manner as those in the tombs at Thebes. It contained a quantity of rubbish, and also of black dust,[1] apparently the exuviæ of insects and of bats, likewise several large stones, which had the same appearance of having been rubbed and worn, as those already described. When this passage was cleared out, it was found to have been built up with ramps, and with blocks laid upon them after the sarcophagus had been placed in the tomb, and to have been closed at the lower end with a portcullis of granite (Plate III., Fig. 2, m) The passage entered the eastern side of a sepulchral chamber, which extended north and south, and was entirely composed of granite. I have already said that the blocks, which composed the roof, met in a ridge in the middle, and were cut into the shape of a pointed arch. The floor had been formed of large masses well put together, several of which had been taken up, and were lying in the apartment. The linings of the walls had also been searched; they consisted of slabs, two feet six inches thick, and were in many places stained by secretions from the rock, and by a quantity of white fungus. Two cramps were found in the western wall (see Plate III., Fig. 6, 7, 8, 9). The stones A B C were kept in their places by the dovetail cramp G, and the wedge-formed piece D, resting against the side of the excavated rock behind, served to keep the whole together. No sculpture, or inscription of any kind,

[1] A good deal of this deposition was also found in the large apartment; and the dung of large birds, probably of vultures, appeared in many places, particularly on the sarcophagus, and seemed to have been there for many years.

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