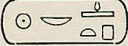





were first noted by Mr. Carter in the course of the previous excavations. The character of the temple is evident. It is the funerary chapel of the king Mentuḥetep Nebkherura, and is of the same general type as the pyramid-temples excavated by Messrs. Borchardt and Schäfer at Abusir. This being so, the question of the relation to Nebkherurā's temple of the great royal tomb which lies to the east of it and abutting on the Fund house, must be considered. This tomb, the "Bab el-Hošân," which was discovered by Mr. Carter in 1898, is that of a king Mentuḥetep. Its alignment is, as was pointed out to us by its discoverer, very nearly that of the temple; but its central axis is not quite the same. Mr. Carter was of opinion that it was the tomb of Nebkherurā, and that, therefore, his mortuary chapel was built on the top of his tomb, so to speak. But on the only inscribed object, a wooden box, found in the tomb, the throne-name of the king is doubtful. Mr. Newberry, who published the results of the find in conjunction with Mr. Carter (*Annales du Service*, ii. pp. 201-205), reads it as  *Neb-ḥetep-Rā*, not  *Neb-kheru-rā*, the name of the king who built the temple.* Further, the portraits of Nebkherurā found in the course of these excavations do not agree with that of the king who made the tomb, judging from the red sandstone statue of him discovered by Mr. Carter and now in the Cairo Museum. This portrait, which is a strongly-marked one, is identical with that of a king Mentuḥetep on reliefs at Cairo of quite different style from any found at Deir el-Bahari. It seems probable that these reliefs and the statue from the Bab el-Hošân represent Neb-ḥetep-Rā, and that, therefore, the Bab el-Hošân is the tomb of Neb-ḥetep-Rā, not of Neb-kheru-Rā, whose tomb therefore still remains to be found. This view may eventually prove to be wrong, but as yet it seems the most probable one.

Perhaps the most generally interesting fact about the new temple is the evidence that it was the prototype of the great temple of Deir el-Bahari. Its main arrangement of a platform approached by an inclined ramp flanked by colonnades of square pillars was evidently copied by Hatshepsu's architects, who also imitated the "proto-Doric" columns of its pillared hall, but gave their columns sixteen sides instead of eight. We thus see that the great queen did not model her temple on the "terraced hills" of

* Cf. Nash, *P.S.B.A.*, xxii, 292-3. Mr. Newberry informs us that the signs  on the box seemed to him on further inspection last year to be fairly clear, and that he is satisfied in his own mind that the box does not bear the name .