

PART THREE

THE ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF CEMETERY G 6000

I. Mastabas G 6010 – G 6016

A. Architectural Description of G 6010 (figs. 3–4; pls. 38b–42a)

G 6010, labelled “15” by Lepsius,¹ the mastaba tomb of Neferbauptah, was excavated by Reisner in November and December 1925. It is the southernmost of the large nucleus mastabas of concern to us in this volume and was described by Reisner² as being of type VIIa³ with an interior two-niched chapel of type 4b. It covers an area of 144.32 square metres (16.4 x 8.8 m), has a height of 4.6 metres, and proportions of 1/1.86. Reisner notes an

addition on E and N containing the exterior nummulitic chapel of type (12): this addition is L-shaped: the E–W arm containing the court, room e and the pillared portico g, measures 4.1 x 10.5 m. with an area of 43.05 sq. m.: the N–S arm containing serdab and rooms b, c, d, measures 16.4 x 4.9 m. [*sic*] with an area of 80.36 sq. m.: total area of addition, 123.41 sq. m. total area of nucleus mastaba and exterior chapel, 267.73 sq. m. the E wall of the addition is built over the remains of an old construction plane: against the S end were remains of two construction planes.⁴

Friday, November 20, 1925. Continued clearing front of group southwards working in front of G6010. Reached front wall at north and laid bare about 1/3. Approaching the middle front, encountered two layers of stones, organic matter and Saite objects in drift sand about 50 cm. apart and each layer is about 35 cm. thick. These are disturbed deposits which appear to have been thrown out from the additional chamber of G6010.

Saturday, November 21, 1925. Continued clearing along face of G6010, and revealed 6011 and 6012 embedded in debris of decay and covered by drift sand. Partly on the surface and partly in the drift sand were 8 or 10 large blocks of numm. lst. from the wall of 6010. These were rolled or dragged off to the east.

Before continuing with a discussion of the parts of G 6010, it will be useful to summarize the various ways in which those parts have been labelled:

1. LD I, 34ff.; Porter-Moss III, 1, 169.

2. Reisner, *Giza Necropolis I*, 290

3. Reisner's measurement of the room is incorrect; it should read 16.4 x 4.9, and we have corrected the measurement when quoting RN, below. In his notes, type VII.a.1.

4. Cf. Naguib Kanawati, *The Egyptian Administration in the Old Kingdom*, (Warminster, 1977), 103–4 and brief discussion on p. 38.

Our Designation	Reisner's Designation	Lepsius's Designation	Porter-Moss's Designation
Portico	(g)	–	–
Courtyard	(e) + (f)	H + I	I
Chamber 1	(c) + (d)	A + B	II
Chamber 2	(b)	C + D	III
Chamber 3	(a)	E	IV

Both Reisner and Lepsius have published descriptions of the mastaba.⁵

Dieses Grab gehört zu einer Gruppe von drei Grabgebäuden, westl. von der Südwestecke der grössten, nördl. von der Nordwestecke der zweiten Pyramide (No. 15–17; vgl. LD I, 21). Es ist das südlichste der 3 Gräber.

Es ist genau wie die Pyramiden nach den Himmelsgegenden *gerichtet*. Der Boden darum ist (jetzt) hoch mit Sand aufgefüllt, fast bis zur Höhe der Thürarchitrave und der innern Decken.—Wie fast alle Gräber dieser Gegend, ist es auf den lebendigen Fels *gebaut*. Die *Form* ist ziemlich quadratisch; die *Aussenwände* *neigen* sich nach oben, ähnlich den unteren Teilen von Pyramiden, doch hatten diese Gebäude nie Spitzen, wie die Dächer zeigen. Die Neigung der Wände ist, wie auch bei den Pyramiden nicht immer dieselbe.—Hier war *nur die Vorderwand* *glatt*, die drei andern sind noch *rauh* und sollten dann *geglättet* werden. An der südlichen Aussenseite ist ein *Fenster* sichtbar, welches in das Zimmer E [our chamber 3] führte; wie andere Oeffnung ist nicht weit davon aussen sichtbar.

Der *Stein* ist der Kalkstein des Bodens, nummulith, und in einzelnen Teilen sehr der Zerstörung durch die Luft ausgesetzt.—*Grosse kolossale Blöcke* zeichnen diese ältesten Gebäude aus, sie sind im Ganzen in horizontale Lagen gelegt, aber die vertikalen Fugen sind grösstenteils abweichend; auch die horizontalen Lagen sind nicht immer genau, sondern die einzelnen Blöcke noch besonders zugeschnitten und in einander gefügt, wenn sie aufgelegt wurden, ganz wie es auch bei den grossen Pyramiden zu sehen ist. Die meisten Blöcke sind so genau zusammengesetzt, dass *kein Mörtel* nötig war; auch ist in dieser ganzen Gräbergruppe kein Mörtel zu finden, nur im Innern der Kammern ist Kalk zwischen die Fugen der Steine geschmiert, um eine glatte Oberfläche für die Darstellungen zu gewinnen.

5. Reisner, *Giza Necropolis I*, 290–91 and RN; Lepsius, LD I, 34–38.

Eine grosse Menge solcher Grabgebäude sind, *bis zum Grunde fast, zerstört* und jetzt unter dem Sande und *in alter Zeit geöffnet* und dabei zerstört worden; man brach entweder durch die Decke oder durch eine Wand, wenn kein Eingang zu finden war. Dieses Grab (No. 15) ist noch ziemlich vollständig erhalten, doch ist auch hier die Decke des Raumes B [our chamber 1] zerstört, und in das Zimmer C [our chamber 2] gelangt man durch ein von aussen eingebrochenes Loch. *Die Inschriften und Farben* sind zum Teil noch sehr gut erhalten.

Der Plan zeigt, dass das Ganze wie die übrigen Gräber dieser Gruppe aus *verschiedenen nach einander entstandenen Teilen* besteht. Der älteste Bestandteil ist *das hintere längliche Gebäude*, das nach allen Seiten hin nach oben zurückweichende Wände hat, die also ursprünglich *Aussenwände* gewesen sein müssen. Es enthält eine *Kammer E* [our chamber 3]; hinter dieser findet sich ein vom Dache aus zugänglicher *Schacht (G)* und in dem nördlichen Teile des Gebäudes vielleicht noch ein zweiter. Die oberste Umfassung des Schachtes, sowie die Unregelmässigkeit der obersten Blöcke nach innen, die kein Parapet zugelassen hätten, zeigt, dass *das Dach, wie bei allen hohen Hintergebäuden glatt und flach sein sollte*; es ist aber nicht vollendet, so wenig wie die äusseren Mauern (s. oben); jetzt fehlen die mittleren Steine des Daches.

An die Ostseite (Vorderseite) dieses hinteren Quergebäudes legt sich *südlich* ein bedeckter Portikus an, der auf 2 Pfeilern ruht, durch die er in 2 *Räume C und D* [both parts of our chamber 2] zerlegt wird; *nördlich* ein offener, auf 2 Seiten von einer Pfeilergalerie umgebener *Hof A* [part of our chamber 1]. Das südliche Vordergebäude hatte wahrscheinlich ein Parapet, wie die behauenen Steine der Westseite und die Analogie mit den andern Gräbern vermuten lässt. Das nördliche war, bis auf die mit einem [Schein]gewölbe bedeckten Gallerien hypäthral.

An dies nördliche Vordergebäude schliesst sich endlich noch ein *Durchgangsgebäude H* [our courtyard] an, das nördlich an die südliche Aussenmauer des benachbarten älteren Grabes No. 16 stösst, und von dem man nach O. durch *die äussere Thüre e* ins Freie gelangte. Hinter diesem letzten Gebäude H befindet sich noch ein *hypäthraler Hof I* [our courtyard], der dadurch gewonnen worden ist, dass man die nördliche Aussenmauer des alten Hintergebäudes mit der gegenüberliegenden südlichen des Nachbargrabes No. 16 durch eine Aussenmauer verband.

Nach Abschluss aller Teile war der äussere Eingang zu dem gesammten Grabe die *Thüre e* mit einem Wulst, der aber nicht beschreiben ist. Die Thüre liegt in der Mitte einer Aussenwand, die hinter die des übrigen Gebäudes zurücktritt. Durch sie gelangt man in eine flach gedeckte *Gallerie H* [our courtyard], die (d.h. deren Decke,) nach L auf der Aussenmauer, nach W. auf 4 Pfeilern ruhte. Westlich von dieser Gallerie, die unverziert ist, lag der grosse *hypäthrale quadratische Hof I* [our courtyard], der an das hohe Hintergebäude stiess, aber schwerlich einen Eingang dahinein hatte, weil dahinter wahrscheinlich der zweite Brunnen lag (s. oben). Der Wasserausguss des daranstossenden Grabes des [Jj-mrj] (no. 16) führt gerade hinter die Gallerie H in den hypäthralen Hof I.

Von der Gallerie H aus führt eine *Thüre f* in den andern *offenen Hof A*, der in architektonischer Hinsicht sehr bemerkenswert ist. Er war nie bedeckt, wie die glatte Ostseite des hinteren höheren Gebäudes zeigt, an welche das Dach angebaut gewesen sein müsste, wovon keine Spur da ist. Eingänge aus dem Hofe in dieses hohe Hintergebäude scheinen nicht zu existieren, und dieses scheint auch weiter keine Zimmer als das eine E zu enthalten. Vielmehr enthält es, wie schon erwähnt, vielleicht noch einen zweiten nördlichen Schacht hinter dem Hofe A.

Die Ostseite dieses Hofes A bildete die auf 4 oder 5 Pfeilern ruhende *Gallerie B*. Die einzelnen Deck-Steine dieser Gallerie, die vom Architrav über den Pfeilern nach der Aussenmauer gehen, sind zum Tonnengewölbe ausgehöhlt (s. den Durchschnitt nach LD I, 21). Das Ganze scheint noch nicht vollendet; die Pfeiler sind an keiner Seite beschrieben, nur die gegenüberstehende *Ostwand* hat Darstellungen *rechte (südliche) Hälfte* LD II, 56a bis. Der Name des Verstorbenen ist nicht ausgeführt;—*linke (nördliche) Hälfte*: LD II, 56a. Die oberste (der 3) Reihen der

Darstellungen ist nicht ausgeführt, so wenig wie der ganze letzte Teil der Wand gegen Norden.⁶

Die bogenförmig ausgehöhlten Decksteine greifen über die Pfeiler über und bilden nach dem offenen Hofe A eine Art vorspringendes Gesims; das Dach bildete von innen Stufen zu dem Parapet, das rund um das Gebäude führte.

Die Gallerie B ging auf der schmalen Südseite des Hofes A in eine *andere kleine Gallerie* über, die von einem einzigen Steine bedeckt ist. Dieser Deckstein greift in die hohe Hintermauer ein und liegt östlich auf dem *Eckpfeiler a* auf, der deshalb tiefer als die andern ist. Nach der äusseren Bedeckung zu schliessen, sollte die Decke auch bogenförmig ausgehöhlt werden, ist aber flach geblieben.

Aus der Gallerie B führt die *Thüre g* in das *Zimmer C*, in das man jetzt von aussen durch ein an der oberen Ecke der östlichen Mauer *eingebrochenes Loch [F]* steigt. Diesem eingebrochenen Eingange gegenüber läuft ein *Architrav*, der auf 2 *viereckigen Pfeilern* mit Abakus und ohne Basis ruht. Die beiden Pfeiler sind nicht von gleicher Breite, der nördliche ist 0,44 breit, der südliche 0,39 1/2; die Tiefe von beiden ist gleich (0,45). Der Abakus unter dem Architrav ist in derselben Fläche wie der Architrav, und nur anders, nämlich rot, gemalt. Die Pfeiler gehen geradlinig bis zum Boden hinunter; nur der obere Teil mit seinen Figuren und Hieroglyphen, die gleich denen am Architrav erhaben gearbeitet sind, ist bemalt. Der rechte nördliche Pfeiler enthält an der Vorderseite die Gestalt und Titel des Vaters des Verstorbenen [Jj-mrj], der linke südliche diejenigen des Grossvaters [Spss-k3f-nh]. Die Nord- und Südseiten beider Pfeiler zeigen die Gestalt und die Titel des Verstorbenen selbst: LD II, 55; Architrav und Pfeiler sind jetzt in Berlin (No 1114).

Die *drei andern Seiten* des Raumes C sind ohne alle Verzierung; doch scheint es, dass die jetzt nackten Steine früher mit Kalk und Malerei überzogen waren; an vielen Stellen ist der Kalk noch sichtbar, mit dem man die Zwischenräume oder Beschädigungen der Steine ausfüllte. Ebenso *die Decke*, die wie alle übrigen, jetzt keine Spur von Farben mehr zeigt.

Die Pfeiler sind auf der *Rückseite* leer, ebenso die *Nord- und Südwand* des *Raumes D* dahinter, nur die den Pfeilern gegenüberstehende *westliche Mauer* ist beschrieben: LD II, 56 b, (die Köpfe der beiden Personen rechts LD III, 289, 7.8). Sie geht schräg hinauf, da sie ursprünglich die Aussenmauer des ältesten hohen Hintergebäudes gewesen war. In der Mitte enthält diese Wand *die Thüre c d*, welche in die Kammer E führt. Die Inschrift links von der Thüre ist nicht ganz vollendet. Der Name des Grossvaters, der da wieder, wie es scheint, dargestellt ist, fehlt, die Titel enden mit [sš prj md3t].

Auf *dem Wulste* über der Thüre (LD II, 56b) stehen in zwei Reihen die Titel und Namen zu oberst des Vaters [Jj-mrj], zu unterst des Sohnes [Pth-nfr-b3w]. Ihr Verwandtschaftsverhältnis ist nicht angegeben, wird aber durch die folgenden Gräber klar; dasselbe Verhältnis ist also auch in anderen ähnlichen Fällen voranzusetzen.

An den *beiden Thürlaubungen c d* sind die Darstellungen LD II, 57a.

In der nun folgenden *Kammer E* sind alle vier Seiten mit Darstellungen versehen: *Ostseite* (mit dem Eingang) LD II, 58a; die beiden liegenden Ochsen über der Thüre wenden sich nach links und gehören zur Darstellung der schmalen *Nordseite* LD II, 57c. *Westseite* mit 2 Blendthüren: LD II, 58b. Die beiden Blendthüren (in der Publ. braun) sowie die oben über die ganze Wand hinlaufende Inschrift sind nur gemalt. *Südseite*: LD II, 57b. Oben geht ein kleines Fenster hinaus,⁷ das sich nach Aussen vergrössert.

Reisner described the innermost room as follows: "Interior offering room of type (4a) with two painted niches; 3.55 x 1.6 m; area, 5.68 sq. m; prop. 1/2.22; entered

6. In der Publikation sind diese unausgeführten Teile fortgelassen, ebenso der Kopf des Verstorbenen, der in die oberste Reihe hineinragte.

7. Etwa zum serdab?

from pillared hall (b) from east by doorway in north end of east wall.”

Our chamber 2, he described as “(b) pillared hall, nearly square; 4.15 x 3.25 m; area, 13.48 sq. m; roof supported by two pillars in N–S row,” with an architrave of three stones resting on the pillars. The ceiling, he notes, was found intact by Lepsius. “Serdab in south wall; entered from north from (c) by doorway in east end of north wall; doorway to room (a) in embrasure in middle of west wall.” In his notes, he adds: “decorated on W side of two pillars: Lepsius found remains of sizing on N and S wall suggesting that the decoration had been destroyed.” No trace of that sizing remained in Reisner’s time.

Monday, November 23, 1925. The inscribed upper part of the pillars and the architrave are now in Berlin. I presume the great roofing blocks which we found over G6012, 6013, 6014, were removed from this room by Lepsius as he entered an empty chamber through the hole still visible in the east wall. In the sand is a layer of dark brown matter, a deposit mainly of bats’ dung which seems to represent the floor as found by Lepsius.

Chamber 1 was treated as two separate units by Reisner, as it had been by Lepsius. There is clear architectural justification for doing so. “(c) N–S corridor with vaulted stone roof; 6.35 x 1.1 m; area, 6.98 sq. m; with roof supported by four pillars and architrave on west side; opening into the narrow N–S court (d) by the spaces between the pillars; doorway to (b) in south wall.” Parallel to (c) lay (d): “narrow N–S open court along face of mastaba, west of corridor (c); 6.35 x 1.3 m; area, 8.25 sq. m; no subsidiary north niche in mastaba; opening to room (c) between the pillars on the east side; entered from pillared room (e) from north, by doorway in north wall.”

The area we have labelled simply the “courtyard,” Reisner, like Lepsius, treated as two separate parts, a vestibule (e) and the open court (f):

(e) vestibule room north of (d) separated from open court (f) by two pillars and two pilasters; 4.6 x 1.2 m. excluding the pillars; area, 5.52 sq. m.; entered from east from pillared portico (g) in middle of east wall; opening into court (f) by spaces between pillars; doorway to (d) in south wall.

The court itself is:

(f) large open court west of vestibule (e); 4.35 x 5.17 m.; area, 22.49 sq. m.; with standing life-size statue of Ptah-nefer-bauw in middle of west wall; entered from east from vestibule (e) by spaces between the pillars.

Outside, east of the vestibule (e), is a pillared portico, labelled (g) by Reisner (but not indicated on Lepsius’s plan):

(g) pillared portico east of the entrance to the vestibule (e); 3.9 x 2.07 m., including two pillars in N–S row; area, 8.07 sq. m.; opening to the east; doorway to vestibule (e) in middle of west wall.

Reisner includes some additional statistics in his notes: “total area, (b)–(e): 34.23 sq. m.; total area, (b)–(g): 64.79 sq. m.; total area, (a)–(g): 70.47 sq. m.”

The serdab, which lies to the south of chamber 2, is described in *RN*: “Serdab: E–W serdab, serdab in thickness of south wall of room b of the chapel; 1.0 x 4.8 m; area, 4.8 sq. m; height, 2.60 m.” The serdab connects to chamber 2 by means of three vertical slot windows cut through that chamber’s southern wall. Reisner found the serdab filled with sand but otherwise empty, and he states that it was probably plundered through the westernmost of the slot windows. The stone roofing slabs are still in place. Reisner states that the serdab contained “statuettes [that] were probably of wood” (see below, G 6012, Objects).

Except for an intrusive and unfinished shaft cut in the southwestern corner of the courtyard,⁸ G 6010 had only a single shaft (labelled “A” by Reisner, “G” by Lepsius), located just south of the middle of the nucleus mastaba (figs. 6 and 58–59). In *RN* it is described as follows:

sole shaft; 1.4 x 1.32 m.; -9.9 m. [deep]; in middle of bottom, a step down 0.85 m.; from the bottom of the step, a roughly cut slope leads through the S side of the shaft, through the passage to the floor of the chamber, making a drop of 0.85 m. Total depth of chamber floor below the bottom of the shaft, 1.7 m.

The chamber at the bottom of the shaft is Reisner’s type 4b(2),

with coffin recess in W wall; on S: 4.36 x 2.22–2.64 m.; h. 2.1 m.; area, 10.59 sq. m.; capacity, 22.24 cu. m. Coffin recess in middle of W wall, 2.44–2.64 x 1.56 m.; h., 1.96 m.; area, 3.96 sq. m.; capacity, 7.76 cu. m.; total area of chamber, 14.55 sq. m.; total capacity, 30.00 cu. m. Floor uneven, filled with limestone chips; S wall unfinished at its base. Passage: 0.72 x 1.0 m.; height on shaft side, 1.2 m.; on chamber side, 2.1 m.; the floor descends in a rough slope from base of step in shaft to the chamber floor just inside the chamber. Blocking: remains of rubble wall, bound with mud, 0.65 m. thick; type III d(2); upper part broken away and a slope of mixed debris and drift-sand had poured in and formed a fan-shaped slope around the doorway.

In the recess on the west side, there was an attached stone coffin with a “white limestone *krst*-lid; outside, irregular, 2.3 x 0.94 m; h. 0.85 m; cavity, 1.9 x 0.46 m; depth, 0.6 m; lid, 2.54 x 0.86 m; maximum thickness 0.25 m; rounded top between rudimentary end bars, no handles at ends.” There was an incomplete skeleton found scattered on the floor around the coffin, over its lid, and within its cavity.

The floor of the chamber was covered by clean limestone debris and, over this, by 2–3 cm of dust, bat bones, and small objects and sherds. In the northeast corner, the sloping sand overlay this material. In the passage, “thieves’ debris” lay upon this sand and was in turn covered with drift sand filling the shaft to its top.

B. Objects in G 6010

(See also objects 25-11-1 through -13, and 25-11-16, described below, G 6020, pp. 73, 74, and 90.)

1. Objects Found in the Shaft (fig. 127)

- 25-11-63 flint; flake of type F-IXb(3); length 10.3 cm; width 1.7 cm; thickness 0.85 cm.
- 25-11-64 RP; bowl of type C-XXXIIa; height 8.4 cm; rim diam. 18.0 cm; body diam. 18.2 cm; incomplete.
- 25-11-65, 67, 68 RP; three bowls of type C-XXXIIa; incomplete; rim diam. of (65) 21.0 cm; (67) 30.0 cm; (68) not measurable.
- 25-11-66 RW, red wash; upper part of bent-sided bowl of type C-XXX b(1); rim diam. 30.0 cm; diam. bend line 26.6 cm; height above bend 6.0 cm.
- 25-11-69, 70, 71 RP; three incomplete, bent-sided bowls of type C-XXXc; height 12.8 cm; rim diam.

8. “SW quarter of court, 1.15 x 1.2 m.; -2.4 m. [deep] in rock; rock surface slopes slightly to S and E; dug through shallow debris on floor of court; lined above with masonry, 0.4 m. on S and 0.3 m. on N, one course, type 7x; perhaps unused.”

26 cm; bend line diam. 26.4 cm; height top 5.2 cm.

25-11-72,73 coarse RW; fragments of large jars of type IIb or A IV.; thickness 1.7 cm, 0.8–1.1 cm.

2. Objects Found in the Chamber (fig. 127)

25-11-97 alabaster top and base of headrest; stem missing; originally of three separate pieces, with top attached to stem by dowel and stem attached to base with plaster. Top: length 18 cm; height with abacus 8.4 cm; base 18.4 x 9.4 cm, height 1.4 cm. The base of stem is carved, diam. 8.8 cm, and rising 4 mm above top of base. (MFA).

25-11-98 BrW with white specks (foreign ware?); fragment of a jar with convex sides; height 7.6+ cm; max. diam. 11.2 cm; form not identifiable.

25-11-99 RP; fragment of jar; height 7.6+ cm; max. diam. 10.0 cm; type not determined.

25-11-100 alabaster top of flat-topped circular table; stem not found; in three pieces: diam. 19.2 cm; max. thickness 1.2 cm. (MFA).

25-11-101 RP (?); surface decayed; in fragments; incomplete; type C-XXXIIa; height 8.4 cm; rim diam. 22.4 cm; body diam. 22.4 cm.

25-11-102 plaster; right ear from mummy; height 6.4 cm; width 3.2 cm.

25-11-103 plaster; fragments from beard from mummy; height 5.6 cm; width 5.8 cm; apparently a short ribbed beard, as in statues of Dynasty 5.

25-11-104 copper: set of model tools. (a) upper part of bowl with projecting rim, type XVI c; rim diam. 6.6 cm; height 1.4+ cm. (b) rectangular knife; 6.3 x 3.2 cm; rectangular base 3.3 x 1.0 cm; thickness 0.3 cm. (c) five model adze blades (four with square butts and one with rounded butt); lengths 5.6–6.35 cm. (d) five models of broad chisels, four with pointed ends, one with broad edge; length 4.8–5.4 cm; width 0.6 cm. (e) two model drills (one incomplete); rectangular shaft and rounded cutting edge; length 6.9 cm; width of shaft 0.35 cm; width of edge 0.3 cm. (f) fragments of two(?) model bowls of type K-XXIa. (MFA).

25-11-105 RP; fragments of bowl of type C-XXXIIa; diam. ca. 18 cm.

25-11-106 coarse RW; lower part of rough jar of type A-IV; diam. 10.8+ cm.

25-11-107 FRW; fragment from upper part of small bowl with recurved rim; probably type C-XXXIIa; diam. 14.0 cm; height 2.4+ cm.

25-11-108 (with last): half of flat-bottomed cup with open spout; type S-X; height 4.0 cm; diam. 8 cm; length with spout 8.4 cm.

25-11-109 lump of cohering sand which had been in contact with copper models. (MFA).

25-11-110 a quantity of small lumps of charcoal. (MFA).

25-11-111 wood; box, completely decayed; measurements of cast in sand: 20 x 35 x 18 cm.

25-11-112 wood; apparently a model of an axe with straight shaft and with the rounded-form blade broken off close to the shaft; length 32 cm; blade length 11.2 cm; haft diam. 0.8 cm; blade width including haft 1.6+ cm.

25-11-113 wood; hollow cylinder with fluted surface; length 12 cm; diam. from end to end: 1.3 cm; hollow diam. 0.6 cm; purpose uncertain—perhaps a handle.

25-11-114 wood; fragments of decayed wood.

25-11-116 alabaster; ointment jug of type S-XIVb; height 8.2 cm; rim diam. 4.4 cm; shoulder diam. 5.2 cm; base diam. 2.8 cm; width with dummy handle 6.0 cm. (MFA).

25-11-117 alabaster; twenty-four model bowls and basins, twelve round-bottomed and twelve flat-bottomed; type S-IXa, two examples, 1.4 x 6 cm; type S-IXb, ten examples, from 2.0 x 5.6 to 2.2 x 5.4 cm; type S-Xa, eleven examples, from 1.2 x 5.2 to 1.7 x 5.2 cm; type S-Xb, one example, 2.2 x 5.8 cm. (MFA).

3. Objects Found in Thieves' Debris West of Shaft (and thrown out from it)

25-11-128 RP; fragment of bowl of type C-XXXII.

25-11-129 alabaster; fragment of lower part of jar, damaged on sides; height 9.0+ cm; max. diam. 10.4+ cm; base diam. 8.2 cm; perhaps part of a canopic jar; older polished surface on bottom.

4. Objects Found in Debris East of Mastaba

(The limestone statuette fragments probably come from the serdab of G 6020. The hard stone fragments probably come from the breaking up of old royal statues in Dynasties 5–6. The Saite-Ptolemaic objects may come from late communal burials in room (e) [= courtyard]).

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25-11-36 (in mixed debris east of north end): white limestone; torso of male statuette, about two-thirds life size, standing with hands at side, in short skirt, left foot advanced; back supporting pillar; height from ankle to neck: 60.0 cm; arms made of separate pieces attached with dowels.

25-11-37 (on rock just east of portico): alabaster; fifteen fragments of royal statues; one inscribed, six with worked surfaces; eight splinter fragments. (a) base fragment, inscribed with {5.1} "[cartouche?] 'nh dt,'" inscribed surface 12 x 6.4 cm. (b) largest unworked fragment is 26 x 16 x 6.5 cm. (MFA).

- 25-11-38 (found with 25-11-36): basalt; statuette fragment; 14 x 6.4 cm.
- 25-11-39 (from higher, disturbed debris): nummulitic limestone; torso and legs of standing male statuette, about half life size; from ankles to breast 50.0+ cm; left foot advanced, wearing short skirt.
- 25-11-40 (found with 25-11-39): translucent diorite; unworked fragment; 5.6 x 3.4 cm. (MFA).
- 25-11-41 (found with 25-11-39): blue faience; small jar with short neck and four knob handles; incomplete; mouth diam. 2.4 cm; height 4.4 cm; Saite-Ptolemaic Period. (MFA).
- 25-11-42 (found with 25-11-39): dark blue faience; four frags. of bag-shaped jar; max. diam. 7.0 cm; Saite-Ptolemaic Period. (MFA).
- 25-11-43 (found with 25-11-39): blue faience; fragment of bezel ring. (MFA).
- 25-11-44, 45 (found with 25-11-39): blue faience; two *wḏt*-eye amulets, modelled on one side; (44) 3.3 x 2.3 x 0.95 cm; (45) 1.2 x 0.8 cm. (MFA).
- 25-11-46 faience; small animal (ape?) amulet, shown standing on hind legs. (MFA).
- 25-11-47 blue faience; head only of Sekhmet amulet. (MFA).
- 25-11-48, 49 blue faience; two fragments of Isis and Horus amulet. (MFA).

5. Objects Found in Debris in Chapel

- 25-11-125 (in room (b) = chamber 2): coarse RW; jar of type A-IV with rim broken; height 30 cm; rim diam. 10.4 cm; max. diam. 15.6 cm; contains charcoal.
- 25-11-126 (from room (f) = courtyard): coarse RW; jar of type A-IV; height 27.5 cm; outer surface covered with a white substance, inside, remains of decayed organic matter.
- 25-11-127 (from room (f) = courtyard): RBrW; fragments of basin, ribbed inside with roll rim; pot marks incised outside; lower part missing; height 11.2+ cm; rim diam. 22.0 cm.

C. Subsidiary Mastabas, G 6011–G 6016

1. Mastaba G 6011 (pl. 72)

Mastaba G 6011, lying immediately east of G 6010, contained remains of a construction plane, probably used in the construction of G 6020 and G 6030. Reisner's notes indicate that the mastaba contained three shafts; he gave no information about them, but our reclearing shows their location and the location of a possible serdab. The scanty remains of this badly destroyed structure measure 8.30 x 4.20 m, an area of 34.86 sq. m.

2. Mastaba G 6012 (figs. 60, 127; pls. 42b–45a)

Mastaba G 6012 abuts on the south end of G 6011 and on the east wall of G 6010. The mastaba was excavated in November 1925. The tomb may be assigned to "Ny-kau-Sokar, the Inspector of the Letter Carriers," on the basis of material from the tomb. The mastaba is of Reisner's type IX c(2). It measures (with its reentrant SW corner) 8.1 x 5.5 m, with an area of 44.55 sq. m. Without the reentrant corner, subtract 1.5 x 1.4 = 2.1 sq. m, an area of 42.45 sq. m, with proportions of 1/1.47. Its height is 2.84 m. There are two stelae in its eastern face and a small exterior chapel.

a. Chapel. Type 8a, an exterior corridor of mud-plastered rubble, measuring 6.7 x 1.4 m, area 9.38 sq. m, proportions of 1/4.78. In the east face of the mastaba (in the west wall of the chapel) were two stelae. The upper (and perhaps inscribed) part of the southern is missing; the northern is badly weathered but complete, and one may see on the cross bar a single incised line of text facing right: {5.2} "jmꜥhw šḏḏ jrjw mḏt Nj-kꜣw-Skr."⁹ The chapel is entered by a doorway at the southern end of the eastern wall. It is unclear if the chapel was ever roofed over.

25-11-74 (from the lower layer of sand in chapel): nummulitic limestone; fragment of the wig of a life-size statue.

25-11-75 (same): plaster fragments from the forehead of a mummy mask; found in debris east of G 6012.

b. Shaft A. There were two shafts in G 6012, Reisner's "A" at the southern end, his "B" immediately north of it. "A" measured 1.1 x 0.99 m and was -3.85 m deep. Its upper 1.5 m was lined with rubble. The chamber at its bottom, cut on the east side, was of type 6 a(3) and measured 2.56 x 1.36 to 1.62 m, height 0.65 m, area 3.81 sq. m, capacity 2.48 cu. m. The blocking was disturbed but consisted of two leaning slabs found in the doorway (type V e?). Near the middle of the floor was a burial pit, 1.94 x 0.52 m, and 0.55 m deep, roofed with a single plain stone slab, 2.07 x 0.725 m, and 0.15 m thick. No bones were found in the pit, but there were several objects in the chamber.

25-11-273 to 281 elements of a broad necklace and of bracelets were found scattered in the debris on the floor: (a) one large end piece of a broad necklace with ten thread holes; height of flat side 3.2 cm; width 1.3 cm; covered with gold leaf. (b) three small end pieces, each with five thread holes; height of flat side: 1.6, 1.35, and 1.3 cm; covered with gold leaf. (c) twelve separators, nine pierced with four holes each, three with five holes each; rectangular section measuring 0.25–0.4 x 0.25 cm; length 1.05–1.2 cm; decorated with bands of gold leaf. (d) three beetle-shaped pendants, pierced through head and body; length 1.8, 1.6, 1.6 cm; width 0.75 cm each; traces of gold leaf on one. (e) a large number of cylindrical beads of white paste

9. On the name and title, see pp. 10 and 17.

covered with gold leaf; diam. 0.2–0.3 cm; length 0.3–0.85 cm. (f) a large number of ring-shaped beads, of blue or green faience; diam. 0.25 to 0.375 cm; thickness 0.145–0.2 cm. (g) one ring bead of black faience, similar in size to (f). (h) one fragment of cohering beads showing two rows of vertical cylindrical beads bordered at the top and bottom by a string of ring-shaped beads.

25-11-282 coarse RW; four jars of type A-IV; one complete, three broken; height of complete specimen 37 cm; rim diam. 9 cm; max. diam. 19 cm; height of others 34, 37, and 31+ cm. Three came from the north end of the burial pit, the fourth from the SE corner; each contained bits of mud.

25-11-95 On the chamber floor were found badly corroded copper models of adzes and drills.

In addition, at the bottom of the shaft lay a wooden statuette of a standing male, so badly decayed that it could not be moved. Reisner suggested that it might have come from the serdab of G 6010.

c. Shaft B. The shaft, which lies just north of “A,” measures 1.05 x 1.0 m. Its total depth is not given. The chamber at its bottom is of type 7 a(1) and was roofed with stone slabs that had fallen and crushed a skeleton lying on the floor.

3. Mastaba G 6013 (figs. 61–62, 127)

Mastaba G 6013 was built against the south side of G 6012. Little of the superstructure remains: three shafts, one on the south, one on the north, and a third, unfinished, east of the north shaft, are all of this tomb that can be identified today.

a. Shaft A. Measuring 0.9 x 0.9 m, -1.7 m deep, the upper 0.9 m lined with three courses of brick. No chamber: type 7X; completely plundered. The only objects from the shaft are the intrusive fragments of six bowls:

25-11-121 RBrW, red wash; bowl of type C-XXX a(1); height 9.6 cm; rim diam. 30 cm; diam. of bend line 26 cm; height of upper part 4 cm.

25-11-122 RW, red wash; type C-XXX b(1); height 9.2 cm; rim diam. 20.5 cm; diam. of bend line 18.4 cm; height of upper part 4 cm.

25-11-118, 119, 120 RW, red wash; three incomplete bowls of type C-XXXIII b; diam. 25.0, 22.0, and 19.0 cm; height as preserved 6.0+, 4.8+, and 5.2+ cm.

25-11-123 RP, fragment of a bowl, probably of type D-XXXVI; recurved rim broken away and bottom missing; body diam. 20 cm; height as preserved 9.6+ cm; with remains of plaster inside.

b. Shaft B. Lying north of “A,” against the south face of G 6012; measuring 0.9 x 1.0 m, cut -0.2 m into bedrock; lined on E, W, and S sides with one course of masonry (0.3 m); no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unfinished and unused.

c. Shaft C. East of “B” and against the chapel of G 6012; unfinished cutting, with bottom descending irregularly from E to W; measures 0.95 x 1.2 m; depth, -1.15 m in rock; W end lined above with masonry, 0.35 m, one course preserved on W, traces on S and N; perhaps an unfinished sloping passage of type (9). In the debris, a traditional ceremonial jar:

25-11-96 coarse RW; type A-IV; height 33.0 cm; rim diam. 10.4 cm; max. diam. 16.8 cm; with mud plastering inside.

4. Mastaba G 6014 (figs. 63–67; pl. 45)

Mastaba G 6014 was built against the south face of the exterior chapel of G 6010 and excavated in November 1925. Mastaba type X d(1) or XK d(1), built of double-faced stone with mud-plastered surfaces on the east, west and south. Measures 8.4 x 4.2 m; area, 35.28 sq. m; proportions, 1/2.0; height, 1.80 m. The chapel is an open air corridor of type (9d). There are no niches preserved in the east face of the mastaba. There are five shafts.

a. Shaft A. In the north end of the mastaba, measuring 1.3 x 1.3 m; depth, -3.55 m; lined at top with (from bottom up): 0.75 m rubble, 0.95 m masonry (three courses), and 0.35 m rubble, total: 2.05 m. The chamber, cut on the west side of the shaft, is of type 5 c(5), irregular: on W, 2.08 x 0.9 m, height, 0.85 m; area, 1.87 sq. m; capacity, 1.59 cu. m. In the passage there are two false doorjambs, 1.0 x 0.4 m and 0.85 x 0.2 m. There is no evidence of blocking. The burial pit measures 1.84 x 0.48 m, depth 0.45 m. It was roofed with perhaps two slabs, of which only one was found. No remains of the burial were found.

25-11-115 plaster; mummy mask; in four pieces, nearly complete. MFA photo C 11057.

b. Shaft B. Lying south of “A,” the shaft measures 0.75 x 0.8 m; lined with rubble, it is -1.35 m deep. There is no chamber; type 7X.

c. Shaft C. At the southern end of the mastaba, measures 0.75 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, -1.48 m deep. Chamber: type 8 b(1); on north, measures 0.98 x 0.57 m; height, 0.76 m; area, 0.55 sq. m; capacity, 0.41 cu. m. In the passage there is a false doorjamb on the east, 0.32 x 0.46 m. Blocking consists of five stones which have been broken and have admitted fine sand into the chamber. The burial consists of a skeleton, lying on its left side, facing NW. No objects were found.

d. Shaft D. West of “B,” it measures 0.9 x 0.85 m; lined with rubble, -1.4 m, ends at bedrock; no chamber; type 7X.

e. Shaft E (figs. 66–67). South of “B”; measuring 0.7 x 0.6 m; ends at bedrock, lined with rubble, -1.24 m. The chamber is of type 8 b(2), cut on the south side of the shaft, and measures 0.98 x 0.46 m; height, 0.58 m; area, 0.45 sq. m; capacity, 0.26 cu. m. Interior blocking consists of stones and rubble, plastered with mud. The burial is the skeleton of an infant, dislocated because of deterioration.

5. Mastabas G 6015 and G 6016

Mastabas G 6015 and G 6016, which lie to the south of G 6010, are in poor condition. Reisner interprets G 6016 as originally having been a low, broad plane that led from the south and supplied the lower courses of G 6010. From this,

a second plane rose toward the east and north, supplying the upper courses of that mastaba. No further details were given, and excavations in 1971 revealed only minimal traces of the structures and no indications of a shaft.

6. Numbers G 6017 through G 6019 were not used.

II. Mastabas G 6020 – G 6028

A. Architectural Description of G 6020 (figs. 3–4, 7; pl. 46)

The mastaba of Iymery, Lepsius's number 16, Reisner's G 6020, is one of the most extensively decorated mastabas at Giza.¹ Since it has been at least partly accessible for the past two centuries there are a number of references to its scenes. The most extensive descriptions of the tomb's architecture, however, are those of Reisner and Lepsius.²

Dieses Grab schliesst sich unmittelbar an das vorige gegen Norden an; es gehörte dem *[fj-mrj]*, dem Vater des *[Nfr-b3w-Pth]* an, dem wir schon im vorigen Grabe begegnet sind. Das Gebäude F und der davor liegende Hof E gehören nicht dazu, sondern bilden ein eigenes Grab No. 17, das dem *[ftj]*, einem Schwager des *[fj-mrj]* gehörte.

Die allgemeine Form, Lage, Richtung, Boden, Erhaltung und Bauart sind dieselben wie beim Grabe No. 15. Wie dort ist an ein hinteres höheres Quergebäude (G) vorgebaut worden. Dieses älteste Gebäude der Grabanlage hat auf allen Seiten nach oben zurückweichende Aussenwände, es enthielt keine Opferkammern, sondern hatte in der östlichen Aussenwand nur 2 einfache Blendthüren und dahinter deutlich zwei Schächte. Das Dach war hoch und flach, ohne Parapet.

Vor die südliche Blendthüre wurde später eine Opferkammer (C) vorgebaut und vor diese dann noch 3 andere Kammern (D, B, und A); die senkrechten Nordwände der Kammern A und B sind vor die schräge südliche Aussenwand des älteren Hauptgebäudes F des Grabes No. 17 gelegt worden.

Zugleich wurde der Zwischenraum zwischen den beiden Schachtgebäuden G und F durch eine Aussenmauer f l nach Norden zu einem hypaethralen Hofe H abgeschlossen, der nur aus einer der Kammern (B) zugänglich blieb. (Die Art und Weise der Verbindung der Zwischenmauer mit dem Gebäude F wird durch die nebenstehende Skizze veranschaulicht, in der a die Mauer von F, y und l die Teile der Verbindungsmauer darstellen.)

Das Dach der Kammern lässt deutlich erkennen, dass es viel niedriger war als das des hohen Quergebäudes, und ein ziemlich hohes (1,30) herumlaufendes Parapet hatte, dessen Oberkante in gleicher Höhe mit dem Dache des Quergebäudes (G) lag. Dennoch hatte die Decke der Zimmer noch immer 3 grosse Steinlagen Dicke, nämlich über der 3ten Kammer (C) c. 3,50 m. Das Parapet würde den Abfluss des Regenwassers verhindert haben, daher brachte man an der Südseite in der Mitte ein Loch an, welches nach aussen in einen förmlichen Wasserausgiesser endigte, der an 2 Fuss als Rinne vorspringt und sich in den offenen Hof I des daranstossenden Grabes (No. 15) ergoss (s. die Aufnahme LD I, 21). Das Parapet war einfach viereckig ohne Verzierung gearbeitet.

Die Aussenwände des Grabes sind hier vollendet und von allen Seiten glatt schräg aufsteigend, ohne Verzierung; nur die Nordseite hat noch rohe Blöcke.

An der Südseite sind ausser dem Wasserausgiesser noch 3 Fenster sichtbar, die in das Gemach D führen. Sie gehen ohne Erweiterung schräg von innen nach aussen herauf, und sind c. 1:½ Fuss breit und hoch.

Der äussere Eingang zum ganzen Grabe ist die Thüre a. Sie ist, wie die in derselben Mauer weiter nördlich liegende Thüre b, die zum Grabe No. 17 führt, ein wenig in die Mauer eingezogen. ...

Das Zimmer D ist eine Kammer ohne Darstellungen und ohne Thüre (also ein sogen. Serdab). In der äusseren Mauer sind, wie schon oben angegeben, 3 kleine Fenster, die in diese Kammer gehen. Sie münden gerade an der Decke (s. den Durchschnitt nach a b c d e f LD I, 21): 0.16 x 0.35 und sind inwendig etwas über 1 Fuss lang. Ihnen gegenüber in der anderen langen Wand, der Südwand von Kammer B sind drei andere Fenster, die anders konstruiert sind (s. hierneben). Sie stehen den äusseren Fenstern nicht genau gegenüber, sondern sind ein wenig östlich gerückt. Sie sind tiefer und haben sehr grosse Oeffnungen nach der Kammer D, spitzen sich aber nach der Kammer B hin zu, sodass sie dort ganz schmal erscheinen. Sie öffnen sich mitten in den Darstellungen der Südseite dieser Kammer. Das östliche Fenster ist jetzt aufgebrochen, sodass man hinein kann.

Excavations of G 6020 were conducted by Reisner in November and December 1925, and much of that work was devoted to removing the 150 to 200 cm of blown sand and debris that blocked its chambers. He described the structure as an "exterior stone chapel added to a two-niched mastaba and consisting of three rooms; an offering room (a) built around the southern niche, a long E–W corridor (b), and an anteroom (c), all fully decorated."³ The rooms in the mastaba have been designated as follows:

Our Designation	Reisner's Designation	Lepsius's Designation	Porter-Moss's Designation
Chamber 1	(c)	A	I
Chamber 2	(b)	B	II
Chamber 3	(a)	C	III
Courtyard	–	H	–
Serdab	serdab	D	–

In Reisner's classification, this is a two-niched mastaba of type IX a.⁴ It measures 20.25 x 11.1 m, and has an area of 224.78 sq. m, proportions of 1/1.82, a height of 5.7 m. Its walls are of heavy masonry, dressed on the east, south, and west. The north face was not dressed because of its proximity to the dressed south face of G 6040.

The mastaba has an exterior chapel of type (8f), of nummulitic limestone, constructed around its southern niche, covering 75.0 sq. m. It consists of three rooms and a serdab, together with an open court in its northern section measuring 10.4 x 2.8 m, area of 29.12 m. The total area of the nucleus mastaba and the exterior chapel: 299.77 sq. m; the total of the mastaba, exterior chapel and court: 346.02

1. It was sometimes also called the "Tomb of Trades," Porter-Moss III, 1, 170.

2. LD, Text I, 38–42.

3. Reisner, *Giza Necropolis I*, 363.

4. Ibid., 289; in his field notes, he calls it type IX a(1).

sq. m. The measurements of the chambers are: chamber 3: 3.9 x 1.4 m, area 5.46 sq. m, proportions 1/2.78; chamber 2: 1.5 x 6.45 m, area 9.67 sq. m; chamber 1: 3.2 x 1.6 m, area, 5.12 sq. m. Total area of the three chambers, 20.25 sq. m; of the three chambers plus courtyard, 49.37 m.⁵

The long E-W serdab in G 6020 lies south of, and parallel to, chamber 2. It is connected to that room by three equally spaced window slots. The serdab measures 1.17 x 6.4 m, an area of 7.49 sq. m, and has a height of 3.0 m. The room had been broken into through the easternmost slot and Reisner found it filled with sand and bats' dung, much of which had accumulated since Lepsius's time.⁶ There were no statues or statue fragments found in the serdab, but Reisner believed that pieces found to the south, in the courtyard of G 6010, were likely to have come from here. He specifically mentions 25-11-1 through 25-11-13 and 25-11-16 (see below, pp. 73, 74, 90).

There was only one shaft here (fig. 68), lying near the middle of the nucleus mastaba, measuring 1.3 x 1.3 m, cut -12.38 m into the bedrock. Its upper part was lined with nine courses of masonry blocks, larger ones above smaller ones, extending 4.47 m. The top originally was covered with a pavement of large nummulitic limestone blocks, many of which had been broken through by thieves in their search for the burial pit.

The chamber was of type 4 b(2); it measured 5.05 x 3.95 m; height, 2.05 m; area, 19.95 sq. m; capacity, 40.89 cu. m. It was cut off the south side of the shaft. The passage was 0.9 x 1.25 m, height 1.85 m. There was a low step, 0.2 m, down from the floor of the passage to the floor of the chamber. No blocking was found in place, but a few pieces were found in debris in the doorway. The coffin pit measured 2.6 x 1.2 m along the west wall, and was 0.75 m deep, with a narrow ledge along its west side, cut to hold the coffin lid before burial. A white limestone coffin lay in it, and measured 2.3 x 0.85 m, height 0.85 m, its top protruding 0.4 m above the chamber floor. The lid was broken and only a few fragments were found. A few broken bones were found in the debris. There were red-painted guidelines irregularly spaced on the chamber ceiling, apparently intended to facilitate its cutting.

The chamber was found plundered. On the floor was a layer of drift sand, over that a sloping fan of mixed limestone running from the shaft. A number of objects were mixed with this debris.

B. Objects in G 6020

1. Objects Found in the Burial Chamber (fig. 128)

A. Pottery

25-12-111 coarse RW; height 39.4 cm; rim diam. 11.6 cm; max. diam. 23 cm; subtype A-IVa.

5. Reisner, *Giza Necropolis I*, 290. These measurements frequently differ from those in the field notes, but a pencilled comment there says that the original figures were incorrect. Those in *Giza Necropolis I* were corrected by Alex Floroff, Reisner's architect. As we have noted elsewhere, we also have tried to correct the measurements from fieldwork and the calculations from the reexamination of Reisner's field data.

6. In his *Diary* entry for Friday, November 20, 1925, Reisner notes that, although the break into the serdab had occurred before Lepsius's visit, much of the debris with which the serdab and chamber 2 were filled was of more recent date. Arabic graffiti on the walls in this area included such phrases as, "came the pilgrim ..."

- 25-12-45 coarse RW; bottom broken off; height 30+ cm; rim diam. 11 cm; max. diam. 21.4 cm.
- 25-12-110 coarse RW, type A-IVe; height 19.2 cm; diam. at top 9.0 cm; max. diam. ca. 13 cm.
- 25-12-27 fragment of type A-IVa; base, max. diam. 22 cm.
- 25-12-78 coarse RW; fragments of three+ jars of type A-IV.
- 25-12-83 RP, bent-sided bowl, type C-XXX a(1); height 5 cm; rim diam. 19.6 cm; diam. at bend line 16.4 cm; height at top 2.3 cm.
- 25-12— RP; fragment of a bowl with recurved rim; type C-XXXII a.
- 25-12-50 RW, red wash; type D-LXXVI a; incomplete; height 14.8 cm; rim diam. 24.8 cm; diam. at bend line 22.4 cm; height at top 5.6 cm; base diam. 5.4 cm; inside were remains of plaster which had been scooped out by hand.
- 25-12-77 RP, type D-LXXVI b; height 11.4 cm; rim diam. 32.2 cm; diam. at bend line 27.2 cm; height at top 5.0 cm; diam. of base 8.6 cm.
- 25-12-28 mud ware, type F-XXV, traditional bread pot; height 19.2 cm; rim diam. 25.6 cm; diam. at base 16.4 cm.
- 25-12-82 mud ware, type F-XXV, incomplete; height. 21.8+ cm; mouth diam. 22.4 cm; rim diam. 25.6 cm; diam. above irregular base 15.8 cm.
- 25-12-79 RBrW fragments of jar with neck.
- 25-12-80 RBrW fragments of round-bottomed bowl.
- 25-12-81 RW base of flat-bottomed jar; height 4.2 cm; base diam. 8.4 cm.
- 25-12-84 RBrW base of flat-bottomed bowl; base diam. 5.1 cm.
- 25-12-85 RBrW base of flat-bottomed bowl; base diam. 5.6 cm.

B. Stone Vessels: Model Jars (total count, 17)

- 25-12-92 alabaster, six examples (one broken) of type S-I c; rim diam. 3.2–3.7 cm; base diam. 2.4–3.0 cm.
- 25-12-29 alabaster, one example of type S-XIV b; height 8.0 cm; rim diam. 3.2 cm; shoulder diam. 5.2 cm; base diam. 3.0 cm; with dummy handle 5.8 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-87, 90, 93 alabaster five examples of type S-XV a. (87): height 6.9 cm; rim diam. 2.8 cm; max. diam. 4.0 cm; base diam. 2.5 cm. (90[a–c]): height 6.8 cm; rim diam. 2.9 cm; max. diam. 3.8 cm; base diam. 2.7 cm; 6.8, 2.9, 4.0, 2.7; 6.7, 2.9, 4.1, 2.7. (93): with two horizontal lines marking off a belt; height 8.4 cm; rim diam. 3.3 cm; neck diam. 2.6; shoulder diam. 4.1 cm; diam. at middle of neck 3.6; base diam. 2.8 cm.
- 25-12-30, 91, 94 alabaster; five examples of type S-SVI a: (30): height 7.0 cm; rim diam. 2.6 cm; collar diam. 3.2 cm; neck diam. 2.8 cm; shoulder diam. 3.8 cm; base diam. 2.4 cm. (91[a–c]): height 7.3 cm; collar diam. 3.0 cm; shoulder diam. 3.7 cm; base diam. 2.5 cm; 7.3, 2.9, 3.5, 2.5, 7.3, 3.0, 3.9, 2.8. (94): height; 8.8 cm; ring

stand; 2.6 cm; top diam. 2.6 cm; collar diam. 3.0 cm; max. diam. 4.3 cm; top ring stand diam. 2.4 cm; base diam. 2.8 cm.

C. Stone Vessels: Model Bowls and Basins (total count, 45)

- 25-12-22 alabaster; type S-IX a; height; 1.6 cm; diam. 4.6 cm.
- 25-12-104 alabaster, thirty-one examples of type S-IX a; varying in size as follows: height 1.2–2.0; diam. 5.0–6.0 cm.
- 25-12-88, 89, 95–97, 99, 100 alabaster, seven examples of type S-IX a(1); varying in size as follows: height 1.75–2.3; rim diam. 4.9–6.0; base diam. 2.0–3.1 cm.
- 25-12-31 alabaster, one example of type S-X a(2): height 2.6 cm; diam. 5.0 cm; base diam. 2.0 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-32, 98, 101, 102, 103 alabaster, five examples of type S-X b; varying in size as follows: height 1.6–2.4; diam. 5.4–6.0; base diam. 0.8–2.2 cm (32: MFA).

D. Copper Models

- 25-12-86 copper; three models of broad chisels; length (a) 5.0, (b) 5.2, (c) 5.7 cm; section of shaft (a) 0.25 x 0.35, (b) 0.35 x 0.4, (c) 0.3 x 0.4. (MFA).
- 25-12-106 fragments of four copper model tools and basin: (a) broad chisel as 86: section 0.25 x 0.35 cm. (b) two fragments of broad chisel, section 0.1 x 0.45–55 cm. (c) two fragments of adze with rounded butt, edge 1.05 x 0.125 cm. (d) fragments of knife model with tang, width 1.0 cm. (e) fragments of small basin of type K-XXI b. (MFA).

E. Miscellaneous Objects

- 25-12-105 alabaster, fragment of rim of bowl, probably of type with contracted mouth; length 2.8 cm, height 2.8 cm; thickness 1.55 cm.
- 25-12-107 two beads [material not specified]: (a) 1.3 x 0.4 x 0.02 cm thick; (b) 0.8 x 0.23 x 0.015 cm thick. (MFA).
- 25-12-61 wood; fragments of a staff; diam. 1.7 cm; length of fragments from 6.1 to 6.4 cm.
- 25-12-63 wood; small stick; diam. 0.6 cm; length of two fragments 4.0 and 1.8 cm; perhaps the handle of a *sh*m-wand.
- 25-12-62, 64, 108 wood; fragments of a decayed (toilet?) box, found in coffin pit at south end; (62): 0.8 x 5.0 x 2.0 cm; (64): 0.8 cm thick; (108): 0.95–1.0 cm thick.
- 25-12-65 coloring matter or paste; small lumps of pale blue paste. (MFA).
- 25-12-109 ox bones; from offerings placed in the chamber; from the upper part of the leg of a calf (epiphyses unjoined).
- 25-12-49 (found in debris on west side, apparently thrown out of shaft A): white limestone fragments of a canopic jar; height 21.2+ cm; diam. rim. 12.8 cm; max. diam. 16.8 cm; base not preserved.

2. Objects Found in Debris around G 6020 (figs. 126, 128)

- 25-11-1 limestone head of a female statuette; face slightly battered; height 9.7 cm; found in drift sand near door (MFA 27.1322).
- 25-11-2 limestone; corner fragment of the base of a pair of statues of two men, standing side-by-side with left foot advanced; on top of base in front of figure at right is an incised inscription: {5.3} *rh nswt w' b nswt jmj-r prj nswt* (Reisner questions the last two words); length of front edge as preserved 13.4 cm; height 4.9 cm.
- 25-11-3 limestone; part of the arm of a statuette; length 14.2 cm; diam. 5.6 cm.
- 25-11-4 nummulitic limestone; fragment from near the ankle of a male statuette, painted red; height 11.6 cm; width 6.2 cm.
- 25-11-5 white limestone fragment of a canopic jar; probably from G 6030 shaft A; height 27.2 cm; rim diam. 16 cm; max. diam. 16.8 cm; base diam. 9.2 cm.
- 25-11-6 white limestone fragment of wall relief; 36 x 24 cm and 13.6 cm thick; showing the middle part of a boat being rowed to the right. The boat has a forked mast. To its right stands a figure with his left hand on his right shoulder, and to his right stands another figure, facing right, arms not preserved. To the left of the mast are three men rowing.
- 25-11-7 white limestone fragment of the domed lid of a canopic jar (see 6, above); height 4.0 cm; max. diam. 14.0 cm.
- 25-11-8 nummulitic limestone fragment of a statue base; about two-thirds life size; standing man with left foot advanced; front edge of base broken away; height of base 9.0 cm; max height on right foot 9.3+ cm; width of base 25.2 cm; max. from back to broken front edge 29.2 cm. (b) a fragment of the broken right leg of this statue, ca. 16 cm high, with part of supporting back pillar.
- 25-11-9 nummulitic limestone fragment of the right leg of a statue, about two-thirds life size; perhaps part of 8 (above); height 23.2 cm; max. width 8.4 cm.
- 25-11-10 nummulitic limestone fragment of the left leg of a two-thirds life-size statue (perhaps 8, above), with part of support connecting leg with back pillar; max. height 19.2 cm; width of leg at calf 8.8 cm; from front to back as preserved 16 cm.
- 25-11-14 alabaster model dish, not of Old Kingdom type, probably Saite-Ptolemaic; flat base and ledge rim with two handles (not opposite) on rim; diam. 5.0 cm; base diam. 1.6 cm; height 1.2 cm. (MFA).
- 25-11-15 alabaster model of bowl with contracted mouth and internal rim; upper part only; max. diam. 6.3 cm.
- 25-11-16 alabaster fragment of statue or statuette; 6.6 x 2.0 cm.

- 25-11-17 blue faience; Saite-Ptolemaic; fragment of a jar with top and bottom missing; ovoid body; height 6.6 cm; max. diam. 5.6 cm; with simple decoration of black streaks under the broken top.
- 25-11-18 blue faience; Saite-Ptolemaic; vessel fragment; height 6.3 cm.
- 25-11-19 blue faience; part of jar with two loop handles opposite each other; height 4.6+ cm; max. diam. 3.5 cm; diam. with handles 4.6 cm.
- 25-11-20 dark blue frit or slate; blue spots on yellow ground; fragment of oval dish, with rim base; length of fragment 4 cm.
- 25-11-21 blue faience; three small fragments of bowl decorated with black line pattern; largest diam. 3.2+ cm.
- 25-11-22, 23, 24 blue frit; three frags. of jar or bottle; largest, 5.4 cm.
- 25-11-25 faience; fragments of jar neck or ring stand; max. diam. 4.9 cm.
- 25-11-26 faience; fragment of ring decorated with horizontal rills; height 2.0 cm; max. diam. 2.6 cm.
- 25-11-27 faience; fragment of openwork ring; height 1.8 cm; diam. 2.4 cm. (MFA).
- 25-11-28 blue faience; feet of shawabti; inscribed but illegible; base 4.1 x 3.5 cm; height 2.5+ cm.
- 25-11-29 blue faience; amulet, figure of a deity; legs only; height 2.0+ cm. (MFA).
- 25-11-30 blue faience; four cylinder beads; three measure 1.6 cm. long, 0.55 cm. diam.; one is 1.0 cm. long, 0.2 cm diam. (MFA).
- 25-11-31 smooth pink paste (Greek) with black decoration; Ptolemaic; neck of jar with two handles; height ca. 5.0 cm; max. diam. 4.0 cm.
- 25-11-32 smooth pink paste (Greek) with black decoration; Ptolemaic; fragment from body of a jar.

3. Intrusive in Late Debris in Serdab

- 25-11-52 pale blue faience; two shawabtis of type III 2d; molded; metal and wooden hoes; height 18.95 cm, base 1.8 x 2.6 cm; inscribed with the name {5.4}: *Hnm-Jmn s3 Hr ms Hrj* (or *Mwtj*).⁷
- 25-11-53 pale blue faience; two shawabtis; height 11.55 cm; smaller than number 52 (above); type III 2d; inscribed with a horizontal and a vertical line giving the name {5.5} *Hnm-Jmn s3 Hr*.⁸
- 25-11-54 pale blue faience shawabti type III 2d; height 14 cm; inscribed in one vertical line: {5.6} *jmj-r ms^c Gm-ḥpj m3-ḥrw*.⁹

7. For the name, see p. 11.

8. Ibid.

9. For the name and title, see pp. 12, 14.

C. Subsidiary Mastabas (G 6021–G 6028)

1. Mastaba G 6021 (fig. 69; pl. 47a)

Lying west of G 6040 and separated from it by a passageway 1.25–0.80 m wide, the mastaba is of type X d, and was built of rubble plastered with whitewashed mud. It measures 10.5 x 4.9 m, height 2.35 m, with an area of 51.45 sq. m and proportions of 1/2.14. Two niches were indicated by red-painted lines on the whitewashed eastern wall. The eastern part of the mastaba was formed by the remains of the old parapeted processional ramp of G 6040. The battered west side of that ramp is preserved, as is the mud floor of the ramp running up from the north. The chapel is an open-air corridor, type (9a). There were three shafts in the mastaba, all in its western part, against the west face of the ramp.

a. Shaft A. This is the northernmost of the three shafts. It measures 0.95 x 1.1 m, cut -2.05 m in rock; lined above with rubble, 2.25 m deep; the battered side of the ramp is exposed on its eastern side. The chamber is irregular and of anomalous form, cut in bad rock. It measures 1.7 x 0.76 m and is 1.1 m high; its area is 1.29 sq. m, its capacity, 1.42 cu. m. The chamber was found open and plundered with only a few broken human bones in the debris.

b. Shaft B. The middle of the three shafts, it measures 0.85 x 1.0 m and ends at rock. It is rubble-lined, 2.0 m deep; of type 7X. It was completely plundered.

c. Shaft C. The southernmost of the three shafts, 1.15 x 0.9 m; ends at rock; lined with rubble to 2.0 m; type 7X; completely plundered.

2. Mastaba G 6022 (figs. 70–71)

Built against the south end of G 6023 and the west side of the Shepseskafankh ramp, this mastaba of type X or XI d was excavated between December 7 and 17, 1925. The nucleus mastaba measures 4.5 x 3.2 m, with an area of 14.40 sq. m, proportions of 1/1.41, and a height of 1.67 m. The chapel, which perhaps had niches in mud plaster, was open-air, of type (9d). The mastaba had two shafts, "A" near its north end, "B" near its south.

a. Shaft A. Measuring 0.95 x 1.0 m, it is -3.275 m deep in bedrock and is lined above 1.6 m with rubble. The chamber at its bottom, cut on the west side, is type 5 a(2), 1.85 x 1.35 m, height 0.975 m, area 2.50 sq. m, volume 2.44 cu. m. The passage measures 1.0 x 0.25 m; without false door, height 0.975 m. Found open and completely plundered; no objects.

b. Shaft B. South of "A," it measures 0.7 x 0.95 m, -0.8 m deep in bedrock; lined above with rubble, 1.2 m. No chamber; type 7X; completely plundered.

3. Mastaba G 6023 (figs. 72–74)

On an independent site north of G 6022, and built after G 6022, the mastaba was excavated between December 7 and 23, 1925. It is a mastaba of type X or XI c(2), with a rubble core cased with small masonry, partly destroyed. It measures 8.4 x 3.9 m, area 32.76 sq. m, proportions 1/2.15, height 1.50 m. Its chapel is an open-air passage between the east face of G 6023 and the back of G 6032. No niches are preserved. There are four shafts in a north–south row east of the median line: “A” is the northernmost; “D” to its south, nearly totally destroyed; “B” south of “D”; and “C” the southernmost.

a. Shaft A. Measuring 0.95 x 1.0, -4.4 m deep in bedrock, lined above, but lining now destroyed. Chamber is type 6 b(2), off the east side of the shaft, rounded at its western end, measuring 1.02–1.54 x 2.0 m, 1.3 m high; area 2.56 sq. m, volume 3.32 cu. m. Blocking: remains of rough stones in doorway; disturbed. Burial pit: of irregular outline, its ends undercut both the northern and southern walls of the chamber; ca. 1.76 x 0.68 m and 0.6 m deep; one roofing slab remaining in northern end of chamber. The chamber and pit were completely plundered; no objects.

b. Shaft B. Lying south of “D,” it measures 0.95 x 1.05 m, -5.8 m deep in the bedrock, off the west side of the shaft, lined above with 1.3 m of rubble. The chamber is type 5 a(1), measuring 2.0 x 1.5 m, height 1.0 m; area, 3.0 sq. m, volume, 3.0 cu. m. Passage: 0.85 x 0.35 m; thickness of jamb of one false door on north side; height 1.0 m. Blocking: two courses of rough stone remain in place; type III c(3). Completely plundered; no objects.

c. Shaft C. Lying south of “B,” measuring 1.0 x 1.0, -6.85 m deep in bedrock; lined above, 1.55 m, with rubble. Chamber is type 5 a(3), measuring 3.4 x 2.0 x 1.35 m high; area 6.8 sq. m, volume 9.18 cu. m. Passage: 1.2 x 0.4 x 1.35 m high. Blocking: exterior, slabs resting on rubble; broken by thieves; cut on east side of shaft; burial pit near the east wall, 1.7 x 0.45 x 0.55 m deep. Open and completely plundered.

d. Shaft D. Lying between “A” and “B,” only the south wall of the rubble-lined top of this shaft remains. There are no traces of a burial or of objects; probably type 7X.

4. Mastaba G 6024 (pls. 47b–48a)

Lying west of G 6021, this is a small rubble mastaba built against the northern end of G 6025. It was excavated in December 1925. The mastaba is of type XI d, a small rubble mastaba measuring 3.0 x 1.5 m, height 1.39 m; area, 4.5 sq. m, proportions 1/2.0. The chapel is an open-air passage of type (9d) built along the back of G 6021. No niches are preserved. There are two shafts in the mastaba: “A” lies on the south, “B” on the north.

a. Shaft A. The southern of the two shafts, built against G 6025, it measures 0.6 x 0.9 x -1.8 m deep in bedrock, with 1.9 m of lining with rubble above on the east and north sides, masonry on the west. The chamber is of type 6 c(2),

0.7–1.0 x 0.65 x 0.85 m high; area, 0.55 sq. m, volume, 0.47 cu. m. The blocking is an exterior vertical wall of mud-bound rubble, type IV d(2), intact. There were remains present of a skeleton and linen wrappings.

b. Shaft B. Measuring 0.95 x 0.95 m, -4.25 m deep in bedrock with 1.0 m of masonry on the upper west side, rubble on the north, south, and east. The chamber is of type 6 c(2) and measures 1.0–1.2 x 1.0 x 0.8 m high; area 1.1 sq. m, volume 0.97 cu. m. The blocking consists of a vertical slab resting on mud-bound rubble and is of type IV e+(2). The burial, partly decayed, is that of a child.

5. Mastaba G 6025 (pl. 48b–c)

West of G 6021, this type X c(2) mastaba was excavated between December 9 and 14, 1925. It consists of a rubble core cased with small masonry, and measures 6.9 x 4.1 m; area 28.29 sq. m, proportions 1/1.68; height 1.50 m. There is a recess in the east face of the mastaba, north of the mid-line. The open-air chapel is of type (9), with a recess in the eastern face of the mastaba, 0.7 x 1.7 m, area 1.19 sq. m. No niche has been cut in its west wall; it perhaps was roofed. There are six shafts, “A” south of the recess, “B” to its north, “C” intruded in the southern end of the mastaba, and, on the west, listed from south to north, shafts “D,” “E,” and “F.”

a. Shaft A. Measuring 1.0 x 1.0 m, -1.75 deep in bedrock with 1.5 m of rubble lining above; unfinished, no chamber; type 7X.

b. Shaft B. Measuring 0.95 x 1.0 m, -4.25 m deep in bedrock, below 1.65 m of rubble lining. There are two chambers: (1), at -1.55 m in the bedrock, type 6 c(2), measuring 0.85 x 0.65–0.80 x 0.75 m high; 0.62 sq. m, 0.46 cu. m; open and completely plundered; (2) at bottom of shaft, type 5 c(5); 1.3 x 0.6 x 0.8 m high; area, 0.78 sq. m, volume, 0.62 cu. m; passage with false doorjamb on each side measures 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.8 m high; blocking is an interior vertical wall of rubble bonded with mud, type III d(2), intact; the burial is that of a child (skeleton only).

c. Shaft C. Measuring 1.05 x 1.05 m, cut -2.4 m deep in bedrock with 0.7 m of rubble lining above; the chamber is unfinished and perhaps of a type not yet clearly developed. It has been opened and either completely plundered or never used.

d. Shaft D. Lying west of “A,” the shaft measures 1.05 x 1.05 m, cut -1.5 m deep into bedrock, with 1.3 m rubble above. The chamber at its bottom is of type 6 c(2) and measures 0.55 x 0.8–0.95 x 0.75 m high; area 0.47 sq. m, volume, 0.35 cu. m. The blocking is of type V d(2): exterior mud-bound rubble wall; intact. The burial was that of a child, lying on left side, head to west, facing north, bones partly decayed.

e. Shaft E. Lying north of “D”; measuring 0.9 x 1.0 m, cut -3.65 m into bedrock with 1.7 m rubble lining above. The chamber is type 6 a(2), measuring 1.35 x 1.2 and 1.15 m high. Its area is 1.62 sq. m, volume 1.86 cu. m. There is a

burial pit along its east wall, 1.4 x 0.6 m, 0.4 m deep, with no trace of covering found. The blocking is exterior, consisting of three small leaning slabs resting on two courses that in turn rest on unbound rubble; type V c+(2). In the burial pit was a disturbed and decayed skeleton.

f. Shaft F. North of "E"; 0.95 x 1.0 m, cut -0.9 m into rock, lined above with mud brick and rubble, 1.6 m. No chamber (type 7X), no remains of burial.

6. Mastaba G 6025a

This small mastaba of type XI c(1), was intruded between G 6025 and G 6026. It measures 4.8 x 3.2 m, area 15.36 sq. m, proportions 1/1.5, height 0.63 m. There are three shafts, from north to south:

a. Shaft A. Measures 1.0 x 1.05 m, -1.9 m deep in bedrock, lined above with 0.6 m rubble. Chamber is type 7 a(1), cut in middle of shaft, 1.0 x 0.35 x 0.55 m high; area 0.35 sq. m, volume 0.19 cu. m; bonded on east and west sides with masonry; no roofing found. Potsherds were found in the debris in the shaft.

b. Shaft B. Cut -3.45 into bedrock, with 0.65 m rubble above, the shaft measures 0.95 x 1.0 m. The chamber at its bottom is of type 6 c(2) and measures 0.9–1.1 x 0.85 x 1.0 m high; area, 0.85 sq. m; volume 0.85 cu. m. Blocking is of type IV d(2): exterior leaning wall of rubble resting on rough masonry, bound with mud; intact.

c. Shaft C. North of "B" and a bit to the east; 0.85 x 1.05 m, upper 0.8 m lined with rubble, ends at bedrock; no chamber (type 7X); no remains of burial.

7. Mastaba G 6026

Excavated in December 1925 and reentered by Reisner in 1937–38, this small mastaba lies west of G 6051. It measures 2.8 x 4.3 m; area 12.04 sq. m, proportions 1/0.65, height 1.33 m, and is of type X c(1). The chapel (type 9a), lies on the south, a monolithic framed stela, uninscribed, in a recess in its south wall. North of it is a simple niche cut into the masonry. There are two shafts.

a. Shaft A. On the east side of the mastaba, measuring 1.05 x 1.05, cut -3.0 m into bedrock, lined above with 1.25 m (four courses) of masonry. The chamber is type 6 b(1), irregular, measuring 1.45 x 1.0 x 1.0 m deep; area 1.45 sq. m, volume 1.45 cu. m. The rough cutting of the floor was levelled with limestone debris and a layer of sand. Blocking was type V c(2), an exterior wall of rough stone bound with mud. There was a skeleton in the northwest corner of the chamber, broken. A round-bottomed RP jar of type A-VI was found in the chamber; unnumbered.

b. Shaft B. Lying west of "A," measuring 1.0 x 1.0 m, cut -1.35 m in bedrock, lined above with masonry on east and west sides, 1.6 m. The chamber is type 5 c(1), 1.0 x 0.65 x 0.8 m high; area 0.65 sq. m, volume 0.52 cu. m; open and completely plundered.

8. Mastaba G 6026a (pl. 48d)

This type X c(1) mastaba, of which only a part of the east face is preserved, was built against the south face of G 6026 and the east face of another mastaba lying to its west. Its estimated size is 2.4 x 3.6 m, area 8.64 sq. m, proportions 1/0.66, height 1.37 m. The chapel is an open-air passage of type (9c), with at least one uninscribed stela near the north end of the eastern face. In the debris on top of the mastaba was found the limestone drum of a doorway (no measurements given) with one line of text carved in relief.¹⁰ There were two shafts in the mastaba.

a. Shaft A. On the east, against the south face of G 6026; measuring 1.1 x 0.9 m, cut -1.2 m into bedrock and lined above with 1.8 m rubble; no chamber, type 7X; no traces of burial.

b. Shaft B. West of "A"; 1.0 x 1.1 m, -1.7 m in bedrock, lined above with 1.4 m rubble. Chamber of type 6 a(3) with north end squared and south end rounded; measures 1.5 x 0.56 x .075 m high; area 0.67 sq. m, volume, 0.5 cu. m. Burial: adult skeleton; beside the head lay a badly decayed wooden headrest; along the east side of the skeleton, were the remains of a wooden staff.

38-3-12 wood, decayed; headrest of type H-I-3 with smooth stem; in three pieces; length of curving top ca. 18–19 cm; width ca. 6–7 cm; height ca. 3.5–4 cm; height of stem 7+ cm; diam. 2.5+ cm; base; incomplete, but under each of the two ends of the curving top was carved a hand; MFA photo B 8999.

38-3-13 wood stick, probably a throwing stick with a curved top; length ca. 31 cm; diam. 0.8 cm.

9. Mastaba G 6027 (pls. 48e–49b)

This large mastaba of type X c(2) measures 15.2 x 5.8 m, and has an area of 88.16 sq. m, proportions of 1/2.62, a height of 2.05 m. It lies west of G 6052. G 6028 is built around its southeast corner. Its chapel is an open-air corridor of type (9c), with one recessed stela opposite the principal shaft, "A," north of the E–W midline. The recess measures 1.3 x 1.0 m, with an area of 1.3 sq. m. In the middle of the west wall of the recess is a framed monolithic stela, uninscribed.

a. Serdab. This small, N–S serdab lies near the middle of the eastern part of the mastaba and is connected with the eastern face of the rubble core by a slot window. The serdab is lined with rubble and measures 1.0 x 0.6 m, area 0.6 sq. m. It was found open and filled with debris. There were no objects.

b. Shaft A. There are eight shafts in this mastaba. "A," which lies west of the stela, is the principal one. It measures 1.8 x 1.8 m, cut -6.5 m into bedrock and lined 1.5 m above with rubble. There is a chamber 1.75 m above the

10. Reisner claims to have seen "... *ḥmwt'w bt...*," but this is not likely.

bottom, type 6 c(2), irregularly cut: 0.9–1.9 × 1.3 × 1.0 m high; area 1.82 sq. m, volume 1.82 cu. m. The chamber was open and completely plundered.

c. Shaft B. Lying southwest of “A,” measuring 0.8 × 0.95 m, ending at bedrock, with rubble lined top 1.9 m deep. Chamber is type 8 b(2), 1.9 × 0.55 × 0.7 m high; area 1.04 sq. m, volume 0.73 cu. m; built of masonry and roofed with slabs. Blocking is type IV e(1), vertical slabs completed on east and west sides with rubble, bound with plaster. The burial is an adult skeleton, partly decayed.

d. Shaft C. Found east of “B,” measuring 1.0 × 1.0 m; ends at rock, upper part lined with rubble, 1.85 m; no chamber, type 7X; no remains of burial.

e. Shaft D. South of serdab, this is an older shaft cut in bedrock with two chambers built in the mastaba fill. The upper part of the shaft originally was lined with masonry, but the west wall had been removed to admit the construction of two side-by-side chambers. Shaft measures 1.35 × 0.85 m, dug 1.65 m in the rubble. Chambers (1) and (2) are each of type 8 b(2); (1) lies west of (2); both are in the upper part of the shaft, i.e., in the rubble of the mastaba. Chamber (1): 0.45 × 1.0 × 0.65 m high; area 0.45 sq. m; volume, 0.22 cu. m; blocking is a single vertical slab, type III e(2); burial is of an infant, lying on right side, head to west, face to south. Chamber (2): 0.55 × 1.0 × 0.5 m high; area 0.55 sq. m, volume 0.27 cu. m; blocking, interior wall of mud-bound rubble, type III d(2); burial: young child, lying on left side, head to west, facing north, bones decayed. At the bottom of the shaft is a third, older, chamber: type 5 a(4); 2.15 × 1.2 × 1.05 m high; area 1.68 sq. m, volume 2.7 cu. m. Blocking: interior rubble wall bound with mud, type III d(2); burial is disjointed, lying in rubble along south chamber wall, head to west.

f. Shaft E. Lies south of “D”; 0.95 × 1.0 m, cut -3.5 m into bedrock, lined above with rubble, 2.0 m. Chamber: type 5 a(1); 1.9 × 2.1 × 0.85 m high; area 3.99 sq. m, volume 4.98 cu. m. Passage, with jamb on west, 0.25 × 0.85 × 0.85 m high; there is a 0.4-m step down from passage floor to chamber. In the chamber is an attached stone coffin, 1.95 × 0.65 × 0.4 m high, the cavity measuring 1.95 × 0.45 × 0.4 m deep. The chamber and shaft were open and completely plundered.

g. Shaft F. Southwest of “E”; 1.0 × 1.45 m, cut -0.5 m into rock, lined above, 2.1 m, with rubble; no chamber, type 7X, perhaps unused; no traces of burial.

h. Shaft G. North of “A” and east of “H”; 0.85 × 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; upper part lined 1.65 m with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; no remains of burial.

i. Shaft H. West of “G”; 0.85 × 0.9 m, cut -0.55 m in bedrock; lined above with rubble, 1.65 m. No chamber, type 7X; no remains of burial.

10. Mastaba G 6028 (figs. 75, 129)

This type VIII c mastaba was built around the southeast corner of G 6027 and against the west side of G 6050. It

was excavated in December 1925 and reexamined by Reisner in 1937–38. The mastaba measures 9.2 × 5.5 m, area 50.60 sq. m, proportions 1/1.67; height 1.29 m. The chapel is an interior corridor of type (5c), its east wall formed by the back of G 6050, its south by the prolongation of the south wall of the mastaba, its west by the east face of the mastaba. It measures 8.5 × 1.05 m, area 8.92 sq. m, proportions 1/8.09. In the south end of the west wall is a recess, 1.4 × 0.9 m (area, 1.26 sq. m); total area of offering room, 10.18 sq. m, relation 1/4.79. There is a framed monolithic stela in the west wall of the recess. The chapel is entered from the north, but no doorjambs are preserved.

a. Serdab. Lying north of the recess along the west wall of the offering room and connected to it with a slot, the N–S serdab measures 1.6 × 0.8 m, area 1.28 sq. m, height 1.50 m. It is lined with masonry. Two roofing slabs are still in position; a third was removed by thieves, and the serdab was found filled with drift sand but no objects.

There are six shafts in the mastaba, the principal being “F.” In the western part of the mastaba lie (from north to south), “A,” “B,” and “C”; in the eastern part lie (from north to south), “D,” “E,” and “F.”

b. Shaft A. “A” is at the northern end of the western row; it measures 1.05 × 1.05 m and ends at bedrock after cutting 2.35 m through rubble. There is no chamber; type 7X; plundered.

c. Shaft B. South of “A”; 0.9 × 0.9 m, ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 1.55 m; no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

d. Shaft C. South of “B”; 1.05 × 0.95 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 1.95 m; no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

e. Shaft D. At north end of eastern row; 0.85 × 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 1.7 m; no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

f. Shaft E. South of “D”; 0.8 × 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 1.6 m; no chamber, type 7X. The following objects were found in the debris in the shaft:

- 25-12-221 coarse RW; traditional jar of type A-IV; complete; height 30.2 cm; diam. of plain rim 9.4 cm; max. diam. 15.8 cm.
- 25-12-222 RP; fragment of rim of bent-sided bowl; probably type C-XXX b; diam. ca. 21.0 cm.
- 25-12-223 RP; incomplete; type C-XXX a(1); height 11.2+ cm; rim diam. 26.4 cm; diam. bent line; 20.4 cm; height of top 6.0 cm.
- 25-12-224 RP; type C-XXXII a; incomplete; height 7.0+ cm; rim diam. 18.6 cm; body diam. 19.4 cm.

g. Shaft F. This is the principal shaft in the mastaba. It lies west of the stela and measures 1.1 × 1.0 m; cut -3.4 m into bedrock on east side, -2.8 m on west; lined above with rubble, 2.3 m; there is a 0.15 m step down from bottom of shaft to floor of chamber. Chamber is type 6 a(3), slightly irregular; 2.0 × 1.15 m; height 0.97 m; area, 2.3 sq. m; volume, 2.23 cu. m. Blocking is type V e, remains of leaning slabs, but broken open. Burial pit lies near the east wall of the chamber, 1.85 × 0.5 m, 0.4 m deep; one of the two slabs

that roofed the pit lay inside it. The burial remains consist of broken bones and scattered fragments of linen. The chamber was filled with drift sand, beneath which were the following objects:

- 25-12-225 faience, blue-glazed; three cylindrical beads; length 0.85–0.7 cm; diam. 0.25 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-226 faience, purplish-black; two cylindrical beads; length 0.9 and 0.75 cm; diam. 0.25 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-227 faience, blue; twenty-nine ring beads; 0.3 cm diam. (MFA).
- 25-12-228 linen; fragments of coarse woven cloth; 0.5 to 0.4 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-229, 230 paste similar to unglazed faience showing inside the print of fiber core on which it was formed; fragments of three or more jars, like canopic jars: (a) height 23.2 cm; rim diam. 8.4 cm; shoulder diam. 22.0 cm; base diam. 9.2 cm; (b) height 22.0 cm; shoulder diam. 14.5 cm.
- 25-12-231 paste as 229; four covers, of rounded conical form, apparently belonging to the four

canopic jars; (a) height 4.5 cm; diam. 8.4 cm; (b) height 4.0 cm; diam. 8.1 cm; (c) height 3.9 cm; diam. 7.8 cm; (d) not given.

The following objects were found in the burial pit:

- 25-12-232 faience, blue, red, yellow; five pair of cylindrical beads, stuck together; each ca. 2.65 cm long; 0.25 cm diam. (MFA).
- 25-12-233 faience, green; ring bead; diam. 0.25 cm; thickness 0.175 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-234 copper; model basin of type K-XXIII b, with ledge rim; height ca. 11.75 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-235 copper overlaid with plaster; fragments of ornamental headdress, parts of three ornaments, two *akhet*-birds with ankh-signs between them resting on a rosette from which protrude lotus flowers horizontally; (a) width 6.5 cm; height ca. 5.0 cm. (MFA).

11. Number G 6029 was not used.

III. Mastabas G 6030 – G 6037

A. Architectural Description of G 6030 (figs. 3–4, 7; pls. 49c–50)

The small nucleus mastaba of Ity, called by Lepsius 17 and by Reisner G 6030, was cleared by Reisner between November 18 and December 21, 1925.

Wednesday, November 18, 1925. The front of G6030 was covered with drift sand nearly to the top of the entrance doorways. This bank sloped outwards to the lower ground to the east. We began about 20 metres away and worked westwards on the ground level reaching the front of 6030 at sunset. The surface was covered with fragments of Ist. [limestone] but the drift was nearly clean sand.

From the line marked “rock scarp” above the ground is bare local limestone (very hard), and on this the adjacent mastabas have been built. This line marks the western side of the quarry excavated by Schiaparelli (west of G4100–4300) now filled with out dumphheaps from G4000. East of the scarp, the quarry is filled with quarry debris (limestone chip mixed with disturbed reddish geological deposit (as found on surface and in cracks at many places). At the place marked “hole” above, we sunk a pit along the face of the scarp to a depth of a little over two metres. The face of the scarp is the natural face of a geological crack—i.e., not dressed with tools. The other face of the crack has either been quarried away or has sunk down by faulting. In the later case the hollow has been filled from the quarry further to SE and the quarry must actually begin further away.

Along the edge of the scarp, along the northern side of our clearing we exposed the S. walls of a complex of small mastabas.

G 6030 consists of a nucleus mastaba with two niches in its eastern face (type IX a (1)), and measures 13.75 x 7.25 m, area 99.69 sq. m, proportions, 1/1.89, height 4.55 m. The roof, today only partly preserved because of damage caused by early tomb robbers, consisted of large blocks of nummulitic limestone. An addition on the east side of the nucleus mastaba contains the chapel, 13.75 x 2.85 m, area 39.18 sq. m. The added eastern wall here originally enclosed an open space along the front of the nucleus mastaba. There was a parapet on top of the eastern wall. Later, the two ends of the corridor were roofed with limestone slabs. Adjacent to the eastern wall, the edge of the scarp is covered with 15–25 cm of clean limestone chips, mason’s debris, “the trodden surface of which forms the Old Kingdom floor.”¹ Total area of the finished mastaba, 99.69 + 39.18 sq. m = 138.87 sq. m.

The structure is described in some detail by Lepsius:²

Die östliche Aussenmauer des Grabes des [j-mrj] (No. 16) setzt sich nach Norden ohne Unterbrechung fort bis zur Thüre b, die zum Grabe des [tj] (No. 17) führt, und weiter bis zur Nordostecke des grossen Vierecks. Von innen stösst aber eine Trennungsmauer auf diese Aussenmauer, sie bezeichnet die Scheidung der beiden Gräber. Von da an wird die Aussenmauer oben rund... weil sie

nur einen offenen Hof E umschliesst. Dieser Hof hat keinen Eingang in das daranstossende Hintergebäude F; dieses hatte überhaupt keine Kammern, sondern nur in seiner östlichen Mauer (also auf der Westseite des Hofes) 2 Blendthüren, die beschriebene Decksteine (Architrave) hatten. Über diesen Blendthüren sind nachträglich 2 grosse Blöcke von dem hohen Hintergebäude (F) nach der oben abgerundeten Vordermauer herübergelegt und in die Rundung ziemlich roh eingesenkt worden, um die Inschriften der Blendthüren zu schützen, c und d.

Das Hintergebäude F scheint ein flaches Dach mit Schachten gehabt zu haben; es war nicht so hoch wie das hinterste Gebäude G und das mit diesem gleich hohe Parapet der Kammern des Grabes No. 16; es müsste denn das ganze Parapet abgetragen worden sein, der Ausgrabung wegen, die man in der Mitte des Gebäudes F wahrnehmen kann. Das Gebäude F hatte ringsum schräg aufsteigende Aussenmauern. Erst später wurde an diese an verschiedenen Stellen angebaut; vor die südliche Aussenmauer wurden die Nordwände der Kammern A und B des Grabes No. 16 vorgelegt; die ursprüngliche Aussenseite von k ist sichtbar.³ Ebenso ist die Ecke i in der jetzigen Laibung der Thüre, welche die Kammer B mit dem Hofe H verbindet, sichtbar. Ueber die an die Nordwestecke angebaute Aussenmauer, welche den Hof H nach Norden verschliessen sollte, s. ob. Bei g, wo die nördliche Umfassungsmauer des Hofes E anfängt, ist ein deutlicher Ansatz nach vorn; desgl. ist bei h angesetzt. Die Mauer m n (im Plan nicht angegeben), zwischen der kein Ansatz statt fand, scheint erst nach Vollendung des Grabes No. 16 vor das Gebäude F gelegt worden zu sein.

Die Thüre b zieht sich, wie gewöhnlich, ein wenig ein; unter dem unbeschriebenen Decksteine liegt tiefer hinein der Thürbalken mit Titeln und Namen des Verstorbenen.

The chapel of Ity is a two-niched corridor-chapel of Reisner’s type 5a⁴ that has been formed by the addition of an enclosing wall on the north, south, and eastern sides. Its interior measurements are 9.0 x 0.85 m, its area 7.65 sq. m, its proportions 1/10.58. After the decoration of its two niches, the north end of the chapel was roofed with five slabs of stone, the south end with four slabs. Entry is through a doorway at the northern end of the eastern wall, 2.05 x 0.45 m.

Thursday, November 19, 1925. Entered long corridor room of G6030 room a and had it nearly cleared by sunset. The room was roofed with three or four slabs at each end to protect each of the offering niches. The rest was left open to the sky and the whole east wall was crowned with a parapet rounded on top. The eastern end of the roofing slabs had been set into this wall (i.e., roof an afterthought). Both sides of eastern wall have a batter.

The N. and S. end walls each contain a *serdab* with connecting hole to chamber. Both serdabs have been broken into from front in modern times...

1. Reisner, *Diary*. Friday, November 20, 1925.

2. *LD*, Text I, 42–44.

3. Wohl durch eins der Löcher, die in die östliche Hälfte der Nordwand von Kammer B gebrochen sind.

4. Reisner, *Giza Necropolis I*, p. 312; *RN* says it is of type (8a).

In the room was drift sand to within 20 cm. of bottom of roofing slabs.

Just south of the north niche, a rectangle of four stones has shrunk from the large-stone masonry and evidently covers a sloping corridor leading to a burial chamber.

Friday, November 20, 1925. The block of four stones in W face of the room south of the northern niche was assumed yesterday to cover a sloping passage. Today the floor being cleared, it was seen to cover a vertical pit, the eastern side of which is only about 5 cm. east of the wall.

In front of the northern niche stood an offering stone:
25-11-51 white limestone; 68 x 48 cm, 14 cm thick; raised disc between two rectangular basins; uninscribed.

1. Serdabs

There are two serdabs, one in the north wall, one in the south of the exterior chapel, each with slot windows opening into the north and south walls of the offering room.

a. South serdab. Built in the thickness of the S offering room wall, 1.0 x 1.8 m, area 1.8 sq. m, height 3.20 m. Built of masonry and of mastaba wall. Plundered through the slot window. In the debris on the floor was found:

25-11-50 RP; jar with round-pointed base and high neck, type A-VI b; height 23.9 cm, rim diam. 5.2 cm, neck diam. 3.2 cm; max. diam. 13.0 cm.

b. North serdab. Built in the thickness of the north wall of the offering room; 1.0 x 1.80 m, area 1.8 sq. m, height, 2.50 m. Built of masonry and roofed with slabs; slot window broken through from outside. In drift sand fill:

25-11-56 RP; pottery bowl with recurved rim, type C-XXXI a; incomplete; height 5.8 cm; rim diam. 15.0 cm; body diam. 16.2 cm.

2. Shaft A (fig. 76)

Sunk in the middle of the mastaba, this is one of two shafts. It measures 1.4 x 1.4 m, cut to -12.7 m into bedrock, and lined above with 4.55 m of masonry (nine courses) and an uppermost covering of paving stones that cover the mastaba. At the bottom of the shaft, the floor rises to the south, through a passage to a doorway and chamber of type 4 b(1). The chamber measures 3.86 x 3.68–3.48 x 2.0 m high, area 13.18 sq. m, volume 27.62 cu. m. The passage measures 1.15 x 1.2 m. There are no traces of blocking; drift sand has invaded the tomb.

25-12-5 copper; part of adze (two fitting pieces) with square butt; length 3.3+ cm; width of butt 0.7 cm; width at break 1.0 cm. (MFA).

25-12-6 copper, fragment of a small dish. (MFA).

25-12-18 coarse RW; fragments of two+ jars of type A-IV.

25-12-19 DbW with reddish slip; lower part of bottle or jug; height 4.2+ cm; max. diam. as preserved 7.8 cm; base diam. 2.2 cm.

25-12-20 RBrW; neck of jar with collar in relief around neck; height as preserved 1.4+ cm; top diam. 8.0 cm; diam. collar 9.6 cm.

25-12-21 faience, blue, two cylindrical beads; length 0.6 cm; diam. 0.3 cm. (MFA).

3. Shaft B (figs. 77–81, 129)

In the middle of the west wall of the chapel offering room there is a recess, formed by cutting away a single block of the mastaba wall, 1.0 x 1.05 m and 0.75 m high. In the floor of this recess, a shaft, measuring 1.05 x 0.95 m, descends -4.95 m through bedrock. At its bottom, on the west side, there is a chamber, type 5 a(5), measuring 2.2 x 1.72–1.32 m, 0.85 m high, area 3.34 sq. m, volume 2.83 cu. m. The passage to the chamber measures 0.88 x 0.12 x 0.85 m high. Blocking may be seen at the opening of the recess in the chapel and in the doorway of the chamber at the bottom of the shaft. The former was made by covering the fill in the shaft with nummulitic limestone masonry, each course consisting of two stones. The latter was built of three leaning slabs of different lengths, resting on rubble and chinked with smaller stones and mud plaster (type V e). The shaft itself was filled with clean limestone debris and a few potsherds.

On the west side of the chamber is a burial pit, 1.94 x 0.52 x 0.45 m deep, the northern end of the west side repaired with four small stones, the pit roofed over with one large slab on the north, one small and two irregular stones on the south. In the pit was the burial, the skeleton disturbed and badly decayed, all wrappings and organic material gone. Age and sex were not given. There were no objects in the chamber or the burial pit. Several minor pieces were found in the fill of the shaft:

25-11-57 found in debris on the east side of the mastaba: white limestone; rectangular offering basin, roughly cut.

25-11-76 coarse RW; fragment of ten+ jars of type A-IV; 15.2 x 7.2 cm; uninscribed.

25-11-78 RP; fragment of neck and rim of jar; height 4.4+ cm; rim diam. 10.0 cm; neck diam. 9.6 cm; diam. at break 13.2 cm.

25-11-79 FRW, red wash; fragment of mouth of jar; height 5.6 cm; top diam 10.0 cm; diam. at break 8.4 cm.

25-11-80 RW, red wash; basin with roll rim; fragment of rim; height 5.6+ cm; rim diam. 30.0 cm; diam. below rim 31.6 cm.

25-11-81, 82, 83 coarse RW; fragments of type A-IV jar rims.

25-11-84 through 88 RW; nine model basins of type D-LXXIX; height 1.6–1.8 cm; rim diam. 5.0–5.4 cm; base diam. 3.0 cm.

25-11-89 RW; model jar, type B-XLIX a; height 6.4 cm; top diam. 3.8 cm; max. diam. 4.8 cm; min. diam. 3.0 cm; base diam. 3.8 cm; with splayed foot.

25-11-90 RBrW; upper part of model jar like 89.

25-11-91 RW; model basins of type D-LXXIX a; fragments of three+.

25-11-92 coarse RW; lower part of basin with flaring straight sides; height 8+ cm; diam. at broken top 20.8 cm; base diam. 10.0 cm.

25-11-93 coarse RW; two fitting parts of a basin of type D-LXXIX b; height ca. 12.8 cm; rim diam. 25.6 cm; base diam. 10.0 cm.

25-11-94 FRW with pinkish-yellow slip; fragment from the side of a bulging jar; thickness 0.32 cm.

25-12-133 RP; fragments of basin, type S-XXXVa: height 25.0+ cm; rim diam. 36.8 cm; max. diam. 37.8 cm; length with spout 41.6 cm.

B. Subsidiary Mastabas

1. Mastaba G 6031 (figs. 82–83, 130)

Excavated between December 6 and 11, 1925, this rubble mastaba of type XI d(1) lies immediately north of the northwest corner of G 6040. Its western side lies close to the east side of the processional ramp of Shepseskafankh. It is separated from neighboring mastabas by open passages about 1.0 m wide on the north and east side, a slightly wider passage on the west, slightly smaller on the east. The mastaba measures 4.25 x 5.55 m, area 23.58 sq. m, proportions 1/0.76, height 1.8 m. No niches are preserved. The chapel, probably the open-air passage between G 6031 and G 6032 was of type (9d). The niches may have been marked in the mud plaster of the mastaba; funerary services may have been conducted in the chapel of G 6040. There are five shafts, in the northern part (west to east) "C," "D," and "E"; south of a line from "D" to "E" lies "B," and south of "C" lies "A."

a. Shaft A. The principal shaft of this mastaba; measuring 1.05 x 1.1 m, cut -4.45 m into bedrock and lined 1.85 m above with rubble. The chamber is of type 6 b(2), on the south side, measuring 2.2 x 0.9–1.8 x 1.0 m high, area 2.97 sq. m, volume 2.97 cu. m. Blocking remains are of type III d(1), interior rubble. The burial consists of a dismembered and displaced skeleton.

b. Shaft B. Measures 1.0 x 1.1 m, cut -0.52 m into bedrock, lined above with whitewashed rubble, 1.78 m. At the bottom of the shaft is a burial trench, 0.54 x 0.32 x 0.52 m deep, running E–W, covering 0.49 sq. m, volume 0.25 cu. m. No remains of a burial.

c. Shaft C. Measures 0.9 x 0.85 m, ends at bedrock; burial pit and shaft are lined with rubble. Total depth, 1.8 m. Chamber is type 7 a(1), cut in midshaft, running N–S; 0.85 x 0.45 x 0.35 m high; area 0.38 sq. m, volume 0.13 cu. m; roof missing, but probably horizontal slabs; burial, decayed skeleton of a small child, on left side, head to north.

d. Shaft D. Measures 0.9 x 1.0 m, ends at bedrock; lined with rubble to 1.85 m. No chamber, type 7X. Intrusive in the shaft debris were the following objects:

25-12-130,131 coarse RW; fragments of two jars of type A-IV: (130): height 28.3+ cm; diam. mouth 10. cm; max. diam. 14.7 cm; (131): diam. mouth 9.0 cm.

25-12-132 RBrW; fragment of tall ring stand, type E-XXIII; height 6.7 cm; top diam. 8.0 cm; min. diam. 6.8 cm; base diam. 8.0 cm.

e. Shaft E. Measures 1.0 x 1.0 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble to 1.4 m; no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

2. Mastaba G 6032 (figs. 84–85)

The mastaba lies north of G 6031 and east of G 6023. It was excavated by Reisner between December 6 and 12, 1925.⁵ The mastaba is of type XI d(1), a rubble-faced mastaba, mud-plastered, measuring 6.7 x 3.4 m, area 22.11 sq. m, proportions 1/2.03, maximum height, 1.5 m. The chapel is an open-air passage between the mastaba and the west end of G 6034, type 9d. No niches are preserved on the eastern face of the mastaba. There are three shafts in a N–S row, "A" being the southernmost, "B" the principal burial, and "C" the northernmost.

a. Shaft A. Measures 1.2 x 1.3 m, cut -7.1 m into bedrock with 1.35 m of rubble lining above. The chamber is a very irregular form of type 6 b, on the south side of the shaft, measuring 1.45 x 1.3 x 1.15 m high, area 1.88 sq. m, volume, 2.16 cu. m. Fragments of a decayed wood coffin (?) and scattered human bones were found in the chamber.

b. Shaft B. Lying north of "A," this principal shaft measures 1.0 x 1.0 m, cut -6.45 m into bedrock, lined above with 1.55 m rubble.

The chamber is type 5 a(2), on the east side of the shaft, and measures 2.7 x 2.0 x 1.4–1.05 m high. Area, 5.4 sq. m, volume, 6.48 cu. m. The passage measures 0.95 x 0.4 x 1.4 m high. Blocking: entirely removed; debris and sand have run in from the shaft. The burial pit was partly cut into bedrock, partly built of masonry; it measures 1.85 x 0.45 x 0.3 m deep in bedrock, total depth 0.5 m; plundered. Drift sand had filled the lower part of the pit; on this was found a skeleton, "obviously thrown back by plunderers after its removal from the pit." Beside the skeleton lay the following objects:

25-12-567 polished hematite; cylindrical bead; length 2.4 cm; diam. 1.5 cm; bore hole 0.4 cm diam.

25-12-568, 569 wood and copper; badly decayed staff with one end sheathed with copper sheet; diam. reconstructed from sheathing, 2.5–2.7 cm; a single sheet of copper was wrapped around the top 15 cm of the staff and the overlapping edges were nailed to the wood with small copper tacks. Length of tacks 0.6 cm; overlap 0.9 cm.

c. Shaft C. Lying north of "B," the shaft measures 0.85 x 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; upper part lined with rubble, 0.75 m. No chamber, type 7X; plundered.

5. In RN, Reisner confuses G 6032 and G 6022 when describing the location of the former. The descriptions are correct in each case, however.

3. Mastaba G 6033 (fig. 86; pl. 51a)

Dug between December 6 and 11, 1925, this small mastaba lies east of G 6031 and north of G 6040. The mastaba is rubble-faced, without preserved niches, Reisner's type XI d(1). It measures 4.3 x 4.2 m, area 18.06 sq. m, proportions 1/1.02, height 1.26 m. Its chapel lay in the open-air space to the east; no niches are preserved. There are four shafts.

a. Shaft A. Lying in the northwest corner of the mastaba, north of "D," to which it is secondary; 0.95 x 0.95 m, cut -1.9 m into bedrock; above, 1.0 m rubble lining. At its base, a chamber of type 6 D; 1.0 x 0.45 x 0.31 m high; area 0.45 sq. m, volume 0.36 cu. m. Found open and completely plundered.

b. Shaft B. In the northeast corner, north of "C"; 0.9 x 0.85 m, lined 0.85 m with rubble at top, ending at bedrock; no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

c. Shaft C. In the southeast corner, south of "B"; 0.85 x 0.8 m; ends at bedrock, rubble-lined above, 0.85 m; no chamber, type 7X, plundered.

d. Shaft D. South of "A," in the southwest corner; the principal shaft; 1.0 x 1.0; -1.64 m, in bedrock, rubble-lined above, 1.04 m. At its base, on the west side, a chamber of type 5 c(1) measures 1.04 x 0.44 x 0.72 m high; area 0.45 sq. m, volume 0.35 cu. m. Passage with jamb of false door on north, 0.8 x 0.12 m. Blocking is of type V d(1), exterior leaning wall of rubble bound and plastered with mud. The burial is that of a young person, lying on left side, head to north; no wrappings or objects.

4. Mastaba G 6034 (fig. 130)

Dug between December 10 and 14, 1925, this mastaba was built partly over the open-air platform north of G 6040. The eastern section lay partly over G 6035; the northern part lay above areas excavated by Steindorff. The mastaba is of type XI d(1), its main axis running east to west. It measures 5.3 x 13.5 m, area 72.55 sq. m, proportions 1/.039, height 1.10 m. The western end of the north face, where the mastaba came in contact with already-existing structures, was never completed. "The mastaba contains burial shaft[s] obviously subsidiary to those in the Shepseskafankh complex." No special chapel is indicated. "Funerary services probably [were] performed in the chapel of G 6040." There are eighteen shafts in this mastaba. "A" through "E" and "N" through "R" (ten shafts) lie in the northern part and are lettered from west to east; "F" through "M" lie in the southern part, also labelled west to east.

In his diary,⁶ but not in the later versions of his notes, Reisner recorded the unearthing of "two large pieces of a wall, sunk relief," from the sand adjacent to the mastaba near shaft "P." The fragments show the upper part of a standing male figure, facing left and holding a staff, before whom is carved {5.8} *rh nswt Jrw-k3-Pth*; and to the right,

the upper part of a standing female figure, facing left, her right arm extended and touching the man's, before whom is carved {5.9} *hmt-f Hnnjt*.

a. Shaft A. In the northwest corner; 0.85 x 0.75 m; ends at bedrock; lined with 1.3 m rubble at top; type 7X, no chamber; plundered.

b. Shaft B. East of "A"; 0.85 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; lined with 2.3 m rubble; type 7X; plundered.

c. Shaft C. East of "B"; 0.8 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; top 2.5 m lined with rubble; type 7X, no chamber. At bottom of shaft on south side are traces of an older wall. At the top, on the north side, are traces of a construction plane from a mastaba to the north. No objects.

d. Shaft D. East of "C"; 0.8 x 0.8 m; ends above bedrock; lined with 2.5 m rubble; top on north side is close to an older construction ramp. Chamber: type 8 a; measures 0.65 x 0.85 x 0.8 m high; area 0.55 sq. m, volume 0.44 cu. m; on south side of shaft. Passage is 0.4 x 0.55 x 0.55 m high; completely plundered.

e. Shaft E. East of "D"; 0.75 x 0.8 m; ends at bedrock; top rubble-lined for 2.77 m. Chamber is type 8 b(2), on south side of shaft, 1.1 x 0.7 x 0.9 m high; area 0.77 sq. m, volume 0.69 cu. m. Plundered.

f. Shaft F. In south row, south of "C"; older shaft covered by the construction of G 6034; 0.65 x 0.65; ends at bedrock, 1.2 m at top lined with rubble that extends only to within 1.0 m of top of mastaba. Chamber: irregular, on west side, of type 8 a; 1.08 x 0.7 x 0.85 m high; area 0.75 sq. m, volume 0.63 cu. m. Passage 0.55 x 0.45 x 0.6 m high. Blocking: rubble, bound with mud plaster, type IV d(2). The burial, a skeleton, lies on its left side, head to north; no objects.

g. Shaft G. East of "F" and south of "D"; 0.55 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock, top 3.0 m lined with rubble. Chamber is type 7 a, on south side of shaft; could not be measured because of its poor condition, but it contained a skeleton with head to north; plundered.

h. Shaft H. East of "G" and south of "E"; 0.67 x 0.67 m, -0.5 m into bedrock and 2.75 m above lined with rubble. Chamber, type 6 c(1) is cut into rock on south side: 0.5 x 0.6 x 0.55 m high; area 0.3 sq. m, volume 0.16 cu. m. Completely plundered.

i. Shaft I. East of "H," south of "N"; 0.7 x 0.65 m; ends at bedrock, rubble-lined above for 3.45 m; chamber, type 7X; not completed but begun on south side of shaft; plundered.

j. Shaft J. East of "I" and south of "O"; 0.75 x 0.75 m, ends at bedrock, 3.65 m above lined with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

6. Reisner, *Diary*. Saturday, December 12, 1925; p. 69.

k. Shaft K. East of “J” and south of “P”; 0.6 x 0.7 m, cut -0.52 m into bedrock, lined above with 3.4 m rubble. Chamber, on south side of shaft is type 8 c, sunk in bedrock and roofed with slabs. It measures 1.0 x 0.75 x 0.5 m high; area 0.75 sq. m, volume 0.37 cu. m. Blocking is of type V d(2). Burial: skeleton of a child, on left side, head to north; first teeth are visible, four in mandible, six in maxilla. No objects.

l. Shaft L. East of “K” and south of “Q”; 0.75 x 0.75 m, cut -0.55 m into bedrock, lined above with 4.0 m rubble. Chamber: type 8 b(2), roofed with slabs on south side of shaft; 1.05 x 0.75–0.9 x 0.55 m high; area 0.86 sq. m, volume 0.47 cu. m. Completely plundered.

m. Shaft M. East of “L” and south of “R,” 0.8 x 0.8 m, lined 4.0 m above with rubble. Chamber is type 8 b(2), on south side of shaft, roofed with slabs that slope upward to south; 1.1 x 0.5 x 0.65–1.25 m high; area 0.55 sq. m, volume 0.52 cu. m. Blocking is of type VI d(2). The burial is that of a child, lying on left side, head to north. No objects.

n. Shaft N. In the north row, east of “E” and north of “I”; 0.8 x 0.55 m; ends at bedrock, lined 3.0 m above with rubble. Chamber is type 8 b(2), cut on south side, with slab roof sloping up to south; 1.1 x 0.5 x 0.65–1.25 m. Area 0.55 sq. m, volume 0.52 cu. m. Blocking of type VI d(2). The burial is that of a child, lying on its left side, head to north. No objects.

o. Shaft O. Lying east of “N” and north of “J”; 0.8 x 0.6 m; ends at bedrock, lined with 2.5 m rubble above. Chamber is type 8b, cut on south side of shaft, irregular, with roof slabs sloping up to south, measuring 1.05 x 0.65 x 0.5–1.3 m; area 0.68 sq. m, volume 0.61 cu. m. Blocking is of rough stone, preserved still but disturbed. Completely plundered.

p. Shaft P. East of “O” and north of “K”; 0.8 x 0.65 m; ends at bedrock; lined 2.7 m with rubble. Chamber type 8 b(1) on south side; 0.85 x 0.65 x 0.75–1.3 m high (with roof sloping up to south); area 0.55 sq. m, volume 0.55 cu. m. Passage, 0.3 x 0.45 x 0.6 high. Burial is completely plundered; no objects.

q. Shaft Q. East of “P” and north of “L”; 0.75 x 0.75 m; ends at bedrock; lined 3.1 m with rubble above. Chamber is type 8 b(1), on south side; 0.9 x 0.7 m, with slab roof sloping up to south, 0.85–1.3 m. Area 0.63 sq. m, volume 0.67 cu. m. Passage, with false doorjamb on west, 0.35 x 0.55 x 0.6. Found open, with human bones scattered in debris.

r. Shaft R. East of “A” and north of “M”; 0.75 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; lined above with 2.7 m rubble. Chamber is type 8 b(2) on south; 1.25 x 0.65 x 0.9 m high; area 0.81 sq. m, volume 0.72 cu. m. Found open and plundered, with several model pottery jars in debris:

25-12-144 through 149 RW; eight model jars. (a) type B-LV-m, three examples, 4.6–5.0 cm high; max. diam. 4.0–4.6 cm; base diam. 3.0–3.2 cm. (b) type B-LVIII a-m; one example; height 6.4 cm; rim diam. 3.2 cm; max. diam.

4.0 cm; diam. base 3.4 cm. (c) type B-XLIX c; one example; height 5.8 cm; rim diam. 3.4 cm; max. diam. 4.6 cm; diam. base 3.4 cm. (d) type B-LXIX e; one example; height 6.0 cm; rim diam. 3.4 cm; body diam. 4.4 cm; base diam. 3.4 cm.

25-12-150 RW; 7 model basins of type D-LXXIX a, varying around four forms: (a) height 1.6 cm; rim diam. 5.0 cm; base diam. 4.0 cm; (b) height 1.2 cm; rim diam. 4.8 cm; base diam. 3.0 cm; (c) height 1.6 cm; rim diam. 5.2 cm; base diam. 2.8 cm; (d) height 1.4 cm; rim diam. 5.8 cm; base diam. 3.8 cm.

5. Mastaba G 6035 (figs. 102–3)

This older mastaba was partially overbuilt by G 6034; G 6036 was later built to its east. The mastaba is earlier than the causeway and the open-space platform of G 6040. The area was dug between December 13 and 17, 1925. Beneath this mastaba, G 6030, and G 6035, there runs a crevice in the nummulitic limestone, from northwest to southeast, then turning under the causeway along the face of G 6044, and joining the escarpment of the quarry east of G 6030–6010. Beneath G 6035, this crevice is filled with rubble which forms the foundation of the mastaba and the eight shafts beneath it. Apparently, G 6035 was removed when G 6034 was constructed, and there is a thin layer of limestone debris between the two structures. Because the only one of the eight shafts in this mastaba to have been used seems to have been “B,” “it seems plausible to conclude that G 6035 was built for minor persons of the Shepseskafankh family and was discarded in a short time unused.” Then G 6034 was built for the same purpose. The chapel is an open-air passage between G 6035 and the back of G 6036. The mastaba had eight shafts, three in the eastern section (from south to north) “A,” “B,” and “C”; and five in the northern section west of “C,” lettered “D” through “H,” from east to west.

a. Shaft A. In the southeast corner of the mastaba; 0.8 x 0.6 m; ends at bedrock, upper 2.9 m lined with rubble. The chamber, cut on the south side of the shaft, is collapsed but recognizable as type 8 b(2); 1.3 x 0.6 x ca. 0.6 m high; area 0.78 sq. m, volume 0.46 cu. m; apparently unused.

b. Shaft B. North of “A”; 0.74 x 0.58 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 1.92 m. Chamber, type 8 b(1), on the south side, measures 1.02 x 0.62 x 0.64–0.78 m high, with roof sloping up to south; area 0.63 sq. m, volume 0.44 cu. m. Passage: 0.26 x 0.34 x 0.64 m. Blocking: no trace. The burial is that of an adult skeleton, lying on its left side, head to north. In the debris of the shaft was found one intrusive object:

25-12-236 crystalline sandstone; 10 x 7 x 6.5 cm; used as a whetstone; green copper stains on surface left by copper tool.

c. Shaft C. North of “B”; 1.1 x 0.5 m; ends at bedrock; upper part lined 1.8 m with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; no objects, perhaps unused.

d. Shaft D. West of "C"; 1.05 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble 1.55 m; no chamber, type 7X; no objects; unused (?).

e. Shaft E. West of "D"; 1.0 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; top 1.55 m lined with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; unused.

f. Shaft F. West of "E"; 1.0 x 0.65 m; ends at bedrock; top 1.5 m lined with rubble; no chamber, type 7X, unused.

g. Shaft G. West of "F"; 0.9 x 0.65 m; ends at bedrock; top 1.5 m lined with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; plundered or unused.

h. Shaft H. West of "G"; last shaft in north row; 0.85 x 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; top 1.25 m lined with rubble; no chambers, type 7X; plundered or unused.

6. Mastaba G 6036 (fig. 104)

Built after G 6034 and G 6035 over the crevice described above (G 6035). The south face was constructed over the causeway leading to the platform north of G 6040. On the north it abuts the mastaba (D.44) excavated by the Germans. Reisner cleared this structure between December 13 and 16, 1925. The mastaba is of type X c(1). The northern end of the mastaba is not clearly visible; in the west face, at 7.9 m from the southwest corner, there is a step that may mark the northern end of the structure. In that case, its measurements are: 7.9 x 3.6 m, area 28.44 sq. m, proportions 1/2.19, height 1.84 m. There is a recess for an offering place in the southern end of the eastern face, 1.0 x 1.9 m, area 1.9 sq. m, with no niche or stela in its west wall. The recess perhaps was roofed over. The chapel is an open-air passage on the east face, type (9c). There is only one shaft in this mastaba.

a. Shaft A. Lying north of the middle of the mastaba, the shaft measures 1.2 x 1.1 m, cut -7.65 m into bedrock (on east side; on west it was cut -6.45 m), and was lined above, 1.65 m, with rubble. The chamber is of type 4 a(1), on the east side of the shaft, 2.8 x 1.95 x 1.5 m high; area 5.46 sq. m, volume 8.19 cu. m. Passage is 1.0 x 0.55 x 1.4 m high, with an irregular 0.1 m step down to the floor of the chamber. There was no trace of blocking. Fragments of a wooden coffin and the broken bones of a human skeleton lay in the chamber.

25-12-139 gold; fragments of gold leaf.

25-12-171 mud; from the shaft; twelve jar stoppers and many fragments of same; bottom diam. 9.5 cm; none bearing seal impressions.

25-12-172 coarse RW; from the shaft; fragment from a jar; diam. ca. 16.5 cm, thickness 3.8 cm.

25-12-240 copper; fragments of a model chisel; section 0.3 x 0.75 cm; length of two fragments 2.5+ cm, 1.3+ cm. (MFA).

25-12-241 copper; fragments of model basin of type K-XXI a. (MFA).

25-12-242 coarse RW; fragments of jar of type A-IV; thickness 1.5-2.0 cm.

25-12-243 wood; fragments of adze-dressed coffin; mortices for dowels; corner holes for thongs and wooden pegs; two pegs preserved; thickness of boards, 5.4 cm.

7. Mastaba G 6037 (figs. 105-6)

This type VII b(2) rubble-core mastaba, cased with stepped nummulitic limestone masonry, was excavated between December 14 and 16, 1925. It lies south of G 6036 and mastaba D.44, excavated by Steindorff. The mastaba measures 12.05 x 7.6 m, area 91.58 sq. m, proportions 1/1.58; rubble core: 10.75 x 6.4 m. The chapel is type (4b) or (3a), with one niche in the southern end of the eastern wall; 2.5 x 1.0 m, area 2.5 sq. m, proportions 1/2.5, relation 1/36.6. There is a monolithic framed ka-door in the southern end of the wall, 65 x 25 cm; outer recess 35 x 9 cm, inner niche, 10 x 10 cm; not inscribed. Opening in shallow embrasure in east wall, 1.8 x 0.3 m. The shafts in this mastaba were not excavated by Reisner; two shafts between the southern face of this mastaba and the causeway of Shepseskafankh, labelled by him X (on the east) and Y (on the west), both built against the southern face of G 6037, were dug.

a. Shaft X. Against the middle of the southern face of the mastaba; 1.3 x 1.0 m, type 7X, probably unused. The bedrock here slopes abruptly, and the sides of this shaft are built up with masonry, 1.0 m against G 6037, 2.1 m on the south side of the shaft.

b. Shaft Y. Against the southwest corner of the mastaba, 1.0 x 0.9 m; no chamber, type 7X, with 0.9 m rubble lining on east, west, and south sides.

8. Numbers G 6038 and G 6039 were not used.

IV. Mastabas G 6040 – G 6044

A. Architectural Description of G 6040 (figs. 3–5, 8; pls. 51b–54)

1. General

The mastaba of Shepseskafankh was excavated by Reisner between November 26 and December 23, 1925. It was the first of the four major mastabas in the G 6000 cemetery to have been constructed, initially as a nucleus mastaba of type VII a(1) with a paved court, and later, with the addition of a complex chapel and corridor on the east, of type IX a. The original part of the structure measures 14.8 x 9.75 m, area 144.3 sq. m, proportions 1/1.51, height 4.9 m and contains an interior chapel of type (4a) and a subsidiary north niche. The complex chapel, together with the corridor, vestibule, and colonnaded court, measure 14.7 x 10.15 m, area 149.2 sq. m. The total area of the finished mastaba is 292.50 sq. m. All of its parts are built of nummulitic limestone. On the west, there is an inclined ramp with parapets that runs from north to south, intended for the use of the funeral procession.

Lepsius mentioned this mastaba only briefly:¹

Grab nördlich von den vorhergehenden (No., 15–17)

Auch das anstossende Grabgebäude (No. 18) besteht aus einem niedrigeren Vordergebäude das ein Parapet hatte, wie die innen glatt behauenen Steine, besonders der Nordseite und der nordöstlichen Ecke beweisen, und aus einem höheren Hintergebäude mit flachem Dache mit Schacht. Die Parapets deuten immer an, dass Kammern darunter sind, die man nicht mit einer zu schweren Decke belasten und doch gegen das Hintergebäude nicht niedrig erscheinen lassen wollte.

Das ganze Gebäude tritt gegen die beiden früheren ein wenig zurück, weil kein Hof oder Gallerie noch vorgebaut ist.

Auf der Nordseite ist ein regelmässiger Eingang; unter dem Deckstein ist ein Thürbalken, aber keine Inschrift...

Die innere Kammer scheint Spuren ursprünglicher Malerei zu zeigen.

In Mariette's time, the mastaba was virtually inaccessible:

“Les autres tumulus n'ont rien d'intéressant. Ils sont tous ruinés. A peine les murs ont-ils conservé leur hauteur primitive. Entre ces divers monuments, sont comprises d'autres ruines dont, dans l'état actuel du terrain, il est impossible de tracer le plan.”²

The chapel, of type (4a), was converted into a serdab, with a large exterior chapel built on the east face of the mastaba that consisted of three parts:

Our Designation	Reisner's Designation
Chamber 1	(d) court
Chamber 2	(c) vestibule
Chamber 3	(b) corridor-chapel
Chamber 4	(a) offering room (later serdab)

The court (chamber 1), of nummulitic limestone, had a pillared colonnade along its north and east sides. The open court measured 7.95 x 3.6 m, area 28.62 sq. m; the north pillared colonnade (including pillars and eaves), 2.4 x 2.2 m, area 5.28 sq. m; the east pillared colonnade, 10.15 x 1.6 m, area 16.24 sq. m; total area of court 50.14 sq. m.

The small vestibule (chamber 2), roofed with large slabs, measured 2.3 x 1.0 m, area 2.3 sq. m. The room was enlarged by the embrasure of the door into chamber 3, 1.8 x 0.78 m; area 1.4 sq. m; total area 3.7 sq. m. The vestibule was entered from the north by a doorway in the north wall. From the vestibule, one could proceed through two doorways, one in the south wall leading to chamber 1, the other, in the west wall, leading to chamber 3.

Bounded on the east by a high wall with a rounded top, the open-air corridor (chamber 3) measured 9.9 x 1.1 m; area 10.89 sq. m; proportions 1/9.0. There are two niches in the west wall (the east face of the mastaba). The corridor leads to the serdab whose doorway lay at the southern end of the western wall.

The serdab, originally the offering room of the mastaba (chamber 4), measured 2.75 x 1.13 m, area 3.1 sq. m, proportions 1/2.43. There are two niches in its west wall. The room was converted into a serdab by blocking the doorway with masonry.

The total interior area of the mastaba, chambers 1–3: 64.73 sq. m; of chambers 1–4: 67.83 sq. m.³

2. The Serdabs

There are three serdabs in this structure. Behind the south niche of chamber 4, broken into through the stela, there is what was probably the original serdab, measuring 0.52 x 0.7 x 0.96 m high, area 0.36 sq. m. The floor of this serdab is 1.1 m above the floor of chamber 4. It was found empty.

The original offering room, chamber 4, was converted into a serdab by blocking the doorway with the masonry from which the southern ka-door was constructed. A slot window was left under the drum, and was broken through when plunderers broke into the chamber. When excavated in 1925, the chamber was filled with drift sand to the top of the thieves' entry hole. The original architrave above the

1. LD, Text I, 44.

2. Mariette, *Mastabas*, plan on p. 490, comment on pp. 495–96.

3. Reisner, *Giza Necropolis I*, 289, with minor corrections made to RN.

entrance to chamber 4 also served as the architrave of the southern niche in chamber 3. The original drum from the entrance was found in the fill of chamber 4:

25-12-48 nummulitic limestone; fragment of drum; length 12.7 cm; 3.6 cm high; incised with the name {5.9a} [*Špss-k3f-]’nh*. (MFA).

25-12-26, 46, 47 white limestone; seated statuette of a woman; in fragments but reconstructed; face battered, feet gone; height 46.5 cm. 26 was found in drift sand before the entrance to room (4); 46 and 47 were found in that room. (MFA).

The third serdab was constructed in the south wall of the first addition, in the south wall of chamber 3. This E–W serdab measured 1.2 x 1.04 m, area 1.24 sq. m, height 1.96 m. It connected to chamber 3 through a slot window and was built of masonry and roofed with stone slabs. It had been entered by thieves through the broken window slot; no objects were found.

3. The Shafts (figs. 107–12, 130–131)

There are five shafts in G 6040, all of them originally covered by a nummulitic limestone pavement which was removed by thieves. From north to south, north of the midline, lie “A” through “C.”

a. Shaft A. Lying roughly behind the north niche of chamber 3, on the medial axis; 0.775 x 1.0 m; 1.37 cm below the pavement the shaft was widened on its north side, 1.0 x 1.0 m, and supported by two leaning slabs. Shaft ends at bedrock; lined above with rubble, 4.4 m to bottom of pavement, 4.75 m to top. Above the two slabs, the sides of the shaft were whitewashed mud plaster. No chamber, type 7X; no objects, perhaps unused.

b. Shaft B. Principal shaft, lying south of “A.” Measuring 1.1 x 1.0 m, cut -14.14 m into bedrock and lined above with 5.0 m rubble. A low, 0.10 m, step up separates the bottom of shaft from the floor of the passage. Passage measures 0.54 x 1.04 x 1.55 m high with 0.45 m step down into chamber. Chamber is type 4 b(2), without false doorjamb at entrance; cut on south side of shaft, 3.46 x 3.04 x 2.0 m, area 10.51 sq. m, volume 21.02 cu m. Blocking: interior masonry wall bound with plaster, resting on mud-bound rubble; type III a; broken through by thieves. On the west side was a coffin pit, 2.3 x 0.91 x 0.65 m deep. Fragments of a coffin were found scattered in this pit and on the chamber floor. In the middle of the chamber’s south wall was cut a canopic recess, 0.46 x 0.62 x ca. 0.6 m high, about 0.17 m above chamber floor. Red-painted construction lines may be seen on roof and walls. The lines on the roof slant from NE to SW; Reisner says they are “difficult to explain.” A spot of bad stone in the center of the roof was patched with rock and plaster, but the patch had fallen out onto the debris on the chamber floor.

25-12-112 wood; fragments of decayed coffin boards; 1.5–2.5 cm thick; one piece sized with plaster.

25-12-260 wood; two cylindrical handles of coffin lid; 9.6 cm long with 4.8 cm diam. with rectangular tenons on one end; 3.0 x 2.6 x 2.6 cm thick.

25-12-265 wood; board from toilet box or canopic chest; preserved length (warped and cracked) 20 cm; width 6.4 cm; thickness 1.7 cm; near each end a bored hole for a peg or button handles. (MFA).

25-12-250 alabaster; headrest; made in three pieces: (1) curving top with abacus attached, (2) fluted stem, (3) base. The stem was fitted to base by a wooden tenon, to the top by means of a projecting tongue. Height 21.6 cm; stem 12.9 cm; base 1.7 cm; width of base 8.3 cm; width of top 7.7 cm; stem diam. 5.0 cm.

25-12-67 alabaster; oil tablet, in three fitting pieces; 19.6 x 7.4 x 2.1 cm high. Along the lower edge are seven circular depressions, diam. 2.2–2.4 cm with a depth of 0.5 cm. Above the depressions is a frame with a single incised line, double at each end, frame measuring 18.9 x 3.6 cm. The field is divided into vertical columns, each containing one of the names of the seven sacred oils, and under which runs an incised inscription separating the name from the determinative. Signs face right, read from right to left:

- {5.10} (1) *stj-h3b*
 (2) *hknw*
 (3) *sft*
 (4) *nhnm*
 (5) *tw3wt*
 (6) *h3tt-‘s*
 (7) *h3tt thnw*⁴ (MFA)

25-12-113 through 118 and 253 through 259 alabaster; 39 model basins of type S-X and S-IX. 2 examples of S-Xb; height 2.0–2.2 x 1.8 x 1.6–1.8 cm. Thirty-four examples of type S-Xb; height 1.8–3.45; base 1.6–2.8; diam. 4.5–5.2 cm. One example of S-IXa, 1.6 x 4.4 cm. Two examples of type S-IXb, 1.6–2.0 x 5.0–5.4 cm. (All but 113 are in the MFA “brown card” file.).

25-12-120 copper; five fragments of model basin, type K-XXIb. (MFA).

25-12-263 copper; fragments of thin plate from bowl (?). (MFA).

25-12-120 copper; set of model tools. (a) three fragments of fine-pointed chisel; 4.8 cm long; section 2.0 x 1.75 mm. (b) three pointed chisels, one complete, measuring 4.9 cm long; section 3.0 x 1.5 mm. (c) one broad chisel; length 5.7 cm; section 4.5 x 1.75 cm. (d) two barbs from axe blade, ca. 3.0 x 2.3 cm. (MFA).

25-12-261 copper; model of axe blade; incomplete; length 1.9+ cm. (MFA).

25-12-262 copper; model drill with pointed end and rectangular shaft section; length 4.9 cm; section 1.0 x 1.0 mm. (MFA).

4. Cf. the list in Iymery, [2.44] and in [2.146], and the references cited there.

- 25-12-122 RW; traditional offering jar, type A-IV; height 28.4 cm; diam. top. 10.6 cm; max. diam. 16.6 cm; plain mouth.
- 25-12-121 and 267 RP, bent-sided bowl; type D-LXXVI b; height 13.8 cm; diam. rim 39.6 cm; diam. bend line 32.4 cm; diam. base 9.0 cm; height of top 7.6 cm; incomplete. (267: MFA).
- 25-12-269, 270 mud ware, bread pot, type E-XXV, with flat rim and flat bottom; height 14 cm and 12 cm; diam. rim 17 cm and 13.7 cm; diam. base 10 cm and 6.6 cm.
- 25-12-123, 268 RBrW; fragments from neck of jar, type A-VI or B-XVII; with roll rim; height 5.2+ cm; rim diam. 10 cm; neck diam. 9.6 cm.
- 25-12-271 mud; jar stopper, cone-shaped; 5.0 cm; diam. base 9.6 cm; no seal impression.
- 25-12-272 bones of two large birds (geese?).
- 25-12-272b ox bones; two to three ribs and leg bones.
- 25-12-216 material unspecified; cylindrical bead, 0.45 cm.

c. Shaft C. Lying north of “D” and west of “A,” the shaft ends at bedrock; measures 0.8 x 1.1 m, widening to the north to 1.1 x 1.1 m about 1.5 m below the mastaba pavement, at which point the north side is supported by two leaning slabs. The shaft is 3.0 m long, total depth from pavement, 4.5 m. No chamber, type 7X; no objects or burial.

d. Shaft D. West of “B”; 1.0 x 1.1 m, cut -4.55 m into bedrock and lined above with rubble, 4.25 m from bottom of pavement. Pavement is 0.5 m thick. Chamber is type 5 a(1), irregular, on west side; 2.45 x 2.0 m, height 1.55–1.8 m, roof sloping up to west. Area 4.9 sq. m, volume 8.18 cu. m, floor irregular on south end. Passage, slanting and irregular, false doorjamb on south, 0.95 x 0.4 x 1.55 m high. Found open and plundered, with pottery in chamber debris.

- 25-12-69 DbW (KW); type A-IIc, incomplete; height ca. 33–35 cm; rim diam. 9.4 cm; neck diam. 8.4 cm; max. diam. 21.6 cm.
- 25-12-68a, b coarse RW; type A-IV; two incomplete examples; (a) height 28.5+ cm; (b) max. diam. 14 cm.
- 25-12-54 RW; bulging jar with small, flat bottom and flaring neck with plain rim; bend line around middle of bulge; height 17.0 cm; neck height 3.0 cm; diam. mouth 8.0 cm.
- 25-12-55 RP; type C-XXXIa; height 7.4 cm; rim diam. 19 cm; body diam. 19.6 cm.
- 25-12-56 coarse RW; bulging jar with upper part missing, round bottom; height 20.4+ cm; max. diam. 23 cm.
- 25-12-58 RP; two fragments of recurved rim; diam. 18 cm; type C-XXXII.
- 25-12-68 RP; fragment of rim of jar with neck; type A-VI or B-XVII; diam. rim 10.5 cm.

e. Shaft E. South of “D”; 1.1 x 1.0 m, cut -5.4 m into bedrock, enlarging in rock to 1.6 x 1.35 m; lined above with masonry, 4.3 m. The masonry lining continues on west

and south sides to bottom of shaft. Chamber: type 3 c(1), on south side of shaft; 2.65 x 2.6 x 1.85 m high.; area 6.89 sq. m, capacity 12.74 cu. m. Passage 1.65 x 1.37 m, 1.85 m high. Along the west side of the passage was built a masonry wall about 0.35 m thick. Resting on this about 1.2 m above the floor were five roofing slabs, their other ends inserted into a groove in the rock. Above the roof slabs, the space to the ceiling was filled with masonry. Finished passage, 1.9 x 1.03 x 1.2 m high. There is no trace of blocking. Coffin pit: along west side of chamber, 2.275 x 1.0 x 0.8 m deep. No trace of burial or original equipment. In the debris of the shaft were a few intrusive objects:

- 25-11-130 natural tree logs; two pieces, with bark adhering. One, a branch with many knots; length 30 cm; diam. 8 cm. The other, a fragment of gnarled tree trunk; length 32 cm; diam. 14 cm. Probably left by plunderers. Very well preserved.
- 25-12-16 RP; sherds of bowl used by thieves for digging; original diam. 30 cm; of type C-XXXI or XXXII.
- 25-12-17 reddish crystalline sandstone; well-formed rectangular block with domed top; 14.8 x 7.6 cm; height of rectangular part 3.5 cm; height to top of dome 4.8 cm. With stains of copper as if used as whetstone.

4. Ceremonial Causeway and Processional Ramp

a. Description. Running from ground level at the north-west corner of G 6040, an inclined plane, composed of rubble and mud plaster, ran toward the opposite south-west corner, then turned east and reached the top of the mastaba. The ramp was 1.05 m in width and had, on each side, a mud-plastered, rubble-filled parapet with a rounded top, 0.33 m wide. The burial procession would have carried the coffin and body of Shepseskafankh up this ramp for interment in shaft G 6040B. Against each of the parapets, at the lowest end of the ramp, stood a round-topped stela, set in hard gravel. Each measured 52 x 33 cm and 5.8 cm thick, and each was inscribed with horizontal lines of incised signs facing right:

- {5.11} Text: (1) *jmj-r pr*
(2) *špss-k3f-nḥ*

Translation:

- (1) Overseer of the House
(2) Shepseskafankh

The inclined ramp was only partially preserved. A length of 3.38 m was found between G 6031 and G 6022, and here were found the two stelae. A portion of the ramp was incorporated into the construction of G 6021, but the parapets have been broken away. The estimated length of the ramp, from the faces of the two stelae to the southwest corner of G 6040 was 18.43 m; the width of the ramp at its north end was 1.71 m; its width 15 m from the north end was ca. 2.5 m. The ramp must have risen a total of 4.9 m from its north end to the top of the mastaba. It would have been discarded shortly after the interment of Shepseskafankh, and certainly before the construction of G 6021, 6022, and 6031.

In front of G 6040, north of the northern face of the finished mastaba, a mud-plastered platform was prepared by smoothing the uneven bedrock surface with rubble. The

area measured 5.9 x 10.8 m (area 63.72 sq. m) when excavated, and originally was probably ca. 11.6 x 32.2 m (area 373.52 sq. m). The platform continued along the east side of G 6040, bounded on its north and east by a 1.4 m thick rubble wall. This wall began 2.45 m north of the northeast corner of G 6040 on a line with its eastern face, ran east for 6.0 m, then turned south to a point in line with the southeast corner of G 6040. Part of the wall was later destroyed by the construction of G 6041. The floor it encloses measured originally ca. 17.1 x 4.6 m (area 78.66 sq. m).

The area to the east of G 6030, G 6020, and G 6010 also was levelled to give access to the doorways of those mastabas. The causeway leading to this platform was built at the northeastern corner, and ran from east to west along a line just north of G 6041, G 6042, G 6043, and G 6044. A 17.2 m long stretch of this causeway was well enough preserved to indicate a parapet, 0.6 m wide, along its southern edge, but most of it had been destroyed by the doorways built for the G 6041–6044 mastabas. On the northern side, a part had similarly been destroyed by the construction of G 6036. In spite of much destruction, and the dumping of substantial debris by the German mission prior to the First World War, traces of the causeway could be seen in Cemetery G 4000, particularly at the southwest corner of G 4140. All the mastabas on the southern side of this causeway (G 6041–6044) are of later date than the causeway. On the northern side, G 6037 was earlier than the causeway, while G 6036, G 6035, and G 6034 were later.

b. Objects Found in Debris around Mastaba and in the Chapel (figs. 126, 130–131)

- 25-11-139 in doorway to chamber 3, in drift sand not far from the north niche; nummulitic limestone slab from the north side of a niche; height 66.8 cm; width of back panel 32 cm; width of slab 40 cm; thickness 22 cm. The figure of a man is carved, standing facing left, holding staff and wand, wearing short skirt, head obliterated. Above, an obliterated inscription, probably contained the name {5.12} [*špss-k3f-]nḥ*. Below the principal figure, and separated from him by a horizontal line, are two names: on the left, {5.13} *ḥm-k3 Intj*; on the right, {5.14} *Nḥtj*. Beneath each of these names apparently stood figures of funerary priests, now gone. Reisner wondered whether the stone was originally set in G 6040 by these priests or whether it was intrusive.
- 25-12-7 from court, chamber 1, high up in limestone debris; alabaster fragment of statuette, lower part of breast; length 11.8 cm.
- 25-12-8 with the above; alabaster fragments of statuette, from the lap of a seated male figure; length 9.2+ cm; width 3.6+ cm.
- 25-12-9 with the above; alabaster fragments of a statuette; flat surfaces probably from the base; 5.0+ x 6.0+ cm.
- 25-12-10 with the above; white limestone; fragment of a servant statue, a woman grinding grain; the grinding stone, with a hole in its bottom for attachment to the base; length 9.2 cm; width 4.8 cm; height 2.4 cm. (MFA).

- 25-12-12 from court, chamber 1, in drift sand, dull RW two-handled amphora fragment of Ptolemaic period; remains of plaster stopper; height 36.8+ cm; rim diam. 21.6 cm; neck diam. 19.2 cm; body diam. 56.8 cm; probably a late intrusion.
- 25-12-13 from court, chamber 1, in drift sand on floor, east side; RW bowl stand, type E-XXII c; with roll rim at top and bottom; height 22.8 cm; top rim diam. 14.8 cm; base rim diam. 14.4 cm.
- 25-12-14 from court, chamber 1, in drift sand next to 13; RW jar, as in NK, with rim around mouth; height 32.8+ cm; rim diam. 11.6 cm; max. diam. 22.8 cm.
- 25-12-15 from chamber 3, in debris apparently taken from shaft "B"; white limestone fragment of slab perforated by eight+ holes cut with a tube borer; 36.8 x 22 cm; 10 cm thick; perhaps a window, but no place either in the chapel or in shaft "B" can be assigned to it.
- 25-12-22 from court, chamber 1, in drift sand on east side; white limestone fragment of same "window" as 15, showing four holes. This piece does not fit 15.
- 25-12-23 from court, chamber 1, east side; alabaster; fragments of statuette, one with an unsmoothed plane surface.
- 25-12-24 in court, chamber 1, in drift sand; BrW bowl stand of type E-XXIII a; height 18.4 cm; without roll rim; top diam. 11.2 cm; bottom diam. 14 cm.
- 25-12-25 same as 24; bowl stand of type E XXII c; without roll rims; height 21.2 cm; top diam. 10.8 cm; diam. base 11.6 cm.
- 25-12-51 in floor debris of court; FRW, bent-sided bowl with vertical C-XXXb(2); height 5.4 cm; rim diam. 17 cm; diam. at bend line 14.4 cm.
- 25-12-52, 53 coarse RW; two examples of traditional offering jar, type A-IV; (a) height 34 cm; rim diam. 10 cm; (b) height 33.5 cm; rim diam. 9 cm.
- 25-12-70 in court, in floor debris; coarse RW; five+ jars of type A-IV; incomplete; diam. of one 17 cm.
- 25-12-71 in court, in floor debris; BrWm bowl stands (one of type E-XXIIIa), without roll rims; height 21 cm; top diam. 13.6 cm; base diam. 11 cm.
- 25-12-72 in court, in floor debris; mud fragments of jar stopper; no seal impression.
- 25-12-73 in court; intrusive; DcW (KWp) lower part of slender jar, probably Saite-Ptolemaic; height 26 cm; diam. as preserved ca. 21.6 cm.
- 25-12-74 in court; RW, red wash; jar probably Saite-Ptolemaic; fragments of neck without roll rim plus part of shoulder; top diam. 7 cm; height of neck 7.2 cm.
- 25-12-76 in court; RW fragments of jars.

B. Subsidiary Mastabas

The small mastabas G 6041–6045 lie to the east of G 6040 (the mastaba of Shepseskafankh) and south of the causeway leading up from the east to the platform of that latter mastaba. The first mastaba of this group to have been built was probably G 6042. It was followed by G 6044, then by the abutting mastaba, G 6043. To the west of G 6042, the mastaba G 6041 was constructed, probably before G 6043 was finished. Access to the chapels of these mastabas was gained from the causeway of G 6040 to their north, and the parapet of that causeway was broken through at their entrances (see above, pp. 87–88).

1. Mastaba G 6041 (figs. 113–17)

Excavated between November 19 and December 17, 1925. The enclosing wall of the platform east of G 6040 (see above, pp. 87–88) was cut away to permit construction of this mastaba, and the parapet of the causeway to its north was broken through to provide access to its chapel. This mastaba is later in construction than G 6042 and G 6044, and is perhaps in part contemporaneous with G 6043. The rubble-core mastaba is of type X c(2), and measures 12.0 x 3.4 m, area 40.8 sq. m, proportions 1/3.52. The cased mastaba measures 12.0 x 3.55 m, area 42.6 sq. m, proportions 1/3.38. There is one niche preserved near the southern end of the eastern wall. Height, 2.10 m. The open-air chapel is of type (9a), and measures 11.0 x 1.0 m. It is entered from the north. The southern ka-door is a monolithic framed stela, uninscribed, measuring 0.5 x 0.25 m. There are six shafts in the mastaba, “A” through “F,” plus two later shafts, designated “X” and “Y,” in a rubble addition built against the mastaba’s southern face.

a. Shaft A. At the northern end of the mastaba; 1.1 x 1.05 m, cut -2.0 m into bedrock, lined 1.2 m above with rubble; no chamber, no objects; irregular cutting at bottom suggests the shaft was abandoned while in the process of being dug.

b. Shaft B. South of “A”; 1.1 x 1.05 m; ends at bedrock, lined 1.2 m above with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

c. Shaft C. South of “B”; 1.05 x 1.05 m; ends at bedrock; lined 1.0 above with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

d. Shaft D. South of “C”; 0.95 x 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; above, 1.7 m lined with rubble. Chamber type 8 a(1), cut on east side; 1.42 x 0.63 x 0.76 m high. Area 0.88 sq. m, volume 0.66 cu. m. Passage, with false doorjamb on north side, 0.5 x 0.28 m and 0.66 m high. Blocking: type III d(2), rubble and mud, with upper part torn out. Chamber filled with sand. Burial: a skeleton, lying on left side, head to north. No objects, no traces of wrappings or coffin.

e. Shaft E. South of “D”; 0.9 x 0.9 m; cut -1.3 m into bedrock; lined above with 1.4 m rubble. Chamber type 6 d, cut on east side; 0.94 x 0.26 x 0.46 m high; area 0.24 sq. m, volume 0.11 cu. m. Body would have lain partly in shaft and was protected by the blocking. Size of burial space:

0.94 x 0.54 m, area 0.5 sq. m. Blocking: two leaning slabs resting on masonry, bound with mud; type V e+. Burial: skeleton, lying on left side, head to north. No objects; no wrappings or coffin.

f. Shaft F. South of “E”; 0.9 x 0.95 m; cut -2.1 m in bedrock; lined above 1.6 m with rubble. Chamber: irregular, type 5 c(5), cut on west; 1.34 x 0.54–0.8 m x 0.77 m high. Area 0.89 sq. m, volume 0.68 cu. m. Passage: doorjambs on each side, 0.8 x 0.88 x 0.77 m high. Blocking: exterior, three leaning slabs resting on a masonry course; type V e+, plastered with mud; intact. Burial: skeleton, on left side, head to north; adult male; remains of linen wrapping; no objects.

g. Shaft X. Against the south side of G 6041, in a rubble addition; 1.0 x -0.95 m; cut -1.65 m into bedrock, lined 0.85 m above with rubble. Chamber: type 6 a(2), irregular, cut on west of shaft; 1.1 x 0.68 x 0.75 m high; area 0.74 sq. m, volume 0.55 cu. m. Blocking: type V e+: three leaning slabs on a course of masonry and rubble, plastered with mud; intact. Burial: an adult skeleton, lying on left side, head to north, head resting on a rough stone; traces of linen at waist and neck. No objects.

h. Shaft Y. East of “X”; 1.1 x 1.1 m; ends at bedrock, with rubble lining on east, west, and south sides above for 1.0 m. No chamber, type 7X. Empty.

2. Mastaba G 6042 (figs. 118–24, pl. 55a)

This mastaba was probably the first to be built in the G 6041–6044 group. It was excavated between December 17 and 20, 1925. Badly damaged inscriptions indicate that it was built for a certain Seneb and his son, Werbauptah. Originally a type VII c(1) mastaba, the structure was altered to a final form with two chapels and a corridor vestibule. The original structure measured 11.7 x 5.7 m, area 66.69 sq. m, proportions 1/2.05, height 1.87 m. It had an interior chapel of type (4a). A subsidiary north niche was later changed to a small offering room. The serdab and shaft “A” probably belong to this phase of construction, as may several other, smaller, shafts. The mastaba was subsequently enlarged by the addition of a casing to all four sides and construction of a thick wall on the east side, forming a long vestibule corridor. At this same time, the northern niche was replaced by a small offering room. Measurements of the enlarged mastaba: 13.1 x 7.3 m, area 93.63 sq. m, proportions 1/1.79; construction on east side containing the vestibule corridor, 12.5 x 2.5 m, area 31.25 sq. m. Total area of finished mastaba: 66.69 + 31.25 = 97.94 sq. m.

The multiple-room interior offering chapel was enlarged from an interior two-niched chapel of type (4a). Reisner designated this room “a.” Room “b” was the small northern niche, later altered. The vestibule corridor was labelled “c.”

Reisner’s room “a,” interior offering room of type (4a), measures 2.9 x 1.05 m, area 3.04 sq. m, proportions 1/2.76. Near the ends of its west wall are two niches, each with a monolithic framed stela. West of the southern niche lies a serdab, entered through a doorway at the northern end of its eastern wall. This doorway had an embrasure, 1.55 x 0.3 m, which was later deepened when the mastaba was

enlarged (to 1.1 m). Relation of the floor of room "a" to the area of the original mastaba: 1/21.93.

The northern offering room, "b," was created by tearing out the subsidiary northern niche in the original mastaba and adding a doorway. The result was a room of type (4b), 1.85 x 1.0 m, area 1.85 sq. m, proportions 1/1.85. There is a monolithic framed stela near the southern end of the western wall. The doorway into this room, at the northern end of the east wall, measures 0.65 x 1.15 m.

The vestibule corridor, "c," was formed by the enlargement of the original mastaba and the construction of a masonry wall. It was originally roofed over. Its floor area is 10.15 x 1.0 m, area 10.15 sq. m. It is entered from the north through a 0.5 x 1.55 m embrasure. Area of rooms a + b is 4.89 sq. m; total area of a + b + c is 15.04 sq. m. Relation of total area a-c to finished mastaba is 1/6.51.

a. Decoration of the chapel of G 6042. The decoration of the offering rooms in the mastaba was partly in sized technique, partly in ordinary technique, on nummulitic limestone. Room "a" was decorated in the name of Seneb, as were the doorways of corridor "c." Room "b" was decorated in the name of Werbauptah.

The upper walls of room "a" were destroyed and no traces of any inscriptions were found remaining on the walls. But a drum from the entrance doorway was found lying on the floor, which bore, in relief carving facing right:

{5.15} *w^b nswt Snb*

In room "b," a single stela and the south doorjamb were inscribed; the upper part of the south stela was uninscribed; the crossbar had been inscribed but was completely obliterated and unreadable. On each side on the back of the outer niche, however, a vertical column of signs facing inward could be read. On the south side:

{5.16} *Text: hntj-š (n) pr-ʿ3 jmj-r pr...pt^a Wr-b3w-Pth*
Translation: Tenant-Farmer of the Palace, Overseer of the House... Werbauptah

Notes: a. Reisner is unsure of this sign.

On the north side:

{5.17} *Text: rh nswt jmj-hw hr ntr ʿ3 Wr-b3w-Pth*
Translation: The Acquaintance of the King, the revered one before the Great God, Werbauptah

On the south doorjamb, the name Werbauptah is also just barely visible, but the rest of the text is gone.

In corridor "c," both entrance doorjambes were decorated with figures facing outward. On the west jamb, cut in relief, a man and wife face out to the right. He holds a staff in his left hand. Between him and the staff stands a boy, dressed as an adult, facing right, holding the staff with his left hand. The rest is obliterated. On the east jamb, the man and woman stand in a similar pose, but the figures were cut in a sized technique and are much less well preserved. When Reisner first cleared the figures, he says the name of Seneb was visible above the man's head. It disappeared shortly thereafter.

b. Serdab. Lying west of the southern niche (later room "a"), the N-S oriented serdab measures 1.3 x 0.85 m, area 1.09 sq. m. It was built of masonry, but the roof and the upper part of the walls have been damaged, and the

window slot is no longer to be seen. Presumably, it opened into the south niche (room "a"). The serdab had been cleaned out; an incomplete pair statuette was found, reused in comparatively modern times by thieves to hold back the sand while excavating shaft "A."

25-11-13 white limestone; head of a male statuette; found in debris over the fill of shaft "L"; fits on the male figure of the pair statuette (following). (MFA 27.1122).

25-12-245 found in bottom of retaining wall around shaft "A"; white limestone; pair statuette of man and woman standing; man on observer's right, with hands at side, wearing full wig and short skirt; woman, with both hands open at sides, badly damaged; man's head found nearby (25-11-13); woman's head missing, but broken in antiquity and pegged with two wooden pegs inserted into two holes drilled in broken neck. Back support, 43 cm; width 22 cm, height from base to top of man's head 53.4 cm. No trace of inscription but probably Seneb and wife. (MFA 27.1122b)

There are twelve shafts in the mastaba, used as burial places for at least two generations of this family. The two principal shafts are "A" and "B" ("A" lies west of room "a," "B" north of room "a.") The smaller shafts form three N-S rows: on the west, north of "A," lie "D," "C," "E," and "F" (from south to north); in the middle row, north of "B," lie "H," "J," and "G"; in the eastern row, two shafts, "L" on the south and "K" on the north. A twelfth shaft, "I," lies in room "b." In addition, between the north end of the mastaba and the southern parapet of the causeway, lay two additional shafts, "X" and "Y," which were never used.

c. Shaft A. "A" is the principal shaft, and perhaps belonged to Seneb. It lay west of room "a" and north of the serdab, and measured 1.3 x 1.3 m, cut -3.7 m into bedrock, with 1.25 m masonry lining above. There is a 0.45 m step down from the bottom of the shaft to the floor of the passage. The chamber is of type 4 b(1), measuring 2.5 x 1.8 x 1.4 m high; area 4.5 sq. m, volume 6.3 cu. m, cut on the south side. Passage, with false jamb on west side, 0.5 x 1.0 x 1.4 m high. Blocking: type V e+(2), three leaning slabs on mud-bound rubble and one course of masonry, was penetrated by thieves who removed the westernmost slab. Burial pit: along west side of chamber, measures 1.55 x 0.525 x 0.55 m deep; roofed with a single slab, 1.85 x 0.675 x 0.15 m thick; found displaced. Burial: pit was filled with sand in which were a few broken bones; no objects.

d. Shaft B. The second principal shaft, north of room "a," probably belonged to Seneb's son, Werbauptah. It measures 1.0 x 1.0 m, cut -1.9 m into bedrock and lined above with 1.75 m of masonry. There is a 0.3 m step down from shaft to chamber floor. Chamber: type 6 c(1), measures 0.6 x 0.95 x 0.8 m high; area 0.57 sq. m, volume 0.45 cu. m, off the south side of shaft. Blocking: three leaning slabs resting on a course of masonry. The chamber was completely plundered and filled with sand. No objects or burial found.

e. Shaft C. In the west row, second from south, this shaft measures 0.9 x 0.95 m, cut -3.3 m into bedrock, lined above with 1.9 m rubble. Chamber is type 6 d, cut on west side; 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.85 m high; area 0.24 m, volume 0.2 cu. m. No remains of blocking, burial, or objects.

f. Shaft D. South end of west row, north of "A"; 0.85 x 0.9 m, cut -1.96 m into bedrock, lined above with 0.36 m rubble. Chamber, type 6 a(2), on west: 1.08 x 0.54 x 0.84 m high; area 0.58 sq. m, volume 0.48 cu. m. Blocking: type V e+(2), found intact. Burial: skeleton, on left side, head to north, with remains of linen wrapping on torso, with limbs wrapped separately. The body was laid on 9 cm of clean sand, with a flat stone under the pelvis. Adult. No objects.

g. Shaft E. North of "C"; 0.9 x 0.9 m; ends at rock; above, lined with 1.66 m rubble. Chamber, type 7 a, with roof removed; in middle of shaft with two sides lined with rubble; 0.92 x 0.31–0.44 m and 0.44 m deep; area 0.34 sq. m, volume 0.14 cu. m. Completely plundered.

h. Shaft F. North of "E"; 0.9 x 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; top 1.8 m lined with rubble. No other details.

i. Shaft G. North end of middle row, east of "F"; 0.7 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; top lined with 1.56 m rubble. No other details.

j. Shaft H. South end of middle row, north of "B," east of "C"; 0.8 x 0.85 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble above, 1.25 m; partly destroyed, no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

k. Shaft I. In north end of offering room "b"; 0.85 x 0.85 m; cut -0.85 m into bedrock; no chamber, type 7X; upper rubble lining was apparently cleared away when room "b" was built.

l. Shaft J. In middle row, between "G" and "H"; 0.7 x 0.85 m; no other details given.

m. Shaft K. In east row, south of room "b"; 0.7 x 0.9 m; ends at bedrock; upper 1.65 m lined with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; plundered or unused.

n. Shaft L. South of "K"; 0.85 x 0.6 m; ends at bedrock; upper 1.5 m lined with rubble. Chamber, type 7 b(1), on east side of shaft; 0.85 x 0.35 x 0.35 m high; lined on west with rubble and roofed with four small shafts, mud-bound and plastered; area 0.29 sq. m, volume 0.1 cu. m. Burial: skeleton, badly decayed, lying on left side, head to north. No trace of objects, although the burial apparently was intact.

o. Shaft X. Lying between the mastaba and the parapet of the G 6040 causeway; 1.0 x 0.7 m; ends at bedrock; no chamber, type 7X; apparently unused.

p. Shaft Y. West of "X"; 1.0 x 0.6 m; ends at bedrock; no chamber, type 7X; apparently unused.

3. Mastaba G 6043

This mastaba, of anomalous, L-shaped form, is perhaps a composite structure, built against the east wall of G 6042 and around the west and south faces of G 6044. It is of later date than either of these two mastabas. The northern arm of the structure contains a type (5c) chapel; the southern arm, which is nearly square, contains only shafts. The mastaba was excavated between December 18 and 21, 1925. The northern part measures 5.4 x 2.5 m, area 13.5 sq. m, proportions 1/2.16. There is a masonry retaining wall on the north and east sides, serving to define the chapel; it continues on the southern end of the corridor chapel. The southern part, an extension of the northern, was a rubble structure faced on the east and south with indications of casing stones. The rubble core measures 4.45 x 6.35 m, area 31.25 sq. m. Of the casing, only a stela is preserved on the east. Estimated size of the cased mastaba is 4.75 x 6.65 m, area 30.16 sq. m, with one monolithic framed ka-door in the middle of the casing's east face. Total area: northern part + core = 44.75 sq. m. Total area of northern part and estimated cased southern part: 44 sq. m.

There are two offering places in the mastaba: (1) a corridor of type (5c); and (2) an open-air chapel of type (9c). (1) lies in the northern part of an interior corridor: 5.0 x 0.9 m, area 4.5 sq. m, proportions 1/5.5, with a monolithic framed ka-door recessed in the southern end of the west wall. The recess measures 0.85 x 1.05 m, area 0.89 sq. m; total area of offering room 5.39 sq. m. The corridor's west wall is the east face of the mastaba; its east wall is the back of G 6044; it probably was roofed over. (2) lies against the east face of the rubble core of the mastaba's southern part, and consists of a single monolithic framed ka-door, 0.7 x 0.3 m, which indicates an open-air corridor of type (9c), with one or more niches.

There are two shafts in the northern part of the mastaba, "A" and "B," lying north of the recessed stela. There are seven shafts in the southern part, irregularly placed.

a. Shaft A. Measuring 0.95 x 0.95 m; cut -1.3 m into bedrock with 0.95 m lining of masonry above on all but west side. The chamber is type 6 c(1), irregular, on the west side of the shaft; 1.0 x 0.65 x 0.7 m high; area 0.65 sq. m, volume 0.45 cu. m. No trace of blocking or burial.

b. Shaft B. North of "A"; 1.0 x 1.0 m, cut -.05 m into bedrock, lined on all but west wide with 1.25 m masonry at top. The chamber is type 6 d, on shaft's west side; 1.0 x 0.3 x 0.35 m high; area 0.3 sq. m, volume 0.1 cu. m. No trace of blocking or burial.

c. Shaft C. In southern part of mastaba, in west row, near middle; 0.75 x 0.8 m; ends in mastaba fill, lined 2.0 m with rubble. The chamber is type 8 b(2), nearly destroyed, on north; 1.25 x 0.5 x 0.7 m high; area 0.62 sq. m, volume 0.54 cu. m. No trace of burial.

d. Shaft D. South of "C"; 0.5 x 0.77 m; ends at bedrock; lined above with 1.17 m rubble. Chamber type 8 b(2), on south side: 0.85 x 0.55 x 0.75 m high; area 0.27 sq. m, volume 0.21 cu. m; no trace of burial.

e. Shaft E. East of "D"; 0.85 x 0.7 m; ends in mastaba fill, lined at top 2.2 m with rubble. Chamber is type 8 b(2), on north side of shaft; 1.1 x 0.6 x 0.7 m high; area 0.66 sq. m, volume 0.46 cu. m. Chamber is built of rubble and roofed with slabs. Blocking is type VI d(2): an exterior wedge-shaped wall of mud-plastered rubble. The burial is a skeleton, lying on left side, head to north, decayed, with no traces of wrapping. No objects.

f. Shaft F. Nearly in the center of the mastaba; 0.7 x 0.7 m; ends in mastaba fill; rubble-lined in top 2.3 m. Chamber is type 8 b(2); on north side; measures 1.25 x 0.55 x 0.66 m high; area 0.68 sq. m, volume 0.44 cu. m, built of masonry and roofed with slabs. Completely plundered.

g. Shaft G. In northern end of eastern row; 0.8 x 0.7 m; ends in mastaba fill, top 1.7 m lined with rubble. Chamber is type 8 b(1), on the west side of the shaft; 0.625 x 0.85 m and 0.62 m high; area 0.54 sq. m; volume 0.34 cu. m. Built of rubble and roofed with slabs. The passage has a false jamb on its north side; 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.63 m high. Blocking: type VI d(2): exterior wedge-shaped blocking on rubble, bound with mud. The burial is a skeleton of a young child, lying on left side, head to north. No objects.

h. Shaft H. In the eastern row south of "G"; 0.6 x 0.6 m; ends in mastaba fill, top 1.6 m lined with rubble. Chamber is type 8 b(2), on the west side of shaft; 0.6 x 1.1 x 0.6 m high; area 0.66 sq. m, volume 0.39 cu. m. Blocking is type VI d(2). The burial is that of a child, lying on its left side, head to west (not north). No objects.

i. Shaft I. In the east row, south of "H"; 0.7 x 0.65 m; ends in mastaba fill, top 1.55 lined with rubble. Chamber is type 8 a(2), on south side; 0.6 x 1.2 x 0.65 m high; area 0.72 sq. m, volume 0.46 cu. m. Passage: no jambs, 0.35 x 0.55 x 0.65 m high. Blocking: type VI d(2). Burial: lying on left side, head to north; not in chamber but partly in passage. No objects.

4. Mastaba G 6044 (fig. 132)

Excavated on December 19 and 20, 1925. Lying east of G 6042, this mastaba is of type X c(1), and measures 5.4 x 3.9 m with an area of 21.06 sq. m, proportions of 1/1.38. There is a rubble addition at the north end of the mastaba, measuring 1.5 x 3.8 m, area 5.7 sq. m, containing two shafts (in addition to the six in the original mastaba) and adding 26.76 sq. m to the total area of the structure.

The chapel is an unenclosed open-air chapel of type (9c), lying north of the middle of the mastaba, with one niche, and a monolithic framed ka-door.

a. Serdab. Lying in the northeast corner of the mastaba, north of the stela, this E-W serdab measures 0.5 x 1.3 m, area 0.65 sq. m. It is lined with mud brick, plastered with mud. It was found filled with sand (its roof had been removed) and the upper walls were destroyed. On the floor on the west side of the serdab were the base and feet of a standing male statuette of wood, so badly preserved that it could not be removed. Next to the base was a heap of plaster fragments from the upper part of this statuette and perhaps one or two others.

b. Shaft A. There are six shafts in the mastaba in two irregular N-S rows. In addition, two shafts, "X" and "Y," are to be found in the northern addition. "A" lies in the middle of the eastern row of shafts, and measures 0.8 x 0.8 m. It is cut -3.25 m into bedrock and lined above with ca. 1.0 m of masonry. The shaft descends into a fissure and the chamber was never cut. Intended perhaps to be of type 7 a or 7 b, it was found as type 7X.

c. Shaft B. In the west row, west of "A"; this is perhaps the principal shaft in this mastaba. It measures 1.0 x 0.9 m, cut -4.8 m into bedrock. It is lined above with masonry, 1.6 m on the west side, less on the others because of sloping bedrock. There are two chambers. Chamber (1) at -2.65 m below bedrock surface lies on the west of the shaft and is of type 6 c(1). It measures 1.0 x 0.7 x 0.7 m high; area 0.7 sq. m; volume 0.49 cu. m. Found open and plundered. Chamber (2) is a rhomboidal chamber of type 6 a(2), slightly askew to the shaft on the west. It measures 1.6-2.15 x 2.35-1.6 x 1.2 m high; area 3.8 sq. m, volume 4.18 cu. m. The blocking is of type V e+(2). The burial pit, along the west side of the chamber, slants NNW to SSE and measures 1.9 x 0.425 x 0.5 m deep. It was roofed with two slabs, the larger one on the north, a smaller slab, 0.125 m thick, on the south, the gap between them chinked with limestone fragments and mud (no longer present). The burial is a skeleton now damaged by rainwater; apparently placed on its left side, head to north. On the west side of the large slab lay a bowl (with no number in Reisner's notes): FRW with red wash, type C-XXX, no measurements given.

d. Shaft C. North of "B"; 0.5 x 0.55 m, ending in mastaba fill, the top 2.5 m lined with rubble. Chamber is type 8 a(2), on west side; 1.0 x 0.7 x 0.8 m high; area 0.7 sq. m, volume 0.56 cu. m; built of masonry and roofed with slabs. Passage, without jamb: 0.65 x 0.3 x 0.8 m. Blocking is of type IV d(2). The burial is that of a baby, in poor condition from decay, lying on left side, head to north. No objects.

e. Shaft D. South of "B"; 0.85 x 0.6 m, ends in mastaba fill, lined at top with 1.9 m masonry. Chamber is type 8 d, on west of shaft, roofed with a single slab; 0.8 x 0.3 x 1.0 m high; area 0.24 sq. m, volume 0.24 cu. m. Blocking is type V d(2). The burial is that of a young infant, position not determinable. No objects.

f. Shaft E. North of "A"; 0.6 x 0.5 m; ends in mastaba fill, top lined with rubble, 1.9 m. Chamber is type 8 b(2), built of masonry and roofed with slabs, but not measurable because of collapse.

g. Shaft F. South of "A"; 0.75 x 0.9 m; ends in mastaba fill; lined with small masonry in top 1.9 m. No chamber, type 7X. No objects.

h. Shaft X. In the rubble addition on the north; east of "Y"; 0.55 x 0.7 m; ends in debris, top 1.75 m rubble-lined. Chamber is type 8 a(1), on west of shaft; 0.85 x 0.4 x 0.65 m; area 0.34 sq. m, volume 0.22 cu. m. Passage is 0.45 x 0.275 x 0.55 m high, with a false jamb on the north. The blocking is type III a(3): five courses of mud brick. The burial is the decayed skeleton of an infant, but intrusive in the shaft were the following:

- 25-12-296 mud ware; crude bread pot, type E-XXV; with sloping rim and flat bottom; height 9.0 cm; mouth diam. 17.8 cm; diam. base 11 cm.
- 25-12-297 RBrW, base of tall bowl stand; type E-XXIIIa; height 10+ cm; diam. of roll rim of base 13.8 cm.

i. Shaft Y. West of "X"; 0.75 x 0.5 m; ends in debris, lined in top 1.75 m with rubble. Chamber is of type 8 b(2), on the west side of the shaft; 0.75 x 0.5 x 0.55 m high; area 0.37 sq. m; volume 0.2 cu. m; built of rubble and roofed with slabs. No objects; open and plundered.

5. Numbers G 6045–G 6049 were not used.

V. Mastabas G 6050 – G 6052

A. Introduction

The three mastabas, G 6050, G 6051, and G 6052, lie to the west and southwest of G 6020, between that mastaba and others of the 6020 series. Their order of construction was probably as follows:

- (1) G 6051 was constructed after G 6040 but before G 6020. The face of G 6051 is too near to the back of G 6020 to have been later than that mastaba, and the foundation courses of G 6020 were not dressed to ground level.
- (2) G 6052 was constructed after G 6020 and built against its west face.
- (3) G 6050, the largest of these three mastabas, was built after G 6020 and probably later than G 6010. (G 6020 and G 6021, by the way, were probably constructed after the removal of the processional ramp for G 6040. They were followed by G 6025 and G 6027. Further, G 6023 precedes G 6022. G 6028 was built after G 6050 but before G 6027.)

B. Mastaba G 6050 (figs. 125, 132)

Excavated between November 26 and December 21, 1925, this mastaba is of type XI a(1), with a retaining wall of large, nummulitic limestone blocks, only partially dressed. It measures 14.9 x 9.0 m, area 134.1 sq. m, proportions 1/1.65, height 2.71 m. There is no niche in its eastern face.

The chapel is an open-air passage between the east face of G 6050 and the back of G 6010, 3.6 m wide at its north end, 3.3 m wide at its south. It is of type (9d).

The serdab lay in the southeast corner of the mastaba, a N-S room measuring 2.6 x 1.1 m, area 1.86 sq. m, 1.40 m deep. It was lined with masonry, with no roofing or window slot preserved, filled with drift sand, and with no statuettes or fragments inside.

a. Shaft A. The mastaba has two shafts, "A" on the north, "B" on the south. In addition, there is an intrusive shaft, "C," in the southwest corner. Shaft "A" is the principal shaft here. It measures 1.6 x 1.55 m, cut -11.75 m into bedrock, and lined with 0.85 m of masonry and 0.8 m of rubble (a total of 1.65 m). The shaft is well cut and leads to a chamber, planned as type 4 but left unfinished and used as a type 6 b(1). The final form of the chamber (on the south side of the shaft) measures 3.4 x 1.55 x 1.95 m high; area 5.27 sq. m, volume 10.27 cu. m. As planned, the original chamber would have had a 1.1 x 1.55 m passage and would have measured ca. 2.9 x 2.3 m (6.67 sq. m). The unfinished floor rose in two stages, 1.05 m above the floor on the north, 0.65 m above the floor on the south. The

southern side of the chamber was in the process of being extended, as shown by three vertical grooves cut into the west end of the wall.

The burial pit is of type 6 b(1); 2.425 x 0.825 x 0.95 m deep. It is cut in poor rock, and its upper parts on the east and west sides were repaired with single courses of masonry. No roofing was found over the pit and it was found empty, with no traces of coffin or skeleton. In the chamber to the west of the pit stood a traditional offering jar, coarse RW, type A-I.

b. Shaft B. South of "A"; measuring 1.35 x 1.35 m; ends at bedrock; lined above with 1.2 m rubble; no chamber, type 7X; plundered.

c. Shaft C. Intruded in southwest corner of mastaba; about 1.0 x 1.0 m. Ends at bedrock; lined 1.2 m with rubble. No chamber, type 7X; completely plundered.

d. Objects Found in Debris in and around Mastaba

- 25-12-246 intrusive in debris in serdab; reddish crystalline sandstone; 17.5 x 8.0 x 8.5 cm; whetstone, showing copper stains from sharpening copper tools.
- 25-12-247 same; red granite; fragment of irregular binding or paving block; 24.5 x 27.5 x 17.0 cm; six roughly dressed surfaces.
- 25-12-248 same; red granite; fragment, tongue-shaped with one end broken; 14.0 x 19.5 x 11.0 cm.
- 25-12-249 same; red granite; irregular fragment; 17 x 14 x 11 cm.
- 25-11-137 found between G 6050 and G 6010; coarse RW; offering jar of type A-IV; nearly complete; height 30 cm; rim diam. 10.4 cm; max. diam. 15.6 cm; contained mud.
- 25-11-138 same; coarse RW; jar of type A-IV; height 29.6 cm; max. diam. 14.8 cm; contents, mud and small piece of a red substance.
- 25-11-140 from floor in corner between G 6010 and G 6020; alabaster; model bowl of type S-IXa; half missing; height 1.4 cm; diam. 5.4 cm. (MFA).
- 25-11-141 same; alabaster; model bowl of type S-IXa; height 1.1 cm; diam. 4.8 cm. (MFA).
- 25-11-142 same; RW; twenty-two model basins of type D-LXXIXa; varying in size around three averages: (a) height 1.2 x 5.2 cm; diam. base 3.4 cm. (b) height 1.4 cm; diam. 5.0 cm; base 3.4 cm. (c) height 1.0 cm; diam. 4.2 cm; base 3.2 cm.

- 25-11-143 same; coarse RW; offering jar, type A-IV; height 34.6 cm; rim diam. 9.4 cm; max. diam. 17.4 cm.
- 25-11-144 same; coarse RW; jar type A-IV; height 33 cm.
- 25-11-145 same; RW; five model jars, type B-XLIXd; height 4.8–5.4 cm; top diam. ca. 3.0 cm; base diam. ca. 4.0 cm.
- 25-11-146 same; RW; model jar, type B-XLIXa; height 4.8 cm; base diam. 2.8 cm.
- 25-11-147, 148 same; coarse RW; two offering jars of type A-IV; (147): height 33 cm; max. diam. 16.6 cm; (148): height 31 cm; rim diam 10.4 cm; max. diam. 18 cm.
- 25-12-244 same; alabaster; fragment of a model bowl of type S-IXa; height 1.4 cm; diam. 5.2 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-138 RP; rim fragment of a bowl, probably with recurved rim; height 1.8+ cm, rim diam. 17.0 cm.
- 25-12-139 RP; bowl, incomplete, type C-XXXII b; height 7.2 cm, rim diam. 20.6 cm, body diam. 21.2 cm.
- 25-12-140 from chamber debris; copper; model adze with square butt, incomplete; length 6.0+ cm, max. width 1.5 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-141 same; copper; model adze with rounded butt, broken but complete; length 8.8 cm, edge width 1.5 cm. (MFA).
- 25-12-142, 143 copper; three fragments of model chisel or drill. (142: MFA).

b. Shaft B. North of "A"; 0.9 x 0.75 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 1.05 m; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

c. Shaft C. West of "B"; 0.9 x 0.9 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 0.9 m; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

d. Shaft D. West of "C"; 0.9 x 0.9 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 0.9 m; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

e. Shaft E. West of "A"; 1.1 x 0.95 m; ends at bedrock, lined with rubble, 1.0 m; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

f. Shaft F. West of "E"; 1.15 x 1.05 m; ends at bedrock; lined with rubble, 1.0 m; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

g. Shaft G. Western end of southern row, south of "F"; 1.35 x 1.15 m, cut -1.6 m into bedrock and lined with 1.3 m rubble above. The chamber is type 7 a(1), in middle of bottom of shaft, on east side; 1.2 x 0.4 x 0.6 m high; area 0.48 sq. m, volume 0.28 cu. m. Roofing not preserved; broken human bones found in chamber.

h. Shaft H. East of "G"; 0.9 x 0.85 m; ends at bedrock, lined above with 1.45 m rubble; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

i. Shaft I. Eastern shaft in the row oriented at an angle; 0.85 x 0.85 m; ends at bedrock, lined 1.25 m above with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

j. Shaft J. Western shaft in row with "I"; 0.75 x 0.9 m; ends at bedrock; rubble-lined above for 0.75 m; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

k. Shaft K. Lies between "I" and "J"; 0.75 x 0.8 m; ends at bedrock; lined 1.2 m above with rubble; no chamber, type 7X; perhaps unused.

C. Mastaba G 6051 (fig. 132)

Excavated between December 10 and 13, 1925, the mastaba is of type X d(1) with mud brick niches in its east wall. It measures 7.9 x 5.7 m, area 45.03 sq. m, proportions 1/1.21, height 1.43 m. The mastaba contains the remains of older structures: (1) in the west side there is a rubble wall with a batter to its eastern face, apparently the front of a construction ramp for an earlier mastaba; (2) in the southern part of the mastaba is a rubble wall which contains three shafts in an E–W row. This wall measures about 4 m on the south, about 1.2 m on its east face.

The chapel is an open-air type (9a), almost entirely blocked by the west wall of G 6020. Inserted near each end of the east face is a block of brickwork containing a niche. The southern is compound, 0.65 m long and 0.3 m deep; the northern is simple, 0.22 x 0.2 m. Neither is decorated.

There are eight shafts in the mastaba, arranged in three E–W rows: north row, "B," "C," "D" (from east to west); middle row, "A," "E," "F"; southern row, "H" and "G." South of the southern row is another row of three shafts, oriented at an angle to the others, and probably to be dated earlier: "I," "K," and "J" (from east to west).

a. Shaft A. Lying in the middle row, at the east end, shaft "A" measures 1.05 x 1.0 m, and is cut -2.95 m into bedrock. The bedrock slopes here, and there is 1.8 m of rubble lining on the east side above the bedrock, none on the west. The chamber is of type 5 a, incompletely cut, lying on the west side of the shaft. It measures 2.4 x 1.9 x 1.3 m high, but designed originally to be 1.475 m high. Area 4.56 sq. m, volume 5.92 cu. m. Passage, without doorjambs, 1.0 x 0.3 x 1.475 m high. Blocking: type III d(2), the upper part penetrated by thieves and invaded by drifting sand. Burial: completely removed. A few objects were found in the debris in the shaft:

- 25-12-136 flint; pointed end of flake, type F-IXa; length 6.3+ cm, width 1.3 cm, thickness 0.25 cm.
- 25-12-137 copper; two fragments of model tool; length 5.2 cm, width 0.8 cm; length 4.5 cm; width 0.55 cm. (MFA).

D. Mastaba G 6052 (figs. 126, 132–134; pl. 55b)

This mastaba was built against the western face of G 6020. It is later in date than that mastaba, later, too, than G 6051, and probably later than G 6050. The mastaba was excavated between December 10 and 14, 1925. It is of type VIII c(1), with a retaining wall of small nummulitic limestone blocks. It measures 10.8 x 7.2 m, area 77.76 sq. m, proportions 1/1.5, height 2.19 m.

The interior chapel is of type (7b) with a corridor and small E–W offering room. The offering room measures 1.35 x 2.55 m, area 3.44 sq. m, proportions 1/0.59. There was a ka-door in the western end that has been torn out; a fragment of white limestone, probably from the door, was found in debris nearby. There were red construction lines and a vertical inscription laid out on the fragment. The doorway of the offering room measures 0.85 x 0.95 m, the jamb 0.85 x 0.2 m.

The north–south corridor leading along the west wall of G 6020 to the offering room measures 5.85 x 1.2 m, area 7.02 sq. m. There are no niches, but a window slot for the serdab lies near the middle of the west wall. The total area of the corridor and the offering room is 10.46 sq. m; their relation to the mastaba area is 1/7.43.

Except for the unfinished block described below, the mastaba is undecorated.

25-12-211 found in debris of offering room; white limestone fragment from left side of ka-door; height 1.2 m; width 34.0 cm; with construction lines in red and, in black ink, two vertical lines of inscription, on right, signs facing right, nearly obliterated by weathering:

{5.18} Text: (1) ...*rh nswt jmj-r hm-k3* ...
(2) ...*nswt...rh nswt* ...

Translation: (1) ...The Acquaintance of the King, Overseer of the *hm-k3*-priests
(2) ...King...The Acquaintance of the King ...

25-12-210 same; white limestone; two uninscribed obelisks; rectangular cone-shaped with the pyramidion not marked; (a) broken but complete; height 52.0 cm; section at base 22 x 6 cm; (b) top broken; height 37.5+ cm; section at base 19.5 x 16 cm.

a. *Serdab*. The N–S serdab lies behind the northern end of the west wall of the corridor, in the angle between it and the offering room. It measures 1.9 x 0.95 m, area 1.8 sq. m, with a window slot in the southern end of the west wall opening into the west wall of the offering room. Built of masonry, 1.30 m deep, it is now partly destroyed and the roof is gone. There were no remains of statuary in the debris, but there was an inscribed fragment, found in debris atop the mastaba, between the serdab and shaft “A”:

25-12-203 limestone fragment of wall relief, 59 x 30 cm, badly preserved. On the right is the lower end of a staff, obviously held by a male figure standing and facing left. To the left of the staff is a small figure, of which only the lower part is preserved, facing

right. Behind him is a vertical inscription in two lines, signs facing right, probably the label of another figure to the left of the inscription:

{5.19} Text: (1) *s3-f n ht-f*
(2) *Hntj-k3^a*

Translation: (1) His son of his body
(2) Khentyka

b. *Shaft A*. There are two shafts in the mastaba of which “A” is the principal. It lies west of the offering room and measures 1.3 x 1.3 m, cut -3.65 m into bedrock with 1.9 m masonry lining above. The chamber is type 6 a(2), with an irregular outline, cut on the east side of the shaft. Originally, it was cut to measure 2.95 x 2.3–2.05 x 1.55–1.3 m high, area 6.41 sq. m, but the south wall was cut back to 0.55 x 1.65 m, area 0.9 sq. m, and the north wall was cut back 0.6 x 1.5 m, area 0.9 sq. m. Total area for the chamber: 8.21 sq. m, volume: 11.69 cu. m. The burial pit, along the west side of the chamber, north of the doorway, measures 2.4 x 0.6 x 0.55 m deep. Its roofing slabs were broken by thieves, who dug a pit into the burial pit at its southern end. No trace of blocking, burial, or objects.

c. *Shaft B*. In southwest corner of mastaba, 1.05 x 1.4 m, ends at bedrock, lined above with 2.25 m rubble. Chamber, type 7 a(1), with roof and west side destroyed, lies in the middle of the shaft and is lined with masonry on its east side. It measures 1.0 x 0.5 m, now preserved to a height of 0.25 m, area 0.5 sq. m, volume 0.25 cu. m (estimate). The burial is not preserved. Intrusive in the shaft were the following objects:

25-12-674 RP; basin of type D-XXXVa, with short tubular spout; height 24.8 cm; rim diam. 30.2 cm; max. diam. 34 cm.

25-12-675ff. RP; fifteen examples of type C-XXXa(1) bowls. Measurements are:

	Height	Rim Diam.	Bend Diam.	Top Height
675	11.8 cm	29.0 cm	23.0 cm	5.8 cm
676	12.2	27.2	22.4	5.4
677	10.6	29.0	21.6	6.0
678	11.0	28.0	22.0	5.4
679	10.4	28.6	23.4	4.8
681	11.2	28.0	24.0	4.6
683	11.6	28.0	22.0	6.2
688	11.0	29.8	25.2	4.6
690	10.4	29.2	24.0	5.0
696	11.0	29.0	24.6	5.0
697	10.0	27.4	21.6	4.8
698	10.0	29.0	25.0	4.2
699	10.8	29.0	21.2	6.0
700	10.0	27.4	21.2	5.0
701	10.0	27.4	21.2	5.0

The following are RP bentside bowls, type C-XXXd, with lip spout:

	Height	Rim Diam.	Bend Diam.	Top Height
687	8.2	22.6	16.0	4.6
692	7.5	22.6	16.0	4.6
693	8.1	23.0	16.4	5.8
694	8.2	24.6	16.8	4.8
695	7.6	21.6	16.0	4.2
702	f r a g m e n t s			
703	f r a g m e n t s			

25-12-680 RP, bowl with recurved rim, type C-XXXIIa; height 8.8 cm; rim diam. 21.0 cm; body diam. 22.0 cm.

25-12-685 RP, bowl with recurved rim, type C-XXXIIa; height 7.7 cm; rim diam. 26.2 cm; body diam. 26.0 cm.

25-12-682ff. RP, seven bowls, type C-XXXIIIb:

	Height	Rim Diam.	Bend Diam.
682	4.8 cm	23.2 cm	20.4 cm (body diam.)
684	5.2	22.4	20.8
686	5.8	24.0	21.6
689	4.8	20.4	18.0
691	5.0	22.4	20.0
704	f r a g m e n t s		

E. Numbers G 6053 through G 6059 were not used.