chains or ropes, which may have been employed to convey the workmen and their tools into it, or the stones and rubbish made by these excavations out of it,[7] of which a considerable quantity was found in the apartment, particularly at the eastern end. This room had a flat ceiling, and was divided at some little distance from the western side by pilasters, *e e* (Plate III., Figs. 1 and 2), and by an architectural ornament on the roof, *f* (Plate III., Fig. 2).

At the western end, and near the north-western corner, a short passage, G (Plate III., Fig. 2), led to a hollow of inconsiderable height, H (Plate III., Fig. 2), floored by the reverse of the blocks of granite that form the coved roof of the sepulchral chambers immediately beneath it. The blocks extended from east to west, and met in a ridge in the centre. Their reverse ends were lodged in deep groovings cut into the rock, and they were kept down in their places by pieces of stone laid upon them.

The rock was partially covered with a sparry excrescence, which had the appearance of white feathers, and was of the same nature as that discovered in the chambers of the Great Pyramid. The entrance to the short passage G (Plate III., Fig. 2) had been closed up with solid masonry, and concealed by a coating of plaster. It had probably been forced in search of the tomb, and seemed to have been much frequented, for the large masses of stone left within it were worn and glazed over by the constant passing and repassing of a

[7] These excavations, in some degree, account for the facility with which the workmen in the shaft had been heard on the outside of the pyramid over this spot.

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