concourse of people. The large apartment was forty-six feet three inches in length; and when the rubbish was entirely removed, the floor for thirty-one feet from the eastern end, was found to be rock, and the rest to have consisted of a pavement, in which a place for a sarcophagus had been sunk (Plate III., Figs. 1 and 2).[8] We are informed by Herodotus, that the body of an inferior person was sometimes placed in the ostensible sepulchre to prevent any further inquiry after the principal tomb, as is mentioned respecting that of Amasis — an expedient which seemed to have been contemplated, but not actually put in practice in this instance; for not a vestige of a sarcophagus was to be discovered, which must have been the case if one had been introduced, as the communications, particularly through the anteroom, had not been sufficiently cleared for its removal. The pavement had been entirely destroyed.

The circular holes in the sides and floor of the apartment were probably intended to receive beams for the support of a scaffolding used in trimming and finishing the walls, or to assist in the deposition of the sarcophagus in the sepulchral chamber.

At the distance of seventeen feet from the eastern end of this apartment, an inclined passage, which had been no doubt originally concealed by the pavement, descended to the sepulchral chamber nearly in the same

[8] Mr. Perring mentions indeed that a number of small pieces of red granite were found among the rubbish in the large apartment; but granite was used in the portcullis, and in the sepulchral chamber; and some undoubted fragment of the sarcophagus must have been found if one had really been placed there.

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