

PART I

Kawab—G 7110—7120

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Portico area “D”

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

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

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

Chamber “C”

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

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

Chamber “B”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chamber "A"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

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

Wife's Chapel

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

9. *Giza Mastabas* I, 1.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapel of G 7110, objects:

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

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

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

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

Shafts and burials

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Found in shaft and burial chamber of G 7120 A

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

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

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

Burial chamber

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24-12-649. RW vessels, frags.

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

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

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

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

Shaft

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24-12-582. RW vessel frags.

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

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

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

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

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

Statuary

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

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

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

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

16. A fairly common practice at Giza.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B) Standing

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

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

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

19. Ibid, p. 30.

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

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

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

C) Standing or seated:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mason's marks

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

Miscellaneous selected objects, area of G 7110-7120:

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

24-11-794, 795. Ushabti, dark blue fai., head missing, H. 6.15 cm., inscribed vertically on front for *wr ḥrp ḥmww sm Pṣ-ḥm-ntr, mṣ^c ḥrw*. Cf. Helck, *Materialien*, 132.

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

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

Titles of Kawab

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

jry-p^ct 25-1-393 (statue); G 7530 (Mersyankh III); Mitrahineh statue²⁰; G 5210 (Khemtnu).

wn^c Dwṣw G 7530 (Mersyankh III).

wn^c [Dwṣw] 24-12-117 d.

wr mdw šm^cw 34-4-1 (statue).

wr [mdw šm^cw] 24-12-1124.

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

ḥṣty-^c 24-12-467 (statue fragment).

ḥm-ntr Šrkt sarcophagus, west.

ḥts Jnpw sarcophagus, west and south sides.

ḥrp jṣwt ntr G 7530 (Mersyankh III).

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

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

sṣ nswt n ḥt.f sarcophagus, east side; Mitrahineh statue.

sṣ nswt šmśw n ḥt.f G 7530 (Mersyankh III).

sṣ nswt n ḥt.f šmśw sarcophagus, south side.

sṣ.f šmśw 34-4-1 (statue).

sṣb Mitrahineh statue.

šmr w^cty n mrwt (without name) 24-12-339 (statue fragment).

tṣyty Mitrahineh statue.

tṣty Mitrahineh statue.

Titles of Meretyotes, Kawab's mother²¹.

[*ḥrp*] *ššmt [šnd]t* 24-12-1002.

sṣ[t] ntr.ś(?) 24-12-1002, 1122.

Titles of Hetepheres II, Kawab's wife.

smṣwt mry Nbty 24-12-1097.

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

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

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