

VIII

THE DECORATION OF THE CHAPELS

THE various types of chapels have been considered in Chapter VII. The consideration is not complete, however, until the decorations (reliefs or paintings) have been examined and compared. Furthermore, the use of statues or statuettes must also be taken into account before the final conclusions on the chronology of the finished mastabas can be reached.

1. THE DECORATED CHAPELS OF DIFFERENT TYPES

When Cheops came to the throne, the development of the chapel decoration had already reached a stage which was to determine the decoration of the chapels constructed at Giza under Cheops and his immediate successors (see *Tomb Development*, Chapter X). The painted pattern decoration, derived from the *sh*-pavilion, appears to originate in the early part of Dyn. I and to have been used in all variations of the palace-façade panelling found on mastabas and in interior cruciform chapels down to the reign of Sneferuw. In two examples of this type of decoration, the chapels of Hesyr-ra and Kha-bauw-sokar, the inner niche of the great *ka*-door was cased, the one with a wooden panel at the back and the other with stone on the sides, back, and top. Both these casings were carved in relief with figures and inscriptions showing the owner issuing from the *ka*-door or seated at a table of bread. One of these examples is from the beginning of Dyn. III and the other from the early part of the reign of Sneferuw.

About the time of the introduction of figures and inscriptions in relief in the painted palace-façade panelling, or slightly previous, the ordinary *ka*-door began to be decorated with a table scene, carved on the architrave over the inner niche, the so-called primitive niche-stone. These primitive niche-stones range in date from the beginning of Dyn. III, or perhaps a little earlier, down to the reign of Cheops. The scene represented on them was that table scene which afterwards developed into the scene shown on the slab-stela and tablet of the ordinary *ka*-door of plain compound form. The earliest of the fully decorated stone niches of traditional compound form are those of Neferma'at (Medum 16) and Iy-nefer of Dahshur. Both these, dated to the end of the reign of Sneferuw or early in the reign of Cheops, show the beginning of the decoration of the chapels with scenes other than those of the niche itself. The first offering-chapels fully decorated with scenes are the reconstructed chapel of Neferma'at, and the stone-lined chapels of Rahotep (Medum 6), Akhet-hetep, Methen, FS 3078, Peher-nefer, and Akhet-a'a. Some of these are dated to the reign of Sneferuw, but Rahotep and Methen probably to the early years of Cheops. The decoration of the walls of the chapel, other than the west wall, had, however, already appeared at the beginning of Dyn. III in the chapel of Hesyr-ra, and an exterior room of that chapel was decorated with a swamp scene painted in colours. Thus when Cheops began the Western Cemetery at Giza, the two forms of the decorated western wall were well developed, and the decoration of the other walls with scenes was being developed in the stone-lined cruciform chapels of Saqqarah and Medum.

a. The Decoration of the Crude-brick Chapels of Types (1 a) and (1 b): Slab-stelae

The c.b. exterior chapels of the reign of Cheops had, as preserved, no other decoration than the slab-stela. The whitened walls might conceivably have been decorated with painted scenes, but in no case was any evidence of such a decoration found on the walls or in the debris. The offering-niche was a simple recess in the west wall of the inner offering-room. The inner recess is not marked in the back

wall of the outer recess, in which is seen only the stepped stone face of the mastaba. Exposed to view in the simple recess, at a height about like that of the tablet in the ordinary *ka*-door, appears the slab-stela fixed in an emplacement in the face of the mastaba. This slab-stela in its form and position bears a resemblance to the primitive niche-stone, except in its beautiful execution, and was obviously derived from that type of carved stone. It may be considered as a direct development of the primitive niche-stone, probably contemporaneous with the development at Saqqarah and Medum of the tablet of the ordinary *ka*-door.

The slab-stela has as its chief feature a table scene in which the owner of the tomb (man or woman) is represented seated at a table of bread (clearly represented as sliced loaves of bread) facing right with the left hand (far hand) on the breast or on the shoulder tie of his or her garment, and with the right (near hand) extended to the table. Across the top of the slab is an inscription giving only the titles and name of the owner. Under the table is the 'ideographic list' (1,000 bread, 1,000 beer, &c.). Above the table and sometimes continued down its right side is the 'short list of offerings'. On the right is an old compartment list ('cupboard list') with lists of linen and other necessities.

The slab-stela set in the face of the core-mastaba stood originally in twenty-five cores, in fifteen cases in c.b. chapels of type (1 a) or (1 b), and in ten cases covered by later constructions. Not all these slab-stelae were recovered, as a number are represented by empty emplacements. The number of slab-stelae actually recovered, whether complete or fragmentary, was fifteen, of which two had one or two fragments only. The stelae actually recovered were as follows:

- (1) In Cem. 1200: eight of the ten cores (excepting G 1209 and G 1233): six perfect slabs, one broken but complete, and one with a weathered strip across the face. Seven stelae found in place, and one in front of the emplacement.
- (2) In Cem. 2100: fragments were found of three slab-stelae: one of a Prince Seshat-sekhentiuw(?), from G 2120; near G 2135, right-hand upper corner of another stela, name lost; near G 2155, two fragments, one from the top of a linen list and the other, larger, from the lower edge of the slab from the table to the right border.
- (3) In Cem. 4000: two complete stelae, G 4150 (Prince Yuwnuw) and G 4140 (Princess Merytyetes); fragments of two other stelae, G 4840 (Princess Weneshet) and G 4860 (an official whose name is lost).

Thirteen of these slab-stelae are sufficiently preserved to be classified, eight in Cem. 1200, two in Cem. 2100, and three in Cem. 4000. The classification is given in the section dealing with the development of the tablet scene.

b. The Decorated Stone Chapels of the Three Early Nucleus Cemeteries, Types (2 a), (2 b), and (3)

As pointed out elsewhere, the finishing of the forty-three earlier cores of the three nucleus cemeteries of the Western Field was interrupted in all three cemeteries at a time which I conclude elsewhere coincided with the death of Cheops. As a result of this interruption, and the bad state of the preservation of the chapels in this part of the field, the evidence of the decoration of the chapels is very meagre and most of the better-preserved chapels were constructed after the reign of Cheops. The material is as follows:

- (1) Cem. 1200: three unfinished one-niche interior chapels of stone with no trace of inscription or relief.
- (2) Cem. 2100: the decorated stone chapels are as follows:
 - (a) G 2110: Nofer: exterior L-shaped chapel with one niche, badly destroyed, but reconstructed

from pieces in museums; to be dated between the last years of Cheops and the middle of the reign of Chephren.

- (b) G 2130: Prince Ka-khent (?): interior one-niche chapel, in hole broken in old core; decoration partially preserved; burial in the last few years of Cheops indicates finishing of the chapel at that date.

There were attached to cores of the nucleus cemetery four other decorated chapels:

G 2210: interior chapel, completely destroyed; small fragments of relief.

G 2140: inserted interior chapel of type (3); partly inscribed.

G 2150: cased with z-masonry; inserted chapel of type (4 a); reliefs partly destroyed.

G 2155: Kaninesuwt: cased with x-masonry; chapel built in south addition; well preserved.

And two nummulitic mastabas G 2100-I ann. and 2100-II ann. added successively to south end of G 2100.

These chapels are all later in date than the first two listed above.

- (3) Cem. 4000: the decorated stone chapels are as follows:

(a) G 4000: Prince Hemyuwen: interior two-niched corridor chapel, perhaps unfinished, partly destroyed; fragments of relief.

(b) G 4260: exterior one-niched stone chapel, finished but destroyed; fragments of relief.

(c) G 4240: Prince Sneferuw-seneb: exterior one-niched chapel of stone; decoration of tablet of *ka*-door is the only part executed; rest of walls completely preserved but undecorated.

Other decorated chapels or niches, G 4650 (Yabtyt), G 4750 (Akhi), G 4840 (Weneshet), G 4520 (Khufuw-ankh), G 4710 (Sethuw), are later; other chapels in intrusive mastabas are of Dyn. V.

The decoration of the early stone chapels at Giza shows that while they were decorated with offering scenes and figures, the general lay-out departed from that of the older cruciform chapels by reason of the asymmetrical setting of the niche and the doorway. In the cruciform chapels the walls were extended symmetrically north and south of the medial axis, and the spaces north and south were equal in length. In the one-niched L-shaped chapel at Giza the east and west walls presented two long spaces only. The general result was to reduce the chief scenes in the chapel from six to four and to increase the size of the two chief scenes.

c. The Chapels of the Five Finished Twin-mastabas of the Eastern Field

The decorated chapels which follow on the early chapels of the Western Field are without any doubt the ten chapels in the twin-mastabas of the Eastern Field. Unfortunately, the eight chapels of the four northern twin-mastabas were found nearly destroyed, and they could only be partially reconstructed from the bits found on the broken walls, and from the fragments found in the debris. This reconstruction, which required long and patient work, has been carried out by W. S. Smith, and will be presented in detail in another chapter. The fifth twin-mastaba, the westernmost of the south row of four, had one chapel destroyed like the chapels of the north twin-mastabas, and the other well preserved but not completely decorated. The material is as follows:

(a) G 7110: intended for Hetep-heres II: L-shaped one-niched interior chapel of white limestone; fragments of relief.

(b) G 7120: Ka-wab: chapel as above, with exterior stone chapel; remains of decoration on west wall of offering-room, and fragments from both interior and exterior rooms.

(c) G 7210: wife of Hordedef: chapel as (a) above; fragments of relief.

- (d) G 7220: Hordedef: chapel as (a) above; great *ka*-door and south end of west wall still in place; fragments from other walls.
- (e) G 7310: wife of Ra-bauwf: as (a) above; undecorated.
- (f) G 7320: Ra-bauwf: chapel as (a) above; fragments of relief.
- (g) G 7410: Queen Meresankh II: chapel as (a) above; fragments of relief.
- (h) G 7420: intended for husband of Queen Meresankh II, but unused: chapel as (a) above; exterior stone room; fragments of relief.
- (i) G 7130: Nefert-kauw, wife of Khufuw-khaf: chapel as (a) above; fragments of relief.
- (j) G 7140: Khufuw-khaf I: as (a) above, with exterior stone chapel; decorated parts are: outer doorway, façade on each side of inner doorway, inner doorway, and offering-chapel; other walls of exterior rooms undecorated.

d. The Decorated Chapels of the Eastern Field in Immediate Succession to the Five Finished Twin-mastabas

During the reign of Radedef the finishing of mastabas at Giza was, I believe, carried out only by the owners with private means. I am unable to assign definitely any decorated chapel to that reign. I include as chapels of the reign of Chephren all those immediately succeeding the Cheops mastabas by reason of their position and type forms. I include in this group the five massive core-mastabas first added to the nucleus cemetery, and the mastaba G 7050 of type V. The chapels are all interior L-shaped chapels with one or two niches:

- (1) (a) G 7430+7440: Min-khaf: northern chapel with one niche and exterior rooms of stone and c.b.; inscriptions on *ka*-door architrave, pillar, between statue niches, and on two subsidiary façade niches. Reliefs on east wall of exterior statue room (?).
- (b) G 7510: Ankh-haf: decorated two-niched chapel, partially destroyed; niches in name of Ankh-haf and Hetep-heres.
- (c) G 7650: Queen Merytyetes (?), Princess Merytyetes, and Akhet-hetep: decorated two-niched chapel badly destroyed; niches in name of Queen Merytyetes (?) and Princess Merytyetes.
- (d) G 7540: Queen Hetep-heres II: decorated chapel, type (3 b), nearly completely destroyed.
- (e) G 7050: Queen Nefert-kauw: interior one-niched room and exterior stone room; fragments of relief.

With these must be included the massive core-mastaba G 7350, which was probably finished in the reign of Shepseskaf.

- (2) (f) G 7350: a queen: casing y; decorated one-niched chapel; fragments only; decorated subsidiary niche on north; perhaps as late as the reign of Shepseskaf.

Only two of these chapels present enough reliefs to permit a reconstruction, but these two, G 7510 and 7650, make an important addition to other material of Dyn. IV at Giza.

e. The Decorated Chapels of the Eight Nummulitic Mastabas of Type VI a, built in Immediate Succession to the Massive Core-mastabas in the Eastern Field

Surrounding the massive core-mastabas G 7650 and 7530+7540, on the south and east are four mastabas of 'princes', sons of Queen Hetep-heres II and Ka-wab. They were clearly next after the mastabas of Merytyetes and Hetep-heres II. West of G 7050 stand two similar mastabas belonging to the son and grandson of Queen Nefert-kauw, probably a wife of Cheops. North of the tomb of Prince Ankh-

haf and close to the mastaba of Queen Meresankh II stand two other similar mastabas. All these have one-niched interior chapels built of grey nummulitic limestone decorated in relief by the old technique (not sized relief). These chapels are as follows:

- (1) (a) G 7660: 'Prince' Ka-m-sekhem: decorated chapel with one deep compound niche; badly weathered.
 (b) G 7760: 'Prince' Min-dedef: as (a).
 (c) G 7550: 'Prince' Duwa-ne-hor: as (a).
 (d) G 7750: 'Prince' . . . : as (a).
 (e) G 7060: 'Prince' Neferma'at: one-niched nummulitic chapel with palace doorway including niche in middle of west wall; decorated, but partially destroyed and weathered.
 (f) G 7810: 'Prince' Zaty: as (a) above.
 (g) G 7070: Sneferuw-khaf: as (a) above, with palace-façade niche, decorations on door-jamb, exterior and interior architraves; other wall spaces undecorated.
 (h) G 7820: Iy-nefer (?) and his wife Princess Nefert-kauw.

These chapels were built between the middle of the reign of Chephren and the middle of the reign of Mycerinus. The decorations, partly recorded by Lepsius, are badly weathered, but the general lay-out of the decoration is clear, and the general character of many scenes can be made out. This group of one-niched decorated chapels of members of the royal family of Cheops, mostly grandsons (sons of the older children), presents again an important material for the decoration of the chapels of Dyn. IV.

f. Other Decorated Chapels of the Western Field which may be assigned to the Reign of Chephren or to the End of Dyn. IV

In Cem. 4000 there are three cores which were finished certainly after the reign of Cheops. One of these, G 4650, was probably the last of the eight mastabas of the first addition to that cemetery, and its burial-chamber was never lined although excavated of a size to permit a lining. The other, G 4750, is one of the last of the nine cores finished with burial-chambers of type 2, and was also left unlined. The third was G 4840, in the group of nine mastabas added as the third addition to the cemetery, some of which were used in the reign of Chephren. The decorated part of the chapel of G 4650 was prepared by the funerary priest of the Princess Yabtyt, probably late in Dyn. IV or later. Thus these three chapels can only be dated with reserve.

- (2) (a) G 4750: Akhi: exterior one-niched L-shaped chapel of white limestone; badly destroyed; fragments of inscription on outer and inner architraves, drum, cross-bar of *ka*-door; fragments of south door-jamb, and at least one wall scene.
 (b) G 4840: Princess Weneshet: uncased core of type IV i; on south one-niched L-shaped chapel of nummulitic limestone, uninscribed; fragment of slab-stela; on north monolithic *ka*-door, set against face of core and enclosed in c.b. room; this northern *ka*-door is decorated with relief.
 (c) G 4650: Princess Yabtyt: uncased mastaba of type IV i; against the core a multiple-room c.b. chapel type (1 c); in the western end of a narrow E-W room a stone *ka*-door is set against the core; on the south side another slab forms the side and façade of the outer recess; another stone set in the south wall abutting on the second slab is missing; all stone surfaces decorated with relief; made by the *imy rꜥ hm-kꜥ* Kay, possibly towards the end of Dyn. IV.

The decorations, apart from the fragments of the chapel of Akhi, consist of decorated stelae built or set against the face of the core.

g. The Decorated Rock-cut Chapels of the Quarry Cemeteries

In the reign of Mycerinus the members of the family of Chephren began to utilize the Cheops-Chephren Quarry for rock-cut tombs. These tombs while attempting to maintain the outward appearance of mastabas presented a radical departure from the chapel forms of the older mastabas. The chapels excavated in the solid rock and decorated with sized reliefs presented a notable increase in all areas, and in the expansion of the types of scenes. Many of the tombs even of queens and children of Chephren were left undecorated or only partly decorated. The chapels which are of importance for the history of the decoration of the chapel are as follows:

- (a) LG 87: Prince Ne-kauw-ra: two niches in inner offering-room; decorations on walls of chambers partially obliterated.
- (b) LG 90: Debehen: two niches in west wall of room (b); decorations on all walls of room (b), and on north wall of room (a); long inscription on east wall of room (a) recounting the making of the tomb with the assistance of Mycerinus; east and north walls of room (b) are nearly entirely destroyed.
- (c) LG 89: Prince Sekemkara: two niches in western wall, walls decorated; scenes partly obliterate inscription inserted later giving names of Chephren, Mycerinus, Shepseskaf, Weserkaf, and Sahura.
- (d) LG 12: Prince Nebemakhet: his first unfinished chapel west of Second Pyramid; decorations weathered.
- (e) G 7530: Queen Meresankh III: outer room (a) with single false door at south end of west wall, and all other wall spaces including pillars decorated with reliefs; room (b), false door in middle of west wall flanked by palace façade on each side, and with wall spaces decorated with scenes, one of which is unfinished; room (c), ten rock-cut statues of Hetep-heres II, Meresankh III, and three daughters of Meresankh III, with inscription above.
- (f) MQ 1: Prince Khuwnera: two niches in west wall of (b); room (a), south wall and south half of the east wall decorated with scenes; all other walls undecorated.
- (g) LG 88: Queen Per-sen(t)?: one-niched offering-room; no decorations; inscription on pillar.
- (h) LG 86: Prince Nebemakhet: his second tomb in the old Cheops-Chephren Quarry; two recesses in west wall of inner room each containing two *ka*-doors in west wall; other walls decorated, but partially obliterated.

A few had inscriptions which gave the titles and names of the owners inscribed on drums or architraves. Others had one or more pillars decorated with reliefs, but none of these was sufficiently decorated to be used in considering the chapel decoration as a whole. The quarry continued to be used during the end of Dyn. IV, throughout Dyn. V, and probably to the end of Dyn. VI. Some of these later tombs had decorated walls, but for the present purpose the early decorated rock-cut tombs listed above are those which are of importance for the development of the chapel decorations.

h. The Decorated Chapels of Types (3) and (4 a) of the End of Dyn. IV and the First Half of Dyn. V

The chapels of the mastabas continued to develop on the lines of the old L-shaped chapels during the period in which the rock-cut chapels were developing, and for some time showed no effect of the expan-

sion of walls and scenes developed in the rock-cut chapels. The chapels of the one-niched form, type (3), which I assign to the period in question, are as follows:

- (a) G 7560: no name: mastaba of type VI a; interior chapel of type (3) of white limestone, fully decorated, but partially destroyed.
- (b) G 4710: Sethuw: mastaba of type VI a; enclosing an old core of type IV i; interior chapel of type (3); of mixed white and nummulitic limestone; partially decorated and well preserved.
- (c) G I S No. 3 (Junker): Prince Khufuw-dedef: mastaba type VI made by casing an old core of type IV i first with z-masonry and then with x-masonry; interior chapel of type (3) of white limestone bonded with z-casing; exterior stone chapel bonded with x-casing; interior chapel decorated, but badly damaged.

The decorated two-niched chapels of type (4 a) present an important group of the development of the decorations, ranging in date from the reign of Mycerinus of Dyn. IV to the end of the reign of Neferirkara, the third king of Dyn. V, or a little later. The list is as follows:

- (a) G 5110: Prince Duwanera: mastaba of type VIII cased in fine white limestone; interior two-niched chapel of type (6) of white limestone; decorations unfinished and partly destroyed.
- (b) G 2220: no name: mastaba consists of a massive core of type IV iii with chapel recess with unfinished x-casing; chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone bonded with unfinished casing; decoration of east wall begun, but left unfinished.
- (c) G 5080: Seshem-nofer: chief burial in reign of Shepseskaf; mastaba of type VII x, enclosing old core of type II a; interior chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone; fully decorated but partly destroyed.
- (d) G 4940: Seshem-nofer: mastaba of type VII a enclosing old core of type II a; chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone; fully decorated but damaged.
- (e) G 2150: Kanofer: mastaba of type VII b, enclosing old core of type II a; interior chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone fully decorated, but partially destroyed; made after the reign of Mycerinus.
- (f) G 2155: Prince Kaninesuwt (Junker): mastaba of type VII cased with mixed masonry; interior chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone fully decorated and well preserved.
- (g) G 2041: Sennuwka: mastaba of type VII a; interior chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone; west wall only decorated.
- (h) LG 20: Per-sen: mastaba of type VII a; with interior chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone; fully decorated.
- (i) G 7249: Men-ib: mastaba of type VII a; interior chapel of type (4 a) of white limestone; decoration between niches.

The following group contains chapels of nummulitic limestone decorated with sized relief:

- (j) G 2100-I ann.: 'Prince' Mer-ib: mastaba of type VII a; interior chapel of type (4 a), nummulitic limestone; fully decorated.
- (k) G 5150: 'Prince' Seshat-hetep: mastaba of type VII a enclosing a core of type II a; chapel of type (4 a), nummulitic limestone; fully decorated. See (j) above.
- (l) G 4970: 'Prince' Nesuwt-nofer: mastaba of type VII a enclosing old core of type II a; interior chapel of type (4 a), nummulitic limestone; fully decorated, similar to (j) and (k).
- (m) G 5170: Seshem-nofer, son of Seshem-nofer (G 5080): mastaba of type VII a; interior chapel of type (4 a), nummulitic limestone; fully decorated except on doorway.

- (n) G 4920: Thenty: mastaba of type VII a, enclosing core of type II a; interior chapel of type (4 a), nummulitic limestone; fully decorated but weathered.
- (o) G 5030: no name: mastaba of type VII a, enclosing core of type II a; interior chapel of type (4 a), nummulitic limestone; decoration unfinished and partly destroyed.

The above chapels present various similarities in the lay-out of the decorations. The fact that they were built around or attached to old cores permits the presumption that they were older than the chapels in outlying mastabas added farther east.

- (p) G 5340: LG 37: Ka-seza: mastaba of type VII a; interior chapel of type (4 b), nummulitic limestone; partly decorated.
- (q) G 5370: LG 31: Zaty: mastaba of type VII a; interior chapel of type (4 b), nummulitic limestone; south niche decorated.

With these chapels I include a few scattered chapels of various types which, mostly of later date, follow more or less the decoration of the L-shaped chapels:

- (r) G 5210: Khemten: mastaba type IX a; exterior stone chapel of type (8 f); offering-room decorated, with the upper part of the walls destroyed.
- (s) G 5270: LG 32: Rawer: mastaba type VI a; interior chapel of type (3) with one niche in middle of west wall; decoration weathered.
- (t) G 4411: Sekhem-ka: mastaba of type VIII a, with interior two-niched chapel of type (5 a) and vestibule corridor; offering-room of white limestone; architrave and door-jambs decorated.
- (u) G 7391: Iteti: mastaba of type VIII c (1); interior two-niched chapel, nummulitic limestone; decorated.
- (v) G 7152: Ptah-sekhem-ankh: mastaba of type VI a; interior one-niched L-shaped chapel with niche opposite doorway; nummulitic limestone; fully decorated but partly destroyed.

i. The Decorated Chapels of Type (5) of Dyn. V

The L-shaped chapels of types (3) and (4) presented only a limited wall area available for decoration and no scope for variation in the types of scenes except by substitution. These chapels certainly extended well into Dyn. V, but after the reign of Neferirkara, third king of Dyn. V, were largely superseded by chapels of types (5) and (7). The chapels of types (5) and (7) both presented larger wall spaces than did those of types (3) and (4), and it is in the chapels of types (5) and (7) that wall scenes developed in the rock-cut tombs first appear in mastaba chapels. The reliefs in these late chapels were generally made by the sized technique of the rock-cut tombs. The following decorated chapels of type (5) occur at Giza (not a complete list):

- (a) G 1029: Sekhem-ka: chapel type (5 a), nummulitic limestone; decorated, but not completely finished.
- (b) G 3008 (Fisher): Sneferuw-hetep: chapel of type (5 a), white limestone; decoration drawn in red and partially executed.
- (c) G 6030: Iti: chapel of type (5 a) decorated at two ends and roofed only over the decorated parts.
- (d) G 1151: Nefer-ked: mastaba of type VIII a; chapel of type (5 c), nummulitic limestone, decorated on west wall and south wall.
- (e) G 1234: Ankh-haf: mastaba type VIII c; chapel type (5 c), nummulitic limestone; painted scenes with door-jambs in sunk relief.

- (f) Meruwka (Steindorff): south of G 2000: type (5 a) with north pillared portico.
- (g) G 4861: Nofer (Junker): nummulitic limestone; fully decorated.
- (h) G 4561: Ka-m-ankh (Junker): chapel type (5 d); west wall of corridor and walls of alcove decorated; also elaborately decorated burial chamber.

j. The Decorated Chapels of Type (7) of Dyns. V–VI

The chapels of type (7), and in particular the multiple-room chapels with more than two rooms, presented very large wall areas, but very few at Giza appear to have been fully decorated. Moreover, many of these chapels which must have been decorated have been so destroyed that nothing remains of the decoration. One of the best illustrations is the chapel of S-ankh-n-ptah (G 5520: LG 28), where all walls have been denuded to near the floor and whole walls which were lined with white limestone have been stripped of their linings. Other examples show that the walls were not always fully decorated. The list of decorated chapels at Giza which are well enough preserved to be used to illustrate the decoration of the chapel is as follows:

- (a) G 1047: Min-ankh: mastaba of type VIII c; chapel type (7 b); decoration of stela preserved.
- (b) G 2370: Senezem-ib-Yenti: end of the reign of Isesy; mastaba of w-masonry; chapel of type (7 c); three decorated rooms and decorated pillared portico; partly destroyed; pillared hall not decorated.
- (c) G 2378: Senezem-ib-Mehi: reign of Unis; mastaba of w-masonry; chapel of type (7 d); two rooms and pillared portico decorated.
- (d) G 2374: Khnum-enti: reign of Tety or Weserkara; three rooms decorated.
- (e) G 2381: Nekhebuw: reign of Pepy I or Mernera; mastaba of w-masonry; chapel of type (7 c), totally destroyed, but with large number of wall scenes fitted together from stones found in debris.
- (f) G 2175: Inezuw and Khnum-nefer: mastaba with double chapel of type (7 b); partly decorated but badly damaged.
- (g) LG 54–55: Junker, G I S, No. 12: complex chapel of type (7 e), partly decorated.

With these chapels are to be compared the great Saqqarah chapels of Ptah-hetep (MM D 64), and Akhet-hetep Ptah-hetep II (MM D 62).

k. Decorated Chapels of Type (10)

A certain number of chapels of type (10) have decorated rooms which are of interest for comparison. Most of these chapels are of late Dyn. V or Dyn. VI. Most of them are in medium-sized or small mastabas:

- (a) G 2136: Kahify (Junker): small square room with pillar in centre; nummulitic limestone; fully decorated.
- (b) Junker's tomb of the dwarf Seneb; square room with pillar.
- (c) G 2091: Kapi: square room approached by N–S corridor; room decorated but decorations partly weathered.
- (d) G 7150: Khufuw-khaf II: exterior square stone room supported by a pillar; fully decorated but badly weathered.
- (e) G 7246: Khuw-n-Ptah: square room with one pillar, nummulitic limestone; west wall and four sides of pillar decorated.

1. Decorated Chapels in the Shepseskaf-ankh Complex

In the family complex prepared for Shepseskaf-ankh and two other generations of his family, the chapel of a son named Iy-mery is of great importance, and that of his son Ptah-nefer-bauw only a little less instructive. The importance of the chapels arises not only from the decorations themselves, but from the approximate date of the decoration. The chapel of Iy-mery was made in the reign of Neweserra and that of his son after that reign.

- (a) G 6020: Iy-mery: exterior stone chapel attached to the southern niche of mastaba of w-masonry; nummulitic limestone; three rooms fully decorated and well preserved; reign of Neweserra.
- (b) G 6010: Ptah-nefer-bauw: interior two-niched chapel (painted niches) and large exterior chapel; the interior chapel, the square hall in front of it, and one wall of a connecting corridor were decorated; after the reign of Neweserra.

m. Various other Decorated Chapels of Dyns. V–VI, including Rock-cut Chapels

The decorations of the Giza chapels of the chapel types listed above give the general line of the development. For comparison with these chapels I give here a number of complex or anomalous chapels including some rock-cut tombs.

- (a) Mastaba of Neter-puw-nesuwt in the Cheops-Chephren Quarry; over the doorway of a small room (c) is an inscription which proves that the owner lived under Radedef, Chephren, Mycerinus, Shepseskaf, Weserkaf, Sahura, and probably died in the reign of Sahura; a large hall with two pillars is fully decorated with painted scenes.
- (b) G 2184: Akhet-mery-nesuwt: complex chapel resulting from repeated additions to a chapel of type (4); anteroom decorated with painted scenes and exterior corridor partly decorated with paintings and partly by sunk reliefs of white limestone.
- (c) G 2196: Yasen: large rock-cut chamber fully decorated, with north wall weathered in places.
- (d) G 7837: Ankh-ma-ra: rock-cut chamber enlarged by cutting into older chamber on south; decorated on west, north, and east wall of north room and on east wall of south room; also on door-jambs and façade.
- (e) G 7948: LG 75: Khafra-ankh: one large room; decorated, with scene on north wall nearly destroyed by a room cut north of the main room.
- (f) LG 63: Ka-m-nofret: one chamber fully decorated.
- (g) G 7102: Yeduw: rock-cut corridor chapel fully decorated; dated to the reign of Pepy I.
- (h) G 7101: Qar: partly rock-cut and partly built chapel; two rock-cut rooms badly preserved, and decoration on white limestone on west and north walls of outer court; same on walls of stairway above ground level; stairway badly damaged; dated also to the reign of Pepy I, probably a generation later than G 7102.

2. THE DECORATED PARTS OF THE L-SHAPED CHAPELS

The decoration of the L-shaped chapels at Giza was obviously based on that of the cruciform chapels at Saqqarah and Medum, and must be compared with the decorations of those chapels. This is particularly true of the decoration of the offering-niche or *ka*-door. A certain difference was introduced by the alteration of the position of the niche, and another alteration when the two-niched chapel was introduced. The parts of the chapel which were found decorated included the doorway and the façade

in the embrasure of the doorway. The parts here enumerated were not always decorated and many chapels were left unfinished or found partly destroyed. The parts which are to be considered as potentially decorated parts are as follows:

- (a) The architrave over the entrance doorway: in both types of L-shaped chapels and all other chapels.
- (b) The large drum over the outer doorway: in all chapels but sometimes omitted in small late chapels.
- (c) The façade panels, on the back of the doorway embrasure on each side: in all chapels with doorway embrasure but not always present.
- (d) The two jambs of the doorway itself: in all types of chapels; more elaborate in chapels of types (3) and (4); often left undecorated in small late chapels.
- (e) The scenes on the chapel walls.
- (f) The *ka*-door itself or each *ka*-door in a chapel.

a. The Architrave over the Entrance Doorway

The earlier architraves present only the titles and names of the owner, arranged in horizontal or vertical lines. Slightly later the inscription gave an offering formula with a figure of the owner on the left end of the architrave:

- (1) With titles and name:
Methen, Rahotep, Meresankh III.
- (2) With offering formula:
Min-khaf: seated at table of bread.
Sneferuw-khaf: seated with staff; genealogy.
Sethuw.
Mer-ib.
Debehen.
Min-Yuwen: seated with staff.
Ankh-ma-ra (G 7837).
Nesuwta'at (G 7838).
Sekhem-ka (G 4411).
- (3) With offering formula over subsidiary niche:
Min-khaf: north subsidiary niche, with standing figure.

b. The Drum of Outer Doorway

- (1) With titles and name:
Methen, Peher-nefer, Khuwfuw-khaf, Min-khaf, Sethuw, Mer-ib, Nesuwta-nofer, Sekhemkara, Debehen, Min-yuwen, Meresankh III, Khafra-ankh, Sekhemka.

It may be assumed that every tomb of the cruciform type and of the L-shaped type had an inscribed architrave, and an inscribed drum over the doorway of the offering-room and over every other doorway.

c. The Façade Panels on Each Side of the Outer Doorway

The façade panel first occurs in the early cased niches on each side of the offering-niche itself. In one of the cased niches of Iy-nefer the façade panel on each side bears an offering scene, standing figure with staff and wand facing in, with a table of bread and an offering formula in front of him. In the cased

niches of Neferma'at and Atet the façade panel on each side shows a family group, all facing in. At Giza the façade panel is in the embrasure of the outer doorway, not in all mastabas, but in a fair number. The chief figures continue to be drawn standing and facing in, and the representation is usually a family group, which may, however, include personal attendants, or more rarely men bringing the funerary meal. The examples at Giza include the tombs of Khufuw-khaf, Merytyetes, Ka-m-sekhem, 'Prince' Zaty, Iy-nefer (?), Mer-ib, Kanofer, Ankh-ma-ra.

d. The Door-jambs

On the jambs of the entrance door the figures of the owner or the owner and wife are always facing out, either seated or standing. In the long entrance-corridor of the early stone-lined cruciform chapels a considerable space was made available for representations.

- (1) Methen: a long continuous inscription in vertical lines with signs facing in covered both jambs, with a vertical row of three estates facing in on the outer end of each wall; just inside the inner end on the east wall of the offering-room is a standing figure of M. facing out; on the north with *wṯ*-priest and *ḥm-k* in front of him, and on the south with two men bearing young animals in front of him.
- (2) Rahotep, Medum 6: on the inner end of each jamb R. and wife standing facing out; R. with staff and wand and wife in attitude III; on the north 'viewing the netting of fowl' and a bird-netting scene; on the south 'viewing the stockade and the stalls', with hunting scene and men bringing cattle.
- (3) FS 3078: on each inner end, man standing with staff and wand facing out; scene in front destroyed except for lowest register, which shows men bringing funerary meal, and one figure in second register.
- (4) Peher-nefer: short door-jambs; on each side P. standing with staff and wand with titles and names.

The long spaces in No. 1 above were utilized for inscriptions such as occurred inside on the top of the west wall, but if the figures just inside be included, then the decoration has some resemblance to that of later jambs. In No. 4, owing to the shorter space, which is about that of the Giza chapel, the decoration is reduced to a single figure standing with staff and wand. In Nos. 2 and 3 the scenes are similar to those found on the walls of the chapels.

At Giza the pictures on the door-jambs continue with a standing figure, but introduce early the seated figure.

- (5) Nofer, G 2110: north door-jamb, N. standing with staff and wand facing out; titles and name; in front of him vertical line of four scribes facing in to left; on south jamb, a table scene.
- (6) Merytyetes, G 7650: on each door-jamb man and wife standing facing out; greater part destroyed, but feet of small figure facing in visible on south.
- (7) Sneferuw-khaf, G 7070: on each side of door-jamb S. standing with staff and handkerchief facing out; with large figure of son behind him; on north between S. and staff a small boy.
- (8) Mer-ib, G 2100 ann.: on north door-jamb, man with staff and wand, and small son between him and staff; horizontal inscription in front from left to right, 'viewing the *prt ḥrw* brought from the king's estate', and another line giving ideographic list of animals and birds; under this register two figures, a scribe reading a list of offerings, written on papyrus, and a man carrying a box-tray with three jars of water.