

Lansing

BMA 1³ March 1918

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION

1916-17

THE present world conflict, since its beginning in 1914, has imposed its restrictions in increasing degree on every side of human activity, scientific as well as otherwise, not directly related to the conduct of the war itself. Thus in the case of the Museum's Expedition in Egypt, with which the present statement deals, each year since that time has seen the enlistment in some form of war activity of one or more members of its staff, until now, following the entry of America into the war last April, six out of its total personnel of ten are in the service of the British and American armies. Lieut. Arthur C. Mace is with the British force in northern Italy. Lieut. Hugh G. Evelyn-White was with the British army which advanced through the desert east of the Suez Canal into Palestine, until illness obliged him to return to England last spring. H. R. Hopgood, who was wounded at the Battle of the Somme in October, 1916, has since recovered and returned to the front. Henry Burton is Assistant Director of the Registration of Enemy Aliens at Cairo. Capt. Herbert E. Winlock, of the Coast Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps, is now assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Sergeant Albert B. Nixon is in the training camp at Camp Upton, New York.

Under this reduction of its staff, the scope of the Expedition's work has necessarily been lessened, but it is certainly a matter of great good fortune that under such world conditions as now exist it has still proved possible to continue the main programmes upon which the Expedition was engaged when the war began. Thus we have been able not only to make constant progress toward the completion of investigations which were previously in hand, but, what was of urgent importance,

to assure employment to the Expedition's trained force of native workmen, at a time when lack of such employment could only have proved disastrous to them under the existing economic conditions in Egypt. Consequently this very important side of the organization of the work has been held intact, when otherwise what might have amounted to almost permanent disruption would have been the outcome.

The last report to be published concerning the Expedition was contained in a Supplement to the BULLETIN for May, 1917, and covered the winter season of 1915-16. In the following season of 1916-17, which we are now to consider, the excavations were conducted under the direction of Ambrose Lansing, on both of the Museum's concessions—at the Pyramids of Lisht and at Thebes—on the former site from October, 1916, to January, 1917, and on the latter from January to May, 1917. The investigations at Lisht were carried out on a part of the area adjacent to the Pyramid of Sesostris I (the southern pyramid of the Lisht group) and took up the excavations there at the point where they had been interrupted in the summer of 1914 by the unexpected opening of the war.¹ Beginning at the pyramid-temple, which lies on the eastern side of the pyramid facing the Nile valley, the clearing was continued southward from that structure as far as the southeast corner of the pyramid, and resulted in bringing to light in that area the remains of the two enclosure-walls of the royal monument and its surrounding pavement, as well as a ruined smaller pyramid inside the inner enclosure-

¹ See Excavations at the Pyramid of Sesostris I at Lisht during 1913-14, in Supplement to the BULLETIN of the Metropolitan Museum for February, 1915.

wall, the existence of which was previously unsuspected. Outside the pyramid-enclosure the tomb-shafts of private tombs yielded interesting types of funerary furnishings of the XII dynasty. The publication of Mr. Lansing's report on these excavations will follow in a later number of the BULLETIN when supplementary work on the site has been completed during the present season.

The work at Thebes during the later part of the season of 1916-17, which is described in Mr. Lansing's present report, was centered on one of the most interesting points in the Museum's concession there, the site of the palace- or residential-city of Amenhotep III, upon which the Expedition first began its investigations in the season of 1910-11. The site lies on the west bank of the Nile, opposite the position of Thebes itself, on the desert-edge bordering the cultivated land of the valley and about a kilometer south of the Temple of Medinet Habu (see the map, fig. 1, and view, fig. 2). Beside it are the huge embankments of the Birket Habu—commonly supposed to have been the site of the pleasure lake dug by Amenhotep for Queen Tiy, his wife. The basin of this ancient lake is now dry during the greater part of the year, but at the time of the inundation, in the late summer and early autumn, the rising waters fill the basin and cover as well the cultivated fields round about, the former then taking on something of its ancient appearance. An interesting reference to this fact may be quoted from a recent letter received by the Museum from Mr. Lansing, written from the headquarters of the Expedition at Thebes in October last, just after his arrival there preparatory to undertaking the excavations of the present season: "It was rather amusing crossing the river from Luxor, for the water is all over the flats and the boat struck twice on the mud, not to be moved without much shoving and lifting. The Colossi are surrounded by water which means that the ordinary road is impassable, and I had to take the one around to the north by the Temple of Gurneh. I rode down toward the Palace yesterday afternoon—tried to get there by way of the Birket Habu, but

that too requires wading. The Birket Habu is one great sheet of water, as it ought to be, broken only by one or two *sageh* posts (the native water-wheel) and the head of an occasional *gannus* (the Egyptian buffalo). A lot of cranes can be seen stalking around, and I hope yet to see some pelican which ought to be here now."

The construction of the pleasure lake for Queen Tiy is described in an inscription on one of a series of commemorative scarabs recording events of Amenhotep's reign, reading in part as follows: "His majesty commanded to make a lake for the Great King's Wife, Tiy, in her city of Zerkha. Its length is 3700 cubits; its width, 700 cubits. His majesty celebrated the feast of the opening of the lake, in the third month of the first season, day 16, when his majesty sailed thereon in the royal barge 'Aton-Gleams'.¹ Weigall draws an attractive picture of the time, when he says: "In order that there might be gardens near the palace in spite of the barren nature of the ground, he (Amenhotep) caused an enormous lake to be made on the east of the palace; and the visitor may trace its limits by the mounds of rubbish which were thrown up during its excavation. These are especially to be noticed on the immediate east side of the palace. The lake, which is now called Birket Habu, was made by Amenhotep IIIrd in the eleventh year of his reign (B. C. 1400), and is said to have been designed for the entertainment of his much-loved queen, Tiy. One may suppose that the lake was surrounded by trees and flowers, and as our inscriptions tell us that here the royal couple sailed in their beautiful dahabiyeh, which was called 'Aton-Gleams,' we may reconstruct in the imagination a picture of great charm. It was probably in this palace that the heretic king Akhnaton was born, and here Amenhotep IIIrd, who has been called 'The Magnificent,' and the beautiful Tiy held their brilliant court."²

The excavations of our Expedition on the site of Amenhotep's palace during the seasons of 1910-11 and 1911-12³ were con-

¹ Breasted, Records, II, § 869.

² Antiquities of Upper Egypt, p. 291.

³ See BULLETIN for October, 1912.

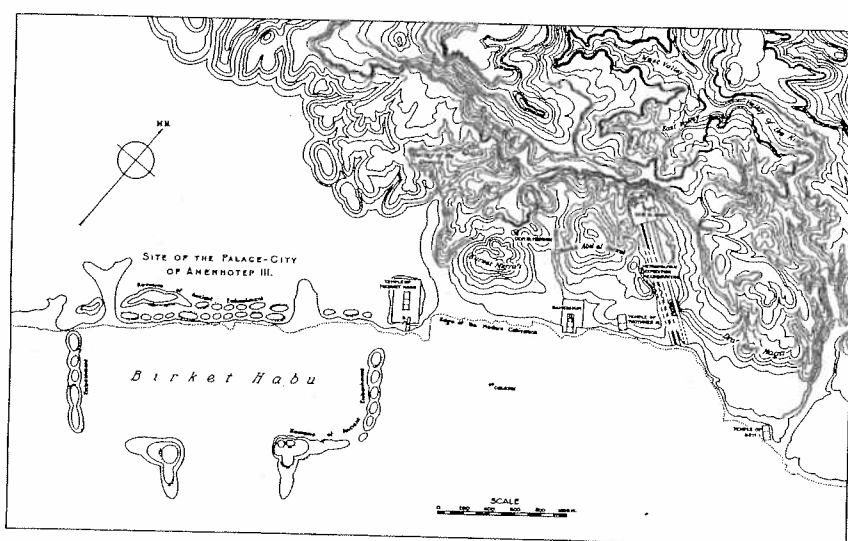


FIG. 1. MAP OF THE WEST BANK AT THEBES, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PALACE-CITY OF AMENHOTEP III

ducted on the southern and western quarters of the area and laid bare a part of the palace buildings containing the king's own apartments and throne rooms, as well as the *harem* or apartments of the royal ladies. Nearby was a row of houses of practically uniform plan, apparently for the use of courtiers and officials; while farther south a dependent village of workmen's quarters was cleared, in which artisans had carried on the manufacture of faience beads, rings, scarabs, and other types of ornament for the inmates of the royal dwelling. Some of the interesting results of the excavations of these years are now to be seen in our Museum, in the Tenth Egyptian Room, including examples of the painted wall- and ceiling-decorations of the palace and many objects of faience and glass.

In the season of 1914-15¹ work was resumed upon the palace-area to the north of the point covered by the excavations of the earlier seasons, and here a distinct quarter of the palace was uncovered which proved inferior only in interest and importance to the royal apartments found in the first season's work. Its most striking feature consisted of a large, rectangular residential structure containing a throne room, halls, and suites of rooms similar in arrangement to those of the royal suites; but from the absence of anything in the nature of extensive *harem* accommodation, as in the royal quarter, it seemed probable that the building had served as the residence either of Queen Tiye, as Amenhotep's principal wife, who might well have had an establishment of her own, or of the heir apparent, Amenhotep IV, later the famous Akhnaton, and the other royal children.

The next stage in the Expedition's excavation of this site is that described in the accompanying report by Mr. Lansing, conducted during the past season of 1916-17. Still continuing the northward trend of the excavations from the sections cleared by the Expedition in the preceding years, and at a point which seems to mark the most northerly limit of the area, there was brought to light a large enclosure, with walls approximately 110 x 185 meters in length, containing a structure of great

historical interest. Its general purpose would seem to have been that of a palace-chapel dedicated to Amon, as the stamped bricks in its walls tell us. But what is of primary importance, inscriptional evidence yielded by the excavations proves it to have been the Festival-Hall of Amenhotep's Second Jubilee, the celebration of which—as this newly discovered evidence now affords us the first proof—took place in the thirty-fourth year of his reign. Interesting remains of some of the decorative features of the building have also been recovered, in the form of painted ceilings, faience wall-tiles, and wooden cornices, inlaid with a faience feather-pattern. Additional types of decorated pottery supplement and increase the many previously found in other buildings in the palace-area, of which representative examples are now shown in our Museum collection.

During the present winter of 1917-18 the excavation of the palace-city is being continued. Work began on November 1 on a section west of the residential-building uncovered in the season of 1914-15, and in reports already received from Mr. Lansing he describes that section as proving to have been occupied by manufactories of glass and faience. Crucibles, glass rods of different colors, which were employed in the manufacture of polychrome glass, as well as many varieties of the glass itself, have been found; also material illustrating the processes followed in the making of objects in faience, including many terracotta moulds in which the various types of objects were cast, as well as unfinished material in different stages of its manufacture. It seems likely that the excavations of the present season will see the completion of the work on the palace-area still remaining to be covered, and the total results derived by the Expedition in its investigation of this site can then be correlated and made ready for their final publication.

In the accompanying report by Norman de Garis Davies, he describes the results achieved in the season of 1916-17 in that branch of the Expedition's work at Thebes which is conducted under the Robb de Peyster Tytus Memorial Fund, devoted to the investigation and publication of

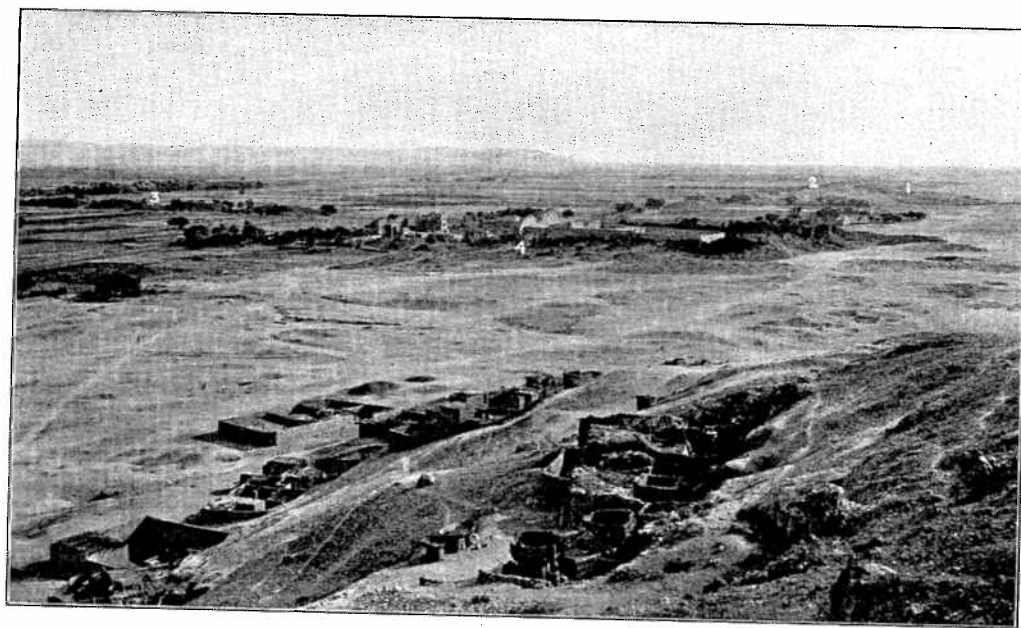


FIG. 2. VIEW SOUTH FROM KURNET MURRAI

1. SITE OF THE PALACE-CITY OF AMENHOTEP III
2. EMBANKMENTS AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE BIRKET HABU
3. EMBANKMENTS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE BIRKET HABU
4. TEMPLE OF MEDINET HABU

Theban tombs. At the end of the season's work, in May last, as his study of a number of the tombs had been carried to completion, it was deemed advisable that he should spend the present winter in England, where for various reasons the preparation of his results for publication could be carried through to better advantage. His material for two volumes describing the Tomb of Puyemré is at the present moment well advanced in preparation, while the past year has seen the appearance of the first volume of this series, devoted to the Tomb of Nakht. A. M. LYTHGOE.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE PALACE OF AMENHOTEP III AT THEBES

In the continuation by the Museum Expedition, in 1916-17, of its investigation of the site of the Palace of Amenhotep III at Thebes, the area excavated lay along



FIG. 3. HIERATIC INSCRIPTION ON FRAGMENTS OF A POTTERY JAR, MENTIONING THE CELEBRATION OF THE SECOND JUBILEE OF AMENHOTEP III IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN

the edge of the cultivation north of the parts cleared in previous seasons, and probably forms the northern limit of the buildings erected here during the king's reign. Fragments of sandstone and traces of sundried brick construction over a large area were surface evidence that a building of considerable importance was at this point.

A beginning was made on the western edge, the bare desert beyond affording a convenient dumping place, and before much had been cleared something of the nature of the building became apparent. The regularity and shape of a number of long rooms, which were the first to be cleared, had seemed to indicate an extensive storehouse; but several additional features which soon appeared gradually confirmed the assumption that its character was that of a temple or chapel. Among

these were the symmetrical plan of the building, which developed as the excavations progressed; its isolation from the other structures of the period; the type of deco-

ration of the ceilings in the main halls, referred to later on; and finally the fact that some of the bricks in its walls were found to bear the impressions of stamps inscribed "The House of Amon in the House of Rejoicing," i.e. a chapel to Amon in the "House of Rejoicing,"—the latter being the regular designation of the palace.¹ In some of the impressions Amenhotep's name was coupled with this definition of the building.

This opinion as to its character proved to be justified, and the purpose of the building was definitely settled when the clearing had been continued to the southeast corner of the great enclosure in which the structure was found to have stood (see plan, fig. 4). There, among the objects thrown out from a series of rooms probably

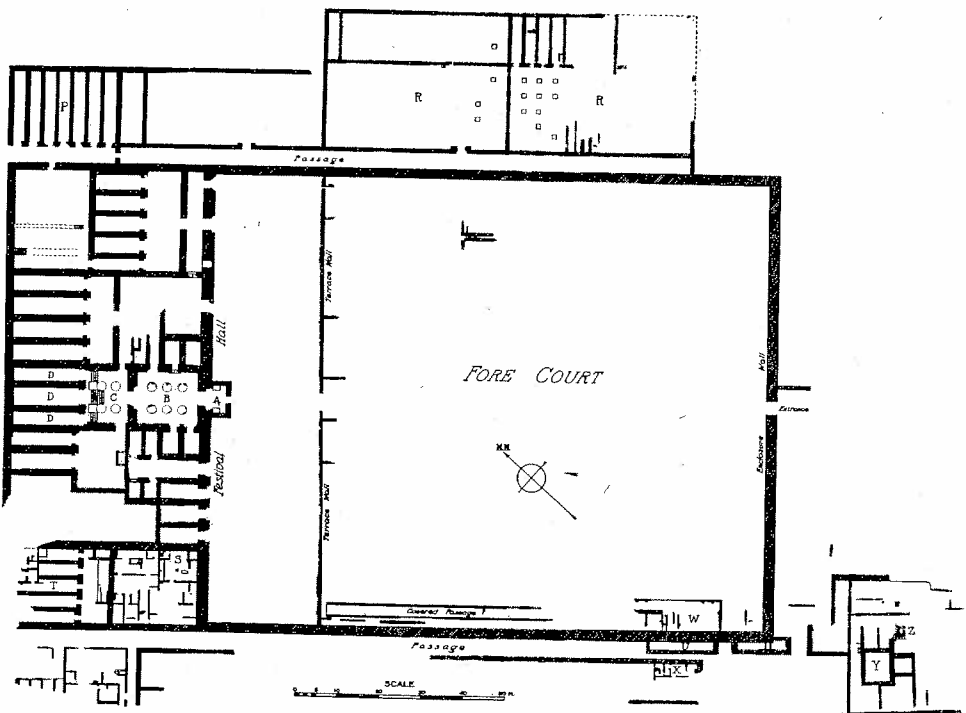


FIG. 4. PLAN OF THE FESTIVAL HALL OF AMENHOTEP III AND THE SURROUNDING AREA EXCAVATED BY THE MUSEUM'S EXPEDITION, SEASON OF 1916-17

occupied by the priests, a great mass of fragments of pottery vases and jars was found. Some were of the blue-figured types found in the *barin* buildings of the palace in the season of 1910-11. Others were decorated with polychrome representations of garlands hung about their necks. But by far the commonest were undecorated jars of the common amphora type. Many of these had been provided with a hieratic inscription on their shoulders stating the nature and purpose of their contents, and from the fragments it was possible to put together a good many complete inscriptions. Such is that in figure 3. It reads: "Year 34. Beaten (potted?) meat for the repetition of the *heb sed*, from the *yabti* of Tahutmes, son of the slaughterer Kay." *Yabti* may be translated 'stock-yard,' or something similar. The *heb sed* is the jubilee celebrated in the thirtieth year of the kings' reigns. The expression "repetition of the *heb sed*," dated as it is in the thirty-fourth year of Amenhotep's reign, would then refer to his second jubilee, for records already existed both of the jubilee in the thirtieth year and of a third in the thirty-sixth year.¹ Professor Breasted surmised² that his second jubilee was celebrated in the thirty-fourth year, as in the case of Ramses II, but hitherto there has been no direct evidence of this fact.

Moreover, from the fact that sandstone fragments were found bearing part of an inscription referring to the festival, which seem to have belonged to a door frame of the building, as well as from the fact that the majority of the inscribed pottery fragments are of the thirty-fourth year, there seems considerable likelihood that the building was erected for the special purpose of the jubilee. At least, we may safely draw the conclusion from our collective evidence that the structure is the "Festival Hall," perhaps constructed for, but certainly employed for, the celebration of Amenhotep's second jubilee, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign.

The main part of the Festival Hall lies

¹ Breasted, Records II, §§ 870 ff.

² op. cit.

in the western³ end of the enclosure, the remainder forming a great open court entered through a gateway in the eastern end of the enclosure-wall facing the Nile valley (see plan, fig. 4). The section of this court nearest the facade of the building proper was on a higher level than the rest, divided from it by a low retaining wall, the result being a low terrace with a ramp leading up to it at the center. Part, at least, of the terrace was smoothly paved with mud brick.

The chapel, or central hall—for the greater number of the chambers of the Festival Hall resemble storerooms rather than rooms of a religious character—lies in the center of the building. There are several doorways in the facade, but the main entrance, unlike the others, is provided with a small antechamber (A on plan) projecting two meters out from the facade. Mud-brick benches within on either side suggest a shelter-porch for the doorkeepers or attendant priests. Here were found sandstone fragments of the main entrance-doorway, which were inscribed with the trinity of Amenhotep; but they are too few to make it possible to determine whether the inscription contained anything more than the usual formulae.

The entrance leads into the largest hall in the building, the first hypostyle (B on plan). It is rectangular in shape, running east and west, the roof supported by six columns. Of these only the foundations exist, and it is impossible to determine with certainty whether the columns themselves were of wood or of stone. The size of the sandstone foundations however, suggests that the columns were probably of the same material. To the north and south small doorways lead into small chambers. A doorway at the western end of the first hypostyle leads into a second hall of the same nature—this one smaller, having only four columns (C on plan). In these two halls the ceilings were decorated with the regulation temple-pattern of yellow stars on a blue ground. There were also traces

³ Really northwest, the axis being as usual directed to the river and not due east (actually 47° south of east).

of the vulture-pattern in the first hall. But here, as in the rest of the building, the preservation left much to be desired, the walls existing but a small height above their

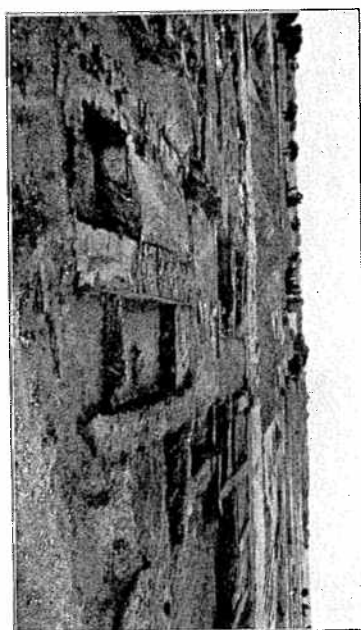


FIG. 5. THE SOUTH END OF THE FESTIVAL HALL, LOOKING EAST

foundations (for example, see fig. 5), and nearly all the doorways being despoiled of their thresholds and jambs. The walls were undecorated—so high as they are

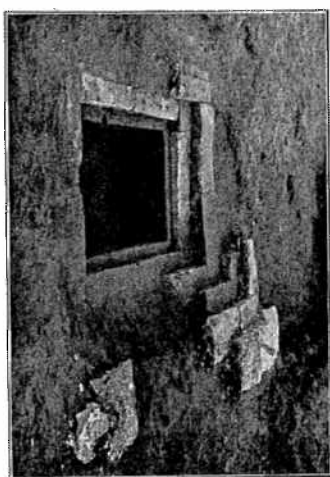


FIG. 6. SANDSTONE TANK WITH REMAINS OF STEPS, IN A VILLA NEAR THE FESTIVAL HALL

preserved, at least—but had been given a coat of plain white stucco over the mud plaster.

The west side of the second hypostyle is formed by the entrances to three long, narrow chambers (DDD on plan). They are

fragments of plaster with *khoker* decoration were found here. The two chambers on either side are provided with only four steps, and are thus not so high as the central one.

One is led to presume that these three

chambers are sanctuaries; in the absence of inscriptional evidence the most likely conjecture is that they were devoted to the service of the Theban triad, Amun, Mut, and Khonsu.

North of this central rectangular block

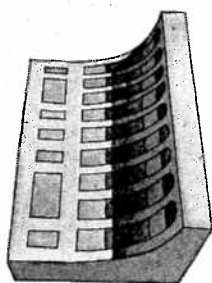


FIG. 7. SKETCH OF A PART OF A WOODEN CORNICE, INLAID WITH BLUE AND GREEN FAIENCE TILES

of the Festival Hall lies a series of chambers of the "storeroom" pattern. One would have expected the clearance of these rooms to have produced substantial remains of their former contents, but such was not the case. Quantities of fragments of large alabaster vases were brought to light,

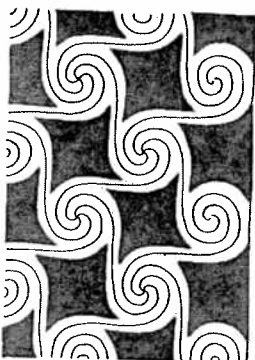


FIG. 8. RESTORATION OF WALL DECORATION OF BLUE FAIENCE TILES, AND SPIRALS ON GILT PLASTER

the inscriptions on which, and likewise on a broken offering-table, bear evidence of the Amun persecution during the reign of the king's successor Akhnaton, for in all cases the Amenhotep name is chiseled out. The vases themselves were wantonly broken. In view of these facts we may perhaps be justified in supposing that the

storerooms, if such they are, were thoroughly despoiled of their contents at the time when the agents of the heretic king were engaged in wiping out all traces possible of the cult of Amun.

The main enclosure-wall bounds the complex of buildings on the west. North of it, however, there is another series of long, narrow rooms (at P, on plan). These open from their southern ends upon a wide passage which separates them from the great enclosure, and extends the full length of its north side. About the center of this passage, or street, is situated a building of considerable dimensions (RR on plan), provided with a large colonnaded court. It is possible that it may be the office of the steward in charge of the stores. Here they could be received, checked, and distributed according to their nature to the proper magazines.

South of the central hypostyle halls the plan is not so complete, for a watercourse has cut away a good deal of the building, and it seems likely, too, that one corner—that between the façade and the south enclosure-wall—was never built. Here buildings predating the Festival Hall still exist, on a lower level than the latter. A whole house may be seen in the plan, with a large room (S) provided with a column for supporting the roof, and a bathroom. In the latter was a stone slab upon which the bather stood and from which the water drained into a neighboring basin (fig. 9). The quality of this house makes it improbable that these buildings were the dwellings of the workmen engaged in building the Festival Hall. Possibly, however, the plan of the latter was enlarged after its construction had commenced, and these houses had to be sacrificed.

At T on the plan are rooms similar to the storerooms north of the central hall. In them, and in the debris of the walls cast down by the water, were found large numbers of blue faience wall-tiles. Plaster, in which they had been imbedded, adhered to their backs; and there were traces of gold leaf on their faces near the edges. The decoration of which they were a part was evidently completed in gilt plaster, the spaces between the tiles being filled by

a spiral pattern (fig. 8), as in the decoration of the place of Akhnaton at El Amarna.¹

The tiles had evidently been torn from the walls by the plunderers who afterward stripped off the gold leaf; for in most cases they were found lying in piles close together. It is uncertain what position this decoration had; for no evidence of its presence on the walls up to their existing height was found. A cornice, also, was found nearby which probably had stood originally over the lintel of a doorway. This cornice, which was of wood inlaid with small tiles, had been nearly destroyed by white ants, so that the whole could not be preserved; but it was possible to determine the dimensions, and the order of the tiles which decorated it. In design (fig. 7) it is of the regular *carré* type; the feathers, all of the same pattern, being composed of five tiles each, blue and green in color. The roll is represented by rectangular tiles of two sizes, and imitates the binding seen on the ordinary roll. The tiles were let into the wood, plaster being used to fix them, and the intervals were filled with plaster overlaid with gold leaf.

As on the north, the south side of the enclosure was flanked by a long passage, of the same width as the other. At its west end it gives access to houses, now in great part washed away by the *wadi* running past the south side of the group of buildings.

The east end of this way, that is to say, the southeast corner of the main enclosure, is the place where the great quantity of broken pottery vases and jars mentioned above was discovered. The majority were found in a deep, doorless chamber (U) built against the enclosure-wall, into which they had evidently been dumped from the rooms (at W, on plan) within the enclosure, which is on a higher level. Moreover, most of the jars had been sealed with mud stoppers on which had been impressed such stamps, as "Potted meat" or "Wine for the Jubilee," or "Honey." Some were unstamped and others smeared over with color. In some cases the jar had been opened by simply cracking off the neck instead of breaking away the sealing, so

¹Cf. Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, Plate X, 2.

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that some examples of the sealings were found intact with the mouth of the amphora still imbedded.

In a small house close by (at X, on plan),

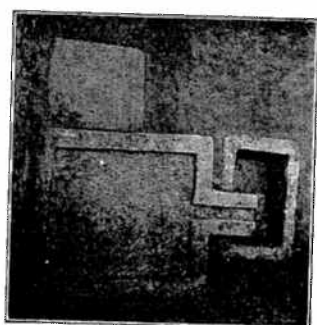


FIG. 9. BATHING SLAB AND DRAIN IN A HOUSE AT THE SOUTH END OF THE FESTIVAL HALL

there is a kitchen with a fireplace and oven (fig. 10).

Between the southeast corner of the enclosure-wall of the Festival Hall and the cultivation are remains of houses (at Y, on plan) which must have been of some



FIG. 10. FIREPLACE AND OVEN IN A HOUSE SOUTH OF THE ENCLOSURE

importance. An interesting feature of one of these is a tank (Z) hewn out of a block of sandstone with limestone steps leading down to it (fig. 6). In this respect it resembles the villas depicted in the tombs at El Amarna. Curiously enough, in the debris near it a small fish in limestone was found.

This villa and traces of others adjoining it extend slightly in front of the east wall of the great enclosure. The ground in front of the remainder is bare desert, unless the denudation has destroyed all that existed there; for in this region there is little debris above the original level.

The forecourt itself, of the Festival Hall,

AMBROSE LANSING.

THE WORK OF THE ROBB DE PEYSTER TYTUS MEMORIAL FUND AT THEBES

LAST season was again largely spent in satisfying the endless demands of the tomb of Puyemré,¹ where the mass of fragments recovered invited reconstruction while affording scanty material for the solution of the problems involved. The absence, at the front, of E. J. Mackay, who has been engaged in the work of preservation of Theban tombs under a fund generously given by Robert Mond, put his trained mason at my disposal, and the surveillance of the delicate work of rebuilding and conservation occupied more time than I like to think of. But the responsibilities of having exposed ancient monuments to hazards of weather and theft, though often lightly regarded in Egypt, have always been taken seriously by our Expedition.

Points of debate, too, which had been reserved to the last owing to their unattractive and tedious character, had to be dealt with, since publication was imminent. But tedium, like happiness, has no history for the public, and it is to be hoped that further reference to this tomb will be by way of citation of a published volume. The photograph of a reconstruction in color of a decorated doorway of the tomb, which was not available for the last report a year ago, is included here (fig. 11). This will show how much can be done by patient collection of stone fragments and scraps of evidence to restore shattered walls, brilliantly on paper and not unpleasantly in actual masonry.

The balance of my time was spent on the not less large and interesting tomb of

¹ See also report on this tomb in Supplement to BULLETIN for May, 1917.

is a plain, rectangular space of large dimensions with no erections in it except the rooms in the southeast corner and what seems to have been a covered passage along the south side. It may be supposed that the priests, in whose charge the hall was, lived in these rooms and approached the temple through the passage in private.

Kenamón (No. 93), keeper of the cattle of Amon (figs. 12 and 13), who had the good fortune or the good taste to employ on the decoration of his tomb one who must have been the best designer of his day, if not of his era. To this unknown genius his contemporaries or his successors did the signal honor of making facsimiles of what they considered to be his masterpieces, for study or for reproduction elsewhere. Nor does their selection differ much from one that would be made today.

A tedious task involved in the complete publication of this remarkable tomb was the re-excavation of its subterranean burial chambers for more exact measurement. A description of these galleries, which are so rough in character that, as planned on paper, they must perforce be an embellishment of the originals, will feebly show the labor involved in emptying and planning them, filled as they were with repulsive relics of the dead and nauseous odor of bats, and so remote from light and air that it smote the conscience to consign children to the task of removing or turning over the debris. From a side-chamber in the great hall of this rock-cut tomb one descends by thirty rude and very steep steps to a level gallery. One could also have gained this by a narrow passage which by tortuous ways descends from the floor of another part of the tomb and debouches into the gallery by a hole half-way up its wall. One's progress to the local under-world from this point is continued by stumbling down a second twisting flight of steps at the far end, and so reaching a hall with a ceiling supported on four rough pillars of

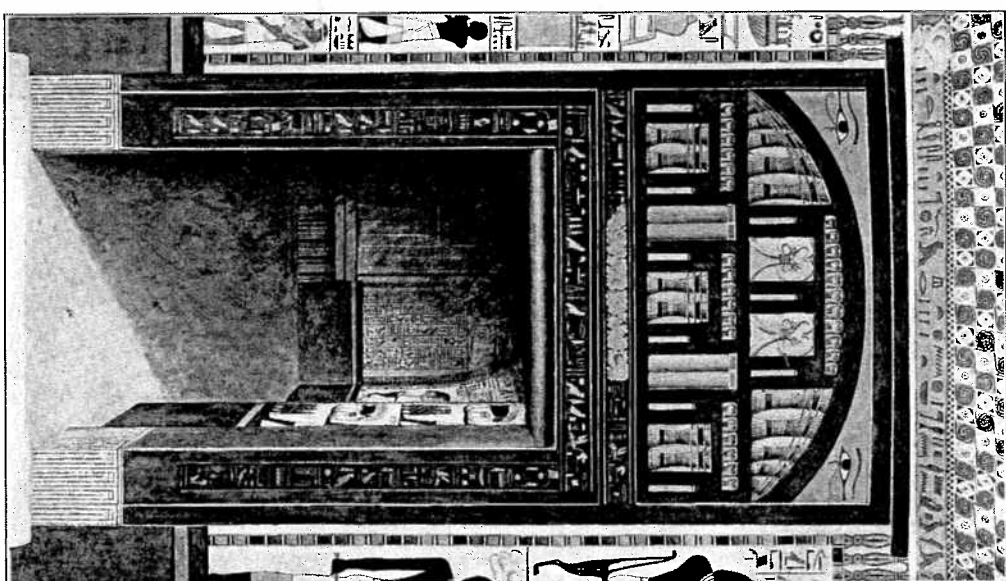


FIG. 11. DECORATED DOORWAY, TOMB OF PUYEMRÉ
FROM A RESTORATION IN COLOR BY N. DE G. DAVIES