EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA

(1906-1907)
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WITH A SECTION ON THE RELIGIOUS TEXTS
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INTRODUCTION.

The digging at Saqqara in the winter of 1906-1907 began on October 27th and continued till the end of February; only a small and continually decreasing band of men were retained through the first fortnight of March.

The previous season had left us two sites where work had to be continued and an accident drove us to a third, so that for part of the time there were three separate gangs at work.

The great mastaba, the owner of which we had failed to determine, had to be farther cleared and the excavations west of Teta’s pyramid to be advanced. These were the two tasks, but a third was given us by the sebakhin at Ras el-Gisr, who dug into a chamber the walls of which were decorated with paintings. We promptly turned the cultivators on to another spot and began the excavation ourselves. It will be well to take the three sites in order. The main results can be stated in a few words.

I. At the east side of the Teta pyramid the work was very laborious for the men, as a great number of blocks thrown down from the pyramid had to be broken up and removed. A few fragments of temple sculpture were found, but nothing to indicate the plan of the building, till, opposite the south-east corner of the pyramid the work was carried deeper, and a small pyramid, denuded to four or five courses of masonry, was disclosed, together with the court in which it was built.

The chamber was entered, but found to be uninscribed and empty save for a mass of potsherds. Above the pyramid the remains of a series of late New Empire chapels were found and the shafts belonging to them cleared.

II. The south end of the great mastaba was dug out in the hope that an inscribed chamber might be found, a hope that was not fulfilled. The south end of the building had been quarried away to the last course of stones, and if any chapel once existed outside the southern niche it had long since disappeared; the mastaba was here
in height. Lower down, above the pavement but close to it, was another group of burials, in oblong coffins, high and narrow, with ridges at each end; near them, and apparently of the same period were some poor burials wrapped in mats, without any coffin at all.

We will now take these buildings and tombs in what appears to be their chronologic order; the pyramid itself, the burials in the black earth, the New Empire chapels and tombs and the later burials, mentioning with them the scattered objects of like date.

The pyramid is constructed of two faces of masonry, an outer one of dressed blocks of Tura limestone, an inner one of rubble of local stone, the face of which was not smoothed at all, but each course was stepped back from the one below it. Inside this inner wall the pyramid is made of rubble, mostly unshaped stones about 0 m. 20 cent. long, very roughly laid with a light coloured mortar made of tajl and mud. This mortar is seen in the hole made by the robbers to be reddened by the fire employed in breaking through the roofing blocks. Many of the stones of the outer face were damaged on the edge in transport from the quarry, or contained originally weak bits, and these were cut out and replaced by wedges of new stone fixed in with plaster which give a characteristic look to the masonry. They are very unequally weathered.

The entrance was in the middle of the north side and was covered by the pavement: it was formerly plugged with long stones one of which was found in place; it filled half of the lower part of the passage and was 1 metre long. The entrance passage is 0 m. 92 cent. high, and 0 m. 72 cent. wide and at first slopes down from the base of the pyramid, then becomes horizontal and leads to a chamber with plain stone walls, roofed with four very massive blocks of 5 by 2 metres, and 1 m. 70 cent. thick. It was by breaking through the corner of one of these that the robbers had penetrated into the chamber.

The courtyard is bounded on the north by a wall 1 m. 03 cent. in thickness, 2 metres or more high, the top course of which was rounded. The greater part of this wall remains. At the east end (pl. III), it has been broken through by one of the New Empire shafts (342 in pl. IV). Further east was a gateway, the door of which opened inwards, and beyond this the digging has not reached the low level.

There was a similar wall on the east side of which little remains: on the south we did not reach far enough to be sure, but, as the pavement is broken away, the wall has probably been entirely destroyed. The west wall already mentioned has but one face and is 2-3 courses high.

Sunk in the floor, probably once covered by paving blocks, are four basins, three of quartzite, one of alabaster (pl. II and III: the alabaster bowl is the farther one in plate II). They are placed on the east and west sides of the pyramid; very roughly, opposite the middle of the pyramid and the centre of the north half. There is no sign of a third pair opposite the southern half. The quartzite basins are hollowed out of rough cubes of stone; their upper surface is a square of 1 m. 01 cent.; the basin is 0 m. 72 cent. in diameter and of hemispherical shape; to the east is an inlet or spout. The alabaster vessel is not a cube like the others but a bowl of ca. 0 m. 04 cent. thick, polished internally.

What the use of these vessels may have been is not certain: similar ones have been found at Abusir undoubtedly intended to receive rain water: if this had been the case here, we should expect to find channels leading to them from the face of the pyramid. Such a channel indeed there
is in the floor, but it leads through the gateway and turns to the east, not to one of the basins as yet found. It is more likely that these were of ceremonial use.

BURIALS IN THE BLACK LAYER.

At the south-west corner, 0 m. 70 cent. above the pavement was a body wrapped in two mats, the outer one made of sticks a finger thick and midribs of palm leaves. This burial was to the north of one of the brick walls and lay west and east. The mat was tied with cloth, inside it were bandages 0 m. 30 cent. wide, then a sheet just large enough to enclose the body and inside this another mat, made of palm midribs only. Between the two mats was a bundle of reed pens (pl. XXXVI, 1); inside the inner mat a palette and a cradle-shaped box (pl. XXXVI, 2) with four divisions. The body was in a bad state, but some wrappings remained and there was carbonised cloth in the body cavity, so it was probably mummified. The palette has a little cake of red and black ink in the cups, and on the back some faint notes in hieratic. This interment may be attributed to the XIXth Dynasty.

The two cross walls mentioned above, like the parallel one, do not reach to the floor pavement. Between them 0 m. 50 cent. above the stone floor was another floor of brick, which had been broken through to bury the two coffins of which we are now to speak (pl. IV).

N° 323. A wooden coffin, square-ended, high and narrow, with ridges at both ends. Two exactly similar are seen in plate III. Over the west end of the lid stood part of a chair and a basket. The contents of the basket were quite clean; they were an alabaster kohl vase with a stick in it, two spheres and two pears of blue glaze (pl. XXXVIII, 9) and fourteen plaques and scarabs. There was also a string of blue beads with a few glass ones among them, and above the body a quantity of cloth laid flat. The materials of the scarabs are steatite and glaze. The tomb may probably be dated to the XVIIIth Dynasty.

N° 324. Similar coffin of the high and narrow type, close to the last. One end rested on the side of the pyramid; it was only 0 m. 05 cent. above the pavement.

There were two bodies in the coffin, a small child above and an adult below. To north of the head was an alabaster kohl vase, old and broken, and a string of beads still threaded, the pattern thus: three spherical carnelian, then two parallel rows, each of five white glaze (?) beads, then three carnelians again.

Below the head was a bronze mirror of broad pear shape with handle of the same metal, and over the head were 3-3 centimetres thickness of carbonised wrappings. In the body cavity were the bones of an unborn child near full term.

In this neighbourhood were four other burials in mats, the heads of which were directed each to a separate point of the compass, north, south, east and west.

A fragment of a stela close by, bearing the inscription must belong to an earlier age.

At the same low level were two wooden statuettes of the Middle Kingdom type (pl. XXXII, 2), one with a single arm, the larger of them 0 m. 2 cent. long; then, to the east of the pyramid,
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near the north-east corner, and o m. 50 cent. above the floor, a wooden plaque, plastered and gilt (pl. V, 9) bore the name of king Neferkara; near it, but not necessarily connected with it, were four alabaster drill caps like those in foundation deposits, and some long cylindrical blue beads.

Another group of stone drill caps were found in close proximity to the south-east corner of the pyramid, together with two rude alabaster vases 0 m. 05 cent. to 0 m. 07 cent. high and several fragments of small plaques of faience (ca. 7 by 3 cent. 5), on one of which was an inscription in ink \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \). A few cylindrical beads, very long and thin, and an \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \) of blue glaze completed the group which must surely have come from a foundation deposit and, as the pavement in this quarter has been disturbed, may be derived from the foundations of the pyramid.

The torso of a small limestone statue, o m. 25 cent. high, bearing on the back the name \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \). A small oar from a model boat and a bit of an alabaster lid (0 m. 09 cent.) incised \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \), must be added to the list of small antiquities in this layer. An angarih, indistinguishable from the modern product, was placed against the north wall, 0 m. 70 cent. from the floor.

To the north of the north-east corner was the vase-shaped slip of wood (pl. V, 11) with the name of Pepy: to the west of this and near the middle of the north face were still more of the dummy alabaster vases with drill caps and pestles and a lot (at least 40) of the small saucers so well known near Old Kingdom tombs. These alabasters have the look of foundation deposits, but it is not easy to see where they had been buried.

XIXTH DYNASTY CHAPELS.

Above the Neferkara pyramid, and at its east side, the lower part of a stela with the name \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \) was found (pl. IV, stela, pl. XXXVII, 1). In front of it were the bases of several pillars in two rows and before these, on the same level, a large stone-lined shaft, the mouth of which had once been covered by slabs. These all clearly belonged together. Five metres south was another wall, running 7 metres to the west; only one block of the face remained (south face) but this bore in low relief the feet of two figures wearing sandals with turned up toes: the wall reappeared further west, above the west wall of the pyramid yard and there turned south. Here again were fragmentary sculptures and before these walls was a pavement, above which a considerable number of pieces of inscription were found. One of these bore a cornice with two short columns of inscription \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \) and \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \).

In the same neighbourhood and probably derived from the same building, were two blocks (pl. XXXVII, 6), ca. 1 m. 10 cent. by o m. 62 cent., of detailed work and rather deep sunk relief, with much colour, representing an adoration of Osiris.

The statue in plate XXXVII, 2, 3, was found on the level of the XIXth Dynasty pavement to the west of the part preserved. It represents \( \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \) again, kneeling and holding a table of offerings.

With these chapels were connected four shafts which sank through the pyramid pavement and opened into chambers below. The first of these, the one opposite the pillars (33a) was filled with
clean sand and opened at 9 m. 50 cent. depth into a chamber, which opened into three others, all thoroughly looted; on the floor, however, one good object remained, a blue glaze plaque (pl. XXXV, 4) 0 m. 23 cent. by 0 m. 155 mill., pierced at the top for suspension and bearing this inscription in black fired in the glaze This must have come from one of the original burials. Near it was a large Red Sea shell. Further, on the floor of the shaft was an unfinished Osiride statue, seated, covered with rough chiselling, 0 m. 95 cent. from base to shoulder; the head was found separate. Higher in the sand, just half way down the shaft, were two undamaged burials, laid side by side in the north-west corner, head east.

The smaller one was a child’s burial in an oblong box, the larger, an anthropoid coffin brightly painted. The lid had been varnished, the body of the coffin had not. It would appear that the original XIXth Dynasty burial was robbed as early as the XXIIth Dynasty.

A second shaft (333) opened on three sides (north, east, west) into irregular chambers a metre high: in each of these were a lot of poor, decorated, anthropoid coffins, thoroughly robbed and thrown about. In the west chamber were a set of coarse Canopic heads. A barrel-shaped head of red glass 0 m. 04 cent. long, an amethyst scarab, a plaque with curved top inscribed above and below a little ivory rod (0 m. 08 cent.) with buttonlike top, in shape like a toadstool, and two bronze rods (0 m. 12 cent. long) were the small objects found.

Though the dating of these common coffins is uncertain, they would be certainly attributed to a period later than the XXIIth Dynasty, and it may well be that nothing from the original burial was found by us.

The third shaft (334) is that which cuts through the east face of the small pyramid (pl. 1, to the left of the wooden platform which is over shaft 336). The pyramid was entirely forgotten; the well-sinkers came upon the sloping face, found it interfere with their shaft, so cut through the stone. For some reason, however, the tomb was not finished; at 7 m. 50 cent. down, the shaft ends without a chamber. But 2 m. 50 cent. from the bottom there was a burial, an anthropoid coffin with bright decoration in red and blue on a yellow background. No varnish had been used. Inside was a cartonnage, the face yellow, wig yellow and white stripes, colours of the scenes red and blue on yellow. This is of a definite and well-known type but not, to my knowledge, dated.

The next shaft (338) was more productive. It had, of course been robbed, but in the sand filling were broken coffins of the late type, bits of headrests, the handle of a wooden sickle and a model hoe (pl. XXXIV, 4) a wooden double tray (3), a cylindrical wooden vase, incomplete (1), a dad (3), three staffs and some dom nuts. Below this we came again into clean sand, then, at 9 m. 50 cent. from the top, to the chamber (to the west, 5 metres by 4 metres) and beyond it to another, rather smaller. Both these rooms were filled with coffins and fragments of coffins of late period, some brightly painted, others of plain wood with the arms and body indicated in low relief on the lid. Scattered among them were the small objects shown in plate XXXIV, 2 and 3, and also the four harps (pl. XXXIII).

The ivory Hathor head should be placed below the shallow bowl to the right with which it
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fits; the double kohl pot is of limestone, the fragment on the left and the spatula below (0 m. 09 cent. long) of wood. There were also two pairs of castanets and a bronze spearhead.

The harps are more important: the pieces are seen in plate XXXIII as they were found. They were very much decayed, light as paper, and had to be soaked in paraffin before they could be handled. They were four in number; each consists of three parts, a boat-shaped body, hollowed from a single piece of wood and solid at one end where a hole is pierced to receive the upright standard: their lengths varied from 0 m. 88 cent. to 1 m. 32 cent. The body of the harp was closed above by a sounding board pegged on with wooden nails, and on the upper surface of this was a raised ridge pierced with a series of holes (21 to 28). In the standards (67, 69, 78 centimetres long) were fixed a series of pegs (16, 18) and the strings were stretched between these and the ridge on the sounding board. But none of the cords remained and the harps had been broken up.

KARENEN TOMB.

To the east of the southern niche of the mastaba are several square shafts of Old Kingdom tombs, all very thoroughly robbed. In the side of one of these, close to the mastaba, the workmen observed a hole and looking through it saw a chamber containing a coffin and some wooden statuettes, evidently an undisturbed Middle Kingdom tomb.

Above the chamber was some brickwork, the nature of which we had not before understood, filling the space between the outer and inner casings of the mastaba. It was the brick lining of the shaft leading to the tomb into which we had looked, so the Old Kingdom shaft was temporarily filled in again and the Middle Kingdom shaft cleared.

When the floor was reached, at a depth of 5 metres below the top of the masonry at that point and 11 metres below the Greek pavement close by, to the west, the openings of two chambers were disclosed, one to the north, one to the south. The north door was of blocks of stone and had been disturbed in ancient times so that the account of this burial will be but short. The blocking of the southern chamber was of brick and had not been violated and the clearing of this tomb gave us active occupation for some weeks.

NORTH CHAMBER. TOMB OF

The north chamber was closed by two upright slabs of stone 2 metres high: a corner of one had been broken away to allow entrance to a robber and the hole thus made had been closed again by the undertakers of the burial on the other side of the shaft.

At the base of the door were four pots, two bottle-shaped and two coarse cylindrical jars with slightly spreading mouth (pl. XXXIX).

When the mouth of the tomb was opened we could at once see that this burial, and therefore, probably, the more important southern one, had suffered from the white ants. The lid of the great outer coffin could be seen, but the sides had collapsed; there were signs too of robbery, viz., human bones on the top of the lid.
KARENEN TOMB.

The chamber (2 m. 60 cent. by 1 m. 50 cent. by 1 m. 70 cent. high), was just large enough to contain the coffin, with a narrow space to one side and on the east, in a little recess, room for a canopic box.

Under the coffin lid at the south-east end was the fragment of a statue in black granite (pl. XI). Little of the real wood of the coffin was left: the mass of white ant tunnels which occupied its place could be gathered up in the hand, and the fingers would pass almost without resistance through a foot thickness of this porous material. No part of the coffin could be preserved but it was noted that the outer surface was painted yellow with columns of incised hieroglyphs at a span distance apart.

Nothing was seen of the inner coffin nor of the skeleton, except the bones that lay on the top of the outer lid.

Close to the canopic chest was a hammerstone of quartzite stained by paint. A bowl covered with another inverted bowl contained bones of a calf's leg and some organic dust, derived from the cloth in which they had been wrapped. A few almond-shaped carnelian beads were found on the floor, below the coffin lid, and two more of the same kind appeared afterwards in the mud mortar of the wall which closed the southern chamber.

The canopic box was of thin wood; from it the name of the owner of the tomb was recovered; the vases had disappeared, the lids were of wood, all humanheaded, with beards and painted; they were badly eaten away, and the vases were represented by fragmentary shells of paint, with some remains of cloth.

Between the coffin and the canopic chest was a mass of fragments of wood and pottery, among them a boat, 0 m. 80 cent. long, with the owner seated in a cabin in the stern. Behind him was a trunk and there were traces of a steersman and of a sailor hauling on a rope, a large steering oar, a mast-rest (?) and the deck with its red and white chequer pattern. A model of a brewing scene could also be recognised.

This tomb had evidently been robbed in very early times and the inner coffin with the body of the deceased seems to have been destroyed and removed. There are grave suspicions against those who conducted the funeral of Karenen.

SOUTH CHAMBER. TOMB OF "AND ".

We now turned to the southern chamber and took down the brick wall. The first glance showed that the tomb had suffered nothing from man but very much from the white ant, as will be seen from the photograph reproduced in plate XII, which was taken before anyone entered the tomb. The greater part of the chamber was filled by two large coffins painted yellow and bearing inscriptions in blue. Models of boats and granaries and various statuettes stood on the two coffins and in the spaces between one of them and the wall. In the south-east corner was a canopic chest with a granary above it and a boat placed over that. To the left was the hole by which we had looked in from the Old Kingdom shaft.

On a ledge above it, which was left by the workmen as soon as they broke into the older tomb, were a boat and a vase of black clay. But the massive wooden coffins had been so badly
attacked by the white ants that they had given way, and a side of one of them had collapsed. Some model figures, placed too near the edge of the lids, had fallen over upon others placed on the ground, while others had fallen through the body of the coffin. This was clearly a tomb where much might be seen that could not be transported, so we photographed as far as possible the objects before they were moved from the tomb.

Plate XII shows the eastern half of the tomb as it appeared when opened, with the coffin of Karenen on the right; plate XIII gives a view of the western coffin, taken when the first half of the floor had been cleared.

A group of four pots were first removed, three of them cylindrical jars two of which contained black clay, and one a bottle, all of rough red ware: the shapes are given in plate XXXIX, 1. One jar was closed by a stopper of black clay.

Above these was the procession of women and boys, a double row of wooden statuettes, the tallest 0 m. 38 cent. high, fixed in a board 1 m. 60 cent. long (pl. XV). The figures are made of common wood, but, being fairly free from other objects and more exposed to the air, had almost escaped the insects' attacks. The statuettes are represented as carrying food and drink in baskets and jars for the funeral festival; some women bear flowers, two boys carry a box of clothes, another a bowl of charcoal and a fan, yet another a green painted mat and a headrest.

The women are painted yellow, the boys red.

The kitchen from the top of the coffin was next taken out. The model was about 0 m. 75 cent. long; the side walls remain, the floor had gone but its thickness (0 m. 04 cent.) could still be seen as the layers of blue paint remained in place. At one end was a man holding a tray, in the middle another roasting a goose and in a corner the scene of the slaughter of an ox.

When this object was moved, several small pieces, presumably belonging to it, were found on the coffin lid below — two figures of girls and two ovens, one a plain cylinder of wood, painted blue with horizontal red lines, another of the beehive shape.

The bowl, containing veal bones and covered with another bowl inverted over it, was now moved and the vineyard could be examined. It is seen in plate XIII, leaning against the west coffin, from the lid of which it had fallen. It is painted blue and represents the vine very summarily by little arches of wood supported on wooden pillars, which show that the vine was at this time grown on trellises set on brick columns. The model had, of course, a floor once, but the termites got at it from below. (Dimensions ca. 0 m. 60 cent. by 0 m. 50 cent.)

Under this the next model can be seen.

It represents a building open on one side and with a court in front; the roof is supported by a single pillar, the cross beam and rafters are carefully reproduced. The inner half of the shelter is divided into two storeys: in the lower are three chambers with square doors while the upper is open, with two small pillars as further support for the roof. The door, painted red, is in a corner of the yard. In the court are a series of large vases, a man behind them leaning forward, a table with beer jars, two baskets(?), two flat trays, a large vase lying on its side on a support like a barrel on trestles, a man with a yoke on his shoulder and lastly a joint of meat, this made like the hieroglyph Ꞁ. In the rooms at the back are little bits of wood, flat and of the shape of an isosceles triangle. There is further a little circular table, the leg of wood, the top of bronze, and two
objects which may not form any part of this model, namely, a small ewer of cast bronze, 0 m. 06 cent. high, and a basin to correspond of beaten bronze, both of them inscribed. On the ewer is cut, quite carelessly : \[\text{image} \] and on the basin:

\[\text{image} \]

The board forming a side of the model seen in plate XII behind the howl was now moved and the two boats near the canopic box better seen. The nearer boat (n° 9) was a metre long; but is badly damaged, the hulk being nearly destroyed; we could see that it rose sharply from the water line at bow and stern, that it was painted yellow, pierced along the bulwarks by a series of holes at 0 m. 08 cent. intervals and that the deck was white with red thwarts.

There were ten rowers, one lookout, one reis with \[\text{image} \] staff before the cabin, a fender or mallet, mast-step, landing plank and \[\text{image} \] shaped mast-rest, mast and two yards (these are laid in the mast rest) peg, stakes and canopy with open sides; the figure of the owner was made of superior wood. Below the boat was the fallen steersman and a long steering oar.

Under the boat and across the deck respectively, were two long objects (0 m. 09 cent.) tapering at one end (pl. XXVI, 22), and painted white with red and black patches: these may represent the spears of the crew laid in a spearcase like a large quiver. There were also shields, both red and white and black and white; it was not easy to see which belonged to each boat, and two reeds (0 m. 09 cent. long) may also belong to either boat.

The further boat (n° 7) was of similar type and in better condition, the main difference being that the mast was stepped and the \[\text{image} \] shaped rest laid on the deck forward. In the cabin sat the proprietor, his trunk behind him, on each side of him a reed and one of the spearcases. Four sailors were hoisting sail; a man seated on deck before the cabin read to Karenen from a roll; before the mast were three sailors and a lookout and two more had fallen over-board. Two shields still hung on the roof of the cabin, both on one side. The position of the sailors showed that the boat was supposed to be sailing upstream.

The boat from the top of the granary (n° 6) which was now moved, was of another type, representing the light boat, once made of reeds and propelled by paddles, not by oars. The stem and stern have the shape of a papyrus flower and the sides are painted green. The owner, made, as usual, of better wood than the sailors, sits on a square seat. There are eight men armed with paddles with broad leaf-shaped blades. The mast is laid in the rest \[\text{image} \], which is raised in its place; by the side of it lies the gangplank, with a mooring stake on either side and a mallet on the left. Under the boat one spearcase (?) and part of another. This boat is paddling down stream.

Laid also on the granary at the north-east corner was a small box (pl. XVIII, 3) containing model tools. It has a sliding lid and two knobs for tying the lid. The nails on the floor had rotted so the sides and lid could be lifted off and shown separately. (Dimensions 0 m. 16 cent. by 0 m. 13 cent.)

The granary (n° 5) is a double one with a central court: on the inside partition walls doors are painted with red for the frame and white for the panels: there are holes in the roof to
pour in the grain. A lot of real grain had been placed in it, both in the granaries and on the
floor of the court. A stair leads up on to one roof. There is a workable door to the model which
would once open and shut on a pivot hinge. Two scribes sit on the roof of one granary and
write.

Two pairs of sandals, made of light wood, but of natural size, were also laid on the granary,
one pair on the roof, one in the court.

The granary was now removed and we turned to the canopic chest (no 4). It is 0 m. 55 cent.
by 0 m. 55 cent. by 0 m. 56 cent. high exclusive of the lid. The pegs that held on the lid were
drilled out and the lid taken out; it was inscribed . The box
is of a drab colour and a good deal plastered. Two thirds down are a pair of crossed slats. In
each of the four divisions were the remains of a canopic vase; what was left was canvas carton-
ge; painting yellow and decorated with black lines, but there may have been an internal vase of
wood. One vase had a human headed lid (north-east). Above and by the side of the canopies
were a lot of sherds from a large red bowl of the period, also from a smaller bowl that had
contained resin, all used, as it seems, to keep the vases from shaking. The north-west vase was
painted with diagonal stripes of yellow and red to imitate alabaster, the south-east had black
spots on white. Three of them contained masses of carbonised wrappings which fell to pieces
when touched, but Dr. Elliot Smith recognised two of them as viscera, one the stomach (in
the north-west vase) and the other a parcel of intestine.

Between the two coffins and nearly fallen through, resting on the spongy mass of white ant
tunnels were three models, two of them of more than average interest. The first (pl. XVI)
shows us Karenen enjoying an evening with a party of musicians. He is seated in his palanquin,
which served, it appears, indoors as an easy chair; he has a harper on each side of him, three
singers in front and the favourite on a stool before his knees.

This is the most attractive of all these groups; it is new to us and it is carried out with
simplicity and yet with the necessary detail. Karenen is made of the superior dark wood; he
carries a wand ending in a hand; the girls are clearly dancing girls, for one of them wears the
knob-ended queue of the gymnast.

To the right, (north) of this, was a potter’s workshop and to the right of it again the most com-
plete of the carpenter’s shops (pl. XVII, 4). The model is 0 m. 42 cent. long and was enclosed by
low walls which have mostly disappeared. At one end a man is sawing; the little bronze saw still
sticks in the wood, the handle lies at his feet; on the near side is the rod which served to
tighten the cords which the Egyptians always lashed round a log before sawing it.

To the right is a man working a bow drill and another shaping a headrest with an adze. After
the rotten wood was cleared away we were able to open the inner coffin of Nefer-semdet-entheb
but we may leave the account of it to the end and finish the list of the small objects.

Another granary (no 17) stood on the top of the second coffin in the middle. It was
0 m. 54 cent. by 0 m. 50 cent., and similar to the last one except that the door was in one
corner, not in the centre, so that the left granary had to be shorter than the one on the right.

We now go on to the objects on the western coffin, that of the lady. At the north end, not
visible in plate XIII, was a kitchen or slaughter-house (length 0 m. 60 cent., breadth 0 m. 41 cent., height 0 m. 35 cent.). It is shown, after being taken outside and cleaned, in plate XIX, 1; there should be two small pillars between the two roofs; one only was found. On the near side of the yard two men are killing an ox; another, whose head is just seen, is roasting a goose. The man under the shelter appears to be making beer. Inside the inner chamber were wooden models (0 m. 05 cent. to 0 m. 07 cent. long) of joints of meat, three in number.

Behind and under the granary No 17 was the second vineyard (No 49) (pl. XIX, 2) (0 m. 49 cent. by 0 m. 37 cent. and 0 m. 13 cent. in height). In it there were three figures, one a man standing with the left arm and the right leg raised, another a squatting figure, whether a man or a woman was not observed, and three women, two of them in squatting posture. It is probable that these figures formed part of the model, but the white ants had done so much damage that it could not be completely planned; some parts were a mere shell of paint. Comparison with the other vineyard did not help, as its floor too had disappeared and any figures that may have been on it were lost.

To the left of this stood another boat (No 16) shown in plate XVII, 2. The hulk is eaten out at one end to a shell into which the rowers have fallen. The mast and two yards were complete, and the statuette of the lady, in dark wood, was still in the boat, but the canopy had fallen over: it differed from those on Karenen's boats in being nearly closed in front. In this inverted canopy or cabin we found part of the figure of a girl, her harp, a tiny bronze knife, a wooden mirror the size of a sixpence and the top of a fan of wood.

There were ten rowers, larger than usual; their oarblades were of a broad leaf shape and curved at the tip. The pear-shaped mallet, the mast-step and a peg were also recovered. It is very curious, considering the freedom of women's lives, to find that propriety required a mat or curtain to be drawn before the door of this lady's cabin.

To the left of this big boat, on the corner of the lid, was another workshop of a potter and a sawyer (No 15). This is shown in plate XVII, 1 and 3 (0 m. 38 cent. by 0 m. 36 cent.).

To the right of this, between it and the boat, was a model the nature of which was not clear; it was possibly a laundry. (Pl. XVIII, 3. Dimensions 0 m. 47 cent. by 0 m. 20 cent.)

Lying on its side, between the last two and further back was another papyrus boat, 0 m. 70 cent. long. The Y shaped mast-rest was raised and the mast and yards laid over the boat. Under the shelter was a sitting statuette. The boat was green with black vertical stripes.

Behind the potter's shop (No 15) were several small objects. One was a statuette of a girl with her hands raised (pl. XVII, 1); she stood on a board at the other end of which sat the owner of the tomb in her palanquin. This was evidently the companion piece to the evening entertainment of the husband, but it was in a very poor state. Close to it were: two pairs of wooden sandals, parts of a painted box fallen to pieces (lid 0 m. 12 cent. by 0 m. 05 cent.), a small box of tools, similar to that of Karenen and containing three saws, four adzes, nine blades of chisels and adzes, — lastly the two good statuettes of the lady. These are visible in plate XVII and are shown on a larger scale in plate XIV.
EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA, 1906-1907.

The lid of the outer coffin was now removed and we obtained access to the north end.

The space between the coffin and the wall was filled with pottery, over which lay two wooden objects, a boat and a brewery; the boat (n° 19), 0 m. 84 cent. long, of the heavy type. It has a lookout, behind him a man facing astern, then the mast, raised, astern of it two men squatting and four hauling on shrouds; the cabin is nearly closed in front; behind it is the steersman. Inside the cabin are three figures of hard wood, the lady, seated, with two maids before her, one of whom holds up a tiny mirror, while the other probably once held a fan; she has a lotus bud stuck in her wig. As in all the boats sails and ropes have utterly disappeared.

The brewing scene (n° 20) is shown in plate XIX. 3. (Dimensions 0 m. 60 cent. by 0 m. 45 cent.) The court is divided into two by a wall leaving a passage at one end. In the smaller and nearer division is a man standing in a tub, the contents of which are white; he is probably kneading: next him is a girl with a poker in her hand and in the corner is a furnace. Along the end wall are two oblong white objects with lines scored on them along and across, which may represent bread on trays. In the near corner (not visible in the photograph) is a man standing, with white hands; he, doubtless, was making up the loaves for baking.

In the large division of the yard two girls side by side are working querns, and by the side of them is a vessel for holding flour (?). The querns are not of the modern kind that rotates, but the millstones, so often found in excavations, that were pushed backwards and forwards. There is a kind of bowl attached to the lower stone in front, into which, I suppose, the flour was pushed, a handful at a time. In front of this group is another girl holding a large pestle in her extended hands but the vessel in which she was pounding or stirring is not preserved. In the corner is an oven and in front of it are two more girls, one seated, with a dish in her lap.

The space below these last models was covered with pots. Above the rest, in the north-west corner of the tomb was the large bowl containing veal bones and carbonised cloth (pl. XXXIX, 1). It is a flat-bottomed bowl; it stood in another, and inverted over it was a third bowl, similar, but round-bottomed.

The remainder, 20 in number, were chiefly of the round-bottomed bottle shape but six were wide mouthed cylinders, one a high shouldered vase with spout, and one was a black vase (pl. XXXIX, 1, top row, second from right). Four bore rough mud stoppers, three of the peaked kind, one flat and rounded.

At the south end of the coffin, on the floor, was the last of the boats (n° 72). It was a papyrus boat with mast raised, painted green with black stripes and was in the worst condition. It is sufficiently shown in plate XVIII, 1.

We may now proceed to the coffins and to the examination of the bodies. The outer coffins were very massive, their lids being 0 m. 24 cent. thick, but the state of preservation was very bad. Parts of the lines of blue inscription on the outside could be copied, but the interiors were hopeless. The inner coffins, however, being made of better wood, had suffered very little from the white ants. They, like the outer ones, were covered on the inside with texts and these have been examined by M. Pierre Lacau (p. 21 et seq.).
The lid was removed by drilling out the pegs, two at each end, which fastened the dowels. The body had not been moved: it lay on the left side, the head to the north and resting on a wooden pillow. Over the head was a cartonnage, the wig painted green, the face yellow, the eyebrows, moustache and beard also green. Over the body was a mass of linen cloth just as in the coffin of Khennu (pl. XXVIII) and above this and in front of the body lay a group of staffs and bows; two bows were divided in halves, having been first sawn half through, then snapped; two were left entire. One of the nine staffs was carved to imitate a reed.

Some of the linen appeared in very good condition but some was very badly carbonised and parts had been attacked by the termites. Part of a necklace could be seen still in place, stretched on the outer wrapping; the end pieces were of gilt wood, the beads of glaze and cylindrical, with a row of almond-shaped carnelian beads below. The body was now taken out, the head photographed and the mask removed.

The following notes on the wrapping, etc., were kindly taken for me by Drs. Elliot Smith and Dobbin.

On the outside a long sheet of cloth, folded in eight layers, was wrapped round the right side of the body. Next under this came a second sheet on the left side; then a coarse towel, folded in eight in front of the body and a similar one behind. Underneath these were more than twenty-three circular bandages connected with one another longitudinally along the middle and front of the body, all the knots being on the front surface. Under these came large masses of side padding, long oblique bandages from the shoulders towards the feet, in front of them. Under these oblique bandages was the lower part of the cartonnage mask. Then came on the front of the body a series of large pads of folded cloth and under them a second series of circular bandages just like the first, then a few broad bands of cloth laid longitudinally and some more large pads of folded cloth both at the sides and on the front of the body; then the arms were exposed, wrapped separately and folded across the chest, each hand being on the opposite shoulder, the right forearm uppermost.

Below the arms the body was wrapped by a narrow spiral bandage: the arms were also held in position by a number of bandages passing obliquely across the chest and pads of linen filled up the gaps between the limbs. The hands were clenched with thumbs extended. On the neck was a collar of gilt cartonnage, of half circular form, fastened round the neck with cord. The right hand held a half moon of wood covered with gold foil.

Below this came a large sheet of linen with fringed edge and under it a single longitudinal sheet of linen in contact with the skin.

The man was circumcised: the penis was not wrapped.

The whole body cavity was filled with parcels of linen bandages, on some of which incrustations of resin were clearly seen. In the back of the upper part of the thorax a viscus (? heart) was found. The opening for embalmment was a fusiform gaping wound in the usual position on the left flank.

Each leg was wrapped separately and the outermost separate wrapping thickly encrusted with red resin.

The inner wrappings, both on the limbs and body, were very much blackened and burnt and were covered with salt crystals.

The face was thickly smeared with resin, plugs of which were also placed in the nostrils. Plugs of linen to represent eyes were placed between the eyelids and a series of small round pebbles were laid under the lips. The face bore a short, reddish moustache and beard of about two weeks growth and the short hair on the head was of the same colour.
EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA, 1906-1907.

The race is typically Egyptian with aquiline nose, the head broad. The ears were not pierced. Inside the cranium a large mass but no sign of perforation of the ethmoid bone.

On the left wrist was a copper bracelet, below it a large barrel-shaped carnelian bead and above it a double row of large cylindrical blue glass beads arranged vertically.

On the right wrist was a similar bracelet but no carnelian or copper ring.

On the right foot was an anklet of four horizontal rows of cylindrical beads and a similar one on the left.

COFFIN AND BODY OF מקס.

The account of the last body will in many respects serve for this. The position was the same, the mass of linen above the body, the cartonnage, the necklace, the headrest with the name written on it in ink, but on the breast, over the end of the cartonnage, was a copper mirror with wooden handle.

There were four bows, two of them broken deliberately, and four staffs. The necklaces, similar to the last one, still partly adhered to the wrappings. The headrest was inscribed, both on the top and on the shaft: this was fluted like a column and painted blue in the flutings; the tips of the curved upper part were also painted.

When the body was lifted out it was seen that the left flank was badly decayed.

The succession of bandages observed was as follows. First a mass of folded cloth 0 m. 60 cent. by 0 m. 06 cent., very brown and fragile, though coarse; it had a 0 m. 04 cent. fringe sewn on. Then came a layer of fine cloth of 6 thicknesses, then hand-broad bandages across the body and in V-shape over the shoulders. Under these was a doubled cloth folded once round the body, then a series of ties 0 m. 08 cent. apart, across the body. Below these came 10 thicknesses of coarse wrapping and three of fine, this latter doubled over the shoulders. The mirror was now free; it lay between the two lapels of the wig.

Over the front of the body now appeared a mass of black gauze and under it a series of cross ties 0 m. 10 cent. apart. Below these were pads 0 m. 15 cent. broad with long fringes, two on the left side, one on the right, placed along the sides of the body. Diagonal strips of about the same breadth ran from the two shoulders. Two more, 0 m. 35 cent. broad, were placed on the two sides, the ends of these last split for tying. Next came a pad of 6 thicknesses, all fringed, and reaching from the chest to the knees. The mask could now be removed, and the body be seen, neatly wrapped up in circular ties, one of which ran downwards over the face.

Up to this point the cloth had been brown or dark brown, below this it became blacker and carbonised; one layer was brushed away in dust. The arms were crossed over the breast, right arm above.

(At this stage Drs. Elliot Smith and Dobbin took up the note-taking.)

The arms are in the same position as the male's arms, the hands' however, are not clenched but on the shoulders.

On the left upper arm was a ring of bronze, none on the right. On the right wrist five rows of cylindrical blue beads, on the left wrist a single carnelian similar to that of the male; above the carnelian a row of beads.
The ears were not pierced. The hair was arranged in a mass of small plaits on the back of the head, the hair in front was cut short.

Inside the skull was a huge black mass which broke with a shining fracture but the ethmoid was perfectly intact.

The posterior bandages and the whole of the body had fallen away before the mummy was examined.

The interest of this examination of the bodies is that there has been a lack of well authenticated cases of mummification before the New Empire. The date of these bodies is fairly established as being of the Early Middle Kingdom or even before this, and the fact of their being mummified and the skill born of old experience with which the process was carried out are both very clear.

This is one of the pair of shafts in the south-west of the great mastaba. Nothing remained of the chapel above but some brick detritus. The shaft was lined with long blocks of stone carefully laid in 0 m. 22 cent. courses and was above 4 metres deep.

There was one chamber, to the south, the entrance of which was blocked by a wall of brick almost certainly intact when found. When this was removed the view given in plate XXVII appeared. Two burials lay side by side, occupying the greater part of the bare stone chamber: each consisted of two coffins, the outer one of ordinary wood which had been attacked by ants and had largely lost the character of wood; the sides and lids had slipped away. Near the door was a lot of pottery; at the end of the east coffin a canopic chest could be seen, and on the lid of the west coffin were a boat, a wooden statuette and some more pots. In general the tomb was very similar to that last described, though by no means so richly furnished.

The outer coffin had panelled pattern in relief and was painted yellow. On the lid were several little wooden figures, the poor remains of a set of models of offering-bearers, boats and workshops. The ruins of the outer lid were swept away and the inner removed. Inside was a mass of white ant casts. At the north end was an alabaster head-rest; the blue wig of cartonnage had existed but only a shell of paint remained. The face had the moustache, whiskers and beard in blue on a white ground. Over the body lay a mass of linen wrappings of feathery consistency. Under the skull were two ears of plaster; they appeared to have been between the wrappings but more probably formed part of the cartonnage mask.

The necklace, of blue cylindrical beads with two end pieces, lay in a heap between the body and the east side of the coffin. The forearms were bent up: the body was that of a youth as the epiphyses were not all joined.

The canopic chest, 0 m. 355 mill. broad, lay in a collapsed condition at the south end of the coffin. In it were some sherds of pottery but no canopic vases; these must have been, then, of wood or cartonnage.
On the sides were the following texts incised and painted in blue.

East:

South:

North:

West:

On the top of the coffin were traces of a boat.

A rectangular paint slab of dark stone with sloping sides, and three small bronze tools were found when the tomb was cleared on this side. This was a rather poor burial, no doubt owing to the youth of the deceased.

WEST COFFIN

On the lid, besides the good boat, the 0 m. 25 cent. figure of a man, the spouted vase and bowl and the † vase seen in plate XXVII, there were several other objects, — a cow, a sailor, an oven, part of another oven, a girl with basket on her head and a pigeon in her hand, — all relics of models like those in Karenen.

A papyrus boat was hardly more than a sheB of paint; it had a shelter with four papyrus bud pillars gaily painted in bands of blue, green and yellow, separated by black and white rings, was itself painted yellow with coloured bands near the bow and had a rosette on the end of the prow.

The better preserved boat is of the other and heavier type. It is 0 m. 76 cent. long and is shown in plate XXIX. The figure of the master of the boat is inscribed with his name in ink. There is a conical mallet or fender, white with black spots, which does not shew in the photograph. The elaborate pattern on the cabin, always the same in these boats, is an imitation of leather work. A third boat was found later, between the coffin and the wall.

In this again the proprietor squats below a canopy and has his name on his skirt; he wears also a brace or strap over his left shoulder. There are ten sailors. The fender is a wooden cone with a hole near the top and is coloured white with red spots. These objects may have been hide bags stuffed with palm fibre if indeed they are fenders: perhaps it is more reasonable to see in them mallets covered with hide. To the north of this boat was an oven 0 m. 15 cent. high, one of the kind with a jar on the top; near it was the leg of a bull; these were the remains of a kitchen or slaughter house.

The lid of the outer coffin could not be preserved, though there was time to observe that it was covered internally with texts written in short columns. Underneath it on the lid of the inner coffin lay a pair of wooden sandals.

A better preserved piece of the west side of the outer coffin now became visible, carved in
recessed panel pattern like the granite coffin of Khufunnkh. Along the top ran a line of large blue hieroglyphs and on some of the projecting panels were columns of text in black.

On the east side the wood was less well preserved but the two eyes were carved on a separate piece of better wood (0 m. 04 cent. thick) let into the plank.

The inner lid was now lifted and the view shown in plate XXVIII appeared. The mass of cloth above the body was singularly white, only broken by a line of brown dust that had fallen between the planks of the lid, and by a patch over the shoulders where the white ants had penetrated.

The body was on the left side, facing east, the head supported on a wooden pillow. The cartonnage was gilt on the face; the wig was dark green. The colours of the scenes and texts inside the coffin were quite bright.

Laid over the body, one behind, the rest in front, were the staff and bows. One was carved to imitate a cane and above the joints were some bands of fine punctures made by minute nails; another staff has a round gilt knob.

There was a second imitation reed, a stout staff, a bow sawn in two and laid with the two points towards the head, and another and longer staff laid behind the body. Of these several were inscribed in ink with vertical columns of text, the two canes thus and the two stout clubs and

A great quantity of cloth was employed for the bandages; these were unwrapped and noted with some care, but the details are not given here, as the character of the wrapping was much the same as in the case of Karenen. A difference in position was that the hands were laid over the pubes; some gold leaf found in the wrappings here no doubt came from a gilt sheath.

Below the body also was a of wood. There were some bronze model tools among the beads that lay in a heap below the chest. Under the head was a flat disc of red resin, 0 m. 08 cent. in diameter and 0 m. 003 mill. thick.

When the coffin was removed a square hole appeared below it in which was the canopic box. This was empty except for some traces of cloth; it was inscribed on the lid and on the four sides; the wood was 0 m. 035 mill. thick, the box 0 m. 49 cent. square.

OTHER TOMBS OF MIDDLE KINGDOM.

These two tombs of Karenen and Khennu were the prizes but there were several other tombs of the period in a more or less ruined state. Five shafts were found in the angle between the great wall and the side of the mastaba.

In two (504 W. and E.) there were wooden figures from boats and in one of them a boat in very bad condition; the owner was a woman. In another (506) though the coffin was destroyed the canopic box, sunk in a pit under the coffin, remained, and a group of pots. There were also two boats to the north of the canopic box, one of each kind; four shields hung over
the cabin of the heavier boat. The canopic box had been damaged: the base of a jar was found in one of the four divisions. The box was inscribed on three sides; the name was again "\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\).

The next tomb (507) is shewn in plate XXX, 2. The shaft must be under the great wall, the door from it is seen in the background. The part accessible to us was probably an arched brick chamber. In the filling were bronze tips of masts, four small bronze knives, fragments of outer coffin of boats and of models (a furnace). Sunk into the floor was the canopic box with the name "\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\) (height 0 m. 52 cent., sides 0 m. 51 cent. and 0 m. 50 cent., wood 0 m. 09 cent. thick). Inside the box was a large bowl inverted, daubed with a yellow plaster. The box was divided into four by partitions 0 m. 15 cent. high, and in these were sherds of canopic vases of pottery daubed inside with pitch. Under the box was one of the ties used to let it down.

Generally the chapels have disappeared and only the shafts and chambers are to be seen; in one case, however, that of GJ 1\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\) we saw the chapel, but could not try for the burial below lest we brought down on us the huge Greek wall that hangs above.

The upper part of this tomb consisted of a mastaba of brickwork in the east side of which was a niche lined by the three stelae shewn in plate X. The false door occupied the centre, the two scenes of sacrifice and bringing of offerings, with the lady dining below, formed the two sides. A late New Empire coffin had been buried with its head resting against the block of stone on which the three stelae were erected.

This simple form of chapel in which three slabs take the place of the ornate chamber of an earlier period had been already recognised to be characteristic of these X\textsuperscript{th} Dynasty tombs from the fragments found in the preceding year, but nothing so well preserved had yet come to light.

Another shaft close to GJ 1\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\) could not be finished owing to the same danger of destroying the big wall. From it came several fragments of a stela bearing the name "\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\)\(\text{\textendash}\) (pl. VIII).

In the bank of earth left below the great south wall is a brick arched chamber (264) opening from a shaft to the south and containing a heavy limestone sarcophagus. The south end had been broken, the lid shifted to one side and the wooden coffin half dragged out.

Nothing more could be seen of the coffin than that it was 0 m. 05 cent. thick and painted white inside. The body was disturbed and there was another coffin to the south, later in date and much decayed. Nothing but its position and level really connects this tomb with the rest of the group.

N° 281. A shaft 10 metres deep with a chamber below to east, 2 m. 50 cent. long and only 1 m. 40 cent. broad: it opens into another and earlier chamber and the opening was bricked up. In the floor was a hole (0 m. 60 cent. square) intended for the canopic box but containing only eight pottery bowls. A lot of other pots had been stacked by the last visitors into a corner of the chamber. An alabaster head-rest, veal bones, a few human bones including a lower jaw, and some beads were all that was left. The shapes of the pots, pl. XXXIX, 3, are similar to those in Karenen's tomb, but not identical; they are rather coarser. High in the north side of this shaft was another burial n° 283.
OTHER TOMBS OF MIDDLE KINGDOM.

No. 283. It was not clear whether this chamber was approached from the shaft to the south, or whether there had been another pit to the north, which we did not see. The chamber had walls of brick and was roofed with limestone slabs; it had contained two coffins, but the outer one was entirely eaten away, some fragments of plaster with hieratic texts proving its existence. The inner coffin too was mostly destroyed; it had been made of common wood which had disappeared but a 0 m. 004 mill. thick veneer of better wood nailed on with 0 m. 04 cent. pegs, was well preserved. Part of this is seen in plate XXX, 2, and from it the name \( \text{symbol} \) was obtained. There was a wooden headrest laid on the lid at the end.

No. 276. \( \text{symbol} \). The stone-lined shaft next to the Khennu tomb. It is 1 m. 85 cent., by 1 m. 50 cent., by 4 m. 80 cent. deep, as preserved. The masonry is good, courses 0 m. 21 cent. high, stones up to 1 metre in length.

In the shaft were a number of fragments of wood statues (pl. XXXII, 3) also bits of coarse alabaster, parts of statuettes of sailors, a bone from a calf's foot, a fragment from a false door and a wooden statuette half a metre high, of a man in a long skirt marked with horizontal stripes; this was in too bad condition to be of value except that the very heavy wood of which it is made may be a Sudan ebony.

There were also in the filling the small stela with the name Khety (pl. VII, 4), a table of offerings with very deep basins and the granite statue of a king (pl. XXXI).

Evidently the wooden statuettes were derived from the tomb, but it is not so clear whether these last two objects may not have come from outside. The chamber is on the south; its door had been closed by two limestone slabs which had been pulled back.

The walls and the roof, of a flat barrel shape, were covered with a layer of brown mud plaster on which texts and scenes were painted directly without any white plaster. In the floor was a cavity, 0 m. 56 cent. square, containing four vases and the ruins of a canopic box. Some pots still stood on the east and north sides, the floor was covered with potsherds and on the west side a few pieces from the coffin had been left though the greater part of the wood had been removed.

The paintings on the south end are shown on plate XXX, 3: on the north the sides of the door were left blank. The east wall is somewhat damaged; a slab of stone, the height of the chamber, had been used to mask a weak patch in the rock and to this the plaster has not adhered well: the part intact is covered by a menu rather roughly written in white paint. The west side is complete: above is a line of large hieroglyphs in white and below it are two rows of tables on which are depicted the various articles of funerary furniture.

Going from right to left these objects are, — in the top row: 1° a headrest, standing alone, then, on the first of the tables, 2° three vases, then 3° bracelets, 4° anklets, 5° necklaces, 6° a table with domed top decorated with chequer pattern, 7° a table against which lean two quivers; in the lower row 1° necklace and menat brightly painted, 2° bows and five staffs, 3° a pile of bags these on a stool with feet imitating lions' legs, 4° ewer and basin and a tall vase, 5° a pile of oval objects, yellow with red outline, probably fruits, 6° two shields and a spearcase, and lastly, 7° a pair of sandals.
EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA, 1906-1907.

The square depression in the floor contained four vases of the normal high shouldered canopic type made of pottery covered inside and out with a coat of plaster. One of the pieces of the canopic box bore the incised text \[ \text{\textemdash} \] another \[ \text{\textemdash} \] and a third \[ \text{\textemdash} \]. The fragments of the coffin remaining included some pieces of veneer 0 m. 008 mill. thick covered with hieratic text in black ink, probably from the lid. This tomb had been robbed before the white ants passed over the site.