

HÖLSCHER FIGURE CAPTIONS

PART I:

Figure 1. View from the Pyramid of Chephren towards the East, of the Funerary Temple, the Causeway, the Valley Temple and the Sphinx, prior to the excavations.

Figure 2. View from the Pyramid of Chephren of the Funerary Temple after the excavations. [This is the same view as Figure 1, but after the excavations.]

Figure 3. A block of core wall masonry of the Funerary Temple showing severe erosion.

Figure 4. View from the Pyramid of Chephren towards the north-west of the rock cutting and the Outer Enclosure Walls.

PART II:

Figure 5. Façade of the Valley Temple, Reconstruction.

Figure 6. Northern entrance of the Valley Temple, present condition. On the granite corner ashlar are the remains of the inscription which frames the portal. In the background the tip of the Pyramid of Chephren.

Figure 7. ‘... beloved of Hathor ...’: Inscription from the southern main entrance.

Figure 8. ‘... beloved of Bastet, living forever ...’: Inscription from the north main entrance.

Figure 9. The Great Sphinx and the Pyramid of Chephren in the year 1910.

Figure 10. Wooden double door (interior) depicted in stone relief. From the grave of Seschem-nofe of the Pyramid Field of Giza, excavated by the E. von Sieglin Expedition, 1910.

Figure 11. The pillared hall in the Valley Temple, southern aisle. Pits can be discerned in the alabaster pavement where the statues of the king once stood.

Figure 12. Bottom end of the ascending passage out of the Valley Temple.

Figure 13. The so-called porter’s room in the Valley Temple.

Figure 14. The roof of the Valley Temple seen from the northeast.

Figure 15. Semicircular casing of the outer wall of the Funerary Temple, first and second layers.

Figure 16. The statue court of the Funerary Temple, east side. Reconstruction.

Figure 17. Semicircular casing stone of granite, found near the statue court.

Figure 18. Stones of the polished pyramid casing.

Figure 19. The rock cutting northwards from the Chephren Pyramid. [Note: This photo is taken from near the northwest corner of the pyramid.] In the foreground the squares on the ground are the remains of former quarry workings. In the background the Cheops Pyramid with its satellite pyramids.

Figure 20. Rock tomb in the western wall of the rock cutting, belonging to the Prince Neb-em-echet, left unfinished.

PART III:

Figure 21. The façade of the Valley Temple as it is today. In front of it, the terrace.

Figure 22. The terrace in front of the Valley Temple. On top of it the traces of the former pavilion stand. (The pillar bases of white limestone which are lying on the terrace stem from the dwelling house of the 18th Dynasty, which had been built above this structure at a later date; see Part V.)

Figure 23. Limestone superior pavement on the southern part of the terrace of the Valley Temple. View towards the northeast.

Figure 24. Mortise socket [for doorhinge] of the southern main entrance of the Valley Temple.

Figure 25. Holes for the double door-bolt on the southern main entrance.

Figure 26. Holes in the granite pillars of the pillared hall of the Valley Temple, which were intended to receive the copper clamps by which the architraves and pillars were joined together and the architraves themselves joined. A: Section, B: Plan of a hole, C: View from above of a pillar on which three architraves rested (at a smaller scale); D: Reconstruction of a copper clamp, which penetrated the top section of the pillar down to the dotted line.

Figure 27. Pavement in the pillared hall of the Valley Temple with holes for statue pedestals.

Figure 28. Door-hinge socket at the entrance to the magazines in the Valley Temple. The socket consists of hard rock [granite].

Figures 29 and 30. Vertical sections through the upper mortise sockets of the doors in the Valley Temple: *a* and *b* of the entrance to the porter's room, *c* and *d* of the entrance to the magazines.

Figure 31. The roof of the Valley Temple, view towards the northeast. In the foreground the ventilation shafts of the magazines, as well as a rainwater ramp with small stairway next to it.

Figures 32 and 33. Channel in the western exterior wall of the Valley Temple for draining of rainwater from the platform of the roof. Above and below: vertical sections, in the middle: horizontal section.

Figure 34. Rainspout of granite. The end which protruded from the wall has broken away.

Figure 35. Small limestone ramp, over which rainwater was drained from a roof terrace down to the next lower level. The adjoining ramps were rendered as steps.

Figure 36. Window slit of the pillared hall in the Valley Temple.

Figure 37. Ventilation shaft next to the magazines in the Valley Temple: Left: vertical section; above right: as it appears from outside; below right: horizontal section.

Figure 38. Ventilation shaft next to the magazines in the Valley Temple, as it appears from outside [*on the roof*].

Figure 39. Semicircular casing of the outer wall of the Funerary Temple; above in normal construction; below with a level surface added on where some kind of construction element has been pressed against it.

Figure 40. Threshold of the double entrance door to the Funerary Temple.

Figure 41. Pillar holes in the sub-pavement of the sub-pavement in Inner Hall of the Funerary Temple. (Figure taken from *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, Volume 46 (1909-1910), page 5.)

Figure 42. Shaft in the core masonry of the northern serdab; left, horizontal section BB; right, vertical section AA; at *a* are possibly beam holes.

Figure 43. Shaft in the core wall masonry of the southern serdab.

Figure 44. Semicircular casing stone of granite of the wall of the Statue Court.

Figure 45. Inscription signs of the doorframes in the Statue Court.

Figure 46. Vertical section through a statue hole in the Court.

Figure 47. Drainage channel, to drain away the rainwater from the Statue Court beneath the pavement of the gallery and the outer wall to the outside. View towards the south. (Figure taken from page 9 of Vol. 46 (1909-1910) of the *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*.)

Figure 48. Outer end of the drainage channel south of the Statue Hall.

Figure 49. Sub-pavement of the Inner Sanctum seen from the north. (In the place where the boy is sitting formerly stood the false door.)

Figure 50. Construction of the tip of the Pyramid.

Figure 51. The sarcophagus in the Chephren Pyramid.

Figure 52. Portcullis construction at the end of the former slanting entrance shaft.

Figure 53. Inscription by a master builder of the time of Rameses II on the northern wall of the rock cutting.

Figure 54. Inscription by a master builder of the time of Rameses II on the western wall of the rock cutting.

Figure 55. Plinth of the satellite pyramid. Vertical section.

Figure 56. Plinth of the satellite pyramid with trace of where the edge of the pyramid has stood.

Figure 57. Ruins of the satellite pyramid; in background the Pyramid of Mycerinus.

(Left: Opening of the slanting shaft leading to the pyramid chamber. Right: Plinth of the pyramid.)

PART IV:

Figure 58. Scaffolding ramp of mud-brick, south of the Funerary Temple.

Figure 59. Scaffolding ramp of mud-brick; above, cross-section; beneath it, ground plan; bottom, longitudinal section.

Figure 60. Scaffolding ramp of bricks, depicted in the Papyrus Anastasi I.

Figure 61. The raising of a monolithic granite pillar. (Taken from page 9 of Vol. 46 (1909-1910) of the *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*.)

Figure 62. Vertical section through a ‘translocation hole’ [*used for levering big ashlar blocks horizontally during construction*] in the sub-pavement beneath the edge of a granite ashlar.

Figure 63. Granite ashlars with their ‘translocation holes’ in front of the core masonry.

Figure 64. Granite ashlars in the pincers.

Figure 65. Ground plans of the granite ashlar with the associated ‘translocation holes’. *a*: The translocation holes are opposite one another; *b*: they are staggered.

Figure 66. Various types of usage of the translocation pincers.

Figure 67. Holes in a granite ashlar, where the translocation holes had gripped.

Figure 68. Holes in the sub-pavement, in which scaffolding posts were inserted.

Figure 69. Grouping of scaffolding posts schematically shown in the Statue Court.

Figure 70. The raising of the colossal statue in the Statue Court with the help of the fastening scaffold, schematically shown.

PART V:

Figure 71. Southern main entrance of the Valley Temple during the excavation. Over the granite corner ashlar we can see the remains of the wall which from the time of the New Kingdom covered and shut up the façade of the Valley Temple.

Figure 72. Foundations of the private house of the 18th Dynasty (Stratum II), view towards the west.

Figure 73. Paved scullery with drain and water basin, from the house of the 18th Dynasty.

Figure 74. Raised sitting-place in the house of the 18th Dynasty.

APPENDIX TO PART V:

Figure 75. Sketch of the completed ground-plan of the house of the 18th Dynasty. (Stratum II.)

Figure 76. Section through the steps leading up to the raised sitting-place in the house of the 18th Dynasty.

Figure 77. Ground plan and section through the scullery in the house of the 18th Dynasty.

Figure 78. Large pottery amphora from Late Times (Stratum IV).

Figure 79. Stone vessels (mortars) and troughs from Late Times (Stratum IV).

PART VI by Borchardt:

Figures 80-155 have no captions, and the figure numbers merely serve to identify the photos discussed in the main text.

PART VII by Steindorff:

Figure 156. Mace heads with the name of Chephren.

Figure 157. Impression from a jar sealing. [*hieroglyphs*]

Figure 158. Memorial stone with a depiction of Amenophis III as a sphinx.

Figure 159. Upper part of a monument with a depiction of the sphinx.

Figure 160. Upper part of a memorial stone of Thutmosis IV.

Figure 161. Thutmosis IV's monument, with a depiction of the king before a goddess.

Figure 162. Temple relief of unknown origin.

Figure 163. Fettered Semite and Egyptians, from a temple relief (compare Figure 162).

Figure 164. Inscription concerning the purchase of a house.

Figure 165. Fragment of the false door of the village chief [*of the Pyramid Village at the time of Chephren*], named Empej.

Figure 166. Fragment of the false door of N-ta-Ptah.

Figure 167. Inscription from the 20th Year of Rameses II.

Figure 168. Block with a demotic inscription and depiction of the god Bes.

Figure 169. Coffin of a sacred scarabaeus.

PART VII: End of the Excavations

Figure 170. Workers in front of the southern main entrance of the Valley Temple. Brick buildings in front of the east façade of the Valley Temple are coming to light.