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

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 I have attempted to give some general ideas on this subject by citing some as yet unpublished maṣṭabas as examples relating to the Giza area only.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

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

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

(1) "Excavations at Giza, 1929-1930 and 1930-1931."
Nevertheless, it may happen that a very salient point escapes the digger— not only the theorist! For example: after very careful examination of the tombs in the Memphite Necropoli in which I was digging, I have observed that in about at least two hundred cases relating to tombs of some consequence, there existed a false shaft, beside the real shaft in which the owner of the tomb was actually buried. This fact had hitherto passed unnoticed, and shafts of that type were referred to as “unfinished shafts”, by all who observed them.

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

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

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

CAIRO, March 1941

SELM HASSAN
INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1*
[This page is intentionally blank.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF WASH-PTAH</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF DER-SEMAT</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF MER-'ANKH-F AND HIS WIFE NEFER-HETEP-S</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF THERERW</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAŠTABA &quot;C&quot;</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF KAI</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF KHWTA</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAŠTABA &quot;D&quot;</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAŠTABA &quot;E&quot;</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF KHENW</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF IRERW</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAŠTABA &quot;F&quot;</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAŠTABA &quot;G&quot;</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF SESHEMW</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF SHEPSES-AKHITY</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF KA-MENI</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF SED-HETEP</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF MEDW-NEFER</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF NI-SE-'ANKH AKHTY—HIS GOOD NAME IS ITHY</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF AKHKHA-F—WITH THE GOOD NAME KAR</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF THISTRY</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MAŠTABA OF PERY-NEB</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of the Priest of the King's Mother Renpet-Nefert</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastaba &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of Bw-Nefert</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of Nefert</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of Se 'Ankhw</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastaba &quot;I&quot;</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of Shaft No. 648</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of Nefert-Seshem</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of Shaft No. 559</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mastaba of Hesy, and Ni'-Ankh-Hathor</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to the Old Kingdom Titles</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to the Old Kingdom Personal Names</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divine Names</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF PLATES

GENERAL PLAN SHOWING THE AREAS EXCAVATED DURING THE FIRST THREE SEASONS.  Frontispiece.

GENERAL PLAN SHOWING THE AREA EXCAVATED IN THE THIRD SEASON, 1931-1932.

SITE PLAN OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

MAŞṬABA OF WASH-PTAḤ:

PLATE I
The false door.

PLATE II
(1) Model vessels of limestone.
(2) Jars of thin red-painted ware.

MAŞṬABA OF DER-SEMAT:

PLATE III
(1) Alabaster tablet.
(2) Copper offering table.
(3) Limestone figures representing fire.

PLATE IV
(1) Alabaster head-rest.
(2, 3) Copper model utensils.
(4) Model vases of alabaster and obsidian.

PLATE V
Limestone statuette.

MAŞṬABA OF MER-'ANKH-F:

PLATE VI
The northern false door.

PLATE VII
(1) The entrance.
(2) Right thickness of main entrance.
(3) Left thickness of main entrance.
MAŠTABA OF MER-‘ANKH-İ (contd.):

PLATE VIII
White limestone statuette of Mer-‘Ankh-ı.

PLATE IX.
The façade.

MAŠTABA OF THERERW:

PLATE X
The false door.

MAŠTABA “C”:

PLATE XI
(1) Unfinished statuettes.
(2) A flint knife.

MAŠTABA OF KAI:

PLATE XII
View showing the façade.

PLATE XIII
(1) Place of the libation tank.
(2) The libation tank.
(3) Socket stones.

PLATE XIV
(1) Part of thickness.
(2) Fragment of right jamb.
(3) Model cups of alabaster.

PLATE XV
(1) Entrance with socket holes.
(2) The socket holes.
(3) A circular depression to receive an offering table.

PLATE XVI
(1) Thickness of right jamb.
(2) Fragment of inscribed slab.

PLATE XVII
(1, 2, 3) Inscribed fragments of white Turah limestone.
MAŠTABA OF KHWTÁ:

PLATE XVIII
Lintel of the entrance.

PLATE XIX
(1) Drum of the entrance.
(2) Upper part of a limestone statuette.
(3) A damaged copper mirror.

MAŠTABA "E":

PLATE XX
The rock-cut statues.

MAŠTABA OF IRERW:

PLATE XXI
(1) The drum of the entrance.
(2) The right thickness.

PLATE XXII
The offering scene in relief.

PLATE XXIII
The northern false door.

PLATE XXIV
The southern false door of the western wall.

MAŠTABA OF SESHEMW:

PLATE XXV
The false door of Seshemw.

PLATE XXVI
(1) Limestone canopic and pottery jars.
(2) Necklace of gold wire and beads.

PLATE XXVII
(1) Ox-bones.
(2) The false door of Thetwt.
MAŠTABA OF SHEPSES-AKHTY:

PLATE XXVIII
The northern false door.

MAŠTABA OF KA-MENI:

PLATE XXIX
Scene between the two false doors.

PLATE XXX
(1) A model head-rest of haematite.
(2) Two model cylindrical jars of white limestone.
(3) A copper implement.
(4) Four ushabti figures of faience.

MAŠTABA OF SED-ḤETEP:

PLATE XXXI
Two rock-cut statues.

PLATE XXXII
Painted limestone statuette of Sed-Ḥetep.

PLATE XXXIII
Painted limestone statuette of Sed-Ḥetep.

PLATE XXXIV
The first statuette of the woman grinding.

PLATE XXXV
(1, 2) The first statuette of the woman grinding.

PLATE XXXVI
Second statuette of a woman grinding.

MAŠTABA OF MEDW-NEFER:

PLATE XXXVII
The lintel of the doorway.

MAŠTABA OF NY-SE-'ANKH-AKHTY:

PLATE XXXVIII
The western wall of the funerary chapel.

PLATE XXXIX
The northern false door.
MAŞṬABA OF 'ANKH-HA-F:

PLATE XL
The false door.

PLATE XLI
Interior of the sarcophagus.

PLATE XLII
The limestone head-rest.

PLATE XLIII
Set of white limestone canopic jars.
Alabaster tablet.
Copper bowl.
Kohl vase.

PLATE XLIV
Copper models of implements and vases.

PLATE XLV
Model vessels of limestone.

PLATE XLVI
Alabaster head-rest.

PLATE XLVII
(1) Jars of red-painted ware.
(2) Head of a limestone statuette.
(3) Alabaster tablet.

MAŞṬABA OF THESTY:

PLATE XLVIII
The southern false door.

PLATE XLIX
Rock-cut statues.

PLATE L
The northern false door.

PLATE LI
Black granite statuette of Thesty.
MAŠTABA OF PERY-NEB :

PLATE LI
(1) Two-finger amulet of obsidian.
(2) Small schist scarab.

MAŠTABA H :

PLATE LII
Part of the scenes.

PLATE LIII
Some tall broken jars of red-painted ware.

MAŠTABA OF BW-NEFER :

PLATE LIV
The middle entrance.

PLATE LV
Eastern side of southern pilaster.

PLATE LVI
(1) The lintel of the southern doorway.
(2) A scene of wine-pressing.
(3) A damaged mace-head.

PLATE LVII
The huge sarcophagus.

PLATE LVIII
The lintel of the northern entrance.
The northern entrance.

MAŠTABA OF NEFER :

PLATE LIX
(1) Left thickness of entrance.
(2) Right thickness of entrance.

PLATE LX
(1) Upper part of false door.
(2) Bowl of dark red pottery.
(3) Model dish of white limestone.
(4) Two scarabs of brown stone.
(5) Inscribed granite slab.

PLATE LXI
Inscribed slab.
MASTABA OF SE'-ANKHW:

PLATE LXI
Accumulated mummies of a late period.

PLATE LXII
(1) Amulets and heart-scarab.
(2) Copper bracelets.

MASTABA "I":

PLATE LXIII
(1) A large shouldered jar.
(2) A heart-scarab.
(3) The lid of the wooden coffin.

MASTABA OF SHAFT 648:

PLATE LXIV
Forty-seven model vessels, and a flat-topped table of limestone.

MASTABA OF SHAFT 559:

PLATE LXV
View showing shaft and burial-chamber.

PLATE LXVI
Inside the sarcophagus.

PLATE LXVII
A complete set of copper tools, vessels, implements and weapons.

MASTABA OF HESY AND NY'-ANKH-HATHOR:

PLATE LXVIII
(1) The lintel of the entrance to the funerary chapel.
(2) The drum of the funerary chapel.

PLATE LXIX
(1) The southern false door.
(2) The northern false door.

PLATE LXX
Head of a life-sized limestone statue.

PLATE LXXI
(1) Necklace of gold and bead-work.
(2) Two limestone statuettes.
THE EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY

EXCAVATIONS AT GÎZA, 1931-1932

III

THE MAŚṬABA OF ḫẖ. ḫẖ. WASH-PTAḤ

TITLES

1. ḫẖ. ḫẖ. "He Who is [in Front of] the Throne...[?]"

2. ḫẖ. "First Under the King?" (*)

3. ḫẖ. ḫẖ. "Judge and Nome Administrator."

4. ḫẖ. ḫẖ. "Priest of the Goddess Ma’āt."

5. ḫẖ. ḫẖ. "The Honoured by the Goddess Ma’āt."

SITUATION

The maśṭaba of Wash-Ptah is situated to the south of the rock-cut tomb of Der-semāt, east of the maśṭaba of Iriw, and west of that of Wep-em-nefert (see General Plan: 13, 14-T).

DESCRIPTION

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

(*) For an alternative rendering, see Sottas, Sphinx, T. XVII, pp. 1-8; Gardiner-Sethe, Letters to the Dead, pp. 14-30.
FIG. 1.—The Mastaba of Wash-Ptah

FIG. 2.—The False Door
The entrance to the chapel is from the east, and is reached by means of a doorway measuring 0.56 × 0.85 × 1.75 m. (Fig. 1). Its sockets are still existing. The chapel itself is rectangular, and measures 4.80 × 1.75 × 2.20 m. In its western wall is a false door composed of separate slabs of local limestone, but only five courses are still in situ (see Pl. I, and Figs. 2, 3). The lintel is completely missing; while the panel is so badly damaged, that only a few fragments of its lower part are still existing.
4 EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1931–1932

On the left outer jamb is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, the upper and lower parts of which are effaced. The remainder reads:

\[ \text{[nśt hen ?] tt . . . , Priest of the Goddess Ma'at, the Honoured by Osiris, Lord of the West, Wash-Ptah.} \]

On the right outer jamb is another vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, damaged at the bottom. It reads:

\[ \text{[niswt . . . nst], the Honoured by the Goddess Ma'at, who presides over the western desert, Possessor of Honour [Wash-Ptah].} \]

On the drum is: \[ \text{“Wash-Ptah.”} \]

On the left inner jamb are two vertical rows of incised hieroglyphs, the lower parts of which are effaced. The one on the right reads:

\[ \text{“A boon which [the king] gives, and a boon which Anubis gives, that he [Wash-Ptah] may walk on the good ways of the west, before Osiris . . .”} \]

The row on the left reads:

\[ \text{“The [First] Under the King, the Judge and Nome Administrator, the Priest of Ma'at, the Honoured by the Great God, [Wash-Ptah].”} \]

In the damaged lower part of this jamb, the hand of Wash-Ptah grasping a long staff, is still visible.

On the right inner jamb are also two vertical rows of incised hieroglyphs, damaged across the bottom. The left row reads:

\[ \text{“A boon which the king gives and a boon which Anubis gives, that offerings may come forth unto him in every feast and every day eternally.”} \]
The right row reads:

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

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

In front of the false door, a roughly made offering-table (maximum length 0.36 m., maximum breadth 0.35 m.) and a small damaged column, both made of local limestone, were found. The column is nearly cylindrical in shape, and its top is hollowed for burning incense (height 0.37 m., diameter 0.12 m.). (Compare column of Ni-Ma’t-Re, Vol. II, p. 212.)

THE SERDAB

In the northern wall of the chapel at a height of 1.35 m., is an aperture (dim. 15 × 12 cm.) of a serdab measuring 5.40 × 1.40 × 2.20 m., the floor of which is sloping from north to south. The large area of this serdab suggests that it must have contained more than one statue. A small model of a shouldered jar with a flat base (height 5.5 cm.) was found in the debris filling the serdab.

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

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 565

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

Grave-pit.—1.53 × 1.53 × 7.75 m., ending in a side-chamber on the south. Aperture open.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) A long copper implement. Length 7·6 cm. Breadth 0·5 cm.
THE MAŠṬABA OF DER-SEMÄT

TITLE

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

SITUATION

The mašṭaba of Der-SEMÄT (see General Plan: 12, 13-T) is situated south of that of Mer'-ankh-f, north of that of Wash-Ptaḥ, east of the tomb of Khwta, and west of the large rock-cut mašṭaba (see Vol. I, p. 89). It is separated from the last by a long passage.

DESCRIPTION

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

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

The Northern Chapel

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

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

The floor of the chapel is occupied by two shafts, one of which, No. 537, is facing the entrance and the other, No. 538, is in the centre of the chapel (see Fig. 6).
Fig. 6.—Plan and façade of the mastaba of Der-Semât
The Southern Chapel

The southern chapel is much larger than the northern, and seems to have been the principal one. It measures 7'00 × 2'10 × 2'60 m. Its entrance is well cut, and the drum had been prepared to receive inscriptions, as traces of red paint are still visible upon it. Over the drum is an un inscribed lintel. This entrance gives access to a long chamber neatly cut in the rock. The southern wall is damaged, and seems to have contained a platform for offerings, similar to that found in the former chapel.

The western wall contains a finely cut false door, measuring 2'35 × 1'00 m., the lower part of which is broken. At the northern (right) end of the west wall is an opening which measures 1'10 × 1'02 × 1'50 m. and leads into a burial-chamber. This opening must have been made for a false door, as traces of a lintel are visible. The burial-chamber itself is rather small and roughly cut. It measures 3'10 × 1'50 × 1'15 m. A rectangular recess (dim. 2'15 × 0'70 × 0'75 m.) is cut deep in its floor. It was originally covered with three large slabs of local limestone, of which the middle one was found broken and removed from its original place.

Shafts

Shaft No. 537 (Fig. 7)

Grave-pit.—1'00 × 1'05 × 1'65 m., with no burial-chamber.

Shaft No. 538 (Fig. 8)

Grave-pit.—1'30 × 1'30 × 3'69 m. It has two side-chambers, the eastern one of which is small and roughly cut, while the western one is fairly large and finely cut. Both apertures were found open.

Burial.—A few broken bones were found scattered in the western chamber.
Contents.—In the filling of the pit:

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

```
(sic!)

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

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

(i) \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{(sic!)}
\end{array}\] = \text{āfj-hb}

(ii) \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{hknw}
\end{array}\]

(iii) \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{sīt}
\end{array}\]

(iv) \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{nykhnm}
\end{array}\]

(v) \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{taww-t}
\end{array}\]

(vi) \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{ḥutt-dšr (?) (1)}
\end{array}\]

(vii) \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{ḥutt-thnw}
\end{array}\]

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

This slab measures \(23 \times 11.5\) cm., and was found broken into four pieces.

(1) See W.B., V, pp. 487, 488.
(2) A fragment of a diorite object bearing the lower part of a cartouche with the sign $\text{â€œ\text{â–•} }$. It measures $5 \times 7 \times 9$ cm.

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

![Diagram of four small models](image)

Fig. 9

In the filling of the eastern chamber:

(4) A statuette of white limestone, representing a man seated upon a stool. Its height is 18 cm., and the breadth across the shoulders is 6·5 cm. He is represented wearing a long wig which falls upon his shoulders, and a short kilt. His left forearm rests upon the left thigh, with the hand opened and the palm downwards. The right hand rests upon the right thigh, and is closed upon the usual unknown object. The body is painted dark red, the wig and eyebrows are black, and the kilt and stool are white. The position of the head is unusual, as it is bent forward slightly, and moreover, the neck is thick and very short. The legs also are too thick in proportion to the rest of the body (Pl. V).

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

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

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

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

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

(10) Remains of faience beads and clasps.

**

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

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

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

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

TITLES

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

2. "Purificator of the King."

3. "Priest of Khsw (Cheops)."

4. "Overseer of the House."

FAMILY

Wife: "Nefer-hetep-s."

TITLES

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

2. "Ka-servant."

Sons:

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

TITLE

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

2. "Nefer."

TITLE

"Scribe."
Fig. 14.—Plan and Façade of the Maṣṭaba of Mer-ʾAnkh-f
SITUATION

The rock-cut mastaba of Mer'ankh-f and his wife Nefer-hetep-s is situated to the north of the mastaba of Der-semät, to the east of that of Prince Kai, and to the south-west of the tomb of Ra'-wer (see General Plan: 12-T.) To its east is the huge uninscribed rock-cut mastaba (see Vol. I, p. 89) from which it is separated by a long narrow passage (1·70 m. wide).

DESCRIPTION

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

Over the lintel of the entrance is a niche (dim. 0·85 × 0·53 × 0·14 m.) cut in the native rock, and occupied by a rock-cut statuette of a man, undoubtedly Mer'ankh-f himself. He is represented standing, his feet slightly separated from each other, and his arms hanging by his sides. The upper part of the figure is badly damaged.
The lintel, which surmounts both the doorway and the two false doors (see Pl. VII and Fig. 15) is incised with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, but it is mostly effaced, and the remaining signs read:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\[Mer-ankh-f and\] his beloved [wife Nefer-hetep-s].}
\end{array}
\]

"A boon which the king gives and [a boon] of Aaubis presiding over . . . [that he may be buried] in the [western] desert . . . offerings may come forth at the voice at the feast of Wag . . . ."

At the end of this inscription there are a very few traces of a representation of the deceased (and his wife ?) seated upon a stool in front of an offering table.

From the inscription there remains only \[Mer-ankh-f and\] his beloved [wife Nefer-hetep-s]."

The Northern False Door

The northern false door as well as the southern measures 1'90 X 0'80 m. and the inscriptions on both of them are incised (see Pls. VI and VII, and Fig. 15).

On the panel Mer-ankh-f and his wife are portrayed seated upon stools facing each other, with an offering table between them. On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{[My Lord \[]}, he says (that) he may walk on the good way of the venerable before the great god. Never hast thou given . . . ."
\end{array}
\]

On the left outer jamb is another vertical inscription:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{[He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs] the King's Purificator, the Priest of [Khwfw] the Overseer of the House, Mer-ankh-f]}
\end{array}
\]
On the lower lintel is incised horizontally:

\[ \text{"His wife, his beloved, She Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, the Ka-servant, Nefer-hetep-s."} \]

On the right inner jamb is a vertical row of inscription, reading:

\[ \text{"... who will live with you afterwards. Everything you will do against that which I have made."} \]

On the left inner jamb is inscribed a vertical row which is apparently a continuation of the inscriptions on the right:

\[ \text{"He says, as to every artisan who has done this work [for me], I made them thank god for the reward which I have given unto them.”} \]

On the drum is \( \text{‘Nefer-hetep-s’}. \)

The Southern False Door (Fig. 15)

On the panel there are parts of the representation of Mer-‘ankh-f and his wife seated together upon one stool before an offering table. Over his head, traces of his name are visible. On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

\[ \text{"He Who is Concerned [with the King’s] Affairs, the Purificator of the King, the Priest of Khfw, the Overseer of the House, Mer-‘ankh-f.”} \]

The lower lintel bears a horizontal row of inscription, reading:

\[ \text{"The Overseer of the House, the Honoured by (his) Lord, Mer-‘ankh-f.”} \]

On the drum, two signs of the name of Mer-‘ankh-f are visible: \( \text{‘} \)

---

\((^1)\) cf.: Urk. I, p. 46.
Both the right and the left inner jambs were left uninscribed.

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

```
[diagram]
```

"He Who is Concerned [with the King's] Affairs, [the Priest] of Khwfw."

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

```
[diagram]
```

"... Mer-ankh-f, his wife, [his] beloved ..."

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

```
[diagram]
```

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

\[ \text{... [ Mer } \text{']-ankh-[ f }, \text{ his wife, [his] beloved ...} \]

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

\[ \text{“His eldest son, He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, Nisw-se-ankh.”} \]

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

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

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

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

White limestone with no traces of painting. Height with pedestal 0.34 m. Height without pedestal 0.32 m. Breadth across the shoulders 0.12 m. The workmanship is good, and typical of the Old Kingdom. The preservation is also good, with the exception that it was found in two pieces, being separated just above the navel. It represents him seated upon a stool. He wears a plaited wig and a short kilt crimped upon one side. His right forearm rests upon his right thigh, with the hand closed upon the usual unknown object. His left forearm is placed upon his left thigh with the palm of the hand opened downwards. His feet are slightly separated from each other.

Shafts

Shaft No. 520 (Fig. 18)

Grave-pit.—0.95 × 0.90 × 1.05 m., with a very small chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No remains of the skeleton were existing.

Shaft No. 521 (Fig. 19)

Grave-pit.—1.00 × 1.00 × 0.85 m., having a very small chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No remains of the skeleton were existing.
Shaft No. 522 (Fig. 20)

Grave-pit.—0·85 X 0·80 X 2·45 m., with a very small chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—No remains of the skeleton exist.

Shaft No. 533 (Fig. 21)

Grave-pit.—1·65 X 1·40 X 6·50 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

TITLES

1. "Inspector of the Ka-servants."


SITUATION

The mastaba of Thererw (dim. 4·50 × 3·50 × 2·00 m.) is situated east of the mastaba of Niswt-pw-nether, north-west of that of Mer-‘ankh-f, and at the south-western corner of the tomb of Ra‘wer (see General Plan: 12-T).

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

| ḫmr ḫṣr |

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

At the end of the inscription, the figure of Thererw is represented seated upon a stool, with his left hand resting upon his chest.
FIG. 23.—THE MASTABA OF THEREIW
Shafts

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

*Shaft No. 530 (Fig. 24)*

*Grave-pit.*—$0.80 \times 0.90 \times 3.60$ m., with a side-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

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

*Shaft No. 525 (Fig. 25)*

*Grave-pit.*—$0.75 \times 1.10 \times 3.00$ m., with a small side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

*Burial.*—No remains of any skeleton were found.
MAŞṬABA "C"

SITUATION

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

DESCRIPTION

It measures 8'90×6'70×1'00 m. and is built of mud bricks (0'37×0'16×0'12 m.), with a layer of yellowish plaster covering the inner faces of the walls.

The way leading to its main entrance is from the west (see Fig. 26). This entrance measures 0'70×0'70 m., and its threshold is formed of two small slabs of local limestone placed close together. It leads to a small rectangular chamber, measuring 2'40×1'85 m., and was found filled with debris and crumbled mud bricks, among which were two limestone statuettes, undoubtedly of the owner of the tomb.

The First Statuette (Pl. XI) (*)

Limestone. Height with pedestal 0'45 m.; breadth across the shoulders 0'13.5 m. It represents a man in a standing attitude, with the left foot slightly advanced. He wears a wig and a short kilt; his two arms hang by his sides with the hands loosely closed. The statuette lacks the final stages of its completion, as the surfaces are left roughly pitted. The red marks, outlining the various parts of the body are still to be seen upon it.

The Second Statuette (Pl. XI) (*)

Limestone. Height with pedestal 0'41 m., breadth 0'15 m. Its outlines were most probably intended to be similar to those of the previous statuette, but it was left directly after the rough blocking out of the stone, before any definitely distinguishing details had been added.

In the southern wall of this chamber is an entrance measuring 0'70×0'70 m., leading to another chamber, which measures 3'70×2'15 m. This chamber contained many potsherds of black-painted and red-polished ware. Traces of black, undoubtedly from the smoke of a fire, are to be seen on its eastern wall.

In the eastern wall of the first chamber to which the main entrance of the maṣṭaba leads, there is a doorway measuring 0'70×0'70 m. leading to a large rectangular chamber, which measures 5'20×2'40 m. In the debris filling this chamber was found a flint knife, broken into two pieces (see Pl. XI-2) (*)

(*) Pl. XI is wrongly entitled "Mastaba of Thererw".
FIG. 26.—MAŞṬABA "C"
In the southern wall of this chamber is an entrance measuring $0.70 \times 0.70$ m., and giving access to a rectangular chamber measuring $2.20 \times 2.10$ m., which was found filled with debris and broken mud-bricks. It may have been a serdab.

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

Shafts

**Shaft No. 775 (Fig. 27)**

It is situated against the eastern wall of the southwestern chamber.

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

---

**Shaft No. 776 (Fig. 28)**

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

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

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

TITLES

1. ‘Iw “King’s Son.”

2. ‘Iw “[King’s] Son of [his] Body” (Pl. XVII-2).

3. ‘Iw Divine Treasurer (Boat Captain) (1).

4. ‘Iw “Overseer of the Residence [?].”

Mother: ‘Iw “Hn [wt.]”

Title: ‘Iw “King’s Daughter.”

(1) See Fakhry Annales du Service T. XXXVIII, pp. 35-45.
Fig 29.—The Mastaba of Kai
IDENTITY OF KAI

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

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

- King's Son Kai
- "his mother, the King's Daughter, Hn..."
- "Hn." does not fit any title, and the signs are the initials of the name Hnwt (2).

Thus, it is unlikely that Kai was the son of Queen Kha-merer-nebti II, but in all probability he was a near descendant of the Queen. His mother was only a princess, otherwise, one would expect to find her highest title hmt nswt on the said inscription.

SITUATION

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

(1) cf. Reisner, Mycerinus, p. 55.
(2) cf. Murry: Names and Titles, Pl. XII.
It is partly cut in the rock and partly constructed of fine Turah limestone and mud brick. On the eastern and the southern faces of the rock are cut vertical recesses (Pl. XII) (1).

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

**THE MAIN ENTRANCE**

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

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

---

On the thickness is a vertical row of hieroglyphs reading:

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

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

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

This doorway had once a two-leaved door, the socket holes of which still exist at both sides of the inner thicknesses. Each of these holes contains a square piece of black basalt, measuring about 10 x 10 x 7 cm. Its upper surface is very smooth and has a circular depression made for the door-pivot to revolve easily upon it. This socket stone was fixed to the floor by plaster, and the traces of its continual use are still visible (Pls. XIII-3 and XV-1, 2).
The hall to which this doorway gives access, measures about 2·70 m. long by 2·10 m. broad. On both its southern and northern sides is a small room built of mud bricks which served as store-rooms. The southern room is about 2·10 m. long by 1·00 m. broad. The doorway leading to it lies at the south-eastern corner of the hall and is about 0·70 m. wide. Its socket hole and the piece of stone used for the pivot were found at the left side of the door-frame (Pl. XIII-2). At the south-western corner of this room lies a libation basin measuring about 0·50 m. long by 0·40 m. broad. It is constructed of Turah limestone. Its drainage is directed southward and stops at the edge of a later shaft where some fragments from the statue of Kai were found (Pl. XIII-1).

The doorway of the northern room is just opposite to that of the southern one, but it is only 65 cm. wide. A stone was also found similar to those used for the pivot inside the socket which lies at the right side of the doorway (Pl. XIII-3). The room itself measures 1·30 m. long by 1·20 m. broad. There is nothing unusual to attract our attention about this room. A doorway of which the outer thickness is about 1·50 m. and the inner thickness 0·50 m. broad connects the hall with the two inner rooms of the chapel. Above the doorway is cut a window. These rooms are finely hewn in the native rock. The first room is 4·10 m. long by 2·70 m. broad. Its western wall was occupied by two false doors at right and left, with a doorway in the middle.

In the floor in front of this doorway is a circular depression protruding on three sides, probably prepared to receive an offering table, as it lies between two false doors with two libation basins in front of them (Pl. XV-3). A depression similar to this was found in the floor of the uninscribed rock-cut mastaba (Excavations at Giza I, p. 89). There were also found some fragments of alabaster in this depression denoting that an offering table might have been placed in it.

It is interesting, indeed, to notice that the inscriptions relating to the funerary rites were incised on some Turah limestone slabs which we found in the debris. These slabs were fixed to the inner thicknesses of the doorway leading to the inner room, so that they could serve as two jambs supporting a drum. That drum is incised with a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Son, Kai" (Pl. XVII-1 and Fig. 35).

The right jamb is incised with a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

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Its thickness bears the representation of three superposed figures of offering bearers facing westward (Pl. XVI-1).
```
Nothing remains on the left jamb except the sign $\text{rı}$, meaning "old age" which is part of the offering formula (Fig. 35).
The innermost room of the chapel measures about 2.60 m. long by 1.80 m. broad. Its western wall has also two false doors cut in the rock without being inscribed.

_N.B._—The doorway leading to this room as well as that of the first room has two sockets at both sides, as those described above.
In the lapse of time a mound of debris and rubbish had gathered in front of the tomb, so that those who came in a later age cut their tombs in the rock at a level which is 3:30 m. higher than the original floor of the tomb. This explains the existence of the two chambers at the northern and the southern sides of the lower rooms. In the middle of the floor of each chamber is sunk a large shaft ending in a multiple of side-chambers connected with each other and with the principal shaft which lies between the two false doors of the tomb of Kai.

Northern Upper Chamber

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

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

Chamber 1-1

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

Chamber 2-2

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

Chamber 3-3

Measures about 2'30 m. long by 0'85 m. broad and 0'90 m. high. Its floor is 0'57 m. higher than that of the hall. In the middle of this floor is cut a recess serving as a sarcophagus and measuring 1'95 m. long by 0'52 m. broad and 0'38 m. deep. It contained nothing but sand mingled with plundered bones.
Chamber 4-4

Measures about 3-00 m. long by 1-60 m. broad and 0-95 m. high. Its floor is 0-92 m. higher than that of the passage. In the middle of this floor is cut a recess serving as a sarcophagus and measuring about 2-55 m. long by 0-87 m. broad and 1-57 m. deep. It contained nothing but plundered bones in the sand.

Chamber 5-5

Measures about 2-42 m. long by 1-30 m. broad and 1-27 m. high. Its floor is 0-40 m. higher than that of the passage. Nearly in its middle is cut a recess serving as a sarcophagus and measuring 1-85 m. long by 0-77 m. broad and 0-60 m. deep. It contained nothing but some bones in the sand.

Shaft No. 703

This shaft lies between the two false doors in the chapel of Kai. Its opening lies at the top of the maššaba and measures about 3-67 m. long by 2-00 m. broad. At the depth of 1-05 m. the length of the opening becomes only 2-15 m. The shaft itself is about 16-65 m. deep.

It ends in a little passage (1-40 m. long by 1-10 m. broad) directed northwards and connecting this shaft with the hall of shaft No. 704 through its southern wall. Opposite to this passage is a side-chamber on the south. The opening of this chamber is about 2-25 m. long by 1-35 m. broad and 1-65 m. high; and the chamber itself measures about 4-00 m. long by 2-70 m. broad and 2-50 m. high. Nothing was found in it except wind-borne sand. In the south wall of this chamber is an opening connecting it with the hall of shaft No. 705, which is sunk below the floor of the south upper room.

Shaft No. 705

Grave-pit.—1-70 \( \times \) 1-60 \( \times \) 14-10 m.

It ends with a hall on its western side measuring 7-20 m. long by 4-00 m. broad and 2-00 m. high. In its southern wall are cut out rooms Nos. 7-7 and 9-9.

Room No. 7-7 is composed of two divisions one above the other. The lower one is on a level with the floor of the hall, and measures 1-30 m. long by 1-15 m. broad by 1-27 m. high, and the upper is 2-50 m. long by 1-95 m. broad by 1-00 m. high. It lies at a height of 1-55 m. from the floor of the hall.

Room No. 9-9

Its floor is 1-40 m. higher than that of the hall. It measures about 2-57 m. long by 2-00 m. broad by 1-10 m. high.
On the western side of the hall lies Room No. 6-6 which measures about 4·00 m. long by 1·55 m. broad and 2·20 m. high. Its floor is 10 cm. lower than that of the hall. On the north-western side of this hall lies Room No. 8-8 which measures about 2·55 m. long by 1·95 m. broad and 0·95 m. high. Its floor is about 1·55 m. higher than that of the hall.

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

Fig. 36
Shaft No. 564 (Fig. 37)

Grave-pit.—1·35 × 1·45 × 4·45 m., with a burial-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.

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

THE MASTABA OF KHWTÀ

TITLES

1. "Inspector of the Ka-servants."

2. "Ka-servant."


4. "Overseer of the Woods."

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

6. "The Priest of King Men-kaw-Ra' (Mycerinus)."

FAMILY

Wife: "Nefer-ha-niswt."

Daughter: "Ni-kaw-Hathor."

PRIESTS

1. "Ka-servant, Khnwm-hetep."

2. "Ka-servant, Ni'-ankh-Thoth."

SITUATION

The mastaba of Khwta (dim. 6×5.65×2.95 m.) is situated south-east of the mastaba of Prince Kai, and west of that of Der-semät. West of it is the rock-cut mastaba "D," and to the north are some poor burials (see General Plan: 13-S,T). It seems probable that the court-yard of this mastaba was employed as a small chapel built of fine local limestone.
FIG. 38.—PLAN AND FAÇADE OF THE MAΣΤABA OF KHWTĀ
THE MASTABA OF KHWTÁ

DESCRIPTION

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

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The approach to the funerary chapel is from the north and takes the form of a slightly sloping passage (see Fig. 38). The door of the chapel is rather narrow (dim. 0.75 × 0.75 × 1.75 m.) and was found closed with clay, the explanation of which is very easy to understand, as most of these chapels were re-used as burial-chambers in the later periods. This door is surmounted by a lintel, above which is a panel surmounted by another lintel; all of which are beautifully inscribed, and made of fine white Turah limestone (see Pls. XVIII, XIX-1, and Fig. 39).
The Upper Lintel

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

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

Panel

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

"The Inspector of the Ka-servants, Khwta. His wife, Nefer-ḫa-niswt."

In front of them is an offering table, and two priests, the front one, who is wringing the neck of a goose, is named "Ka-servant, Khnwm-hetep." Under the goose is inscribed: "To thy ka."

The second priest offers incense, and is called: "Ka-servant, Ni'-ankh-Thoth."

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

"His daughter, Ni-kaw-Ḥathor."

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

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

This lintel measures 1.49×0.10 m., and is incised with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the king gives, and a boon which Anubis, who presides over the god's dwelling gives, that he may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert as an Honoured One by the Great God [after] a very good old age, and that he may walk in peace upon the good ways upon which the honoured ones walk, and that offerings may come forth unto him at every feast, the Inspector of the Recruits of the Great House, the Overseer of Woods (?), the Ka-servant, Khwta."

The Drum

The drum of the entrance is incised with one horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hieroglyphs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
```

"He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, the Honoured, the Priest of Men-kaw-Ra', Khwta."

This doorway gives access to a long narrow chapel (dim. 4.85×1.10×2.00 m.) cut in the native rock, and roofed with 12 slabs of white Turah limestone. On the right of the entrance can still be seen the sockets of the door in the floor and roof, and a space cut in the west to receive the door when opened. In this wall there are two false doors of white limestone. The first one belongs to Khwta's wife. It appears to have been left unfinished, as its upper part, which had been cut to receive the panel, was left vacant, or it may have been destroyed by the violators who re-employed the chapel as a burial-chamber.

The second false door, which lies at a distance of about 1.35 m. from the first, is in a perfect state of preservation, and is composed of one slab of white Turah limestone, measuring 1.60×0.46 m.

In the southern wall is a niche (dim. 0.70×0.50×1.10 m.) which was undoubtedly occupied by a statue of the owner of the tomb.

The two following objects were found; the first in the filling of the chapel, and the other thrown in front of it:

1. The upper part, from above the navel, of a limestone statuette of a man. Maximum height 0.15 m. The head is fairly well preserved with the exception of the nose, which is damaged. The left shoulder and the right arm above the elbow are broken. The workmanship of the statuette is not of great artistic merit (see Pl. XIX–2).

2. A damaged fragment from a statuette of a person engaged in grinding corn, or some operation of a similar nature.
Shafts

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

*Shaft No. 546* (Fig. 40)

Grave-pit: 1·05 × 1·00 × 5·17 m., with a side-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with many loose pieces of limestone.

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

The second shaft belongs to Khwta himself.

*Shaft No. 547* (Fig. 41)

Grave-pit: 1·00 × 1·00 × 6·70 m., with a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened by the pressure of the debris.

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

This mastaba is situated south of the rock-cut tomb of Prince Kai, and west of the mastaba of Khwta. On its western and southern sides are several small and damaged tombs of the poor classes (?) (see General Plan: 12, 13–8).

**Description**

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

**The Funerary Chapel**

In the western wall of this hall is the entrance of the funerary chapel of the mastaba. This entrance (dim. 0.90 × 0.90 × 2.35 m.) is finely cut in the natural rock. Its lintel and drum, as well as both the jambs and thicknesses, were finely dressed to receive inscriptions, but they were left blank. This doorway leads to a rectangular chamber measuring 7.30 × 2.10 × 2.10 m., which is also cut in the natural rock. In the southern part of its eastern wall is a niche (1.60 × 1.30 m.) occupied by two statues roughly carved in the rock, which seem to be unfinished. In the southern wall is another niche (1.60 × 2.20 m.) occupied by four other rock-cut statues. All these statues are very much damaged, and were found in pieces accumulated near their niches. In the western wall are two uninscribed false doors cut in the rock, each of which measures 1.85 × 1.05 m.
FIG. 42.- MAŠÅRA "D"
In front of the northern false door, shaft No. 552 of the mastaba is sunk deep in the floor. (see below). The part of the roof of the chapel which is just above the mouth of this shaft, was cut in the rock for some purpose, and then filled in again with three slabs of local limestone. This was undoubtedly done to allow the sarcophagus to pass into the shaft, as the entrance of the chapel is not wide enough to admit it.

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

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

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

SHAFT

Shaft No. 552 (Fig. 43)

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

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

Contents.—(in passage):

The upper part of the statue of Mer-’ankh-f (see mastaba of Mer-’ankh-f, p. 20).
MAŞTABA "E"

SITUATION

The maştaba "E" is situated to the west of the southern part of the tomb of Prince-Kai, and east of the maştaba "F". South of it are several small damaged and uninscribed maştabas for the poor class (?) (see General Plan : 18-R).

DESCRIPTION

The main entrance of the maştaba opens east, but it is very badly damaged. It gives access to a rectangular court-yard (dim. 4·50 × 2·50 × 2·70 m.), all the walls of which are built of local limestone, with the exception of the western one, which is cut in the native rock, and is occupied by the entrance of the funerary chapel (see Fig. 44). This entrance measures 0·85 × 1·20 × 2·50 m., and its jambs, thicknesses and drum are finely cut in the rock. They were prepared to receive inscriptions but were left blank, although traces of red colour are still to be seen on some of their parts.

The funerary chapel (dim. 4·05 × 3·30 × 3·00 m.) is also cut in the natural rock, and remains of plaster and red paint are still visible on the eastern wall. In the southern wall is an unfinished niche (1·70 × 0·95 m.). The south-western corner of the chapel is very badly damaged.

Against the northern wall, a high platform is cut in the rock, supporting two groups of statues which are cut in one with it. The right-hand group is composed of three large and one small statues. The eastern statue is that of a woman; height 1·25 m., breadth across shoulders 0·35 m. She is represented standing, with her feet close together. She wears a wig reaching to her shoulders; her left hand hangs by her side, while her right arm is extended behind the shoulders of the next statue. Beside her is the statue of a man (height 1·45 m. and breadth across shoulders 0·45 m.). He is represented in a walking attitude, with the left leg advanced. He wears a long wig covering his ears. His arms hang at his sides with the hands closed. The third statue also represents a man, in the same attitude as the former (height 1·37 m. and breadth across shoulders 0·36 m.). To its right is a badly damaged statue of a child standing with the left leg advanced. All these statues were originally finely plastered and coloured, but only scanty remains of the plaster and very faint traces of the colour are still existing (see Pl. XX).

The other group is composed of three smaller statues, which are very badly damaged, and appear to have been left unfinished. They are of almost equal height (average height 1·23 m., average breadth 0·37 m.).
MASTABA "E"

Fig 44.—MASTABA "E"
The statue to the left appears to represent a woman standing with her feet close together. Her right arm hangs at her side, while her left arm is extended behind the shoulders of the next statue, which represents a man in a standing attitude, with the two feet placed together and the arms hanging by the sides. The third statue is of a man, and is exactly similar to the preceding one.

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

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

The mastaba of Khenw is situated to the north of the mud-brick buildings lying in front of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of 1.40 m. from the girdle wall bordering these buildings from the north. To its east is the mastaba of Irerw, from which it is separated by a narrow corridor (1.30 m. in width) (see General Plan: 14–8).

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

```
[Hieroglyphs]
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"... Honoured by the Great God ..."

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

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

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[Hieroglyphs]
```

"The Honoured by the Great God, Khenw."

(*) The seeming paradox of the occurrence of false doors in the eastern wall, is of course due to the fact that it is the exterior wall which is referred to, and therefore the false doors still retain their normal orientation, namely, that of facing east.
EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1931-1932

FIG. 47.—THE MASTABA OF KHENW
The northern false door measures 1.55 × 0.64 m. On the panel is represented the owner of the tomb seated upon a stool. His right arm rests upon his thigh, while the left is folded upon his breast. In front of him is represented another man, in a standing attitude, and confronting the deceased. The remaining parts of the false door were left uninscribed (see Fig. 48).
Shafts

Shaft No. 733 (Fig. 49)

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

Grave-pit.—Measuring about 3·10 m. deep, and ending in a side chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

Behind the northern false door lies:

Fig. 49

Shaft No. 777 (Fig. 50)

Grave-pit.—2·75 m. deep, with a side-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.

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

Fig. 50
THE MAŠTABA OF IRERW

TITLES

1. "Overseer of the Storehouses of the King's Breakfast" (1).

2. "King's Purificator."

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

FAMILY

Wife: "Ka-m-hemet."

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

Var:

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

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

(2) Ranke, Personennamen, p. 88.
FIG. 51.—THE MASTABA OF IREW
Fig. 52.—Western wall of the Funerary Chapel.
SITUATION

The mastaba of Irerw is situated north of the mud-brick buildings lying to the east of the pyramid of Queen Khent-Kawes, and at a distance of about 1.70 m. from the northern girdle wall of these buildings. It is in a line with several other small mastabas built near to each other in this spot. West of it is the mastaba of Khenw, and on the east is that of Wash-Ptah (see General Plan: 14-S, T).

DESCRIPTION

This mastaba is wholly built of local nummulitic limestone. The roof and some of the courses of the walls have fallen down, and only seven courses of the height of the original walls are still in situ.

The entrance (0.60 m. wide), which opens southwards (see Fig. 51), was found mostly destroyed, and its stones were thrown either inside or outside the chapel. The lintel has disappeared. Of the right jamb, only the lower part was found in situ, and a small fragment from the upper part was found thrown inside the chapel. It was originally incised with one vertical row of hieroglyphs. The existing signs read (Fig. 53):

\[ \text{"Overseer of the King's Breakfast, Overseer of the Granary..."} \]

Of the left jamb, only the lower part is still existing. It bears the end of a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading (Fig. 53):

\[ \text{"...[He Who is Concerned with the] King's Affairs[We]t-ka."} \]

The drum, which was also found thrown inside the chapel, is incised with one horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading (Fig. 53 and Pl. XXI-1):

\[ \text{"The Overseer of the King's Breakfast, and the Overseer of the Granary, Irerw."} \]

The right thickness was originally divided into three registers, sculptured in relief. Most of the lower part of the top register is broken. On the existing upper part are represented the heads of two people, Irerw and his wife.

They are facing south, as though going out of their tomb. In front of the man's face are inscribed his name and titles, and above the head of the woman is the remaining part of a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, giving her name, Ka-m-hemet. On the middle register are three male figures, represented facing south. Each grasps the neck of a goose in his right hand,
THE MAŠTABA OF IRERW

Fig. 53
and supports a tray laden with two kinds of bread, between his left hand and his shoulder. On the bottom register are represented three other male offering-bearers, in the same attitude as those on the middle register, but carrying different offerings in their right hands (Fig. 54 and Pl. XXI-2).

On the left thickness, only the lower parts of the middle register, and the bottom one, are preserved. On the first are seen the lower parts of three male offering-bearers, in the same positions as those on the right thickness. On the bottom register are three similar figures of offering-bearers carrying various offerings in their hands and upon their shoulders (Fig. 55).
The doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber (dim. 4'40 x 1'50 m.), the floor of which is 0'10 m. lower than its threshold. The socket of this doorway is still visible at the south-eastern corner of the chapel. In the southern part of the western wall, is a small passage (dim. 1'10 x 0'80 m.) that leads to a monolithic false door of local limestone (dim. 1'80 x 0'80 m.). Its upper part is broken, and only a small portion of the panel is still existing (Fig. 56 and Pl. XXIV). All the figures and inscriptions on this false door are incised.

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

```
... that offerings [may come forth] unto him in the Wag feast, the feast of Thoth, the Monthly feast, the Half-monthly feast, and every feast and every day, Irerw."
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At the end of this inscription is the upper part of the figure of Irerw facing south.

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

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... [Lord of the] sacred [land] that he may walk on the good ways upon which the honoured ones walk, Irerw."
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**Fig. 56**
On the lower lintel are two horizontal rows of inscriptions, reading:

(1) \[ \text{The Honoured One by the Great God, the Overseer of the King's Breakfast, and Overseer of the Granary, Irerw.} \]

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

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

\[ \text{The King's Purificator Irerw.} \]

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

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

\[ \text{His eldest son Wet-ka.} \]

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

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

\[ \text{He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Irerw.} \]

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

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

The top part of the upper register is somewhat effaced, but in it is represented Irerw, seated upon a stool, and wearing a wig, a false beard, and a short kilt. His right hand rests open upon his thigh, while the left one is placed closed upon his chest. His body is coloured dark red, the wig black, and the kilt white. Above his head is inscribed his name. In front of him is an offering table, laden with various kinds of offerings. These are coloured dark blue, red, and yellow. Above the table is an offering list, and to the right of the table are represented four offering-bearers.
The first on the left is kneeling and offering natron: 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏. The second is standing and presenting cool water: 𓊏 𓊏. The third is kneeling and apparently presenting an offering chest: 𓊏 𓊏 Wdkt. The fourth is wringing the neck of a goose and in front of him is inscribed: 𓊏 𓊏 “Wet-ka.”

All these figures are painted dark red, with black wigs and white kilts.

On the lower register to the left a scribe is standing and writing. He holds a palette in his hand, and carries two reed pens behind his ear. In front of the scribe is the representation of a dwarf leading a fattened bull which is followed by another man. Above the ox is inscribed:

𓊏 𓊏 “Young ox.” Then follows a scene representing the slaughtering of another bull, an operation which is performed by three butchers.

This scene is followed as mentioned above by an inscribed monolithic false door of local limestone (Fig. 58 and Pl. XXII). It measures 2.15 × 0.75 m. and all its inscriptions and figures are incised. The upper part is damaged and the panel is also very much effaced. On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs. It is badly damaged, and the remaining signs read:

𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 “... a boon which Anû gives, who presides . . . , He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs.”

On the left outer jamb is inscribed, vertically:

𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 “... in the feast of the Opening of the Year, the feast of Thoth, the feast of the First Day of the Year, the Wag feast, every feast, the Great Feast. [He Who is Concerned with the] King’s Affairs . . . ”

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

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

2 𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 “The Oversee of the King’s Breakfast, and Overseer of the Granary, Irerw.”

At the end of the inscription is the figure of Irerw represented in a seated attitude.

The right and the left inner jambs bear two registers, the upper ones of which are identical, and read:

𓊏 𓊏 𓊏 “The Overseer of the King’s Breakfast, and Overseer of the Granary, Irerw.”

Then follows the representation of Irerw in a standing attitude.
On the lower register of the right inner jamb is inscribed:

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

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

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ieten
```

"The Overseer of the Granary, He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Irerw."

This is followed by a standing figure of the deceased.

In the northern wall of the chapel is a small opening, 0·40 × 0·37 m., of the serdab of the mastaba. This serdab measures 1·55 × 1·55 m., and it was found empty.

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

1. The lower part of a badly damaged limestone statuette of a man. Height 12 cm. Breadth 12·5 cm.
2. The middle part of the face of a limestone statuette of a man. The fragment, which shows the eyes, the upper part of the cheek-bones, and the brow, are of a good technique.
3. A fragment from a rounded black granite offering-table (length 16 cm.).

**Shafts**

*Shaft No. 650 (Fig. 59)*

Grave-pit.—1·35 × 1·25 × 5·75 m., It ends in a side-chamber on the west. Door of chamber opened.

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

Fig. 59
Shaft No. 651 (Fig. 60)

Grave-pit.—1·00×0·5×2·50 m., without burial-chamber.

Shaft No. 730 (Fig. 61)

Grave-pit.—1·10×1·05×6·35 m., with a burial-chamber on the west, containing a recess serving as a sarcophagus, measuring 1·80×0·48 m.×0·50 m.
Shaft No. 731 (Fig. 62)

Grave-pit.—1·25 × 1·10 × 6·60 m., with a burial-chamber on the west, containing some bones scattered in the debris.

Shaft No. 732 (Fig. 63)

Grave-pit.—0·85 × 1·15 × 2·05 m., without burial-chamber.
Shaft No. 741 (Fig. 64)

Grave-pit.—100 × 100 × 2.75 m., without burial-chamber.
MAŞṬABA "F"

SITUATION

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

DESCRIPTION

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

The Funerary Chapel

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

In the southern end of the western wall of the chapel is an uninscribed false door, hewn in the rock (dim. 2.30 × 0.90 m.). A little to the north of this false door is a large niche (dim. 1.70 × 1.60 × 0.20 m.) in which a group of three statues are roughly cut. They are all in an unfinished state, but appear to represent male figures standing, with the feet close together, and the arms hanging by the sides. The average breadth across their shoulders is 0.55 m. North of this niche is another one (dim. 1.70 × 1.10 × 0.20 m.), containing two more rock-cut statues in the same attitudes as the previous ones. They are, however, much better sculptured. On their heads they wear long wigs. A little to the north is an unfinished false door, hewn in the rock, north of which is a rectangular niche (dim. 1.75 × 1.70 × 0.20 m.), containing three rock-cut statues, which were abandoned after having been but roughly outlined.
Fig. 65.—The Mastaba “F”
In the eastern wall, near to the entrance of the chapel, is also a niche (dim. 1·70 × 1·10 × 0·25 m.) occupied by two rock-cut statues, apparently of women. They wear long wigs, and are standing with their feet close together, and their arms hanging by their sides.

To the right of this niche is another one containing a group of incomplete statues. In front of it is a libation tank cut deep in the floor (dim. 0·95 × 0·50 × 0·20 m.).

In the north-eastern corner of this chapel, there is an aperture (dim. 0·90 × 0·90 m.) for admitting light, which opens to the east on the left-hand side of the main entrance.

Shafts

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

Shaft No. 742 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.—2·10 × 2·05 × 9·00 m., ending in the midst of a burial-chamber. At a height of 1·90 m. from the bottom of the pit, burial-chamber No. 1 opens east. It measures about 2·40 × 0·85 × 0·50 m. On the south lies chamber No. 2, which measures 4·20 × 2·20 × 2·50 m. On the west is hall No. 3, which measures about 4·25 × 3·40 × 1·70 m. In the northern side of this hall is an opening connecting it with shaft No. 743, as mentioned above. On its southern side is cut room No. 4, the floor of which is about 0·85 m. higher than that of the hall. The latter room measures about 2·75 × 2·20 × 1·65 m. In its floor is sunk a sarcophagus, measuring 2·60 × 1·15 × 0·70 m. From the wind-borne sand filling these chambers, we recovered a limestone slab inscribed with the name of king Isesi.

Shaft No. 743 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.—1·25 × 1·15 × 7·90 m., ending in a narrow passage running north-south, and connecting with hall No. 3 of shaft No. 742, and with hall No. 5 of shaft No. 744.
Shaft No. 744 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.—1·25 × 1·20 × 9·35 m. It ends on the south with hall No. 5, which measures about 3·00 × 2·60 × 3·20 m., and on its west, with room No. 6, which measures 2·30 × 1·50 × 3·20 m. In the southern side of this room is sunk a sarcophagus, measuring about 2·00 × 0·45 × 0·55 m. It contained a few remains of a later burial.

Shaft No. 772 (Fig. 66)

Grave-pit.—1·25 × 1·25 × 8·90 m. It connects with shaft No. 742 by means of hall No. 7, which lies on its southern side, and measures about 2·50 × 1·80 × 1·90 m. This hall gives access to room No. 8, which measures about 2·60 × 2·50 × 1·90 m. On the northern side of this room lies room No. 9, which measures about 2·50 × 1·10 × 1·90 m.

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

Situation

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

Description

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

The Funerary Chapel

The doorway is finely cut in the native rock. Although its lintel, drum and jambs were prepared to receive inscriptions, they were left blank. This doorway measures 0·80 × 1·15 × 2·05 m., and gives access to a rectangular chamber (dim. 5·45 × 2·70 × 2·60 m.). The walls and the roof are neatly dressed, with the exception of the south-western corner which is much damaged and was restored with medium-sized limestone blocks and plaster. At the north end of the western wall an uninscribed false door is cut in the rock. It measures 1·80 × 0·70 m., and on its right and left sides there are two small unfinished false doors. On this wall, as well as on the north wall there are remains of the original plaster coating, which still bears traces of the red paint used for outlining the registers and sketching the sculpture.

At the south end of the eastern wall, there is a gap opening into a small chamber (dim. 2·65 × 0·95 × 1·60 m.) roughly cut in the rock. This chamber has its entrance (1·10 × 0·50 m.) opening east. A small uninscribed false door (0·90 × 0·60 m.) is cut in the outside of the eastern wall. The chamber contained a few broken bones scattered in the debris.
Shafts

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

Shaft No. 1688 (Fig. 67)

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

Titles

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

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


Wife (?): "Thetwt."

Titles

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

2. "Priestess of Neith."

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

Situation

The mašṭaba of Seshemw and his family (dim. 11·00 × 4•80 × 1·90 m. existing height) is situated to the east of the mašṭabas of Medw-nefer and Nefer, south of those of Shepses-akhty and Ka-meni, and north of those of Ni-se-ankh-akhty and Thesty (see General Plan: 13-Q).

Description

The main entrance (0·55 m. wide) lies on the south. It gives access to a long passage (dim. 9·50 × 1·20 m.), in the western side of which are two doorways leading to two chapels (see Fig. 68). At a distance of about 1·05 m. from the main entrance is the doorway (0·65 m. wide) of the first chapel (dim. 5·00 × 0·75 m.).

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

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

At the end of the passage, and at a distance of about 6·33 m. from the door of the first chapel, is the other doorway (0·55 m. wide) that gives access to the principal chapel (dim. 3·55 × 1·00 m.)
Fig. 68.—The Mastaba of Sesemw
of Seshemw and his wife. The walls of this chapel are almost intact, and probably not more than one or two courses of masonry are missing. The chapel itself is a narrow rectangular chamber, in the western wall of which are two false doors: the one to the left (dim. 1.65 x 0.80 m.) is that of Seshemw, and is made of one piece of white Turah limestone. At a distance of about 1.15 m. to the north, is that of his wife, Thetwt (dim. 1.45 x 0.53 m.). It is made of one piece of yellow local limestone.

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

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

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

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

Fig. 69
On the left outer jamb is another vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

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

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

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

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

On the drum is inscribed: "Seshemw."

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

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

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

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

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

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

The upper lintel of this false door is missing. On the panel is the representation of Thetwt seated upon a stool in front of an offering table. Her figure is slightly damaged. Above her head is inscribed horizontally: "She Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, Thetwt."
FIG. 70
On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

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

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

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

On the lower lintel is inscribed horizontally:

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

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

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

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

Shasfts

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

Shaft No. 585 (Fig. 71)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 5·30 m., ending in a side-chamber (dim. 2·50 × 1·60 × 1·60 m.) on the east. Aperture closed with large blocks of local limestone.
Fig. 72
Burial.—A big skeleton of an old man (sixty years of age, according to Dr. Derry), wholly extended on the back with the head to the north and the face slightly turned to the east. The hands were placed one on each side of the skeleton. The skeleton lay in a sarcophagus (dim. 1.90 × 0.70 × 0.90 m.) hewn in the floor of the burial-chamber, and covered with a huge slab of local limestone attached to the sarcophagus by means of plaster (see Figs. 72 and 73).

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

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

Average height of jars, 21 to 24.5 cm.
Average diameter of clay lids, 7.5 cm.
(see Fig. 74 and Pl. XXVI-1).

(2) Ten smaller jars. Nine have squat, broad shoulders and flat bases; red ware, roughly burnished. The tenth resembles the larger jars in type and material. Each was covered with a circular clay lid similar to those of the larger jars, and they too, were mostly found broken and fallen inside the jars. Average height of the jars, 9.5 to 11 cm. (see Fig. 75 and Pl. XXVI-1).
(3) Four canopic jars made of rough, thick, red ware, covered inside and outside with a thick coating of plaster. Two were found lying on their sides on the lid of the sarcophagus, and the other two were found fallen on the floor. Average height 28 cm. (see Pl. XXVI-1).

![Fig. 75](image)

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

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

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

Around the neck of the skeleton:

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

Fig. 77

THE MAŠĀBA OF SESHEMW

Fig. 77
Shaft No. 583 (Fig. 78)

Grave-pit.—0·95 × 1·00 × 3·20 m., with a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

Shaft No. 581 (Fig. 79)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 7·65 m., with a side-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few bones scattered in a sarcophagus placed upon the floor of the chamber. The upper part of the pit was used for a late burial, and contained a few bones scattered in the debris.
Shaft No. 584 (Fig. 80)

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

Shaft No. 587 (Fig. 81)

Grave-pit.—0.95 × 1.00 × 1.65 m., with no side-chamber.
THE MAŚṬABA OF SHEPSES-AKHTY

TITLES

1. 𓊕𓊎𓊲𓊝𓊝 “Inspector of the Priests of the King’s Mother.”

2. 𓊕𓊞𓊝 “He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs.”

FAMILY

Daughter N.

Son: 𓊕𓊎𓊨-𓊭 &; Title: 𓊕𓊎𓊝 “Inspector of the Physicians.”

Grandson: 𓊕𓊎𓊨; Kedw. Title: 𓊕𓊞𓊝 “Scribe of the Treasury.”

Great granddaughter: 𓊝𓊟; Title: 𓊕𓊞𓊝 “She Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs.”

2. Son: 𓊕𓊚-𓊭; ‘Ankh. Title: 𓊕𓊞 “Physician.”

Grandson: 𓊕𓊎𓊨; Sebek-hetep. Title: 𓊕𓊞𓊝 “Inspector of the Ka-Servants.”

Great granddaughter: 𓊝𓊟; Thest. Title: 𓊕𓊞 “She Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs.”
FIG. 83.—THE MAṢṬĀBA OF SHEPSES-AKHTY
A boon which the king gives, and a boon of Anubis, who presides over the god's dwelling, he who is in Wt, that he may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert (after) a good old age, Shepses-akhty.

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

**SITUATION**

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

**DESCRIPTION**

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

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

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

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

---

**Fig. 84**
On the panel Shepses-akhty and his wife are represented seated together on one stool in front of an offering table. Each wears a long wig and a necklace. The man's left hand is stretched towards the table, while his right hand is closed on the usual unknown object. His wife embraces him with her left arm, her hand resting upon his shoulder, while her right hand touches him near his waist. Above the offering table is the following inscription:

```
\[\text{The Honoured One by the Great God, Shepses-akhty.}\]
```

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

Below the offering table are some offerings and their quantities.

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

```
\[\text{The Honoured One by the Great God, Shepses-akhty.}\]
```

On the drum is inscribed:

```
\[\text{Shepses-akhty.}\]
```

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

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

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

On the left inner jamb is inscribed vertically:

```
\[\text{His son, the Physician, 'Ankh, and his (Ankh's) son, the Inspector of the Ka-servants, Sebek-hetep. His (Sebek-hetep's) daughter, She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Thest.}\]
```

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

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

At a distance of 0·65 m. south of this false door, there is a small secondary chapel measuring 2·25×1·10×2·00 m. Its western wall is occupied by an uninscribed false door of local limestone (2·00 × 0·70 m.), the lower part of which is badly damaged.
Behind the inscribed false door is shaft No. 586 (Fig. 85).

*Grave-pit.*—$1.05 \times 0.95 \times 3.25$ m., ending in a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with two blocks of local stone.

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

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

*Grave-pit.*—$1.10 \times 1.00 \times 3.70$ m., having a side-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.

*Burial.*—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.
THE MAŠṬABA OF 🍃 KA-MENI

TITLE

提及 “King’s Heqa.”

FAMILY

妻: 🍃 “Hat-er-kaw.”

var. 🍃 [ ]

提及 “She Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs.”

子: 🍃 “Weser-ka-f’enkh.”

SITUATION

The rock-cut mašṭaba of Ka-menı is situated east of the mašṭaba of Sed-ḥetep, and north of that of Shepses-akhty. East of it is the huge rock-cut mašṭaba “F” (see General Plan: 12, 13–Q).
Fig. 87.—The Mastaba of Ka-meny
DESCRIPTION

It has two entrances, the main one of which opens east, while the other opens south. The approach to the main entrance is reached from the south by means of a flight of seven steps, partly cut in the rock, and partly built of local limestone (see Fig. 87).

The doorway is well cut in the native rock and measures 0.75 x 1.05 x 1.95 m. Over it is a large lintel composed of two separate blocks of local limestone, which together measure 2.40 x 0.45 m. It is incised with two horizontal rows of large hieroglyphs, the right part of which is completely effaced. The remainder reads: "[A bcon which the king gives ... that he may be] buried in the western desert after a very good old age. [That offerings may come forth unto him at] the First Day of the Year, the Monthly feast, the Half-monthly feast, and every feast and every day, the King’s Heqa, Ka-meni."

At the end of the inscription there is a representation of Ka-meni and a woman, probably his wife, seated together on one stool. He wears a short curled wig, a necklace and a short kilt. He grasps the njrp baton in his right hand in a very unusual manner. His wife wears a long wig falling over her shoulders, a long tight robe upheld by braces, and a necklace. She holds the right arm of Ka-meni with her right hand (see Fig. 88).

![Fig. 88](image)

The drum of the doorway is cut in the native rock and was originally inscribed, but is now completely eroded.

The jambs are left uninscribed, but the two thicknesses are sculptured in relief.
On the left thickness (Fig. 89) Ka-meni is represented in the act of going out of his tomb, grasping a long staff in his right hand and a handkerchief in his left. Behind him are traces of two more figures, probably his sons, in superposed registers. Both they and the owner of the tomb are facing eastwards.
On the right thickness (Fig. 90) is another representation of Ka-men-i leaving his tomb, grasping the long staff in his left hand and the baton in his right. In front of him are two registers, each of which contains a scene of a man leading a bull to the chapel. The lower register is mostly destroyed.

This doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber (dim. 4.90 × 2.60 × 2.55 m.) reached by means of two steps cut in the rock. It is finely dressed, with exception of the north wall, which seems to have been left unfinished.
The western wall is mainly occupied by two inscribed false doors enclosing a scene of the owner of the tomb, his wife and his son (see Pl. XXIX and Fig. 91).
The Northern False Door (Fig. 91-3)

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

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

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

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

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

Above his wife is: "His wife, his beloved, . . . [Hat]-er-kaw."

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

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

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

"The King's Heqa, the Honoured by the Great God, Ka-men."

The Southern False Door (Fig. 91-1)

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

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

". . . offerings come forth to him in . . . feast . . . "

"A boon which the king gives and (a boon of) Anubis, lord of the sacred land, that he may be buried in the western desert [after a good old age], that offerings may come forth unto him in the feast of the Opening Day of the Year, the feast of the First Day of the Year, the feast of Thoth . . ., the Wag feast, and the feast of every day, the First of the Monthly feast and the First of the Half-monthly feast, to the King's Heqa [Ka-men]."
On the panel Ka-meni and his wife are represented seated upon stools facing each other. Between them is an offering table, above which are some varieties of offerings and their numbers. Above the head of Ka-meni is inscribed: "The King's Heqa, Ka-meni."

Above and in front of his wife is inscribed: "His wife, Ḥat-er-kaw."

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

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

The space between these two false doors is occupied by a large scene, in which Ka-meni is represented in life-size (Fig. 91–2). He is figured in a walking attitude, facing the north. He wears a short curled wig covering his ears, and a short kilt. He grasps his long staff in his left hand, and a handkerchief in the other. In front of him is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

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

In front of the legs of Ka-meni is a small figure of his son, above whom is inscribed:

"His beloved son, Weser-ka-f'ankh."

Behind Ka-meni stands his wife, resting her left hand upon his left shoulder. She wears a long wig, a wide necklace, and a long tight robe upheld by braces. Behind her is the following inscription in a vertical row:

"(His) Wife, She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Ḥat-er-kaw."

Behind her legs is part of the figure of a girl, probably her daughter.

The figures in this scene are executed in relief, while the inscriptions are all incised.

In the southern wall of this chapel, at a height of 190 m. from the floor, is a roughly cut niche, the south side of which was found broken. This niche was probably cut later and used as a burial-place.

The chapel and shaft No. 580 (see below) were re-used as burial-places in later times. Two sarcophagi of a later period, made of white limestone, were found empty and lidless near the northern wall of the chapel.

The south-western corner of the chapel is occupied by a small doorway (dim. 200 × 0.68 m.) which leads to a small roughly cut chamber (dim. 1.30 × 1.50 × 1.85 m.) in the southern wall of which, is the second entrance to the tomb (dim. 1.75 × 0.75 m.) (see above).
Shafts

Shaft No. 574 (Fig. 92)
Grave-pit. — 1·25 × 1·25 × 1·85 m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened; the chamber contained nothing but debris.

Shaft No. 575 (Fig. 93)
Grave-pit. — 1·25 × 1·25 × 5·60 m., ending in a burial-chamber on the east. Aperture opened.
Burial. — A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

Shaft No. 576 (Fig. 94)
Grave-pit. — 1·05 × 1·05 × 5·60 m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.
Burial. — A few bones scattered in the debris.
Shaft No. 580 (Fig. 95)

Grave-pit.—1·55 × 1·55 × 10·50 m. It ends in a large burial-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

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

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

1. A model head-rest of haematite, of very good technique. Length 3·8 cm., height 2 cm. (Pl. XXX-1).

2. Two model cylindrical jars of white limestone. Height 6·5 cm. (Pl. XXX-2).

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

4. Four ushabti figures of faience, light blue in colour, and of very fine workmanship. Each bears an inscription, reading:

   Born of Ist-n-mihit (1). Maximum height 14·5 cm. Breadth of shoulders 4·2 cm. (Pl. XXX-4).

5. A quantity of cylindrical faience beads.

(1) For the name of the mother, see Ranke, Personennamen, p. 4, No. 6.
THE MAŚṬABA OF ŠED-ḤETEP ()

TITLE

Royal Purificator of the Great House.

SITUATION

The rock-cut maṣṭaba of Šed-ḥetep is situated to the north of that of Medw-nefer, north-east of the huge tomb of Nefer, and west of the maṣṭaba of Ka-menī (General Plan: 12, 13-P, 13-Q).

DESCRIPTION

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

The Western Chapel

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

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

(1) "Šed is gracious"; Šed is the name of a god; see also Ranke, Personennamen, pp. 172, 323.
FIG. 96.—PLAN AND SECTION OF THE MAŠTABA OF SED-HEETEP
In the western wall there are two false doors, one of which is cut just in front of the entrance. It measures 1·80 \times 0·80 m., and in its cavity the statuette of a man is represented as though stepping through the doorway. This rock-cut statuette is badly damaged with the exception of the head, right shoulder and left foot, which are fairly well preserved.

In the extreme north of the western wall is the other uninscribed false door which measures 1·72 \times 0·75 m. In the eastern wall, almost in front of the latter false door and at a height of about 0·95 m. from the floor, is an unfinished niche (dim. 0·90 \times 0·42 \times 0·22 m.).

In the northern wall there is a doorway (dim. 0·75 \times 0·95 \times 1·60 m.) that gives access to a rectangular chamber, measuring 3·10 \times 2·00 \times 2·00 m. Traces of mortar are still visible upon this doorway. It was used as a serdab, the aperture of which (dim. 0·95 \times 0·85 \times 1·15 m.) is at a height of about 1·40 m. from the floor, in the eastern wall. On the floor of this serdab a statuette of Sed-ḥetep was found. It was broken into numerous pieces, but fortunately could be repaired.

**The Statuette of Sed-ḥetep (Pls. XXXII and XXXIII)**

**Material.**—
White limestone, painted.

**Dimensions.**—
- Height with pedestal, 36·5 cm.
- Height without pedestal, 34·5 cm.
- Breadth across the shoulders, 11 cm.
- Length of pedestal, 17 cm.
- Breadth of pedestal, 9·5 cm.

The statuette represents Sed-ḥetep in his youth; he is in a standing attitude with the left foot advancing forward. He wears a long plaited wig, which is black, and which covers his ears. The eyes and eyebrows are marked with black paint. His two arms hang close to his sides, with the hands grasping the usual unknown, cylindrical object. Around his waist is a short kilt crimped on one side, which extends from just below the navel to a little above the knees. The statuette is supported from behind by the usual plinth (height 27 cm.), which in this case is coloured red. The face and all exposed portions of the body are coloured red, and the pedestal is black, and bears the following incised inscription in front of the right foot:

\[ \text{The Royal Purificator of the Great House, Sed-ḥetep.} \]

In the passage between the tomb of Medw-nefer and this tomb (see General Plan: 13–P), two statuettes of women grinding grain were found. As they display a technique similar to that of the statuette of Sed-ḥetep, it may be conjectured that they belong to this serdab.
The First Statuette (Pls. XXXIV and XXXV)

Material.—
White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—
Height with pedestal, 16.5 cm.
Height without pedestal, 15.5 cm.
Total length, 21 cm.
Breadth across shoulders, 8.5 cm.

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

Technique.—Good, and very realistic.

Description.—It represents a woman grinding grain between two stones. She wears a black plaited wig covering the ears and falling to her shoulders. The eyes and eyebrows are also coloured black. Her face is slightly raised and looks forward. Her breast is prominent, and around her waist is a short close-fitting kilt, reaching from the navel to just above the knees. She is kneeling and the position of the feet is very peculiar, as the right foot is placed upon the left one in a very realistic way. She is grasping a red-painted stone with both hands (length 7.5 cm.) and is rubbing it on the upper surface of a somewhat larger stone (length 12 cm.) which is slightly convex. All the flesh is coloured light yellow, while traces of black paint are seen on the pedestal, and traces of red on the larger stone.

The Second Statuette (Pl. XXXVI)

Material.—
White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—
Height with pedestal, 17 cm.
Height without pedestal, 16 cm.
Existing length, 14 cm.
Breadth across shoulders, 8 cm.

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

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

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

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

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

Shafts

Shaft No. 577 (Fig. 97)

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

Burial.——A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the southern chamber.
THE MASTABA OF SED-HETEP

Shaft No. 578 (Fig. 98)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 0·80 × 1·50 m., with a burial-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

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

Shaft No. 579 (Fig. 99)

Grave-pit.—1·05 × 1·06 × 2·00 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

The recess was originally covered by four slabs of local limestone, one of which was found removed from its original place.
Shaft No. 745 (Fig. 100)

Grave-pit.—1·10 × 1·15 × 5·60 m., with an irregular burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—Nothing found.

Shaft No. 747 (Fig. 101)

Grave-pit.—1·05 × 1·05 × 6·00 m., with a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—Nothing found.

Shaft No. 749 (Fig. 102)

Grave-pit.—1·05 × 1·05 × 1·85 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—Broken bones scattered in a recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.
THE MASTABA OF MEDW-NEFER

TITLES

1. "Door-keeper of the God Dwaw."

2. "He Who has Might with the Gods (†)."


6. "He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs."

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

SITUATION

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

It is very probable that the mastaba of Seshemw was built later in the court-yard of this mastaba (see General Plan: 13-P, Q).
Fig. 103.—Plan and façade of the mastaba of Medw-nefer
THE MASTABA OF MEDW-NEFER

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

Shaft No. 563 (Fig. 105)

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

The rock-cut recess, which is sunk in the floor of the western chamber, was also found empty.
THE MAŚṬABA OF NI-ŠE-'ANKH-AKHTY

HIS GOOD NAME IS Ḥ-Thy

TITLES (1)

1. ṢṢ “Sole Confidant.”

2. 𓊃𓊳 “Judge, Nome Administrator.”

3. 𓊁𓊰 “Scribe of the Great House.”

4. 𓊼𓊱 “Inspector of the Scribes.”

5. 𓊅𓊳 “Overseer of the King’s Documents.”

6. 𓊽𓊰 “Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver.”

7. 𓊁𓊱𓊳 “Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver of the Residency.”

8. 𓊁𓊱𓊳 “Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold.”

9. 𓊁𓊱𓊳𓊳 “Overseer of the Two Chambers of the King’s Wardrobe.”

10. 𓊁𓊱𓊳 “Overseer of the Two Workshops.”


12. 𓊁𓊱𓊳 “Overseer of the Weapons.”

13. 𓊁𓊳 “Master of Secrets.”

14. 𓊁𓊱𓊳 “Inspector of the Scribes of the House of Silver.”

15. 𓊁𓊳 “Master of Secrets.”

(1) In the mastaba of his father (‘Ankh-ha-f) Ni-še-ankh-Akhty is mentioned by the title Ṣ, “King’s Ornament,” in addition to his other titles (p. 132, and Fig. 114).
FIG. 106.—THE MASTABA OF NEB-ANKH-AKETY
THE MAŠTABA OF NI-SE-'ANKH-AKHTY

FAMILY

Father: ♀ ≈ "Ankh-ḥa-f."

TITLES

1. 𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊠 2. 𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊠

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

SITUATION

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

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

The Eastern Chapel

The eastern chapel is the main one. Both the lintel and the drum of its entrance (90 cm. wide) were inscribed, but most of the hieroglyphs are now effaced.
On the left-hand side of the lintel (dim. 2.57 x 0.55 m.) are five figures of Ni-se-\'-ankh-akhty in a walking attitude, facing the east, and on the right-hand side there were four figures of his father facing the west, but only three of them remain. In front of each figure are two vertical rows of incised inscriptions giving the two names and titles of the owner of the tomb (see Fig. 107).

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{His good name, the Scribe of the [Great] House, Ithy.} \\
\text{And:} \\
\text{... the Sole Confidant, the Honoured One.}
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\text{His great name.}
\]

The inscription is continued below the arm as follows:

\[
\text{The Scribe of the Great House, Ni-se-\'-ankh-akhty.}
\]

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

\[
\text{The Great One of the Beset, the Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver of the Residency.}
\]
The fourth figure is identical with the first, and the inscription in front of it reads:

\[\text{His good name, the Scribe of the Great House, I [thy].}\]

And:

\[\text{The Sole Confidant, the Overseer of the Workshop.}\]

The fifth figure is similar in every respect to the third. In front of it is inscribed:

\[\text{His great name, the Scribe of the Great House, Ni-se-'ankh-akhty.}\]

And:

\[\text{The Sole Confidant, the Overseer of the Two Houses of [Gold].}\]

A horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading from right to left, is inscribed on the top part of this western end of the lintel, i.e. above these five figures and continuing behind the last one. It reads:

\[\text{presiding over the god’s dwelling, that he may be buried in the necropolis of the western desert [after] a very good old age, in continual peace, by the Great God, as a lord honoured by the gods, the Lords of the West.}\]

The Eastern Part

The first figure—from left to right—is very badly damaged, and hardly anything of it remains.

The second figure is slightly damaged.

The father of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty is represented with the baton in his left hand and, apparently, the long staff in his right. He wears a long wig, a necklace, and a short kilt. The inscriptions in front of him are completely effaced.

The third figure is in the same attitude as the former, with the exception that the two arms are hanging by the sides, and he wears a leopard skin in place of the kilt. Only a trace of the hieroglyphs in front of it is visible.

The fourth figure is identical with the second. In front of it is inscribed:

\[\text{the Honoured... 'Ankh-ха...}\]

And:

\[\text{Inspector... of the Great House...}\]
Above these four figures is a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, running from left to right and continued behind the last figure. The inscription reads:

```
[Hieroglyphs]
```

"A boon which ... gives ... (in) peace by the Great God, lord, Inspector of the Scribes, ... , the Overseer of the King's Documents, the Overseer of Weapons, the Honoured by Osiris, whose good name is I[thy, triumphant]."

All the figures and inscriptions on this lintel are incised.

The drum is inscribed with one horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, and is divided into two equal parts, reading from left to right, and right to left respectively.

```
[Hieroglyphs]
```

"The Scribe of the Great House, his great name is Ni-se-'ankh-akhty, his good name is Ithy" (see Fig. 108).

The doorway gives access to a wide rectangular chapel measuring 7-00 × 2-75 × 2-90 m. Almost in the middle of its western wall are two false doors of the same dimensions (2-27 × 1-43 m.). They are very finely cut in the rock, but unfortunately their lower parts are completely destroyed (see Pl. XXXVIII). The northern false door is inscribed, while the southern was left blank.

*The Northern False Door (see Pl. XXXIX and Fig. 109)*

This false door is similar to that of Ni-`ma't-`Re', (*) especially in its upper part, which is decorated with a cornice "A" (Fig. 109) representing palm-leaves. On the panel "B" is represented the

Fig. 109
owner of the tomb seated upon a stool. He holds a lotus flower in his left hand, and is smelling the perfume of the bloom. He wears a long wig, a wide necklace, and a short kilt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The Sole Confidant, the Overseer of the Two Workshops, the Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold, the Overseer of the Chambers of the King's Wardrobe, . . ."
On the two inner jambs “I” and “J” are also two identical rows of inscriptions which read:

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

The Western Chapel

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

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

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

Fig. 110
Shafts

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

Shaft No. 627 (Fig. 111)

Grave-pit.—1·30 × 1·30 × 3·20 m., with an unfinished chamber on the north.

Shaft No. 628 (Fig. 112)

Grave-pit.—1·30 × 1·30 × 2·85 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture was found partly open and partly blocked with pieces of local limestone.

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

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

WITH THE GOOD NAME ḫꜥ • KAR

TITLES

1. Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ岳 “Judge, Nome Administrator.”

2. Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ岳 “The Great One of the Beset (1).”

3. Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ glyphs “Overseer of the Two Workshops.”

4. Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ glyphs “Sealer of the Provisions of the King of Lower Egypt.”

5. Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ glyphs “Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver.”

6. Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ glyphs “Overseer of the Two Chambers of the King’s Wardrobe.”

7. Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ glyphs “Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold.”

Var. Ꞓꜣꜣ glyphs

8. Ꞓꜣꜣ glyphs “Eldest of the Chamber.”

9. Ꞓꜣꜣ glyphs “First Under the King.”

10. Ꞓꜣꜣ glyphs “Overseer of the House of Silver.”

FAMILY

Eldest Son: Ꞓꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ岳 “Ni-se-‘ankh-akhty (see the maṣṭaba of Ni-se-‘ankh-akhty).”

(*) W.B., I, p 472. This title is borne by an official of the treasury.
FIG. 113.—THE MASTABA OF 'ANKH-ḤA-P
1. [Hieroglyphs] "Inspector of the Scribes of the House of Silver."

2. [Hieroglyphs] "King's Ornament."

3. [Hieroglyphs] "Master of the Secrets."

**Situation**

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

**Description**

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

The main entrance opens southwards (dim. 0.94 x 1.04 x 2.30 m.). It is mostly built of limestone of a better quality than that of the rest of the mastaba. Its lintel (dim. 3.15 x 0.58 m.) is composed of a single uninscribed block of limestone, which was found fallen in front of the doorway.

This entrance gives access to a rectangular hall, measuring 5.90 x 3.20 m. Both the entrance and the hall itself were re-used in later times as burial-places, and the entrance was found blocked for that purpose.

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

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

[Hieroglyphs] "The Honoured by the Great God, 'Ankh-ha-f.'"
On the right side of the panel is the representation of Ni-se-'ankh-akhty, the eldest son of 'Ankh-ha-f, in a walking attitude, offering incense to his father. In front of his legs are three small horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:

"His eldest son, the Inspector of the Scribes of the House of Silver, the King's Ornament, the Master of the Secrets, Ni-se-'ankh-akhty."
Below the left part of the table are mentioned the varieties and quantities of the provisions offered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the drum is inscribed:

"'Ankh-ha-f."

On the right inner jamb is inscribed:

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

On the left inner jamb is inscribed:

"Eldest of the Chamber, Judge and Nome Administrator, 'Ankh-ha-f."

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

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

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

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

The middle row reads:

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

The third row reads:

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of the inscription on the left jamb, is the figure of 'Ankh-ḥa-f seated upon a stool, used as a determinative, (see Fig. 115). A similar figure doubtless appeared at the bottom of the right jamb, but is now effaced.
This doorway, which is 0.73 m. wide, gives access to a small, rectangular chamber, measuring 2.40 × 2.10 m. It was re-used as a burial-chamber apparently shortly after the original burial, as can be judged by the skull of the usurper, which is of the typical Old Kingdom shape (†).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(†) For this point I am indebted to Dr. Derry, who most kindly examined the skeleton, and identified it as that of an old man.
In the western side of the passage, and at a height of 0.70 m. from the floor, there is a groove cut out along the whole length of this part of the passage, parallel with the roof. It was made in order to receive eight slabs of white limestone, placed in sequence for roofing the filling of the passage and the slabs against its eastern side (dim. of slabs: 0.80 × 0.20; 0.85 × 0.50; 0.85 × 0.45; 0.85 × 0.50; 0.85 × 0.40; 0.85 × 0.60; 0.85 × 0.45; and 0.85 × 0.50 m.). These slabs occupy 0.20 m. of the height of the passage, and the remaining 0.20 m. was found filled with pebbles, small pieces of stone and clay (see Fig. 116).

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

**Burial.**—Large male skeleton extended on back, with head to north and hands at sides. The skull was found broken, and some other bones were damaged by the layer of mud (nearly 5 cm. thick) left on the skeleton by the flood water, which had penetrated through the sarcophagus (see Pl. XLI).
Contents of the Burial-Chamber (see Fig. 117):—

(1) On the lid of the sarcophagus:

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

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

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

(a) Two tall jars of red-painted ware, and a third one of hard, pink-drab ware. The three jars have tapering bodies, rounded bases, very short necks, and roll-rims round the mouths. Height: 37, 33 and 32 cm. (see Fig. 119 and Pl. XLVII).
(b) A set of 68 pieces of copper tools and implements. They are very corroded and fragile, some being found broken from the effect of the layer of mud which had covered them (see Figs. 117, 118 and Pl. XLIV).

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

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

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

(a) A rectangular alabaster slab, bearing seven vertical rows of finely incised hieroglyphs, each of which gives the name of a sacred oil, the hieroglyphs are darkened with some pigment. Above each name is a shallow, circular depression. Length 15.5 cm. Breadth 9 cm. (see Pl. XLVII-3).
(b) A shallow copper bowl. Height 3.5 cm. Diameter 13 cm. (see Fig. 118 and Pl. XLIII).

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

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

(b) Four white limestone canopic jars found lying on their sides. Average height 30.5 cm. Diameter of lids 15.5 cm. (see Pl. XLIII).
(5) In the south-western corner of the chamber:

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

Contents of the Sarcophagus:

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

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

Shafts

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

Shaft No. 626 (Fig. 120)

Grave-pit.—1·40×1·40×8·35 m. About 6 m. of the lower part is cut in the native rock, while the remainder is built of local limestone slabs. Among the debris filling the shaft were many potsherds of red ware, comprising long necks from large vases, showing a decoration representing cords, in relief, around the necks, and cylindrical parts from red-painted vessels, with a bright layer on the surface.

The burial-chamber is directed south, and measures 3·15 × 2·50 × 1·90 m. It is nearly 1 m. lower than the floor of the pit. Its aperture was closed by two large blocks of local limestone, with a layer of mud between them. This burial-chamber was undoubtedly inundated by the flood more than once, and the contents were found disturbed from their original places and scattered in the mud covering the floor. Even the sarcophagus itself was flooded, and the skeleton which it contained was disturbed and coated with a thin layer of mud.
The sarcophagus is formed of local limestone, and is placed on the floor of the chamber at a distance of 0.65 m. from the western wall. It measures 2.10 × 0.90 × 0.50 m. and was covered with a huge slab of local limestone, having one rough handle, and measuring 2.15 × 0.95 × 0.24 m. Inside the sarcophagus was an adult male skeleton, lying extended on its back, with head to the north and hand at its sides.

North of the sarcophagus:

(1) Eleven model copper vessels (Fig. 121 and Pl. XLIV):
   (a) A model ḫes vase. Height 7.7 cm.
   (b) Two cylindrical jars, each having a rimless mouth and a small flat base. Height 5.5 cm.
   (c) Eight flat-bottomed dishes, with plain rims. Average diameter 5 cm. Height 1.5 cm.
(2) A copper handle of vase. Length 5.5 cm. (Fig. 121 and Pl. XLIV).
(3) Other fragments of broken copper dishes (Fig. 122).
(4) Twelve model vessels of limestone, with traces of yellow colour on some of them (Fig. 123 and Pl. XLV):

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

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

East of the sarcophagus:

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

2. Four white limestone canopic jars. Maximum height of each 30 cm. Maximum diameter of lids 16 cm.
3.—Three broken red pottery vases:

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

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

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

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

Contents of the Sarcophagus:

(1) To the right of the skull, an alabaster head-rest, consisting of five parts. Maximum height 26·5 cm. (see Pl. XLVI).

(2) Around the left arm of the skeleton, a flat bracelet of thin gold, found broken into three fragments. Breadth 7 mm.
Shaft No. 637 (Fig. 125)

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

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

Contents.—In passage:

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

TITLES

1. □ □ "He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs."

2. □ □ "Ka-servant."

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

1. □ □ □ var. □ □ □ "Ni-ka-Ra’.”

2. □ □ □ □ □ "Ni-’ankh-Ra’.”

3. □ □ □ □ "’Ankh-neb-f.”

4. □ □ "Theti.”

5. □ □ □ ".. Ra’.”

6. □ □ □ ".. ’Ankh . . .”

SITUATION

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

Fig. 126.—The Maš'taba of Thesty
DESCRIPTION

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

The Granite Statuette of Thesty

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

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

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

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

The Northern False Door (dim. 1·75 × 1·15 m.) (see Pl. L and Fig. 127)

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

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

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

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

The left outer jamb is very much damaged, and only the last two letters of the name of Thesty are visible on its lower part.
On the lower lintel are two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, but they are partly effaced:

1. \[ \text{wUMlWiM} \]
2. \[ \text{A boon which the king gives and Anubis (who presides over) the god's dwelling...} \]
3. \[ \text{that offerings may come forth to him [on the] Wag [feast]... He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs...} \]

On the right inner jamb are two superposed registers. In the top one is seen a part of the figure of Thesty in a walking attitude, facing south. Above his head is inscribed:

4. \[ \text{"He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Thesty."} \]

In the other register there is the figure of another man in the same attitude as that in the upper register. Above his head is his name: "Ni-ka-Ra'".

On the left inner jamb there were undoubtedly two other registers. The top one is much effaced, and only traces of the name of Thesty are visible. On the lower register is the figure of a man, the head of which is lacking, in a walking attitude, and facing north.

The drum is very much effaced.

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

The Southern False Door (dim. 1.80 x 1.25 m.) (see Pl. XLVIII and Fig. 127)

On the panel is represented Thesty seated upon a stool in front of an offering table. He wears a wig, a necklace, a bracelet on the right wrist and a short kilt, crimped at the side. His right hand is extended towards the offering table, while his left one is placed on his chest, holding a baton. Around the offering table are some kinds and quantities of offerings. At the top of the panel is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:

5. \[ \text{A boon which the king gives, and Anubis (gives), that he may be buried in the western desert."} \]

In front of the face of Thesty is inscribed:

6. \[ \text{"The Ka-servant, Thesty."} \]

Beside and under the name of Thesty are incised the names of some offerings that read:

7. \[ \text{Water of purification, incense, green eye-paint, black eye-paint, the best ointment,} \]
8. \[ \text{1000 of bread, 1000 of beer, 1000 of cake, young oxen, young antilopes, and cranes."} \]
The figure of Thesty and the offering table are in relief, while all the inscriptions are incised.

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

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(1) \[ \text{Figure 1} \]
(2) \[ \text{Figure 2} \]
```

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

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

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

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\[ \text{Figure 3} \]
```

“The Ka-servant, Thesty.”

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

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

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

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

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

The mastaba of Thesty possesses one shaft, No. 682, which lies outside the tomb, to the south-west of the entrance (Fig. 129).

Grave-pit.—0·80 x 0·80 x 1·70 m., and a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

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

TITLES

1. "The Overseer [of the Ka-servants of] the Prince."

2. "Overseer of the House (Steward)."

SITUATION

The rock-cut maṣṭaba of Pery-neb is situated at a distance of nearly 7 m. to the north-east of the northern rock wall east of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes. It also lies to the east of the maṣṭaba of the Priest of the King's Mother, Renpet-nefer, to the west of that of Thesty and to the south of the huge tomb of Nefer (see General Plan: 14-P). Its façade, which is very badly damaged, lies on the south.

DESCRIPTION

The main entrance to this maṣṭaba is reached by means of six steps, of which the lowest one is composed of two slabs of local limestone, while the other five are cut in the natural rock. (Height 1.20 m.) Above this entrance a large finely cut lintel was prepared to receive inscriptions, but was left uninscribed. The drum, also cut in the natural rock, bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs executed in relief and reading:

"Overseer [of the Ka-servants of] the Prince, the Overseer (Steward) of the House, the one Honoured by his Lord, Pery-neb" (Fig. 130).

(*) cf. Ranke, Personennamen, p. 133 only.
FIG. 131.—THE MAŠĀRA OF PERY-NESB
At the end of the inscription is the representation of the owner of the tomb seated upon a stool, his right hand rests upon his thigh, while the left one rests upon his chest.

This entrance measures 1'10 × 1'00 × 1'75 m., and leads to a rectangular chapel measuring 4'30 × 2'10 × 2'20 m. (see Fig. 131). This chapel is finely cut in the natural rock, but its western wall is very badly damaged, and seems to have had a false door cut in it. At the southern end of this wall there is a break opening into shaft No. 617 (see below). This chapel was re-used in a later period as a burial-place, for numerous mummies were found scattered there. The following objects were found in it:

1. A model of two fingers, of obsidian; length 9'4 cm. (Pl. LI-1).
2. A small schist scarab; length 1'7 cm.; breadth 1'5 cm. (Pl. LI-2).

In the northern wall there is an aperture (dim. 1'20 × 1'00 m.) leading into a small chamber. (dim. 3'10 × 2'40 × 1'00 m.), roughly cut in the native rock.

**SHAFT**

*Shaft No. 617 (Fig. 132)*

Grave-pit—1'55 × 1'35 × 6'30 m., ending in a burial-chamber on the north. The pit is opened from above the ridge into the chapel of the mastaba of Pery-neb, and the chamber is opened from the west into the chapel of the mastaba of Renpet-nefer, in both cases by means of a break in the rock. The entrance to the burial-chamber was found open, and it contained nothing but a large empty sarcophagus (dim. 2'40 × 0'75 × 0'55 m.) cut in its floor.

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**Fig. 132**

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THE MAŚTABA OF THE PRIEST OF THE KING'S MOTHER f\(^\text{a}\) RENPET-NEFER

TITLES

1. \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) "King's Purificator."

2. \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) "Priest of the King's Mother (\(^1\))."

SITUATION

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

DESCRIPTION

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


(\(^1\)) It is to be remarked that in front of the chapel of this King's Purificator is the libation tank of the Fourth Pyramid. Undoubtedly this tank was used for purification. This is another proof that Renpet-nefer was the Hem-neter of Queen Khent-kawes.
FIG. 134.—THE MASTABA OF RENPET-NEFER
The drum of the entrance is also cut in the rock, but it is in a better state of preservation. It bears a horizontal row of inscription in relief, reading:

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

[Image of hieroglyphs]

Fig. 135

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

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

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

This doorway leads to a rectangular chapel measuring 4'60 m. long by 2'70 m. broad by 2'30 m. high (see Fig. 134) which was originally well cut in the native rock, but both its eastern and western walls are now badly damaged. In the southern wall, an unfinished niche (dim. 80 x 75 cm.) is made. The western wall seems to have been occupied by two false doors cut in the rock, but only the lower part of the northern one is still remaining. The northern end of the eastern wall is broken down to the burial-chamber of shaft No. 617 (see maṣṭaba of Pery-neb).
SHAFTS

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

**Shaft No. 618 (Fig. 138)**

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

**Shaft No. 619 (Fig. 139)**

Grave-pit.—1'50 X 0'88 X 1'65 m. deep, with a side-chamber on the east. Aperture opened, and the chamber contained nothing but debris.
Shaft No. 620 (Fig. 140)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·00 × 2·00 m. deep, with a side-chamber directed to the west. Aperture opened.

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

Shaft No. 621 (Fig. 141)

Grave-pit.—0·90 × 0·85 × 1·70 m. deep, and a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor.
The names of the following persons are mentioned in the mastaba, but their relationship to the owner of the tomb is not mentioned, except in one instance, namely that of the daughter, Khenwt:

1. °\text{\textcircled{K}}. "Khenwt."
   
   
   \textit{Title}:
   
   \textit{She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs.}

2. °\text{\textcircled{A}}. "Ka-iris."
   
   \textit{Titles}:
   
   (a) °\text{\textcircled{H}}. "Overseer of the City of the Pyramid (named) 'Khafra' is Great'."

   (b) °\text{\textcircled{E}}. "Inspector of the Purificators."

   (c) °\text{\textcircled{J}}. "Ka-servant."

3. °\text{\textcircled{S}}. "Sekhem-Ptah."
   
   \textit{Titles}:
   
   (a) °\text{\textcircled{T}}. "Hairdresser."

   (b) °\text{\textcircled{K}}. "Ka-servant."

---

(*) This tomb seems to belong to a certain lady of high rank. Wherever representations occur on its walls, she is shown in a stately manner, with many priests and relations around her.
Fig. 142.—Mastaba "H"
4. "Ni'-ankh-Ra'.

**Titles:**

(a) "Seal-bearer."

(b) "Ka-servant."

5. "Nezet."

**Titles:**

(a) "Scribe."

(b) "Ka-servant."

6. "... i."

**Title:**

"Ka-servant."

7. "Nekhet-hez-es."

**Titles:**

(a) "Sinw (physician)."

(b) "Ka-servant."

8. "Khfwf-kha'-f."

**Title:**

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

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

**Title:**

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

she who is concerned with the king's affairs.

Titles:—

(a) butcher.

(b) ka-servant.

Title:—

ka-servant.

Titles:—

(a) ka-servant.

(b) overseer of the linen.

Situation

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

Its façade is on the south, and seems to have been finely cut, but is now much eroded by time. Almost central lies the doorway (dim. 1'05 × 1'45 × 2'95 m.) which gives access to the funerary chapel of the mastaba (see Fig. 142). The lintel and the drum, which are cut in the native rock, are very much damaged. The jambs were neatly dressed to receive inscriptions, but were left unfinished, although the pictorial scenes, sculptured in relief, were completed and coloured, as traces of red paint on some of the parts prove.

The Right Thickness (Fig. 143 and Pl. LII)

On the right thickness are three registers. The top one is mostly destroyed, and only the feet of a man are visible at the left part.

Almost in the middle of the second register can be seen the legs and feet of a lady, probably the owner of the tomb. She is seated upon a stool, and in front of her is a kneeling woman wearing a long wig and a tight robe supported by braces. Her right hand rests upon her thigh, while her left one is placed open upon her chest. She is facing south, and above and in front of her are the remains of an inscription, reading:

"... her [daughter], her beloved, She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Khenwt."

At the right end are the legs and feet of a man facing north.

Behind the stool are two men in a walking attitude, facing south. In front of the right one is inscribed:

"... Overseer of the City of the Pyramid (named) 'Khafra' is Great', Inspector of the Purificators, the Ka-servant, Ka-iris."

The left figure is that of a scribe, holding his equipment in both hands.

On the bottom register can be seen six Ka-servants bearing offerings. They are all in a walking attitude and facing north, as though entering the tomb. The first from the right is very much damaged. Only his right hand, holding the foreleg of an ox, is visible. Under his right arm is inscribed: "Wenen". The second holds two birds in his right hand and a third one in his left. In front of him is inscribed:

"The Hairdresser, Sekhem-Ptah."
MÂSTABA "H"
The third holds the foreleg of an ox with both hands. Above his head is inscribed:

\[ \text{"The Ka-servant, the Seal-bearer, Ni-'ankh-Ra'"} \]

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

\[ \text{"The Scribe, Nezet."} \]

The fifth Ka-servant carries the foreleg of an ox upon his shoulder, supporting it with both hands. Behind him is inscribed:

\[ \text{"Bringing choice meats."} \]

The inscriptions in front of him are damaged.

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

\[ \text{"The Physician (Ne) khet-hez-es."} \]

The Left Thickness (see Fig. 144)

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

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

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

\[ \text{"He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, . . . Ka-Ra'."} \]

In front of the left one is inscribed:

\[ \text{"He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Khwfw-kha'-f."} \]

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

\[ \text{"She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Kha'-merer-neby."} \]
Behind this woman, and facing in the same direction, is the figure of a man.

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

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

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(2) ![icon] ![icon] ![icon] ![icon] ![icon] ![icon] ![icon]
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"Sharpening the knife . . ."

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"Pull thou, and make haste . . ."

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

In the eastern wall a large unfinished niche (dim. 1\,85 × 1\,30 × 1\,15 m.) is cut.

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

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

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

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

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

Shaft

Shaft No. 622 (Fig. 145)

Grave-pit.—1·60 × 1·60 × 2·20 m., having three side-chambers of which the southern and the western were found opened and contained nothing.

The northern side-chamber was also found opened, but contained a few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.
THE MASTABA OF KV 55 BW-NEFER

Titles

1. "King's Wife, His Beloved."

2. "Great Ornament."


4. "She Who Sees Horus and Set."

5. "The Priestess of Horus [shepses 'a]."

6. "King's Wife (Probably of Khafra[?])."

7. "Great Favourite."

8. "Priestess of the God Tha-sep-ef."


10. "Priestess of Hathor."

Son: "... t..."

Titles

1. "Judge."

2. "Inspector of the Scribes."
THE МАСТАБА ОФ BW-NEFER

FIG. 146.—THE МАСТАБА ОФ BW NEFER
THE NEBY-NAME OF KING SHEPSESKAF

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

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

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

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

\[ \text{ inscription } \]

There is no doubt that we have to deal with the name \( \text{ because no other royal name begins with } \)

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

\[ \text{ inscription } \]

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

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

1. \[ \text{ } \]
2. \[ \text{ } \]
3. \[ \text{ } \]
$Dd$ in the case of Dedkera:—

1. 

2. 

3. 

$Mn$ in the names of Menkawhor:—

1. 

2. 

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

1. 

2. 

3. 

This parallelism is convincing and Shepses must be the nebty-name of Shepseskaf. Besides that, the nebty-names of all other kings of the IVth dynasty except Dedefra' are known, and no other names of kings show Shepses as an element of their names, except Shepseskare the fourth king of the Vth dynasty who is out of question. Bw-nefer is, therefore, the priestess of Shepseskaf, Hor-shepses-a'a and Nebty-shepses.

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

1. 

2. 

3. 
Minto :

1. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

2. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

3. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

4. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

Ham :

1. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

2. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

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

1. [Egyptian hieroglyph] to be completed [Egyptian hieroglyph]

2. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

3. [Egyptian hieroglyph]

The names of Shpseskaf are, therefore, established as follows :

1. Špseskaf

2. Šps-s'-a-Hr

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

״ל תייאר ימשר את־יוער״

״גיטל התוקי״, "גיטל התוקי״

״מלכתו של שבטי גורה״

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

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

There are two more questions to be discussed:

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

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

״ל תייאר ימשר את־יוער״

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

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

**Situation**

The huge mastaba of Bw-nefer is situated to the north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-Kawes, at a distance of 2.30 m. from the mud-brick temenos wall surrounding it. To its east lies the rock-cut mastaba “H”. To the west, and parallel to it, is the mastaba of Se’ankhw (see General Plan : 13, 14-O, F).

**Description**

This mastaba is wholly hewn out of the native rock, occupying a large part of the passage cut by Queen Khent-Kawes to the north of her pyramid. Its façade lies on the south, facing this pyramid, but in common with all the façades of the neighbouring rock-cut tombs, it is much eroded. In the western part of this façade is the main doorway to the mastaba, leading to a very spacious chapel. Nearly 2.40 m. to the east, is another doorway opening into a long narrow corridor (see Fig. 146).

The main doorway measures 1.20 × 1.80 × 2.50 m. and its threshold is 0.50 m. higher than the level of the ground in front of it. Its lintel is completely destroyed. The drum and jambs are preserved, but neither inscriptions nor sculptures are visible upon them.

As already mentioned, this doorway gives access to a very long rectangular chapel, measuring 17.30 × 2.50 × 3.80 m. Both the roof and the wall of the chapel were finely cut in the mother rock, but they are now somewhat damaged. The floor is 0.40 m. lower than the threshold, and has an uneven surface. In the southern part of the western wall is cut a large niche (dim. 2.65 × 1.60 × 0.55 m.), the western side of which is occupied by an uninscribed rock-cut false door. 0.40 m. to the north of the niche, are two more rock-cut false doors, also uninscribed, and situated quite near to each other. Their upper parts are completely destroyed. (Breadth 1.10 and 0.85 m. respectively). At a distance of 1.50 m. to the north, is an unfinished niche (dim. 0.80 × 1.35 × 1.00 m.), in front of which a shaft (dim. 1.40 × 1.40 × 0.10 m.) seems to have been started, but for some reason abandoned.
THE MASTABA OF BW-NEFER

A little to the north is an unfinished false door, before which is a low platform (dim. 2'50 X 0'75 X 0'15 m.) occupying the whole breadth of the chapel.

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

The southern doorway measures 0'80 X 0'60 X 2'50 m., the middle one measures 1'15 X 0'60 X 2'50 m. and the northern one measures 0'80 X 0'60 X 2'40 m. At each side of every doorway are two sockets in the floor and in the roof, showing that they were originally provided with double-leaved doors.

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

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

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

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

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

The left jamb is completely damaged.

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

"The beloved King's Wife, the Great Ornament, [Bw]-nefer."

The right thickness bears two registers (see Fig. 118 and Pl. LVI-2). At the lower part of the top register is seen a man bending over a tall jar, which he is in the act of closing; in front of him are two more tall jars which he has already covered. These jars contain wine, as is indicated by the inscription accompanying them. On the upper part of this register are two other jars, and to the right of them is a scribe holding his pen and palette in the act of writing. Above the jars is inscribed the word "wine."
On the lower register is seen the process of wine-pressing. In the middle of the scene is a bag full of grapes, through the looped ends of which are placed two poles. Each of these poles is held by two men, while a third man places himself horizontally between them to keep the bag at full stretch (1).

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

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

In front of the doorway, an unfinished shaft is cut in the floor. (dim. 1·15 × 1·15 × 0·30 m.)

The Southern Pilaster

(Dim. 0·50 × 0·25 × 2·90 m.). On the southern side of this pilaster is a vertical row of hieroglyphs in relief that reads:

(see Fig. 149).

"The Beloved Priestess of Neby-shepes, his Honoured, Bw-nefer."

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

(1) cf. Newberry, El-Bersheh, Pl. XXXI, p. 35, Beni Hassan, I, p. 6, Pl. XII.
facing the north. She wears a long wig, the tresses of which fall upon her shoulders, and a long transparent robe. Her right arm hangs at her side, while the left one is placed upon her chest with the hand open. Above her head is inscribed her name, Bw-nefer. In front of her are two vertical rows of hieroglyphs. The right one is in relief and reads:

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^MVll (^ Fig. 147^ and Pl. LV).
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"She Who Sees Horus and Set, the Great Ornament, the King's Wife, his beloved, the King's Daughter of (His Body)."

The left row is incised and reads:

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% p s p
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"Her beloved son, her honoured, the Judge and the Inspector of the scribes, . . . t. . . ."

The northern side of the pilaster is inscribed in relief with one vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

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"The Priestess of Horus, [Shep-ses'a], the King's Wife, the Great Ornament, the Great Favourite, Bw-nefer" (see Fig. 150)."
The Middle Entrance (see Fig. 147-a and Pl. LIV)

The lintel is inscribed with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, the northern part of which is much damaged. The remainder reads:

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... a burial to her in the western desert (after) a very old age near the Great God ..., the beloved King's Wife, Bw-nefer.
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At the end of the inscriptions is the representation of Bw-nefer seated upon a stool; her right hand is placed upon her thigh, while her left one rests upon her chest.

On the right jamb of this entrance (Fig. 147-a) are seen three registers. In the top one is the representation of a man seated upon the ground, and in front of him is a gazelle which he is holding. In the second register are two men; the left one is grasping a long-billed bird with both hands. In the lowest register are two other men, but they are damaged.

The left jamb is divided into two registers. In the upper one is seen a man leading a gazelle, and carrying upon his head a basket full of offerings. The second register shows another offering bearer, carrying a basket of offerings upon his head, and leading a calf. In front of each figure is inscribed the name of the estate from which he came.

The drum of this doorway bears a horizontal row of inscriptions, giving the name and some of the titles of Bw-nefer (see above: the titles).

On the right thickness (see Fig. 147-b and Pl. LIV) are also two registers. In the top one is seen a man, in a walking attitude, and facing west. He carries upon his head a basket full of offerings, and drives a gazelle before him with his left hand. In front of his face is incised the name of the estate from which he came. In front of the gazelle is the figure of another man crouching and holding a small gazelle by means of a rope.

In the bottom register are seen two other men carrying offerings upon their heads, while the right-hand one drives an animal, probably a gazelle. In front of each figure are traces of the name of his estate.
On the left thickness (see Fig. 151) are four registers, of which the upper two are occupied by the representations of different offerings. The third register bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:

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

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

The Northern Pilaster

(Dim. 0·50 × 0·35 × 2·90 m.). On the southern side of this pilaster is a vertical row of hieroglyphs in relief, giving some of the titles of Bw-nefer; its lower part is totally damaged (Fig. 147-b).

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

On the northern side of this pilaster, there is a vertical row of inscriptions in relief (Fig. 152), giving the name and some of the titles of Bw-nefer (see above: the titles).
The Northern Entrance (see Fig. 147–a and Pl. LVIII) (1)

On the lintel there were originally two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, now badly damaged at each end. The remaining portion reads:

\[ \text{[Hieroglyphs]} \]

"... and a boon which Anubis [gives, lord] of the sacred land, who presides over the god's dwelling, a burial . . . the Honoured One by the Great God, that she may walk on the good ways, Bw-nefer."

At the end of the inscription, there was the representation of Bw-nefer in a sitting posture, but it is now mostly destroyed, and only the feet remain. The right jamb is completely effaced. On the left jamb are four registers bearing various representations of the process of bread-making (2).

On the drum is a horizontal row of inscriptions giving some of the titles, and the name of Bw-nefer.

On the right side of the right jamb of this entrance, there was a representation in relief but only traces of two men in a walking attitude are now visible.

On the right thickness, the representations are almost effaced, and one can just see traces of the figure of a man and some vases. On the left thickness are seen remains of three registers (see Fig. 153).

Sculptured Slabs

Three sculptured slabs of local limestone were found thrown in the filling of the main chapel of this mastaba, but their original place is not certain:

(1) 85 × 55 cm., sculptured in relief on two sides.

On one side are parts of three registers. In the top one is seen the lower part of an ox. In the middle register is the figure of a man crouching before an ox, which he is in the act of coaxing to kneel. Above the ox is inscribed: \[ \text{[Hieroglyphs]} \] "young [ox]."
The lowest register is occupied by a representation of a man seated before a kneeling ox, which he is feeding. Above them is inscribed: "Fattening the ox" (\(^1\)) (Fig. 154).
On the other side of the stone are also seen parts of three registers. In the upper one, only the leg of a man is visible. In the middle one is seen a man carrying a basket slung on the end of a yoke passing over his shoulders. In the lowest register is a representation of a gazelle (see Fig. 155).

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

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

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

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

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

These three doorways lead together to a rectangular chamber, measuring 6'50 × 4'55 × 3'00 m.; the southern part is only 2'35 m. in height. This chapel is wholly cut out of the native rock, but the roof and walls are somewhat damaged, especially the eastern part of the northern wall, which was found originally broken, and restored with blocks of local limestone.

This chapel contains a square rock-cut pillar (dim. 0'57 × 0'57 × 2'70 m.), the eastern side of which bears a representation in relief of the figure of Bw-nefer, in a standing attitude, and facing south. Her right hand is placed upon her chest, while her left arm hangs by her side. In front of her are the remains of a vertical row of inscriptions in relief that read:

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

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

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

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

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

The secondary doorway of the mastaba, which is situated in the eastern part of the façade, measures $1.90 \times 1.70 \times 2.35$ m., and gives access to a long, narrow, unroofed corridor (dim. $17.50 \times 1.30$ m.). In the northern part of its western wall is a doorway (dim. $1.10 \times 1.45 \times 3.20$ m.) which opens into the main chapel of the mastaba, just opposite the middle entrance leading to the second chapel. This doorway was originally closed by a two-leaved wooden door, as can be proved by the four sockets, one pair in the floor and the other pair in the roof at the inner

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(1) Dr. Derry's examination of this skull resulted in giving it the age of 35 years only at the time of death.
Fig. 157.—Sloping Passage and Burial-Chamber of Bw-nefer
side of the entrance. Both the lintel and the drum of this doorway, which are cut in the natural rock, are inscribed. The lintel was originally incised with two horizontal rows of large hieroglyphs, but the north and the south ends are badly damaged. The remainder reads:

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

Fig. 158

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><img src="image1.png" alt="Hieroglyphs Diagram" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;She Who Sees [Horus] and Set, the Great Ornament, Bw-nefer&quot; (Fig. 159).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 159

In the eastern wall of the corridor is a large break opening into the mastaba “H”. The northern wall is occupied by another entrance (dim. 0·90 × 1·90 × 3·00 m.) giving access to a rectangular
chamber cut out of the rock. It measures 3·30 × 3·00 × 2·75 m. In its western wall are two unfinished, rock-cut false doors. Near the western wall of this chamber, a low wall was built of blocks of local limestone, and the space between the two walls was utilised in a later period as a burial-place, and contained a very broken and disordered skeleton. In the northern part of the western wall is a small entrance, leading to another chamber (dim. 2·00 × 1·50 × 0·80 m.), which contained nothing but a few broken bones scattered in the debris.

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

1. Half a marble mace-head, incised with the two names of King Khephren, “Horus, Wser-ib”, and “King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khephren” (Pl. LVI-3).
   Length 7·5 cm. Breadth 6·5 cm.

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

Shafts

Shaft No. 690 (Fig. 160)

Grave-pit: 2·10 × 2·10 × 11·20 m., opening from the south into the second funerary chapel of the mastaba (see above).

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

Shaft No. 629 (Fig. 161)

Grave-pit: 1·00 × 1·00 × 3·07 m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a rectangular recess cut deep in the floor, and originally covered with two slabs of local limestone, of which only the northern one was found in place.
Shaft No. 630 (Fig. 162)

Grave-pit.—1'00 × 0'95 × 1'20 m. Unfinished.

Shaft No. 631 (Fig. 163)

Grave-pit.—0'95 × 0'95 × 2'05 m., with a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

Shaft No. 646 (Fig. 164)

Grave-pit.—0'95 × 0'82 × 2'95 m., ending in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

Shaft No. 647 (Fig. 165)

Grave-pit.—1'10 × 1'00 × 1'95 m., with a burial-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

This shaft is cut deep in the floor of a later rock-cut chamber (dim. 1'85 × 1'25 × 1'90 m.) made in the western part of the façade.

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in the debris.
Shaft No. 689 (Fig. 166)

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

Burial.—A few bones scattered in the debris.
THE MAṢṬABA OF ⲟ ⲥ Ⲟ NEFER

Titles

1. Ɬ Ⲫ ⲥ Ⲩ Ⲣ Ⲣ Ⲣ Ⲩ "Master of the Secrets."
2. Ɬ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ "Chief of the Palace."
3. Ɬ Ⲫ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ "Chief Hairdresser of the King."
4. Ɬ Ɬ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ "King's Purificator."
5. Ɬ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲩ...
Fig. 167.—The Maṣṭaba of Nefer
DESCRIPTION

This mastaba is wholly cut in the natural rock, with the exception of the façade, which is magnificently built of enormous slabs of fine white Turah limestone. This façade lies on the southeastern side of the mastaba, and in front of it is a large court-yard measuring 10'50 × 4'00 m. The doorway (1'80 m.) of this court-yard opens to the east, and is formed of two thick jambs of mud bricks (average dim. of bricks: 42 × 22 × 15 cm.) covered with a layer of yellow plaster, which is white-washed. The right jamb is built against the side of the mastaba of the Chief Physician, Medw-nefer. The left jamb is built against the eastern part of the mud-brick wall (1'90 m. in breadth) of the court-yard (see Fig. 167).

On the axis of the mud-brick doorway, there is a drain, measuring 7'50 × 0'20 × 0'15 m. cut in the floor of the court-yard. It begins with a small recess and slopes down to the east, ending just in front of the entrance of the court-yard. The part of this drain (1'50 m. in length) adjoining the recess, was found roofed with small slabs of white limestone, and covered with pieces of stone and mud. The part (3'50 m. in length) near the doorway of the chapel was found roofed with huge blocks of white limestone; the middle part, however, was found unroofed.

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

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

The principal doorway (dim. 0'70 × 1'35 × 1'80 m.) is composed of two pairs of jambs: one inner and the other outer.

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

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

Both the right and the left inner jambs are badly damaged, and a great part of the surface has flaked off.
Three fragments, sculptured in relief, were found in the court-yard, and they undoubtedly belonged to these damaged jambs. "A" probably belongs to the right jamb, while "B" and "C" belong to the left:—

"A" measures 45 × 40 cm. On it is represented the upper part of the figure of Nefer in a walking attitude and facing south. He wears a curled wig, and a broad necklace. He grasps the staff in his right hand, and in front of his face are the remains of an inscription giving his name and title (see Fig. 169-A).
Fig. 169.—Fragments of Sculptured Slabs
"B" measures 47 × 42 cm. It bears the chest and the right arm of the figure of Nefer, holding a handkerchief in his right hand, and wearing a broad bracelet on his right wrist (see Fig. 169–B).

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

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

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

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

"The Master of Secrets, the Chief of the Palace, Nefer."
In front of Nefer are traces of the representation of his wife. Above her head is inscribed:

\[ \text{His wife, She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Nb-iri.} \]

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

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

\[ \text{The [Honoured] by his lord, the Honoured by his god . . . of his town, the Chief Hairdresser of the King, Nefer.} \]

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

\[ \text{His beloved son, the Scribe.} \]
The drum of the entrance was finely inscribed in relief with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, but only the lower one is still preserved. It reads:

![Hieroglyphs](image)

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

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

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

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

![Hieroglyphs](image)

"The Chief [of the Palace], the King's Purificator, the Priest of Khafra', the Honoured by his lord, Nefer" (Fig. 173).
The right outer jamb and the two inner jambs were left uninscribed. On the lower lintel, there is a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, reading:

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

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

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

Above this passage there is an uninscribed false door roughly cut in the rock, and a little to the south there is the other sloping passage leading to the same burial-chamber. The eastern, western, and northern walls of this chapel were sculptured, but the inscriptions are now mostly damaged. On the northern part of the eastern wall (see Fig. 174), there is a representation
of a man in a walking attitude, facing the north and holding a long staff. In front of the figure there are the remains of very badly damaged inscriptions. A little to the north, there is a smaller figure of another man in a standing attitude, and facing the previous figure.

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

The northern wall is divided into four registers. The upper one was occupied by a dancing scene, but only parts of two male dancers are visible. In the second and the third registers are some men in walking attitudes, apparently dragging two huge vessels on sledges. In the fourth register six geese are represented (see Fig. 175).
In the northern part of the western wall, there is a large niche (1·70 × 1·50 × 3·00 m.) cut in the rock. Its western side is occupied by a rock-hewn false door of fine workmanship. Both the northern and the southern walls of this niche are inscribed, but the inscriptions of the northern wall are wholly destroyed. On the southern side, five figures of men sculptured in relief can be distinguished. They are represented in a walking attitude facing the west. At the western end, there is a representation of a man facing the east, and grasping a long staff, but it is very badly damaged (see Fig. 176).
In front of this niche is the mouth of a large sloping passage cut down and directed west, till it ends in the northern burial-chamber of the mastaba (see below: Fig. 177).
The second doorway of the mastaba is very much damaged, and only its right jamb is still preserved. It opens into a long narrow corridor (dim. 13·00 × 1·15 m.), entirely cut in the natural rock. It opens from the northern end of the western wall into the second chapel of the mastaba, just opposite the large niche. This same corridor ends on the north in another large niche (dim. 1·10 × 1·95 × 2·95 m.), the western wall of which was once inscribed, but all the inscriptions have now perished. On it are seen traces of the figure of a man seated in front of an offering table, under which appear the names and quantities of some offerings. On the left side of the table are four men crouching and a fifth standing; they are all facing the north (Fig. 178).

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

**BURIAL-CHAMBERS**

*The Southern Burial-Chamber*

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

*The Northern Burial-Chamber*

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

Shaft No. 684 (Fig. 179)

Grave-pit.—1·00 × 1·20 × 1·05 m., with a burial-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Burial.—A very damaged skeleton lying in disorder.

(1) Thirteen alabaster model jars and dishes, of very rough work.

(2) A model dish of white limestone. Height 2 cm. Dim. 5·5 cm. (Pl. LX–3).

(3) A large deep bowl with a foot, of thick dark red pottery. Height 20 cm. Diameter 25 cm. (Pl. LX–2).

(4) A great quantity of late, large, cylindrical faience beads.

(5) Two medium-sized scarabs of dark brown stone (?) 3 × 2·2 cm., and 2·7 × 2 cm. (Pl. LX–4).

(6) A few broken faience amulets and ushabti figures.

In the south-western corner of this burial-chamber is a pit (dim. 0·75 × 0·75 × 0·75 m.) cut in the floor. It was found empty.
Shaft No. 685 (Fig. 180)

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

Burial.—A badly damaged skeleton lying in disorder.

Shaft No. 598 (Fig. 181)

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

Burial.—A few broken bones scattered in a recess cut deep in the floor of the chamber.
Inscribed Slabs found inside and in front of the Maṣṭaba

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Local limestone, 55 × 27 cm., sculptured in relief with two male offering-bearers (Fig. 183).
(8) White limestone, 50 × 24 cm. It bears the name: “Nefert” inscribed in relief (Fig. 184).

(9) White limestone 83 × 22 cm., bearing the lower part of a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs that read:

“... of the King, Ni-kaw Khnwm”; followed by the representation of Ni-kaw-Khnwm in a walking attitude (Fig. 185 and Pl. LXI).

(10) Red granite, 63 × 35 cm., incised with one vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:

“The Overseer of the House of Silver, Nisw-wesert” (Fig. 186 and Pl. LX-5).
(11) White limestone, 45 × 31 cm., sculptured in relief, with traces of dark red paint on the male figures, and yellow paint on the figures of the animals. It is divided into two registers. In the upper one is seen a part of the figure of an ox and the leg of a man. In the lower register is a man driving an ox, behind him is another ox whose head only is visible (Fig. 187).

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

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

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

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

TITLES

1. "He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs."

2. "King’s Purificator."

SITUATION

The rock-cut mastaba of Se’ankhw is situated north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-k-wes, at a distance of about 1.45 m. from its northern mud-brick girdle-wall (1). To its east lies the huge tomb of Bw-nefer, and to its west, is the uninscribed rock-cut mastaba "I" (see General Plan: 14-O).

DESCRIPTION

The doorway leading to the funerary chapel of this mastaba opens southward and measures 0.89 × 0.93 × 2.45 m. It was finely cut in the native rock, but is now somewhat damaged. Both its jambs and thicknesses are bare of inscriptions, but the drum is inscribed in relief with a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:

"He Who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, King’s Purificator, Se’ankhw" (Fig. 190).

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(1) This maštaba was most probably cut during the same period as the pyramid of Queen Khent-Kawes (5th dynasty).
FIG. 191.—THE MASTABA OF SE‘ANKBW
This doorway gives access to a rectangular chamber, measuring 4'00 × 3'15 × 2'85 m. When found, it contained numerous smashed mummies of a late period, accumulated in disorder upon the floor (see Pl. LXI).

With these mummies were found the following objects:

1. Two copper bracelets, of which one was broken and the other intact. Diameter 5 cm. and 5'5 cm. (Pl. LXII-4).

2. A medium-sized heart-scarab of schist, uninscribed. Dim. 4'5 × 3'4 cm. (Pl. LXII-3).

3. A *ded* amulet of light blue glaze. Length 5'6 cm. (Pl. LXII-3).

4. Five small amulets of light green and blue glaze. Length 6'5, 6, 4'8, 4'7 and 3'7 cm. (Pl. LXII-1).

5. A small barrel-shaped cornelian bead, and a quantity of long cylindrical beads of blue and green glaze.

In the western wall of this chamber, a large niche (dim. 2'75 × 1'9 m.) was roughly cut, and was occupied by at least one false door; but as this wall has suffered much damage, only the lower part of the local limestone false door is still in situ at its southern end. This remaining part of the false door is uninscribed. In the eastern part of the northern wall is another unfinished niche, measuring 1'10 × 0'85 m. The north-western corner of this chapel is occupied by a pit, measuring 1'10 × 1'10 × 1'20 m., which slopes down to a rectangular chamber cut in the native rock on the north. This chamber, which measures 3'60 × 2'10 × 1'45 m., is very roughly cut, and seems to be unfinished (see Fig. 191). Three broken wooden sarcophagi, each containing a disturbed mummy, were found upon its floor.

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

1. A small model head-rest of haematite. Height 3'3 cm. (Pl. LXII-A).

2. A large *ded* amulet of light green glaze, originally covered with gold-leaf. Length 9'3 cm. (Pl. LXII-D).

3. Another smaller *ded* amulet of green glaze. Length 2'8 cm. (Pl. LXII-C).

4. A small pendant scarab of green glaze. Dim. 1'8 × 1'3 cm. (Pl. LXII-B).

5. A quantity of long cylindrical beads of green and blue glaze.
Shaft No. 625 (Fig. 192)

Grave-pit. — 0'95 × 0'95 × 2'00 m. and a burial-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

Shaft No. 770 (Fig. 193)

Grave-pit. — 0'85 × 0'85 × 0'50 m. Unfinished.
This mastaba is situated to the north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of about 2'10 m. from its northern mud-brick girdle-wall. West of it is the mastaba of shaft No. 648 and on the east is that of Se'ankhw (see General Plan : 13, 14-0).

**DESCRIPTION**

Mastaba “I” is wholly cut in the native rock, occupying the lower part of a small high rocky ridge (15 m. high) opposite the Fourth Pyramid, on the north side. Its façade lies on the south and seems to have been very finely cut, but it is much destroyed by time, and only the lower part of the jambs of its main doorway (dim. 1'10 × 1'50 × 2'70 m.) are still preserved. The threshold of the doorway is 25 cm. higher than the floor of the spot in front of it, and so a step is made in the rock for reaching this threshold.

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

In the western wall of this chapel are two big uninscribed false doors, each at one end of the wall. They have the same dimensions 3'10 × 1'70 m., but the upper part of the northern one is completely destroyed.

This chapel was found filled with debris and sand, among which, as well as on the floor, were heaps of broken mummies from the late periods, found accumulated and scattered in disorder. Some of them were originally placed in wooden coffins and others not, but the greater majority of these coffins were found extremely damaged, with the exception of an intact one which was placed on the floor of the chapel and is in a very good state of preservation (see below). With these broken mummies the following objects were found:

1. A big heart scarab, finely made of slate and originally covered with thin gold leaf. Length 5'5 cm. Breadth 4 cm. (see Pl. LXIII).
2. A large shouldered jar with a long neck and two handles (amphora); thick red ware, red painted. Height 75 cm. (see Pl. LXIII).
3. A quantity of large cylindrical beads of green and blue glaze.

The intact wooden coffin measures 2 m. in length, and 0'70 m. in breadth. Its closely fitting lid is carved in the shape of a mummy. The face is very finely made, and the long false
Fig. 194.—MASTABA "I"
beard is noteworthy. On this lid are three vertical rows of incised hieroglyphs filled in with white pigment (see Pl. LXIII and Fig. 195).
"A boon which the king gives, and Osiris, the Lord of the Westerners, the Great God, the Lord of Abydos; that offerings may come forth to him, of food and drink, oxen, geese, cloth, ointment, every good thing, sweet and pure, upon which the Gods live... for Osiris Pa-shri-ntr-akht (see Ranke, Personennamen pp. 9, 10) the son of Khepernf justified, born of the mistress of the house Thebet. Hail to you, Lords of the Right, free from sin, who are living for ever, and to the ends of eternity. Open my way to you. I am glorified in your forms, I am loaded with your load. Save me from the evil of this land of the Double Ma‘at. Give me my mouth that I may speak with it" (1) (see Fig. 195).

The same lines, 1–3, are written on a late coffin, which Mariette found at Giza Cemetery (Mariette, Ma‘ṣṭabas, p. 556).

The coffin was found occupied by a mummmified skeleton of a man wholly extended on the back with the face upwards and hands at the sides. The skeleton was closely wrapped with linen and on the face was a broken mask of thin plaster covered with very thin gold leaf. The upper part of the forehead is coloured blue while the eyes, eyelashes and eyebrows are all black.

In the floor of the chapel itself two rectangular recesses are cut deep, undoubtedly in a later period. One is in the south-western corner of the chapel and measures 1’90 X 0’80 X 0’60 m., while the other is against the eastern wall and measures 2’10 X 0’70 X 0’55 m. The first recess contained a very broken skeleton lying in disorder on its floor, but the other was wholly deprived of its contents. In the eastern wall of the chapel two other later burial-chambers are made. The southern chamber measures 2’40 X 1’65 X 1’00 m., and the left part of its floor is occupied by a recess (dim. 2’30 m. long by 0’70 m. broad by 0’55 m. deep), which was found completely plundered.

The northern chamber measures 2’15 m. long by 1’65 m. broad by 0’60 m. high and contained nothing but debris.

---
(1) The book of the Dead, Chapter 72 (Lepsius pl. XXVII). Compare other and earlier variants, Naville, Livre des Morts, pl. 154:
In the western part of the southern wall and at a height of 2.00 m. from the floor is a break opening into a third later burial-chamber, the entrance of which opens southwards on the right-hand side of the main entrance, and at a height of 2.35 m. from its threshold. This chamber measures 2.30 m. long by 1.80 m. broad by 1.10 m. high, and its floor is occupied by a rectangular recess cut deep in it, and measuring 1.85 × 1.10 × 0.85 m.

This recess was originally covered with two slabs of limestone, but only one remains in situ, and both the chamber and the recess were filled with sand. A later shaft was begun from the top of the maštaba at the northern end of the western wall, but after having reached the roof of this chapel, it was abandoned (see shaft No. 688, Fig. 198).

Almost in the middle of the western wall is the entrance (dim. 0.80 × 1.00 × 2.05 m.) leading to a rectangular chamber (dim. 8.30 × 1.50 × 2.05 m.) cut in the native rock. In the western wall, and nearly opposite the entrance, is another chamber (dim. 2.10 × 2.35 × 2.25 m.), the floor of which is occupied by shaft No. 624. In the northern part of the floor of the rectangular chamber, another shaft, No. 623, is cut. In the southern wall of this chamber, and at height of about 50 cm. from the floor, is a large aperture (dim. 1.00 × 2.90 × 1.85 m.) opening southwards at a height of nearly 2 m. from the floor lying before it. The floor of this aperture slopes from south to north, and is provided with three steps which are cut in the rock.

**Shafts**

Shaft No. 623 (Fig. 196)

Grave-pit.—1.05 × 1.05 × 5.55 m., with a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.
Shaft No. 624 (Fig. 197)

Grave pit.—1·30 × 1·05 × 6·60 m., with a side-chamber on the south. Aperture opened.

Shaft No. 688 (Fig. 198)

Grave pit.—1·30 × 1·20 × 6·60 m. Unfinished. (It is cut through the roof only.)
THE MAŠTABA OF SHAFT No. 648

SITUATION

The rock-cut maštaba of shaft No. 648 is situated to the north of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of about 1·35 m. from its mud-brick girdle-wall. To its east is the huge rock-cut tomb “I” (see General Plan: 14–N).

DESCRIPTION

It is wholly cut in the native rock, and its façade was once finely dressed, but is now badly damaged.

The doorway of this maštaba measures 0·80 x 1·00 x 2·10 m. and opens south. Its lintel, drum, jambs, and thicknesses are uninscribed. It leads to a rectangular chapel, measuring 5·00 x 2·20 x 2·30 m. which is finely cut in the rock (see Fig. 199).

In its northern wall there is a niche (dim. 0·90 x 0·70 x 1·30 m.), and in the western wall there are two large niches cut in the rock. The northern niche measures 1·35 x 1·35 x 2·00 m. and its floor is occupied by shaft No. 648, east of which is the unfinished shaft No. 687 (see below).

The southern niche measures 1·50 x 1·50 x 1·80 m. and its floor is occupied by shaft No. 649.

In the northern part of the western wall, an attempt seems to have been started to make a false door.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 648 (Fig. 200)

Grave-pit.—1·40 x 1·25 x 5·00 m., with a side-chamber on the north. Aperture opened.

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

Contents.—In the filling of the pit:

(1) Forty-seven model vessels of limestone (Pl. LXIV):

(a) A ewer and basin, carved in one piece. Height 6·8 cm. (Fig. 201).
FIG. 199.—THE MAΣΘΑ ΜΟΝΤ NO. 648
FIG. 200

FIG. 201

FIG. 202
(b) A flat-topped table. Height 8 cm. Diameter 18 cm. (Fig. 202).

c) A shouldered jar with one handle. Height 8.5 cm. (Fig. 203).

d) Four shouldered jars, without handles. Average height 8 cm. (Fig. 205).

e) Four shouldered jars, with collars and small flat bases. Average height 9 cm. (Fig. 204).

f) Two barrel-shaped jars with swelling above the middle. Average height 9 cm. (Fig. 204).
(g) Six cylindrical jars with groove below the mouth. Average height 8.5 cm. (Fig. 206).

(h) Twenty-eight cups, conical, with flat bases. Average height 2.5 cm. Average diameter 6 cm. (Fig. 207).

(2) Five intact, and thirteen fragmentary copper tools, some of which retain the remains of linen wrappings upon their handles (Fig. 208).

In the filling of the burial-chamber:

Four limestone canopic jars with their lids. Average height 23 cm.
Shaft No. 687 (Fig. 209)

Grave-pit — $1.30 \times 1.35 \times 0.49$ m. Unfinished.

Shaft No. 649 (Fig. 210)

Grave-pit. — $1.30 \times 1.30 \times 1.80$ m., with no burial-chamber.
THE MAŠṬABA OF NEFER-SESHEM

TITLE

⪢⪡ She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs.

DEPENDANT

 giỏi = The Ka-servant Nether-Wr (*)

SITUATION

The mašṭaba of Nefer-seshem is situated to the north of the mud-brick buildings lying to the east of the pyramid of Queen Khent-kawes, at a distance of about 2·15 m. from the northern girdle-wall, and to the south-east of the mašṭabas of 'Ankh-ḫa-f and Ni-se-ʾ-ankh-akhty. On the east and the west of this mašṭaba are two uninscribed and ruined mašṭabas (see General Plan: 14-Q, R).

DESCRIPTION

It is wholly built of local limestone, but is badly damaged. Its entrance lies on the south, and leads to a small rectangular corridor, measuring 3·10 × 1·05 × 1·50 m. which served as a funerary chapel to the mašṭaba. (see Fig. 211). The entrance of this chapel was found blocked, and the chapel itself was re-used in a later period as a burial-place. A badly damaged skeleton was found therein.

In the western wall of this chapel is fixed a small false door, made of local limestone and measuring 1·40 × 0·70 m. (Fig. 212). Its lintel is lacking. On the panel is represented the figure of Nefer-seshem seated upon a stool. She wears a long wig, the tresses of which fall upon her shoulders, a necklace, and a long tight robe supported by braces. Her right arm is extended over her thigh, while her left hand is placed open upon her chest. In front of her is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading:

⪢⪡⪢⪡ She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Nefer-seshem.

(*) cf. Ranke, Personennamen, parallel names with the element ⪢.
FIG. 211.—THE MASTABA OF NEFER-SESHEM
In front of, and facing her, is the figure of a man. He wears a wig, a necklace, and a short kilt.

His right arm is placed upon his left shoulder, while his left arm is hanging by his side. In front of him is incised:

\[
\text{The Ka-servant, Nether-wr.}
\]

The remaining parts of this false door were left uninscribed.

**SHAFT**

Behind the false door of Nefer-seshem is her shaft:—

**Shaft No. 642** (Fig. 213)

*Grave-pit.*—0.95 × 1.00 × 3.85 m., ending in a very small side-chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

*Burial.*—No human remains exist.
THE MAŞṬABA OF SHAFT No. 559

**SITUATION**

The small maşṭaba of shaft No. 559 (dim. 1'85 × 2'40 × 1'55 m.) is situated to the north of that of Prince Kai. It must have been built after the construction of the latter, for the northern wall of the maşṭaba of Prince Kai was used as the southern wall of this maşṭaba, and owing to the fact that the burial-chamber of its shaft lies directly under that maşṭaba (see Pl. LXV). Most probably the owner of this maşṭaba was a member of the family of Prince Kai (see General Plan: 12-S).

**DESCRIPTION**

It is entirely built of small blocks of local limestone, but only five courses of the original masonry are still in situ.

In the eastern wall is fixed an uninscribed false door composed of a single slab of local limestone, and above it there is a monolithic lintel, also of local limestone. The false door measures 1'55 × 0'54 m., and the lintel 1'35×0'30 m. (see Fig. 215). It was originally inscribed, but all the inscriptions have completely weathered away. Traces of plaster and red colour are still visible on some parts of this false door.

In the middle of the maşṭaba, and just behind the false door referred to above, was discovered the intact shaft No. 559.

**SHAFT**

*Shaft No. 559 (Fig. 214)*

Grave-pit.—1'00 × 1'00 × 8'00 m. The pit ends in a small side-chamber on the south. Aperture of chamber was found closed with medium-sized blocks of local limestone, with a coating of mud and plaster.
Fig. 215.—The Mastaba of Shaft No. 559
Burial.—Skeleton of a boy of about twelve years of age (according to Dr. Derry) lying in the remains of a wooden coffin placed upon the floor of the chamber in a north-southerly direction. The body was found lying on the back with the head to the north, and the hands at the sides. The skull was broken by a stone which fell upon it from the masonry blocking the aperture of the chamber. The whole skeleton is in a rather poor state of preservation (see Pl. LXVI and Fig. 216).

Contents:

(1) Around the neck:

(a) A necklace composed of a gold wire, on which are threaded two beads, one cornelian and the other of faience. Diameter is nearly 16 cm.

(b) Another necklace composed of two copper clasps and a quantity of minute and cylindrical faience beads.

(2) Around the waist:

(a) A copper belt covered with gold leaf. The belt is badly damaged, being found broken into numerous fragments.

(b) Four copper cones covered with sheet-gold. They were found just beside the belt to which they were undoubtedly attached as pendants.

(3) All around the skeleton:

Pieces and fragments of thin sheet-gold, found scattered around the body. It seems that they formed one sheet in which the skeleton was wrapped.

(4) On the left-hand side of the skeleton:

A set of copper tools, vessels, implements, and weapons, numbering ninety pieces, all of which are in a good state of preservation (see Pl. LXVII and Fig. 217).
THE MASTABA OF HESY AND NI-ANKH-HATHOR

TITLE OF HESY


FAMILY

Sons:

1. “Dwa-Ra’.

Title: "(Of) the Domains of the Great House.”

2. “Dwa-ka.”

Title: "(Of) the Domains of the Great House.”

Daughters:

1. "Nb-irit.”

2. "Nefer-hetep-s.”

SITUATION

The mastaba of Hesy and Ni-ankh-Hathor (dim. 5.00 × 4.90 × 1.90 m.) is situated to the east of the mastaba of Iy, at a distance of about 10.25 m. from its eastern side. It lies to the south of the so-called “Street of Priests” (see General Plan: 13-V, W).

DESCRIPTION

It is built of local nummulitic limestone, with two false doors of fine white Turah limestone fixed into its eastern side. Six courses of the original masonry are still existing. Judging by the height of the false doors, it is probable that only one or two more courses are missing.
Fig. 218—The Mastaba of Hesy and Ni’ankh-Hathor.
It is composed of two integral parts: the structure enclosing the shafts, and the oblong corridor serving as a chapel and lying to the east (see Fig. 218).

THE FUNERARY CHAPEL

The chapel is rectangular in shape (dim. 5'00 × 1'00 × 1'90 m.). The access to it was from the south, but in later times it was blocked with mud-brick and stone structures and used as a burial-place. When the place was cleared, the drum and lintel of the entrance were found forming the roof of a late burial.

The drum (dim. 0'90 × 0'25 × 0'18 m.) is made of local limestone, and was found broken into two parts. It is incised with one horizontal line of hieroglyphs, reading:

“The Overseer of the Department of the Holders of the Domains of the Great House, Hesy.” (see Pl. LXVIII-2 and Fig. 219).

The lintel (dim. 1'60 × 0'36 × 0'15 m.) is made of local limestone, and was found broken into three parts. It is incised with two horizontal lines of hieroglyphs but the left side is wholly effaced (see Pl. LXVIII-1 and Fig. 220). The remainder reads:

“A boon which the King gives and a boon of Anubis, presiding over the God's dwelling, that he may be buried in the necropolis after a good old age, by the Great God . . . It is his son, Daw-Ra', of the Domains of the Great House, who made it (the tomb) when walking (to) the cemetery as an Honoured . . .”
The eastern wall of the chapel is partly destroyed and only five courses of local limstone are still existing. Of the northern wall, four courses are still in situ. The western wall of this chapel is the eastern wall of the maṣṭaba.

**The Southern False Door**

The false door to the south belongs to Hesy himself and is composed of two slabs of Turah limestone. The upper (dim. 1'00×0'20 m.) forms the lintel, and the lower (dim. 1'65×0'60 m.) forms the jambs (see Pl. LXIX-1 and Fig. 221).

On the lintel there are two horizontal rows of incised hieroglyphs running from right to left, but the left half of the upper row is slightly damaged. They read:

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"A boon which the King gives and a boon of Anubis, who presides over the God’s dwelling, a burial in the necropolis after a good old age, by the Great God, the Overseer of the Department of the Domains, Inspector of the Great House, the Honoured by his Lord, an offering to him of bread and beer every feast of every day, Hesy."

At the end of the inscription, Hesy is represented seated upon a stool.

On the panel is another representation of Hesy seated upon a stool before an offering table. He wears a long wig with tresses falling upon his shoulders, and a short kilt. His left hand is placed closed on his chest, while his right arm is extended to the offering table. Above his head there is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:

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"The Overseer of the Department of the Domains, and Inspector of the Great House, Hesy."

Surrounding the table are the names of the provisions offered and their quantities. On the left outer jamb there is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading:

"A boon which the King gives and a boon of Anubis who presides over the God's dwelling, a burial in the necropolis as a Lord Honoured by the Great God, Honoured by his Lord every day."

On the right outer jamb is another vertical row, reading:

"A boon which the King gives, that offerings may come forth to him in the Opening Day of the Year, the feast of Thoth, the feast of the First Day of the Year, the feast of Wag, the feast of Seker, the Great Feast of Burning, the feast of the Coming Forth of Min, the feast of Saz, the Monthly and the Half-monthly feast, and the feast of every day."

On the lower lintel, there is a horizontal line of inscription, reading:

"The Inspector of the Domains of the Great House, Hesy."

On the left inner jamb, there is a vertical line of hieroglyphs, having the top part left uninscribed, probably it was intended to insert a representation of Hesy in this blank space. The inscription reads:

"Hesy. His son, of the Domains of the Great House, Dwa-Ra'."

At the end of the line, Dwa-Ra' is represented in a walking posture. His left hand is placed closed upon his chest, while his right arm hangs by his side with the hand closed. He wears a long wig, a necklace, and a short triangular kilt.

On the right inner jamb, there is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, also having a blank space below the name of the owner of the tomb. It reads:

"Hesy. His son, of the Domains of the Great House, Dwa-ka."

At the end is a figure of Dwa-ka in the same dress and attitude as his brother.
Fig. 222
The Northern False Door (Fig. 222 and Pl. LXIX-2)

The northern false door belongs to Ni-ankh-Hathor, and is composed of three slabs of white Turah limestone, the lintel (dim. 0.95 x 0.18 m.), the panel (dim. 0.32 x 0.34 m.), and the jambs (dim. 1.02 x 0.15 m.) are inscribed.

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

"A boon which the King gives and a boon of Anubis, who presides over the God's dwelling, a burial in the necropolis after a very good old age in the presence of the Great God, Ni-ankh-Hathor."

At the end of this row is the figure of Ni-ankh-Hathor in a walking attitude (used as a determinative). She wears a long wig and tight robe. Her left hand is placed upon her chest, while her right arm hangs by her side.

On the panel, Ni-ankh-Hathor is represented seated before an offering table. She wears a long wig and a tight robe. Her left hand is placed open upon her chest, while her right arm with opened hand is extended towards the offering table. Above her head is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:

"She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs, Ni-ankh-Hathor."

Surrounding the table is inscribed the names and quantities of the provisions offered.

On the right and the left upper jambs, there are two identical inscriptions, running vertically, and reading:

"Offerings to her of bread, and beer, in every feast of every day."

On the lower part of the left outer jamb is the name of Ni-ankh-Hathor, followed by her figure. Below it, is the name of her daughter, Nb-irit, and her figure. She is represented in the same posture as her mother.

On the lower part of the right outer jamb is the name of Ni-ankh-Hathor, followed by her figure. Below it, is the name of her daughter, Nefer-ḥetep-s, and her figure in the same attitude as her mother.

The drum and the left inner jamb were left blank.

On the lower part of the right inner jamb is incised the name of her son, Sebek-ḥetep, followed by his figure. He is represented naked, with his right hand placed open upon his chest, and his left arm, roughly represented, hanging by his side.
Shafts

The mastaba of Hesy and Ni-ankh-Hathor contains five shafts (see Plan):

Shaft No. 492 (Fig. 223)

**Grave-pit.**—0'90 × 0'90 × 2'25 m. It ends in a small chamber on the west. Aperture opened.

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

**Contents.**—In the passage: The head of a life-sized statue, made of white limestone. Maximum height 24 cm. The face and the long rounded neck are excellently preserved. The back of the head and the left end of the wig are broken. It represents the head of a man, the features being very finely modelled. The eyes are not so wide open as is usual, and the nose is small, though quite proportionate to the rest of the features. The false beard is beautifully carved. A light smile hovers over the face, and is especially noticeable in the eyes and lips. The whole expression reveals the vivid spirit of a reverend Egyptian of the Ancient Empire, and shows a wide freedom from the bonds of tradition usually adopted in the art of that period.

The head is covered by a wig, originally painted black, as were the eyebrows, lashes, and false beard. The face and neck are dark red. Traces of the red and the blue colouring of the necklace are visible at the base of the neck. Perhaps it represents the head of a prince (see Pl. LXX).
Shaft No. 493 (Fig. 224)

Grave-pit.—1'05 × 1'05 × 3'45 m. It ends in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with two large blocks of local limestone and mortar.

Burial.—Adult female skeleton extended on back, with the damaged head to the north, and hands at sides. The skeleton was placed on a layer of soft sand, in an uncovered rectangular recess, cut deep in the floor of the chamber.

Contents:

On the floor of the chamber: A quantity of large and small beads of green, blue, and black faience, together with six faience clasps.

Around the neck of the skeleton: A quantity of large and small faience beads, of the same type and colours as the former (see Pl. LXXI).

Shaft No. 494 (Fig. 225)

Grave-pit.—1'55 × 1'00 × 2'40 m.

Burial.—A very broken skeleton lying in a sarcophagus cut in the rock at the bottom of the pit, and which was covered with slabs of local limestone.
Shaft No. 495 (Fig. 226)

Grave-pit. — 1.00 x 1.00 x 6.30 m., the upper part of the pit was re-used as a late burial, and contained a very damaged skeleton lying in disorder. The pit ends in a side-chamber on the west. Aperture closed with two large blocks of local limestone and mortar.

Burial.—A damaged skeleton placed with the head to the north on the floor of the chamber, which was found partly filled with water.

Shaft No. 496 (Fig. 227)

Grave-pit. — 1.00 x 1.00 x 4.05 m. The upper part was used for a late burial, and contained a damaged skeleton contracted on the left side, with the head to the north and the face to the east. A side-chamber is on the west. Aperture closed with two large and many small pieces of local limestone.

Burial.—A very broken skeleton contracted on the left side, with the head to the north and the face to the east.
A naked figure of a man 15·5 cm. high, rudely carved in limestone. The hair, eyebrows and moustache are marked in black. An inscription upon the breast and abdomen, and another one incised on the base are also marked in black. The figure is seated with the hands resting on the knees (see Pl. LXXI-2).

A similar figure to the preceding but smaller and even more rudely carved, with no traces of colouring. It is apparently a figure of a woman. Its height is 9·9 cm. It was found together with the preceding one in the debris at the entrance to the mašṭaba of Ḥesy (see Pl. LXXI-2).
Index to the Old Kingdom Titles

Seasons I, II, and III

(i)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Volume(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>imj-rỉ iṣj-rỉ njswt  ámbt.</code></td>
<td>Overseer of the King's Breakfast and the Granaries</td>
<td>Vol. III; pp. 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>imj-rỉ is.</code></td>
<td>Overseer of the Laboratory (?)</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 75, 82.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>imj-rỉ ist.</code></td>
<td>Overseer of the Kitchen (?)</td>
<td>Vol. III; pp. 78, 80, 81.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) or "Overseer of the Place".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Vol. 1; pp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the King's Documents</td>
<td></td>
<td>III; pp. 119, 122, 124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Weapons</td>
<td></td>
<td>III; pp. 119, 122, 124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Two Workshops</td>
<td></td>
<td>III; pp. 119, 125, 127, 130, 133, 144.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Wa'bet House</td>
<td></td>
<td>I; pp. 2, 15, 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Purificators of the King's Mother</td>
<td></td>
<td>II; pp. 211, 218.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steward (lit-Overseer of the House)</td>
<td></td>
<td>I; pp. 96, 102, 103, 47, 53, 54, 159, 165, 166, 190, 191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Two Houses of Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>III; pp. 119, 122, 123, 125, 127, 130, 133, 134.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Two Houses of Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td>III; pp. 119, 125, 127, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Two Houses of the Residency</td>
<td></td>
<td>III; pp. 119, 122.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Weavers of the Palace</td>
<td></td>
<td>I; pp. 105, 111, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steward of the Sem priest</td>
<td></td>
<td>I; pp. 62, 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri pr h'w</td>
<td>Overseer of the House of Ships</td>
<td>Vol. II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri phw.</td>
<td>Overseer of the Canals</td>
<td>Vol. II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri mō'.</td>
<td>Overseer of the Army</td>
<td>Vol. II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri [wr] H'f-R.</td>
<td>Overseer of the City of the Pyramid (named &quot;Khafra is Great&quot;)</td>
<td>Vol. III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri [w]–km</td>
<td>Overseer of the Ka-Servants</td>
<td>Vol. I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri km[w]–km irj-p't.</td>
<td>Overseer of the Ka-Servants of the Prince</td>
<td>Vol. III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri km[w]–km mut njswt.</td>
<td>Overseer of the Ka-Servants of the King’s Mother</td>
<td>Vol. I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imj-ri km[w]–tm wbt.</td>
<td>Overseer of the Artisans of the Wabet Workshop</td>
<td>Vol. II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imjt-ri knw n njswt.</td>
<td>Chief of the King’s Harim</td>
<td>Vol. II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Volume, Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Volume/Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>irj-hj njswt pr-i.</strong></td>
<td>He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs of the Great House</td>
<td>Vol. III; pp. 78, 80, 81.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1931–1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Page Reference</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wr Bst.</code></td>
<td>Great One of the Beset</td>
<td>Vol. III; pp. 119, 122, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wr st.</code></td>
<td>Great of the Phyles</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 112, 137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wtj İnpw.</code></td>
<td>Embalmer-Priest Belonging to Anubis</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 190, 191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mi't nfrw n nb. s r'n b.</code></td>
<td>She Who sees the Beauties of Her Lord Every Day</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 204, 207</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mi't Hr-St.</code></td>
<td>She who sees Horus and Set (the King)</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 8, 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mrr nb. f hrw-nb.</code></td>
<td>The One Beloved by His Lord Every Day</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 105, 110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mkrk njswt.</code></td>
<td>Rewarded of the King</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 7, 8, 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Volume(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hm-nfr nj smw twj</td>
<td>Priest of the Uniter of the Two Lands.</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 169, 175, 176.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO THE OLD KINGDOM TITLES 265

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hymn</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hm-ki.</td>
<td>Ka-servant.</td>
<td>Vol. I; pp. 73, 78, 80, 83, 84.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 28, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 65, 68, 69, 76, 84, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 190, 191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hm-ki pr-mm'i.</td>
<td>Ka-servant of the Birth-House.</td>
<td>Vol. I; pp. 73, 78, 80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 75, 81, 82, 179, 189, 190, 211, 216.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hm-ki nwt njswt.</td>
<td>Ka-servant of the King's Mother.</td>
<td>Vol. I; pp. 73, 84, 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrj wdb m pr-'nk.</td>
<td>Director of the Distribution of Food in the House of Life.</td>
<td>Vol. II; pp. 5, 8, 10, 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. III; pp. 41, 43, 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
<td>Volume and Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hts wrt.</td>
<td>Great Ornament (Great Favourite).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hntt nat.</td>
<td>He Who is in Front of the Throne</td>
<td>155, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrp Ikmt.</td>
<td>Director of Iakmet (?)</td>
<td>105, 109, 110, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrp irj śntj.</td>
<td>Director of the Hairdressers</td>
<td>75, 81, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrp irj śntj njswt.</td>
<td>Chief Hairdresser of the King</td>
<td>200, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrp 'h.</td>
<td>Director of the Palace</td>
<td>2, 6, 16, 108, 109, 110, 111, 179, 186, 187, 188, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrp mrw.</td>
<td>Director of the Pastures</td>
<td>169, 172, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrp hut mw.</td>
<td>Director of the Mansions of Water</td>
<td>2, 32, 33, 34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrp sinw-irj nj pr-ī.</td>
<td>Chief Oculist of the Great House</td>
<td>115, 117</td>
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Index to the Old Kingdom Personal Names.

Seasons, I, II and III.

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### Index to the Old Kingdom Personal Names

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EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1931-1932

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Vol. ii; pp. 48, 60, 61.
Vol. iii; p. 157.
Vol. 1; pp. 105, 109, 110.
Vol. ii; pp. 87, 91, 93.
Vol. 1; pp. 73, 83, 84.
Vol. 1; pp. 105, 113.
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DIVINE NAMES

Seasons I, II and III.

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MASTABA OF WASH-PTAH
The false door.
(1) Model vessels of limestone.

(2) Jars of thin red-painted ware.

MASTABA OF WASH-PTAH
PLATE III.

(1) Alabaster tablet.

(2) Copper offering table.

(3) Limestone figures representing fire.

MASTABA OF DER-SEMAT

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINES
PLATE IV.

(1) Alabaster head-rest.

(2) Copper model utensils.

(3) Copper model utensils.

(4) Model vases of alabaster and obsidian.

MASTABA OF DER-SEMAT
PLATE V.

MASTABA OF DER-SEMAT
Limestone statuette.

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINES
MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F
The northern false door.
PLATE VII.

(1) The entrance.

(2) Right thickness of main entrance.

(3) Left thickness of main entrance.

MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F
MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F
White limestone statuette of Mer-ânh-kh-f.
PLATE IX.

MASTABA OF MER-ANKH-F
The façade.
PLATE X.

MASTABA OF THERERW
The false door.
1. Unfinished statuette.

2. A flint knife.

MASTABA OF THERERW

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINES
MASTABA OF KAY
View showing the façade.
(1) Place of the libation tank.

(2) The libation tank.

(3) Socket stones.

MASTABA OF KAY
PLATE XIV.

(1) Part of thickness.

(2) Fragment of right jamb.

(3) Model cups of alabaster.

MASTABA OF KAY
(1) Entrance with socket holes.

(2) The socket holes.

(3) A circular depression to receive an offering table.

MASTABA OF KAY
PLATE XVI.

(1) Thickness of right jamb.

(2) Fragment of inscribed slab.

MASTABA OF KAY

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINE.
(1), (2) and (3) Inscribed fragments of white Turah limestone.

MASTABA OF KAY
PLATE XVIII.
MASTABA OF KHWT A
Lintel of the entrance.
PLATE XIX.

(1) Drum of the entrance.

(2) Upper part of a limestone statuette.

(3) A damaged copper mirror.

MASTABA OF KHWTAT
MASTABA E
The rock-cut statues.
(1) The drum of the entrance.

(2) The right thickness.

MASTABA OF IERERW
MASTABA OF IRERW
The offering scene in relief.
MASTABA OF IRENW
The northern false door.
PLATE XXIV.

MASTABA OF IERW
The southern false door of the western wall.

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINES
MASTABA OF SESHEMW

The false door of Sesphemw.
(1) Limestone canopic and pottery jars.

(2) Necklace of gold wire and beads.

MASTABA OF SESHEM¥
(1) Ox-bones.

(2) The false door of Thetwt.

MASTABA OF SESHEMW
MASTABA OF SHEPSES-AKHTY

The northern false door.
MASTABA OF KA-MENY
Scene between the two false doors.
(1) A model head-rest of haematite.

(2) Two model cylindrical jars of white limestone.

(3) A copper implement.

(4) Four ushabti figures of faience.

MASTABA OF KA-MENY
PLATE XXXI.

MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Two rock-cut statues.
MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Painted limestone statuette of Sed-hetep.
MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Painted limestone statuette of Sed-hetep.
PLATE XXXIV.

MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
The first statuette of the woman grinding.
(1) and (2). The first statuette of the woman grinding.

MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
MASTABA OF SED-HETEP
Second statuette of a woman grinding.
MASTABA OF MEDW-NEFER
The lintel of the doorway.
PLATE XXXVIII.

MASTABA OF NY-SE-ANKH-AKHTY
The western wall of the funerary chapel.
PLATE XXXIX.

MASTABA OF NY-SE-ANKH-AKHTY
The northern false door.
PLATE XL.

MASTABA OF ANKH-MA-F
The false door.
PLATE XLI.

MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Interior of the sarcophagus.
PLATE XLII.

MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F

The limestone head-rest.
Set of white limestone canopic jars.

Alabaster tablet.

Copper bowl.

Kohl vase.

Mastaba of Ankh-Ha-F
PLATE XLIV.

MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Copper models of implements and vases.
MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Model vessels of limestone.
PLATE XLVI.

MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
Alabaster head-rest.
(1) Jars of red-painted ware.

(2) Head of a limestone statuette.

(3) Alabaster tablet.

MASTABA OF ANKH-HA-F
PLATE XLVIII.

MASTABA OF THESTY

The southern false door.
PLATE XLIX.

MASTABA OF THESTY
Rock-cut statues.

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINES
PLATE L.

MASTABA OF THESTY
The northern false door.

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINES
PLATE LI.

MASTABA OF THESTY
Black granite statuette of Thesty.

(1) Two-fingers amulet of obsidian.

(2) Small schist scarab.

MASTABA OF PERY-NEB

DEPT. OF SURVEY & MINES
MASTABA H
Part of the scenes. (?)
MASTABA H

Some tall, broken jars of red-painted ware.
PLATE LIV.

MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
The middle entrance.
PLATE LV.

MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
Eastern side of southern pilaster.
(1) The lintel of the southern doorway.

(2) A scene of wine-pressing.

(3) A damaged mace-head.

MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
The huge sarcophagus.
PLATE LVIII.

The lintel of the southern entrance.

The northern entrance.

MASTABA OF BW-NEFER
(1) Left thickness of entrance.

(2) Right thickness of entrance.

MASTABA OF NEFER
(1) Upper part of false door.

(2) Bowl of dark red pottery.

(3) Model dish of white limestone.

(4) Two scarabs of brown stone.

(5) Inscribed granite slab.

MASTABA OF NEFER
MASTABA OF NEFER
Inscribed slab.

MASTABA OF SEANKHW
Accumulated mummies of a late period.
Amulets and heart-seaраб.

Copper bracelets.

MASTABA OF SEANKHW
PLATE LXIII.

The lid of the wooden coffin.

A large,shouldered jar.

A heart-scarab.

MASTABA I
MASTABA OF SHAFT 648
Forty-seven model vessels, and a flat-topped table of limestone.
MASTABA OF SHAFT 559
View showing shaft and burial chamber.
MASTABA OF SHAFT 559
Inside the sarcophagus.
MASTABA OF SHAFT 559
A complete set of copper tools, vessels, implements and weapons.
(1) The lintel of the entrance to the funerary chapel.

(2) The drum of the funerary chapel.

MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR
(1) The southern false door.

(2) The northern false door.

MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR
MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR

Head of a life-sized limestone statue.
(1) Necklace of gold and bead-work.

(2) Two limestone statuettes.

MASTABA OF HESY AND NY-ANKH-HATHOR