

Volume 3

THE MASTABAS OF KAWAB, KHAFKHUFU I AND II

G 7110-20, 7130-40, and 7150
and subsidiary mastabas of Street G 7100

by
William Kelly Simpson





Khafkhufu and his wife, north wall G 7140

Giza Mastabas

Edited by WILLIAM KELLY SIMPSON

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G 7110-20, 7130-40, and 7150
and subsidiary mastabas of Street G 7100

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William Kelly Simpson

*With drawings and contributions by Suzanne Chapman, Nicholas Thayer,
Lynn Holden, and Timothy Kendall. Based upon the excavations and
recording of George A. Reisner, William Stevenson Smith, Alan Rowe,
T. R. D. Greenlees, Dows Dunham, and Nicholas Melnikoff of the
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston-Harvard University Expedition*

In collaboration with the Pennsylvania-Yale
Archaeological Expedition to Egypt

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To the memory of
William Stevenson Smith

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Preface

THE three mastabas which form the subject of this monograph are adjacent to each other in a north-south line but differ greatly in their history and preservation. Over fifty years have elapsed since they were excavated by the Harvard University-Museum of Fine Arts Expedition; elements of their decoration were published in part as early as the time of Mariette (1864, 1889) and de Rougé (1877). The basic work which forms the subject of the monograph is the recording of Reisner's expedition, as credited on the title page. For the mastaba of Khafkhufu I a new set of tracings was completed by the Pennsylvania-Yale project, mainly by Messrs. Thayer and Holden, and inked by Miss Suzanne Chapman, between 1973 and 1977. The fragments from the mastaba of Kawab had been copied and arranged by the late Wm. Stevenson Smith, and no attempt has been made to prepare new tracings except in isolated cases. Smith's reconstruction of the architectural plan of the chapel has been revised and inked by Dr. Timothy Kendall. In the case of the poorly preserved and somewhat inferior workmanship of the reliefs of Khafkhufu II, the tracings were made by Messrs. Thayer and Holden and inked by Mr. Thayer.

With this publication of the third volume in the series *Giza Mastabas* we plan to leave the Eastern Cemetery temporarily to devote one or more volumes to the mastabas of the Western Cemetery. As acknowledged in the preface to the preceding volume on the mastabas of Qar and Idu, the copying work conducted at Giza in recent years has been supported by a grant to the

Pennsylvania-Yale Archaeological Expedition to Egypt from the Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs of the United States Department of State (SCC 29368), as prepared by Mrs. Claudia Anyaso and Mr. Norman Runkles. For assistance in the preparation of the plates, and for several photographs taken in the summer of 1977, I am indebted to my student aide at Yale University, Mr. Robert E. Murowchick, and for the patient typing and retyping of various stages of the manuscript to Miss Mary B. Cairns of the Museum of Fine Arts. I wish also to acknowledge the cooperation of my colleague and co-director of the Pennsylvania-Yale Archaeological Expedition to Egypt, Professor David B. O'Connor of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. As always, we are indebted to our ever helpful hosts in Egypt, particularly Dr. Gamal Mukhtar of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and Messrs. Nasif Mohammed Hassan and Zahi Hawwass of the Giza Pyramids Inspectorate. The expenses of this publication have been borne by the Egyptian Department Publications Fund of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and our thanks are extended to those who have contributed generously to its establishment and continuance, particularly Mr. Dows Dunham. Above all, we are indebted to our late colleague, mentor, and friend to whose memory this volume is dedicated. May it in part measure up to the more detailed treatment that he would doubtless have accorded the subject.

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PART I

Kawab—G 7110—7120

PRINCE KAWAB, the eldest son of Cheops, was buried in the large double mastaba on the east side of the pyramid of Cheops in the first row of mastabas nearest the pyramid, just south of the pyramid causeway and east of the northernmost of the three queens' pyramids. By its position it is singled out as the pre-eminent mastaba in the eastern cemetery, exceeded appreciably in size only by the mastaba of Ankhhaf in the fifth row from the pyramid (G 7510). The eight great twin mastabas in the first four rows of the eastern cemetery were each built by joining two separate mastabas to form a mastaba of double size. Cuts were made in the existing cores to create the interior chapels, and these were occasionally reached through exterior chapels in the street in front of the mastaba. The origin and development of these mastabas have been discussed by Reisner.¹ These cased core mastabas are of the same massive type of those of cemetery G 4000 in the western field, but the cores are built of slightly less massive blocks. They are later than the Great Pyramid and its subsidiary pyramids and probably date from the early part of the reign of Chephren, representing the burials of the children and courtiers of Cheops.

Kawab's mastaba has suffered greatly, only a single fragmentary block of the chapel relief still in place, the remainder in fragments to the extent not completely missing, and the elaborate exterior chapel in ruins. By analogy with the chapel of Khafkhufu to the immediate south, Wm. Stevenson Smith was able to utilize the

1. *A History of the Giza Necropolis*, I, 7, 16, 52, 87. The references to the mastaba of Kawab have been collected in Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography* III, 2nd ed. *Memphis*, Part I, 187–188. See in particular, George A. Reisner, "The Servants of the Ka," *BMFA* 32 (1934) 1–12, fig. 3; "Report on the Egyptian Expedition during 1934–35," *BMFA* 33 (1935) 69–77, fig. 9; W. Stevenson Smith, "The Origin of Some Unidentified Old Kingdom Reliefs," *AJA* 46 (1942) 509–531, fig. 11; *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting in the Old Kingdom*, 30, 155, 161, 167, 249, 251, 304, 360, pl. 10 a, b. The family relationships of Kawab are treated by Smith, *A History of the Giza Necropolis* II, 1–12, and in *The Cambridge Ancient History*, 3rd ed., Vol. I, Part ii (ed. Edwards, Gadd, and Hammond), 165–174; M. Atzler, "Cheops-Königsfamilie," in *Realkatalog der Ägyptologie* (ed. E. Hornung), *Sendung* 5, *Blätter* 0 2551 060–061; Dunham and Simpson, *Giza Mastabas* I, 9–10, pl. IV, fig. 4. Bettina Schmitz, *Untersuchungen zum Titel S3-Njswt "Königsson"*, Rudolf Habelt Verlag, Bonn, 1976.

fragments to suggest the general disposition of the scenes. His notes and prior work on the reliefs form the basis for the description which follows, as does that of Reisner for the structural elements.

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

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

built against G 7220. This chamber "C" has a doorway in the east side of the south wall to the main chamber of the exterior chapel "B". There was a socket stone of diorite on the east side of the recess in the doorway from chamber "B", to chamber "C", so that a door was placed here opening into chamber "B". Chamber "B" measured 8.10 × 2.05 m., area: 16.6 sq. m. Its west wall is built against the sloping casing of G 7120 but leaving at its south end the embrasure at either side of the entrance to the interior chapel "A" partly exposed. In the west wall north of this doorway are two deep niches each containing emplacements for statues set .35 m. above the floor. The south niche measured 1.7 × .70 m. with two emplacements cut on the surface side by side for the statues; the north niche measured 1.6 × .70 m. but lacked the cuttings for the emplacements. Two statues would have been placed in the south niche and perhaps a double or triple statue in the north niche. The interior chapel "A" is of white limestone built in a recess constructed in the core of G 7120 and is of type 3(a) with a special deep niche at the south end of the west wall. Against the nummulitic limestone blocks of the original core were placed packing blocks of yellow limestone and against the latter the fine white limestone blocks on which the relief was carved. This offering chamber is badly destroyed and reconstructed from two blocks in place and construction lines on the pavement. It measured 4.00 × 1.60 m., area: 6.4 sq. m., proportion 1/2.5. It is entered by a doorway at the north end of its east wall opening in an embrasure in the sloping face of the casing of the mastaba. The area of the decorated rooms "A-C" is 27.3 sq. m., that of the exterior chapel "B-D" 31.5 sq. m., and the total area "A-D" 37.9 sq. m.

The chapel reliefs have been almost completely destroyed with mere fragments surviving. These have been assigned to the various wall surfaces by Wm. Stevenson Smith, with various alterations made by the present author. Smith's reconstructions are based in the main on the analogy of the disposition of the reliefs in the chapel of Khafkhufu I to the south and other chapels in the Eastern Cemetery.

Portico area "D"

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

To the doorway with the descending ramp, "D" to "C", are assigned two fragments with large scale figures of Anubis, on the analogy of the entrance jambs of

Khafkhufu I (vide pl. XV). These are respectively 24-12-990c and 941 with the front paw and forepart of a jackal facing left (east jamb) and 24-12-1125 with the tail of a jackal facing right (west jamb) and the text below: *wsr špsst hr ntr 'j*, "power and nobility from the great god".² (pl. V a; fig. 10 a).

Chamber "C"

On the east wall along the side of the rear wall of the mastaba of Djedefhor Smith postulates a standing figure of Kawab facing left toward the north with the fragments 24-12-947 and 854, perhaps joining, in the upper left corner where plaster on the left edge of the block shows it to have been covered by a wall. The text reads *sj K3-w'b*, "the son . . . Kawab," and there seems to be no space for the expected *sj nswt*. See fig. 10 b.

Several fragments are assigned to the block which forms the west side of the doorway from chamber "C" to "B", as indicated in fig. 10 c (see pl. V b-f). On the north side of this block, which serves as the south wall, west part, of chamber "C", would have been a standing figure of Kawab facing west (right). His left hand holding a staff is represented by 24-12-1114 and the corner element with his hanging right hand is 24-12-1128. In the thickness of the doorway would have been another standing figure facing right, of which the left hand, staff, and name *K3-w'b* are represented on the other surface (at right angles) of the same block (24-12-1128). The hanging right arm and hand, holding a cloth, of the figure, with a bracelet and border are represented by fragments 24-12-988a and 855a, and the top left corner forms an angle (block 24-12-861). The latter has a corner border on the right belonging to the same scene, and on the right angle surface to the left, facing left, the text at the top [*m*]rt.f, "his beloved," as in [*hm.t.fm*]rt.f, "his beloved wife." This text would have occupied the narrow reveal on the north surface of the west jamb within the doorway between chambers "B" and "C". Alternatively, these fragments could be assigned to one of the portico pillars, as suggested above. These reliefs as presently assigned present a problem: the figure on the right faces in toward the mastaba. Perhaps assignment to one of the pillars would be preferable.

Chamber "B"

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

2. In the jambs of the mastaba of Mersyankh III (G 7530) the phrase reads *3ht špsst hr ntr 'j* (*Giza Mastabas* I, figs. 3a, 3b). On the south entrance jamb of Khafkhufu I (fig. 25 of this volume), the corresponding phrase reads *wsr špsst hr ntr 'j*. This suggests the possibility that *špsst* modifies the preceding *3ht* and *wsr*, as indicated in *Giza Mastabas* I, 9. The spacing in the Kawab fragment would allow for and even suggests the reading *wsr(t)*. If so, the fragment may belong to the wife's chapel.

doorways arranged so that the line of vision is blocked from the portico. Smith has assigned several blocks to the long east wall, several being so placed on the basis of their unusual thickness as part of the thick wall built against the sloping casing of the west side of the mastaba of Djedefhor (G 7220). The wall has been reconstructed as a viewing scene with the missing figure of Kawab on the right (south) facing left (north) toward scenes of life and offering bearers. The key to the scene is the block of pl. VI c, fig. 11 b, now left in the street in front of the mastaba, with a column of text facing left reading *m*ꜥꜥ, “viewing,” opposite a herdsman bending to the right leading three oxen; the block is .94 m. thick and may be assigned on the basis of the text to a point high on the wall. Other blocks assigned to the wall are shown in pl. VI, figs. 11–12. They include 24-12-1001—MFA 34.59 with a figure in a short skirt and with short hair bald at the front, in a skiff leaning to the right on a pole (fig. 11 g; pl. VI d). Behind him are caged ducks in two rows with a heron standing on the cage. The label *nw* over the heron may describe him as “the hunter” and may be continued in a phrase with the following signs.³ The register above may include slaughtered oxen, although this position might be unusual; the register below has the phrase *h*ꜥꜥ, “fishing,”⁴ to which Smith cites the parallels in Montet, *Scènes*, 4; *Wb.* III 31, 12. Other elements of the same or a different boat scene are represented by fragments 24-12-938 and 991 b in fig. 12. The scene of 24-12-1184 and 1183 (fig. 11 d; pl. VI a) is elsewhere captioned *w*ꜥꜥ *kn*, “cleaning the fibres,” two men facing each other beating the papyrus with mallets in each hand.⁵ To the left is a bag; the block is presently in the street in front of the mastaba, with the lower right part detached since the time of discovery. An associated scene is that of pulling the papyrus cords, represented in fragments 24-12-989a, 1109c, and 1126 (pl. VI b; fig. 11 f). Also assigned to the same wall (figs. 11–12) are a block with a herdsman’s skirt (24-12-858), butchery scenes (24-12-993, 987, 997, 857, and 25-5-52) as well as the lower part of the scene of a man throwing a bull

3. Reisner, *BMFA* 32 (1934), fig. 3; Smith, *Ancient Egypt as represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, sixth ed., 1960, fig. 19 on p. 44; *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting in the Old Kingdom*, fig. 62 on p. 168, text copy inaccurate, pp. 167, 279; *Country Life in Ancient Egypt* [Museum of Fine Arts Picture Book, No. 2, 2nd ed.], fig. 11; *AJA* 42 (1946), fig. 11 on p. 525; Ruth Hodnick, *Royal and Private Sculpture of the Old Kingdom* [Gallery Guide, Egyptian Department, Museum of Fine Arts], p. 4, No. 8. The term *njw* is used for the ostrich, see E. Edel, *Zu den Inschriften auf den Jahreszeitenreliefs der “Weltkammer” aus dem Sonnenheiligtum des Niuserre II*, 184 (*Nach. AWG I. Phil.-hist. Kl.* 1963:5).

4. The damaged sign in the center is probably the bird catching a fish (Gardiner Sign List G 51).

5. Montet, *Scènes de la vie privée*, 75–76, pl. VIII, 1.

(25-2-313),⁶ and two bearers facing right (24-12-1112). Possibly the fragment 25-5-52 may belong rather to the north wall of chamber “A” or the south wall of chamber “B”, in view of the direction of the figures.

The south wall of chamber “B” may include the last fragment cited. It also evidently included the unnumbered block with the lower left corner of a window aperture and below to the right the hieroglyphs *pr* (?), and *h*ꜥꜥ *df* (fig. 11 a).

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

To the southern side of the façade Smith has assigned three fragments rather ingeniously reconstructed in an arrangement which may not meet with full approval (pl. VII c-e; fig. 13).⁷ Smith renders the restored text as: 1) [*s*ꜥꜥ *mr.s* *K*ꜥ]-*w*ꜥꜥ, *s*ꜥꜥ[*t*] *ntr.s* [*hrp* *jm*ꜥꜥ]*t* *s*ꜥꜥ[*t*] *Mrt.jt.s* [*mwt.f*] *ms*[*t*] *n* *Hwfw*, “[Her son, beloved, Ka]-wab, the daughter of her god, [she who is in charge of the affairs [of the *jm*ꜥꜥ]*t*, Meretyotes, [his mother], who bore (him) to Khufu.” As reconstructed, the scene consists of the mother on the left facing her son to the right (24-12-1000 (below); 1002 (middle); 1122 (top)). As Smith notes, however the text and scene are to be

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

7. Smith provides alternative restorations in *A History of the Giza Necropolis* II, fig. 9, p. 6, n. 9, with and without the smallest fragment, recognizing the difficulties of the restoration with all three fragments. The restoration with two fragments is also used by him in *JNES* 11 (1952) fig. 2 on p. 114; p. 124, n. 16.

restored, it clearly gives the name of a lady named Meretyotes and suggests the titles of a queen as well as a relationship to Cheops.⁸

Chamber "A"

The false door has been entirely destroyed, but various fragments can probably be assigned to it on the basis of the parallel of the door of G 7220 (Djedefhor). (See pl. VII; fig. 14). No. 36-3-64 is a corner piece probably from the back of the outer niche on the south side and the adjoining surface of the inner niche. It has been partly chiselled away. On the face of the outer niche are the knees of a small offering figure facing to the right; on the south face of the inner niche portion is a strip of cloth held by a figure facing to the right(?), part of a procession of figures facing to the back of the niche as in the parallel from the door of Djedefhor, with the figure in question holding a cloth in each outstretched hand, in front and behind him. Fragments 24-12-1117f, 1111, 1110, 948, 1109a, 1108a and perhaps 990a and 939, with 1113 and 1116, belong to an architrave inscription on the false door with the offering formula. No. 1111 preserves part of the head of Anubis, 990a part of the title [*jmy*] *js*, 948, 1108a, and 1109a the title *s3 nswt*, 1110 the monthly festival, 1113 *h3b* [*nb*], and 939 the name Kawab.

At the north end of the west wall (pl. VII a; fig. 15 bottom) is the only element *in situ*, the legs of the owner with a small male child in front and a lady to the rear all facing left. The line of the back of the owner's front leg is curiously doubled. The head with a curled wig (24-12-988) may belong to the main figure, and the fragments 24-12-1124, 999, 1108b, 1109b, 859, 937 to the accompanying titles above, including *wr* [*mdw sm'w*], and [*hry*] *h3bt*. Fragment 24-12-859 may be part of the titles of the wife, [*hm*].*t.f* [*s3t*] *nswt*. See fig. 15.

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

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

East wall. The longer east wall may have been the source for several fragments preserved (fig. 14). Khaf-

8. For the scene of Khafkhufu and his mother, see pl. XVI a, fig. 26 of this volume. As in the proposed restoration of the scene in the mastaba of Kawab, the scene in Khafkhufu is on the southern half of the embrasure of the facade. The title *h3p smtywšndt (jm3t)* is discussed by Fischer, *Orientalia* 29 (1970), 184 (3a, 3b), and Edel, *Das Akazienhaus* 28-29, "controller of the butchers of the gynaeceum (acacia house)." It is borne by Hetepheres II in the chapel of her daughter, Mersyankh III (*Giza Mastabas* 1; 14, 21, 25).

khufu (G 7140) is shown seated facing right with processions and gifts facing left toward him. Fragment 24-12-1115 has part of vertical titles with borders, only *nswt* preserved; this may have been placed above the figure of Kawab. Fragments 24-12-852, 853, 860, 946, represent offering bearers, one with the title *hm-k3*.

Miscellaneous

The fragments illustrated in fig. 16, top half, have not been assigned to any particular place. Note in particular 24-12-1117d with the title *wn-'* [*Dw3w*]. There are also other miscellaneous fragments. Fragments from other locations, perhaps assignable:

Fragment 29-7-11 (MFA 34.60) measures .40 × .608 m. and consists of a head with short beard facing right with curled wig and fillet with streamer (pl. XXIX; fig. 23). It was found in Street 7000 in the area of the Isis temple and by find spot may be connected with either the mastaba of Khafkhufu (wife's chapel?, G 7130) or the mastaba of Kawab (7110-7120). From the same area comes 29-7-10 (pl. XXIX; fig. 23), a headless seated figure of the owner facing right with diagonally held staff in left hand and right hand on half-pleated kilt holding a cloth napkin; it measures .35 × .42 × .19 m.; it may be assigned either to the chapel of Khafkhufu's wife (G 7130) or to one of the Kawab chapels. There is also a fragment of a seining scene (24-12-1185) measuring 38 × 23 × 42 cm. illustrated in pl. IX b; it was found in the shaft debris of G 7120 A.

Wife's Chapel

The plan of the wife's chapel, presumably of Hetepheres II who was perhaps eventually buried in G 7350,⁹ is difficult to ascertain in view of the complete destruction. It appears to have had a deep niche. There were several paving blocks in the street which must belong to the exterior chapel of Kawab's wife, but the plan of this chapel could not be ascertained. The location of the chapel is marked on the plan, and the reliefs illustrated in fig. 16 (lower) were found in its vicinity, in particular 24-12-1107 with the figure of the lady seated facing right, 24-12-1097 with the title of the queen, *sm3wt mry nbty*,¹⁰ and 24-12-1101 with the vertical columns facing each other: 1) [*r*] *djt s3* and 2) *m33*, with a third column to the right with the *pr* sign. For the text, see the parallel in Mersyankh.¹¹ The title *sm3wt Nbty* is borne by Hetepheres II in the pair statue in Boston (MFA 30.1456).¹²

9. *Giza Mastabas* I, 1.

10. Fischer, *JEA* 60 (1974) 94-99. The fragment 24-12-1098 is illustrated by Smith in *JNES* 11 (1952), p. 115, fig. 3, and *Giza Necropolis* II, fig. 8 b.

11. *Giza Mastabas* I, fig. 3b.

12. *Giza Mastabas* I, 25; Fischer, *JEA* 60 (1974) 94-99.

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

Reisner assumed that she then planned her own mastaba in the structure designated as G 7530-7540 but altered it (and her own sarcophagus) for the burial of her daughter Mersyankh III. Having relinquished this structure to her daughter, with its ample subterranean chapel, she finally prepared her third and last burial arrangement, G 7350, from the reliefs of which comes a fragment of a lady followed by a daughter (?) bearing the title of queen (*hmt nswt Mr--*), interpreted as Hetepheres II and her daughter Queen Mer(syankh).¹³ Hence Hetepheres II had three successive burial places planned for her: first, the northern part of the mastaba of her husband Kawab (G 7110); second, the mastaba G 7530-7540 relinquished to her daughter Mersyankh; third, her final burial in G 7350. This interpretation has much in its favor, although it seems extremely complicated. Perhaps further study may simplify some of these details. Several points deserve mention. The chapels of Kawab and his wife were damaged to such an extent that one suspects that the destruction may have been purposeful. The collapsed roof of the portico lies on a relatively thin level of clean sand. The destruction is clearly intentional in the adjacent mastaba of Djedefhor (G 7210-7220), with the actual effacement of the reliefs, and probably the smashing of the statues of Kawab (see below) should also be considered in this respect. Next, there is no reason to suppose that the chapel of Kawab's wife (G 7110) was unfinished; the reliefs are in a finished state although badly destroyed and none in their original position. Unfortunately, the excavation did not reveal the date at which the destruction took place. The mastaba chapels of the Dynasty 4 family in the eastern cemetery seem to have suffered an unusually dire fate, the only exceptions being the southern chapel of G 7130-7140, Khafkhufu I, and the subterranean chapel of G 7530, Queen Meresyankh III.

Chapel of G 7110, objects:

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

13. Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, pl. 45 a.

24-12-1107. Frag. ls. wall relief, seated lady, H. 46, W. 21 cm., fig. 16.

24-12-1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 855, 1100, 1101. Misc. ls. wall reliefs, drawn to scale, fig. 16, 25-2-649 and 24-12-1102 not drawn.

Shafts and burials

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

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

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

24-12-203. Al. model basin, type IX a, base broken, H. 1.7, D. top 5.7, base ca. 1.3 cm., fig. 6.

24-1-260. Al. model basin, type IXa, D. top 5.4, H. 1.7 cm., fig. 6.

24-12-259. Joins 25-1-29, al. model basin, type X, H. 5.7, D. top 8.3 base 4.6, Th. .85 cm., fig. 6.

24-12-1169. Al. model basin, type IXa, D. 6.6, Th. .7 cm., fig. 6.

24-12-1170. Al. model basin, type IXa, D. 6, H. 1.5, Th. .5 cm., fig. 6.

24-12-1171. Al. model basin, type Xb, H. 2.4, D. top 5.5 cm., fig. 6.

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

Along the west side of the chamber is the recess for the coffin lid, 2.40 × 1.20 m., .75 m. deep. The red

granite sarcophagus¹⁴ set in the floor on the west side of the chamber measures 2.25 × 1 m., .90 m. high, cavity 1.85 × .65 × .66 m., with its lid (type d) removed to the west and resting on the west side of the sarcophagus in front of the lid recess. A rill for a lifting rope runs along the entire length of the lid. The sarcophagus is set in the floor to the height of the base of the horizontal inscription on its side (pl. X; fig. 8). The text reads 1) West (badly broken): *ḥtp dj nswt Jnpw ḥnty sh-ntr krs m hryt-ntr m nb jm3ḥ ḥ[r] ntr '3 ḥts Jnpw ḥm-ntr Šrkt K3-w'b*; 2) East: *ḥtp dj nswt Jnpw ḥnty sh-ntr krs m hryt-ntr m smyt jmnty j3w nfr s3 nswt n ḥt.f K3-w'b*; 3) South: *s3 nswt n ḥt.f smšw ḥts Jnpw K3-w'b*. "1) A boon which the king gives and Anubis, foremost of the divine booth, a burial in the necropolis as a possessor of a well provided state before the great god, officiant of Anubis, priest of Selket, Kawab; 2) a boon which the king gives and Anubis, foremost of the divine booth, a burial in the necropolis in the western cemetery, having grown gracefully old, the king's son of his body, Kawab; 3) king's eldest son of his body, officiant of Anubis, Kawab." In the south wall at ground level sloping southward, opposite the entrance from the passage, is a canopic recess with rebate around its entrance, measuring .70 × .70 m., .60 m. high.

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

Found in shaft and burial chamber of G 7120 A

24-12-261. Scarab, light green fai., with attachment underneath, L. 1.25, W. .7, Th. .625 cm.

24-12-262. Frag. bronze, circular in section, one end bent over, L. 3, D. .75 cm.

24-12-263. Amulet, seated ape on base, lower part only, light green fai., H. 1.525, W. 1.5, Th. .75 cm.

Burial chamber

24-12-455. 8 red granite frags. of sarcophagus, some dressed flat, one with representation of coffin sign in sunk relief (H. 22.2, W. 28.7, lh. 8.3 cm.).

14. 24-12-1204; *JdE* 54937. Donadoni-Roveri, *Sarcophagi egizi*, No. B 12, pl. XVIII, 2, p. 113.

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

24-12-457. RW jar, neck and handle with filter of 3 holes, H. 13, W. 13.

24-12-498. RW, 2 handled jar, H. 19.7.

24-12-499. RW lamp, spout end burnt, H. 4.9, D. base 6.8.

24-12-500. RW lamp, spout fitting 499, H. 4, D. 9.9.

24-12-501. RW lamp, broken, interior with brown glaze, H. 4.3, D. base 3.45, W. 5.1, Th. 7.7 cm.

24-12-502. RW spout of jar, L. 11.55 cm.

24-12-503. Al. lid of kohl vessel, D. top 4.175, base 2.6, H. .675 cm. Cf. *Giza Necropolis II*, fig. 135.

24-12-504. RW fragmented dish(?), D. ca. 20.8, Th. 1.1 cm.

24-12-505. 4 frags. RW jar, red wash with white band with incised wave design on exterior, Th. .8 cm.

24-12-649. RW vessels, frags.

24-12-650. RW whitewashed frags. pots, Ptolemaic, edges worn as if used as tools for excavating by thieves, 2 frags., larger H. 15.4 cm.

24-12-651. RW frags., base etc. of large Ptolemaic ribbed vessel.

24-12-652. RW handle of large pot, H. 9.4, W. 2.6, Th. 2.75 cm.

24-12-1204. Sarcophagus of Kawab, red granite, Caire JdE 54937, see discussion and references above, pl. X, fig. 8.

Shaft

24-12-536. Al. lid of kohl vessel, D. top 4.65, base 2.5, H. .775 cm.

24-12-537. Al. lid of kohl vessel, D. top 5.32, base 4.1, H. .675 cm.

24-12-538. Bronze threader, broken, heavily corroded, L. 11.2, W. .5, Th. .4 cm.

24-12-539. Base of light-brown glazed pot, H. 14.4, Th. 1.3, D. cm.

24-12-574. RW model dish, H. 3.2, D. top 11.4, base 6 cm., *Giza Necropolis II*, fig. 127. Fig. 7.

24-12-575. RW frag. of upper part of jar, D. mouth 9.8, H. 8, Th. .75 cm.

24-12-576. RW frag. model dish with incised rim, D. 7, H. 2.4 cm.

24-12-577. RW frag. jar similar to 24-12-575, D. 10.2, H. 3.3, Th. .6 cm.

24-12-578. RW frag. large jar, D. ?, H. 6, Th. 1.6, span 11.1 cm.

24-12-579. RW 3 frags. large ribbed jar, Ptolemaic, largest 16.5 span cm.

24-12-580. RW frag. small bowl, grade lines in relief on exterior, H. 4.9, D. top 13.4.

24-12-581. RW vessel, frags., like 24-12-575, H. 12.2, D. ?, span 12.2 cm.

24-12-582. RW vessel frags.

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

24-12-210. Amulet, dwarf, light green fai., legs broken off near feet, H. 3.4, W. 1.3, Th. 1 cm.

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

24-12-255-258. Misc. fai. ushabti frags., one ending in name *p3-hrd*

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

Statuary

In connection with the chapel of Kawab a considerable mass of statue fragments was recorded.¹⁵ The statues were evidently smashed as a vindictive procedure instituted against Kawab or his memory personally, against the nobles of the house of Cheops as a group, or against the royal family of the Old Kingdom. It does not seem likely in this case that the stone was appropriated only for use in the making of bowls and dishes.¹⁶ Under the register item 24-12-978 some 342 statue fragments, some mere splinters, of light and dark translucent diorite and granite were recorded from the debris on or just above the floor of the portico and chamber C. This destruction seems to be related to the treatment of the reliefs from the same chapel as well as to the effacement of the reliefs in the chapel of the neighboring mastaba of Djedefhor (G 7210-7220) to the east. Reisner and Smith concluded that the chapel of Kawab had between ten and twenty statues and statuettes in place, four in the two double recesses on the west wall of chamber B and the rest on the floor of chambers B, C, and D (the portico). These ranged in size from one quarter life size to life size, and included statues standing, seated, and squatting (seated on ground with legs crossed); one of the large scale figures had a smaller figure beside it (not located in registers). Smith has pointed out that the seated scribe appears here for the first time and may have been invented for the crown prince Kawab.

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

25-1-393 = MFA 27.1127. Lower part only. Translucent diorite. H. 19.5 × W. 28.5 cm. Left leg crossed over right, underside of toes shown uppermost on each foot; knee caps and tibia of lower leg emphasized. Base with rounded contours tapers from width of 25 cm. in front to 15 cm. at rear. Right hand as fist held upright with knob in center, left hand stretched flat over garment. Two lines of text on lap face viewer: 1) *jry p't s3 nswt*, 2) *K3-w'b*, "1) the hereditary prince, king's son, 2) Kawab." The disposition of the text and hands indicate that they are placed on a garment and not a papyrus

15. Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, 30.

16. A fairly common practice at Giza.

roll. Found in pit G 7111 B. Pl. VIIIe; figs. 17, upper left, 18 upper left.¹⁷

34-4-1. Boston. Lower part only, about three quarters life size. Black granite. H. 35 × W. 52 × Depth 39.5 cm. Left leg crossed over right. Holds papyrus stretched out on lap with text facing statue, lower edge of papyrus indicated near statue. Toes of right foot facing up indicated; tibia of lower legs and muscles emphasized. Hands destroyed. Base badly chipped but similar in shape to 25-1-393. Three texts were inscribed. On belt on either side of tie reading right to left: *wr mdw sm'w K3-w'b*, "chief of the ten(s) of Upper Egypt, Kawab." On base facing viewer, right to left: *s3.f smsw wr md(w) sm'w K3-w'b*, "his eldest son, chief of the ten(s) of Upper Egypt, Kawab." On papyrus, two lines right to left facing statue: 1) *htp dj nswt h3 t h3 hnkt h3 p3t h3 s3 mnht h3w h3 3pdw r' nb*, 2) *n wr mdw sm'w K3-w'b*, "1) an offering which the king gives of a thousand bread, a thousand beer, a thousand cakes, a thousand alabaster vessels and linen units, a thousand cattle, a thousand fowl, 2) for the chief of the ten(s) of Upper Egypt, Kawab."¹⁸ Found under roofing block of portico. Pl. VIIIa-d; figs. 17 lower left, 18. It has been suggested that these two statues may have been placed in the subdivided niche to the south on the west wall of chamber B.

24-12-1105. Boston. Small scribe, breast to legs preserved only (waist, lap, left arm). Translucent diorite, skin painted red. Total height of figure estimated at 15 cm. Found in debris north of portico. Dowel hole. Pl. IX, 3rd row, right; fig. 17 top right.¹⁹

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

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

24-12-978. Fragments of statues about half life size. Diorite. Rooms "C" and "D" (portico). Fragment of left hand open on knee (width of hand 5.6 cm.), fragment of wrist of similar statue, fragment from lower part of face. Pl. IX; fig. 17.

B) Standing

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

17. Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, 30, pl. 10b.

18. Ibid, pl. 10 a, p. 30.

19. Ibid, p. 30.

Debris of shaft of G 7120X. Pl. IX, 1st row, 3rd from left; fig. 17 lower right.

24-12-621 A. Life size or nearly life size. Diorite. Fragment of left foot and toes. On destroyed south wall of exterior chapel.

24-12-621 B-C. Life size or nearly life size. Diorite. Fragment of an arm. On destroyed south wall of exterior chapel.

C) Standing or seated:

24-12-467. Left side of base with part of left foot. Diorite. 10×13.8×14.9 cm. Inscribed vertically *h3ty-^c K3-[w'b]*. Slightly lighter stone than 25-1-1313, which still might be part of same statue. Avenue 2 south of chapel. Pl. IX, 4th row, 4th from left; fig. 18.

25-1-1313. Right side of similar base H. 8.6-8.9 cm. Diorite. Inscribed vertically facing right: [*K3*]-*w'b*. Found in G 7111 D. Pl. IX, 4th row, 3rd from left; fig. 17.

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

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

24-12-851. Life size. Diorite. Collar bone and base of neck. Pl. IX, 4th row, left.

25-1-31. Tip of beard from royal(?) statue. Diorite. Street 7100, north of G 7111. 7.3×3.1 cm. Fig. 18.

Mason's marks

Along the south end of G 7110 one red levelling line is clearly seen, but no other marks. Among the stones between G 7110 and 7120, in the area used for the northern chapel (wife's chapel) are three or four stones with red signs, of which only one is legible. This possibly reads *rh3* or *th3*, and is illustrated by Smith in *JNES* 11 (1952), p. 117, fig. 5. See fig. 35b.

Miscellaneous selected objects, area of G 7110-7120:

24-12-201. Fragment of statue or stela, basalt, found in street east of G 7110, H. 4.5, W. 8.3, Th. 3.6 cm., incised text: *nb jm3h hft* . . . Fig. 17.

24-11-794, 795. Ushabti, dark blue fai., head missing, H. 6.15 cm., inscribed vertically on front for *wr hrp hmww sm P3-hm-ntr, m3' hrw*. Cf. Helck, *Materialien*, 132.

24-12-568, seated wood figure of falcon headed god, base shaped as peg for insertion, wood, H. 5.2, W. 1.2, Th. 2.3 cm. G 7120 A, chamber.

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

Titles of Kawab

[*jmy*]-*js* 24-12-990.

jry-p't 25-1-393 (statue); G 7530 (Mersyankh III); Mitrahineh statue²⁰; G 5210 (Khemtnu).

wn' Dw3w G 7530 (Mersyankh III).

wn' [Dw3w] 24-12-117 d.

wr mdw sm'w 34-4-1 (statue).

wr [mdw sm'w] 24-12-1124.

[*w*]*r djw(?)* 24-12-937.

h3ty-^c 24-12-467 (statue fragment).

hm-ntr Srkt sarcophagus, west.

hts Jnpw sarcophagus, west and south sides.

hrp j3wt ntr G 7530 (Mersyankh III).

hry h3bt hry tp G 7530 (Mersyankh III); [*hry*] *h3bt* [. . .] 24-12-999 and 1108B.

s3 nswt 24-12-948-1108a-1109a, 1109, 1115 ([*s3*] *nswt*); 25-1-393 (statue); Mitrahineh statue; G 5210 (Khemtnu).

s3 nswt n ht.f sarcophagus, east side; Mitrahineh statue.

s3 nswt smsw n ht.f G 7530 (Mersyankh III).

s3 nswt n ht.f smsw sarcophagus, south side.

s3.f smsw 34-4-1 (statue).

s3b Mitrahineh statue.

smr w'ty n mrwt (without name) 24-12-339 (statue fragment).

t3yty Mitrahineh statue.

t3ty Mitrahineh statue.

Titles of Meretyotes, Kawab's mother²¹.

[*hrp*] *s3mt [3nd]t* 24-12-1002.

s3[t] ntr.s(?) 24-12-1002, 1122.

Titles of Hetepheres II, Kawab's wife.

sm3wt mry Nbty 24-12-1097.

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

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

21. See also the titles on the lost stela of Meretyotes copied from Mariette's text in Smith, *A History of the Giza Necropolis* II, 6, fig. 8 a, and *JNES* 11 (1952) fig. 3 on p. 115.

Khafkhufu I—G 7130–7140

THE mastaba of Khafkhufu I and his wife is one of the two great double mastabas in the row nearest the great pyramid in the eastern cemetery, situated south of the pyramid causeway and east of the three queens' pyramids G I a, b, and c. The first of the great double mastabas, on the north, is that of the prince Kawab (G 7120–40), and the second, to its south, the mastaba of Khafkhufu I (G 7130–40).¹

The core of G 7130–40 consists of the old core of G 7130, of Reisner's type IV-i, with an addition on the south of massive corework of type IV-iii with a recess for an interior chapel (fig. 19). The north interior chapel, "wife's chapel", is built in a hole broken in the core of G 7130. The final core measures 66 × 17.25 m., area 1138.5 sq. m., proportion 1/3.82. The core was cased in fine white limestone with the two interior chapels of Reisner's type 3a bonded in; the cased mastaba measures 68.50 × 20.05 m., area 1373.42 sq. m., proportion 1/3.41.

Chapel on south (G 7140, fig. 19, left). The well preserved chapel of the prince, for which the mastaba is justly famous, consists of the interior offering room, designated as (a) on the plan, built in a recess constructed *ab origine* in additional corework. It conforms to Reisner's type 3a with a special niche at the south end of the west wall. The chamber (a) measures 4.15 × 1.65 m., 6.84 sq. m., proportion 1/2.51. The outer niche is 1.30 × .35 m., and the inner recess is .58 × .54 m., with a hole cut through under the drum to a later chamber to the west. The latter, considered by Reisner to have been a Ptolemaic alteration, is a spacious vaulted chamber indicated by dotted lines in the plan (see also section, fig. 19). The chapel (a) is entered by a doorway in the northern end of the east wall opening from the embrasure in the sloping casing. Against the sloping casing is an exterior chapel of fine limestone with two

1. The references to the mastaba of Khafkhufu I have been collected in Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography* III, 2nd ed., *Memphis*, Part I, 188–190. Note in particular: G. Daressy, "Le mastaba de Khâ-f-Khoufou à Gizeh," *ASAE* 16 (1916) 257–267; A. Mariette, *Les mastabas de l'ancien empire*, 562–564; G. A. Reisner, *Giza Necropolis I*, 115, 118, 120–121, 206, 308, 318; fig. 114 on p. 206; W. S. Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, 31, 161, 167, 249, 292, 299–302, 304, 360, pl. 42 c, 43, 44 b; Reisner, "The Servants of the Ka," *BMFA* 32 (1934) 1–12.

rooms (b and c). Chamber (b) is the same length as the embrasure with the doorway to chamber (a) in the middle of the west side. This outer chamber measures 3.65 × 2.30 m., area 8.39 sq. m.; it is entered from the east by a doorway in the north end of the east wall, leading from street G 7100. The exterior portion of the chapel also comprises a northern annex, chamber (c), 2.05 m. north-south by 1.70 m. east-west, 3.48 sq. m., with a stone shelf along the west wall .95 m. wide and 1.25 m high from the floor. There is a shallow recess next to the door from (b), 1.20 m. high by .65 m. wide by .10 m. deep. The entrance from chamber (b) to this magazine or serdab is now sealed off. North of the exterior chapel (chambers b, c) is a niche in the casing of the mastaba, outer recess, 1.15 × .35 m., inner recess .45 × .35 m., located in the plan between shafts V and X (pl. XIIa). The decoration of the walls of chambers (a) and (b) in fine high bas-relief comprise the major part of this report. There is also a very shallow niche carved on the mastaba facing immediately north of the exterior chapel, but it may belong to a secondary mastaba in front (pl. XIII b).

The chapel on the north (G 7130, fig. 19, right) is built in a hole broken in old core 7130, of type 3a, white limestone bonded with casing, and has a subsidiary north niche in the casing near the northeast corner of the mastaba and a single room exterior brick chapel. The inner room (a) measures 4.30 × 1.50 m., area 6.45 sq. m., proportion 1/2.86. There are foundation lines and remains of walls on the east and south, and a false door at the south end of the west wall. The outer recess of the false door measures 1.35 × 30 m., the inner recess .65 × 1.25 m. The chapel is entered by a door in the north end of the east wall, opening in an embrasure 2.90 m. wide. The outer room (b) is constructed in brick enclosing the doorway embrasure to room (a). It measures 3.55 × 1.45 m., area 5.14 sq. m.; the east wall is 1.60 m. thick, the north and south walls 1.35 m. thick, with its entrance in the south end of the east wall. There is a door socket with threshold inside the exterior brick chapel in its southeast corner, so that the door opened inward against the south wall of the chapel, as well as limestone paving blocks (pl. XIII, c-d). The total floor area of both rooms is 11.59 sq. m. No traces of relief were found in place; fragments found in the debris and in the vicinity have been assigned to the chapel by Reisner and Smith (see below).

Masons' and quarry marks (fig. 35 a, c). On the backs of the casing blocks were 13 quarry marks, 4 on the north, 4 on the east, and 5 on the south. On the back of a casing stone displaced from the east face in building the Isis temple and overbuilt in the pavement of the temple is the date: *h 3t-sp 12 3bd 2-nw smw . . .*, interpreted by Smith as year 23 of Khufu.²

2. *JNES* 11 (1952), 127, fig. 7.

Along the east side of the mastaba are several features, of which the two chapels have been already discussed. On the top of the southern part of the structure are elements of the Isis temple, which runs from the chapel of the queen's pyramid G 1c across street G 7000 to the top of the mastaba G 7140. A detailed publication of the Isis temple remains to be done, although some of the major texts have been studied.³

Proceeding from south to north, the features in street G 7100 in front of the mastaba are: (fig. 19; pls. XI b, XII, XIII, XIV a, c).

1) An east-west retaining wall as part of a later tomb just north of the southeast corner. Pl. XII b, left. Not shown in plan.

2) The exterior chapel G 7140 with its northern annex. The space in the street between the chapel and the adjacent mastaba to the east has been bridged with a pent vault on the south, flush with the south wall of the chapel. This may have been the vault of a later tomb chamber. At present the addition serves as a low covered passageway blocking the street south of the entrance to the chapel. Pls. XII b, c.

3) A very shallow niche immediately north of the exterior chapel, presumably for a later subsidiary mastaba but carefully cut in the mastaba facing as if part of its original plan (pl. XIII b).

4) A series of crude brick rooms between the stone exterior chapel G 7140 and the crude brick exterior chapel G 7130 with a narrow passage running north-south in front of them (fig. 19). This structure has been almost completely obliterated by the five later shafts designated from south to north as G 7140 Z, Y, X and G 7130 V, Z. Reisner designated these rooms as separate later mastabas, G 7135 north of the south chapel and G 7134 to the north of G 7135.⁴

5) The emplacement of the exterior brick chapel opening into the wife's chapel, with door socket threshold block.

6) Between the north exterior brick chapel and the northeast corner of the mastaba is a later small stone mastaba in the street designated as G 7133 built against the casing of the main mastaba (pl. XI b). South of it are shafts G 7130 Y and X. North of it are traces of mastabas designated as G 7132 i, and 7132 ii, respectively with shafts A and B.

7) The northern niche apparently related to the wife's chapel (G 7130). Pl. XIV a, Fig. 19, right. Outer recess, 1.15 × .35 m., inner recess .40 × .35 m.

3. Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography III*, 2nd ed., *Memphis*, Part I, 17-19; D. Wildung, *Die Rolle ägyptischer Könige im Bewusstsein ihrer Nachwelt I*, in *Münchner Ägyptologische Studien* 17, 177-178, 186-188.

4. *Giza Necropolis I*, Map of Cemetery G 7000. See Part 4 below.

8) At the north end of the street in front of the main mastaba is a partly preserved crude brick doorway 1.50 m. thick by .90 m. wide with a sill of three slabs. This appears to open to the south to a room about 1.95 m. long with another door opening to the south just north of the subsidiary northern niche. This may have served as the entrance to the chapels of the original mastaba or is possibly a later addition.

The Decoration and Texts of the Southern Chapel (G 7140)

The entrance to the southern chapel may well have had an inscribed architrave above the door. Of this no trace remains, and the block is missing above that of the door frame itself. The two jambs in place are decorated and inscribed.

The jambs feature a large figure of Anubis wearing the divine wig in the upper part with the tail of the animal extending to the base of the inscribed surface (pl. XV a, b, figs. 24, 25), the animal serving both as decoration and as a hieroglyph in the text. The large figure of Anubis is similarly featured on the entrance jambs of mastaba chapels of the period, as in the chapel of Mersyankh III.⁵

North jamb (1): *Htp dj Jnpw hnty t3 dsr j3w nfr hr ntr '3 s3 nswt H' f-Hwfw*. "A boon which Anubis, foremost of the necropolis, gives, (namely) a good old age before the great god (for) the king's son Khafkhufu."

The signs *j3w nfr* are transposed, as are the signs *ntr '3*. The *dsr* sign has the characteristic angle seen in the mastabas of the eastern cemetery and elsewhere at Giza.

South jamb (2): *Htp dj Jnpw jmy w[t] wsr šps hr ntr '3 s3 nswt H' f-Hwfw*. "A boon which Anubis, he who is in W[et], gives, (namely) power and nobility before the great god (for) the king's son Khafkhufu."

The signs *ntr '3* are similarly reversed. The combination *wsr šps* occurs on the lintel of the entrance chapel of Debehni.⁶

In his article Daressy has erroneously transposed the north and south designations.⁷

Outer Chamber and Northern Annex

The entrance with the jambs just described lacks a drum and gives access on the west to a chamber 3.65 m. north-south and 2.30 m. east-west. A low doorway at the east end of the north wall of this chamber, now

5. *Giza Mastabas I*, pl. II; figs. 3 a, b. The oversize figure of the jackal thus dominating the formula is discussed by H. G. Fischer, *Ancient Egyptian Epigraphy and Palaeography*, 35, n. 32, fig. 1.

6. Hassan, *Excavations at Giza IV*, 163, fig. 114. The parallel suggests that *wsr* and *šps* may be Old Perfectives here, as also *j3w* in the previous formula.

7. *ASAE* 16 (1916) 258.

closed off, gave access to the northern magazine with bench described above. The outer chamber is built against the facade of the mastaba, which is indented at this point from the line of the mastaba casing itself (fig. 19). At a later period a rounded stone vault was built on the north-south axis, the construction of which entailed the destruction of the lower part of the two decorated and inscribed panels on the facade (pls. XV c, XVI). The construction of the vault, presumably for a later burial chamber, sealed off and preserved the greater part of the relief of the facade, and the emplacement of this later burial chamber similarly blocked off and preserved the inner chapel with its relief.

Of the four walls of the outer chamber only the west is decorated, on both sides of the entrance to the inner chamber, which is constructed within the core of the mastaba itself. It is possible that the remaining walls were intended to receive relief decoration. On the north wall there are remains in bas relief of the hieroglyphs *Tntj*, a proper name attested also on the west wall, and it is conceivable that this indication reflects part of a scene otherwise completely erased when the later burial chamber was made. No other traces of decoration exist on the north, south, and east walls. Of the scenes and texts on the west wall all but the lowest portion is well preserved, and the removal of a few remaining blocks of the vaulting would probably reveal a little more (pls. XV c, XVI).

West wall south of entrance to inner chamber (3); pls. XV c, XVI a; fig. 26: The decoration consists of a large female figure followed by a male figure, followed in turn by three registers in each of which are two men. All figures face right toward the opening. The first is labelled: *Mwt.f mst sw m33t Hr Stḥ wr(t) [ḥts] . . .*, "His mother, who bore him, she who sees Horus and Seth, great [of affection] . . ." It has been suggested that the missing name is that of Queen Henutsen, the probable mother of Khafkhufu on the basis of the location of the pyramid assigned to her as pyramid G I c (Lepsius 6) immediately to the west of the mastaba. The cutting away of her name when the vault was constructed makes this suggestion only a hypothesis. She wears a long dress with a shoulder strap over her right shoulder. On her left shoulder the garment rises to a stylish peak, as if starched, reminiscent of the two such peaks shown in the later chapel of Mersyankh III, where it is worn by Queen Hetepheres II.⁸ The mother of Khafkhufu wears a bag wig or hair-dress set back on the head as if the forepart were shaved. A broad collar with several rows of beads and bracelets on each wrist are her jewelry. Her

8. *Giza Mastabas I*, frontispiece, pl. VII c, fig. 7; Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, pl. 44 c; Elisabeth Staehelin, *Untersuchungen zur ägyptischen Tracht im Alten Reich MAS 8*, 171-175, pl. XVI, fig. 24. The scene in the mastaba of Khafkhufu I is drawn in Junker, *Giza XII*, 138, fig. 11.

left hand with palm open is crossed over to her right breast, and her right arm is held down behind her with the hand clasping the left hand of her son. The latter is identified by the text: *S3.ś mr.ś s3 nśwt . . .*, "Her son, her beloved, the king's son . . .," the name also in lacuna. He wears a short folded kilt, crossed shoulder straps with borders, and a belt with tie and an elaborate *b3t*-emblem with streamers. The horns of the human-headed cow face are recurved and exhibit interior detail.⁹ He wears a short beard, a wig with echelon curls covering the ear and a radiating top-knot, a simple broad collar, and a bracelet. His left hand holds his mother's right, and his right hand holds a folded cloth behind him.

To the rear of the two figures and facing the same direction are three registers, each of two standing men. *Top register*: Both men wear short kilts, have reed pens behind their ears, and hold a document in front of them. The first is writing on his document, and in front of him on the ground is a cylindrical document case with cover. *Middle register*: Both men wear short folded kilts, and the second shows a marked trace of fatness above the belt. The first has his left arm crossed over to his right shoulder and holds what appears to be writing equipment in his right hand. The second has his arms crossed over to the opposite shoulders. Between them, with reference to the second, is the hieroglyph *ḥk3*, "chief." *Lowest register*: Most of the scene is covered by the block representing the lowest course of the vaulting. The first man is designated by the text, *ḥm-k3 Tntj* followed by a bird hieroglyph, "the ka priest Tjenti . . ." The second is identified by the partially visible text *ḥwt* and *ḥk3*, which is incomplete. There is a large scepter in front of the first man, but it is unclear whether he is carrying it or whether it is possibly set in a stand.

West wall north of entrance to inner chamber (4), pl. XVI b; fig. 27: Facing the scene of the prince's mother and the prince is a large standing figure of Khafkhufu shown as a portly man in his mature years followed by three registers of two men each. The lower part has been cut away with the later vaulting block still obscuring part of the third of the registers on the right. The text in front of the main figure reads: *S3 nśwt n ḥt.f mry.f [Ḥ.f]-Ḥwf[w]*, "the king's son of his body, his beloved, [Khaf]khufu." The prince stands facing left holding a long diagonal staff in front of him with his right hand; between him and the staff is a child with long hair-lock, presumably his daughter. He wears a long kilt with broad vertical bands alternating with narrower pleats; the belt tie is long, and the tight belt emphasizes his plump torso. Over his right shoulder with a cross tie is a long leopard-skin garment, extending over his back and covering in part the pleated skirt.

9. Fischer, *JARCE I* (1962) 7-23.

The leopard head is shown on the lower part. He wears a wavy bag wig or natural hair, a simple broad collar, a bracelet on the left wrist, and holds a folded cloth in his left hand. The right and left hands are interchanged. The large figure of Khafkhufu shown as a portly official is well modelled and resembles that of his brother Kawab in the later chapel of Mersyankh III.¹⁰ The three registers to his rear consist of two men in each. *Top register*: Two seated sons sitting with right knee raised, wearing a short pleated kilt and broad collar, right hand crossed to left breast, left hand extended to right knee, and wearing a striated wig extending to shoulder. The first is designated as *S3.f Wt-k3*, "his son Wet-ka," and the second as *S3.f Iwn-k3*, "his son Iun-ka." These sons are also shown in similar position on the south jamb of the entrance to the inner chamber (5) and standing holding documents on the opposite jamb (6) (pl. XVII, figs. 28, 29). The first son is probably represented in his wife's chapel, as part of the name occurs on fragment 26-3-72 (pl. XXIX, fig. 23). *Middle register*: In the next register are two standing men in short kilts, the first with a wide pleated apron in front. They have simple bag wigs or natural hair. The first holds a straight staff in front and a sack over his left shoulder. He is identified by a text in small hieroglyphs curiously written right to left: *Hm-k3 Sšmw-k3*, "the ka-priest Seshemuka." The same individual is cited in the presentation scene on the east wall of the inner chamber (8). Behind the staff just below his hand is a curiously drawn sandal(?) shown from the side instead of in the usual sole view. The second man bears a writing box on his shoulder, steadied by his right hand, and carries a document bag in his left hand. He is identified by the text in large hieroglyphs: *Sš n njwwt*, "scribe of the towns," but without a name. *Lowest register*: This scene is obscured by the block for the later vaulting. Two scribes are shown with pens behind their ears. The label for the first is partly preserved: *Sš smyt* (or *h3st*), "scribe of the necropolis."¹¹

Entrance to Inner Chamber

Drum in doorway (7); pl. XVII; fig. 28: *S3 nšwt n ht.f šmr w'ty H'.f-Hwfw*, "king's son of his body, the sole companion Khafkhufu."

10. *Giza Mastabas I*, pl. IV, fig. 4. For the interchange of hands in figures facing left and the use of left hands on the right arm, see Peter Kaplony, *Studien zum Grab des Methethi*, 54. The problem of orientation is discussed by H. G. Fischer, *Yale University Art Gallery Bulletin* 24 (1958) 28-38.

11. The title does not occur in the indexes to Junker, *Giza I-XII*, Hassan, *Excavations at Giza I-X*, or Helck, *Beamtentiteln*. Perhaps the simple title *sš* is followed by a personal name beginning with the *h3st*-sign, such as *Ny-h3swt*, *H3sty*, or the like, not otherwise attested as a private name, or *Smjty* (Ranke, *Personennamen I*, 296.18).

South jamb to inner chamber (5); pl. XVIIa; fig. 28. Beneath the lower surface of the drum the owner is seated on a chair with bull feet supports on beaded drums and a low back rest. He holds a staff at the diagonal in front of him with his right hand and clasps the folded cloth in front of him with his left hand. He wears a short herringbone pattern pleated kilt and a broad collar and is followed by a small standing figure of a nude female child, the latter with a long side lock and holding a lotus to her nose. She has a broad collar with a pendant, bracelets, and anklets. Seated facing him are his two sons shown as on the north side of the west wall of the outer chamber, the first *s3 nšwt Wt-k3*, "the king's son Wetka," and the second *s3 nšwt Iwn-k3*, "the king's son Iunka." The vertical text is arranged in four columns, of which the first extends to the base line of the scene: 1) *m33 htmt jnt m [pr]-nswt*, 2) *s3 nšwt n ht.f mry.f*, 3) *šd3wty bjty mdw Hp*, 4) *hm-ntr Hr km3-' H'.f-Hwfw*. "1) Viewing the sealed deliveries which are brought from the king's [house], 2) the king's son of his body, his beloved, 3) the treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt, the staff of Apis,¹² 4) the priest of Horus strong of arm, Khafkhufu." Helck discusses the last title, rendering it as *hm-ntr Hr k3-*, "Priest of Horus with raised arm," and understands it as first referring to the king as a hunter and not a local falcon god and later to such a god in the western Delta.¹³ Between the columns of text and the seated sons is the designation *p3d*, "cakes", and a row of linen signs and jars preceded by the thousand sign in each case; above these are the designations *sntr*, "incense," *jd mj*, "red cloth", *mrht h3tt*, "first quality *mrht*-oil," and *'ntyw*, "myrrh."¹⁴

Beneath the center of the chair in the panel of text is a tethering loop cut out of the same limestone block and projecting into the passageway (pl. XIVd).¹⁵

North jamb to inner chamber (6); pl. XVIIb; fig. 29. The north jamb is similarly decorated and inscribed, with the space beneath the drum occupied by the seated

12. For *mdw Hp*, "staff of Apis," see Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, 52-53.

13. *Beamtentiteln*, 120, n. 3. The references collected include Nykaunesut (CCG 1307; Baer 240); Sekhemka (Lepsius, *D.* II, 89 b-c; Baer 466); the well known Ti of Sakkara (Baer 564); Ity (Mariette, *Mastabas C* 13; CCG 26); Maanefer (Mariette, *Mastabas D* 37); the overseer of scribes Seshemnofer (Lepsius, *D.*, II, 27-29; Baer 476); and the vizier Pehnuka (Lepsius, *D.*, II, 45-48; Baer 146). In the mastabas of Khafkhufu and Seshemnofer I (G 4940) the Horus hieroglyph seems to be preceded by the *km3*-sign, although it is omitted in the Lepsius plate for the west wall of Seshemnofer. See Bissing, *Das Re-Heiligtum II*, pls. 16, 17.

14. For the list, see Junker, *Giza II*, 85 ff., V, 95, fig. 25; W. Stevenson Smith, *ZÄS* 71 (1935) 134-149. The list is to be read as 1,000 cakes of incense, 1,000 20-cubit, 1,000 40-cubit cloth bolts, 1,000 jars (twice) of *mrht h3tt*, and 1,000 jars (twice) of *'ntyw*.

15. The tethering loop is placed on the south side of the passage .80 m. above floor level, .46 m. below the base line of the relief panel, and .29 m. from the opening to the inner chamber.

owner followed by a daughter, the figures facing in this case to the right toward the entrance. The lady is identified by the text: *S3t n3wt [Nfret?]-k3*, “king’s daughter [Nefret?]-ka.” The four vertical columns of text, of which the first continues horizontally, read: 1) *M33 pr(t)-hrw jnt m pr-n3wt m njwwt.f pr dt 2) s3 n3wt n ht.f mry.f, 3) smr w’ty hrp ‘h hm B3wNhn wn-’ Dw3w, 4) hry wdb Hwt ‘nh H’.f-Hwfw*, “(1) Viewing the invocation offerings which are brought from the king’s house (and) from his towns of the funerary estate, 2) the king’s son of his body, his beloved, 3) the sole companion, controller of the palace, priest of the Bau of Nekhen, assistant of Duwa, 4) overseer of the reversionary offerings of the Hut-ankh, Khafkhufu.”¹⁶ Below are two standing figures in short folded kilts, striated wigs extending to the shoulder, wearing a diagonal sash, and presenting a document. Before the first is the text: *Djt s3 jn s3 n3wt Wt-k3*, “presenting the document by the king’s son Wetka,” and in front of the second the text: *Djt s3 jn s3 n3wt Jwn-k3*, “presenting the document by the king’s son Iunka.” To the rear of the second son is the vertical text: *hrt hrw w’ n sh*, “throughout the day, the sole one(?) of the dining pavillion.” To the extreme right is a column of large numerals with reference to the offerings above, perhaps to be restored as 2[33],000. The documents are also inscribed with numbers (fig. 29), as is the case in a document presentation scene in the mastaba of Merib, similarly placed on a north jamb.¹⁷ In the space between the main columns of text and the scene of the sons presenting documents is a line reading: “a thousand young bulls, a thousand young antelope, a thousand young goats, a thousand young gazelles, a thousand *sr*-geese, a thousand *t(r)p*-geese, a thousand *st*-ducks, and [a thousand] *mnwt*-pigeons.” As mentioned above, the right corner of the scene is broken away and contains the figure restored as 2[33], 000. The figure occurs for the 233,000 incense-cakes on the east wall of the inner chamber and is accordingly so restored here.

The Inner Chamber

The decoration of the inner chamber of the mastaba, set in the core of the mastaba itself, is well preserved, and details of its fine relief have often been illustrated.¹⁸ Only the top of the scenes is missing, the blocks perhaps having been removed at the time the stone roof was put in place. Reisner dated this roof to the Saite period (pl. XIII a). In plastering the roof blocks in

16. On *hry wdb hwt ‘nh*, see Junker, *Giza II*, 65. On *hm B3w Nhn*, see Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, 53–54.

17. Junker, *Giza II*, 128, fig. 11.

18. References in Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography III*, 2nd ed., *Memphis*, Part I, 188–190. Mariette already characterized the workmanship as “gravure à relief admirable,” *Les Mastabas*, 562.

modern times (before 1929) a certain amount of plaster has run down across the face of the reliefs, particularly on the east wall; we have not attempted to remove these traces.

The chamber is of Reisner type 3a with a special deep niche at the south end of the west wall.¹⁹ The outer niche measures 1.30 wide by .35 m. deep, the inner recess .58 m. wide by .54 m. deep. The west end has been cut away to give access to a later burial chamber with pent roof assigned by Reisner to the Ptolemaic period, constructed within the mastaba itself. As noted earlier, the inner chamber itself measures 4.15 m. north-south by 1.65 m. east-west, area 6.84 sq. m., prop. 1/2.51. The chamber is entered by a doorway in the north end of the east wall opening in the embrasure of the sloping casing, the decoration of the jambs of which has been described above.

Inner Chamber, East Wall (8); pl. XVIII, fig. 30):

The decoration of the east wall consists of the seated prince, with his daughter standing behind him, facing right and viewing the presentation of offerings. The end of the label to the scene is preserved; the top part of the wall on the left above the seated figure is largely destroyed. There remains the end of a vertical column: *h[n]’ jnt m pr dt*, “together with what is brought from the funerary estate,” and in a horizontal line the owner’s name: *[H].f-Hwfw*, “[Kha]fkhufu”. It seems logical to restore the beginning of the column with *m33*, “viewing,” and the text before the name with the standard titles. The seated owner on a large scale holds a staff at the diagonal in front of him, wears a short kilt with a herringbone-pattern pleated element and belt tie, a broad collar with horizontal beads and triple spacers, and a bracelet on the right wrist, of which the hand is placed downward on his lap. He wears a wig with echelon curls and a short beard. His daughter behind him raises her left hand to touch her father and carries a lotus blossom with coiled stem in her right hand. She wears a long dress with anklets, a bracelet on her left wrist, and a choker. She also wears a broad collar with an elaborate pendant element.²⁰ This element seems to have been a princely gift and is discussed with parallels by Junker.²¹ The seated owner views activities and gifts in four registers.

First register at top: All that is preserved of this register is at the right of the wall. It consists of two footed

19. Reisner’s notes indicate that the niche has been incorrectly restored as an ordinary compound niche in *Giza Necropolis I*, 206, 372, fig. 194.

20. Drawn in Staehelin, *Tracht*, pl. 36, fig. 55 d; Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, 300, fig. 152. For this complex necklace pendant, see the parallels in statuary in Hassan, *Excavations at Giza V*, pl. 54, and Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, pl. 24b.

21. Junker, *Giza V*, 56, fig. 13, pp. 52–54.

tray-type stands with cylindrical/conical vessels, evidently similar to the trays in the register immediately below.

Second register from top: Reading from left to right. Two partly preserved men in short kilts with belts stand facing the owner on the left to present cloth gifts shown as pleated elements behind each man. The text in front of the first reads *tp sšr jdmi tp '.wy jtyw*, first quality linen, first quality red cloth."²² This last term in connection with the present passage is discussed at some length by Edel.²³ The text in front of the second man reads, *tpy sšrw nfr*, "first quality good linen," and *nhrw*, "nhrw-cloth."²⁴ To the rear of the second man the text ends in *nfr*, possibly as in the preceding label, [*tpy sšrw*] *nfr*, and *tp hwt*, rendered by Junker as "the first quality of the workshops."²⁵ The men stand in front of two long, low chests on legs with their covers fitted with loop seals through which a piece of wood is placed to secure them. Evidently the chests contain cloth garments. The scene with the two men presenting cloth offerings is followed to the right by two large footed tray type stands, similar to those in the top register, in each of which are set four cylindrical jars sealed with cord fasteners. Their contents are indicated by a horizontal text, of which the beginning is in lacuna: . . . *tpy hšt sšt*, *tpy hšt šst*, *tpy hšt tt*(sic) *nb*, "first quality foremost *sšt*-oil, first quality foremost *šst*-oil, first quality of every foremost oil(?)."

Third register from top: Again the register consists of the products from the source cited in the lacuna (perhaps the king's house) and the funerary estate. Reading from left to right. The first bearer, wearing a simple bag wig or natural hair and short kilt holds aloft a small version of the same type tray stand shown in the registers above. It contains three sealed cylindrical vessels with stippling near the top. The text reads, *djt htm(t) hryt sty hšbt*, "presenting sealed offerings containing festival oil." The second man is identified by the lightly incised or partly erased text, *hm-kš Ššmw-kš*, "the ka priest Seshemuka," who has already appeared on the west wall of the outer chamber on the north side (4). Dressed and wigged as the first man, except that the curls are shown on the wig, he carefully lifts with his right hand the stippled cover of an incense bowl which

he holds in his left hand. In front of him is a chest on legs with the text above it, *hryt šntr*, "containing incense." The third bearer, similarly dressed and wigged, holds out in front of him a different type of tray stand with three vessels in it, a *hes*-vessel with spout and stopper on either side of a bowl stand with bowl on it. Below the proffered tray is a longer tray stand of the same type, with two levels, on the top a low spouted bowl flanked by two bulbous jars with rope handles, and on the bottom three jars: a spouted vessel, a broad vessel, and a bowl with narrow ring base containing grains, similar to that held by Seshemuka, but probably containing fruit. Next are five large sealed jars, stippled on the top, set on ring stands with a triangular aperture. Above them is the label, *tpy hšt jbr*, *tpy hšt šm'w*, "first quality foremost *jbr*-oil (ladanum?), first quality foremost Upper Egyptian barley(?)." At the end of the register is a chest with legs with a cord loop tie through which a short rod is passed to lock it. The label explains the contents as *hnw hry šntr*, "a chest containing incense." On the chest itself is the label, *dbt* 233,000, "233,000 (incense)-wafers."²⁶

Fourth register from top: Three pairs of men hold between them large garments with a fringe or edging ending in sash straps. One hand holds the strap and the other steadies the fabric itself; the fringe is stippled. The men wear short kilts and wigs with echelon curls. Although each pair is directed toward the garment, the first of each pair has his head turned back to face the owner. The garments are designated respectively, from left to right, as *j'š bš šm'w*, *j'š*, and *j'š mšst*, "mantel of Upper Egyptian leopard skin, mantel, and knee mantel." An *j'š*-mantel is similarly shown on the east wall of the mastaba of Nysutnefer.²⁷

In brief, the products brought to Khafkhufu on this wall consist of cloth, oils, and incense. With the exception of the cloth bolts and mantels in the second and the lowest registers, they are contained in vessels or chests.

Inner Chamber, South Wall (9); pl. XIX; fig. 31

The short south wall shows the seated Khafkhufu before an offering table with vertical loaves, seven on the left and six on the right, placed on a tall ring stand. He faces right with his right hand touching the loaves and his left extended toward the offerings under the table and touching his knee. Both hands are shown as

22. For the term, see Junker, *Giza I*, 177-178; *Giza V*, 42-44; see also W. S. Smith *ZÄS* 71 (1935) 144. The material *tp '.wy jtyw* is also represented in Firth and Gunn, *Teti Pyramid Cemeteries*, 97, n. 1, but see the reading of James, *The Mastaba of Khentika*, 61, as *tp 'jš*.

23. Edel, *ZÄS* 102 (1975) 20-23, 30. Additional information on the terms for cloth in the Old Kingdom will become available after the study of the Gebelein papyri: P. Posener-Krieger, "Les papyrus de Gébélein, remarques préliminaires," *Revue d'Égyptologie* 27 (1975) 211-221.

24. *Wb.* II, 298.11.

25. *Giza V*, 42.

26. Perhaps same number as on north entrance jamb.

27. Junker, *Giza III*, fig. 28, p. 184. A leopard skin garment of this shape is held in front of an offering bearer in the relief of Wehemka in Hildesheim illustrated by Staehelin, *Tracht*, pl. 7, fig. 12, and by Klebs, *Die Reliefs des alten Reiches*, p. 96, fig. 76. The knee mantel is cited in the offering lists: Junker, *Giza I*, 186, fig. 36, pp. 118, 230, fig. 53; the last list also has a mantel of *bš šm'w*. The mantel bearers of the tomb of Ibi at Deir el Bebrawi were copied in the tomb of the later Ibi at Thebes: Davies, *The Rock Tombs of Deir el Gebrâwi I*, pl. 24. See also Edel, *ZÄS* 102 (1975) 13-17.

left hands. He wears a curled shoulder length wig ending in small curls, a short chin beard, a collar with alternating triple spacers and horizontal beads, a bracelet on the right wrist, and a partly pleated short kilt with herringbone pattern and with belt with long tie. The chair has a low cushion at the back, bull's feet on beaded drums, and the standard lotus finial. Above his head are the ends of three columns of text: 1) . . . *hm-ntr* [. . .], *jry p't*, 2) . . . *wd mdt hr(yw) wdbw*, 3) . . . *H'.f-[Hwf]w*, "1) . . . priest of [. . .], hereditary prince, 2) . . . he who gives commands (to) the overseer(s) of reversionary offerings, 3) . . . Khaf[khuf]u."²⁸ Above the offering table is the lower part of the offering list in three horizontal sections and a line of text.²⁹ The line of text following the offering list reads: *Htp dj nswt n s3 nswt H'.f-Hwfw r' nb, 3bd, . . . nt, h3b nb jrrw dt*, "A boon which the king gives to the king's son Khafkhufu every day, on the festival of the month and the half month, and every festival which is celebrated forever."

Beneath the tray of loaves on the left is the list: *h3 t hnkt, h3 3s mnht mrht, h3 k3 'wt, h3 3pdw sr(?)*, "a thousand of bread and beer, a thousand of alabaster vessels, linen, and oil, a thousand of cattle and small cattle, a thousand of birds and geese(?)."

Beneath the tray on the right there are two registers each with two men facing left. *Upper register*: The first man with short kilt and curled wig kneels on his left knee and holds out before him a small *hnw*-vessel in each hand. Behind him a similarly dressed and wigged bearer presents the foreleg of an ox. Above the first man is the label: *prt-hrw hnkt t*, "invocation offering of beer and bread." *Lower register*: The first man similarly dressed and wigged kneels on his left knee and holds his empty right hand in an invocation gesture before him. His left hand is held in a fist in front of his face.³⁰ The second similarly dressed and wigged man stands with his right arm extended in the same gesture of invocation and his left hanging behind him. Over the first man is the text: *snm(t) 3h*, "provisioning the glorified one." In front of the second man is the text, *wdn ht t hnkt*, "offering gifts of bread and beer." *Wdn* is written *wrdn*.

The general arrangement of the scene with gestures and captions is closely paralleled in the south wall of

the offering chamber of Djedefkhufu south of the great pyramid.³¹

Inner Chamber, West Wall (10–12); pls. XX–XXIV; figs. 32, 33

The long west wall of the inner chamber is divided into two unequal parts. On the south is the niche, with a vertical panel at the south end of the west wall, two facing vertical panels inset in the recess on either side of the false door, and the elements of the door itself: the tablet at the top, the horizontal line of text below the tablet, the drum above the door, and the two side panels on the west surface with representations of tall jar stands supporting a wide mouth bowl (10). The northern part of the west wall surface consists of an imposing figure of the prince with his wife on the right (12) facing left toward five registers of smaller figures (11); a sixth register is missing at the top, as well as the top part of the titles of the owner and wife on the north above the pair. Similarly the top part of the niche and its panels on the south are missing.

South Section (10); pls. XX–XXI, fig. 32:

At the south end of the west wall is a narrow vertical panel with three complete registers and a fourth incomplete register at the top, each with a single offering bearer facing right (north) representing estates; at least one more register is missing at the top. The registers are described from top to bottom (pls. XX–XXI, fig. 32). 1) Lower part of male figure holding a calf on a leash with his right hand and holding an object on his head with his left hand. The estate is named *H'.f-Hwfw*, "Khufu appears," the name of the tomb owner. Jacquet-Gordon No. 6.³² 2) A female figure in a long dress with shoulder straps and a long striated wig, holding a goat on a leash with her right hand and a basket with a full bowl and two loaves of oval bread on her head with her left hand. The estate is named *M3t b3w Hwfw*, "she who sees the power of Khufu." Jacquet-Gordon No. 7. 3) A male figure in short curled wig and short kilt with belt leading a goat on a leash with his right hand and carrying a basket on his head with a full bowl and two jars with a single handle. The estate name is *Mnkb Hwfw*, "the fan of Khufu." Jacquet-Gordon No. 8. 4) A female figure similar to that of (2) leading a goat on a leash with her right hand and holding a basket on her head with her left, the basket containing a full bowl and a bottle shaped jar. The estate name is *Grgt Hwfw*, "the foundation of Khufu." Jacquet-Gordon No. 9.

31. Junker, *Giza* X, 53, fig. 25. See also *Giza* II, figs. 15, 16 (Kaninesut), 33 (Seshathotpe, south wall, with the seated figure facing to the left).

32. Helen K. Jacquet-Gordon, *Les noms des domaines funéraires sous l'ancien empire égyptien*, 207–208.

28. The title is more normally written *w3 mdw (m3') n hr(yw) wdbw*, as in Junker, *Giza* II, 161; cf. Hassan, *Excavations at Giza* IV, 151, 155.

29. The offering text is included in Junker's parallel text version as Khafkhufu List b, cited from *ASAE* 16 (1916) 263. Junker followed Daressy's incorrect reading of the first preserved item as *psn* instead of *tsf*. See Junker, *Giza* II, 83–96, Hassan, *Excavations at Giza* VI, Part 2, pls. 2–6.

30. The outstretched hands of the figures resemble the hand in the hieroglyphic text caption.

At a right angle to the last panel, on the inner jamb of the niche, is a series of registers, four preserved, a fifth partly preserved at the top, and one or more missing at the top. In each a single male figure facing the false door to the right is engaged in the presentation of an offering. The figures have a short wig without curls and wear a short wrap-around kilt with an end tucked over the belt. From top to bottom the registers can be described thus (pls. XX b, XXI a; fig. 32). 1) The lower part of a male figure with the label *sntr*, “incense.” 2) A figure holding a vessel by its handle in his right hand and holding aloft in front of him with his left hand a spouted *hes*-vessel with its cover. The label reads, *djt kbhw*, “presenting a libation.” 3) The figure bends forward slightly to pour from a spouted jar, held in his right hand, into a bowl, held with his left hand; the liquid is represented running from the spout into the bowl. The label reads, *djt mw*, “presenting water.” 4) The figure holds a cylindrical stand aloft with his left hand and steadies it with his right. On it are placed a trussed duck on a similar smaller tray with stand, an inverted cone of bread, and two smaller cones of bread on a rectangular loaf. The label reads, *dj(t) ht t hnkt*, “presenting offerings of bread and beer.” 5) The figure holds a duck before him, wringing its neck with his right hand and holding its wings with his left. The label reads, *stp 3pdw*, “slaughtering a fowl.”

The corresponding panel on the inner recess on the niche on the north side consists of registers of a single male figure each, similarly dressed and wigged. Four are preserved, the lower part of a fifth on the top, and one or more are missing at the top. In each a single male figure faces left toward the false door and presents an offering. The registers can be described from top to bottom (pls. XXI b, c; fig. 32). 1) The lower part of a figure. 2) A figure holding a striated cloth in his right hand and steadying it with his left. 3) A figure holding a haunch of beef with his right hand and holding the foot end with his left, similar to the figure below the offering tray on the south wall. 4) A figure holding in front of him with both hands a tray with short feet, similar to the east wall trays, on which are four jars. The label reads, *jrp*, “wine.” 5) A figure similarly holding in front of him a crate of greens or the like. The label reads, *ht bnrt*, “sweet offerings.”

West Wall, Niche (10), pl. XXI a; fig. 32.

The top part of the false door is missing, as is the top of the tablet itself. The tablet consists of a seated figure of the owner facing an offering list to the right. He wears a full curled wig, a short chin beard, a diagonal sash across left shoulder and torso, and a short unpleated kilt with belt. He is seated on the usual chair with lotus terminal, low cushion, and bull’s feet on beaded drums. His right hand with a bracelet on the

wrist is extended to a tray of offering bread set on a cylindrical jar stand. Beneath the tray on the left is the text, *h3 t hnkt, h3 šs mnht mrht*, “a thousand bread and beer, a thousand alabaster vessels, linen, and oils.” In five registers of text the offering list beginning with *htp nswt*, “a boon of the king (consisting of)”, is set out. The list is itemized in Junker’s edition of parallel texts as Khafkhufu list *a*.³³

Below the tablet is a single line of text from right to left, *Htp dj nswt Jnpw hnty t3 dsr, pr(t)-hrw hnkt t m h3b nb, s3 nswt H.f-Hwfw*, “A boon which the king gives and Anubis, foremost of the necropolis, a funerary invocation of beer and bread on every festival (for) the king’s son Khafkhufu.”

The drum is inscribed, *S3 nswt H.f-Hwfw*, “the king’s son Khafkhufu.” On either side of the drum and extending to the base line of the decorated panel is a tall jar stand with a wide mouth bowl on top. On the right this has been damaged when the burial chamber behind the false door was constructed at a later date.

West Wall, Northern Section (11–12); pls. XXII–XXIV, fig. 33.

The northern section of the west wall is divided into two parts. On the north the owner followed by his wife, with the remains of six columns of titles and their names above (11), views to the south five registers of processions (12). The scene is the presentation of offerings with the owner and his wife viewing the procession.

On the right Khafkhufu is shown standing facing left. He wears a curled wig with the top of the crown showing the hair radiating from the center, a short beard, a short kilt, and a leopard skin garment with its tie on the right shoulder and the leopard head on the left thigh. He carries a long staff at a slight diagonal in his right hand and a scepter horizontally in his left hand, the scepter passing behind him.³⁴ Both feet are shown with high arches as right feet, the left hand holding the scepter as a right hand, and the right hand holding the staff as a left hand. The musculature of the left knee is indicated, and the details pointed out by the sculptor are the belt of the kilt with its tie, the claws of the animal skin, the leopard head, the fingernails of the left hand, and the tie of the shoulder strap. The relief is fairly high with the torso and limbs treated as a broad expanse interrupted only by the details of the garment.

His wife on a smaller scale follows him closely and has her right arm interlocked around his left arm with

33. *Giza II*, 83–96; Hassan, *Excavations at Giza VI*, Part 2, pls. 5–8.

34. The upper part of the couple is drawn in Junker, *Giza XII*, 139, fig. 12. The representation of the scepter passing behind the figure is discussed by Fischer, *Yale University Art Gallery Bulletin* 24 (1958) 28–38.

her hand placed on her breast. Her left hand crosses over to clasp his left lower arm above the wrist. She wears a tight fitting long dress with shoulder straps, a choker with alternate row of beads with single spacers, long bracelets consisting of seven rings, and anklets. The wig is a tight fitting cap-like form or natural hair. The composition of the interlocking pair is well conceived and emphasizes the contrast between the broad shouldered prince and his smaller wife with her distinctive wig and choker. A slight awkwardness is nevertheless observable in the way the wife tends to lean forward.

The lower part of the six columns of text does not provide an unequivocal clue to the restoration of the missing upper part. Yet it is likely that there is only one missing additional register of the processions on the top of the section to the south. Hence we may assume that the columns represent about half of their original height. They read from left to right: 1) . . . *mry.f* 2) . . . *hm-ntr Hwfw* 3) . . . *f m swt.f nb(t)* 4) *H'.f-Hwfw* 5) . . . *t.f mrt.f* 6) . . . *-k3w*, "1) [The king's son of his body], his beloved 2) . . . priest of Khufu 3) . . . his . . . in all his places 4) . . . Khafkhufu, 5) . . . his [wife], whom he loves, 6) . . . [Nefret]-kau."

West Wall, Northern Section, Southern Part (11); pl. XXII, fig. 33

As mentioned above, a register is probably missing at the top of the series of five remaining registers. These are described from top to bottom as follows:

First register: Five offering bearers representing estates facing the right toward the prince and his wife, each holding a basket on the head with the left hand and the right hand hanging to the rear holding birds. Male and female figures alternate with the first a male. The first is designated *Hwt Hwfw H'-k3-Hwfw*, "the mansion of Khufu (called) Khufu is appearing of ka," Jacquet-Gordon No. 1. The second is *Nfr nmtt Hwfw*, "Khufu is perfect of steps," Jacquet-Gordon No. 2. The third is *Jw Hwfw*, "the island of Khufu," Jacquet-Gordon No. 3. The fourth is *B'(h)t Hwfw*, "the abundance of Khufu," Jacquet-Gordon No. 4. The fifth is *H' Hwfw*, "Khufu appears," Jacquet-Gordon No. 5. There are four other estates represented on the panel south of the niche (Jacquet-Gordon, Nos. 6-9, see above).

Second register: Four seated scribes with raised left knee are directed to the right, the fourth scribe turning his head back to the left to exchange an open papyrus roll with a standing superior. The four scribes are shown writing on a papyrus roll in front of them and with reed pens carried behind their ears. In front of the first is a set of scribe's equipment and in front of the second is a scribe's box shown on end. A line of text reads from right to left over the four men: *Jmy-r pr*

d3d3t jp pr(t)-hrw (t hnkt) jnnt m njwwt.f pr-dt, "Steward of the tribunal who reckons the invocation offering (of bread and beer) which is brought from his towns of the funerary estate." The names of the three scribes after the first are given as *K3j-mnj*, *K3.j nb.j* and *H33*.³⁵ The standing figure exchanging the papyrus roll is designated as *jry md3t Bbs*, "the custodian of the roll Bebes." In front of him is a scribe's box on its side (shown from above) and a tray of scribal equipment.

Third register: Five standing offering bearers facing right over which is the line of text, *jtt htmt jn htmw*, "bringing treasure by the treasurers." All are men wearing short kilts with belt sashes. The first extends a bowl of incense from which he removes the cover to show the pellets inside. The second carries a shallow basket by its handle in his left hand and a lotus leaf shaped fan in his right hand. The third carries two clothes-bags(?) in his left hand and a long cylindrical bag with bindings on his right shoulder. The fourth and fifth carry a mantel between them, similar to the mantels shown on the east wall. The tie to the mantel is shown in its center; the fourth bearer also carries a cloth offering in his left hand, and the fifth uses his right hand to steady the mantel.

Fourth register: Six male offering bearers walk to the right. They wear short wigs or natural hair and short kilts with belt sashes. The first holds up a small box in front of him with both hands. The second similarly carries a bowl with a ewer placed on top of it. The third holds a footed tray with three conical loaves of bread. The fourth carries in each hand a small jar by the handle. The fifth carries a spit with a trussed duck with his left hand and a tray with two small feet with a joint of meat on it on his right shoulder. The sixth and last bearer holds out a bowl with a joint of meat in front of him with his left hand and carries a spit with a triangular shaped piece on its end with his right hand.

Fifth register: Six similar offering bearers walk to the right. The first carries a bird in each hand. The second holds a larger bird with both hands, grasping the beak of the fowl with his left hand. The next four men carry on their shoulders, respectively, a gazelle, a long tailed calf(?), a hyena, and a gazelle.

North Wall (13); pls. XXV-XXVI, frontispiece, fig. 34

Two figures comprise the single scene on the short north wall, prince Khafkhufu facing right and leaning on a staff and his wife Nefretkau on a smaller scale facing him. He wears a tight fitting wig or natural hair, a broad collar of several strands with a row of pendant beads on the outside and a mid-length folded kilt with a belt. He is beardless and has neither bracelets nor anklets. He leans on a staff held at a diagonal, his right

35. Ranke, *Personennamen* I, 340.2, 262.1-2, II, 321.10.

hand (shown as a left hand) cupped over the top of the staff, and his left arm bent around the staff with the left hand (shown as a right hand) holding a curved object, perhaps a piece of cloth. His wife wears a full-length wig shown with details, a choker of alternately spaced beads with single spacers, a long tight fitting garment with shoulder straps, a bracelet and anklets. Her right arm is held so that her right hand is placed on her breast; the left arm hangs down with a lotus flower with its triple coiled stem held in her left hand. In front of the prince is his name written horizontally, right to left, *H'.f-Hwfw*, “Khafkhufu”, and above his wife is her name, separated from his by a column divider and written in the opposite direction, *Nfrt-k3(w)*, “Nefretka(u)”.

The text in columns above the pair is damaged with blocks missing, except for the end of two columns at the left separated by a divider: 1) . . . [*d*] *mr Dp*, 2) . . . [*w'*] *wr[w] sh*, 1) “administrator of Dep” and 2) “the sole one of the great ones of the dining pavillion.”³⁶ Beneath the columns is again the name *H'.f-[Hw]fw*, “Khaf[khu]fu.”

General Comments on Chapel G 7140.

In viewing the reliefs it must be remembered that a dado, uninscribed and undecorated, but probably with bands of color, existed to the considerable height of 1.43 m. The base line of the reliefs is consequently some distance from the floor. The sculptor had at his disposition large size blocks and shows a preference for treating his major scenes on surfaces uninterrupted by joins. For example, the block comprising the extant part of the south wall is a single stone measuring 3.10 m. high by 1.30 m. wide, including the dado, and the block on the west wall with the scene of the interlocking husband and wife measures 3.13 m. high by 1.15 m. wide. The large scale figures of Khafkhufu leaning on his staff and his wife on the north wall are similarly disposed on a single block uninterrupted by joins.

Decoration of Northern Chapel (G 7130); pl. XXIX, fig. 23

The northern chapel is assigned to the wife of Khafkhufu on the basis of its location. The texts in the southern chapel of Khafkhufu himself indicate that her name is Nefretkau, although the complete name and the title of wife are not actually preserved together. The

36. The title is read as *w' wrw sh* by Helck, *Beamtentitel*, 40, where he considers it to signify, “sole one among the great ones of the dining pavilion,” whereas Junker in *Giza* II, 159, 162, 190–191, and VII, 200, reads it as *w' (m) wrw hb*, “sole one of the great ones of the festival.” Kaplony retains the reading *hb*, but takes this last term to refer to fishing and bird-catching: *Kleine Beiträge zu den Inschriften der ägyptischen Frühzeit*, 266; *Orientalia* 39 (1970) 267; *Studien zum Grab des Methethi* 15, p. 24.

small figure behind the prince’s chair on the north jamb of the entrance to the inner chamber of his chapel is designated as the king’s daughter Nefret-ka, and she may either be his wife on a curiously small scale or a like-named daughter. No relief remains in place on the walls of the northern chapel, but fragments found in and in front of room (a) can be assigned to the chapel with some degree of certainty.

26-3-76 supplementary; pl. XXIX; fig. 23. Corner block carved on two adjacent faces, evidently the north facade with sloping surface on the right, and the surface of the passage to chamber (a) on the left. The sloping face has the head and right shoulder of a man facing right; he wears a close fitting cap over an elongated skull, and eye, eyebrow, and ear are preserved. The figure probably resembles that of Khafkhufu on the north side of the facade of the southern chapel, although the latter faces toward instead of away from the doorway. The inner face of the block contained the title *jry p't* and a name beginning with *K3-* This could be restored as *K3-w'b*, and it is curious to find the latter’s name in this chapel at this point. Perhaps the block should be assigned to Kawab’s mastaba (G 7110–7120). It seems possible that the fragment 24-11-692 listed below, part of a seated figure with a diagonal staff, belongs to the same figure. Both blocks have a curious crackled surface.

26-3-72, pl. XXIX; fig. 23. A small fragment with the partly preserved name *W[t]-k3*, facing left, and below the frame of a horizontal cartouche, perhaps as in the name *H'.f-Hwfw*. *Wetka* is attested as one of the sons of Khafkhufu in the southern chapel.

Miscellaneous; pl. XXIX; fig. 23. 26-3-73: portion of right hand and pleated skirt of seated male figure. 26-3-74: part of large leg, facing left, of male figure, with indication of musculature. 26-3-76; fragment with wrist and bracelet; part of body of male(?) figure.

Reisner and Smith have further assigned to this chapel several fragments found in the street east of the queens’ pyramids on the basis of their style: a high, bold relief and general similarity to the reliefs of G 7140.

29-7-9 = MFA 34.60; pl. XXIX; fig. 23. Block with head and shoulders of large male figure facing right, wearing short chin beard, short wig, broad collar, and boatman’s fillet with floral diadem and long streamers. Perhaps a head of Khafkhufu, 40 × 60 cm. The figure is over life size, and alternatively it might be assigned to the mastaba of Kawab or to that of one of the other princes. Found in debris of Isis temple.

24-11-692, pl. XXIX; fig. 23. Two fragments forming a headless seated figure on a large scale, perhaps a figure from the east wall of the chapel as in G 7140. The staff held is not suitable for a scene before an offering table such as that of the south wall of G 7140. The figure may

belong with the head of 26-3-76 Supplementary. Found in the queen's boat grave.

25-12-668, pl. XXIX; fig. 23. Two large scale hieroglyphs of similar scale and style. Also with crackled surface. Found in street G 7000, north of Isis temple, Pyramid G I c.

Shafts and Burial Chambers

As is the case in the southern four great double mastabas in the row, the original burial shafts are both set in the northern part of the double mastaba. The other examples are G 7230-7240, 7330-7340, 7430-7440.

Shaft G 7130 A, the northern shaft traditionally assigned to the wife of the owner, measures 1.90 m. square, descends in the rock for -9.92 m., and is lined above ground to a present height of seven courses for 4.65 m. (fig. 20). The chamber is built to the south, Reisner's type 6 b (2), and measures 3.15 by 1.15 with a height of only 1.05 m. The floor area is thus 3.62 sq. m. and the capacity 3.80 sq. m. The shaft and chamber were filled with dirty, disturbed, dumped debris containing a fragment of a squat jar of black and white "porphery," a fragment of an alabaster headrest, and many faience fragments and amulets of the Saite-Ptolemaic periods, all considered by Reisner to be intrusive. The objects drawn (to scale) are (fig. 20):

24-12-283. Limestone, part of two handled vessel, Ptolemaic(?).

24-12-284. Diorite, fragment of bowl with internal rim, diam. 29 cm., diam. base ca. 10 cm., height ca. 9 cm.

24-12-285. Alabaster, fragment dressed on both sides with one end rounded, .745 cm. x .39 m., .15 m. thick.

24-12-286. Faience, a vase fragment.

Not drawn

24-12-287 to 291, 305 to 308. Miscellaneous Ptolemaic fragments, a shell, faience amulet, a corroded fragment of bronze or copper, a long rectangular faience bead, three fragments of shawabtis, a small pendant.

Shaft G 7130 B, with its burial chamber, assigned to the man, was considerably altered by Ptolemaic cuttings and reused. It measures 2.05 m. square and descends in the rock for -8.20 m. It is lined above ground to a present height of seven courses, with a levelling course on the sloping surface, for a height of 4.65 m. See fig. 21. There is a turning recess in the north wall at the bottom of the shaft, 2.05 m. east-west and 1.80 m. deep with a height of 2.85 m., with the roof sloping slightly upwards to the north. The burial apartment consists of two rooms, the main chamber and the coffin chamber, with a passage connecting them (pl. XXVIII, fig. 21).

The main chamber was of type 4 a (1), measuring 5.35 m. north-south and 5.85 m. east-west with the roof

sloping upwards from 2.50 m. on the north to 3.20 m. on the south. The area is 31.29 sq. m. with a capacity of 89.17 cubic m. The Ptolemaic alterations are discussed below. The passage is 2.05 m. long by 1.12 m. wide, the roof sloping downwards to the south from 2.47 m. to 2.35 m. No trace of blocking remained, but it was probably of type II b (1).

The coffin chamber is entered from the passage opening in the west corner of the south wall of the main chamber. The south wall is lined with white limestone, and the west wall is cut to receive the coffin alcove. The chamber measures 3.05 by 3.15 m. with a height of 1.90 m. The area is 9.60 sq. m. with a capacity of 18.24 cubic m. The south wall of the chamber had been cut back in the upper half of a depth of .65 m. deep and .95 m. down from the roof; on the west the rock had been cut away to the same depth and downward for .33 m. On the south the cutting contained the remains of four courses of white limestone blocks, three courses filling the upper cutting and one course in the lower continuation (pl. XXVIII c). The lined chamber measured 2.40 by 3.15 m. by 1.90 m. high, giving an area of 7.76 sq. m. and 14.74 cubic m.

At the time of the excavation of the chambers in January, 1925, the presence of pieces of paper and burnt matches indicated that the subterranean area had been entered quite recently.

The coffin alcove in the west wall measured 2.30 by 1.975 m. by 1.80 m. high. In the upper part of the alcove walls and ceiling was a shallow cutting which was apparently made to form a ledge on which to rest the lid of the sarcophagus (see pl. XXVIII c). The opening may have been blocked with masonry. In the floor of the alcove were cut four horizontal grooves, east-west, perhaps to admit ropes used in handling the sarcophagus.

The sarcophagus was a red granite coffin of type (d). The lid and upper part were broken in fragments, but the base was found in the alcove with the east side propped up on stone as left by the plunderers, probably in the Ptolemaic period according to Reisner, when it was raised to search beneath it (pl. XXVIII c). It measured 2.25 by .86 m. with a height of .92 m. (1.005 m. with lid); the cavity is 1.89 m. by .59 m. with a depth of .66 m. The lid is flat with a rebate under the edges (lid and sarcophagus: 36-10-37). See fig. 22 top.

A canopic niche was set in the west end of the south wall of the chamber between two blocks of white limestone lining. It measures .50 m. wide (east-west), by .30 m. high and 1.05 m. deep, the back part cut in the rock to a depth of .40 m.

The passage from the southwest corner of the main room to the north wall of the burial chamber was cut into in Ptolemaic times to form a burial loculus (designated IV on the plan).

The total area of the rock cut rooms and alcove is 45.43 sq. m., the total capacity of the rock cut room and alcove 115.58 cubic m., the total area of the main room, coffin chamber, and alcove 143.59 sq. m., and the total capacity of the main room, lined room, and alcove 113.08 cubic m.

The Ptolemaic alterations consist of loculi I-III in the west wall of the main chamber, with I and II near roof level and III near the floor, and loculi VIII and IX in the east wall of the main chamber. Also in the south wall of the main chamber were the openings of two passages, the old passage in the lower west corner leading to the coffin chamber being converted to loculus IV and a Ptolemaic passage high up west of the middle of the wall. This seems to be the passage which Reisner determined to lead to another shaft opening in Room G of the Isis temple through which the burial apartments had been plundered (see plan, fig. 19). In the upper part of the south wall were the loculi designated as V, VI, and VII (pl. XXVIII a).

In the filling of the shaft were fragments of four faience shawabtis. In the coffin chamber, the main chamber, and the floor debris were miscellaneous objects mostly assigned by Reisner to the Ptolemaic period:

36-11-5-6, 13. Approximately 20 moulded or knife cut shawabtis, two inscribed *šb-n-šst*, one *ms n ' Bšst*, and many fragments showing at least three different moulds.

36-11-7. White limestone, fragment of statue, in loculus XI, from overlife size statue, closed hand holding handkerchief.

36-11-1. Red-ware, tall round bottom jar, height 45 cm. in loculus I; fig. 21.

36-11-8. White limestone, fragment from base or slab, in loculus V, raised lines painted red, perhaps from servant statuette.

36-11-9. Fragment of relief with incised hieroglyphs, legs of seated man facing right with remains of offerings in front of legs. Exped. photo B 8761 L. Coffin chamber.

Titles, Family, and Dependents

Titles of Khafkhufu I [Note: The statue CCG 46 is only provisionally assigned to Khafkhufu I on the basis of the probable join with the fragment with his name 24-12-962.]

jry p't South Wall (9); CCG 46 (statue).

[*d*] *mr Dp* North Wall (13).

[*w*] *wrw šh* North Wall (13).

wn ' Dwšw North Inner Jamb (6).

wr djw CCG 46 (statue).

wđ mdt <n> hr(yw) wđbw South Wall (9)

mdw Hp South Inner Jamb (5).

hm Bšw Nhn North Inner Jamb (6).

hm-ntr Hwfw West Wall, North Section (12).

hm-ntr Hr kmš-' South Inner Jamb (5).

hm-ntr [. . .] South Wall (9).

hry wđbw Hwt-'nh North Inner Jamb (6); *hry wđbw* [. . .] South Wall (9).

hrp 'h North Inner Jamb (6).

sš nšwt North Outer Jamb (1), Facade, south (3), South Wall (9), West Wall niche (10).

sš nšwt n ht.f Facade, north (4), Drum (7), - - - *mry.f* South Inner Jamb (5), - - - *mry.f* North Inner Jamb (6), [*sš nšwt n ht.f*] *mry.f* West Wall, North Section (12); CCG 46 (statue).

sšb CCG 46 (statue)

šmr w'ty Drum (7), North Inner Jamb (6).

šdšwty bjty South Inner Jamb (5); CCG 46 (statue).

tšyty CCG 46 (statue).

tšty CCG 46 (statue).

Mother [Name in lacuna].

mwt.f mšt šw, mššt Hr Šth, wr(t)[htš]³⁷ Facade, south (3).

Wife Nftr-kšw

[*hm*].*t.f mrt.f [Nftr]-kšw* West Wall, North Section (12).

Nftr-kš(w) North Wall (13).

Sons

Wt-kš sš.f Facade, North Section (4); *sš nšwt* South Inner Jamb (5); *sš nšwt* North Inner Jamb (6); *W[t]-kš* 26-3-72 (wife's chapel).

Jwn-kš sš.f Facade, North Section (4); *sš nšwt* South Inner Jamb (5); *sš nšwt* North Inner Jamb (6)

Daughter (?)

[*Nftr?*]-*kš(w) sšt nšwt* North Inner Jamb (6).

Dependents

Bbš jry mđšt West Wall, North Section, 2nd Register (11).

Ššmw-kš hm-kš Facade, North (4); East Wall, 3rd Register (8).

Hšš as scribe West Wall, North Section, 2nd Register.

Kš. j-mnj as scribe West Wall, North Section, 2nd Register; perhaps same man as in lintel MFA 27.1132 from G 7142A with title *rđ nšwt*.³⁸

Kš.j nb.j as scribe West Wall, North Section, 2nd Register.

Tntj hm-kš Facade, South (3).

-----, *sš n njwwt* Facade, North (4).

-----, *sš smyt* (or *hšst*) Facade, North (4).

-----, *jmy-r- pr dšđšt* West Wall, North Section (11).

37. For the title, see Lisa Kuchman, in *Newsletter of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities* 7, No. 3 (1977) 10.

38. Illustrated and translated in *Eye for Eye, Egyptian Images and Inscriptions*, New Orleans Museum of Art Exhibition Catalogue, 1977, No. 72.

PART 3

Khafkhufu II—G 7150

THE mastaba tomb inscribed for an official designated as Khafkhufu II to distinguish him from his earlier namesake in the larger mastaba immediately to the north was excavated by the expedition in January, 1926.¹ The poorly executed and badly preserved reliefs were traced in June, 1973. It can be dated in the latter part of Dynasty 5, the earliest possible date being the reign of Nyuserre, whose cartouche appears in the name of an estate. Khafkhufu II also served as a priest of the sun temple of an earlier Dynasty 5 ruler, Neferirkare Kakai.

The layout can be observed from the actual appearance of the mastaba today, the plans made during its excavation, and photographs (pls. XXX–XXXI; fig. 36). A notable feature, unfortunately now destroyed and indicated by a dotted line in the plan, was a ramp rising from south to north against the west wall of the mastaba and turning to the east to give access to the roof (pl. XXXI). The mastaba lies directly to the south of that of Khafkhufu I (G 7130–7140) and is set back considerably from the eastern face of the latter so that a kind of courtyard was created but later filled by the mastabas G 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, and 7147 (fig. 36). The western face of the mastaba lies slightly to the west of the western face of that of Khafkhufu I. Four phases of construction were noted by the excavators and are still clearly visible. The initial phase consisted of a small free-standing stone structure with sloping faces and with an interior north-south chapel entered in the northern part of the east face. To the

1. The references are collected in Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography* III, 2nd ed., *Memphis*, Part 1, 190–191. Reisner has cited the mastaba in *Giza Necropolis* I, 313 (chapel type 10), 382 (use of palace door on either side of single niche). See Smith in *A History of Sculpture and Painting*, 198 (scenes), 245 (traces of tool cutting through plaster to wall surface), 252 (addition of plaster over relief with the result that it is partially obscured). The proximity of the mastaba to that of Khafkhufu I led Reisner to suggest that the owner was the grandson of the latter or at least a descendant of Khafkhufu I, whose only sons recorded in G 7130/40 were Wetka and Iunka. The niche stones of a Kameni and of his wife (?) Nykanub found in the shaft G 7142 A may similarly reflect a relationship between the persons buried in the area and the owner of the great double mastaba immediately to the north. The name Kameni, without title, occurs among the dependents on the west wall of Khafkhufu I's chapel.

west of the chapel two pits, C on the south and D on the north, belong to this stage.

In the second stage this unit was enlarged by a massive stone wall, sloping where dressed, on the west and south, continuing from the southeast corner northward to join the original structure. In this first southern extension a serdab with a window into the exterior chapel to the east and with a central pillar was constructed within the mastaba, designated as either A or S. Immediately to its west is pit B with a chamber with a limestone sarcophagus opening to the east. On the north the stone wall was built over rubble so as to eliminate the space between the mastaba and that of Khafkhufu I.

In the third stage the structure was further extended by building to the south with the same massive stone walls. A serdab marked E with a floor on a packing of limestone chips was constructed against the south wall of the second stage and a pit with various crude chambers off of it constructed to the west, marked F. The fourth stage is represented by a single room exterior chapel built of massive masonry against the southern part of the eastern face with a single pillar supporting two masonry beams to carry the roof. The chapel is entered on its north side. The western wall of this exterior chapel is the eastern face of the mastaba. The lintel of the earlier interior chapel, the lintel, jambs, and drum of the doorway to the exterior chapel, the four walls, pillar, and support beam of the exterior chapel, and the southern blocks of the next to topmost exterior course preserved on the western face of the mastaba at its southern end are all inscribed for Khafkhufu (II). If the structure had been commenced for an earlier official in its more modest first stages, no trace of his name is extant, and it is probable that the several stages were successively built for Khafkhufu himself. It is curious, however, that the interior chapel with its two niches on the west wall was left undecorated except for the lintel over the door.

These details can be recapitulated from Reisner's account as follows. The first stage of the construction consisted of a nucleus mastaba of type VIII c with interior chapel of type 4 b without a subsidiary niche but with two burial shafts on the west, C and D. The structure measured 10.65 by 7.00 m., an area of 74.55 sq. m., with a proportion of 1/1.52. The stage was enlarged in a second version with w-masonry to 13.55 by 8.30 m., area 112.45 sq. m., with a proportion of 1/1.63. The enlargement with w-masonry (dressed to sloping surfaces in the east, west, and south) consisted of prolonging the east wall to the south, a new south wall about 2 m. south of the original wall, a new west wall covering the original wall, and the heightening of the north wall. The resulting mastaba is similarly of type VIII retaining the earlier chapel now with two

niches (type 5 a) and shafts C and D but adding in the southern extension the serdab S and the new main pit B. The third stage consists of the addition of w-masonry against the south face of stage 2, thereby increasing the dimensions to 19.55 by 8.30 m., area 162.26 sq. m., with a proportion of 1/2.35. This addition contained the large shaft F on the west and the additional serdab E on the east. In the fourth and final stage, a large exterior stone chapel of type 8 g was built on the east against the wall of the addition of the second stage and the third stage. The chapel, almost square in plan, measures 5.30 by 5.23 m., area, 27.82 sq. m., bringing the total area to 190.08 sq. m. The final mastaba is thus a composite of types VIII a and IX a with a retaining wall of sloping nummulitic masonry dressed to a sloping surface on all sides but the north.

The wide rubble west-east wall south of pyramid G I-c was interrupted by the building of the first stage of G 7150 (fig. 36). It was cut down to rock by a trench over which G 7150 was built. Traces of the wall were preserved on the east side of G 7150 and can be observed in the plan of the brick-constructed G 7142 (fig. 36). A ramp along the west wall of the mastaba G 7150 ascended from the southwest corner and climbed over the earlier west-east wall just beyond the northwest corner, where it turned east over the south face of G 7140 to give access to the top of G 7150 and in particular to shaft G 7150 B (fig. 36, dotted line). The titles and name of Khafkhufu were inscribed over the point where the inclined plane begins.²

After the crude brick mastaba G 7142 had been built in front of the northern part of G 7150, the west wall of G 7142 created a narrow passage, 1.35 m. wide at the base, which provided access to the two chapels, the chapel of the nucleus mastaba of the first stage of type 4 b and the exterior chapel of the fourth stage of type 8 g. This passage was entered through an east-west passage formed by the south wall of G 7140 and the north wall of G 7142, 2.50 m. wide.

The interior chapel of type 4 b with two shallow offering niches on the west wall measures 4.40 by 1.50 m., with a proportion of 1/2.93 and is entered through a doorway in the northern part of its east wall with a shallow embrasure on the outside. The chapel was roofed by six to seven east-west slabs, of which five remained in place; the space was reused for a burial in

2. The use of these ramps for funeral ceremonies has been postulated on the basis of representations such as that in the tomb of Debehen (cf. Hassan, *Excavations at Giza IV*, fig. 122; A Badawy, *A History of Egyptian Architecture*, Vol. I, 160–163. In the mastaba of Shepseskafankh (G 6040) two round top stelae mark the beginning of the ramp: Reisner, *BMFA* 37 (1939) 30, fig. 3, and in *Studies presented to F. Ll. Griffith*, 328–329, pls. 51 a and b. An excellent example is that on the western side of the mastaba of Akhtyhotpe (Abdel-Moneim Abu-Bakr, *Excavations at Giza 1949–1959*, 3–4, figs. 3–4, pl. III).

the Ptolemaic period. There was no decoration. The architrave above the door was inscribed with the titles and name of Khafkhufu, as discussed below (pl. XXXII; fig. 42 a). After the construction of stage 3, probably when the exterior chapel was built, a niche was cut in the retaining wall of stage 2 at the south end, but it can hardly be reckoned as a real subsidiary niche.

The exterior chapel of type 8 g was built of nummulitic limestone against the east face of the mastaba around a niche cut in the face of the addition represented by stage 2. The inside measurements are 3.05 by 3.05 m., area 9.30 sq. m. The roof is supported by a single pillar in the center of the floor, .47 m. square, supporting the ends of two east-west architrave beams, the other ends of which rest respectively in an emplacement on the east wall of the mastaba to the west and in the masonry of the exterior chapel to the east. The floor was paved with nummulitic limestone blocks partly removed by plunderers. The five north-south roofing slabs on the north were in place as well as two slabs on the south. On the west wall a false door was cut in the face of the mastaba on the south side of the axis, while at the north end an aperture was cut to create a slot leading to the serdab (S). The chapel was entered through a doorway on the west end of the north wall with a (wooden) door on the inside; the doorway was reached through the passage described earlier.

Text on western face (pl. XXXI b, c). The exceptionally placed line of text in huge signs on the upper right corner west face, (south end, second course from top preserved) occupies three masonry blocks: *Wr mḏw šm'w (ny) nst ḥntyt ḥry ššt} n nb.f Ḥ'.f-Ḥwfw*, “Chief of the southern ten(s), he who belongs to the foremost place, privy councillor of his lord, Khafkhufu.” It has the effect, certainly intentional, of singling out the owner of the tomb to the passerby visiting the area immediately around the great pyramid. A similar effect is achieved by other mastabas in the western cemetery which proclaim on their eastern side the name and office of the owner in large signs. The excavators, however, draw attention to the ramp or inclined plane discovered against the western side of the mastaba rising from south to north. Since the text is just above the foot of the ramp, they suggest that it marked it in a way similar to the function of two stelae of Shepseskafankh (G 6040) which flank the inclined plane leading to the roof of that structure.

Lintel above entrance to interior chapel (pl. XXXII; fig. 42 a). On the left end of the lintel the owner and his wife are shown seated on a low backed chair with bull's feet terminals. He wears a full wig to the shoulder and holds the shoulder knot of his garment with his left hand. Three horizontal lines of text reading from right to left and a single vertical column at the left provide

the formulae, titles, and name: 1) *Htp dj nswt Jnpw hnty sh-ntr krs.t(j).f m hryt-ntr m smyt jmnty jsw nfr wrt m nb jmsh hr ntr '3*; 2) *htp [dj nswt] ntr '3 nb krs hpj.f hr wswt hppt jmshw hr.sn pr hrw (t hnt p3t) n.f m wp rnpt tpy rnpt m h3b nb r' nb n 3) wr mdw sm'w ny-nst hnty hm-ntr M3't hm-ntr Hwfw hm-ntr St-jb-R' jrr mrrt ntr njwty r' nb 4) s3 nswt H'.f-Hwfw*, “1) An offering which the king gives and Anubis, foremost of the divine booth, that he may be buried in the necropolis in the western cemetery, having grown very gracefully old, as a well-provided one before the great god, and an offering which [the king and] the great god, lord of burial, [give] that he may travel upon the ways upon which the well-provided travel, and that an invocation offering (bread, beer, cakes) go forth for him on the opening of the year, the first of the year, and on every festival of every day, for 3) the chief of the southern tens, he who belongs to the foremost place, priest of Maat, priest of Khufu, priest of Setyebre, one who performs what his local god desires every day, 4) the king's son Khafkhufu.” Notes: The lower border line is omitted for the first group, which permits the *nswt* and *dj* to be read twice, the second time at the beginning of the second line. The *w3t*-signs in the second line lack the vertical element on either side above the horizontal element. The signs *j3w* and *nfr* are transposed.

Lintel above entrance to exterior chapel (pl. XXXIIIa, fig. 42 b). This shorter lintel has the representation of the owner on the left facing right seated on a low backed chair with bull's feet terminals, wearing a full wig and a beard and holding a long staff at a diagonal with his left hand. To the right are two horizontal lines reading from right to left and a short vertical column of text with the formula, titles, and name: 1) *Htp dj nswt Jnpw nb t3 d3r krs m smyt jmnty jsw nfr wrt 2) wr mdw sm'w ny-nst hnty jmy-r k3t nswt jmy-r smywt jmnty 3) s3 nswt H'.f-Hwfw*, “An offering which the king gives and Anubis, lord of the necropolis, a burial in the western cemetery, (after) having grown very gracefully old, 2) the chief of the southern tens, he who belongs to the foremost place, overseer of the king's works, overseer of the western cemeteries, 3) the king's son Khafkhufu.”

The drum above doorway to exterior chapel (pl. XXXIIIa; fig. 43). The text is damaged but probably read *s3 nswt H'.f-Hwfw* preceded by another (?) title.

Right jamb (on west) (pl. XXXIIIc; fig. 43). Most of the scene and text is destroyed. There remain the sandaled feet of the owner and the base of his diagonally held staff, the overlapping feet of his wife behind him, and the top of three columns of text, the first beginning *s3 nswt*, and the second and third with *jmy-r*. The figures and text face outward to the right (north).

Left jamb (on east) (pl. XXXIIIb; fig. 43). The owner followed by his wife stands leaning on a diagonally held

staff, his right hand steadying it and his left hand cupped over its top. He wears a full wig, broad collar, and mid-length pointed skirt. His wife wears a long dress with shoulder straps and anklets. Her right arm is placed over her husband's shoulder, although there are no signs of her hand, while her left arm hangs behind her. Five columns of text, three above the owner and two above the wife read: 1) [*s3*] *nswt wr mdw sm'w ny-nst hnty 2) jmy-r [k3]t n(t) nswt mrr nb.f 3) jmy-r smywt jmnty H'.f-Hwfw; 4) s3(t) nswt n(t) ht.f 5) Hnt-k3w.s*, “[King's] son, chief of the southern tens, he who belongs to the foremost place, 2) overseer of the king's works, whom his lord loves, 3) overseer of the western cemeteries, Khafkhufu; 4) king's daughter of his body, 5) Khentkaues.” A similar set of titles occurs with the seated pair on the south wall of the chapel.

Supporting pillar and transverse beam (pls. XXXIV–XXXV; figs. 44–46). The roofing blocks of the chapel are supported by a stone beam in two blocks running from east to west with the ends resting in the masonry of the east and west walls and the central point where the two blocks meet supported by a stone pillar inscribed on all four faces. The decoration of the east and west walls at the top where the beam is set into the masonry is interrupted (figs. 48, 50). The pillar is 1.70 m. high, above which the beam is .50 m. thick, for a total height from floor to ceiling of 2.20 m. From the east face of the pillar to the east wall measures 1.30 m., and from the west face of the pillar to the west wall 1.58 m., so that the pillar is not centered on the east-west axis, being closer to the east wall. The pillar itself is .52 m. wide east-west and .47 m. wide north-south. Each of the faces is decorated with a standing figure of the owner and text carved partly on the plaster and partly on the stone.

Transverse beam, north face (pl. XXXIV; fig. 44). Along the transverse beam on the north side is a series of standing figures of the owner holding in the left hand a staff before him at the diagonal and alternating with figures with pointed skirts and napkin in the right hand and figures with short skirts and a scepter held horizontally in the right hand. In front of each figure is a short column of text with a title in each case followed by the name.³ Only four of the panels are preserved with the column in front of the missing panel to the left as well. The columns of text preserved to some extent in front of the figures (facing right) read: 1) *hm-ntr* [. . . *H'.f-Hwfw*]; 2) [*jmy*]-*r smywt jmnty H'.f-Hwfw*; 3) [. . .] *H.[f]-Hwfw*; 4) [*jmy-r*] *m3'(?)* [*H'.f*]-*Hwfw*; 5) *jmshw hr nb.f H'.f-Hwfw*; 6) *w'b nswt H'.f-Hwfw*, “1) priest of [. . . Khafkhufu]; 2) overseer of the western cemeteries Khafkhufu; 3) [. . .] Khafkhufu; 4) [overseer

3. A good parallel to the alternating figures with vertical columns of text in front of them is the architrave of Kayemankh: Junker, *Giza IV*, fig. 10, opposite p. 40.

of] the army (?) Khafkhufu; 5) one well provided before his lord Khafkhufu; 6) weeb-priest of the king Khafkhufu." The titles indicated under nos. 4 and 6 above do not seem to appear elsewhere in the tomb.

Pillar, north face (pl. XXXIV; fig. 44). Below the transverse beam just described is a standing figure of the owner facing right, wearing a full wig, broad collar, pointed skirt, and leopard skin garment with shoulder tie. Both arms rest at his sides. There are remains of five columns of text: 1) *sʃ [nswt] [wr] mdw šm'w [jmy-r kʃt nt] nswt*, 2) *[jmy-r smywt] jmnty [. . .] mrr nb.f*, 3) *hm-ntr [. . .]*, 4) *jmʃhw [. . .]*; 5) *[H'.f]-H[wfw]*, "1) [king's] son, [chief] of the southern tens, [overseer of the] king's [works], 2) [overseer of the] western [cemeteries] [. . .] whom his lord loves, 3) priest of [. . .], 4) the one well provided [. . .], 5) [Khaf]kh[ufu]."

Transverse beam, south face (pl. XXXV; fig. 45). Various signs and words in the text can be easily made out, but a consecutive series of titles or formulas is no longer possible to restore with confidence.

Pillar, south face (pl. XXXVb; fig. 45). The owner faces right toward the east wearing a longer pointed skirt, broad collar, and close fitting wig; he crosses his left arm over his chest and holds a napkin with his right. Five columns of text with titles are inscribed above him and a sixth column with his name in front of him: 1) *[sʃ nswt] wr mdw šm'w ny-nst hntyt*, 2) *jmy-r kʃt nt nswt hry šstʃ*, 3) *jmʃhw hr Hwfw mrr nb.f*, 4) *jmʃhw hr Šʃhw-R' hm-ntr [. . .]*, 5) *jmʃhw hr Ny-wsr-R' [hm]-ntr [. . .]*, 6) *H'.f-Hwfw*, "1) [king's son], chief of the southern tens, he who belongs to the foremost place, 2) overseer of the king's works, overseer of the secrets, 3) well provided before Khufu, whom his lord loves, 4) well provided before Sahure, priest of [. . .], 5) well provided before Neuserre, priest of [. . .], 6) Khafkhufu." The priesthoods in columns 4 and 5 cannot be clearly read. The cartouche in column 3 read as Khufu seems curious in that such a long time separates Khufu from Sahure and Neuserre; perhaps one should try to see if the cartouche can be read Menkaure.

Pillar, west face (pl. XXXV c; fig. 46 right). Five columns of text, badly destroyed, with the owner's name in front of a corpulent figure facing left (north). He wears a close fitting wig, broad collar, and long pointed skirt, with pendulous breast prominent and with hands resting at the sides. Of the titles *[hm-ntr] jst-jb-R'(?)* is probably to be made out in column 3, *jmʃhw hr ntr [ʃ jmy]-r kʃt* in column 4, and not much else save for the name in front of the figure: *H'.f-Hwfw*,

Pillar, east face (pl. XXXV a, fig. 46 left). The standing figure faces right toward the north. He wears a short kilt, short wig, and shoulder sash, and has both arms

hanging at the sides. Five columns of text provide titles, but the expected name in front of the figure is destroyed or lacking. 1) *[sʃ] nswt [wr mdw šm'w ?] [ny]-nst [hntyt]*, 2) *jmy-r kʃt [nt] nswt hry šstʃ*, 3) *hm-ntr [jst-jb]-R' jmʃhw(?)*, 4) *jmy-r smywt, mrr sʃ.f*, 5) *jmy-r [. . .] mrr [nb].f r' nb*, "king's [son], [chief of the southern tens], [he who belongs to] the [foremost] place, 2) overseer of the king's works, overseer of the secrets, 3) priest of [Iset-ib]-Re, the well provided (?), 4) overseer of the western cemeteries, whom his son (sic) loves, 5) overseer of [. . .], whom his [lord] loves every day."

North wall (pls. XXXVI–XXXVII; fig. 47). The wall is particularly badly preserved as a result of the use of plaster thinly applied to a rough surface. The lower left corner consists of the entrance door. The top half of the wall comprises a scene at the right of the owner in a papyrus skiff standing and pulling papyrus with his left hand and holding aloft [a throwstick] in his right. A small figure stands behind him and an even smaller figure faces him. In the background is a thicket of papyrus with birds flying above it. To the left of this scene are three registers involving aquatic scenes, poorly preserved and destroyed over the doorway. The topmost register represents part of the bird trapping scene with the man giving the signal followed by three men pulling on the cord. The middle of these registers shows two boats, the one on the right almost completely destroyed and the one on the left with three men poling and a man in the middle holding two birds. The third register from the top evidently shows a fish netting scene with men pulling on a cord; some of the men have contrived to use the rope as a sort of harness, if the drawing is correct.⁴ The lower part of the wall consists of a wide register with ships above two narrower registers with various activities. The upper ship register shows two large boats, the one on the left with many oars and the owner shown prominently in the center leaning on a staff facing left (west). The second ship is similar, with the same figure of the owner in the center facing left, but has two steersmen at the rear. It is presumably under sail. Two men in the upper sub-register to the right may be engaged in towing. There are figures in the fore-part of both boats. In the register below men are bent over engaged in some activity; one seems to be removing an object from a box. The scene on the left may represent reaping with sickles. The lowest register has a representation of

4. The shoulder sling used by fishermen is discussed by Oric Bates in *Harvard African Studies* 1 (1917) 258 ff. See also Moussa and Altenmüller, *The Tomb of Nefer and Ka-hay*, pl. 4; H. Wild, *Le tombeau de Ti*, pl. 123. Slings are also used later by priests carrying naoi and statues: Daumas, *Dendara et le temple d'Hathor*, pl. 15. In the Old Kingdom the most common use is with the herdsman carrying a seed bag around his shoulders.

granaries on the left, a man coming from them facing to the right, and several other figures engaged in an activity not easily understood from the traces, perhaps fashioning statues.

East wall (pls. XXXVIII–XXXIX; fig. 48). A viewing scene. On the left facing right is the owner in full wig with short beard and mid-length pointed kilt facing three registers. He leans on a staff held diagonally with his right hand cupped over its top and the left hand steadying it. This pose, represented elsewhere in the tomb, perhaps owes its popularity here to the fine relief in the older adjacent mastaba of Khafkhufu I (pl. XXV; fig. 34). A naked youth holding the staff turns his head back toward his father and holds a hoopoe in his left hand. Of the titles in front of the owner one can distinguish with certainty only *jmy-r k3t*, “overseer of the works.” The youth is labelled: *s3.f sm3w H'.f-Hwfw*, “his eldest son, Khafkhufu.” Of the three registers opposite the standing figure, the top has scenes of butchers. The middle register has a scene of cattle led toward the owner, with the first cow or bull with an elaborate floral bib and counterpiece. The third register consists of the procession of wild beasts, perhaps a gazelle, an oryx, and an antelope. Below these three registers a fourth has a representation of seven female dancers, nude to the waist with pointed skirts, one hand raised and the other on the hip, followed by four women clapping. This is a traditional scene frequently encountered elsewhere.⁵ The figures in front of the dancers are engaged with jewelry offerings in chests. Smith has suggested that perhaps the dancers are being rewarded with gold ornaments, as in the tomb of Nebemakhet.⁶ In the lowest register three figures bear offerings to the left, while seven bear offerings to the right. The latter are estates, of which the first five have names partly preserved: 1) Female: *Hwt-Hwfw*, “the chapel of Khufu”; 2) Female: *Df3w Hwfw*, “the sustenance of Khufu”; 3) Female: *Mr Mnw* [...], “Min loves [Khufu?]”; 4) Female: destroyed, but contains a cartouche; 5) Male or female (?): *Ny-w3r-R' R'*, “Re . . . Neuserre”.⁷

South wall (pls. XL–XLII; fig. 49). The surface is the largest in the tomb chapel and in many ways the best preserved. On the right facing left the tomb owner and his wife are seated on a low backed chair with legs with bull’s feet terminals. He wears a wig touching the nape of the neck, a beard, a broad collar and a pointed kilt of short length. She has a long wig, a long dress with one

shoulder strap shown, and anklets, and she embraces her husband, her right hand on his shoulder, and her left clasping his left arm. With his left hand he holds a napkin and with his right receives the lotus flower with long stem proffered by his naked son, the latter labelled: *s3.f st(?) -Pth*. The pair sits in a kiosk or pavilion defined by two thin columns on bases and with lotus bud capitals supporting an abacus. There is a tie on the right column below the capital. Behind the structure three registers of one servant each show their attendants; the uppermost carries a long object. Eight short columns of text read: 1) *s3 n3wt*, 2) *wr mdw sm'w*, 3) *jmy-r k3t n3wt*, 4) *jmy-r smywt jmnty*, 5) *H'.f-Hwfw*, 6) *s3(t) n3wt n(t) ht.f*, 7) *hmt.f mrt.f*, 8) *Hnt-k3w.3*, “1) king’s son, 2) chief of the southern tens, 3) overseer of the king’s works, 4) overseer of the western cemeteries, 5) Khafkhufu, 6) king’s daughter(?) of his body, 7) his beloved wife, 8) Khentkaues”. Given the order of the text, it is more logical to assume here, as on the east jamb of the entrance, that the title is that of king’s daughter with reference to his wife rather than king’s son. The pair faces six registers of offerings across an offering table with breads. These consist of the usual bread, fruit, figs, vegetables, fowl, pastry, and meat supplies, arranged on trays, stands, and bowls, and wine, water, beer, oils, and other liquids in jars. In the lowest of these registers are seven kneeling men, the first four holding vessels in each hand and the last three fowl. Below this scene are two additional registers, running the entire length of the wall and facing right. The first consists of sixteen offering bearers, singly or in pairs, bringing their trays of meat, etc. The second is a traditional scene of butchers involved in cutting or tying up the legs and sharpening the whetstones.

West wall (pls. XLIII–XLV; fig. 50). In the center of the wall at the top the decorated surface is interrupted by the square supporting beam running from east to west. To the left of center Khafkhufu is seated facing right on a low backed chair with legs with bull’s feet terminals and is shown wearing a tight fitting wig or natural hair and a short pointed kilt; the left hand is crossed over his breast and the right rests on his lap, probably holding a napkin. In front of him is an offering tray with breads, on either side of which are offerings below. In front of him are six poorly preserved columns of text with titles and name: 1) [*s3*] *n3wt* [...], 2) *jmy-r [smywt jmnty]* [...], 3) *jmy-r* [...], 4) [*hm-ntr j3t-jb*]-*R'(?)*, 5) [...], 6) *H'.f-Hwfw*, “1) king’s [son] [...], 2) overseer [of the western cemeteries] [...], 3) overseer of [...], 4) [priest of Iset-ib]-*Re(?)*, 5) [...], 6) Khafkhufu.” Note that the last sign in the name has been reversed. On the right hand side of the wall at the top is a badly preserved compartmented offering list. Below the seated figure is a false door cut in the plaster and rock with raised lintel and recessed panels. The

5. Dunham and Simpson, *Giza Mastabas* 1, fig. 11. The term *sb(?)* “flute playing”, appears in front of the first dancer.

6. *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting*, 198.

7. Jacquet-Gordon, *Les noms des domaines funéraires*, 278, where these seven estates are considered to represent Upper Egyptian lands and the five in the opposite direction Lower Egyptian lands (four only preserved).

architrave element bears the text: *s3 nswt jmy-r k3t nswt H'.f-Hwfw*, "king's son, overseer of the king's works, Khafkhufu." Beneath this the tablet with the owner at a tray of offering breads, facing right, the lower false door lintel, the drum, and the two jambs, are inscribed with the title and name: *s3 nswt H'.f-Hwfw*, "king's son Khafkhufu," although there is room for an additional title on the lower lintel. To the left of the false door is an elaborate palace facade, above which is the name Khafkhufu on the left, evidently preceded by a missing title or two. Reisner has called attention to the unusual use of a palace facade as an accessory to a false door here at Giza, although he mentions its frequent use thus at Sakkara.⁸ To the right of the false door are four registers. The top two registers comprise offering bearers, single bearers in the first row and mainly pairs with trays in the second. The third register consists of men engaged in food preparation with a label, *pst jwf*, "cooking meat," over a man engaged with a vat, and the label *mh jwf(?)* over some men to the right. In the fourth, lowermost row are scenes of craftsmen. A figure on the left facing left appears to be working on a statue no longer visible. Next to the right is a man engaged in working on a standing statue placed on a low platform. The first of the craftsmen was probably engaged in carving the missing statue, and the second in painting a statue. Next to the right are two men seated on chairs facing each other and working on a necklace placed on a bench. The label reads: *sty*, "stringing."⁹ Next is a man standing working on a tall object. To his right, facing right a kneeling man works with his adze on a djed pillar. The last figure is a standing man facing left holding a staff with one hand and possibly leading or pulling an object (missing) with his other hand. The corner is missing.

Shafts and chambers. Six shafts descend from the top of the mastaba and were cleared from January to March 1926 (fig. 36). Reisner noted that the shafts of G 7150 and G 7152 had been plundered in relatively recent times. Four were burial pits (B, C, D, and F) and two serdabs (A, later redesignated as S, and E).

Shaft A = S, serdab. This large serdab oriented east-west was built in the southern extension belonging to the second stage. It measures 1.45 by 2.45 m., area 3.26 sq. m., and had a roof, now destroyed, supported by a single square pillar in the middle .47 by .45 m. The floor is about 1 m. above that of the exterior chapel and was packed with debris. The height of the serdab from floor to roof is 2.50 m. The serdab is connected to the exterior chapel by a window slot issuing from the south end of the east wall of the serdab and opening near the north end of the west wall of the exterior chapel. The

8. *Giza Necropolis I*, 382; cf. Hassan, *Excavations at Giza V*, pl. 44 (mastaba of Iotsen).

9. Or *sty nbw*. Cf. Montet, *Scènes*, 283-284.

serdab was filled with debris without any remains of statues.

Shaft E, serdab (?). The chamber is like that of the serdab just described with a floor consisting of a packing of limestone chips. It lies in the extension of the third stage built against the southern wall of the second stage and just east of shaft F.

Shaft B with burial chamber assigned to Khafkhufu (fig. 37). The shaft descends against the south wall of the nucleus mastaba of the first stage which forms the north wall of the shaft; on the west the lining was destroyed. The lining extends 4.40 m. above the rock surface and the shaft continues 10.27 m. deep in the rock. At the top of the shaft the dimensions are 1.75 by 1.55 m. The chamber is of type 4 a(2) and opens through a passage on the east side of the shaft, hence under the serdab designated as S or A. Chamber measures 5 by 3.10 m., 2.15 m. high, 15.50 sq. m., capacity 33.32 cu. m., with a step .60 m. down from the floor of the passage, the latter .90 m. long by 1.1 m. wide, and 1.5 m. high, without any trace of blocking. A roughly dressed sarcophagus of nummulitic limestone stands along the west wall of the chamber north of the entrance, 2.30 m. long by 1 m. wide and .65 m. high, the cavity measuring 1.80 by .65 m., .55 m. deep. A rough lid with two handles on each end was in place, but the sarcophagus had been plundered through a hole on the east end of the north side (head end). Inside were small fragments of bone and small stones. The shaft had been fairly recently plundered and refilled with dirty mixed debris including a few intrusive objects:

26-1-476. Flint, three sided flake, 1 by 1.8 cm.

26-1-477, 478. Three wedjat eyes and part of a seated figure of a goddess, all faience.

In the debris of the chamber were:

26-1-864. Wedjat eye of faience.

26-1-865. White limestone domed canopic jar lid, damaged, H. 3.6 cm., d. 16 cm.

26-1-866. Al. model basin, flat bottom, h. 1.6 cm., di. 4.2 cm., d. of base 3.2 cm.

Shaft C. In nucleus mastaba west of interior chapel on south (west of southern interior niche). Descends at least 4.45 m., but plan and section not located. Work was transferred to G 7000 X, the tomb of Hetepheres about this time. In debris:

26-3-198. Round top limestone offering stone with two lines incised on top and two on end for *s3 P3-dj-Mwt-m-j3rw*, H. 16, W. 11 cm., 5.8-6.0 cm. thick. Found in chamber.

26-3-199. Al. frag. from side of jar at its base.

26-1-523. Al. vessel frag., drawn 1:1, fig. 39.

26-1-524. Fai. scarab, bright blue glaze, bored, with seated man with lotus incised on base, drawn 1:1, fig. 39.

26-1-525. Seal in form of frog, fai., green glaze, hard pink paste, bored, with recumbent goat on base, drawn 1:1, fig. 39.

Shaft D. In nucleus mastaba west of northern niche of interior chapel. Shaft descends 11.30 m. in rock to chamber on north (fig. 38). No objects recorded.

Shaft F. In addition on the south of the third stage, west of serdab E. 1.45 by 1.2 m., - 3.35 m. only in rock, lined above with masonry for 3.6 m. Five courses, three burial chambers (figs. 40-41). Although the shaft is not deep, it leads to three irregular chambers off the north, south, and west sides, and another small chamber at the base on the north. Chamber 1: at 1.85 m. in rock type 6 b(1), irregular on northwest, area of chamber estimated at 1.26 sq. m. Chamber 2: at bottom, type 6 b(1), irregular, area calculated as 2.88 sq. m., blocked with one leaning slab. Chamber 3: on south, type 6 b(1), irregular, area calculated as 2.08 sq. m.

Selected objects found in vicinity of G 7150:

25-12-464. Lower part of ls. seated statue, H. 32.4 cm., found in Avenue 3 black debris, with title and name *rh nswt H'f-Hwfw*, fig. 39.

25-12-39. Ring bezel, pale blue faience, inscribed for "the god's father Ay, the god, ruler of Thebes," drawn 1:1, fig. 39.

26-1-466. Upper part frag. ushabti, fai., blue glaze, moulded and retouched, of the "Osiris, Pa-khred-Mut, born of [Di-Hor-Sematuef]." H. 4.7, W. 2 cm. Also represented by fragments 26-1-270, 364, and 401 fig. 39.

Titles of Khafkhufu II

[*jmy-r*] *mš'* probably to be read as *w'b nswt* transverse beam north.

jmy-r smjwjt jmntyt lintel and east jamb, transverse beam north; north and west pillar; south wall.

jmy-r k3t (n, nt) nswt lintel and east jamb; [north], south, east, west pillar; south, west, and east walls [on east wall, only *jmy-r k3t*].

w'b nswt transverse beam north.

wr md(w) šm'w interior chapel lintel, lintel and east jamb; south and north pillar; south wall; west face of mastaba.

(*ny*) *nšt hntyt* interior chapel lintel; lintel and east jamb; south and west pillar; west face of mastaba.

hm-ntr Jst-jb-R' interior chapel lintel; east and west pillar; [west wall].

hm-ntr M3't interior chapel lintel.

hm-ntr Hwfw interior chapel lintel.

hm-ntr . . . south pillar.

hry s3t3 south and west pillar.

hry s3t3 n nb.f west face of mastaba.

s3 nswt interior chapel lintel; lintel; east and west jambs; north, [south], and [west] pillar; south and west walls.

Epithets

jm3hw hr Nywšrr' south pillar.

jm3hw hr Hwfw(?) south pillar.

jm3hw hr Š3hwr' south pillar.

jrr mrrt ntr njwty r' nb interior chapel lintel.

mrr nb.f east jamb; south, north and west pillar.

mrr s3.f (sic) west pillar.

Titles of wife Khentkaues.

hmt.f mrt.f south wall.

s3(t) nswt n(t) ht.f east jamb; south wall. Perhaps the title is *s3 nswt n ht.f*, as apparently written, and refers to her husband, although the title follows his name and precedes hers on the east jamb and her title *hmt.f mrt.f* on the south wall.

Sons

s3.f šmšw H'f-Hwfw east wall.

s3.f Šty(?) - Pth south wall.

The Subsidiary Mastabas

IN the streets in front of the great mastabas, on the east side, are frequently the remains of stone or brick mastabas of lesser size, as well as their associated shafts with burial chambers. Many of the superstructures have been destroyed, and there are few indications as to the original owners. Reisner regarded many of the mastabas as early in date, based upon their construction and the dimensions and lay-out of the shafts and burial chambers. He suggested that they may have been constructed for subsequent generations of the family of the owner of the main mastaba on which they abut, or else that they may belong to dependents of the owner such as his funerary priests. Among the instances in which names and titles are preserved there are cases where a family or dependent connection seems unlikely, as for example that of Kayemankh (G 7211) which abuts on the east side of the mastaba of Djedefhor (G 7210–7220). His titles connect him with the pyramid and sun temple of Menkauhor of Dynasty 5, and yet a false door of an official named Kha found in the area bears a title connected with Djedefhor.¹ It is logical to assume that some of these smaller mastabas were built without reference to the owners of the great tombs in space which happened to be available. Later some shafts were added or existing ones utilized for Ptolemaic and Roman burials. The subsidiary mastabas and the mastaba shafts in the street in front of the mastabas of Kawab and Khafkhufu I have not provided the names of their builders. Fragments of relief and statuary of Kawab were found in some of the shafts to the east of his mastaba, and shafts in front of the mastaba of Khafkhufu I yielded inscribed statue fragments of officials (as listed below).

Reisner noted in his draft text the following: “The shafts presented by G 7111 and G 7112 were made in order from south to north (fig. 51). The sixth shaft, G 7112 A, was dated by a sealing of Nyuserre.² The shafts G 7111 A–E were all made previous to Nyuserre. All were of type 4 and all were of the size arbitrarily

1. Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography* III, 2nd ed., *Memphis*, Part I, 191–192; van der Walle, “Deux monuments memphites au nom de Hordjedef Iteti,” *JNES* 36 (1977) 17–24.

2. Reisner and Smith, *Giza Necropolis* II, 53, fig. 52. To be published by Peter Kaplony with new drawing in his corpus.

marked “large” at Giza. G 7111 A was really large with an area of 9.99 sq. m. and a capacity of 17.98 cu. m., while the other four varied from 5 to 7 cu. m. The alabaster models found in shafts C and D are of types and sizes datable to the period of late Dyn. 4 and particularly early Dyn. 5, and it is probable that shaft A was made in early Dyn. 5. The whole five shafts may represent one or two generations of the same family (a matter of 50 years), and this estimate fits with the conclusion that shaft A was made early in Dyn. 5.”³ Throughout the text of the following section I have utilized Reisner’s draft of his MS on the subsidiary mastabas, without further use of quotation marks.

G 7111 was built against the east face of the mastaba of Kawab (G 7110–7120) beginning on the south at 5.6 m. north of the ruined interior chapel of Kawab’s wife (G 7110) at 28.2 m. south of the northeast corner of G 7110 and apparently immediately north of the destroyed crude brick chapel and stone pavement of G 7110. It is a composite stone mastaba containing two shafts, A and B, continued by three other shafts against the casing of G 7110 and further to the north by shafts of a destroyed mastaba, G 7112 A, B, C, D. The area to the east of the southern part of the Kawab mastaba is entirely occupied by the stone built exterior chapel of the prince.

G 7111 is a nearly destroyed mastaba of well-built masonry constructed over the pavement of street G 7100 (figs. 2, 51; pls. III, b, d; XI a. It was excavated and the shafts cleared in January, 1925, with the assistance of Mr. Greenlees. The nucleus consisted of an offering room entered from the north with shaft A excavated in the floor. Stage ii was a similar room entered from the east and having shaft B in its floor. The pavement of the street was not preserved here but the floor of the chamber was kept on the same level as that of the pavement and shaft B was lined from the rock to the floor level. North of shaft B the structure was destroyed, but three more shafts were added in this direction. The three stages can be described as follows. G 7111-i is a mastaba 7.1 × 3.4 m., its area 24.14 sq. m., and the proportion 1/2.08. The chapel of G 7111-i is a chamber with the old pavement of the street showing in its floor. It measures 5.1 × 2.5 m., its area 12.75 sq. m., and the proportion 1/2.04. The walls are about .85 m. thick on the south and east and 1.15 m. thick on the north. It is entered by a doorway from the north in the east end of the north wall. No niche is apparent; shaft A is nearly in the middle of the west side against the casing of G 7110. The mastaba of G 7111-ii is similar to G 7111-i. Shaft B in its floor is built against the north side of G 7111-i. Its north wall is so broken down that its exact length cannot be measured. The mastaba

3. Reisner, MS notes.

measures approximately 3.1×2.5 m., its area 7.75 sq. m., and the proportion 1/1.24. The chapel is not preserved at the north but apparently measured 2.25×2.52 m., its area 5.67 m., and the proportion 1/0.89. No niche is apparent. It is entered by a doorway in the middle of the east wall, and there is a doorway to the chapel of G 7111-i in the east end of the south wall. Shaft B, in the south-east corner against the casing of G 7110, is lined with crude brick from the rock to the floor level. G 7111-iii, representing the superstructure of additions to the superstructure of G 7111-ii, is destroyed. Just north of G 7111-ii the destruction has exposed a fragment of the old crude brick exterior chapel of G 7110, apparently the east side of a doorway. Other fragments of this exterior chapel are scattered further northwards to the end of the street. Against the facing of G 7110 are shafts C, D, and E, which are clearly later than shafts A and B. No evidence of the superstructure is preserved, and it is impossible to determine if it was of the same type as mastabas G 7111-i and ii.

The five shafts against the face of G 7110 are lettered A to E from south to north (figs. 51–56). Shaft G 7111 A in the floor of G 7111-i measures 1.4×1.4 m. with -8.15 m. in the rock, no lining at the top. Fig. 52. The burial chamber of type 4 a(4) lies to the west at 6.8 m. in the rock and measures 4.25×2.35 and 1.8 m. high, its area 9.99 sq. m., capacity 17.98 cu. m. The passage is $1.3 \times .8$ m. and 1.65 m. high, with a step down from the floor of the passage to the floor of the chamber, .15 m. The blocking of type II b(1) is partly preserved. The coffin pit along the west wall is 2.3×1.1 m. and 1 m. deep, and there is a canopic pit in the southeast corner of $.7 \times .6$ m. and .5 m. deep. Reisner records that the shaft and burial were completely plundered with no objects found, although the object register lists miscellaneous entries as follows:

- 25-1-48. Cyl. bead, fai., L. 2, D. .3 cm.
- 25-1-49. Shell, L. 11.8, W. 7.1 cm.
- 25-1-50. Shell, L. 11.6, W. 7.7 cm.
- 25-1-51. Pottery saucer, D. 5.3, H. 1.2 cm.
- 25-1-52. Frag. rim, bowl, RW pebble polished, 6.6×7.3 cm.
- 25-1-53. Frag. rim, bowl, RW pebble polished, L. 10.5, H. 3.7 cm.
- 25-1-54. Frag. rim, RW pebble polished, 5.2×2.6 cm.
- 25-1-55. Frag. al., both sides smoothed, 8.5×8.7 cm.
- 25-1-56. Frag. basalt, 1 side smoothed, 7.9×5.8 cm.

Shaft G 7111 B in the floor of G 7111-ii measures 1.5×1.5 m. with -6.35 in the rock, and is lined with crude brick on the north and east for .55 m. (height from rock to floor). Fig. 53. The burial chamber of type 4 b(2) lies to the west and measures 1.55×2.3 m. and 1.6 m. high, its area 3.56 sq. m., capacity 5.69 cu. m. The passage is $.95 \times .55$ m. and 1.6 m. high, with the blocking removed. There are rock cut benches: 1) a coffin bench along the west wall, the length of the chamber, .7 m.

wide $\times .25$ m. high, and 2) a square bench in the south-east corner, $.6 \times .5$ m., and .48 m. high. The first was intended for an attached stone coffin and the second for an attached canopic pit. The following fragments were recorded from the intrusive debris of the thieves' filling:

- 25-1-392. Frag. from statue, translucent diorite, one dressed surface, 9.6×6.8 cm.
- 25-1-393. Lower part of scribe inscribed for Kawab, discussed above, figs. 17, 18, pl. VIII e.
- 25-1-394. Model of fire from servant statue, ls., 6×5.6 cm.

Shaft G 7111 C lies against the casing of G 7110 north of shaft G 7111 B and measures 1.35×1.3 m. with -6.6 m. in the rock, lined above with crude brick for .55 m. Fig. 53. The burial chamber of type 4 a(2) lies to the west with a narrower east part, measuring $2.1 \times .6$ m., 1.1 m. high, its area 1.26 sq. m. and capacity 1.38 cu. m., the larger western part with the coffin pit measuring 2.6×1.35 m., same height, its area 3.51 sq. m., capacity 3.86 cu. m., The total area of the chamber is 4.77 sq. m., capacity 5.24 cu. m. The passage is 1.25×1.05 m., and 1.26 m. high, with a blocking of type II c filled with rubble. The coffin pit along the west side measures 2.25×1.1 m. and is 1.25 m. deep. Although extensively plundered, the debris of the burial chamber yielded a quantity of alabaster model vessels assigned to the early Dyn. 5 by Reisner. A selection is illustrated in pl. XLVI a, fig. 55.

- 25-1-438. Frag., small, of gold leaf, MFA.
- 25-1-439-517. Some 79 model vessels, alabaster, including 17 jars and 62 basins and bowls:
 - 6 jars type I d, cylindrical, H. 5.45 to 4; D. top 3.2 to 2.8 cm.
 - 1 jar type XIV b, H. 4.2, D. rim 2, D. body 3.2, D. base 2 cm. with dummy handle on one side.
 - 6 shoulder jars with neck, type XV a, H. 6.8 to 4.8, W. 4 to 3.2 cm.
 - 4 collars jars, type XVI a, three H. 6.8, D. 3.4 cm.; one H. 7, D. 3.4 cm.
 - 2 basins, type X a, H. 3, D. top 4.4, D. base 3 cm.
 - 60 shallow models of bowls in ten variations of dimensions: 1) 1.6×6.2 , 2) 2.2×5.4 , 3) 1.8×4.6 , 4) 1.4×4 , 5) 2×6 , 6) 1.6×4.8 , 7) 1.4×4.4 , 8) 1.6×4.8 , 9) 2×5.6 , 10) 1.4×5.6 cm.

Shaft G 7111 D is partly cut in the lower slope of the casing of G 7110 to the north of shaft G 7111 C; perhaps shafts D and E belong to a small mastaba superstructure together (fig. 51). It measures 1.3×1.3 m., -6.16 m. in the rock and lined with masonry above the rock for .72 m. with four courses. Fig. 54. The burial chamber of type 4 a(5?) lies on the west with an irregular east side, 2.1×2.4 (north) and 2 (south) m., 1.34 m. high, its area 4.66 sq. m., capacity 6.24 cu. m. The passage is $1.12 \times .78$ (north) and 1.06 (south) m., 1.14 m. high, with a step down to the chamber floor of .2 m. The blocking of good masonry is of type II b(1). The coffin pit is $1.88 \times .78$ m. and .6 m. deep. A built canopic niche in the southeast corner of $.52 \times .48$ m. is preserved to a height of .2 m. From the shaft came a fragment of a statue base

inscribed for Kawab (25-1-1313) discussed in Part 1 and illustrated in fig. 17, pl. IX a, 4th row, 3rd from left, and 25-1-656, a limestone libation trough, L. 41, W. top 29, base 35, H. 15 cm. The debris of the burial chamber yielded the following objects (fig. 55, pl. XLVI c).

25-1-1228-1296 (fig. 55). 71 model vessels, al., consisting of 6 jars, 2 basins, and 63 shallow saucers, MFA except 1253 and 1291.

3 jars of type I d: 1) H. 5.8, D. rim 3.4 cm. 2) H. 5, D. rim 3 cm. (2 exx.)

1 jar with handle, type XIV b: H. 4, D. rim 3.6, D. body 4.4, D. base 2.4 cm.

1 shoulder jar, type XV a: H. 4.6, D. rim 2.6, D. body 3.4, D. base 2 cm.

1 collar jar, type XVI a: H. 6.8, D. body 3.2 cm.

2 basins, type X a(2): H. 3, D. top 4, D. base 2.2 cm.

1 basin, type X a(2): H. 2.2, D. top 4, D. base 2.2 cm.

62 shallow basins, type X a(1), varying around 12 drawn, height precedes width, 1) 1×3.6, 2) 1.6×3.8, 3) 1.2×3.8, 4) 1.8×4.6, 5) 1.8×5.6, 6) 1×4, 7) 1.6×4, 8) 2.2×5.2, 9) 1.4×5, 10) 1.4×4.2, 11) 1.2×3.6, 12) 1.4×3.8 cm.

25-1-1297. Flint flake, pointed end and rounded butt, L. 8.8, W. 1.5 cm., type F-IX-C(1), MFA.

25-1-1298. Boring core, D. 2.4 cm.

25-1-1299-1304. RW model saucers, type D-LXXIX a, 6 exx., height precedes width 1) 1.7×5.2, 2) 1.8×5.2, 3) 3.5×6.1, 4) 2.2×5.6, 5) 2.2×6.2, 6) 1.6×5.1 cm.

25-1-1305, 1308. 2 RW model jars, type B-XLIX c: 1) H. 7.8, D. rim 3.2, D. base 3.5, 2) H. 4.5, D. max. 3.7 cm.

25-1-1306-1307. 2 RW model jars, type B-XLIX a: 1) H. 5.7, D. shoulder 4.4, 2) H. 5.6, D. shoulder 6 cm.

25-1-1309. RW frags. of several model basins of type LXXIX a.

25-1-1310. RW jar, coarse ware, frags.

25-1-1311. RP frag. of bowl.

25-1-1312. wood, frags. of decayed wood, perhaps from canopic box.

Shaft G 7111 E is north of shaft D and perhaps part of the same mastaba. It measures 1.4×1.35 m., -6.5 m. in the rock and is lined with masonry for .45 m. above the rock. The burial chamber lies to the west, type 4 a or b, and was unfinished and later converted to type 6 b(1) when used. It measures 1.2×3.2 m. and 1.35 m. high, its area 3.84 sq. m., capacity 5.18 cu. m. The north wall of the chamber had been cut back into two sections to within .25 m. of the floor, marking out a passage .8 m. long east-west. There were no remains of blocking, burial, or objects. Fig. 56.

G 7112 designates the presumed superstructure of a mastaba to which the shafts A-D are assigned, the first at 3.9 m. north of shaft G 7111 E. The shafts mark a mastaba probably of crude brick, the lines of which could not be ascertained, although some of the crude brick traces may have been parts of the exterior chapel of G 7110. The shafts appear to have been made in order in continuation of G 7111 A-E.

G 7112 A is an isolated shaft against the east face of G 7110 measuring 1.46×1.42 m., -5.71 m. in the rock, cut through remains of crude brick on top and not lined. Fig. 57. The burial chamber of type 6 b(2) is

fan-shaped and slightly irregular, opening to the west, and measuring 1.1 (east) - 1.9 (west) × 2.21 m., 1 m. high, its area 3.31 sq. m., capacity 3.31 cu. m. The blocking, in the chamber, was found intact but with the plaster in the lower part washed away by rainwater: type III b(1). Pl. XLVII f. There was an attached stone coffin with its east side built of masonry, 1.84×.42 m. and .52 m. deep (.28 in rock on east and .4 m. on west; the built wall is .24 m. high and .3 m. thick); it was covered by two slabs which sloped downward from east to west owing to the higher built wall on the east. It contained a decayed skeleton, body turned slightly on back with head to north, of a young adult female with skull with malformation. In the southeast corner was a decayed wooden box, probably the canopic chest .34 m. square, without an ascertainable height; the thin boards were 1.5 to 2 cm. thick. This box could not have contained jars and probably contained canopic packets which decayed owing to the rainwater. On the decayed wood was a box sealing of roughly hemispherical form with string marks on the flat side and impressed with a cylinder seal bearing the Horus name of Nyuserre (25-1-963, see below). The sealing is published by Smith in *Giza Necropolis II*, 53, fig. 52, and is to be included in Peter Kaplony's projected corpus as "Nj-wsr-R' 13."

The objects found in the filling of the shaft consisted of the following (pls. XLVI-XLVII):

25-1-151. RW coarse, offering jar, type A-IV, H. 30.3, D. rim 9.5, D. body 14.5 cm.

25-1-152-161. 10 RW model collar jars, degenerate, type XLIX c, dimensions given in following order: H., D. top, body, and base: 1) 6×3.8, 3.4, 3.2, 2) 6.7×3.3, 3.5, 3.9, 3) 5.9×3.4, 4.4, 2.7, 4) 6.3×4.2, 4.4, 4, 5) 5.9×4.3, 3.2, 3.9, 6) 5.2×4.2, 4.8, 3.2, 7) [broken], 4.5, 4, 8) 6.5×4.1, 4.8, 4.3, 9) 6.3×4.1, 4.7, 3.9, 10) 6.4×4, 4.4, 3.9 cm.

25-1-162-166. 5 RW model jars, type B-XLIX a, dimensions in following order: H., D. rim, shoulder, and base: 162) 6×2.5, 5, 3.9, 163) 5.3×2.3, 5.4, 3.9, 164) 6.1×2.5, 5.3, 3.8, 165) 6.4×3, 5.5, 4.4, 166) 5.6×2.6, 4.9, 3.3 cm.

25-1-167. RW model jar, type B-LV b-m, H. 5.5, D. rim 2.5, D. shoulder 5.4, D. base 2.7 cm.

25-1-168-170. 3 RW model jars, type B-LV b-m, same order dimensions: 168) 6.1×3, 5.3, 4, 169) 5.5×2.2, 4.6, 3.3, 170) 5.6×2, 4.6, 3.4 cm.

25-1-171-176. 6 [RW] model jars, type B-XLIX a: 171) 4.8×3.8, 5.4, 4, 172) 5.1×3.8, 5.3, 4.3, 173) 4.6×3.1, 5.1, 4.3, 174) 5.3×3.2, 4.9, 4, 175) 5.1×3.2, 5, 4.2, 176) 6.2×1.8, 3.9, 3 cm.

25-1-177-178. 2 RW model jars, type B-XLIX f: 177) 6.8×3, 4.4, 178) 6.8×3.3, 4.1, 4.2 cm.

25-1-179. RW model jars, two frags. of bases.

25-1-180-189. 10 model basins, al., type x a(1): height and diameter: 1) 2.1×5.4, 2) 1.7×5.3, 3) 1.4×4.7, 4) 3.5×6.1, 5) 2.5×5.3, 6) 2.8×4.9, 7) 2.7×5.1, 8) 2.4×5.5, 9) 2.5×4.9, 10) 2.6×5 cm. All MFA.

25-1-190-307. 118 RW model basins, type D-LXXIX a four general sizes: 1) 1.5×5.5, 2) 2.5, 6.3, 3) 3×6.2, 4) 2.4×5.3 cm.

25-1-308. RW frags. of model basins of type D-LXXIX a.

25-1-309. RW model jar, type B-XLIX a: 5.3×4.5, 5.1, 3.1 cm.

25-1-310, 409, 412. 3 RW model jars, type B-XLIX f: 1) 4.1×[...], 2) 6.8×2.7, [...], 2.8, 3) 6.7×4, 3.8, 3.7 cm.

25-1-311. RBrW, RW wash, bent-sided bowl, type C-XXX a(1), H. 7.8, D. rim 17.4, D. bend line 12.4. Around edge inside a column of incised text crudely written, for which the object register copy seems inadequate; original not located. The text, however, clearly includes the term *jrt*, determined by the milk pail. Pl. XLVI, figs. 57, 69.

25-1-410. RW model jar, type B-XLIX a: 6.4×2.4, 4.9, 3.5 cm.

25-1-411, 413. 2 RW model jars, type B-LXIX c: 1) 5.3×2.5, 5.2, 4, 2) 6.9×3.3, 3.6, 3.1 cm.

25-1-414-425. 12 RW model basins, type D-LXXIX a: 1) 2.1×5.9, 2) 2.2×5.5, 3) 1.8×5.5, 4) 1.9×5.5, 5) 2.1×6.2, 6) 2.2×6.1, 7) 2.1×6.1, 8) 1.9×6.1, 9) 1.9×5.3, 10) 1.8×5.2, 11) 1.8×5.4, 12) 2×5.5 cm.

25-1-426. RW, red wash, bowl stand with triangular hole in each side, type E XXII a(1): broken at top and bottom, preserved dimensions: H. 62, D. top 12, D. base 18, thickness 1.3 cm., pl. XLVI, fig. 57.

25-1-585-586. Mud jar stoppers, uninscribed.

Burial chamber, G 7112 A:

25-1-963. Jar sealing with impressions of cylinder seal, discussed and illustrated by Smith, *Giza Necropolis II*, 53, fig. 52, with Horus serekh of Nyuserre, to be included with new drawing in corpus by Peter Kaplony. D. 4.3 cm. For location in chamber, see fig. 57 and Smith, *op. cit.*; Kaplony, "Nj-wsr-R' 13."

25-1-1167. Many frags. embossed gold leaf, one embossed as if pressed over a button, MFA.

25-1-1168. 2 frags. bronze metal tools, MFA, pl. XLVII.

25-1-1169. 3 fragmentary spatulas, bronze, 3.2×2.6 cm., MFA, pl. XLVII.

25-1-1170. Fragmentary spatula, bronze, 1.5×1.7 cm., MFA, pl. XLVII.

25-1-1171. 2 small cylinder beads, bronze(?), L. .8 cm., rivets(?), MFA.

25-1-1172. 5000 ring beads, fai., black, white, blue, green, D. .5 cm., MFA.

25-1-1173. 900 cylinder beads, fai., black, blue, green, white, L. 3.2 to .6, D. .3 cm., MFA.

25-1-1174. 615 cylinder beads, fai., black. L. 1.5 to 6, D. .3 cm., MFA.

From mummy above mastaba G 7112 (MFA acc. nos. 27.919-924)

25-1-1026. Gold leaf cutouts embossed with designs of goddesses, fish, falcon, etc.

25-1-1027. 1028. 2 dijed amulets, fai., H. 1.8, H. 2.3 cm.

25-1-1029. Tjet amulet, jasper or red fai., h. 2 cm.

25-1-1030. Scarab, blue fai., L. 1.3 cm.

From G 7112, "mastaba above pit."

25-1-1222. RbrW jar, carinated, broken at mouth, H. 21.9, D. 22.6 cm., pl. XLVI.

25-1-1223. Jar, coarse ware, similar to 24-12-683, H. 28.7, D. 14.6 cm., pl. XLVI.

25-1-1224. Jar, coarse red ware, similar to preceding, H. 29.4, D. 16.6, pl. XLVI.

Shaft G 7112 B lies north of A and is united with C by the crude brick lining of the two shafts, and probably B and C belonged to the same small mastaba (now destroyed). It measured .92×1.03 m. at the top and .82×.96 m. at the bottom, -.88 m. in the rock, lined with crude brick above on north, east, and south for

1.47 m. The burial chamber of type 6 a(2) opens to the west, roofed by the masonry of G 7110, and measured 1.8×.56 m., .88 m. high, its area 1.08 sq. m. capacity .95 cu. m. Found open and plundered without objects.

Shaft 7112 C to north of B and united with it by crude brick lining measured 1×1.05 m., -2.6 m. in the rock and lined above on the north, east, and south for 1.4 m. The burial chamber of type 6 a(2) opens to the east and measured 2.26×.7 m., .96 m. high, its area 1.58 sq. m., capacity 1.6 cu. m. Found open and empty.

Shaft G 7112 D lies west of C and is not connected by the crude brick lining. It is sited against the north face of the casing at the northeast corner of G 7110 and measured .95×.92 m., -1.35 m. in the rock and lined above with one course of masonry for .43 m. The small "chamber" of type 6 d opens to the west and measured .96×.27 m., .75 m. high, its area .26 sq. m., capacity .46 cu. m. Found open and empty. It is possible that G 7112 D belongs to the group of shafts associated with the area of the mastaba of Idu (G 7102).

Along the eastern face of G 7130-7140 are several mastabas designated from north to south as G 7132, 7133, 7134, and 7135 (figs. 19, 51). The designation G 7131 was used for a shaft at the northwest corner of the mastaba G 7130-7140 and hence on the west side of the mastaba in Street 7000. Reisner regarded the shafts on the east side as of later Dyn. 4-Dyn. 5 date, essentially representing subsidiary mastabas and associated shafts connected with the family or dependents of Khafkhufu rather than as intruders. Shaft G 7130 X, the largest and most important shaft, he provisionally assigned to the end of Dyn. 4 as representing the burial of one of the two sons of Khafkhufu known from the mastaba reliefs of Khafkhufu's chapel; it lies just south of the stone built mastaba G 7133. The single niched form of the mastaba with its area and proportion indicated a date in the reign of Mycerinus to Reisner, and shaft G 7130 X with a burial chamber of type 3 a(1) with a low roof and a coffin recess in the west wall corresponds to types of the end of Dyn. 4. Fig. 64. Since some of the shafts on the east side of the large double mastaba were excavated prior to the associated remains of subsidiary mastaba superstructures, there is some confusion in the designations assigned to them in that they bear letters associated with the double mastaba. To avoid further confusion I have retained these original designations and provide here-with Reisner's interpretation of the association of shafts to subsidiary mastaba.

The street on the east of the large twin mastaba G 7130-7140 was originally occupied by crude brick rooms and courts forming an exterior brick chapel attached to the twin mastaba with an entrance on the north; this original brick chapel extended southward to the stone chapel of Khafkhufu with its three chambers

a-c. The first of the later constructions was G 7133 (XI b, XIV a) erected between the interior chapel of G 7130, the wife's chapel, and its northern niche; to this mastaba he assigned the shafts G 7130 X and Y, south of its offering room. This complex he proposed for the burial of one of the two sons of Khafkhufu and dated in the reign of Mycerinus at the earliest. The second in possible date is G 7135 (fig. 19) with shafts G 7140 X, Y, and Z, built along the face of G 7140 just north of its exterior stone chapel and south of the northern offering niche of G 7140. This complex (G 7135 with associated shafts G 7140 X, Y, and Z) is provisionally assigned to a second son of Khafkhufu. North of each of the structures assigned to the two sons are respectively G 7134 (north of G 7135 in front of the subsidiary offering niche of G 7140) with shafts G 7130 V and Z, perhaps for the son or grandson of the builder of G 7135, and G 7132, in the north, the latest in date, perhaps subsidiary to G 7133 to its south (figs. 19, 51). The relationships proposed by Reisner are obviously tentative, and perhaps the builders of the subsidiary mastabas in the street were officials rather than descendents or even unrelated in either a family or official capacity. If the family related interpretation is correct, Reisner would regard the nine shafts (eight with one extra) as exemplifying the two-shaft character of the mastabas from Mycerinus to Dyn. 5, with four pairs of husbands and wives but not necessarily with four generations, the latest of the mastabas (G 7132) still being prior to the reign of Nyuserre.

G 7131 designates a Ptolemaic shaft in street G 7000 on the west side of the twin mastaba at its northwest corner (fig. 19). The object register records the following item numbers for it: 24-11-285, 326-334, and 497-511, with 24-11-286-289 found north of the shaft. These are not described for this volume, but see pottery drawn in fig. 59.

G 7132 is a small mastaba built against the north face of G 7133 in w-masonry and against the east face of G 7130; it was extended northward to near the south side of the subsidiary northern niche of G 7130. The nearly destroyed structure was apparently a small composite mastaba built in two sections each containing a shaft and probably subsidiary to G 7133 to its south. Of G 7132-i one course of u-masonry only is preserved for the east wall and part of the north wall. Type XI c, 3.25 × 2.75 m., its area 8.83 sq. m., proportion 1/1.8, with shaft A in southwest corner. G 7132-ii has only the beginning of the east wall, one course of u-masonry, the northern wall destroyed. Probably of type XI c(1), about 2.2 × 2.35 m., its area 5.17 sq. m., with shaft B in southwest corner. The total area of the composite mastaba, as reconstructed, was 14.02 sq. m. Perhaps it was served by the offering chapel of G 7133.

Shaft G 7132 A in the southwest corner of G 7132-i against the north face of G 7133 and the east face of the casing of G 7130 measured 1.34 m. square and - 3.4 m. in the rock, lined above with masonry on the north and east (as preserved) for .3 m. A burial chamber of type 5 a(4) opened on the west, measuring 2.01 × 1.44, 1.18 m. high, its area 2.89 sq. m. and capacity 3.31 cu. m. The passage, 1.06 × .29 m., had a blocking of three leaning slabs, originally four, resting on a horizontal course of masonry of type V e(1), with one slab removed (figs. 60-61). Pl. XLVII g. Along the west side of the chamber was an attached stone coffin with a wall partly built of masonry. It measured 2 × .82 (north) and .92 (south) m., .52 m. high (.14 m. of built west wall, one course). The cavity measured 1.72 × .40 (south) and .58 (north) m., .43 m. high, and was roofed with slabs of which two remained in place at the north end (thickness 9-10 cm.). The burial was plundered and the chamber covered by a deposit about 30 cm. deep from the action of rain. The skeleton had been broken up and the bones scattered through the silt were decayed.

Found in silt on floor of chamber:

24-12-541-558, 1007-1056. Model vessels, white ls. painted yellow, set of 70, 9 jars and 61 basins or bowls, all MFA, fig. 60, pl. XLVI h. 2 shoulder jars, type V b, H. 7, D. rim 2.4, D. body 4.4, D. base 2.2 cm.

1 jar, type XV a(2), H. 8, D. rim 3.2, neck, 2.8, body 4.2, base 2.6 cm.

2 jars, type XVI a(2), H. 7.6, D. rim 2.2, collar 2.6, max. 3.6, base 2.2 cm.

4 jars, type XVI b (ring stand base),

| | H. (total) | (ring stand) | D. rim, | collar, | max. | D. ring stand, | top, | base |
|----|---------------|-----------------|------------|---------|------|-------------------|------|---------|
| 1) | 8.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.8 | | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| 2) | 8.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | | 2 | 2.6 |
| 3) | 8.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | | 2 | 2.4 cm. |

61 basins, type X a(1), partly bored and partly gouged out with chisel, measurements H. × D. top, D. base, 1) 2.4 × 5.4, 3, 2) 1.9 × 4.2, 2, 3) 2 × 5.4, 2.8, 4) 2 × 5, 2.6, 5) 1.2 × 4, 1.8, 6) 2.4 × 4.8, 2 cm.

24-12-599. Fai. frags.

24-12-1005-1006. Set of model tools, badly corroded, copper (pl. XLVII e), MFA

1 knife with pointed haft, L. 4.6 cm., W. 9 mm.

3 chisels, broad edged, L. 4.2, 4.4, 4, W. edge 2 mm., 3 mm., 1 mm.

1 pointed chisel, L. 3.6, W. 4 mm.

Found in the doorway in debris drifted in from door:

24-12-641, 642. Frag. copper(?), badly corroded, perhaps Upper Egyptian crown, band strip around base, perhaps from a royal statue of wood or copper, H. 17.1, W. 11.3, Th. 9.5 cm., 24-12-642 in Boston, recorded as large frag. copper chisel(?)

Shaft G 7132 B in the southwest corner of G 7132-ii measured 1.48 × 1.5 m., - 4.58 m. in rock, lining above destroyed (fig. 63). The burial chamber, to the north, of type 6 b(1) is irregular, measuring 1.72 × 1.32 (south) and .9 (north) m., 1.34 m. high, its area 1.9 sq. m., capacity 2.54 cu. m., with remains of exterior blocking of vertical masonry, type IV b(1). The burial pit was

formed by lining the west side with masonry backed by ls. rubbish, about 1.82×1.1 m. and 30-40 cm. deep. Completely plundered.

Found in debris of shaft:

24-12-656. Right hand closed, diorite frag. from life size statue, assigned to statue CCG 46 (fig. 69) of Khafkhufu, H. 7, W. 9.1, Th. 7.25 cm. For reconstruction without this frag., see *Giza Necropolis II*, fig. 11; see also Smith, *History of Egyptian Sculpture*, 31. MFA

24-12-657. Frag. statue, diorite, right hand closed, H. 8.55, W. 8.55, Th. 8.7 (fig. 69). . . . Frag. of small statue, al.

G 7133 is situated against the east face of the casing of G 7130 north of the exterior chapel of G 7130, with a structure at 8.05 m. north of the chapel of w-masonry containing a one-niched offering room, south of which are the two shafts marked G 7130 X and Y which appear to belong to this offering room. Pls. XI b; XIV a. The complete plan is not preserved and hence uncertain as to its size and type of construction. The still impressive chapel is a separate structure of w-masonry built against the casing of the twin mastaba with a one nighed offering chamber of type 3(a), outside measurements 6.1×3.3 m., its area 20.13 sq. m., offering chamber 3.4×1.25 m., its area 4.25 sq. m., proportion 1/2.72, with a single wide, shallow niche backed by a monolithic slab .55 m. wide and .1 m. deep probably intended to be cut as a false door but not executed. In front of this niche was a circular offering stone (figs. 19, 51), and along the west wall north of the niche was a long narrow and low stone bench. The room was entered by a doorway in the north end of the east wall without an embrasure cut in the east face of the superstructure. The walls are 1.2 m. thick on the west, 1.6 m. on the east, 1.4 m. on the south, and .45 m. on the west, increasing in thickness upwards following the slope of the casing of G 7130. There was no trace of decoration.

G 7133 Shaft 7130 X measured 1.4×1.35 m., -10.95 m. in the rock with a lining of masonry above, of which only .5 m. was preserved (fig. 64). There is a secondary chamber to the east, 1.12 m. above the bottom of the shaft, of type 6 c(2), measuring 1.45 to 1.65×1.4 m., 1.3 m. high, its area 2.7 sq. m., capacity 2.82 cu. m., found open and empty. The main burial chamber, however, opens to the west beneath the twin mastaba. It is of type 3 a(1) with a low roof and has a well constructed coffin recess in the west wall. The chamber measured 5.75×3.07 m. and 2.1 m. high, its area 11.51 sq. m., capacity 24.17 cu. m. The coffin recess in the west wall was 2.8×2.6 m. high, its area 7.28 sq. m., capacity 14.56 cu. m., walled off from the rest of the burial chamber by a masonry wall set in plaster, .9 m. thick, nearly complete but penetrated at top. The total area of the chamber and recess is 18.79 sq. m., capacity 38.73 cu. m. There is a canopic recess in

the southeast corner of the coffin recess just behind the blocking wall, measuring .6×.7 and .7 m. high. The burial chamber is reached by a passage westward from the shaft to the chamber, 1.12×2.1 m., and 1.55 m., high. There was no trace of blocking in the passage. The burial was completely plundered. Found in debris of shaft:

24-12-867, 961. Lower part of seated statuette of seated man, painted ls, in two parts, H. 27.2×W. 14.1×17.8 (front to back) cm., inscribed on right side of seat: *rḥ nswt Ny-nḥ-Mnw* (fig. 69; pl. XLVII a, b). The statuette is of fine workmanship and may possibly derive from one of the mastabas in the street, MFA.

24-12-962. Frag. from large statue, diorite, left front corner of base with signs facing right [*Hw*]fw-ḥ'.f, "Khaf[khu]fu," with edge of right foot of statue, W. 12.4, depth 12.6 cm. See above in section on G 7130-7140. Assigned to statue CCG 46 in Cairo by Smith, *Giza Necropolis II*, fig. 11, *History of Egyptian Sculpture*, 31. Fig. 69, MFA.

24-12-963. ls. frag. dressed flat on three sides with traces of black paint, H. 21.7×W. 14.6×Th. 5.6 cm.

24-12-964. ls. frag. of statuette, H. 10.3×W. 6.9×Th. 4.2 cm.

24-12-965. Al. model bowl, type IX, round bottom, H. 2×D. 3.8 cm., MFA, fig. 64, pl. XLVI g.

24-12-966-967. Al. basins, 2, models of type X a(1), 1) H. 1.4, D. top 4.4, D. base 1.4, 2) H. 1.6, D. top 4.2, D. base 1.8 cm., both MFA, fig. 64, pl. XLVI g.

Found in burial chamber:

25-1-125. Al. model of flat topped circular table with stand missing, in frags., D. 14.4 cm.

25-1-126. Al. model bowl of type IX, round bottom, H. 1.8, D. 4.4 cm., MFA, fig. 64.

25-1-388. Al. model circular table, frags. of top only, D. 12.4 cm.

25-1-389. Al. model bowl of type IX, round bottom, H. 1.8, D. 5 cm., MFA, fig. 64.

25-1-390. Al. model, type I d, dummy cyl. jar, H. 5.4, H. 5.4, D. top 4, D. min. 2.1, D. base 2.7 cm., fig. 64, XLVI g.

G 7133 Shaft G 7130 Y is against the north face of the crude brick chapel of G 7130 in the angle between it and the casing of G 7130, measuring 1.45 m. square at the top and 1.37×1.4 at the bottom, -10.25 m. in the rock, no lining preserved above, no chamber, type 7 X, no trace of burial but emptied by plunderers and refilled (fig. 65).

G 7134 is the designation assigned to the structure presumed to have been built for a pair of shafts cut against the casing of the twin mastaba south of the exterior chapel of G 7130 and perhaps utilizing its brickwork. This subsidiary mastaba could not be planned or its type and size estimated.

G 7134 Shaft G 7130 Z lies in the north end of an offering chamber, 1.54×1.57 m., -12.26 m. in the rock, lined with rubble below and masonry above (fig. 66). The chamber on the west of type 3 af measured 2.22×1.68 m., 2.37 m. high, its area 3.68 sq. m., capacity 8.72 cu. m., unfinished with deep unfinished cutting in west wall. The passage was 1.35 (north-south)×1.01

(east-west) m., 1.14 m. high. The remains of the blocking consisted of two blocks resting on debris. Found open and empty without objects.

G 7134 Shaft G 7130 U (also designated as V). Fig. 65. G 7130 U chamber; with three late coffins:

37-1-5. Standing fai. amulet of god Thot, faded blue green glaze, H. 4.2, W. 1, Th. 1 cm.

37-1-6. White ls. mould with traces of red outlines, benu-bird, L. 13.4, W. 8.4, Th. 2.5, depth. 5 cm. MFA 47.1653, fig. 62.

G 7135 similarly represents a mastaba assumed to have been constructed for three shafts (G 7140 X, Y, Z) lying north of the exterior stone chapel of Khafkhufu and south of its subsidiary northern niche, which were probably intruded in the floor of exterior crude brick rooms belonging to the twin mastaba.

G 7135 Shaft G 7140 X measured 1.4 × 1.4, - 5.7 m. in the rock, lined above with rubble, .6 m. (fig. 67). The burial chamber on the west of type 6 a(2) measured 1.65 × 1.45 m. and 1.75 m. high, its area 2.39 sq. m., capacity 1.79 cu. m. Blocked with two slabs resting on ls. debris, found open and plundered.

37-1-1. Model bowl, RBrW, H. 1.6, D. 3.8 cm. Fig. 62.

37-1-2. Model jar, RBrW, H. 5.2, D. 3.4, D. base 2.8 cm. Fig. 62.

37-1-3. Model jar, RBrW, H. 7.4, D. 3.4, D. middle 3.6, D. base 3.4 cm. Fig. 62.

37-1-4. Model jar, RBrW, H. 5.4, D. 3.6, D. middle 5.4, D. base 3.4 cm. Fig. 62.

G 7135 Shaft G 7140 Y is close to the latter on the south and measured 1.45 × 1.5 m., - 8.65 m. in rock, lined above with rubble, 2.15 m. (fig. 68). The chamber is of type 4 a(2) x on the west, 1.8 × 1.35 m. and .95 m. high, its area 2.43 sq. m., capacity 2.3 cu. m. The passage was 1 × .85 m. and 1.35 m. high. No blocking, no objects found.

G 7135 Shaft G 7140 Z north of the exterior stone chapel of Khafkhufu and partly in front of a niche in the casing of the twin mastaba measured 1.45 m. square, - 10.5 m. in rock and lined with masonry above 1.95 m. Not drawn. There is a turning recess in the bottom on the east side, 1.3 (north-south) × .75 (east-west) m., 1.3 m. high, opposite the passage on the west, which slopes down to the chamber. Passage measured 1.25 (east) and 1.4 (west) in north-south axis, 1.05 m.

(east-west); 1.1 high on shaft side and 1.3 m. on chamber side, floor sloping, roof horizontal. The burial chamber on the west is of type 3 amx, 3.1 × 2.05 m. and 1.85 m. high, its area 6.35 sq. m., capacity 11.75 cu. m., with the west wall broken into near the northwest corner by the chambers of the shaft of the Isis Temple designated as G 7140 C. Blocking not preserved and chamber completely plundered. Found in debris of shaft:

26-3-124. Ls. seated pair statue, heads missing, man seated on left of woman, hands on knees, right closed, left open palm down, wearing short apron on which text inscribed; woman on man's right, right hand open palm down on knee, left arm around man's back, hand on his left shoulder, woman wearing a long skirt with text on lap. Seat painted black, traces of red on man's legs. H. 24, W. 21.5, Depth 17 cm. Boston. Pl. XLVII c. Texts (fig. 69): man *Jytj*, followed by filiation sign *s3* and *s3 Tnij*; woman, *Nfr jrjw* followed by determinative, filiation *s3*, and name *J3st*. The filiation sign *s3* is written as in hieratic. The statuette is of a poor but hard limestone, the modelling somewhat complex with an indication of tripartition in the male torso. For the name *J3st*, see Ranke *PN* I, 260.14.

26-3-128, 147, 194. Ls. models of canopic jars, measurements in order of height, diameter of top, maximum point, and base: 1) 15.4 × 14.4, 16.6, 13, 2) 16 × 10.4, 14.6, 12.4, 3) 11 × 8, 11, 8.2. cm. (fig. 62).

26-3-148. Ls. model canopic jar, unfinished, H. 10.6, D. top 7, projected D. shoulder 8.2, D. base 8.8 cm.

26-3-149. Al. frag. with one dressed surface, 2.6 × 2.2 × 2.7 cm.

26-3-150. Fai. ushabti, type III 1(d), uninscribed, H. 5.2, W. 1.9 cm.

26-3-151. Fai. wedjat-eye, plaque with background cut out, L. 4, H. 3.9 cm., MFA 27.959.

26-3-152. Wood cased with copper plate, four fitting frags. of wood from left foot of statuette, part of copper pin with round section which ran up through the ankle (probably a repair), L. of foot 9.3, W. 3.8, H. 3.8 cm., thickness of copper plate 2 mm., D. of pin 4.5 mm.

26-3-153. Ls. 5 fitting frags. of bas relief with wine-press scene, L. 44 × W. 32 cm. fig. 62 (drawn from register sketch and not from original).

26-3-154. Diorite frag. from statuette, one dressed curving surface, 8.7 × 5.5 cm. MFA.

26-3-155. Weight, hard dark stone, H. 1.8, D. max. 2.4, weighing 18.5 grams (= 2 kdt), MFA.

26-3-195. Crystalline quartzite, frag. from side of 2-handled bottle of Saite-Ptolemaic form, H. 8.8, D. 5.9 cm.

26-3-196. Diorite, frag. flat slab, dressed on 2 opposite sides, polished, traces of copper on 1 side from use as whetstone, 8.7 × 2.8 × 3.3 (th.) cm.

PLATES AND FIGURES



a. Eastern Cemetery, looking east, with queens' pyramids and double mastabas



b. Eastern Cemetery, looking east, with queens' pyramids and double mastabas



a. Kawab chapel, G 7120, looking southwest



b. G 7110, with subsidiary mastaba G 7111 in foreground



a. Street 7100, looking north, with exterior chapel of Kawab, G 7120



b. Street 7100, looking south, with unexcavated mastaba 7112 in foreground



c. G 7110, wife's chapel, Kawab, looking west



d. Street 7100, looking north, with subsidiary mastaba G 7111



a. Kawab chapel, G 7120, looking west, with statue emplacements



b. Kawab chapel, G 7120, looking northwest, with ramp, chambers D to C



c. Kawab chapel, G 7120, detail statue emplacements, looking west



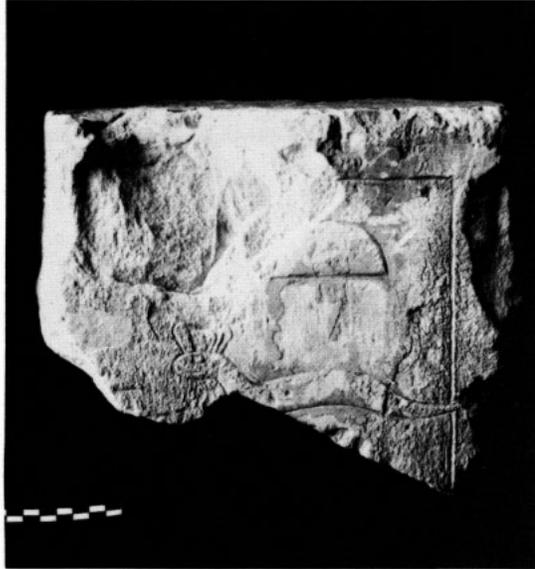
d. Kawab chapel, G 7120, exterior, street G 7100, looking south, with subsidiary niche



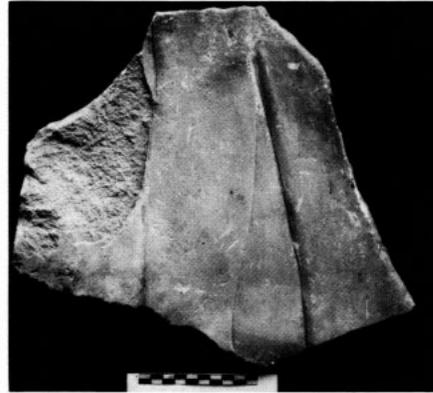
e. Kawab chapel, G 7120, street G 7100, looking south, with east pillar and block with overhang



a. 24-12-1125



b. 24-12-861



c. 24-12-988a



d. 24-12-1128



e. 24-12-1114



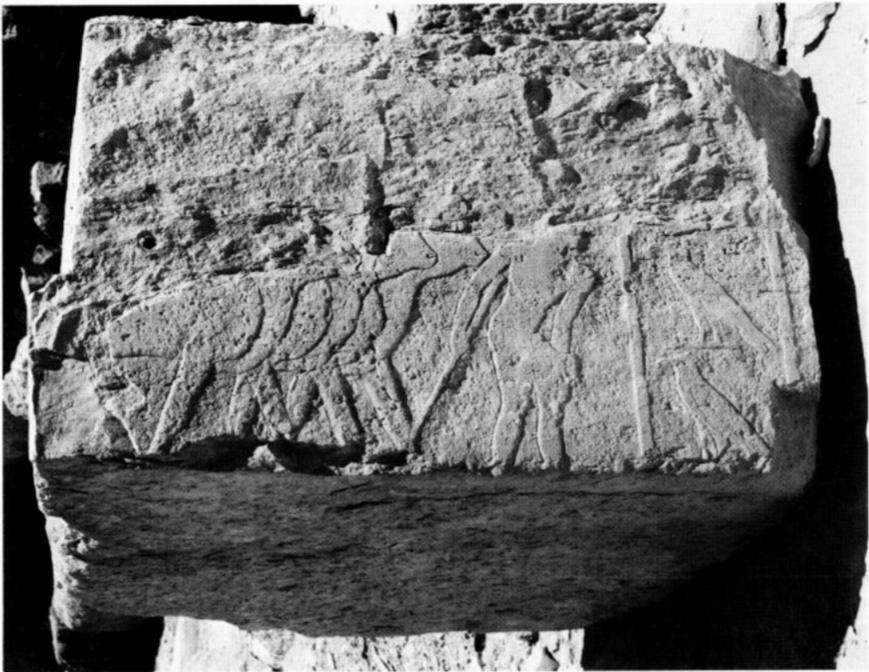
f. 24-12-855a



a. 24-12-1183 and 1184



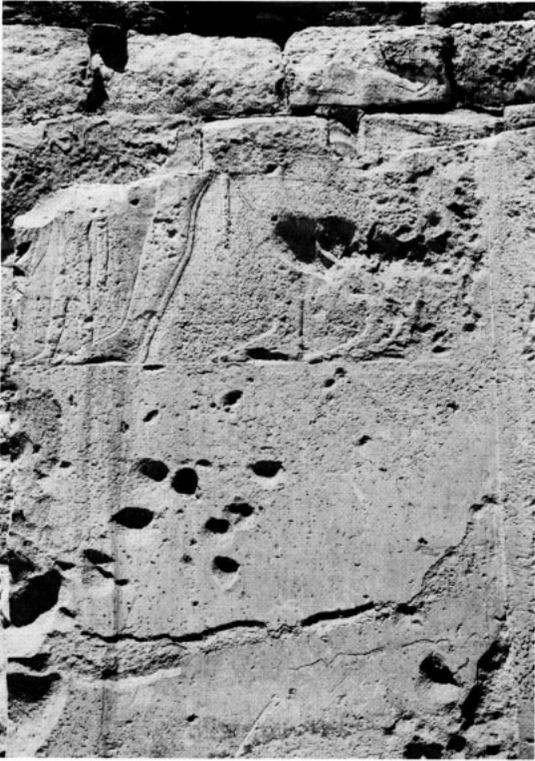
b. 24-12-1126



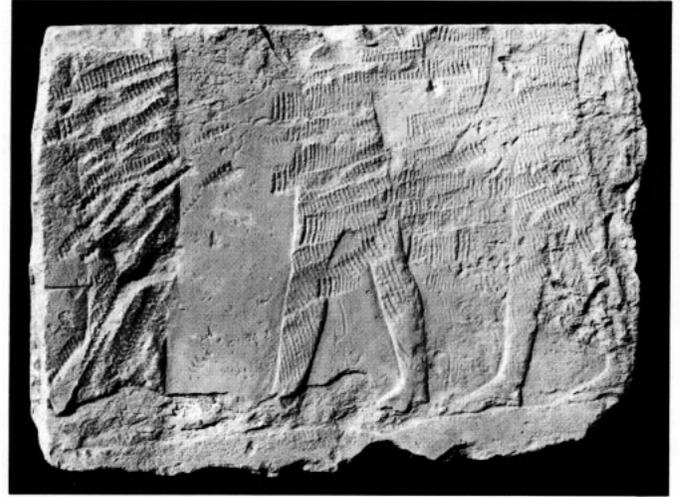
c. Block-lying presently at site



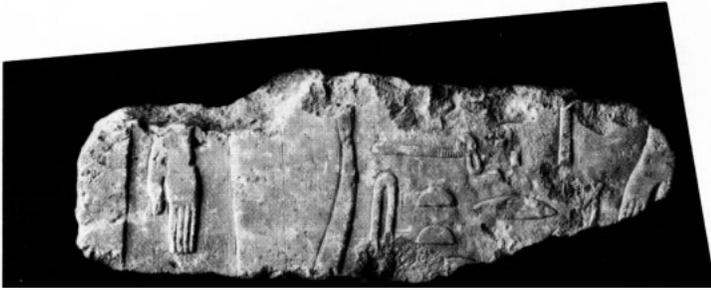
d. 24-12-1001 = MFA acc. no. 34.59



a. relief in situ, north section, west wall, inner chamber, Kawab, G 7120



b. relief assigned to embrasure, north side, Kawab, G 7120



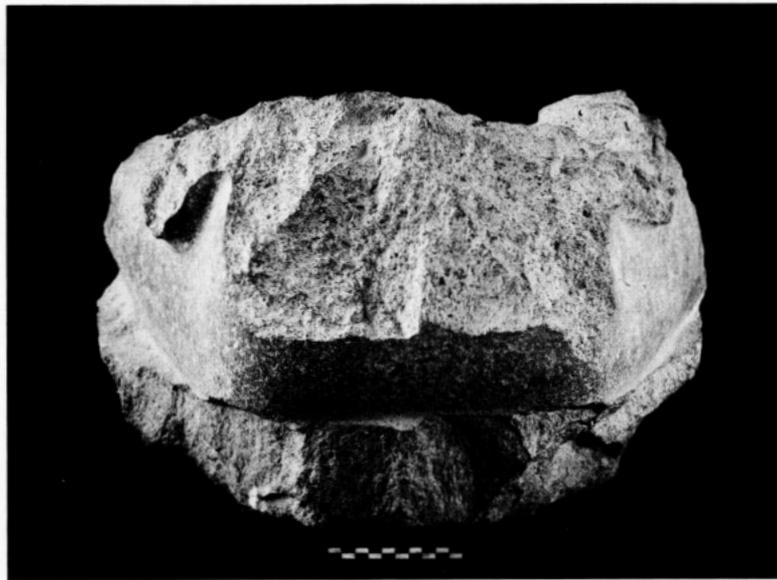
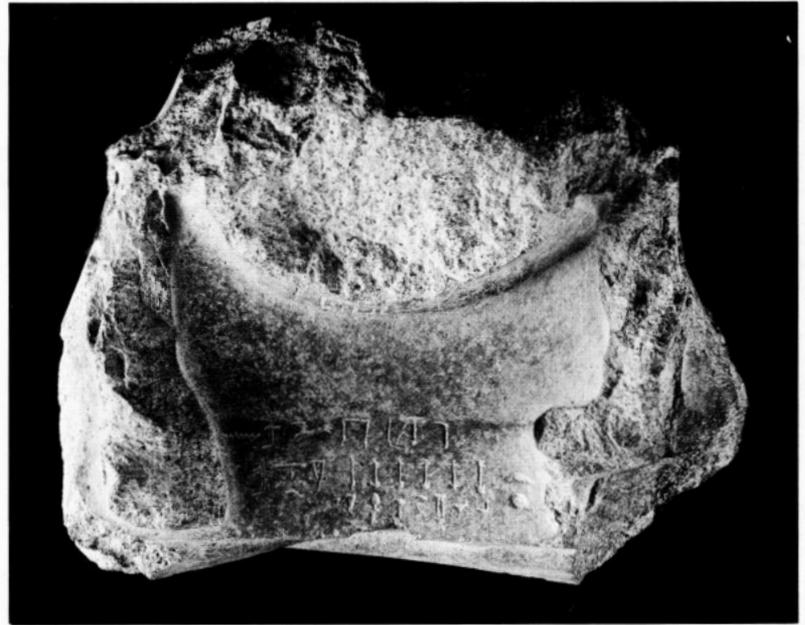
c. 24-12-1002, relief assigned to embrasure, south side, Kawab, G 7120



d. 24-12-1122, relief assigned to embrasure, south side, Kawab G 7120



e. 24-12-1000, relief assigned to embrasure, south side, Kawab, G 7120

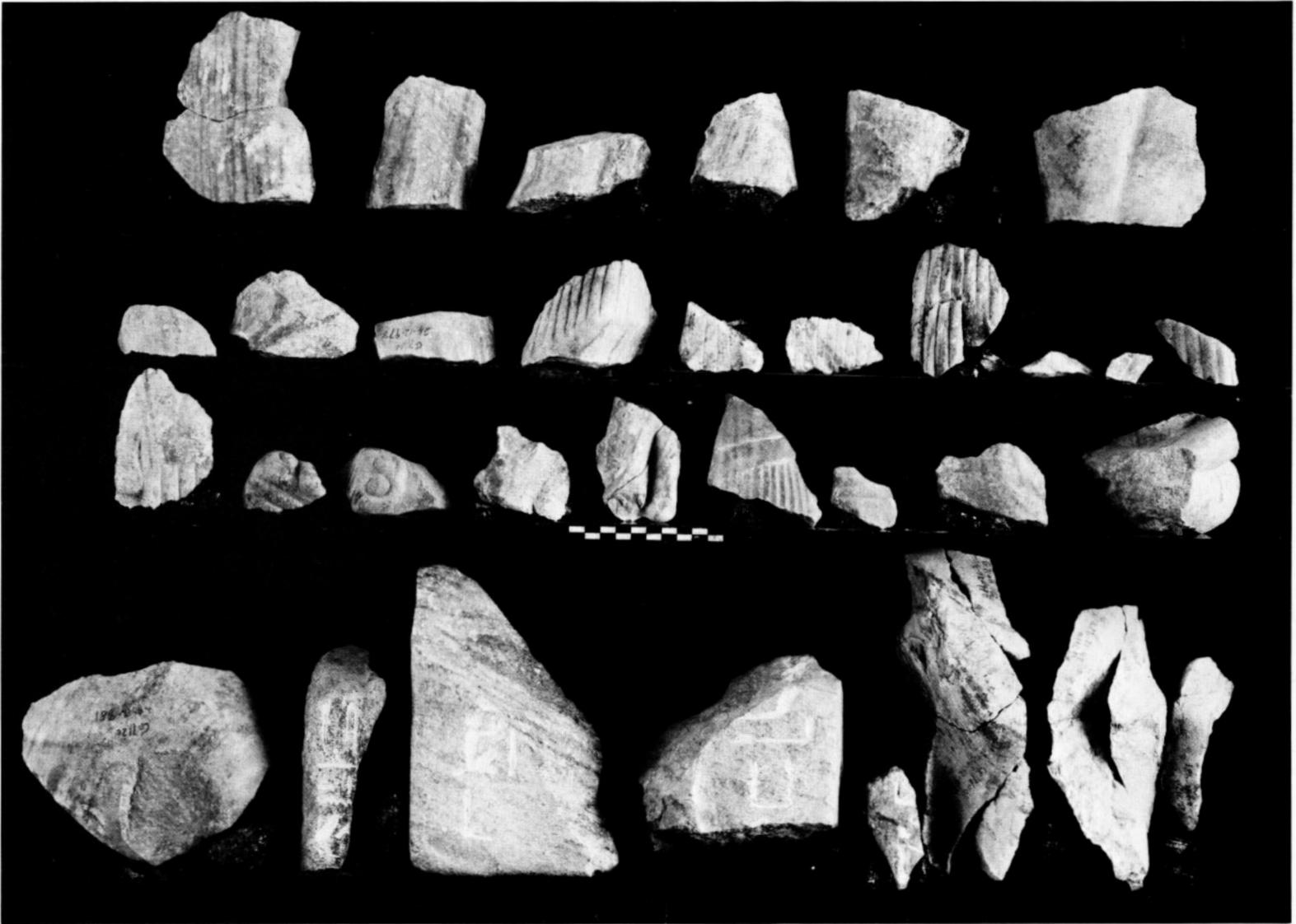


a.-c. 34-4-1=MFA



d. 25-1-393=MFA acc. no. 27.1127

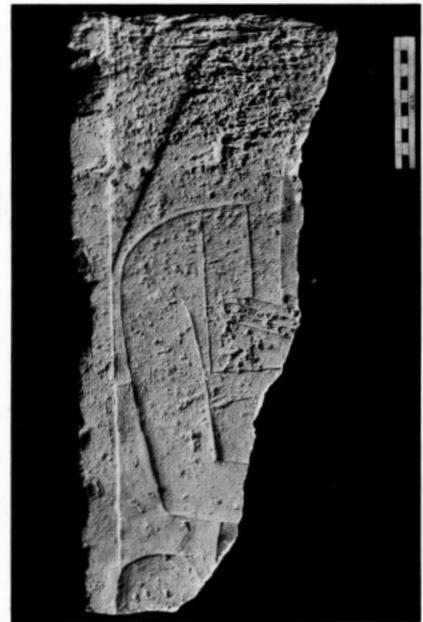
Kawab statue fragments, G 7120



a. Kawab statue fragments, G 7120



b. Kawab relief, seining scene, not drawn, G 7120



c. 24-12-1107, relief assigned to chapel of Kawab's wife, G 7110



a. G 7120 A, burial chamber with sarcophagus of Kawab



b. G 7120 A, Kawab sarcophagus, 24-12-1204=JdE 54937



a. Street G 7100, looking northwest, subsidiary mastaba G 7111 in center



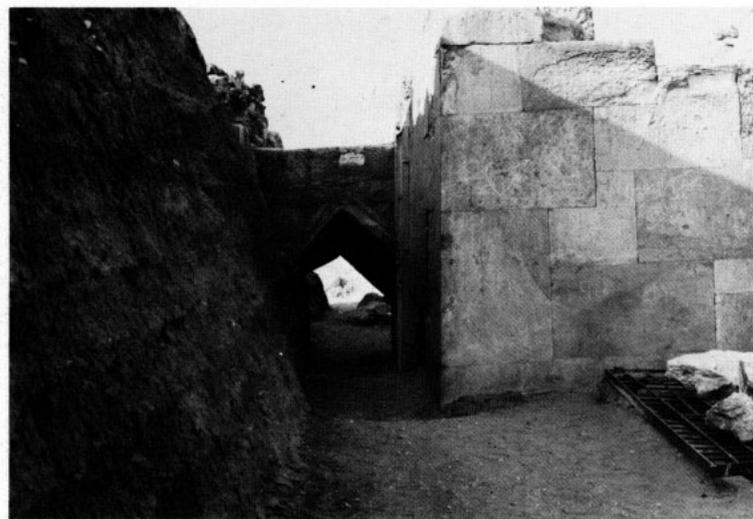
b. Street G 7100, looking northwest, subsidiary mastaba G 7133 in center



a. G 7140, Khafkhufu, main subsidiary niche in foreground, Isis temple and pyramid I c in background, looking west



b. G 7140, Khafkhufu, southeast corner (left), looking north to chapel



c. G 7140 Khafkhufu, exterior chapel (right), pent-roof Ptolemaic vault in street (left), looking south



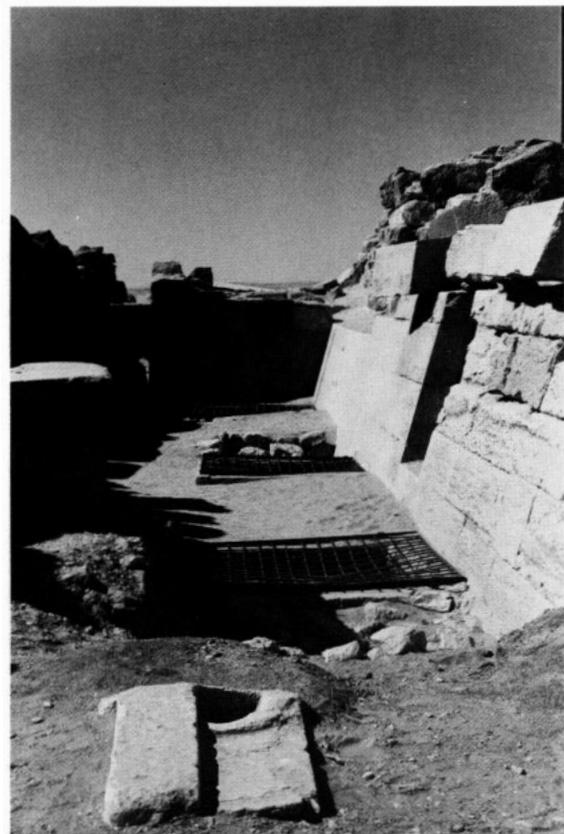
a. G 7140, Khafkhufu, roofing of chapel with Ptolemaic vault



b. G 7140, Khafkhufu, small subsidiary niche, just north of chapel



c. G 7130, Khafkhufu wife's chapel (right), main subsidiary niche of Khafkhufu, G 7140 (left), looking southwest



d. Street G 7100, looking south, toward Khafkhufu chapel G 7140, with socket of wife's chapel, G 7130, in foreground



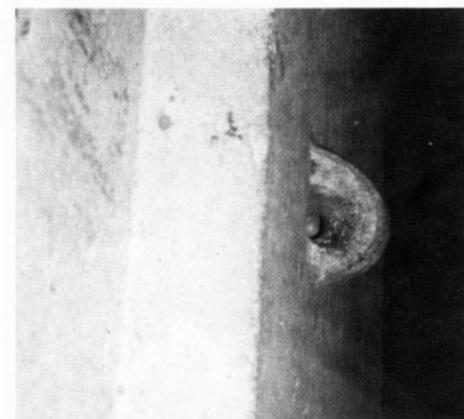
a. G 7130, wife of Khafkhufu, northeast corner, looking southwest, with subsidiary niche of G 7130 and subsidiary mastaba G 7133 in street



b. G 7130, wife of Khafkhufu, northwest corner, looking southeast, with Isis temple columns in background (right)



c. G 7140, Khafkhufu, chapel in foreground, looking southwest, with serdab chamber to right



d. G 7140, Khafkhufu, tethering ring on south jamb to inner chapel, looking southwest



a. North entrance jamb



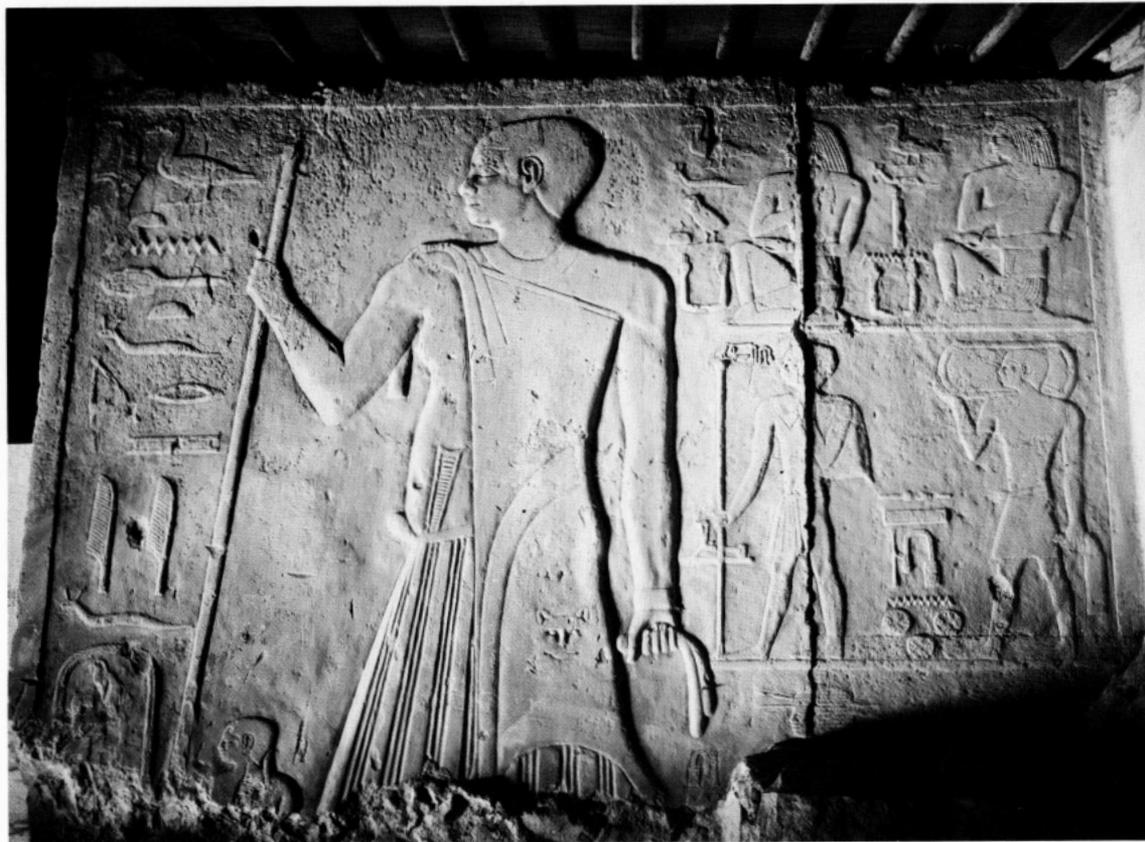
b. South entrance jamb



c. Embrasure, façade, south side, lower part covering by later vault



a. Embrasure, façade, south side



b. Embrasure, façade, north side

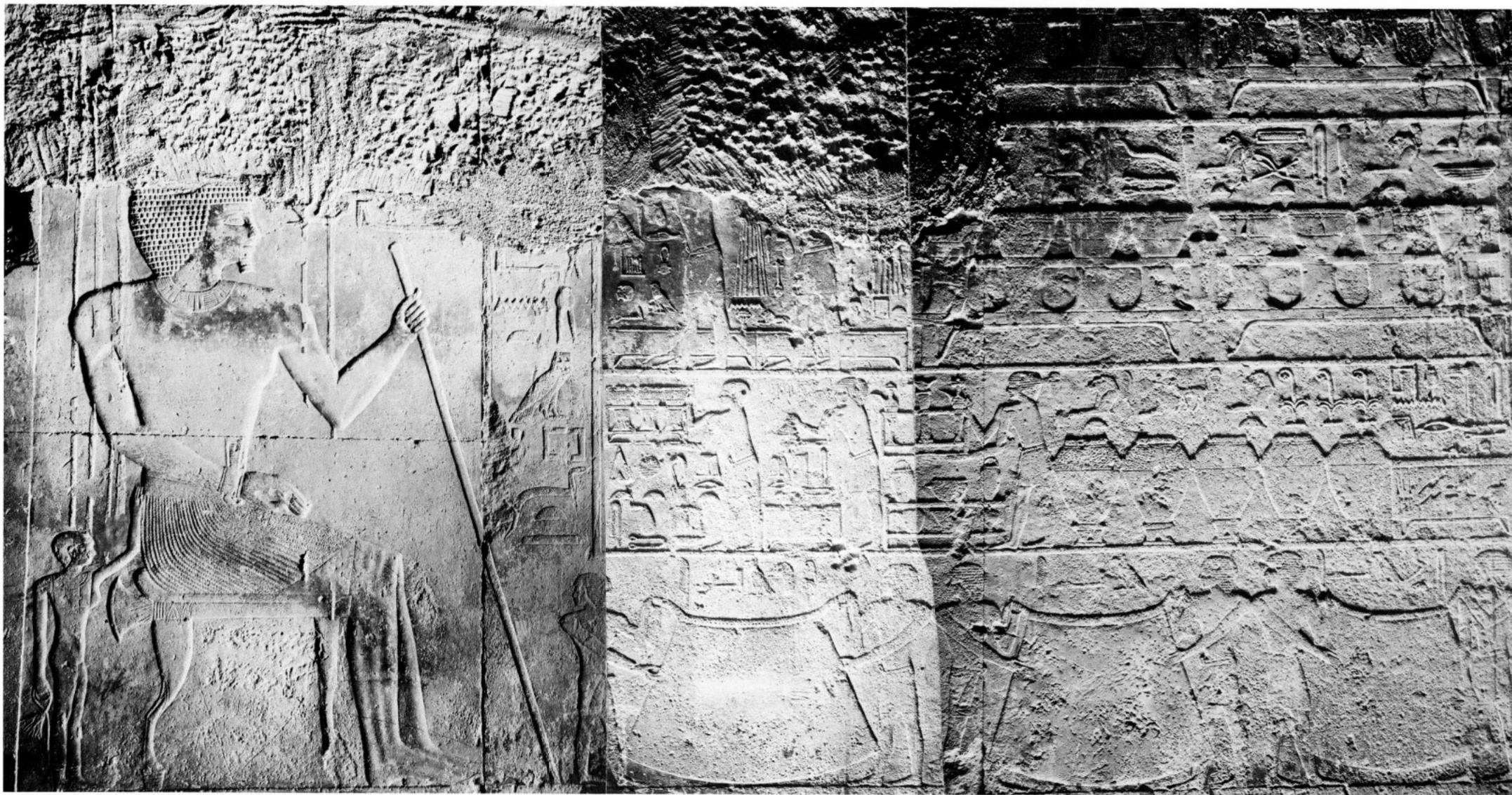


a. South jamb of doorway to inner chamber with drum above; owner with sons Wetka and Iunka.



b. North jamb of doorway to inner chamber with drum above; owner with sons Wetka and Iunka.

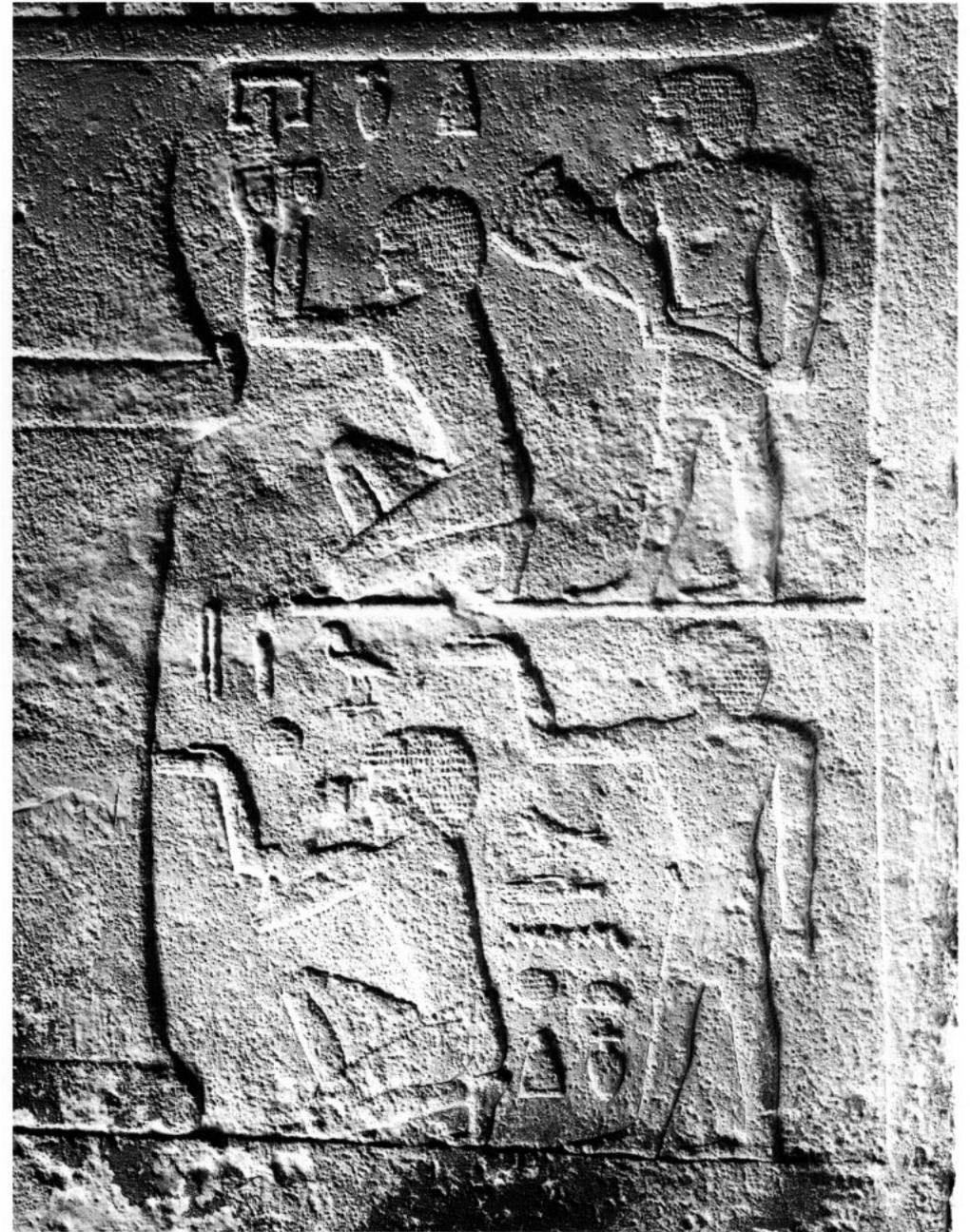
Khafkhufu chapel, G 7140



Khafkhufu chapel G 7140, inner chamber, east wall

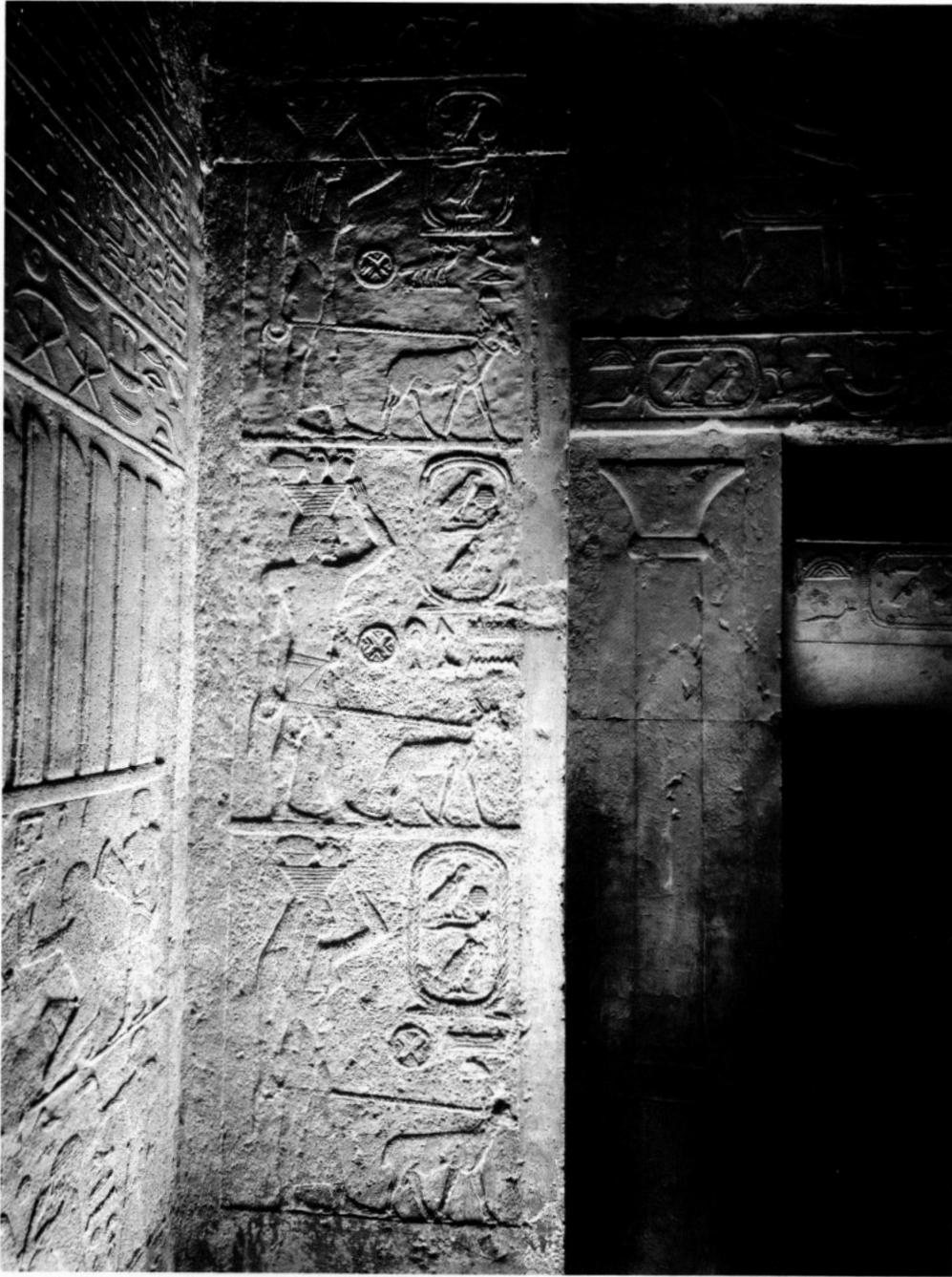


a. South wall, inner chamber

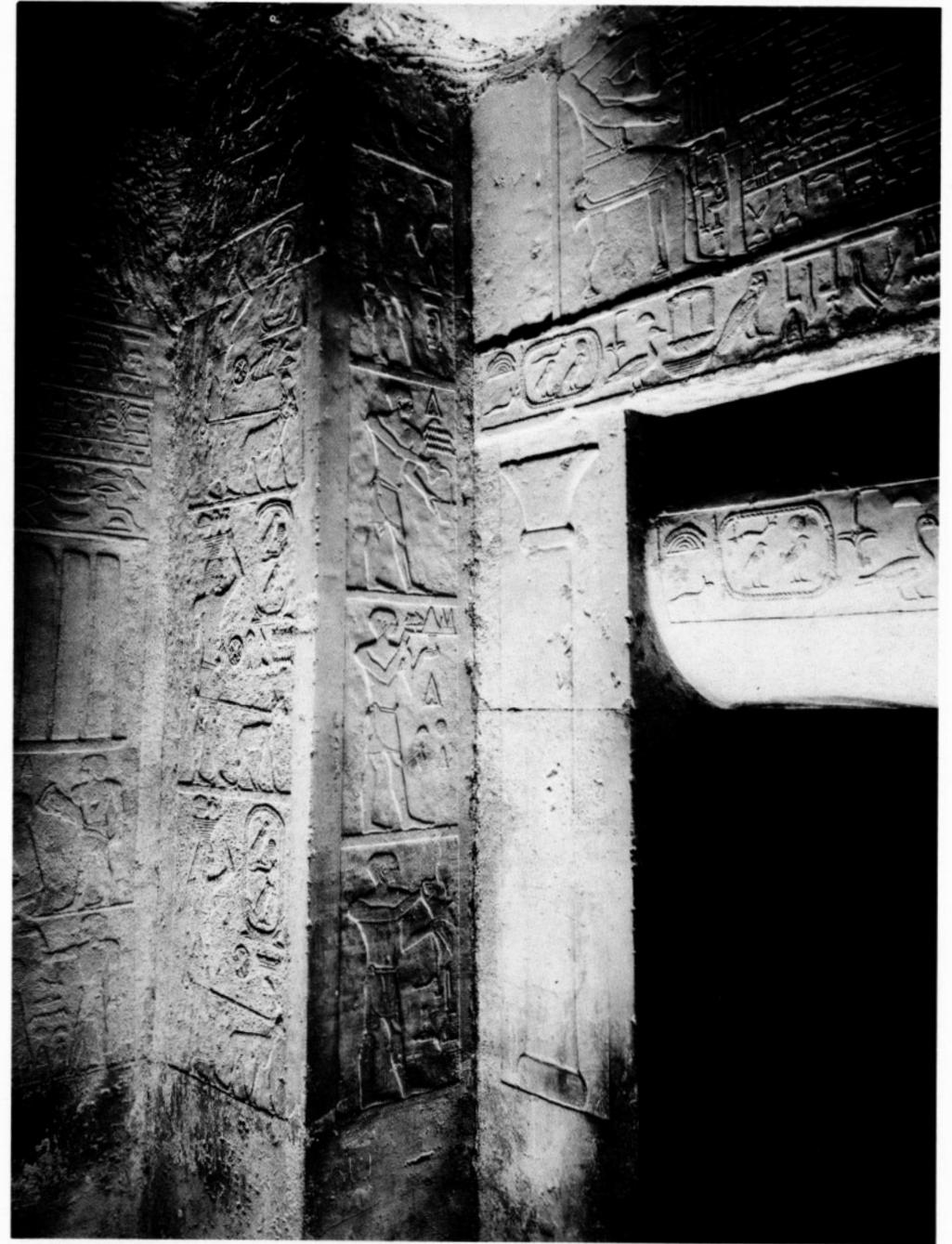


b. South wall, inner chamber, detail

Khafkhufu chapel, G 7140



a. West wall, inner chamber, south end with false door



b. West wall, inner chamber, south end with false door, looking southwest

Khafkhufu chapel, G 7140



a. West wall, inner chamber, false door, upper part



b. West wall, inner chamber, north reveal, false door, upper part



c. West wall, inner chamber, north reveal, false door, lower part



a. West wall, inner chamber, north of false door, first and second registers: estates and scribes



b. West wall, inner chamber, north of false door, second through fifth registers: scribes and offering bearers



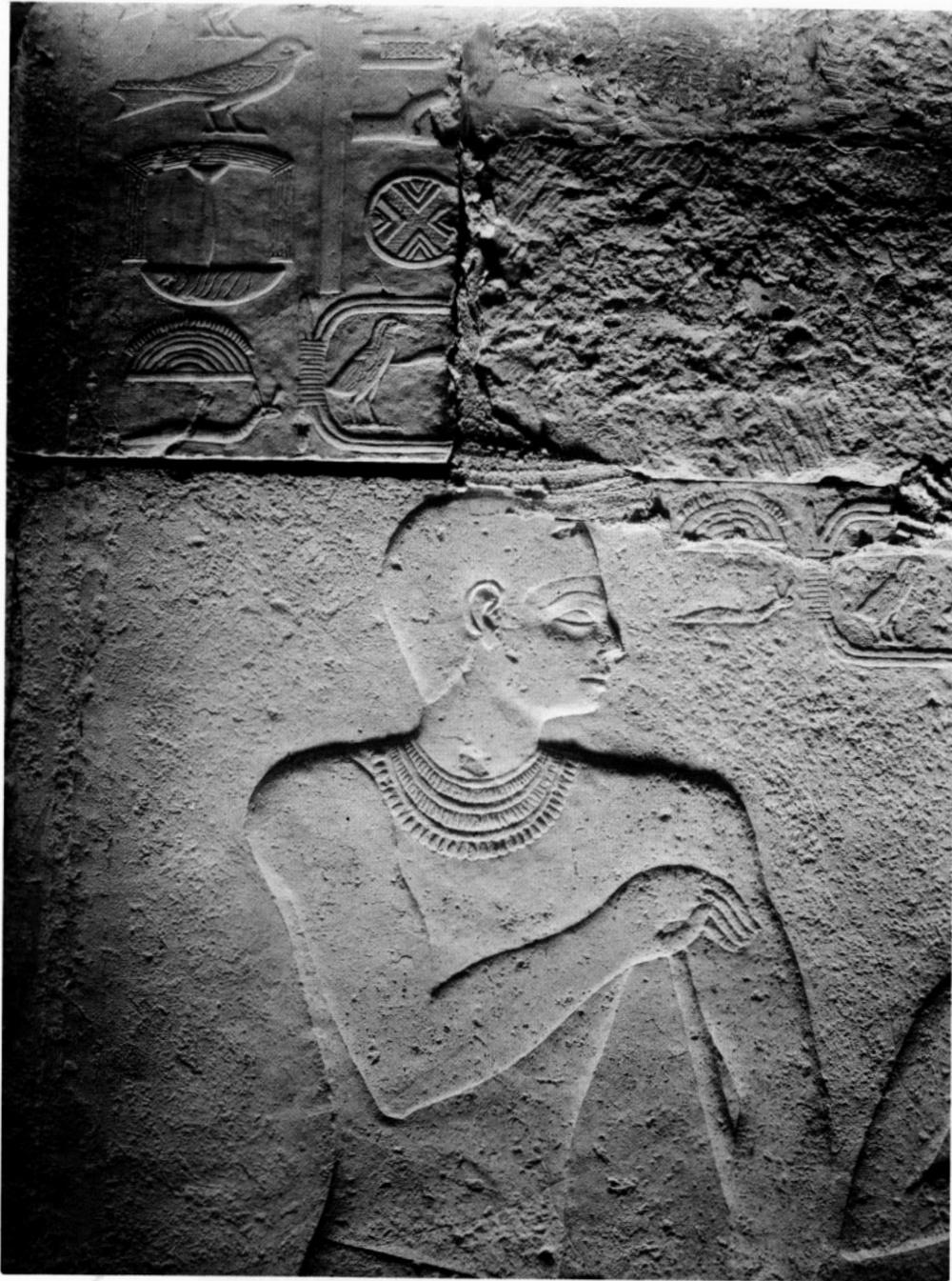
Khafkhufu chapel, G 7140, inner chamber, west wall, north end, viewing husband and wife



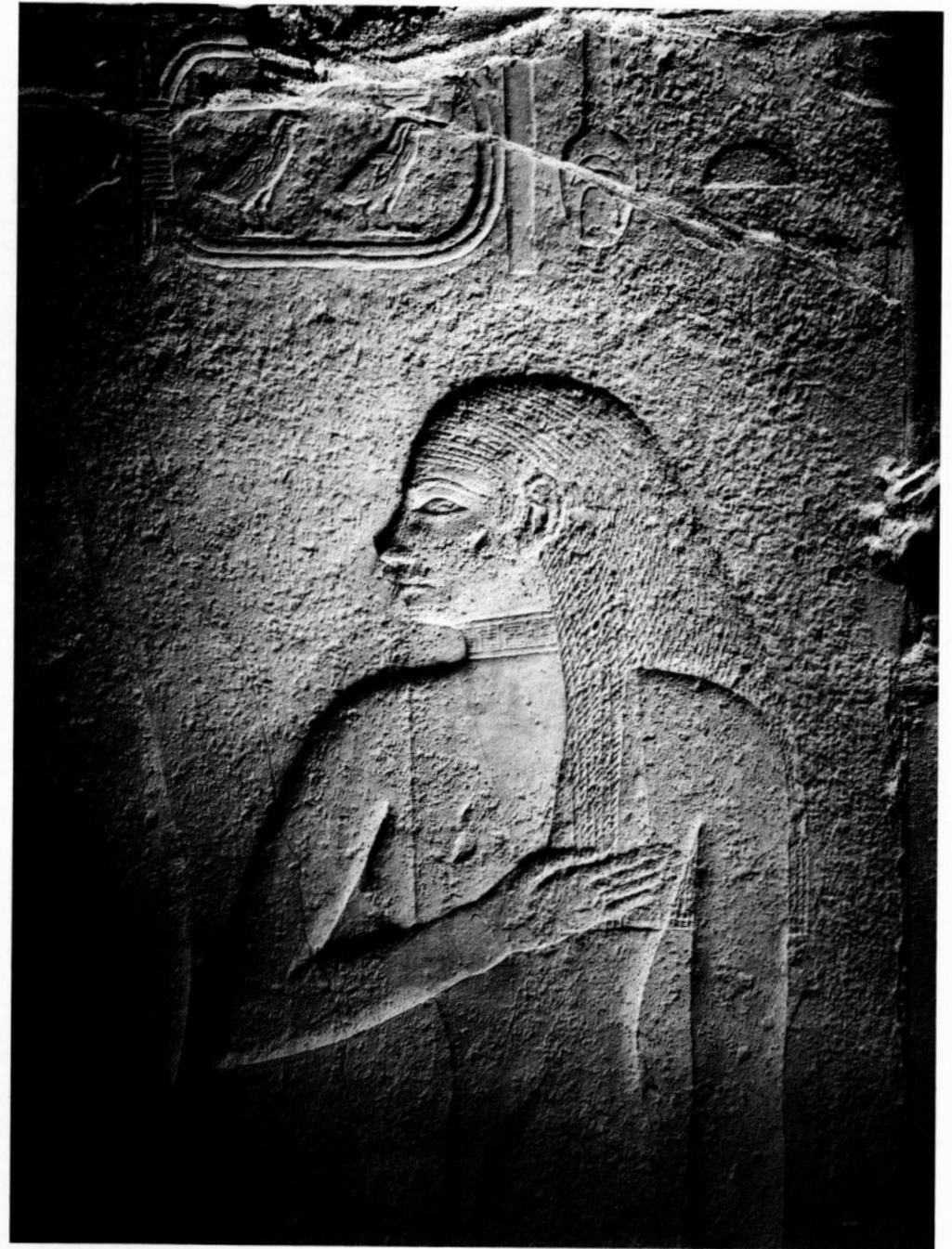
Khafkhufu chapel, G 7140, inner chamber, west wall, north end,
detail of viewing husband and wife, with text above pair



Khafkhufu chapel, G 7140, inner chamber, north wall, below text

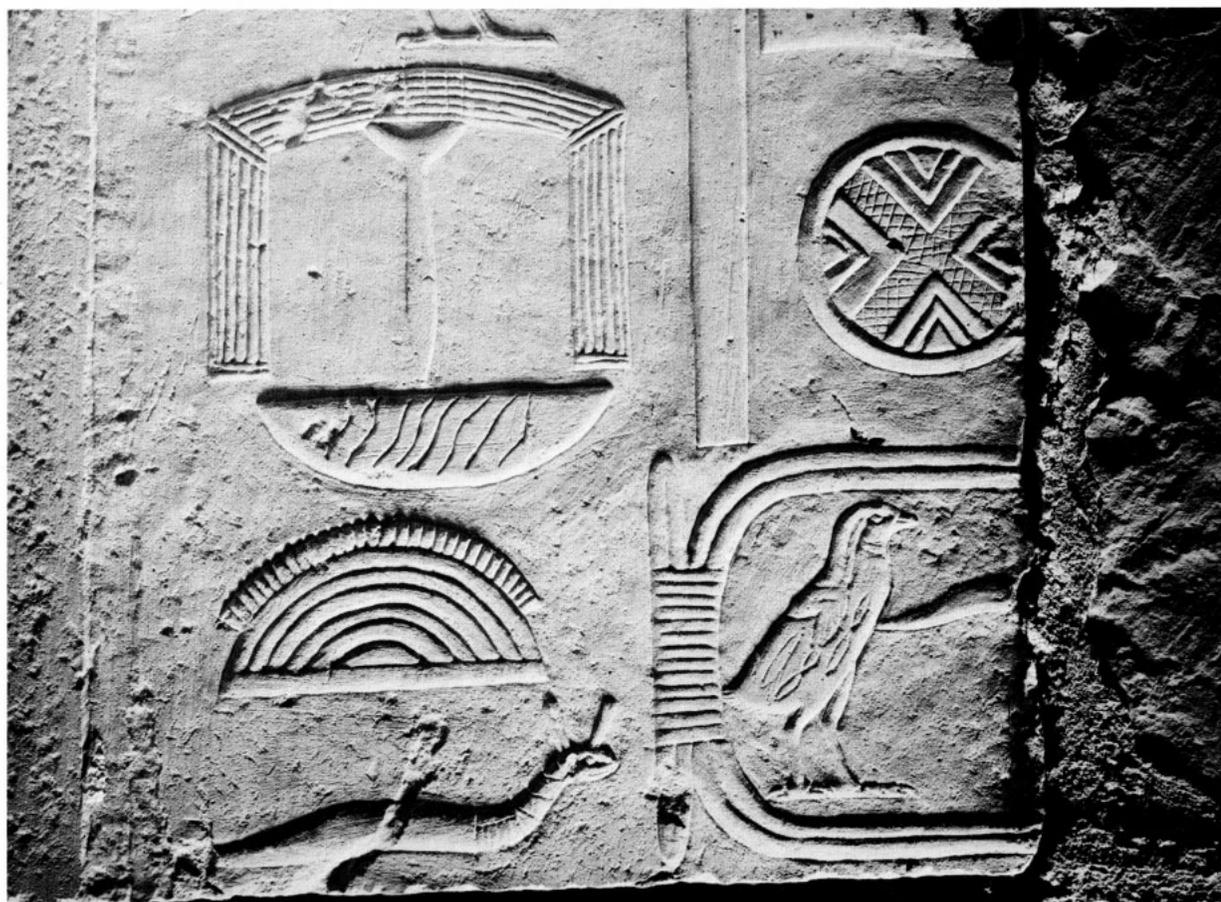


a. Detail, inner chamber, north wall, owner with text above



b. Detail, inner chamber, north wall, wife with text above

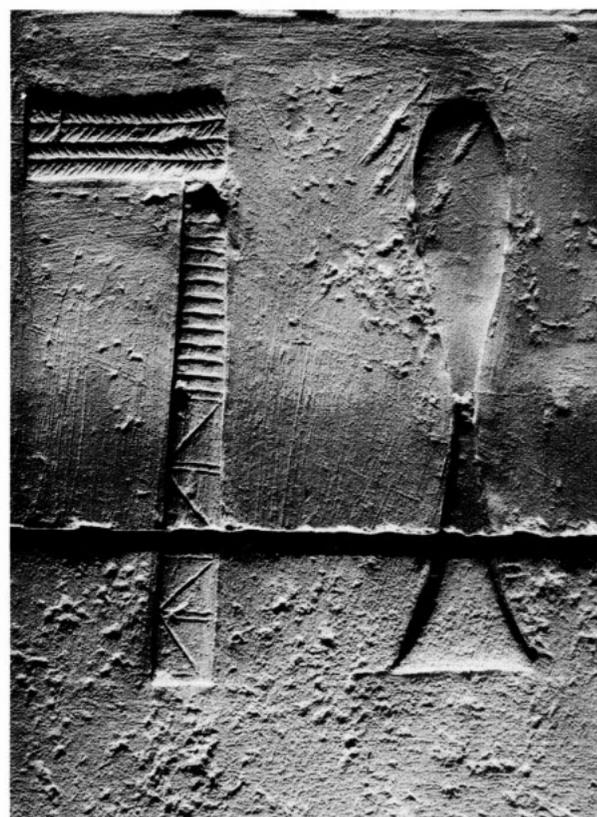
Khafkhufu chapel, G 7140



a. Detail of hieroglyphs, inner chamber, north wall



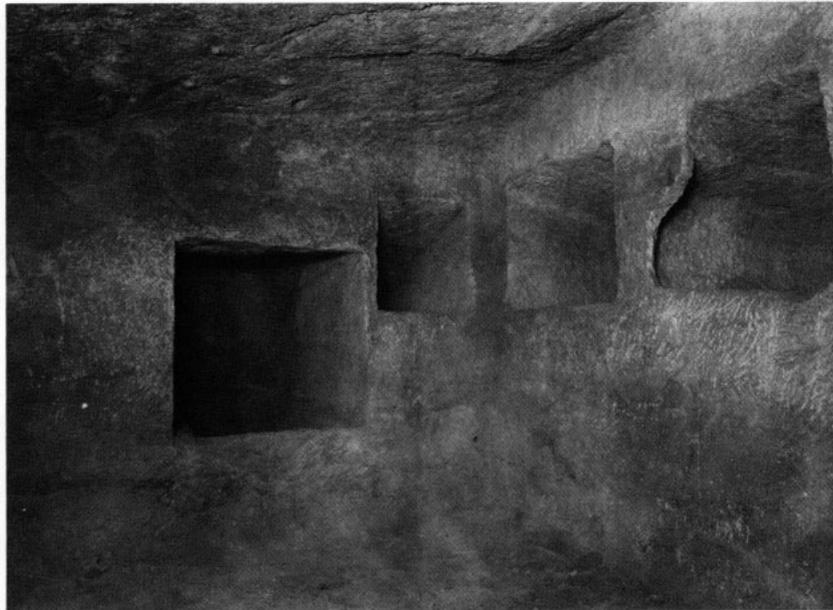
b. Detail of hieroglyphs, inner chamber, east wall



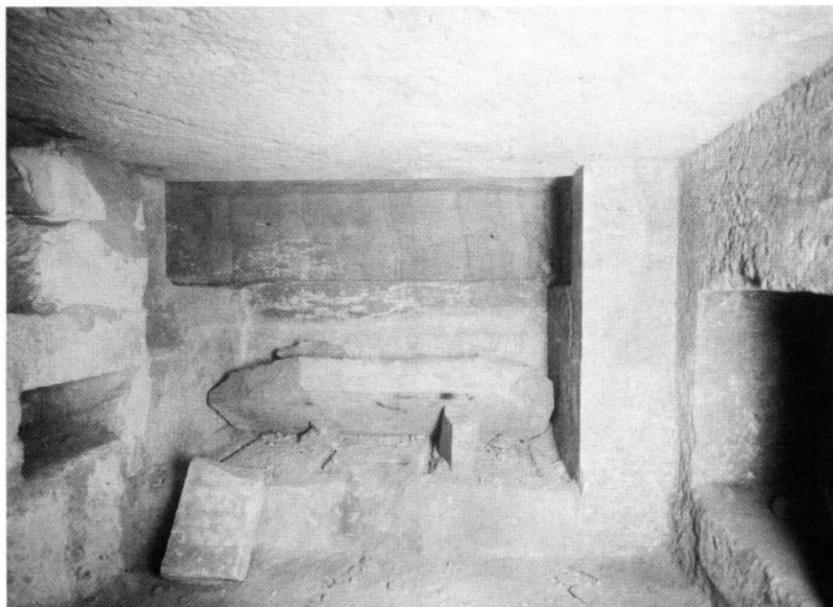
c. Detail of hieroglyphs, inner chamber, west wall



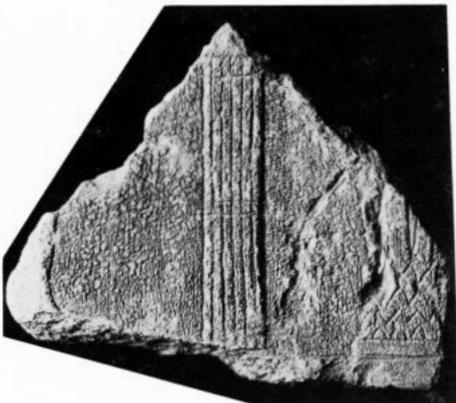
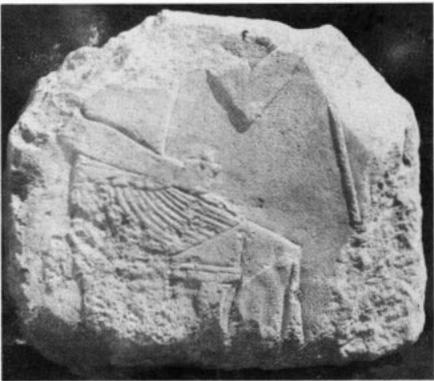
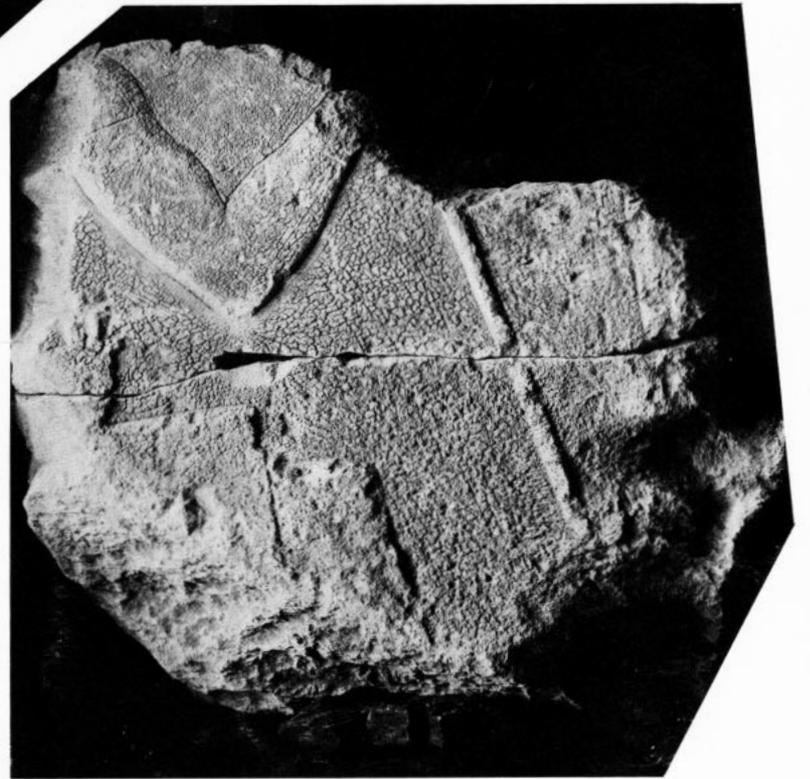
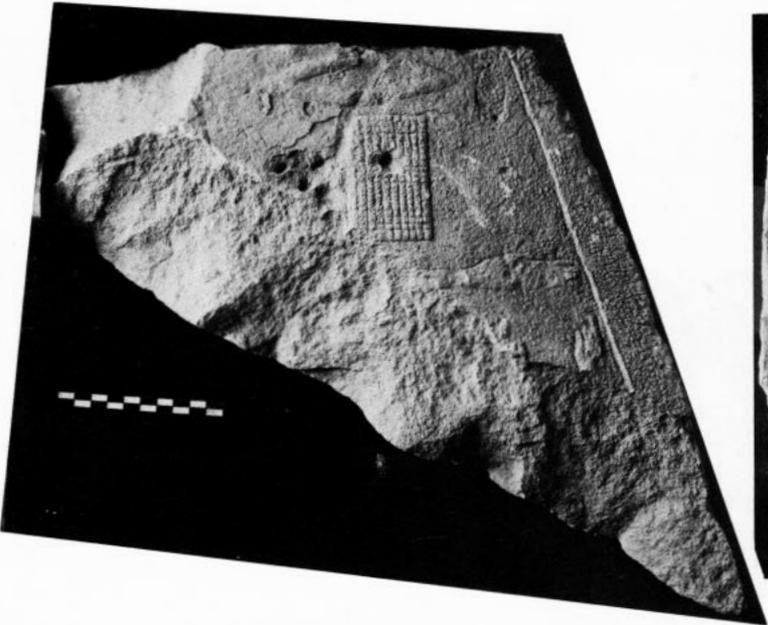
a. G 7140: 7130 B, main chamber, looking southwest, cf. fig. 21



b. G 7140: 7130 B, main chamber, looking southeast, cf. fig. 21



c. G 7140: 7130 B, coffin chamber, looking west, cf. 21



Khafkhufu, wife's chapel, G 7130; reliefs assigned to chapel. See fig. 23 for key to numbers



a. Area south of Khafkhufu I mastaba, looking northwest. Left: doorway to undecorated chapel of Khafkhufu II, G 7150. Lower left: doorway to chapel of Menib, G 7249. Right of center: mastaba of Khuenptah, G 7246



b. Khafkhufu II, G 7150, looking west, with doorway to undecorated chapel on right



c. Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel, looking south



a. View looking southeast



b. Western side



c. Detail of text on western side (not drawn)

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, western side



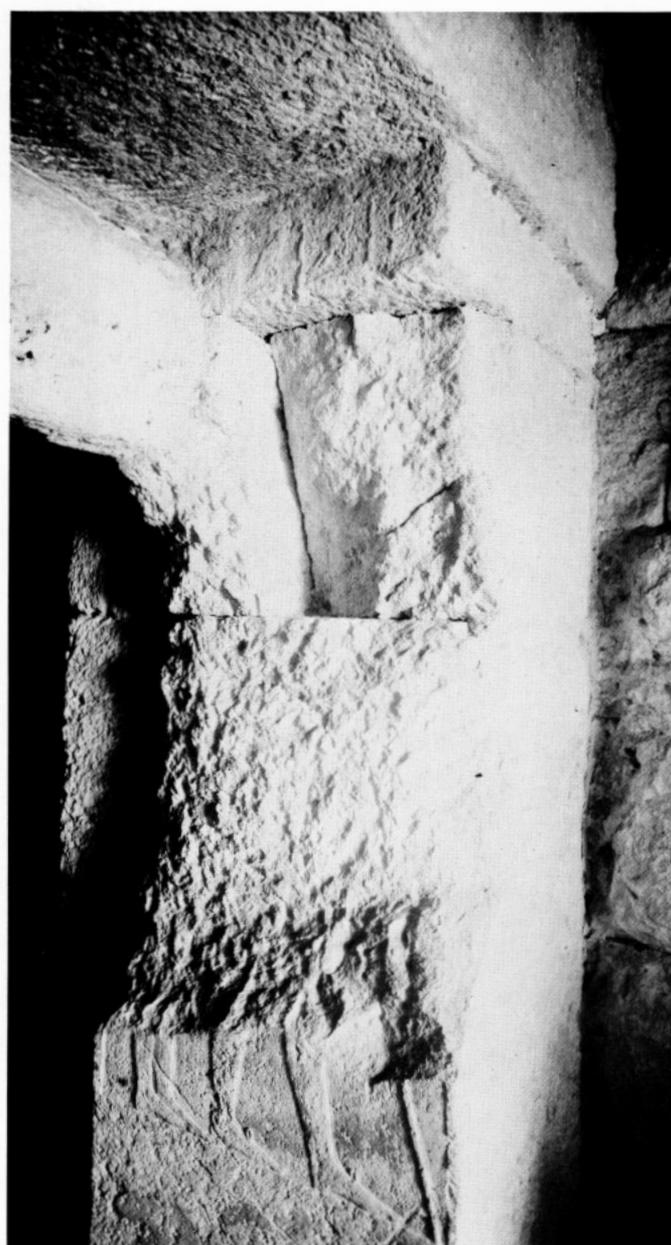
Khafkhufu II, G 7150, undecorated chapel, lintel



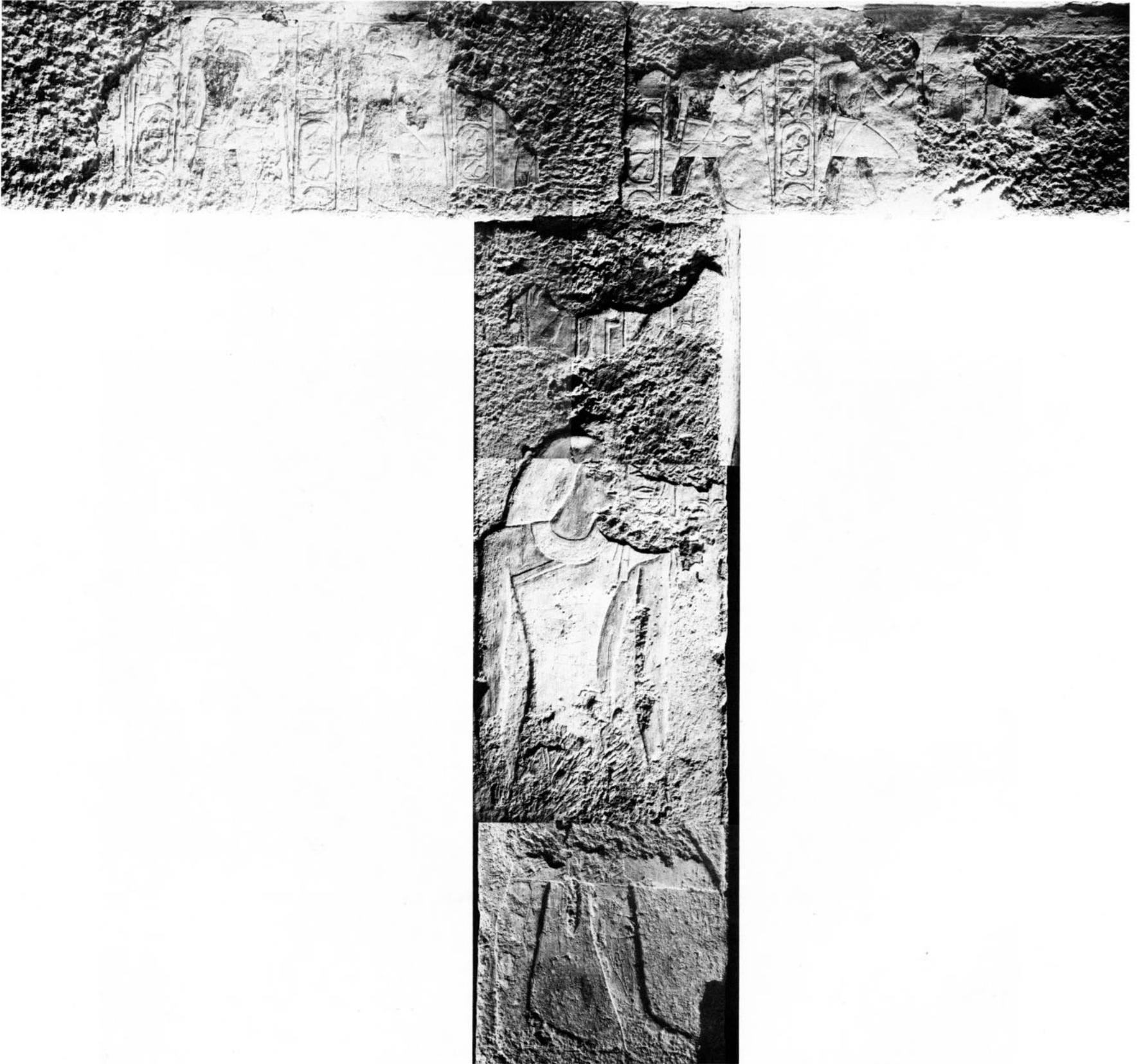
a. Lintel



b. East jamb



c. West jamb



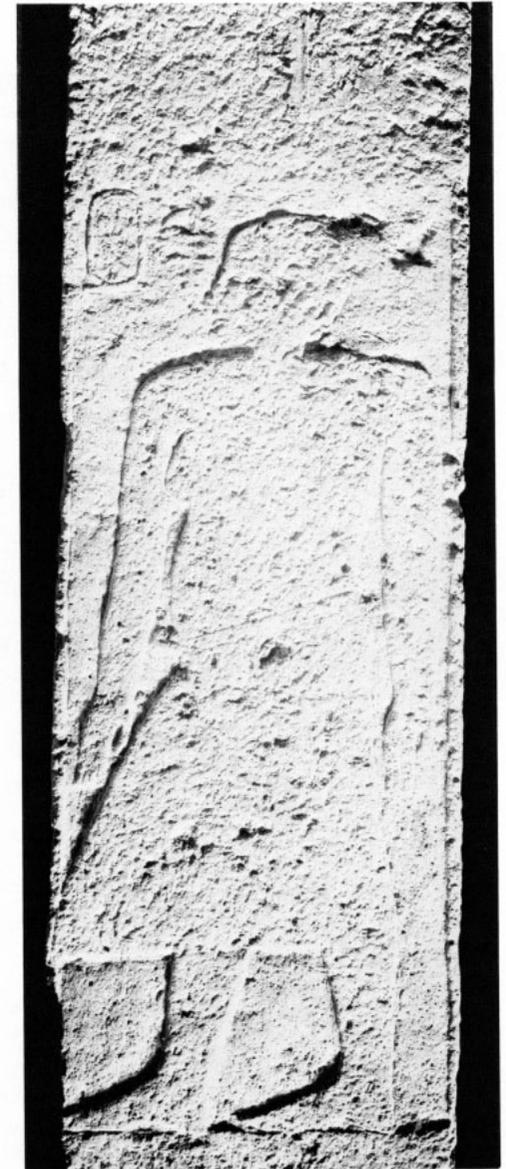
Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel, architrave beam and pillar, north face



a. Pillar, east face



b. Architrave beam and pillar, south face



c. Pillar, west face

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel



a. North wall, east end, above doorway



b. North wall, east end, to right of doorway



a. North wall, eastern end, upper part



b. North wall, eastern end, lower part

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel



a. East wall, northern part



b. East wall, center part

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel

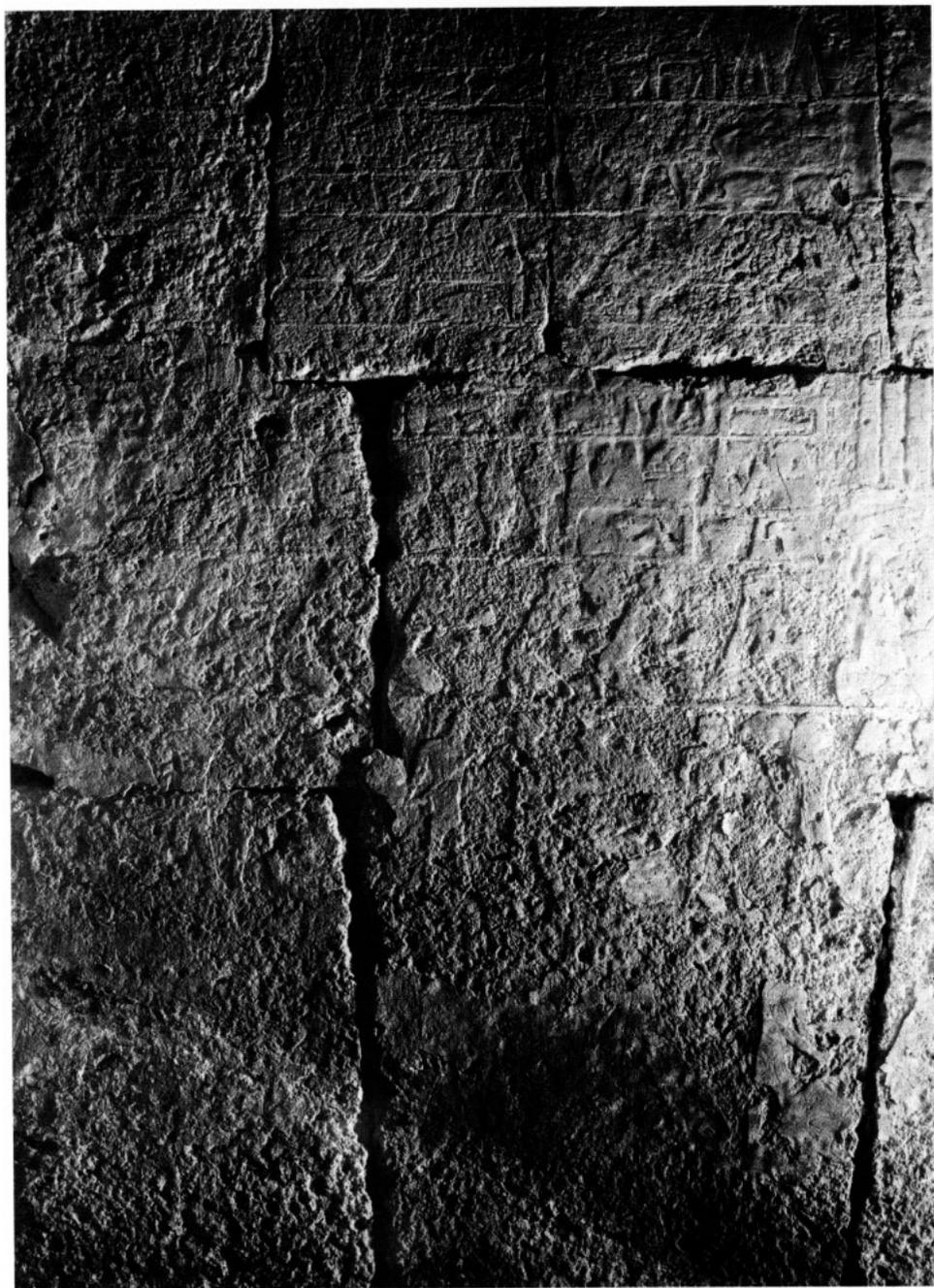


a. East wall, lower part of southern section



b. East wall, lower part of center section

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel



a. South wall, eastern part



b. South wall, western part

Kha:lhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel



a. South wall, western end, detail



b. South wall, western end, detail

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel



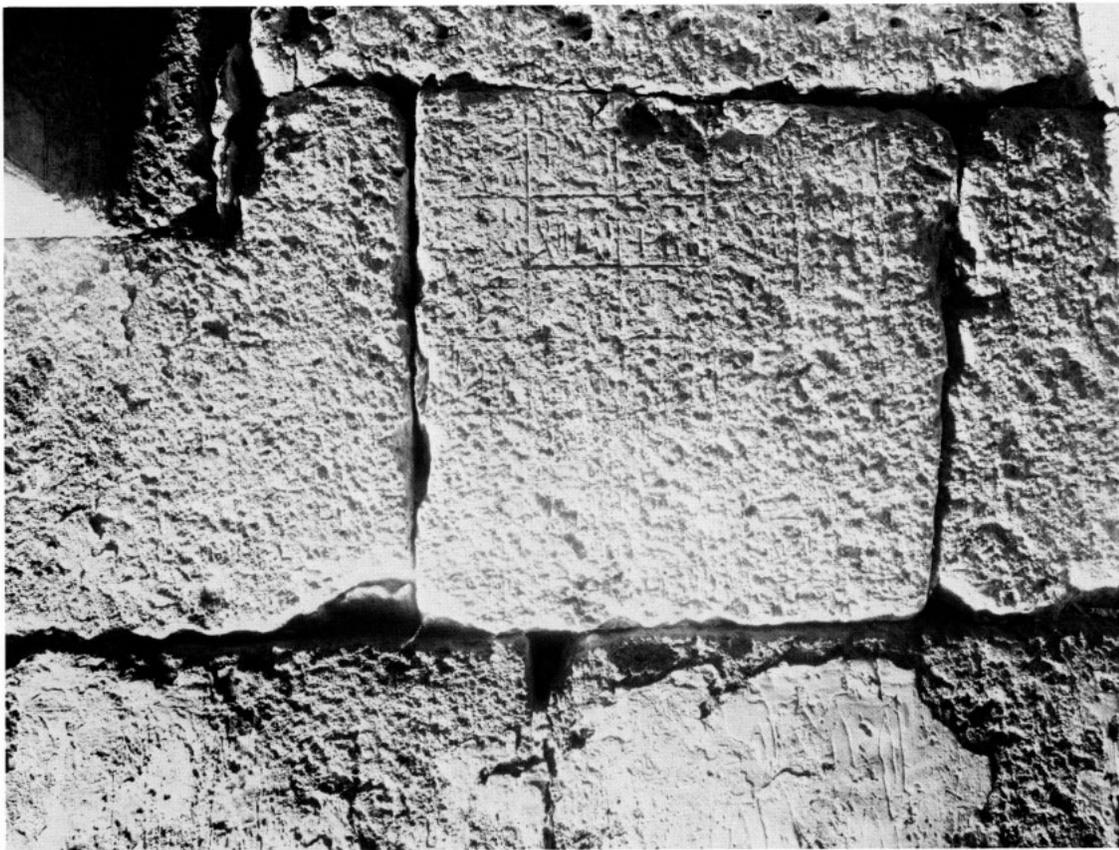
a. South wall, center



b. South wall, lower registers, right end



a. West wall, upper left, above false door panel



b. West wall, upper right, offering list

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel



a. West wall, false door, left side (to south)



b. West wall, false door, center

Khafkhufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel

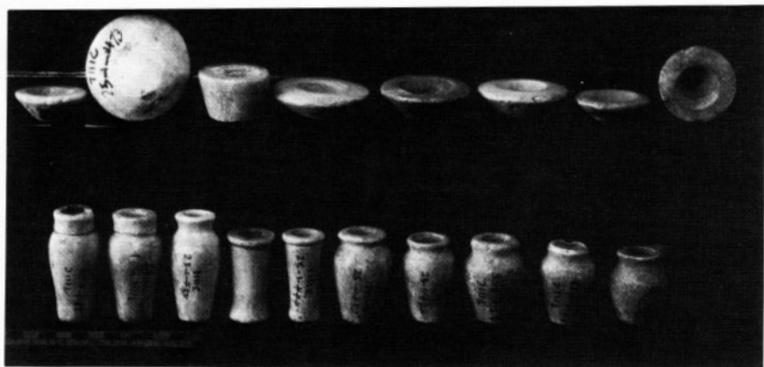


a. West wall, lower registers, center



b. West wall, lower registers, right (to north)

Kha :khufu II, G 7150, exterior chapel



a. Alabaster model vessels from G 7111 C, cf. fig. 55



b. Limestone model canopic jar from G 7140 Z, 26-2-194, see fig. 62



c. Alabaster model vessels from G 7111 D, see fig. 55



d. Milk bowl, with incised text, G 7112 A, 25-1-311, see figs. 57, 69



e. Alabaster model vessels, G 7112 A: 25-1-181, 183, 185, 182



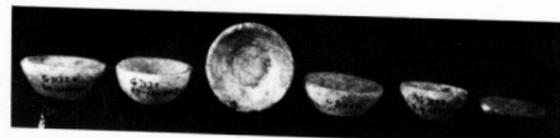
f. Pottery vessels, G 7112 A: 25-1-426, 222, 311, 1224, 1223; cf. fig. 57



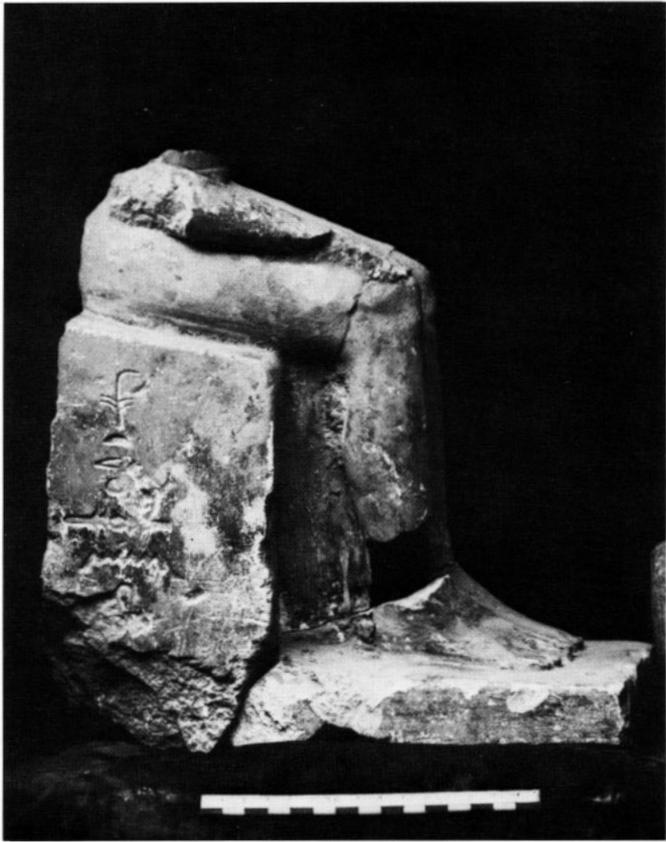
g. Alabaster model vessels, G 7133, shaft G 7130 X, cf. fig. 64



h. Limestone model vessels, G 7132 A: 24-12-543, 542, 1010, 1000, 1008, 1002; cf. fig. 60



i. Limestone model vessels, G 7132 A: 24-12-1028, 1025, 1014, 1033, 1048, 555; cf. fig. 60



a.-b. Limestone statue, lower part, from G 7130 X, 24-12-867 MFA; cf. fig. 69



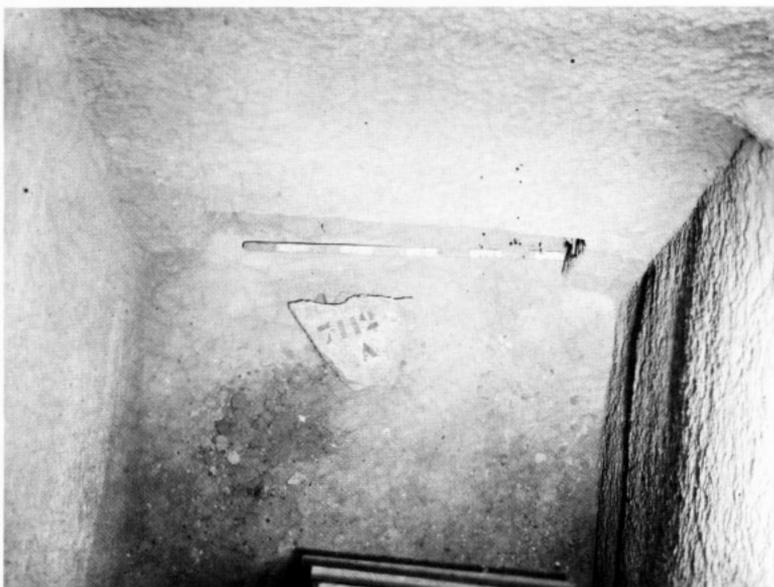
c. Limestone pair statue, headless, from G 7140 Z, 23-3-124 MFA; cf. fig. 69



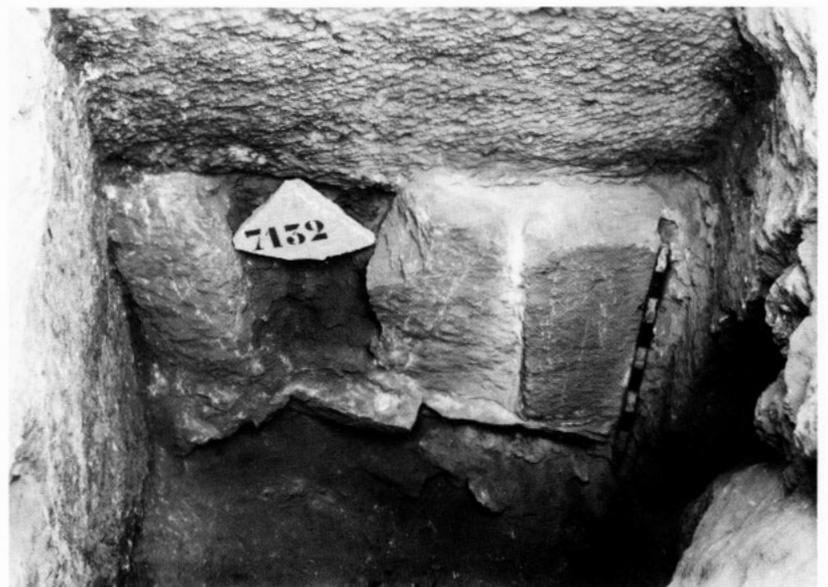
d. Copper tools, G 7112 A, 25-1-1168 to 1170



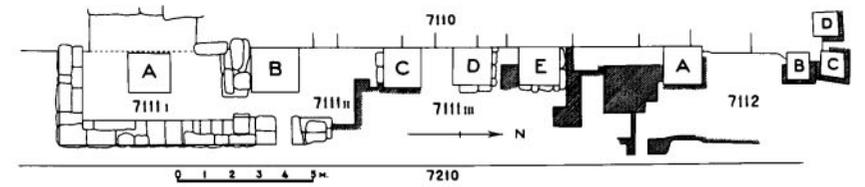
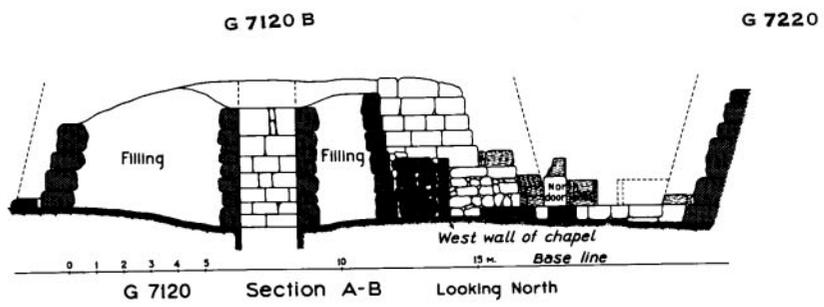
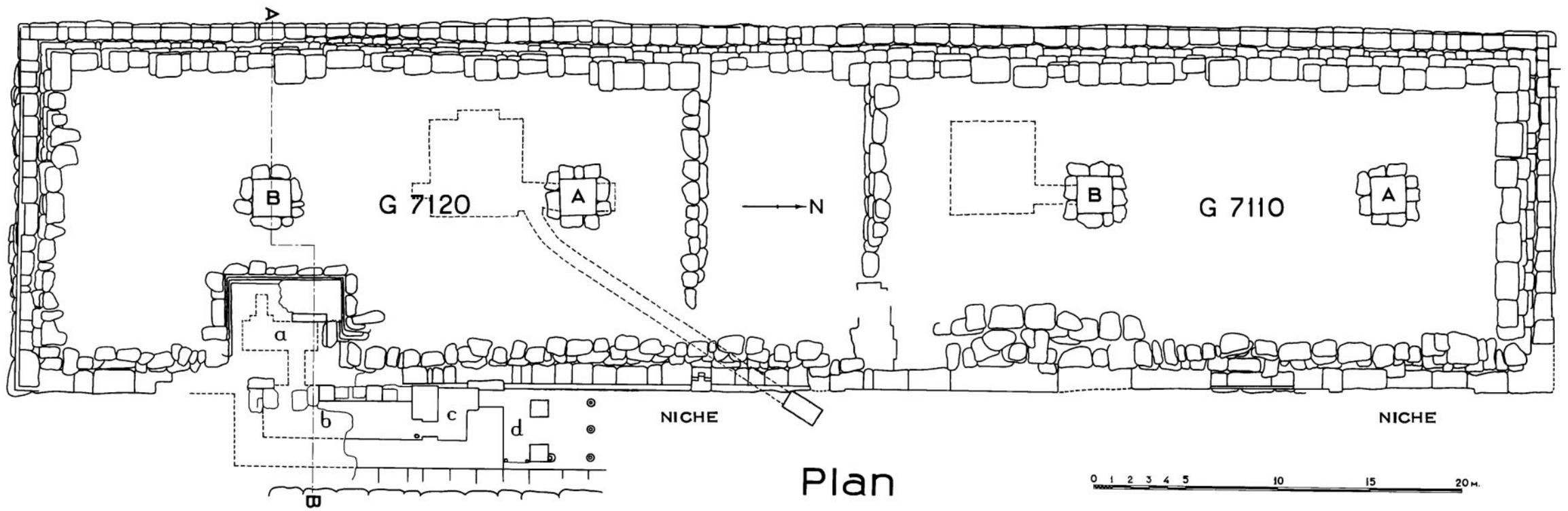
e. Copper tools, G 7112 A, 24-12-1005 to 1007



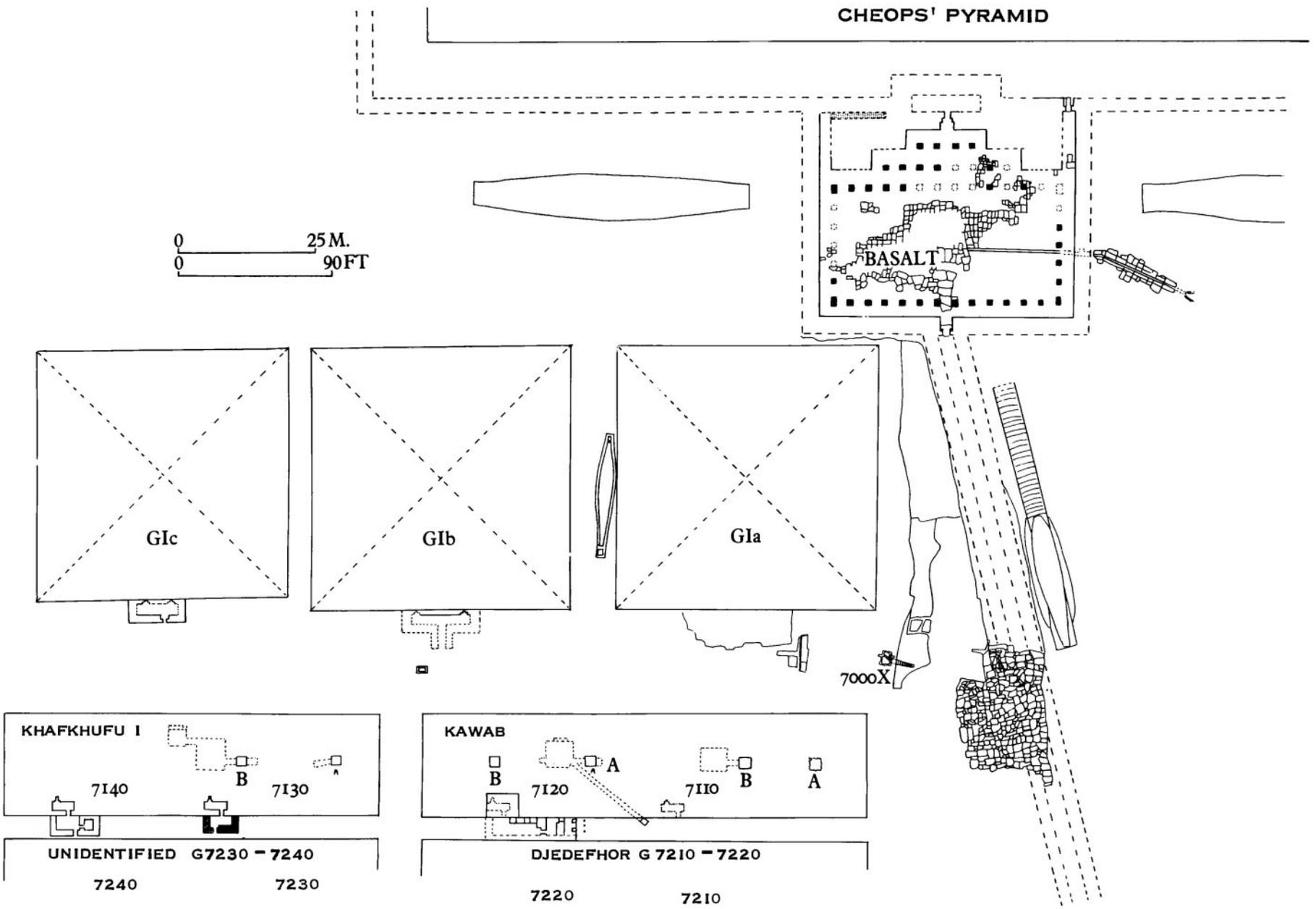
f. View down shaft, G 7112 A, looking west, cf. fig. 57



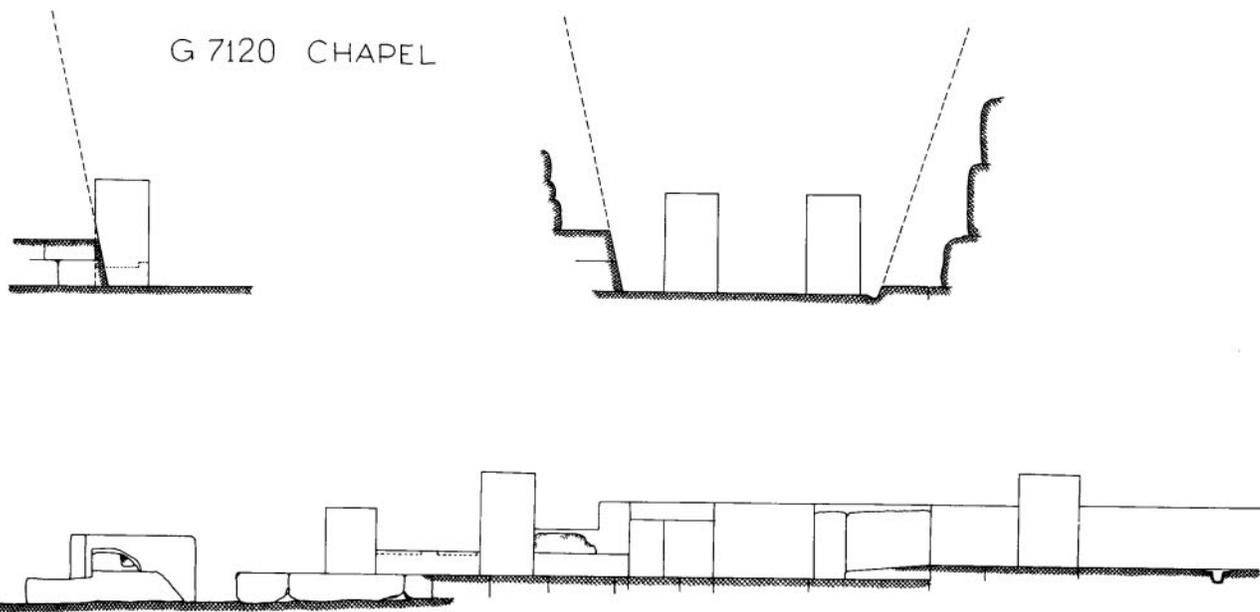
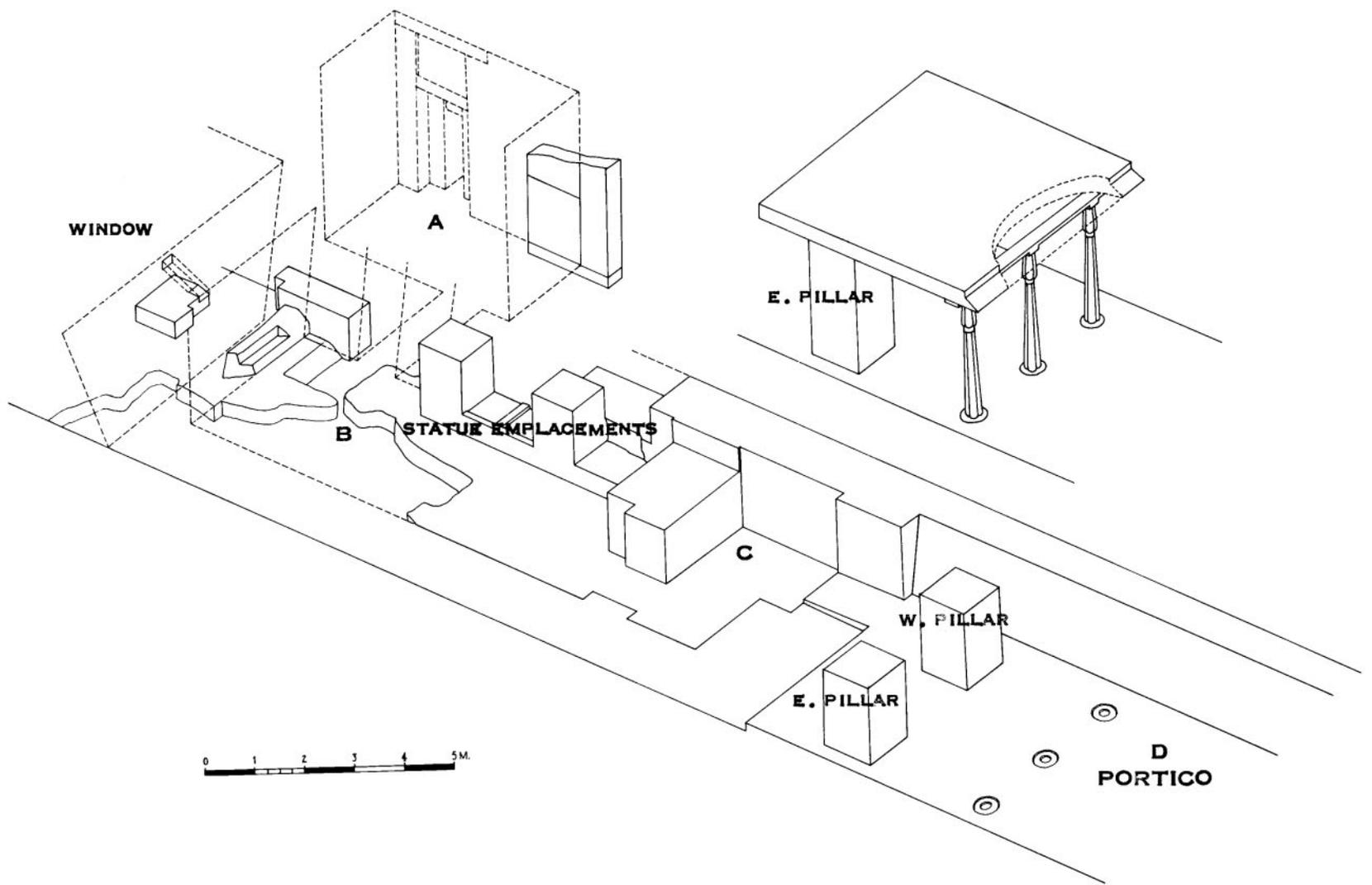
g. View down shaft, G 7132, looking west, cf. fig. 61



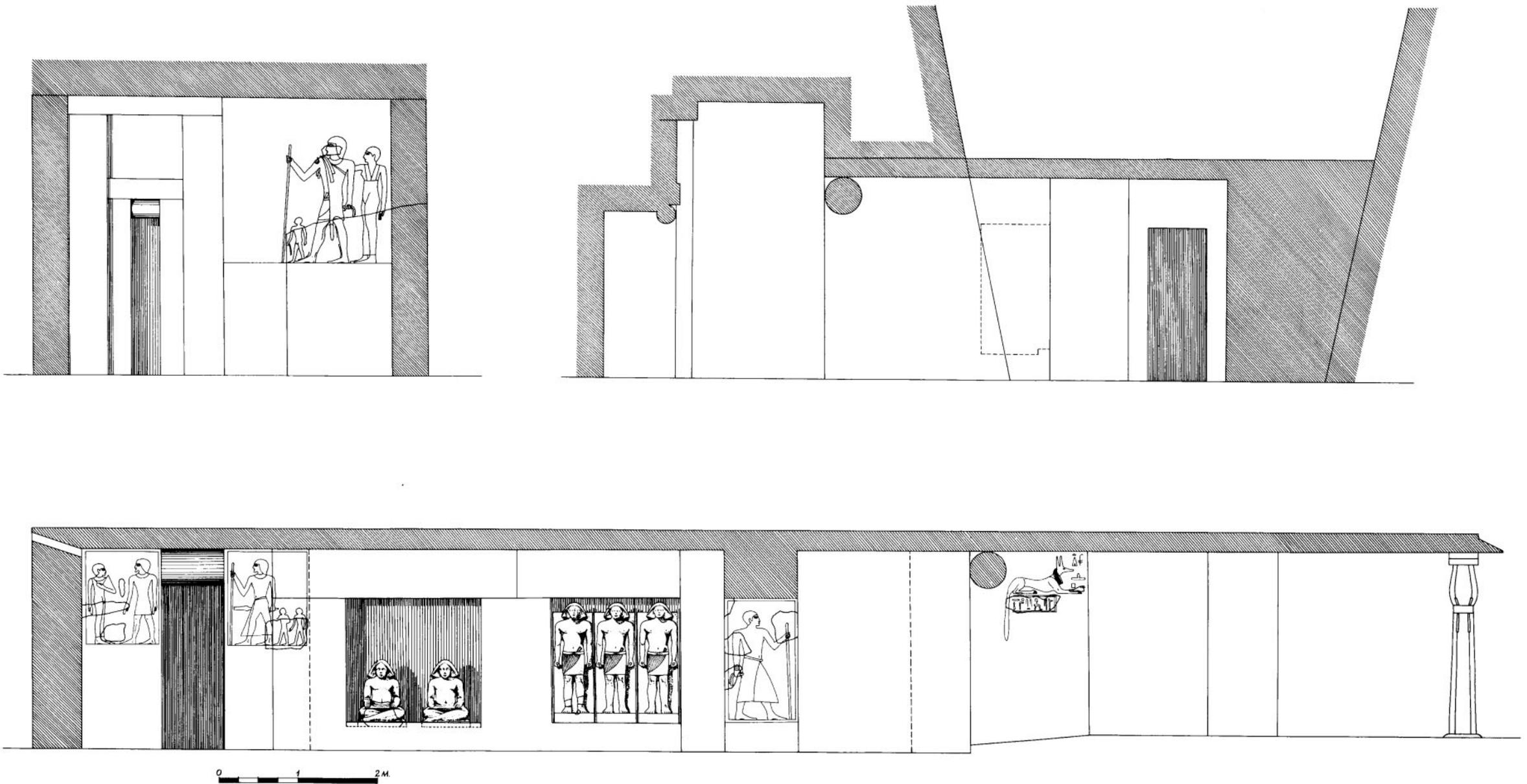
2. G 7110-7120. Mastaba of Kawab, plan and section



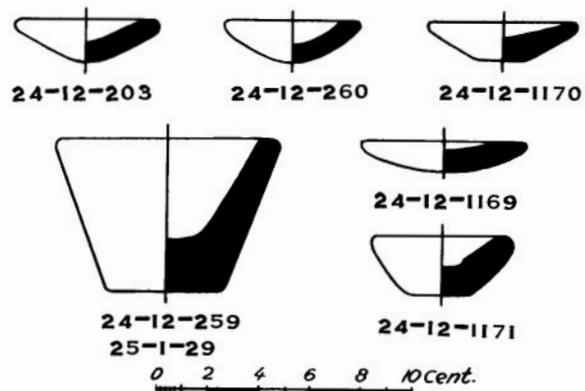
3. Area east of Cheops Pyramid



4. Isometric drawing of G 7120 chapel, Kawab, after Smith (Kendall)

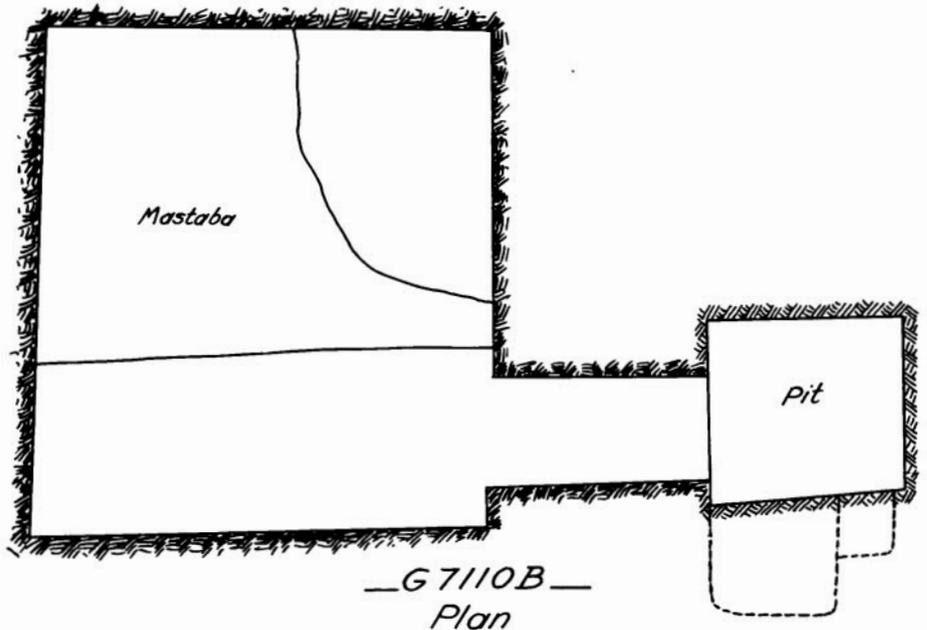
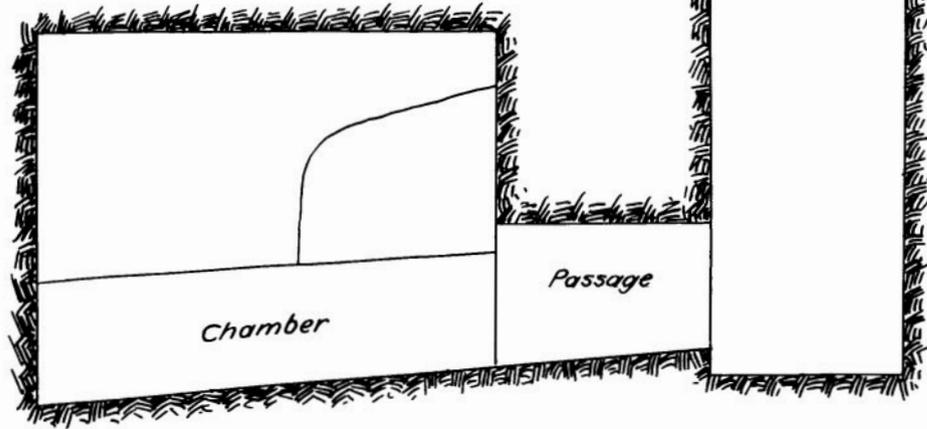
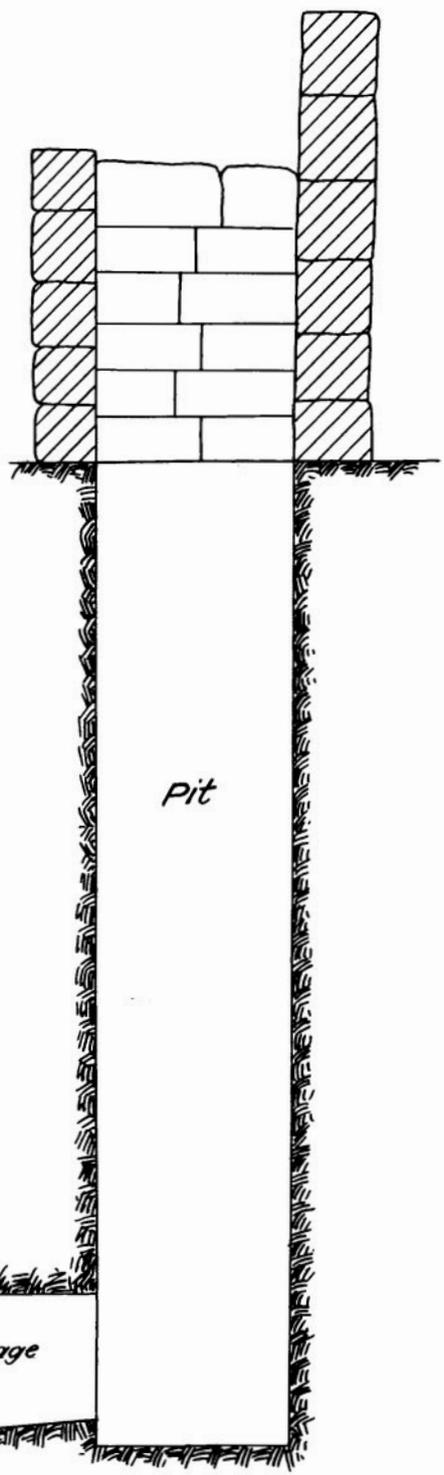


5. G 7120 (Kawab), plan and section reconstruction after Smith (Kendall)



G 7110 Chamber. Alabaster

G 7110 B
Section from South to North
looking West

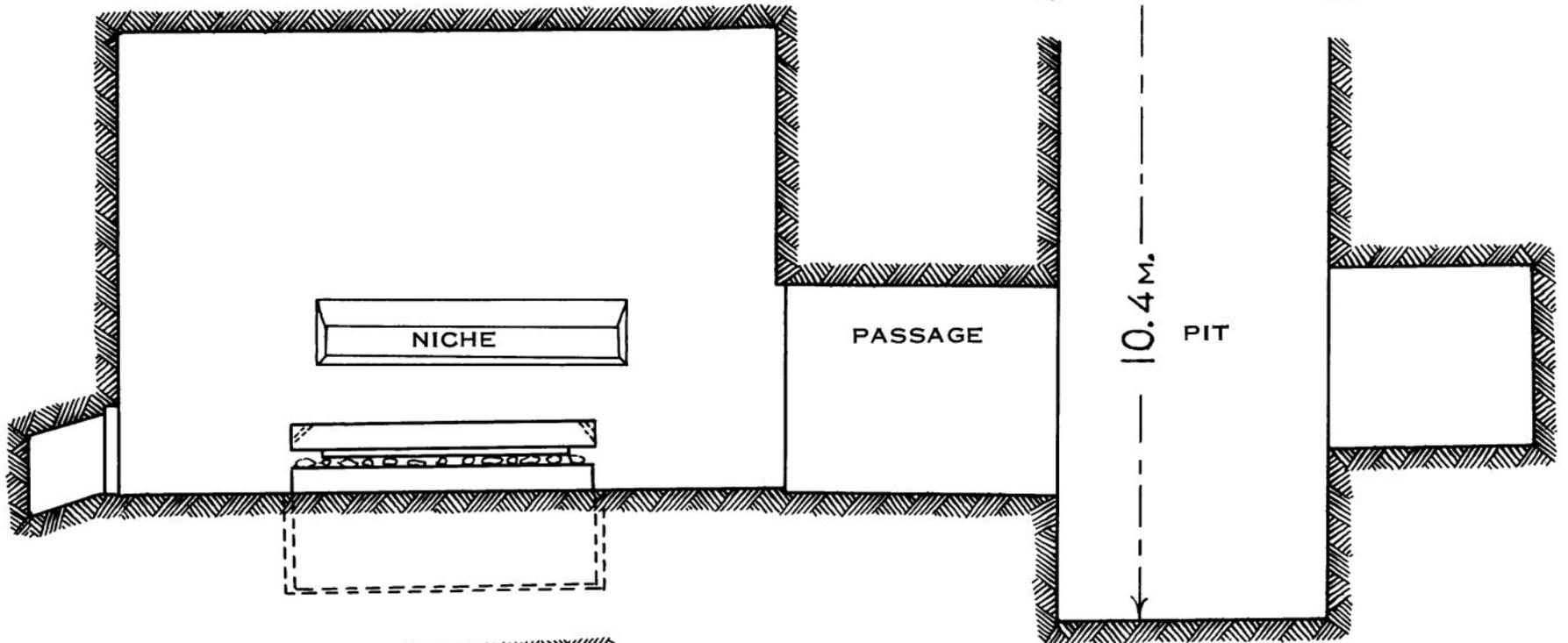
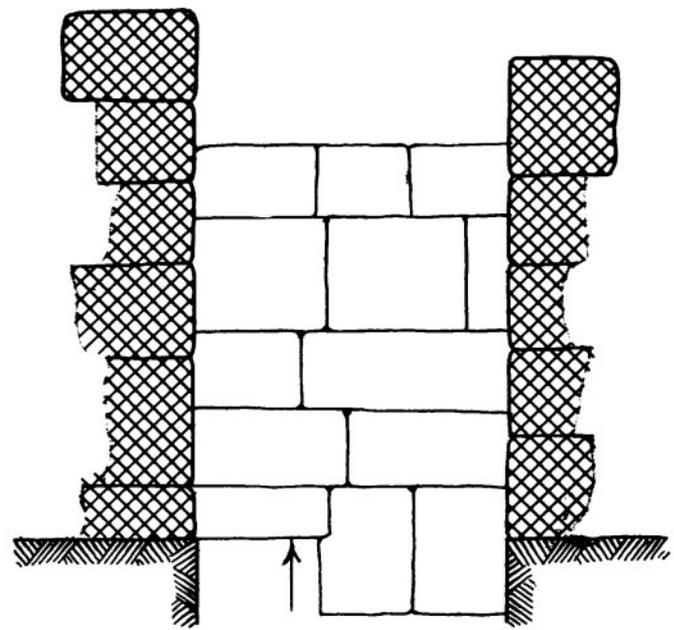
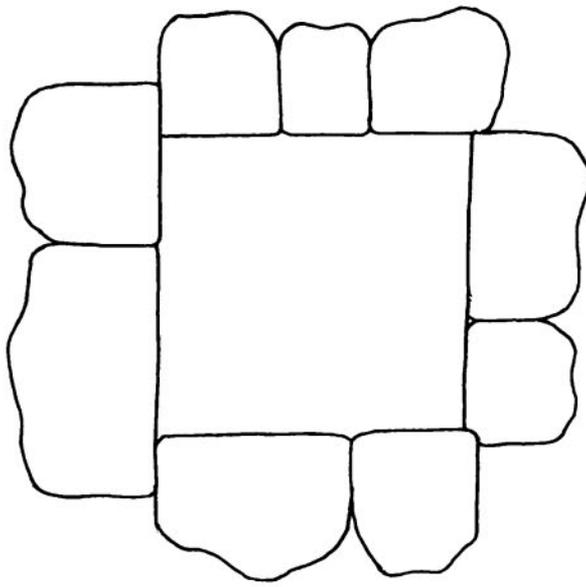


6. G 7110 B, plan, section, and alabaster vessels

G 7120 A

RW.
24-12-574

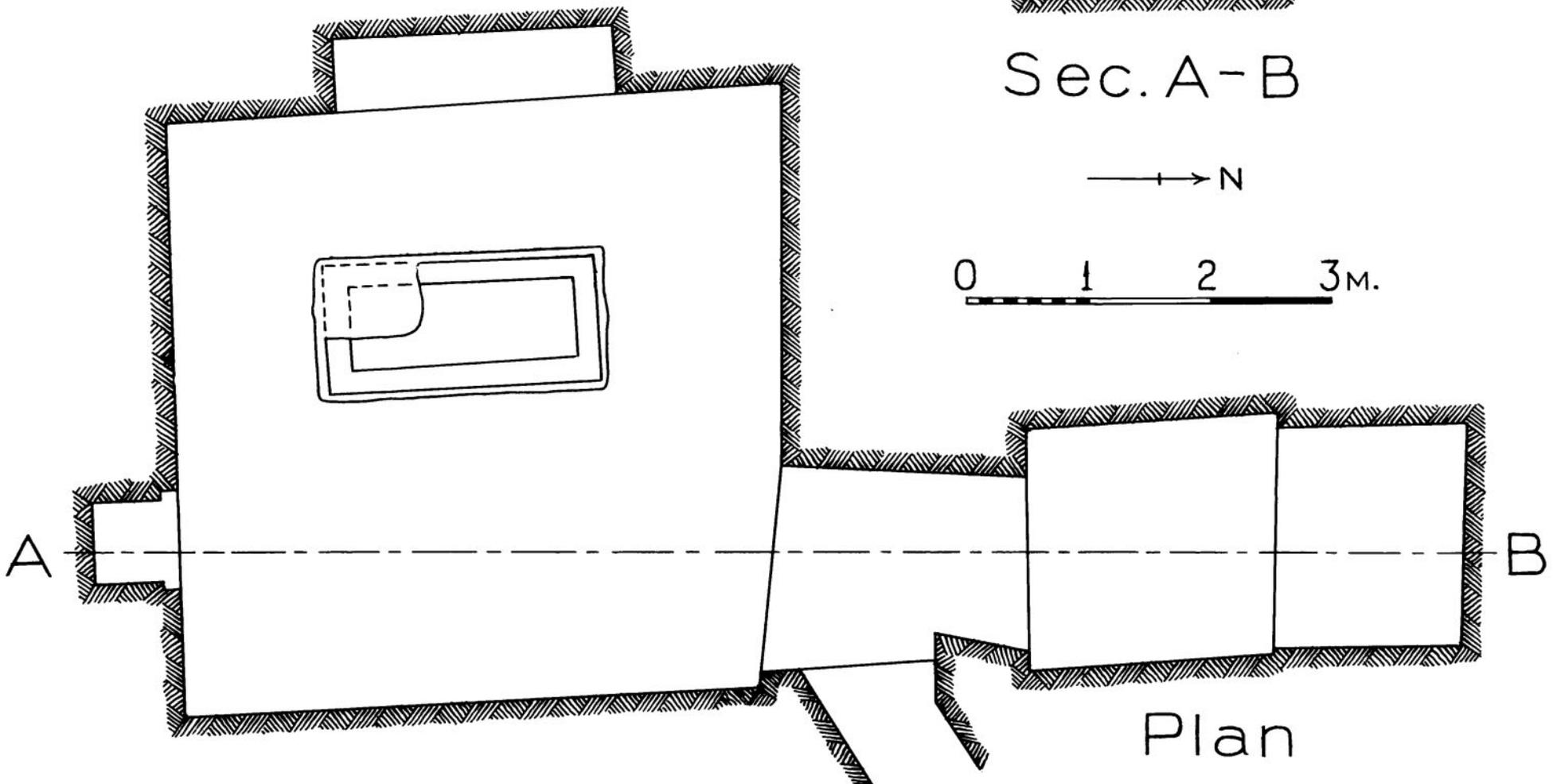
1:4



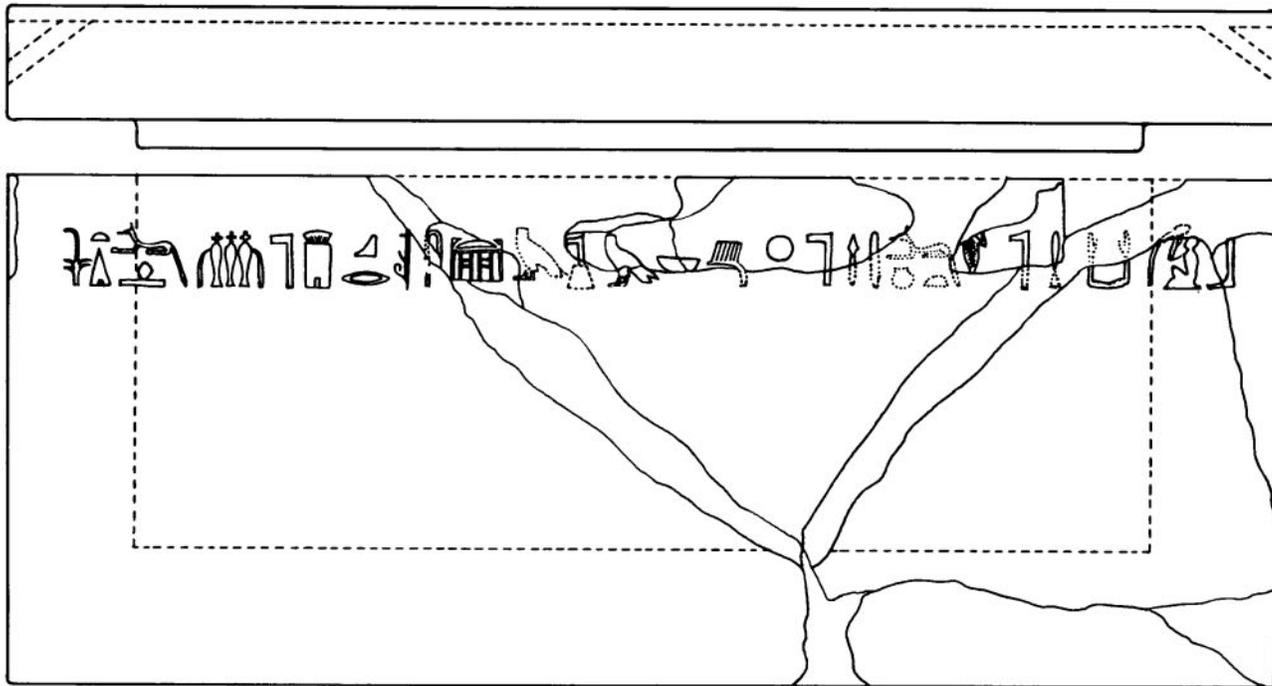
Sec. A-B

→ N

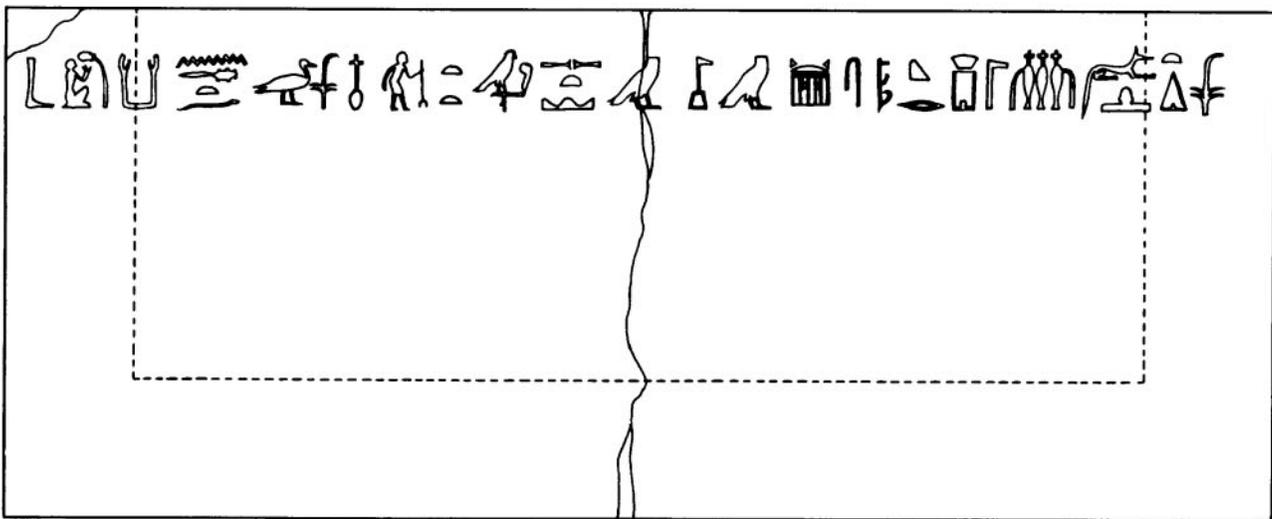
0 1 2 3 M.



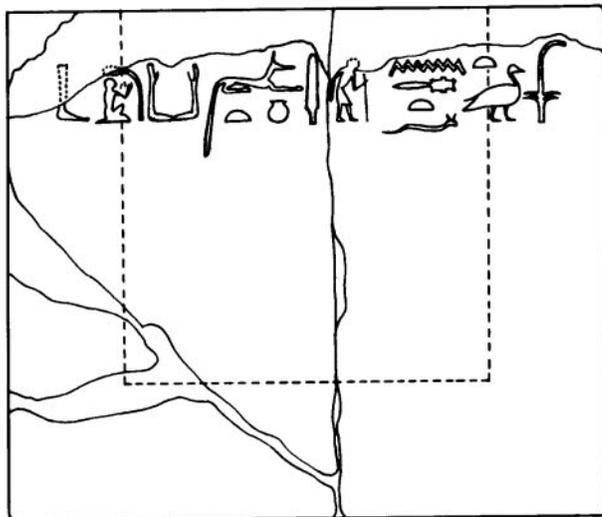
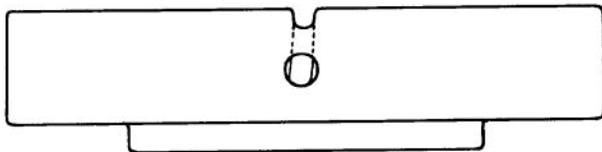
Plan



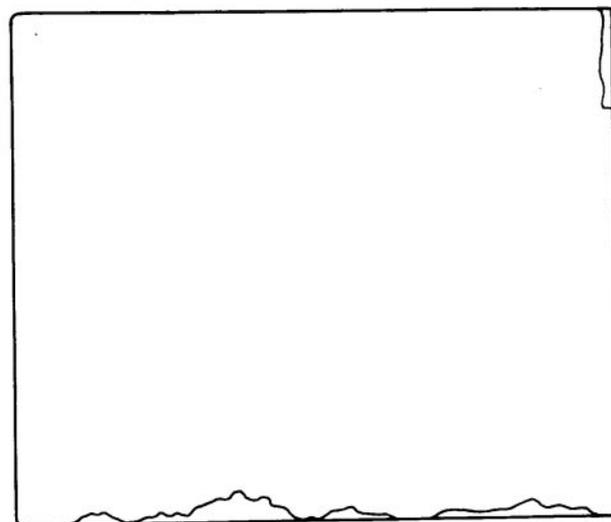
WEST



EAST

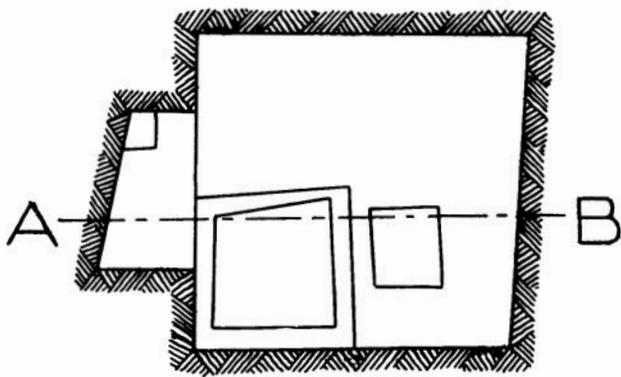
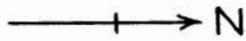
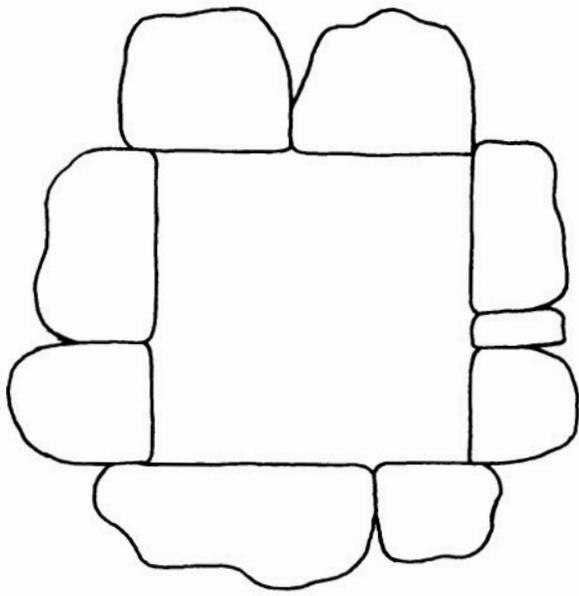


SOUTH

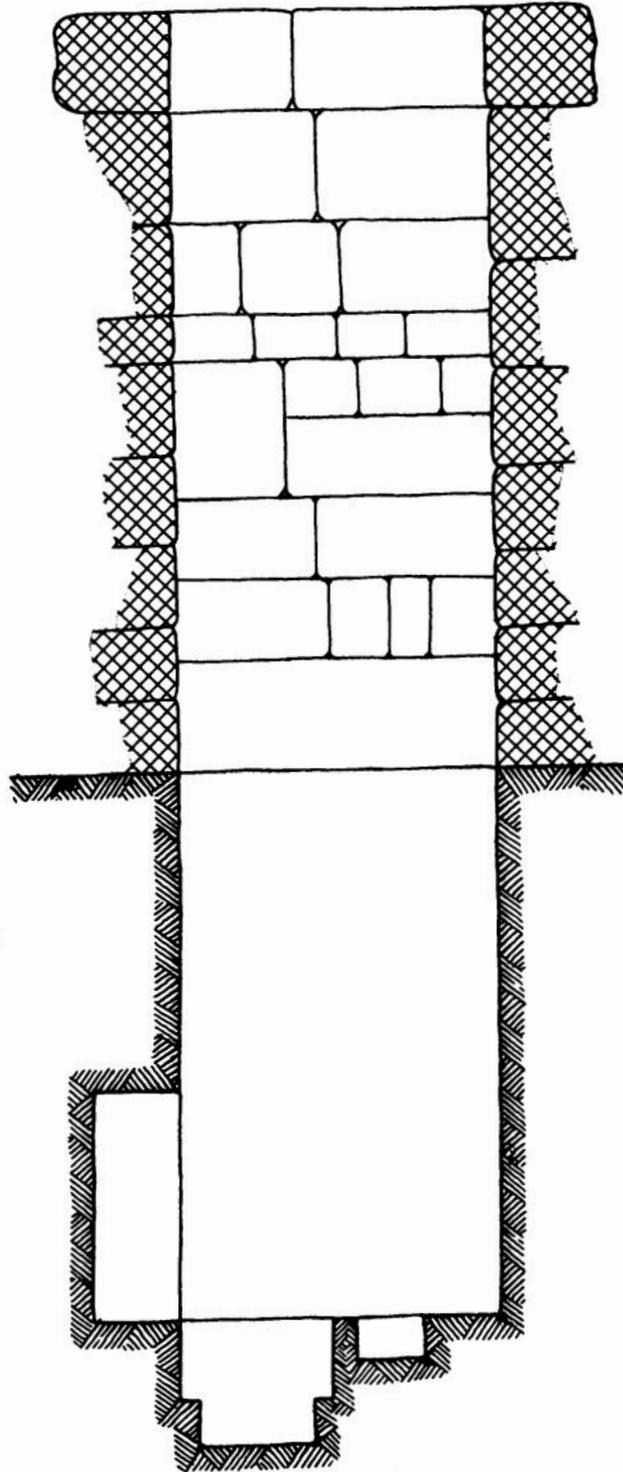


NORTH

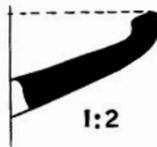
8. G 7120 A, Kawab sarcophagus



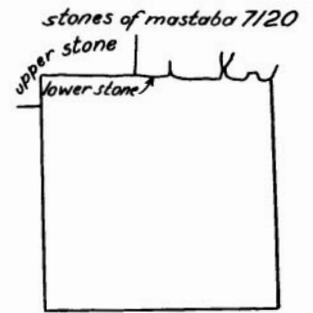
Plan



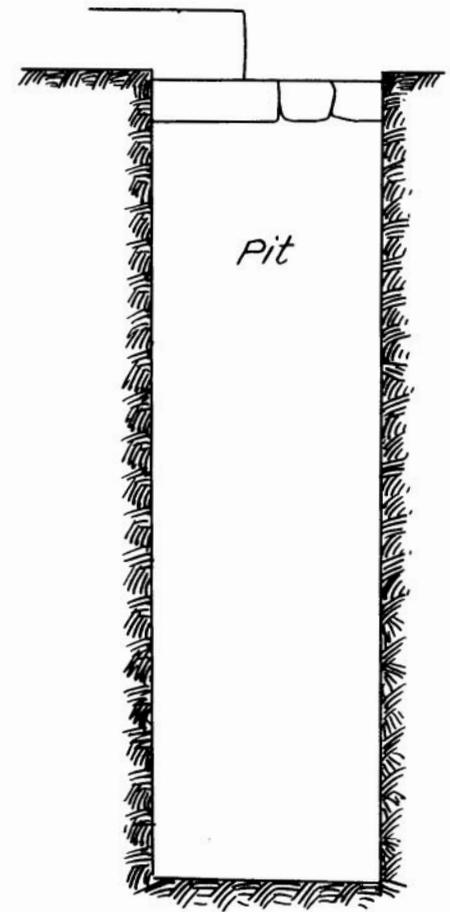
Sec. A-B



24-II-792 FRAGMENT



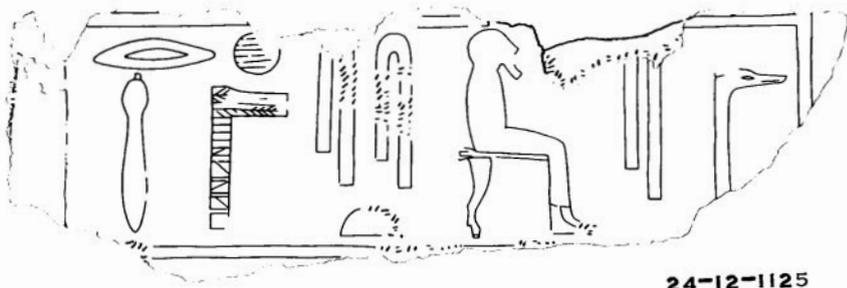
Plan of mouth pit



G 7120 X

looking West

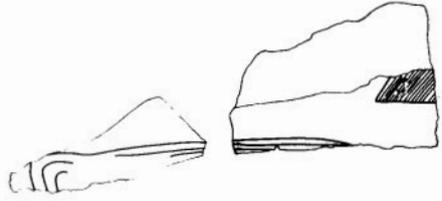
SCALE 1:50



24-12-1125



24-12-947



24-12-990C

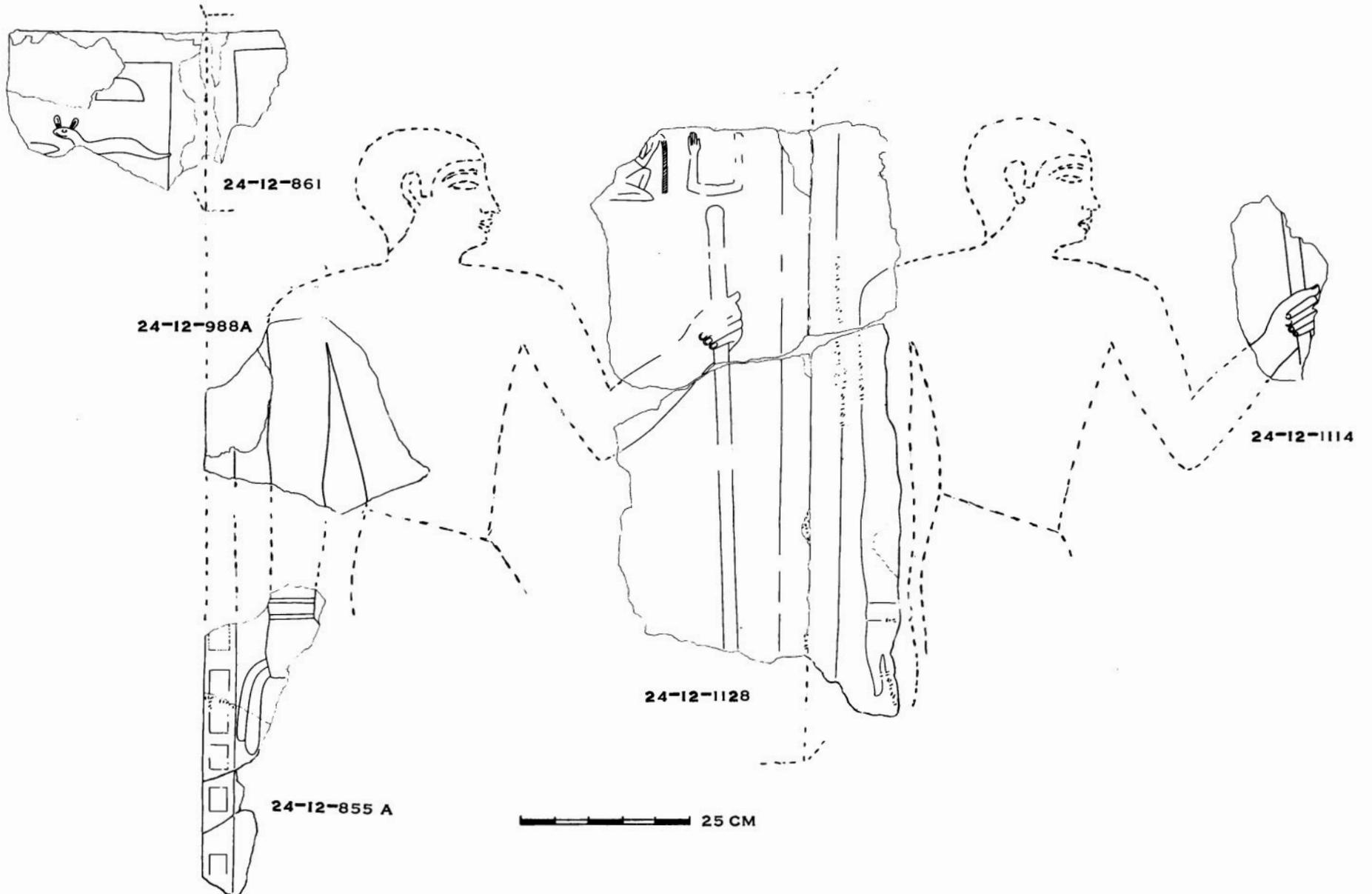
24-12-941



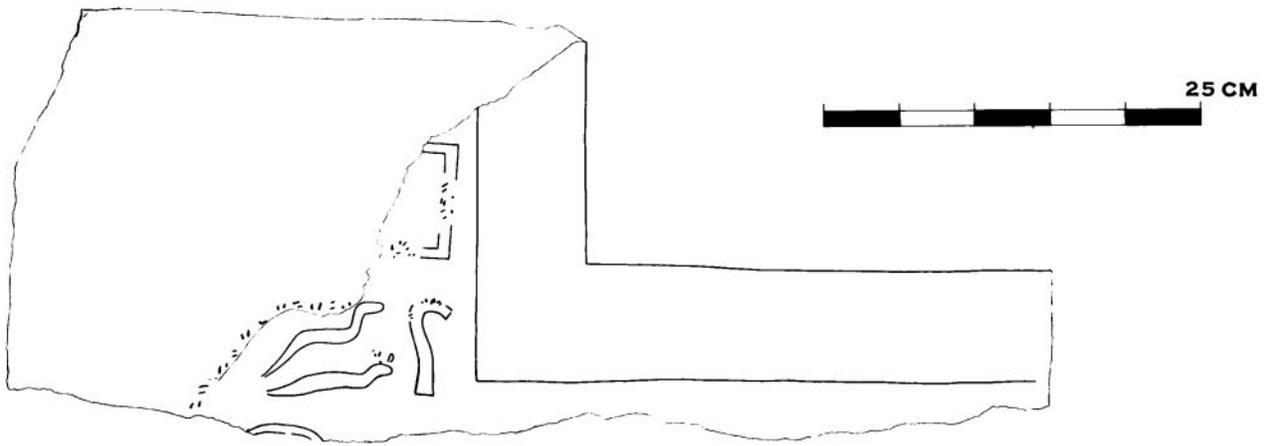
24-12-854

A. DOORWAY CHAMBERS D TO C

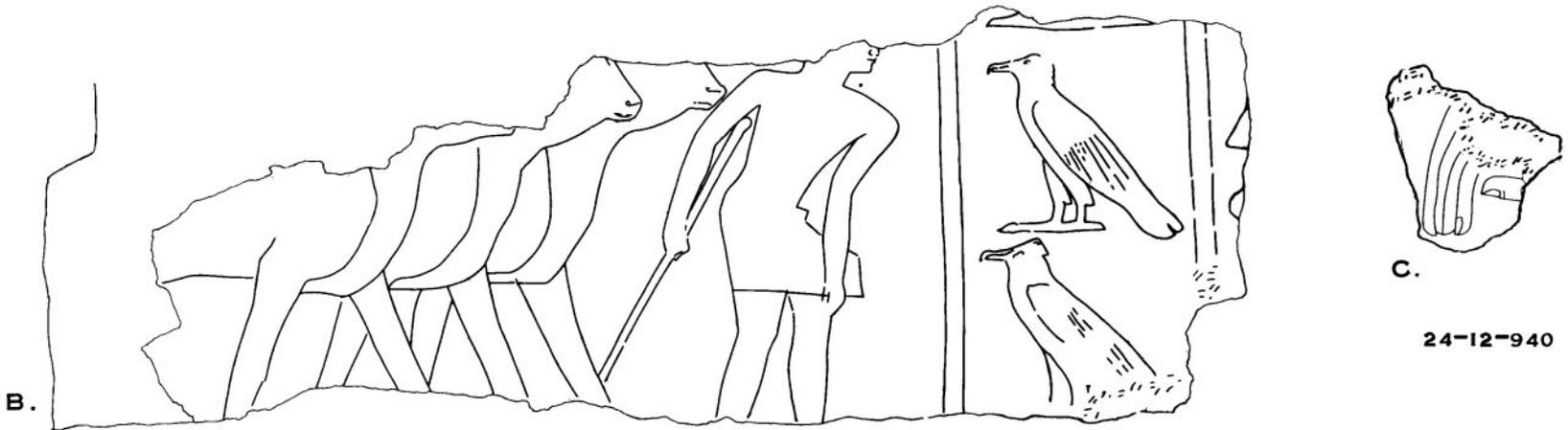
B. CHAMBER C EAST WALL



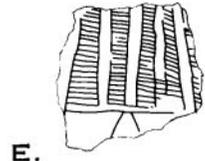
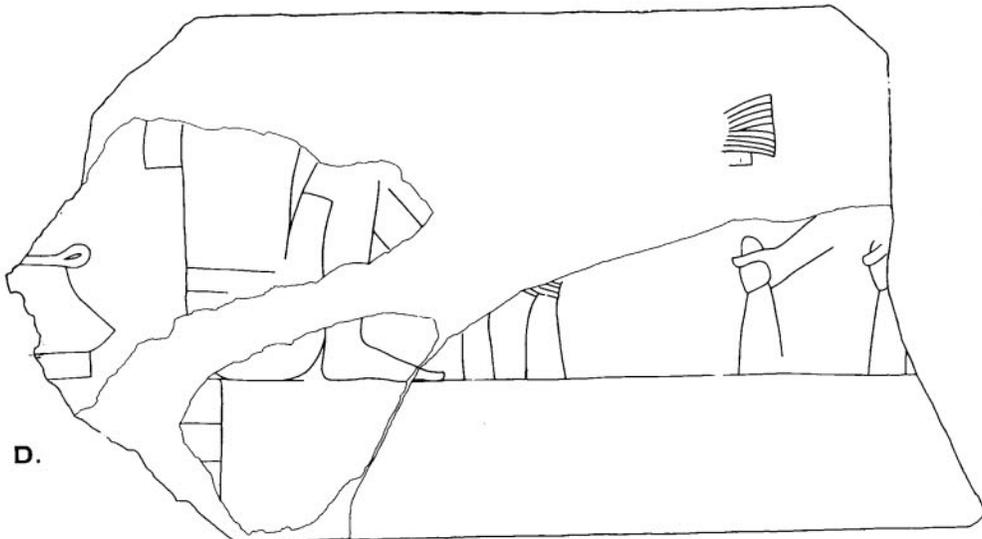
C. WEST REVEAL OF DOORWAY FROM CHAMBER C TO B.



A. UNNUMBERED BLOCK ASSIGNED TO CHAMBER B SOUTH WALL WITH "WINDOW".



24-12-940

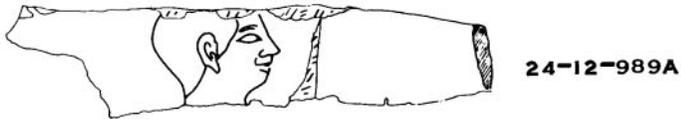


24-12-858

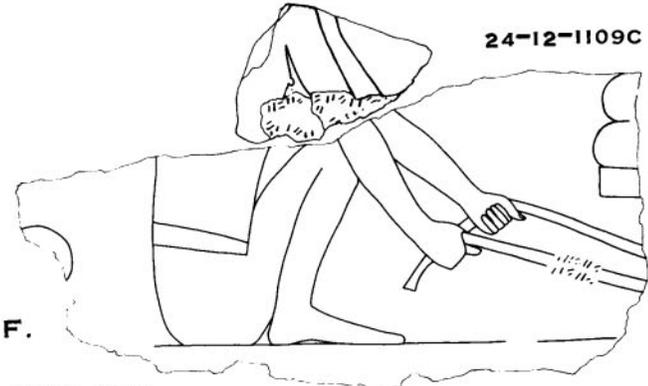
D.

24-12-1184

24-12-1183



24-12-989A



24-12-1109C

F.

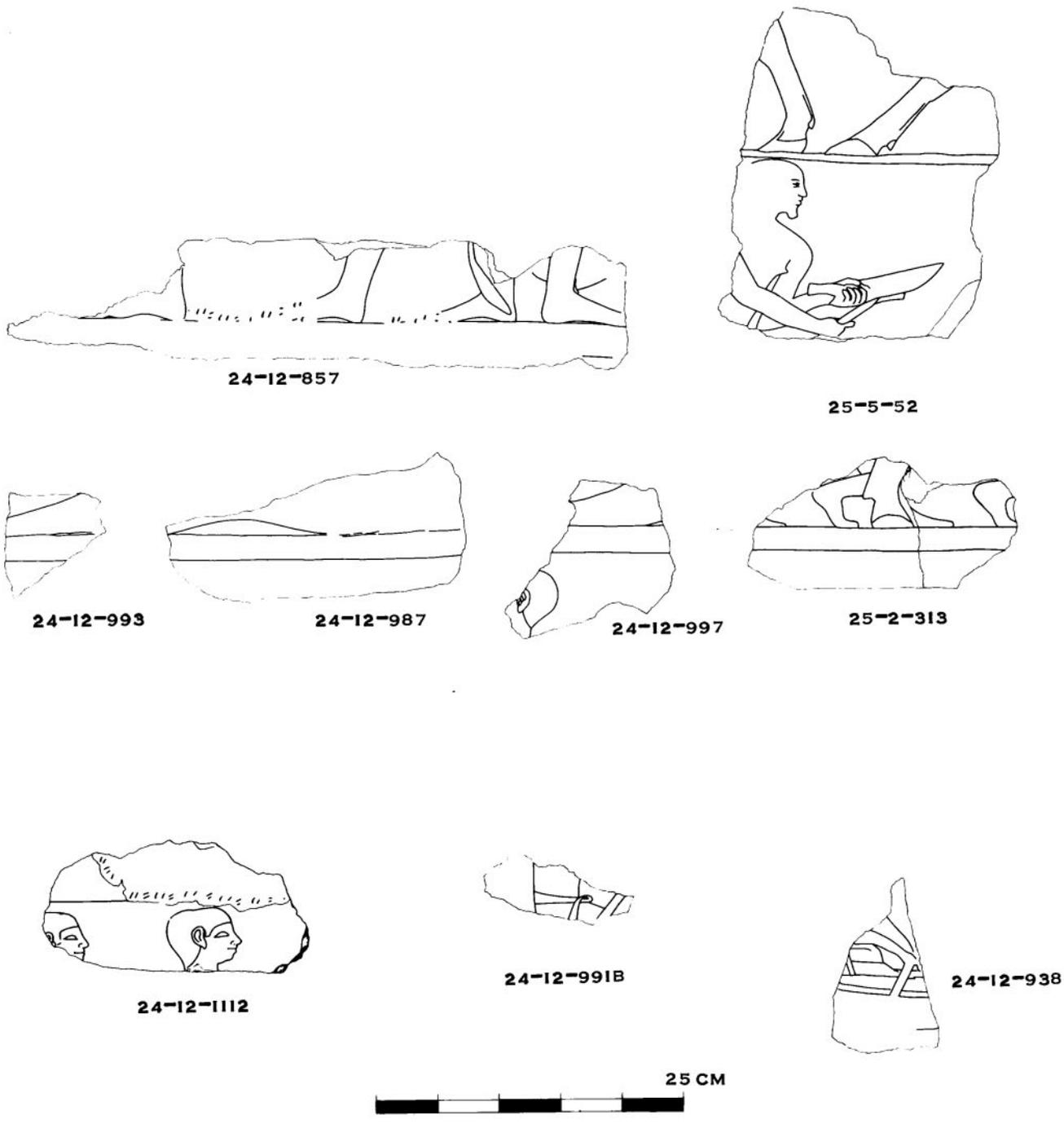
24-12 1126

B. - G.
CHAMBER B
EAST WALL



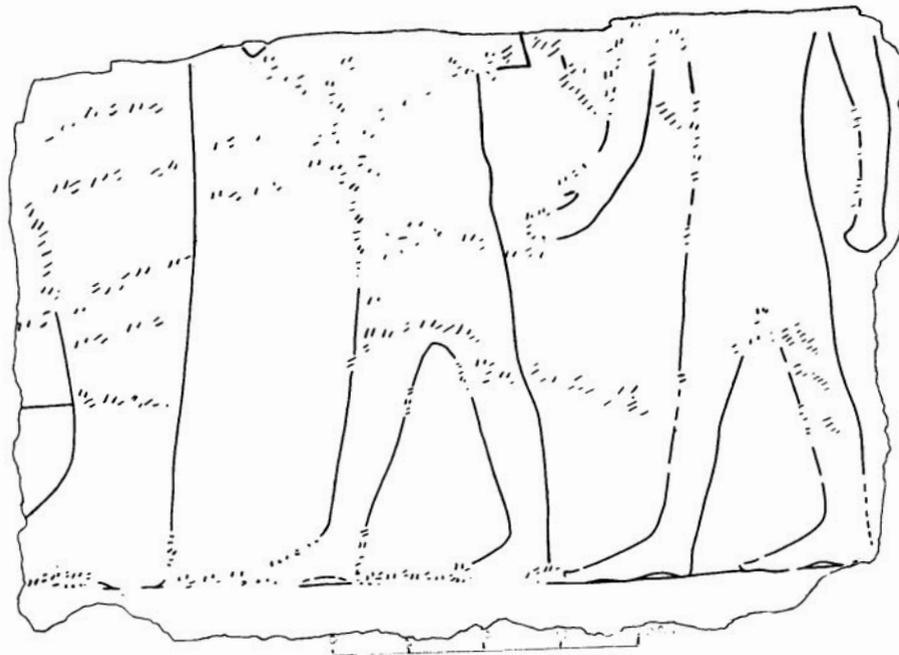
G.

24-12-1001

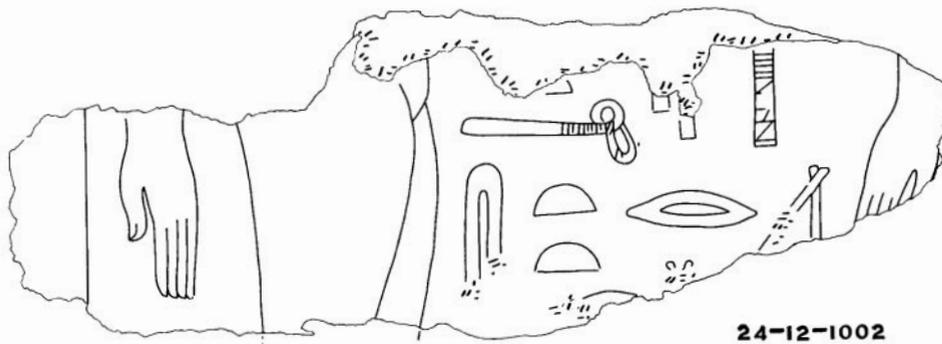


CHAMBER B EAST WALL.

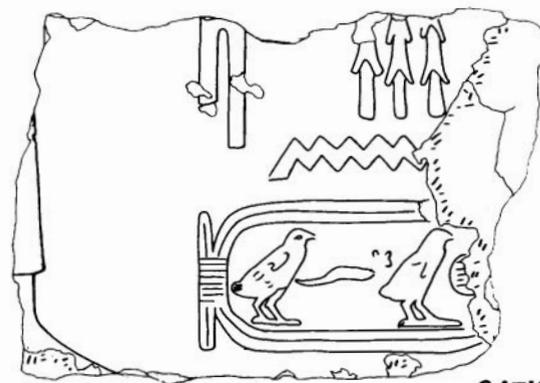
12. G 7120, Kawab chapel, reliefs assigned to chamber B, east wall



CHAMBER B
WEST WALL
EMBRASURE
NORTH SIDE



24-12-1002

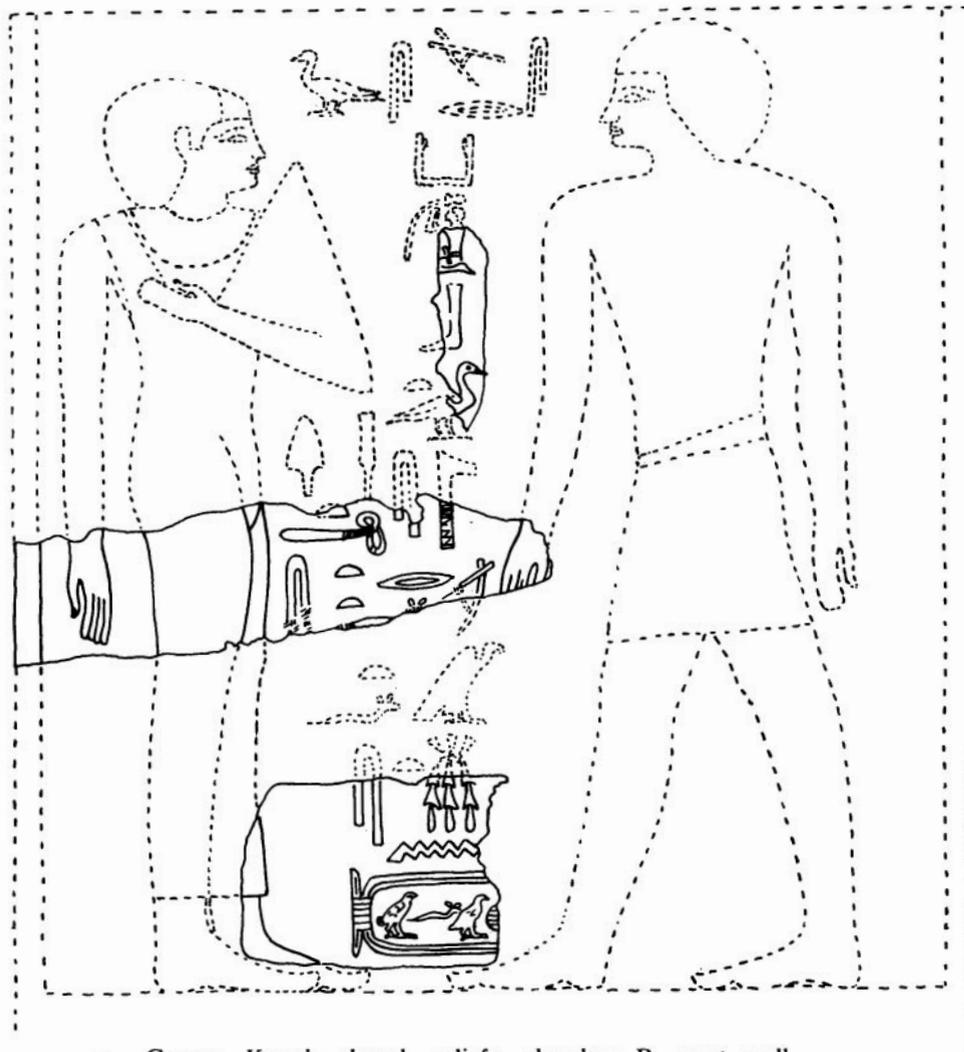


24-12-1000

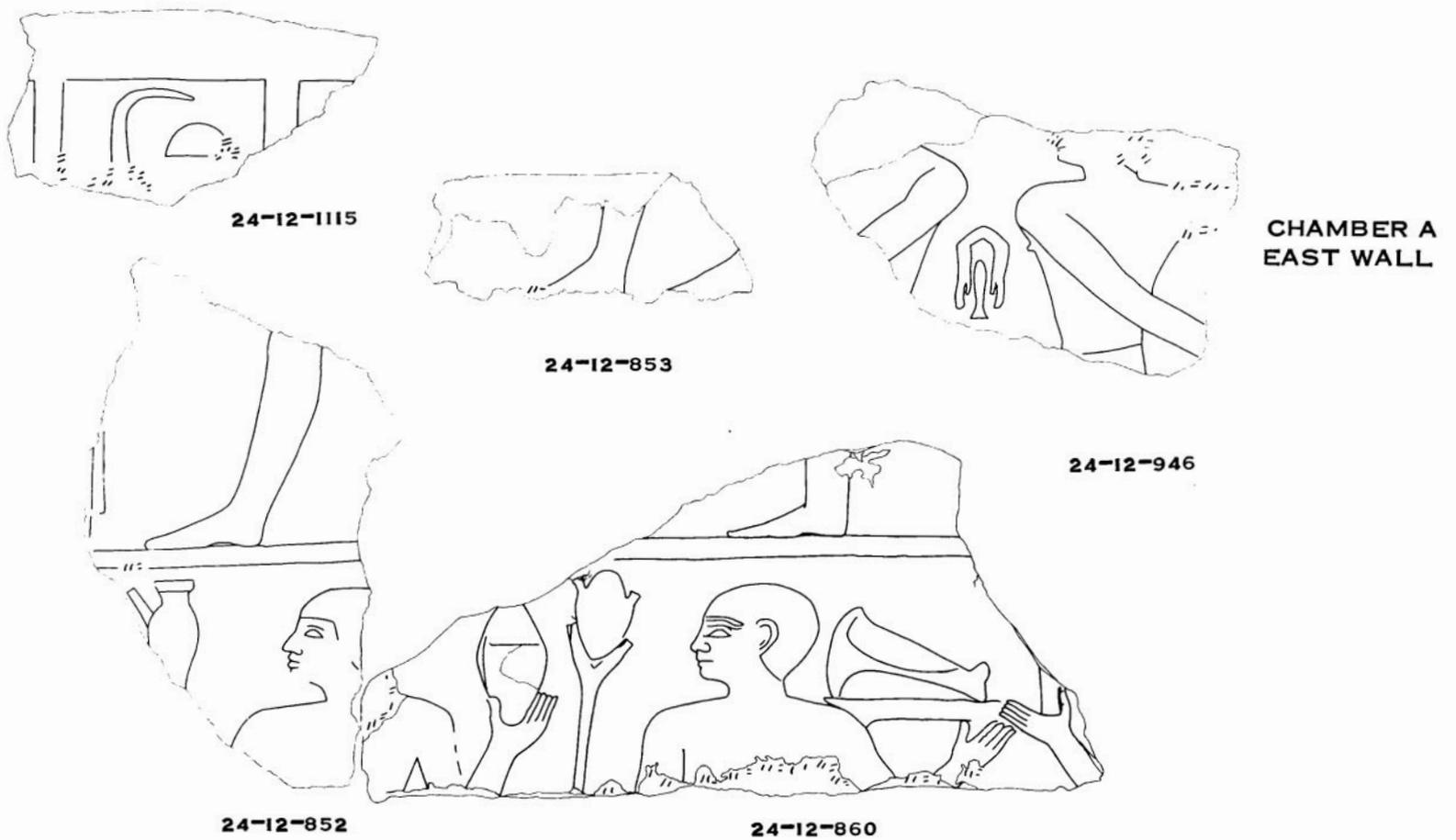
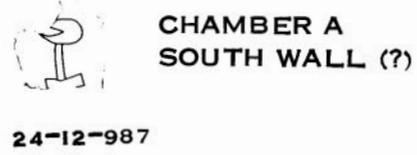
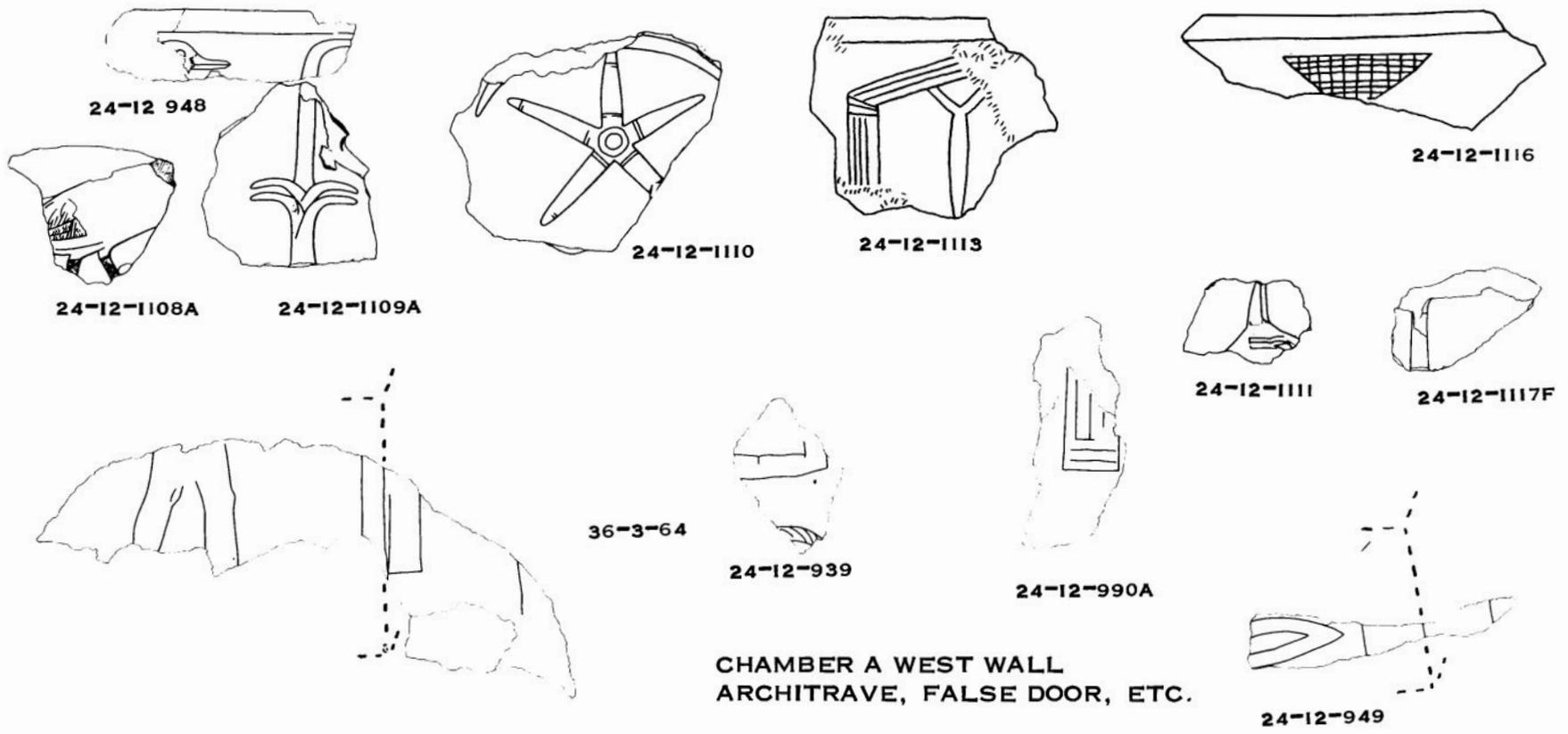


24-12-1122

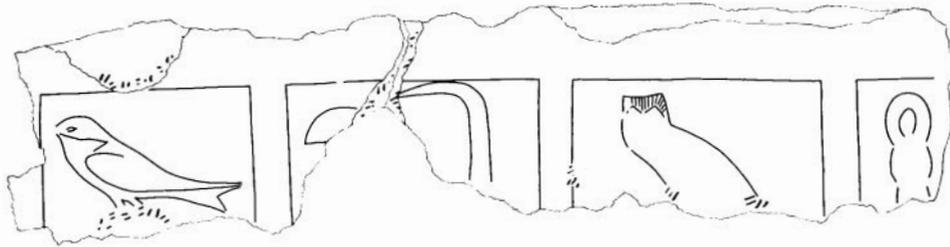
CHAMBER B
WEST WALL
EMBRASURE
SOUTH SIDE
FRAGMENTS AND
RECONSTRUCTION.



13. G 7120, Kawab chapel, reliefs, chamber B, west wall, embrasure, north side, and fragments assigned to south side with reconstruction of same

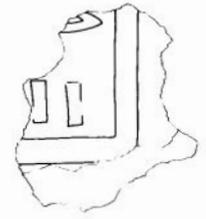


14. G 7120, Kawab chapel, reliefs assigned to chamber A



24-12-1124

24-12-999



24-12-937



24-12-1108B

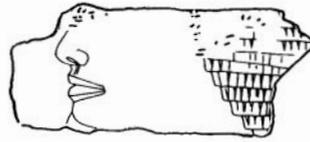


24-12-1109B

CHAMBER A WEST WALL



24-12-859

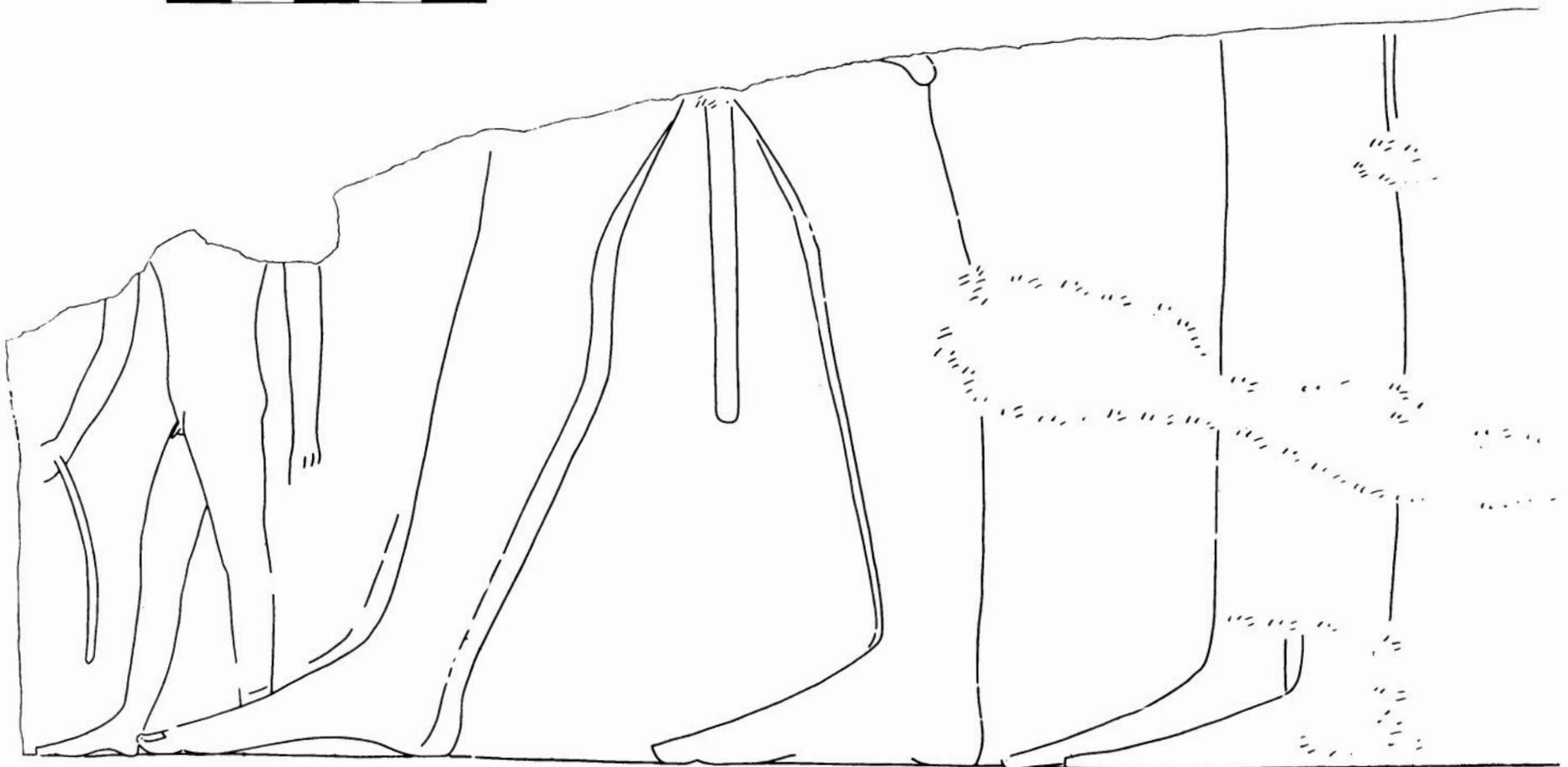


24-12-988



24-12-994

25 CM





24-12-1117D



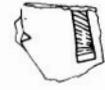
24-12-991



24-12-942



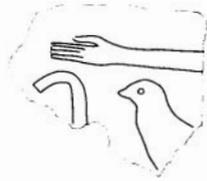
24-12-?



24-12-1117B



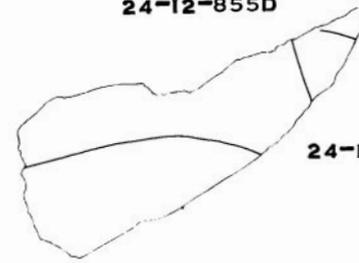
24-12-1117C



24-12-996



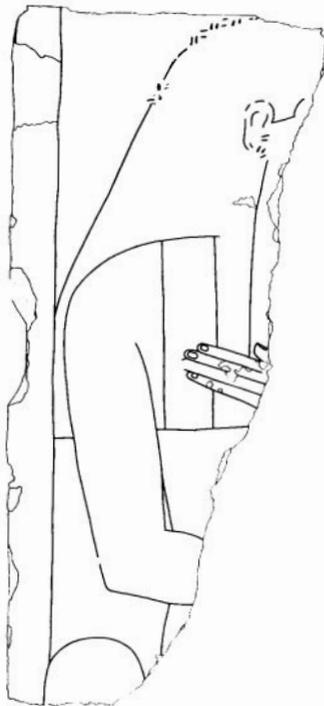
24-12-855D



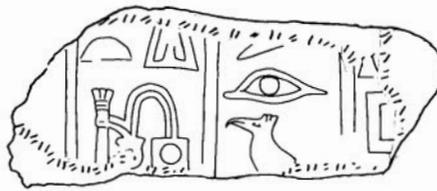
24-12-945



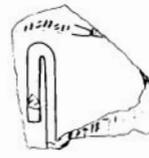
MISCELLANEOUS NOT ASSIGNED



24-12-1107



24-12-1101



24-12-1096



G 7110

24-12-1097



24-12-1095



24-12-1100



24-12-1098

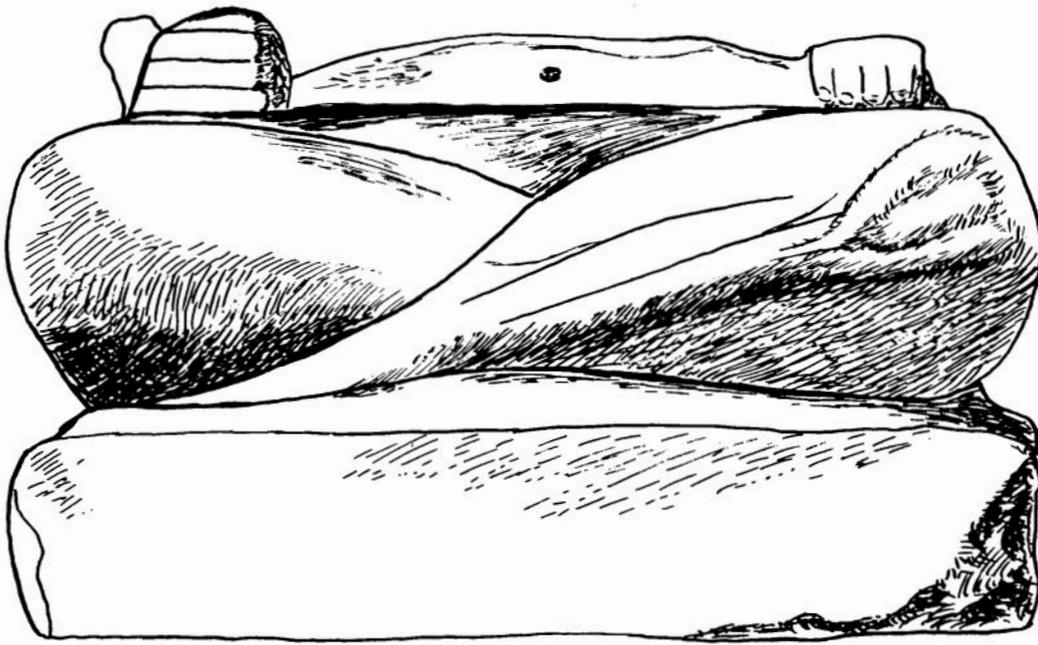


24-12-855

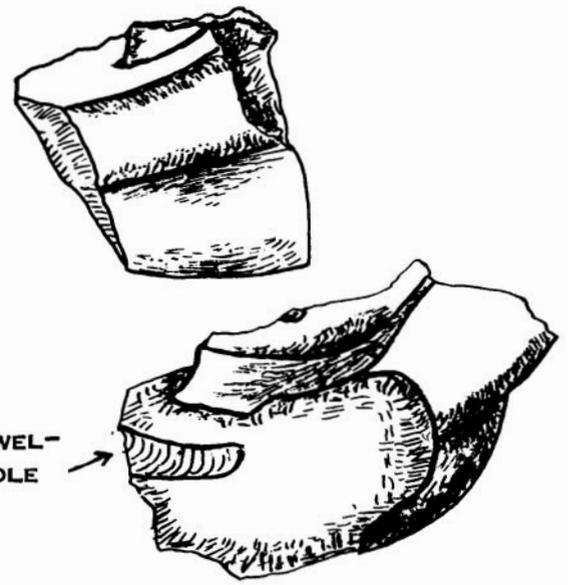
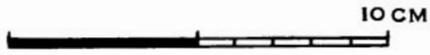


G 7110 WIFE'S CHAPEL

16. Top: G 7120, Kawab chapel, miscellaneous reliefs not assigned. Bottom: G 7110, chapel of Kawab's wife, reliefs



25-I-393

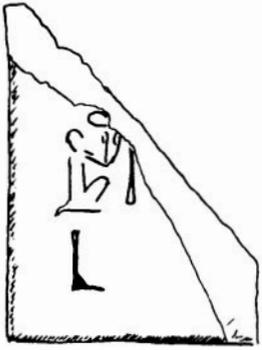


DOWEL-HOLE

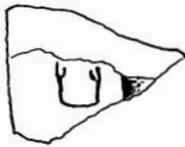
24-12-1105



24-12-201



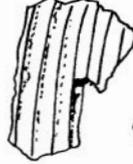
25-I-1313



24-12-978



V



T



M



T



U



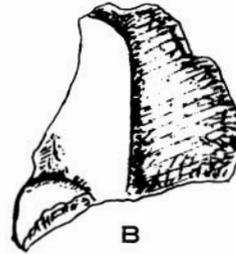
A



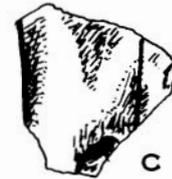
STATUE FRAGMENTS



K



B



C

24-12-978



H



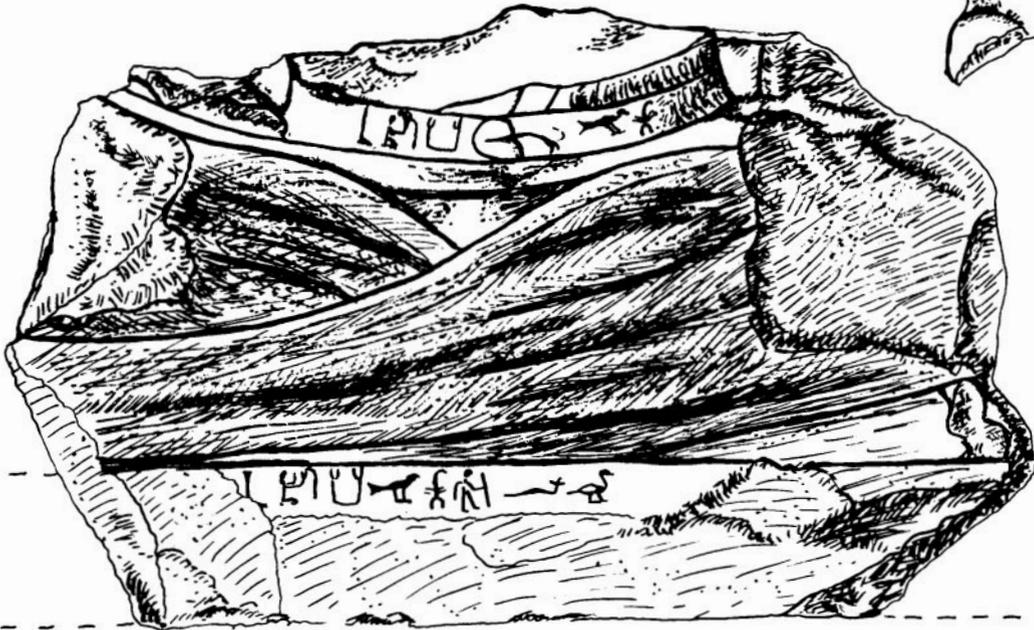
Q



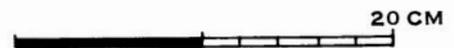
J



24-12-621A

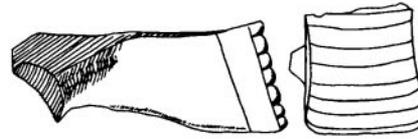


34-4-1

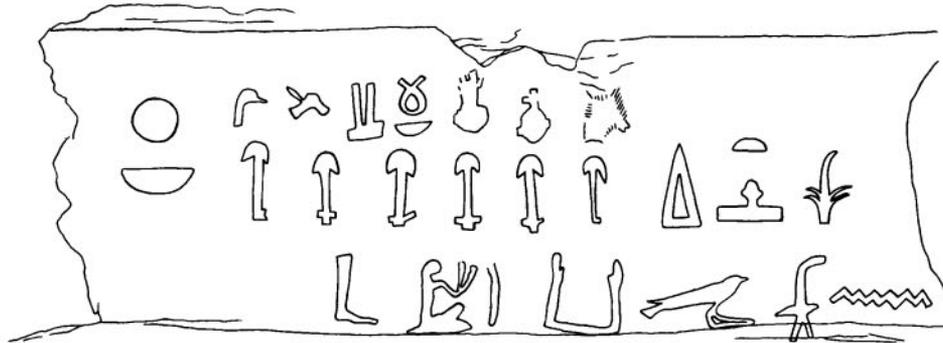




25-1-393

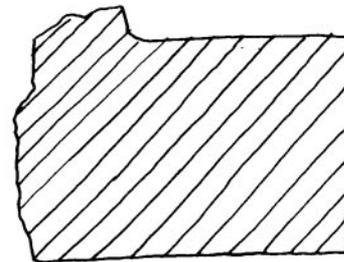
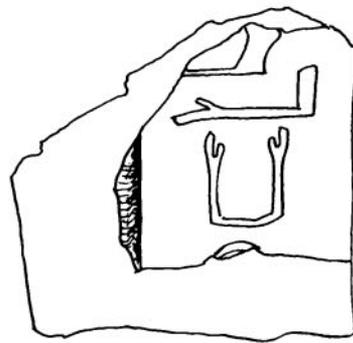


25-1-31

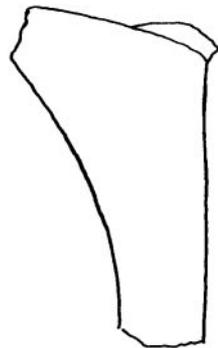


34-4-1

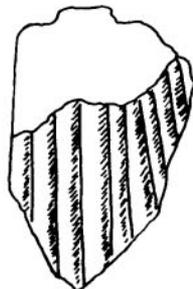
5 CM



24-12-467



24-12-339



F



G



F

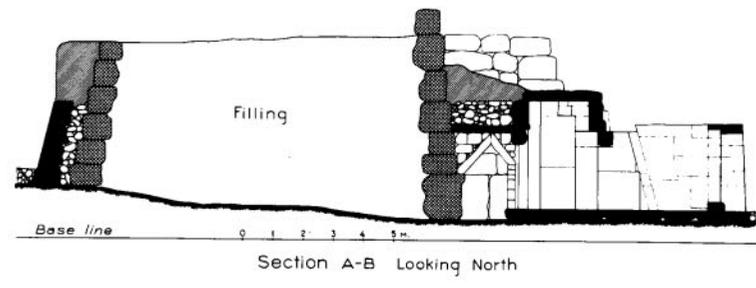
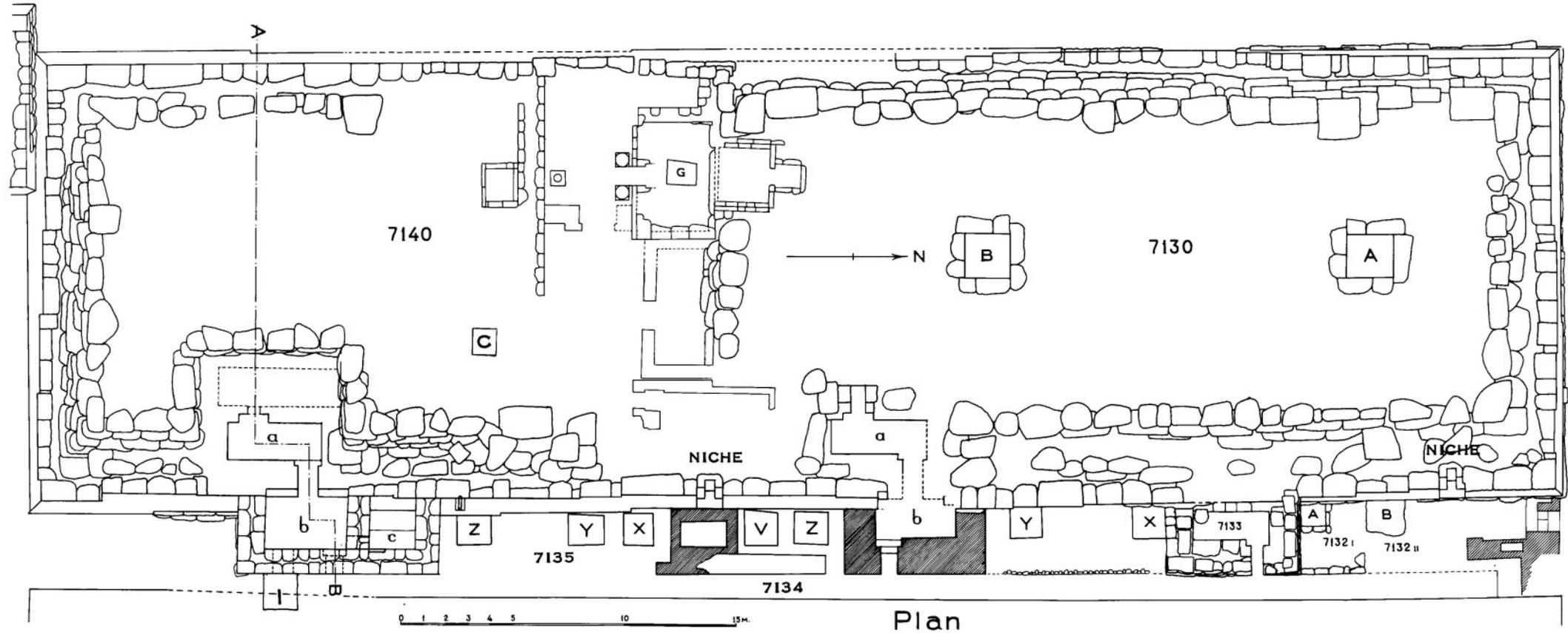
24-12-980

10 CM



STATUE FRAGMENTS

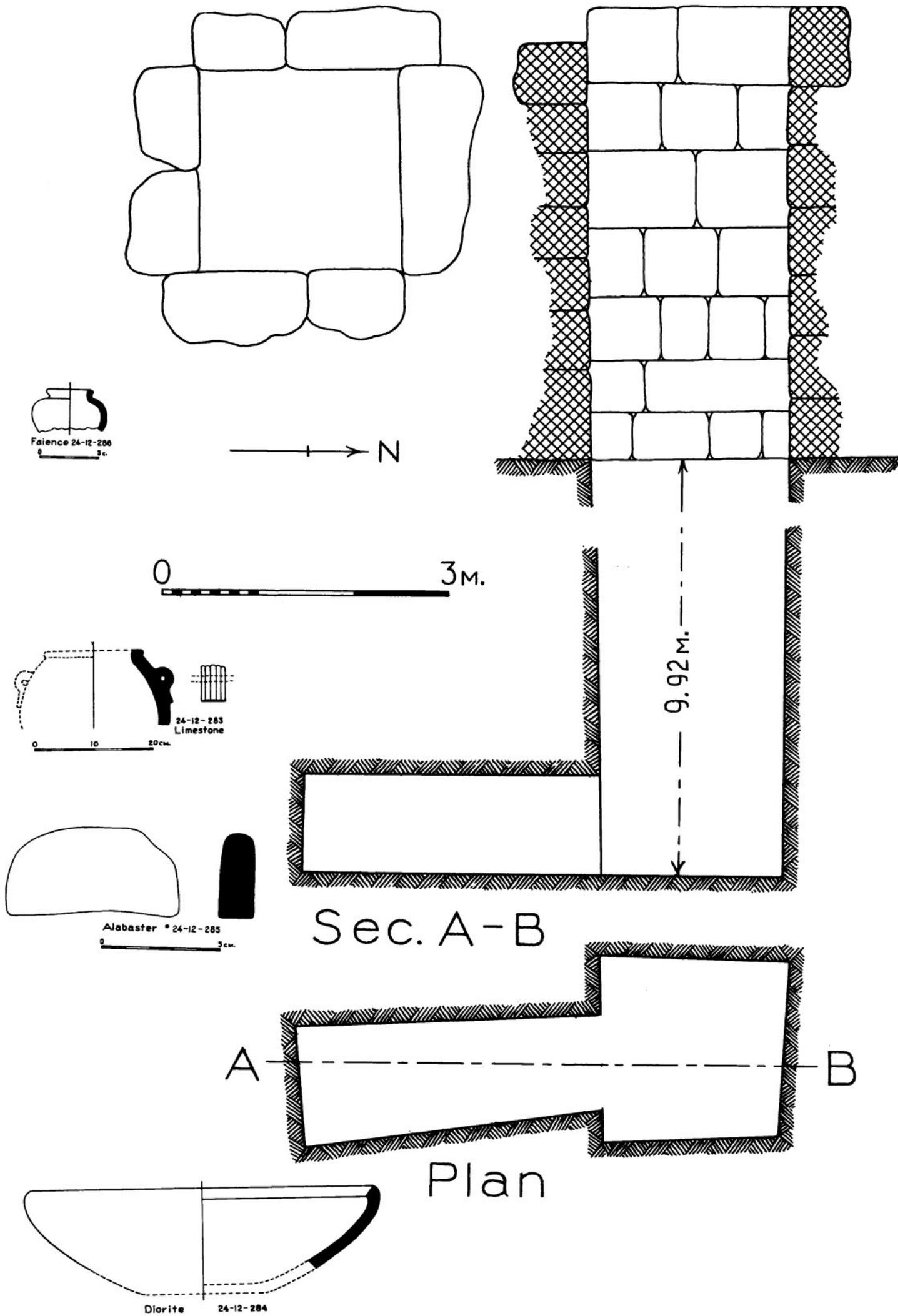
18. G 7120, Kawab chapel, statue fragments assigned to chapel

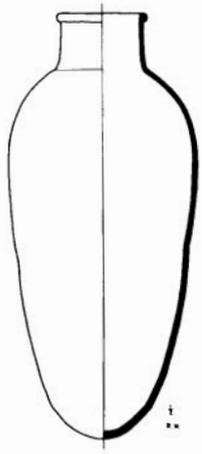


G 7140

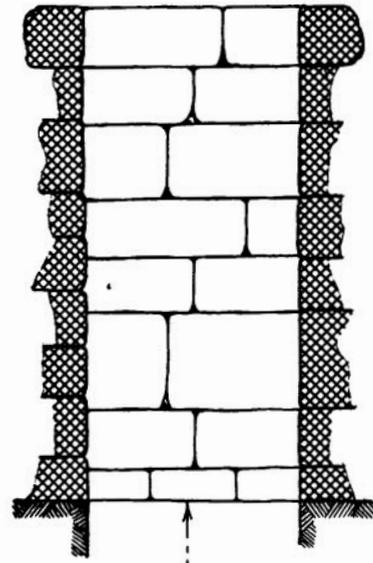
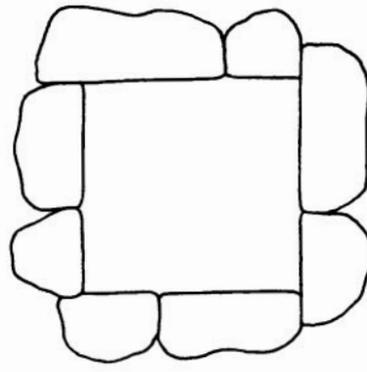
19. G 7130-7140, Khafkhufu I, plan and section

G 7130 A

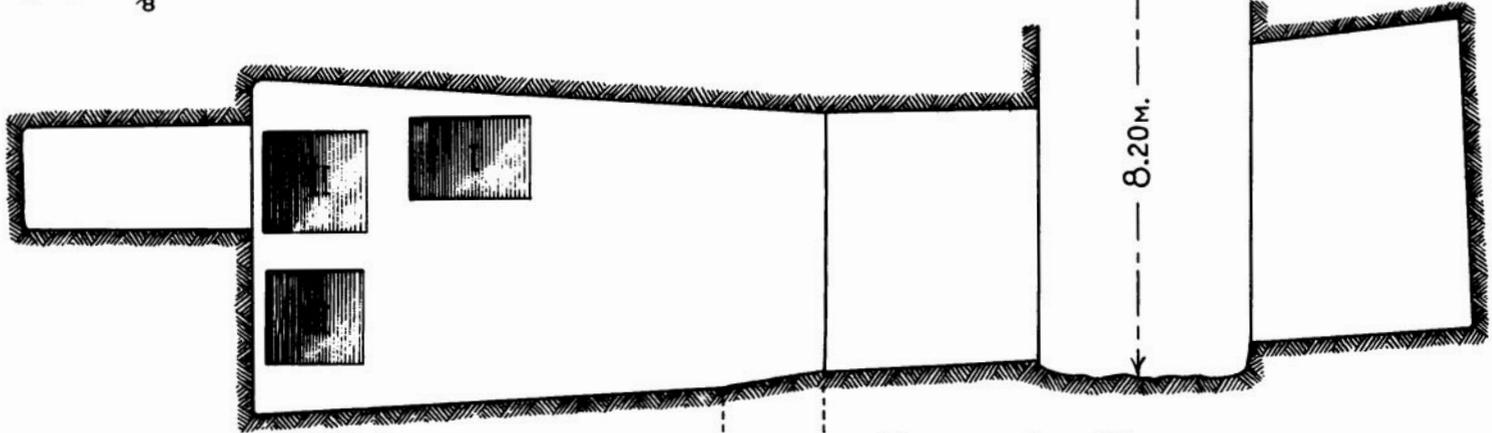
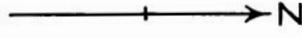




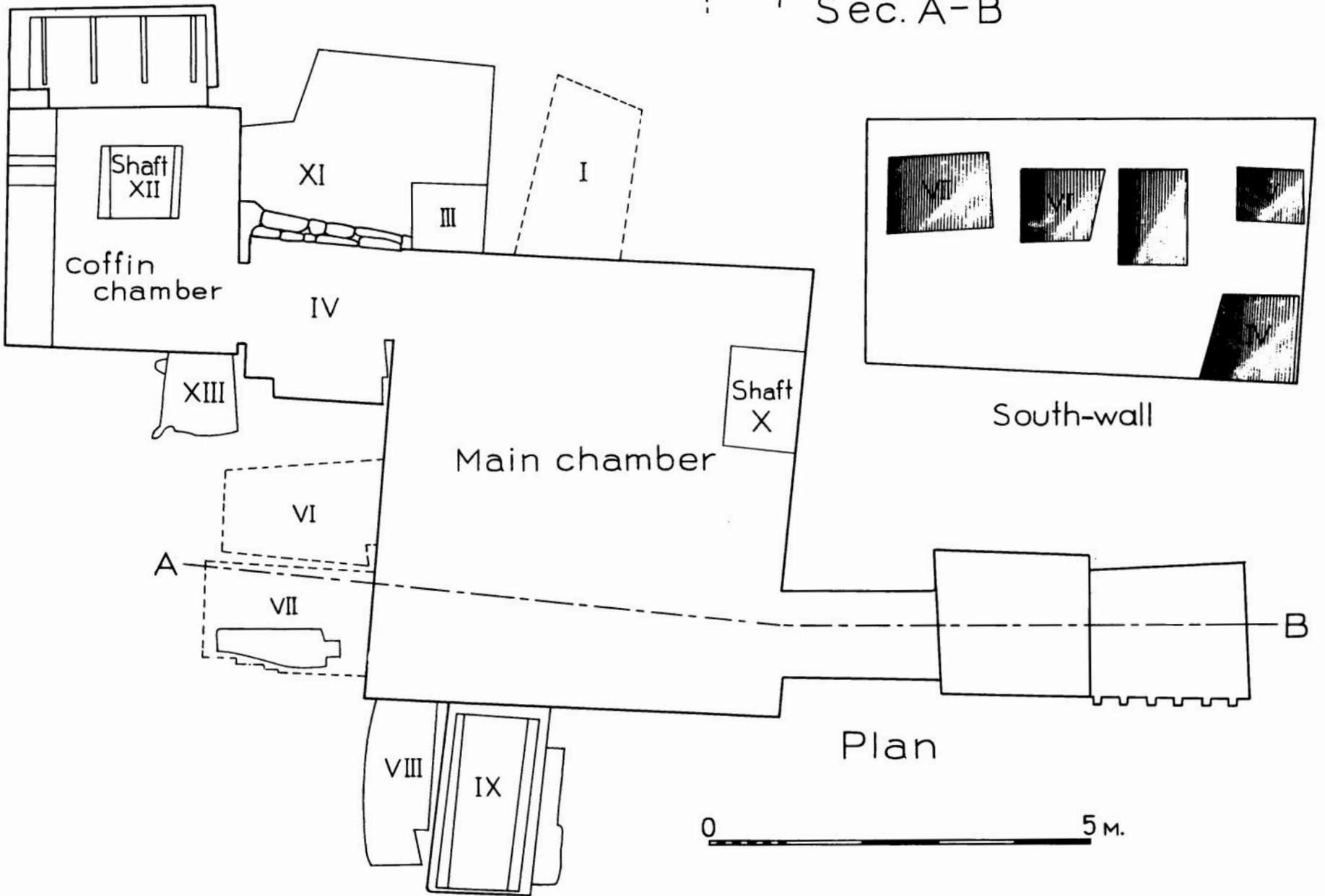
G 7130/40 B



G 7130 B
36-11-1 $\frac{1}{8}$

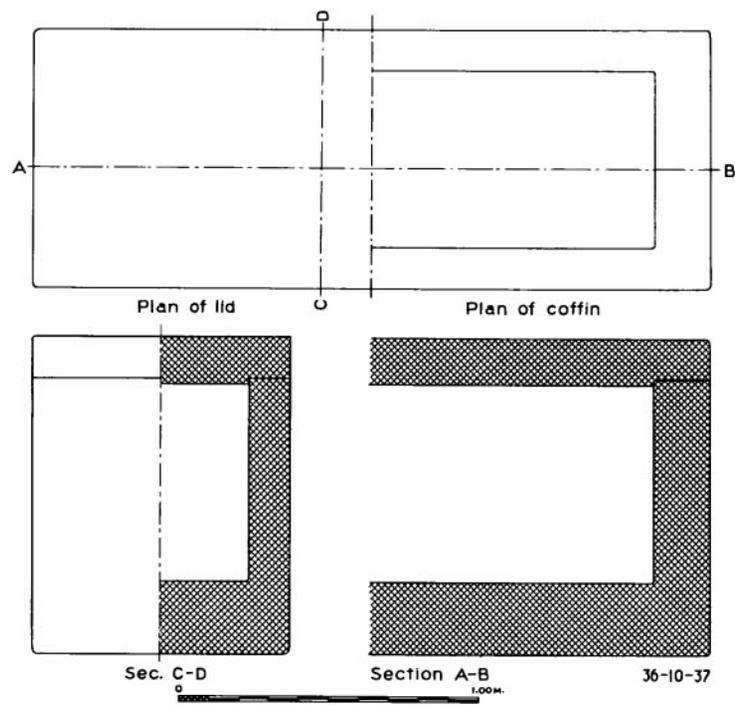


Sec. A-B

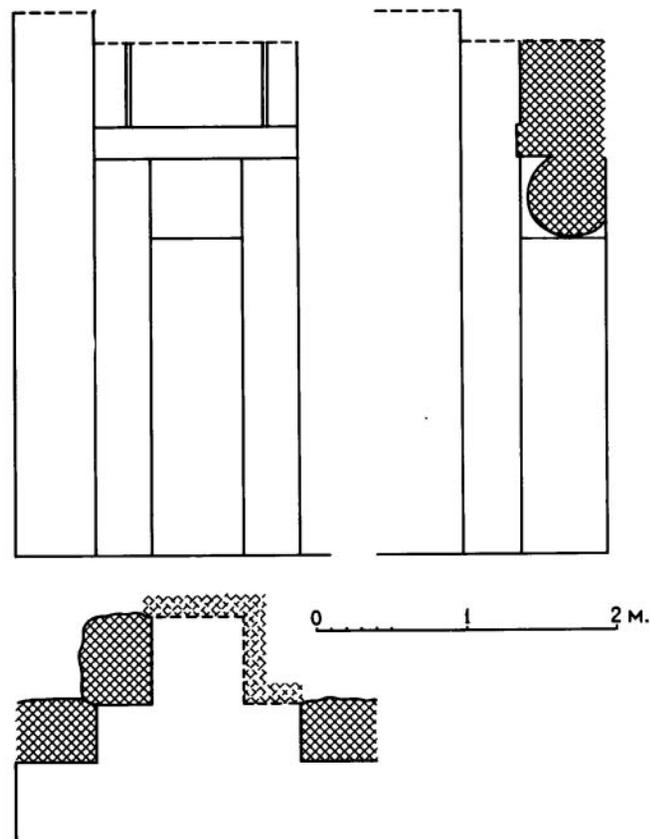


21. G 7130 B, Khafkhufu burial, plan, section, and pottery, with later additions

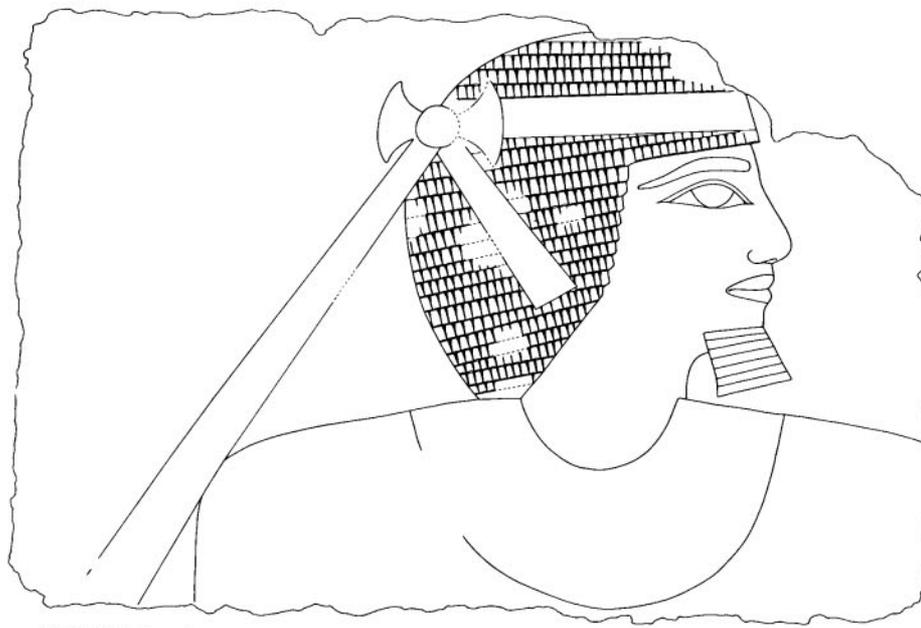
G 7130 B



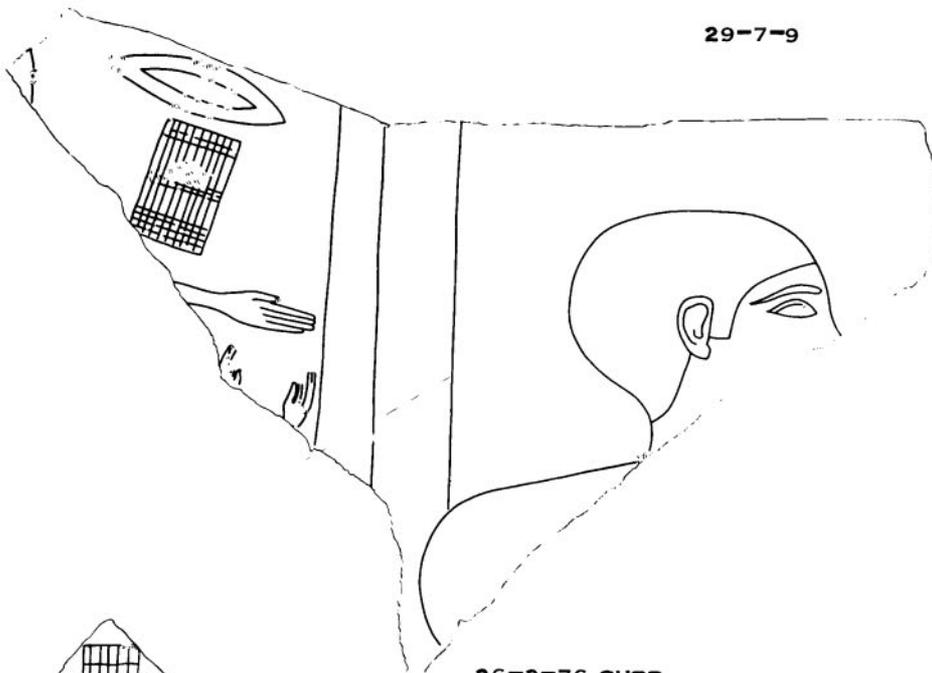
G 7140



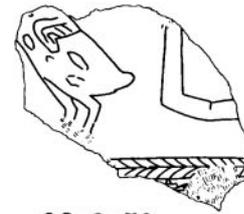
22. Top: plan and section of Khafkhufu sarcophagus, G 7130 B.
Bottom: plan and section, Khafkhufu false door in chapel, G 7140



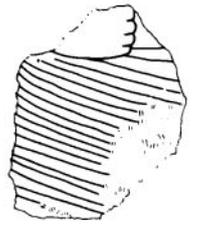
10 CM



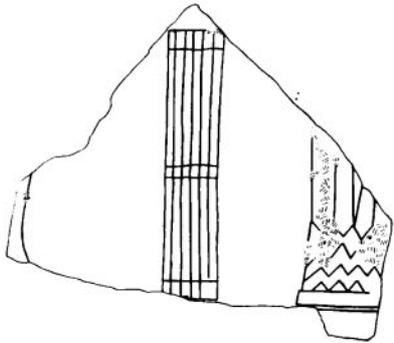
29-7-9



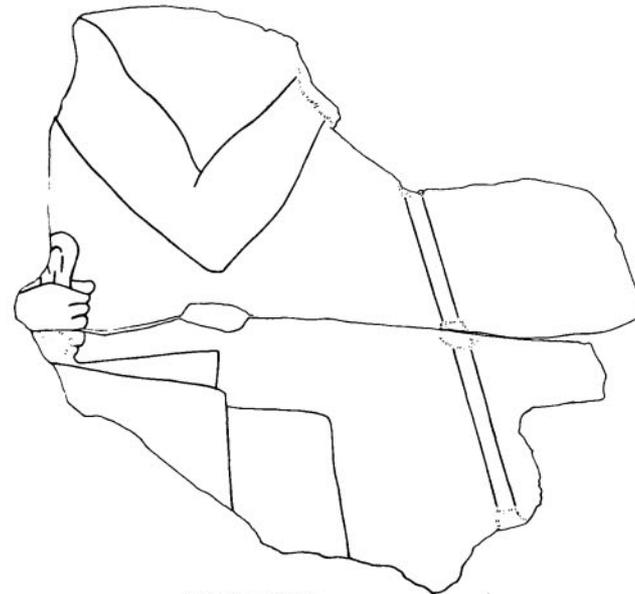
26-3-72



26-3-73



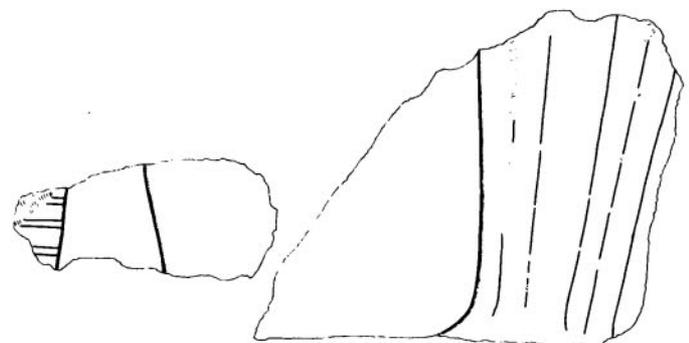
25-12-668



24-11-692

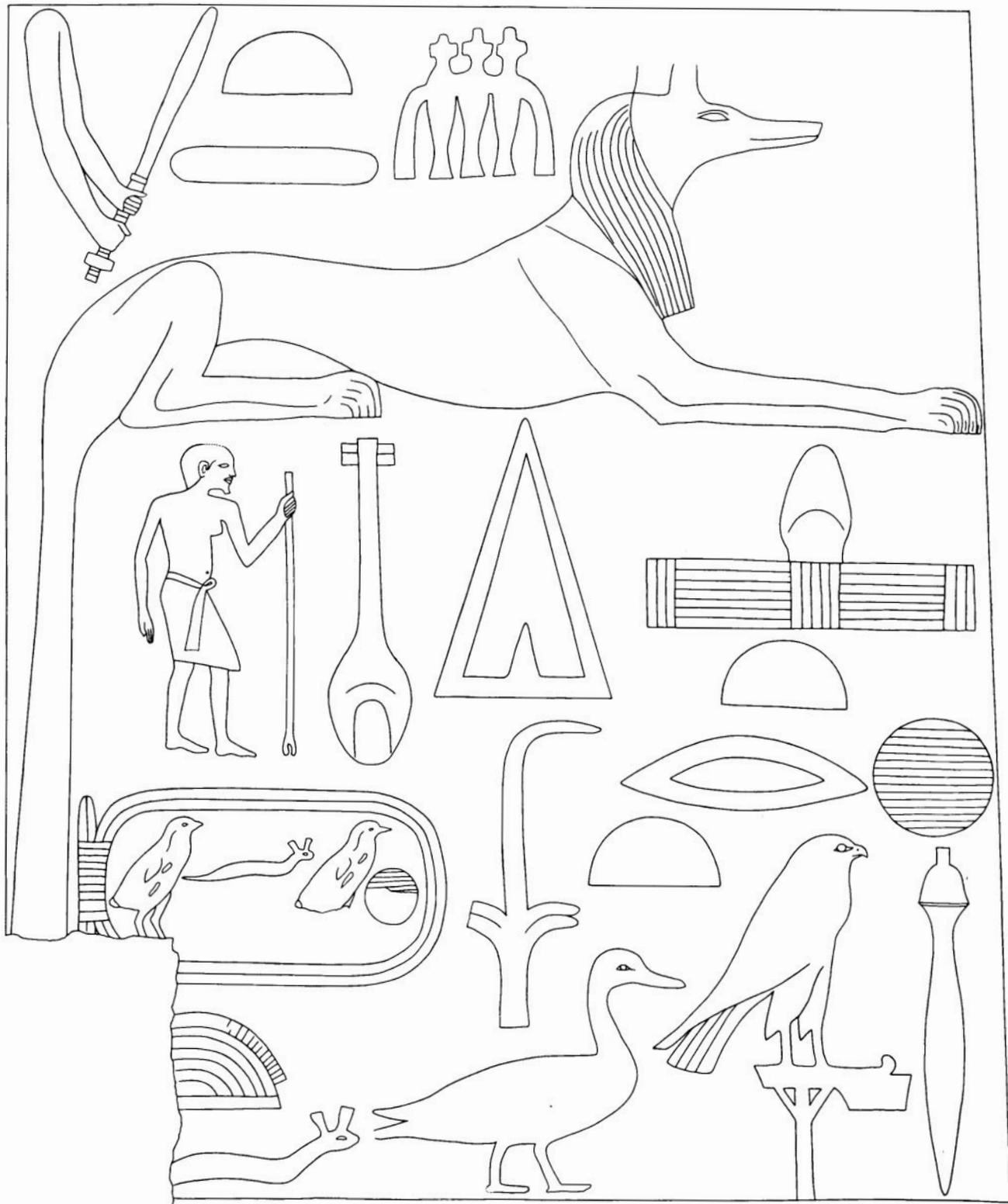


29-7-10



26-3-76

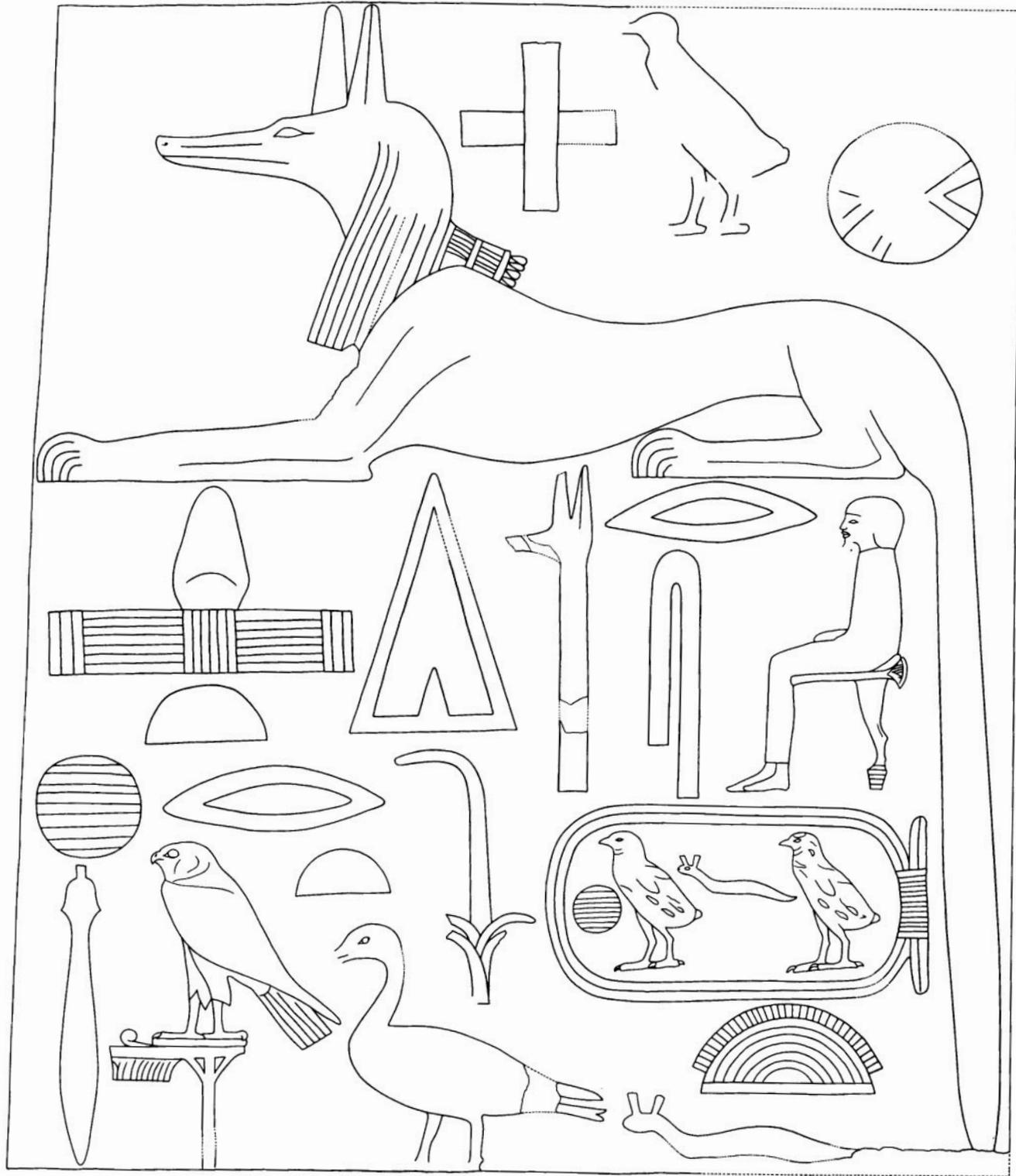
26-3-74



25 CM



24. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel, relief, outer jamb, north



25 CM



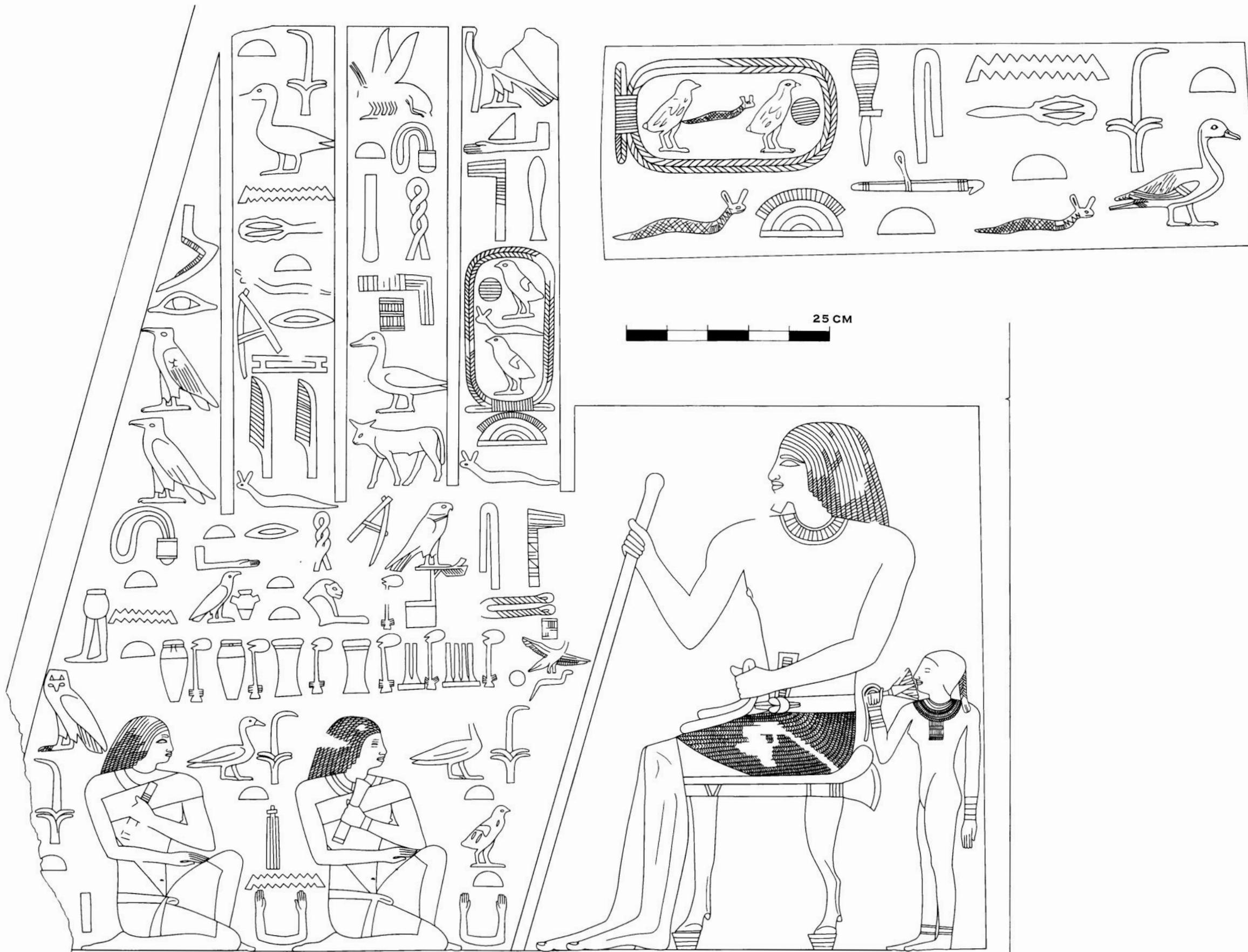
25. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel, relief, outer jamb, south



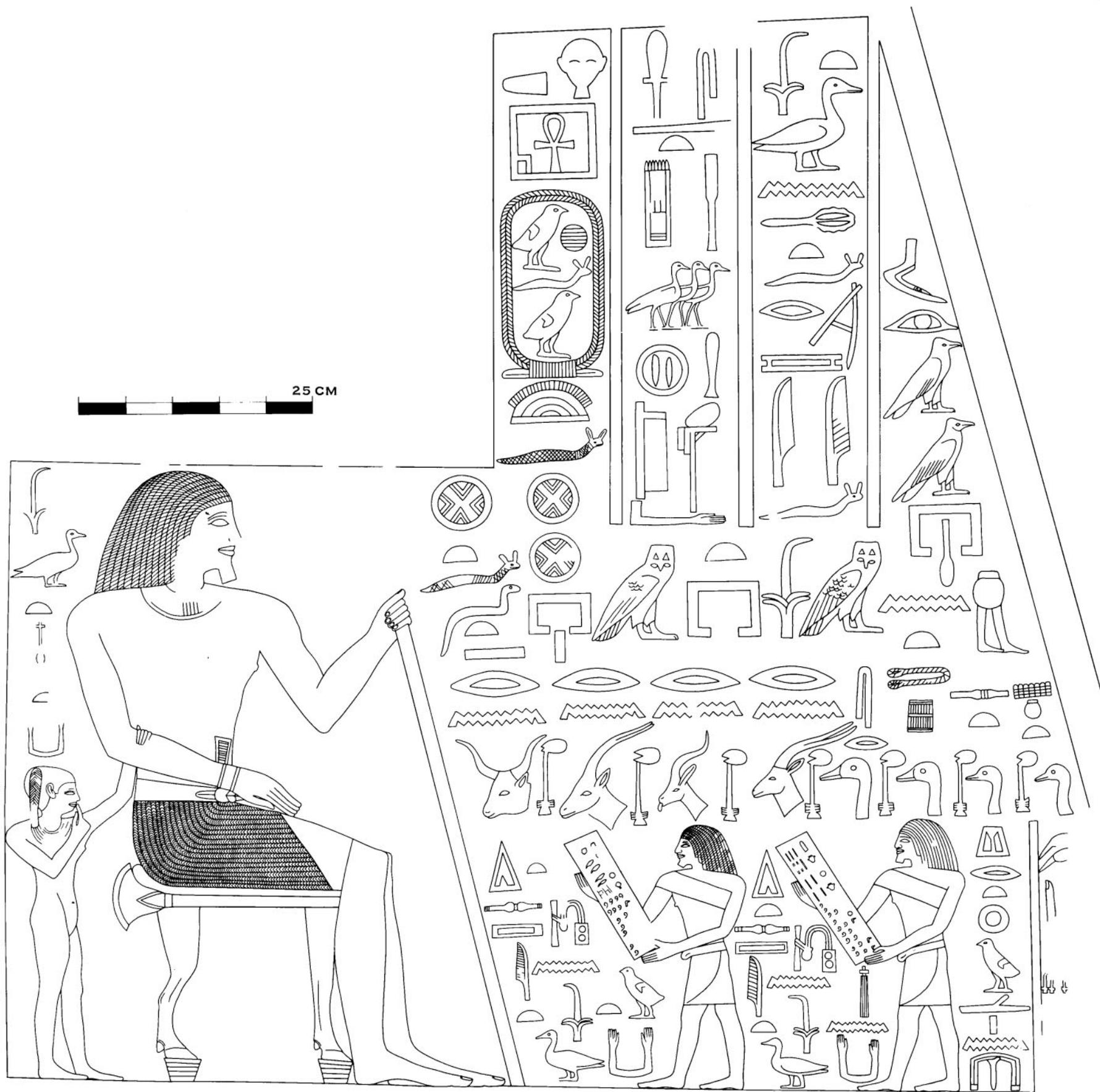
26. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, façade, south



27. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, façade, north



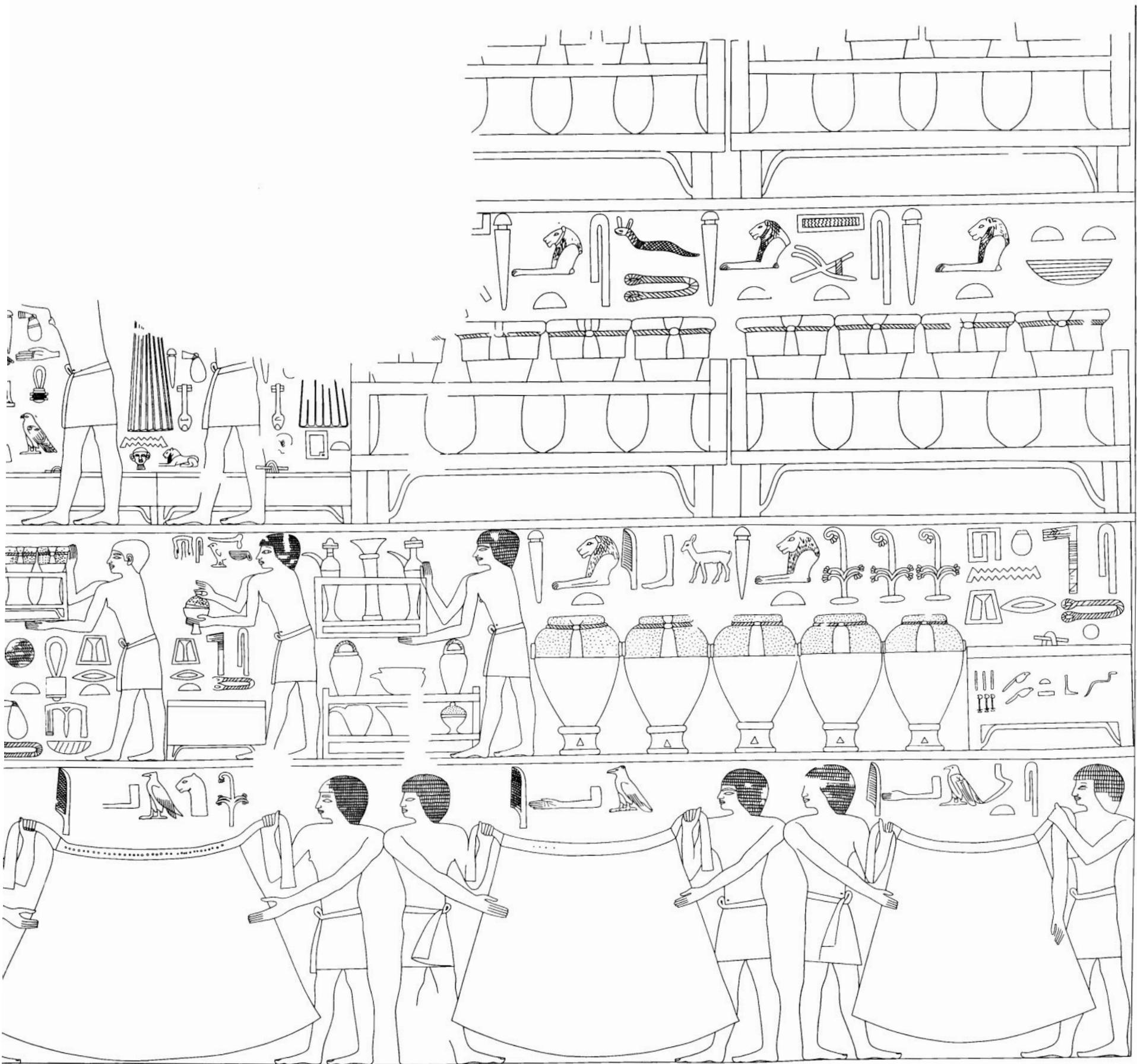
28. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, inner jamb, south; drum



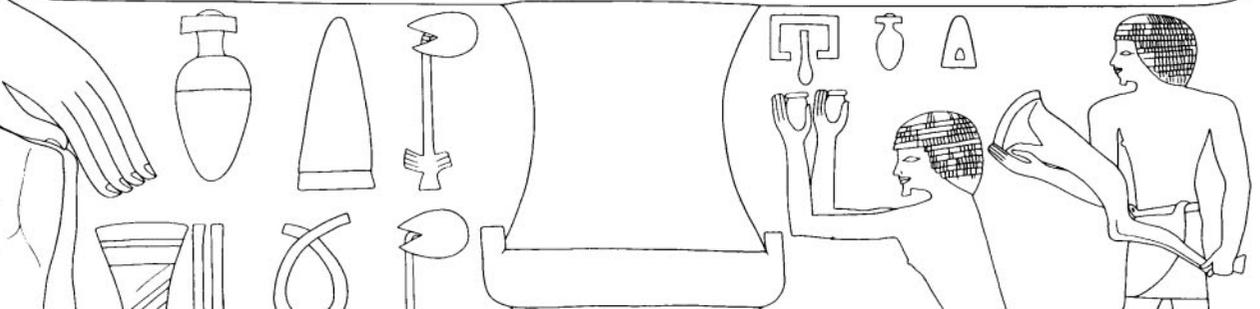
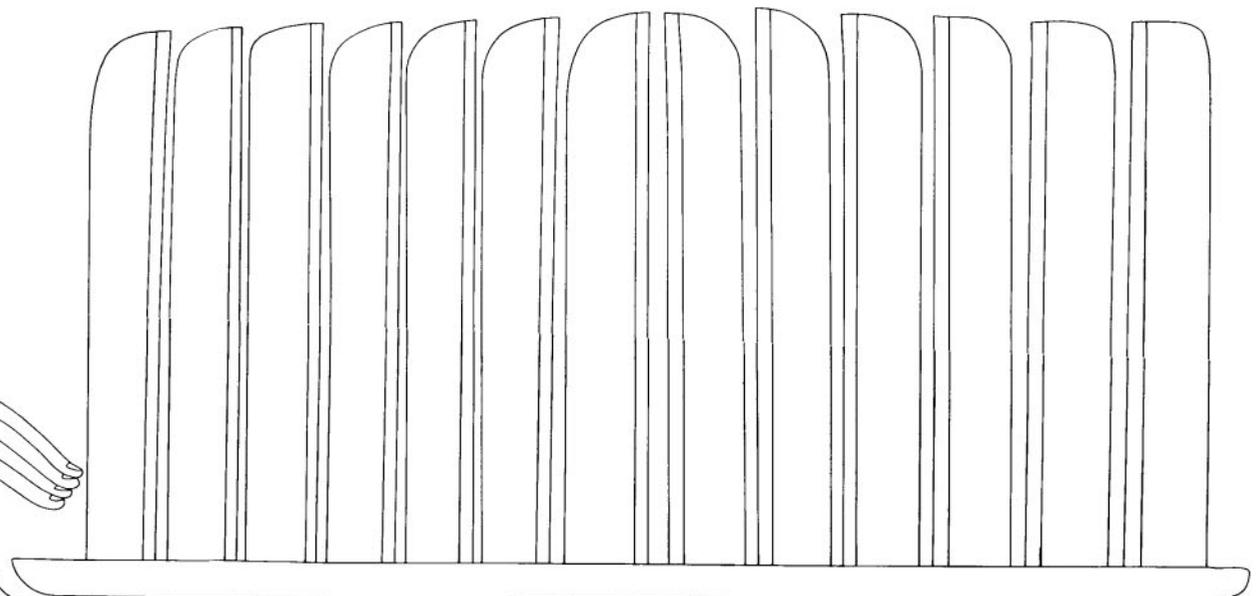
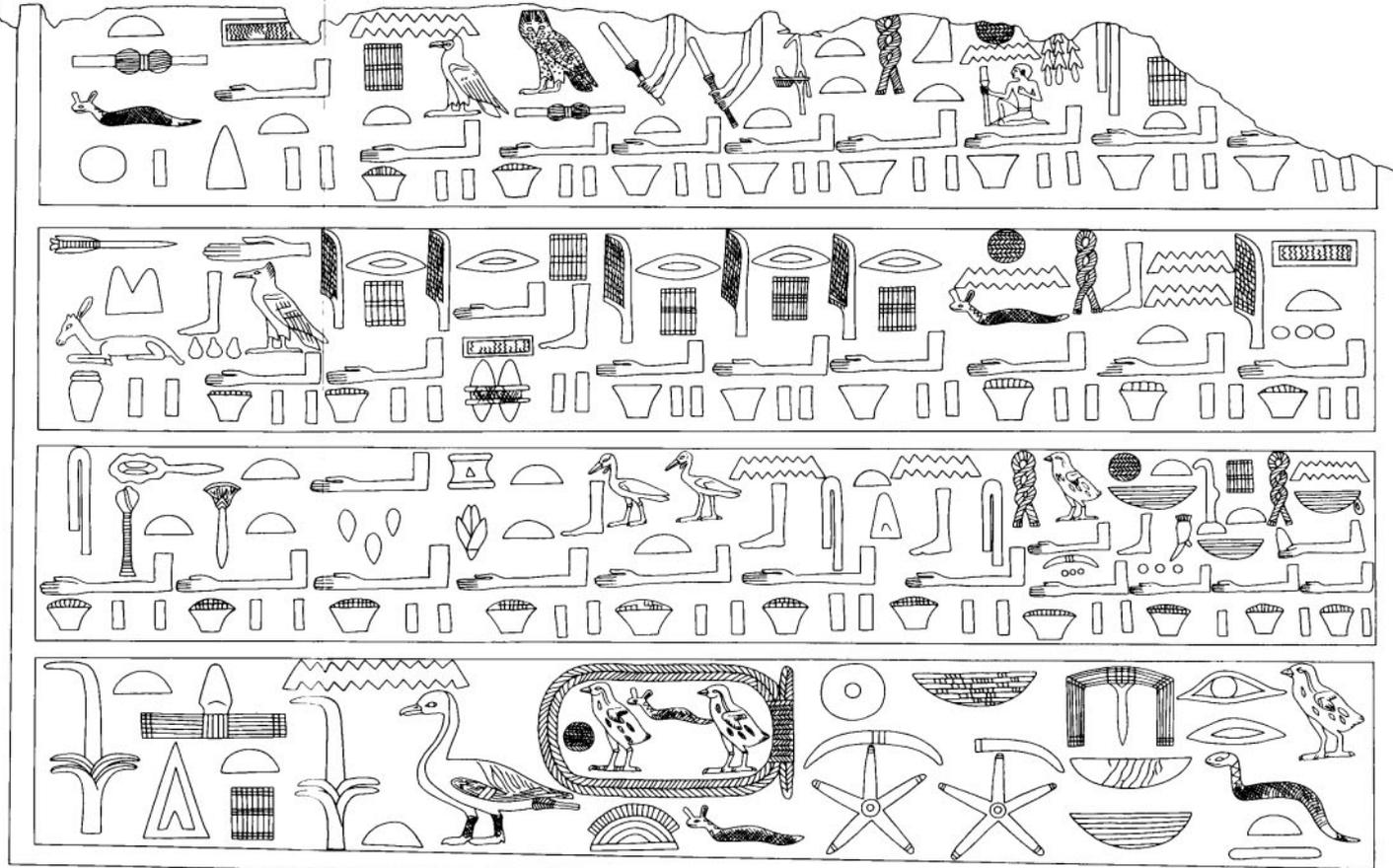
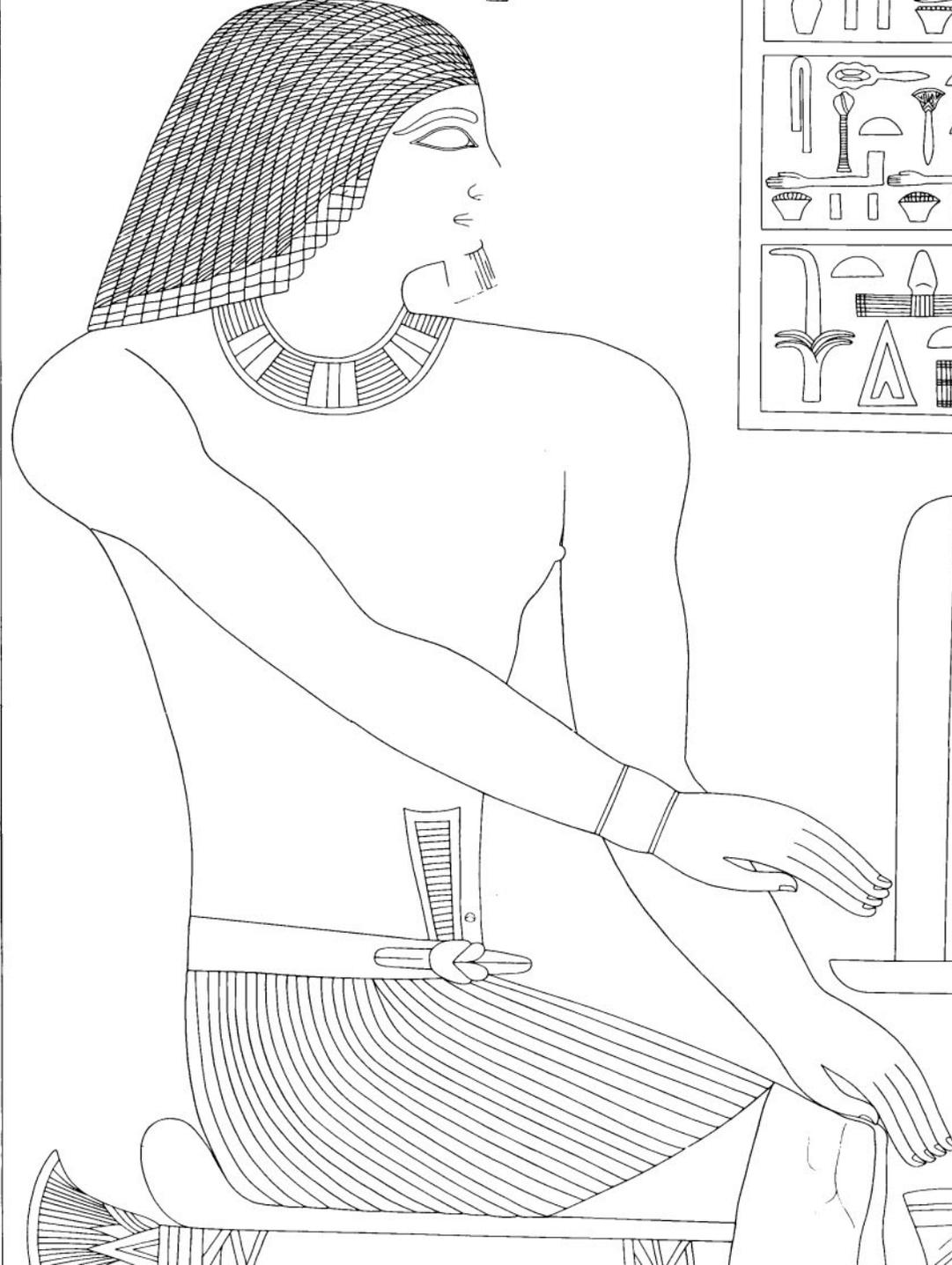
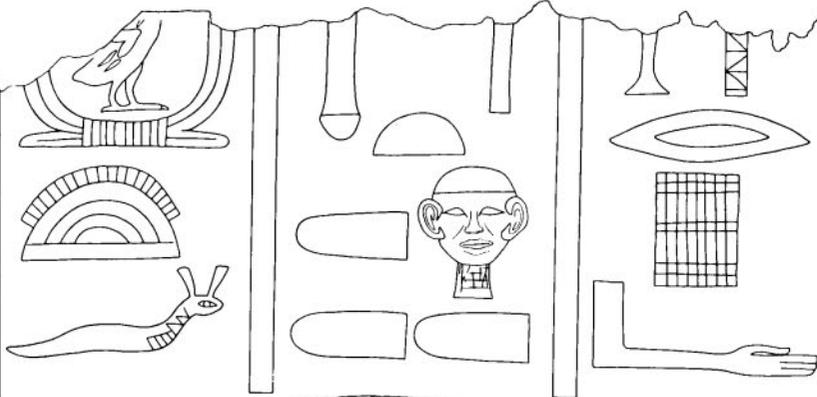
29. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, inner jamb, north



30. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief,

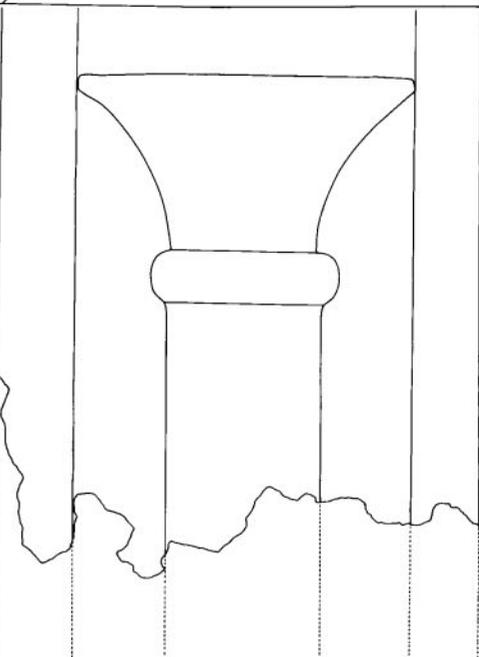
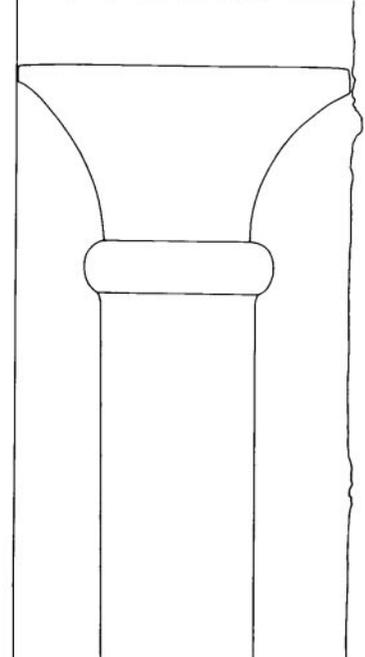
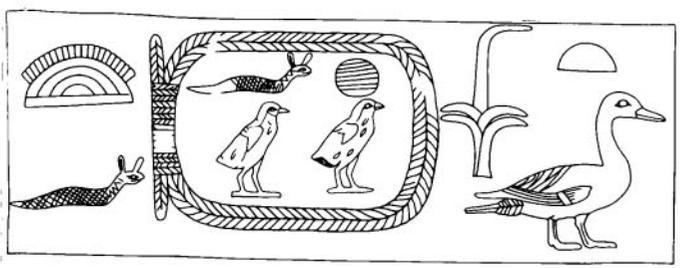
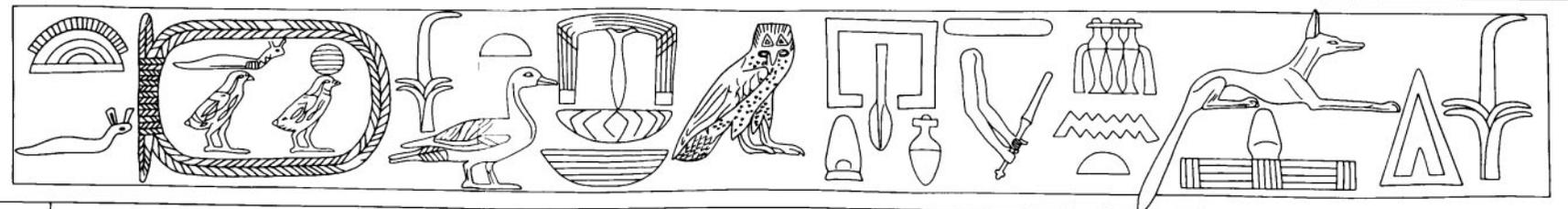
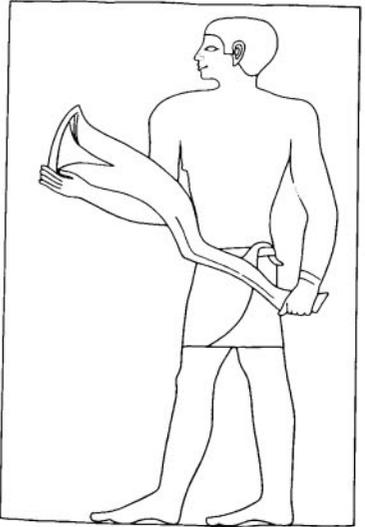
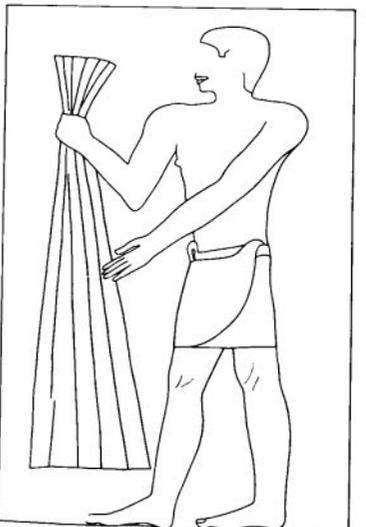
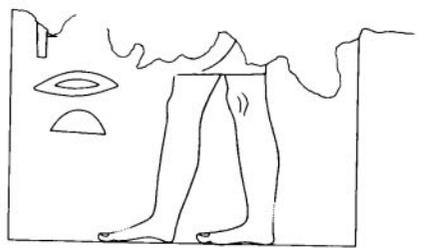
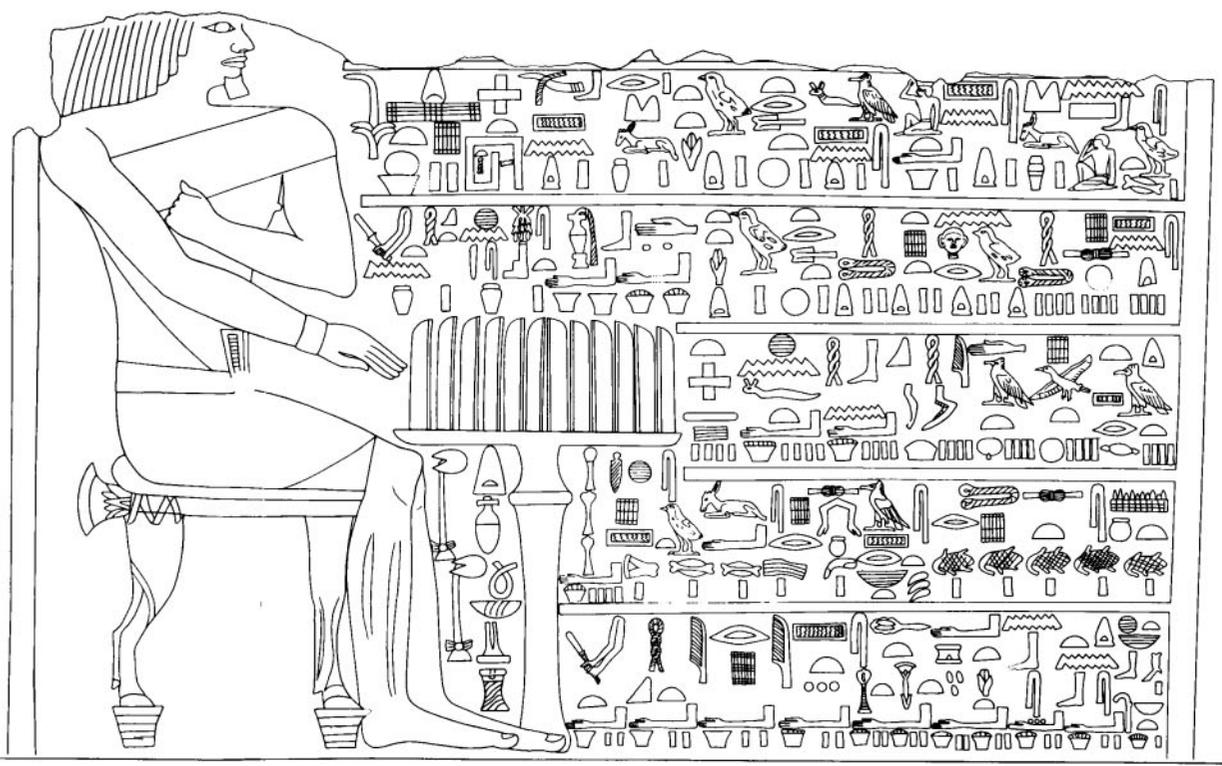


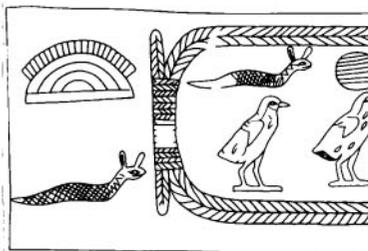
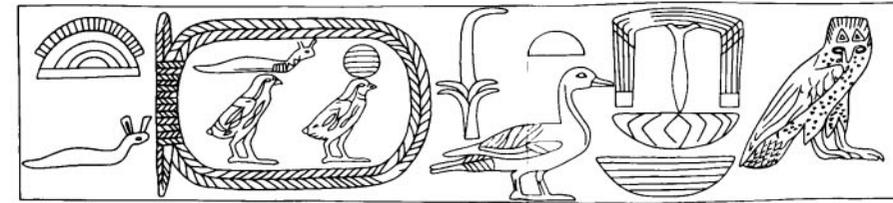
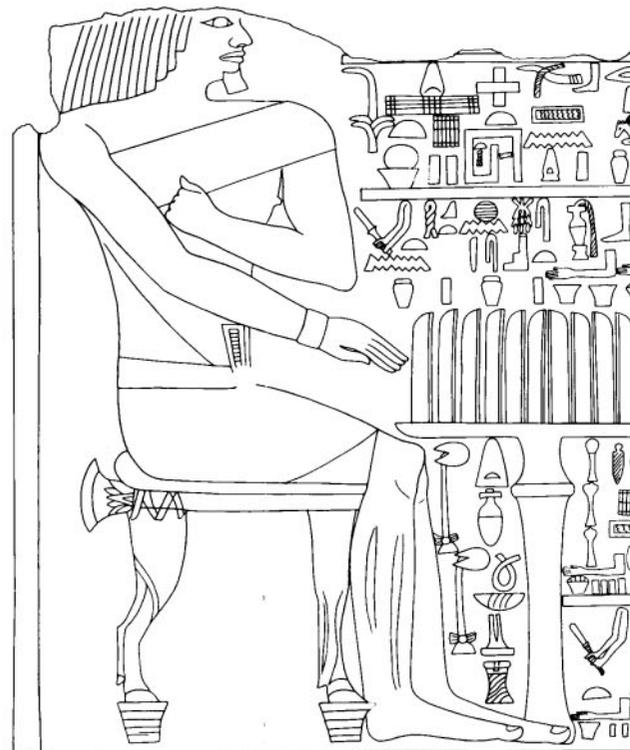
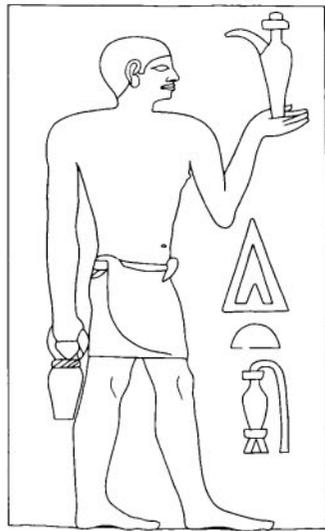
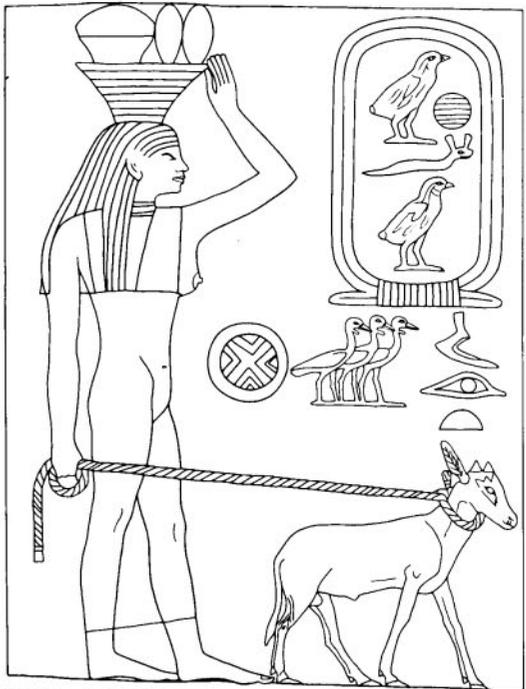
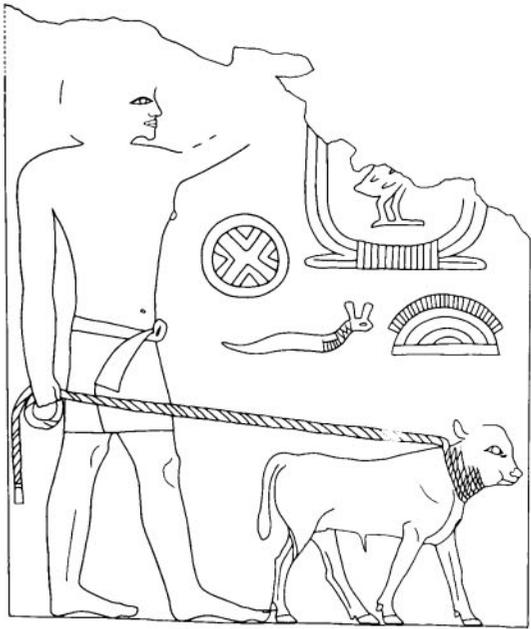
30. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, east wall

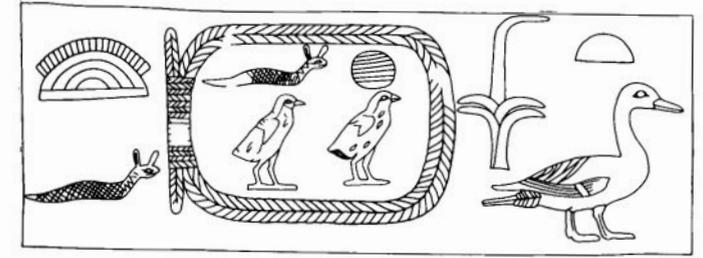
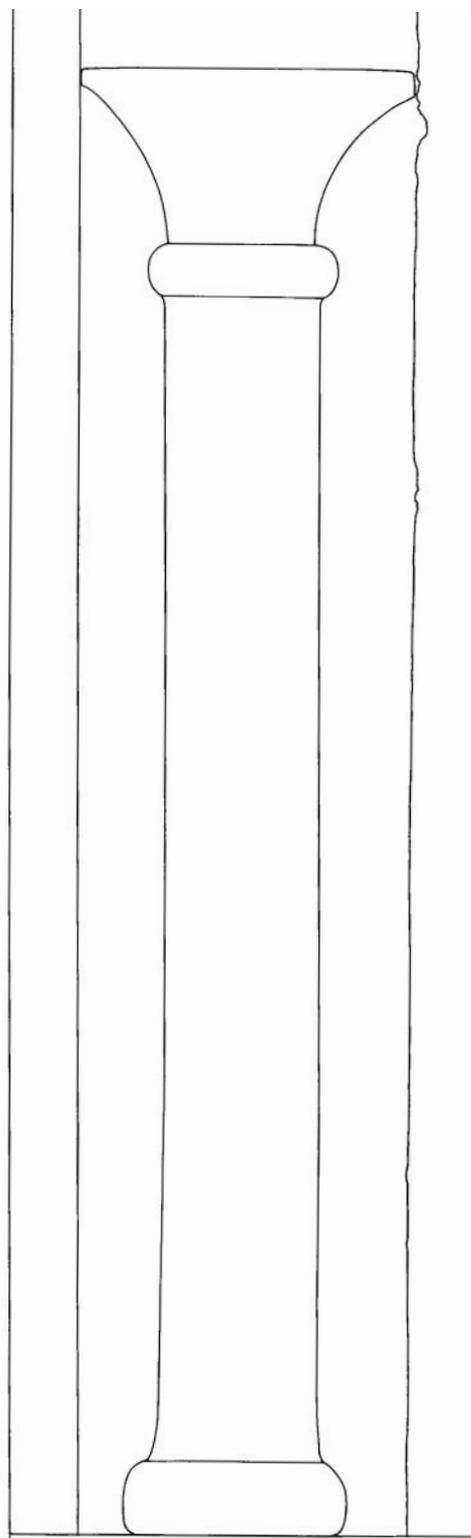
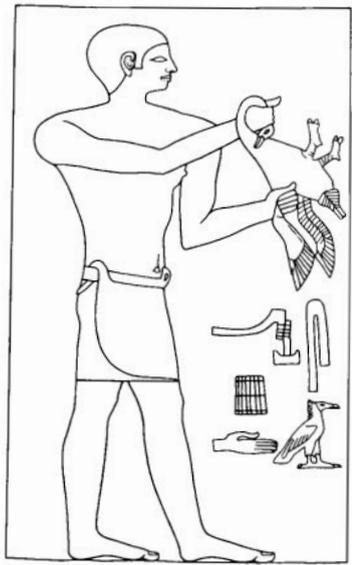
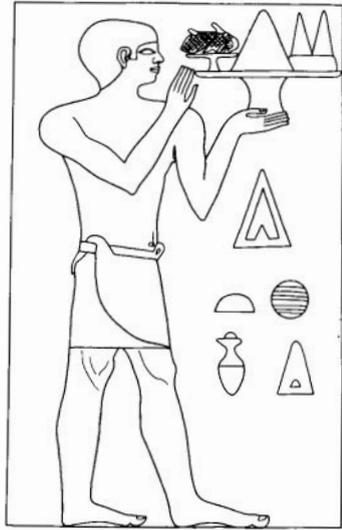
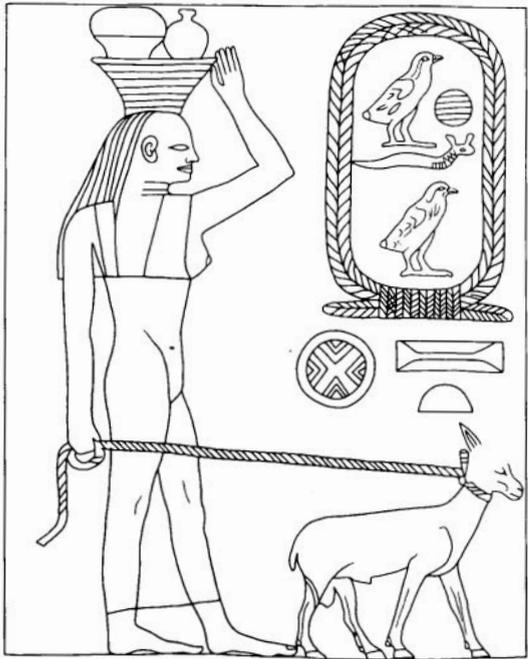
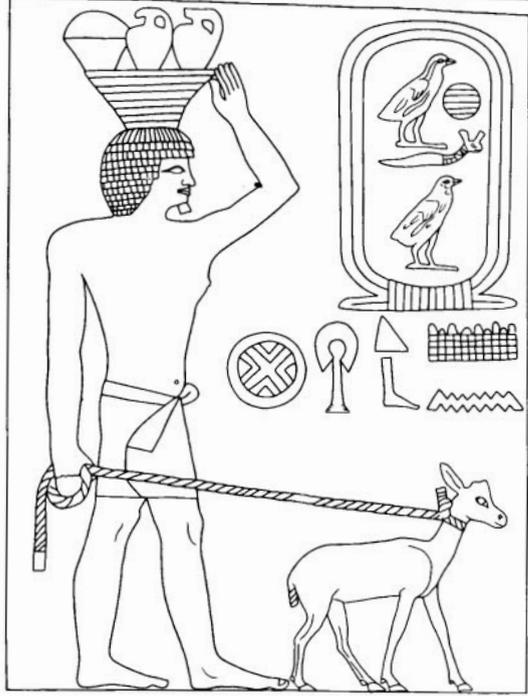
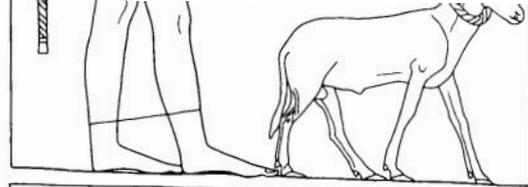




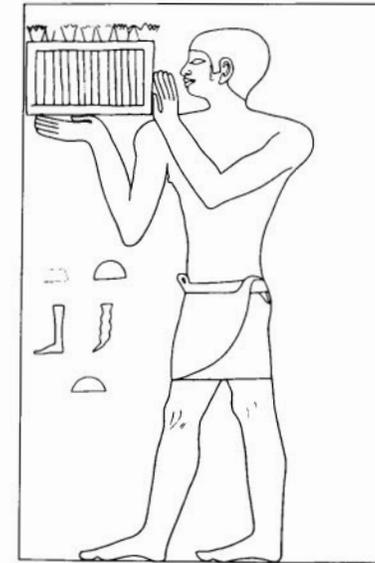
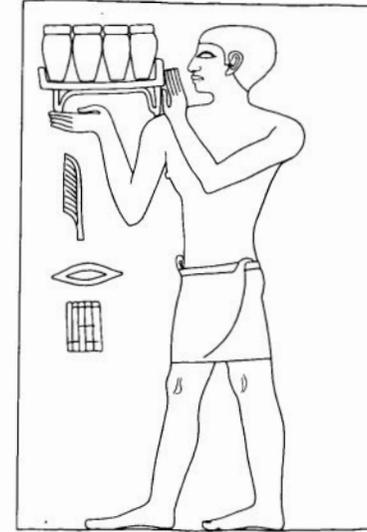
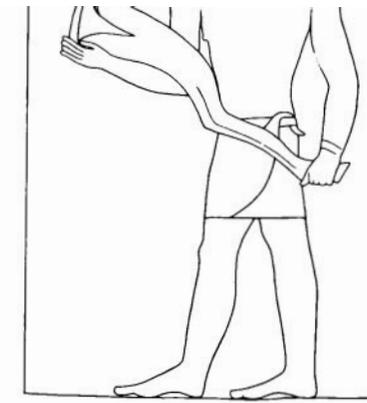
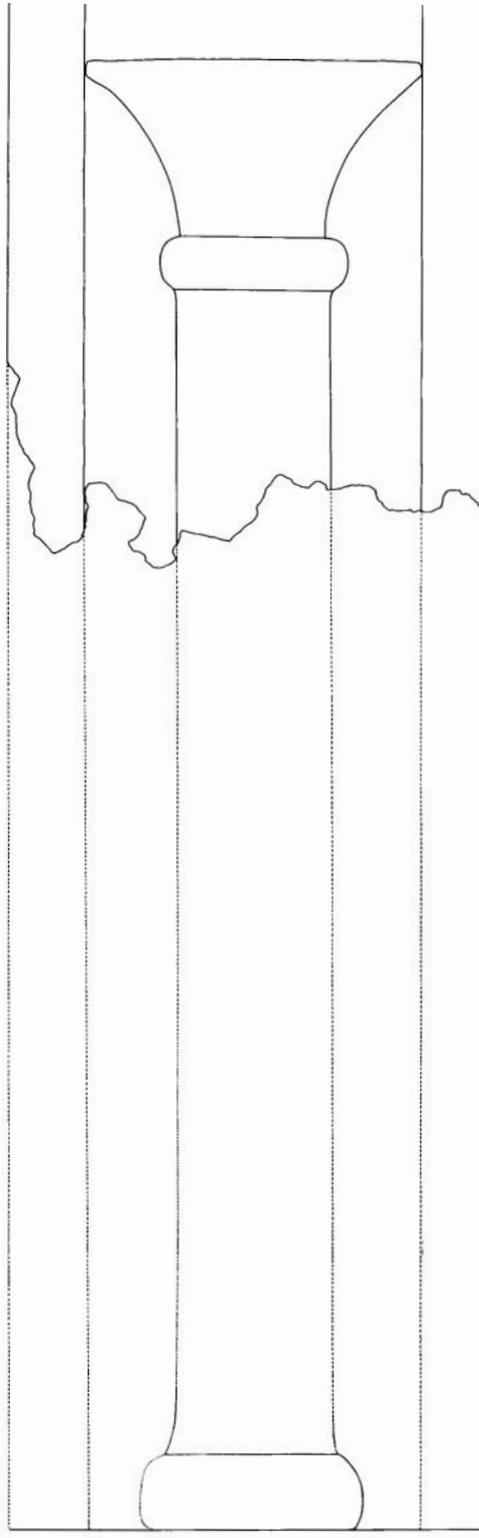
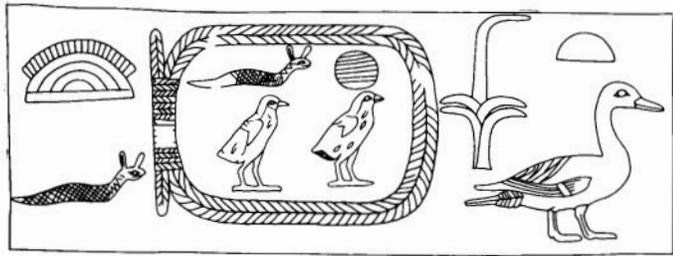
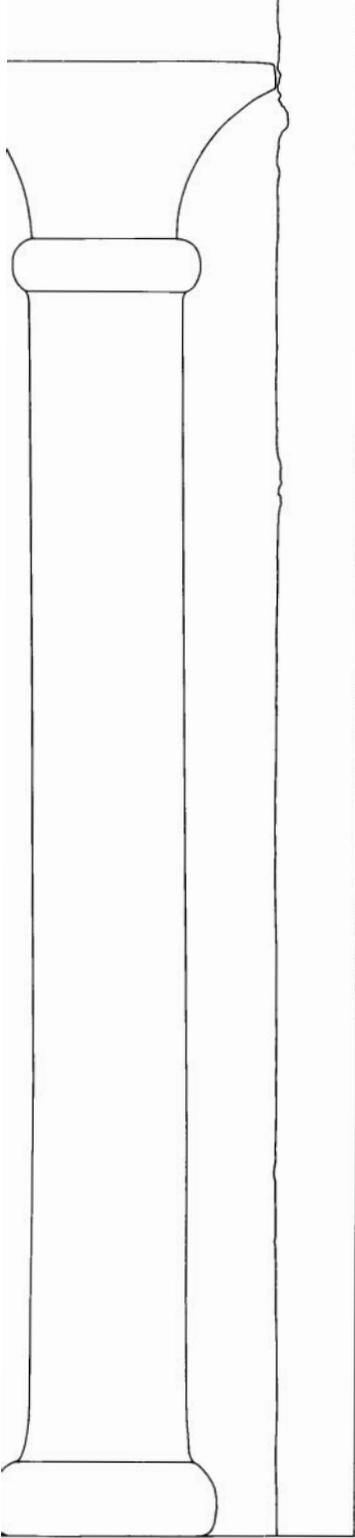
31. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, south wall



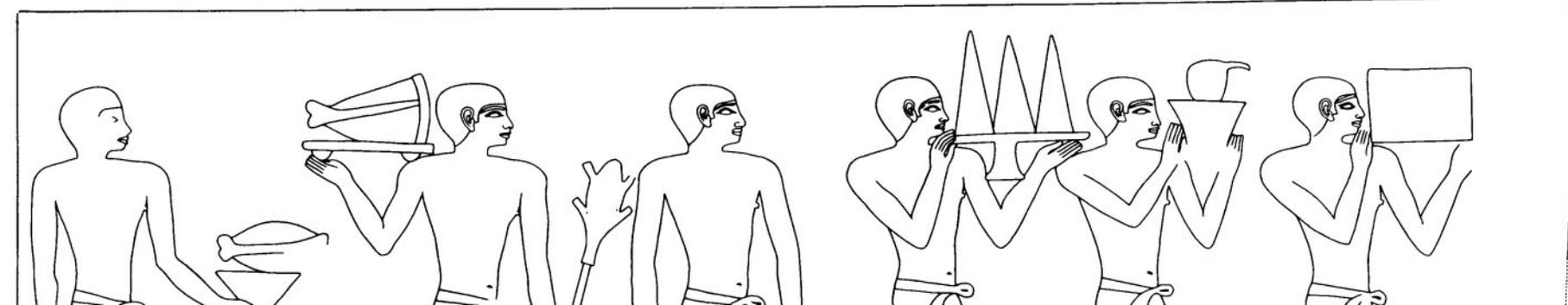
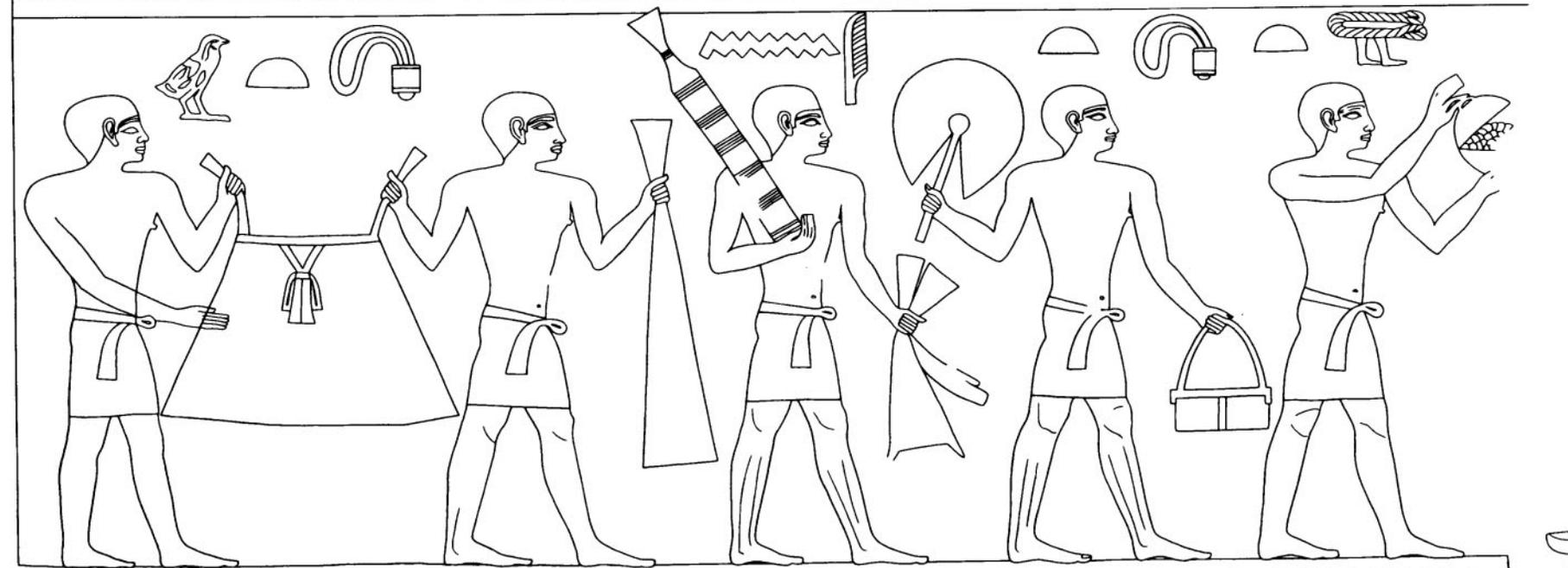
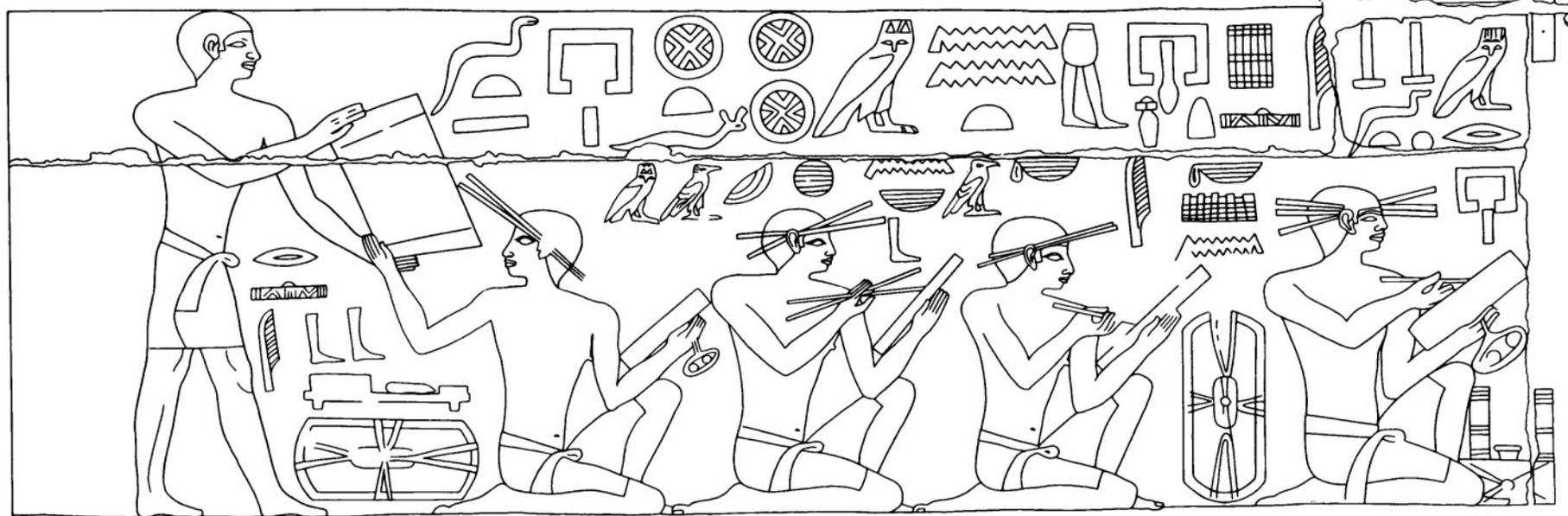
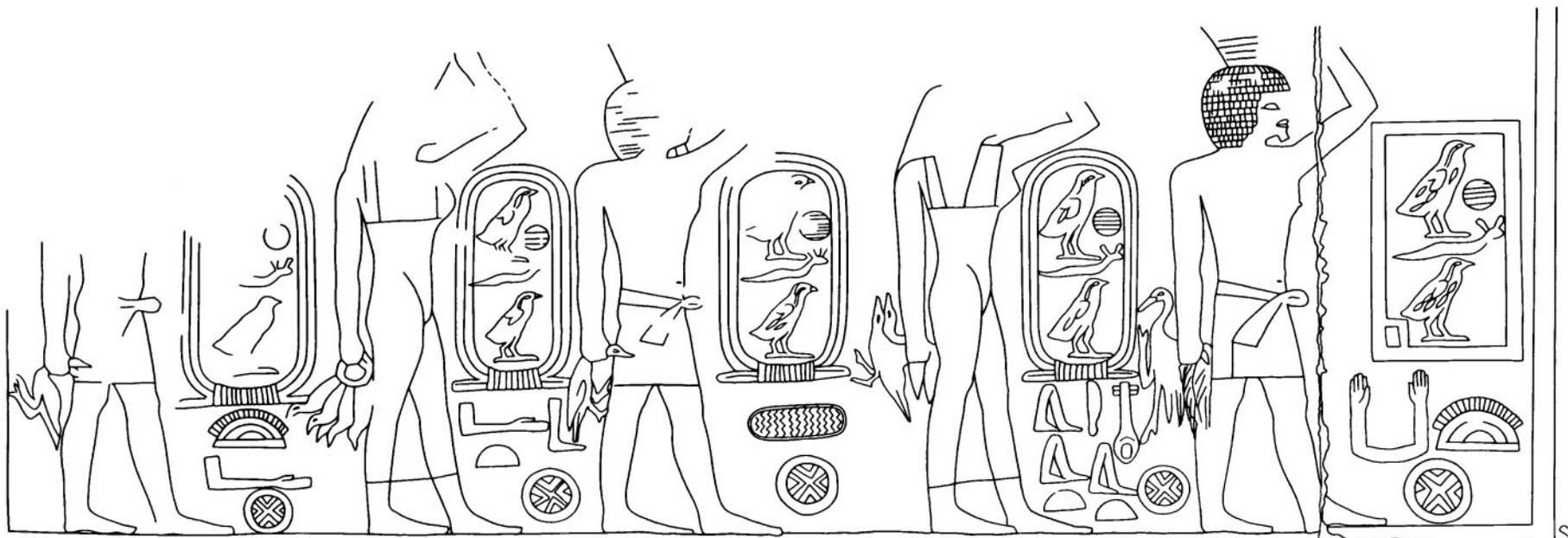


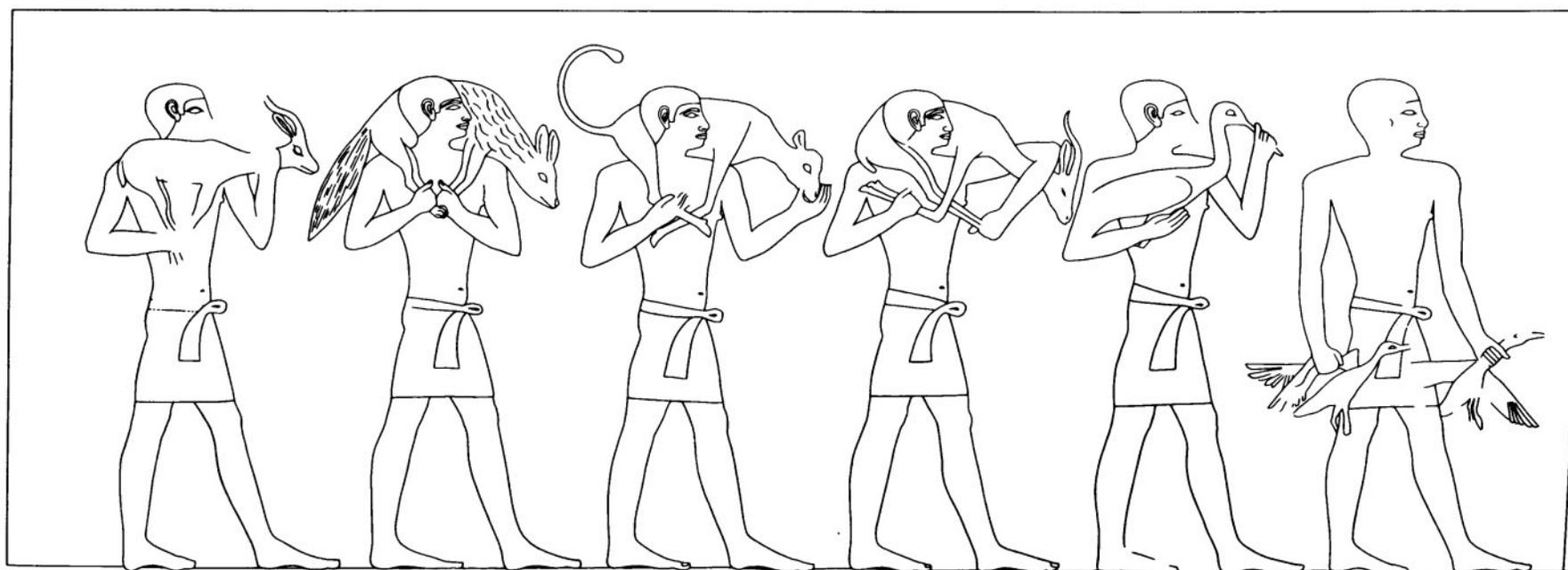
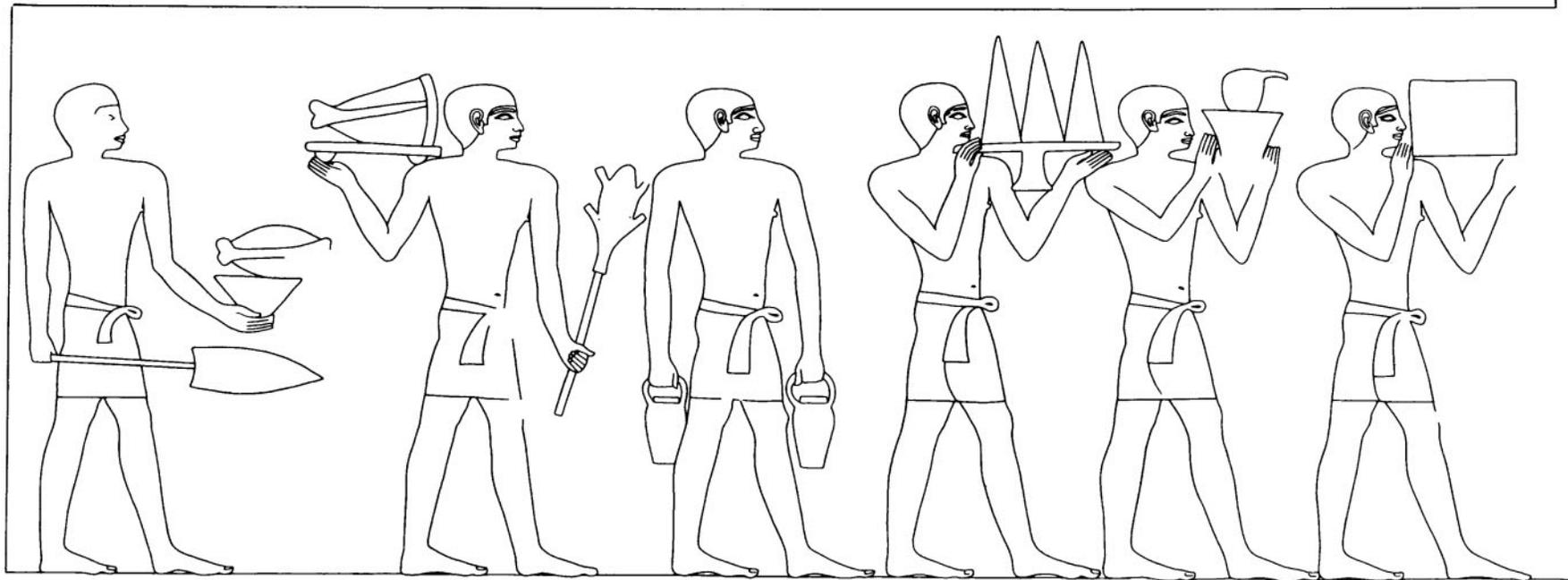
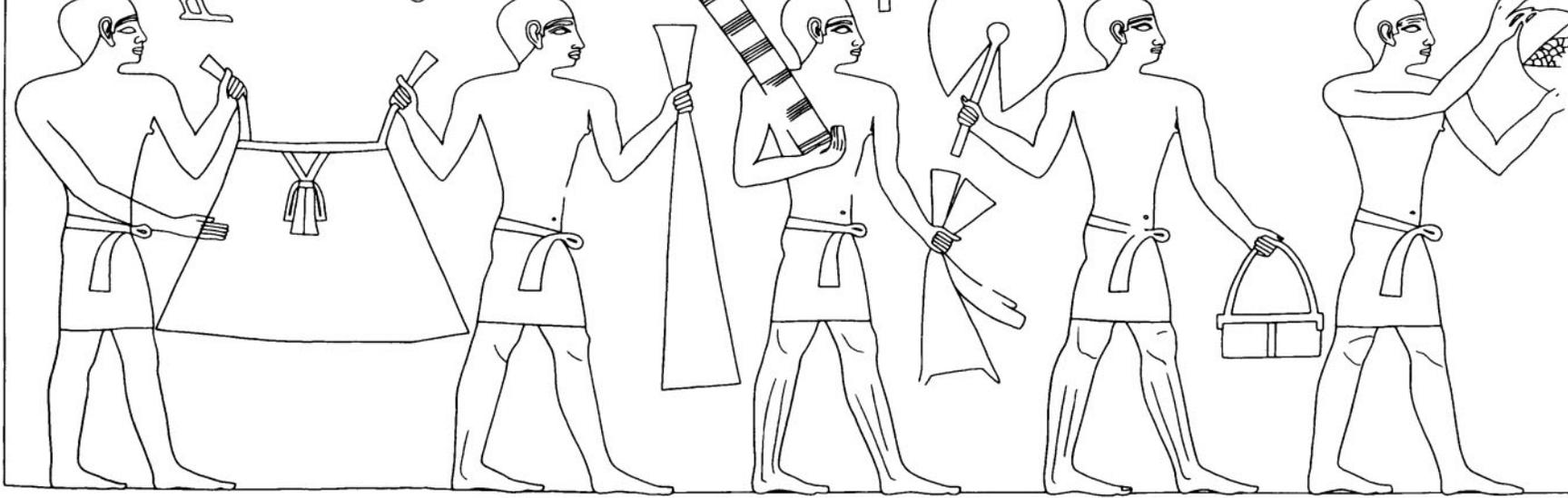


32. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, west wall, south section, false door with recessed panels

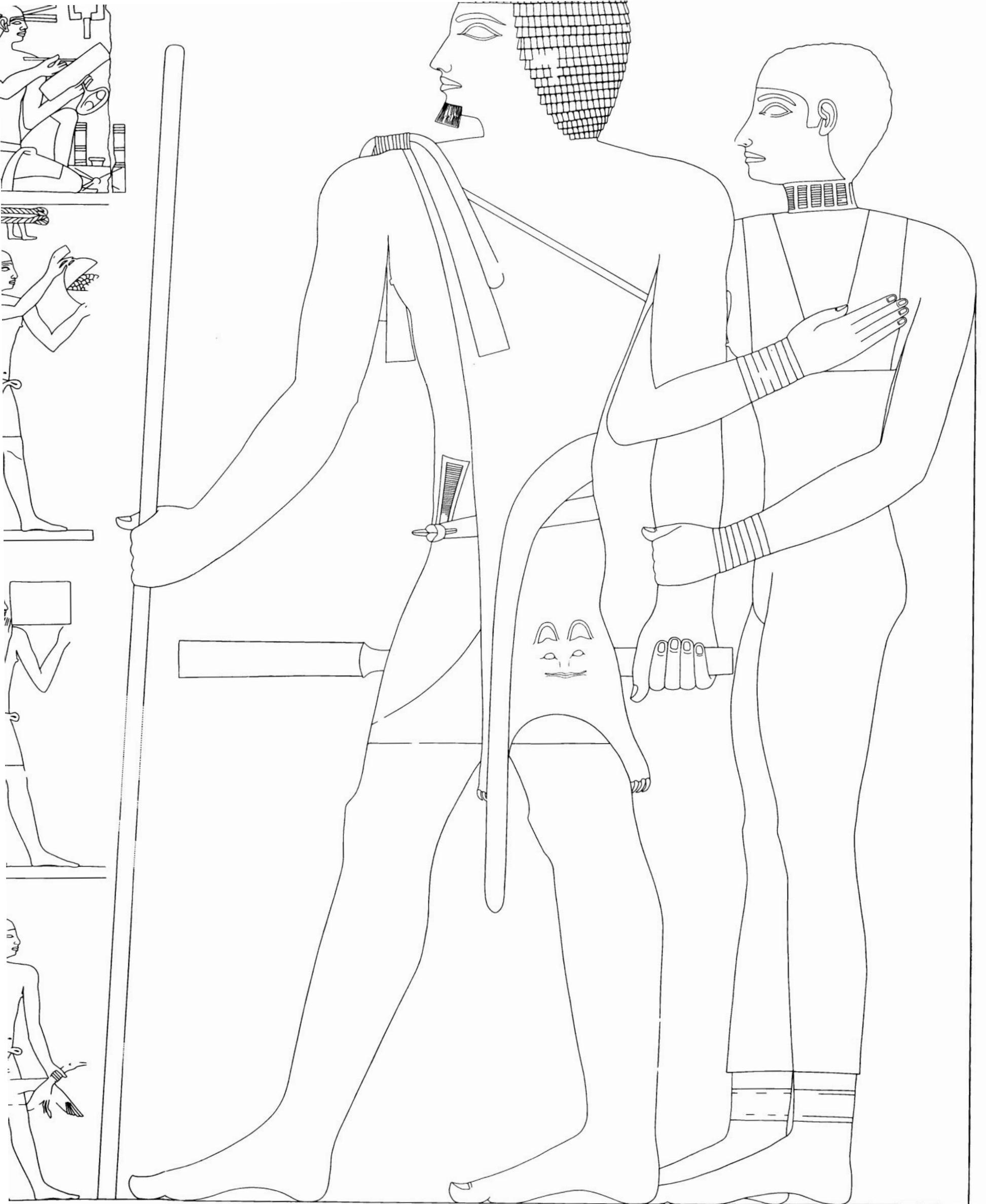


32. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, west wall, south section, false door with recessed panels



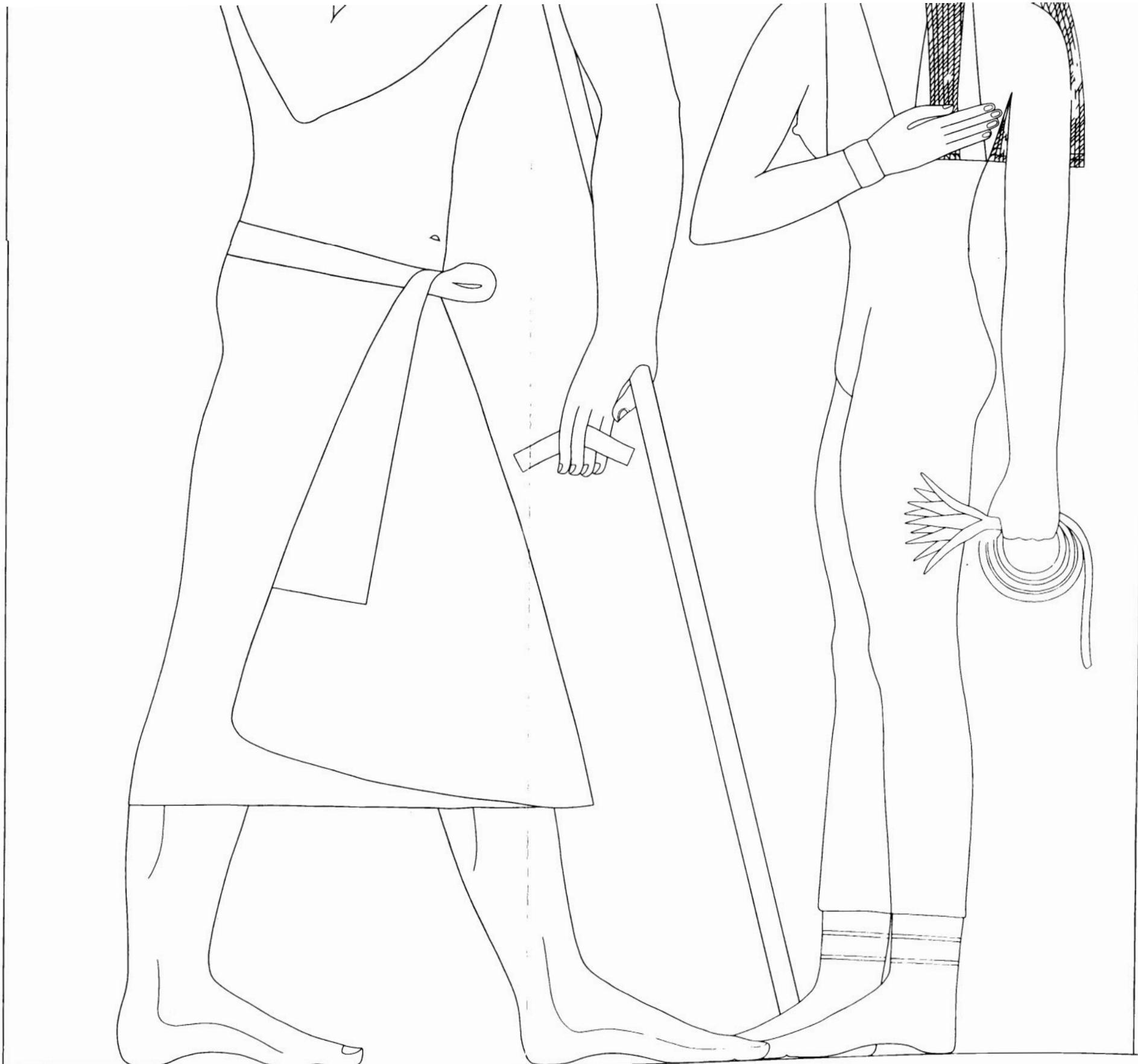


33. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, wes



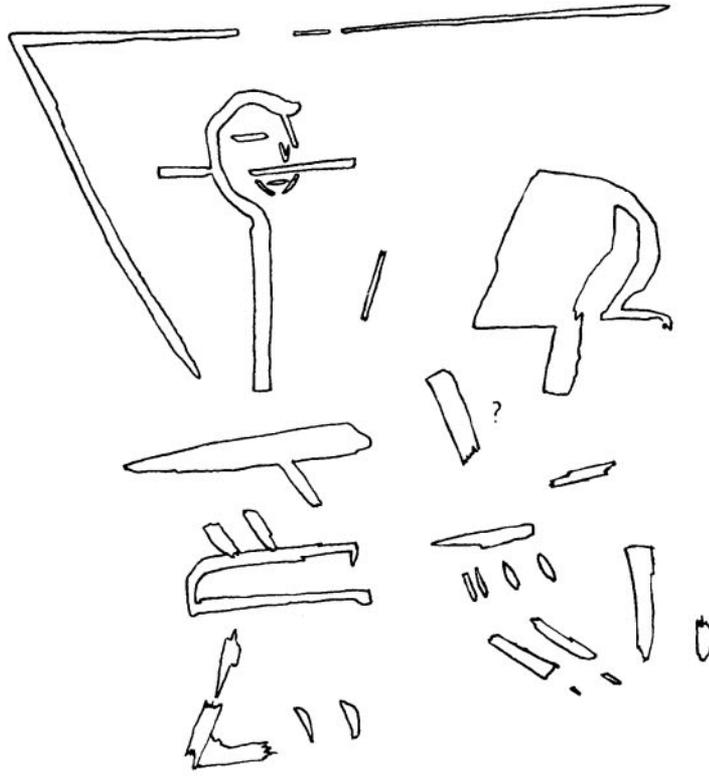
(G 7140), chapel relief, west wall, north section





25 CM

34. Khafkhufu (G 7140), chapel relief, north wall

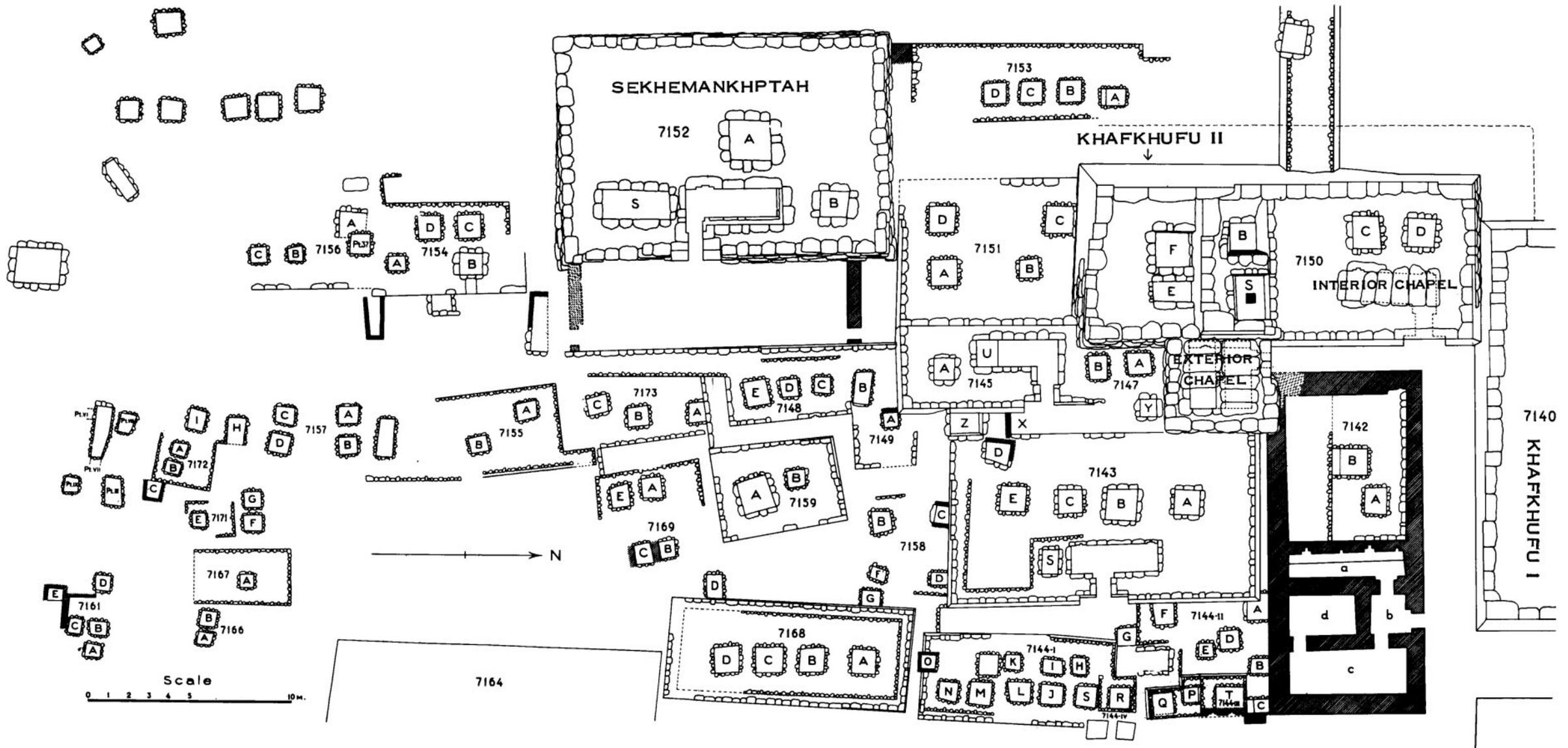


a) east face corner block, northeast corner G 7130, top line appears to go around mastaba (north side)



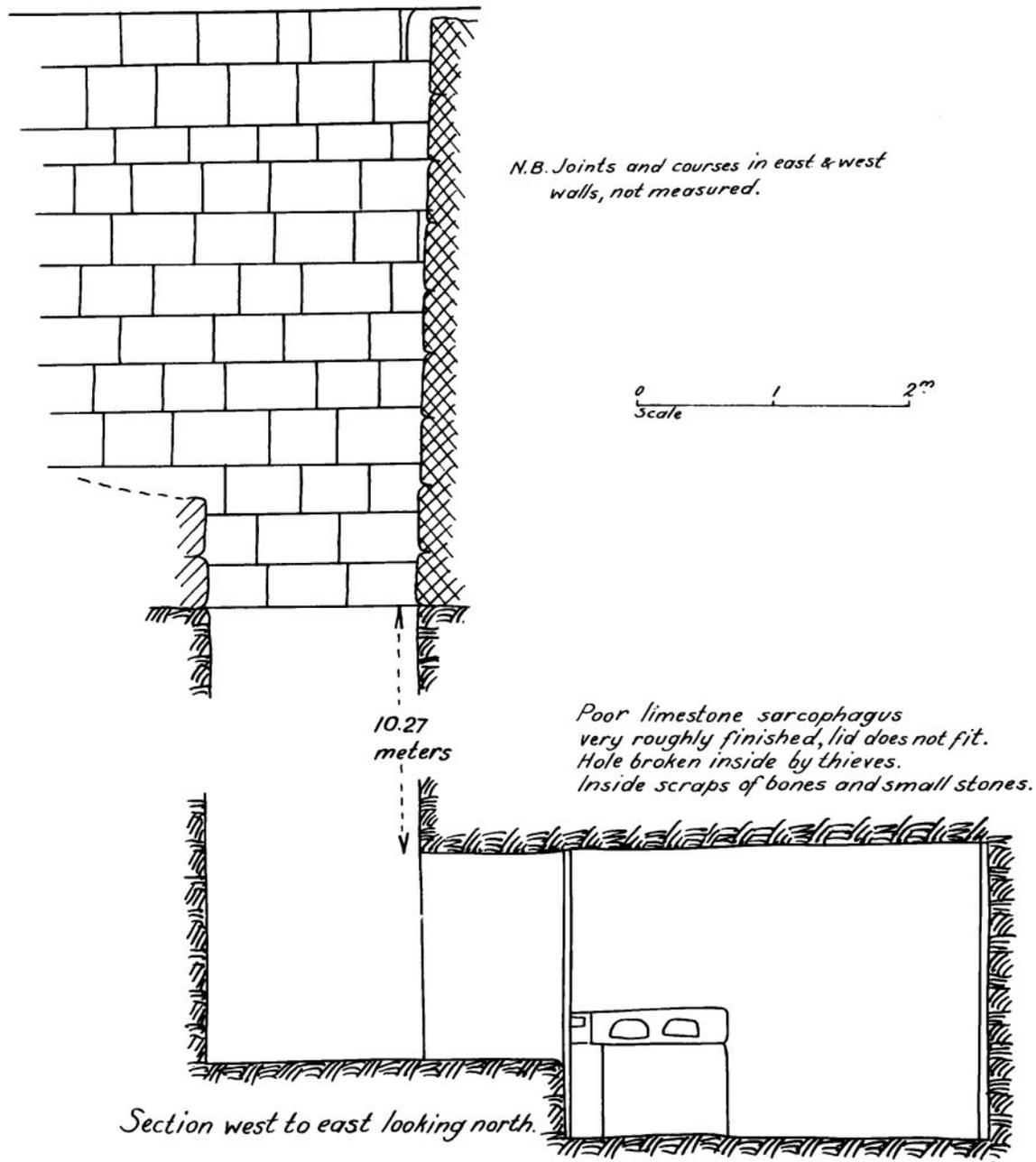
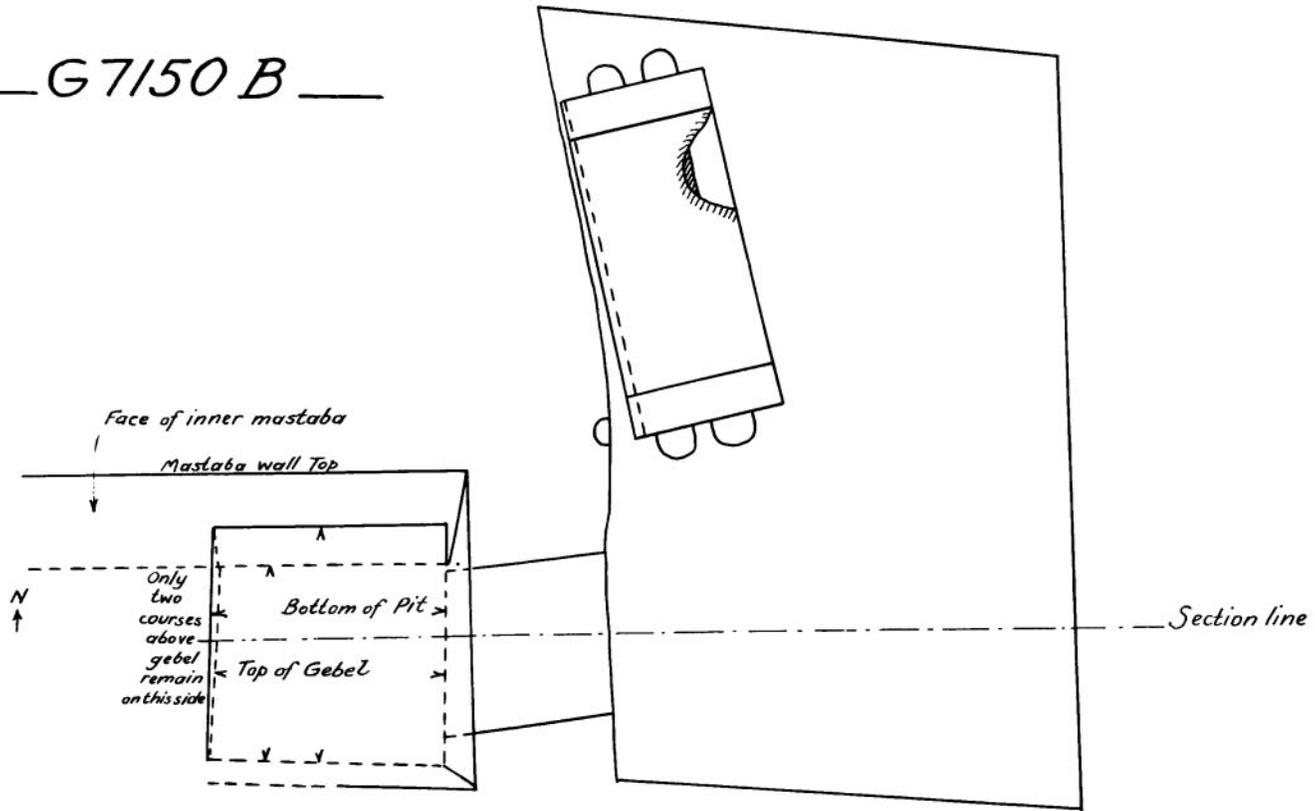
b) G 7110

c) G 7130-7140 edge of block at south side of Isis temple paving

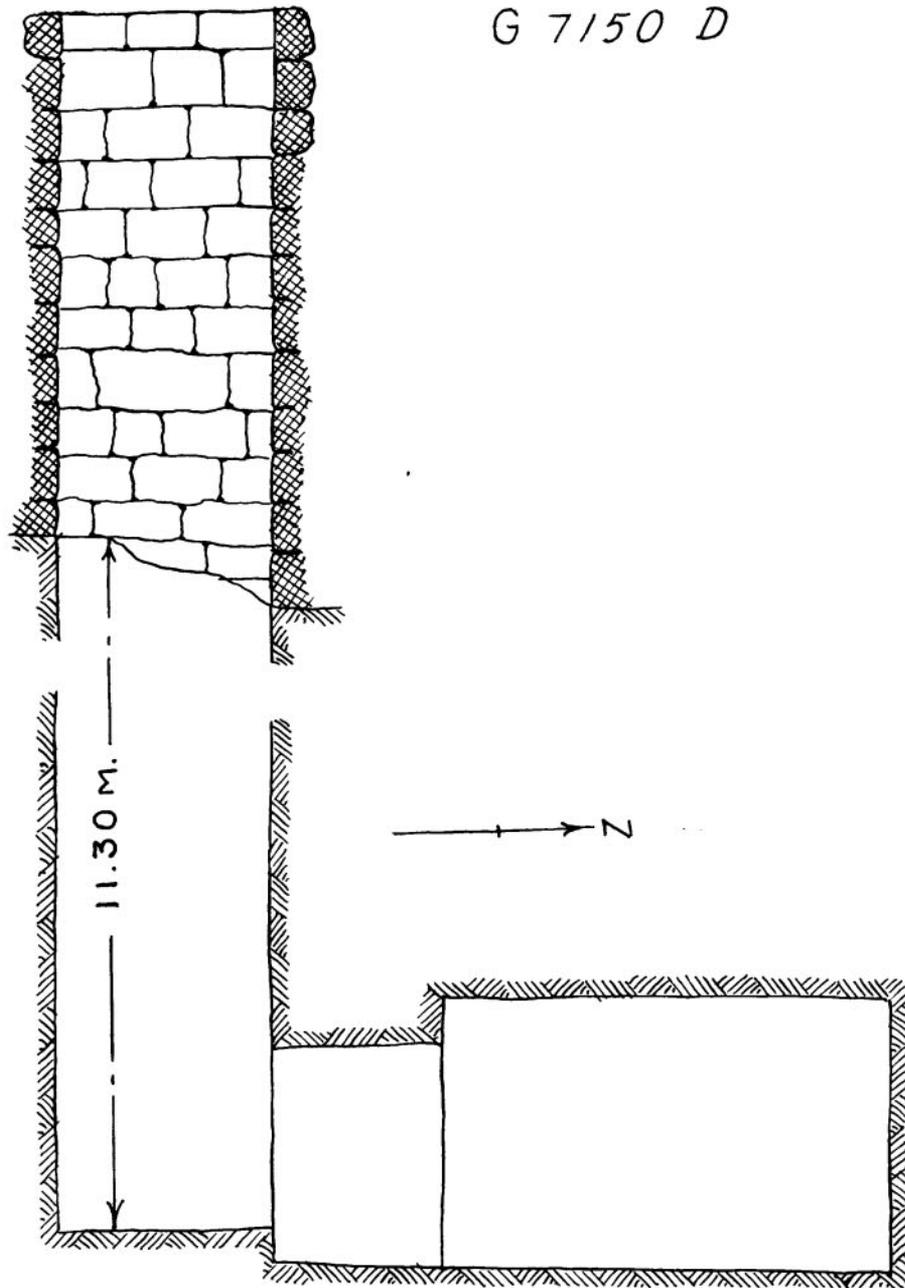


36. Plan of area south of Khafkhufu I (G 7140) with plan of Khafkhufu II (G 7150)

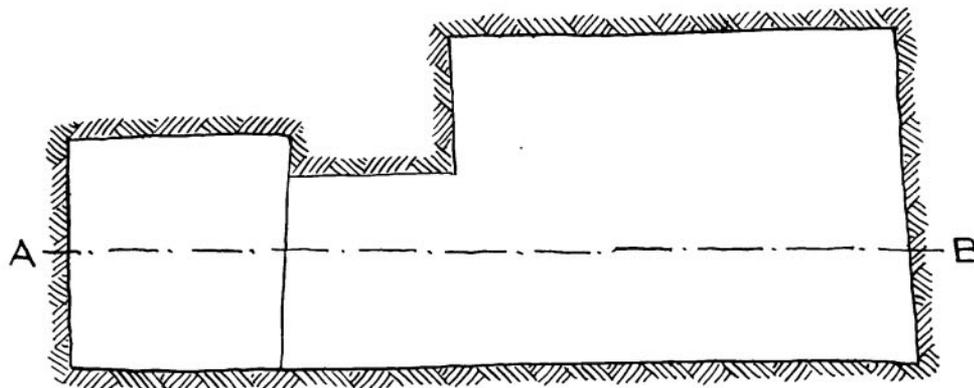
G 7150 B



G 7150 D

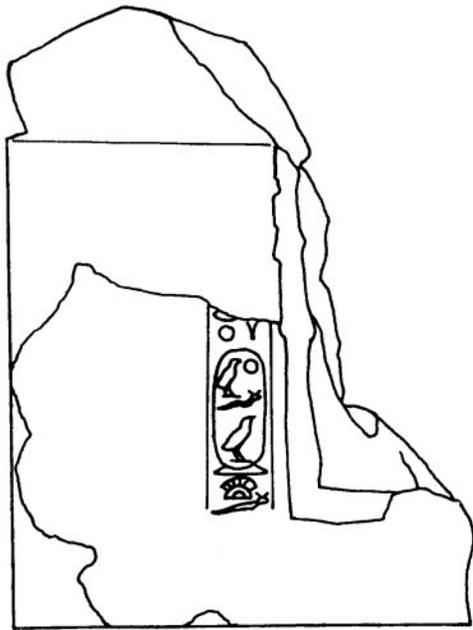


Sec. A-B



0 1 M.

38. G 7150 D, Khafkhufu II, plan and section of shaft and burial



25-12-464

LIMESTONE AVENUE 3 BLACK DEBRIS

$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{1}$

25-12-39
NEAR G 7150



$\frac{1}{2}$

26-1-523
G 7150 C



$\frac{1}{1}$

26-1-466

DEBRIS EAST OF G 7150



$\frac{1}{1}$

26-1-524
G 7150 C



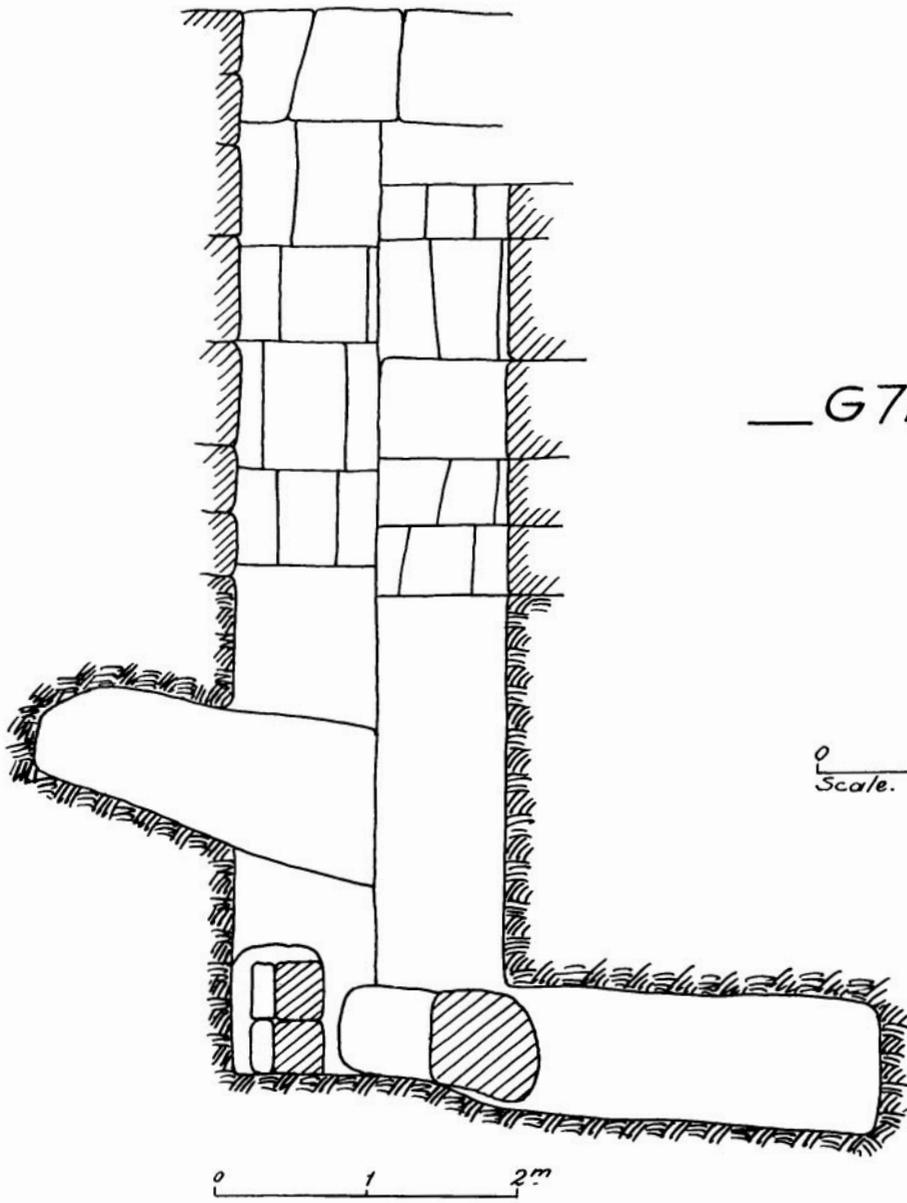
$\frac{1}{1}$

26-1-525
G 7150 C

39. G 7150, objects from this area

— G 7150 F —

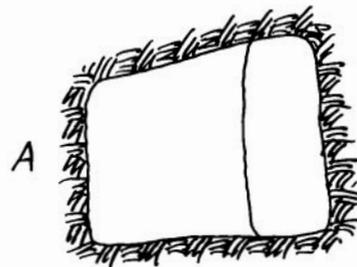
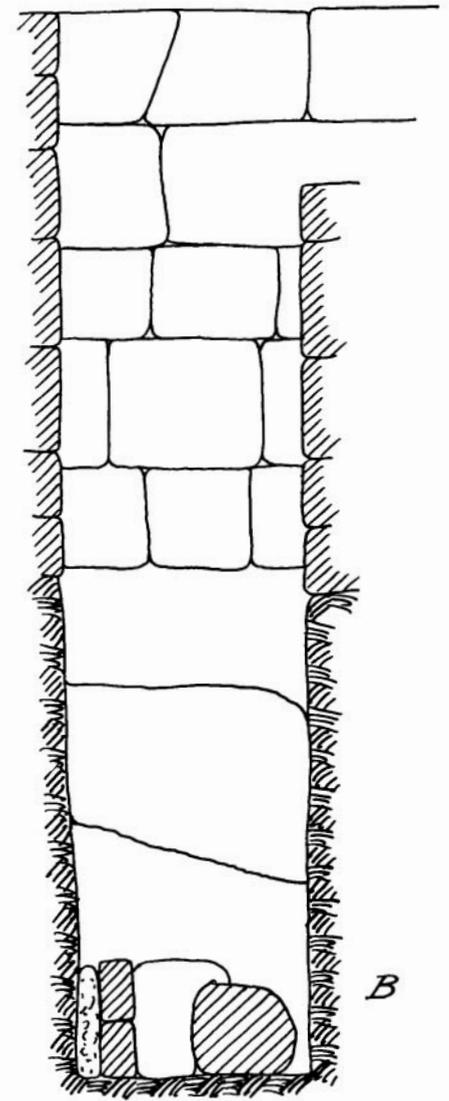
Section



— G 7150 F —

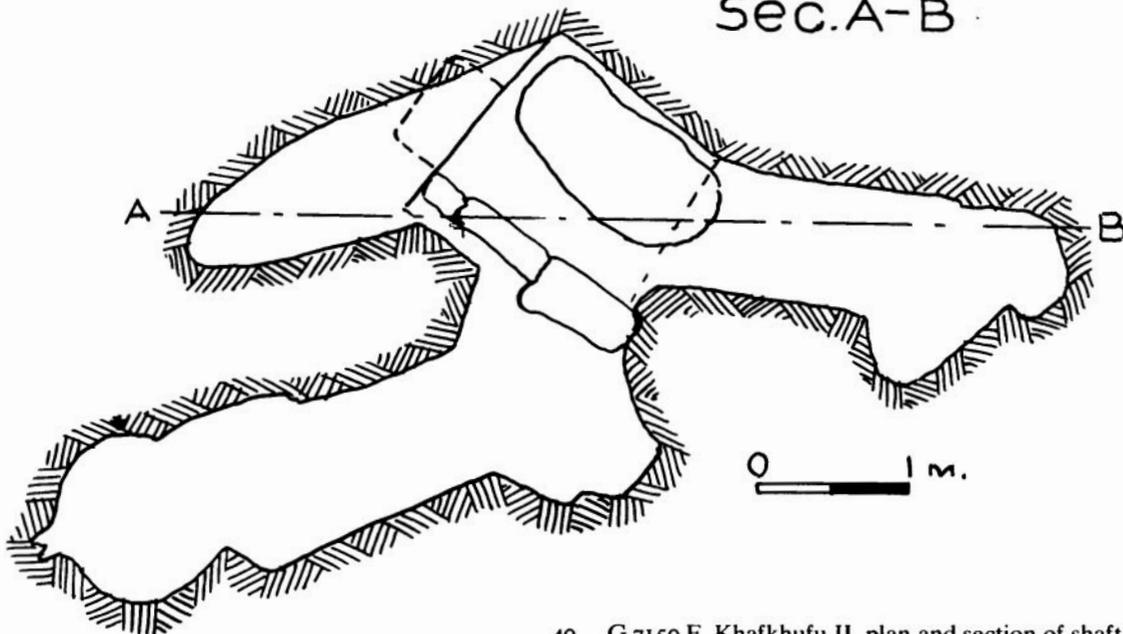
0 1^m 2^m
Scale.

Section



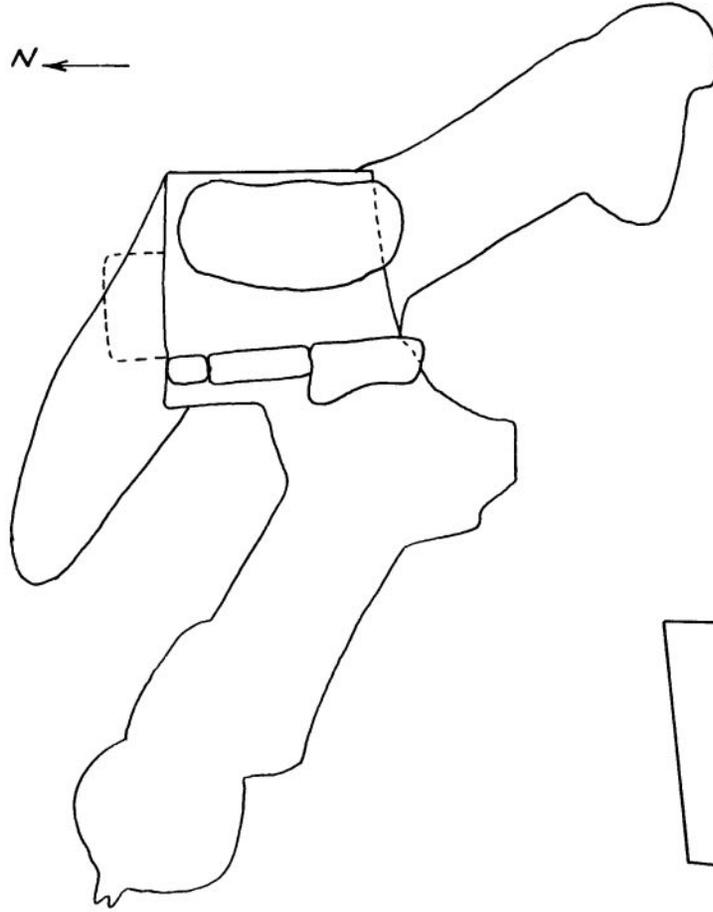
B

Sec. A-B

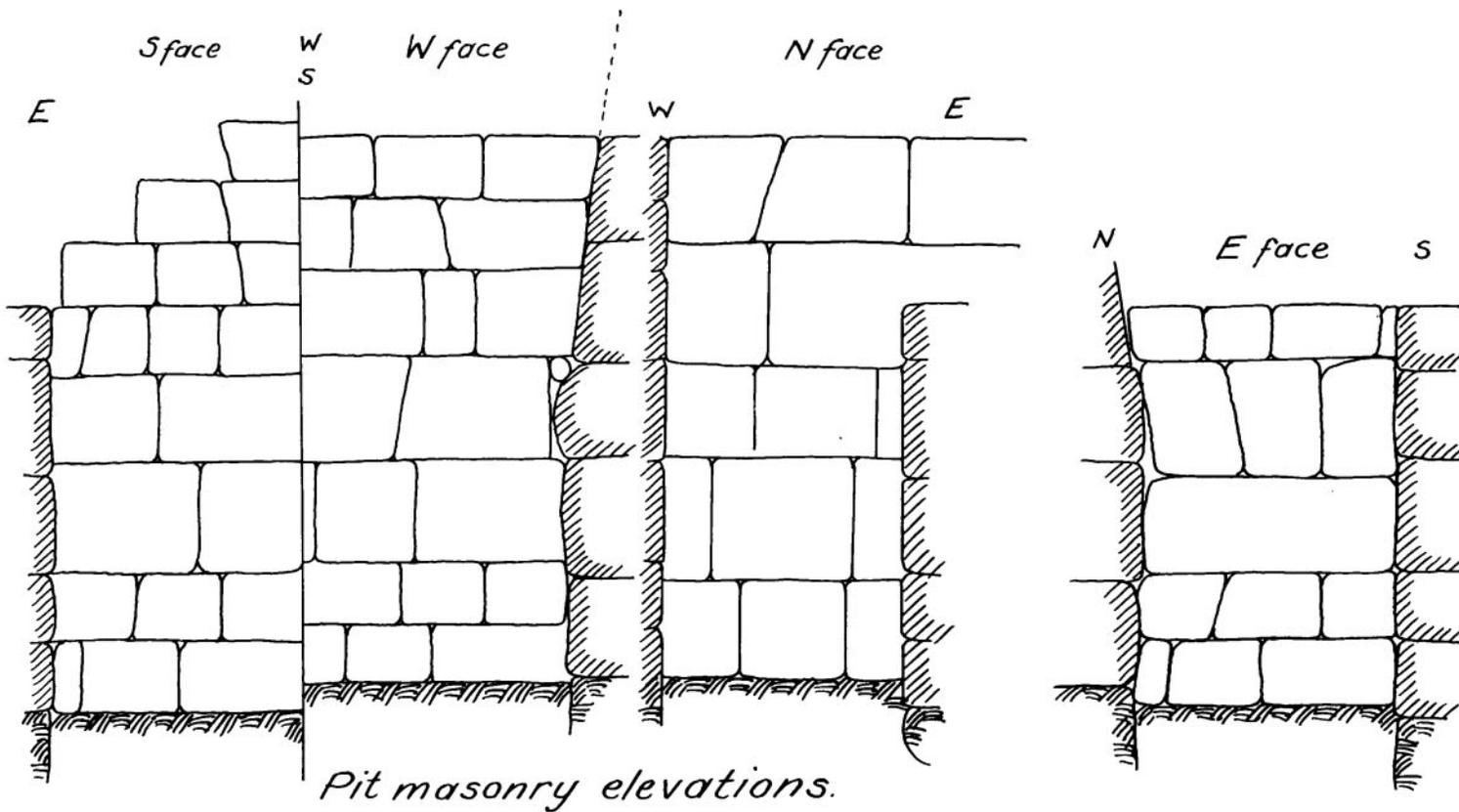
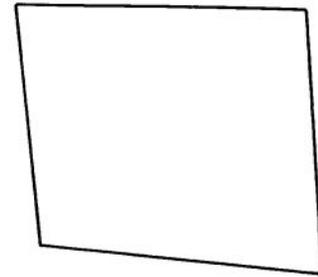


— G 7150 F —

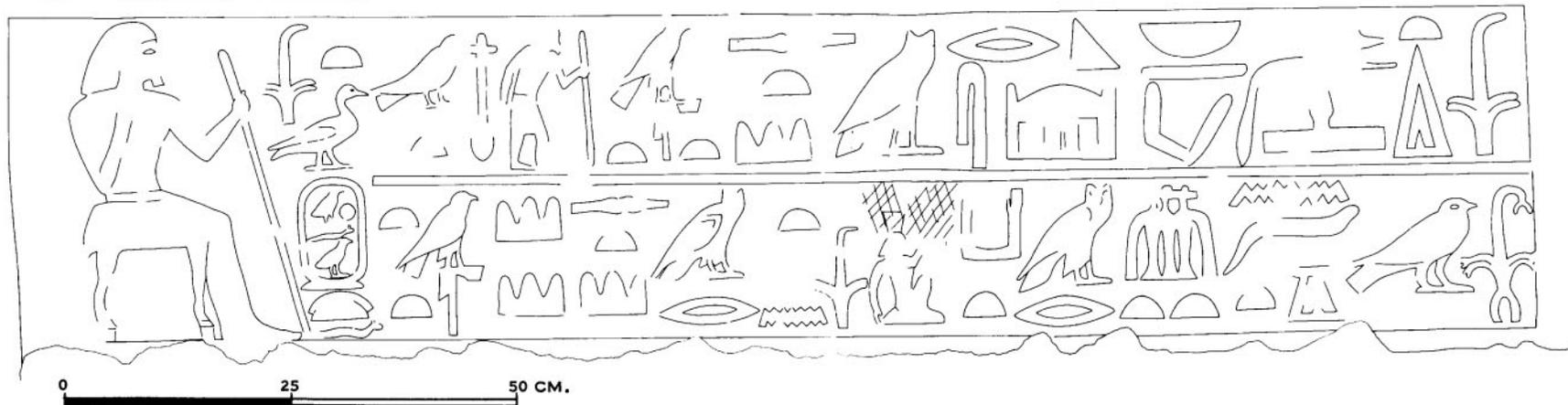
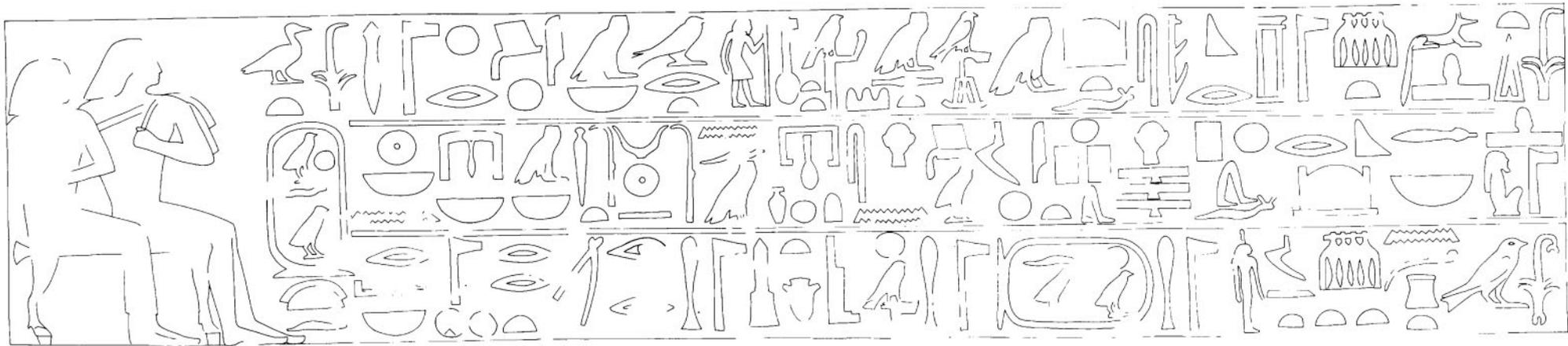
N ←



Pit at top.



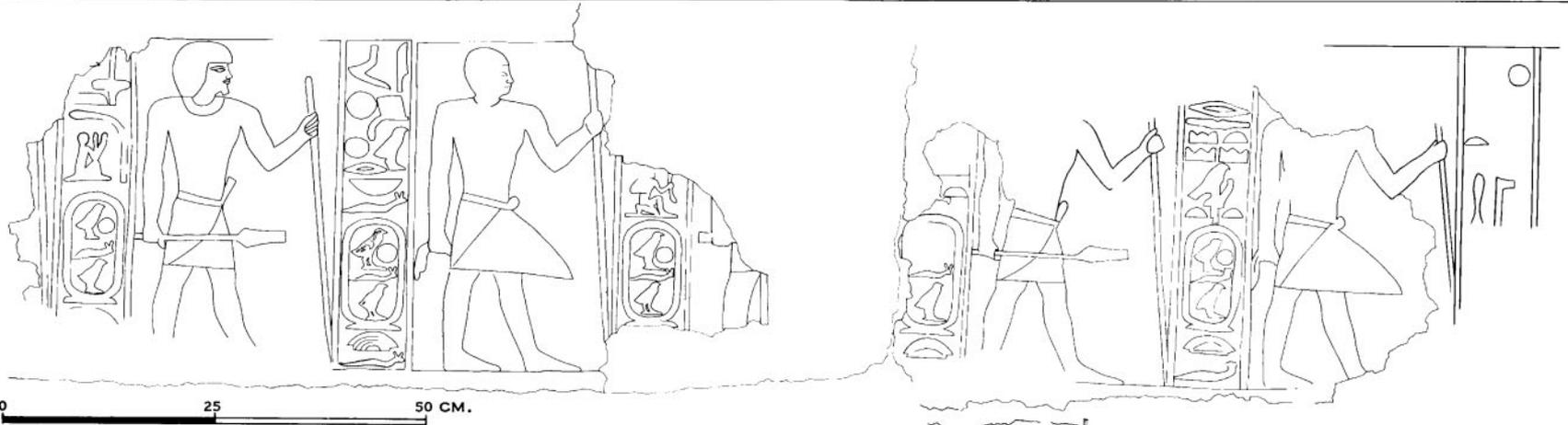
Pit masonry elevations.



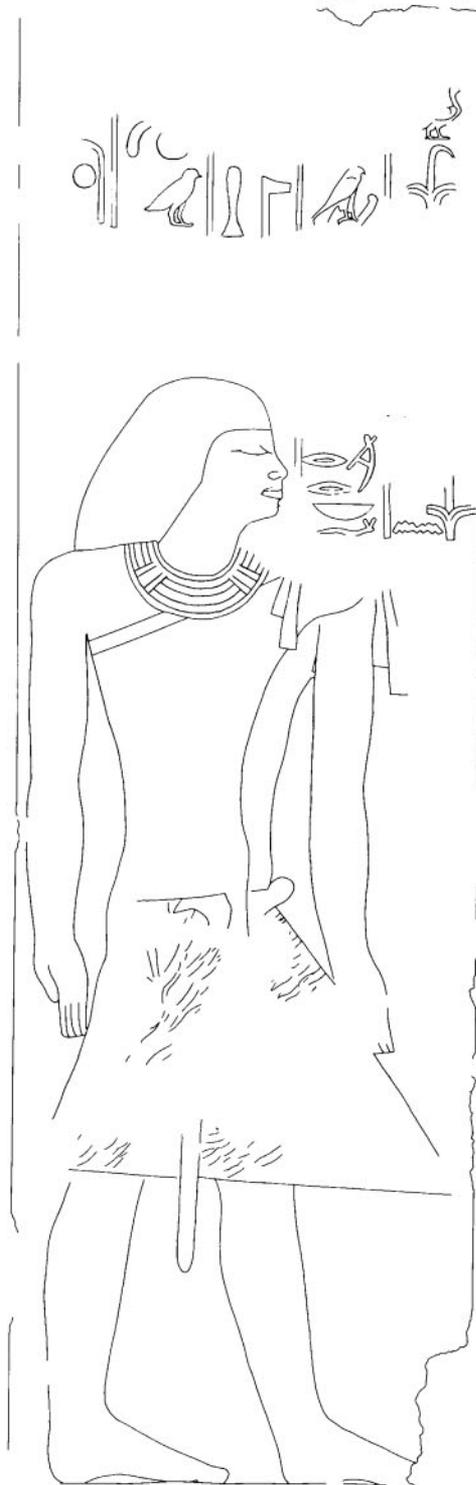
42. Top: G 7150, Khafkhufu II, lintel of earlier, undecorated chapel on north.
Bottom: G 7150, Khafkhufu II, lintel of decorated chapel



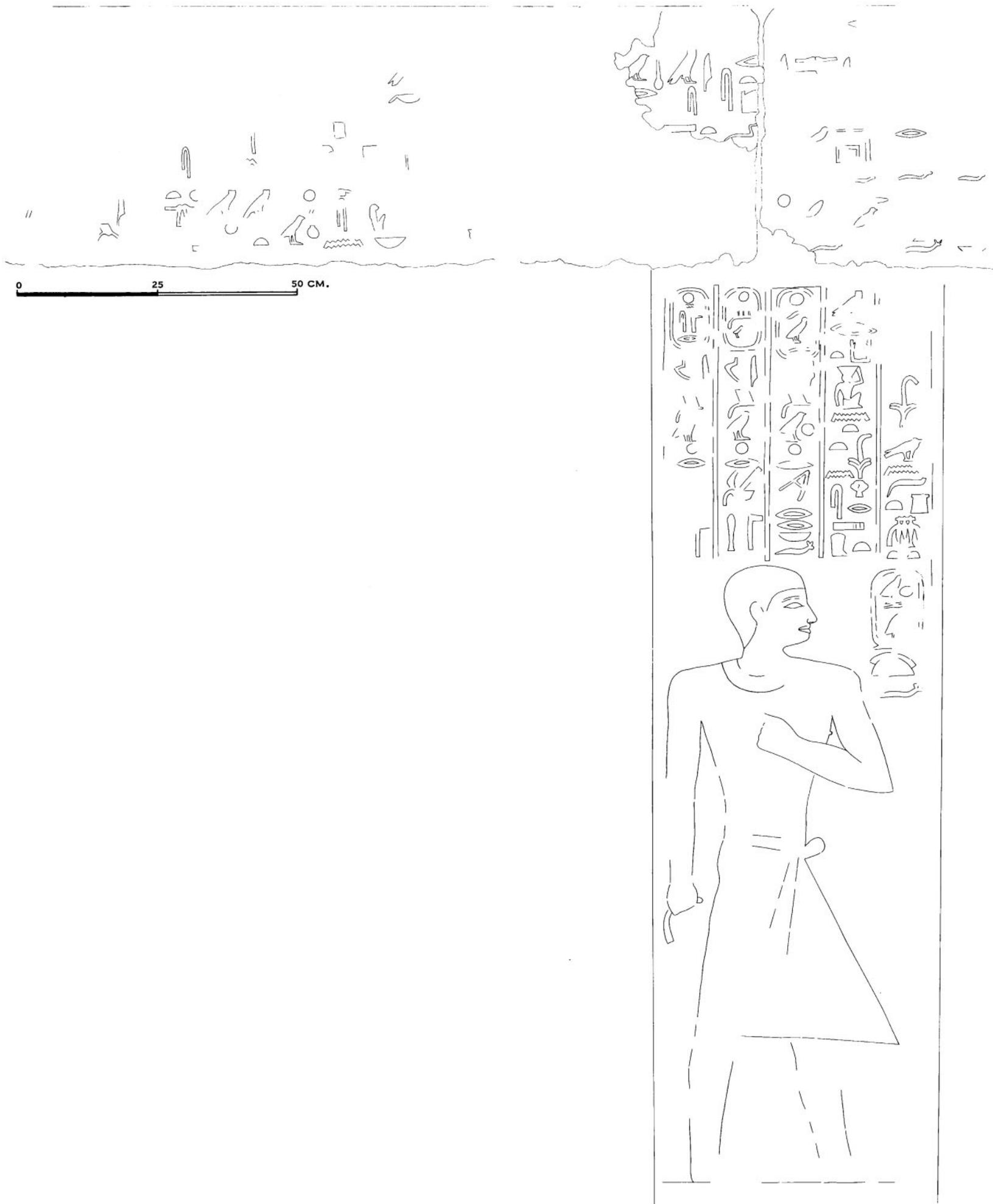
43. G 7150, Khafkhu II, chapel reliefs, drum and jambs



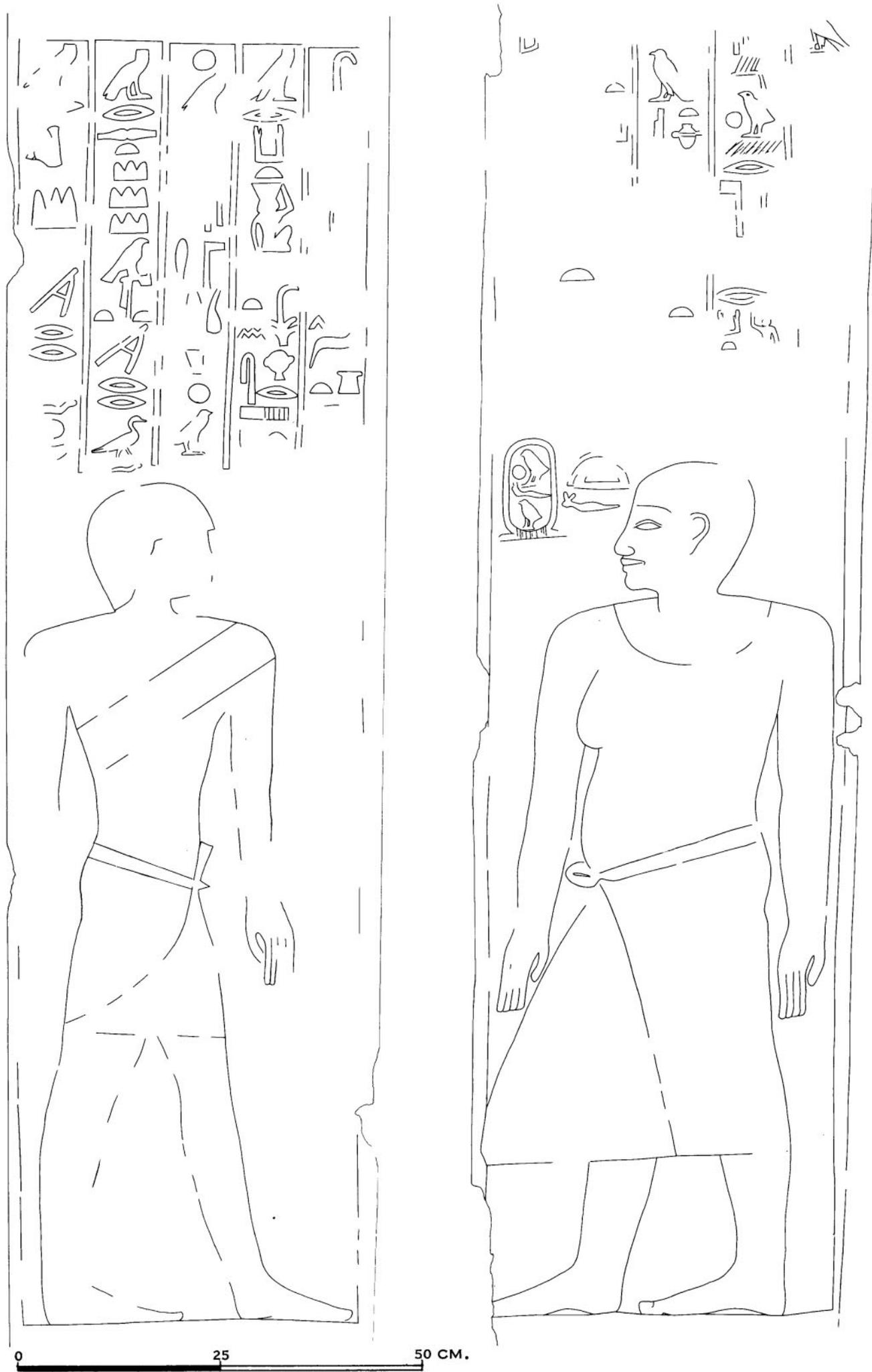
0 25 50 CM.



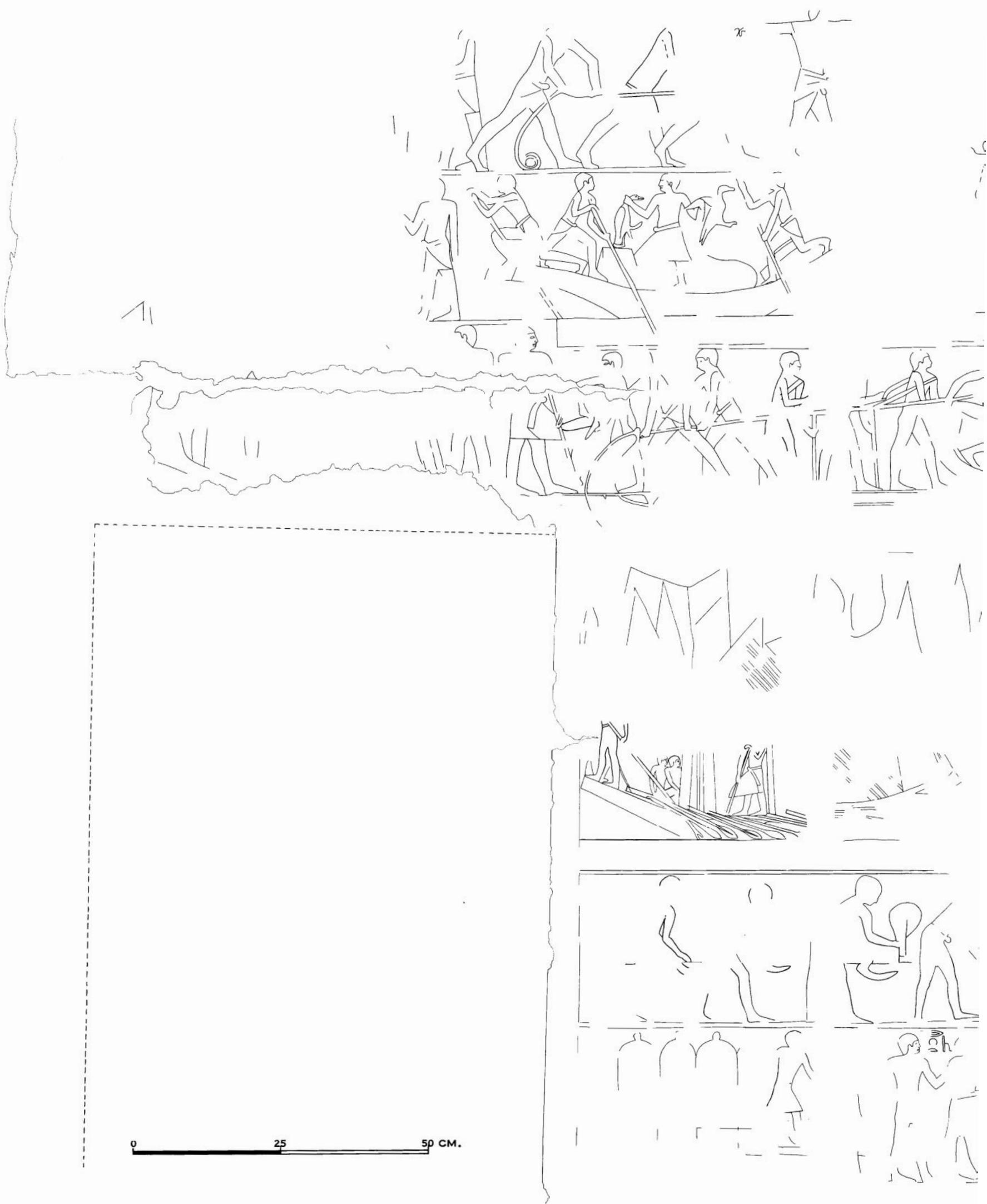
44. G 7150, Khafkhufu II, chapel reliefs, architrave beam and pillar, north face



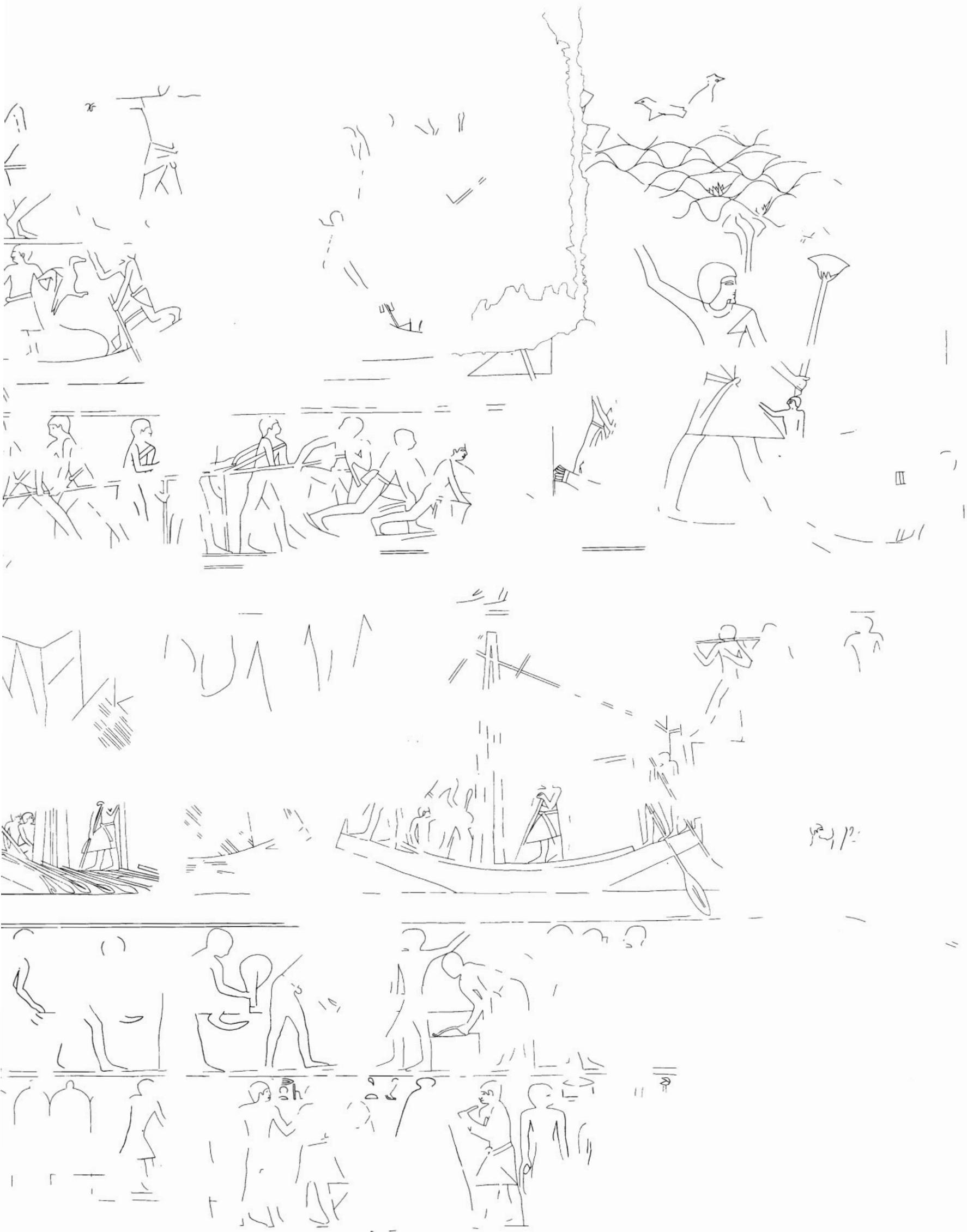
45. G 7150, Khafkhufu II, chapel reliefs, architrave beam and pillar, south face

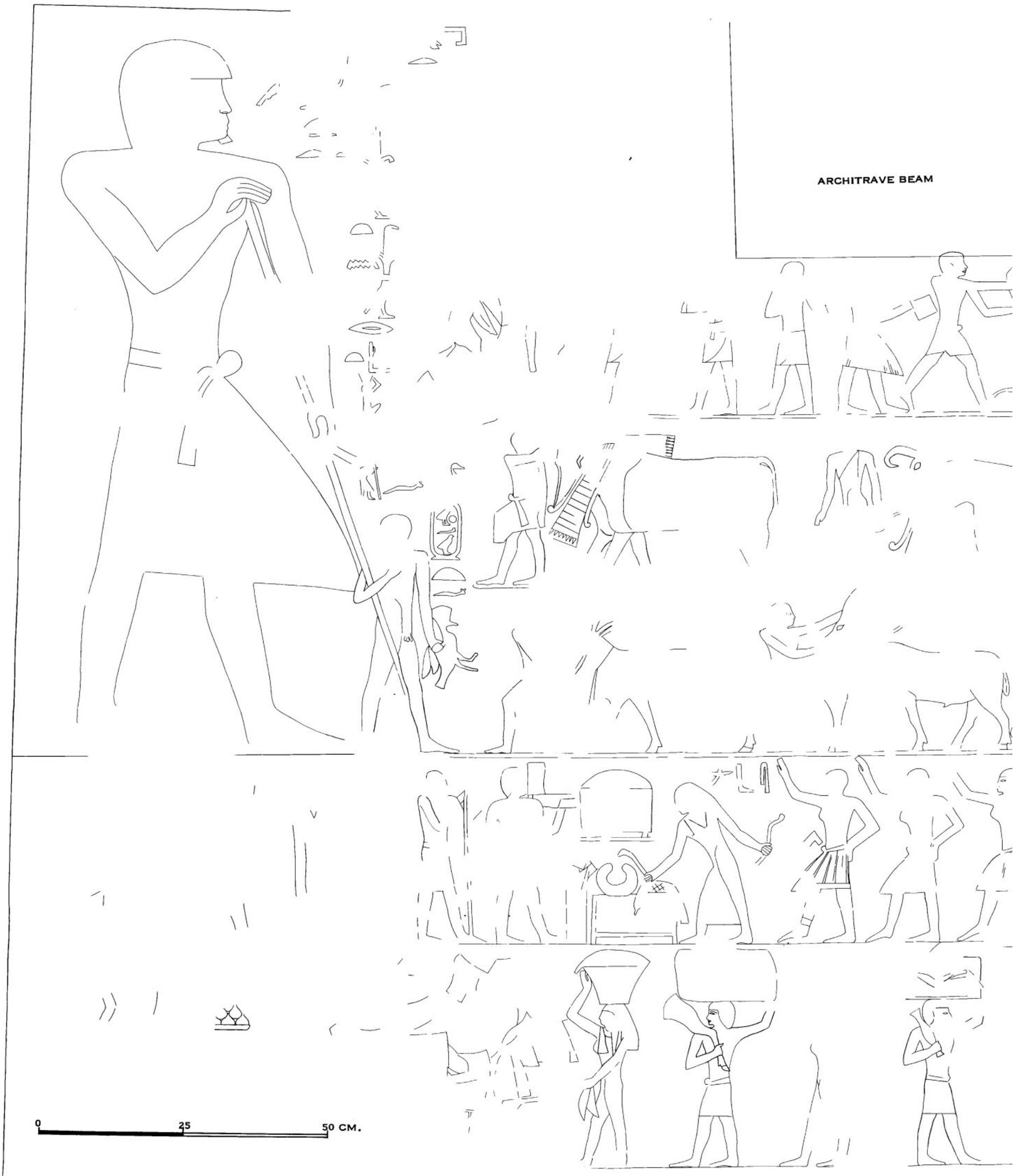


46. G 7150, Khafkhufu II, chapel reliefs, pillar, east face (right), west face (left)



47. G 7150, Khafkhufu II, chapel reliefs, north wal





ARCHITRAVE BEAM

0 25 50 CM.

ARCHITRAVE BEAM

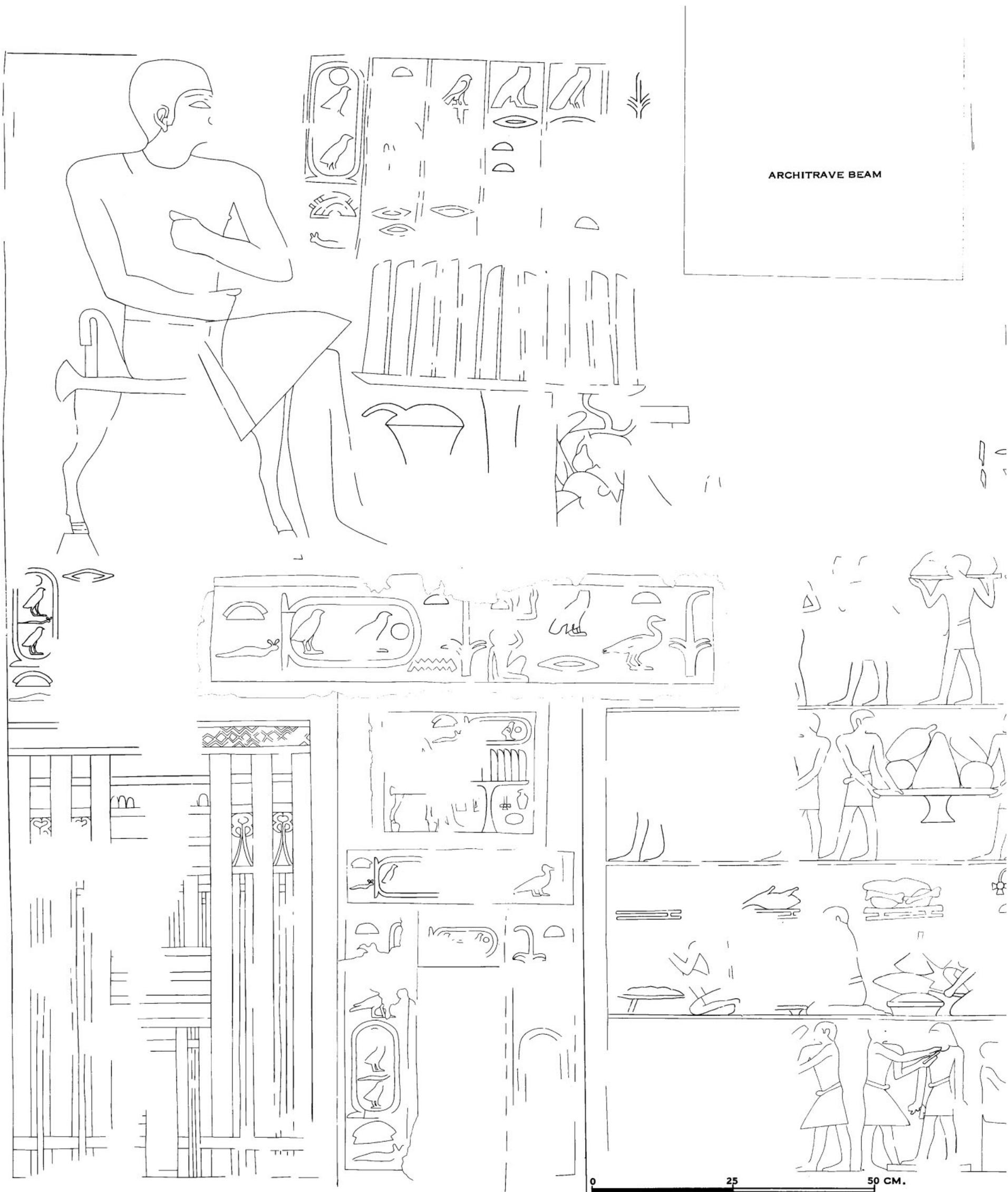




49. G 7150, Khafkhufu II, chapel reliefs, south wall

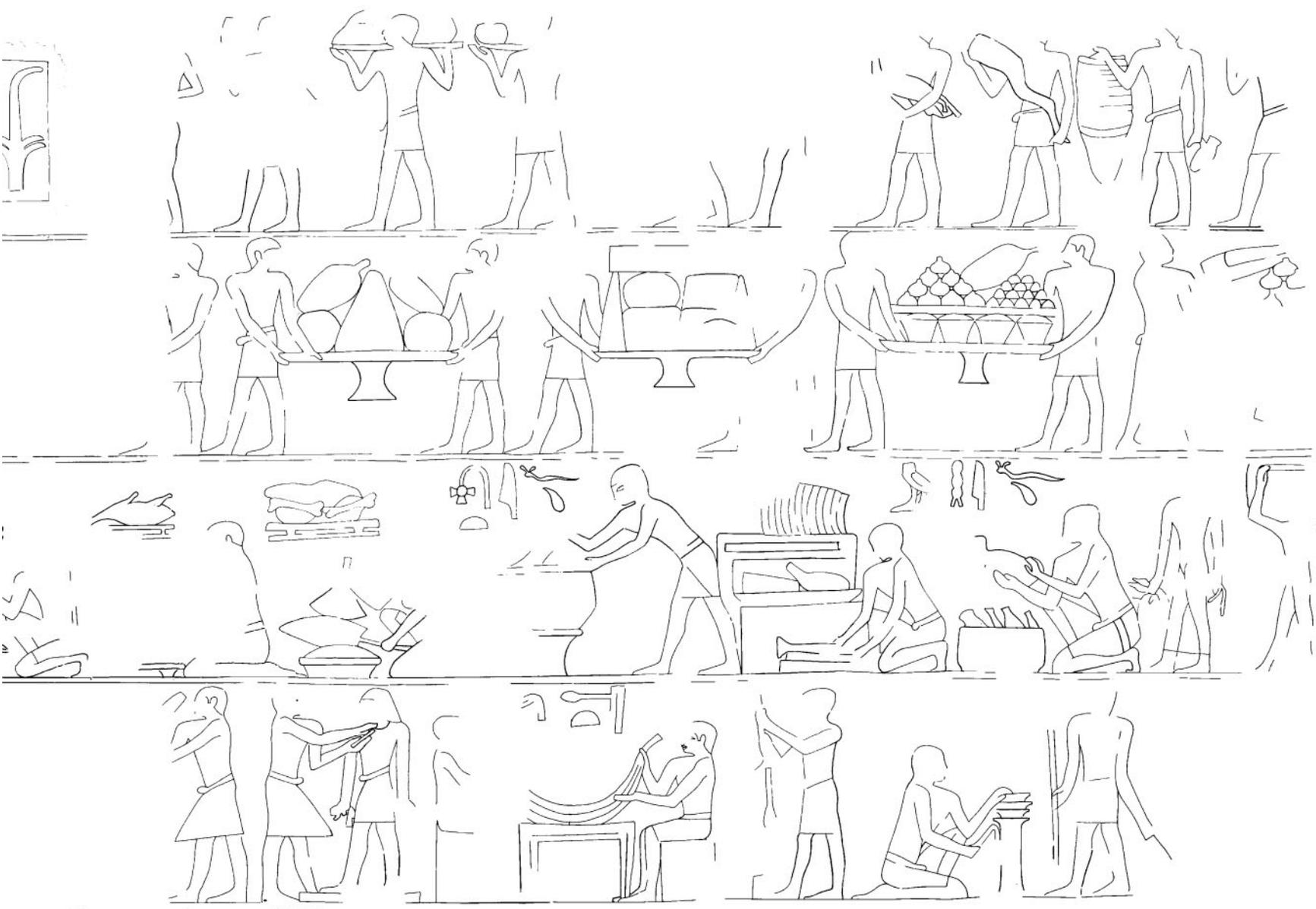


3. G 7150, Khafkhufu II, chapel reliefs, south wall

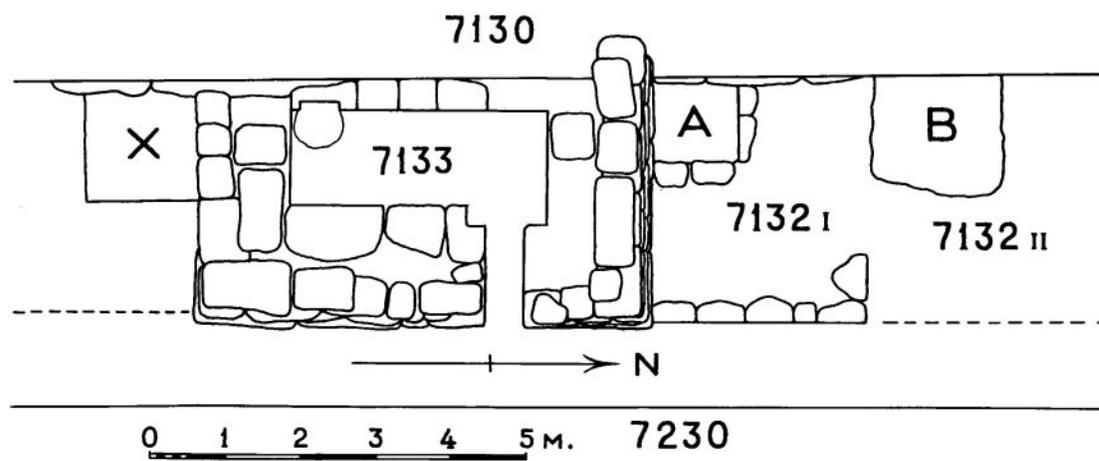
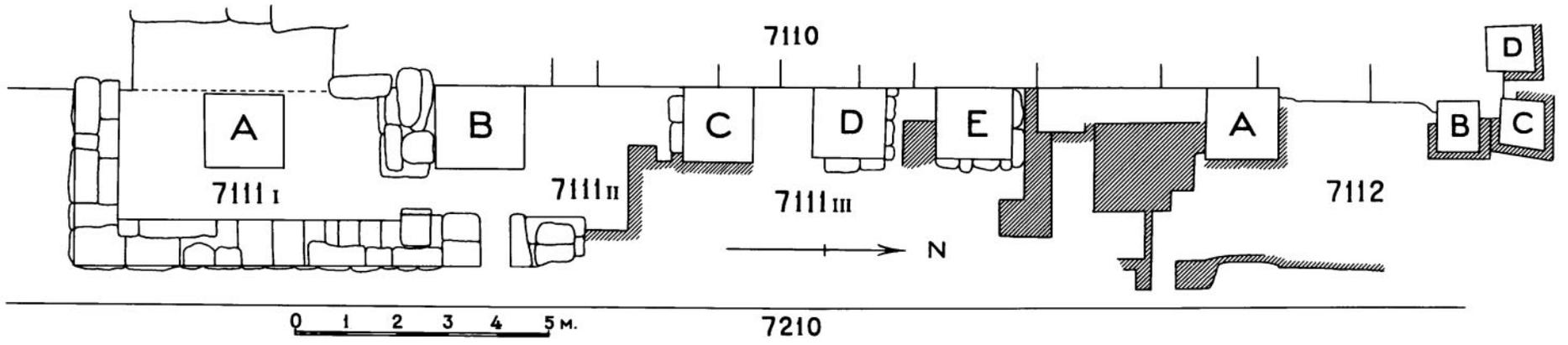


50. G 7150, Khafkhu II, chapel reliefs, west wall

ARCHITRAVE BEAM



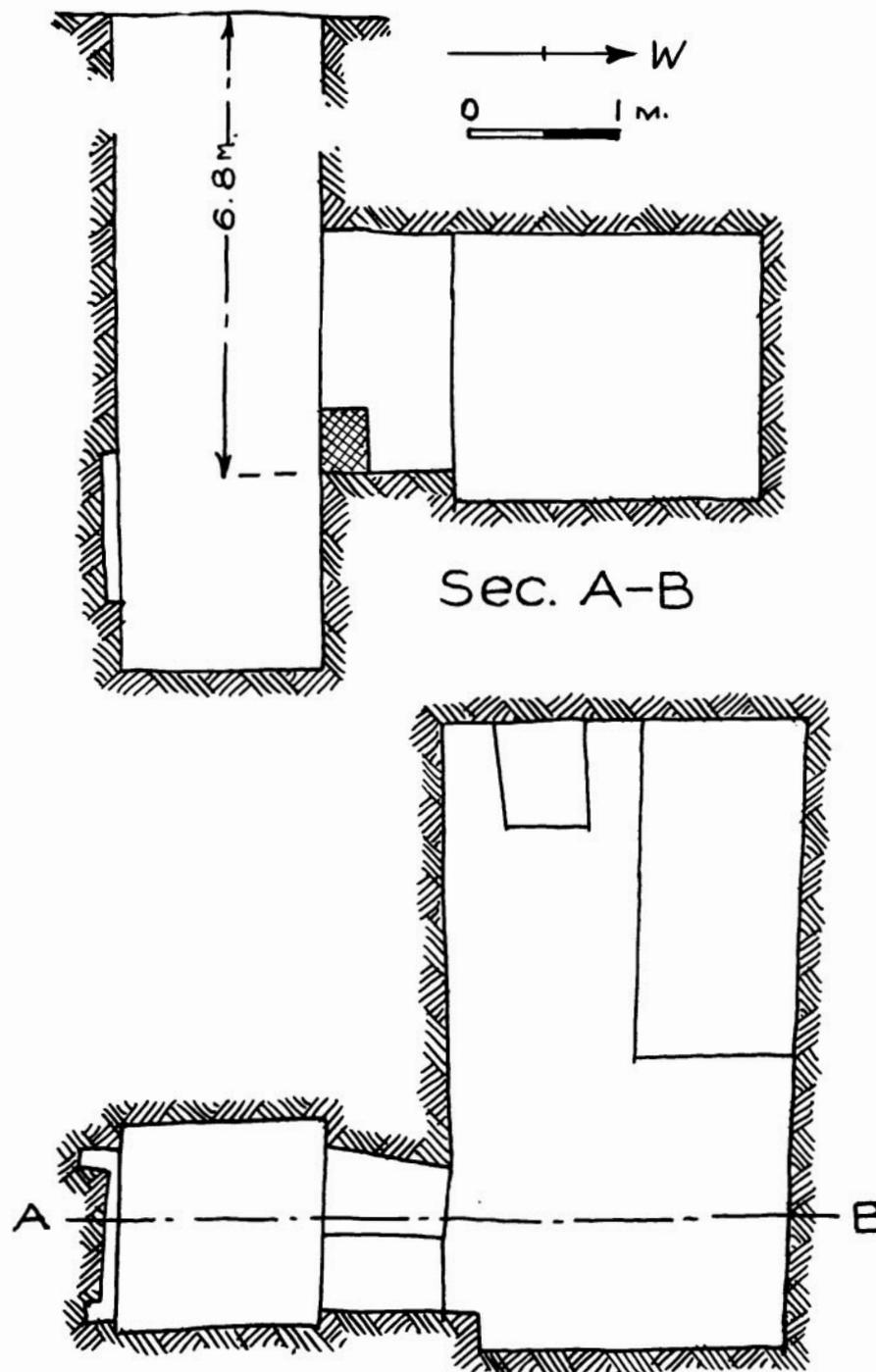
25 50 CM.



51. Subsidiary mastabas, plans. Top: G 7111, 7112; Bottom: G 7133, 7132

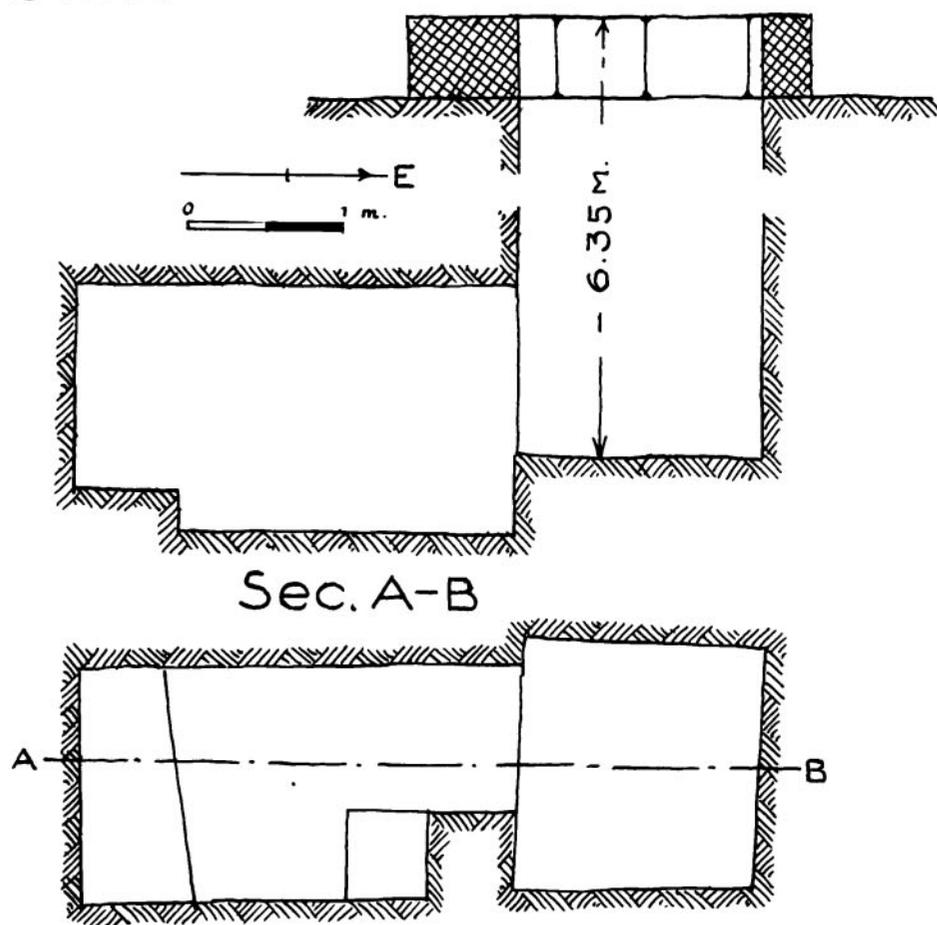
21-5-41 A.F.

G7111 A

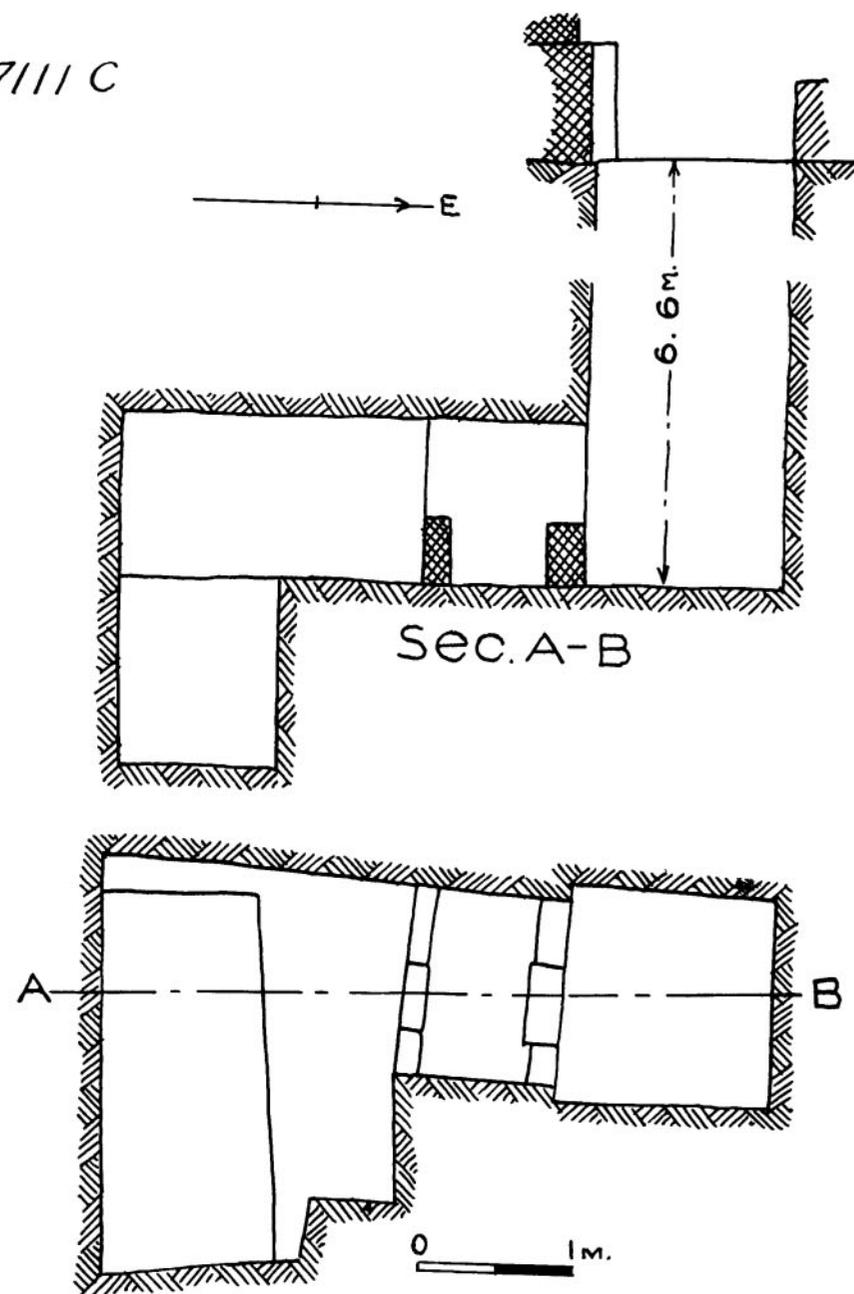


52. G 7111 A, plan and section

G 7111 B

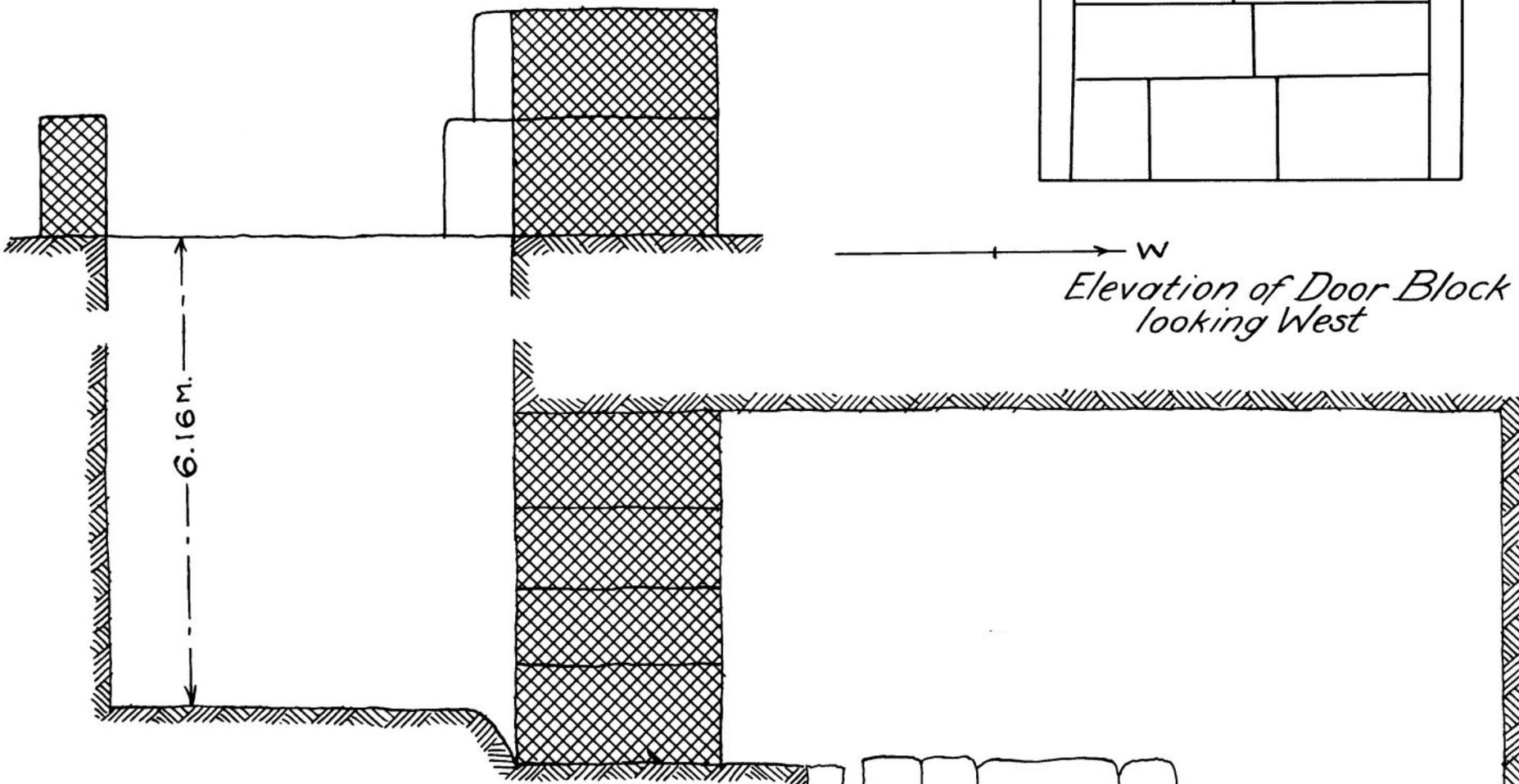


G 7111 C



53. G 7111 B, G 7111 C, plan and section

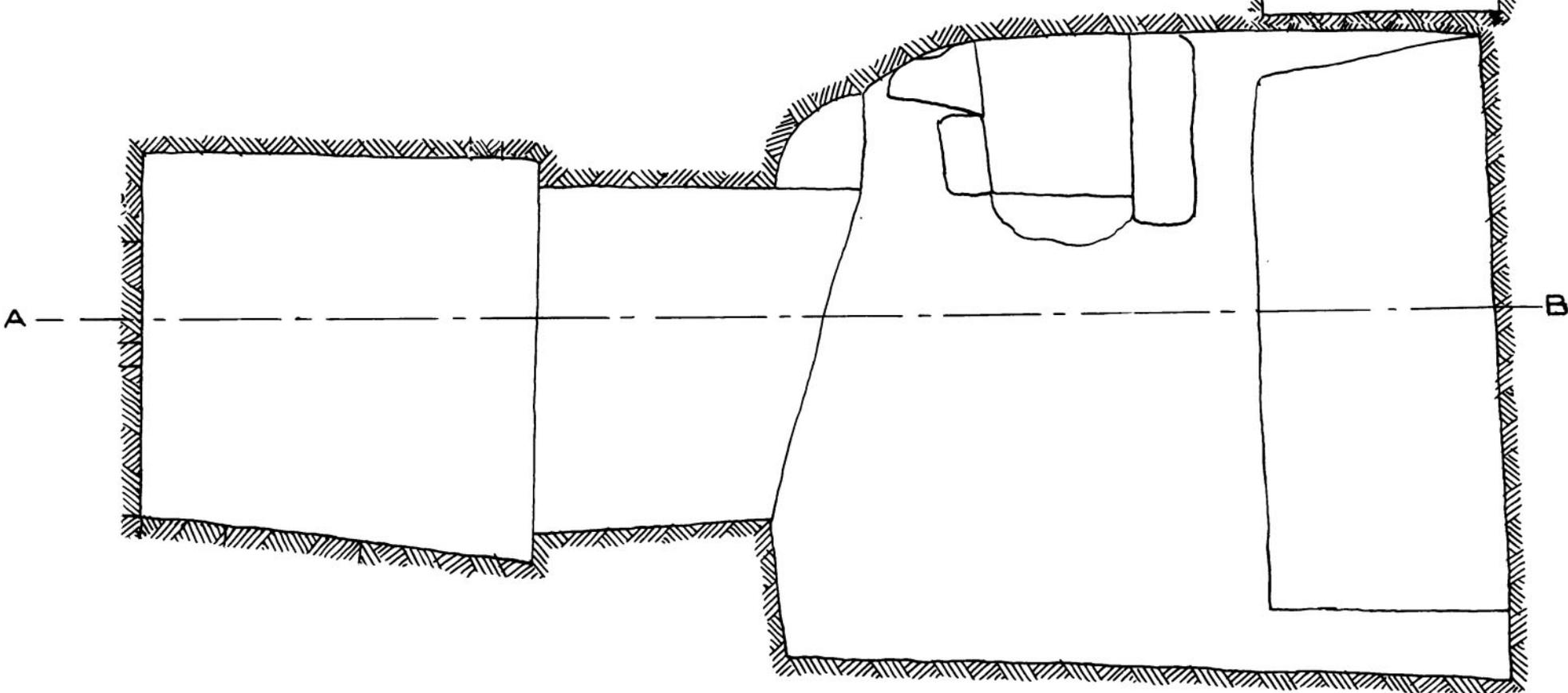
G 7111 D

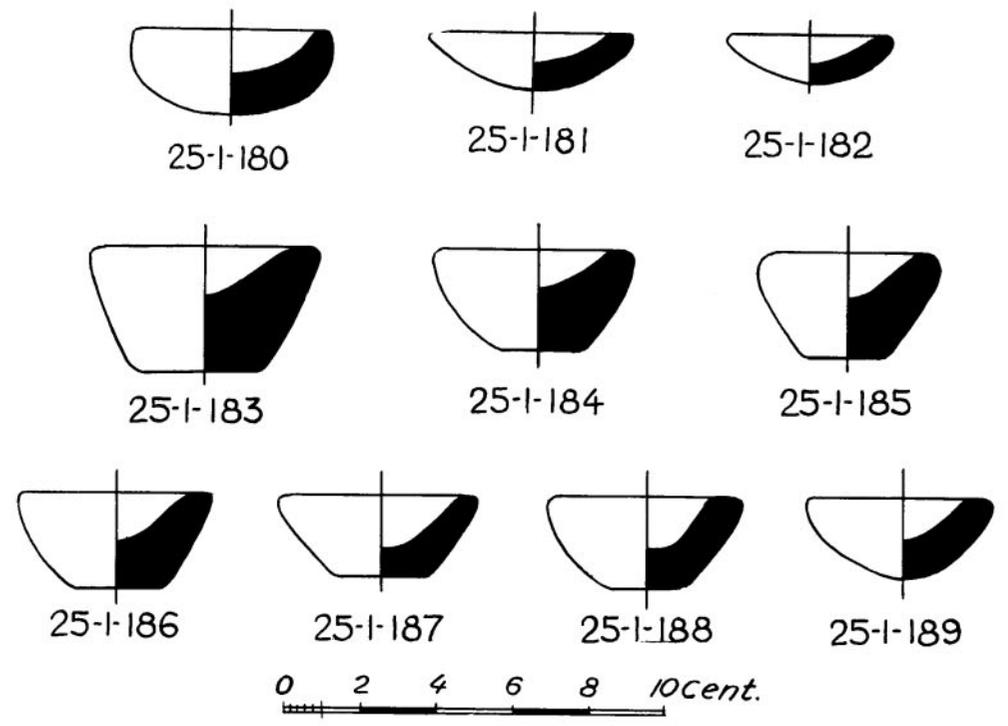
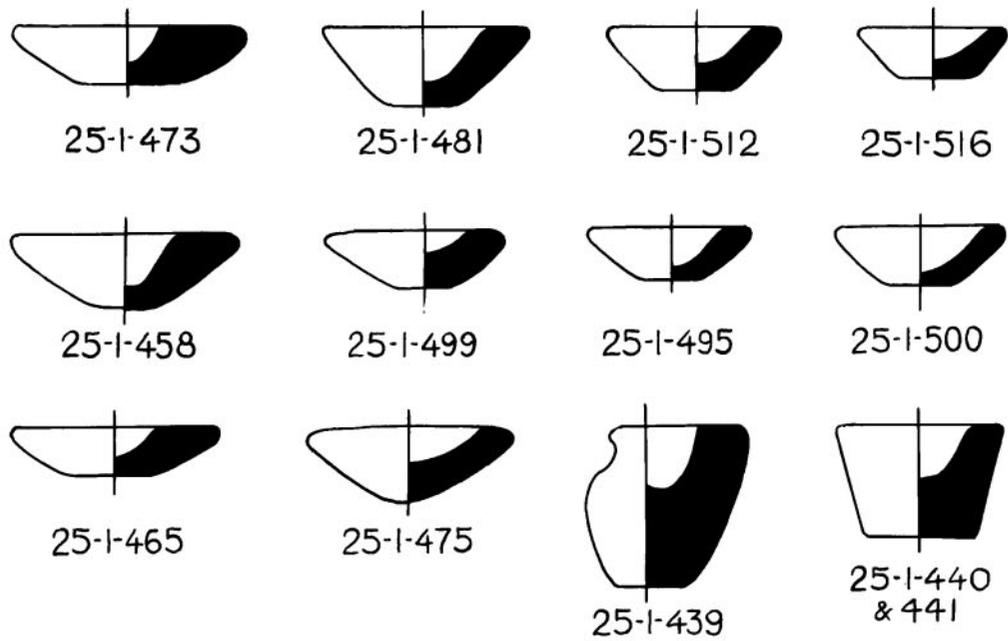


Elevation of Door Block
looking West

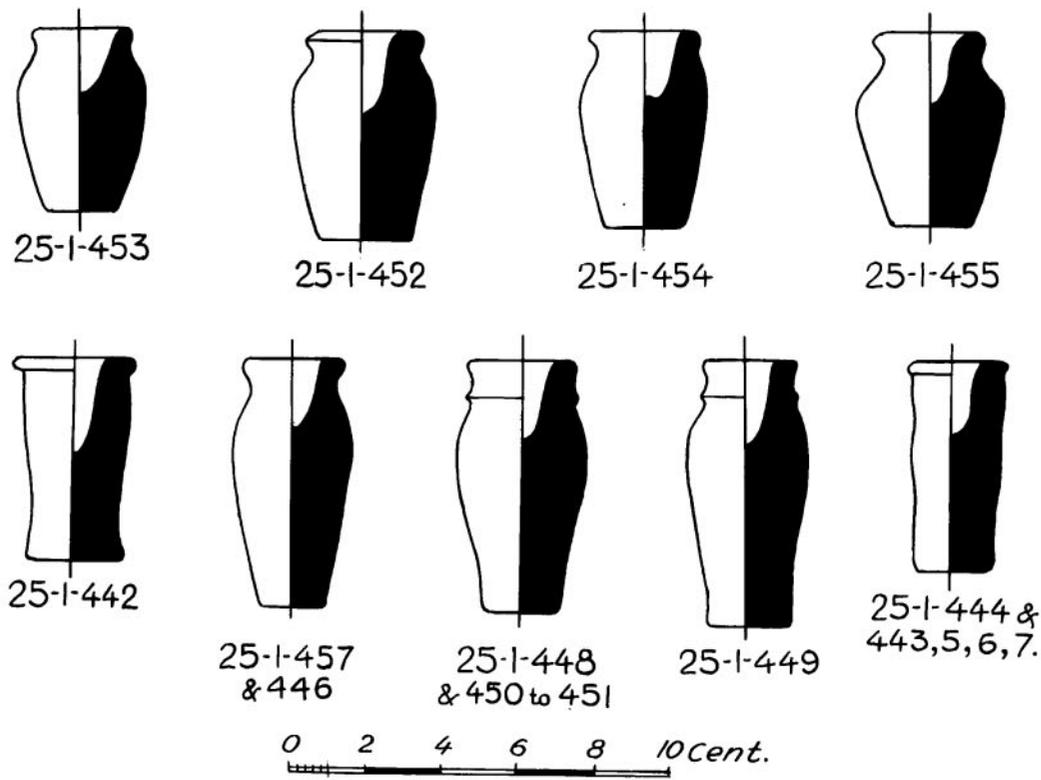
Sec. A-B

0 1 m.

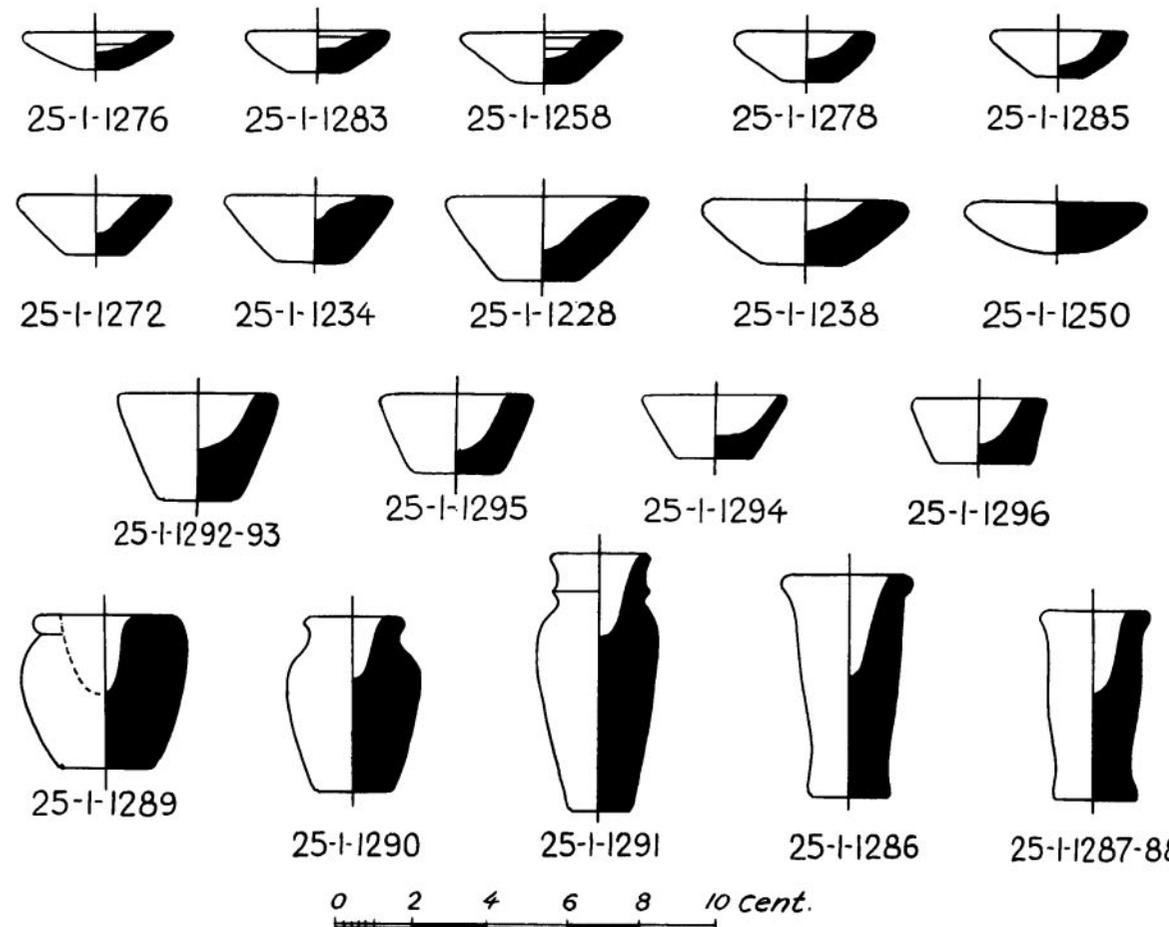




G 7111 C Chamber. Alabaster

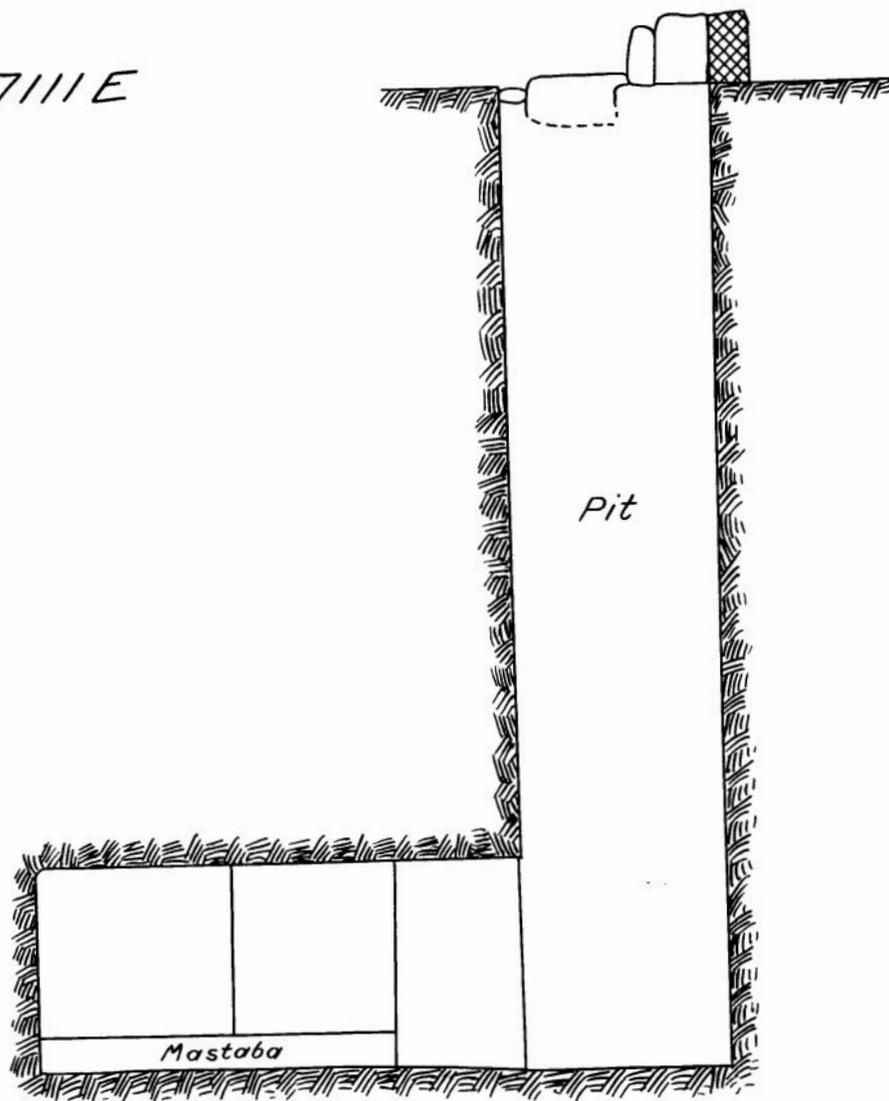


G 7111 C Chamber. Alabaster.



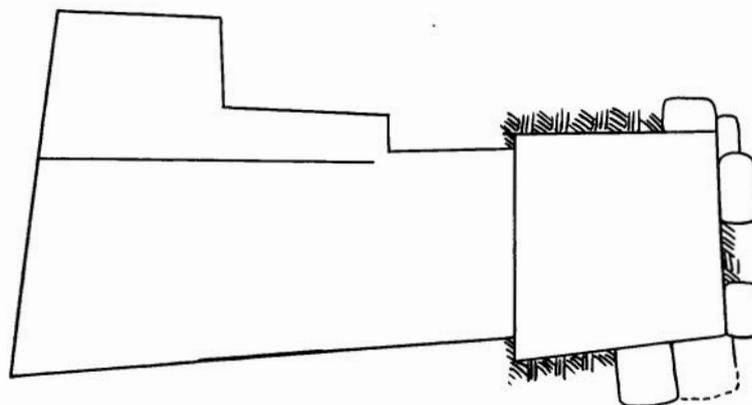
G 7111 D Chamber. Alabaster

G 7111 E



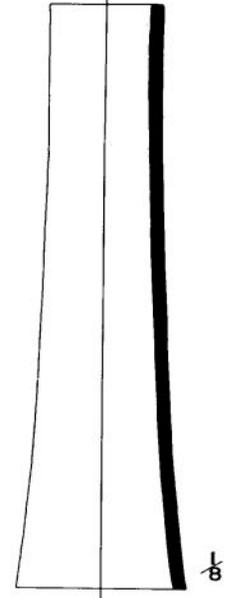
— G 7111 E —
Section from West to East
looking North.

0 — 1 m.

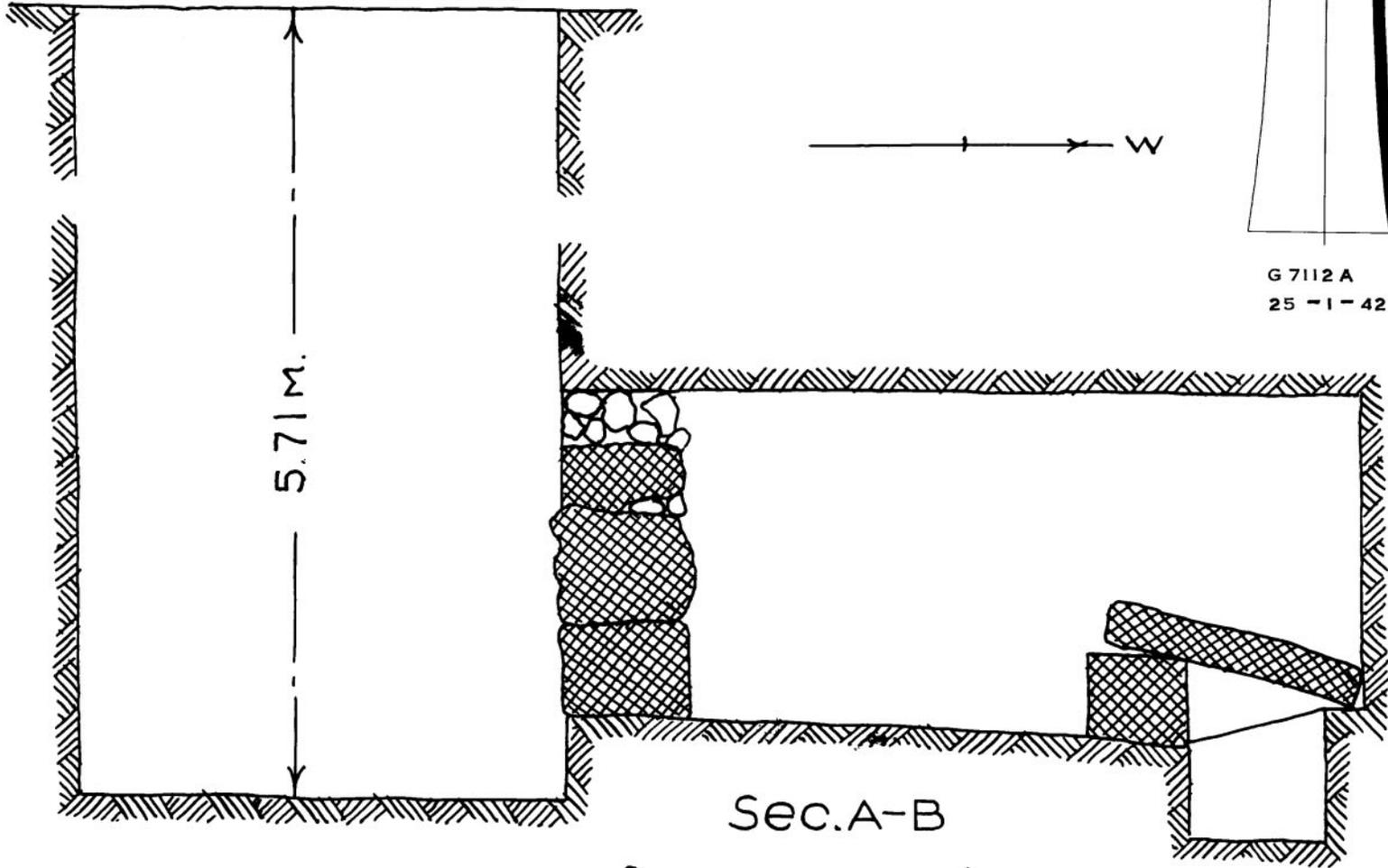


G 7112 A

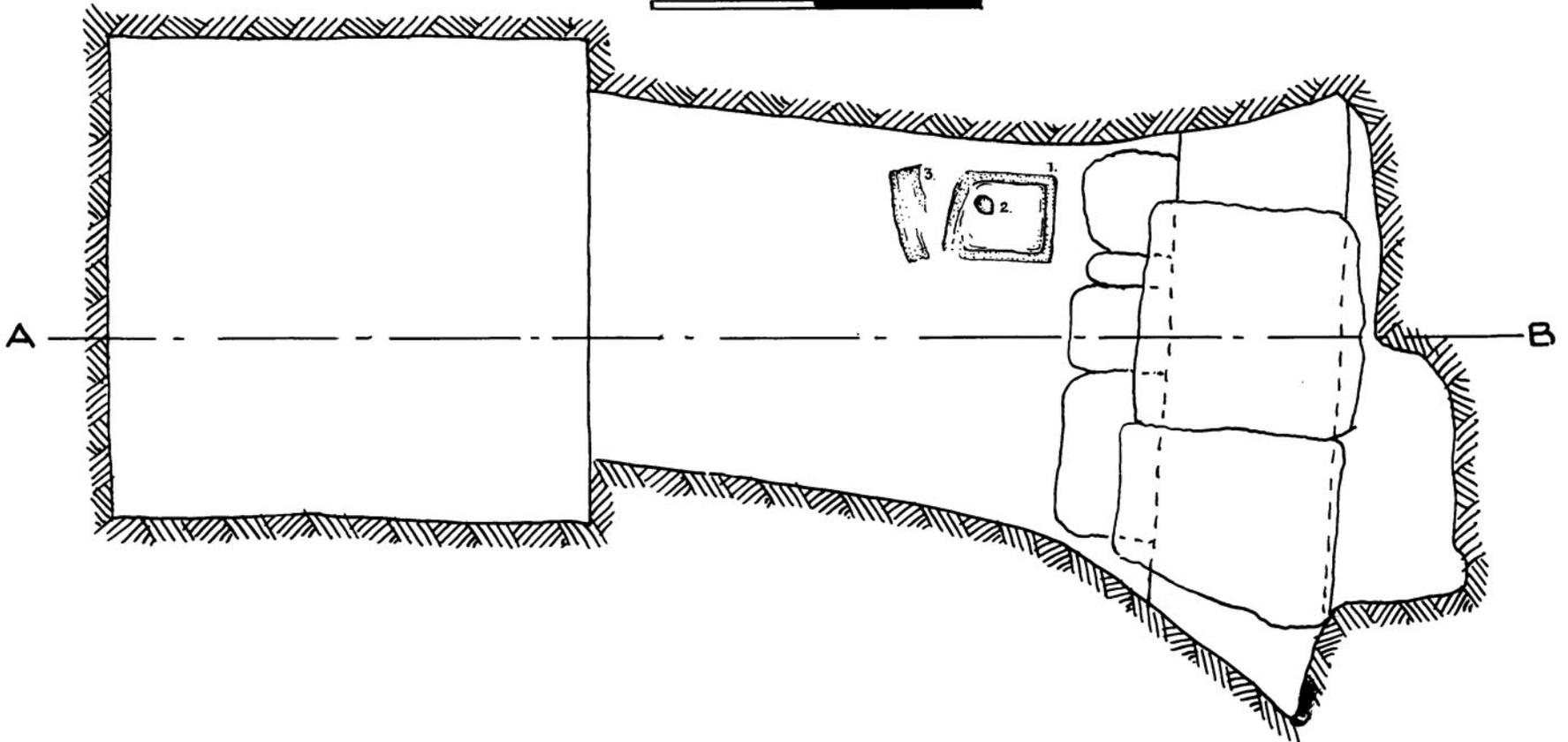
G 7112 A
25-1-311

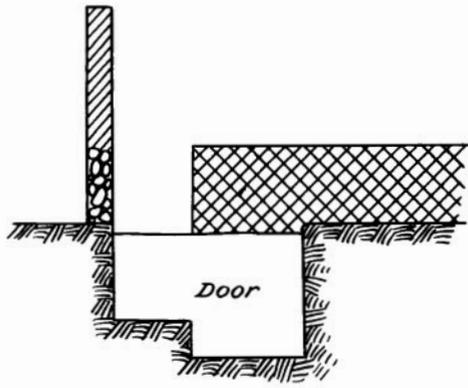


G 7112 A
25-1-426



0 1 m.

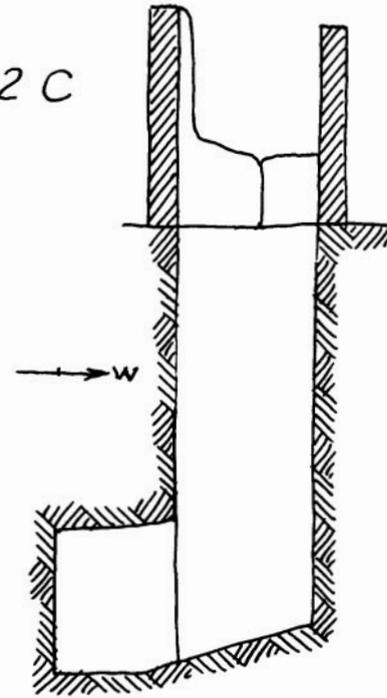




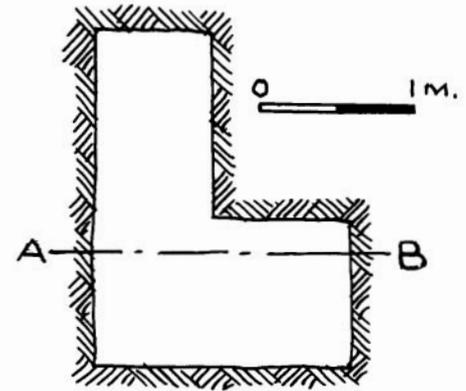
G 7112 B
 Section from East to West
 looking South



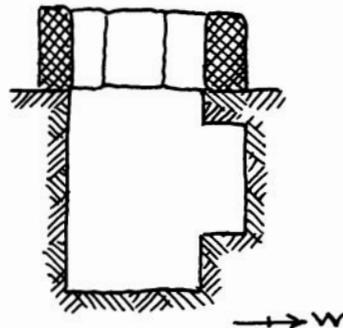
G 7112 C



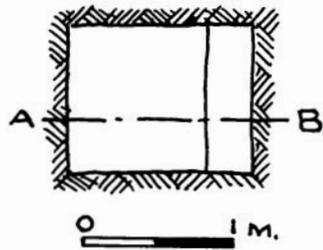
Sec. A-B

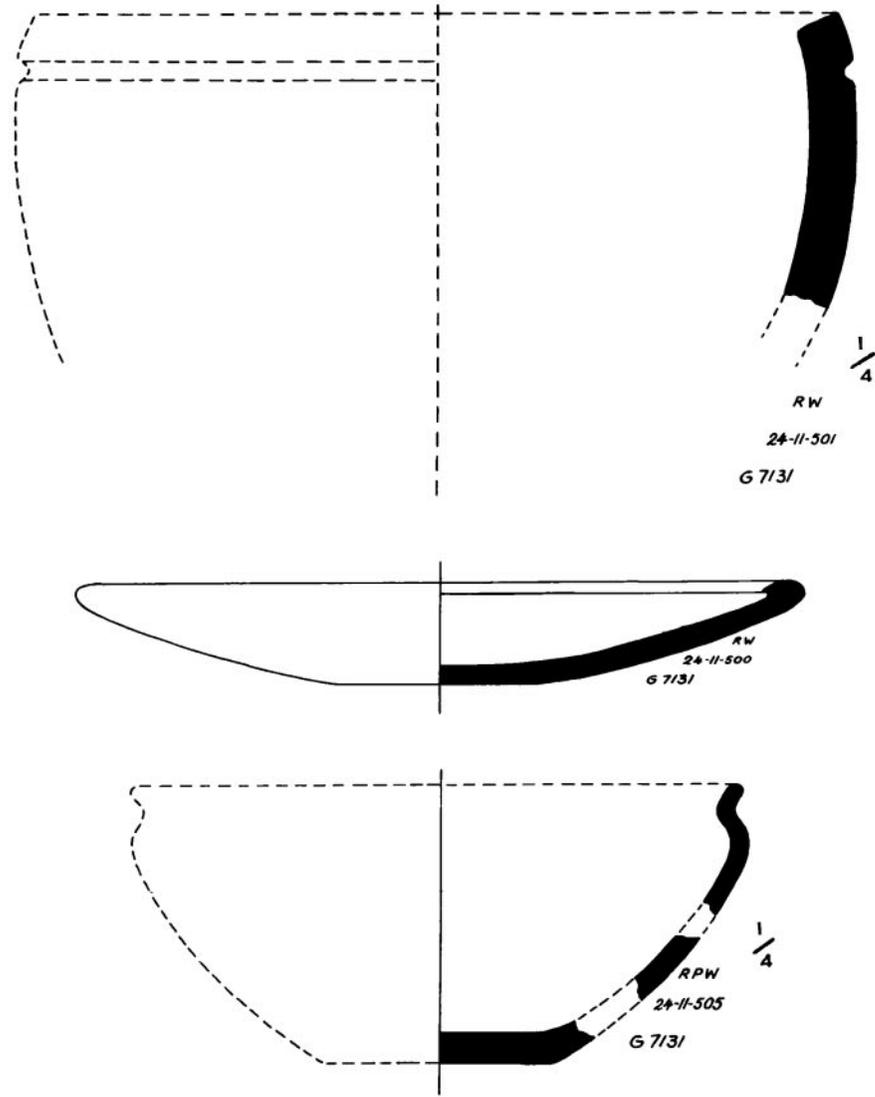


G 7112 D



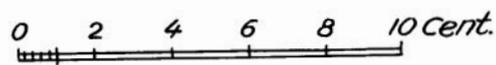
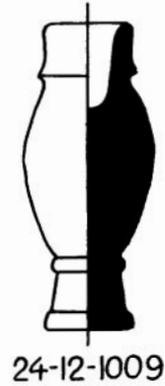
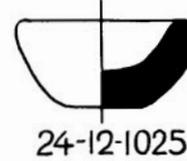
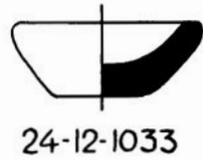
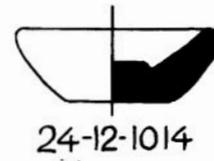
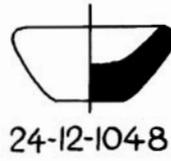
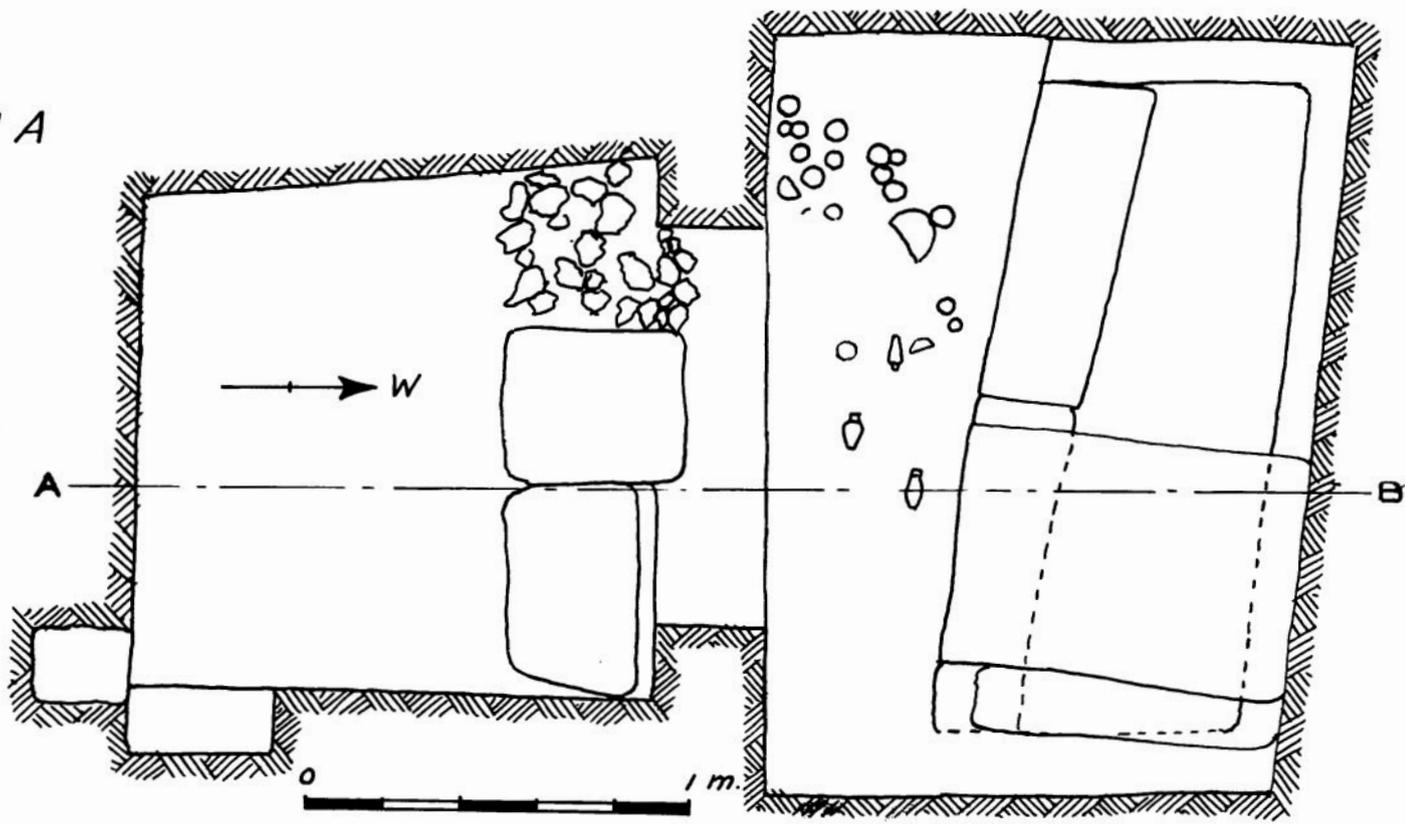
Sec. A-B



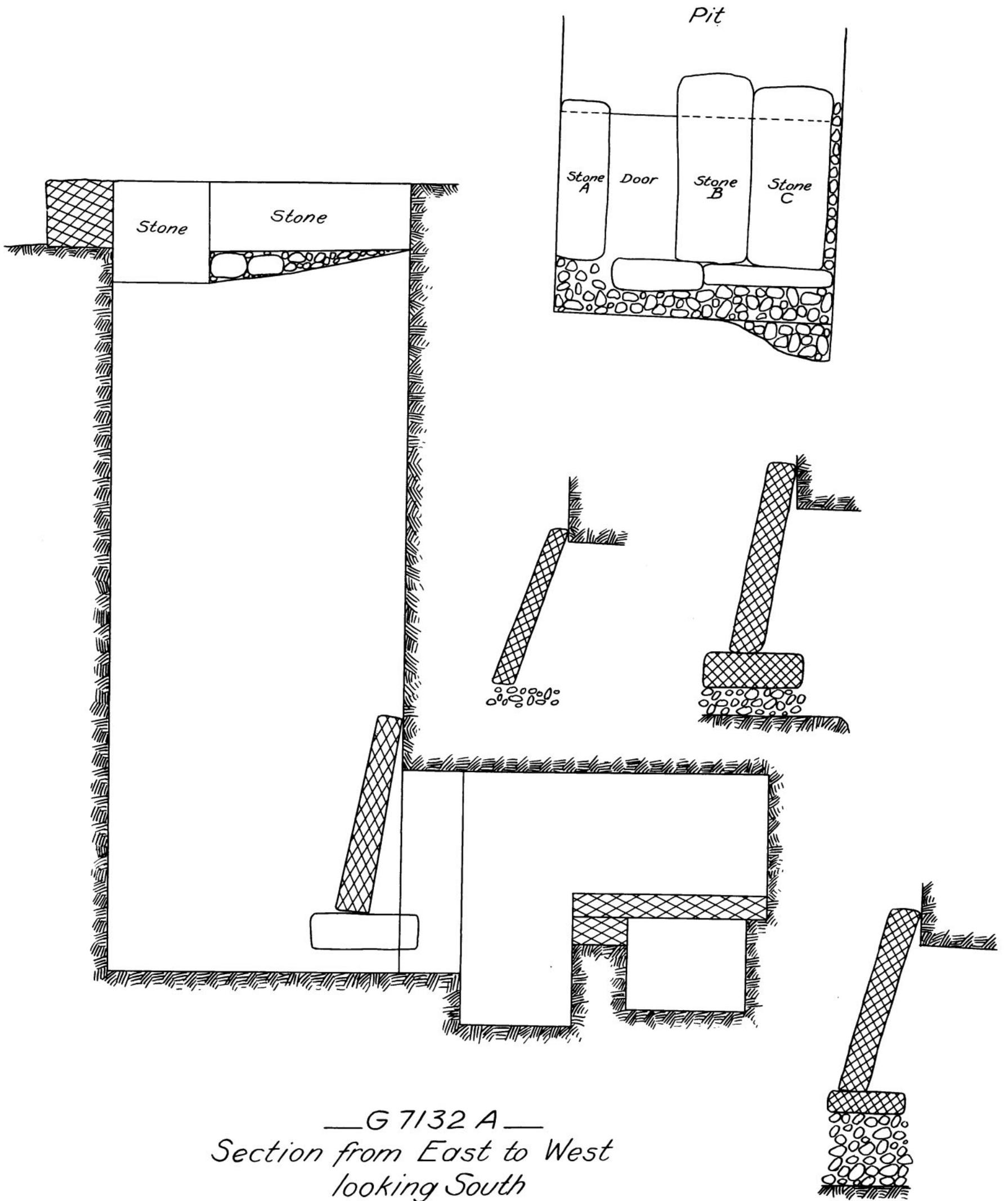


59. G 7131, pottery

G 7132 A

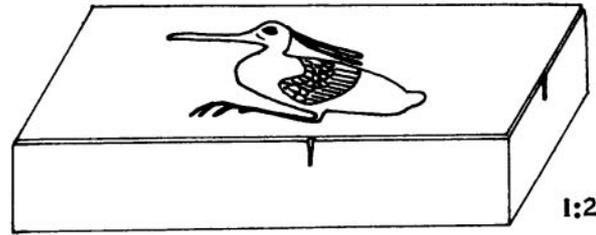


G 7132 A Chamber. Limestone



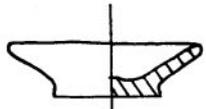
— G 7132 A —
 Section from East to West
 looking South

0 ————— 1 m.



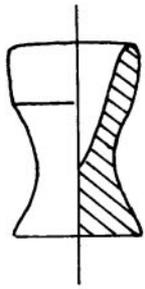
1:2

37-1-6
G 7140 U



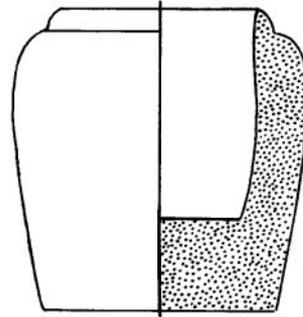
1:2

37-1-1

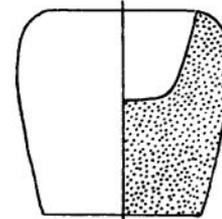


1:2

37-1-2



1:4



1:4

LIMESTONE
G 7140 Z

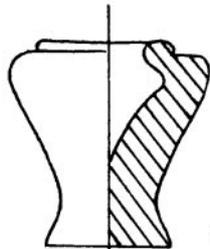
26-3-147

26-3-194



1:2

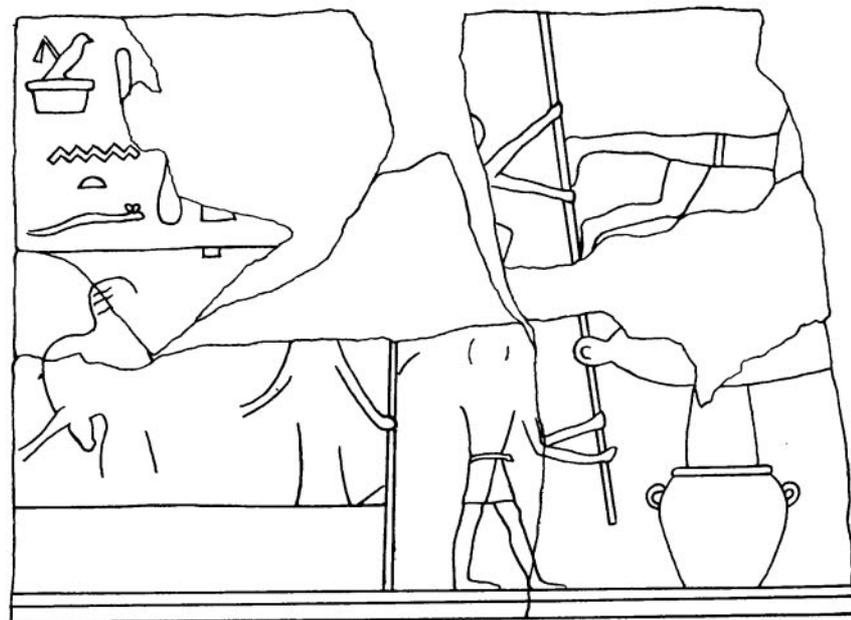
37-1-3



1:2

37-1-4

RBrW
G 7140 X

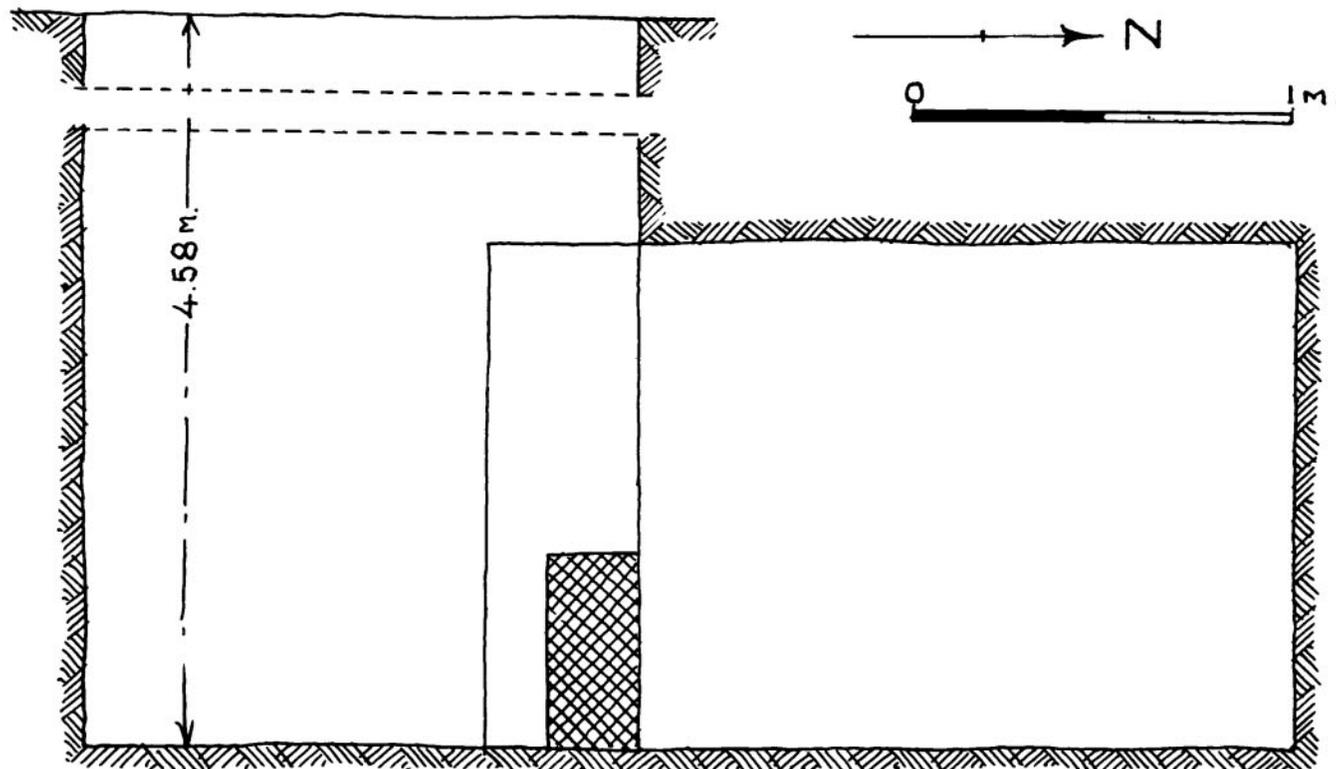


1:4

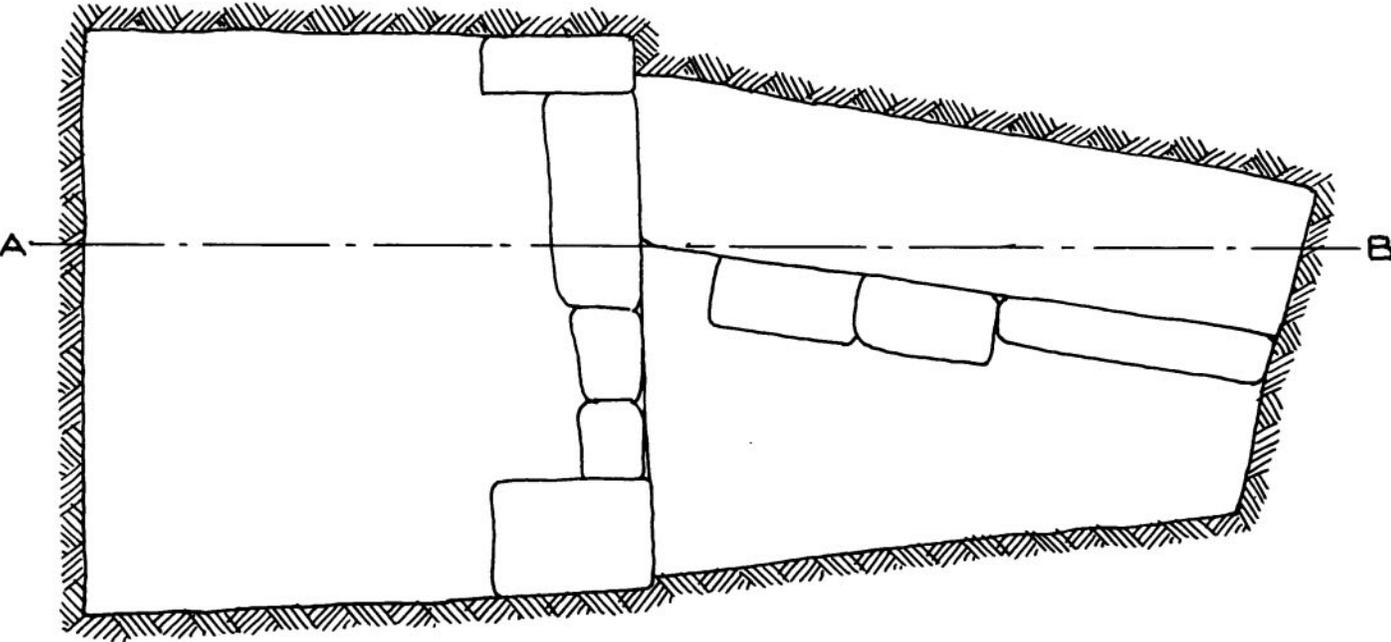
26-3-153

G 7140 Z

G 7132 B

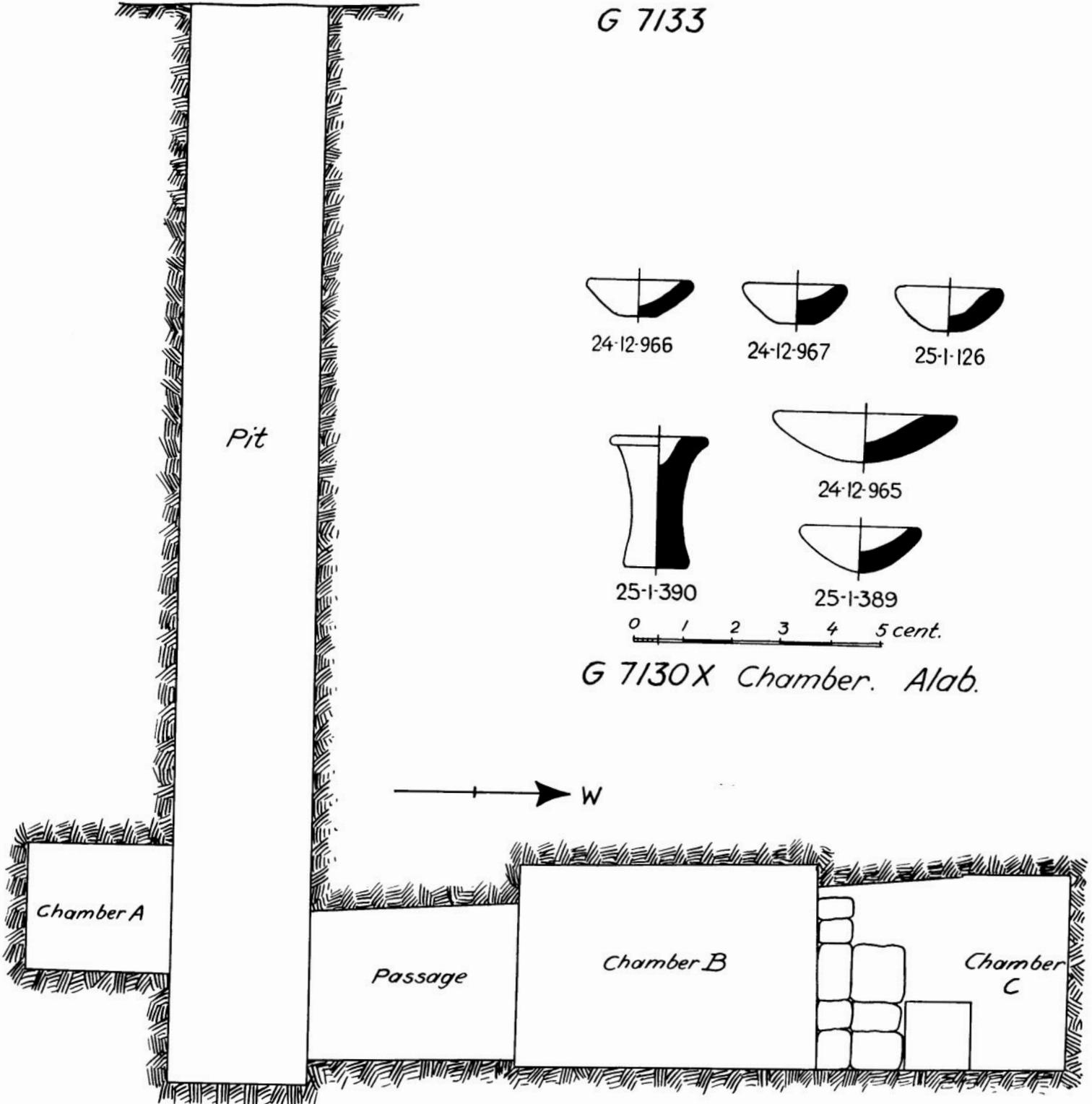


Sec. A-B

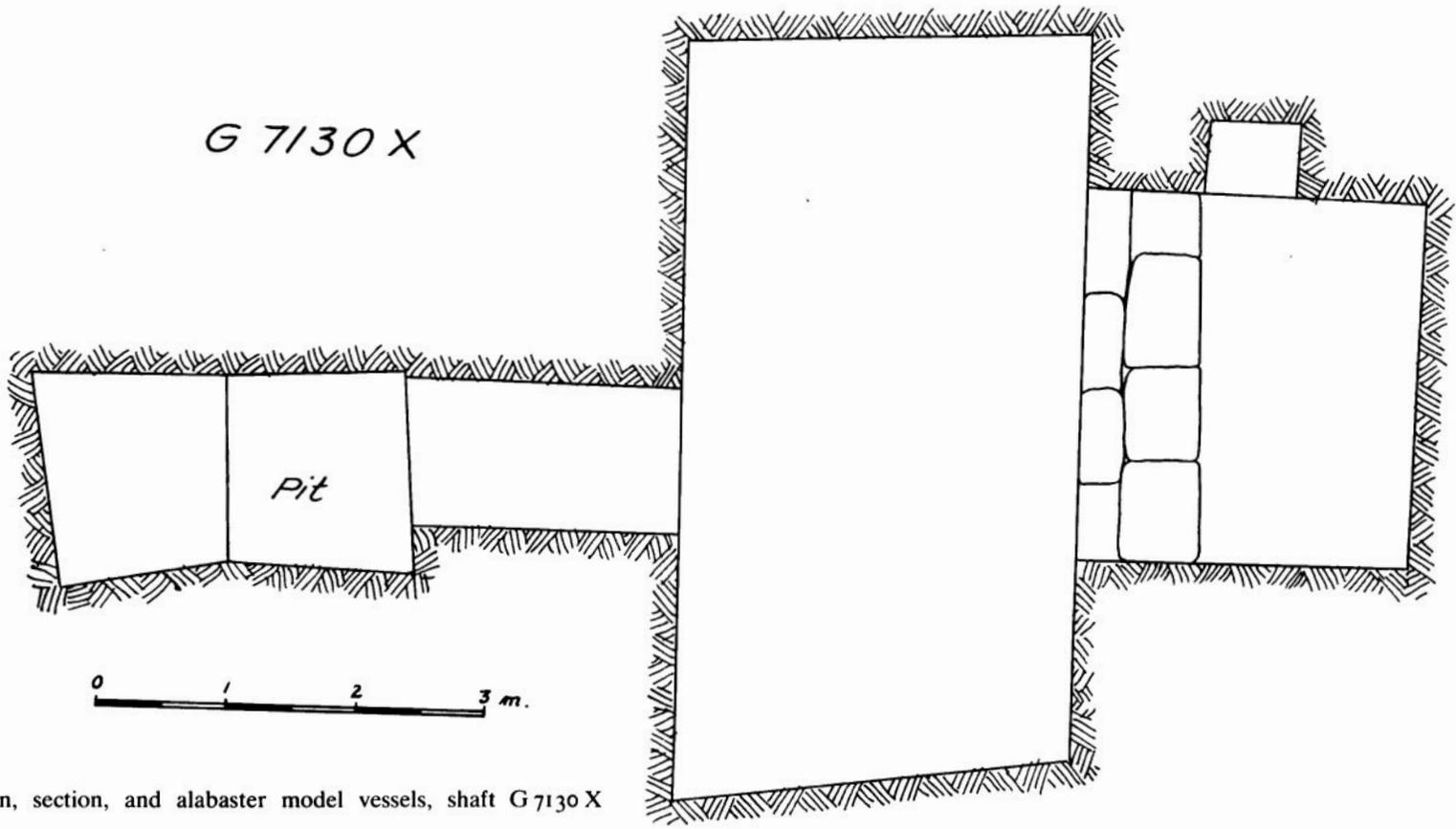


63. G 7132 B, plan and section

G 7133

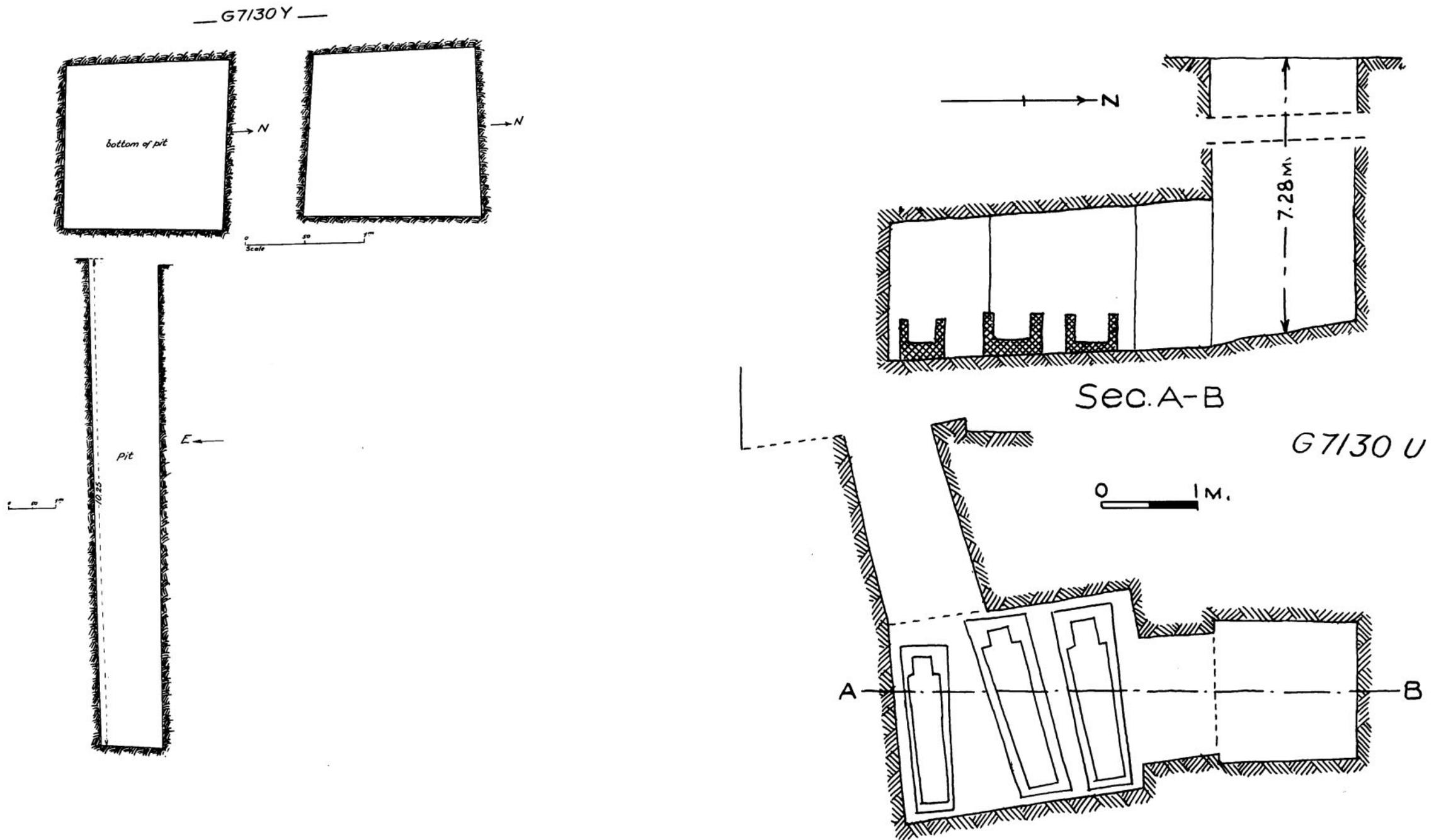


G 7130X Chamber. Alab.



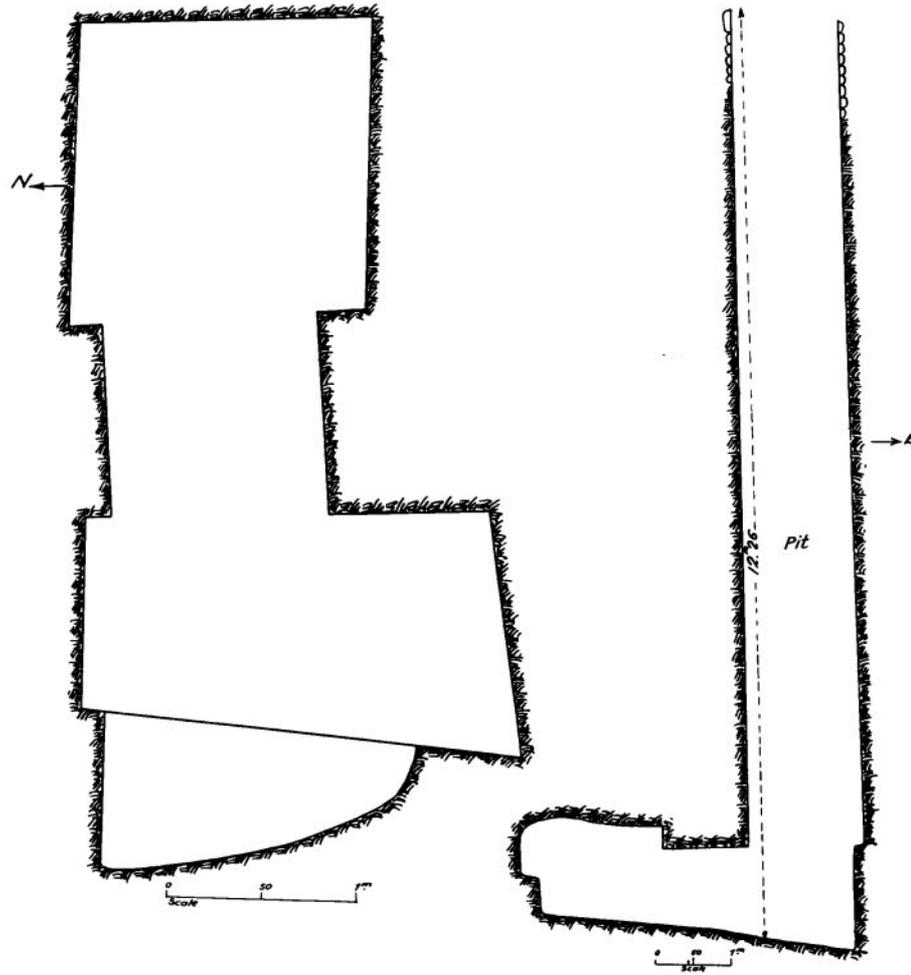
G 7133

G 7134



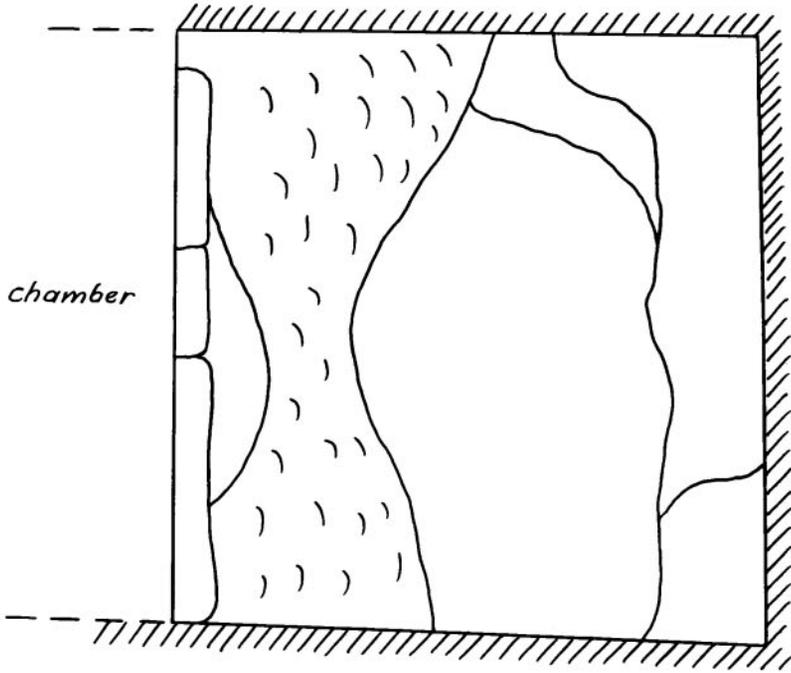
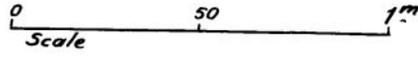
65. G 7133-7134: plan, section of G 7130 Y and G 7130 U

—G7130 Z—



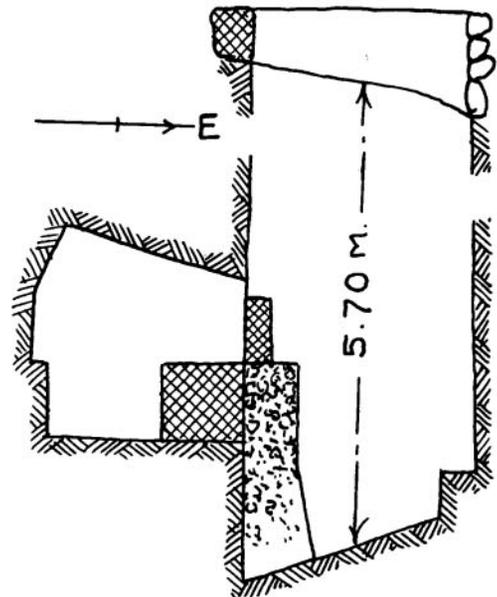
66. G 7130 Z, plan and section

G 7140 X

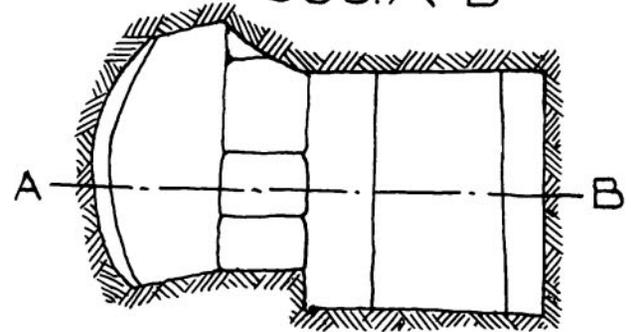


chamber

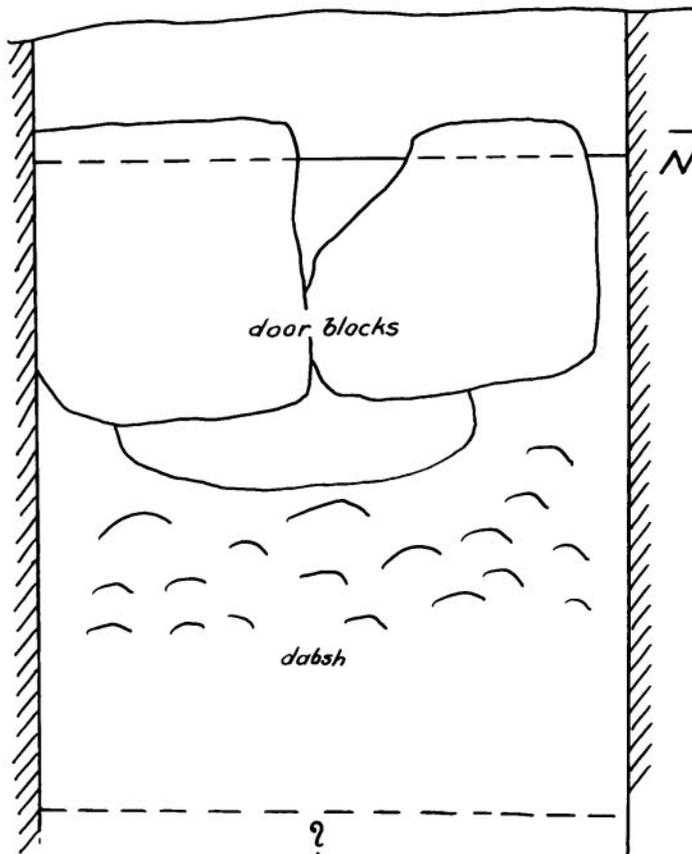
to top of gebel 3.95m
to top of small stone masonry 4.55m.



Sec. A-B

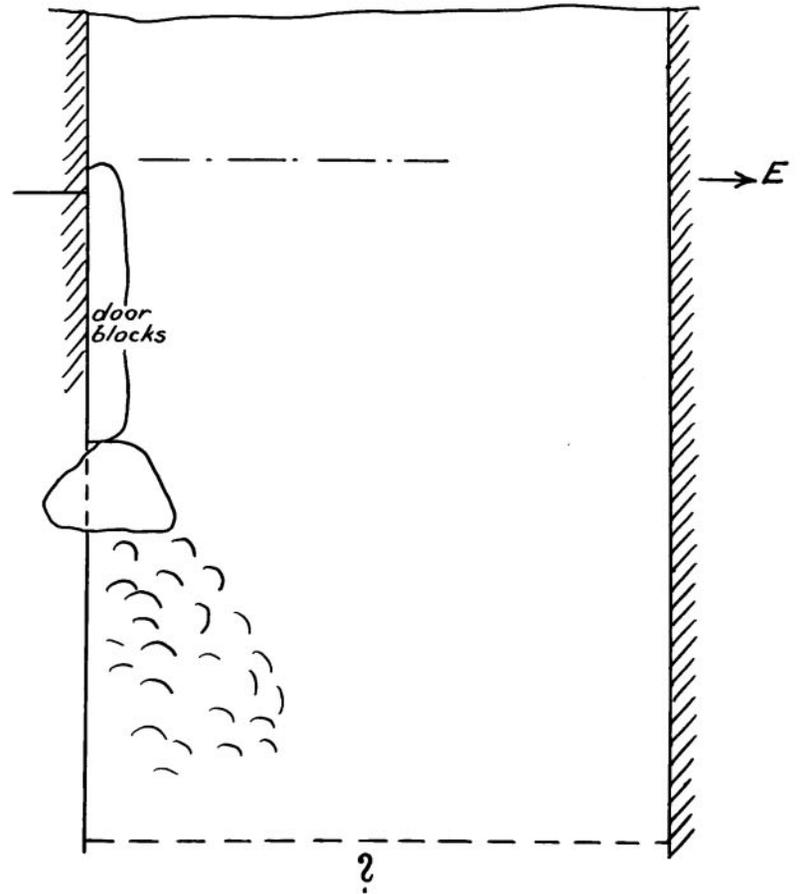


G 7140 X

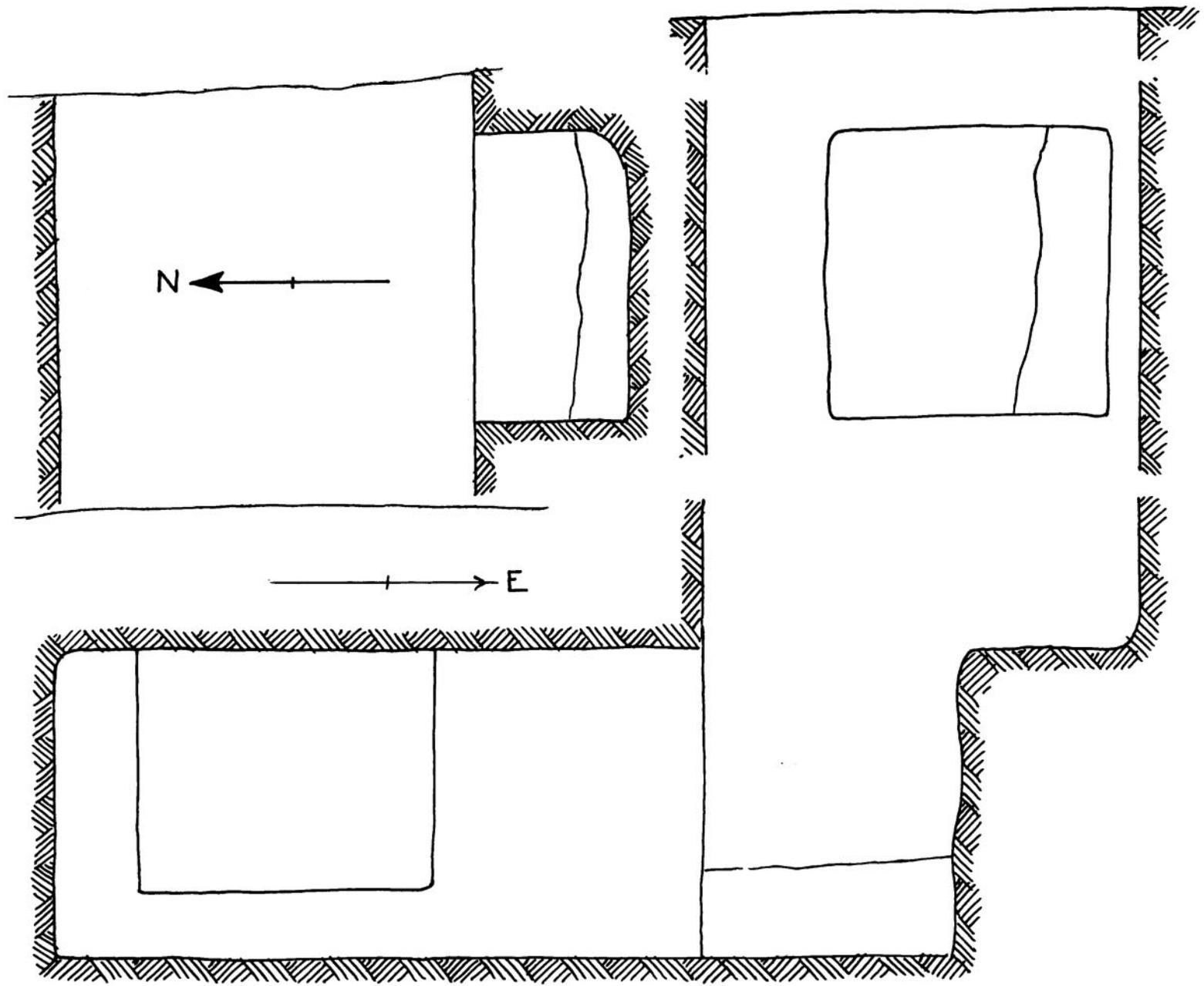


door blocks

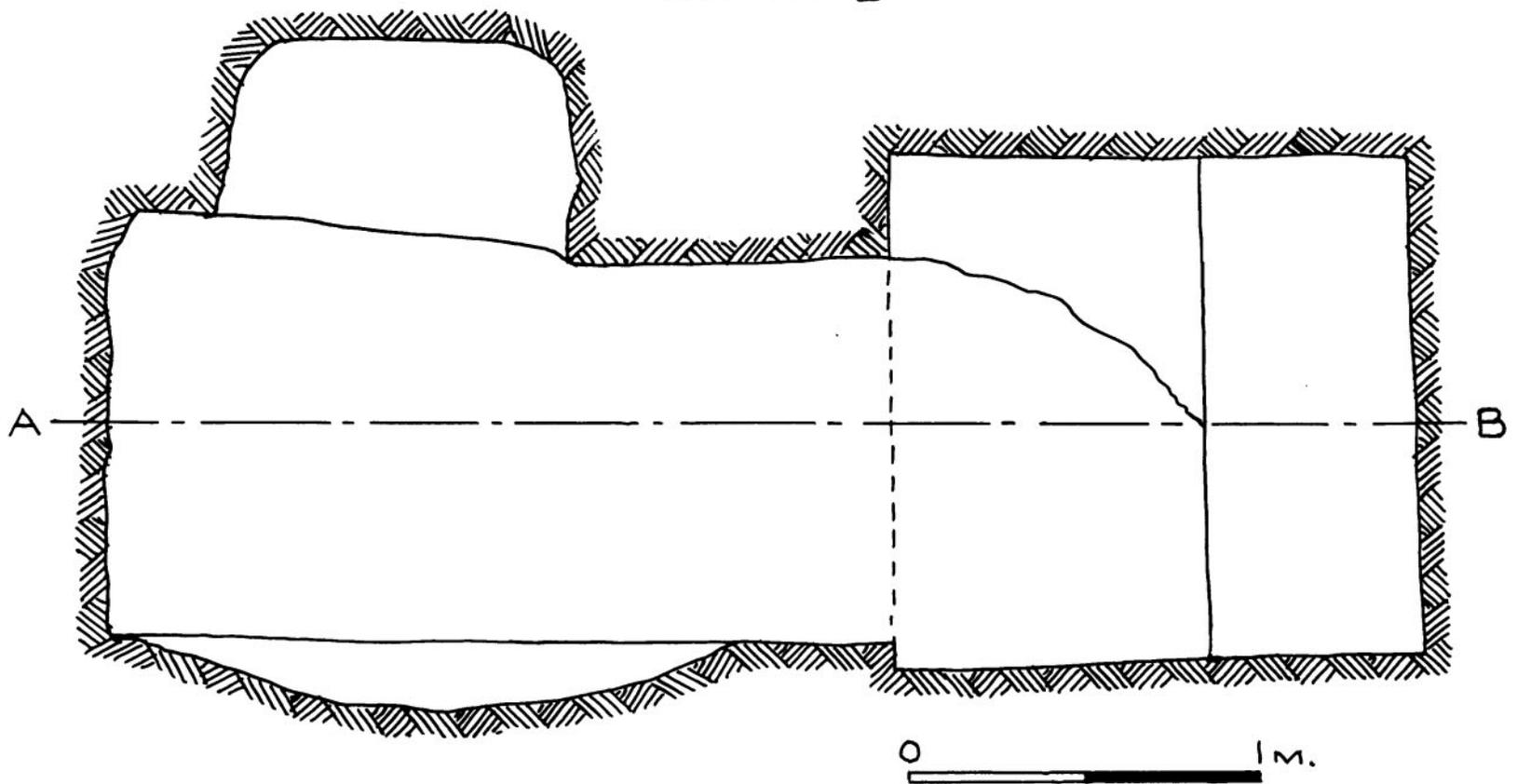
dabsh



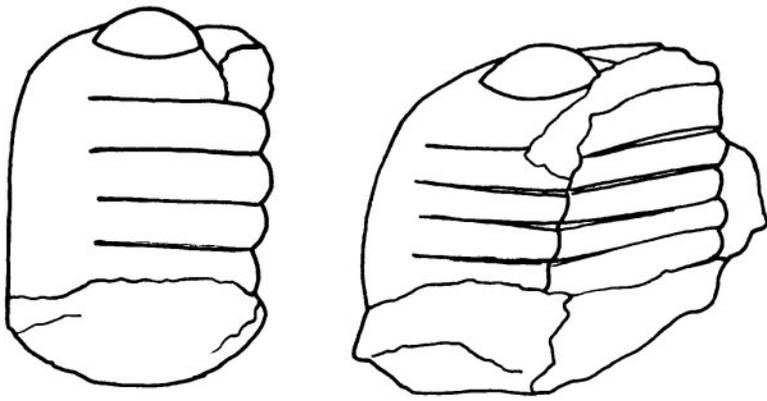
door blocks



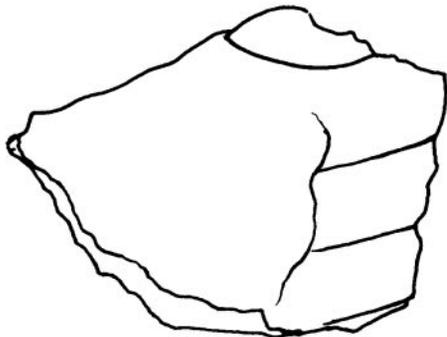
Sec. A-B



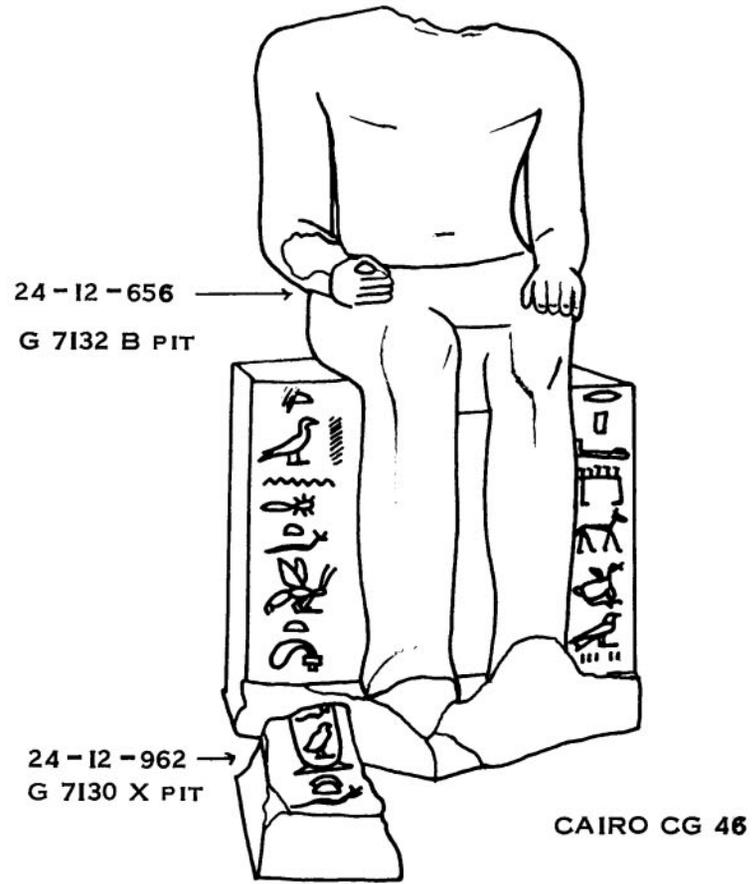
G 7140 Y



24-12-656
G 7132 B PIT



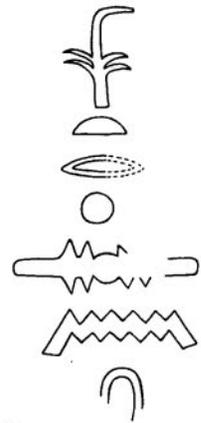
G 7132 B PIT
24-12-657



BOWL, INCISED TEXT
25-II-311
G 7112 A



G 7140 Z 23-3-124



G 7130 X 24-12-867

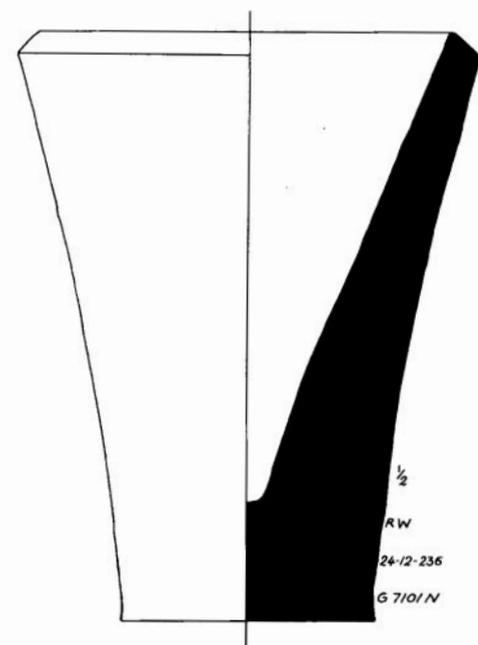
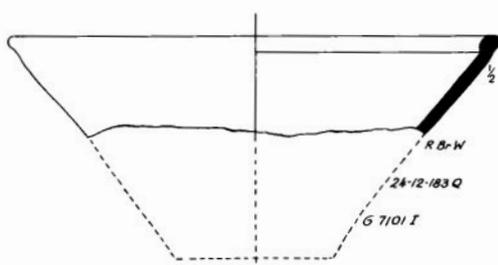
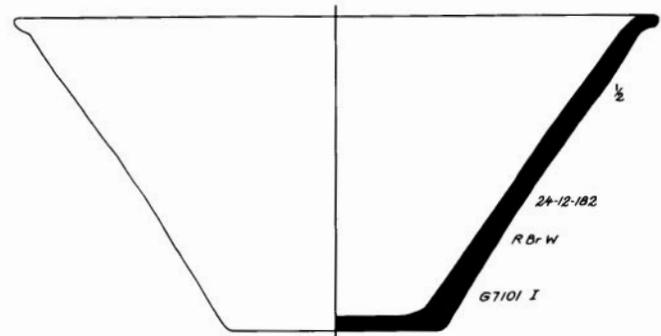
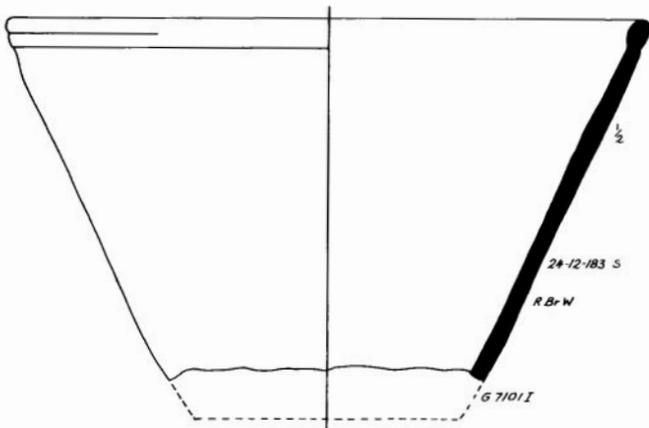
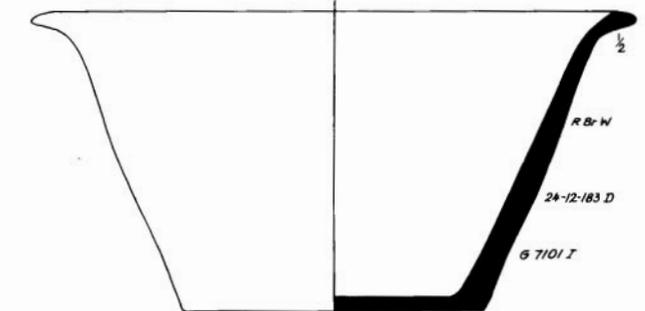
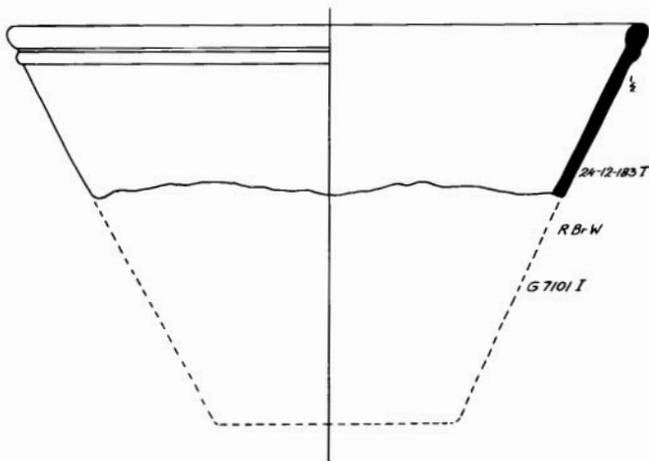
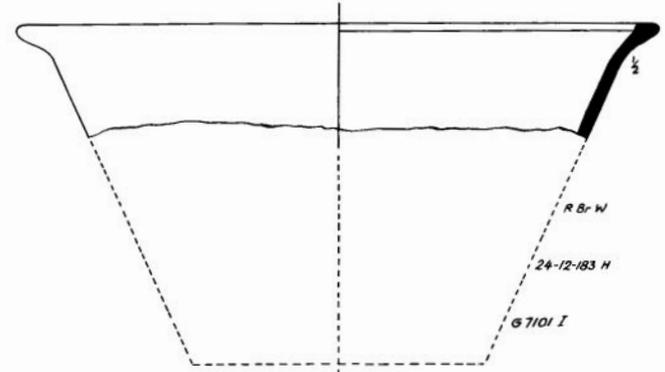
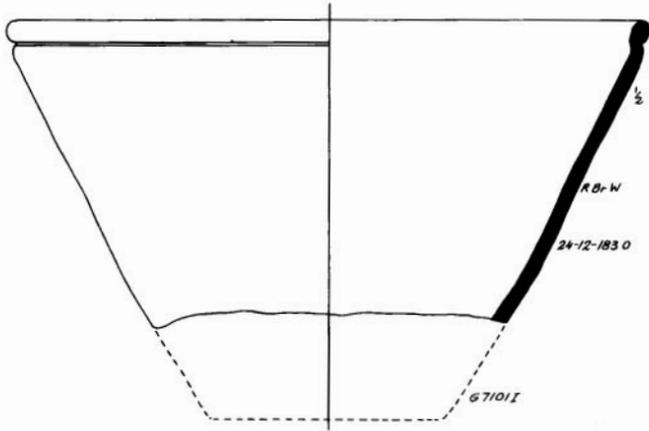
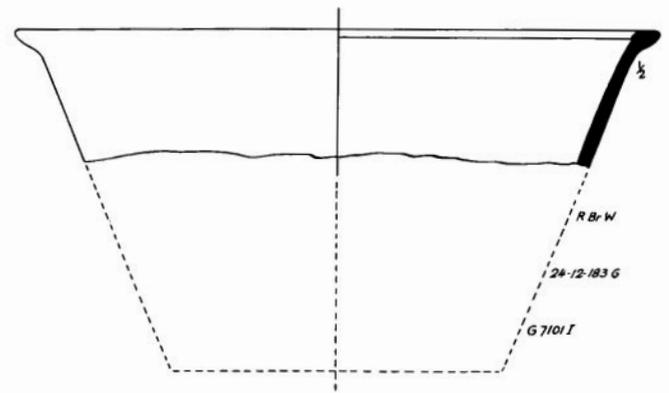
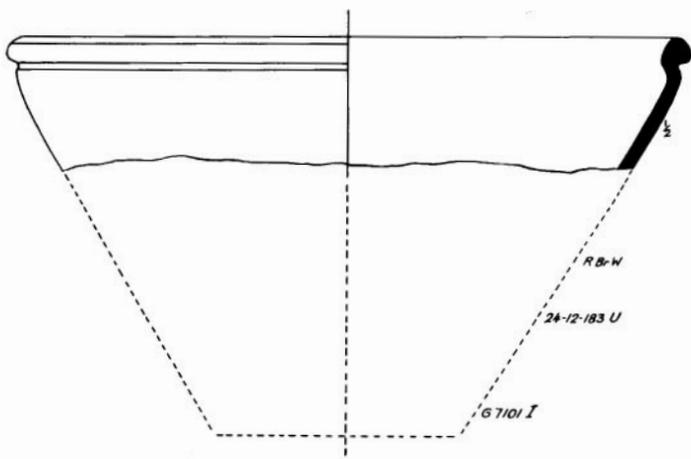
5 CM.

69. Top left: diorite hands from statues

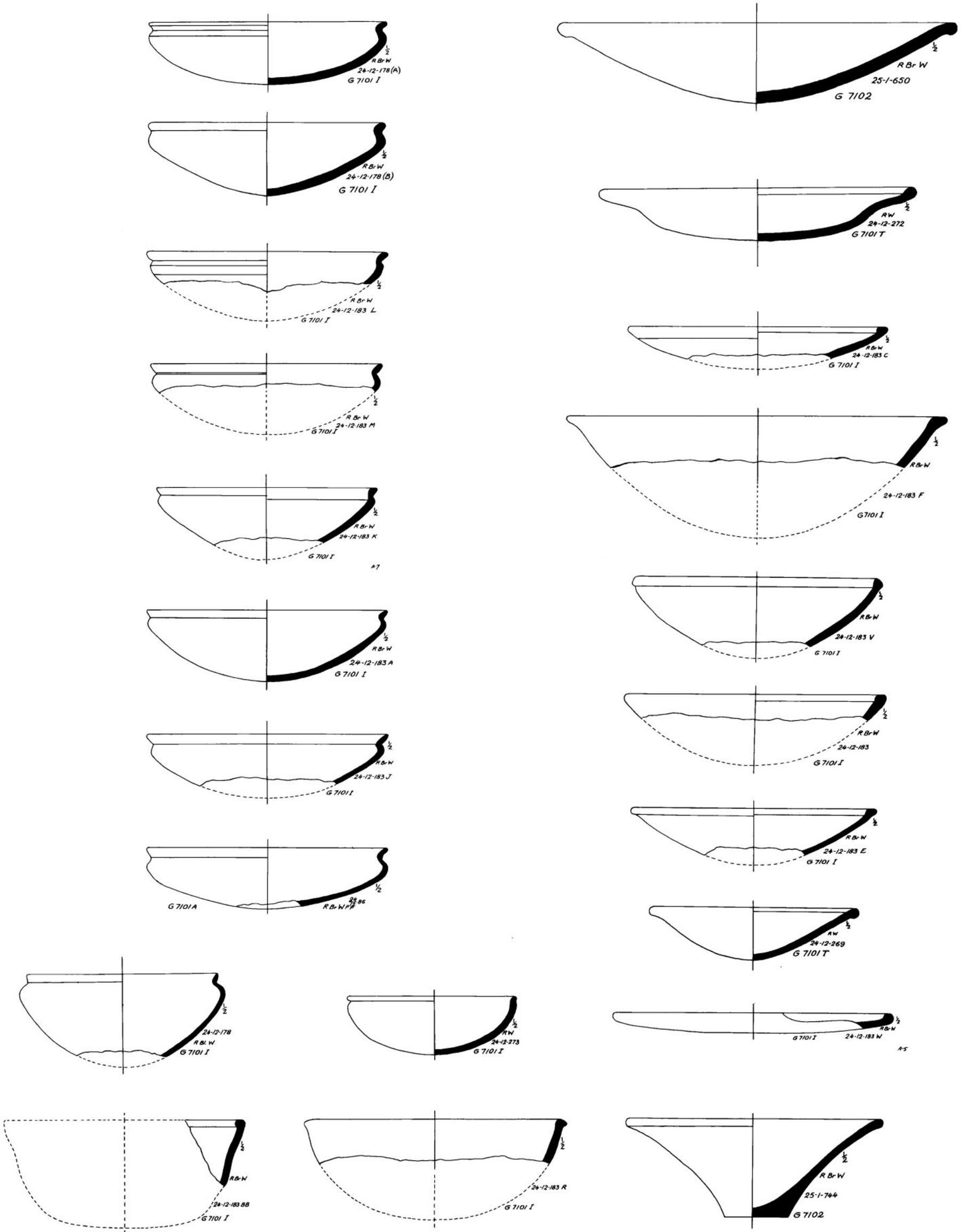
Top right: position of fragments assigned to Cairo statue CG 46

Bottom left: incised text on bowl, G 7112 A, from hand copy in register

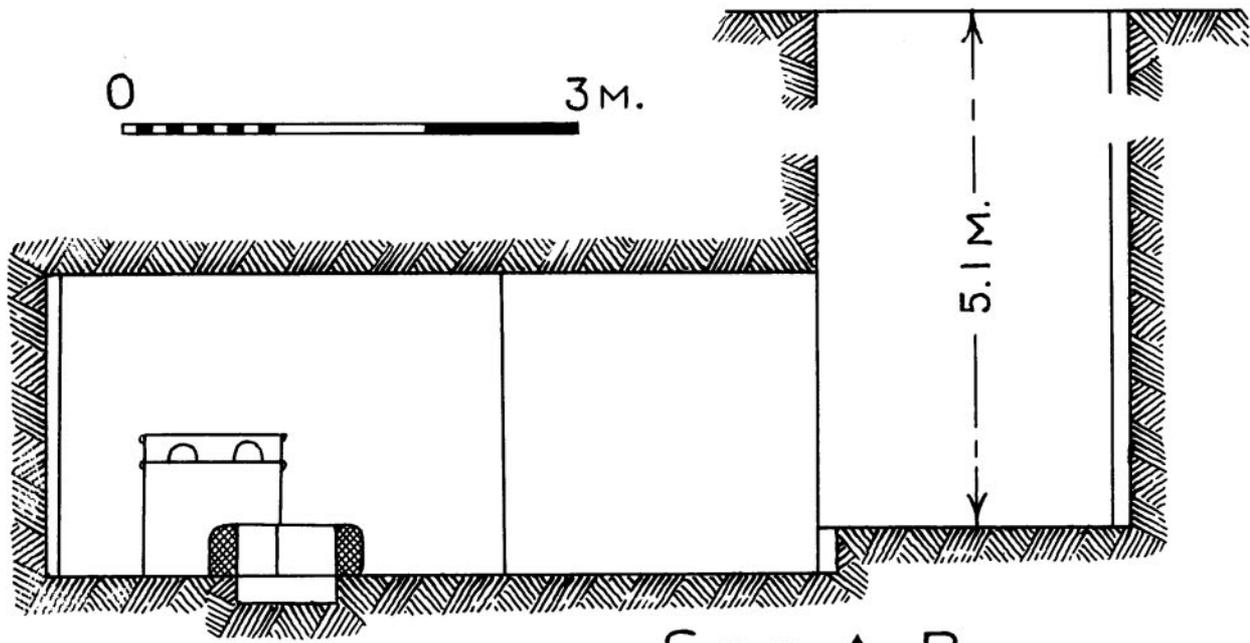
Bottom right: texts from statue fragments, G 7140 Z and G 7130 X



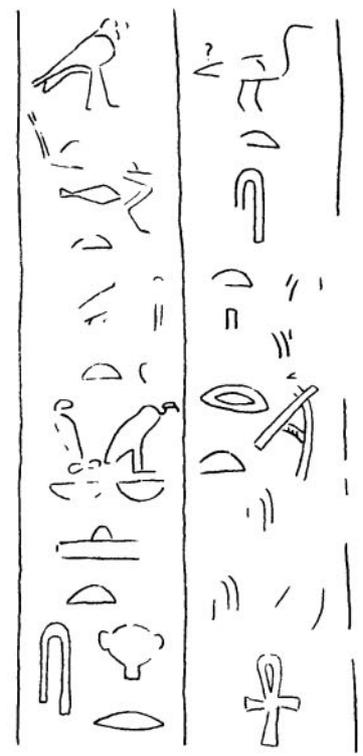
70. Addenda: G 7101-7102, Qar and Idu pottery; cf. *Giza Mastabas 2*



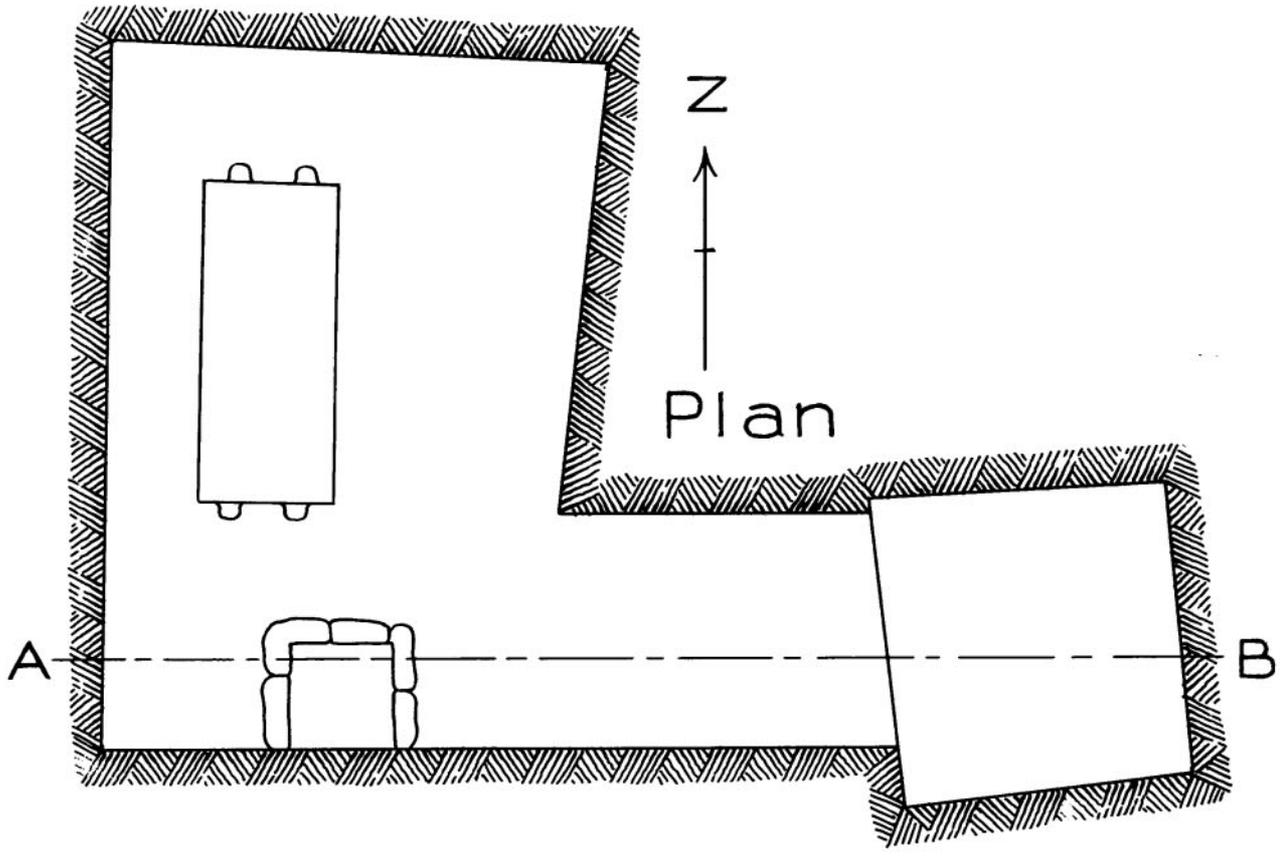
71. Addenda: G 7101-7102, Qar and Idu pottery; cf. *Giza Mastabas 2*



Sec. A-B



Pair statuette
MFA 30.1456



Plan

G 7530

