

PUBLICATIONS DU CONSEIL SUPRÊME DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTÉ

ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTÉ



TOME LXXVII
2003

LE CAIRE
IMPRIMERIE DU C. S. A

ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

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ANNALES
DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS
DE L'ÉGYPTE

DÉPARTEMENT DES PUBLICATIONS SCIENTIFIQUES DU C.S.A.



Ahmed Fakhry

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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION AT GIZA, TOMB G 7948 AND THE ADJACENT AREA, EASTERN FIELD, DURING THE SEASON 2000

Eleonora KORMYSHEVA

The work of the Russian Archaeological Mission (Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences)¹ in tomb G 7948 at Giza, eastern field, lasted from the 7th of March to the 23rd of May, 2000. The activity of the season was concentrated on checking the copies of the reliefs in Khafre-ankh's funerary chapel, architectural measurements of the sections in the chapels and shafts G 7948, G 7948-1 and G 7948-2, on the cleaning of the adjacent area to the north, north-east and south of the tomb, as well as on studying the Iteti tomb, eastern field G 7391.

KHAFRE-ANKH, TOMB G 7948

Recording and checking the drawings of the reliefs was continued. Attention was concentrated on studying the list of offerings carved on the facets of the false door. Examination of the inner face of false door 1 was resulted in recording of hieroglyphs not mentioned before. Verification of the drawings of the panels from the western wall was continued.

New details of the decoration on the southern wall, names of other members of the Khafre-ankh family and his relatives were revealed, and the scene of cooking

¹ Prof. Dr. Eleonora Kormysheva, Director of the Mission, Mikhail Tchegodaev, epigrapher; Dr. Olga Tomachevitch, Egyptologist; Dr. Josef Dorner, surveyor; Marek Lemiesz, archaeologist; Anna Wodzinska, ceramologist; Leonid Dreyer, architect; Prof. Dr. Vasilij Kuzischine, archaeologist; Dr. Serguei Vasiliev, anthropologist; Dr. Tatjana Baskakova, Egyptologist; Svetlana Archipova, assistant; Serguei Vorobjev and Serguei Agapov, postgraduates; Dr. Myriam Wissa, archaeologist-geologist; and Andrej Velikolepov and Vijatcheslav Degtjarev, assistants. The Supreme Council of Antiquities was represented by Mr. Abd El Kadr, inspector of Giza.

missed by Lepsius was discovered. Copies of reliefs of the southern and western walls were made.

New numbers of areas and units were introduced (Fig. 1).

Architectural measurements and drawings of the sections 3 (11); 4 (12); 5 (13) (see below, Figs. 2-4) from tomb G 7948, section 8 (14), from tomb G 7948-1 (Fig. 5), and section 9 (15) from tomb G 7948-2 (Fig. 6) were completed.

ADJACENT AREA OF THE EASTERN NECROPOLIS

The cleaning of the area of the rock platform with shafts cut into the same rock structure as the Khafre-ankh tomb, and the area to the east of the mud-brick structure, which was cleaned last season, was continued. For the description and drawings, the general plan was conditionally divided into several areas, described below.²

Area 3

Area 3 includes the rock platform situated immediately to the east of G 7948-1 and G 7948-2. It includes the shafts 18-22 (21 was only started but remained unfinished, see Fig. 7). Measurements of the mouths and preliminary descriptions were completed during the 1999 season. Cleaning of the shafts on the rock platform (Pl. I, a) was completed during this season.

Shaft 18³

Shaft 18 is 4.25 m deep, with the niche as well as the funerary chamber cut to the southern direction with a narrow passage oriented east-west. Bottom of the shaft: 1.19 m x 1.12 m. Completely plundered and partly destroyed. Measurements of the niche: width: 1.12 m, height 0.87 m, depth: 0.52 m. Evidently it was destined for the funerary vessels.

² A1 corresponds to G 7948; A2 corresponds to G 7948-1 and G 7948-2.

The passage to the funerary chamber is 0.60 m x 1.05 m, leading in the direction east-west; it is 1.05 m in width and 0.91 m in height.

Rectangular funerary chamber: 1.77 m western wall, 1.03 m southern wall, 1.02 m northern wall, 1.57 m eastern wall.

In the process of cleaning shaft 18, a fragment of inscribed stone (00/18/1F) was discovered at a level 0.50 m from the top of the shaft. The fragment of stone was probably part of the decoration of a funerary chamber, but not belonging to this tomb. Measurements: height: 0.31 m, width: 0.25m, thickness: 0.10m

Shaft 19

The shaft is 2.70 m deep; it leads to the funerary chamber. The chamber is oriented east-west. The funerary chamber is adjoined immediately to the entrance. Bottom of the shaft: 0.92 m x 1.00 m, the height of the entrance: 0.91 m. The size of the funerary chamber: northern wall 1.27 m; southern wall 0.95 m; western wall 1.83 m; eastern wall 1.76 m; height: 1.60 m.

Shaft 20

Shaft 20 is 2.90 m deep and leads to the funerary chamber oriented to the south without a passage. Bottom of the shaft: 1.03 m x 1.10 m. The height of the entrance: 1.10 m. The size of the funerary chamber: southern wall: 1.43 m; northern wall: 1.04 m; western wall: 1.07 m; eastern wall: 1.08 m.

Shaft 22

Shaft 22 is 3.45 m deep; the short passage (0.30 m x 0.85 m), leads to the funerary chamber, which is oriented north-south. Bottom of the shaft: 1.00 m x 1.02 m. The size of the funerary chamber: 1.20 m x 1.60 m including the funerary bench, which is 0.21 m wide.

³ Shafts 18 -28; see plate 7.

Area 4

Area 4 includes the mud-brick chapel (24) with the shafts 25-28 (Figs. 11, 14) as well as the structure 29 with the surrounding rubble wall (details on Figs. 7, 8; also Pl. I, a).

The western wall of the mud-brick chapel, discovered last year, consists of two pairs of false doors. The chapel (24) includes the shaft (Fig. 11), which leads to the funerary chamber, situated near the southern wall and oriented east-west. The western wall of the mud-brick chapel has traces of plaster and paint; the entrance is from the extreme northern side.

The eastern wall of the chapel contained three shafts made from mud-brick and constructed at the same time as the wall itself, the cleaning of which was started in 1999 (26, 27, 28).

Shaft 25

The size of shaft 25 is 0.90 m x 0.80 m; the shaft leads to the L-shaped funerary chamber, oriented north-south (Fig. 12).

The entrance to the funerary chamber: height: 0.65 m; width: 0.84 m; the height of the chamber is 0.75 m. The small passage has a carved out step (0.05 m in height).

Shaft 26 (Figs. 3, 14)

Measurements: depth 0.95 m (up to the base, covered with plaster); 0.90 m x 1.05 m (north-south).

The mud bricks in all the shafts contain ceramic sherds.

Traces of inner plastering are also visible.

During the 2000 season, the cleaning of the shafts was completed and it was demonstrated that the eastern wall of each shaft has a vaulted structure (shaft 26 has a partly destroyed vault) closed with plaster from the outer side of the shaft.

On the outer side of shaft 26 are preserved the traces of plastering and a semi-circular vault (filled in with bricks), which probably was a hole leading to the shaft from the outer side.

Shaft 27

Depth 0.70 m; length 0.94 m; width 0.86 m. The eastern wall of this shaft as well as that of shaft 27 has a vaulted structure (Pl. I, b). The western side has normal layers. In the shaft, the bricks fallen from the vault are still preserved.

Shaft 28 (Fig. 14)

The shaft is 0.88 m in depth; its length is 0.85 m; the width is 0.85 m.

The eastern part of the shaft, constructed in the mud brick wall (total length 5.10 m), was completely cleaned in 2000. The inclusion of ceramics and small stones is attested.

The shafts have no traces of funerary chambers, burials or skeletons. This fact, as well as the analysis of the structure, permits us to suppose that shafts 26, 27 and 28 (Pl. II, a) were probably not used as burials. They seem to have been used as places for storing funerary gifts or cult objects and also for performing ritual actions in the space surrounded by wall (29).

Unit 24

The cleaning of the northern wall (50) of the L-shaped chapel was completed. The thickness of the wall is 1.07 m-1.25 m.

The eastern part of the wall was constructed on a foundation consisting of small stones and limestone blocks. The upper part of the wall is destroyed. Its eastern end, mostly destroyed, has a height of 0.96 m, but the western part reaches the rock platform (Area 3, shaft 22); its height is 2.50 m.

Subsequently, the western part of the northern wall of the L-shaped chapel was situated 0.50 m higher than the rock platform, where the traces of the western wall (64) belonging to the L-shaped chapel are still preserved. Its length is 1.42 m;

width 0.96 m (north-south). The supposed thickness of the western wall in this section reached 2.20 m. Originally this wall was built over the part of the rock structure covering shafts 20, 21 and 22. The measurements demonstrated that the upper part of the western wall closed shaft 22 for a distance of 0.37 m in an east-west line; and completely passed by shafts 21, 20. Shafts 18 and 19 were left untouched. The supposed maximum height of the mud brick structure is 2.70 m.

The inclusion of straw, ceramics, river shells and small stones is clearly seen throughout the structure. In the process of laying out the bricks, stones were used to make the levels for piling even.

The entrance is situated in the northern part of the wall:

Width: 0.62 m.

Length of entrance (59): 0.89 m.

The width of the surrounding wall from the northern side: 0.90 m.

Unit 29 (Figs. 15, 16)

The axis of the northern wall of structure 29 is situated on the same level as the outer part of the northern wall of the L-shaped chapel. The area to the north of the wall was not completely cleaned during this season, but the survey has shown the presence of accurately laid stones on the level of the upper part of this wall, adjacent to the L-shaped chapel and following in the south-north direction. The existence of a similar structure with plastering in the west-east direction permits us to suppose the presence of one more structure to the north.

The cleaning in the eastern direction revealed the surrounding wall, built of limestone blocks lying on a mud-brick foundation (Pl. II, b).

The surrounding wall forms space (29), measurements: 1.50 m wide x 5.80 m long, with the entrance from the northern side. Its height is 0.70 m.

The floor was covered with plaster, broken in the course of work to a depth of 0.50 m from the side annexed to shaft 28.

The inner side of the wall is also covered with plaster. The traces of plastering are preserved on the outer side of the shafts.

This space (29) in all probability was constructed simultaneously with the L-shaped chapel (or a little bit later), which is testified to by the presence of the pass leading from structure 29 to the L-shaped chapel.

The newly formed section 29A and the trench (depth 0.5 m) that was made with the aim of reaching the original level have showed that the layer consists of small stones from the eastern side, above which plaster was put on the whole surface.

On the western side (= the outer side of shafts), the cleaning revealed the foundations of the shafts (= the eastern wall of the L-shaped chapel) composed of three rows of mud-brick piling, reinforced from the outer side with small stones and traces of outer plastering.

The surrounding wall of unit 29 was constructed later than the L-shaped chapel. Constructionally, it is not connected with the latter, but just annexed. It was built on a rubble foundation above which was laid one row of mud brick. The wall itself was erected from large rough stone blocks.

Area 5

Cleaning the area to the east has revealed 8 different tombs (units 31, 37, 33, 34, 35, 36, 52, 53).

To the outer (eastern) wall (54), a mud-brick structure (37) was annexed. Measurements: 0.90 m in width x 1.80 m in length. It was most probably a burial connected with one more space (31) extended to the north. The eastern wall of these burials was composed of three rows of mud-brick, partly destroyed in the southern section. The shape and function are not determined because its boundary is situated outside the excavated territory.

The analysis of tombs 37 and 31 (Pl. III, a) demonstrates that they were constructed later than the wall (54) because the tombs covered the entrance (unit 60). Wall 54 was erected on the foundation consisting of small stones mixed with pottery sherds. On this foundation is preserved one row of mud brick and limestone block piling.

The remains of structure 37 in the south-western corner have a semi-circular form, being remnants of the original piling.

Unit 54

The analysis of the foundation structure of wall 54 (Pl. II, b) shows that the wall was erected on a mud brick base which in turn rests on rubble. The analysis of the foundation permits us to suppose the destruction was caused by rain or underground water. The traces of the destruction are mostly visible on the walls of unit 33 (measurements: 0.88 m x 0.78 m), which was deformed by rain or underground water (Pl. II, b). Originally the unit most probably represented a space for storing votive objects, but actually half of it is encumbered with stones fallen from wall 54. On the eastern side, traces of plaster are preserved.

Unit 31 (Pl. III, a)

Measurements: length: 1.08 m; width: 0.87 m; depth: 0.40 m.

Well-preserved traces of plastering of walls.

Unit 37 (Pl. III, a)

Measurements: length: 1.80 m; width: 0.90 m; depth: 0.42 m.

Badly preserved traces of plastering.

The mud bricks and limestone blocks have probably fallen from wall 54.

Between units 54-55 and 37 there is a distance of 0.25 m, filled with small stones. The disposition of the stones permits us to suppose the existence of a later burial, of which nothing is preserved.

Unit 36

At a distance of 0.45 m to the east of units 37 and 31, also filled with small limestone stones, is situated burial 36 (Pl. III, b). Measurements: 1.28 m x 0.80 m.

Their walls are remnants of mud brick walls. The depth of the preserved structure in the southern part is 0.11 m. After cleaning, traces of wood on the

border of the rectangular burial place cut into the rock were discovered. Probably these are remains of a child's sarcophagus. The crust (0.01 m thick), formed later than the burial, was composed of the remains of mud brick mixed with the limestone. Part of this crust included some charcoal: the sarcophagus, from which actually nothing is preserved, seems to have been burnt.

Measurements of unit 36: 1.30 m x 0.72 m, cleaned to a depth of 0.18 m.

The north-western corner of burial 36 has a second row of rounded piling, which is analogous to that of unit 32. This fact permits us to conclude that their construction was simultaneous.

The analysis of the shaft's walls testifies to the destruction caused by rain water.

Unit 53

The eastern part of the wall of burial 36 forms the western wall of unit 53 (Pl. IV, a). Measurements: 0.95 m x 0.52 m; the unit was cleaned to a depth of 0.20 m.

In the burial remnants of a skeleton were discovered. Possible orientation: north-south. The affinity in time of burials 36 and 53 is supposed. Traces of destruction caused by water and slides of mud brick are visible.

Unit 52

On the southern side of burials 36 and 53, one more burial adjoined. Its measurements: 1.30 m x 1.45 m. The burial was cleaned to a depth of 0.06 m. The inner space is filled with small stones and remains of mud brick. Burial 52 is separated from units 36 and 53 by two rows of mud brick piling. The distance between the tomb 52 and wall 54 is 1.30 m.

Unit 34

Further in the southern direction the remains of a mud-brick structure, surrounded by two rows of mud-brick piling, are visible. Measurements: width: 1.60 m; length: 1.70 m. This structure has an irregular form with a niche on the

western side: 0.93 m x 0.41 m. Two rows of mud-brick piling were laid in different ways: the outer row with diametrical piling, the inner row with longitudinal. It might be the burial chamber. The final conclusion can be advanced only after the complete cleaning of the area and discovery of the connections between surrounding units.

Unit 33 (Pl. II, b)

Situated just to the east of the surrounding wall (54), the southern side of unit 33 is composed of two rows of mud brick. Actually, unit 33 is half closed by mud bricks, probably fallen from the mud brick foundation composing the base of unit 29.

Measurements: 0.70 m x 0.70 m. The height of the preserved part of the wall is 0.70 m. The actual view of its vertical section clearly testifies to erosion by water. Cleaning was not undertaken.

Unit 35

Measurements: 0.78 m x 0.85 m; depth: 0.22 m. Remains of inner plastering are visible. The bottom is covered with plaster. On the western wall, traces of erosion by rain water can be seen. The eastern and southern walls were constructed from limestone. The function of units 35 and 33 has not been clearly determined. A working hypothesis is that they represent departments for provision of the cult in the part of the necropolis situated further to the north.

Unit 51

In space 51 between burials 33 and 32 (the distance between 32 and 33 is 0.80 m), a foundation deposit of pottery was discovered. The majority of the pottery was situated in the south-western corner, directly adjoining the foundation of small stones, on which unit 30 (see Area 6) was constructed. The votive pottery was discovered at a depth of 0.30-0.40 m from the top (Pl. IV, b). The deposit consisted of votive vessels and votive plates (Fig. 9); fragments of beer jars dating from the

Old Kingdom were also found. A quantity of pottery probably fell here as a result of collapse and destruction; it is still *in situ*.

To the east of unit 51 are visible remains of another structure (62), surrounded with limestone blocks with traces of mortar on the outer eastern part. Further to the east burial (61) (Pl. V) was discovered, oriented from east to west. Its measurements: 0.53 m x 0.34 m. The burial is partly covered by the surrounding wall of the village of Nezlet el Saman. In its present state, the burial consists of a funeral bed with traces of a wooden sarcophagus cut in the rock. Fragmentary traces of wood are preserved on all the surfaces.

At a distance of 0.25 m from the western part of the funerary place, traces of mud brick are visible. This fact permits us to suppose that there was a superstructure built of mud brick.

The space to the north of unit 61 is covered with plaster and remains of mud brick.

Area 6

Unit 32

This unit represents a big shaft cut in the rock and superimposed by two rows of huge limestone blocks (measurements of the single blocks: 1.40 m x 0.42 m; 1.09 m x 0.49 m). The height of the masonry is 0.67 m.

Measurements of the shaft: 1.27 m x 1.10 m.

Depth of cleaning in this season: 1.35 m.

Outer measurements of the shaft: 2.40 m x 2.18 m.

The outer eastern wall of the shaft has a mud brick piling, which was laid above the foundation consisting of small limestone blocks. The analysis of the structure, the disposition and the mode of construction permit us to suppose that the shaft was built later than units 30, 41, 42 and 43. The preserved part of the piling in the north-western corner of the shaft has a semicircular form similar to structure 47.

On the outer side of the shaft, traces of plastering of the mud brick structure are preserved: the plaster evidently was used here with the aim of smoothing the surface.

Inside the mud brick piling, sherds of pottery are visible.

The outer wall has inserts of small stones on the northern, eastern and southern sides.

Unit 47

Remains of mud brick piling are preserved at the northern, western and eastern sides. Measurements: 0.60 m x 0.62 m x 0.70 m. The southern wall is not preserved. The burial might have had a rectangular form; it was built from mud brick; traces of inner plastering are visible. The depth of the cleaned area is 0.55 m.

On the outer side the remains of mortar with small limestone blocks are visible.

Area 7

Area 7 (Pl. VI) probably originally represented a descent in the form of a slope with two steps cut in the rock. At the time of the construction of tomb G 7948, it was a passage to Khafre-anekh's chapel oriented from east to west. As the analysis of pottery used as building material shows, the passage was closed by the new mud brick construction and consequently was out of use already in the period of the Old Kingdom (Dyn. VI?).

The remains of the slope were cleaned and are quite visible (the entrance of tomb G 7948 and unit 39).

At a distance of 2.70 m from the entrance to tomb G 7948 in the southern section and 1.76 m in the northern section, the slope turns into a shaft (unit 23) cut vertically in the rock. Measurements: 1.00 m x 1.00 m. The depth of cleaning during the 2000 season was 0.50 m. Further to the east, at a distance of 0.70 m, a rectangular space was cut (38). Its measurements: width 0.71 m (western-eastern side), length 0.98 m (direction north-south), depth 0.77 m.

Under the space, at a depth of 0.77 m in the southern corner, shaft (62) (Pl. VII) is situated. Its measurements: 0.68 m x 0.68 m. The depth of cleaning during the season: 0.40 m.

Structures 62 and 23 are supposed to have been erected two generations later than the chapel of Khafre-anekh, because both were cut on the way to Khafre-anekh's tomb, probably at the period when their owners constructed their burials in the vicinity of Khafre-anekh's chapel in order to use it for their funerary cult. Probably these shafts were the burials of Khafre-anekh's relatives.

Shaft 38 seems to have been cut later. The preserved remains of rock with traces of processing permit us to suppose that originally the rock was cut at a distance of 0.40 m from the present slope level. Later, at a depth of 0.40 m, a rectangular burial was cut.

This burial could have been cut simultaneously or a little bit earlier than the unknown structure, of which in the 2000 season only the traces of wall (57) built of mud brick have been cleaned (measurements: length 2.18 m, width 0.75 m, height 0.50 m). This wall definitively closed the east-west passage leading to Khafre-anekh's tomb. The attribution of the wall and its function can be determined only after the cleaning of the southern section adjoining Khafre-anekh's tomb.

Unit 39

At a distance of 1.20 m to the north of wall 56, traces of rock processing in the form of large steps are visible. At a distance of 1.20 m, remains of a space (width 0.88 m) were discovered descending vertically downwards. Its attribution is not clear (cleaning is required). The depth of the cleaning accomplished from the top of the upper mud-brick structure is 0.70 m. The borders of the structure are not determinable in the present stage of cleaning.

Unit 40 (Pl. VI)

Unit 40 represents a rectangular space having the measurements: 2.48 m x 0.65 m, depth 0.80 m. The bottom is covered with small limestone blocks - the same as

the ones on which wall 54 was erected. The function has not been determined; cleaning is required.

Area 8

A rock space stretches between structures 57 and 56, in the direction north-south, at a distance of 1.00 m. It continues further to the south for a distance of 2.90 m.

The western part of structure 56 (max. height 0.45 m, max. width 1.33 m) has traces of plastering and white colour on the outer eastern part; mud brick mixed with sherds and shells. In the southern part, which passes beyond the boundary of the excavated area, remains of a mud brick wall are visible.

Units 46 and 45 (Pl. VIII, a)

Units 46 and 45 possibly represented a funerary chapel and in the western part had the form of false doors (56). The wall belonged to units 45 and 46 and at the same time was probably part of another structure, which was not cleaned this season but the traces of which were visible.

Measurements of unit 46: 1.20 m x 1.52 m. The depth of the cleaned area: 0.40 m. The units have the shape of two false doors facing each other, which has been attested with respect to several burials in Giza (see Reisner).

Measurements of unit 45: 1.20 m x 1.75 m; depth 0.20 m.

The structure is destroyed; not cleaned; traces of false doors are visible.

Unit 48

Unit 48 represents a mud brick wall in the form of a false door. Its length is 4.00 m. The wall forms the eastern boundary of units 45 and 46, and at the same time it probably served as the western wall of the funerary chapel. The structure consists of two pairs of false doors with traces of plastering and white paint. The preserved height of the false door is 0.34 m.

Units 49 and 44

The units were probably connected with the remnants of the false door (48) or are remains of a later burial, which can be established only after final cleaning. In space 44 remains of structure (63) built of limestone with traces of mortar are visible.

Measurements:

Unit 49: 1.10 m x 0.77 m; depth of cleaning: 0.22 m.

Unit 44: 1.80 m x 0.69 m; the depth of cleaning from the top of mud brick wall (48): 0.22 m.

Unit 63

Remains of a rectangular structure inside space 44 of slightly irregular form, oriented northwest-southeast. In the northern part, it is adjacent to wall 48; in the southern part, the distance between 63 and the wall reaches 0.18 m. Its maximum width is 0.29 m. The structure consists of limestone blocks bound with mortar. In all probability it is a late structure. The purpose of the structure can be determined only after cleaning.

Units 43, 42

Burial 43 and the adjoining structure 42 were probably constructed simultaneously with 48 and belonged to the original chapel. This is testified to by their orientation from north to south, coinciding exactly with the orientation of the wall itself, and by the presence of space between the western wall of the chapel and the burial. The space was probably destined for the performance of the cult.

Burial 43 has a rectangular form and was constructed of mud brick with traces of plastering on the inner side, on a foundation of small limestone blocks bound with mortar. Its measurements: 1.65 m x 0.60 m. The height of the inner part : 0.27 m; the height of the outer part: 0.56 m.

Structure 42 is annexed to burial 43 on the north. Its measurements: 0.80 m x 0.90 m. The depth of cleaning: 0.23 m. Three rows of piling on a foundation of

small stones mixed with mortar are preserved. The general height is 0.60 m. It can be supposed that this structure was destined for ritual purposes or contained the ritual vessels belonging to burial 43, or that the structure presents a combination of the remains of the shaft and funerary chamber. However, the function can be determined only after complete cleaning.

Unit 41

As is testified to by the level of the unit and the disposition of the skeleton (Pl. VIII, b), this burial was constructed later than structures 43 and 42. Near the skeleton there were traces of mummy bands; the skeleton was oriented from north to south. Its head was fixed between two semicircular mud bricks on the frontier with unit 30. It can be supposed that the burial had an oval form. Its measurements: 1.60 m x 0.60 m. The depth of cleaning after the removal of the skeleton: 0.20 m.

Unit 30

The purpose is not clear. Possibly the structure was used for storage of ritual objects. Further cleaning is required. Traces of plastering and inclusions of sherds are visible. Measurements: 0.70 x 0.60. Maximum depth of the season's cleaning: 0.35 m.

Unit 58

In the southern part of unit 58 (measurements: 1.57 m x 1.00 m) there are traces of artificial processing. Probably the structure was reused later as the western wall (48) of the chapel with burials 44 and 49.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

During the seasons 1997-1999, there were discovered remnants of 11 individuals, 3 of whom were found in Khafre-ankh's shaft. All of them were studied this season.

There were fragments of the limbs of a man aged 50-55, fragments of the skull of a man aged 40-45, which was restored, and fragments of the limbs and skull of a woman. In the shaft of the priest's wife, Herenka, remnants of a man aged 20 were discovered. In unit 14, remnants of a postcranial skeleton of a man aged 18-20 were discovered.

In shaft 16, remnants of 6 individuals were discovered. The skull of one of them has been restored and analyzed. It belonged to a young girl aged 15-18. Near her remains, 2 fragments of different lower jaws were found. One jaw belonged to an old man, the other to a man aged 40. Probably these fragments were re-deposited. In the same shaft (16) in the upper layer, remnants of a skeleton (partly covered with ashes) of a man aged 20-30 were discovered. Probably in the same shaft (but a bit lower), the remnants of 2 skeletons covered with ashes with remains of burnt mummy bands were found. The skeletons belonged to a man and a woman.

In 1999, in shaft 17 remnants of 6 individuals were found: a child aged 2-4 years, 2 women aged 20-25, a girl aged 15, a man aged 30, and a man aged 40-45.

During the 2000 season, burial 41 (Pl. VIII,b) was revealed. The skeleton was practically complete (only the legs were absent) and lay on the left side. The skull was surrounded by two mud bricks.

It was determined that the skeleton belonged to a man aged 20-25. The skeleton was not massive, but the clavicles (shoulders) are rather large. The height, calculated on the basis of the measurements of the shoulder bone (humerus), is ca. 1.70 m. On the skeleton, marks of stress are visible: caries, and rudiments of osteochondrosis on the vertebra. On the only preserved epiphysis of the thigh bone, a noticeable unevenness (which testifies to a great load on the feet during lifetime) is visible.

Besides this skeleton, the fragmentary remains of 6 individuals were extracted from shafts 31, 22, 18, 28, 27 and 19. Among them 4 women and 1 man were identified.

Altogether, remnants of 24 individuals have been discovered: 9 males (average age 30 years), 10 females (average age 20 years), 2 children, and 3 unidentified persons. It seems possible to posit the reuse of older burials and re-depositions, which is testified to by the fragments of bones. The remnants of a massive skull which greatly differs from other skulls, belonging to a man aged 40-45, were buried nearby.

POTTERY

A foundation deposit (unit 51) consisting of votive vessels and plates (Fig. 9, Pl. IV, b) was discovered. One of the big beer jars was found in unit 37 (Fig. 10, Pl. IX). The diagnostic pieces mostly date to the Old Kingdom.


During the cleaning and work outside the tomb in the 2000 season, many pottery sherds were found. 130 diagnostic pieces, namely parts of rims, parts of bottoms, handles and decorated sherds, and also pieces with potmarks, were distinguished. A list of the diagnostic pieces and the dating is given below:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Items</i>
IV th Dynasty	10	bowl, Meidum bowl, beer jar, ledge bowl, bread mould
Late IV th Dynasty	3	bowl, Meidum bowl
Old Kingdom	87	beer jar, beer jar base, bowl, tub, votive plate, votive jar, stand, potmark, bread mould, bread tray(?), votive plate base, jar
prob. Old Kingdom	6	bowl, beer jar, bread tray
Late Period	17	jar, jar base, votive jar, "bottle", spout, bowl with decoration, base
Persian	2	jar, cooking pot

Ptolemaic (?)	1	amphora
Ptolemaic-Roman	1	amphora handle
Greco-Roman	2	amphora handle
Byzantine	1	painted sherd
Total:	<hr/> 130	

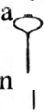

Analysis of the sherds mixed with the mud brick gave a preliminary dating of the IVth-VIth Dynasties. Taking into consideration that there were certainly reused sherds, a date for the construction of Vth-VIth Dynasties may be proposed as *post ante quem*.




G 7391, GIZA, EASTERN FIELD, THE TOMB OF ITETI





During the 2000 season, the epigraphic and iconographic studies of the reliefs from the tombs of Iteti have confirmed the existence of similarities between Khafre-ankh's tomb and the tomb of Iteti who, according to the inscriptions and reliefs on the eastern wall of chapel G 7948, was considered to be his brother for property  (*sn dt*). The work of the mission was concentrated on the parts of the reliefs from the tomb of Iteti (northern wall), where members of Khafre-ankh's family are represented.




In the upper register of the northern wall of G 7391, Iteti is represented sitting on an armchair, the shape of which (in particular the legs and seat) is the same as that of Khafre-ankh's (southern wall of his tomb). Moreover Iteti (on the northern wall) is shown in front of the same table with the same offerings as his brother (south wall).

The investigation of the traces of hieroglyphs on the northern wall of the Iteti tomb, the second register, allow us to advance a new reading of the rendering of the names of three members of this family, namely Khafre-ankh, Kheri-meru, and Ishepet. Each of them is pictured in front of his own offering table.

The name of Khafre-ankh was written in red ochre and was correct three times. At first, on the sign  *shd* a cartouche was situated and under it an  *nh*. Then the cartouche was altered into *s* and *mr* and over the *nh*-sign a *w^cb* priest was depicted. As follows from the picture, obviously the words designating the titles *smr* and *shd w^cb* were confused. Afterwards the pyramid's name and the *shd*-title were written. Consequently the phrase has to be read:

   *shd w^cb wr mr* - inspector of the *wab* priests of the Great Pyramid, which corresponds exactly to the title of Khafre-ankh.

The name of the man sitting behind is written with red and green paint. Red coloured hieroglyphs *hr* and *r* are quite visible, green coloured *sw* and *mr*-signs are slightly visible under a certain angle of   *hrj mrw*. traces of the hieroglyphs permit us to propose the reading   *hrj mrw*. Consequently, it gives evidence that Heri-meru, the husband of Ishepet, who was in all probability married to one of the sisters of Iteti, was buried in shaft 3 in Khafre-ankh's chapel. The latter is represented behind him in the same relief.

Here hieroglyphs which composed her name (tomb of Iteti) are even more erased; only red hieroglyphs *r* and *t* can be traced. However, the shape of the hieroglyph *s* is also visible and the name is read as    *Ispt* with the transposition of the hieroglyphs *p* and *s*. In the phrase *rht nsw Ispt*, written mostly with green paint, S. Curto and A. Badawy have not recognized the sign *s* and have wrongly read the name as *Ipt*⁴. From the proposed reading, it follows that this Ishepet was probably the sister of Khafre-ankh and Iteti⁵, and her husband Kheri-

⁴ Badawy, A., *The tombs of Iteti, Sehem'ankh-Ptah and Kaemnofret at Giza*. Berkley, Los Angeles, London 1976, p. 6; Curto, S., *Gli scavi Italiani a El-Ghiza*. Roma, 1963, p. 39.

⁵ Harpur, Y., Two Old Kingdom tombs at Giza, *JEA* 67, 1981, p.30.

meru was their brother-in-law and thus was regarded as a member of their family. Besides this picture, Kheri-meru is also depicted on the northern jamb of the façade bearing a heart-shaped vessel. In this way, Kheri-meru is represented in G 7391 three times.

Returning to the relief on the northern wall, it has to be stressed that in front of three figures of the members of the *Iteti* family, there are two registers which contain the male figures named *Tidf*, *Hr-mrw* and a person whose name is destroyed (register I). In the second register, three figures are represented: *Šp-*? and *Rwd*; the third name is not visible.

There is one more person in G 7391 who was also depicted in G 7948, namely the *hm-k3* priest whose name is *Nfrf*.

Stylistically the decoration of the tomb is very close to that of G 7948. The genealogy of the family could be reconstructed in the following way:

Khafre-ankh --- Iteti, his brother for property

Ishepet, Khafre-ankh's sister, and her husband Heri-meru,
who was still alive when Iteti was already dead

Both were buried in the Khafre-ankh tomb.

During the season 2000, a part of the necropolis situated in the extreme eastern part of the area was discovered. It consisted of burials constructed from mud brick with the use of the natural rock structure. The form of the superstructure and the character of the burials permit us to conclude the existence of an ordinary necropolis adjacent to the tomb of Khafre-ankh, a high official of the Egyptian administration. The form of the burials permits us to attribute them to the lower stratum of the society. In turn, one may suppose that the poorer people tried to choose places for their burials close to those of high officials in hope of being near their masters in eternal life.

The cleaned area adjacent to Khafre-ankh's tomb testifies to the existence of the dense necropolis territory, part of which was reused even within the period of

the Old Kingdom. More precise dating can be proposed as the end of the Vth-first half of the VIth Dynasties.

**GENERAL PLAN OF THE EXCAVATED AREA
SEASON 2000**


DRAWN BY MAREK LEMIESZ

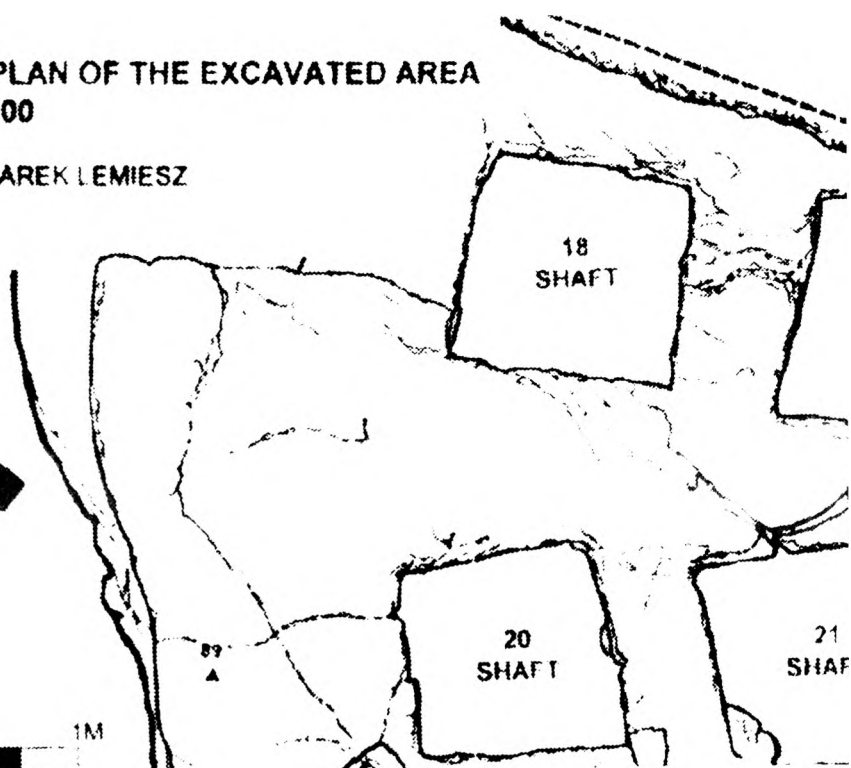
R=190

N 

R=190

SCALE

0  1M



GENERAL PLAN OF THE EXCAVATED AREA
SEASON 2000

DRAWN BY MAREK LEWINSKI

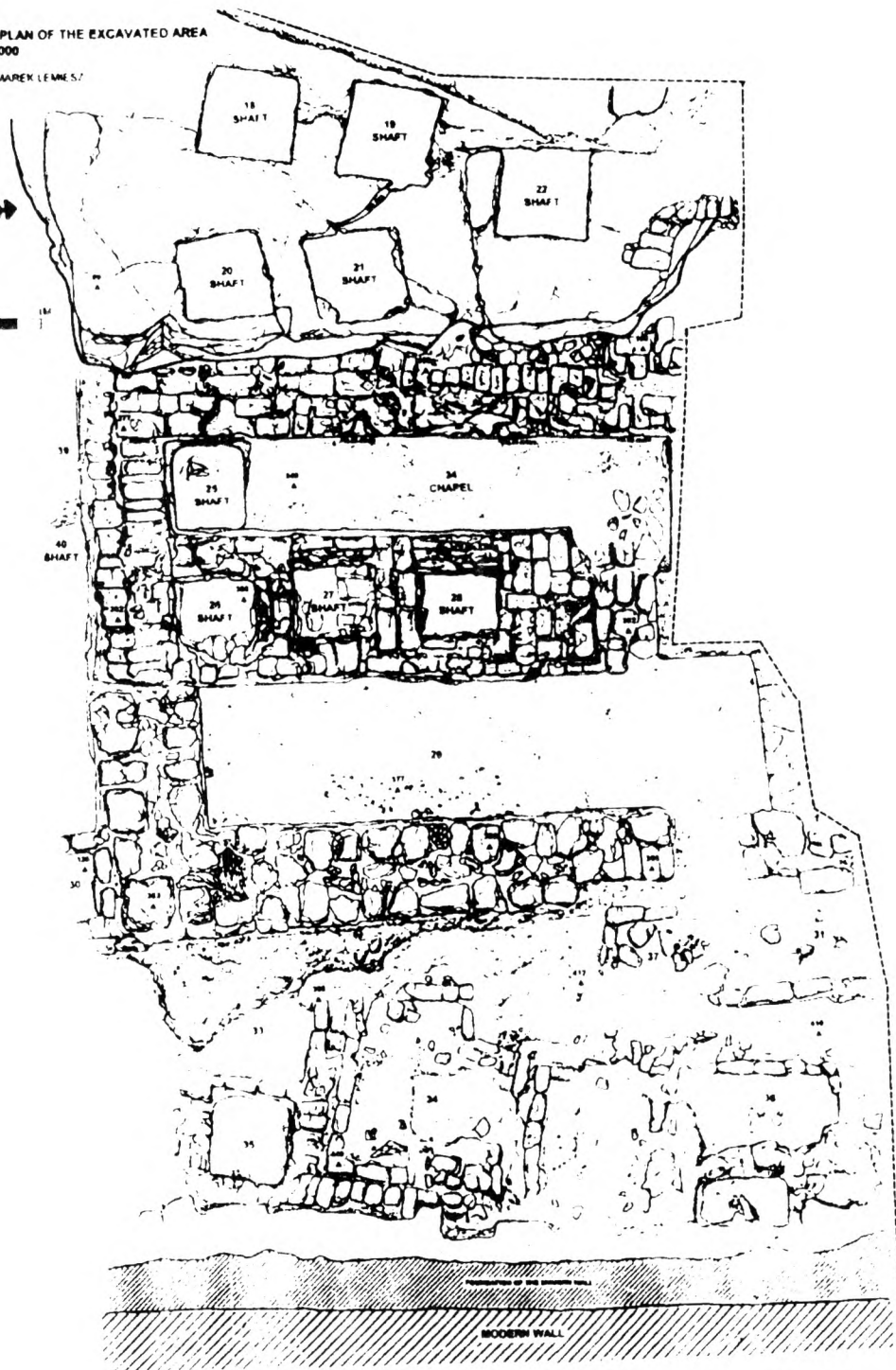
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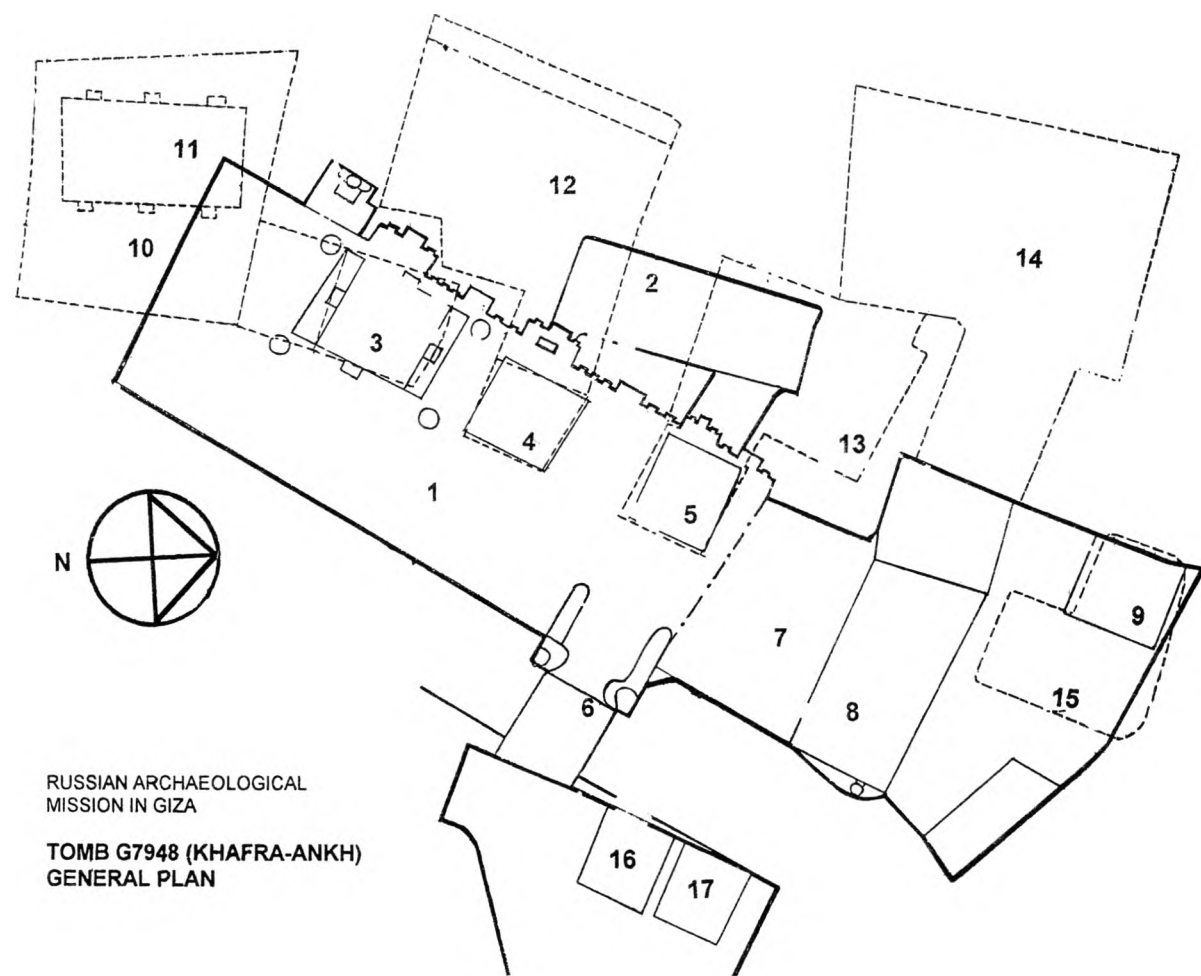
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SCALE

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RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MISSION IN GIZA
TOMB G7948 (KHAfra-ANKH)
GENERAL PLAN

Fig. 1.

The burial chamber of the Khafre-Ankh tomb
Section
(plan 11)
southward view

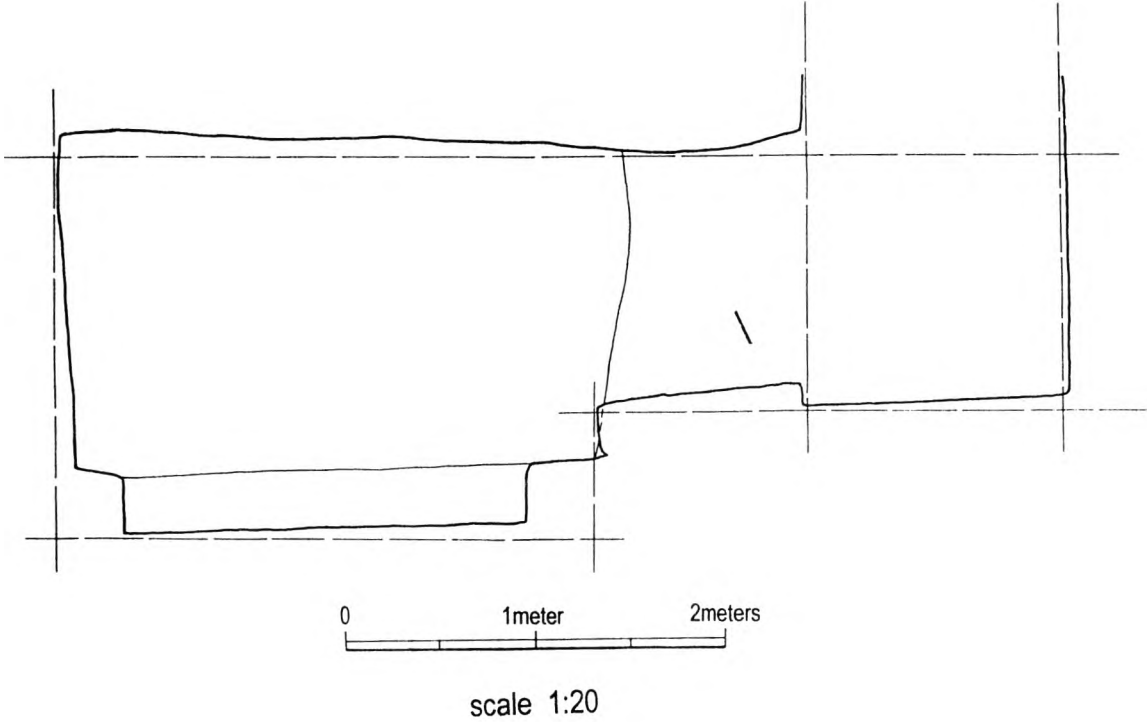


Fig. 2.

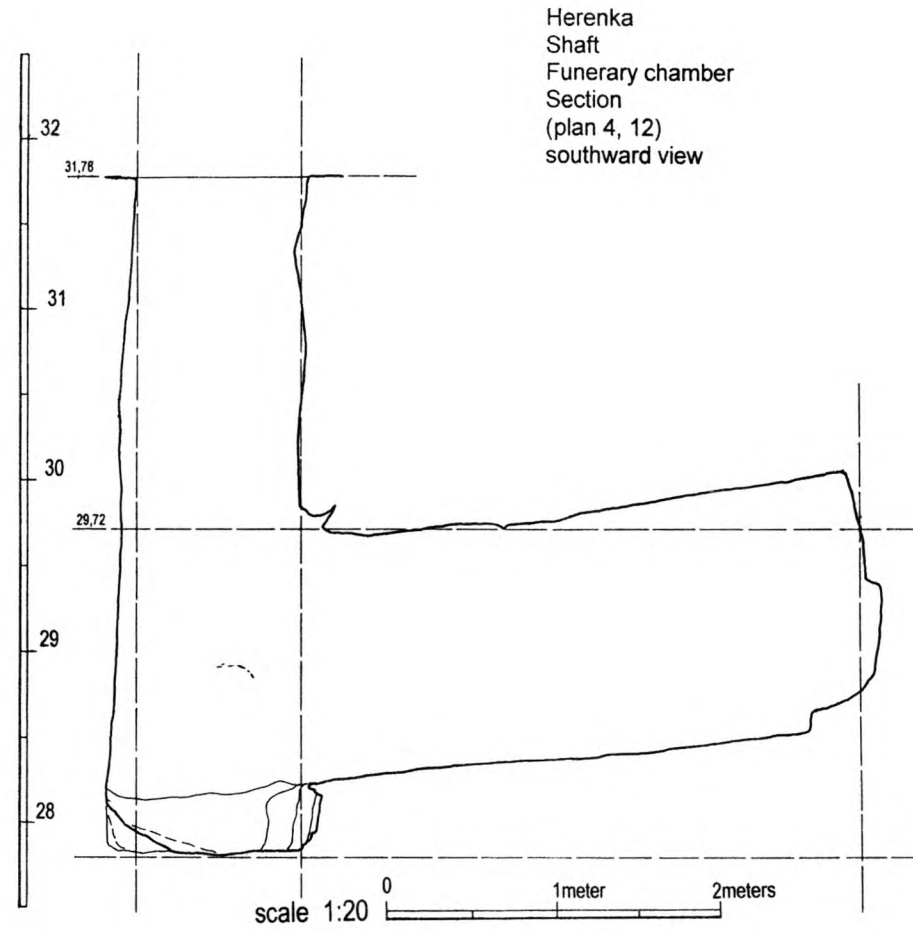


Fig. 3.

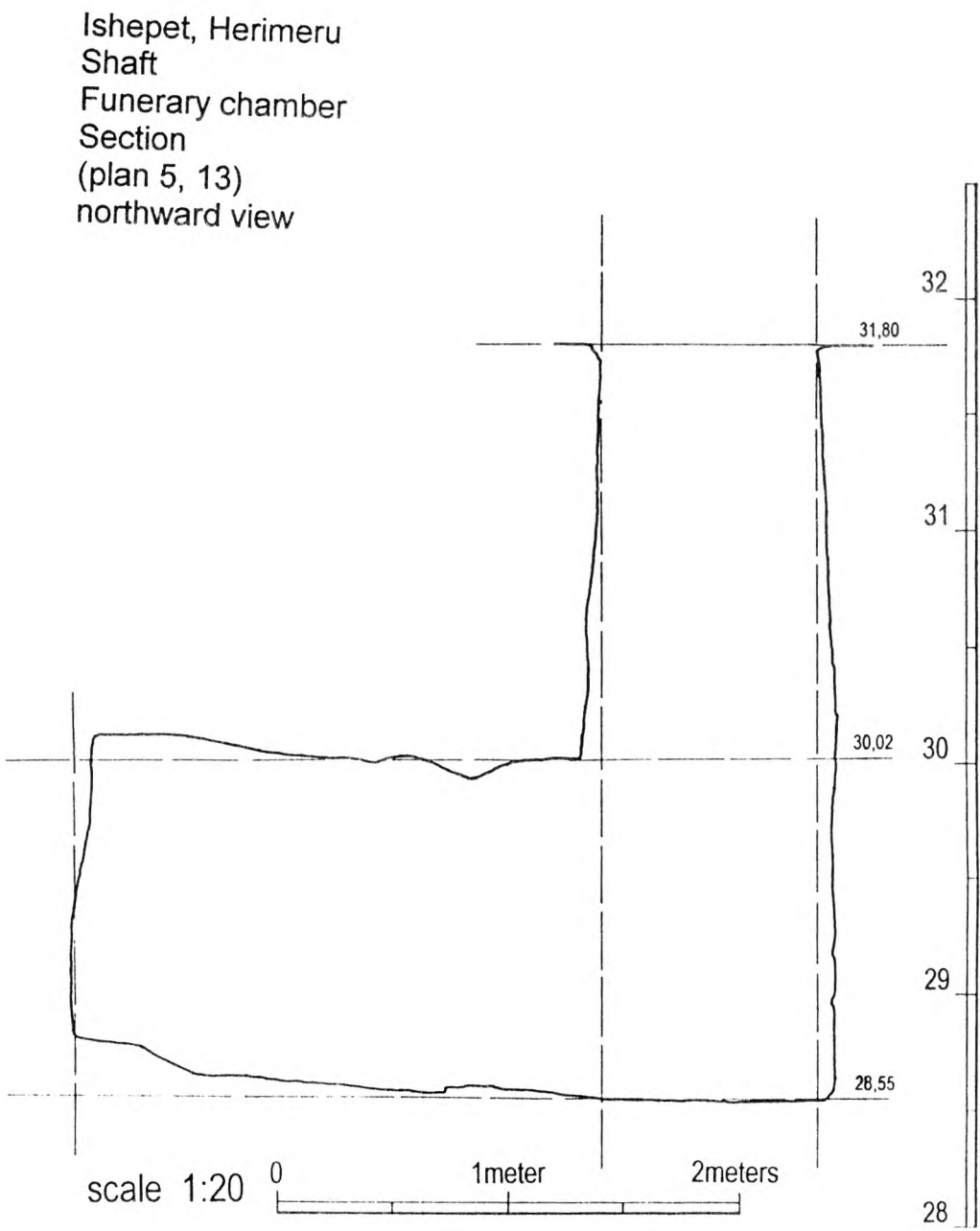


Fig. 4

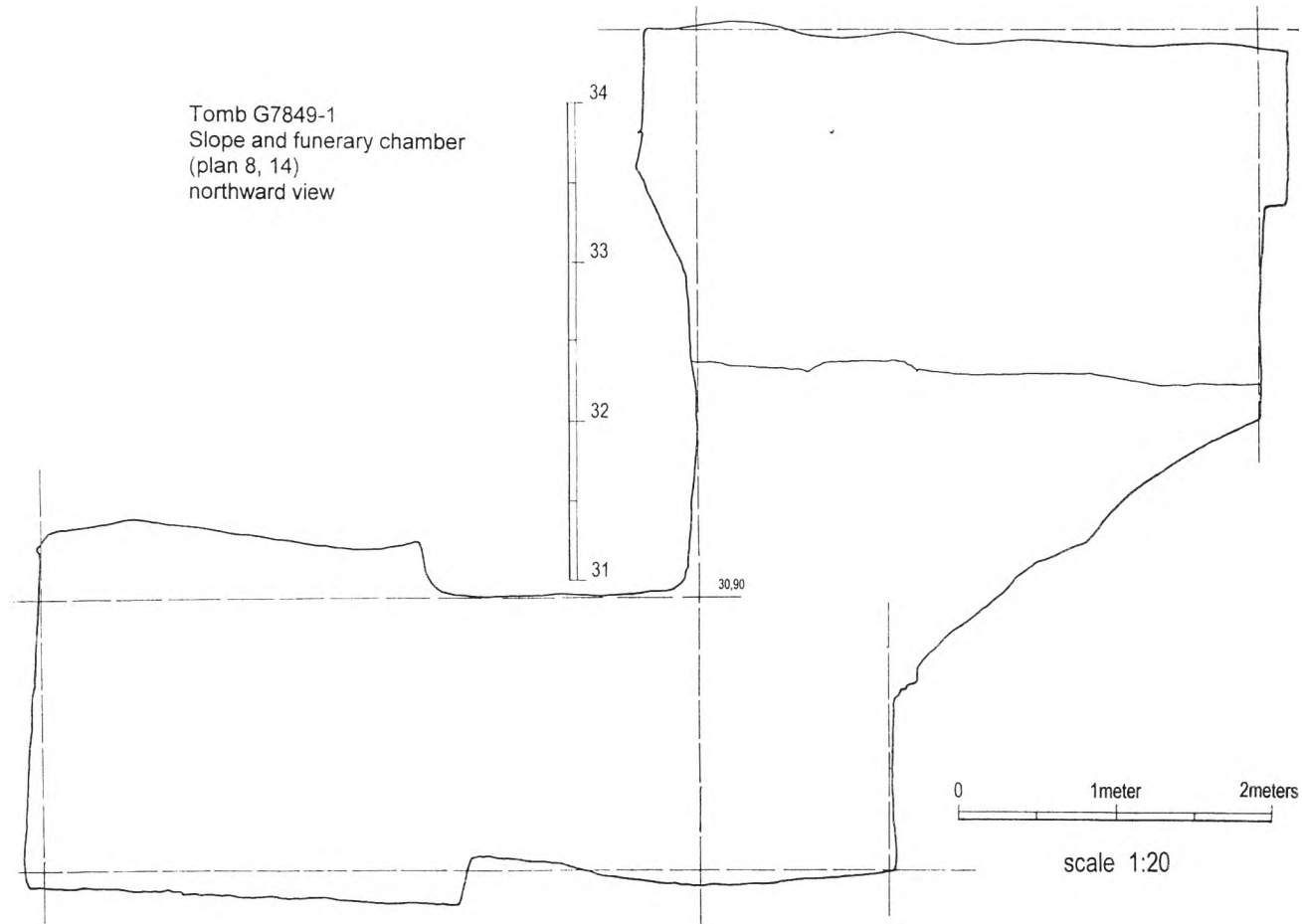


Fig. 5.

Tomb G7849-2
Shaft and funerary chamber
(plan 9, 15)
southward view

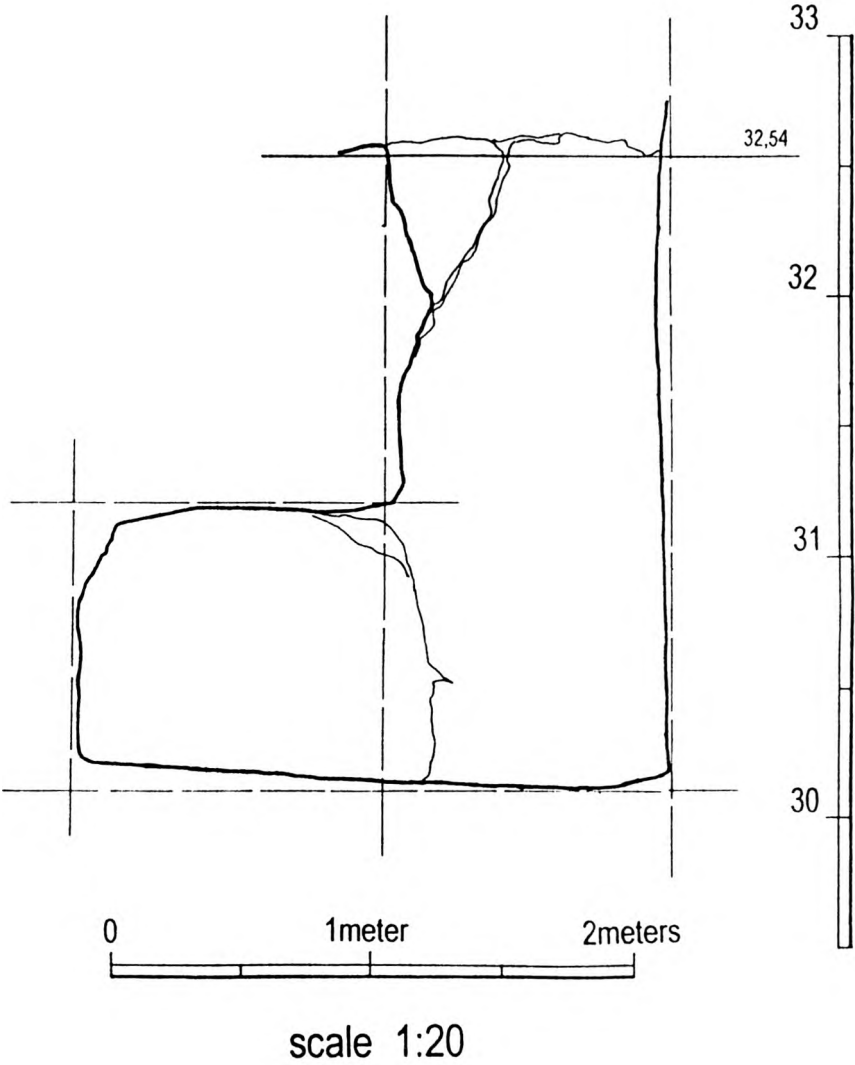


Fig.6.

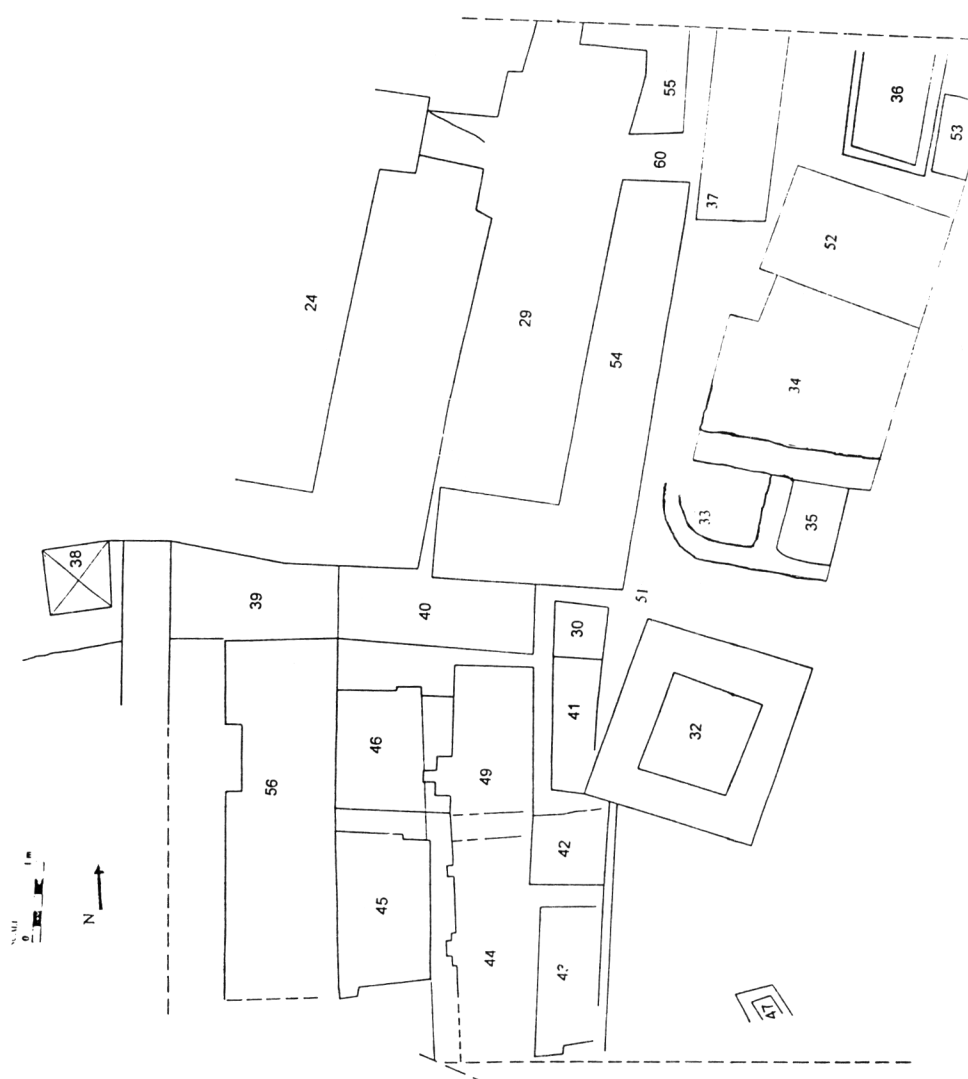
RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MISSION IN GIZA

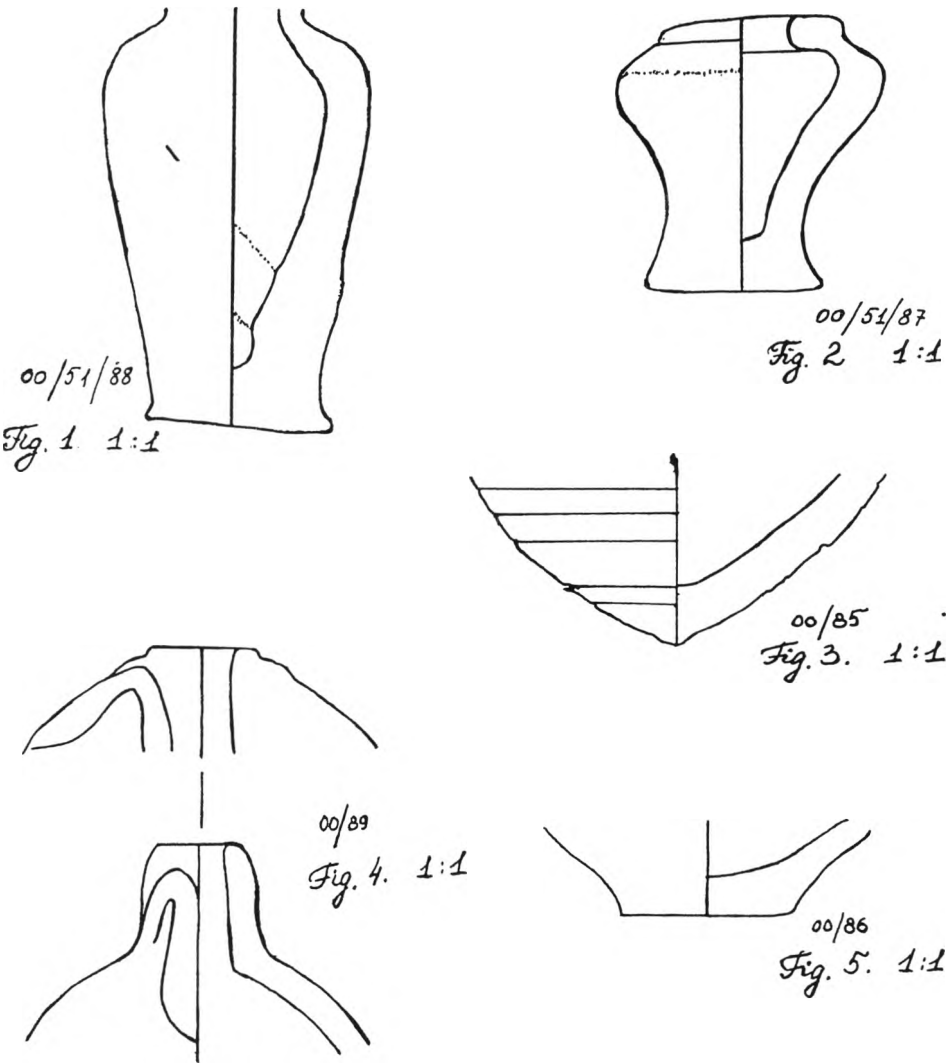
GENERAL PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS
SEASON 1999

DRAWN BY MAREK LEMIESZ



Fig. 7.





0 1 2 3 CM

Fig. 9.

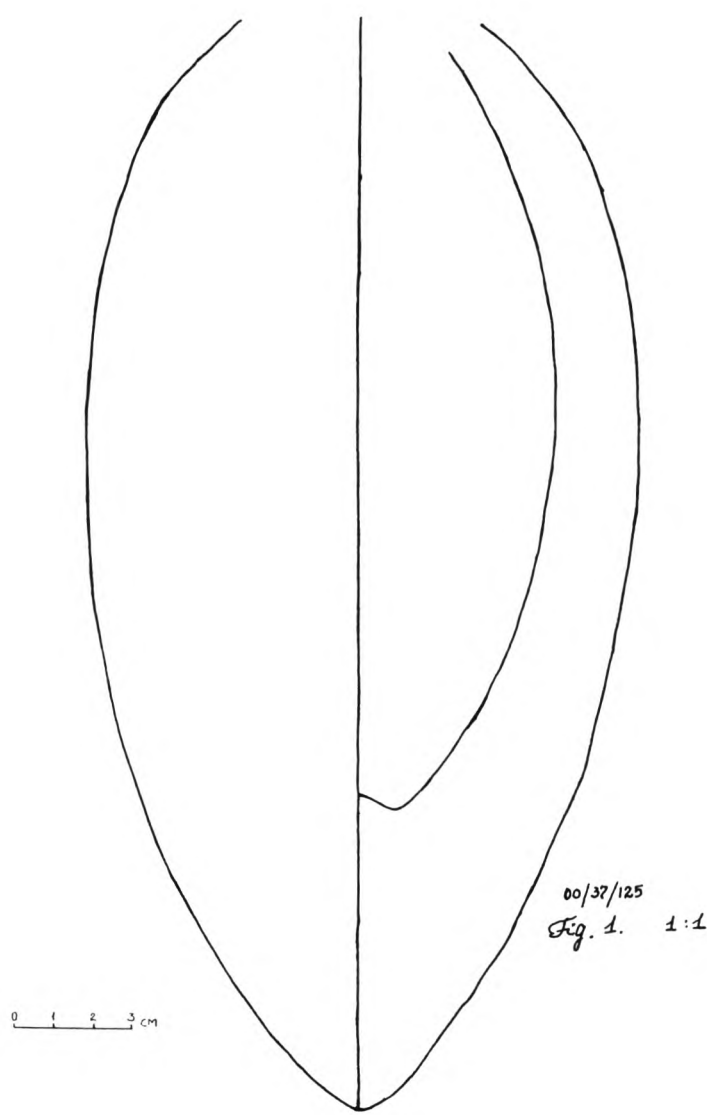


Fig. 10.

Eastern wall
of L-shaped Chapel
inside
Eastward view

Drawn by
Marek Lemiesz

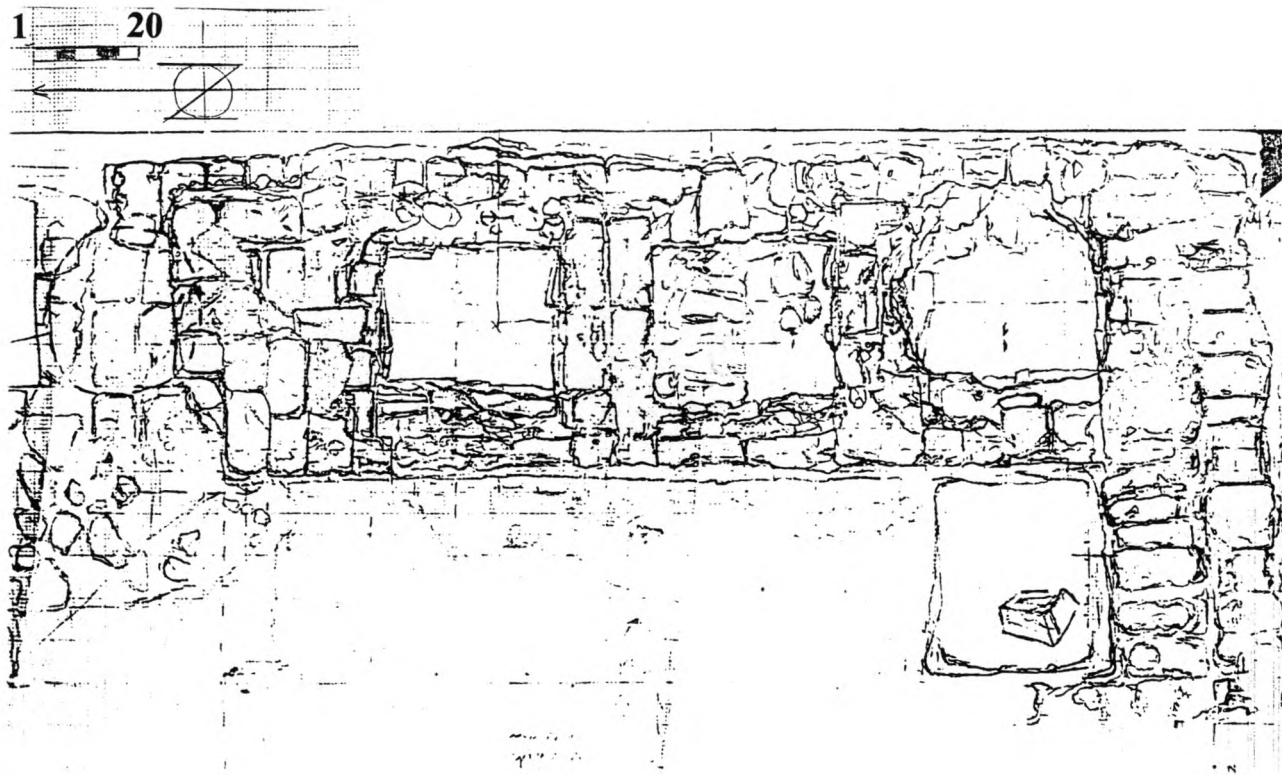
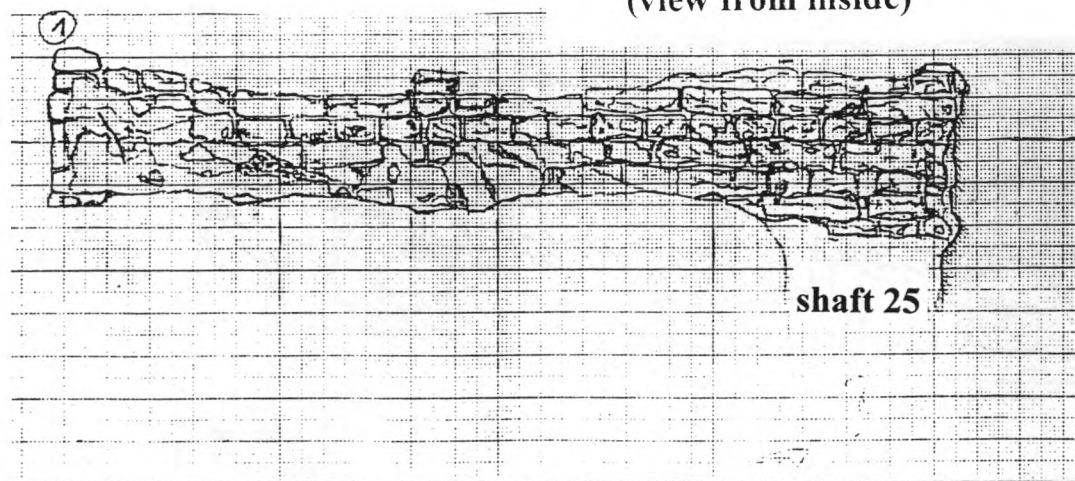


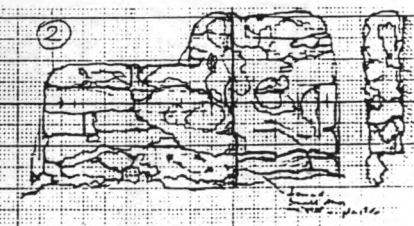
Fig. 11.

Russian Archaeological Mission
in Giza
season 2000

L-shaped chapel
W-section of the eastern wall
(view from inside)



1 20
S-section of the wall
entrance, view from inside



Drawn by Serguey
Vorobiev

Fig. 12.

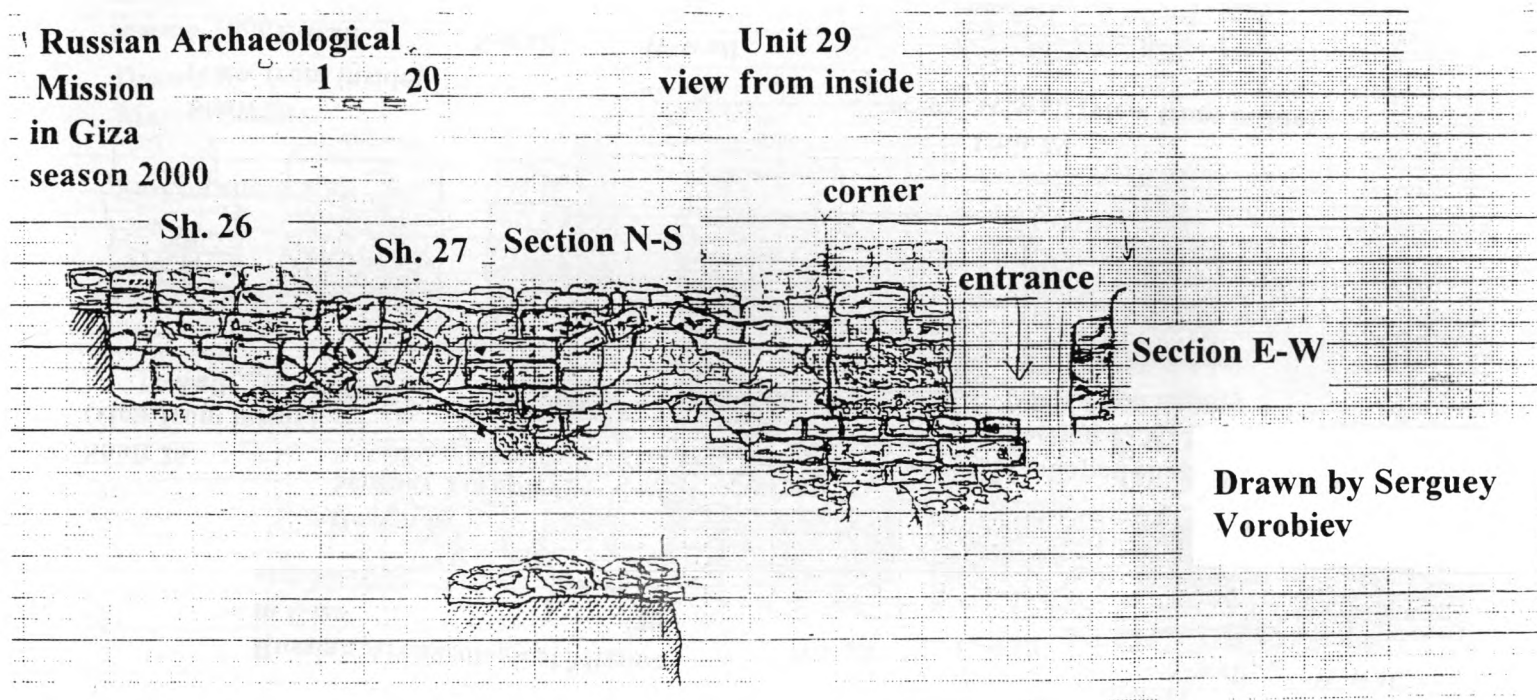


Fig. 13.

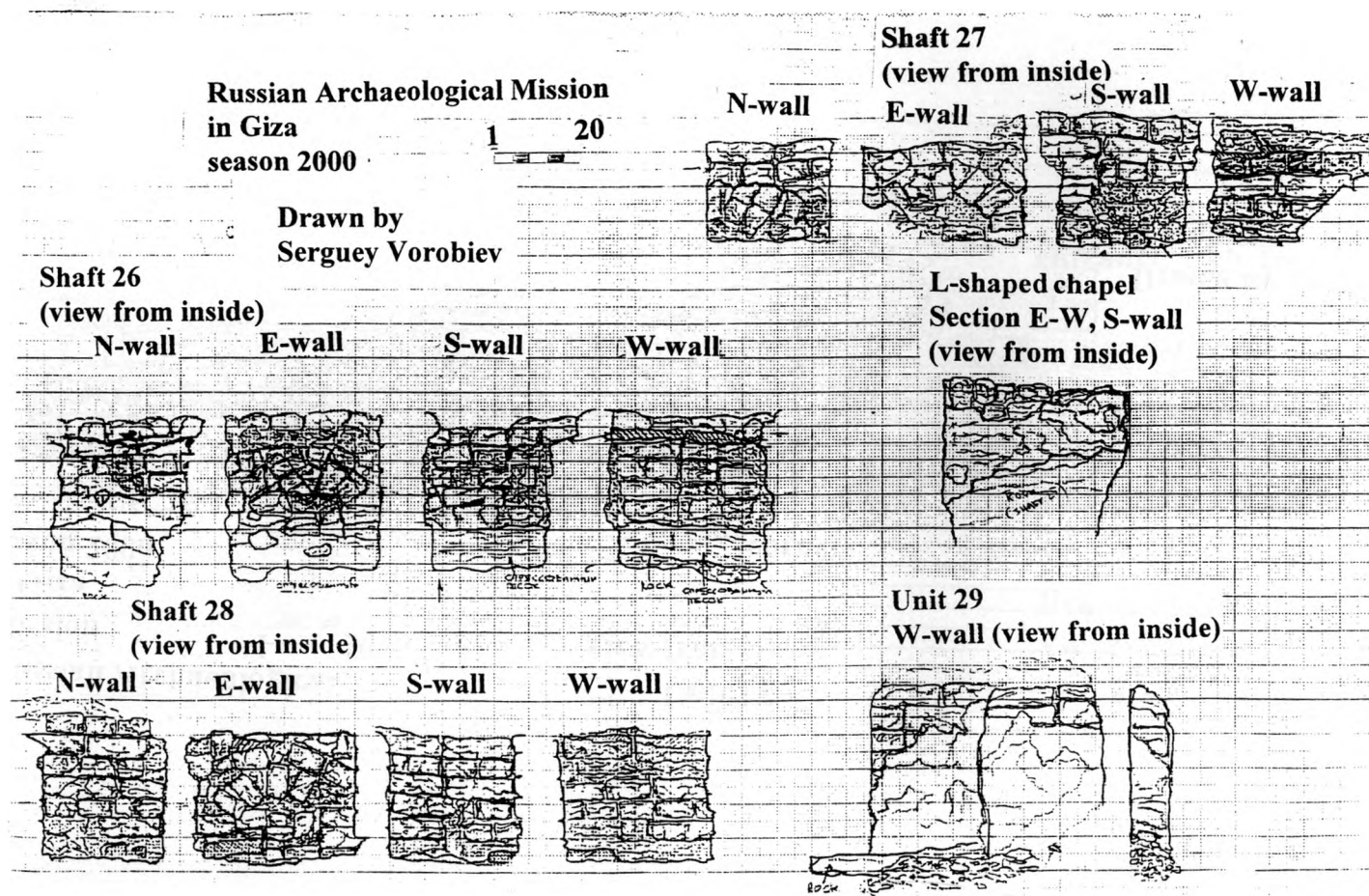


Fig. 14.

**Russian Archaeological Mission
in Giza
Season 2000**

**Drawn by
Marek Lemiesz**

Surrounding wall

Unit 29

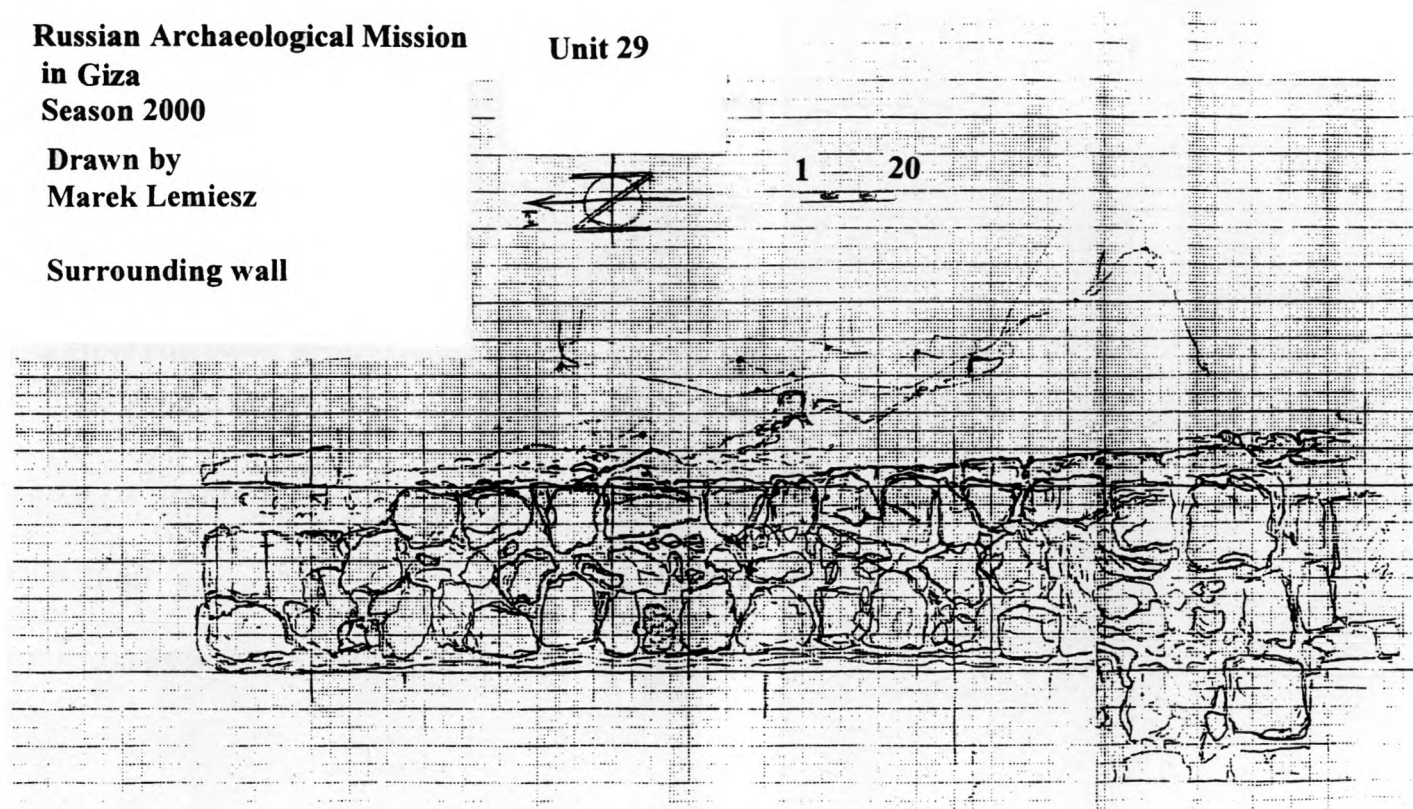


Fig. 15.

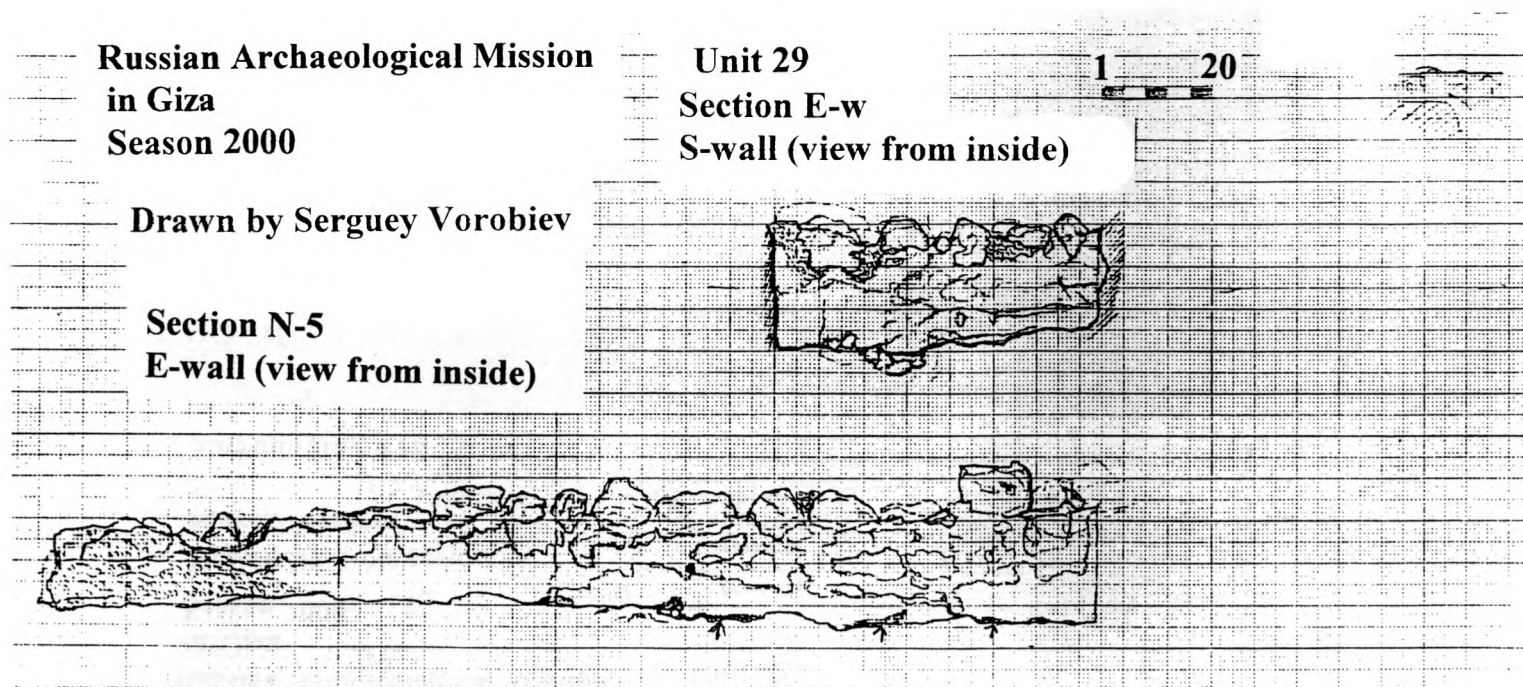


Fig. 16.

TOMB G 7948 AT GIZA

PL. I



a. Rock platform and the mud-brick chapel.



b. Vaulted structure of the shaft.

E. KORMYSHEVA

PL. II



a. Shafts 26-28.



b. Unit 29. The surrounding wall.

TOMB G 7948 AT GIZA

PL. III



a. Units 31 and 37.



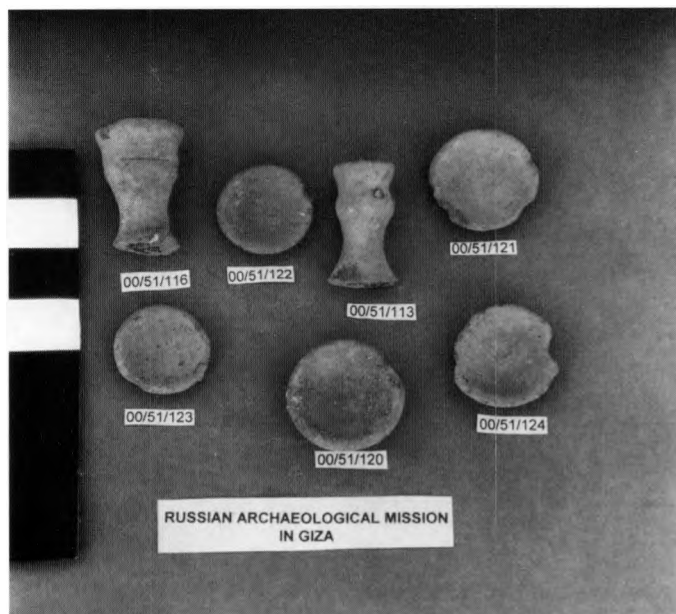
b. Unit 36.

E. KORMYSHEVA

PL. IV



a. Burial 53.



b. Votive pottery, unit 51.

TOMB G 7948 AT GIZA

PL. V



Unit 61.

E. KORMYSHEVA

PL. VI



General view of Area 7.

TOMB G 7948 AT GIZA

PL. VII



Shaft 62.

E. KORMYSHEVA

PL. VIII



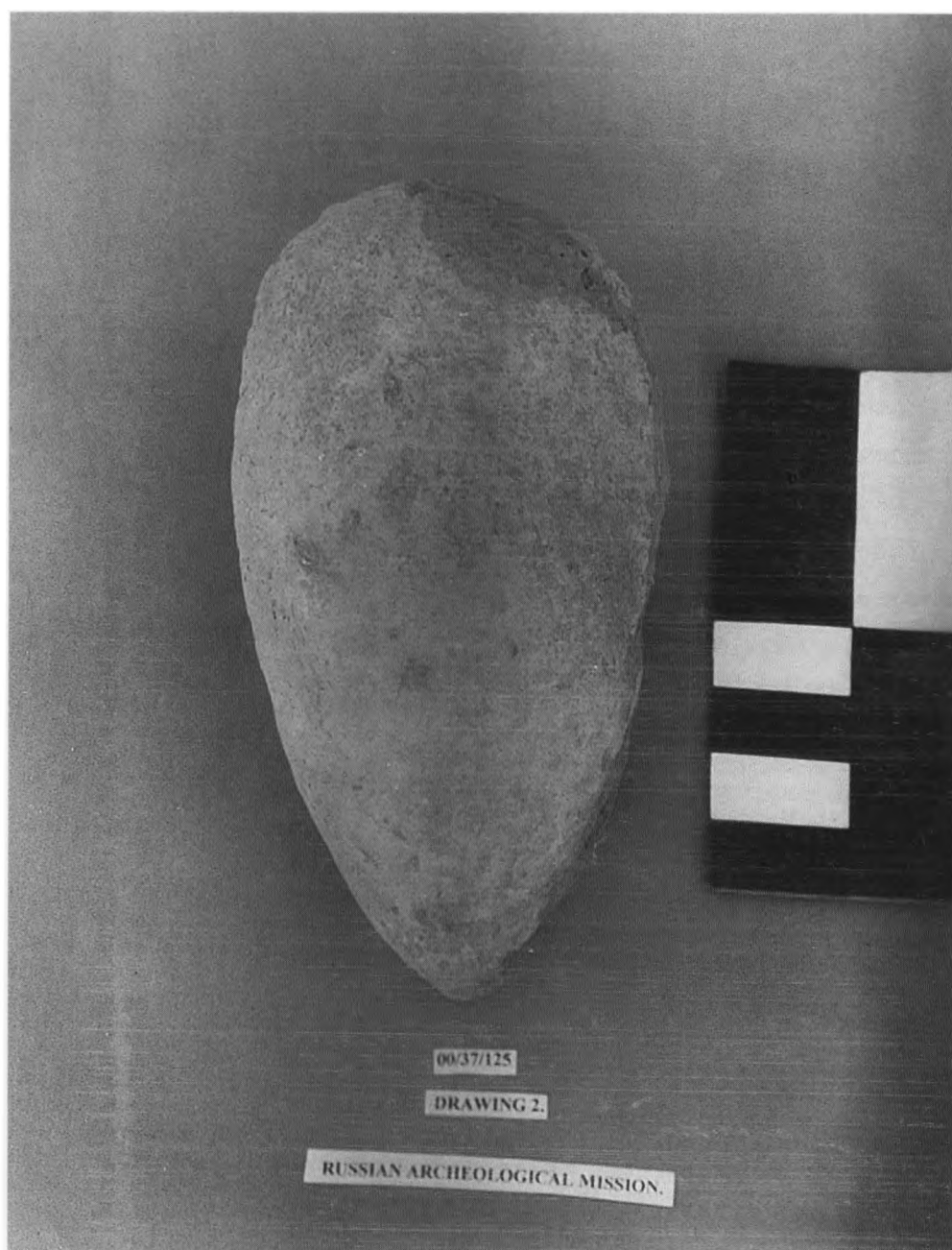
a. General view of Area 8.



b. Skeleton found in burial 41.

TOMB G 7948 AT GIZA

PL. IX



Beer jar 00/37/125, unit 37.