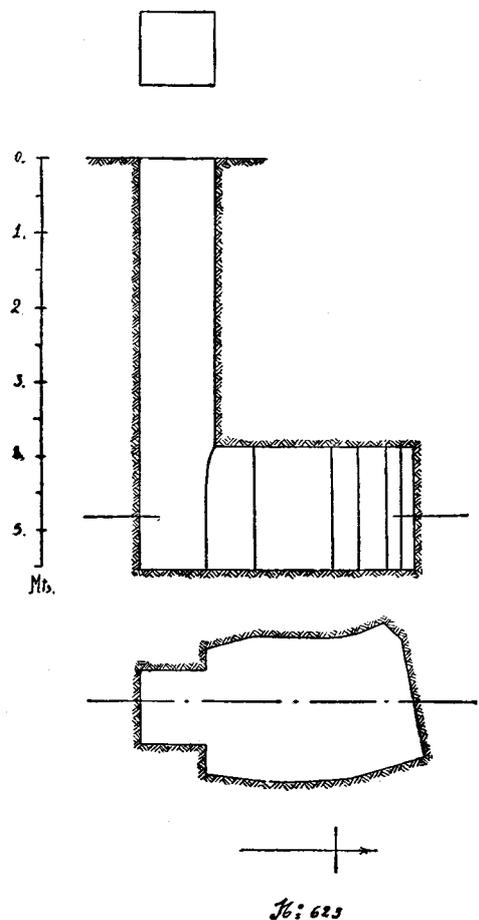
FIG. 195

In the western part of the southern wall and at a height of 2.00 m. from the floor is a break opening into a third later burial-chamber, the entrance of which opens southwards on the right-hand side of the main entrance, and at a height of 2.35 m. from its threshold. This chamber measures 2.30 m. long by 1.80 m. broad by 1.10 m. high, and its floor is occupied by a rectangular recess cut deep in it, and measuring 1.85 × 1.10 × 0.85 m.

This recess was originally covered with two slabs of limestone, but only one remains in situ, and both the chamber and the recess were filled with sand. A later shaft was begun from the top of the mastaba at the northern end of the western wall, but after having reached the roof of this chapel, it was abandoned (see shaft No. 688, Fig. 198).

Almost in the middle of the western wall is the entrance (dim. 0.80 × 1.00 × 2.05 m.) leading to a rectangular chamber (dim. 8.30 × 1.50 × 2.05 m.) cut in the native rock. In the western wall, and nearly opposite the entrance, is another chamber (dim. 2.10 × 2.35 × 2.25 m.), the floor of which is occupied by shaft No. 624. In the northern part of the floor of the rectangular

chamber, another shaft, No. 623, is cut. In the southern wall of this chamber, and at height of about 50 cm. from the floor, is a large aperture (dim. 1.00 × 2.90 × 1.85 m.) opening southwards at a height of nearly 2 m. from the floor lying before it. The floor of this aperture slopes from south to north, and is provided with three steps which are cut in the rock.

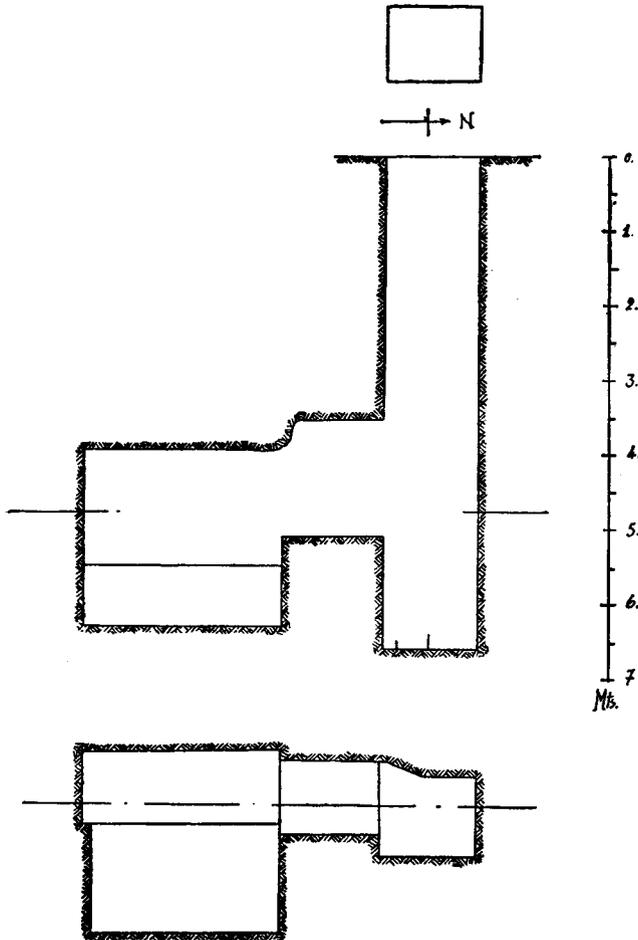


SHAFTS

Shaft No. 623 (Fig. 196)

Grave-pit.—1.05 × 1.05 × 5.55 m., with a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

Fig. 196



Shaft No. 624 (Fig. 197)

Grave pit.—1.30 × 1.05 × 6.60 m., with a side-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

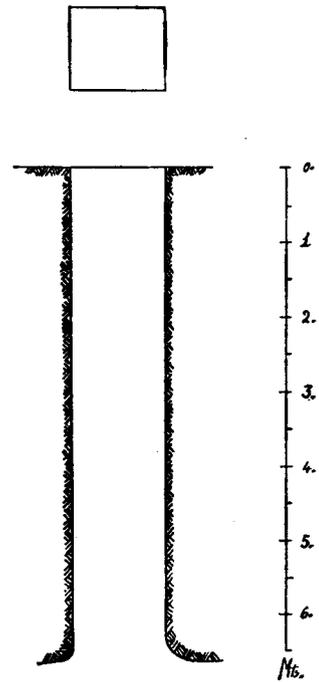


J: 624

FIG. 197

Shaft No. 688 (Fig. 198)

Grave-pit.—1.30 × 1.20 × 6.60 m. Unfinished. (It is cut through the roof only.)



J: 688

FIG. 198

THE MAŞTABA OF SHAFT No. 648

SITUATION

The rock-cut maştaba of shaft No. 648 is situated to the north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of about 1.35 m. from its mud-brick girdle-wall. To its east is the huge rock-cut tomb "I" (see General Plan : 14-N).

DESCRIPTION

It is wholly cut in the native rock, and its façade was once finely dressed, but is now badly damaged.

The doorway of this maştaba measures 0.80 × 1.00 × 2.10 m. and opens south. Its lintel, drum, jambs, and thicknesses are uninscribed. It leads to a rectangular chapel, measuring 5.00 × 2.20 × 2.30 m. which is finely cut in the rock (see Fig. 199).

In its northern wall there is a niche (dim. 0.90 × 0.70 × 1.30 m.), and in the western wall there are two large niches cut in the rock. The northern niche measures 1.35 × 1.35 × 2.00 m. and its floor is occupied by shaft No. 648, east of which is the unfinished shaft No. 687 (see below).

The southern niche measures 1.50 × 1.50 × 1.80 m. and its floor is occupied by shaft No. 649.

In the northern part of the western wall, an attempt seems to have been started to make a false door.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 648 (Fig. 200)

Grave-pit.—1.40 × 1.25 × 5.00 m., with a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered around a recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber, and originally covered with a large slab of local limestone, which was found broken and removed from its original place.

Contents.—In the filling of the pit :—

(1) Forty-seven model vessels of limestone (Pl. LXIV) :—

(a) A ewer and basin, carved in one piece. Height 6.8 cm. (Fig. 201).

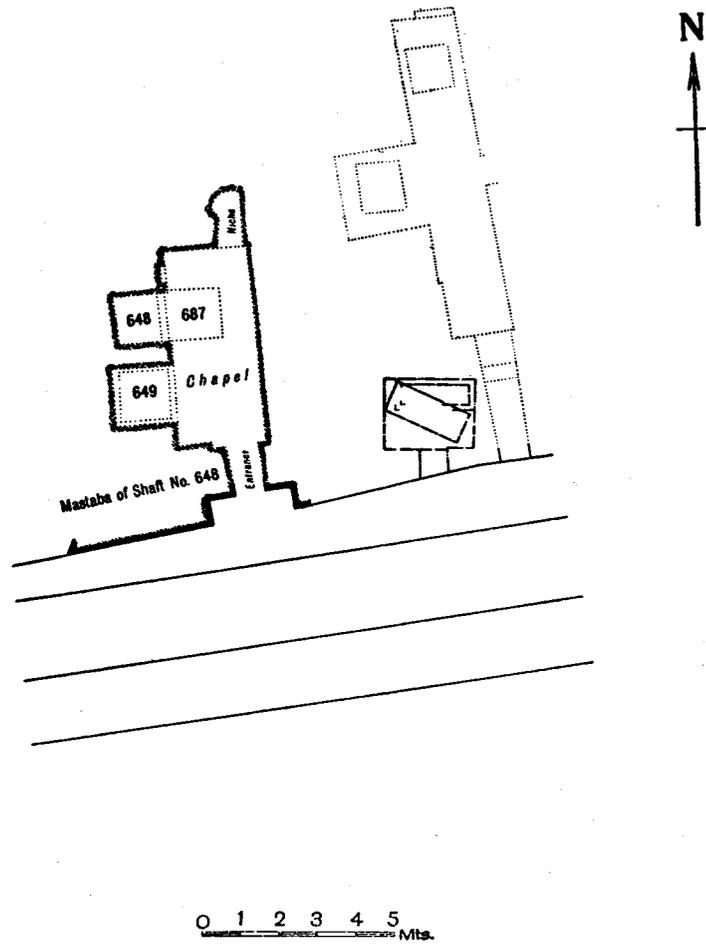


FIG. 199.—THE MAŞTABA OF SHAFT NO. 648

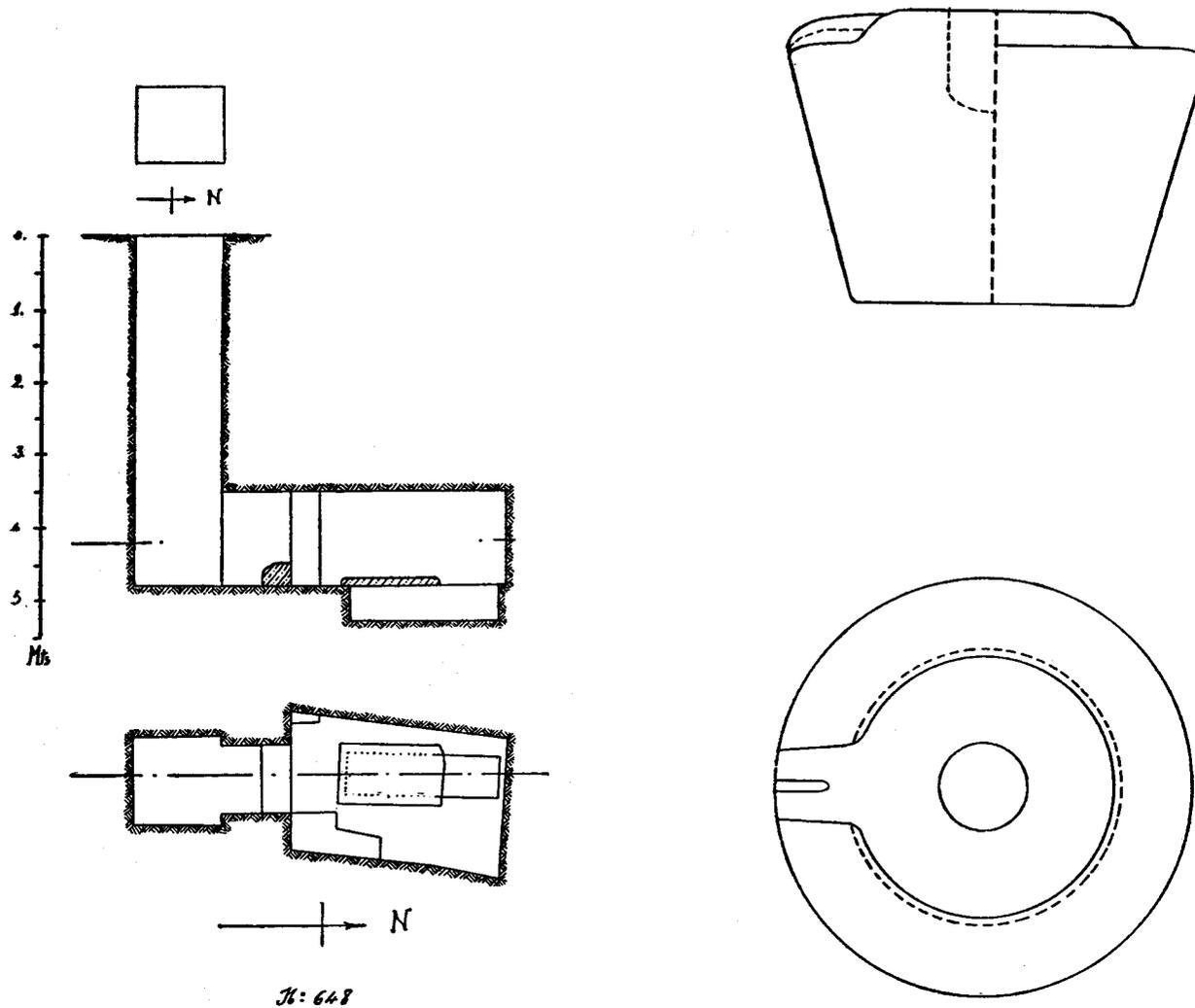


Fig. 200

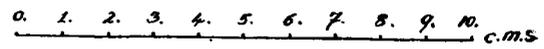


Fig. 201

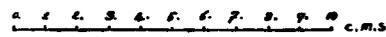
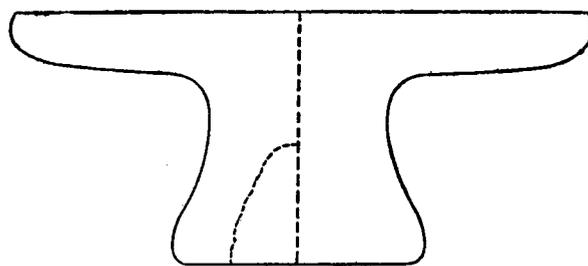
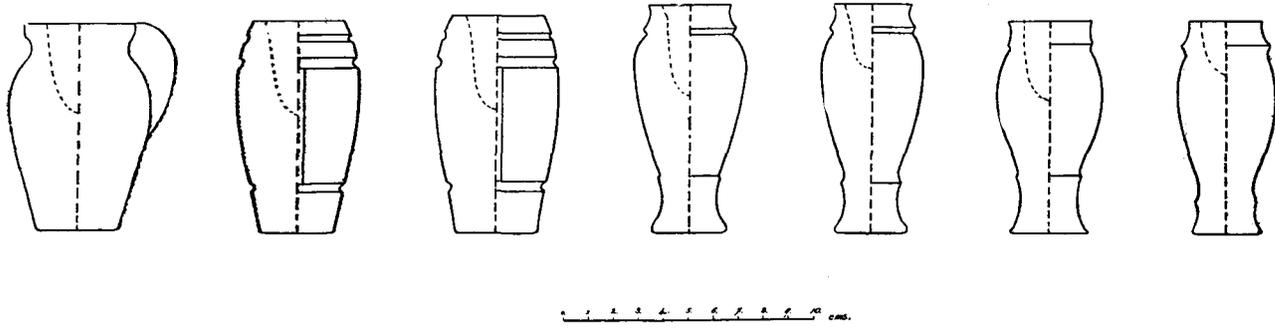


Fig. 202

- (b) A flat-topped table. Height 8 cm. Diameter 18 cm. (Fig. 202).
- (c) A shouldered jar with one handle. Height 8.5 cm. (Fig. 203).
- (d) Four shouldered jars, without handles. Average height 8 cm. (Fig. 205).
- (e) Four shouldered jars, with collars and small flat bases. Average height 9 cm. (Fig. 204).
- (f) Two barrel-shaped jars with swelling above the middle. Average height 9 cm. (Fig. 204).



FIGS. 203 AND 204

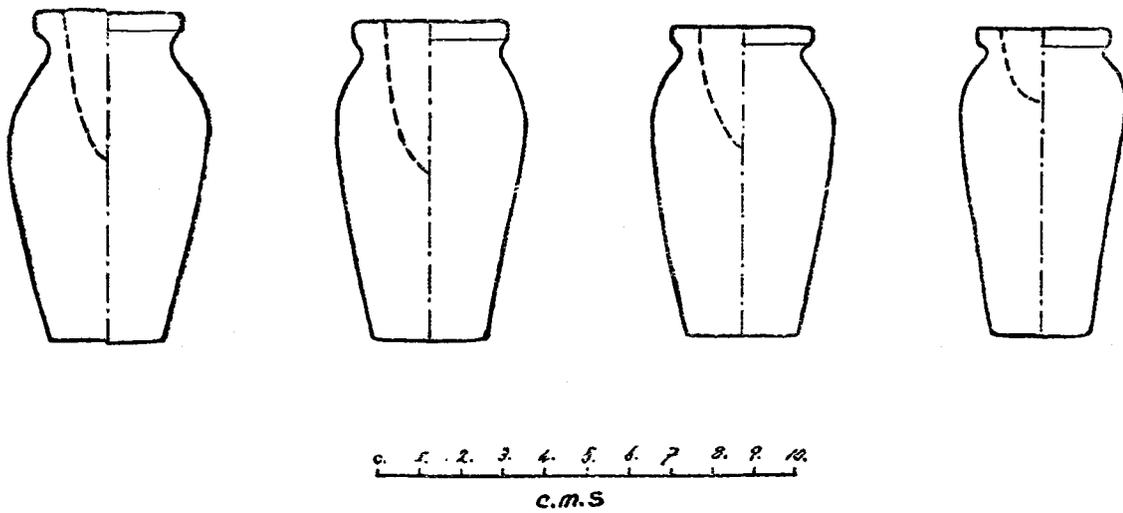
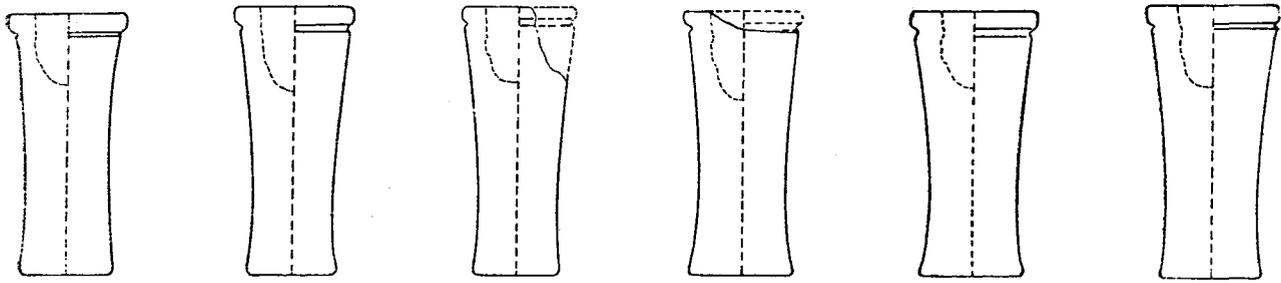


FIG. 205



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cms

FIG. 206

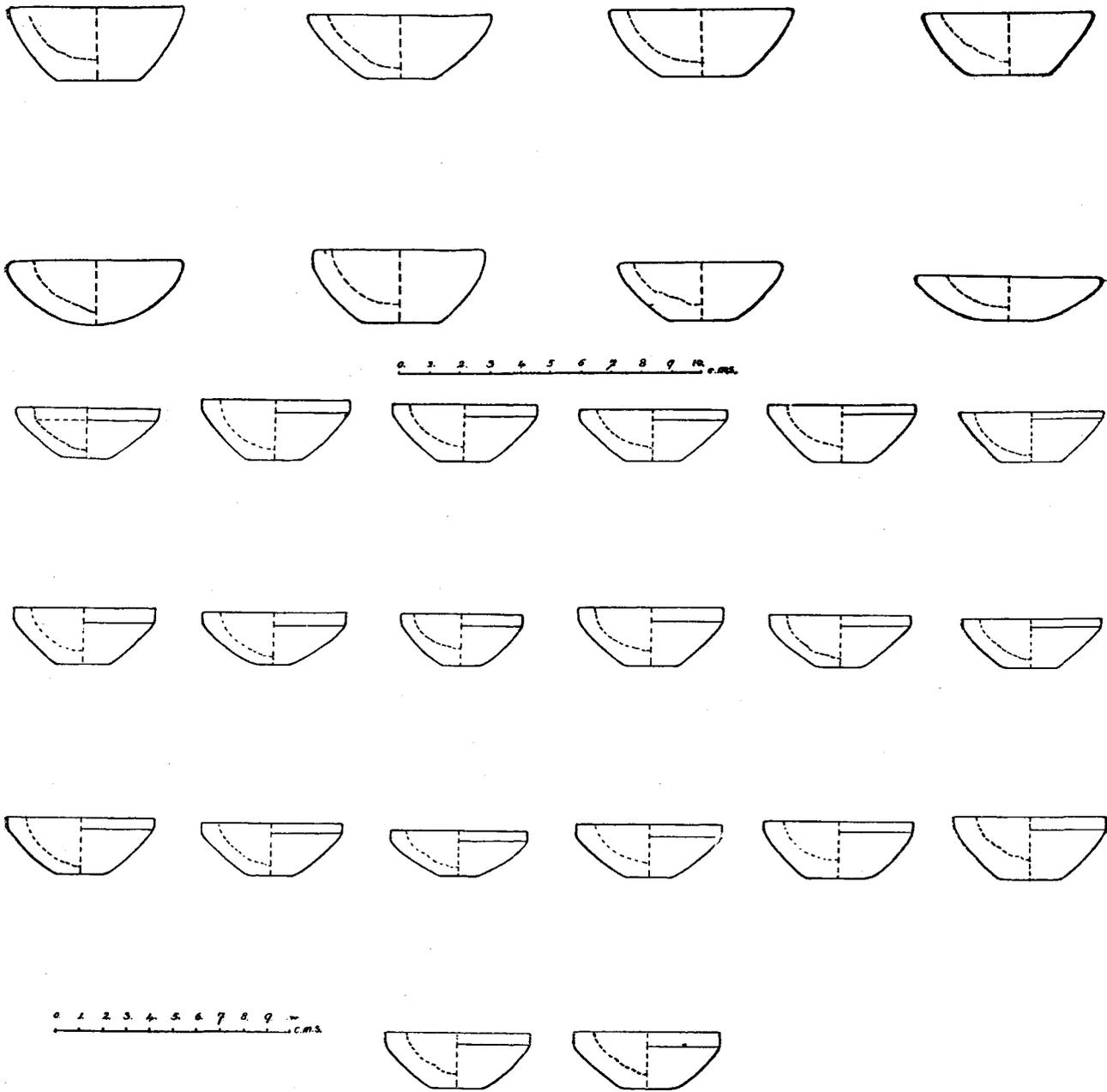


FIG. 207

(g) Six cylindrical jars with groove below the mouth. Average height 8.5 cm. (Fig. 206).

(h) Twenty-eight cups, conical, with flat bases. Average height 2.5 cm. Average diameter 6 cm. (Fig. 207).

(2) Five intact, and thirteen fragmentary copper tools, some of which retain the remains of linen wrappings upon their handles (Fig. 208).

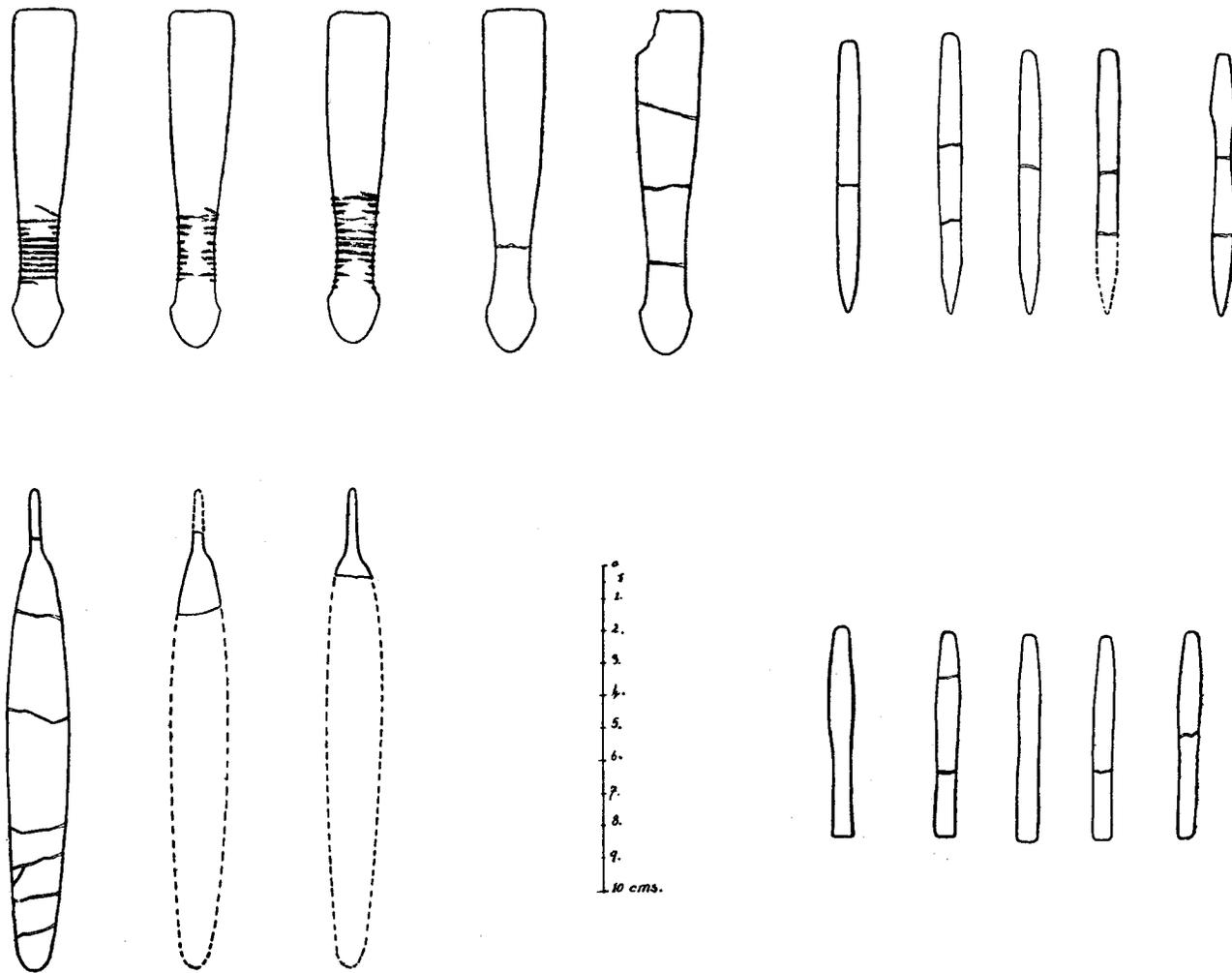
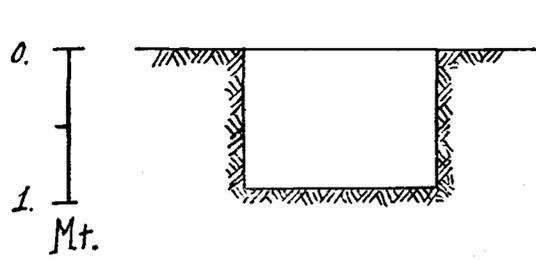
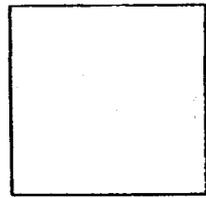


FIG. 208

In the filling of the burial-chamber :

Four limestone canopic jars with their lids. Average height 23 cm.



Shaft No. 687 (Fig. 209)

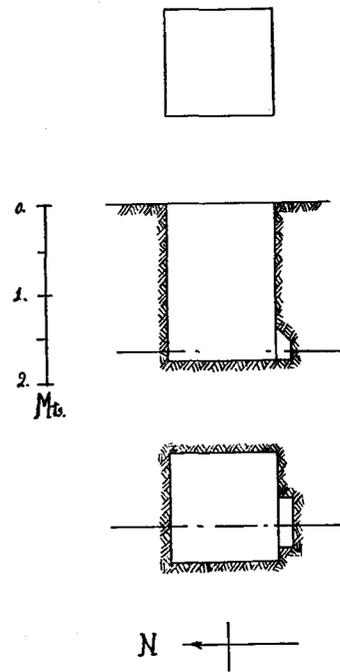
Grave-pit — 1.30 × 1.35 × 0.49 m. Unfinished.

J6: 687

FIG. 209

Shaft No. 649 (Fig. 210)

Grave-pit.—1.30 × 1.30 × 1.80 m., with no burial-chamber.



J6: 649

FIG. 210

THE MAṢṬABA OF NEFER-SESHEM

TITLE

 "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs."

DEPENDANT

 "The Ka-servant Nether-Wr" ⁽¹⁾.

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Nefer-seshem is situated to the north of the mud-brick buildings lying to the east of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of about 2·15 m. from the northern girdle-wall, and to the south-east of the maṣṭabas of 'Ankh-ḥa-f and Ni-se-'ankh-akhty. On the east and the west of this maṣṭaba are two uninscribed and ruined maṣṭabas (*see* General Plan : 14-Q, R).

DESCRIPTION

It is wholly built of local limestone, but is badly damaged. Its entrance lies on the south, and leads to a small rectangular corridor, measuring 3·10 × 1·05 × 1·50 m. which served as a funerary chapel to the maṣṭaba. (*see* Fig. 211). The entrance of this chapel was found blocked, and the chapel itself was re-used in a later period as a burial-place. A badly damaged skeleton was found therein.

In the western wall of this chapel is fixed a small false door, made of local limestone and measuring 1·40 × 0·70 m. (Fig. 212). Its lintel is lacking. On the panel is represented the figure of Nefer-seshem seated upon a stool. She wears a long wig, the tresses of which fall upon her shoulders, a necklace, and a long tight robe supported by braces. Her right arm is extended over her thigh, while her left hand is placed open upon her chest. In front of her is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading :

  "She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Nefer-seshem."

⁽¹⁾ cf. Ranke, *Personennamen*, : parallel names with the element .

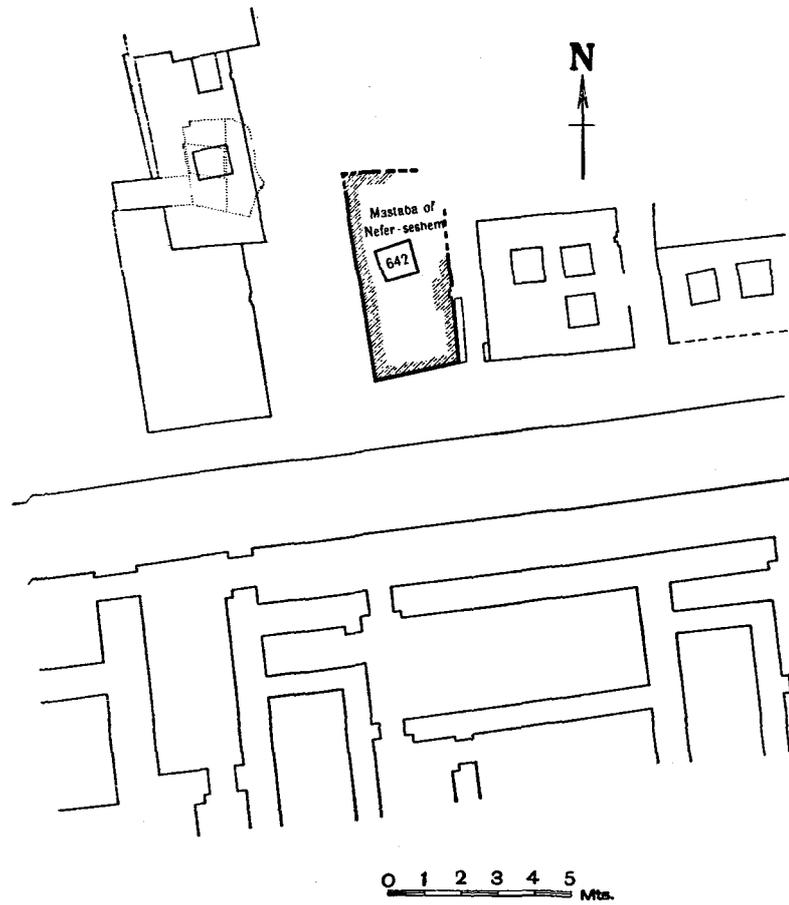
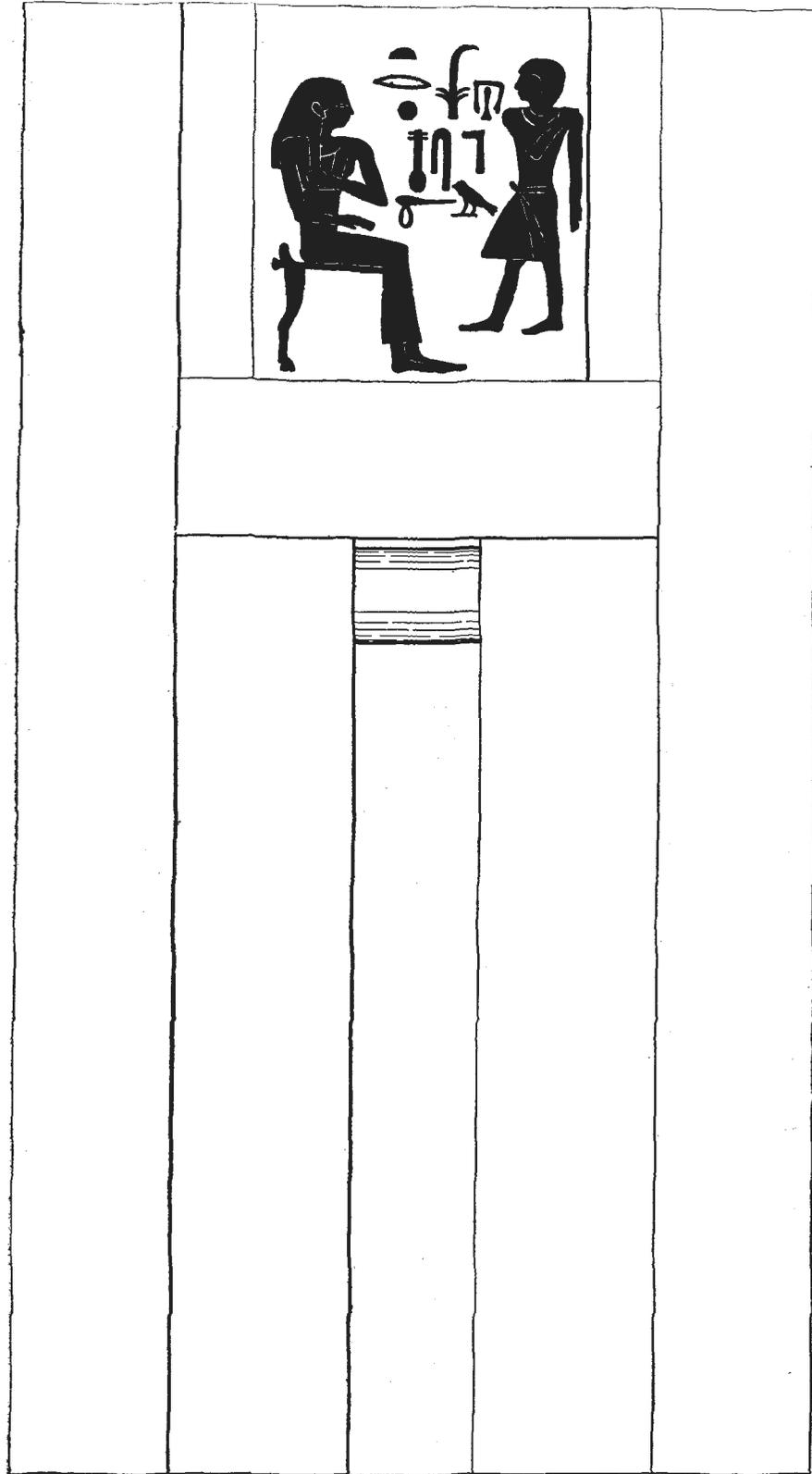


FIG. 211.—THE MAṢṬABA OF NEFER SESHEM



0 5 10 20 50 C M S.

FIG. 212

In front of, and facing her, is the figure of a man. He wears a wig, a necklace, and a short kilt.

His right arm is placed upon his left shoulder, while his left arm is hanging by his side. In front of him is incised :

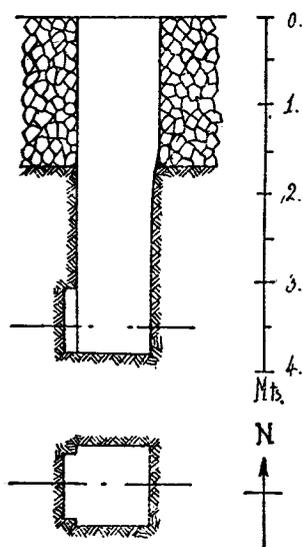
 "The Ka-servant, Nether-wr."

The remaining parts of this false door were left uninscribed.

SHAFT



Behind the false door of Nefer-seshem is her shaft:—



Shaft No. 642 (Fig. 213)

Grave-pit.—0·95 × 1·00 × 3·85 m., ending in a very small side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No human remains exist.

No. 642

FIG. 213

THE MAŞTABA OF SHAFT No. 559

SITUATION

The small maştaba of shaft No. 559 (dim. $1.85 \times 2.40 \times 1.55$ m.) is situated to the north of that of Prince Kai. It must have been built after the construction of the latter, for the northern wall of the maştaba of Prince Kai was used as the southern wall of this maştaba, and owing to the fact that the burial-chamber of its shaft lies directly under that maştaba (see Pl. LXV). Most probably the owner of this maştaba was a member of the family of Prince Kai (see General Plan: 12-S).

DESCRIPTION

It is entirely built of small blocks of local limestone, but only five courses of the original masonry are still in situ.

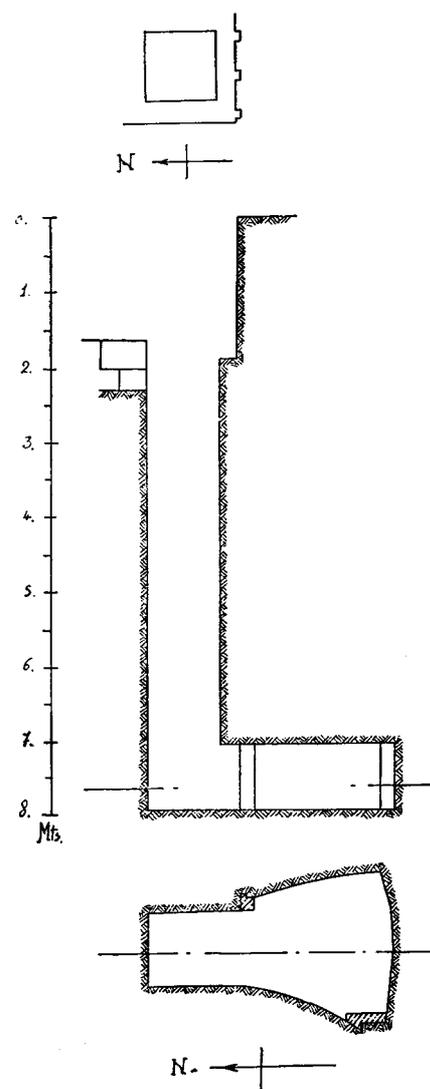
In the eastern wall is fixed an unscribed false door composed of a single slab of local limestone, and above it there is a monolithic lintel, also of local limestone. The false door measures 1.55×0.54 m., and the lintel 1.35×0.30 m. (see Fig. 215). It was originally inscribed, but all the inscriptions have completely weathered away. Traces of plaster and red colour are still visible on some parts of this false door.

In the middle of the maştaba, and just behind the false door referred to above, was discovered the intact shaft No. 559.

SHAFT

Shaft No. 559 (Fig. 214)

Grave-pit.— $1.00 \times 1.00 \times 8.00$ m. The pit ends in a small side-chamber on the south. Aperture of chamber was found closed with medium-sized blocks of local limestone, with a coating of mud and plaster.



No. 559

FIG. 214

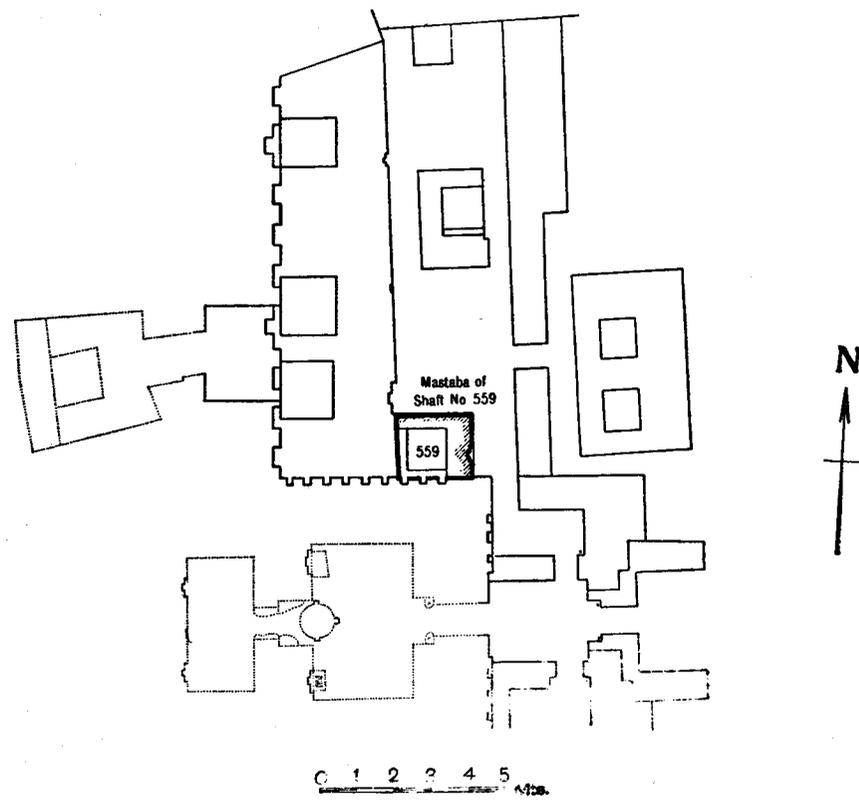


FIG. 215.—THE MAṢṬABA OF SHAFT NO. 559

Burial.—Skeleton of a boy of about twelve years of age (according to Dr. Derry) lying in the remains of a wooden coffin placed upon the floor of the chamber in a north-southerly direction. The body was found lying on the back with the head to the north, and the hands at the sides. The skull was broken by a stone which fell upon it from the masonry blocking the aperture of the chamber. The whole skeleton is in a rather poor state of preservation (see Pl. LXVI and Fig. 216).

Contents :—

(1) Around the neck :—

(a) A necklace composed of a gold wire, on which are threaded two beads, one cornelian and the other of faience. Diameter is nearly 16 cm.

(b) Another necklace composed of two copper clasps and a quantity of minute and cylindrical faience beads.

(2) Around the waist :—

(a) A copper belt covered with gold leaf. The belt is badly damaged, being found broken into numerous fragments.

(b) Four copper cones covered with sheet-gold. They were found just beside the belt to which they were undoubtedly attached as pendants.

(3) All around the skeleton :—

Pieces and fragments of thin sheet-gold, found scattered around the body. It seems that they formed one sheet in which the skeleton was wrapped.

(4) On the left-hand side of the skeleton :—

A set of copper tools, vessels, implements, and weapons, numbering ninety pieces, all of which are in a good state of preservation (see Pl. LXVII and Fig. 217).



FIG. 216

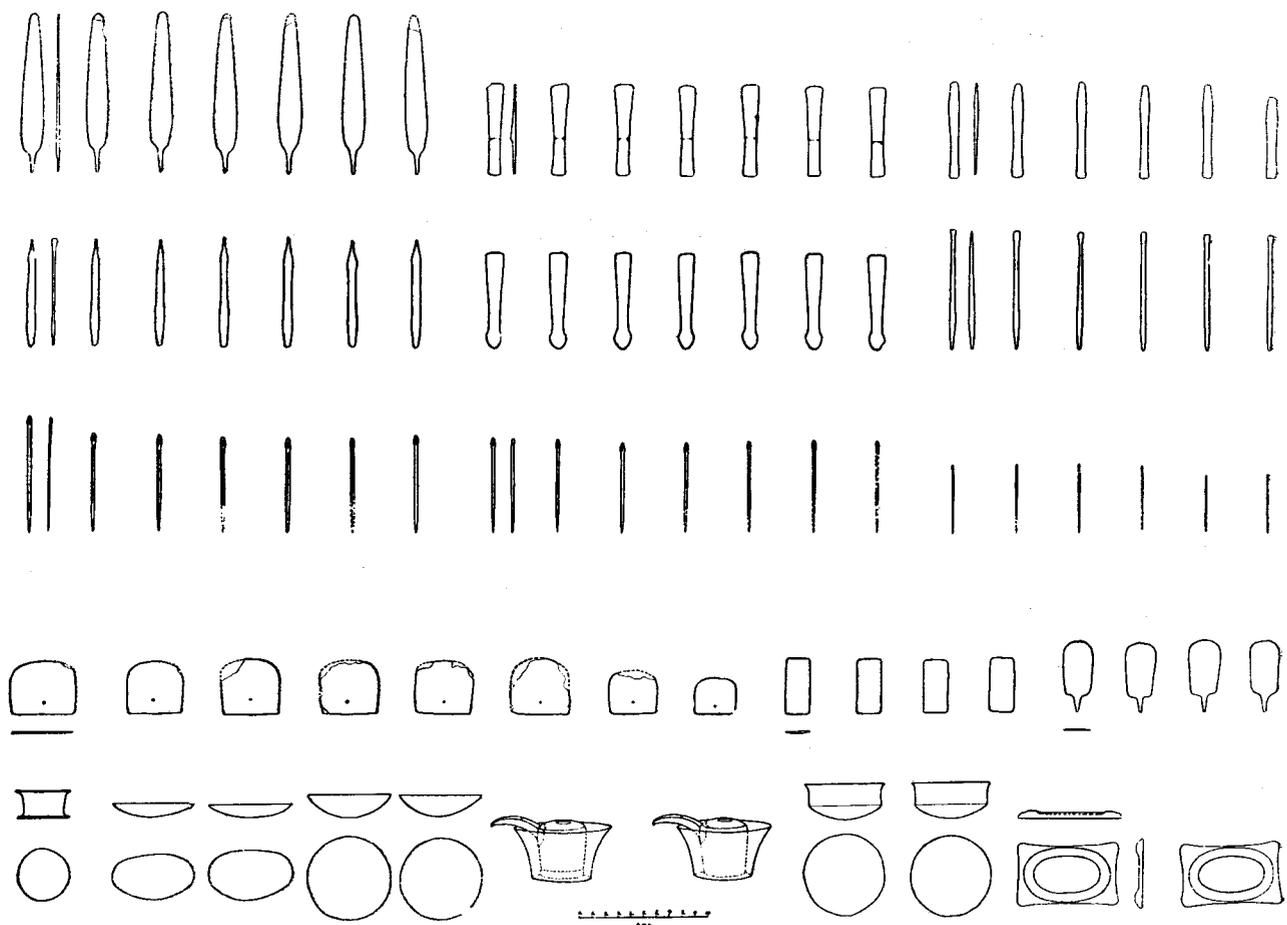


FIG. 217

THE MAṢṬABA OF  ḤESY AND  NI-‘ANKH-ḤATHOR

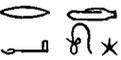
TITLE OF ḤESY

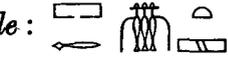
1.  “Overseer of the Department of the Holders of the Domains of the Great House.”

2.  “Inspector of the Holders of Domains of the Great House.”

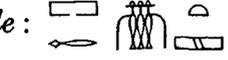
FAMILY

Sons :—

1.  “Dwa-Ra’.”

Title :  “(Of) the Domains of the Great House.’

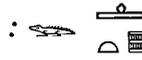
2.  “Dwa-ka.”

Title :  “(Of), the Domains of the Great House.”

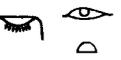
 “Ni-‘ankh-Ḥathor.”

Title :  “She Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs.”

(The relationship of this woman to Ḥesy is not mentioned).

Son :  “Sebek-ḥetep.”

Daughters :—

1.  “Nb-irit.”

2.  “Nefer-ḥetep-s.”

SITUATION

The maṣṭaba of Ḥesy and Ni-‘ankh-Ḥathor (dim. 5.00 × 4.90 × 1.90 m.) is situated to the east of the maṣṭaba of Iy, at a distance of about 10.25 m. from its eastern side. It lies to the south of the so-called “Street of Priests” (see General Plan: 13-V,W).

DESCRIPTION

It is built of local nummulitic limestone, with two false doors of fine white Turah limestone fixed into its eastern side. Six courses of the original masonry are still existing. Judging by the height of the false doors, it is probable that only one or two more courses are missing.

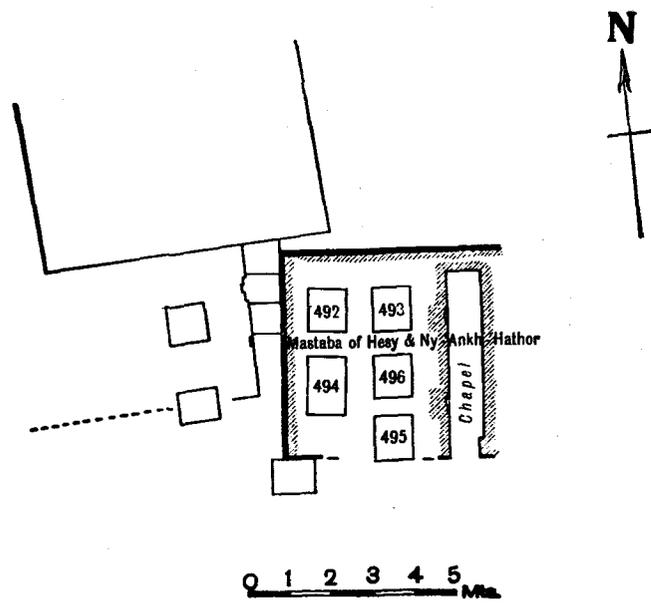


FIG. 218—THE MASTABA OF HESY AND NI-ANKH-HATHOR.

It is composed of two integral parts: the structure enclosing the shafts, and the oblong corridor serving as a chapel and lying to the east (see Fig. 218).

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The chapel is rectangular in shape (dim. 5.00 × 1.00 × 1.90 m.). The access to it was from the south, but in later times it was blocked with mud-brick and stone structures and used as a burial-place. When the place was cleared, the drum and lintel of the entrance were found forming the roof of a late burial.

The drum (dim. 0.90 × 0.25 × 0.18 m.) is made of local limestone, and was found broken into two parts. It is incised with one horizontal line of hieroglyphs, reading :



“The Overseer of the Department of the Holders of the Domains of the Great House, Ḥesy.” (see Pl. LXVIII-2 and Fig. 219).

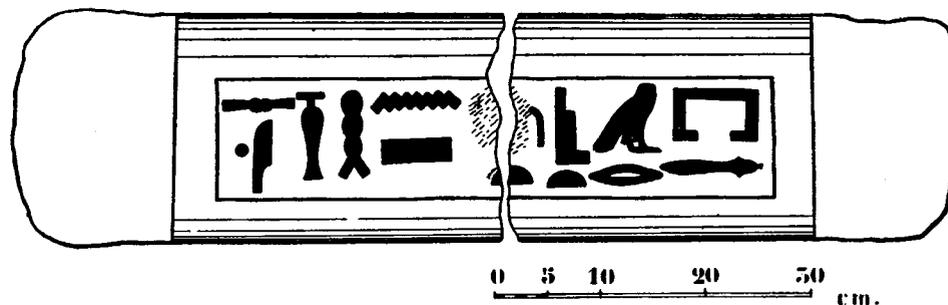


FIG. 219

The lintel (dim. 1.60 × 0.36 × 0.15 m.) is made of local limestone, and was found broken into three parts. It is incised with two horizontal lines of hieroglyphs but the left side is wholly effaced (see Pl. LXVIII-1 and Fig. 220). The remainder reads :



“A boon which the King gives and a boon of Anubis, presiding over the God’s dwelling, that he may be buried in the necropolis after a good old age, by the Great God . . . It is his son, Daw-Ra^c, of the Domains of the Great House, who made it (the tomb) when walking (to) the cemetery as an Honoured . . .”

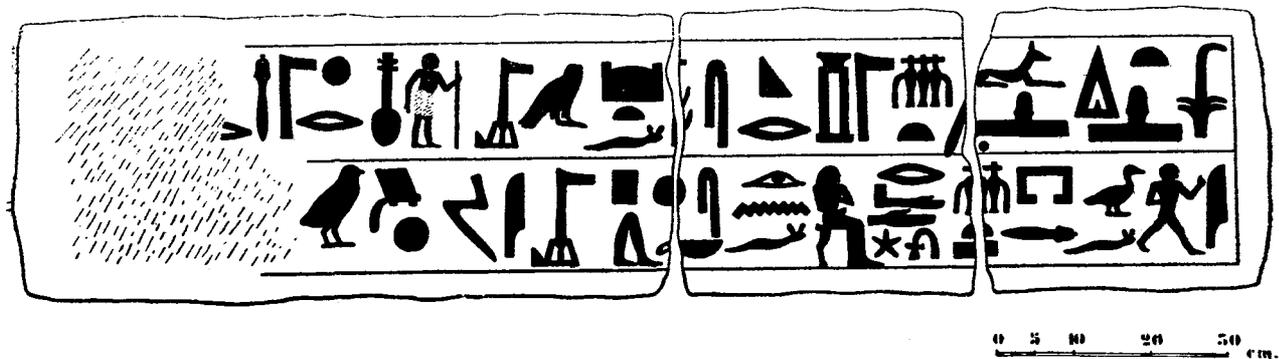


FIG. 220

The eastern wall of the chapel is partly destroyed and only five courses of local limestone are still existing. Of the northern wall, four courses are still in situ. The western wall of this chapel is the eastern wall of the maṣṭaba.

The Southern False Door

The false door to the south belongs to Ḥesy himself and is composed of two slabs of Turah limestone. The upper (dim. 1.00 × 0.20 m.) forms the lintel, and the lower (dim. 1.65 × 0.60 m.) forms the jambs (see Pl. LXIX-1 and Fig. 221).

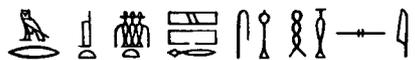
On the lintel there are two horizontal rows of incised hieroglyphs running from right to left, but the left half of the upper row is slightly damaged. They read :



“A boon which the King gives and a boon of Anubis, who presides over the God’s dwelling, a burial in the necropolis after a good old age, by the Great God, the Overseer of the Department of the Domains, Inspector of the Great House, the Honoured by his Lord, an offering to him of bread and beer every feast of every day, Ḥesy.”

At the end of the inscription, Ḥesy is represented seated upon a stool.

On the panel is another representation of Ḥesy seated upon a stool before an offering table. He wears a long wig with tresses falling upon his shoulders, and a short kilt. His left hand is placed closed on his chest, while his right arm is extended to the offering table. Above his head there is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading :



“The Overseer of the Department of the Domains, and Inspector of the Great House, Ḥesy.”

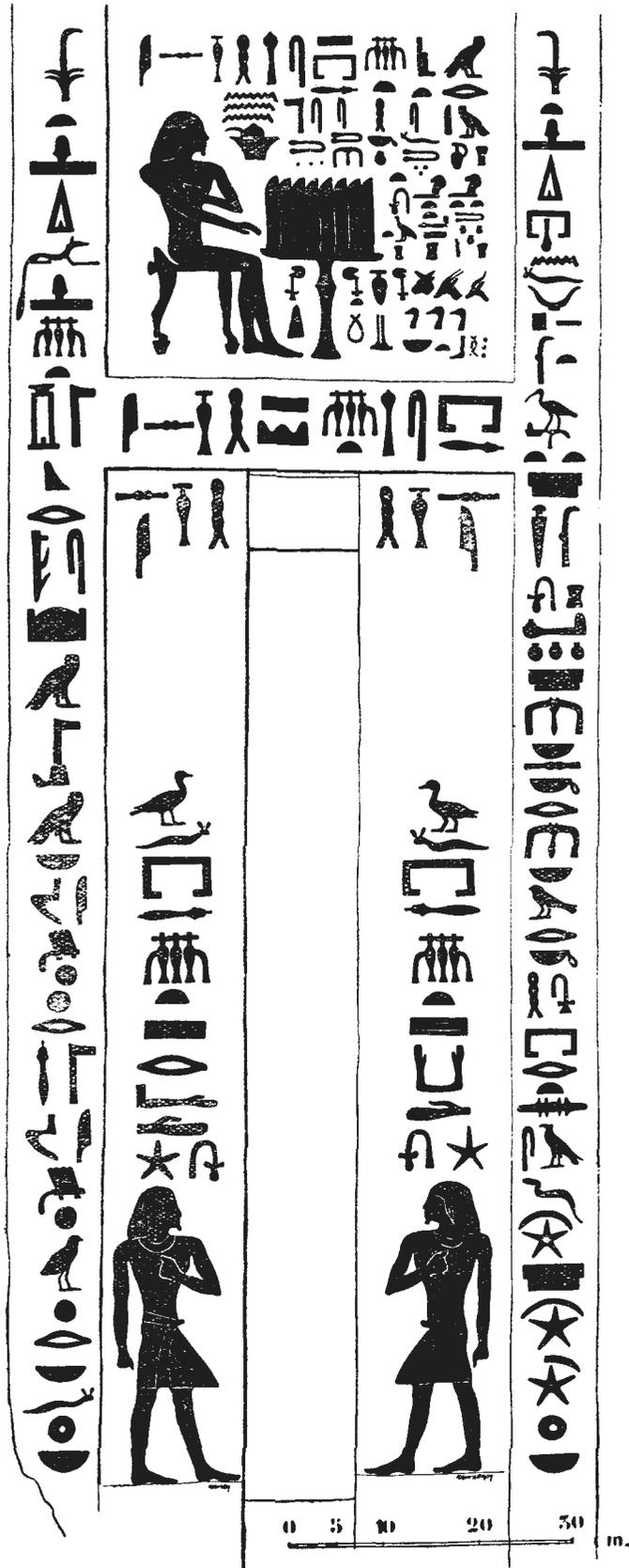
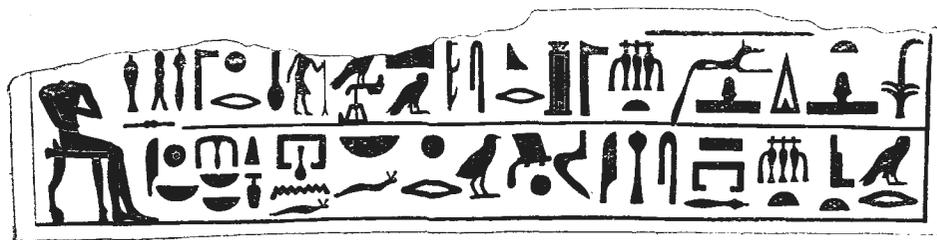


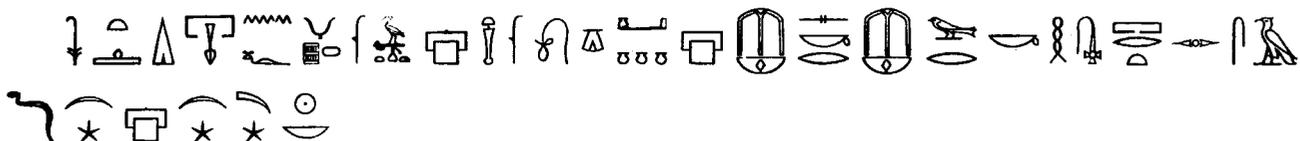
FIG. 221

Surrounding the table are the names of the provisions offered and their quantities. On the left outer jamb there is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading :



“ A boon which the King gives and a boon of Anubis who presides over the God’s dwelling, a burial in the necropolis as a Lord Honoured by the Great God, Honoured by his Lord every day.”

On the right outer jamb is another vertical row, reading :



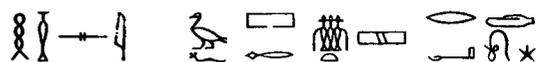
“ A boon which the King gives, that offerings may come forth to him in the Opening Day of the Year, the feast of Thoth, the feast of the First Day of the Year, the feast of Wag, the feast of Seker, the Great Feast of Burning, the feast of the Coming Forth of Min, the feast of Saz, the Monthly and the Half-monthly feast, and the feast of every day.”

On the lower lintel, there is a horizontal line of inscription, reading :



“ The Inspector of the Domains of the Great House, Hesy.”

On the left inner jamb, there is a vertical line of hieroglyphs, having the top part left unincised, probably it was intended to insert a representation of Hesy in this blank space. The inscription reads :



“ Hesy. His son, of the Domains of the Great House, Dwa-Ra’.”

At the end of the line, Dwa-Ra’ is represented in a walking posture. His left hand is placed closed upon his chest, while his right arm hangs by his side with the hand closed. He wears a long wig, a necklace, and a short triangular kilt.

On the right inner jamb, there is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, also having a blank space below the name of the owner of the tomb. It reads :



“ Hesy. His son, of the Domains of the Great House, Dwa-ka.”

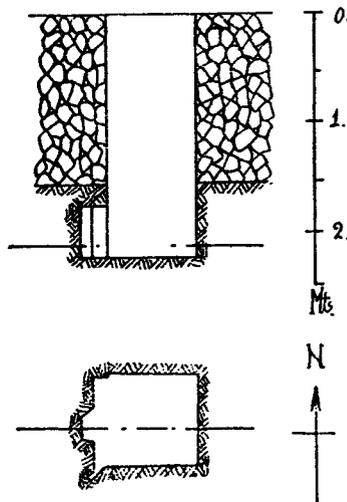
At the end is a figure of Dwa-ka in the same dress and attitude as his brother.

SHAFTS

The maṣṭaba of Ḥesy and Ni-'ankh-Ḥathor contains five shafts (*see Plan*):—



Shaft No. 492 (Fig. 223)



N = 492

FIG. 223

Grave-pit.—0·90 × 0·90 × 2·25 m. It ends in a small chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in the debris.

Contents.—In the passage : The head of a life-sized statue, made of white limestone. Maximum height 24 cm. The face and the long rounded neck are excellently preserved. The back of the head and the left end of the wig are broken. It represents the head of a man, the features being very finely modelled. The eyes are not so wide open as is usual, and the nose is small, though quite proportionate to the rest of the features. The false beard is beautifully carved. A light smile hovers over the face, and is especially noticeable in the eyes and lips. The whole expression reveals the vivid spirit of a reverend Egyptian of the Ancient Empire, and shows a wide freedom from the bonds of tradition usually adopted in the art of that period.

The head is covered by a wig, originally painted black, as were the eyebrows, lashes, and false beard. The face and neck are dark red. Traces of the red and the blue colouring of the necklace are visible at the base of the neck. Perhaps it represents the head of a prince (*see Pl. LXX*).

Shaft No. 493 (Fig. 224)

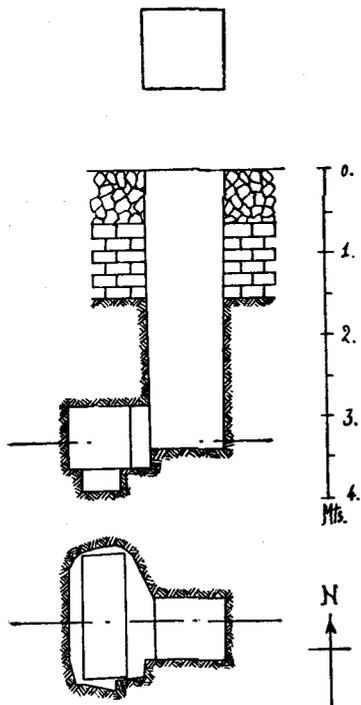
Grave-pit.—1.05 × 1.05 × 3.45 m. It ends in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with two large blocks of local limestone and mortar.

Burial.—Adult female skeleton extended on back, with the damaged head to the north, and hands at sides. The skeleton was placed on a layer of soft sand, in an uncovered rectangular recess, cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

Contents :—

On the floor of the chamber : A quantity of large and small beads of green, blue, and black faience, together with six faience clasps.

Around the neck of the skeleton : A quantity of large and small faience beads, of the same type and colours as the former (see Pl. LXXI).



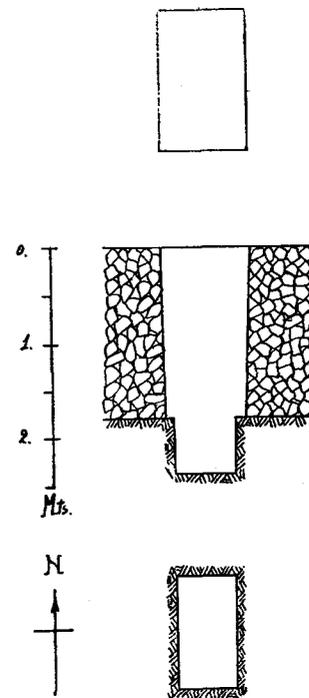
No. 493

FIG. 224

Shaft No. 494 (Fig. 225)

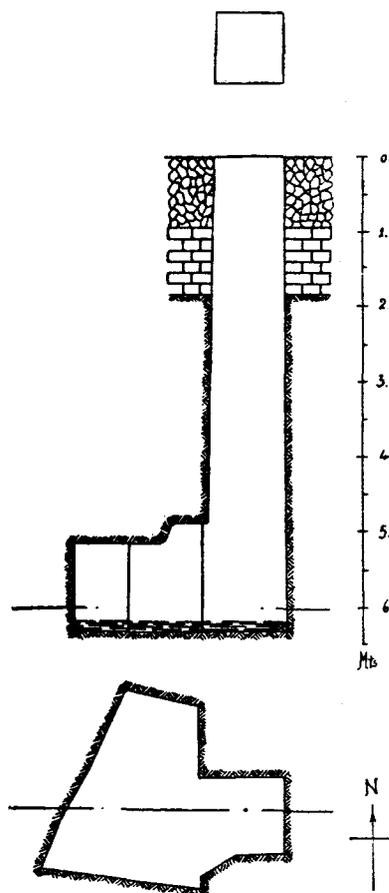
Grave-pit.—1.55 × 1.00 × 2.40 m.

Burial.—A very broken skeleton lying in a sarcophagus cut in the rock at the bottom of the pit, and which was covered with slabs of local limestone.



No. 494

FIG. 225



№: 495
FIG. 226

Shaft No. 495 (Fig. 226)

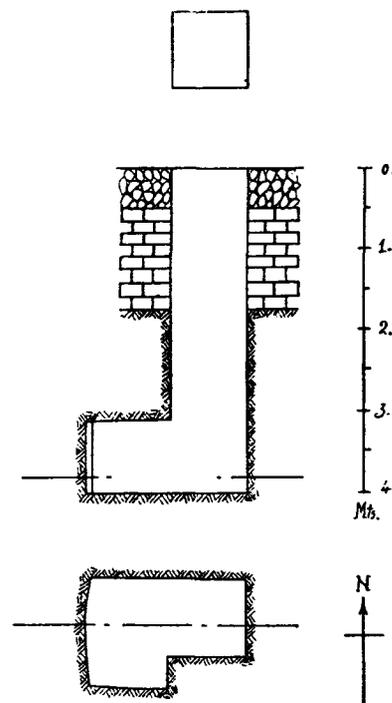
Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 6·30 m., the upper part of the pit was re-used as a late burial, and contained a very damaged skeleton lying in disorder. The pit ends in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with two large blocks of local limestone and mortar.

Burial.—A damaged skeleton placed with the head to the north on the floor of the chamber, which was found partly filled with water.

Shaft No. 496 (Fig. 227)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 4·05 m. The upper part was used for a late burial, and contained a damaged skeleton contracted on the left side, with the head to the north and the face to the east. A side-chamber is on the west. Aperture closed with two large and many small pieces of local limestone.

Burial.—A very broken skeleton contracted on the left side, with the head to the north and the face to the east.

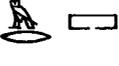
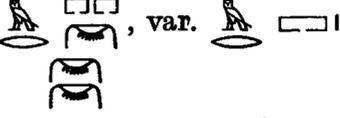
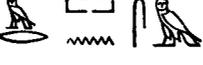


№: 496

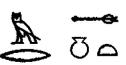
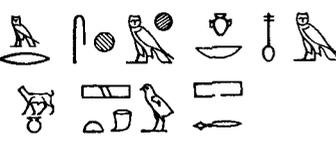
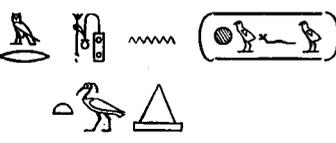
FIG. 227

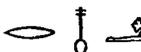
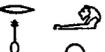
A naked figure of a man 15·5 cm. high, rudely carved in limestone. The hair, eyebrows and moustache are marked in black. An inscription upon the breast and abdomen, and another one incised on the base are also marked in black. The figure is seated with the hands resting on the knees (*see* Pl. LXXI-2).

A similar figure to the preceding but smaller and even more rudely carved, with no traces of colouring. It is apparently a figure of a woman. Its height is 9·9 cm. It was found together with the preceding one in the debris at the entrance to the maṣṭaba of Ḥesy (*see* Pl. LXXI-2).

	<i>imj-r3 ist hntš pr-š.</i>	Overseer of the Department of the Domains of the Great House.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 68, 69, 91, 92.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 246, 248, 249, 250.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 id[w] n hnw.</i>	Overseer of the Young Men of the Palace.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 'njswt.</i>	Overseer of the King's Documents.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 124.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 'hzw.</i>	Overseer of the Weapons.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 124.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 w'btj.</i>	Overseer of the Two Workshops.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 125, 127, 130, 133, 144.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 w'bt. pr.</i>	Overseer of the Wa'bet House.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 15, 34.</i>
	<i>[imj-r]š w'b mut njswt.</i>	[Overseer] of the Purificators of the King's Mother.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 218.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 pr.</i>	Steward (lit-Overseer of the House).	<i>Vol. I; pp. 96, 102, 103,</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 18, 23, 25,</i> <i>47, 53, 54, 159, 165,</i> <i>166, 190, 191.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 14, 16, 17,</i> <i>18, 157.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 prwj-nbwj.</i>	Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 123,</i> <i>125, 127, 130, 133, 134.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 prwj-hdwj.</i>	Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 125, 127,</i> <i>130, 133, 134, 135, 136.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 prwj-hdwj n hnw.</i>	Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver of the Residency.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 pr mr nt hnw.</i>	Overseer of the Weavers of the Palace.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 105, 111, 112.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 pr nj sm.</i>	Steward of the Sem priest.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 62, 63.</i>

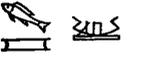
	<i>imj-r3 pr h'w</i>	Overseer of the House of Ships.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 134, 135.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 pr-hd.</i>	Overseer of the House of Silver.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 130, 135, 136, 217.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 phw.</i>	Overseer of the Canals	<i>Vol. II; pp. 105, 109, 110.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 ms'c.</i>	Overseer of the Army.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 155, 157.</i>
	<i>imj-r3[wr] H'f-R'.</i>	Overseer of the City of the Pyramid (named) "Khafrac is Great".	<i>Vol. III; pp. 166, 170, 171.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hm[w]-k3.</i>	Overseer of the Ka-Servants.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 29, 46, 47, 53, 54, 58, 76, 84.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 115, 117.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hm[w]-k3 irj-p't.</i>	Overseer of the Ka-Servants of the Prince.	<i>Vol. III; p. 157.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hm[w]-k3 mut njswt.</i>	Overseer of the Ka-servants of the King's Mother.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hm[w]t w'bt.</i>	Overseer of the Artisans of the Wabet Workshop.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10, 11.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hst pr'3.</i>	Overseer of the Singers of the Great House.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 219.</i>
	<i>imjt-r3 hnr't n njswt.</i>	Chief of the King's Harim.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 204, 205, 206, 207.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hntš pr'3.</i>	Overseer of the Landholders of the Great House.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 170, 177, 178.</i>

	<i>imj-r3 hnw.</i>	Overseer of the Residence.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 29, 32.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hkr njswt m prwj.</i>	Overseer of the King's Ornaments in the Two Houses.	<i>Vol. I; p. 2.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 hkr nb njswt.</i>	Overseer of Every Royal Ornament.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 34.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 sinwt.</i>	Overseer of the Physicians.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 83, 84.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 sr[w].</i>	Overseer of the Officials.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 155, 157.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 shmh-ib nb nfr m hnw stsw pr-3.</i>	Overseer of all Nice Pleasures in the Secret Place of the Great House.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 212, 213.</i>
	<i>[imj-r3 shmh-ib] nb m hnw iswt pr-3.</i>	[Overseer of] all [Pleasures] in the Interior Places of the Great House.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 216, 217.</i>
	<i>imjt-r3 shmh-ib.</i>	Mistress of Pleasures.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 204, 205, 206.</i>
	<i>imj[t]-r3 shmh-ib nb nfr n njswt.</i>	Mistress of all Nice Pleasures of the King.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 204, 207, 208.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 ss[w] n iht-Hwfw</i>	Overseer of the Scribes of the Pyramid (named) "Akhet-Khwfw".	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82.</i>
	<i>imi-r3 s3r.</i>	Overseer of Linen.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 67, 68.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 23, 169, 173, 174.</i>
	<i>imj-r3 snwt.</i>	Overseer of the Granary.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 155, 157.</i>
	<i>imj-hnt.</i>	"Imy-Khent" Priest.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 75, 82, 85.</i>

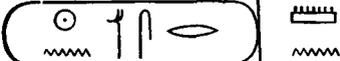
	<i>irj-'nt.</i>	Maker of the Nails.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 65, 67.</i>
 var. 	<i>irj-nfr-ht.</i>	Attached to "Fair-is-the-Face" (the Crown).	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 6, 16, 29.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 75, 81, 85.</i>
	<i>irj-ht njsut.</i>	He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 3, 29, 62, 63, 73, 77, 79, 82, 83, 84, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 75, 83, 84, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 99, 101, 161, 163, 164.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, 43, 45, 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 93, 95, 96, 115, 117, 148, 151, 152, 153, 168, 172, 219.</i>
 var. 	<i>irj[t]-ht njsut.</i>	She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 8, 29, 73, 84, 85, 97, 99, 100.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 43, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 75, 81, 82, 87, 91, 92, 93, 170, 177, 178, 208, 209, 210.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 14, 16, 18, 78, 81, 82, 83, 93, 95, 96, 98, 103, 105, 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 200, 205, 206, 237, 246, 252, 253.</i>
 	<i>irj-ht njsut pr-'i.</i>	He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 78, 80, 81.</i>

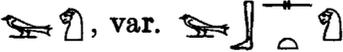
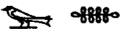
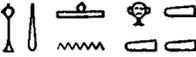
	<i>irj šntj.</i>	Maker of the Hair (Hairdresser).	<i>Vol. III; pp. 166, 170, 171.</i>
	<i>irj šntj njswt.</i>	Maker of the King's Hair.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 16, 27, 29.</i>

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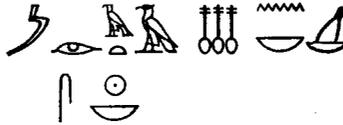
	<i>ḥi Dwaw.</i>	Door-keeper of the God Dwaw.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 115, 117.</i>
	<i>d-mr dpt.</i>	Administrator of the Navy.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 105, 109, 110.</i>
	<i>d-mr sb3-Hr-hnt-pt.</i>	Nome-Administrator of (the Vineyard called) "Star-of-Horus- President of Hea- ven."	<i>Vol. I; pp. 3, 4, 6, 18, 19, 23. Vol. II; pp. 104, 107, 179, 190.</i>
	<i>d-mr Dp.</i>	Nome-Administrator of Buto.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 6, 32. Vol. II; pp. 179, 190.</i>

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	<i>wḥ-m-wrw ḥb.</i>	Unique One Among the Great of the Feast.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 6, 32, 34, 35.</i>
	<i>wḥ mn iwst-Nj-wsr-Rḥ</i>	Purification of the Py- ramid "Men-iswet- Ni-weser-Ra".	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 215, 218.</i>
	<i>wḥ njswt.</i>	King's Purificator.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 38, 40, 46, 55, 56, 58, 159, 161, 211, 218. Vol. III; pp. 14, 16, 17, 18, 57, 63, 64, 160, 162, 200, 207, 208, 219.</i>
	<i>wḥ njswt nj pr-ḥ.</i>	Royal Purificator of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 108, 110.</i>

	<i>wr Bst.</i>	Great One of the Beset (a financial official).	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136,</i>
	<i>wr sz.</i>	Great of the Phyles.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 112, 137.</i>
	<i>wr snw pr-'s.</i>	Senior of the Physicians of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 121, 125, 127.</i>
	<i>wj Inpw.</i>	Embalmer-Priest Be- longing to Anubis.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 190, 191.</i>
	<i>wd mdw n hrj wdbw.</i>	Commander of the Overseers of the Dis- tribution.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 155, 157.</i>

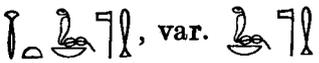
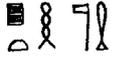
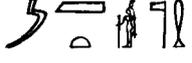
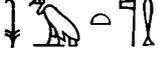
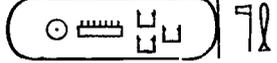
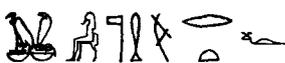
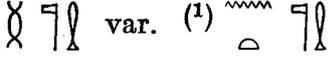
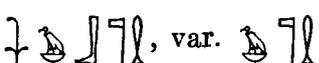
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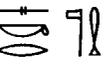
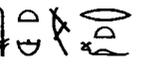
	<i>ms't nfrw n nb.s r'n b.</i>	She Who sees the Beauties of Her Lord Every Day.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 204, 207.</i>
	<i>ms't Hr-St.</i>	She who sees Horus and Set (the King).	<i>Vol. II; pp. 8, 10. Vol. III; pp. 176, 181, 188, 190, 196.</i>
	<i>mn'iw ihw tntt.</i>	Herdsmen of the Then- tet Cows.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 169, 172, 173.</i>
	<i>mrr nb. f hrw-nb.</i>	The One Beloved by His Lord Every Day.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 105, 110.</i>
	<i>mhrk njsut.</i>	Rewarded of the King.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 7, 8, 10.</i>

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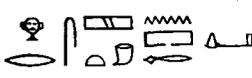
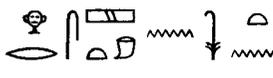
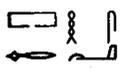
	<i>nfr id.</i>	Beautiful Youth.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 104, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 115.</i>
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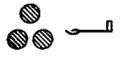
	<i>hm-ntr wsdjt.</i>	Priest of the Goddess Uto.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 21, 23.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 75, 85.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr wsdjt Dp-P.</i>	Priest of the Goddess Uto in the Town of Dep and Pe.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 21, 23.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Pth.</i>	Priest of Pthah.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10, 11, 13.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Mst.</i>	Priest of Maa't.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 1, 3, 4, 5.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr mut njswt.</i>	Priest of the King's Mother.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 160, 162.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Mn-kaw-Rc.</i>	Priest of Men-Kaw-Ra'.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 33, 38, 41, 159, 161.</i> <i>Vol. III. pp. 41, 43, 45.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr nj sms twj</i>	Priest of the Uniter of the Two Lands.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 169, 175, 176.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Hr-Inpw hntj wtj pr-smswt.</i>	Priest of Horus and Anubis, Sole President in the House of Service.	<i>Vol. I; p. 2, 4, 6.</i>
	<i>hm[t]-ntr nj[t] mrwt Nbtj-Sps.</i>	The Beloved Priestess of Nebty-Shepses.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 176, 178, 187.</i>
	<i>hm[t]-ntr Nt.</i>	Priestess of Neith.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 208, 210.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 78, 82, 83.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Nhbt.</i>	Priest of the Goddess Nekhebet.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 23.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 75, 85.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Hr-Inpw hntj pr-smswt.</i>	Priest of Horus and Anubis, President in the House of Service.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 9, 19, 34.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 104, 107, 179, 18,6 187.</i>

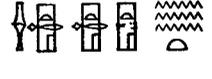
	<i>hm[t]-ntr Hr-[Špss].</i>	Priestess of Ḥorus [Shepses].	<i>Vol. III; pp. 176, 178, 180, 188.</i>
	<i>hm[t]-ntr Ht-Hr.</i>	Priestess of Ḥathor.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 9, 12, 13, 34, 38, 43, 75, 81, 82, 159, 163, 170, 177, 178, 208, 210. Vol. III; pp. 176, 193.</i>
	<i>[hm-ntr Ht-Hr] nbt Iwnt.</i>	[Priest of Ḥathor] Mis- tress of Iwnt.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 169, 171, 172.</i>
	<i>hm[t]-ntr Ht-Hr m iswt s. nbt.</i>	Priestess of Ḥathor in All Her Places.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 78, 82, 83.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr H-f-R.</i>	Priest of Khafra.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 15, 27, 29. Vol. III; pp. 200, 207, 208.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Hwfw.</i>	Priest of Khwfw.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10. Vol. III; pp. 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Hnmw Hwfw.</i>	Priest of Khnwm- Khwfw.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 46, 55, 56.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr Skr.</i>	Priest of Seker.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10, 11.</i>
	<i>hm-ntr sšp-ib-R.</i>	Priest of the Sun- Temple "Seshepib- Ra."	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 218.</i>
	<i>hm[t]-ntr T3-Sp-f.</i>	Priestess of the God Tha-sep-ef.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 176, 190.</i>
	<i>hm[w]t.</i>	Artisan.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 190, 191.</i>
	<i>hmt-K3</i>	Maid-servant of the Ka.	<i>Vol. II; P.P. 88, 91, 92, 93.</i>
	<i>hmt-njswt.</i>	King's Wife.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 176, 178.</i>
	<i>hmt-njswt mrt.f.</i>	King's Wife, His Be- loved.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 176, 181, 183, 188, 189.</i>

	<i>hm-k3.</i>	Ka-servant.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 78, 80, 83, 84.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 28, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 65, 68, 69, 76, 84, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 190, 191.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 14, 16, 18, 41, 43, 44, 45, 148, 151, 152, 154, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 237, 239.</i>
	<i>hm-k3 pr-mn't.</i>	Ka-servant of the Birth-House.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 78, 80.</i>
	<i>hm-k3 mut njswt.</i>	Ka-servant of the King's Mother.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 84, 85.</i>
	<i>hm-k3 ndt smr-w'tj R'-wr.</i>	Ka-servant of the Endowment of the Sole Confidant Ra'-wer.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 65, 67.</i>
	<i>hrj wdb.</i>	Chief of the Distribution of Food.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 112.</i>
	<i>hrj wdb m pr-nh.</i>	Director of the Distribution of Food in the House of Life.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 105, 110, 111, 179, 190.</i>
	<i>hrj htw.</i>	Overseer of the Woods.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 45.</i>
	<i>hrj hkr.</i>	Overseer of the Ornaments.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10, 11.</i>
	<i>hrj s'st3.</i>	Master of the Secrets.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 3, 29.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 75, 81, 82, 179, 189, 190, 211, 216.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 132, 133, 200, 205, 207.</i>
	<i>hrj s'st3 ipt njswt.</i>	Master of the Secrets of the Royal Harim.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 78, 80, 81.</i>
	<i>[hrj s]s't3 nj wd' mdw.</i>	[Master] of the Secrets of Judgement.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 134, 135.</i>

	<i>hrj sš't3 nj pr-3.</i>	Master of the Secrets of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 115, 117.</i>
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj pr dw3t.</i>	Master of the Secrets of the Toilet-house.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 3, 6, 9, 16, 35, 36.</i> <i>Vol. II ; pp. 112, 136, 137, 179, 181, 186, 187, 188, 190.</i>
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj mdw ntr.</i>	Master of the Secrets of the Sacred Words.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 3, 26.</i>
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj njswt.</i>	Master of the Secrets of the King.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 3, 19, 29, 34.</i>
	<i>hrj-tp Nhb.</i>	Chief Nekhbite.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 2, 4, 6, 9, 16, 19, 23, 27, 32, 34, 35, 36, 71.</i> <i>Vol. II ; pp. 15, 20, 105, 109, 110, 179, 181, 186, 187, 190.</i>
	<i>hsw[t] wrt.</i>	Great Favourite.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 176, 181, 188,</i>
	<i>hsw pr-3.</i>	Singer of the Court.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 212, 214.</i>
	<i>hk3 Bat.</i>	Administrator of Bat.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 105, 109, 110, 111.</i>
	<i>hk3 njswt.</i>	King's Heqa.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 98, 100, 103, 104, 105.</i>
	<i>h3s wrt.</i>	Great Ornament (Great Favourite).	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 176, 181, 183, 188, 196.</i>

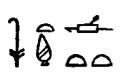
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	<i>hw.</i>	Exempted.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 105, 109, 110, 111.</i>
	<i>hntš pr-3.</i>	Landholder of the Great House.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 169, 172.</i> <i>Vol. III ; pp. 246, 248, 249, 250, 251.</i>

	<i>hntt nst.</i> . . . <i>nst njswt.</i>	He Who is in Front of the Throne.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 155, 157.</i> <i>Vol. III ; pp. 1, 3, 4.</i>
	<i>hrp I3kmt.</i>	Director of Iakmet (?).	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 105, 109,</i> <i>110, 111.</i>
	<i>hrp irj šntj.</i>	Director of the Hair- dressers.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 75, 81, 82.</i>
	<i>hrp irj šntj njswt.</i>	Chief Hairdresser of the King.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 200, 206.</i>
	<i>hrp 'h.</i>	Director of the Palace.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 2, 6, 16.</i> <i>Vol. II ; pp. 75, 82, 104,</i> <i>108, 109, 110, 111, 179,</i> <i>186, 187, 188, 190.</i> <i>Vol. III ; pp. 200, 205,</i> <i>207, 208.</i>
	<i>hrp mrw.</i>	Director of the Pastu- tures.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 169, 172,</i> <i>173.</i>
	<i>hrp hwt mw.</i>	Director of the Man- sions of Water.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 2, 32, 33,</i> <i>34, 35.</i>
	<i>hrp šnw-irtj nj pr-š.</i>	Chief Oculist of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 115, 117.</i>
	<i>hrp šh.</i>	Caterer.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 32, 37, 38,</i> <i>40, 41, 45.</i>
	<i>hrp šndjt.</i>	Director of the Kilt.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 2, 6, 21, 62,</i> <i>63.</i> <i>Vol. II ; pp. 65, 67.</i>
	<i>hrp kd.</i>	Chief Mason.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 190, 191.</i>
	<i>hrp tis[t] bitj.</i>	Leader of the Compa- nions of the King of Lower Egypt.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 211, 212,</i> <i>213.</i>
	<i>ht-Mnw.</i>	Khet-Priest of Min.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 2, 3, 23, 26,</i> <i>32, 35.</i>

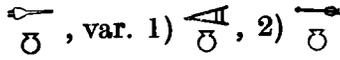
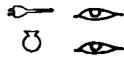
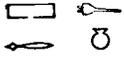
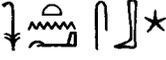
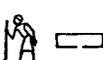
	<i>htm dfrw bitj.</i>	Sealer of the Provisions of the King of Lower Egypt.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 130, 133, 134.</i>
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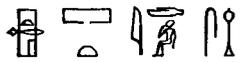
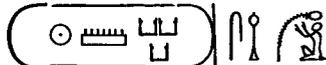
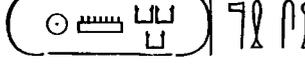
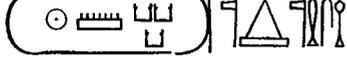
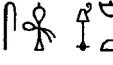
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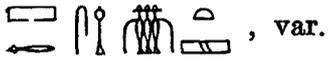
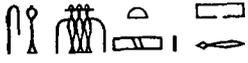
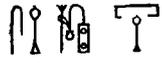
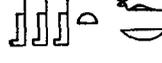
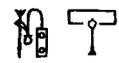
	<i>hrj-hb.</i>	Ritualist.	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 2, 6.</i> <i>Vol. II ; pp. 179, 186,</i> <i>187, 188, 189, 190.</i>
	<i>hkrt njswt.</i>	Concubine of the King or King's Ornament.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 204, 205,</i> <i>206, 207, 208.</i> <i>Vol. III ; pp. 132, 133,</i> <i>176, 183, 188, 196,</i>
	<i>hkrt njswt w'tt.</i>	Sole Concubine of the King.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 47, 54, 55, 56,</i> <i>204, 205, 206, 207, 208.</i>

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	<i>s3b 'd-mr.</i>	Judge, Nome Adminis- trator.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 1, 3, 4, 5,</i> <i>119, 125, 127, 130, 133,</i> <i>134, 135, 136.</i>
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	<i>s3 [njswt] nj hst[f].</i>	[King's] Son of [His] Body.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 29.</i>
	<i>sst njswt.</i>	King's Daughter.	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 172, 186,</i> <i>187, 188.</i> <i>Vol. III ; pp. 29, 31, 33.</i>
	<i>sst njswt njt hst f.</i>	King's Daughter of His Body.	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 176, 182, 188.</i>

	<i>sr srkt pr-ʿi.</i>	Protector of the Serket of the Great House (a Snake Charmer?).	<i>Vol. II; pp. 15, 20, 25, 27, 29.</i>
	<i>sinw.</i>	Physician.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 190, 191. Vol. III; pp. 93, 95, 96, 168, 171, 172.</i>
	<i>sinw irtj.</i>	Oculist.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 190, 191.</i>
	<i>sinw pr-ʿi.</i>	Physician of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 115, 117.</i>
	<i>sbs hsw njswt.</i>	Instructor of the Royal Singers.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 66, 67.</i>
	<i>sm.</i>	Sem-priest.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 6, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 62, 63. Vol. II; pp. 65, 67.</i>
	<i>smr.</i>	Confidant.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 200, 208, 209.</i>
	<i>smr w'tj.</i>	Sole Confidant.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 4, 6, 9, 13, 16, 19, 23, 27, 33, 34, 35, 71. Vol. II; pp. 104, 108, 109, 110, 111, 179, 181, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190. Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 123, 125, 127.</i>
	<i>smr w'tj nj mrwt.</i>	Sole Beloved Confidant	<i>Vol. I; pp. 2, 19, 20, 23, 35. Vol. II; pp. 179, 181.</i>
	<i>smr pr.</i>	Friend of the House (Steward).	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 216, 217.</i>
	<i>smr R'-wr.</i>	Companion of Ra'-wer.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 104, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115.</i>
	<i>smsw is.</i>	Eldest of the Chamber.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 130, 133, 134.</i>
	<i>smsw pr.</i>	Eldest of the House.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 48, 61.</i>

	<i>shd idw pr-3.</i>	Inspector of the Recruits of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 45.</i>
	<i>shd w'b.</i>	Inspector of the Purificators	<i>Vol. III; pp. 166, 170, 171.</i>
	<i>shd w'b Mn-k3w-Rc.</i>	Inspector of the Purificators of Men-kaw-Ra ^c .	<i>Vol. II; pp. 169, 174, 175, 176.</i>
	<i>shd pr-3.</i>	Inspector of the Great House.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 92, 95.</i>
	<i>shd nj hmwt pr-3.</i>	Inspector of the Artisans of the Court.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 212, 216, 217.</i>
	<i>shd nj sr[w]</i>	Inspector of the Officials.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 155, 157.</i>
	<i>shd hm[w]-ntr Mn-k3w-Rc.</i>	Inspector of the Priests of Men-kaw-Ra ^c .	<i>Vol. II; pp. 169, 174, 175, 176.</i>
	<i>shd hm[w]-ntr Mn-k3w-Rc ntry.</i>	Inspector of the Priests of the Pyramid "Men-kaw-Ra ^c -is-Divine."	<i>Vol. II; pp. 169, 177, 178.</i>
	<i>shd hm[w]mwt niswt.</i>	Inspector of the Priests of the King's Mother.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 93, 95, 96.</i>
	<i>shd hm[w]-k3.</i>	Inspector of the Ka-servants.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, 115, 116.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 15, 29, 33, 36, 37, 47, 50, 51, 52, 159, 161, 163, 165, 191.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 23, 41, 43, 44, 93, 95, 96.</i>
	<i>shd hmwt.</i>	Inspector of the Artisans.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 96, 101.</i>
	<i>shd hmwt w'bt.</i>	Inspector of the Artisans of the Wa'bet Workshop.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 9, 10, 11, 12.</i>
	<i>shd hnt3.</i>	Inspector of the Domains.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 87, 90, 91.</i>

	<i>shd hntš pr-š.</i>	Inspector of the Domains of the Great House.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 68, 69.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 246, 249, 250, 251.</i>
	<i>shd hntš pr-š.</i>	Inspector of the Tenants of the Great House.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 92, 95.</i>
	<i>shd hntš nj pr-š.</i>	Inspector of the Domains of the Great House.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 87, 90, 91.</i>
	<i>shd šnw.</i>	Inspector of the Physicians.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 93, 95, 96.</i>
	<i>shd sš[w].</i>	Inspector of the Scribes.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 112, 137.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 124, 176, 181, 188.</i>
	<i>shd sš[w] pr-hd.</i>	Inspector of the Scribes of the Treasury (1).	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 77, 78, 82.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 132, 133.</i>
	<i>shd sš[w] šnw.</i>	Inspector of the Scribes of the Granary.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 76, 82.</i>
	<i>šm ntrw.</i>	He Who has Might with the Gods.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 115, 117.</i>
	<i>šmh-ib n bitj m šwt.f nb.</i>	She Who Pleases the Heart of the King of Lower Egypt in all His Places.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 204, 207.</i>
	<i>sš.</i>	Scribe.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 15, 17, 23, 24, 28, 47, 51, 52, 87, 90, 91, 92, 112, 133.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 14, 19, 168, 171, 172, 200, 206.</i>
	<i>sš pr-š.</i>	Scribe of the Great House.	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127.</i>
	<i>sš pr-hd.</i>	Scribe of the Treasury.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 76.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 16, 23, 24.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 93, 95, 96.</i>

(1) Lit. "House of Silver".

	<i>sš mdst ntr.</i>	Scribe of the Book of the God.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 179, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190.</i>
	<i>sš šnwt pr-hd.</i>	Scribe of the Granary of the Treasury.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 76.</i>
	<i>sš šnwt pr-hd hnw.</i>	Scribe of the Granary of the Treasury of the Palace.	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 79.</i>
	<i>sš kd[w]t.</i>	Painter.	<i>Vol. II; p. 191.</i>
	<i>sš tst m fdw hmwt.</i>	Scribe of the Crew of the Four Divisions of Artisans.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 96, 99.</i>
	<i>stp-sš hr ist niswt.</i>	Body-guard Under the Throne of the King.	<i>Vol. II; pp. 211, 212, 216.</i>
	<i>sdšwtj.</i>	Seal-bearer.	<i>Vol. I; p. 27. Vol. II; p. 191. Vol. III; pp. 168, 171, 172.</i>
	<i>sdšwtj ntr.</i>	Divine Treasurer (Boat Captain).	<i>Vol. III; pp. 29, 33.</i>

(*k*)

	<i>kdw.</i>	Architect.	<i>Vol. II; p. 191.</i>
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(*g*)

	<i>gnwtj.</i>	Sculptor.	<i>Vol. II; p. 191.</i>
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(*t*)

	<i>tpj hr njswt.</i>	First Under the King.	<i>Vol. II; p. 112, 113. Vol. III; pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 130, 135, 136.</i>
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sh-htp.

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st-ksw.

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ijj.

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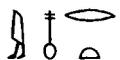
ij-mrt.

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ij-m-htp.

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ij-nfrt.

Vol. I; pp. 103, 104.



ij-df3.

Vol. II; pp. 15, 26.



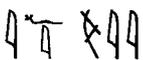
[i]wf-n-nh.

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ibjj.

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ijj-mrjj.

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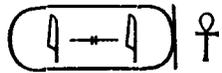
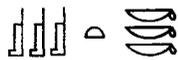
imi.

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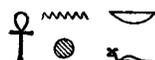
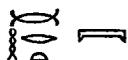


imbjj.

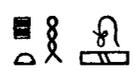
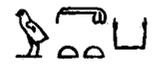
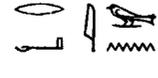
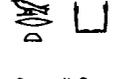
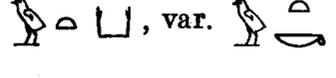
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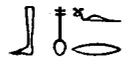
(c)

*nh.**Vol. III ; pp. 93, 95, 96, 121, 125, 127.**nh-nb-f.**Vol. III ; pp. 148, 151, 154.**nh-h3-f.**Vol. III ; pp. 121, 122, 123, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136.**nh-k3-s.**Vol. II ; pp. 17, 23.**nh-tijj.**Vol. I ; pp. 66, 67.**d-hrt.**Vol. II ; pp. 88, 91, 92.*

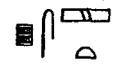
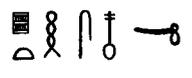
(w)

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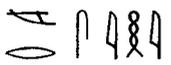
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(1) See Ranke. Personennomen, p. 133, 26.

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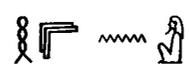
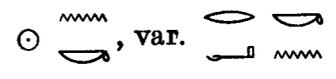
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	<i>nj-s-nh-ahj.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 130, 133.</i>
	<i>nj-sw-wsrt.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45.</i> <i>Vol. III; P. 217.</i>
	<i>nj-sw-bak.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 48, 53, 54.</i>
	<i>nj-sw-s-nh.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 14, 20.</i>
	<i>nj-sw-kd.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 96, 97, 98, 99.</i>
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	<i>nj-kaw-Pth.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 48, 53, 54.</i>
	<i>nj-kaw-R.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 48, 53, 54.</i>
	<i>nj-kaw-Ht-Hr.</i>	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 84, 85, 86.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 44.</i>
	<i>nj-kaw-Hnmw.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 200, 204, 205, 217.</i>
	<i>nw.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 34, 43, 44.</i>
	<i>nw-rdj.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 190, 191.</i>
	<i>nb-ir.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 200, 206.</i>
	<i>nb-irt.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 246, 252, 253.</i>

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	<i>R^c-wr.</i>	<i>Vol. I; pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 48, 66, 67, 68, 71, 73, 78, 80.</i>
	<i>R^c-wrwj.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 15, 23, 29.</i>
	<i>R^c-hzj.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 190, 191.</i>
	<i>R^c-hm-shd. (?)</i>	<i>Vol. I; p. 67.</i>
	<i>rd-snw-s.</i>	<i>Vol. I; pp. 105, 106, 109, 111, 112.</i>
	<i>rmn-w-kz.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.</i>
	<i>rnp.t-nfr.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 160, 162.</i>

(h)

	<i>hbt.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 34, 38, 43.</i>
	<i>hrw-nfr.</i>	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 78, 80.</i>

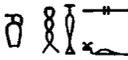
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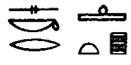
	<i>hz-ib.</i>	<i>Vol. I; p. 27.</i>
	<i>hsmw-kz.</i>	<i>Vol. I; pp. 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80.</i>
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	<i>hj.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 34, 38, 39.</i>

	<i>hji.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 88, 91, 93.</i>
	<i>Hpt-k3.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 17, 23.</i>
	<i>hnw-nds.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 87, 91, 92, 93.</i>
	<i>hnut-sn.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 96, 98, 99.</i>
	<i>hr-nfrt.</i>	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 73, 78, 80.</i>
	<i>hsj.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 246, 248, 249, 250, 251.</i>
	<i>hkn.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 16, 28, 29.</i>
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	<i>Ht-Hr-nfr.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 16, 26, 27.</i>
	<i>htp.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 32, 38, 41.</i>
	<i>htp-nfrt.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 16, 28.</i>
	<i>htp-hr-s.</i>	<i>Vol. I ; pp. 3, 8, 9, 29, 97, 99, 100.</i> <i>Vol. II ; pp. 16, 28, 208, 209, 210.</i>

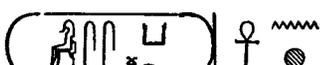
(h)

	<i>h'j-f-Hwfw.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 168, 172, 173.</i>
	<i>h'-mrr-nbtj.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 8, 9, 10.</i> <i>Vol. III ; pp. 169, 172, 173.</i>
	<i>hwj.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 87, 91, 92.</i>

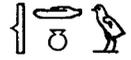
*hw-R.**Vol. II; pp. 179, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 200.**hwn-Pth.**Vol. II; pp. 65, 68, 69.**hwtz.**Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 44, 45,**hnw.**Vol. I; pp. 105, 113.
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Vol. III; pp. 29, 31, 33, 166, 170, 171.**hntj.**Vol. II; pp. 88, 91, 93.**hntj.t-kz.**Vol. II; pp. 17, 23.***(h)***Hnmw-hs-f.**Vol. I; pp. 105, 113.**Hnmw-htp.**Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 44.***(s)***st-kz.**Vol. II; pp. 17, 23, 24.**s-nhw.**Vol. III. pp. 219.**s-nht.**Vol. II; pp. 15, 25.*

	<i>Sbk-htp.[w]</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 93, 95, 96 246, 252, 253.</i>
	<i>smdtt.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 96, 98, 99.</i>
	<i>snw-^cnh.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 169, 172.</i>
	<i>sn-mrrj.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 115, 117.</i>
	<i>shm-^cnh-Pth.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.</i>
	<i>shm-Pth</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 166, 170, 171.</i>
	<i>shn-t3.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 190, 191.</i>
	<i>sšmw.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 78, 80, 81.</i>
	<i>Skr-htp.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 18, 23, 24.</i>
	<i>stj.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 96, 99, 100.</i>
	<i>sd-htp.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; 108, 110.</i>

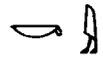
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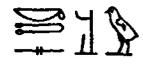
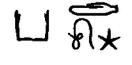
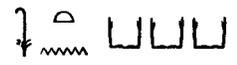
	<i>šp-ss-šhtj.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 93, 95, 96.</i>
	<i>špss-Pth.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 9, 10, 11, 32, 38, 42, 170, 177, 178.</i>
	<i>špss-k3-f-^cnh.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.</i>
	<i>špss-k3-f-^cnh-ss-k3-R^c.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 17, 21, 22.</i>
	<i>špss-dd.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 190, 193.</i>

(k)

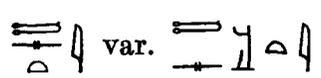
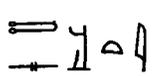
*ksr.**Vol. III ; pp. 130, 133, 134.**kdnw.**Vol. III ; pp. 93, 95, 96.*

(k)

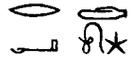
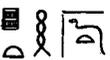
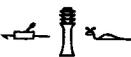
*ks-ij.**Vol. I ; pp. 73, 78, 80.**ks-j.**Vol. III ; pp. 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36.**ks-irj-s**Vol. III ; pp. 166, 170, 171.**ks-prw.**Vol. II ; pp. 155, 156, 157.**ks-p3.**Vol. II ; pp. 190, 191.**ks-m-nfrt.**Vol. II ; pp. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 118, 123, 124, 125, 129, 130, 134.**ks-mnj.**Vol. III ; pp. 98, 100, 103, 104, 105.**ks-m-rhw.**Vol. II ; pp. 88, 90, 91.**ks-m-hst.**Vol. II ; pp. 17, 23, 24.**ks-m-hmt.**Vol. III ; pp. 57, 60, 62.**ks-nfr.**Vol. I ; pp. 73, 83, 84.**ks-rs.**Vol. II ; pp. 18, 23, 24, 25.*

	<i>k3-hp.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 47, 55, 56.</i>
	<i>k3-hr-nswt.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 65, 66, 67.</i>
	<i>k3-tsjuw.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 191.</i>
	<i>k3-dw3.</i>	<i>Vol. III , 246, 250, 251.</i>
	<i>k3w-nswt.</i>	<i>Vol II ; pp. 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86.</i>
	<i>k3w-h3-s.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 17, 23.</i>

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	<i>tntj.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 34, 38, 39, 96, 101, 190, 191.</i>
	<i>tnttj.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 34, 38, 39.</i>
	<i>trrw.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; p. 23.</i>
	<i>tst.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 65, 68. Vol. III ; pp. 93, 95, 96.</i>
 var. 	<i>tstj.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 148, 151, 152, 153, 154.</i>
	<i>ttj.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 148, 151, 154.</i>
	<i>ttwt.</i>	<i>Vol. III ; pp. 78, 81, 82, 83.</i>
	<i>ttj.</i>	<i>Vol. II ; pp. 47, 54, 55, 56.</i>

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*d3g.**Vol. II; pp. 46, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64.**dw3-R.**Vol. III; pp. 246, 248, 249, 250, 251.**der-s.M3't.**Vol. III; pp. 7, 10.*(d)*df3-n3swt.**Vol. I; pp. 63, 64, 65.**df3-Hnmw.**Vol. II; pp. 47, 52, 53, 54, 64.**df3t-k3.**Vol. II; pp. 17, 23.**dt-Pth.**Vol. II; pp. 9, 11, 12.**ddi.**Vol. I; pp. 86, 87, 88, 89.**dd-f-w.**Vol. II; pp. 16, 23, 24, 25.*

DIVINE NAMES

Seasons I, II and III.

(i)



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84, 87, 169, 170, 172, 177, 178, 191,
Vol. III; pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 166, 170, 171.

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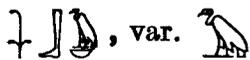
*Mst.*

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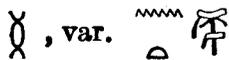
*Mnw.*

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H̄t-h̄r.

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Vol. III ; pp. 41, 43, 44, 78, 82, 83, 176, 193, 246, 252, 253.

(h)



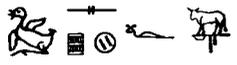
H̄nmw.

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	<i>Sbk.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 93, 95, 96, 246, 252, 253.</i>
	<i>Skr.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10, 11, 23, 24, 218.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 250, 251.</i>
	<i>St.</i>	<i>Vol. II; pp. 8, 10.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 176, 181, 188, 190, 196.</i>

(t)

	<i>T3-sp-f.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 176, 190.</i>
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(d)

	<i>Dwsw.</i>	<i>Vol. III; pp. 115, 117.</i>
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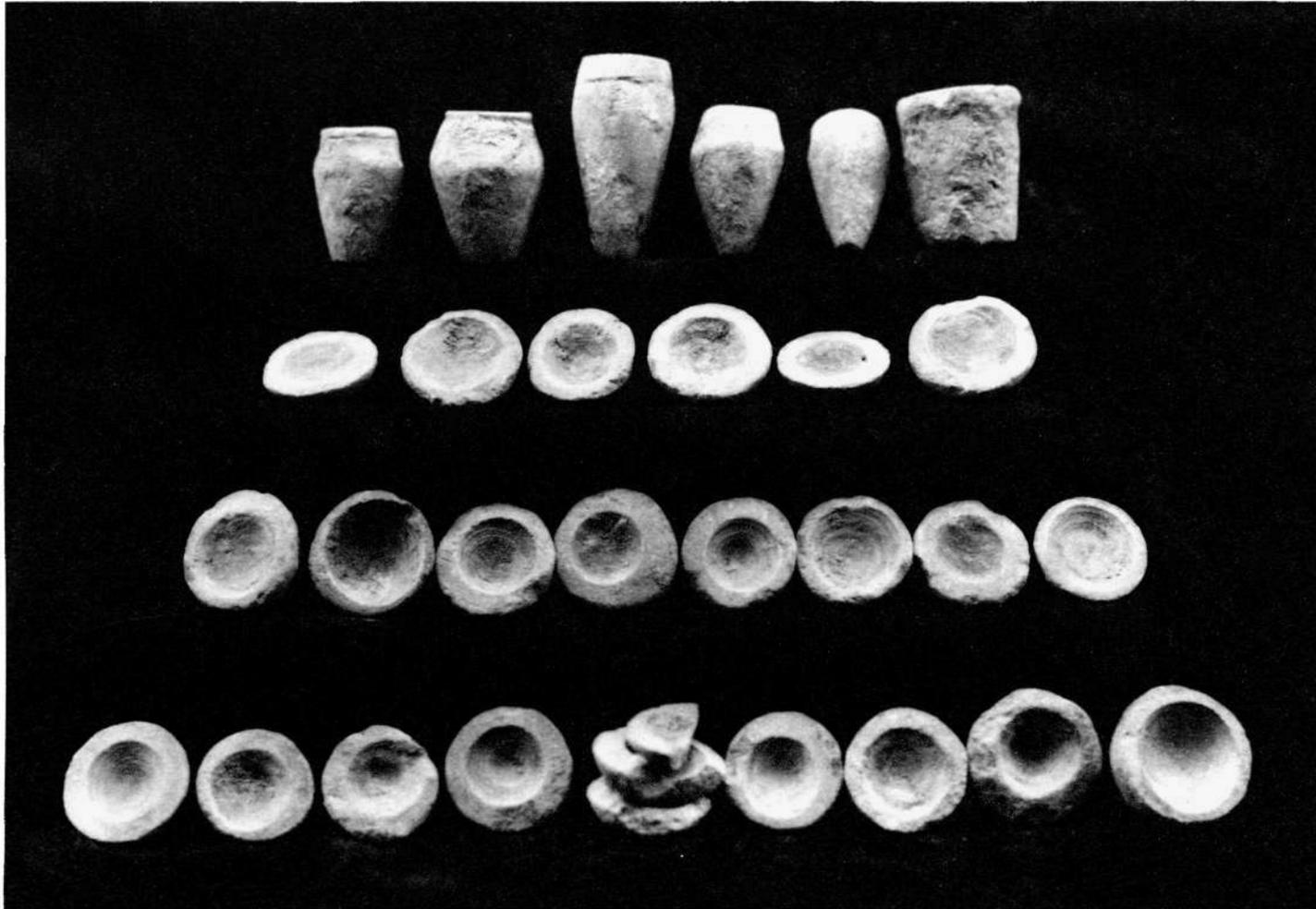
(d)

	<i>Dhwty.</i>	<i>Vol. I; pp. 75, 77, 78,</i> <i>82, 83, 85, 103, 111.</i> <i>Vol. II; pp. 38, 40, 58,</i> <i>67, 81, 82, 91, 92,</i> <i>134, 135, 157, 163, 172,</i> <i>189, 218.</i> <i>Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 44, 63, 66, 67,</i> <i>80, 81, 82, 83, 103, 104, 135, 136,</i> <i>151, 152.</i>
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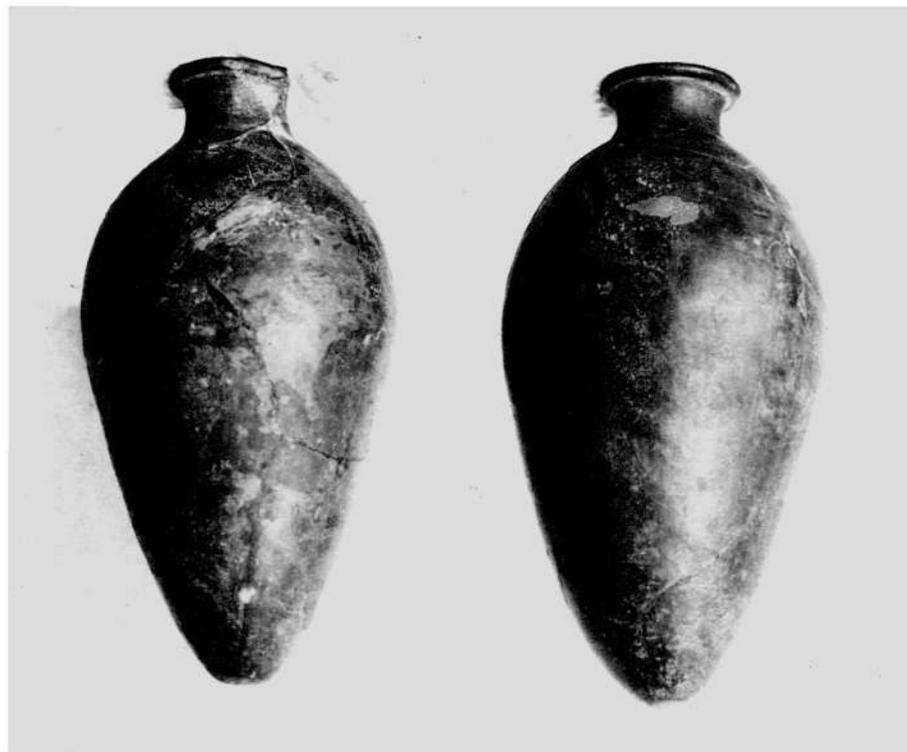
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MASTABA OF WASH-PTAH
The false door.

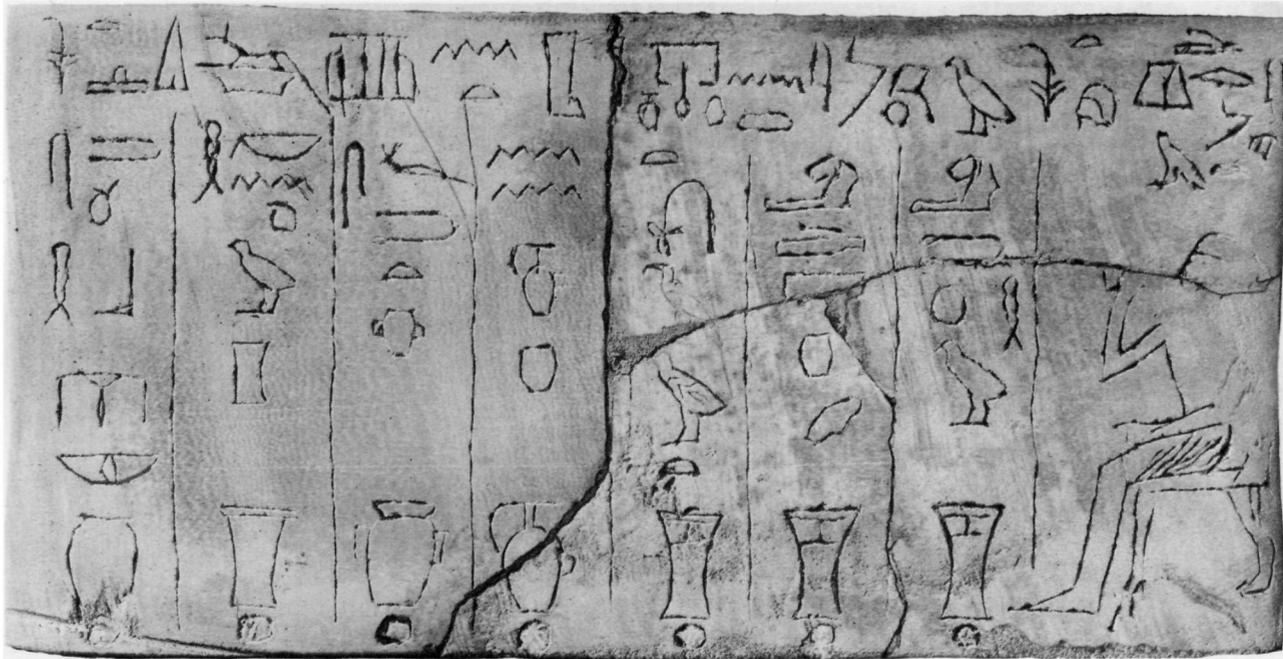


(1) 31 Model vessels of limestone.



(2) Jars of thin red-painted ware.

MASTABA OF WASH-PTAH



(1) Alabaster tablet.

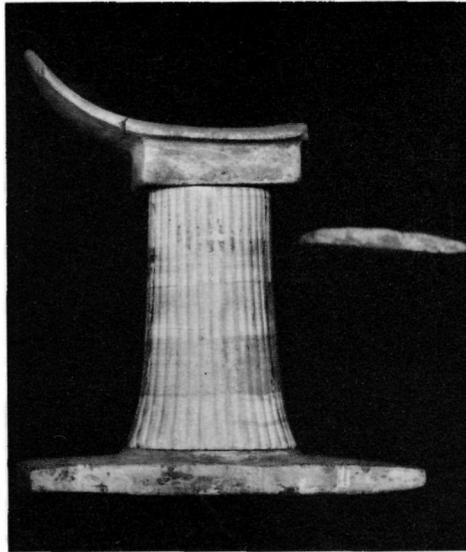


(2) Copper offering table.

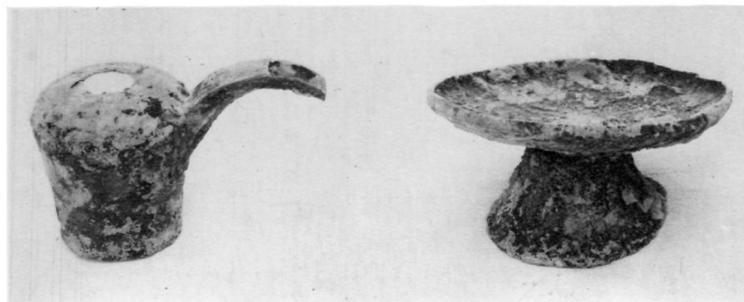


(3) Limestone figures representing fire.

MASTABA OF DER-SEMAT



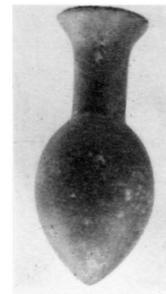
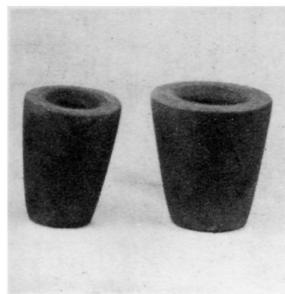
(1) Alabaster head-rest.



(2) Copper model utensils.

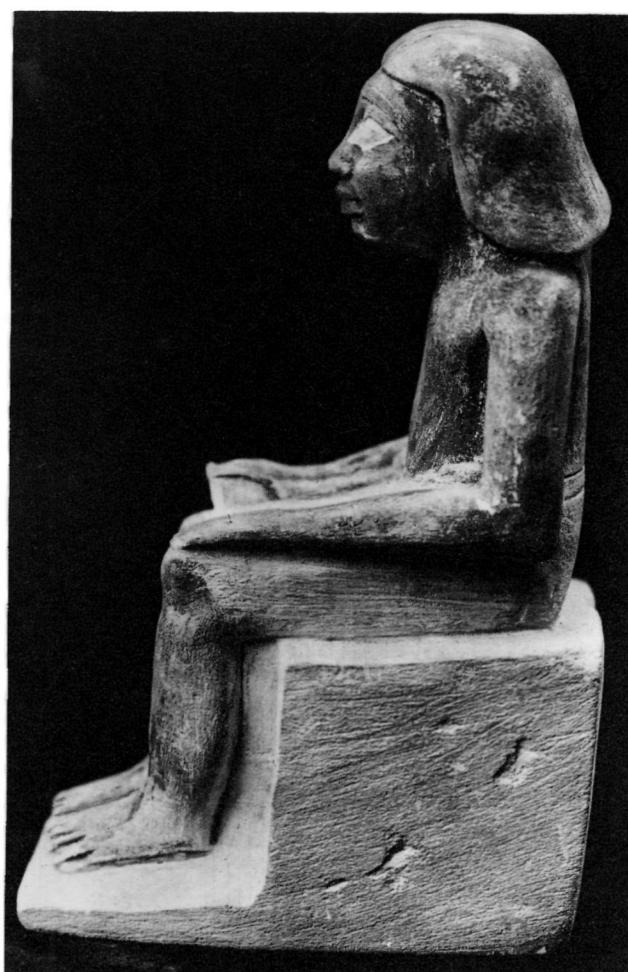
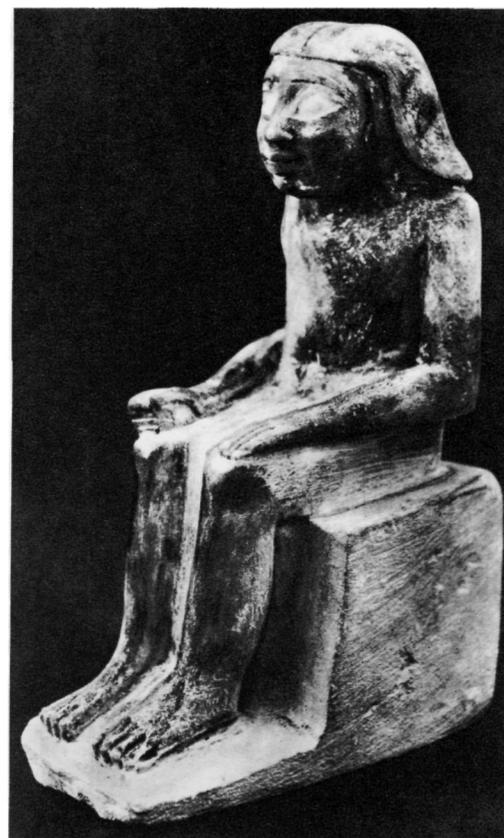
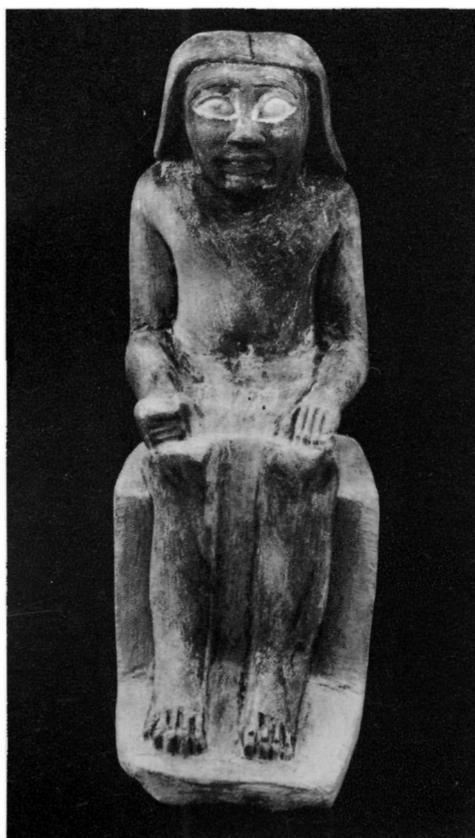


(3) Copper model utensils.



(4) Model vases of alabaster and obsidian.

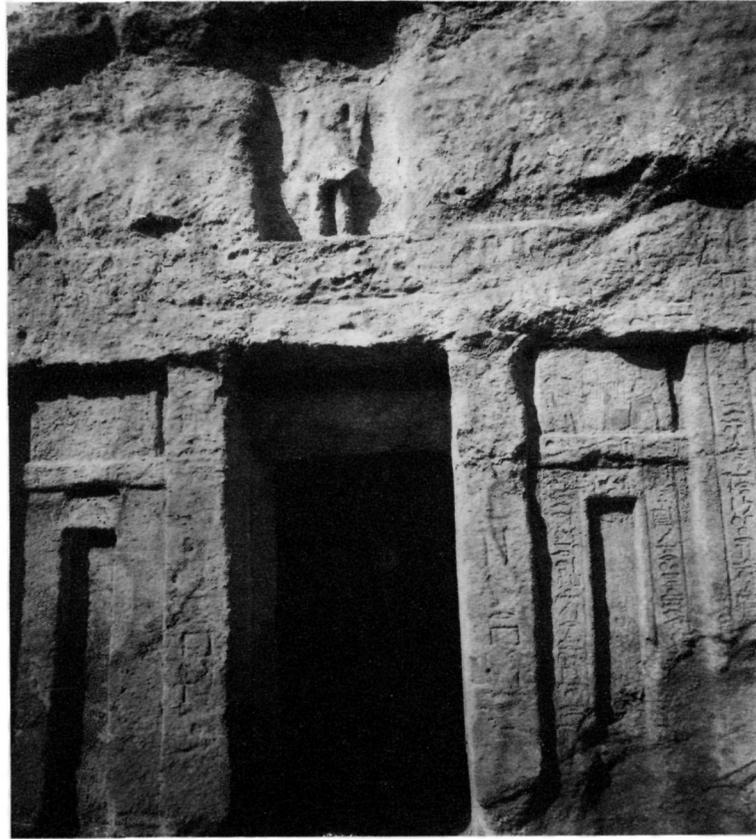
MASTABA OF DER-SEMAT



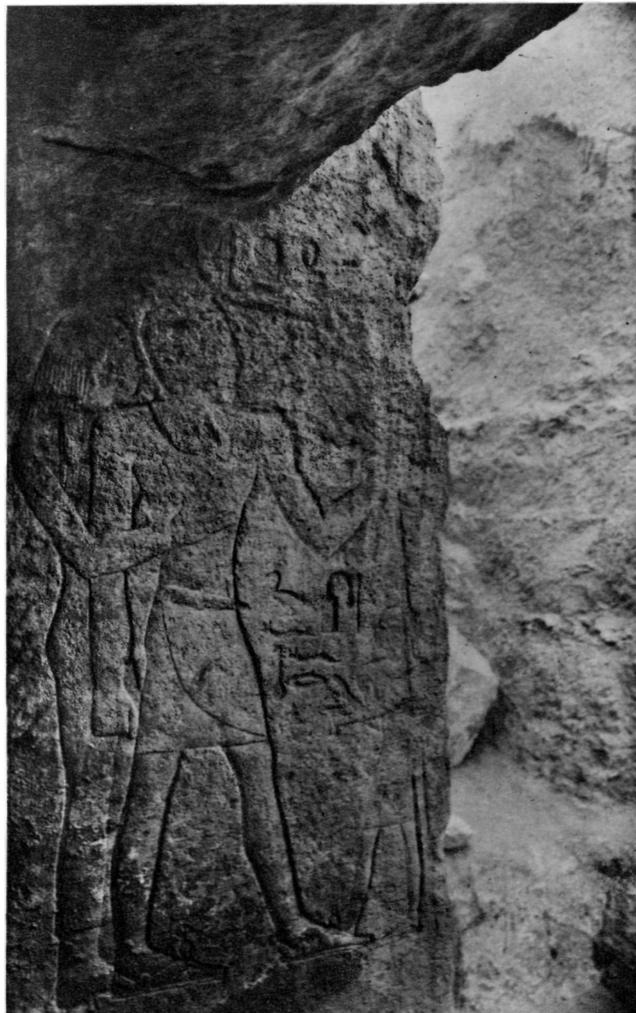
MASTABA OF DER-SEMAT
Limestone statuette.



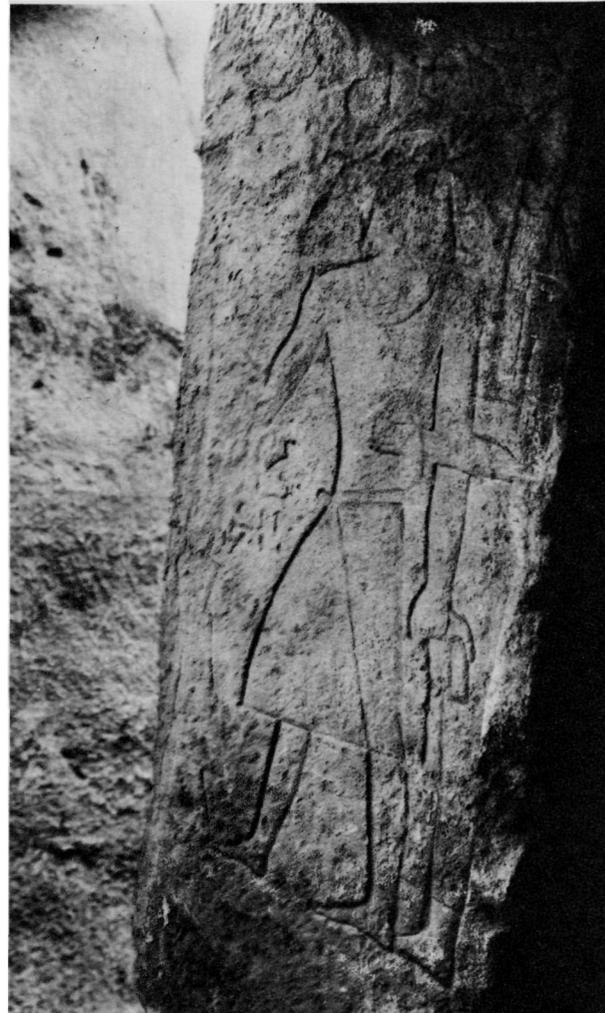
MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F
The northern false door.



(1) The entrance.

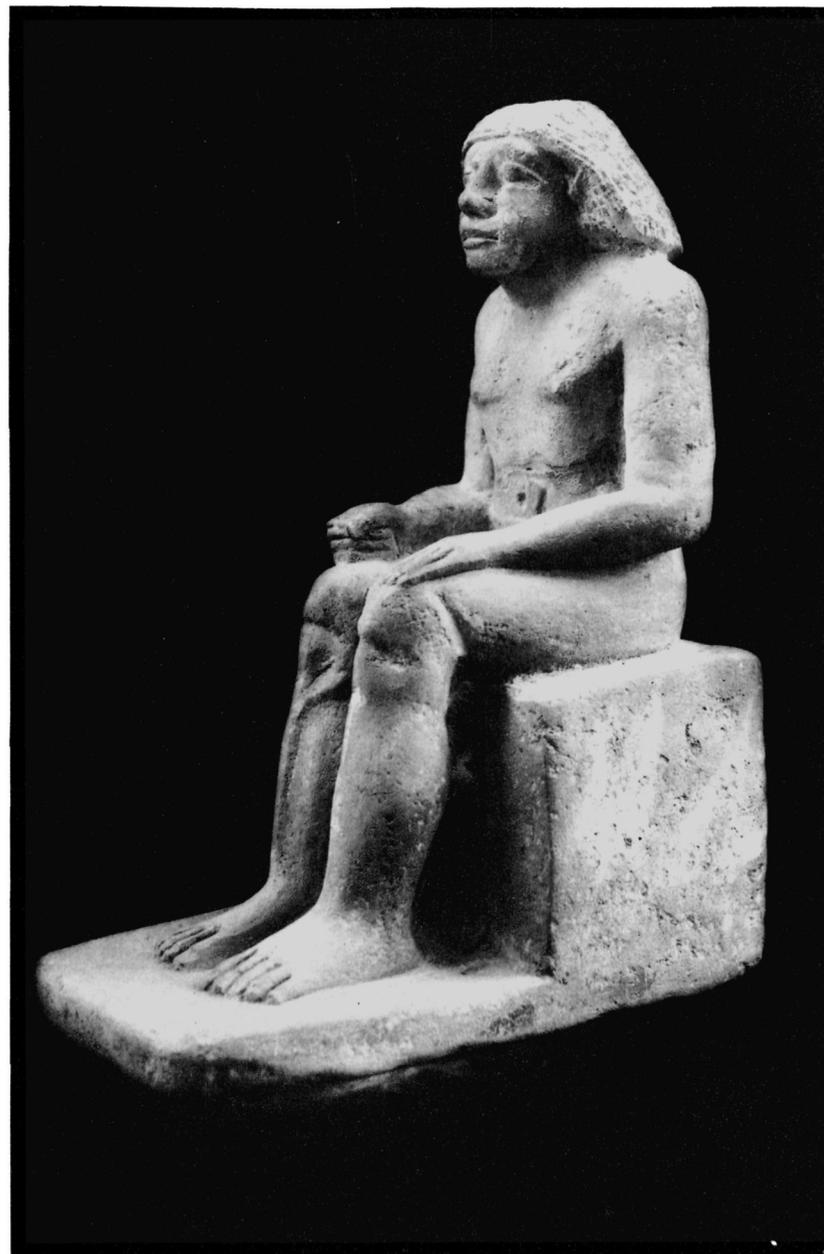
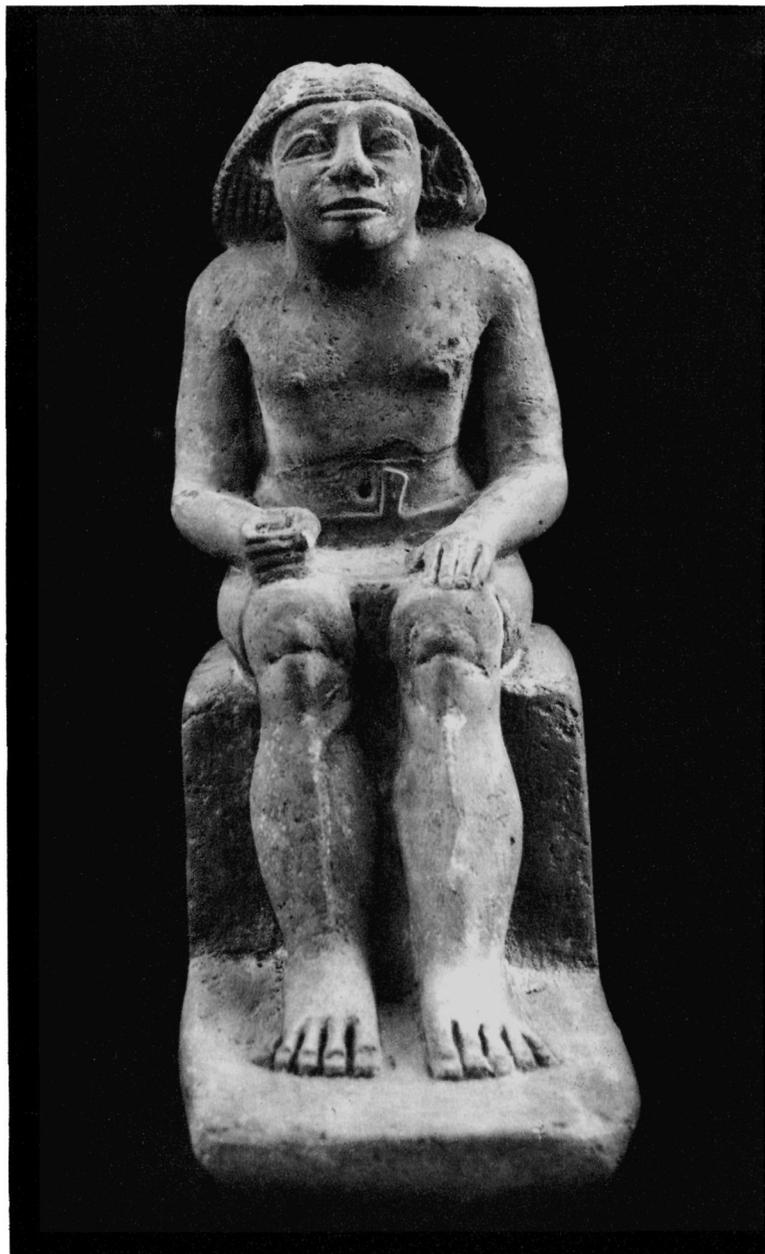


(2) Right thickness of main entrance.



(3) Left thickness of main entrance.

MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F



MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F
White limestone statuette of Mer-ankh-f.



MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F
The façade.



MASTABA OF THERERW
The false door.



(1) Unfinished statuette.



(2) A flint knife.

MASTABA OF THERERW



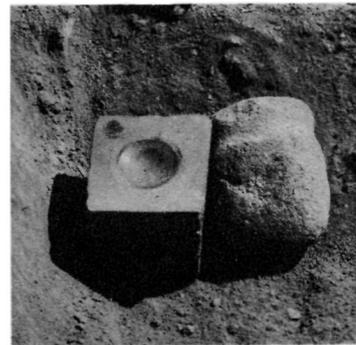
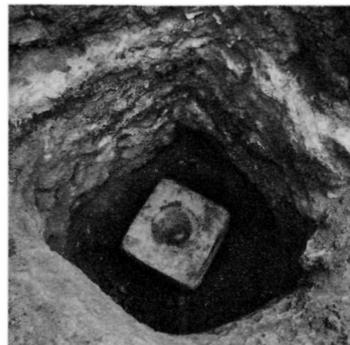
MASTABA OF KAY
View showing the façade.



(1) Place of the libation tank.



(2) The libation tank.



(3) Socket stones.

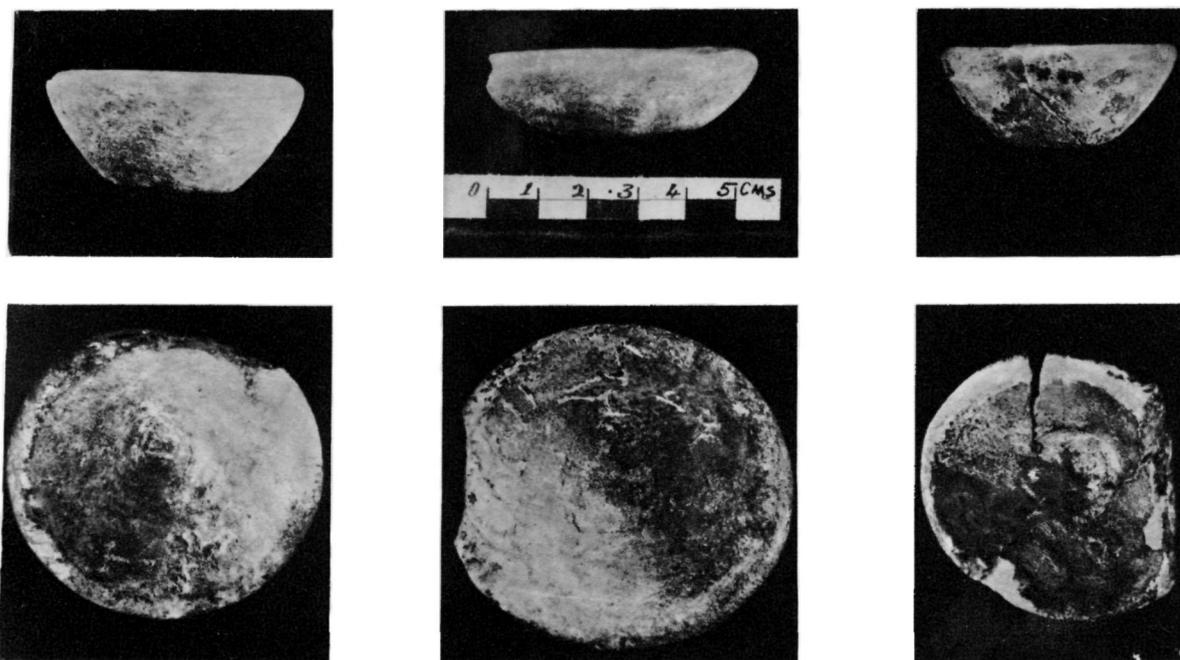
MASTABA OF KAY



(1) Part of thickness.



(2) Fragment of right jamb.



(3) Model cups of alabaster.

MASTABA OF KAY



(1) Entrance with socket holes.



(2) The socket holes.

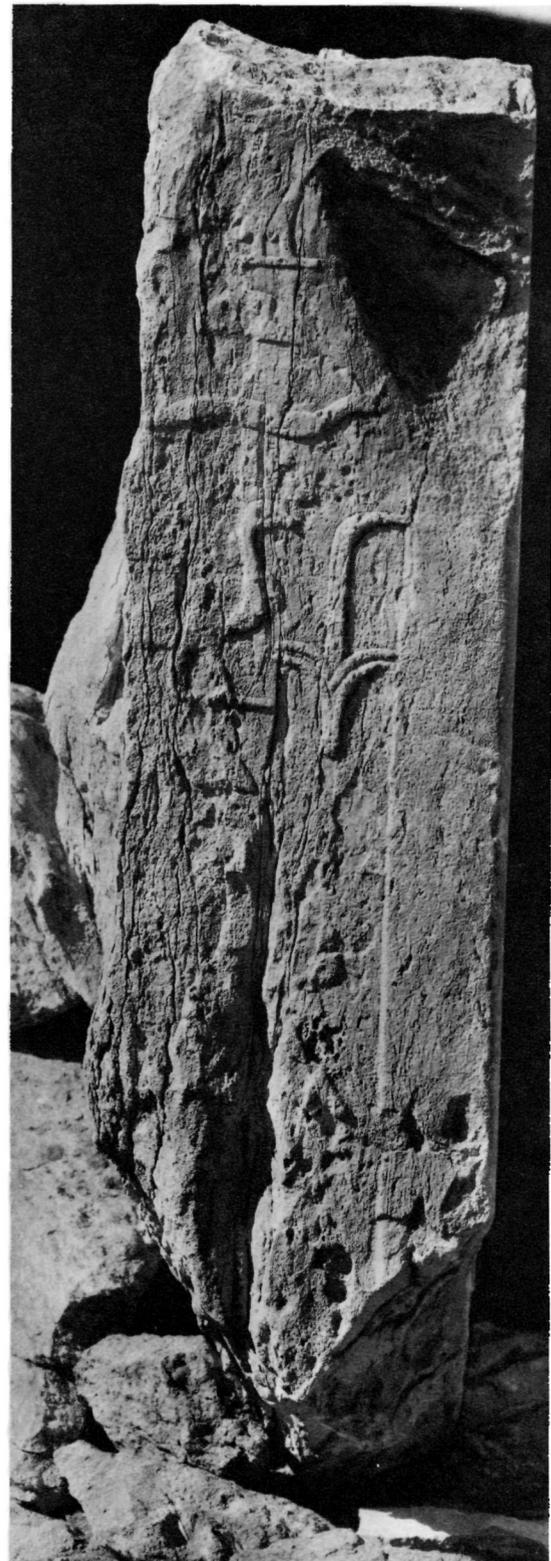


(3) A circular depression to receive an offering table.

MASTABA OF KAY



(1) Thickness of right jamb.

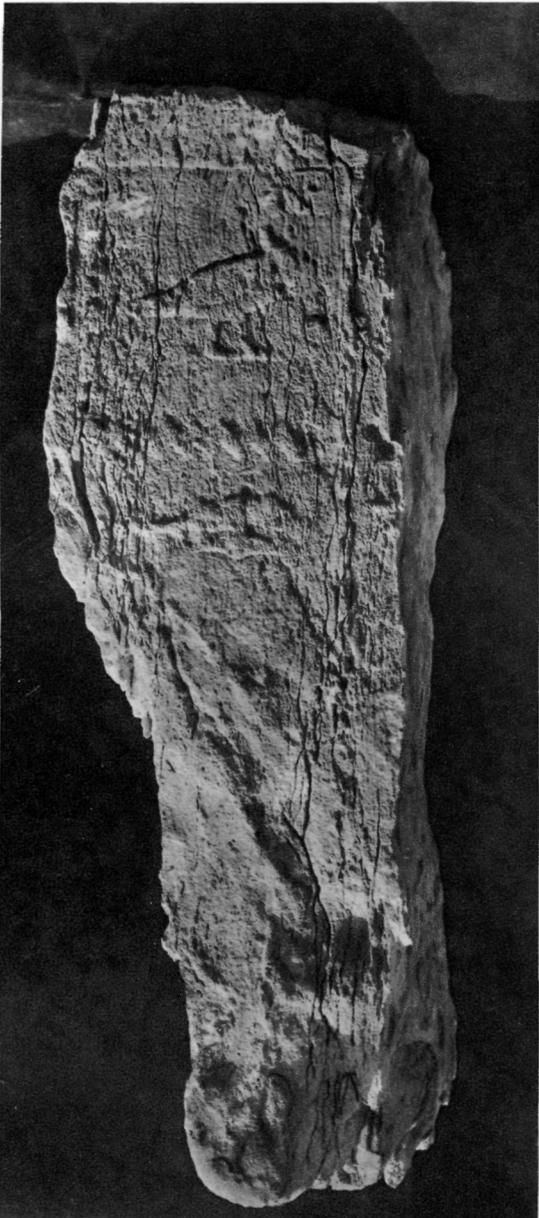


(2) Fragment of inscribed slab.

MASTABA OF KAY



(1)



(2)



(3)

(1), (2) and (3) Inscribed fragments of white Turah limestone.

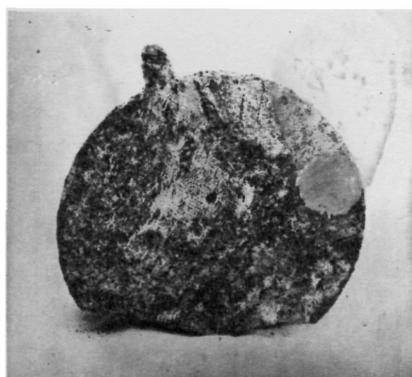
MASTABA OF KAY



(1) Drum of the entrance.



(2) Upper part of a limestone statuette.



(3) A damaged copper mirror.

MASTABA OF KHWTA



MASTABA E
The rock-cut statues.



(1) The drum of the entrance.

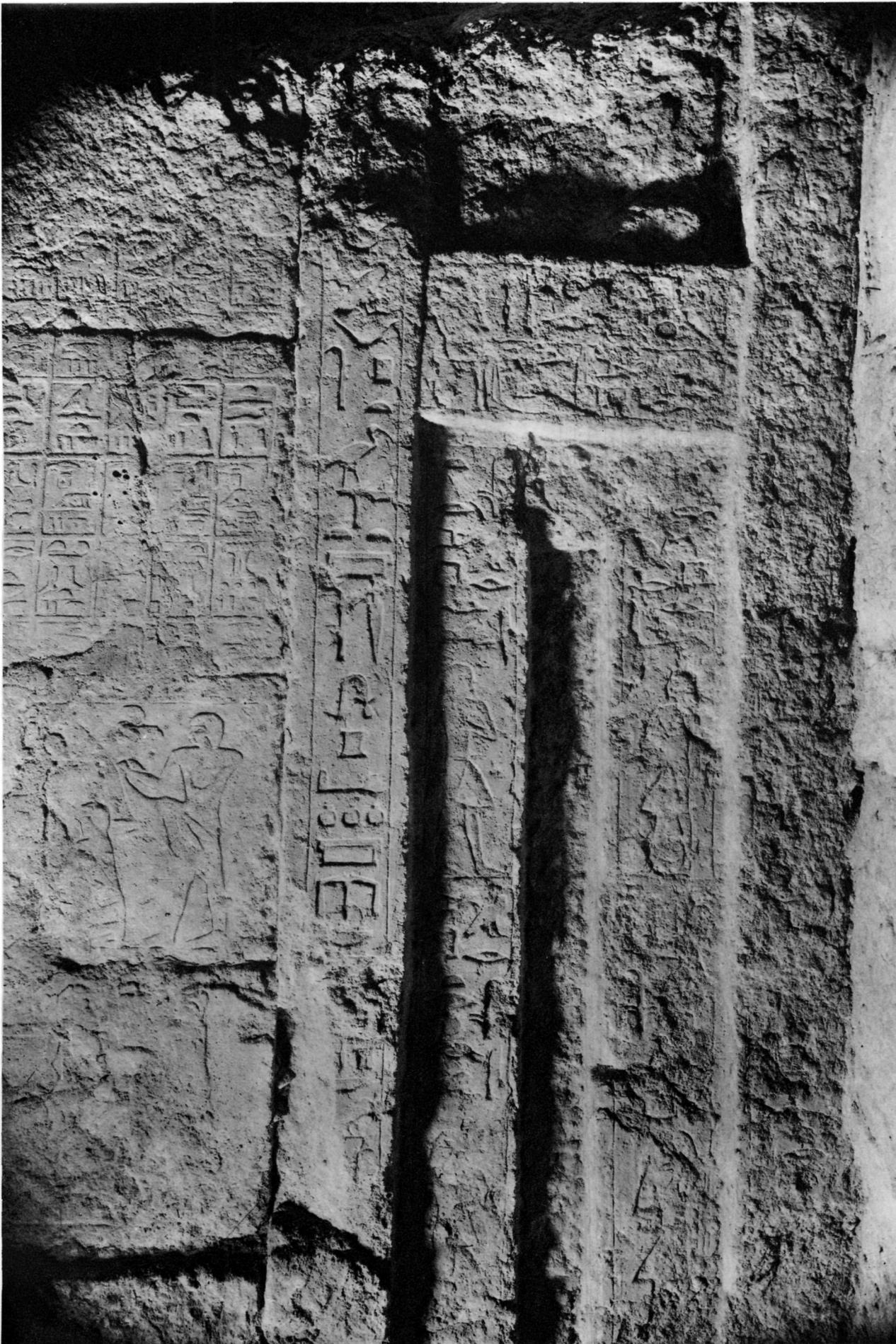


(2) The right thickness.

MASTABA OF IRERW



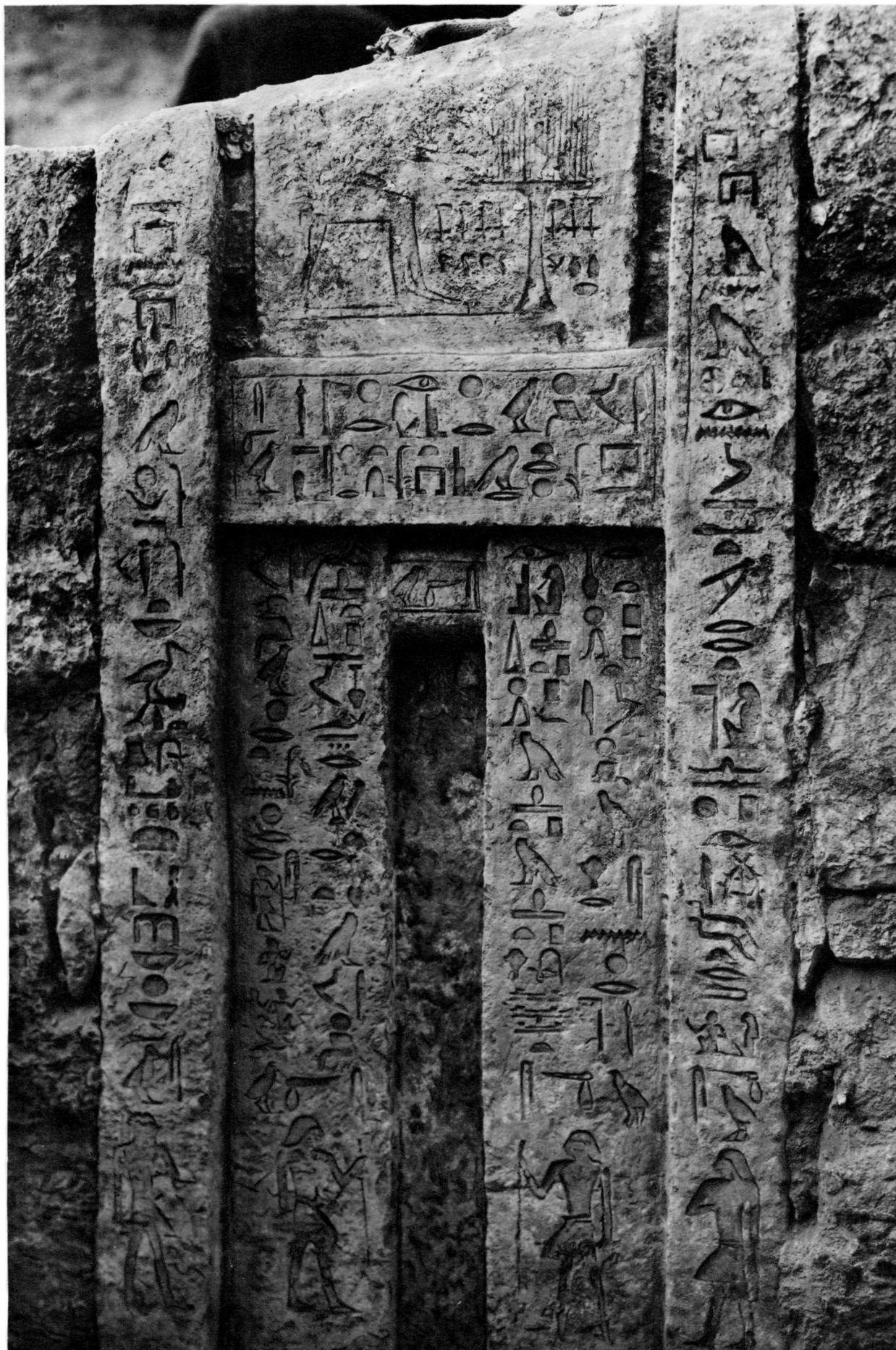
MASTABA OF IRERW
The offering scene in relief.



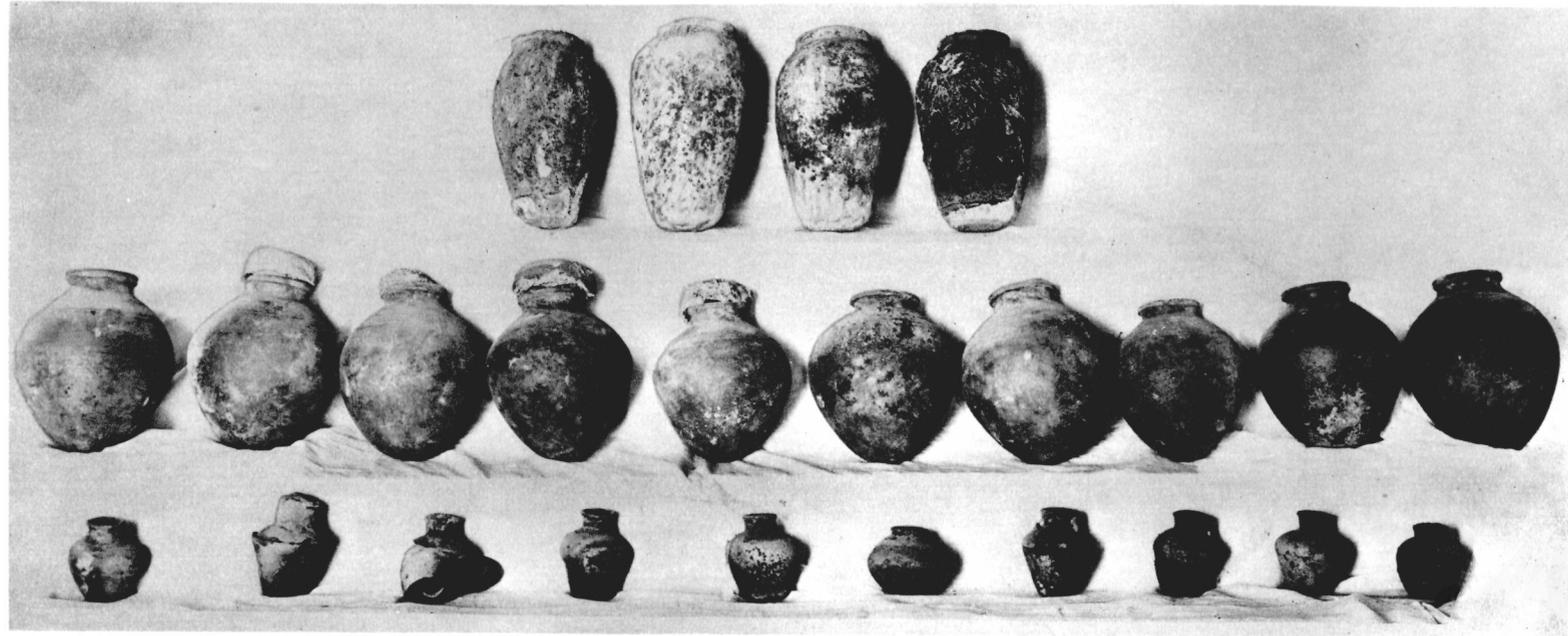
MASTABA OF IRERW
The northern false door.



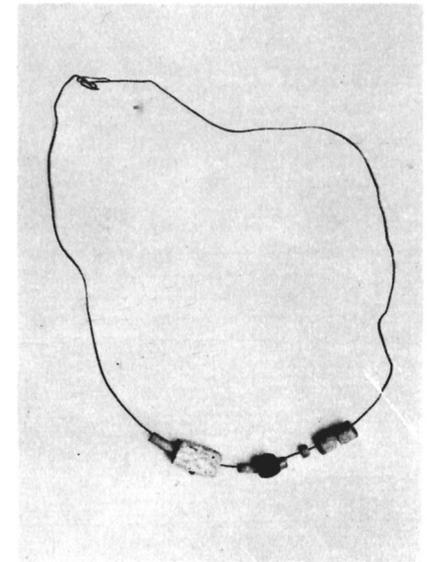
MASTABA OF IRERW
The southern false door of the western wall.



MASTABA OF SESHEMW
The false door of Seshemw.



(1) Limestone canopic and pottery jars.



(2) Necklace of gold wire and beads.

MASTABA OF SESHEM W



(1) Ox-bones.



(2) The false door of Thetwt.

MASTABA OF SESHEM W



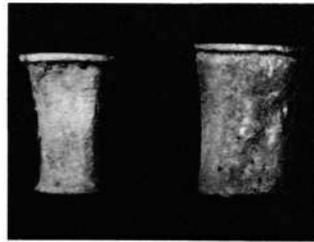
MASTABA OF SHEPSES-AKHTY
The northern false door.



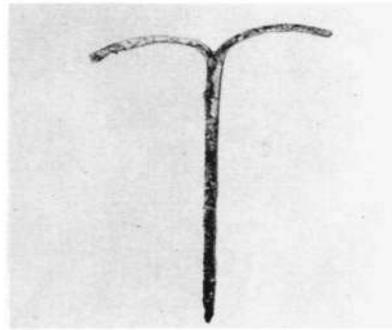
MASTABA OF KA-MENY
Scene between the two false doors.



(1) A model head-rest of hæmatite.



(2) Two model cylindrical jars of white limestone.



(3) A copper implement.



(4) Four ushabti figures of faience.

MASTABA OF KA-MENY



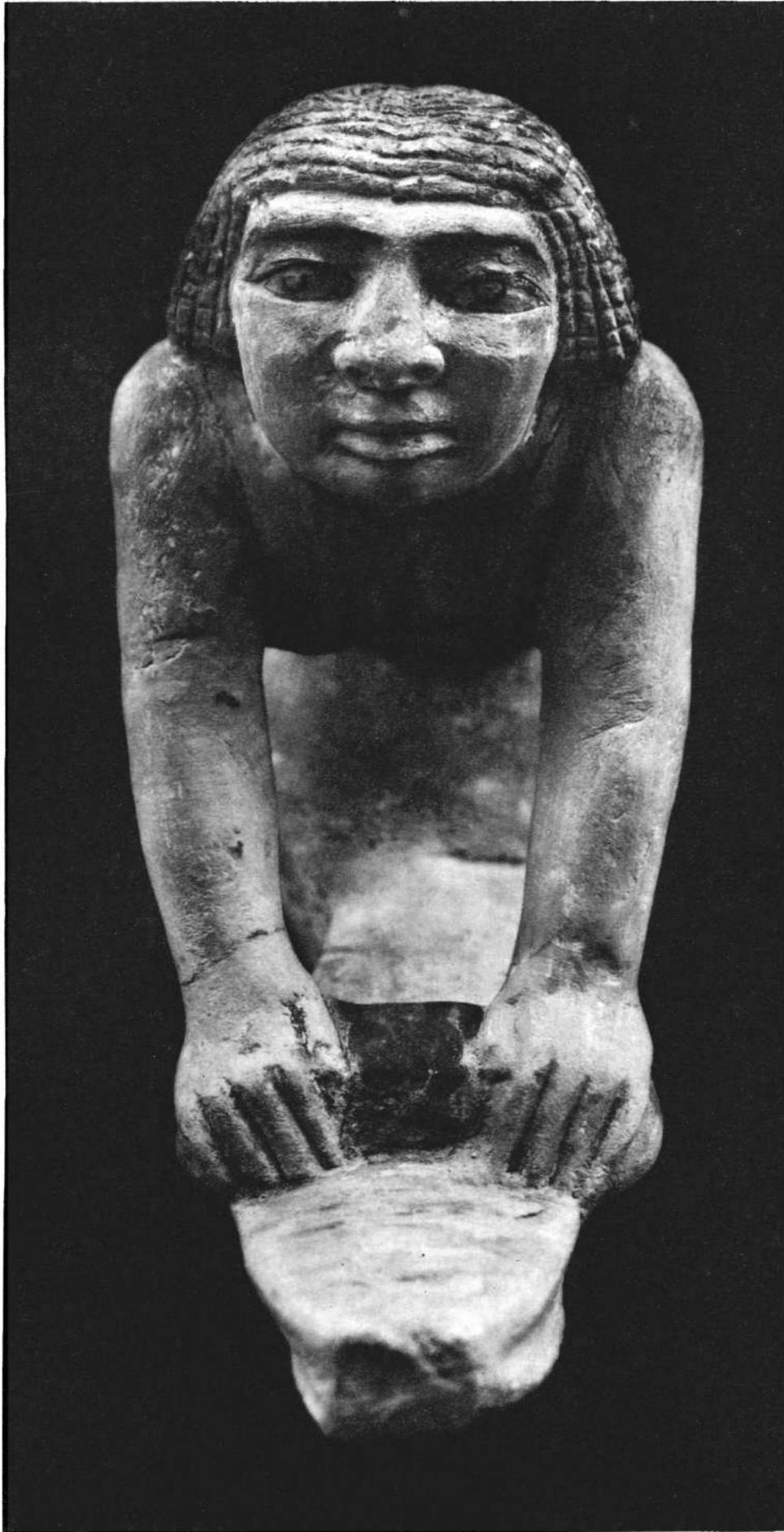
MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Two rock-cut statues.



MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Painted limestone statuette of Sed-hetep.



MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Painted limestone statuette of Sed-hetep.



MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
The first statuette of the woman grinding.



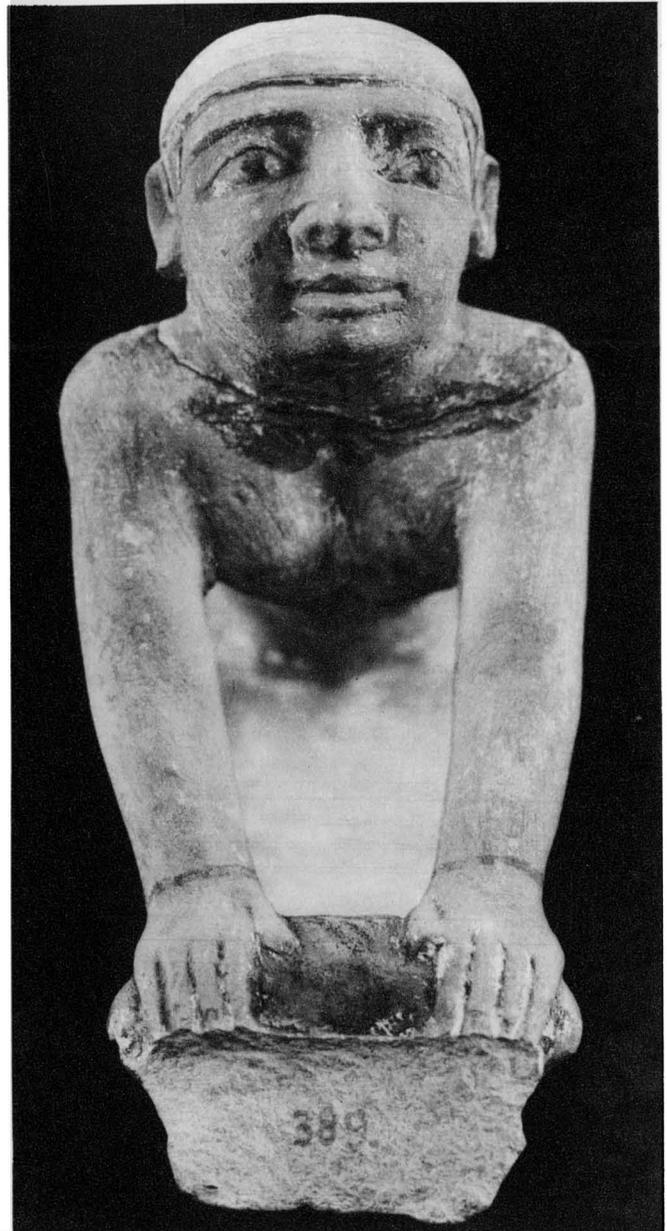
(1)



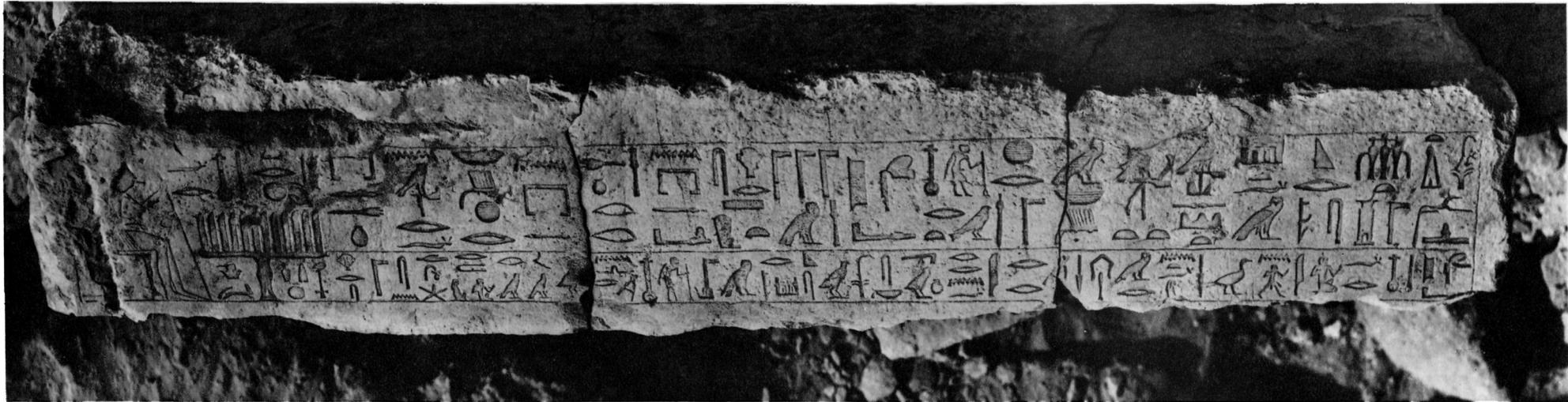
(2)

(1) and (2). The first statuette of the woman grinding.

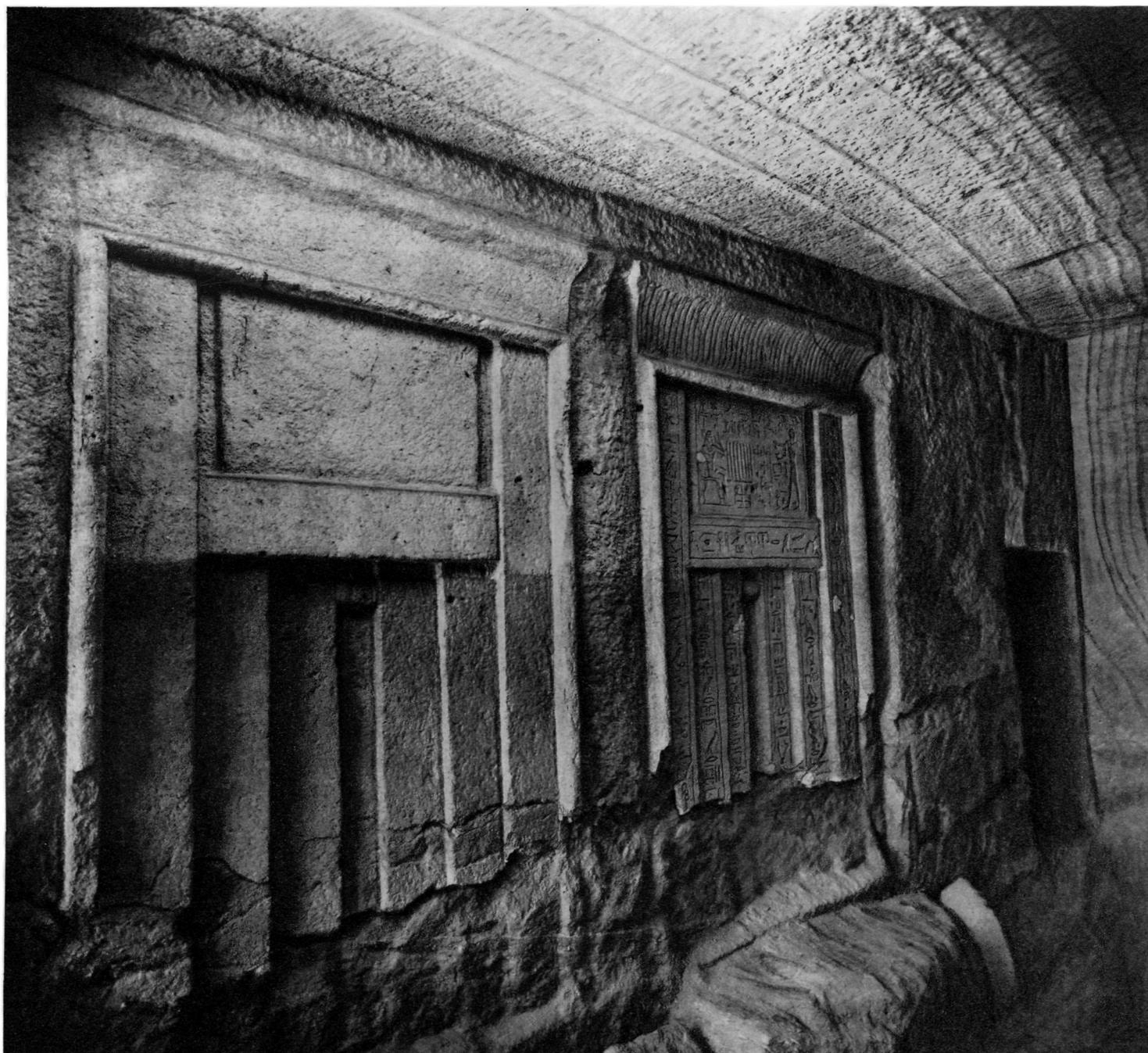
MASTABA OF SED-HETEP



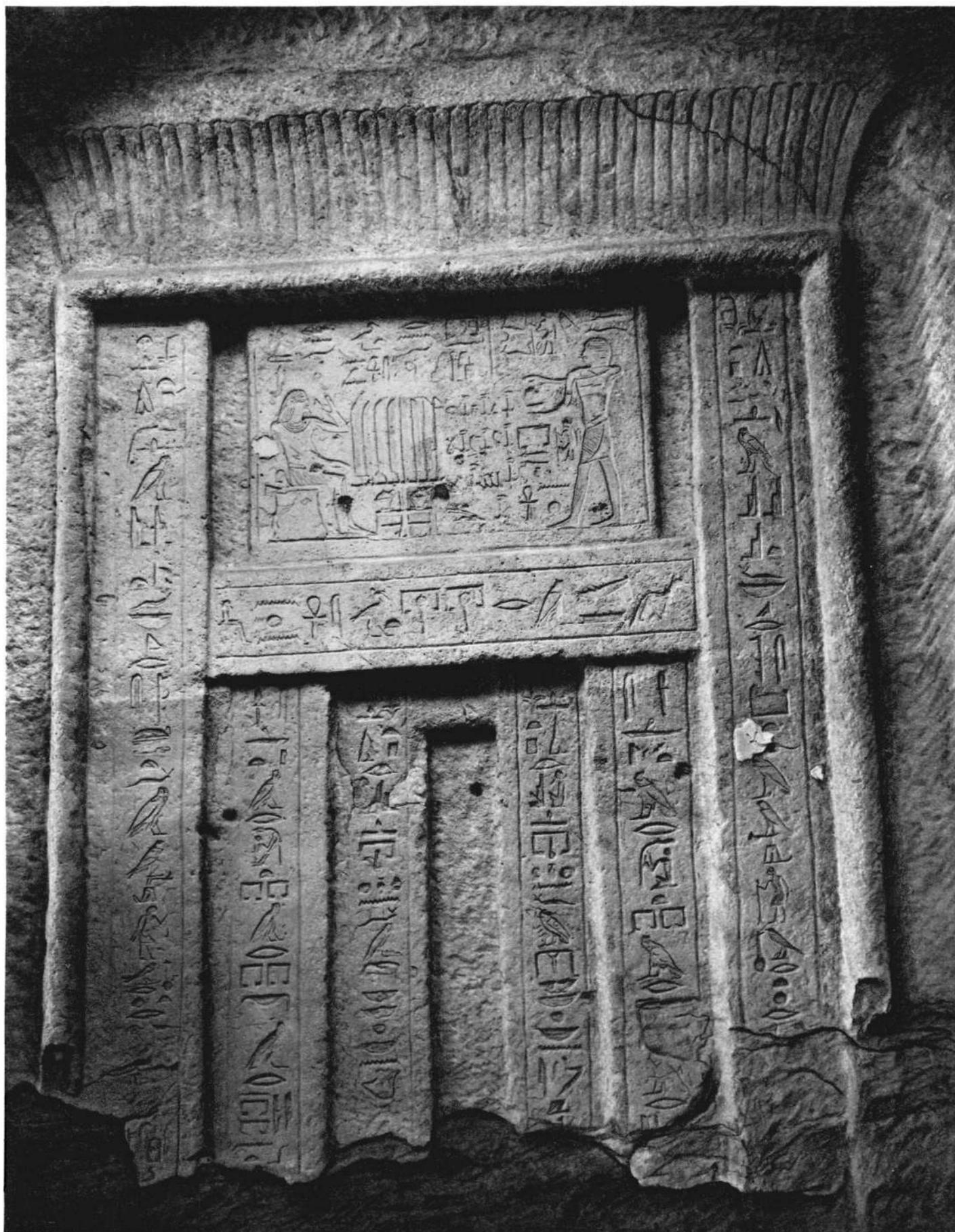
MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Second statuette of a woman grinding.



MASTABA OF MEDW-NEFER
The lintel of the doorway.



MASTABA OF NY-SE-ANKH-AKHTY
The western wall of the funerary chapel.



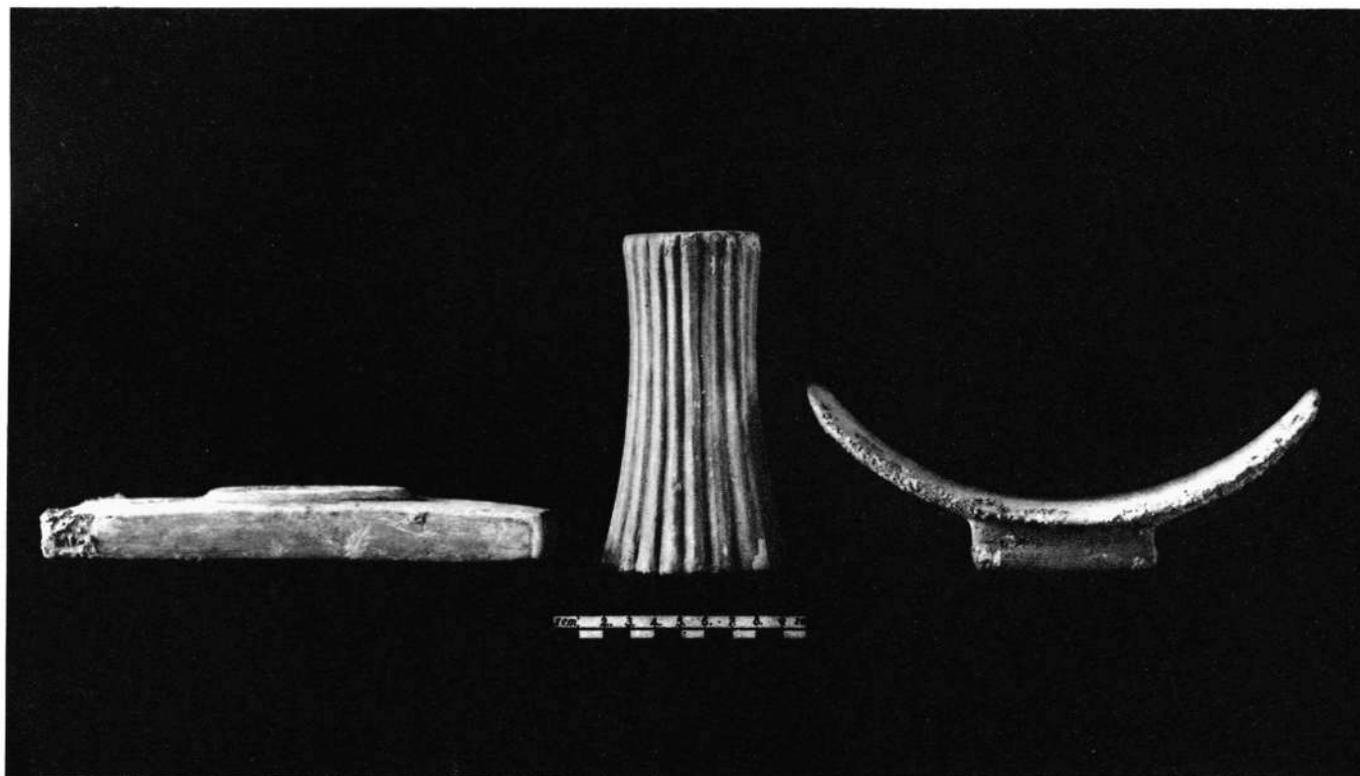
MASTABA OF NY-SE-ANKH-AKHTY
The northern false door.



MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
The false door.



MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Interior of the sarcophagus.



MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
The limestone head-rest.



Set of white limestone canopic jars.



Alabaster tablet.

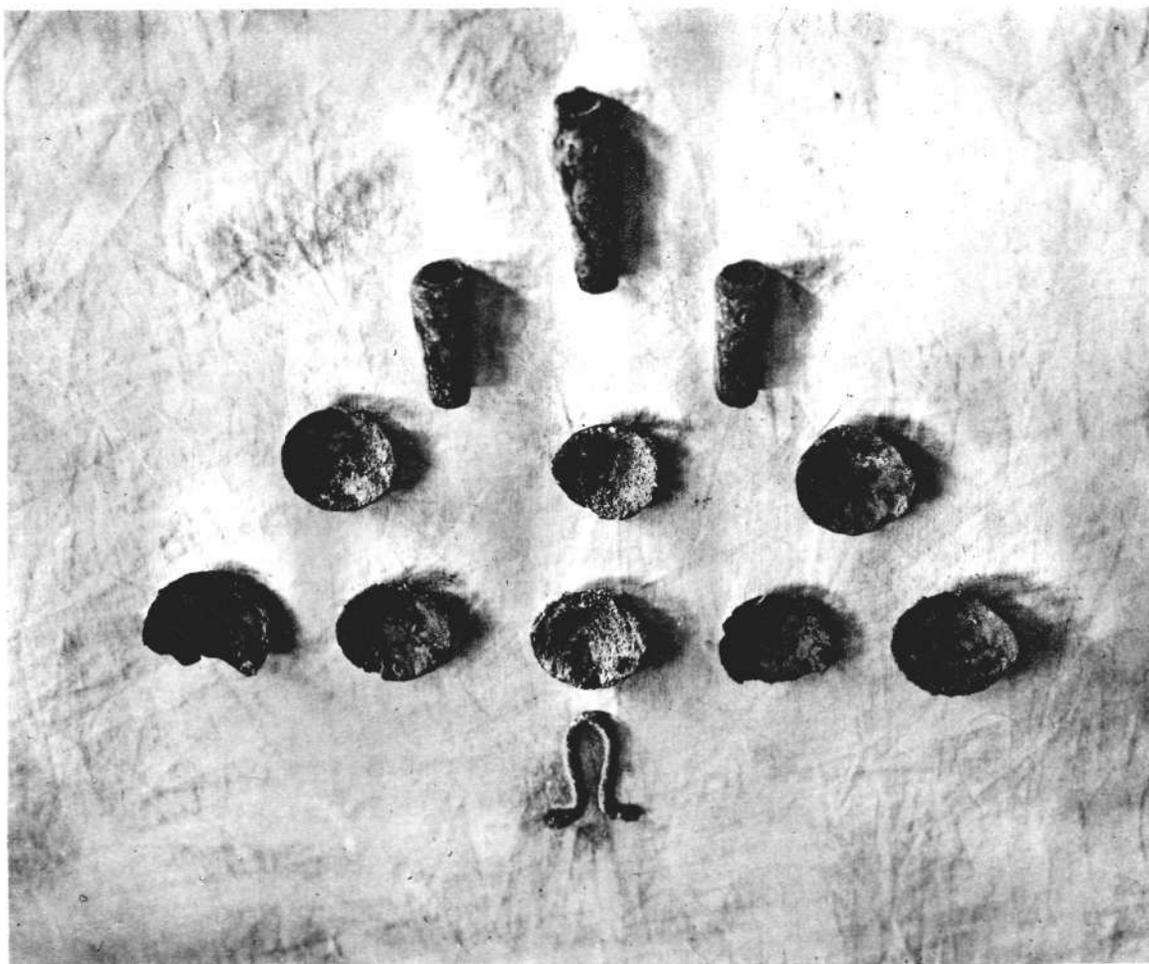


Copper bowl.

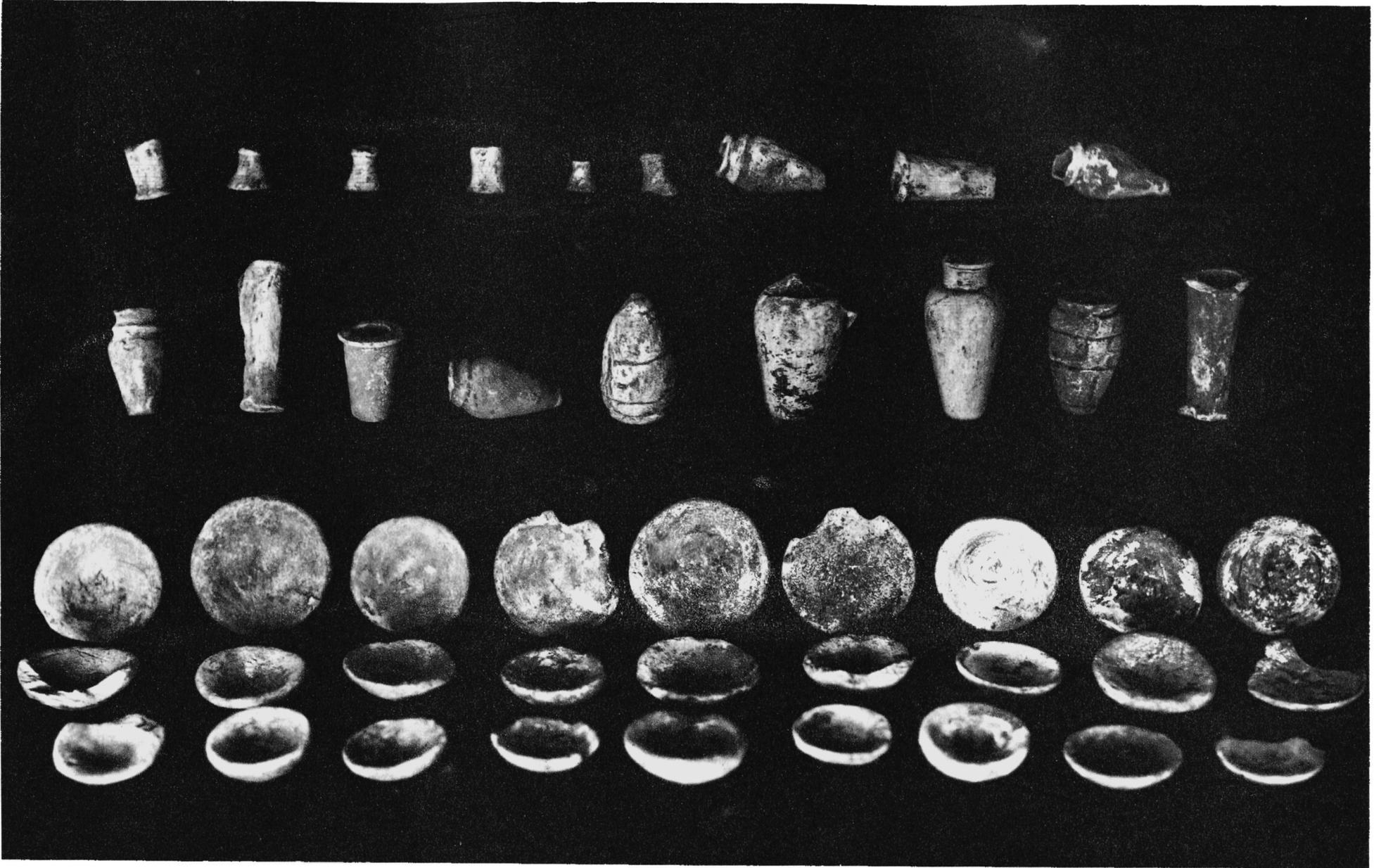


Kohl vase.

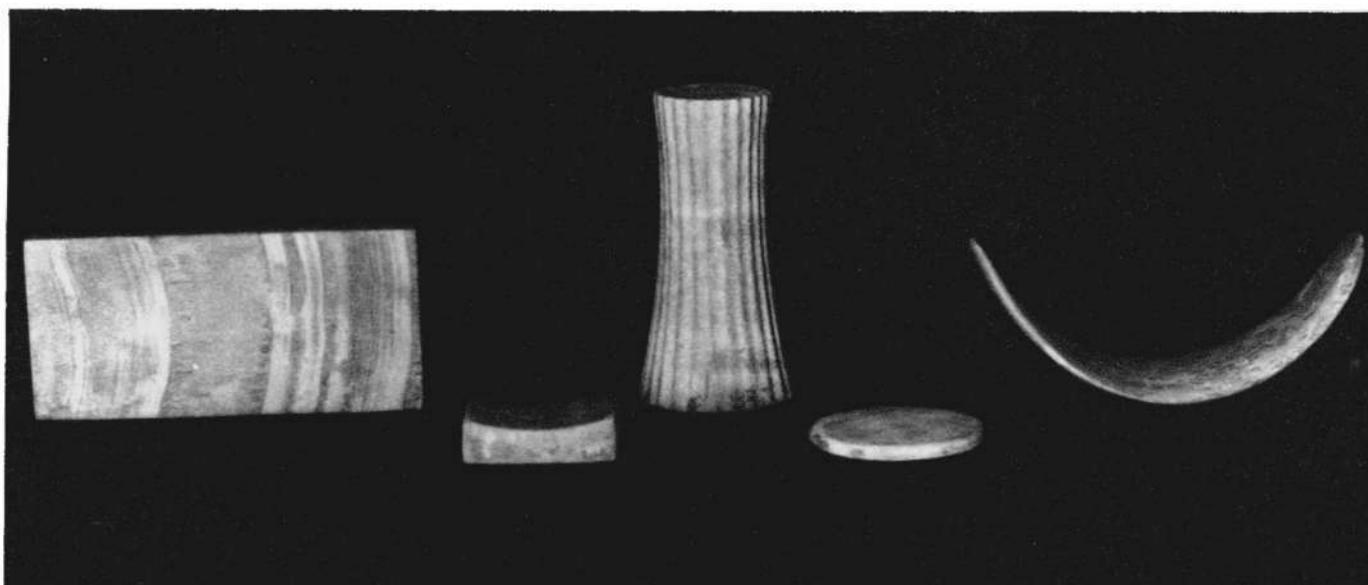
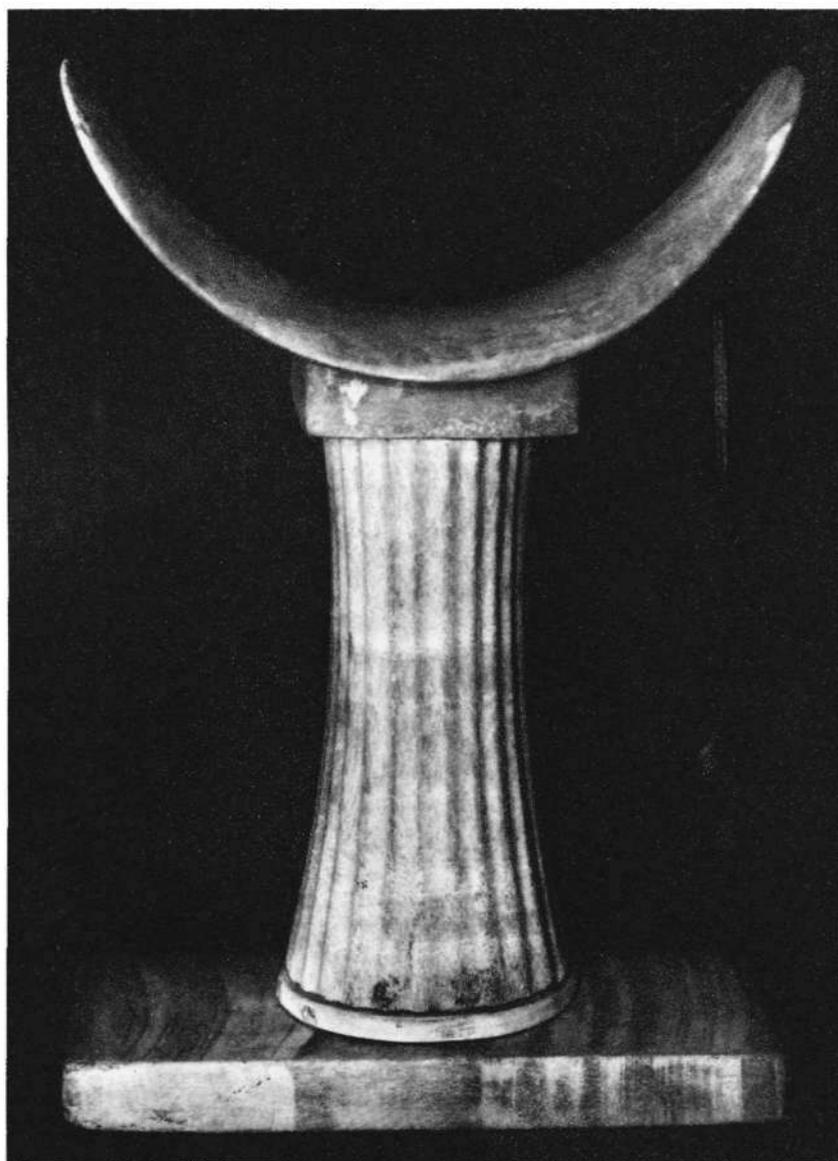
MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F



MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Copper models of implements and vases.



MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Model vessels of limestone.



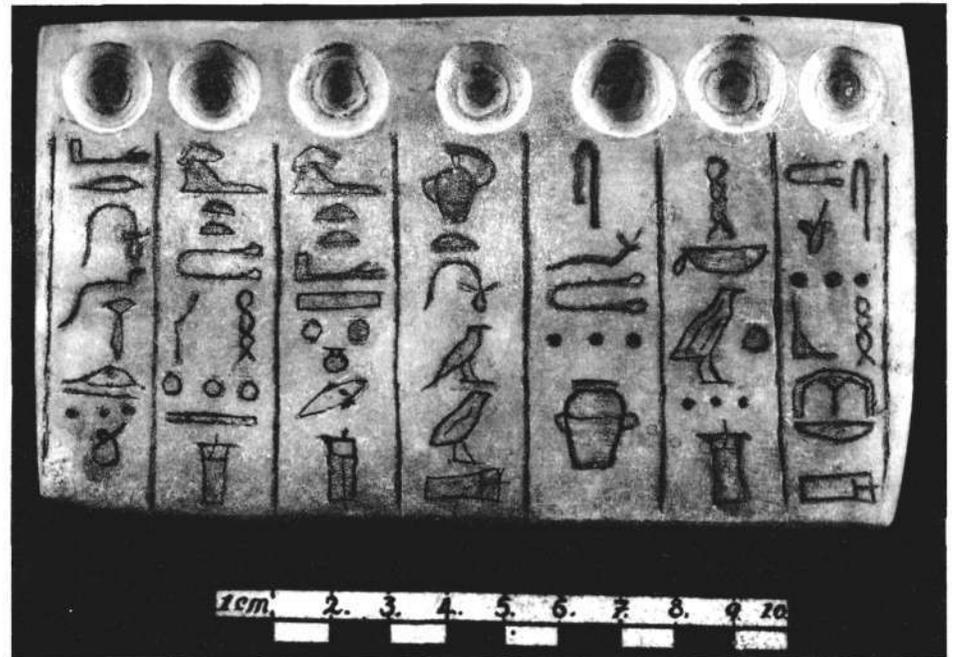
MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Alabaster head-rest.



(1) Jars of red-painted ware.



(2) Head of a limestone statuette.



(3) Alabaster tablet.

MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F



MASTABA OF THESTY
The southern false door.



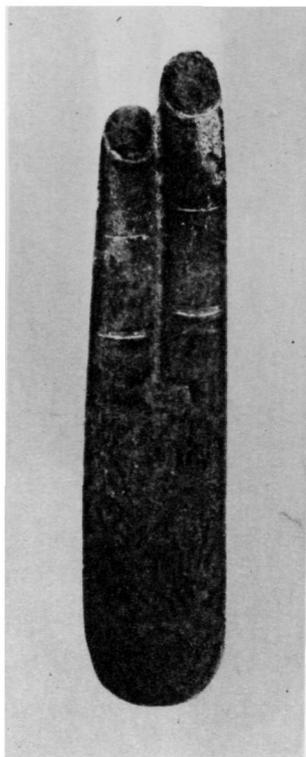
MASTABA OF THESTY
Rock-cut statues.



MASTABA OF THESTY
The northern false door.



MASTABA OF THESTY
Black granite statuette of Thesty.

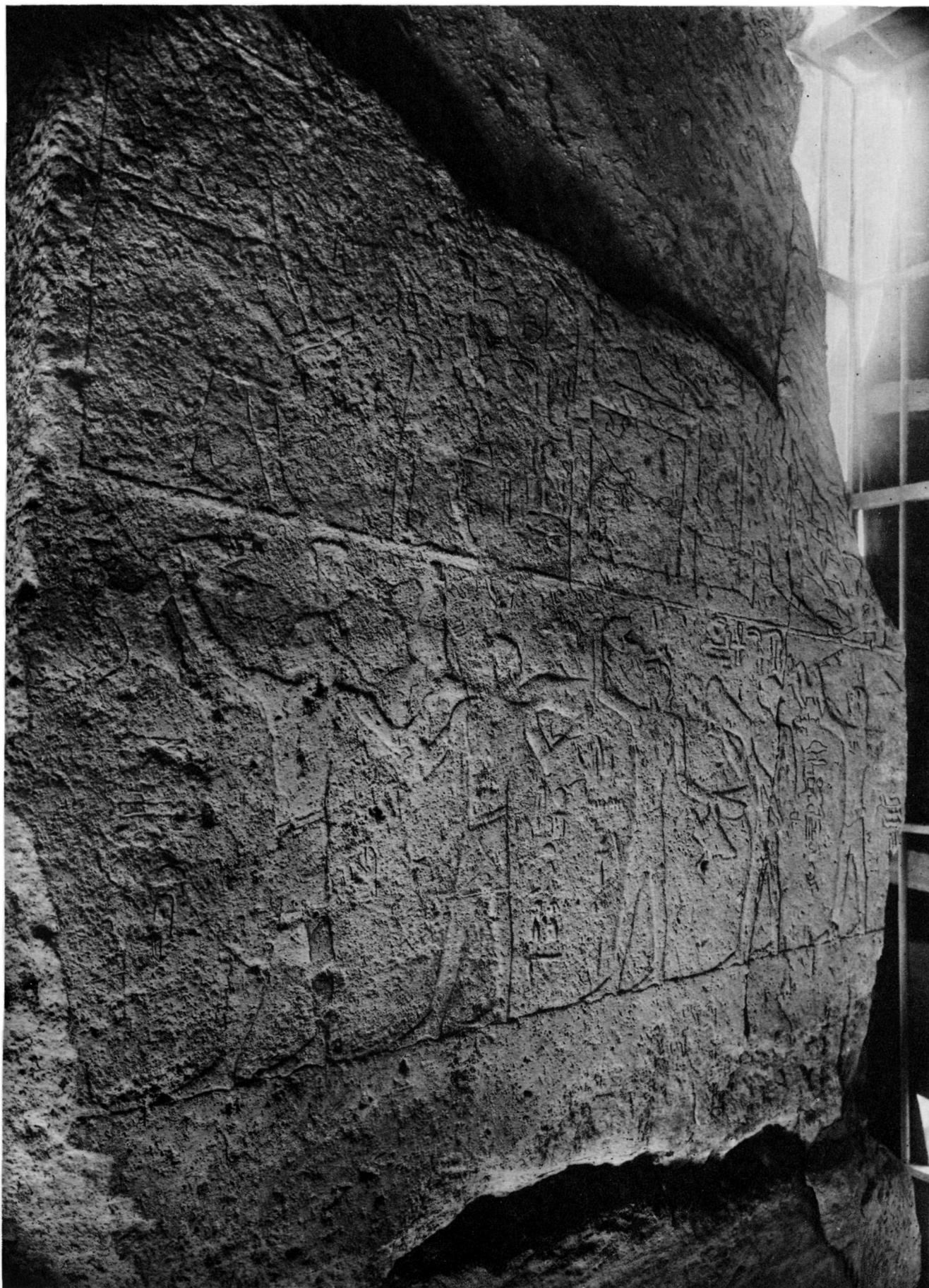


(1) Two-fingers amulet of obsidian.



(2) Small schist scarab.

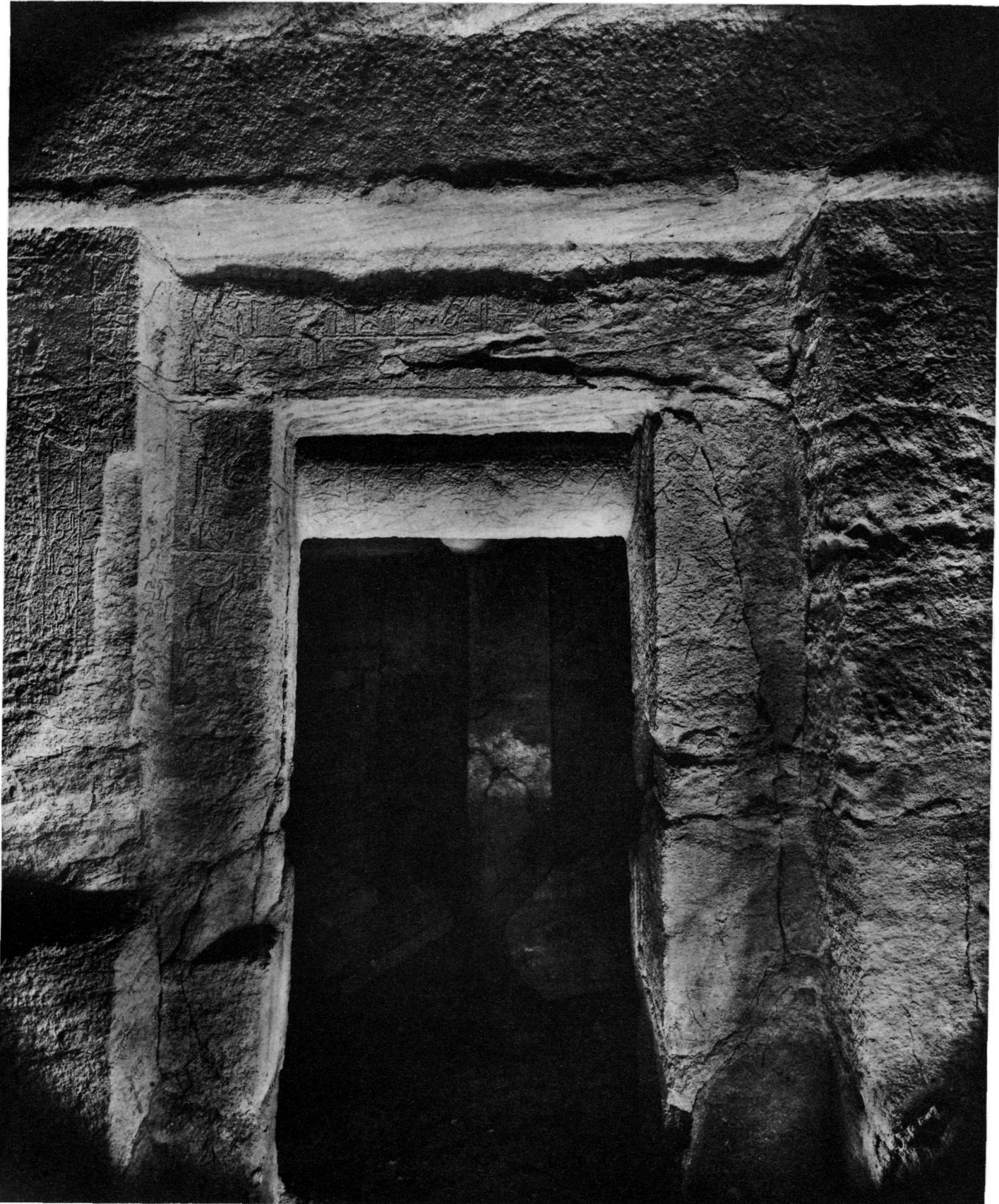
MASTABA OF PERY-NEB



MASTABA H
Part of the scenes. (?)



MASTABA H
Some tall, broken jars of red-painted ware.



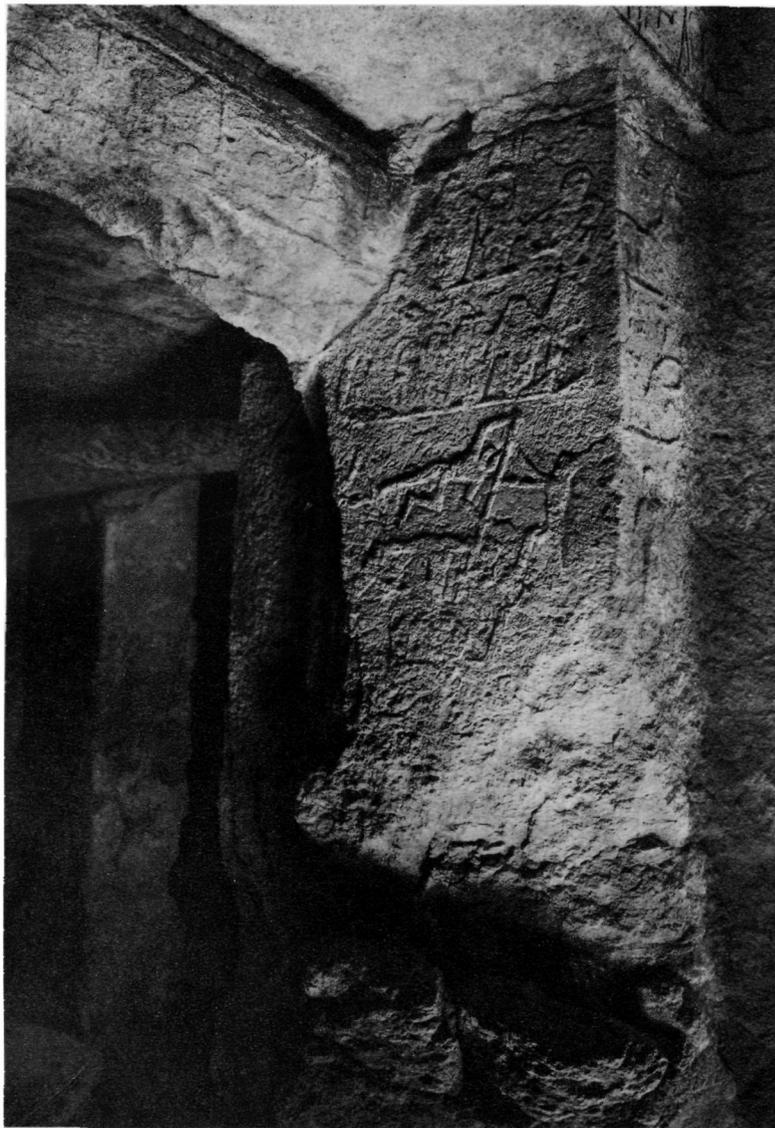
MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
The middle entrance.



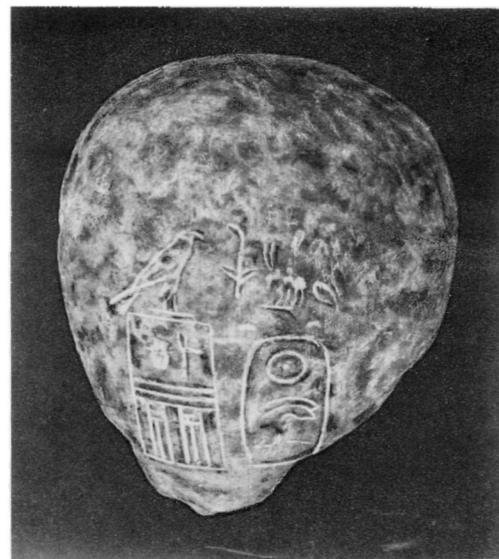
MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
Eastern side of southern pilaster.



(1) The lintel of the southern doorway.

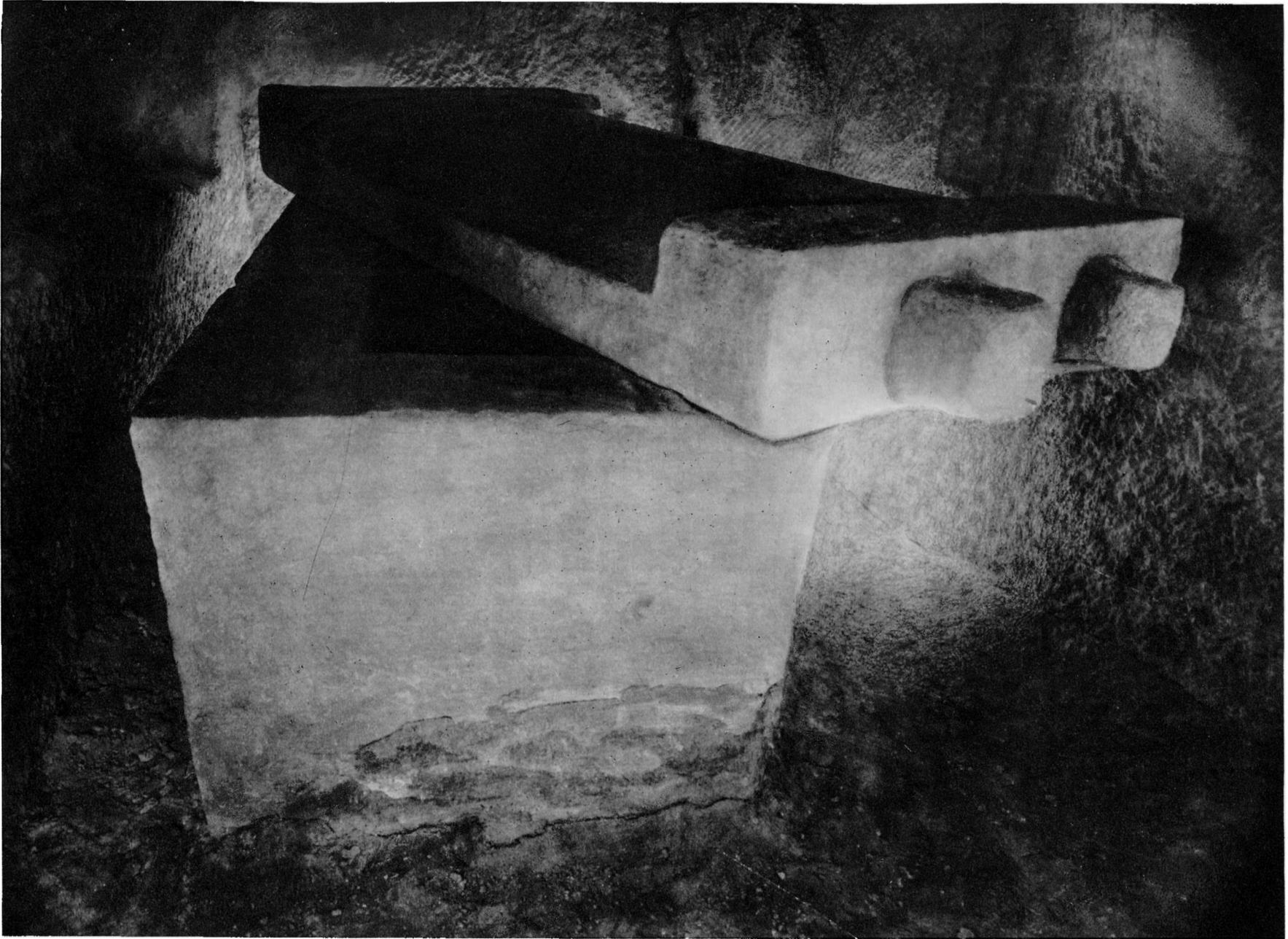


(2) A scene of wine-pressing.



(3) A damaged mace-head.

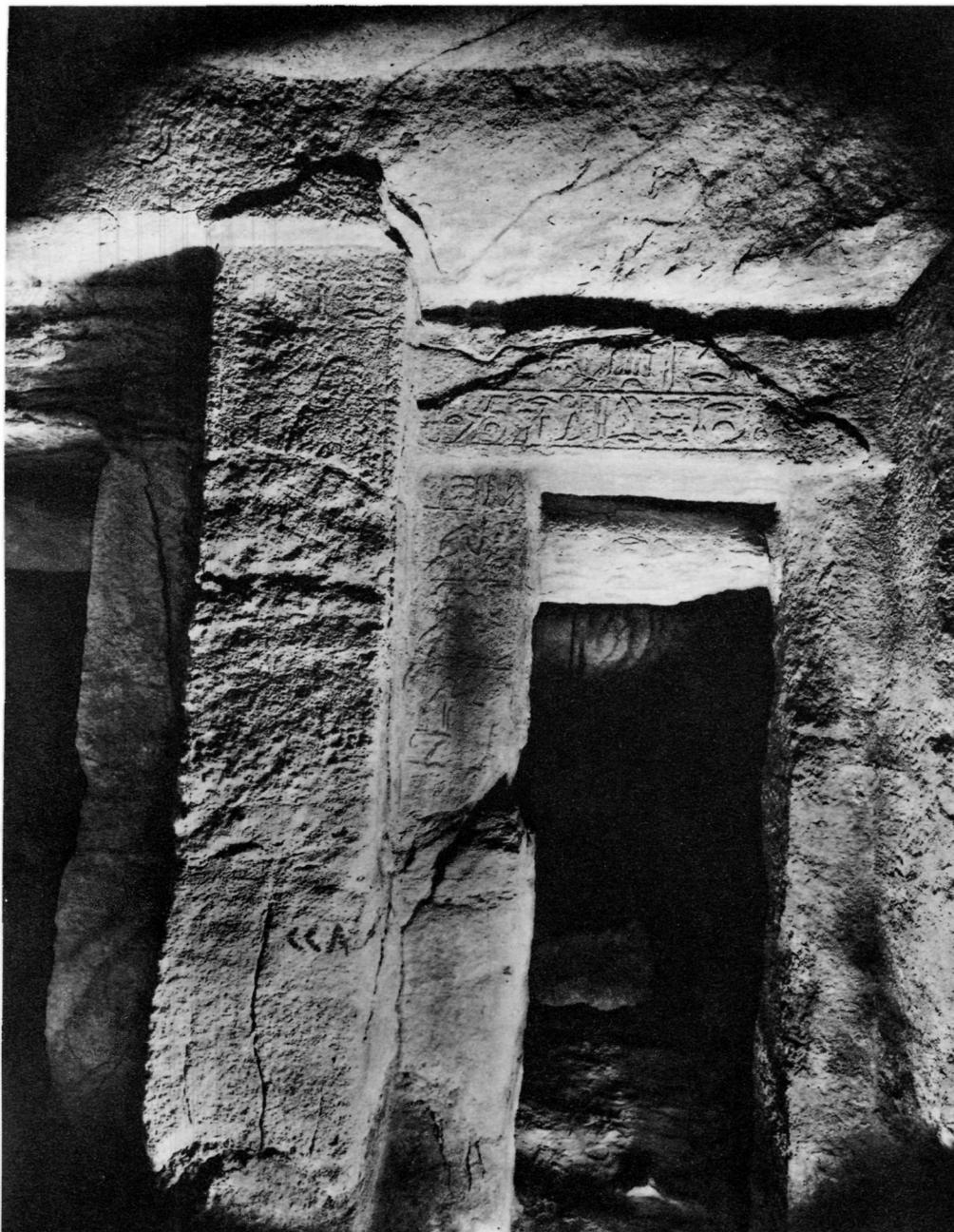
MASTABA OF BW-NEFER



MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
The huge sarcophagus.



The lintel of the southern entrance.



The northern entrance.

MASTABA OF BW-NEFER

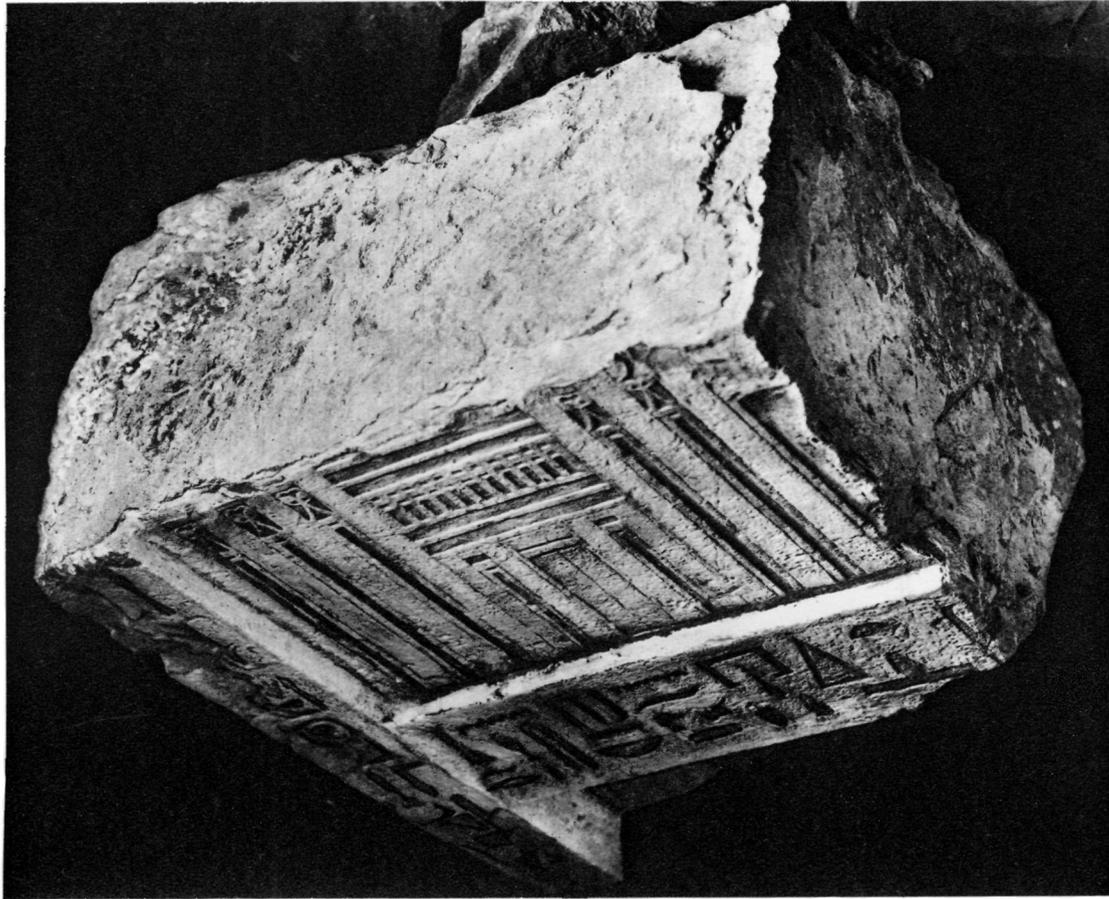


(1) Left thickness of entrance.



(2) Right thickness of entrance.

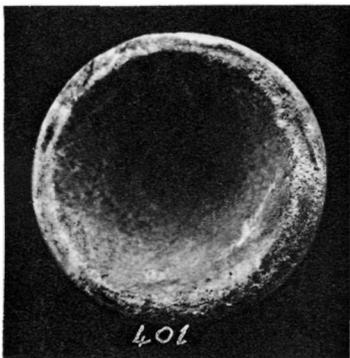
MASTABA OF NEFER



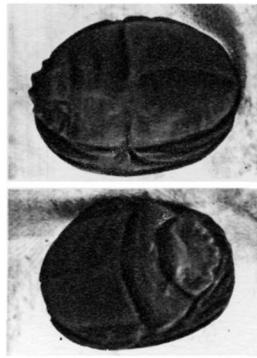
(1) Upper part of false door.



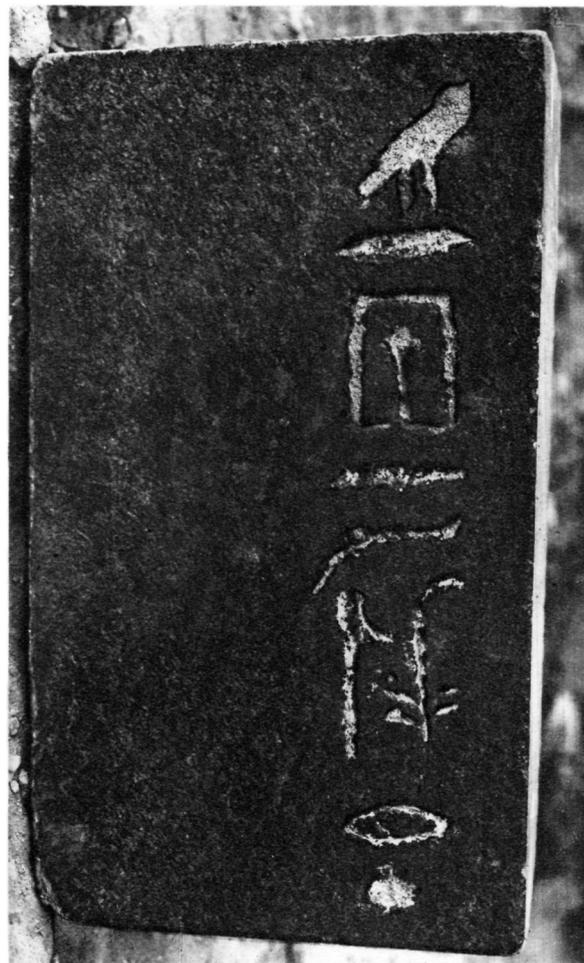
(2) Bowl of dark red pottery.



(3) Model dish of white limestone.



(4) Two scarabs of brown stone.



(5) Inscribed granite slab.

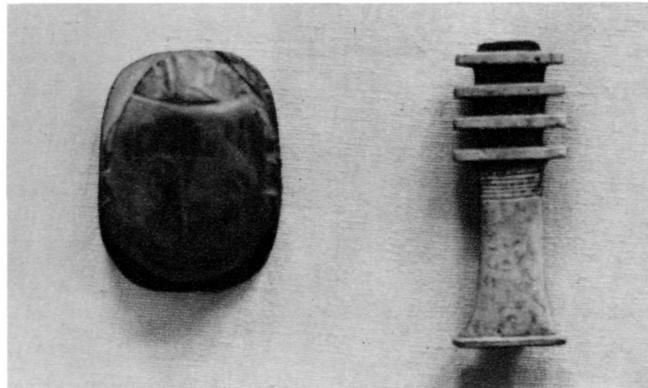
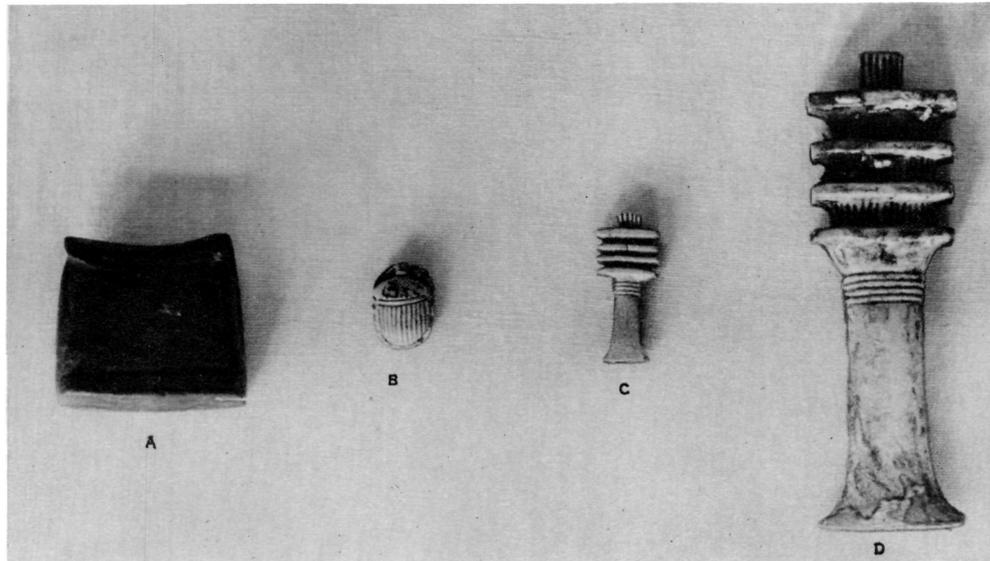
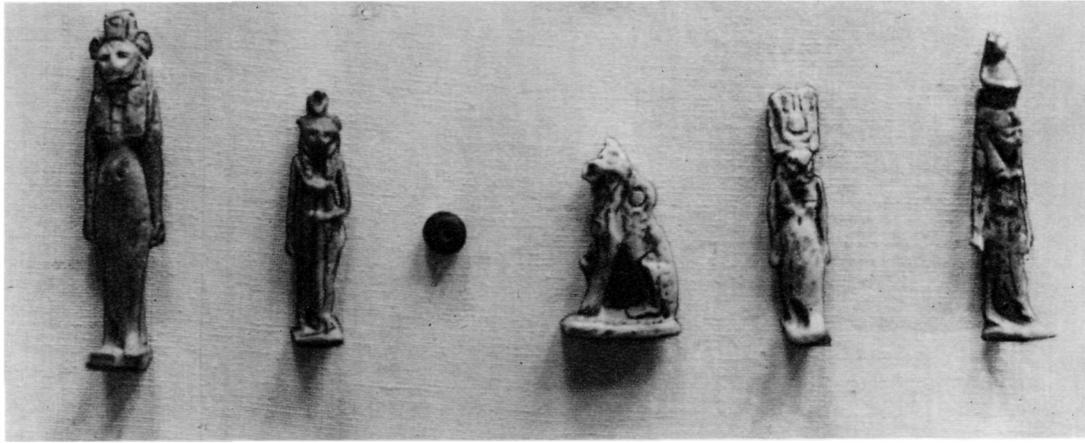
MASTABA OF NEFER



MASTABA OF NEFER
Inscribed slab.



MASTABA OF SEANKHW
Accumulated mummies of a late period.



Amulets and heart-scarab.

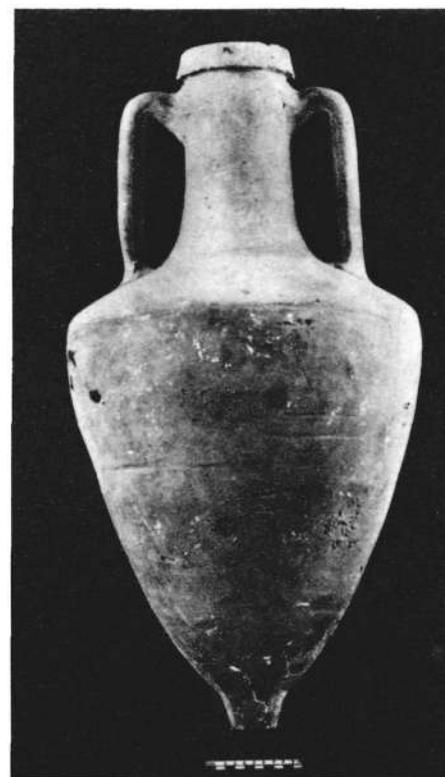


Copper bracelets.

MASTABA OF SEANKHW



The lid of the wooden coffin.



A large, shouldered jar.



A heart-scarab.

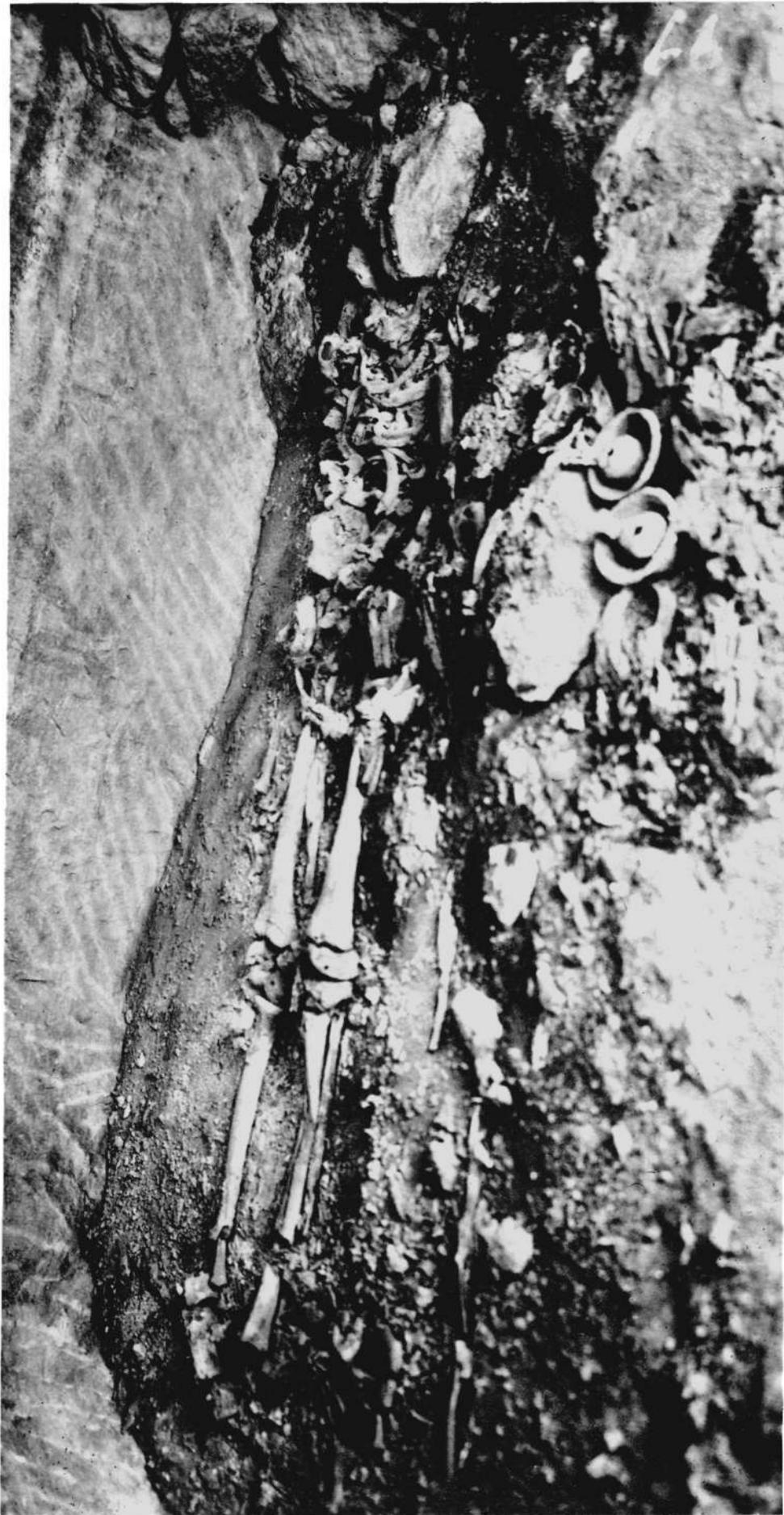
MASTABA I



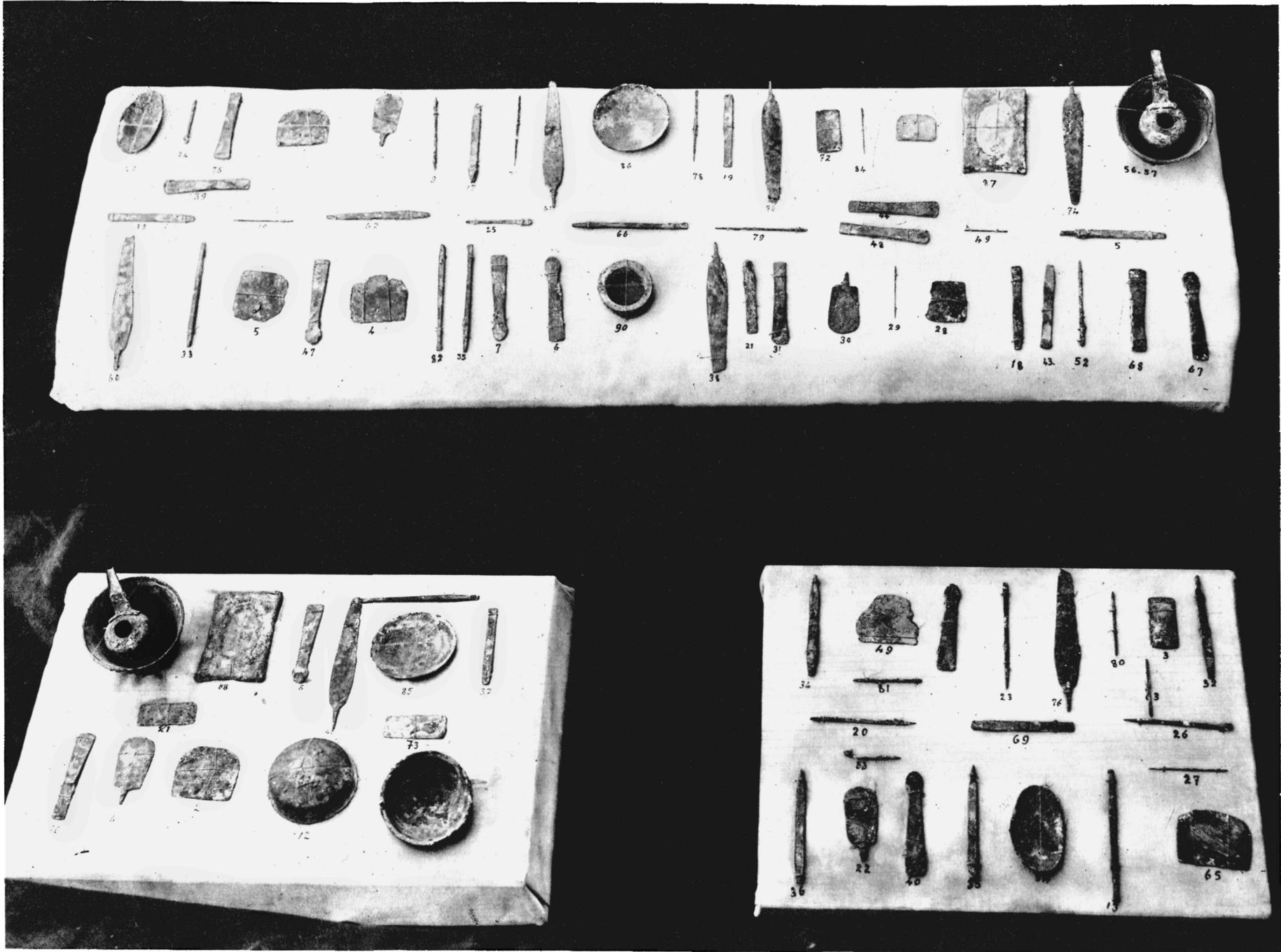
MASTABA OF SHAFT 648
Forty-seven model vessels, and a flat-topped table of limestone.



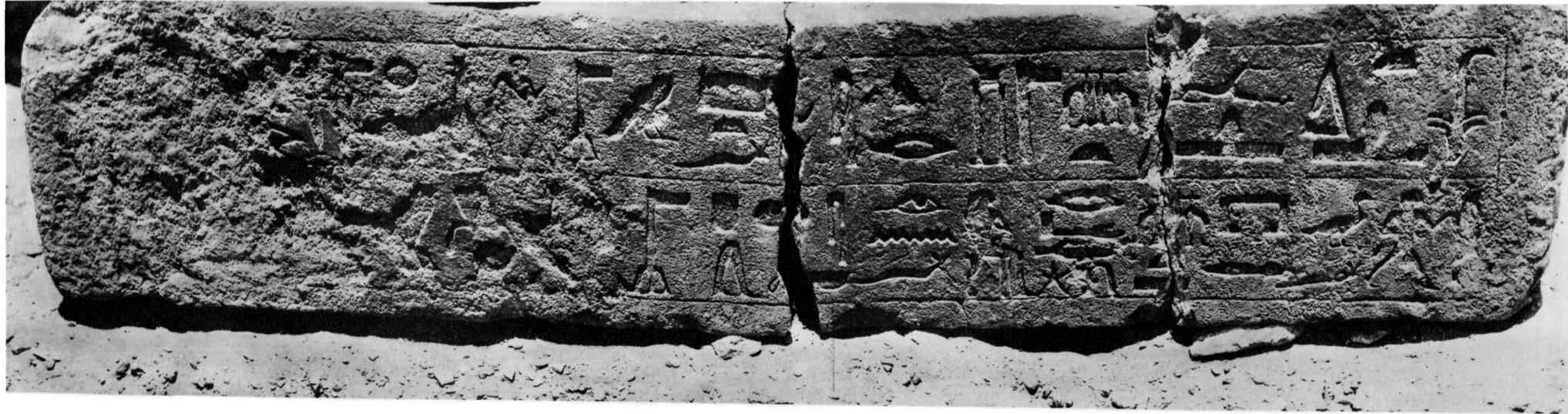
MASTABA OF SHAFT 559
View showing shaft and burial chamber.



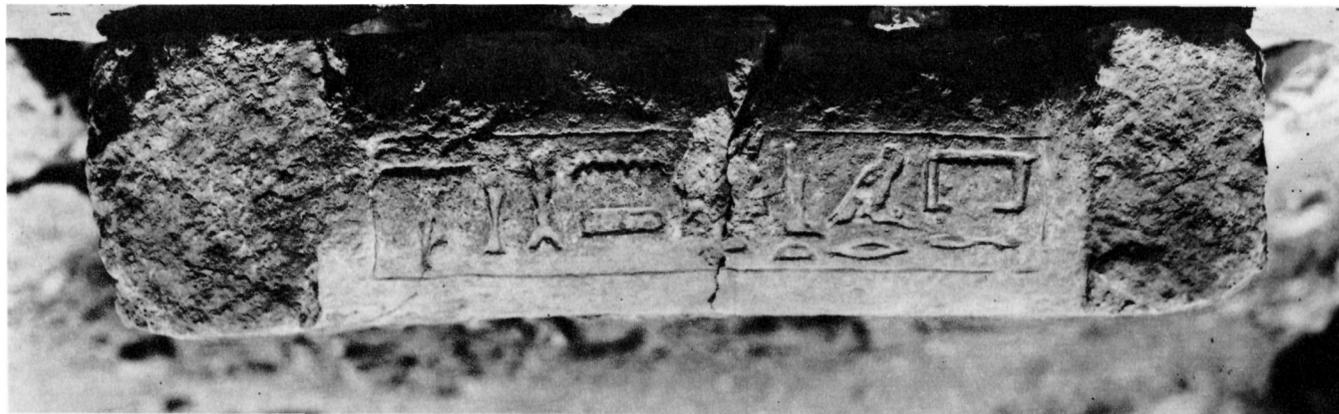
MASTABA OF SHAFT 559
Inside the sarcophagus.



MASTABA OF SHAFT 559
 A complete set of copper tools, vessels, implements and weapons.



(1) The lintel of the entrance to the funerary chapel.

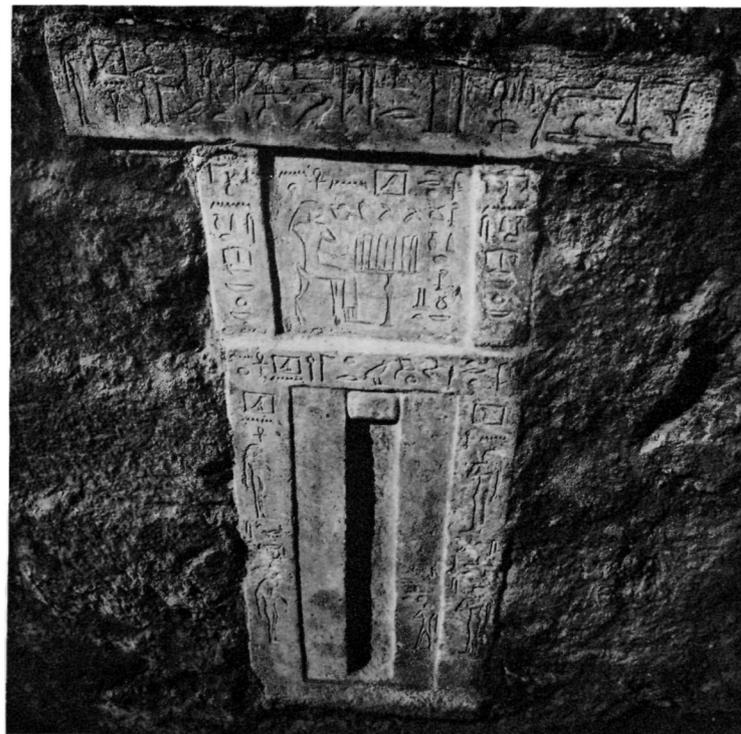


(2) The drum of the funerary chapel.

MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR



(1) The southern false door.

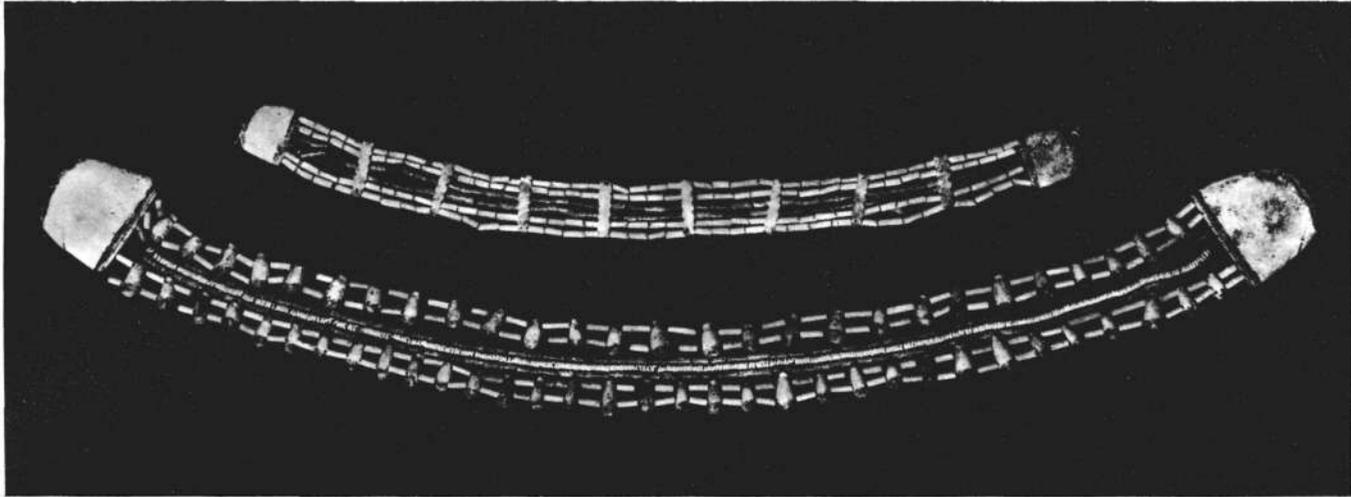


(2) The northern false door.

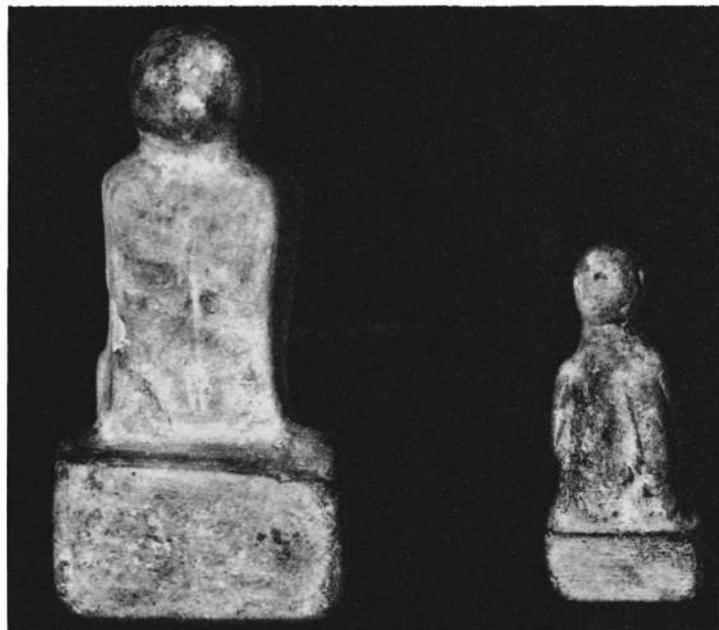
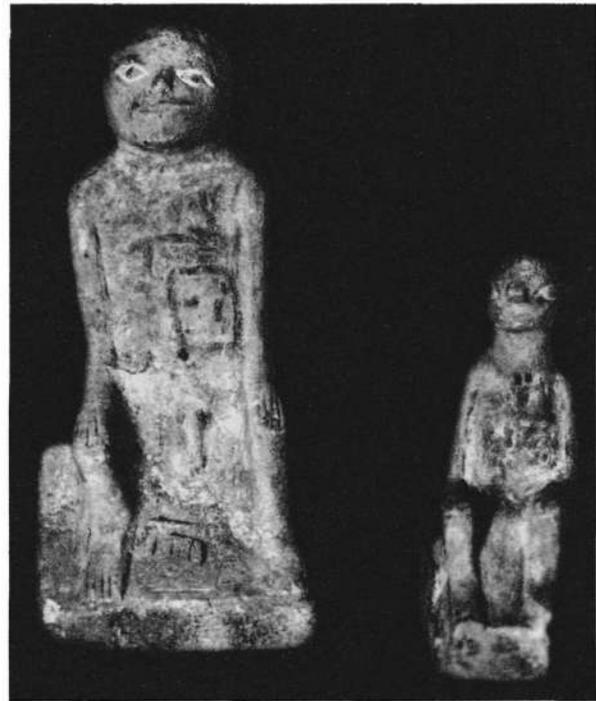
MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR



MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR
Head of a life-sized limestone statue.



(1) Necklace of gold and bead-work.



(2) Two limestone statuettes.

MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR