

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, EGYPT.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUBIA.
REPORT FOR 1907-1908.

VOLUME I:
ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT,

BY

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PREFACE.

The need for an increased supply of water in order to meet the requirements of extending cultivation, and especially of the cotton crop in Lower and Middle Egypt, led to the construction of the Aswan Dam, which was completed in 1902. By this, a large volume of water could be withdrawn from the Nile in November and December, when the supply exceeded the needs of Egypt, to be returned to the river in May, June and July, when the normal discharge of the river is inadequate. This storage of water entailed the submersion of a considerable length of the Nile Valley in Nubia for the first six months of the year, when the island of Philæ is also inundated. In 1907 the Egyptian Government decided to increase the volume of water thus stored in order that the reclamation of about a million feddans of land on the northern margin of the Delta might be undertaken and carried out, after a careful survey of the Nile Valley from Khartoum to the First Cataract had proved that there was no site which possessed such advantages as that at the head of the First Cataract near Aswan, but that each of the other sites examined fell short of it in some important particular. The decision was therefore taken that the height of the Dam at Aswan should be increased by seven metres, in order that a much greater volume of water might be stored upstream of it. This involved the submersion of the valley and the cultivated land on either bank about as far as the village of Derr, and in the lower reach the desert margins would also be inundated and the tributary valleys would be flooded for half of the year. So small and impoverished a region as this, two hundred and fifty kilometres in length, seldom more than a kilometre wide, can never have supported a large population, but it had been long inhabited, and it seemed likely that, enclosed by deserts on either side, dwellers in it had opportunity to develop without interference by invasion or immigration on any large scale. Funds were therefore set aside by the Egyptian Government to provide a systematic archæological survey of so much of the valley as was to be submerged by the reservoir, when increased to the new level, that is, to the height of 113 metres above the Mediterranean Sea instead of 106 metres.

The whole reach was to be surveyed, and all evidence of former human habitation was to be collected and recorded in order to preserve as accurate and complete an account as possible of the existing vestiges of early life and culture, which must inevitably perish when submerged. The region extended from the head of the First Cataract for some 250 kilometres to about the village of Derr, shortly upstream of which point the level of the new reservoir will coincide with the ordinary flood-level of the river, and consequently beyond this, no change in condition will be caused. Up to the level of 106 metres above sea-level, the banks of the river and its flood-plains have been annually saturated since the first filling

of the reservoir at the beginning of 1903, so it was only necessary to investigate the sides of the valley and the flood-plains of the river above this and up to the level of 115 metres above sea-level, or to a height of two metres above the final level of the water of the enlarged reservoir. The task was a formidable one, and had to be carried out on a comprehensive scale, in order, once and for all, to search the whole of this belt of country on either bank throughout the entire reach which was to be affected. The plan adopted was to provide for a complete survey of the valley and of the desert on either side for a short distance from the river; to prepare accurate plans of each locality where an ancient site or cemetery was found; and to plot special large-scale plans of each cemetery in order to show the location and orientation of each grave.* The scales employed were usually 1 : 10,000, 1 : 2,500, and 1 : 250 or 1 : 100; others were utilized at times when special circumstances rendered it advisable. This series of accurate plans, admirably adapted to illustrate the region investigated, will be of great assistance in following the detailed descriptions of each locality; the work was controlled, wherever possible, by the triangulation (Second and Third Order) which had been carried out some years previously in the course of executing the Cadastral Survey of the cultivable lands of Egypt.

This topographical basis was utilized by the archæological staff whose work commenced by having the belt of country between the levels of 106 and 115 metres examined by trained diggers, who noted all places where there appeared to be ancient settlements or cemeteries. These were then carefully excavated under the skilled supervision of Dr. G. A. Reisner, of Harvard University,† who for several years has been excavating in Egypt, and has an especially intimate acquaintance with the earliest civilization of the country. Under his direction each site was carefully exposed, each interment was photographed, every object was registered and full records kept, in order that as much information as possible should be preserved in addition to the collection of objects found. Dr. Reisner's intimate acquaintance with early Egyptian art and civilization was especially valuable in the study of this new region, for it enabled him to date each interment, and thereby provide a firm basis for anthropological studies; for a thorough study of such a region involved not only the collection of objects and the reconstruction of the culture of the people who had once inhabited the valley, but also the determination of their race and ethnological affinities.

Fortunately the Egyptian Government had in its service one who was exceptionally fitted to undertake this portion of the work, Professor G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S., of the School of Medicine at Cairo.‡ Assisted at first by Dr. F. Wood Jones, and afterwards by Dr. D. E. Derry, he has studied minutely the whole of the human remains, amounting to many thousands of individuals found in the course of the explorations. This examination, carried out on the spot by thoroughly qualified anatomists, aided by the accurate dating of each interment by Dr. Reisner, has resulted in a very great amount of valuable information being obtained; not only were the anatomists able to supply the archæologists with important information derived from the study of the human remains, such as the determination of sex, the estimation of age, the suggestion of affinities between different bodies based on anatomical resemblances,

* Carried out by Messrs. T. D. Scott, W. H. Crosthwaite, and G. W. Murray, Inspectors in the Survey Department.

† Assisted by Mr. C. M. Firth and, for part of the time, by Mr. A. M. Blackman and Mr. O. Bates.

‡ Now Professor of Anatomy at the Victoria University, Manchester.

the appreciation of facts indicative of race, and special points bearing on the condition of the body remains ; but also large additions have been made to the history of disease and of medicine and surgery. The origin of the Nubian race and the affinities of other races who have entered and lived in the Nubian Valley have had much light thrown upon them by this combined attack on the subject by the aid of both archæological and anatomical investigation carried out upon the ground, rather than on material collected and transported elsewhere for study. This close association of local conditions with the evidence of former populations and their culture, has added a geographical aspect to the archæological work of the Survey, and has been most fruitful.

In order that preliminary results might be in the hands of workers in similar fields as soon as possible, and in order to benefit by their criticisms, two short Bulletins have been issued during the season 1907–1908, and two more during the season 1908–1909.

The results of the first season are now given in full in the present volumes, from which archæologists and anatomists may judge of the interest and value of a systematic examination of a short length of what appeared to be a very unpromising reach of the Nile Valley.

December, 1909.

H. G. LYONS.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

Since the excavations reported in this volume were made, the Archæological Survey of Nubia has examined the ground as far as the southern limits of Dakka. The great archaeological groups here outlined are found over this whole territory, and the general conclusion remain unchanged. The material, however, of the C-group and the X-group has been found in greater abundance and better preserved, and confirms in every way the evidence of the more fragmentary cemeteries excavated in 1907-1908.

I wish to thank Mr. H. Sheridan of the Survey Department for the correction of the proofs, a very tedious and difficult task in the case of a mass of material of this sort.

The spelling of the Nubian proper names shows a certain inconsistency, owing to the use of incorrect spellings on some of the earlier maps, which have only been partially corrected. In the index, both spellings have been referred to, so that no difficulty will arise, I trust, in the identification of the various villages.

G. A. REISNER.

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THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUBIA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The Archæological Survey of Lower Nubia has been undertaken by the Egyptian Government in order to discover and record the historical material which would otherwise be lost when the district is submerged by the filling of the new Aswan Reservoir to the level of 113 metres above the sea. It is peculiarly fitting that this work should be undertaken by the Egyptian Government, the great neighbour of Nubia, with whose history that of Nubia has been intimately connected since the Old Empire.

Egypt itself presents one of the greatest and most illuminating of problems in the history of the human race. It was the seat of one of the earliest of civilizations; and thanks to the climate and geographical conditions, the remains of that civilization have been preserved in remarkable perfection—stone, wood, metal, woven fabrics and even delicate animal organisms. It is the one land where we have laid before us the late stone age, the copper age, the invention of writing, the beginnings of art, and the development of a great industrial political organism on primitive oriental lines. The chronology, moreover, of this remarkable civilization is, comparatively speaking, well worked out.* There may be differences of opinion as to the absolute dates of the periods before 1500 B.C., but there is no difference of opinion as to the general chronological order. For our purposes, these general periods may be stated as follows:—

1. Predynastic Period

{	Early.
	Middle.
	Late.
2. Early Dynastic Period—the first three or four dynasties (approximately A-group †).
3. Old Empire—Fourth to Sixth Dynasties (approximately B-group).
4. Middle Empire—Seventh to Sixteenth Dynasties (approximately C-group)
5. New Empire—Seventeenth to Twentieth Dynasties (same as D-group).
6. Late Period—Twentieth to Thirtieth Dynasties.
7. Ptolemaic-Roman Period.
8. Byzantine Period (including X-group).
9. Coptic Period.

The characteristics of these periods—types of graves, burials, pottery and other objects—are well established by a long series of careful excavations carried out by a number of scientific excavators. Thus it is that in every examination of historical questions touching the borders of Egypt, the accumulated body of knowledge regarding Egypt itself serves as a sure foundation for fixing dates and exchanges of things, if not of ideas.

* See EDUARD MAYER, "Aegyptische Chronologie."

† See Bull. Nub. 1, pp. 12-20.

On the north, Egyptian civilization was in close contact with the ancient Semitic and the ancient Greek civilizations, and presents on that side a whole series of questions of importance for the history of Western Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean.

On the south, there has been, with the exception of the Punt Expeditions, less ground for speculation. The southern boundary of Egypt was assumed to have been at Aswan in the archaic period, and to have been carried southwards against a Negro population by the military expeditions of the Middle Kingdom. From the Twelfth Dynasty downwards, a great deal was known of the political history of Nubia;* but owing to the lack of systematic excavations, the general conditions and the archæological history of the later period were very obscure, while the archaic period was a blank page. The exploratory campaign of Prof. Garstang in 1904 and the examination made by Mr. Weigall, Inspector of the Department of Antiquities,† brought forward the suggestion that the archæological history of Nubia presented curious differences from that of Egypt, and was related in some way to the so-called "pan-graves." The "pan-graves" were first found by Prof. Petrie at Diospolis parva,‡ dated to the period between the Middle Empire and the New Empire. A similar cemetery was afterwards opened by modern plunderers at Kizam (near Luxor), and supplied a large amount of material to the antiquity shops in Luxor and Qena. The characteristic pottery found in these graves was also known from several other sites of the same period. I personally had found fragments of the pottery in houses at Deir el Ballâs which were previous to the Eighteenth Dynasty, and one example in a grave in the New Empire cemetery at that place. After the work of Garstang and Weigall in Nubia, it seemed probable that these "pan-graves" formed the cemeteries of Nubian settlements in Egypt, and that the "pan-grave" pottery found at other places were imported from Nubia after its conquest by Egypt in the Middle Empire.

The Nubian pottery, both that found in the "pan-graves" and that reported by Weigall, presented two types which were curiously reminiscent of the Predynastic pottery of Egypt, but not identical with it: (1) a thin black-topped, red-polished ware, and (2) a coarse incised ware. There were also beads and pendants of shell or mother-of-pearl which presented the primitive appearance of early work. If these were Nubian, and it is certain now that they were Nubian, it was as if the Nubians had been familiar with the Predynastic Egyptian handicrafts, and had gone on practising them with slow changes of form and material during the intervening fifteen centuries. Even to the present day, it was known that in Nubia red-polished pottery was still manufactured by hand, of a material and a form which made it nearly indistinguishable from Predynastic Egyptian pottery.

On the basis, then, of the Egyptian archæological material, the known chronological series of grave-types, pottery, implements, beads and other funerary objects, it was necessary for the Archæological Survey of Nubia to establish, by systematic excavation and by comparison, a similar chronological series for Nubia: a series in which we had only one point, the "pan-grave" period, fixed by previous work. It is the object of the present volume to describe the manner in which these systematic excavations were carried out, to present the material and the facts which were recorded during the first campaign (October 1907–April 1908), to explain the classification of the material found, and set forth the conclusions forced upon us by the facts.

* See BREASTED, "History of Egypt."

† See WEIGALL, "Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia."

‡ See "Diospolis parva," Pls. XXXVIII-XXXIX, and Bull. Nub. 4, p. 11.

CHAPTER II.

METHODS USED IN THE SURVEY.

The problem of first consideration in the Archæological Survey of Nubia was the collection of the material. As the work could never be done over again, it was necessary that nothing of importance should be overlooked, either in the finding or in the recording. Owing to the formation of the Nile Valley, its narrow limits and its denudation by natural forces, it was fortunately possible to make reasonably sure of this. In order to enable our colleagues abroad to judge of the reliability of the results, I propose to give an account of the methods used by the Survey in collecting the historical material. The work fell naturally into three divisions :—

1. The discovery of cemeteries, buildings and other remains left by man ;
2. The excavation of these remains when located ;
3. The recording of the material found.

1. METHODS OF RECONNOITRING.

As a matter of long experience, one learns in Egypt to distinguish in general three kinds of sites :—

Disturbed and undisturbed surfaces.

1. Rock and hard gravel surfaces which are manifestly virgin ;
2. Surfaces which bear traces of disturbance by human hands ; and
3. Sand and mud surfaces which give no outward evidence either of virginity or of disturbance.

In Nubia, the Nile Valley is extremely narrow and the cliffs of granite or sandstone rise up abruptly on either side. At intervals these cliffs are broken by water-channels, sometimes of great size, such as Khor Ambukol and Khor Dehmit. In the mouths or deltas of these ravines, there are terraces of gravel which have been built up by torrents coming down from the hinterland, and depositing their burden of débris under the surface of the Nile. The Nile itself has usually contributed one or more layers of mud to these terraces. There are other banks of Nile mud, aside from those in the khor deltas, at places which are protected by some physical formation, such as a headland, from the force of the river current. On the west bank there are enormous masses of clean blown sand filling many of the ravines and pouring over the edges of the cliffs.

Thus we have presented for examination :—

1. Granite slopes and cliffs (Cem. 3) ;
2. Gravel and mud terraces in the khor deltas (Cems. 7 and 17) ;
3. Mud banks (Cem. 36)
4. Masses of blown sand.

Surfaces found in Nubia.

In the case of the granite slopes, it was clear at a glance whether they contained tombs. Many of the gravel and mud terraces presented open, plundered graves, potsherds,

or walls which marked them as ancient sites. The other areas had to be examined with the hoe in order to determine whether they contained ancient remains or not.

The masses of drift sand on the western bank could not, in general, be dealt with, because (1) it would be an enormous task costing many hundred thousand pounds to shift the sand masses, and (2) it is unlikely that any important additions would be made to our material by shifting them. It is even doubtful whether anything would be found under the greater part of them, as many appear to be more ancient than the Predynastic period.

Preliminary examination.

In practice, the examination of the ground was carried out as follows. A gang of about 12 trusted and experienced men were sent out to cover a particular stretch of territory. They were divided into two parties and walked along the bank parallel to each other, looking for exterior signs. On the return journey they changed places, and each party covered the ground previously gone over by the other. On their return, they reported to me; and I then went over the ground with the gang leader. For example, at Shellal on September 21, I sent 12 men to examine the island of Hesa. In the afternoon I went over the same ground with the gang leader and confirmed his report. The first cemetery (No. 3) was on the granite hillside and showed half-open rock-cut chambers, a few bleached human bones, and some potsherds (see Pl. 10 *b*). The second cemetery (No. 2) was in gravel banks in a khor, and showed broken mud-brick vaults and human bodies which had been dragged out and thrown aside (see Pl. 16 *a*). The third cemetery was an ancient Moslem cemetery at the north end of the island, and was entirely below the 106-metre level.

Examination by trenches and pits.

When the exploring gang found an area which was not clearly either virgin or disturbed, it became necessary to examine this area with the hoe. One of the most typical of these cases was the plain containing Cemetery 7. (See Pl. 1).

On September 23, a gang of eight men explored the east bank from our camp northwards to the Aswan Dam. They reported Cemeteries 8 and 9, and further that the whole plain to the east of the station as far as the Great Khor might contain tombs, but nothing was to be seen except the Coptic potsherds on the south-western edge, which I had already noticed. It was necessary, therefore, to examine practically every square metre of the ground with the hoe. Two methods were used: trenches, and small trial pits. The trench method is the surest, and consists in driving parallel trenches about 30 to 60 cm. wide into any area from the edge. These trenches are cut through the surface *débris* into the underlying geological stratum. As the trench progresses, any pit or grave made in the underlying stratum is detected by the change in colour and consistency of the soil. The pit or grave having been dug through the geological stratum and refilled, contains an easily distinguishable *débris*. This system is necessary where the surface *débris* is very deep (see Pl. 1 *c*). The trial pit method consists in making small pits 20 to 50 cm. in diameter through the surface *débris* to the underlying stratum. These pits are placed in parallel lines about 50 to 100 cm. apart, and reveal at once any change in the colour or consistency of the substratum. (See Pls. 29 *a*, 45 *a*, *b*, and 46 *b*). When such difference in consistency is noticed, the pit is enlarged in all directions until it can be determined whether the change in consistency is accidental, or due to the presence of a tomb. The trial pit method is perfectly sufficient over large uniform areas where the surface *débris* is light.

To sum up, the procedure was as follows:—

1. By a preliminary examination, to mark down surface indications of cemeteries and other ancient sites and areas possibly containing cemeteries or other remains;

2. To examine possible areas with the hoe by the trench or pit method to discover whether they actually contain cemeteries.

In this way the sites were determined which required complete excavation.

2. METHODS OF EXCAVATION.

The object of the excavation of any site is the extraction not only of the antiquities contained in it, but of every scrap of archæological or historical evidence. As a basis for this evidence, the thing of first importance is to reconstruct so far as possible the history of the site itself. When the site is made up of a series of buildings, built one set on the ruins of another, it is necessary to take the mound to pieces, stripping off and recording layer by layer. In Nubia, this problem was reduced to its simplest form by the absence of complicated mounds and town sites, and by the almost universal denudation of the surface by water torrents (see Cems. 7, 14, 30 and 40: 400), and by *sebbakhin* (see Cems. 17, 23, 45). In general, each site presented a cemetery or a series of cemeteries, side by side; and the problem was simply to discover all the graves and determine their chronological relations from internal evidence. The expedition adopted, therefore, one of the most primary of principles: *Each site was to be excavated completely as a site.*

Excavation of sites.

In the course of the year's work, it was found necessary to modify this principle in the case of certain late cemeteries. After the excavation of Cemeteries 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 24, 25, containing nearly 3,000 graves of the Ptolemaic-Roman and Christian periods, it was clear that this was the period most abundantly represented in Nubia, and that the complete excavation of further cemeteries of this period would add nothing of importance to our material. The main point was to determine the situation, outlines, and general character of such late cemeteries. When, therefore, a site appeared to contain Roman or Christian graves only, it was *excavated in skeleton*. That is, by the pit and trench system, the general outline of the cemetery was determined, and the mouths of a large number of graves were laid bare. Then a number of these graves were excavated and the various types of graves in the cemetery were determined. Finally, any graves which seemed to vary from the current types were also excavated. Thus Cemeteries 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40 (late part), 41 (1 to 100), and 55, gave evidence of being homogeneous sites with nothing previous to the Ptolemaic period, and they were excavated in skeleton only.

Late cemeteries excavated in skeleton.

When the presence of graves or buildings was fixed in any area, the first proceeding was to strip off the surface *débris*, if there was any. This surface *débris* consisted of:—

Surface *débris*.

1. Decayed material from structures which had stood on the old surface, and sand and dust carried by wind and water (see Cems. 2, 5, 7, south-eastern knoll) (Pl. 2 *a*, *b*).
2. Wind-blown sand and dust on a denuded surface. Cemetery 24.
3. Water-borne gravel on a denuded surface. Cemetery 7, eastern knoll.
4. Soil resulting from the disintegration of the surface. Cemetery 7, middle and western parts; Cemetery 3.
5. Rubbish left by *sebbakhin* and plunderers on a surface broken by their excavation. Cemeteries 17, 23, 45.

When this loose accumulation had been swept away, the surface thus laid bare was either an ancient surface, that of the latest graves, or, more usually, the denuded substratum of an ancient surface. If the ancient surface was preserved, all buildings standing on it

Ancient surfaces.

were thus revealed. But whether the surface laid bare was ancient or denuded, all graves were easily found by the pit or trench method of examination (see Pls. 1 c, 2 a-c, 7 b, c, etc.). The greatest difficulty was presented when the substratum was soft, as happened at Cemetery 23, where the graves had been dug through a hard mud stratum and the bodies laid in a soft sand stratum. The local cultivators had entirely carried away in places this mud stratum, leaving only the soft sand stratum containing the bodies. The grave-walls were hard to distinguish in the soft sand, and refused to stand up even when determinable, so that it became necessary to remove nearly the whole of this soft stratum, leaving the burials in slight depressions in the sand.

Excavation of graves.

When the site had thus been cleared, the next step was the excavation of the individual graves. The procedure varied slightly with the different types of graves. But in all cases, the essential thing was the removal of the débris in the grave without disturbing any objects which might be in position. This point was carried so far that the men were not allowed to remove pots or other objects found in the débris without special orders from one of the European members of the staff. Whenever such objects were found, the entrance to a chamber reached, or a burial uncovered, the work was stopped until the record was made. The objects in the grave were removed by one of the European members of the staff; the skeleton was removed by the anatomist, usually in the presence of an archæologist; and the dirt in the bottom of the grave was examined or sifted for small objects by a trusted workman.

Organization of the workmen.

A necessary part of the method of excavation is, of course, the organization and control of the workmen. I brought with me to Nubia the gang of men which I have been using for the past eight years. Under the Hearst Egyptian Expedition, a large gang of men were trained up as excavators on the basis of the principles laid down above, and in 1905 they passed over to the Harvard-Boston Expedition. About 20 of these men have been with me the whole time, about 50 have been with me five years, about 30 for three years, and the remaining hundred and some were comparatively new men. The actual digging was done only by the experienced men—those who had seen all sorts of work and graves of nearly all periods, and for years had been digging according to fixed rules. *These men carry out the methods of work practised by the expedition as a matter of habit.*

The workmen are all drawn from the neighbourhood of Qift—from the villages of Qella, Aweidat, Qift, Barahma, and Kellahin, with a few men from Zuweida and Deir el Ballás on the west bank. They are drawn from about twenty different families, and the principle of family solidarity is enforced. Each new man must be introduced and guaranteed by some family. If any man commits a serious offence, he and his whole family are dismissed. The nearly constant employment which we are able to offer these men makes such a punishment a family catastrophe too serious to be incurred for the sake of a theft which might yield even a considerable sum of money.

The men are graded according to their skill, diligence and age, into seven different classes with different rates of pay and corresponding duties. The intention is to advance men in pay and station according to their ability, and put a premium on long, faithful, and efficient service. The men are divided into gangs of 6 to 8 men—each gang including a reis, a sub-reis, 2 to 3 able-bodied workmen, and 2 to 4 boys. Usually, only the reis and sub-reis use the hoe; the men do the heavy lifting jobs, push railway carts, etc., and the boys carry the baskets. But the distinction between workmen and basket boys is not made. If necessary, every one, up to the reis himself, must carry the basket. For heavy work, two

or more gangs may be joined together; and most of the Nubian work was done by double gangs. In making up the gangs, great care is taken to bring together men from different families.

In Nubia, we had actually eleven double gangs. These were divided into two large companies by lot—one of five double gangs and one of six. Each of these two companies was intrusted to a man of especial experience in excavations and in dealing with the men (Abu'l Hasan Osman and Mahmud Qenawi). As the work required, these companies worked on different banks of the Nile or side by side on the same site. Over the whole was a head reis (Mahmud Ahmed el Meyyit) who was responsible for the conduct of the men, the execution of orders, the reconnoitring, and all work of especial difficulty.

In attacking any site, the area was divided up into sections usually about 5×10 metres square marked out by pegs or stones. The sections were assigned by lot, one to each double gang. When the section was finished, a new section was assigned. The gang reises were responsible each for his own section, and it was the duty of the company reises to preserve order, keep the gang reises up to their work, and take charge in any section when any fact was found which was important or unusual. If the European in charge of the recording was not present, a note was sent in writing to the camp.

Division of responsibility.

To sum up, the principles carried out by the expedition were as follows:—

Summary.

1. Sites were excavated as a whole, except that to avoid reduplication of material, certain late cemeteries were excavated "in skeleton."
2. Each site was completely cleared and the débris carried outside.
3. Each grave was carefully excavated, and no object moved except by direct order, or by a member of the scientific staff.
4. The work was carried out by an organized permanent gang of workmen who carried out these principles as a matter of habit.

3. METHODS OF RECORDING.

Alongside the methodical revelation of the historical material in a site, and inseparable from it scientifically, is the recording of the material uncovered. The record depends necessarily on the observer, and even the mechanical records contained in the photographs depend for their value on the point of view selected by the observer. The observer must, therefore, make clear to himself the problems involved, and lay down certain rules for his own guidance:—

1. Archæologically considered, aside from great political events, it is the general conditions and the general customs which are important. Isolated facts may be interesting and suggestive, but must be supported by a series of observations in order to form a basis for historical conclusions. It is necessary, therefore, to record as far as possible every grave, every fact, however unimportant it may appear at the time.
2. A grave represents a chronological series of facts; and one of the first duties of the observer is to reconstruct the history of the grave—denudation, plundering, re-use, natural disturbance, original burial, its accompaniments, wrappings and position.
3. The observations of the recorder are to be supported at every stage by the only mechanical record at present available—photography. This enables other trained

General principles.

observers, and to a certain extent archæologists in general, to control the eye-observations, and in some cases to see things which escaped the original observer.

4. General conclusions are to be based on recorded facts, or rather series of facts.

Records made
by the
expedition.

The record of the Archæological Survey of Nubia consists in fact of the following parts:—

1. A topographical map of each site made by the staff of the Survey Department. This work has been done by Mr. T. D. Scott, Mr. W. H. Crosthwaite, and Mr. G. W. Murray. These maps are given on Plans I-XXXI and the methods used are described in Appendix I.
2. A detailed map of each cemetery, on a scale suitable to its importance, made by the same staff as the topographical maps, and reproduced and described in the same place. These cemeteries are numbered consecutively from 1 to 55.
3. A diary of the progress of the work. See Chapter III.
4. General observations on the condition and history of each site, written out after the excavation of the site, and usually incorporated in the Bulletin. See Chapter IV.
5. A record of each grave with drawings and notes on millimetre-squared cards. This record contains a plan of the grave with the burial and contents on a scale of 1 : 20, and a section of the grave if necessary on the same scale. The graves are numbered consecutively in white paint on boulders and rough slabs of stone, taken from the neighbourhood. The tomb-card was marked with the number of the cemetery and the number of the grave written with the cemetery number above the grave number, for example, grave 316 in cemetery 7 was marked $\frac{7}{316}$. The objects in the grave were numbered and the corresponding numbers written on the object in the tomb-plan; for example, the pot No. 3 in grave $\frac{7}{316}$ was marked in pencil (afterwards re-marked in india ink) on the side $\frac{316}{3}$. Beads and small objects were placed in pill-boxes suitably marked. On the tomb-card, drawings were also made of the pottery to a scale of 1 : 5, or 1 : 10, and of the other objects to a suitable scale. Notes were also made on the orientation of the tomb, position of the burial, wrappings, disturbance, and any other observed facts. The notes on the sex, age and race of the skeleton were supplied by Prof. Elliot Smith, F.R.S., and Dr. Wood Jones, and will be found fully described in the report on the anatomical material found during the season's work, which is published as Volume II. The tomb-cards were made by Mr. C. M. Firth, Mr. A. M. Blackman, and myself, and are reproduced so far as seemed advisable under the detailed descriptions of cemeteries in Chapter IV. The important graves were usually recorded by myself and one of the other observers working together. At the end of the season Mr. Firth was assisted at Cemeteries 44, 45, 50 and 55, by Mr. Oric Bates.
6. The photographic record consisted of two parts—the general views of sites, and the views of each decisive stage in every grave.
 - (a) Sites were generally photographed on plates 18 × 24 cm. in size both before and after excavation. Photographs of parts of sites were also made on plates 13 × 18 cm. in size. The point of view in these cases

was selected by myself, and the photograph made by the native staff. See Pls. 1, 2, 10, 19, etc.

- (b) Practically every grave which contained anything at all was photographed at least once on plates 9×12 cm. in size, or more rarely 13×18 cm. For example, in Cemetery 17 there were 96 graves of which 82 were photographed at one or more stages. Most of the 14 which were not photographed were empty holes. Every important stage in the clearing of the tomb was photographed. On Pl. 3, tomb 7: 317 is reproduced four times, each reproduction representing a different stage in the clearing of the tomb; but in addition to these four stages, two other stages were recorded on photographs C 610 and C 656. These photographs were made as a rule looking down from the foot end of the grave. When a photograph had been made, work on the grave stopped until the negative had been developed and the tomb-card brought up to date. Only a small part of this photographic record can be here reproduced; but it is proposed to make the prints available for purchase on the publication of the photographic register.
- (c) The photographs were registered in three groups, corresponding to the three sizes used. The large negatives, 18×24 cm. in size, were marked A with a running number; the middle-sized negatives, 13×18 cm. in size, were marked B with a running number; and the small negatives, 9×12 cm. in size, were marked C with a running number. In the beginning, I attempted to register the negatives day by day—a most valuable method for recording the excavation of a large building or a complicated mound; but this was later abandoned. It was found more useful to register the photographs in cemetery groups, arranged according to the tomb numbers and dated with a general date covering the period of the excavation of the cemetery. The register consists of seven columns, giving the number of the photograph, the subject photographed, the place, the photographer, the date, the size of the plates and general remarks. It was kept by Miss Abel, secretary to the expedition, from pencil notes made on the backs of the prints by the recorders.
- (d) The photographs were taken by Said Ahmed Said, Bedawi Ahmed, and Mahmud Shadduf, developed by Bishari Mahfud, and printed by Selamah Mahmud, with the assistance of various smaller boys. When a cemetery was begun, one of the three boys first named was assigned to the cemetery and made responsible for the photography. He was present during the excavation, and, as each stage in the excavation of a grave was reached, he made his *photographic record as a matter of habit*. When the prints were finished, they were handed to me to be approved and marked for registration.
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CHAPTER III.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

- Sept.* 2-8. Preliminary examination of the Nile valley from Shellal to Dakka by Mr. T. D. Scott and myself.
- Sept.* 9-18. In Cairo, preparing equipment and stores.
- Sept.* 19. With 20 men arrived at Shellal.
- Sept.* 20. Settling camp on east bank opposite Philæ.
- Sept.* 21. Reconnoitring party of 12 men on Hesa in the morning (Cems. 2, 3, 4), and on east bank south of camp in the afternoon (Cem. 1).
- Sept.* 23. Reconnoitring party on Biga (Cems. 5, 6) and another on east bank north of camp (Cems. 7, 8, 9).
- Sept.* 24. Photographing Cemeteries 2 to 6, and preparing for work on Cemetery 2. 61 men arrived.
- Sept.* 25. Men's camp established at Cemetery 2. Work begun clearing débris from Cemetery 2.
- Sept.* 26-
Oct. 3. Men continued to arrive in lots of 10 to 30 until we had about 190 men. Work was continued on Cemetery 2 until the preliminary clearing was finished on *Oct.* 3.
- Oct.* 3. Mr. A. M. Blackman arrived.
- Oct.* 4-15. Clearing Cemetery 3. After Cemetery 2 had been properly photographed, details of picked men were drawn off the work on Cemetery 3 to remove decayed superstructure, open exposed pit, and clear vaults in Cemetery 2.
- Oct.* 7. Six men reconnoitred Awanarti—Cemetery 10.
- Oct.* 8. Same gang on west bank, Cemetery 11.
- Oct.* 9-12. Same gang sent in a *feluka* to reconnoitre southwards as far as Khor Ambukol, Cemeteries 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.
- Oct.* 18. Detail of 22 men left on Cemeteries 2 and 3 for final work. Four double gangs on Cemetery 5 (Biga); five on Cemetery 7; and two on Cemetery 8.
- Oct.* 20. Reconnoitring gang in *gyassa* to the stretch, Khor Ambukol-Dabod.
- Oct.* 23. Men withdrawn from No. 8 to work on No. 7, Predynastic graves 7: 101-108 having been discovered.
- Oct.* 24. Mr. C. M. Firth arrived.
- Oct.* 26. *Dahabia* arrived and our camp was moved to west side of Biga.
- Nov.* 10. Cemetery 5 finished and gangs sent over to Cemetery 8.
- Dec.* 1. Cemetery 7 finished and gangs also sent to Cemetery 8.
- Dec.* 9. Cemeteries 8 and 9 finished so far as necessary.
- Dec.* 11. Seven gangs sent on to Khor Ambukol, Cemeteries 12-16, and four to Cemetery 11. Picked gang of 35 left to assist in packing, clearing, etc., at Shellal.

- Dec. 15.* Four gangs from Cemetery 11, having spent one day at No. 11 and three in a thorough search of north half of Hesa, joined main force at Khor Ambukol.
- Dec. 17.* Our camp shifted to Khor Ambukol, from which place Cemeteries 12-18 were recorded. Returned nearly every day until December 26, to finish opening sealed chambers in Cemetery 3, and to pack up antiquities.
- Dec. 19.* Cemeteries 12 and 14 cleared. West bank gang began on Cemetery 13; east bank gang on Cemetery 15.
- Dec. 25.* Cemetery 15 finished on east bank. Cemetery 16 finished on west bank. Cemetery 17 discovered by an examination in force of Khor Bahan.
- Dec. 27.* West bank gang brought over to Khor Bahan searching southern terraces.
- Jan. 1.* West bank gang did Cemetery 18.
- Jan. 2.* West bank gang sent to Dabod; began work on Cemetery 22.
- Jan. 2-8.* East bank company sent to Dabod, Cemetery 23, gang by gang, as each gang finished its section on Cemetery 17.
- Jan. 11.* Shifted camp to Dabod, south of temple, from which point we recorded Cemeteries 19-29.
- Jan. 11-21.* Men on Cemeteries 22, 23, 24. Cemetery 23 was finished on the 18th, and Cemetery 22 on the 21st.
- Jan. 21-22.* West bank company on Cemetery 26.
- Jan. 29.* Cemetery 24 finished so far as necessary.
- Jan. 30-31.* All gangs on Cemetery 25.
- Feb. 13.* Five double gangs on east bank; cleared Cemeteries 20, 21, and 29. Six double gangs on west bank cleared Cemeteries 27, 28, 31, 32, and 33.
- Feb. 3.* Men's camp divided and moved to Birein for the east bank gang, and Khartum for the west bank gang.
- Feb. 4-5.* East bank gang examining all slopes between Khor Menab and Birein.
- Feb. 4-11.* West bank gang on Cemeteries 34, 35, and 36.
- Feb. 6.* Shifted our camp to Wadi Qamar, from which place Cemeteries 30-36 were recorded.
- Feb. 6-10.* East bank gang on Cemetery 30.
- Feb. 10.* East bank gang moved south to Siali, examining the ground as they went.
- Feb. 11.* West bank gang moved south to Markos, clearing Cemeteries 37 and 38 on the way.
- Feb. 11-20.* East bank gang on Cemetery 40, and reconnoitring to the south. West bank gang on Cemeteries 39 and 41.
- Feb. 13.* Our camp moved to Meris, from which camp Cemeteries 37-42 were recorded.
- Feb. 21-22.* All men on Cemetery 41 : 500, and Cemetery 42.
- Feb. 23.* All men moved south examining alluvial banks as far as Cemetery 43 (Dehmit) already reported by reconnoitring party.
- Feb. 24.* All gangs on Cemetery 43.
- Feb. 25.* Two gangs on Cemetery 44; remainder on Cemetery 45.
- Feb. 26-29.* All gangs on Cemetery 45.
- Feb. 26.* Our camp was moved to Dehmit, from which camp we recorded Cemeteries 43-49.
- March 1-7.* Men on Cemeteries 46, 47, 48, and 49.
- March 4-6.* Reconnoitring gangs examining both banks as far as Girtas.

- March 7.* Men's camp was moved to Sekuti, from where they excavated Cemetery 50 on the east bank, and examined the east bank as far as Gudhi. On the west bank they excavated several small plundered cemeteries, No. 51 at Metatod, No. 52 at Sekuti, and No. 53 at Girtas, and examined the west bank as far as Ginari.
- March 10.* Men shifted camp to Ginari, west bank.
- March 13.* Our camp shifted to Metardul (Cemetery 50), from which place Cemeteries 50-52 were recorded.
- March 17.* Our camp shifted to Ginari and Cemeteries 53-55 were recorded so far as excavated.
- March 17-29.* When the preliminary clearing of Cemetery 55 was finished as far as desired, the men cleared Cemetery 56 as far as necessary, and made a search in force of the east bank, finishing the small plundered cemetery at Kolesseig.
- March 24.* 87 men were paid off, and left.
- March 29.* The whole expedition returned to Shellal, and I returned to Cairo on the next day.
- March 30-* Mr. Firth and Mr. Blackman were engaged in packing and despatching antiquities to Cairo, and returned to Cairo on April 2. Guards were left in charge of the permanent camp on Hesa.
- April 2.*
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CHAPTER IV.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITES EXCAVATED.

I. — SHELLAL.

In September, my attention was attracted to the broad sandy plain east of the railway station at Shellal by the mass of Coptic potsherds lying on the surface along the valley edge. The mud terrace to the south of the plain, between the railway line to the summer landing place for the Sudan steamers and the granite hills, was also covered with Coptic potsherds. There is, moreover, a large irregular stone enclosure on this terrace nearly opposite the boat station, which seems to have been the enclosing wall of a large communal Coptic burial-place, somewhat like some of the graves in Cemetery 2, but larger. It appears therefore that this mud terrace was the site of a Coptic cemetery or town; and in fact a number of Coptic graves were found in the south-western corner of the sandy plain adjoining the mud terrace. As the northern end of the terrace is now occupied by a Moslem cemetery, and the whole of it has been already under the water of the Aswan Reservoir, this Coptic site could not be excavated.

The lower mud terrace.

The examination of the sandy plain was begun at the southern edge by trenches about 50 cm. deep and 30 cm. wide running parallel to each other about one metre apart. These trenches revealed at once the New Empire pits 1-3 (see Plan IX), and a number of old Moslem graves. The pits 1-3 were excavated at once; but the Moslem burials were not disturbed. It also became clear that the substratum of the plain was a deep bank of alluvial mud of lighter colour than the mud terrace below, and covered by 10 to 50 cm. of granite débris and sand. The men worked across the plain, therefore, examining the surface of the alluvial stratum by trenches or small pits which were cut through the top layer of granite débris at regular intervals. Wherever necessary, as in the neighbourhood of the New Empire pits and in part of the Moslem cemetery, where there were structures on the surface, the layer of débris was entirely stripped off. After the middle of the plain had been covered, the eastern side with its knolls was worked out safely beyond the 115-metre contour, and the plain across the Great Khor was examined. Returning to the western side of the plain, the same trench and pit system, with an occasional surface clearing, revealed a Roman trench, a Late Predynastic cemetery, and some New Empire pits. This part was slightly higher than the middle of the plain, and the mud banks, which were nearly as dark as the lower mud terrace, lay exposed to view in many places.

The examination of the sandy plain.

Thus the level plain in which lies Cemetery 7 is formed by a hard substratum with a broad low ridge across the western end, a few low knolls in the middle, and a series of ridges running out from the eastern and south-eastern sides. This substratum consists of dark Nile mud on the western extremity, of Nile mud mixed with granite débris in the

middle, and entirely of packed granite débris in the eastern part. This irregular substratum has been covered by 10 to 50 cm. of granite débris and blown sand. The superstructures of Moslem graves were covered with nearly unmixed blown sand. On the north, the plain is cut by a deep khor, the banks of which show strata of granite débris on both sides, marked "Great Khor" on Plan IX.

Denudation of
the plain.

The Late Predynastic graves, 101-108, 149, 301-361, found in this plain and described below (pp. 19-33) are only 15 to 60 cm. deep, and in many cases the bones or pottery in the graves were practically exposed, and had been partly worn off level with the surface (see Pl. 5 c, f, and the description of graves 101 and 207). Moreover, similar graves of this date are 70 to 150 cm. deep in Egypt, and so are the undenuded graves in Nubia, in Cemeteries 40, 45, and 50. It is therefore clear that the plain has been denuded 60-100 cm. subsequent to the Predynastic period. On the other hand, the superstructures of the New Empire pits 6 and 7, in the immediate vicinity of graves 301-361, and between them and graves 101-108, are still standing to a height of about 30 cm. Nor do the other New Empire pits, nor the Roman trenches, nor the Moslem graves, show any denudation of the surface. Thus it is certain that the denudation of the plain had practically ceased by the beginning of the New Empire. At that time, the slight knolls on which the tombs 1-15 stand were already formed; and the New Empire people selected them as grave sites, as was the custom in Egypt in that period.

The reason for the greater denudation of the middle of the plain lies probably in the fact that the greater mixture of granite débris in the middle of the plain made it more friable. It is even possible that the whole substratum was, in the Predynastic period, covered with a layer of pure granite débris like that visible in the sides of the Great Khor, and that nothing more than this layer has been washed away. The denudation ceased previous to the New Empire with the formation of the Great Khor. This was formed by water cutting a channel in the softer stratum of granite débris which lies over this part of the plain, and finding its way to the river through the channel running along the granite wall on the north. The layer of loose granite débris and sand at present on the surface is due to the deposition of granite débris by the denuding water torrents, the slight drainage from the hills to the south, the disintegration of the surface, and the action of the wind.

The fact that the denudation of the plain had ceased by the beginning of the New Empire divides for us the tombs of the cemetery into two large chronological divisions. Those tombs which show undoubted evidences of having suffered in the general denudation of the plain may be dated with considerable certainty to some period previous to the New Empire; the others, to the New Empire or later.

The Early Dynastic Graves.

Looking at Plan IX, the relative position of the cemeteries in this plain is clear. Taking these in chronological order, the earliest graves are the two groups 301-361, and 101-108, and the isolated grave 149. The graves 301-361 lie in the street between the two rows of shops, under the shops on each side and along the railway line just west of the shops: see Plan X, F and D. It seems probable that the cemetery extended over the ground which has been cut through by the main railway line, and is now occupied by the station. The graves 101-108 are on an almost imperceptible swell nearly in the middle of the plain. The isolated grave No. 149 is in the middle of a patch of later graves on a knoll

in the south-eastern corner of the plain : Plan X, C. I regard it as probable that a large number of graves have been swept away between the two groups 101-108 and 301-361 ; but No. 149 may have been placed by itself with intention. The grave contained a woman with an unborn foetus ; and the isolation may have been caused by some idea of uncleanness or similar religious consideration.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLY DYNASTIC GRAVES 101-108, 149, AND 301-361,
IN CEMETERY 7. (PLANS IX AND X).

101. Grave : Shallow oval pit, about 145 × 75 cm. and 15 cm. deep, 8° east of south. South and east wall of pit broken away.

Burial : Only the legs were preserved. They were undisturbed from the knees down. Left leg under right and left knee higher up. The body was contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Oval slate palette with incised serrated border around edge. Length 25 cm.
2. Two strings of disc-shaped shell beads found around the ankles. The string of small beads was on right ankle ; that of large beads was on left ankle.
3. Part of a bone bracelet, found about 20 cm. north-east of grave.
4. In the dirt was found : fragment of a bone ring, a few disc-shaped shell beads, 3 cylindrical blue-glazed beads, and 4 carnelian pendants (see Pl. 70 a 4) with hole pierced from both sides.

102. Grave : Shallow oval pit, 120 × 70 cm. and 15-20 cm. deep, 35° east of south.

Burials : Two bodies. Only fragments of the upper burial were found. The lower burial, an adult woman, was contracted on left side, head south. The right foot was missing. The burials had been disturbed by plunderers.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, type E.D. V, 8, pebble-polished salmon-pink ware, polishing lines vertical inside. Diameter 22 cm.
2. Jar, type E.D. VI, 5, pink ware, with four irregularly-placed groups of five wavy lines painted dark red.

103. Grave : Nearly rectangular pit, 155 × 75 cm. and 25 cm. deep, 12° west of south.

Burial : Fragments of bones of small child.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, type E.D. I, 14, brown ware, red-polished outside, black inside. Diameter 22 cm.
2. Fragment of similar bowl.
3. Half of bone bracelet.
4. Beads in the dirt : 6 large disc-shaped shell beads ;
7 shell-shaped shell beads.

There were also found fragments of pottery, of pebble-polished pink bowls, jars of pink ware, and bowls of smooth coarse ware.

104. *Grave* : Oval pit 160 × 80 cm. and about 35 cm. deep, 17° east of south.

See Pl. 4f; and Fig. 1.

Burials : Two bodies, both contracted on left side, head south. Both bodies were on the floor level. The northern body was partly on the feet of the southern, and had been put in afterwards; but the burials may have been at the same time. The right arm and right femur of the northern body were gone, and the position of the pottery also pointed to disturbance.

Contents of grave :

1. Bulging jar, type E.D. VI, 3, of fine pink ware, decorated with five irregularly-placed groups of four wavy lines painted red. Height 20 cm.
2. Jar like No. 1, type E. D. VI, 2, four groups of five long wavy lines. Height 26 cm.
3. Wavy-handled cylindrical jar, type E.D. IX, 16, of fine red ware, decorated with red net-pattern. Height 25 cm.
4. Large open pot, type E.D. I, 16, of red-polished ware, black inside, decorated with three bands of incised lines. Incised before baking. Height 25 cm. Diameter 30 cm.
5. Like No. 3. Height 28 cm. Contained above, about 8 cm. of mud, below this, organic matter (grain?) and in the bottom hard porous mass of sand.
6. Similar to No. 3, E.D. IX, 14, net-pattern ends in a ring 5 cm. from bottom of jar. Height 31 cm.
7. Ivory cup, cracked in many pieces. Inside it were the beads No. 14.
8. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 7, of red ware, red-painted. Diameter 13 cm.
9. Thick round cake of resin; had been in a basket or leather bowl.
10. Quartzite palette with green stain. Length 8 cm.
11. Rectangular slate palette with two incised lines around edge and hole near one end. Length 12 cm.
12. Fragment of bowl, type E.D. V, 7, of fine pink ware.
13. One amethyst bead, hole bored from both ends.
14. A lot of small blue-glazed beads.
15. Two rubbing pebbles.

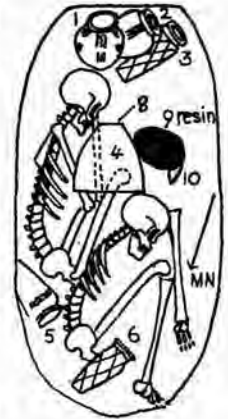


Fig. 1.—Grave 7: 104.

105. *Grave* : Shallow oval pit, 100 × 60 cm. and 15 cm. deep, 5° east of south.

Burials : A few decayed bones in débris, three children and one adult.

In débris :

1. Fragments of a bowl, type E.D. I, 1 or 14, red-polished outside, black inside.
2. Fragment of bowl, type E.D. V, 7-16, salmon-pink.
3. Beads : 12 barrel-shaped shell beads;
 - 4 disc beads of shell;
 - 10 small cylindrical green-glazed beads;
 - 2 small barrel-shaped green-glazed beads.

106. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular pit, 140 × 75 cm. and 15 cm. deep, due south.

Burials : Scattered and broken bones in the débris, adult male and child.

On floor :

1. Round slate palette, diameter 12 cm., no decoration, green stain on one side.
2. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 7, red-painted brown ware, diameter 14 cm.

In débris :

3. Fragments of bowl, type E.D. V, 7, line-polished.

107. *Grave :* Nearly rectangular pit, 130 × 76 cm. and 20 cm. deep, 6° west of south. In the débris were fragments of bones, one human adult and goat bones, fragments of black-mouthed ware, and two date-seeds.

108. *Grave :* Oval pit, 155 × 80 cm. and 30 cm. deep, 4° east of south.

Burials : Mixed bones of two adults (one male). On the floor, prints of two pots, type E.D. VII, 1-8, and fragments of 3 or 4 bone bracelets. In the débris, fragments of salmon-pink bowls, type E.D. V, 7-15.

149. *Grave :* Irregular oval pit, 125 × 85 cm. and 20-30 cm. deep, 30° east of south.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head south, female with unborn foetus. Grave lined with matting; and remains of goatskin behind the body. See Pl. 5 a.

Objects in position in the grave :

1. Jar, type E.D. X, 2, coarse brown ware, much decayed. Height 66 cm.
2. Small pot, type E.D. X, 8, coarse brown ware, height 15 cm.
3. Small wavy-handled jar, type E.D. IX, 6, hard pink ware, height 9½ cm. Contained dark organic dust.
4. Small pot, type E.D. VII, 9-10, smooth pink ware, height 7½ cm.
5. Small pot, type E.D. VII, 9-10, smooth pink ware, height 9½ cm.
6. Slate palette, turtle, length 11 cm.
7. Two polishing pebbles.
8. Piece of decayed wood.
9. Two speckled shells.

301. *Grave :* Nearly oval, 90 × 65 cm.

Burial : Male adult contracted on left side, head 5° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Wavy-handled jar, grey ware, type E.D. IX, 5.
2. Long jar pink ware (broken), type E.D. VIII, 1.
3. Rubbing pebble.

In débris : A few shells and a fragment of malachite.

302. *Grave :* Rectangular, 100 × 60 cm.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

In débris : Resin.

303. *Grave :* Irregular excavation, but grave originally rectangular, 100 × 70 cm. Axis of grave 12° west of south.

Burial : Scattered pieces of bones of an adult and a child.

In débris : Brim of jar fine hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII, 1-9.

304. *Grave :* Irregular excavation, 150 × 75 cm., axis 10° west of south. Floor of grave covered with matting.

Burial : None.

Contents of grave : 1 rectangular slate palette with incised border lines, size 19 × 15 cm.

In débris : Fragment of bowl hard pink ware red-painted inside, type E.D. IV, 1.
Fragment of long jar fine hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII, 1. Fragment of shell bracelet. 10 bivalve shells and 6 spiral shells.

306. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 100 × 60 cm.

Burial : Feet and tibia of skeleton contracted on left side, head 5° east of south.

In débris : Fragments of red ware.

307. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 120 × 80 cm., axis north-and-south.

Burial : Ulna and radius.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl (broken), type E.D. I, 10, coarse ware, dull black polish inside, dull red polish outside.
2. Wavy side-handled jar, type E.D. IV, 5, containing traces of organic matter, hard pink ware.

In débris : Quantity of small pink pottery beads.

11. *Grave* : Rectangular to oval, 100 × 80 cm.

Burial : Skeleton (skull absent, male adult), contracted on left side, head 5° north of west.

Contents of grave : Half of a broken stone palette, stained green with malachite.

In débris : 2 carnelian pendants, a few shells, and a black slate scorpion-amulet, Pl. 70 a 11.

312. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 110 × 60 — 15 cm. Axis 12° east of south.

Burial : A few broken human bones in débris.

313. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 75 — 15 cm. Axis 7° west of south.

In débris :

1. Brown rubbing pebble.
2. Potsherds of fine pink ware.
3. Lump of resin.
4. Ivory finger ring, Pl. 66 b 7.
5. Beads : 2 carnelian,
6 shell.

314. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 110 × 60 cm. Fig. 2.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* (boy), and *B* (young woman), contracted on left sides, heads 16° north of west.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl (broken), type E.D. V, 16, salmon-pink ware, pebble-polished.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, type E.D. IX, 17, fine red-pink ware, red-painted net.
3. Rough stone palette (granite), stained malachite.
4. Small jar, type E.D. VII, 20, fine pink ware.
5. Brown rubbing pebble.
6. Slate palette (broken).
7. Brown rubbing pebble.

In débris : Black stone pendant and fragments of malachite and resin. Fragments of long jar of hard pink ware, type E.D. VII, 1-9.

315. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 175 × 90 — 45 cm.

Burials : Two adults, *A* (female adult), and *B* (male adult)—upper portions of skeletons absent—contracted on left sides, heads 7° west of south.



Fig. 2.—Grave 7:314.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar, type E.D. VIII, 5, greenish-white ware.
2. Bowl, type E.D. I, 9, thick black and red ware polished inside.
3. Shells pierced for suspension.

In débris : Long spiral shell, pierced.

- Beads : 4 spherical glazed ;
 3 disc glazed ;
 1 cylindrical glazed.

Fragments of a jar, red ware.

316. *Grave :* Rectangular, 135 × 75 cm., slightly rounded ends. Fig. 3.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B* (male adults), contracted on left sides, heads 5° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Small jar, type E.D. VII, 16, fine pink ware.
2. Small bowl or cup, fine pink ware, diameter 8 cm.
3. Small jar, type E.D. VII, 18, fine pink ware.
4. Broken bowl, type E.D. IV, 1-7.
5. Rectangular slate palette.
6. Slate palette.
7. Rubbing pebble.



Fig. 3.—Grave 7: 316.

317. *Grave :* Rectangular, slightly rounded ends, 140 × 80 cm., traces of matting. Pl. 3 a-d; Fig. 4.

Burials : Three skeletons, *A* (male of 40 to 50), *B* (male adult), *C* (male of 20), contracted on left sides, heads 40° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Large jar, type E.D. VIII, 5, fine red ware, pot-marked.
2. Bowl, type E.D. V, 14, fine red ware, dull pebble polish.
3. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 1, fine red ware.
4. Long jar, type E.D. VIII, 4, fine drab-pink ware.
5. Alabaster cup.
6. Small-necked jar, type E.D. VII, 9, fine drab-pink ware.
7. Wooden stick.
8. Fragment of a platter, type E.D. II, 16, mud ware.
9. Rectangular slate, incised border lines.
10. Two carnelian pendants and small pottery beads.
11. Pendant amulet of dark green steatite, shell eyes.

Pl. 70 a 7.

12. Fragment of mud platter. Cf. No. 8.

318. *Grave :* Rectangular, with rounded ends, 110 × 70 — 45 cm.

Burial : Feet and pelvis only of a skeleton originally contracted on left side, head 8° west of south.

In débris : Hard pink potsherds and a red rubbing pebble.

319. *Grave :* Rectangular 120 × 60 — 50 cm., floor of grave stained with organic decay, axis 5° west of south.

Burial : A few fragments human bones.

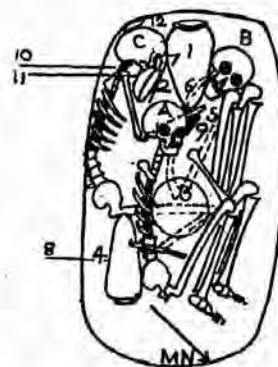


Fig. 4.—Grave 7: 317.

320. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 120 × 70 — 50 cm.

Burials : *A*, female adult, *B*, female (about 19), contracted on left sides, heads 5° east of south. See Pl. 4 *e*.

Contents of grave :

1. Rough slate palette.
2. Large quartzite pebble.
3. Three pierced spiral shells.
4. Carnelian pebble.
5. Bead anklet, large blue-glazed and white disc beads.

In débris : Potsherds of a long jar, type E.D. VIII, 1, and of a short-necked jar, type E.D. VII, 2.

321. *Grave* : Rectangular, 145 × 90 cm. Fig. 5.

Burials : Disturbed skeleton *A* (female adult), and lower skeleton *B* (young male), contracted on left sides, heads 22° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Short-necked jar, type E.D. VII, 3, red ware, red-painted.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, type E.D. IX, 22, red ware, red-painted, dark red-painted net-pattern.
3. Similar to No. 2; contained grey river sand under mud.
4. Bowl, type E.D. V, 21, red ware, red-painted and pebble-polished inside and on rim.
5. Small jar, type E.D. IV, 20, red ware, contained No. 11 (beads).
6. Long jar, type E.D. VIII, 1, fine red ware.
7. Ivory bracelet. See Pl. 66 *b* 4.
8. Ivory bracelet, and a number of small pierced bones apparently from a necklace.
9. Brown rubbing pebble.
10. Rectangular slate palette, incised border, stained with malachite.
- 11-13. Flat mother-of-pearl pendant with serrated edges; 4 scorpion amulets, translucent green stone; 6 carnelian pendants; 1 small green stone pendant; 1 spherical garnet bead; 4 smaller carnelian beads. See Pl. 70 *a* 3, 6.
14. On left anklet of *B*, string of 4 crystal pendants.

322. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 110 × 65 — 15 cm., axis 5° east of south.

Burial : A few broken human bones.

323. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 150 × 85 — 45 cm., axis 25° west of south.

In débris : Fragments of an ivory bracelet, three glazed beads, fragments of wood and potsherds of a long jar, type E.D. VIII, 1, and of a bowl, type E.D. V, 14, pink ware with vertical pebble-polish.

324. *Grave* : Rectangular, south end rounded, 150 × 80 — 50 cm. Pl. 4 *d*, and Fig. 6.

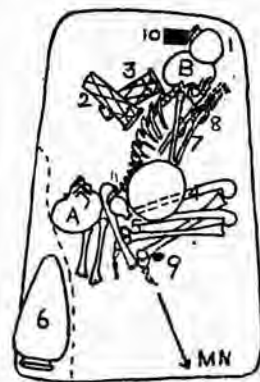


Fig. 5.—Grave 7: 321.



Fig. 6.—Grave 7: 324.

Burial : Skeleton (female adult) contracted on right side, head 3° west of south.
Was perhaps originally on left side, and turned over by plunderers. The right leg is bent back.

Contents of grave :

1. Large bowl, type E.D. V, 17.
2. Long jar, fine pink ware, type E.D. VIII, 1.

325. *Grave* : Oval, 90 × 50—20 cm. Fig. 7.

Burials : Two new-born infants, *A* (female), and *B* (male), contracted on left sides, heads 37° east of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl reddish ware, type E. D. V, 15, slight pebble-polish.
2. Similar to No. 1, diameter 21 cm.
3. Small jar, oval section, type E.D. VII, 21.
4. Rough slate palette.
5. Beads : 2 small, roughly spherical, dark blue opaque vitreous material ;
1 cylindrical lapis lazuli (?) bead ;
9 cylindrical glazed beads.
6. Broken slate palette, incised border lines, suspension hole in upper left corner.
7. Flint chip—like chisels (?) in Cemetery 17.



Fig. 7.—Grave 7 : 325.

326. *Grave* : Rectangular, 150 × 80—50 cm.

Burials : Bones, much disturbed, of 3 skeletons, *A*, *B*, *C*, old man, young woman, and child (about 7). *B* apparently contracted on left side, head 2° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Slate palette, incised bordering lines.
2. Carnelian pendant, 3 large and 1 small carnelian beads.

327. *Grave* : Rectangular, 150 × 95—50 cm.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* (adult male), and *B* (elderly large male), contracted on left sides, heads 22° west of south. *A*, much disturbed, *B*, covered with matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical jar, rough wavy line, type E.D. IX, 12, yellowish-white ware.
Contents, organic matter and mud.
2. Short jar, type E.D. VII, 10, red ware.
3. Bowl, type E.D. II, 2, thin brown ware, red-painted and polished.
4. Cup, type E.D. I, 20, black-polished interior, red-polished exterior.
5. Bowl, type E.D. III, 1, pot-marked, red ware, plum-painted interior.
6. Quartz lozenge-shaped palette, Pl. 63 *d* 2, with resin beside it.

Resin clasped between hands of *B*. On left wrist of *B* a string of shell or bone beads. In débris, a hæmatite cylindrical bead and a rubbing pebble.

328. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 140 × 75—50 cm., slightly narrowing at head of grave.

Burial : Much-disturbed skeleton (male adult), contracted on left side, head (skull absent) 6° east of south.

Contents of grave : Piece of mother-of-pearl bracelet or anklet.

In débris : Quartzite button, glazed green, diameter 3 cm. Fragments of black ware, incised lines of dots. Potsherds of long jar, pink ware, type E.D. VIII, 1.

329. *Grave* : Rectangular, 160 × 80 cm. Fig. 8.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* (adult female), *B* (adult male), contracted on left sides, heads 18° east of south. *B* lay on matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, type E.D. IX, 18–20, red ware, dark red-painted net-pattern.
 2. Similar to No. 1, type E.D. IX, 17.
 3. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 7, hard red ware, red-painted.
 4. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 7, hard red ware, red-painted (broken).
 5. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 9, red ware, red-painted, smoothed.
 6. Long jar, type E.D. VIII, 3, fine red ware.
 7. Long jar, type E.D. X, 3, smooth coarse ware.
 8. Large sea shells from ankles of *A*.
 9. Rectangular slate palette, incised bordering lines.
 10. Irregular palette with suspension hole and malachite stain.
- Between hands of *B*, lump of resin near a cloth bag containing malachite.

In débris : Quantity of fragments of malachite.

Beads : 1 glazed bead, 1 agate barrel-shaped bead, 1 pale amethyst barrel-shaped bead, 1 crystal pendant, 1 carnelian bead, all pierced lengthwise, bored from both ends.

330. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 120 × 80—40 cm., covered with thin rough granite slabs, lying on packed débris.

Burial : None.

Contents of grave : Red potsherd.

331. *Grave* : Oval, 125 × 80 cm. Fig. 9.

Burial : Skeleton (male of 17), contracted on left side, head 20° west of south, lying on and covered with matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 5, red ware, red-painted.
2. Small jar, type E.D. VII, 22, fine pink ware.
3. Rough slate with suspension hole.
4. Under No. 3, a stick and a rubbing pebble.
5. 7 carnelian disc beads, 3 bits malachite, and fragments large hæmatite ball bead.

A cake of resin was clasped between the hands of the skeleton.

332. *Grave* : Rectangular, with rounded ends, 110 × 50—20 cm. Fig. 10.

Burial : Skeleton (young adult female), contracted on left side, head 5° east of south.

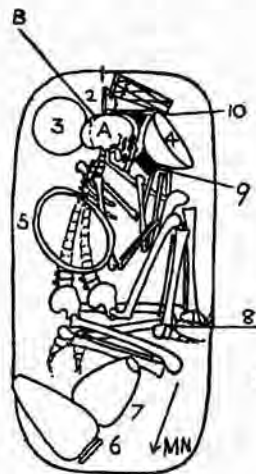


Fig. 8.—Grave 7: 329.



Fig. 9.—Grave 7: 331.

Contents of grave :

1. Small bottle, type E. D. III, 8, polished red ware, dull plum-painted.
2. Deep bowl, type E.D. X, 9, smooth coarse ware.
3. Rough red stone palette.

‡ Resin in left hand.

333. *Grave* : Rectangular, with rounded ends, 130 × 55 — 40 cm.

Burial : Pelvis and feet of skeleton originally contracted on left side, head 2° east of south.

This grave was under the north-east corner of a coal-shed, and apparently had been cleaned out in building the shed.



Fig. 10.—Grave 7 : 332.

334. *Grave* : Approximately oval, 140 × 75 — 45 cm.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* (female adult), and *B* (male young adult), contracted on left sides, heads 10° east of south. *C*, in débris, was adult male.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 3, pot-marked, fine hard red-pink ware.
2. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 8, smooth rough ware, red-painted.
3. Small pot, type E.D. VII, 17, fine pink ware.
4. Small pot, type E.D. V, 18, fine pink ware.
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Large bivalve shell.
7. Circular slate palette, malachite stain.

Near the hands of *B* was resin and malachite.

In débris : Shells. Ivory pendant. Pl. 70 a 9.

335. *Grave* : Rectangular, 150 × 80 — 40 cm., axis 37° east of south.

Burials : Disordered bones of five skeletons, one male under 18 years, and 4 adults, of whom two are males. See Pl. 4 c.

In débris : Fragments of hard fine red ware, rubbing pebble. Organic matter (wood pot ?) in north-east corner.

336. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 110 × 60 — 20 cm., axis 5° east of south.

Burial : Arm-bones (adult, probably male).

In débris : Fragments hard brownish ware, dark centre.

337. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular, 120 × 80 — 40 cm.

In débris : Fragments hard pinkish-red pottery.

338. *Grave* : Rectangular, 125 × 70 — 20 cm. Fig. 11.

Burial : Skeleton (female about 15), contracted on left side, head 10° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Small pot, type E.D. VII, 19, fine pink ware.
2. Bowl, type E.D. III, 7, red ware plum-painted, vertical pebble-polished.
3. Long jar, type E.D. VIII, 2, fine pink ware (broken).
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Large shell.
6. Rough sandstone palette, 15 × 10 cm. and 6 cm. thick, flat on one side with paint stain.

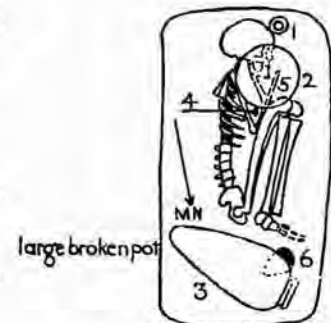


Fig. 11.—Grave 7 : 338.

339. *Grave* : Rectangular, 165 × 80—50 cm., axis 4° east of south.

Burials : Confused mass of bones with two skulls at south end of grave, two adult males.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar (broken), type E.D. X, 4, heavy coarse smooth brown ware.
2. Large bowl (broken), type E.D. V, 16, red ware red-painted and pebble-polished.

In débris : Slate rubbing pebble, resin, fragments of cylindrical wavy-handled jar with painted net-pattern, type E.D. IX, 15–20.

340. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular, narrowing towards south end, 170 × 105 — 70 cm.

Burials : Fragments of child's skeleton *A*, over fragments of adult skeleton *B* (male), both were contracted on left sides, heads 6° east of south, lower body covered with matting. Central plundering, see Pl. 4 *a, b*.

Contents of grave :

1. Deep bowl, type E.D. III, 2, red ware, plum-painted.
2. Cylindrical jar, type E.D. IX, 28, white ware.
3. Deep bowl or cup, type E.D. II, 8, smooth ill-baked thin mud ware.
4. Deep bowl or cup, type E.D. II, 14, thick smooth brown ware, fire-stained.
5. Small pot, type E.D. VII, 20, fine pink ware.
6. Long jar, type E.D. VIII, 1, coarse red ware.
7. Cylindrical jar, type E.D. IX, 28, incised line 4 cm. below brim, drab ware.
8. Cylindrical jar, type E.D. IX, 20, red ware red-painted, dark red net-pattern.
9. Pot, type E.D. X, 7, smooth coarse red ware, ornamented brim.
10. Small jar, type E.D. VII, 26, fine pink ware.
11. Small shell disc beads on child's right leg.
12. Large shell disc beads on man's right leg.
13. Small shell disc beads on man's left leg.

At head, south-east corner, a wooden tablet (?).

341. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular, north end rounded, 140 × 100—40 cm.

Burial : Skeleton (male adult), contracted on left side, head 8° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Oval bowl, type E.D. V, 17, red ware, red-painted vertical pebble-polish on interior and on rim, 21 × 17½ cm., height 10 cm.
2. Jar, type E.D. VII, 1, fine red ware, red-painted.
3. Small pot, type E.D. VII, 19, fine pink ware.

Between palms of hands, a small cloth bag containing malachite.

342. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 60 — 15 cm., axis 3° west of south.

Burial : A few broken bones in the débris.

343. *Grave* : Rectangular, with rounded ends, 115 × 60 — 15 cm. Axis 4° west of south.

Burial : A few broken bones in the débris.

344, 345. *Graves* : Two rectangular graves cut one into the other and completely plundered.

A, 145 × 95 — 15 cm. *B*, cut through north-east corner of *A*, 130 × 80 — 40 cm., axis 8° west of south.

Burials : *A*, contained a broken skull and a few broken bones.

In débris : Coptic and archaic potsherds mixed.

346. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular, 180 × 95 cm. Pl. 3 *e, f*; and Fig. 12.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* (male of 25), and *B* (male of 30), contracted on left sides, heads 7° west of south. *B* lay on coarse twig matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical jar, type E.D. IX, 11, wavy-handled pink ware, no net.
2. Bowl, type E.D. V, 17, red ware, vertical line-polished inside.
3. Bowl, type E.D. V, 8, well-baked red ware, vertical line-polished, pot-marked.
4. Slate stained with malachite.
5. Cylindrical jar, type E.D. IX, 16, wavy-handled, pink ware dark red-painted net-pattern. Stopper of mud in mouth. Contents, organic matter (*tibn*) mixed with sand.
6. Long jar, type E.D. VIII, 2, fine red ware.
7. Long jar, type E.D. VIII, 2, fine red ware.
8. Slate (?) palette.
9. Rubbing pebble.
10. Bead bracelet on right arm of *B*, Pl. 68 *a* 5.
11. Ivory cup.
12. Bead anklet on right leg of *B*, Pl. 68 *a* 2.

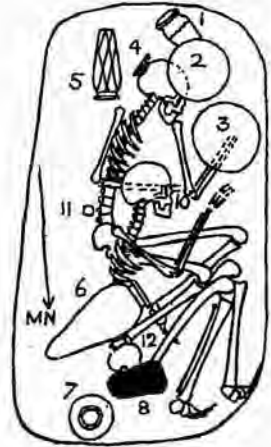


Fig. 12.—Grave 7: 346.

347. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 70 — 20 cm., axis 15° east of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Grey pebble palette, oval.
2. Bowl, type E.D. X, 5, coarse red ware.
3. Rubbing pebble.

348. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 65 — 10 cm.

Burial : Humerus and ulnæ of skeleton, originally contracted on left side, head 7° north of west.

Contents of grave :

1. Rubbing pebble.
2. Shell.

In débris : Fragments of pearl bracelet. Black organic dirt.

349. *Grave* : Rectangular, 95 × 50 — 15 cm., axis 9° west of south.

Burial : A few broken bones in débris.

In débris : Potsherds red ware.

350. *Grave* : Rectangular to oval, 125 × 65 — 20 cm.

Burials : Femur and tibiæ of an adult skeleton originally contracted on right side, head 15° west of south. Tibia of a child's skeleton contracted on left side, head 15° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Rectangular slate palette, incised bordering lines.
2. Resin.
3. Oval yellow pebble palette.

In débris : Beads : 1 carnelian ;
 4 spherical glazed ;
 1 large spiral shell.

This tomb was under *mastaba* of a fish-cook's shop.

351. *Grave* : Oval, 140 × 70 — 25 cm.

Burial : Skeleton (old male), contracted on left side, head 5° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, type E.D. I, 12, black ware dull black-polished inside and rim, red outside, anciently riveted.
2. Small pot, type E.D. V, 19, fine pink ware.
3. Small pebble palette.

At north end of grave, print of a pot.

352. *Grave* : Rectangular, with rounded ends, 120 × 80 — 20 cm.

Burials : Three, *A*, *B* (adult females), *C* (adult male), contracted on left sides, heads south. Arms and legs of *A* alone remain.

Contents of grave :

1. White limestone palette, irregular oval.
2. Small pot, type E.D. VII, 21, fine red ware.
3. Jar, type E.D. VII, 4, fine pink ware ; contents, organic matter and mud. Height 8½ cm.
4. Brown rubbing pebble.
5. White pebble (accidental).
6. Wedge-shaped granite rubbing stone.
7. Beads at right wrist of *C* : 4 cylindrical bone beads ; 1 shell.

In débris : White stone pendant.

353. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular, rounded ends, 120 × 60 — 20 cm. Axis 4° west of south.

Burial : Tibia of skeleton.

Contents of grave :

1. Small cup, type E.D. X, 15, smooth thick brown ware, black inside.
2. Pebble.
3. Rough granite stone.

In débris : 1 green stone bead, shell-shaped ; 2 green stone barrel-shaped beads.

354. *Grave* : Narrow rectangular, with rounded ends, 135 × 55 — 40 cm.

Burial : Vertebrae, sacrum and fibula, in position, of skeleton contracted on left side, head 3° east of south.

This grave was in the wood closet of a fish-cook's shop.

355. *Grave* : Rectangular, 150 × 70 — 35 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, type E.D. IV, 1, fine red ware.
2. Bowl, type E.D. I, 21, brown ware, black-polished inside, red-polished outside.
3. Jar (mouth broken off), type E.D. VII, 23, hard mud-coloured ware. Contents, honeycombed organic mass. Height 6½ cm.
4. Brown rubbing pebble.

356. *Grave* : Rectangular, rounded ends, 120 × 65 — 20 cm.

Burial : Vertebrae, ulna and radius, in position, of skeleton contracted on left side, head 13° west of south.

357. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 65 — 10 cm.

Burial : Limbs of a skeleton in position. Contracted on left side, head 1° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. A granite palette or grinding slab, one side rubbed.

358. *Grave* : Rectangular, 95 × 60 — 10 cm. Axis 10° west of south.

Burial : A few fragments of bones.

In débris : Beads : 12 small spherical glazed ;
19 very small spherical pottery ;
3 spiral shell ;
2 barrel-shaped slate.

A fragment malachite.

A carnelian chip (arrow-head ?).

359. *Grave* : Nearly oval, 90 × 60 — 10 cm.

In débris : Malachite and beads :

About 30 blue-glazed disc beads ;

1 large quartz disc bead ;

1 large carnelian disc bead ;

1 simple pendant green stone.

360. *Grave* : Oval or rectangular, with rounded ends, 160 × 100 cm. Fig. 13.

Burials : Two, *A* and *B*. Skull and hands alone of *A* (adult male) remain. *B* (female young adult), contracted on left side, head 16° east of south and laid on matting. The grinding stone (No. 8) has caused head to turn face upwards.

Contents of grave :

1. Large granite rubbing stone (in débris). Upper side rubbed concave.

2. Bowl, type E.D. V, 7, pot-marked, salmon-pink ware, vertical line-polish.

3. Deep bowl, type E.D. I, 13, black ware.

4. Bowl, type E.D. V, 11, red ware, line-polished inside and on rim, with 4 vertical incised lines on edge of bottom, pot-marked.

5. Bowl, type E.D. V, 11, brown ware, well polished, red-painted, pot-marked same as No. 4.

6. Small jar, type E.D. VII, 9, fine red ware.

7. Long jar (broken), type E.D. VIII, 1, fine red ware.

8. Granite grinding stone, with smooth rubbed surface on one side. Length 13½ cm.

9. Rubbing pebble.

361. *Grave* : Oval, 60 × 45 cm.

Burial : Tibiæ and pelvis of infant's skeleton, originally contracted on left side, head 4° east of south.

In débris : Ivory bracelet.



Fig. 13.—Grave 7: 360.

These graves all belong to the predenudation period, but are easily distinguishable from the other predenudation graves. In the first place, the two main groups show graves of

Characteristics
of Early Dynastic
graves in
Cemetery 7.

great general similarity, and seem to be so uniform in character as to suggest that they all belong to one period (see Pls 3, 4 and 5 a). The pottery, slate palettes, malachite, resin, beads, bracelets and other objects, the burial position and orientation, and the mat wrapping, are the same in both groups. Of 66 registered graves, 53 are orientated inside an angle of 18° on each side of magnetic south. The extreme limits are 37° east of south (Nos. 325 and 335), and 40° west of south (No. 317). Three graves are orientated west (Nos. 311, 314, 348), perhaps on account of lack of space. These graves contain 53 bodies, of which enough remains undisturbed to indicate the original position of the bodies. Of these, 48 are contracted on the left side, head south; 4 on the left side, head west; and 2 apparently on the right side, head south. But both the latter graves (Nos. 324, 350) have been seriously disturbed. Thus we may say that the *bodies are as a rule contracted on the left side, head south*. Twenty-two of these graves contain more than one body, as follows:—

Multiple burials.

Grave No.	Body A.	Body B.	Body C.	Not in position.
109	♀	adult		
104	♂	♀		
303	...	...	...	an adult and a child.
314	♂ 15	♀ 18		
315	♀ adult	♂ adult		
316	adult	♂ adult		
317	♂	♂	♂	
320	♂ adult	♀ 19		
321	♀ adult	♂ child		
325	♀ child	♂ child		
326	...	...	...	♂ old, ♀ young, and child 4.
327	♂ adult	♂ old		
328	♂ adult	?		
329	♀ adult	♂ adult		
334	♀ adult	♂ young	♂ adult	
335	...	adult	...	{ 1 under 18 4 adults with 2 ♂
339	...	...	...	2 adults ♂♂
340	child	♂ adult		
346	♂	♂		
350	child	adult		
352	♀ adult	♂ adult		
360	♂	♀		
TOTAL...	...	...	...	22

Only nine graves appeared to have held only one burial, Nos. 149 (see Pl. 5 a), 301, 324 (see Pl. 4 d), 331, 332 (position of pot No. 2), 338 (position of pot No. 2), 341 (position of pottery), 351, 355. It may be said that *multiple burials, or communal family burials, are usual* in the Early Dynastic graves in Cemetery 7.

Late Predynastic
or Early
Dynastic?

These graves (301-361, 101-108, and 149) are distinguishable from the other predynastic graves by the frequency of their multiple burials, by the uniformity of their orientation on the left side, head south, and by their pottery and other contents. These characteristics, however, are all those of very Late Predynastic or Early Dynastic graves in

Egypt (see Chapter VII), and suffice to date the graves under discussion to the Late Predynastic period, or, allowing for a drag in the development in Nubia, to the *Early Dynastic period*.

The Early B-group Graves.

The remaining graves of the predenudation period all lie on the knolls around the south-eastern corner of the plain. The map (Plan IX) shows the position of the knolls between the Great Khor and the Small Khor, which contain graves 201–260. These graves are much higher than those in the plain, being near the 115-metre contour; and probably escaped complete denudation owing to the fact that the adjoining watercourses were cut out to a point below the 115-metre contour at an early period. As it is, they show marks of denudation increasing in its action down the western slopes until the cemetery terminates in a number of shallow pans which were once the bottoms of graves. Beyond that, all traces of graves were lost. The same is true of the knolls E, K, C and B along the granite wall on the south (see Pl. 2 *a, b*). The groups of graves 201–260 (Plan IX, A) lie mostly just south of the Great Khor on two slight ridges separated by a drainage channel in the lower part. The ridges south of these two, between them and the Small Khor, contained only empty pans, the bottoms of graves which seem to have been washed away.

The south-eastern knolls.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 201–261 IN CEMETERY 7.

201. *Grave* : Oval, 60 × 33 cm.—30 (40) cm.*

Burial : Child on back, perhaps fallen over from a contracted position on left side, head 5° north of east.

Contents of grave :

1. Necklace of small shells, type Pl. 66 *e* 13.
2. Small bunch of sewed leather.
3. Small spiral shells.
4. 4 shells of type Pl. 66 *e* 8, 9.

Beads : 1 bone or ivory bead.

1 beryl disc bead.

202. *Grave* : Oval, 150 × 110—80 (90) cm. Axis 15° south of west.

Burial : Two separate burials, *A* accidentally superimposed on *B*. *A*, adult female, skull broken, contracted on left side (type V), head 25° south of west. *B*, adult male, Egypto-negroid type, contracted (type III) on right side, head 18° north of east. See Pl. 6 *a*; and Fig. 14.

Contents of grave :

1. Rough slate palette, rubbed.
2. Beads on neck of *B*.
3. Part of bowl, type Fig. 15, No. 4, dull-polished, red outside, black inside.
4. Part of bowl, type Fig. 15, No. 3, same ware as 3.
5. Bits of malachite.

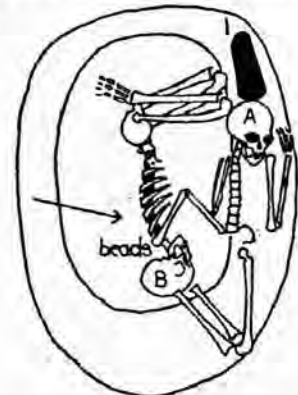


Fig. 14.—Grave 7: 202.

* In depth of grave, the first number gives depth from surface of hard stratum, the number in parenthesis gives depth from surface of soft stratum.

203. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 70—45 (60) cm.

Burial : Bones of adult male, broke and disturbed, but was manifestly contracted on right side, head 35° north of east.

Contents of grave : In débris, about 25 to 30 small shell beads of type Pl. 66 e 13, and a fragment of coarse black-mouthed pottery.

204. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 80—40 (50) cm.

Burial : Adult male, contracted on left side (legs type III), head 5° south of east.

See Pl. 6 c. Matting underneath. Traces of animal skin with hair.

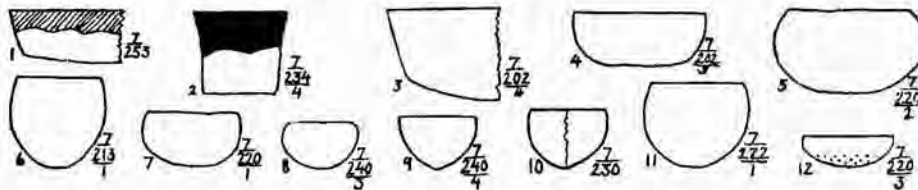


Fig. 15.—B-group pottery of Graves 7:201-268.

Contents of grave : At back of neck was a cap (?) of sewed leather with small shells (type Pl. 66 e 13) sewed on in rows. Also a cylindrical bone or shell bead.

205. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 75—50 (60) cm.

Burial : Grey-haired adult male, Egyptian, contracted on left side (type III), with head 15° north of west. Kidskin, especially on face. Small stone under head. Undisturbed.

Contents of grave : Near head, a sewed leather bag (?).

206. *Grave* : Oval, 150 × 80—35 (50) cm. Axis 20° west of north.

Burial : Disordered bones of adult female.

207. *Grave* : Irregular, 130 × 75—30 cm. Head end denuded, exposing skull.

Burial : Adult female, contracted on right side (contraction type IV), head 30° west of south. Skull exposed and upper side worn away by denudation of end of

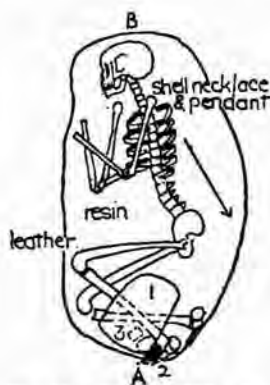


Fig. 16.—Grave 7:207. Plan.



Fig. 17.—Grave 7:207. Section.

grave, see Figs. 16, 17, and Pl. 5 d. Traces of matting and leather. Undisturbed except by denudation.

Contents of grave :

1. Rough granite (?) palette, red stain on one side, 30 × 22 cm. and 1½ cm. thick.
2. Oval palette of hard speckled stone, rubbed on one side, Pl. 63 d 3.

3. Lump of resin.
4. Diorite rubbing stone $5 \times 4 \times 3$ cm., Pl. 63 *d* 4.
5. Necklace of shells, type Pl. 66 *e* 13.

208. *Grave* : Rectangular, with rounded corners, $105 \times 65 - 50$ (70) cm. Fig. 18.

Burial : Young adult male, Egyptian, contracted on left side (type II), head 5° north of east. Matting underneath, goatskin on top. Leather in front of pelvis, tied with twisted thongs (pudenda sheath ?). Undisturbed.



Fig. 18.—Grave 7: 208.

209. *Grave* : Rectangular, $110 \times 70 - 45$ (55) cm. Fig. 19.

Burial : Young adult female, Egyptian with trace of Negro mixture, contracted (type IV) on the right side, head 10° south of east. Between the pelvic bones, the upper of which had fallen down, lay the bones of a foetus. Undisturbed. Traces of matting under body and kidskin wrappings.



Fig. 19.—Grave 7: 209.

Contents of grave :

1. Black stone rubber, $7 \times 4 \times 2$ cm.
2. Rubbing pebble.

In débris :

3. Complete bone needle, Pl. 66 *b* 56.
4. Broken bone needle, Pl. 66 *b* 57.
5. Broken wooden needle, Pl. 66 *b* 53.

210. *Grave* : Irregular circle, diameter about $50 - 5$ (15) cm.

Burial : Few bones of new-born infant.

211. *Grave* : Oval, $120 \times 80 - 65$ (80) cm.

Burial : Empty.

In débris : Beads and pendants :

1. 3 green beryl pendants, Pl. 68 *a* 3.
2. 14 green beryl disc beads, graduated sizes, Pl. 68 *a* 3.
3. 8 carnelian disc beads.
4. 35 red jasper disc beads.
5. 6 glazed steatite cylindrical beads.

Also a lot of small shells and 3 bits of malachite.

212. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded corners, $110 \times 80 - 40$ (50) cm. Axis north.

Burial : A few broken human bones.

In débris : Fragments of ostrich egg-shell.

213. *Grave* : Oval, $60 \times 50 - 35$ (50) cm. Fig. 20.

Burial : Female child, contracted on left side, head 45° west of north. Undisturbed.



Fig. 20.—Grave 7: 213.

Contents of grave :

1. A rough bowl of smooth ware, Fig. 15, No. 6.
2. A bunch of leather near head (a cap ?).

214. *Grave* : Oval, $90 \times 60 - 20$ (30) cm. (east end). West end denuded. Axis 5° north of east.

Burial : Disordered human bones of an adult male.

In débris : Irregular slate palette with traces of green.

215. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $100 (?) \times 60 - 15 (25)$ cm. at north end, worn entirely away by denudation at south end. Axis 25° east of north, or west of south.

Burial : Disordered broken bones, vertebræ in position, adult. Contracted.

In débris : Fragment bowl, type Fig. 15, No. 4, of black-mouthed ware. Fragments of polished ware.

216. *Grave* : Oval, $85 \times 60 - 20 (30)$ cm. Axis 5° south of west.

Burial : Adult, much disturbed, originally on left side, head west.

Contents of grave : Half of oval slate palette.

217. *Grave* : Oval, $110 \times 80 - 30 (45)$ cm. Axis 15° north of east.

Burial : Disturbed bones of adult female.

In débris : 2 small shells (type Pl. 66 e 13), a bit of malachite and a fragment of ostrich egg-shell.

218. *Grave* : Irregular depression, brown stained, bottom of denuded grave, about 100 cm. long and 10 cm. deep. Axis 40° east of south, or 40° west of north.

Burial : Fragments of bones of adult male.

219. *Grave* : Oval, $110 \times 70 - 50 (60)$ cm.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton of adult male, vertebræ and forearms in position, contracted on right side, head 30° south of west.

220. *Grave* : Oval, $70 \times 60 - 20$ cm. Axis 35° east of south.

Burial : No trace, probably infant.

Contents of grave :

1. Cup, smooth brown ware stained black one side, Fig. 15, No. 7.

2. Bowl, black-mouthed polished ware, Fig. 15, No. 5.

3. Small saucer sieve, smooth brown ware, Fig. 15, No. 12. Also small shells (type Pl. 66 e 13) carnelian disc beads, resin, and rubbing pebble.

221. *Grave* : Oval, $100 \times 70 - 50 (60)$ cm. Axis, due south-and-north.

Burial : Disordered broken bones of adult male, Egyptian. Mat on floor under bones.

In débris :

1. Heavy ivory anklet.

2. Lot of small shells (Pl. 66 e 13) and a flint chip.

222. *Grave* : Oval, $120 \times 90 - 40 (55)$ cm. (Pl. 5 c; and Fig. 21).

Burials : Double burial. Body *A*, adult male, Egyptian, contracted on left side (type I), head 25° west of south. Body *B*, adult female, contracted on left side (type III), head 22° east of north. Both undisturbed.

Contents of grave : On top of *A* were three small rough granite slabs, of which one (No. 3) seems to have been used as a rubbing stone, and :—

1. Bowl of smooth light coloured ware, Fig. 15, No. 11.

2. Bone needle, thick end pierced, Pl. 66 b 44.

Also some small shells and bits of malachite.

At the neck of *A* :

4. A pebble.

5. A flat stone palette.

On left shoulder of *B* :

6. A pebble.

7. An ivory spoon, Pl. 66 b 28.

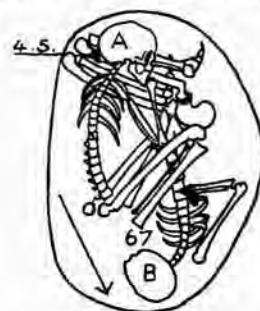


Fig. 21.—Grave 7: 222.

223. *Grave* : Rectangular with round corners, 70 × 50 — 30 (40) cm.

Burial : Dog, lying down on left side, head 5° north of west. Skull gone.

224. *Grave* : Two graves cutting into each other. The dog grave is rectangular, 70 × 40 — 30 (40) cm. The human grave is rectangular, 120 × 80 — 50 (60) cm., and appears to be later, cut through the other. Pl. 6 b; and Fig. 22

Burials : Dog burial, lying on left side, head 38° west of north, without trace of mats or other accompaniments. Skull gone. Human burial, female of about 24 years, contracted (type I) on left side, head 38° north of east. Head and arms disturbed by plundering. Traces of matting underneath.

Contents of human grave :

1. Ivory figurine with pudenda sheath, Pl. 66 b 20.
Was behind head.
2. Pebble.
3. Mass of leather at feet (bag ?).
4. Small shells, type Pl. 66 e 13.

In surface débris, polished and incised potsherds.

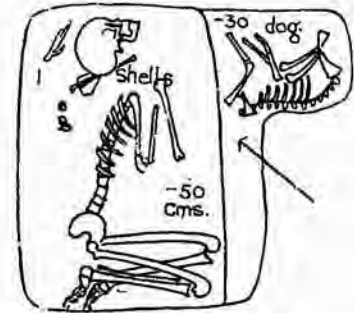


Fig. 22.—Grave 7: 224.

225. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 75 — 45 (55) cm. Axis, 33° east of south (or west of north).

In débris : Some small B-group shells, fragments of malachite, a bit of twisted leather thong, and red-polished potsherds.

226. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 80—30 (40) cm. Fig. 23.

Burial : Adult male, Egyptian, contracted (type III) on left side, head 35° west of north, hands on shoulders (right on right, left on left).

Undisturbed. Kidskin wrappings.

227. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 40 — 40 (50) cm.

Burial : Dog on right side, head 15° south of west. Undisturbed. No wrappings nor accompaniments.

228. *Grave* : Oval, 70 × 40—8 (15) cm.

Burial : Dog on right side, head 30° north of west, disturbed by denudation. No wrappings or accompaniments.

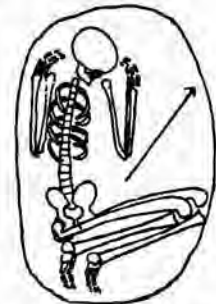


Fig. 23.—Grave 7: 226.

229. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 100 × 95 — 60 (75) cm. Fig. 24.

Burial : Adult male, contracted on right side, head 25° north of west. Lying on coarse matting. The head, neck and arms had been disturbed. See Pl. 5 b.

Contents of grave :

1. Black and white speckled stone mace-head, Pl. 63 d 5,
lying on waist.
2. Lump of resin.
3. Piece of worn bone.

230. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 80 — 30 (45) cm. Axis, east.

Burial : No trace of skeleton. There was a mass of chopped straw on the floor, covered with a mat, as a resting place for body.

Contents of grave :

1. Oblong slate palette.
2. Pink and black speckled stone mace-head, Pl. 63 d 10.
3. Brown pebble with green stain. Fits hollow in side of palette No. 4.

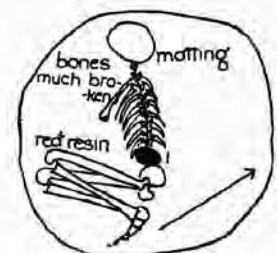


Fig. 24.—Grave 7: 229.

4. Ovoid slate palette with worn green-stained hollow on side.
5. Remains of basket, woven in present-day Nubian manner, with some red strips to make red and white pattern.
6. Goat (?) horn, Pl. 66 *b* 40.
7. Small shells, type Pl. 66 *e* 13.
8. Bunch of sewed leather.
9. Black stone axe-head, Pl. 63 *d* 8.

Also fragments of ivory bracelets, one-half of a small cup of red-painted smooth brown ware, height 9 cm. ; and a bit of wooden stick, perhaps handle of mace.

231. *Grave* : Oval, 75 × 65—30 (40) cm.

Burials : Two dogs, much disturbed, heads certainly 10° north of west, apparently lying on left sides. No trace of matting.

Contents of grave :

A lot of three-strand twisted thong—perhaps a leash.

232. *Grave* : Oval, 85 × 70—25 (40) cm.

Burial : Goat on left side, head 30° west of south. No mat, wrappings or accompaniments. See Pl. 7 *a*.

233. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 80—45 (60) cm. Fig. 25.

Burial : Adult male, now lying on back with knees spread apart, was originally on left side, head 5° north of east. Result of natural disturbance. Head sunk down on neck, disturbing necklace. Body lies on matting.

Contents of grave :

- 1-2. Two ivory bracelets against left wrist, but *not on* wrist.
- 3-4. Two large spiral shells.
5. Pebble.
6. A twisted cord at right wrist.
7. Pebble palette.
8. Two parallel strings of small shells around neck.

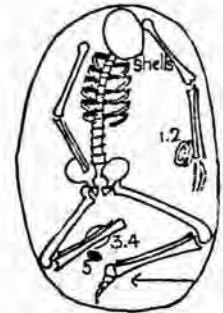


Fig. 25.—Grave 7:233.

In the surface debris : A fragment of white line-decorated pottery, probably accidental.

234. *Grave* : Ovoid, 120 × 110—30 (45) cm. Fig. 26.

Burials : Two skeletons. *A*, adult male, contracted (type I) on left side, head 20° west of south. There was a large rough granite palette on *A*, and the skull was turned upside down on the jaw (plundering). *B*, adult female, contracted (type III) on right side, head 15° south of west. Undisturbed. Bottom of grave filled with chopped straw.

Contents buried with body A :

4. Short open pot, Fig. 15, No. 2, thin black-topped ware.
5. Large rough granite grinding stone.
6. Several cylindrical ivory beads.
9. A lot of rings of animal origin, perhaps abdominal rings of a reptile. Found on pelvis of *B*.

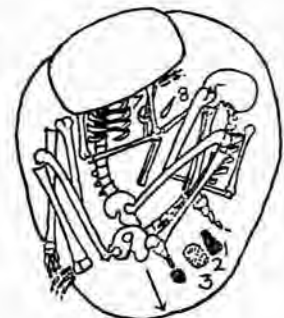


Fig. 26.—Grave 7:234.

Contents buried with B :

1. Black stone axe-head, length 8.2 cm. Pl. 63 d 9.
2. Speckled stone rubber, smooth on one side, length 9 cm.
3. Speckled stone rubber, egg-shaped.
7. Ivory bracelet, unusually thick and heavy, on right forearm.
8. Large spiral shell, pierced.
10. A lot of rings, like No. 9, under the head.

235. *Grave* : Oval, 60 × 40—60 (70) cm.

Burial : Small child, loosely contracted (type IV) on right side, head 10° south of west. Undisturbed. Laid over body, a bunch of grain with the ears on the stalks. Over this, a kidskin with the hair underneath.

Contents of grave : A pebble at head.

236. *Grave* : Oval, 85 × 70—15 (40) cm. Axis, east-and-west. A few bones in débris.

237. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 80—50 (60) cm.

Burial : Female of about 24 years, contracted (type I) on left side, head 25° north of east. Skull, humeri, left femur, disturbed (plundering), fragments in débris.

Contents of grave :

1. Tortoise-shell armlet, Pl. 66 b 17.
2. Small shells, type Pl. 66 e 13.

238. *Grave* : Rectangular, 100 × 70—40 (50) cm.

Burial : Disordered skeleton of a female of about 40 years. Skull, pelvis and femur in position. Contracted (type II ?) on left side, head 35° west of north.

Contents of grave : Brown pebble.

239. *Grave* : Oval, 70 × 50—20 cm. Axis 10° east of south.

Burial : Broken bones of a child.

240. *Grave* : Oval grave, 85 × 70—25 (40) cm., with an oblong pit in the bottom, 90 × 30—10 cm. (—50 from top). Figs. 27 and 28.

Burial : Small child in oblong pit, contracted on right side, head 30° south of east. Undisturbed.

Contents of grave :

1. Rubbing pebble near pelvis.
2. Stone palette with green on flat side, length 8 cm. (Pl. 63 c 15), near pelvis.
3. Small cup, Fig. 15, No. 8, smooth brown ware, before face.
4. Small cup, Fig. 15, No. 9, red-polished brown ware, before face.
5. Several large shells, type Pl. 66 e 15, at knee.

In débris : Small shells, resin, decayed wood.

241. *Grave* : Irregular rectangular, 110 × 80—25 (40) cm.

Burial : Old male, contracted (type I) on left side, head east. Head and arms disturbed by plunderers. Matting on feet.

In débris : Malachite and black-mouthed potsherds.



Fig. 27.—Grave 7 : 240. Plan.

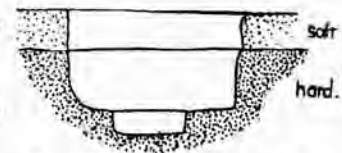


Fig. 28.—Grave 7 : 240. Section.

242. On a hard knoll of rotten granite, NW. of Nos. 201-241, was a small brick enclosure 82×80 cm. and two courses high. The bricks were $30 \times 15 \times 7$ cm. The walls were half-a-brick thick. Inside this square was hard desert, *no tomb*. Oriented east and west.

243. Next to No. 242, on the north, at a distance of 30 cm. and with similar orientation, was the corner of a rubble facing. About 55 cm. long on the south side, and 75 cm. long on the west side. Inside was hard desert.

244-249. Numbers reserved for knoll of Nos. 242, 243, and not used.

250. *Grave* : Oval, $105 \times 80 - 25$ (50) cm. Pl. 5 f; and Fig. 29.

Burial : Adult female, contracted (type III) on right side, head 12° south of west. On matting, and covered with kidskin and matting. The matting consists of long stems *pierced* at intervals of 6 cm. by a twisted fibre.

Contents of grave :

1. On head, a bunch of long ostrich feathers.
2. Stone palette with malachite stain.
3. Pebble.
4. Horn spatula, Pl. 66 b 29.
5. Bone needle, long curved draw-string needle with hole in head, Pl. 66 b 54.
6. Malachite, near remains of sewed leather bag (?).
7. On right wrist, a string of shells.
8. On neck, a string of small seeds.
9. On head and behind it, remains of sewed leather cap (?).
10. On right forearm and behind pelvis, masses of decayed wood.

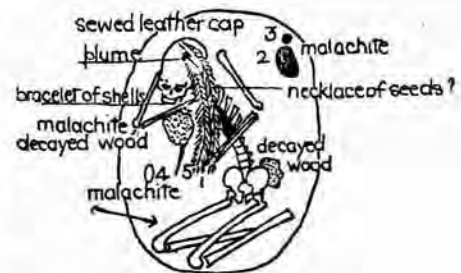


Fig. 29.—Grave 7 : 250.

251. *Grave* : Oval, $90 \times 55 - 20$ (55) cm. Axis, 5° north of east.

Burial : Disordered bones of child. Traces of mat and kidskin.

252. *Grave* : Irregular, $70 \times 60 - 25$ (40) cm.

Burials : Three dogs, on left side, heads 8° north of east. The northern dog *A* lies under the middle one *B*; the southern dog *C* lies between the legs of the middle one *B*. Thus *B* and *C* are contemporaneous burials, put in on *A*; but *A* may also be contemporaneous.

Contents of grave : None.

253. *Grave* : Nearly circular, $110 \times 100 - 45$ (50) cm.

Burial : Adult male, contracted (type III) on left side, head 20° north of west. Vertebrae, right arm, pelvis, left femur, both lower legs and feet in position. Knees broken off.

Contents of grave :

1. Large spiral shell, near right hand.
2. Bone spatula with worn point (the end of a sheep tibia), Pl. 66 b 41.
3. Gazelle's or goat's horn with worn point.
4. Black and white pendant.
5. Ivory bracelet on right wrist and fragments of another.

In débris : Malachite and small shells. Also half of a pan, type Fig. 15, No. 1, of black-mouthed ware, and fragment of a flaring cup of same ware.

254. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 95, —30 (60) cm. Fig. 30.

Burial : Infant, loosely contracted (type IV) on right side, head 20° south of east (undisturbed).

Contents of grave :

1. Rubbing stone, on north edge of grave.
2. Large grinding stone, beside No. 1.
3. Green stone palette with malachite stain, at knees. Beside No. 3, were No. 4, No. 7, a fragment of wood and a sewed leather bag.
4. Pebble beside No. 3.
5. Bead bracelet on right wrist, consisting of small groups of red jasper disc beads separated by groups of 2 or 3 white shell disc beads.
6. On pelvis, perhaps from left wrist, a string of six spiral shells and two pebble pendants.
7. Beside No. 3, a wooden hairpin (?), Pl. 66 b 52.
8. Under No. 2, remains of a flat basket.
9. Before face, a mass of leather.
10. Near neck, a lot of small shells.
11. Two tortoise-shell crescents on right arm, one on left arm, and one on stomach (displaced). See Pl. 66 b 17, 18.

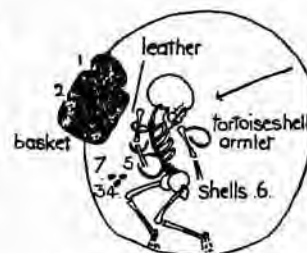


Fig. 30.—Grave 7: 254.

255. *Grave* : Oval, 90 × 65—11 (25) cm. on south side. Denuded so that outline of grave at head and on northern side was gone.

Burials : *A*, a goat on left side, head due west, with *B*, a dog, between its legs. *B* was on right side, head due west. Burials simultaneous. Skulls and dog's vertebræ decayed by denudation. See Pl. 7 c.

Contents of grave : None.

256. *Grave* : Oval, 90 × 80—15 (35) cm. Axis, 23° north of west. Badly denuded; a mere pan in the hard stratum.

Burial : Disordered dog bones. Plundering.

Contents of grave : One large and some small shells in surface débris.

257. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 90—10 (35) cm. This grave was certainly dug through the soft stratum.

Burial : Adult male, contracted (type I) on left side, head 35° north of east. Skull broken by a blow causing death. Grave was lined with pierced matting; body covered with thin sewed leather and thick layer of halfa (grass). See Pl. 5 e.

Contents of grave : None.

258. *Grave* : Irregular hole, 70 × 55—25 (45) cm. Axis 5° south of west.

Burial : Disordered bones of an infant.

Contents of grave :

1. 3 small shells, type Pl. 66 e 13.
2. 1 shell, type Pl. 66 e 8, 9.

259. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 80, — 10 (50) cm.

Burial : Disordered broken bones of an infant.

260. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 80—30 cm.

Burial : Adult female (?), negroid mixture, contracted (type I with both hands *under* knees) on left side, head 35° south of east. Grave lined with pierced matting; body covered with pierced matting. Matting, stems pierced at intervals of 4–6 cm. by twisted fibre.

Contents of grave : At waist, two shells, type Pl. 66 e 8, 9.

261. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 85 — 40 (50) cm. on north, denuded to — 10 (20) cm. on south.
Axis north-and-south.
Burial : Disordered and broken bones of adult female, partly in débris, partly on floor. Probably bones were exposed by denudation, and grave plundered. A number of these graves, notably Nos. 132 and 202, were found by our men by observing the minute fragments of bone on the surface.
262. *Grave* : Oval, 85 × 50 — 10 (20) cm. Denuded, a slight hollow in hard stratum.
Axis, 7° north of east.
Burial : Disordered broken bones of a human adult.
Contents of grave : A large nut (dom ?) 4 × 4 cm., and a small seed.
263. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 75 — 20 (35) cm.
Burial : Adult female, contracted (type III) on left side, head 35° west of north. Undisturbed. Body wrapped in sewed leather, covered with pierced matting, and laid on pierced matting. Chopped straw below the lower matting.
Contents of grave :
1. On neck, string of cylindrical beads (shell or coral ?).
2. Below neck, behind, a sharpened animal rib, Pl. 66 b 58.
3. At left elbow, pieces of a horn spatula. Pl. 66 b 30.
4. Near No. 3, a coil of twisted thong.
5. Near No. 3, small shells.
264. *Grave* : Irregular, 105 × 80 — 15 cm.
Burial : Dog, on left side, head 20° west of north.
Contents of grave : None.
265. *Grave* : Empty hole. Axis, ca. 20° east of north.
266. *Grave* : Irregular oval, 95 × 65 — 10 (30) cm. Axis, 20° north of east.
Burial : Broken bones of adult.
Contents of grave : Fragments of ivory spoon.
267. *Grave* : Irregular oval. 110 × 90 — 20 (35) cm. at northern end, denuded to floor of grave on west and south.
Burial : Adult male, negroid mixture, contracted on left side, head 35° east of north. Legs missing (owing to exposure by denudation), but feet in position. Was wrapped in goatskin.
268. *Grave* : Oval, 95 × 55 — 30 (60) cm. Axis, 5° north of east. Empty except for fragments of ivory spoon found in débris.

Homogeneity of
graves 7:201-268

Now it may be laid down as an obvious principle, borne out by excavations in later cemeteries in Egypt, by present-day practice in primitive communities, and by our knowledge of family ties, that small uniform groups of similar graves may be considered to be of one community and one date, unless direct evidence appears to the contrary. Isolated graves in that group, however, can only be counted part of the group when they present the uniform characteristics of the group. It may be assumed, therefore, that the knoll containing graves Nos. 201-268 contains the cemetery of one community during one short period. The graves are fairly uniform in character and present distinct differences from the Early Dynastic groups. At the same time they present sufficient similarity to the Early Dynastic graves to indicate that they are not far separated from them in date.

Nos. 301-361.

Human Burials : All contracted :

52 on the left side;
2 on the right side.

50 with the head south.
4 with the head west.

8 wrapped in mats; but goatskin and matting occur in Cemetery 30 and Cemetery 43 and in 7: 149.

21 multiple burials.
9 single burials.

Animal Burials : None.

Pottery : An abundance of forms ; Types E.D. I-X (see pp. 325-330) including black-mouthed types.

Ivory : Bracelets (321, 323, 361).
Ring (313).
Pendant (334).
Cups (346, 104).

Bone : Bracelets (101, 102, 107).
Ring (101).

Shell : Bracelets (328, 340, 348).
Pendant (321).

Beads : *Disc beads* :—
carnelian.
blue-glaze.
shell.

Ball beads :—
blue-glaze.
black-glaze.

Cylindrical beads :—
carnelian.
bone.
hæmatite.
blue-glazed.

Barrel beads :—
carnelian.
amethyst (329).
beryl.

Nos. 201-268.

Human Burials : All contracted :

20 on the left side.
10 on the right side.
1 on the back (accidental).
3 with the head south.
6-8 with the head north.
15 with the head east.
8 with the head west.
12 covered with matting.
5 covered with matting and goatskin.
3 covered with goatskin.
3 multiple burials.
23 single burials.

Dogs : 5 single burials.
1 double burial.
1 triple burial.

Goats : 1 single burial.
1 dog and goat burial.

With the exception of one light coloured bowl in 7 : 222, all the pottery is of coarse ware or of black-mouthed ware of similar forms to 301-361, see Fig. 15.

Ivory : Bracelets (230, 233, 234, 253).
Anklets (221).
Spoons (222, 266, 268).
Figurine (224).

Bone : Bracelets (276).
Hairpins (209).
Piercers (222, 253, 263).

Shell : Scrapers (240).

Beads : *Disc beads* :—
carnelian (211, 220).
beryl (201, 211).
red jasper (211, 254).
white shell (254).
green-glazed (211).

Cylindrical beads :—
bone (204, 263) (?).
coral (?) (263).
ivory (234).

Comparison between graves 7: 301-361 and graves 7: 201-268.

Pendants (Pl. 70 a) :—

carnelian and crystal (329).
 carnelian (311, 317), Pl. 70 a 11.
 white pebble (352), Pl. 70 a 10.
 black stone (314).
 black stone head (317), Pl. 70 a 7.
 carnelian pomegranate (?) (321, 101), Pl. 70 a 6.
 same in crystal (alabaster 321).
 green stone scorpion (321), Pl. 70 a 6.
 green stone shell (353).
 shell (103).

Shells : Type Pl. 66 e 8, 9 (301, 311, 315, 352),
 also types Pl. 66 e 1-4.

Palettes : With resin, malachite, rubbing pebbles.

1. Slate palettes usually with green stain or rubbed spot or both.
 Rectangular with lines along edge, Pl. 63 b 17, 19 (304, 317, 325, 326, 350 and 104, the last with a suspension hole).
 Rectangular with lines across edge, Pl. 63 b 18 (314, 321).
 Rectangular without ornamentation, Pl. 63 b 20 (316, 331, the latter with suspension hole).
 Circular (334, 106).
 Oval with zigzag lines on edge (101).
 Turtle form (149).
 Irregular, 316, 346 (?).
2. Other stones.
 Truncated oval of quartzite, Pl. 63 d 2 (327, 104).
 Flat grey pebble (347, 351).
 Irregular oval limestone palette (352).
 Irregular granite, 353, 357.
3. Large rubbing stones, or hand mills.
 Granite (360, 314 with green stain).
 Sandstone (332, 338 with paint stain, 360).
 Rubber, 320, quartz.
4. Resin in 10 graves (in left hand, 2; between hands, 3).
 Malachite in 9 graves (between hands, 1; in bag, 2).
 Pebbles in 22 graves.

Pendants :—

beryl (211).
 pebble (254).
 (253).

Shells : Type Pl. 66 e 8, 9 (201, 258).
 Type Pl. 66 e 13 (201, 203, 204, 207, 217, 220, 221, 222, 224, 230, 233, 240, 250, 253, 254, 256, 258, 260).

Palettes :—

1. Only irregular or broken slate palettes, (214 216, 230) (?).
2. Speckled stone. (207) Pl. 63 d 3, (234).
 Small stones and pebbles (222, 233, 240, 250 254).
3. Granite, (234, 254, 207).
 Slate (?) (202).
 Rubbers,—diorite.
 (207), black stone.
 (209), sandstone.
 (254).
4. Resin in 4 graves.
 Malachite in 9 graves (1 in bag).
 Pebbles in 13 graves.

There are a number of other points of difference, as in the amount of leather, which is far greater in Nos. 201-268 than in Nos. 301-361. Two stone mace-heads occur, one in No. 229 and the other in No. 330; and two stone axe-heads, one in No. 230 and one in No. 234. Mace-heads of this form have hitherto been found only in the Predynastic period, as in our Cemetery 17 at Bahan. The axe-heads have hitherto not been found at all in graves; but there were a number found by us in the archaic camp at Meris (Grave 41 : 300). These axe-heads and

mace-heads together with the ivory figure (from No. 224) may, I think, be taken as evidence of the early date of the cemetery, and are among the facts which seem to me to indicate that the group Nos. 201-268 is not far separated from Nos. 301-361 in date. Thus the group of graves Nos. 201-268 have, on the one hand, a number of marks of the Predynastic period—contracted burials in mats and skins, bracelets, hairpins, spoons and piercers of ivory and bone, beads, slate and granite palettes and rubbers—and on the other, a number of distinct differences—irregular orientation, but more often east and west than south, a large proportion of the bodies on the right side, a small number of multiple burials, only black-mouthed and coarse Nubian pottery, very few hard stone amulets, pendants and beads, with an abundance of small spiral shells (in some cases sewed in leather work). The graves are entirely lacking in the pottery which is characteristic of the Predynastic period, as represented by Cemeteries 17, 23, 30, 40, 41, 43, 44. It is clear, I think, that this early B-group is later than the Late Predynastic or Early Dynastic group (Nos. 301-361), but not separated from it by any great length of time.

The question suggests itself why in this case the later cemetery is higher up and further from the Nile than the earlier cemetery. The same thing is true at Meris, where the Early Dynastic cemetery is higher and further away from the Nile than the Predynastic cemetery. At Shellal it may be said that for people cultivating the terrace to the south, the knoll Nos. 201-268 would be nearly as easy to reach as the site of Nos. 301-361, and it may be, as I have assumed, that the whole eastern part of the plain was already occupied by the older cemetery.

The Late B-group Graves.

In the corner (see Plan IX), between the Small Khor and the granite wall on the south, there are five ridges (A, H, C, K, E), containing more or less denuded cemeteries. One of these, K, contains a small modern Moslem cemetery used by the people of the village along the cliff (see Pl. 1 *c*, and 2 *b*). The two ridges on the east run together at the eastern end, B, and form the southern bank of the Small Khor. Their general direction is east-and-west, while the three ridges on the south run in a northerly or north-westerly direction from the granite wall. With the exception of No. 149, the graves on these ridges seem to be distinctly later than Nos. 201-268; but it is possible that certain others are nearly the same date (Nos. 131, 132). No. 190 is dated by its copper implements and electron beads to about the Second to Fourth Dynasties. The other graves fall into three groups: the Late B-group graves, the C-group graves, and the E-group graves. The earliest of these are the Late B-group graves Nos. 107, 111-135, 141-147, 150, 175-178.

DESCRIPTION OF LATE B-GROUP GRAVES 109-147, 150, 175-178, 190, 276, IN CEMETERY 7.

109. Grave: Rectangular, 100 × 70 — 40 (70) cm. Axis, 23° north of east. Contains fragments of human bones and greenish potsherd (type Fig. 37, No. 2).

111. Grave: Rectangular, 120 × 40 — 10 (40) cm., beside huge granite boulder.

Burial: Left leg and arms of adult in position, contracted (type V) on left side, head 33° north of east.

112. *Grave* : Rectangular, $95 \times 40 - 10$ (40) cm. beside huge granite boulder.

Burial : Male adult, Egyptian, contracted on right side, head 45° east of north.
Legs gone.

Contents of grave : Behind head, sandstone disc, a rubber.

113. *Grave* : Indeterminable, — 20 (60) cm. Cut in between Nos. 112 and 114.

Burial : An ox, buried whole, legs folded, hair preserved, head 48° west of north.
Apparently ancient ; but certainly not from last cattle plague.

114. *Grave* : Oval, $80 \times 60 - 10$ (40) cm.

Burial : Child, fallen on back with legs spread apart, head 31° east of north. Was originally on left side.

Contents of grave : About neck, a necklace of beads and amulets. See Pl. 69 *b* 1.

In débris : 2 date seeds.

115. *Grave* : Rectangular, $100 \times 70 - 10$ (hard), — 30 (foot of brick wall), — 50 cm. (present surface).

Burial : Adult male, Egyptian, contracted on right side (type I), head 26° west of north. Left leg gone.

116. *Grave* : Oval, $70 \times 60 - 10$ (hard) cm. Axis, due east-and-west.

117. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $125 \times 70 - 35$ (from hard surface), — 50 (from bottom of No. 118), — 80 cm. (from present surface). Partly under No. 118. Figs. 31-33.

Burial : Male of about 40 years, Egyptian, contracted (type III) on left side, head 15° north of east. Lay on matting. Undisturbed. See Pl. 7 *e, f* (numbered 119 by misprint).

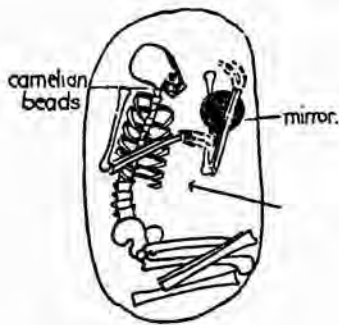


Fig. 31.—Grave 7: 117.

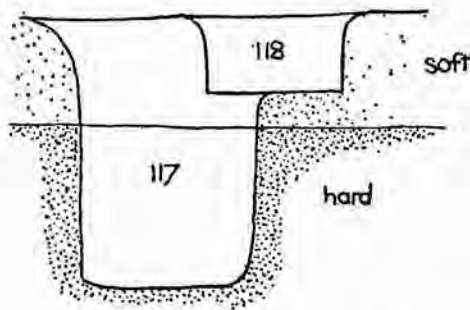


Fig. 32.—Graves 7: 117 and 118. Section.



Fig. 33.—Grave 7: 118.

Contents of grave :

1. Bronze (or copper) mirror, slightly concavo-convex, see Pl. 65 *d* 1, between upper left and lower left arm. On a fold of linen.
2. Piece of a copper needle.
3. Beads and amulets, Pl. 70 *b* 17:
 - 3 blue-glazed amulets ;
 - 3 blue-glazed beads ;
 - 60 very small gold cylindrical beads ;
 - 1 string of 14 carnelian beads.
4. A carnelian chip near neck (arrow point ?).

118. *Grave* : Rectangular, $130 \times 65 - 30$ cm. (present surface). Partly over No. 117. Figs. 31-33.

Burial : Male adult, Egyptian, contracted (type III *b*) on left side, head 15° north of east. See Pl. 7 *e*.

119. *Grave*: Rectangular, with rounded ends, 100×50 — 50 cm. (hard), — 70 cm. (foot of brick wall), — 95 cm. (present surface). Fig. 34.

Burial: Male adult, Egypto-negroid mixture, contracted (type V) on left side, head 8° south of east. In bottom of grave, matting, then coarse cloth, and next the bones, goatskin. Thus the grave *appears* to be lined with matting and body wrapped in goatskin and cloth. Undisturbed.

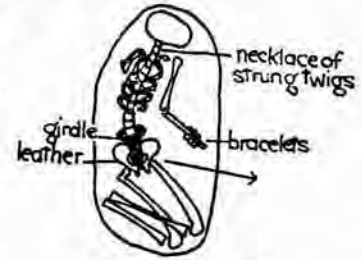


Fig. 34.—Grave 7: 119.

Contents of grave:

1. String of pierced pieces of wood about the neck. See Pl. 70 b 11.
2. Coil of leather bracelets on left wrist.
3. Leather pudenda sheath between legs, suspended by a twisted thong around waist.
4. Near leg, strip of segmented leather, Pl. 70 b 11 (fringe of a garment?).
5. Leather sandals on feet. Soles of 3 thicknesses of leather.

120. *Grave*: Denuded hole in soft stratum, outline uncertain, — 20 (soft stratum), — 45 cm. (present surface).

Burial: Vertebrae, left pelvis, sacrum, a few ribs, and the feet in position. Adult. On left side, head 27° east of north.

Contents of grave: A few potsherds used as scrapers.

121. *Grave*: Irregular hole *A*, 110×110 — 60 (80) cm. In this, a second hole *B* has been dug. Apparently the second grave was started 60 cm. east of the north-east corner of the old grave *A*; when the soft débris of *A* was struck, the grave *B* was shifted westwards into *A*, and sunk to the floor of *A*. The contents of *A* were turned out, and found by us on the south and east of *B*.

Burials: *A*, scattered bones of an adult female, lying at a higher level on the south and in the hole on the east made in beginning *B*. Grave was lined with matting. *B*, a small child, contracted (type IV) on right side, head 11° south of east. Undisturbed.

Contents belonging to A at east end in old B hole:

4. A rubbing stone with one smooth side $7 \times 5 \times 4$ cm.
5. A pottery bottle, type Fig. 37, No. 2, of fine-grained greenish ware, smooth, in fragments. Height 20 cm.

Contents found on child B:

1. A bone ring on left hand, see Pl. 70 b 8.
- 2-3. Two strings small bright blue-glazed barrel-shaped beads around head (like a crown), Pl. 69 b 5. Other blue-glazed disc beads and 7 carnelian disc beads, part at waist and part at ankle.
6. Three small mother-of-pearl pendants. Pl. 70 b 8.
7. Small bone ring, open on one side. Pl. 70 b 8.
8. Mother-of-pearl object (button?). Pl. 70 b 8.
9. Potsherds—black-mouthed and incised.

122. *Grave*: Irregular, 100×65 — 20 (60) cm.

Burial: Goat, disturbed. Head, neck, and several leg-bones in position. On right side of stomach, head 39° west of south.

123. *Grave* : Oblong, 50 × 30 — 5 (15) cm.

Burial : Child, on back with legs spread apart, head 40° west of north. Under body, remains of cloth. Burial on matting (woven together by twisted cord at intervals).

Contents of grave :

1. Bead necklace, dark cylindrical seeds (?) separated by two small blue-glazed disc beads, Pl. 69 b 4.
2. Girdle of clustered blue-glazed disc beads, Pl. 69 b 6.
3. Near neck, beads and amulets :
 - 1 triple-bore blue-glazed bead.
 - 4 small amulets similar to Pl. 70 b 18, 19.
 - 1 animal claw (?) pierced through base.

124. *Grave* : Rectangular, 100 × 50 (?) — 30 (40) cm. on south, worn away on the north. Axis, due east-and-west. Contains a few powdery bones and 12 small blue-glazed disc beads.

125. *Grave* : Oval, 70 × 50 — 30 (40) cm. on east end, denuded to — 4 cm. on west end.

Burial : Goat, white and black spotted, in lying position on left side, head 18° south of east.

126. *Grave* : Oval, 40 × 20 — 10 cm.

Burial : Fœtus, in contracted position on left side, head 26° south of east. Trace of matting.

127. Small oval hole, 70 × 50 — 8 (18) cm. Filled with about 10 cm. of wood coals. Hearth?

128. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 90 × 65 — 40 cm. (hard stratum), — 60 cm. (foot of brick wall), — 85 cm. (present surface). Axis 8° west of north. A brick wall runs from south-west corner of grave in a direction 35° west of north. Wall is 96 cm. long, 1 brick (28 cm.) thick, and two courses (20 cm.) high. Seems to bear no relation to grave.

In débris : 3 small blue-glazed beads, 1 modern glass bead, a C-group incised potsherd, and a New Empire potsherd.

129. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 70 — 15 (30) cm. Empty.

130. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 50 — 20 (28) cm. On denuded slope. Fragments of child's skeleton. Axis, 10° north of east.

On the next knoll to the east, Plan IX and block K :—

131. *Grave* : An empty rectangular grave *A*, 160 × 110 — 80 cm., cut into at south-west corner by *B*. Axis 25° west of north. *B*, oval grave, 110 × 80 — 50 cm.

Burial in B : Vertebrae, pelvis and legs of child in position, contracted (type I) on left side, head 28° west of north. Also a few adult bones, possibly from *A*.

Contents of B :

1. Large shell disc beads on right ankle.
2. Small shell disc beads on left ankle.
3. Fragment of a bowl, type Fig. 15, No. 3, black-mouthed ware. Diameter 25 to 30 cm.
4. Fragments of jar, type E.D. VII, 3, fine smooth white ware.

132. *Grave* : Oval 110 (+) × 80 — 50 (60) cm. on west, denuded entirely away on east.

Burial : Lower vertebrae, pelvis and feet of adult male, contracted on left side, head 27° south of east. On matting, wrapped in goatskin, hair outside.

Between Nos. 131 and 132 was a round depression, trace of a denuded grave.

133. *Grave* : Denuded beyond determination.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton, showing on present surface and nearly denuded away. Lay on goatskin. Head apparently 15° east of north.

134. *Grave* : Rectangular, 210 × 72 — 30 (45) cm. Axis, 27° east of south.

Burial : Broken bones, both human and animal. Possibly a grave like 7 : 145 and 7 : 273.

Contents of grave :

1. In south-west corner, remains of a pot, type Fig. 37, No. 2, of hard smooth greenish pottery, wheel-made. Pieces of No. 1 were found ca. 100 cm. to the east.

2. In the débris, a lot of small blue-green-glazed disc beads, Pl. 70 b 5.

135. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 70, — 3 (8) cm., with traces of matting.

Under the houses, south of Nos. 134 and 135, several graves were noted, but could not be dug. The cemetery extends under the houses. Nos. 138–140, on Knoll C, belong to E-group.

On the next knoll to the east, Plan IX and block C :—

Graves
on Knoll C.

140. Belongs to E-group, p. 57.

141. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 55 — 8 (18) cm.

Burial : New-born baby, on right side, head 25° east of south.

Contents of grave :

1. A number of bone bracelets on left arm.

2. On left (?) ankle, an anklet of alternating white bone and carnelian disc beads, like Pl. 68 b 2.

3. Anklets of small white shell beads.

4. Necklace of carnelian beads and barrel-shaped white beads, like Pl. 68 b 1.

142. *Grave* : Irregular hole, 125 × 90 — 25 (35) cm. Axis, 37° south of east.

Burial : Broken bones of an adult, probably female. Grave lined with matting. On south side, a mass of goatskin.

Contents of grave :

1. Bone pendant (?), pierced in middle, Pl. 66 b 27.

2. Beads in débris : carnelian and white disc beads as in No. 141 ; two worked shells with black and white corrugated bands ; one worn yellow bead ; some worn whelk shells.

143. *Grave* : Irregular oval, 120 × 75 — 40 (50) cm.

Burial : Male adult of about 20 years, contracted (type II) on right side, head 30° west of north. Wavy black hair. Wrapped in goatskin.

Contents of grave : At foot of grave :—

1. Part of a bowl, type Fig. 37, No. 1, black-mouthed ware, diameter ca. 35 cm.

144. *Grave* : Rectangular, 80 × 42 cm. just under soft surface and *on* hard stratum.

Burial : Goat, on left side, head 12° north of west. Disturbed, result of denudation. Head gone.

145. *Grave* : Rectangular, 165 × 90 — 70 cm. Axis 37° south of east. In east end, a small sunk pit A, 90 × 35 — 40 cm. from floor of main pit. Axis at right angles to that of main pit. At 46 cm. from the west end of main pit, a similar sunk transverse pit B, 43 cm. wide and 40 cm. deep. Fig. 35.

Burials: In *A*, the disjointed bones of an adult skeleton, legs, jaw, radii. Plundered. Mixed with bones, fragments of cloth, red and white woven like a modern native cap—perhaps dropped by plunderers. About *B*, some human bones and a mass of animal bones (goat?).

Contents of grave: The cloth mentioned above and a rectangular piece of wood west of *B*. Also:—

6. A bone spatula (sheep's tibia?) worn at one end.
Pl. 66 *b* 38.

7. A few small blue-glazed disc beads.

1–5. Potsherds of black-mouthed and red wares.

146. *Grave:* Irregular, 110 × 60 — 5 (20) cm.

Burial: Female of ca. 25 years, negroid type contracted on left side, head 30° west of north. Curly black hair on skull. Body fallen forward, dragging sacrum and right pelvis out of place. No other disturbance. Grave lined with matting. Body wrapped in coarse cloth and goatskin.

147. *Grave:* Irregular, 110 × 65 — 5 (20) cm.

Burial: Adult female, contracted (type III *b*) on right side, head 5° north of west. Body wrapped in goatskin (goat had brown and black hair). (Broken up in the night by dogs). See Pl. 6 *e*.

148. Belongs to E-group, see p. 57.

149. Belongs to Early Dynastic group, see p. 21.

150. *Grave:* Irregular, 130 × 60 — 5 (20) cm.

Burial: Adult female, contracted (type I) on left side, head 44° south of east. Grave lined with matting; body entirely covered with goatskins tucked under legs. See Pl. 6 *g*.

Contents of grave:

1. South of breast, a bowl, type Fig. 37, No. 1, of black-mouthed ware, rim faintly incised.
2. Fragment of a similar bowl.
3. Under neck, 3 shells.

151–160. Belong to E-group.

On western end of Knoll B, see Plans IX and X.

190. *Grave:* *A*, oval, 155 × 80 — 90 cm. On a higher level, cutting into the western side of *A* was *B*, irregular oval, 120 × 90 — 60 cm. *B* later than *A*. Pl. 6 *d*; and Fig. 36.

Burials: *A*, adult male, negroid, contracted (type V) on left side, head 40° east of north. Grave lined with matting; body wrapped in goatskin. Undisturbed burial. *B*, adult female, contracted (type II) on right side, head 5° south of east. Wrapped in goatskin. Head, fore-arms, pelvis and left femur gone. Plundered burial.

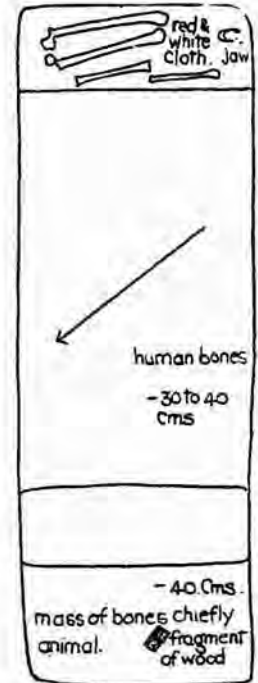


Fig. 35.—Grave 7: 145.

Graves on
Knoll B.

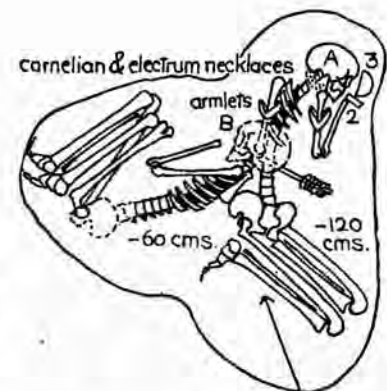


Fig. 36.—Grave 7: 190.

Contents found on A :

1. Copper piercer (?), a square shaft with one blunt and one pointed end, with a string tied around the middle, Pl. 65 a 15.
2. North of skull, a heavy copper adze, with bevelled cutting edge, Pl. 65 b 8. Twisted and broken in two pieces. Form found in Egypt in First to Third Dynasties, see Naga-ed-Dêr I p. 114.
3. Above No. 2, a heavy copper axe, Pl. 65 b 9. Bent. Form found in Egypt in First to Fourth Dynasties.
4. Six shell bracelets on right wrist.
5. Two heavy ivory armlets of peculiar form (see Pl. 66 b 19) one on each upper arm.
6. Carnelian beads, Pl. 68 b 3.
7. A necklace of small gold beads with 6 ball beads and 1 large bead of coiled spiral wire welded together, Pl. 68 b 4, all of gold. Like beads found in First to Third Dynasties in Egypt, see Naga-ed-Dêr. I, Pl. 7, No. 6.

In débris of B : Potsherds of black-mouthed ware (type Fig. 37, No. 4), and incised dotted ware.

On Knoll H :

175. *Grave :* Rectangular with rounded corners, 100 × 56 — 25 (40) cm.

Burial : Adult male, negroid, contracted (type III) on right side, head 15° east of south. Right foot on left ankle in curious manner. Traces of goatskin wrappings, black and white goat.

Graves on
Knoll H.

176. *Grave :* Oval, 40 × 30 — 25 (50) cm. Axis, north-and-south.

Burial : Remains of kidskin and bones of a fœtus.

177. *Grave :* Rectangular, 100 × 50 — 30 (70) cm.

Burial : Male of ca. 16 years, body pulled out of grave while fresh ; was contracted on left (?) side, head 10° east of south. Goatskin wrappings.

Contents of grave : Potsherds of black-mouthed and of red wares.

178. *Grave :* Rectangular, with rounded ends, 130 × 70 — 40 (60) cm. Axis, 30° south of east.

Burial : Disordered bones of a female of ca. 25, negroid. Remains of coarse cloth.

Contents of grave : A stone rubber worn flat on one side, disc beads of blue-glaze, shell and carnelian, two sheep bones. The finger-bones are stained green with copper oxide. Red potsherd.

276. *Grave :* Rectangular, 50 × 25 — 50 cm. on the north.

Burial : Infant, on left side, head 45° west of north. See Pl. 7 d.

Contents of grave :

1. A leather cap (?) with small disc beads of shell sewed on seams.
2. Bone bracelets on the left wrist, Pl. 70 b 10.
3. Two copper ornaments on the right wrist, Pl. 70 b 9, 10.
4. String of carnelian and shell beads, Pl. 68 b 2, going twice around left ankle.
5. String of carnelian and barrel-shaped glazed beads, also on left ankle, Pl. 68 b 1.
6. In débris, a black-mouthed potsherd.

These graves belong to the Late B-group. They are characterized by contracted burials not uniformly orientated, but more often north or east than south or west.

North \pm 45°	East \pm 37°	South	West
112	...	141	(144)
(113)	111	150	147
114	117	175	...
115	118	177	...
120	119		
123	121	4 graves	1 grave
131	(125)	2 on R.	...
143	126	2 on L.	1 on R.
146	...		
276	132		
9 graves	7 graves		
3 on R.	1 on R.		
5 on L.	6 on L.		
1 on back			

TOTAL (not including numbers in parentheses which mark the animal burials):—
 7 on right side.
 13 on left side.
 1 on back.

A majority, 13 out of 21 cases, are on the left side. The skeletons were found wrapped in cloth and goatskin on a mat lining (Nos. 119, 146), in goatskin and matting (Nos. 132, 142), in goatskin (Nos. 133, 143, 147, 150, 175–177), in cloth and matting (No. 117), and in sewed leather (No. 141). The matting was used to line the grave and also to cover the burial. The body itself was wrapped in cloth, goatskin, or sewed leather. Thus the burials themselves differ from the earlier burials in orientation and in being laid for the greater part on the right side.

In the funerary objects, there are still greater differences. In the first place, the slate and other stone palettes, resin, malachite and rubbing pebbles, are entirely wanting. So also ivory objects and those of sewed or twisted leather are rare; but bone rings and bracelets occur in Nos. 121 and 141, an amulet of bone in No. 142, and a bone piercer in No. 174. On the other hand, copper objects, which are wanting in the earlier group, are sometimes found: a mirror and a needle in No. 117, a twisted ornament in No. 141, and in No. 276. The most characteristic objects found are the beads. These are for the greater part of blue-glaze, and show certain forms which are known in Egypt in the period between the Sixth and the Twelfth Dynasties—the “crumb” beads and the small amulets (see Pl. 69 b 1), in Nos. 114, 117. It is also to be noted that ornaments of mother-of-pearl occur in No. 121 (cf. 41: 500 ff.) and No. 174. Pottery is rare and is confined to a few black-mouthed bowls.

The C-group Graves.

The second group of graves on the south-eastern knolls lies near the modern Moslem cemetery (Plans IX and X, B), and comprises Nos. 174, 183–189, 196–200, 270–279. These graves are usually circular. The burials are contracted with the head east, in the few cases preserved. They contained nothing except potsherds and beads. The beads were shell discs and mother-of-pearl plates pierced at both ends, such as have been found in the so-called “pan-graves” in Egypt (Nubian graves of the Middle to New Empire). Only those graves

which are on the southern edge of the knoll where they were exposed to the water from the southern hills (Nos. 184–189), show any denudation. It is, therefore, certain that this C-group belongs to the period between the Middle and the New Empire.

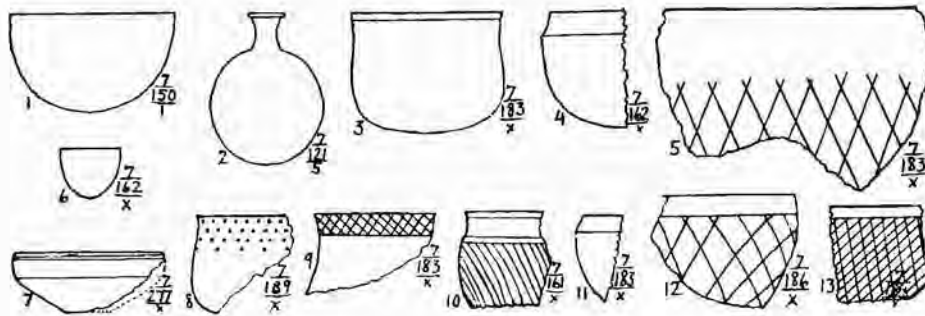


Fig. 37.—Pottery. C-group.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES ON KNOLL B: WESTERN PART.

161. *Grave* : Circular, diameter ca. 120 cm. above and 100 cm. at bottom, — 100 (110) cm.

Burials : At the bottom of the grave, skull, upper vertebræ and ribs, and left leg of young adult female (?), Negro mixture, contracted on left side, head 26° south of east. See Pl. 8 a. In débris, another skull and a few bones of a young adult male (?), Negro mixture. Plundered grave—a number of stones (apparently from surface cairn) fallen into grave.

Contents of grave : In débris, a few potsherds of the incised type, Fig. 37, No. 10, the black-mouthed type and big jar of hard light ware.

162. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 200 × 220 cm. above, 130 × 120 cm. at bottom, — 100 (110) cm. Pl. 8 b ; and Fig. 38.

Burial : Adult male, Negro, contracted (type III a) on left side, head 8° south of east.

Contents of grave : Behind the back, a quantity of vegetable pods (lentils ?).

In the surface débris : A number of potsherds of smooth black-mouthed ware and incised ware (types Fig. 37, Nos. 4, 6, 10, 11). Also a piece of pebble-polished pink bowl used as scraper.

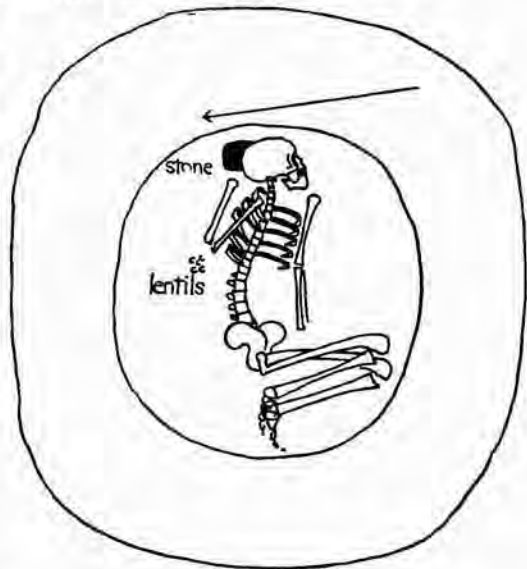


Fig. 38.—Grave 7: 162.

163. *Grave* : Irregular, 100 × 70 — 50 (60) cm., axis north and south.

Burial : Disordered and fragmentary skeleton of an adult.

In débris :

1. A bone piercer or awl, length 11½ cm., Pl. 66 b 55.
2. Long blue-green faience bead pierced with three holes.
3. Twisted leather thong, three strands.

Also pitted potsherd and a black-mouthed potsherd.

164-171. Belong to E-group, see p. 57.

172-173. Two empty circular holes (for infants), No. 172 being 75 cm. in diameter, — 40 cm.; and No. 173 being 70 cm. in diameter, — 70 cm.

174. *Grave*: Nearly circular, 100 × 90 — 40 (55) cm. Axis 27° east of north.

Burial: Disturbed bones of a small adult female, Negro. Traces of kidskin wrappings. Three stone slabs in grave, either grave-lining or fallen in from a cairn.

Contents of grave:

1. On leg, white disc beads (shell?).

In débris:

1 mother-of-pearl earring, Pl. 70 b 6.

A polished agate pebble.

A bone piercer, length 12½ cm. (point broken off).

A blue-glazed disc bead.

A twisted three-strand thong.

175-178. See Late B-group, p. 45.

179-182. See E-group, p. 57-58.

183. *Grave*: Oval, 145 × 125 — 85 (95) cm. Axis north-and-south.

Burial: Disordered bones of an adult male.

In débris:

Shell disc beads.

Blue-glazed disc beads.

19 mother-of-pearl tablets (length 17-25 mm.) pierced at both ends, Pl. 70 b 3.

2 pierced shells (type Pl. 66 e 8, 9).

1 amethyst ball bead.

1 cylindrical glazed bead.

1 crystal arrow-point with green cement on base. See Pl. 70 b 3.

Also fragments black-mouthed bowls, types Fig. 37, Nos. 3, 11; incised ware, types Fig. 37, Nos. 5, 9; fragment of large jar of white-green ware with pot-mark.

184. *Grave*: Circular, diameter 98 — 55 (75) cm. on the north, denuded to — 30 (40) cm. on the south.

Burial: Child, contracted on left side, head east. Skull, upper vertebræ and upper ribs and left lower leg in place. Parts of legs on floor. Wrapped in kidskin.

Contents of grave:

1. A long string of shell disc beads apparently wrapped around left ankle; two strands were found on ankle, three beside it. Also a flattened barrel-shaped bead of glazed steatite, and part of a broken carnelian pebble.

A bunch of leather showing sewed seams (a bag?).

185. *Grave*: Nearly circular, 90 × 80 — 80 (90) cm. Axis, east and west.

Burial: Fragments of a child's skeleton.

In débris:

1. Beads:

Small black ball beads of paste (? or stone);

White shell disc beads;
 Blue-glazed disc beads;
 4 mother-of-pearl tablets pierced at both ends.

Three series of beads were found stuck together :

- (a) A string of alternating white disc and black ball beads, Pl. 70 b 1;
- (b) A string of four black ball beads;
- (c) A string of six blue-glazed beads.

2. Potsherds of thin black-mouthed ware.

186. *Grave* : Irregular hole, — 20 (30) cm.

In débris :

24 mother-of-pearl tablets pierced at both ends (see Pl. 70 b 4).

A lot of shell disc beads.

Fragments of black-mouthed and incised pottery, types Fig. 37, Nos. 12, 13.

187. *Grave* : Nearly circular, diameter 80 — 40 (50) cm. Widens at the bottom like beehive type.

Burial : On débris on the west side, the bent right leg and the left lower leg of a child. A contracted burial.

In débris : Small black ball beads (as in No. 185), disc beads of shell and glaze and one mother-of-pearl tablet.

188. *Grave* : Outline lost.

Burial : Pelvis and arm of an adult on hard stratum; about 10 cm. from present surface.

189. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 105 × 98 — 25 (40) cm. Axis east.

Burial : Matting on floor; a few ribs at west side.

In débris : A few black ball beads and disc beads of shell and blue-glaze; 5 mother-of-pearl tablets, Pl. 70 b 4.

In surface débris : Fragment of a black-mouthed pan, type Fig. 15, No. 1, and fragment of cup with incised dotted border, type Fig. 37, No. 8.

190. See above, p. 50.

191–195. See E-group, p. 58

196. An empty hole near No. 190.

198. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 108 × 98 cm.

Burial : Vertebrae and right humerus of an adult skeleton, contracted on right side, head west (?). Remains of goatskin wrappings.

Contents of grave :

90 white disc beads from waist (girdle ?).

24 mother-of-pearl tablets pierced at both ends.

5 small bivalve shells.

8 small spiral shells, not like Pl. 66 e 13.

199. *Grave* : Irregular, 110 × 65 cm.

Burial : Disturbed adult body, contracted (type III b) on right side, head 10° south of east. Skull missing.

In débris : Potsherd, black-topped bowl; potsherd, black-polished jar.

200. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 80 — 75 cm.

Burial : Arm-bones of a child, disturbed.

In débris : About 100 small white shell beads.

1 cylindrical blue-glazed bead.

Also potsherd, black-mouthed, type Fig. 37, No. 4, and 3 shells.

201-269. See Early B-group, p. 33 ff.

270. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 70 × 60 cm. below, 120 × 110 cm. above, —100 cm.

Burial : Adult female, contracted (type II) on left side, head 20° north of east.
Skull missing.

Contents of grave :

1. Blue-glazed beads on right ankle.
2. Twisted leather thong encircling five times right leg near ankle.
3. At waist, leather bag containing malachite (?).

271. *Grave* : Irregular oval, 90 × 68 cm. Axis, 25° north of east. Matting on floor.

272. *Grave* : Circular, diameter ca. 80 — 90 cm. Lined with stones.

Burial : Femora of an adult.

In débris : Potsherd of large pinkish-white bowl.

273. *Grave* : Rectangular, 194 × 75 cm. with a sunk pit in each end, each about 40 cm. wide and 30 cm. deep. Axis of main pit, 5° south of east. Fig. 39.

Burial : In the western sunk pit, the disordered bones of a goat.

In débris : In the eastern sunk pit, two pots, black-mouthed bowls, the larger one of which contained organic matter. In the main pit, fragments of malachite, potsherds of black-mouthed ware and red ware.

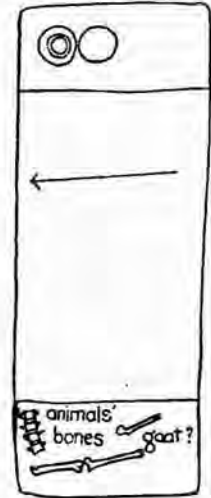


Fig. 39.—Grave 7 : 273.

274. *Grave* : Rectangular, 72 × 46 cm. — 40 cm.

In débris : A bowl of thin red-painted red pottery (decayed). Organic matter under and in it.

275. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 98 — 100 cm.

Burial : Disturbed bones of an adult, probably contracted on left side, head 25° north of east.

In débris : Black-mouthed potsherds, hard incised potsherds, types Fig. 37, Nos. 6, 10.

276. On Knoll H, see B-group, p. 51.

277. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 60 — 50 cm.

In débris : Part of a wheel-turned bowl of red-painted red ware, type Fig. 37, No. 7.

278. *Grave* : Irregular, 50 × 40 cm. Contained fragments of infant's bones.

279. *Grave* : Nearly circular, diameter about 90 — 25 cm.

Burial : Leg and foot of disturbed skeleton. On the floor, cast of matting, and cloth tied with twisted thongs.

Graves of the E-group.

There remains a number of graves scattered over the upper ends of the three easternmost knolls which present a number of common characteristics (the E-group of the Bulletins), and although they are later in date than the New Empire graves, they will be considered here for convenience. They are Nos. 138-140, 148, 152-160, 165-171, 179-182, 191-194. These graves are long, narrow and comparatively shallow, even when not denuded.

DESCRIPTION OF E-GROUP GRAVES ON KNOLLS E, C, N AND G.

No.	Knoll	Dimensions in cm.	Age, Sex, Race.	Burial extended on	Wrappings.	Orientation.	Remarks.
110	E	See below	Adult ♂, Negro ...				
138	C	Lost in drift sand, -15	Adult ♂, Egyptian.	Left side ...	Coarse cloth...	35° W. of N.	
139	C	Outline lost, denuded	Adult ♂	Right side, packed with stones.	Fine cloth inside, coarse outside.	37° W. of N.	Skull gone, lower legs fallen away at knees.
140	C	170 × 33 — 20 (30)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Back, legs crossed.	Traces of cloth	29° N. of W.	
148	C	195 × 38 — 20 (30)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Right side, packed with stones.	Coarse cloth...	25° N. of W.	See Pl. 8 f.
151	C	See below (p. 59)...	Adult ♂, Negro ...				
152	C	190 × 30 — 50 (75)	Adult ♂, Negro ...	Back	Fine cloth inside, coarse outside.	13° N. of W.	
153	C	200 × 38 — 55 ...	Adult ♂, Egyptian	Back	Fine cloth inside, coarse outside.	15° S. of W.	
154	C	195 × 48 — 30 ...	Adult ♂, Egyptian	Back	Medium fine cloth.	15° S. of W.	
155	C	220 × 28 — 50 (60)	Adult ♂, Negro ...	Left side, packed with stones.	No trace ...	27° N. of W.	
156	C	183 × 35 — 15 (30)	Adult ♂, Negro ...	Left, packed with stones.	No trace ...	16° N. of W.	Grave covered with stones (superstructure ?) See Pl. 8 c and e.
157	C	200 × 38 — 45 (60)	Adult ♂, Negro ...	Left, packed with stones.	Traces of cloth	32° N. of W.	
158	C	...	...	...	...	...	A cairn of stones, not a grave.
159	C	220 × 38 — 70 (80)	Adult ♂, Negro ...	Left, packed with stones.	Traces of cloth	24° N. of W.	
160	C	180 × 45 — 10 ...	Adult ♂	Back.	Medium fine cloth.	23° N. of W.	Denuded, lower arms, lower vertebrae, right leg gone.
164	B	See below (p. 59)...	Adult ♂, Egyptian with slight trace of Negro.				
165	B	190 × 60 — 40 (55)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Disordered skeleton.	No traces ...	12° N. of W.	Disturbed while body still held together.
166	B	180 × 40 — 70 (90)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Disordered skeleton	No traces ...	19° N. of W.	
167	B	200 × 40 — 50 (60)	Adult ♂	Back, packed with stones.	Traces of cloth	0° W. ...	Remains of rubble cairn. Bones from shoulder to pelvis, in disorder.
168	B	200 × 38 — 40 (55)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Left, packed with stones.	No traces ...	16° N. of W.	Remains of rubble cairn. Skeleton from knees up, in disorder.
169	B	200 × 40 — 55 (65)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Left	No traces ...	35° N. of W.	Plundered while body still held together.
170	B	200 × 43 — 40 (55)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Left, packed with stones.	No traces ...	24° N. of W.	Skeleton from shoulder to waist in disorder.
171	B	130 × 50 — 20 ...	...	...	...	31° N. of W.	Empty.
179	B	170 × 40 — 45 (55)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Left, packed with stones.	Tied in cloth, fine inside, coarse outside.	2° N. of W.	Remains of rubble cairn.

No.	Knoll	Dimensions in cm.	Age, Sex, Race.	Burial extended on	Wrappings.	Orientation.	Remarks.
180	B	190 × 30 — 60 (70)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Left... ..	...	10° N. of W.	Remains of stone packing or of cairn beside grave.
181	B	190 × 50 — 20 (35)	Ca. 22 years ♂ ...	Back ... ..	...	9° N. of W.	See description of contents below.
182	B	190 × 50 — 40 (50)	Adult ♂, negroid...	Left, packed with stones.	Cloth	20° N. of W.	
191	G	180 × 40 — 70 (80)	Adult ♂, negroid ?	Left, packed with stones.	...	Due W.	Skeleton in disorder from waist up. Remains of cairn.
192	G	180 × 48 — 80 ...	Adult ♂, Negro ...	Back	Fringed cloth	Due W.	Grave covered with stones.
193	G	220 × 30 — 70 ...	Adult ♂	Left ... ..	...	5° N. of W.	Stones lying near grave. Upper part of skeleton missing.
194	G	180 × 35 — 60 ...	...	...	...	8° N. of W.	Remains of cairn.
195	G	See below (p. 59)...	Adult ♀, negroid...				

118. *Grave*: A long narrow rectangular pit, 215 × 55 — 50 (60) cm. alongside a big granite boulder.

Burial: Adult male, Negro, extended on left side with hands in front of pelvis, head 20° north of east. Lying in south side of grave, protected behind by rough stone slabs.

181. *Grave*: Long narrow pit with rounded ends, 190 × 50 — 20 (35) cm.

Burial: Male of ca. 22 years (race indeterminable owing to condition of skull), extended on back, hands on pelvis. Traces of cloth wrappings. A typical E-group grave, see Pl. 8 *h*.

Contents of grave: Apparently from a girdle, Nos. 1–3 were on right of pelvis, Nos. 4–6 on left, and Nos. 7–11 under waist. Found with bits of twisted string. See Pl. 72 *d*.

1. A pierced oval amulet, one side flat, the other convex, of soft grey stone. On flat side, a sacred eye, incised lines; on the curved side, a lotus flower at each end, incised lines.
- 2, 7, 8. Three small blue-glazed sacred eyes, pierced lengthwise, interstices cut out. Amulet cut out of hard paste with a blade.
3. Barrel-shaped bead with two sacred eyes cut in surface. Same technique as No. 2. Eyebrows and pupils, black.
4. A sacred eye of blue-green faience, plano-convex, with the eye in relief on the convex side. Pierced lengthwise. Apparently moulded.
5. A blue-green faience bead made in the form of a cowrie shell. Pierced lengthwise. Apparently moulded.
- 6, 11. Five shells, type Pl. 66 *e* 8, 9, pierced for suspension.
- 9, 10. A large blue-green faience ball bead, and a large black glass ring bead. On the surface, a Byzantine coin, Pl. 72 *h*, not necessarily connected in any way with the cemetery. The amulets are not identifiable either with the New Empire nor the Ptolemaic amulets found at this site, and may be assigned to the Late New Empire or possibly to the Early Byzantine period (X-group).

CONTRACTED E-GROUP BURIALS.

In addition to these extended burials, there are two contracted burials which, owing to their position, must be grouped with them. It is certain that contracted Negro burials occurred down to the Christian period, see grave 5:145 and the X-group graves. No. 164 with a cairn, is in the middle of the isolated group of E-graves at the eastern end of Knoll B, while No. 195, also with a cairn, is in the middle of the isolated group of E-graves on Knoll G. With these, must be included No. 151 on Knoll C, on the border line between the Late B-group graves and the extended E-group graves, as it contains an adult male Negro, orientated 37° north of west, packed with stones and wrapped in coarse cloth, like the E-group graves.

151. *Grave* : Irregular, 120 × 65 — 10 (20) cm.

Burial : Adult male, Negro, contracted (type III) on left side, head 37° north of west, backed up with stones. See Pl. 6 *f*. Remains of coarse cloth wrappings.

164. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 80 — 30 (50 to foot of cairn) cm. Surrounded by the remains of an irregular stone rubble cairn, or superstructure. See Fig. 40, and Pl. 2 *a, b*.

Burial : Adult male, Egyptian with slight trace of Negro, contracted (type III) on left side, head 26° north of west. Upper part of skeleton in disorder; pelvis and right leg displaced. Plundering. See Pl. 8 *d*. Underneath, remains of leather (not hide with hair) wrappings.

Contents of grave : (see Pl. 72 *d*):

1. Iron needle with hole at the large end.
2. Small disc or whorl cut out of red pottery. Hole through centre.
3. Two cowrie shells pierced but not cut away on the back.
4. Blue-glazed disc beads found near waist, strung on string of two strands of twisted fibre, together with one or more pieces of wood (cf. 7:119).
5. Fragment of a cord of plaited strips of leaf, three strands; fragment of thick twisted cord of two strands of strips of leaf; fragment of thinner twisted cord of two strands of twisted fibre.

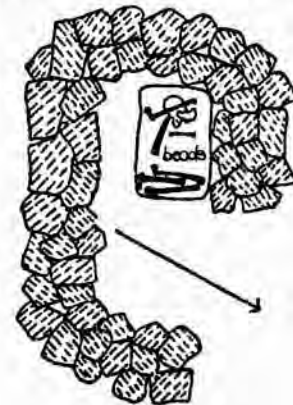


Fig. 40.—Grave 7: 164.
Scale 1:50.

195. *Grave* : Irregular, 110 × 50 — 20 cm. Covered by a cairn of granite rubble, see Pl. 2 *a*, marked *e*, which had been disturbed at the eastern end.

Burial : Female of ca. 40 years, negroid, contracted (type III *b*) on right side, head 15° west of north. Lay on matting. Feet disturbed by plundering.

In débris : Two small rough rings of copper; a piece of raw hide, 9 × 6 cm.; a piece of plaited leaf-strip.

E-GROUP CHARACTERISTICS.

The skeletons are extended on the back (6 cases), on the left side (12 cases), or on the right side (4 cases), with the hands on or before the pelvis (see Pl. 8). The head is in all cases except No. 110 towards the west, varying from 15° south of west to 35° west of north. The bodies are wrapped in coarse cloth, and supported or protected in a number of cases with

stones. The graves were covered in some cases with loose rubble—the remains of a cairn or other superstructure (see Pl. 2 *a, b*). The bodies in these graves were all males except No. 195; 8 were pure Negroes; 12 showed a strong negroid character, and 1 a slight negroid trace; and 3 were Egyptians (Nos: 138, 153, 154). Only one of grave, No. 181, contained beads and amulets, and these were sacred eyes and beads of the late New Empire or later. Among these bodies, wrapped in cloth and orientated towards the west, were three contracted burials which seem to belong to this group—Nos. 164, 195, 151. Of these, No. 164 showed the remains of a rubble cairn or superstructure, and contained blue-glazed beads and an iron (?) needle.

Date of E-group.

These E-group graves were not denuded (see Pl. 2 *a, b*) except in the recent water-channels made by the drainage from the southern hills. They belong therefore to the post-denudation period, and are in fact later than the New Empire pits, Nos. 1–15. Their exact date is very puzzling. When we consider all the types of graves found during 1907–8 and 1908–9, it must be confessed that they do not agree exactly with any other well-defined group. The westerly orientation occurs only in the New Empire (Cem. 50: 1–37), in the late X-group and in the Christian period. The Christian period is excluded by the burial position and the amulets. The X-group with westerly orientation has not, up to the present, shown this type of grave or extended burials on the side. The late New Empire is therefore the more probable date for the E-group; but the absence of pottery makes even this date problematical.

*The New Empire Tombs.***Types of N.E. tombs.**

The New Empire tombs are scattered along the low ridge which marks the western side of the plain. The tombs present variations of a single type—a deep pit with one or more chambers at the bottom. The pit, which was long and broad, was lined with mud-bricks in Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, but not lined in Nos. 13–15. In No. 6 the wall of the chamber was also lined with a brick wall. The chamber opened in every case from the end of the pit, and was irregular in form. In No. 3 southern chamber, No. 5 southern chamber, No. 6 southern chamber, No. 7 southern chamber, No. 8 southern chamber, No. 9 both chambers, No. 10 southern chamber, No. 11 southern chamber, No. 13 southern chamber, No. 14 southern chamber, there was a long burial-hole or small chamber to receive coffins. No. 10 northern chamber had a small burial-chamber opening on the east side.

Plundering.

In the pit in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, were found at a depth of 150 to 200 cm. a layer of skeletons, human and animal (see Pl. 9 *a*), as if burials and offerings had been pulled out of the chambers by plunderers for examination, and thrown back into the pit. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 15 had been plundered in quite recent times. No. 11 had not been touched since Roman times, since the mouth of the pit was used as an executioner's trench in that period. Nos. 13 and 14 showed the same condition of decay as No. 11. These three had been

Superstructure.

plundered previous to Roman times. About the pit mouth, in Nos. 6 and 7, were the lower courses of a mud-brick superstructure. This superstructure seems to have been a room about 6 × 4 metres with a heavy wall two bricks thick faced on both sides, apparently with an entrance on the east side. As the pit was certainly repeatedly reopened for the successive burials, we must assume that the mouth of the pit was covered with stone slabs or planks on a level with the floor of this room.

Burials.

In the chambers, the floor was covered with a thick layer of decayed wood and cloth, painted plaster, bones, pottery, beads and other small objects (see Pl. 9 *e*). It was clear

that each room was used continuously over a long period as a communal burial-place. The burials were extended probably partly on the side, and partly on the back,* wrapped in cloth, with a plaster and cloth mummy-case. The mummy-faces were of plaster (see Pl. 72 c), very small and gilded and painted. The mummy thus prepared was placed in a wooden box. The rooms were stacked full of these burials; and when the wood decayed, the whole sank down into an indistinguishable mass. This mass has been more or less disturbed by the three plunderings noted above, and has been thoroughly soaked by the filling of the Aswan Reservoir.

The objects found were of an unmistakable date. In No. 5, was a pot stamped before baking with a seal which contained the cartouches of Thothmes III and Hatshepsut. The scarabs, amulets, *ushebtis*, are all identical in form, material and technique with similar objects found in Egypt in the New Empire.

Characteristic objects.

The pottery presented forms well known in the Seventeenth to Twentieth Dynasties in Egypt; and seemed to indicate that the earliest tombs were on the north where Nos. 9 and 15 contained some pottery types which belong to the Middle Empire, and the latest tombs were on the south, where Nos. 2, 3 and 4 contained pottery types common in the Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasties.

Further north, beyond the railway tracks, there is a water-soaked island left in the middle of the excavations which have been made here for gravel for public utility. This island seems to contain similar pits, and the Museum guard on Philæ reported that the workmen digging the gravel had destroyed a number of graves, and had found pottery and scarabs. Cemetery 9 lies on the slope of the granite wall north-west of this excavation, and one rock-cut tomb in this cemetery, tomb No. 9, contained pottery and other objects of the late New Empire. It is therefore probable that when the knolls on the ridge had all been occupied by pit tombs, the slope on the north was used for rock-cut tombs.

Connexion with Cemetery 9.

DESCRIPTION OF TOMBS 1-16 IN CEMETERY 7.

1. *Tomb*: A shallow empty pit in hard stratum about 180 × 70 — 40 cm. Either the bottom of a pit or an unfinished pit. The knoll was denuded by *sebbakhin* to the hard stratum.
2. *Tomb*: Rectangular pit, 200 × 90 — 300 cm., with a chamber opening out of the southern end. See Fig. 41. Axis, 10° E. of N. The chamber, an irregular room about 700 × 500 cm. and 100 cm. high, had been excavated in the softer lower alluvial stratum, and the roof had fallen in, making a dome reaching to the bottom of the hard upper stratum. The eastern wall of the chamber had been *broken* into the northern chamber of Tomb 3 by plunderers, and the contents of the two so mixed up as to be indistinguishable.

Burials: In the pit, about 100 cm. above the floor, were two skeletons which had apparently been pulled out of the chamber: on the floor of the chamber was a mass of disordered skeletons and potsherds. The burials were undoubtedly like No. 11 (taken as typical), but had been disturbed by plunderers.

* See Cemeteries 16, 23 and 40.

Contents : As the contents of the north chamber of No. 3 had been thrown into the chamber of No. 2, it was impossible to distinguish the contents of the two tombs. They are therefore entered under No. 3.

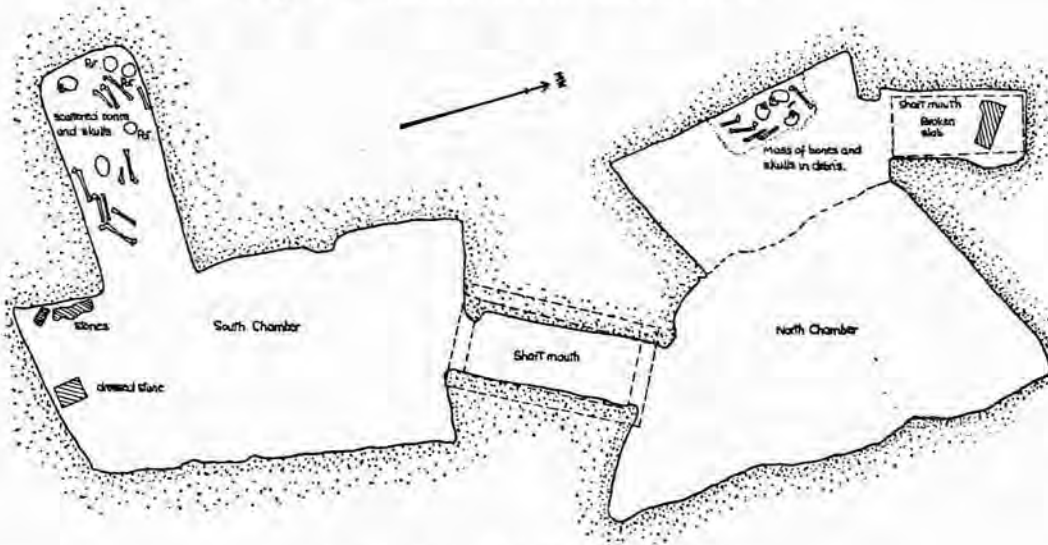


Fig. 41.—Tombs 7: 2 and 3. Scale 1 : 125.

3. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit with chamber at each end, see Fig. 41. Northern chamber broken through into chamber of No. 2.

Burials : In the pit at a depth of 120 cm. was a layer of disordered bones. Apparently the bodies (still wrapped up and nearly intact) had been taken out of the pit by the plunderers, searched and thrown back in the pit, after it had been partly filled up again. See Pit 7, Pl. 9 a. In the southern chamber there were also a number of disordered skeletons. In all, there were 20 skeletons:—8 Egyptian* males, 5 Egyptian females, 2 Egyptian children, 4 Negresses, and 1 negroid (Nubian) woman. The burials were probably wrapped in cloth, in wooden coffins.

Contents :

1. Blue-glazed amulets and beads, see Pl. 70 c, the nine pieces on the right of row 1 and the sacred eye. The small roughly-cut figure on the left of the large Bes figure is of green-glazed steatite.
2. Beads :
 - 1 ball bead, white glass paste, with 4 red spots ;
 - 1 hemi-spherical bead, white glass paste, with blue spots and lines on the convex side ;
 - 1 small barrel-shaped bead, blue glass, on each side a patch of white containing a red dot ;
 - 1 blue glass ball bead ;
 - 1 yellow glass ball bead ;
 - 2 long white barrel-shaped beads ;
 - 2 cowrie shells ;
 - A number of blue-glazed beads, cylindrical and disc-shaped ;
 - Also a white stone (?) pendant, like a cow's head ;
 - 7 white double cone-shaped beads.

* " Many of the non-negroid bodies in these pits are undoubtedly Egyptian, but a considerable proportion of them present features of alien types." (Prof. Elliot Smith).

3. A worn scarab of light green frit (?), see Pl. 71 *b* 1.
 4. A jasper button ring.
 5. *Ushebtis*, all found in the chamber of No. 2 :
 - 1 limestone *ushebti*, Pl. 71 *c* 10, inscription of 3 lines on front ;
 - 3 rough clay *ushebtis*, originally plastered white and painted red and black ;
 - 1 dark green-glazed rough *ushebti*, Pl. 71 *c* 6 ;
 - 2 complete and 2 broken *ushebtis* of faded glaze with black lines, on one of which is a vertical line of writing, giving the name Hor-hotep (?), see Pl. 71 *c* 1, 2 ;

The feet of a black-grey stone *ushebti*.
 6. Two bronze sheaths from the ends of staves, one 20 cm. long, and the other 7 cm. long (a modern cartridge case ?). Both contained rotten wood.
 7. Stone vessels—a complete diorite cylindrical jar, 5·3 cm. high, see Pl. 64 *j*, second from right below ; and a fragment from the rim of a similar larger jar ; 2 alabaster kohl pots.
 8. Pottery—types N.E. I 3, III 3, IV 3, V 1, 3, VI 2, VII 1-5, 7-16, VIII 2, 5, 6, X 1, XI 1-3, 5, XIII, XIV 5, XVI, XVII 1, 4, XVIII 1, XIX 3, XXI 1, XXII 5, XXIII 3, XXIV 2-6, XXV 1-21.
4. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit lined with brick, inside dimensions 285 × 95 — 400 cm. with a chamber at each end. Chamber doors roofed with true vault of brickwork. South chamber, 650 × 550 cm. North chamber 550 × 550 cm. Height originally about 80-100 cm. Similar to No. 7, see Fig. 42.
- Burials* : Disordered bones in débris of pit and in both chambers. In the western side of the pit in a break in the brick lining was a child, *intrusive*, with glass beads.
- Contents* : In the southern chamber :
1. A cosmetic vessel—a flat limestone stand, an alabaster cup painted in black lines like a lotus flower, and an alabaster saucer like a duck with the duck's head of limestone. Cup set in stand with cement ; head of duck stuck on edge of saucer, and saucer stuck on stand with cement. Lines of feathers, etc., on duck in black. See Pl. 64 *k*.
 2. Small *ushebti* of faded light green faience, hair black, black lines along inscription space down the front.
 3. Limestone *ushebti*, hair marked black overlaid with blue crystalline mass. Roughly cut. Red border lines down the front. See Pl. 71 *c* 11.
 4. Bronze bolt with two washer discs. Ends hammered.
 5. Large bivalve shell.
 6. Cylindrical copper sheath, 10·8 cm. long.
 7. Pottery, types N.E. III 1, VI 2, VII 1-3, 10-12, VIII 4, IX 3, X 1, XI 2, 3, 9, XII 5-7, XIII, XVII 2, 3, XXIII 1, XXIV 10, XXV 122.
5. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, 250 × 88 — 465 cm. (inside measurements), lined. The lining is on the west side 1 brick (30 cm.) thick, and on the other half-a-brick (15 cm.) thick. At the top the lining is thickened for three courses to 1½ bricks (45 cm.) on the west, and 1 brick (30 cm.) on the east. The entrances to the two

chambers, one on the north and one on the south, are 95 cm. long, roofed with true arches of mud-brick resting on lining walls, 30 cm. thick. The top of the vault is, on the north 125 cm. above floor, on the south 100 cm. above floor. The northern chamber is 510 × 470 cm. and originally about 200 cm. high (now caved in to the bottom of the hard stratum). The southern chamber is 470 × 425 cm. and 165 cm. high. In the south-eastern corner of the southern chamber is a burial-hole 100 cm. wide and 115 cm. high, penetrating 315 cm. into the wall of earth.

Burials: In the pit and in the chamber were disordered skeletons: more than 16 Egyptians (12 males, 4 females, and many children): 4 Negroes (1 male, 3 females); 13 with strongly pronounced Negro taint (8 males, 5 females). There were many more unrecorded on account of fragmentary condition. "Every possible gradation of Negro admixture with Egyptian and Nubian was found, so that any classification must be arbitrary" (Prof. Elliot Smith).

Contents:

1. Beads and amulets.
 2. A glass ring, of blue glass on the inner side, and yellow glass on the outer side. On one side, an opening with two eyelets, see Pl. 70 c 1, top row, 11th piece from the right.
 3. Also a blue glass cartouche (illegible), pierced lengthwise, see Pl. 70 c 1, 10th from the right of the top row.
 4. A small stick like a kohl stick, of mother-of-pearl (?) and fragments of a second one.
 5. A limestone *ushebti*; and a pottery *ushebti*; see Pl. 71 c 12-13.
 6. A bronze kohl stick with a small spoon at one end, see Pl. 65 c 2.
 7. Five alabaster kohl pots; and three alabaster lids not belonging to any of these pots, Pl. 64 k second from right below.
 8. An alabaster jug with a handle, lip broken, Pl. 64 k, above.
 9. A dark stone cylindrical jar, Pl. 64 j, on right.
 10. Fragments of an alabaster jar with a bulging base.
 11. Fragments of a well-made stela fine limestone with the name of Nay (or Nay-nay).
 12. Pottery types N.E. I 1-4, II 2, III 1 (with cartouches of Thothmes III and Hatshepsowat impressed separately while clay was soft), IV 1, 2, V 1-5, VI 7, VII 1-5, 7-21, IX 1, 2, 3, X 4, XI 8, XII, XIII, XIV 7, XVI 4, 7, XVII, XVIII 2, XIX 1, XXI 1, 3, XXII, XXIII 2-4, 6, XXIV 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 XXV 1-11, and several forms not represented.
6. *Tomb*: Rectangular pit, 275 × 90 cm. (100 cm. wide at top) — ca. 400 cm. Lined with brickwork, 1 brick (30 cm.) thick at the bottom, thickened for three courses top to a kerb 1½ bricks (45 cm.) thick. Axis, 8° east of north. At each end of pit, a chamber. The entrances to the chamber, about 70 cm. long, are each lined with brickwork supporting a true arch about 105 cm. high. A soft spot in the north-western corner of the southern chamber was walled up with brickwork—probably the whole chamber was not lined. The southern chamber, 550 × 340 cm. and about 120 cm. high (roof, caved in to hard stratum), with a burial-hole 140 wide, 95 high and 245 cm. long, running out from southern wall. The northern chamber was 360 × 340 cm. (roof caved in). See Figs. 42 and 43.

Superstructure: The pit mouth is 275×100 cm. as the sides have a slight batter. The outside dimensions of the pit kerb are 365×190 cm. Around this, at a distance of 70 cm. on the sides and 55 cm. on the ends, is a mud-brick wall resting on the hard stratum and preserved to a height of 1-4 courses (10-40 cm.). The end walls are two bricks thick (60 cm.); the side walls $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks (45 cm.). The bricks measure $30 \times 14 \times 7$ (or 8) cm. These walls are at present not plastered either inside or outside; but appear nevertheless to be the remains of the offering-place of the tomb. No trace of

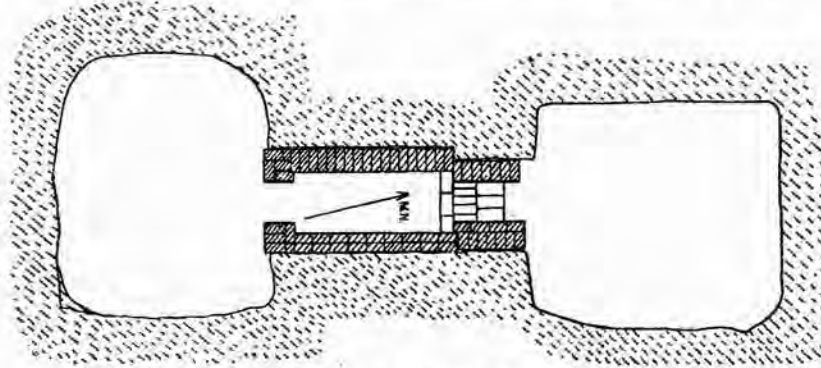


Fig. 42.—Tomb 7:6. Plan. Scale 1:125.

a doorway was found, but it must have been on the east side where the wall was broken down. The pit must have been kept open with the chamber doors closed with stones, and the top covered with stone slabs, during the period when the burials were made. When found, the superstructure was covered with sand, gravel, and débris, apparently left by the plunderers who had cleared the tomb.

Burials: In the south-eastern part of the superstructure just under the surface, an intrusive burial (two whitened femora and one pelvis bleached). In the upper part of the pit, at a depth of about 100 cm., was a mass of human bones, cow bones, goat-horns, and New Empire pottery and potsherds—apparently thrown back into the pit after the plundering. At a depth of 200 cm. was

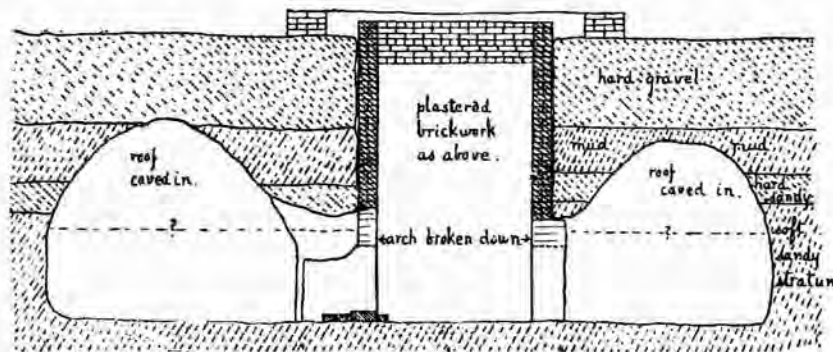


Fig. 43.—Tomb 7:6. Section. Scale 1:125.

a layer of human skeletons and pottery, apparently pulled out of the north chamber. Other disordered bones were found in both chambers. That is, the plunderers cleared the south chamber first, carrying some of the skeletons in their wrappings to the surface. Then they cleared the north chamber, pulling the top bodies out into the pit for examination. Finally they threw back part of their débris and the skeletons from the surface.

There were 94 skeletons (45 men, 4 women and 8 children) of which 5 showed Negro mixture (4 males, 1 female).

Contents : Small pendants and amulets of thin blue faience (blue-glazed paste), see Pl. 70 c 2, the twelve pieces on the left of the rings (the small crouching lion above belongs to Pit No. 9).

Beads : Blue-glazed star-shaped beads, blue-glazed disc beads, a double blue-glazed cylindrical bead, a white-glazed barrel-shaped bead, dark blue glass ball beads, two tooth-shaped shell pendants, and a small shell; same Plate.

Ring of blue-glaze, red jasper button ring, and bronze earring, same Plate, under the star beads.

Scarabs : (see Pl. 71 b 2) and a fragment of another, all three of green-blue-glazed steatite.

Bronze : a small bronze (or copper) bead (?). Also a bronze mirror of two pieces; the shaft of the reflector is set in a socket in the top of the handle and riveted with a single rivet; the handle is partly hammered and partly carved; the middle of the handle represents four twisted columns like four twisted two-strand ropes. See Pl. 65 d 4. Also a wrought bronze or copper kohl stick 11 cm. long. See Pl. 65 c 1.

Stone vessels : A serpentine (?) kohl pot, Pl. 64 j, right of top row, and two alabaster kohl pot lids (broken).

Pottery : Types N.E. I 1, 3, III 1, IV 8, VII 11, 12, 14, 15, IX 4, XI 3, 6, XII 2-7, XIII 7, XVI 7, XVII (fragments), XVIII (fragments), XIX 2, 3, XXII 4, XXIII 3, 6, XXIV 1, 7, XXV 1-23, XXVII 3, 4.

7. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, 250 × 95 — 475 cm. Lined with brick, see Figs. 42, 43. Axis, 12° east of north. Entrance to chambers, arched with brick (arches broken). In the northern entrance, the remains of a mud-brick block. Bricks, 30 × 14 × 7 cm., rather irregular, made in an open mould laid on ground and cut off along the top. In the pit, every third course is a header course (in No. 6, every other course is a header course). Chambers cut out of softer stratum under hard alluvial stratum.

Superstructure : A rectangular wall around the pit kerb, similar to No. 6. Also broken away on the east where one would expect the door.

Burials : In the upper part of the pit, potsherds, human bones, cow bones. At a depth of 2-3 metres, a layer of skeletons—man, cow, dog, goat, etc., as if dragged out of the chambers. Other disordered human skeletons in the chambers. Plundering.

Contents : *Beads* : 1 string of small blue-glazed ring beads; 1 string of small red-glazed ring beads; 1 string of white shell disc beads; 1 lot small barrel-shaped glass beads, ends green, middle white; 1 cylindrical blue-glazed bead; 1 cylindrical yellow glass bead; 4 carnelian beads; a few dark blue glass beads; a small blue glass barrel bead, on each side a white patch containing a red dot (eye bead); 5 cowries with backs cut away; a big bright blue-glazed ball bead with a black ring and a dot (eye bead) on each side, see Pl. 70 c 4. A string of carnelian beads and pendants, Pl. 70 c 5.

Amulets : 3 blue-glazed sacred eyes, moulded (Pl. 70 c 4); 2 blue-glazed cats (same Plate); 2 blue-glazed Bes; 1 blue-glazed seated Horus (broken).

Scarabs : 1 scarabæoid and one scarab, see Pl. 71 *a-b* 3.

Pottery : Types N.E. I 1, IV 4, V 1-5, VI 8, VII 12, 14, XIII, XVII 4, XXII 6, XXIV 5, XXV 1-13, 21.

8. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, lining destroyed, 225 × 150 — 450 cm. Axis, 15° west of north. Remnants of lining and of door-block in southern entrance. Strata as in Pit of No. 9. Southern chamber 300 (NS.) × 450 (EW.) with a smaller burial-chamber in the southern wall, entrance 140 × 55 cm., chamber 250 × 200 cm. and 160 cm. high. Northern chamber, 220 × 275 cm. and 110 cm. high. At entrance to northern chamber, three dressed stones, apparently from stone door-frame of entrance.

Burials : Disordered bones of many skeletons.

Contents of Tomb : Only pottery, types N.E. III, IV 3, XIV 2, 7, XV 5-10, XXV, XXVII 5, and ring-stands.

9. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, 250 × 160 — 450 cm. Axis, nearly due north. The brick lining almost entirely torn away (by modern plunderers). On each end a chamber. In the middle of the east side was a third opening ; but the roof was so threatening that I took the men out. It is possible that this third chamber was a hole dug in the soft stratum by plunderers on a false scent. The southern chamber was 410 × 350 cm. (height 300 cm., roof fallen in). In the southern end was a burial-hole 150 cm. wide and 160 high, extending 300 cm. into the stratum. The northern chamber was a long corridor-like hole, the same width as the pit, 600 cm. long and 125 cm. high. Owing to the absence of the pit-lining, the strata were visible in the pit, from top to bottom, as follows: 150 cm. of hard gravel stratum, 100 cm. of Nile mud, 50 cm. of very hard stratum of mud, sand, and granite débris, and 150 cm. of soft sandy stratum. All chambers in the cemetery are dug in this soft sandy stratum under the hard sand stratum.

Burials : Only disordered bones of many skeletons : "Egyptian mixed with some Negro" (Prof. Elliot Smith). The grave had manifestly been cleared quite recently. This was confirmed by a native, who claimed to have had a hand in the plundering and described alabaster kohl pots, scarabs and pottery as having been found.

Contents of Tomb :

Amulet : One small green-glazed crouching lion, Pl. 70 *c* 2.

Scarabs : 1 dark green stone, unscribed ; 1 green-glazed steatite, see Pl. 71 *b* 4.

Metal : A model bronze axe-head (Pl. 65 *c* 3) ; a coiled ring of three turns of gold-plated copper ; a silver earring.

Toilet box : Fragments of the bone inlay from a toilet box, ornamented with drilled circles and dots.

Masks : Four small plaster masks from mummy-cases, Pl. 72 *c*.

Stone vessels : A dark stone kohl pot, top broken away, with a small wooden kohl stick ; an alabaster kohl pot with lid.

Pottery : Types N.E. I 1, 4, V 1-5, VI 4, 8, VII 2, 14, 18, 20, XII 1, XIII, XIV 3, XV 5-10, XVI 4, 5, XVIII 1, XIX 1-6, XXIV 6, XXVI 1-11, 22.

10. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit (lining destroyed), 275 × 150 — 430 cm. Axis, 16° east of north. Remnants of brick lining and stone threshold at north entrance. Chamber at each end. Southern chamber, 340 × 340 and 200 cm. high. At each side

of the southern wall a burial-hole—the western hole, 170 × 120 and 80 cm. high; the eastern hole 150 × 130 and 80 cm. high. The northern chamber 300 × 340 cm. (roof caved in), has a smaller chamber opening on the east, 220 × 260 cm. and 136 cm. high. Strata as in No. 9.

Burials: In the upper part of the pit, a lot of human and animal bones and potsherds.

In the north end, at a depth of 100 cm., a heap of rough granite boulders.

At a depth of about 200 cm., the body of a cow with hide and hair fairly well preserved (apparently decapitated?), and below that, parts of other bovine bodies. On the floor, in the north-eastern corner of the northern chamber, five jars.

There were 4 skeletons, 2 Egyptians (males), 1 child; 1 Negress.

Contents of Tomb :

Beads : Blue-glazed disc beads with small lotus pendant of blue-glaze; 1 cowrie shell, back cut away.

Amulets : A large blue-glazed bright sacred eye in a frame (Pl. 70 c 3); a blue glass amulet in the form of a large cowrie shell with a sacred eye on the back (broken); two small blue-glazed sacred eyes (length 1 cm. and 1½ cm.); a small round plano-convex amulet of blue-glaze with unintelligible scratches on both sides.

Scarab : A blue glass scarab (Pl. 71 b 5).

Metal : A coiled ring with two turns, of lead (?).

Stone vessels : Lid of an alabaster kohl pot.

Pottery: Types N.E. I 1, IV 2, 3, 1-7, VI 6, VII 3, 12, 16, 19, XII 6, XIII (some unpierced), XIV 1, 7, XV 2, 5-10, XVI 1, 3, XVII 4, 5, XVIII 2, 3, XXII 6, XXV 1-4, 13, 19-21, and ring-stand.

11. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, 250 × 100 — 460 cm. Axis, nearly north. Lined with plastered brickwork like No. 7. At the top the brickwork had been torn away, and a large piece of the remainder fell away during the excavation of the pit. Chambers at each end. The doorway was narrower, forming a door-frame roofed with a stone slab; the entrance corridors, leading from the doorway to the chambers, are roofed with true arches. The corridor on the north is 125 cm. long, 80 wide, and about 125 high; the southern corridor, 105 cm. long, 85 wide, and about 125 high. The southern chamber, 445 × 500 cm. and 215 cm. high, was lined on all sides with mud-brick, plastered with mud. From the eastern end of the north wall, a short passage (85 cm. long) brick-lined, led to a smaller burial-chamber 215 × 150 cm. and 125 cm. high, not lined with brickwork. The northern chamber, 335 × 360 cm. and 140 cm. high, was not lined.

Burials : The mouth of this pit had been excavated, long after the grave had been abandoned, to a depth of 120 cm. The brick kerb and part of the pit lining had been removed along with the débris. In the trench thus formed, had been buried 62 bodies of executed prisoners or captives (see p. 73). This trench was Roman in date and was undisturbed. Therefore the pit below was untouched since the Roman period, the time when the executioner's trench was filled.

The pit débris contained a large amount of mud (decayed mud-brick, probably from the superstructure) mixed with sand and gravel. The roofs of both

chambers were nearly intact, a comparatively small amount of dirt having fallen from the roof. On the floor in both was a thick layer of débris—decayed wood, more or less disordered skeletons, pottery, beads, scarabs, *ushebtis* and kohl pots, see Pl. 9 *b*. This was the result of natural decay—the rotting of wood, cloth and tissue, the sinking down of the decayed mass by its own weight, and the fall of stones and slabs of dirt from the roof. The chambers gave forth a strong ammoniacal odour even after they had been cleared. Plundering had, however, taken place previous to the decay, as the door-blocks were gone and a few small objects were found in the pit. But there was no such complete disorder as in Pits 2-7, which must have been due to much later plundering, not to speak of the modern plundering in Nos. 8-10. On the other hand, Pits 13 and 14 presented the same condition as No. 11.

Fragments of painted wood and cloth show that the bodies were wrapped in cloth and enclosed in mummy-cases and wooden coffins. Fragments of skeletons, still holding together, showed that the bodies were extended. They were probably partly on the side and partly on the back, as in Cemeteries 16, 23, 40 and 50.

There were 135 skeletons (54 males, 68 females, 13 children); 5 negroid mixtures (1 male, 4 females).

“The non-negroid people did not all conform to the Egyptian type. Fully a third exhibited features suggestive of alien admixture. Although this was much commoner in the men than in the women, several of the latter conformed to the alien type.” (Prof. Elliot Smith).

Contents : In the pit, near the door of the southern chamber, were scattered beads : cylindrical of brownish glass ; 2 blue glass eye beads with white and blue eye on each side, barrel-shaped ; 2 small yellow glass eye beads with white and black eye on one side, pendant-shaped, pierced sideways and eyelet on top ; several blue-green, or yellow-glazed disc beads ; split cowrie shells ; and shells of the forms Pl. 66 *e*.

In the southern chamber, in the débris, were beads :

- 1 lot, some light blue, some dark blue, some yellow-glazed disc beads ;
- 1 lot light blue-green glass ball beads, small ;
- 1 lot dark blue glass ball beads, small ;
- 1 lot dark blue glass barrel-shaped beads, small ;
- 7 pale blue glass barrel-shaped beads, small ;
- 3 light green glass barrel-shaped beads, small ;
- 4 light green glass ball beads, small ;
- 1 small lot yellowish-brown glass beads, disc-ball, and barrel-shaped ;
- 1 lot of glass eye beads ;
- 15 small and 1 large yellow beads with white and black eye on one side, pierced, and with eyelet on top ;
- 3 small barrel-shaped eye beads, blue glass with white and black eye on each side ;
- 1 large barrel-shaped eye bead, blue glass with white and black eye, pierced and with eyelet ; 1 large ball-shaped eye bead, yellow glass, with two white and

- black eyes each in a black rim in each side, pierced and with eyelet; 1 large irregular flat eye bead, dark blue glass with white and black eye, black rim, set in a yellow and green circle, on one side only, pierced and with eyelet; *
- 3 variegated barrel-shaped beads, dark blue glass with white patches or streaks;
- 1 variegated ball bead, dark glass with green, yellow and white spots;
- 1 large dark blue glass ball bead;
- 1 large pale blue glass ball bead;
- 2 small blue glass pendants;
- 1 large elongated pear-shaped pendant of green-blue faience;
- 4 dark blue-green faience pendants, in shape of fishes, pierced through the mouth;
- 26 carnelian beads, thick ring beads, with a sharp ridge around the middle, bored straight through from one side (with a metal borer ?);
- 1 lot small, short barrel-shaped carnelian beads (Pl. 70 c 5), bored straight through from one side, hole slightly cone-shaped;
- 1 lot tassel-shaped carnelian pendants (Pl. 70 c 5), bored straight through the top from one side only (hole slightly cone-shaped);
- 1 large blue-glazed Bes amulet, legs broken away.

In the northern chamber, close together, were :

- 1 lot light blue-glazed ring beads and cylindrical beads composed of the same kind of ring beads fused together in rows of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 beads. Apparently these glazed rings were made in long tubes on a wire thread or stick, and broken apart into separate rings after glazing;
- 13 Bes amulets of blue-glazed steatite, graduated sizes, flat, figure incised on one side only;
- 10 Thœris amulets of the same technique.

Scarabs: In the southern chamber were :

- 3 blue-glazed steatite scarabs (Pl. 71 b 6, third, sixth and eighth), one set in gold, and 2 blue glass scarabs (Pl. 71 b 7).

In the northern chamber :

- 3 glazed steatite scarabs (Pl. 71 b 6, fourth, fifth and seventh);
- 1 pale blue glass scarab (Pl. 71 b 6, second); and,
- 1 dark blue faience rosette (Pl. 71 b 6, first).

Button rings: 1 jasper ring with serrated ridge and 1 carnelian ring. The carnelian ring is not polished on the inside; the hole is cone-shaped; on the side where the hole is smaller is on one side an incised ring (segment only) as if the boring had been started on this side first and abandoned. This incised ring indicated that the holes in these button rings were bored with a metal tube borer.

Metal: Two gold earrings of form like Pl. 70 c 2. Both broken. From the southern chamber. In the northern chamber: two bronze tweezers (Pl. 65 c 11, 12).

Horn: A broken bracelet.

* The eyelets of all these eye beads are of yellowish-brown glass. Most eye beads have a hole as well as an eyelet, probably on account of their brittleness.

Ushebtis : In the southern chamber, three limestone *ushebtis*, painted : skin red, eyebrows black, hair blue crystalline paste. See Pl. 71 c 8.

Stone vessels : In the southern chamber, a dark brownish stone vase (foot of a separate piece, and missing, Pl. 64 *j*, above), four alabaster kohl pots with three lids (Pl. 64 *k*, right of top row and second from left in lower row), and one serpentine (?) kohl pot, with a glass kohl stick. In the northern chamber was found the lower part of a slate kohl stick.

Pottery : Types N.E. I 1, 3, II 2, IV 1, V 1, 6, VI 4, 5, 7, 8, VII 11, 16, X 2, 6, XI 2, 3, XII 4, 6, 7, XIII (some unpierced), XVII 1, 3, 4, XXII 1-6, XXV 1-14.

12. This was an irregular pit, about 80 × 90 cm. We went down until water was reached at about 10 metres. Fragments of Arabic faience were found in the upper part, and Coptic and Byzantine pottery lower down. This may have been a well (possibly the well of the Roman fort ?).

13. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, unlined, 255 × 105 — 200 cm. With small chambers at each end. Axis, 23° east of north.

The southern chamber, about 215 × 165 cm. and 85 cm. high, has a burial-hole (sloping entrance sunk in floor of chamber), 75 cm. wide, 93 cm. high, and running out 220 cm. into the stratum.

The northern chamber, 170 × 105 cm. and 85 cm. high, is broken through at the north-west corner into Tomb 14 by a narrow tunnel 203 cm. long.

Burials : In the southern chamber a mass of débris as in No. 11, see Pl. 9 *e*. In the northern chamber a similar mass of débris on the eastern side.

There were many skeletons (not yet examined in detail).

Contents : In the northern chamber, a scarab (Pl. 71 *b* 8), a small plaster mask, fragment of a faience breast-plate, and a faience bowl with design in black lines inside and out (Pl. 72 *a*).

Pottery : Types N.E. IV 1, V 1, 2, VI 8, XIII, XIV 5, XVI 6, XVIII 6, XX 1, XXII 2, 6, XXIV 5, XXV 1-11, 14.

14. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, unlined, 250 × 108 — 250 cm. Chamber on each end.

The southern chamber, 250 × 55 cm. and 105 cm. high, has a recess-chamber on the western side 260 × 55 cm. and 85 cm. high, and a canopic (?) recess on the eastern side about 40 cm. above the floor, about 60 × 60 cm. and 65 cm. high. The plunderers' tunnel from No. 13 opens into the recess-chamber, south-western corner.

The northern chamber is entered by a short corridor 65 cm. long. Originally, according to traces on the roof of the chamber, this corridor continued 225 cm. further into the earth, being 75 cm. wide. Later, a chamber was excavated downwards and outwards from this corridor. The floor of the chamber is 120 cm. below the bottom of the pit. The chamber is very irregular, about 440 × 325 cm. and nearly 200 cm. high.

Burials : Mass of débris in both chambers like No. 11. The northern chamber less disturbed than the southern. There were many skeletons (not yet examined in detail).

Contents : In the northern chamber, beads, see Pl. 70 *c* 6 :

1 lot barrel-shaped glass beads, 12 large yellow, 11 large green, 23 small yellow, 14 small green, 88 small dark blue ;

- 1 lot small dark blue glass beads and slender pear-shaped pendants of translucent light greenish-blue glass ;
- 1 lot small ball beads, dark blue glass and yellowish-white glass ;
- 1 lot of 17 barrel-shaped eye beads of blue glass with white and red eye on each side, pierced (no eyelets) ;
- 46 carnelian beads in various stages of completion. Some are simple cylindrical tubes ; some are ground and polished into a more or less complete barrel shape. All are bored from one side only ; hole conical.
- 18 carnelian pendants, tassel-shaped, with hole bored from one side only ;
- 2 carnelian amulets—a heart amulet and a goddess-head amulet ;
- 1 lot white shell disc beads ;
- 1 lot blue glass beads—2 large barrel-shaped, 1 ball bead, 1 tassel pendant ;
- 1 large glass eye bead, set in gold, Pl. 70 c 6, on left ;
- 1 large white glass eye bead, eye inlaid, a red glass matrix with three white dots, each in a blue ring. Eyelet alone, not pierced, Pl. 70 c 6, second above ;
- 2 blue-glazed rosettes with hole through the middle and eyelet on top ;
- 1 blue-glazed, tassel pendant ;
- 1 blue-green-glazed Bes amulet ;
- 1 blue paste crouching ram with eyelet on top, Pl. 70 c 6
- 2 long blue faience beads.

Metal : In the southern chamber : A pair of bronze tweezers and a copper (or bronze) plate pierced in both upper corners, Pl. 65 c 4.

In the northern chamber : A bronze ring, Pl. 70 c 6.

Horn : Pieces of two horn bracelets in the southern chamber.

Ushebti : In the southern chamber, a bright blue-glazed *ushebti*.

Stone vessels : In the northern chamber, a limestone vase (Pl. 64 k, on left below), water worn ; and an alabaster kohl pot (Pl. 64 k, on left above). In the southern chamber, a wooden kohl stick.

Pottery : In the pit, a pottery disc, black-polished pottery, diameter 3.2 cm.

Pottery types, N.E. III 1, IX 5, X 1, 6, XI 2, 3, XII 6, 7, XVII 1, 3, 4, 6, XXII 5.

15. *Tomb* : Rectangular pit, unlined, 225 × 82 — 220 cm. Axis, 10° west of north. One small chamber on the north. A big stone slab was in the pit ; in the doorway were a few bricks, remains of door-block. The slab was probably set against this brick door-block. The chamber was 200 × 135 cm. and 105 cm. high.

Burials : Two disordered skeletons.

Contents : Only pottery, types N.E. VI 4, XXV 1, 8, 14.

The Roman Camps.

Plan IX shows the situation and form of the trenches which mark the limits of the two fortified camps, see Pl. I b. The smaller and earlier camp was a square with a gateway in the middle of each side. The trench was in section of the same V-shaped form as the large trench ; but was shallow, and no trace of a mud-brick wall was found. The larger camp was irregular in form and appeared to enclose the higher ground on the

west of the plain, including the New Empire tombs 5-15; but owing to the railway and other excavations around Shellal Station, the trench could not be traced anywhere north of the railway tracks. There were fragments of solid mud-brick structures at the south-western corner, near the railway, and at the north-eastern corner near Pits 13-15. These seemed to be the remains of towers. There was a gateway in the middle of the eastern side and another just east of the southern tower. The trench was V-shaped (see Pl. 9 *d*), about 150 cm. across the top, and 100 cm. deep. The bottom contained mud-brick apparently fallen down from a wall on the inside of the trench. The date of the destruction of the wall was shown to be in the Roman period by the pottery, including a stamped amphora and a small bronze coin (see Pl. 72 *h* 4), found among the bricks. The camp is, therefore, probably also of that period.

The Executioner's Trenches.

Inside the north-eastern angle of the Roman camp, near the remains of the tower, there were two trenches filled with the bodies of men who had been executed in various ways—by hanging, decapitation and spear-thrust (see Anatomical Report, p. 100). The first trench found contained 62 bodies* (see Pl. 9 *b*), and was dug in the mouth of New Empire Pit No. 11, which at that time had been long in disuse. The trench was about 120 cm. deep, and contained three layers of skeletons, laid out with a certain amount of regularity; but some were laid east-and-west, and some north-and-south.

The second trench was found in the loose gravel débris and sand west of New Empire Pit No. 14. It was only 20 cm. under the present level (see Pl. 9 *c*). The bodies, about 40 in number, had been stacked in this shallow trench and covered with bricks and stones.

The bodies, all males as in No. 11, were roughly wrapped in coarse cloth, tied in some cases with string. As for the evidences of the manner of death, that will be dealt with at length in the Anatomical Report. It may, however, for convenience, be noted here that one body had a noosed rope around the neck. Most of the skulls showed a crack at the base of the skull which Dr. Wood Jones has shown to be the result of hanging (see Bull. Nub. 1, p. 39). One skull showed a slicing stroke of a sword or axe across the base, evidently a case of decapitation; and another showed a sword-or axe-cut across the top. In the second trench (No. 21), one man was well preserved and showed in his back a gaping wound produced by a spear-or sword-thrust, which had passed through the body.

Nothing was found in either trench which fixed the date absolutely. In the first trench (Pit 11) there was a Late Roman coin (Pl. 72 *h* 3). Near the second one there was a barbed copper (or bronze) arrow-point (Pl. 65 *c* 6), but neither was unmistakably connected with the trenches. In any case, the date of these executions is much later than the New Empire Pit No. 11. The position of the trenches, moreover, inside the Roman camp, suggests that the executions took place in Roman times, as a result of the revolts and troubles known to have taken place in that period.

* "In both trenches, the skulls presented the same uniform type of degraded Egypto-negroid hybrid." (Prof. Elliot S. Litch).

Tombs of the Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

In the Ptolemaic-Roman period there were two cemeteries at Shellal, No. 3 and No. 9. Owing to the damage caused to both these cemeteries by the water in the reservoir, it is not possible to determine how far they are contemporaneous, nor whether they belong to the same community or not. Cemetery 3 is on the island of Hesa, and contained the tombs of the Ptolemaic priests of Isis. Cemetery 9 is on the mainland, on the slope of the granite wall which bounds the great plain of Cemetery 7 on the north. The greater part of it is under water, and a large part of that above water is occupied by a new village built just above the high water-line. We opened nine rock-cut tombs and found eight of the same type in every way as the tombs in Cemetery 3, but everything had been ruined by moisture. It is probable that the cemetery is in part contemporaneous with No. 3; but there was no evidence to show that it was used by the priests of Philæ.

CEMETERY 3.

Tombs of the Priests of Philæ.

In the Ptolemaic-Roman period, the islands of Philæ (I-lak) and Biga (Senmut) were occupied by temples, and the island of Hesa on the west was used as a cemetery. The name of Hesa was perhaps Iu-wab. There is a well-marked path over the top of Biga to a place on the western side opposite the site of Cemetery 3 on Hesa. Cemetery 3 lies on the decayed granite slope on the southern side of a large valley cut by two water-channels (see Pl. 10 *a*, and Plan VII).

Condition of
cemetery when
found.

When I first visited the site, the steep slope was greatly denuded, many of the rock-cut chambers were open, and there was evidence of recent disturbance in a number of places.* Some of the open chambers were in use as store-places by the people of the adjacent village. There was an irregular band of damp about one to two metres broad all along the white line left by the water in the reservoir at its highest point. Above this line we stripped the whole slope of its débris, and cleared out open chambers and all the sloping passages which led to the chambers.

The work of clearing was continued around the Small Khor, over the tongue of land on which the village stands, and along the northern side of the valley. On the land tongue were found a number of extended burials of the same type of grave, position, wrappings and beads as found in Cemetery 2 (Christian). Across the valley on the north were six rock-cut tombs, plundered and re-used and plundered again.

After the main slope had been cleared, it was seen that the tombs in it were all of the rock-cut type (see Figs. 44-50), consisting of an underground chamber hollowed out of the rotten granite and entered by a doorway on the side, approached by a sloping entrance passage or a stairway entrance passage. In seventeen cases (Nos. 7, 8, 13, 15, 19, 35, 46, 71, 73, 75, 84, 91, 92, 94, 97, 101 and 118), the chamber was found intact since the latest burial in it, the doorway being blocked with stones (Pl. 11 *d*), or with stones plastered with mud (Pl. 11 *a*).

* About 1896 (?) Lord Amherst dug here for about ten days under a permit granted to Mr. Newman.

Considering for the moment the tombs which are not intact, it is clear in the first place that certain tombs, after having been plundered, have been re-used for burials which are still previous to the Christian period. For example, in No. 32 (Pl. 12 c) and in the sealed tomb 118, a layer of undisturbed bodies rests on dirt containing bones of older burials. There are, therefore, two sets of burials in the rock-cut tombs—an earlier and a later set. Taking this factor as decisive, the upper layer of burials in Nos. 4, 9, 18, 22, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 41, 42, 47, 55, 64, 65, 67, 72, 79, 80, 85, 87, 89, 93, 99, 100, 108, 111, 112, 129, 140, 152, 159 (?), and 300, may be assumed to belong to this later period. None of these bodies show any trace of cartonnage, although in only one case (No. 111) do the bodies appear to have been disturbed. In Nos. 18, 26, 38, 41, 64 and 87, there are burnt bones, melted pitch, or other evidences of fire in or under the dirt layer. In Nos. 39, 42, and 74, which had not been re-used, there were similar traces of fire. Apparently in these cases mummies prepared with pitch have been burnt by plunderers previous to the re-use of the tombs. A large number of other tombs, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 48, 43, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 62, 63, 69, 70, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 86, 88, 98, 96, 102, 107, 109, 112, 115, 116, etc., present conditions similar to those found in the lower layer of the tombs mentioned above; and it may be concluded that the most of them were plundered at the same time as the re-used tombs were plundered (i.e., previous to the re-use). As to plundering in modern times, a certain number of tombs (Nos. 3, 53, 54, 59, 68, 95, 106, 114, 117, etc.) had been completely cleared out, and bones were scattered over the surface at some places; but it was not possible to determine the exact extent of this plundering.

Re-use and
plundering.

Thus, leaving out the intact chambers, the plundered tombs contained cartonnage mummies prepared with pitch (or resin) in stone or pottery coffins, and associated with them, as earlier than the re-used tombs, there are stelæ, offering-stones and certain forms of pottery. The intrusive burials in the re-used tombs are devoid of any trace of cartonnage, wrapped in coarse cloth, and often prepared with pitch; but they are not bound with tape, like the Christian burials, nor orientated uniformly in any direction. In other words, they are simply poorer burials of the same type as the cartonnage mummies; and as they are certainly later in date, they represent manifestly the latest period of the use of the cemetery when, owing partly to poverty, the burial customs had degenerated.

Characteristics
of two periods.

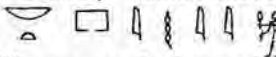
The intact tombs all present the characteristics of the earlier group—coffins of sandstone and pottery, cartonnage mummies and pottery; and all these earlier tombs, both intact and plundered, may be considered together.

As will be explained below all Egyptian and Nubian graves consist of an offering-place and a burial-place. In these rock-cut tombs in Cemetery 3, we have manifestly only burial-places. The offering-places must have been structures of mud-brick or rubble on the slope above the chamber, which left the sloping passage free for continual use. Of these structures only traces were found (see Cem. 3, Nos. 20 and 37; cf. Cem. 9. No. 9), for the whole slope, which is very steep, had suffered by denudation. The stone itself is rotten and crumbly. Many of the chamber roofs have fallen in by their own weight (see Pl. 10 c). Mud-brick walls would certainly have attracted the attention of *sebbakhin*. The most conclusive proof of the existence of offering-places is the presence of stelæ and offering-stones, which are properly found only in offering-places. Not a single stela nor offering-stone was found inside any one of the seventeen intact chambers.

Superstructures.

The offering-stones and the stelæ show clearly that we have here priests of Philæ (see Pl. 15). The most usual title is $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$, which occurs among the titles at Elephantine;

Inscriptions.

but “high priest of Isis, mistress of Philæ,” also occurs (Pl. 15 *e*, lines 5, 6); and “mistress of the house of dancing”  “of Isis” (Pl. 15 *h*, line 7). The gods invoked are usually Isis and Chnum and the gods of Philæ, Senmut and Iu-wab.

Types of tombs

The burial-places themselves were all of the rock-cut type, consisting of an underground chamber hollowed out of the rotten granite rock, and entered by a sloping passage on the valley side. The doorway of the chamber was, in Nos. 48, 70, 72, 142 and 302, built of well-dressed blocks of white sandstone, a threshold, two side pieces and a top piece. The door was blocked by stones which, in some cases, were plastered over with mud on the outside (see Pl. 11 *a*), but in most cases were left unplastered (see Pl. 11 *d*). The door-block was, in a few cases, of mud-brick (Nos. 24, 25). In some of the small chambers (Nos. 15, 97) there was only one coffin; in others, two coffins, or a coffin and a burial (see Pls. 11 *e*, 12 *a*). In the larger chambers, there were as many as eight or ten coffins (Nos. 8, 71, 75). These were, therefore, family or communal burial-places.

Intact tombs.

In the *sealed* chambers, there were as a rule no offerings except wreaths or palm branches laid on the coffins. These wreaths were all artificial—made by twisting cut leaves around a stem of palm fibre. In No. 75, at the head of coffin A, there was a pot with plaster which had evidently been used in sealing up the coffins. In No. 73, there was a bowl of charcoal mixed with small cakes of organic matter, probably incense. It is clear that in this case incense was burnt at the funeral, in the burial-chamber itself. In these sealed chambers there were neither offering-stones nor stelæ.





The coffins were of stone or pottery. The stone coffins, with two exceptions, had plain lids, only one of which (No. 84 B) bore a short demotic inscription. These two exceptions were Nos. 69 A, and 75 D, which have anthropomorphic lids (No. 75 D) with coloured face and hair and one line of an offering inscription. The coffins themselves are of three forms: (1) square foot and rounded bulging head; (2) same form with trefoil-like recess inside, fitting head and shoulders (see Pl. 12 *b*); (3) same as (2) but with the trefoil both outside and inside. The pottery coffins usually had anthropomorphic lids, and were of two forms: (1) rounded foot and bulging rounded head; (2) same form with trefoil-like head to fit head and shoulders of mummy. It was not possible to distinguish in date between any of these forms; but the pottery coffins seemed to have continued in use longer than the stone coffins, in fact down to the Christian period.

Two coffins, No. 75 F, and No. 75 G, contained rolls of papyrus, both utterly ruined by the dampness due to the water in the reservoir. In No. 75 F, the roll lay under the left upper arm. In No. 75 G, the roll lay on a hypocephalic disc and a wreath of cut palm leaf under the head (see Pl. 12 *b*). No other objects were found inside the coffins, except the mummies.

The bodies were properly mummified with pitch (? resin), wrapped in many layers of cloth, usually with a thin layer of pitch (? resin) under the outer cloth wrapping. Over the whole a cartonnage case of plastered cloth was sewed on the wrappings, consisting of five pieces—a head piece, a breast piece representing an elaborate necklace, a stomach piece showing a winged scarab in the upper register and a winged squatting goddess in the lower, a leg piece showing, above, the dead person on a bier, with a *ba*-bird and the goddesses Isis and Nephthys, and, below, the four genii and other funerary deities, and a foot piece representing feet wearing sandals. There are two types of these five-piece cartonnage mummies—one coloured (see Pl. 13 *c*), and one in repoussée gilt (see Pl. 13 *d*). One coloured cartonnage mummy was covered with a bead net with a pattern in different

coloured beads (see Pl. 13 *a*). A single example of another type of cartonnage mummy-case was found, No. 91 *A*. The case enclosed the mummy completely, and consisted of two pieces, front and back (see Pl. 14 *a-c*). The two halves were fastened together by broad flat pegs set in the thickness of the two opposing edges and fastened with small cross-pegs. The crack between the two halves was sealed with wax. All of these different types are contemporaneous in this cemetery.

None of the cartonnage mummies found in good condition have been opened; but a majority of them were thoroughly ruined by damp—two in No. 7, eight in No. 8, three in No. 15, one in No. 35, five in No. 71, one in No. 73, eight in No. 75, and three in No. 153. A total of thirty-one mummies which appear to have been ruined in the last five years. Some of these ruined mummies, especially those in Nos. 71, 73, 75, and 153, had not suffered from insects, but only from dampness, and in these the wrappings could still be distinguished (see below, under Nos. 71 and 75).

In the wrappings themselves, a number of cartonnage decorations were found (see especially Cem. 3, No. 71 *E*), such as bracelets, gilded nipples, finger-nails, etc., and a few amulets. In No. 71 *E*, there were the four funerary genii, four  signs, four  signs, a  sign, and a stair-amulet of blue-green-glazed faience, and a heart-amulet of red glass paste (Pl. 72 *e* 5, 7). In No. 75 *B*, there was a scarab, a  sign, a heart-amulet, and two sacred eyes of red glass paste, and a green glass paste sacred eye together with gilded cartonnage nipples, finger-nails, etc. (Pl. 72 *e* 4). In the plundered graves were found similar amulets and decorations:—


No. 9. Gilded bronze crescent earring (Pl. 72 *e* 2).

No. 18. Blue glass paste heart-amulet (Pl. 72 *e* 1).

No. 37. Two gilded plaster ball beads.

No. 52. Bronze crescent earring.

No. 56. Gilded wooden scorpion and four gilded plaster ball beads (Pl. 72 *e* 6).

No. 138. Blue-glazed  sign, fragment of blue-glazed funerary genius, four blue-glazed cylindrical beads and one blue-glazed ball bead (Pl. 72 *e* 3; cf. Cem. 3, No. 71 *E*).

There were also a few other things found in the surface débris, the provenances of which were doubtful:—

Near No. 45. A broken bronze bell (?).


Near No. 51. A bronze ring and three Byzantine bronze coins (Pl. 72 *g* 1-4).

Near No. 52. A bronze chain and a Byzantine bronze coin (Pl. 72 *g* 5).

The burials belonging to the later period were found in thirty-six tombs (see above). Their chief characteristic is poverty, and if the evidence of this later date were not conclusive, they might be considered merely as poor burials, of the same date as the cartonnage burials. In some of the tombs, Nos. 125 and 200, they are the only burials; but otherwise they are intruded into earlier tombs. Nor is it possible to consider them as a direct continuation of the earlier cemetery. The evidence of plundering and burning in the re-used tombs shows that the earlier cemetery must have been abandoned and given over to hostile treatment in the interval. It may be, then, that the cemetery of the Philæ community during this period was Cemetery 9, a site which could be more easily guarded from the island than the site of No. 3. Whether the impoverished Philæ inhabitants returned at the last to the Hesa cemetery, or some other pagan community utilized the old cemetery (No. 3), must remain unanswered. It is only certain that these later burials, on account of their mummification and lack of orientation, are not Christian.

DESCRIPTION OF TOMBS IN CEMETERY 3. (SEE PLAN VIII).

(By C. M. Firth and A. M. Blackman).

1. *Contents* : Pottery 1-18, 30 cm. above floor on a pile of débris
 - 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16. Small pots or cups of red-brown ware containing pigments; red, black, orange, dark red, blue, yellow. Some of these cups had a  in black on the bottom (see Fig. 329, Nos. 13-15).
 2. Jug, brown ware red-painted (Fig. 329, No. 26).
 3. Portion of a blue-glazed bowl.
 6. Pot red ware with broken brim, contained white plaster.
 7. Neck of alabaster bottle.
 8. Bowl red ware red-painted with black band around brim (Fig. 329, No. 6). Contained No. 13 and some white plaster.
 15. Double-handled amphora red ware, red-brown-painted with black-painted band decoration (Fig. 329, No. 18).
 17. Fragment of a large pot red ware.
 18. Fragments of a bowl, dark red band decoration, type Pt. R. 4, 5.
2. *Contents* : One plundered stone coffin and a red bowl, type Pt. R. 14.
3. *Contents* : *In débris* :
 1. Incense cup, reddish-brown ware, red-painted and polished inside, type Pt. R. 10.
 2. Incense cup, purplish-red-painted, type Pt. R. 10.
 3. Lamp, red ware.
 4. Large bowl, orange ware polished with red. Painted decoration of duck, sprays, etc. Type Pt. R. 1.
4. *Burials* : Three intrusive extended burials on about 60 cm. of débris.

Contents : In the débris, one sandstone offering-table, fragments of pottery coffin.

 1. Incense cup red-brown ware, type Pt. R. 10.
 2. Bottom of jar rough red ware.
5. Two rock-cut tombs, one above the other. The upper had been cleared out, and the greater part of its floor had fallen into the lower tomb. The door-block of the lower tomb was in place; but the roof had fallen in, and the burials had been disturbed (see Pl. 12 f). Across the middle of the chamber, remains of a mud-brick wall, dividing chamber into two parts.

Burials : At least three bodies thrown about in débris. A round-headed stone coffin on each side of chamber. At the head of the eastern coffin, a small box of white sandstone with lid; apparently contains viscera (Elliot Smith). In the débris were fragments of painted cartonnage, also an earring of bronze, like Pl. 72 e 2.
6. Two rock-cut tombs, one above the other. The upper one completely plundered. Its front part, including entrance, fallen through roof of lower tomb. Roof of lower tomb broken down.

Burials : In upper chamber, head end of stone coffin with skull and some bones. In lower chamber, two round-headed stone coffins, three bodies and a skull thrown out on floor.

Contents : Two bowls of red ware, type Pt. R. 7 and 12.

7. Rock-cut chamber with sloping entrance. Door-block intact, but roof had caved in, leaving a small aperture over door-block, and filling the chamber with loose granite gravel. Nevertheless the contents were intact.

Burials : Two round-headed stone coffins on each side of small chamber. Lids in place; and joint between lid and coffin closed with lime plaster. In each coffin was a five-piece cartonnage mummy, thoroughly ruined by damp. The coffins rested on two small stones at each end.

In débris of the sloping passage outside the door-block: Four bowls of red ware, type Pt. R. 16; fragments of potsherds, type Pt. R. 4-5; two plain sandstone offering-tables.

8. *Tomb* : A large chamber cut in rotten granite and enlarged on the south and east to admit one more coffin on each of these sides. The door-block was not in place; the chamber, intact, contained six sealed coffins; but the roof caved in during excavation. Approached by a sloping passage.

Burials : Six coffins, sealed with lime plaster. To the west of the door, coffins *A* and *B* lay with heads south, coffin *C* with head north. To the east of door, coffins *D* and *E* lay with heads south. Coffin *F*, in recess in south wall, lay with head east. The order of burial was probably: *C, B, E, F, D, A*. All six contained five-piece gilded and painted cartonnage mummies, ruined by damp.

In débris of passage : Potsherds of types Pt. R. 1-6.

9. *Tomb* : Small rock-cut tomb, approached by level passage. One course of mud-bricks across doorway, remains of door-block. Front half of roof fallen in.

Burials : Five intrusive bodies lying on 50 cm. of débris. Wrapped in cloth.

In débris : Potsherds of type Pt. R. 4 and 5.

10. *Tomb* : Small rock-cut tomb. Roof caved in; back half of floor fallen down through collapse of roof (cf. Cem. 3, No. 12). Door-block, rubble wall, still in place.

11. Completely plundered rock-cut tomb, roof gone. On east side, upper part of skeleton.

In debris : Burnt bones and feathers.

12. Irregular rock-cut chamber with sloping passage. Above the entrance, a mud-brick wall—remains of superstructure (?). Front part of roof caved in. Door-block gone. Contains two broken sandstone coffins.

In debris : A pottery disc with a hole in the middle—a spindle-whorl (?).

13. *Tomb* : Irregular rock-cut chamber, about 250 × 120 cm. A level entrance on the northern (long) side, just west of middle. Door-block in place; but roof has fallen leaving hole above door-block. Nevertheless no disturbance except that caused by fall of roof and damp.

Burials : Three clay coffins, *A* on *B*, just before door, and *C* behind. All three have rough anthropoid lids, heads west. Each contained a cartonnage mummy. But the cartonnage was ruined by damp; and both cartonnage and coffins were broken by fall of roof.


14. Small rock-cut tomb approached by sloping passage. Door was closed with single sandstone slab found thrown down in doorway. Contained one sandstone coffin, round-headed, with lid leaning against wall. Completely plundered.

In débris : Fragments of pottery, types Pt. R. 1, 4, 5, 15, 21.

15. Small rock-cut chamber, 260 × 70 cm. Door, west of middle of north side (long side). Apparently impossible to insert coffin with lid; but coffin without lid could have

- been inserted. We had to break side of entrance to get out coffin with lid on. The door was closed with stones smeared with mud (see Pl. 10 *c*, white cross, and Pl. 11 *a, b, c*).
- Burial* : Pottery coffin with lid fastened on with pink lime plaster. Inside, five-piece cartonnage mummy, gilt, red, blue, yellow (see Pl. 14 *d*). Cartonnage sewed on wrappings.
16. Rock-cut tomb, roof partly broken in. Door-block gone. Contains lower part of three sandstone coffins.
- In débris* : Potsherds of types Pt. R. 1-6, 16, 17.
17. Entrance-block partly preserved.
- Burials* : Fragments of sandstone coffins and cartonnage.
- Contents* : In the débris, in front of remains of door-block, lay a fragment of sandstone stela (the other parts of which were found in tomb No. 51 (see Pl. 15 *d*)).
18. *Tomb* : Roof broken, door-block gone. Level entrance passage.
- Burials* : Three mummies and two skeletons showing marks of fire.
- In débris* : In passage, small blue glass heart-amulet, eyelet unpierced (Pl. 72 *e 1*). Potsherds of types Pt. R. 4, 5. One amphora potsherd had an illegible demotic inscription.
19. *Tomb* : Well-made rock-cut chamber, approached by sloping passage. Doorway blocked with loose rubble wall.
- Burials* : On east side, a sandstone coffin with sealed lid. On the coffin, three small mummies (children). In the coffin a five-piece cartonnage mummy, mouldy with damp, but not destroyed.
20. *Tomb* : Well-made rock-cut chamber approached by stairway. Above the door, remains of a mud-brick wall (two courses), either part of superstructure or retaining-wall to keep dirt back from entrance.
- Burials* : Bones in débris with which chamber was filled. Two stone coffins with lids twisted askew, one lid broken.
21. *Tomb* : Rock-cut chamber, roof broken down. Door-block of roughly-worked stones.
- Burials* : Two stone coffins with rounded heads—each containing poorly-preserved mummy. Four other mummies thrown in on the side.
- In débris* : Potsherds of types Pt. R. 1, 4, 5 and of amphora.
22. *Burials* : 8 or more secondary interments on a heap of débris.
- In débris* : Potsherds of red-ribbed pottery.
23. *Burials* : Remains of 2 bodies and the mummy of a child. Potsherds of brown-ribbed ware.
24. Remains of mud-brick door-block.
- Burial* : One open stone coffin, with three displaced bodies.
25. Remains of doorway sealing of mud-brick.
- Burial* : One body.
26. *Contents* : Stone coffin containing skeleton which has been burnt by plunderers.
- Burials* : 5 secondary interments.
27. Entrance originally blocked with stones.
- Contents* : 1 stone and 2 pottery coffins.

28. *Tomb*: Entrance was approached by a descending flight of five steps, at the bottom of which lay a large limestone stela (Pl. 15 *h*) fallen down from above.
Burials: Eleven bodies, thrown about in confusion, lying on débris.
Contents: Pottery, types Pt. R. 16, 21. Rough sandstone offering-table lay outside.
29. *Tomb*: Rock-cut tomb, approached by a stairway of four steps, entering chamber at north-western corner at an angle. Three courses of mud-brick, remains of door-block, in position. Chamber nearly filled with granite detritus through doorway.
Burial: Body of child wrapped in cloth on débris, on east side.
In débris: Potsherds, types Pt. R. 4, 14, 16, and amphora of red ware.
30. *Tomb*: Entered by stairway. In doorway, a single slab of sandstone slipped out of place. Roof gone. Interior in confusion.
Burials: Four open sandstone coffins with pieces of lids. Bodies broken and thrown about.
In débris outside: A well-made sandstone offering-table, not inscribed. Potsherds, type Pt. R. 16.
31. Entrance originally sealed with stones.
Burials: 1 stone coffin and 7 bodies on pile of débris which has accumulated above a piece of the sandstone coffin lid.
In débris: Ring-stand red-brown ware and fragments of painted cartonnage.
32. *Burials*: 5 secondary interments laid on a heap of débris under which were a few burnt human bones and an uninscribed sandstone offering-table.
33. *Burials*: Remains of 2 bodies on a heap of débris accumulated above a piece of a pottery coffin.
In débris: Potsherds, types Pt. R. 7, 16.
34. Hole in floor of chamber broken down into No. 36.
Burial: Portion of the body of a child.
35. Entrance blocked with stones. Interior intact.
Burials: An open pottery coffin with body, and two bodies on floor beside it.
36. *Burial*: Lower parts of 2 broken stone coffins, and above them an intrusive interment on a pile of granite débris.
37. *Tomb*: Small rough chamber, 200 × 70 cm., with entrance on the side (like No. 15). Entrance blocked with stones. About 40 cm. in front of door, a rough brick wall of uncertain origin.
Burial: Broken pottery coffin and a few bones.
38. *Tomb*: Rough chamber with broken roof and entrance.
Burials: On the east side, a mummy on 50 cm. of stones and débris. On the west side, a few burnt bones on débris.
In débris: A bowl, type Pt. R. 10.
39. *Contents*: Two broken stone coffins, one blackened by fire.
Burials: Portions of a mummified body and 3 skulls on a pile of débris.
40. Apparently an unfinished tomb. The cutting of the chamber walls incomplete.
41. *Burials*: Two mummified bodies on a pile of débris.
Contents: A sandstone offering-table, with flowers in relief (broken in two).
42. *Contents*: Three sandstone offering-tables, of which two bear traces of fire (all broken).
43. *Contents*: One broken stone coffin filled with débris, and lid of another.

44. *Tomb* : Small irregular chamber, approached by rough stairway. Entrance-block gone.
Burials : Two skeletons, laid on rough stones and débris, ca. 10 cm. above floor.
45. *Tomb* : Large chamber, approached by stairway. Entrance-block gone.
Burials : On west side, a skeleton, and on the middle and east, scattered bones.
 All on the floor.
In débris : A bowl of type Pt. R. 16.
46. *Tomb* : Chamber with intact door-block. Gravel fallen down from roof.
Burials : Stone coffin with lid shoved aside. An *intrusive* pottery coffin (too long for chamber, and left with foot end in doorway) with lid broken, filled with gravel. Apparently the stone coffin was opened at time of burial of pottery coffin. Disturbance of pottery coffin due to fall of débris from roof.
47. Two courses of mud-brick, door-block still in place.
Burials : Two skeletons on floor, heads away from door; and one intrusive skeleton with head towards door on granite débris over the lower skeletons.
On débris in passage : Potsherds, a bottle of red ware with dark red band, a two-handled amphora of whitish ware.
48. *Tomb* : Well-made rock-cut chamber approached by stairway of 7 steps. Entrance with lintel and door jambs of white sandstone. Door-block gone.
Burials : Completely plundered, only a skull and a femur in one corner.
Contents : Along the west side in front of door, five sandstone offering-tables, Nos. 1, 3, 5, on top of 2, 4, 6 (a sandstone fragment).
1. Plain, sandstone, shallow rectangular trench and spout.
 2. Similar but with cartouche-like depression in middle. On one side a line of demotic; on the adjoining side, a line of hieroglyphics:—

 3. Plain offering-stone.
 4. Sandstone. Below, in relief, an offering-table between two $\overline{\text{N}}$ vases; on each side of the table, an empty cartouche; outside the cartouche, on each side, the stem of a lotus (?) flower which hangs over the cartouche. Above, two J signs, and a row of circles, all in relief. On the end, hieroglyphics like No. 2.
 5. Plain sandstone.
49. Empty.
50. *Burial* : Lower portion of sandstone coffin, and a few scattered bones and a skull.
In débris : Incense cup, brown ware whitewashed, Pt. R. 16.
51. *Tomb* : Rock-cut chamber, apparently enlarged at the back.
Burials : Two stone coffins, one on top of the other, lids broken. Two skulls and some scattered bones.
Contents : In the débris in chamber, broken offering-stone and four fragments of stelæ. In front of door, the lower half of a stela (Pl. 15 *g*, rest found in 3: 57), and the upper right corner of another (Pl. 15 *c*, belongs to 15 *d*). At the back of chamber, two other fragments (Pl. 15 *d*, lower part, rest found in 3: 17). Bowl, type Pt. R. 16 and fragment of pottery coffin.
52. *Burial* : Sandstone coffin containing skeleton. The lid of the coffin had been removed.
In débris outside : Part of a bronze chain (Coptic ?), and a blue glass bead on a string.

53. Empty tomb. *In débris*: Crescent earring, gilded bronze on wood.
54. Empty tomb. *In débris*: Quantity of potsherds (Ptolemaic).
55. *Burials*: Remains of four intrusive interments on débris.
56. *Contents*: Two plundered and broken sandstone coffins.
57. *Tomb*: Consisting of an inner chamber *A*, and an outer chamber *B*.
Contents of A: Broken stone coffin and two broken offering-tables.
Contents of B: One open clay coffin, two open stone coffins.
Burials: Three bodies in *B*, apparently removed from the three coffins.
In débris: Upper part of a stela with sculptured scenes and seven columns of inscriptions in hieroglyphics (Pl. 15 *g*, fits in piece from grave 3: 151).
58. *Unfinished tomb*: Excavation of chamber only just commenced.
59. *Empty tomb*: Entrance originally sealed with stones. Tomb shows traces of being enlarged or in course of construction.
60. Entrance passage to a tomb, the excavation of the chamber abandoned perhaps on account of the proximity of No. 49.
61. Unfinished tomb.
62. *Contents*: One stone coffin containing skeleton, lid of coffin displaced and broken.
In débris: Incense cup brown-red ware, type Pt. R. 16.
63. Entrance had been blocked with stones.
Contents: Two stone coffins, lids broken and displaced.
Burials: Five or six skeletons lying in disorder.
64. Entrance had been blocked with stones.
Contents: Stone coffin with broken and displaced lid. The head end is trefoil-shaped to indicate head and shoulders.
Burials: Four bodies which appear to be intrusive interments; underneath these a quantity of burnt bones apparently from the coffin.
In débris: A bowl with pointed bottom of coarse brown ware (cf. form of N.E. XXV 17).
65. *Two chambers*: The inner one numbered 65, the outer 66. The outer one was empty.
Contents: One sandstone coffin.
Burials: One skeleton, possibly from the coffin. Three children's bodies. Two skulls.
In débris: Fragments of a limestone (?) stela.
66. Included in No. 65.
67. Apparently an unfinished tomb.
Burials: Skeleton of a dog and human tibiae on a heap of débris.
68. Unfinished tomb.
69. Entrance originally sealed with stones; roof gone.
Contents: One stone coffin with trefoil end, lid anthropomorphic displaced; one clay coffin lidless, containing a disturbed skeleton.
70. Entrance was sealed with a slab. Sandstone jambs and door-sill, in position.
Contents: Two stone coffins, lids removed; incense cup in one, by head of burial, Pt. R. 16.
Burials: Each coffin contained a body disturbed by plunderers.
71. Irregular rock-cut chamber, 300 × 200 cm. and 80 cm. high. Sloping entrance passage. Doorway blocked with stones, plastered on the outside with mud. Figs. 44, 45.

Contents : Four large round-headed sandstone coffins and one small one—all with lids fixed on with lime plaster. No room in chamber for another coffin.

Burials : Five cartonnage mummies all ruined by damp :—

A. (Small coffin), a four-piece cartonnage mummy : (1) face with beard ; (2)

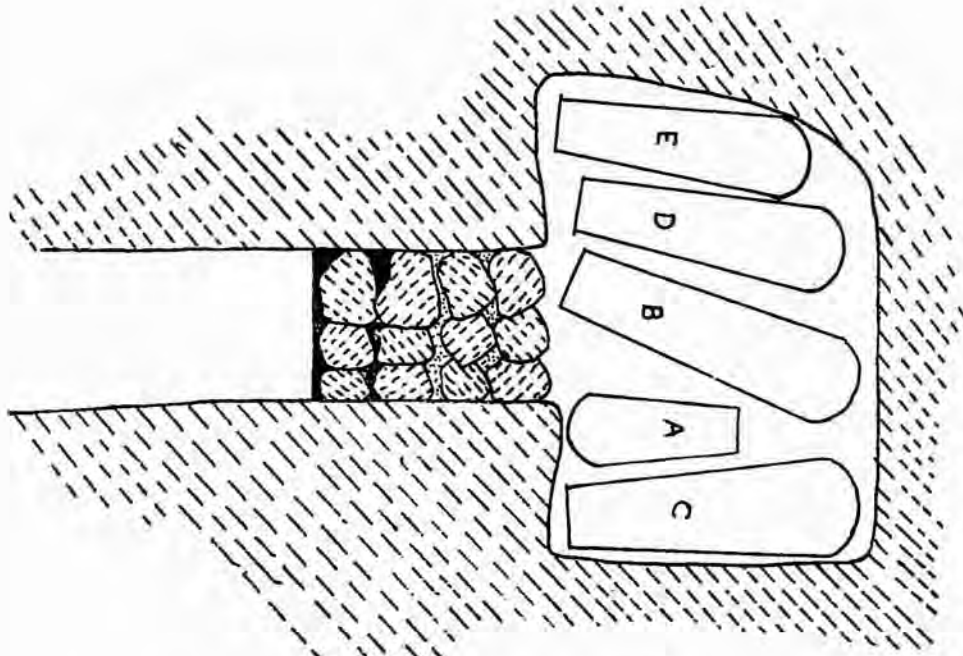


Fig. 44.—Tomb 3: 71. Plan. Scale 1:50.

papyrus flower necklace and gold pectoral ; (3) *ba*-bird over bier, funerary divinities and one line of inscription ; (4) feet.

B. Five-piece gilt cartonnage mummy, covered with coarse cloth.

C. Five-piece coloured cartonnage mummy, covered with fine cloth.

D. Five-piece coloured cartonnage mummy.

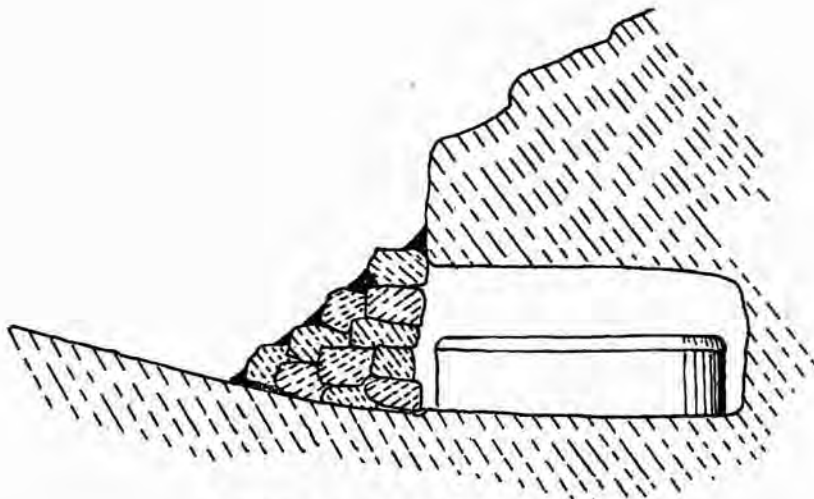



Fig. 45. — Tomb 3: 71. Section. Scale 1:50.

E. Five-piece coloured cartonnage mummy, with bead net laid over it (see Pl. 13 *a*). The solid band across the top has a design in yellow, black, and blue beads—three  signs and two jackals.

Wrappings of mummy *E*: Under the cartonnage, the mummy was wrapped in fine cloth, twice around. Under the cloth a layer of pitch(?). Then 15-20

thicknesses of coarse cloth (decayed). Arms crossed on breast. On each wrist a bracelet of gilt cartonnage with blue squares over cloth; and on each upper arm, a similar cartonnage armlet. Bits of gilded cartonnage on fingers, skull and stomach (= finger-nails, navel, etc.). In the wrappings on breast, the green-glazed and glass amulets in Pl. 72 e 6, 7.

72. Remains of sandstone door-jamb in position.

Burials : Two intrusive interments on 25 cm. of mud and granite débris.

In débris : Pan of red-brown ware whitewashed, diameter 30 cm. Two incense cups red-brown ware, Pt. R. 8, 16. One incense cup light red ware with yellow-painted top, Pt. R. 10.

73. *Tomb* : 200 × 150 + 80 cm. Sealing of mud and stones intact.

Contents : Sandstone coffin with remains of artificial funeral wreaths on the cover. The coffin contained a five-piece cartonnage mummy wrapped in fine cloth—ruined by damp. At the head of the coffin on the floor was a small incense cup of red ware (type Pt. R. 8) containing charcoal and small balls and discs of incense.

74. *Contents* : Two sandstone coffins plundered and broken. The eastern one contained a decayed mummy. A fire had been kindled in the tomb, the resinous mummy supplying the fuel, and the broken coffin lids the material for the fireplace.

75. Large tomb containing 5 stone coffins, *B, E, F, G, H*; one stone anthropoid coffin *D*, and two clay coffins *A, C*. The order of interment was *G, F, H, D, E, C, B, A*. Wreaths were laid on *A, B, C, E, F, G, H*. All the coffins contained mummies in cartonnage damaged by damp. Fig. 46.

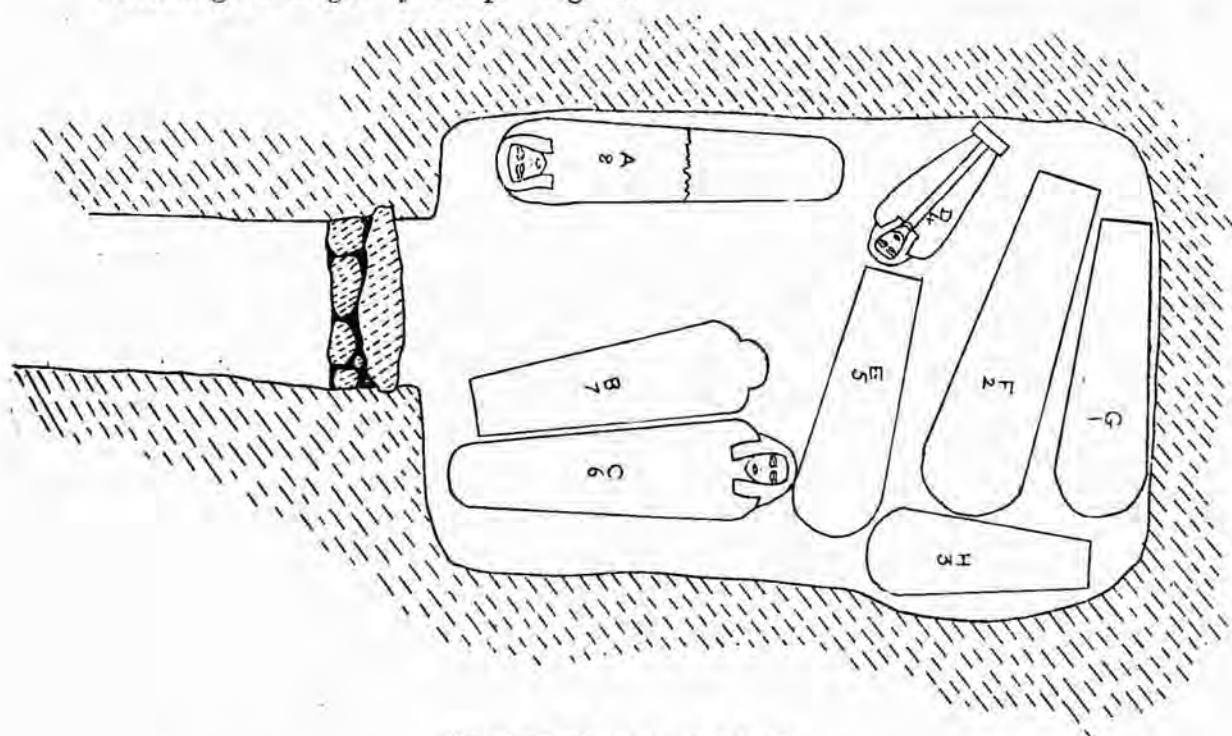
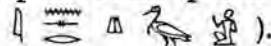


Fig. 46.—Tomb 3 : 75. Scale 1 : 50.

A (pottery) : The inequalities in the brim of this coffin had been filled in with stones before the lid was sealed on with plaster.

B (sandstone, with trefoil end) : Mummy in five-piece cartonnage. The mummy-wrappings consisted of (beginning from the outside) : (1) single sheet ; (2) layer of pitch (or resin) 2 mm. thick ; (3) wrapping of linen strips ; (4) ten

wrappings of linen; (5) wrapping of strips; (6) layers of sheets containing outside a layer of resin (?), inside a layer of pitch.

D (sandstone): Anthropoid coffin painted blue and yellow with hieroglyphic inscription (name ).

E (sandstone): (1) Gilded and coloured five-piece cartonnage; (2) linen sheet; (3) layer of pitch; (4) layer of bandages applied crosswise; (5) layer of linen sheets; (6) mass of decayed and blackened cloth covering the body.

F (sandstone): The mummy was that of a male. A papyrus roll, blackened and decayed by damp, lay under the left upper arm.

H (sandstone): Painted five-piece cartonnage with a gilt mask. Under the head of the mummy, a wreath and a hypocephalus of black pasteboard with scenes and inscriptions in yellow, and a roll of papyrus ruined by damp (see Pl. 12 *b*).

76. *Tomb* with portion of door-jamb of mud-bricks still in position.

Contents: Three stone coffins broken and plundered.

Burial: Skull and upper part of a mummy from stone coffin with traces of painted cartonnage.

In débris: Three incense cups of red-brown ware (Pt. R. 16).

77. *Contents*: Broken clay sarcophagus.

Burial: Against wall of tomb, a skeleton.

78. *Contents*: Six broken stone sarcophagi.

Burial: Lower portion of one mummified body.

79. *Tomb* with lower portion of mud-brick sealing still in position.

Burials: Four skeletons lying east-and-west, laid on a heap of débris, child's body against west wall; all probably intrusive interments.

80. *Burials*: Four skeletons lying on floor embedded in mud. Probably intrusive interments.

81. *Tomb*: Has been plundered through hole in the roof over sealing of stones.

Burials: About six partially mummified bodies lying in confusion.

82. *Tomb*: Has been enlarged subsequent to the insertion of the first sarcophagus.

Contents: Three stone coffins, lids removed and broken.

83. *Contents*: Two empty stone sarcophagi, covers moved to one side.

84. *Tomb*: Sealed with stones which seem to have been moved and replaced anciently, possibly for the burials of *C*, *D*, *E*. Figs 47, 48.

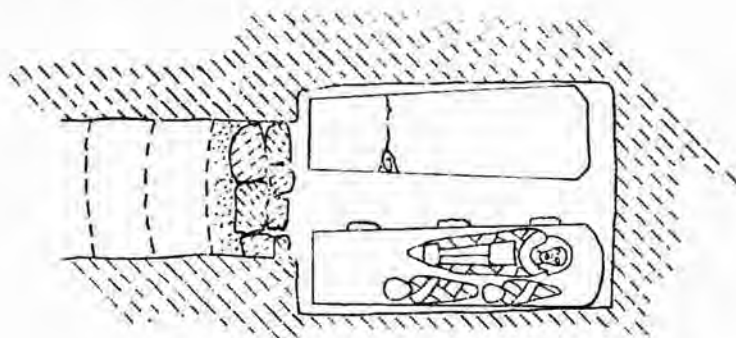


Fig. 47.—Tomb 3:84. Plan. Scale 1:50.

Burials: *A*. Sandstone coffin on east side, round-headed. Lid cracked across; piece broken off one side and filled with granite chips. Lid sealed on with mud. Inside, a gilded and painted five-piece cartonnage mummy.

- B.* Sandstone coffin on west side, resting on three stones. Lid sealed on with lime plaster. Lid bears a short demotic inscription. Inside, five-piece coloured cartonnage mummy. On the lid lay the three small mummies *C, D, E.*

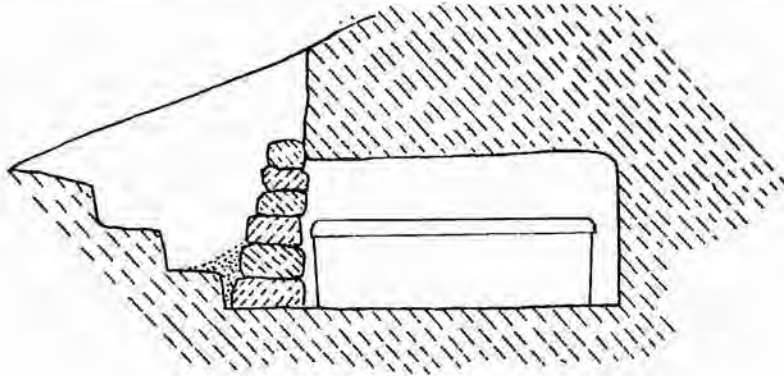


Fig. 48.—Tomb 3 : 81. Section. Scale 1 : 50.

- C.* Child's mummy with gilt mask and decayed five-piece cartonnage.
D, E. Children in cloth wrappings with features painted on the cloth.
85. *Tomb* plundered through the roof, lower part of sealing stones still in position.
Burials : Three adult skeletons lying on mud and débris. Child's skull.
86. *Contents* : Two broken and lidless stone coffins, one containing scattered bones and skull.
In débris : Incense cup of red ware whitewashed (Pt. R. 16).
87. *Tomb* plundered through roof, which is broken down.
Contents : Sandstone offering-table.
Burials : One skeleton in wrappings, and one child's skeleton, both intrusive.
 Scattered and burnt bones with melted pitch (? or resin).
88. *Tomb* plundered through roof, lower part of stone sealing in position.
Contents : Four pottery coffins.
Burials : Three bodies in coarse wrappings, possibly original occupants of coffins.
89. *Contents* : One stone coffin lidless.
Burials : (1) Two partially-burnt bodies, one in coffin.
 (2) Intrusive interment on a heap of débris.
90. Remains of door-block of mud-bricks.
Burials : Two adults and two children. Wrappings, no cartonnage; on débris, all disturbed, skull, femur, etc., of another perhaps original interment
- 91 A. Unfinished tomb excavation, apparently abandoned owing to collapse of partition between it and No. 88.
- 91 B. Unplundered tomb with rubble door-block in position.
Contents : Two stone coffins, *A* and *B.* *A* contained a large roughly-painted cartonnage mummy-case with gilt mask (Pl. 14 *a, b, c*). The case is in two halves, front and back, joined together with broad flat wooden pegs set in thickness of edges and secured by small cross-pegs through cartonnage and large pegs. Joint between two halves sealed with wax. Beautifully wrapped mummy inside.
B contained a beautifully painted and gilded five-piece cartonnage mummy covered with a sheet of fine linen (Pl. 13 *b, c*).

92. Unplundered tomb, sealing of stones still in position, floor levelled with granite débris, 50 cm. deep at door. Figs. 49 and 50.

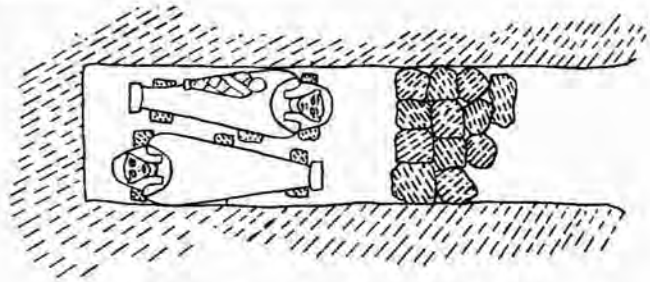


Fig. 49.—Tomb 3:92. Plan. Scale 1:50.

Burials : Two five-piece painted cartonnage mummies, *A*, *B*, resting on stones. The western mummy, *B*, has a child's mummy (no cartonnage) lying on it.

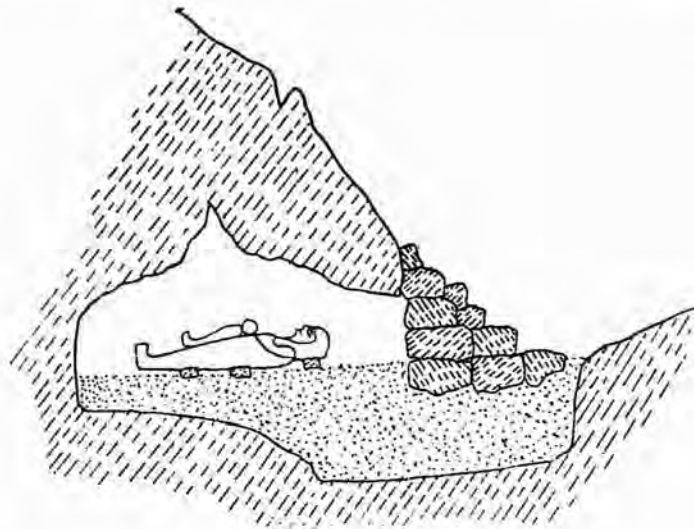


Fig. 50.—Tomb 3:92. Section. Scale 1:50.

93. *Burials* : Two bodies in coarse cloth wrappings on about 50 cm. of granite débris.
94. Carefully cut tomb. Sealing of stones and mud still in position.
Contents : Stone sarcophagus *B* containing mummy in gilded cartonnage ; and mummy *A* supported on stones but not in a coffin, with painted and gilt five-piece cartonnage (see Pl. 12 *a*).
95. Empty and apparently unused tomb.
96. *Contents* : Two broken stone coffins, and piece of an inscribed stela (Pl. 15 *b*).
Burial : Lower limbs of a mummified body from one of the coffins.
97. Unplundered tomb with sealing of stones in position.
Contents : Stone coffin, with round head.
Burial : Painted and gilded five-piece cartonnage mummy. On the floor of the coffin, around the mummy, a heap of empty larval cases of some insect.
98. *Contents* : Three stone coffins plundered and filled with débris.
Burials : Two mummified bodies lying on débris over coffins, possibly intrusive interments.
In débris : At entrance of tomb, line of demotic writing cut on piece of sandstone, a fragment of stela (Pl. 15 *a*). Also two bowls, types Pt. R. 10 and 16.

99. Small tomb filled with débris.

Burials : Two skeletons on heap of débris, intrusive.

100. *Contents* : Broken sandstone coffin. Fragments of stela, Pl. 15 a.

Burials : Two partially mummified bodies

101. Small tomb, door-block in position

Burials : Two children's bodies in painted and gilt cartonnage ruined by damp and fall of débris from the roof of the tomb. Mummies rested on stones.

102. *Tomb* half filled with débris, lower part of door-block of stones in position.

Contents : Pottery coffin, and two pottery flasks of light red ware.

Burials : Remains of four bodies.

103. Roof of tomb broken down, lower part of door-block of stones in position.

Contents : Sandstone offering-table.

Burials : Two extended burials on floor, one supported by mud-bricks.

104. *Burials* : Two headless mummified bodies on 20 cm. of débris.

105. Unfinished tomb excavation apparently abandoned owing to presence of No. 107.

106. Empty and perhaps unfinished tomb.

107. Large tomb, plundered, lower part of door-block of stones in position.

Contents : (1) Five broken or lidless sandstone coffins.

(2) Stela, fragments of, Pl. 15 a.

Burials : Coffins *C* and *E* contained headless skeletons.

In débris : (1) Incense cup, blackened, type Pt. R. 10.

(2) Red ware, traces of whitewash outside, type Pt. R. 16.

108. *Tomb* half filled with débris.

Contents : Broken sandstone coffin under débris.

Burials : Five mummified bodies over débris, all later interments.

109. Large tomb, remains of door-block of stones.

Contents : Three sandstone coffins, one pottery coffin.

Burials : Portions of disturbed bodies in two of the stone coffins.

110. Unfinished tomb.

111. *Tomb* half filled with débris. On débris, four or more mummified bodies laid on stones; below the débris, broken stone coffin and disordered bones.

112. Entrance of tomb has been sealed; remains of door-block in place; leaning against door-block outside, half a stela (Pl. 15 f); inside, in débris, a sandstone offering-table. Roof of tomb gone.

Contents : Stone coffin, lidless.

Burials : Three skeletons, much disturbed.

113. Roof of tomb broken down. In entrance passage, three sandstone offering-tables on débris.

Contents : Sandstone coffin, lid on floor.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton in coffin.

114. Empty tomb.

115. Roof of tomb broken down.

Contents : Sandstone coffin, lid lying broken on floor.

Burial : Skeleton in coffin.

116. *Tomb* with remains of three skeletons in coarse wrappings.

117. Empty tomb. Fragments of bones and pottery in débris. Small bowl, red ware, whitewashed outside, like Pt. R. 16, but lower; bottom of red-ribbed jar, X-group 14.
118. Tomb with door-block of stones in position. Interior intact.
Burials: On floor in débris two or more mummified bodies. Above débris and supported on stones, five mummified bodies.
119. Empty tomb. Skull and a few bones in débris.
120. Empty tomb.
121. Lower part of mud-brick door-block in position.
Contents: Two lidless stone coffins.
122. *Contents*: Lidless stone coffin containing a few broken bones.
123. *Contents*: Two empty stone coffins, lids removed.
124. *Contents*: One stone coffin lid in tomb.
Burial: Skull and a few bones in coffin.
125. Small tomb containing three extended skeletons on a pile of débris.
- 126-127. Empty tombs. No. 127 was abandoned owing to collapse of rock between it and No. 128. Potsherd, Pt. R. 1, 3.
128. Double tomb, inner chamber empty.
Burials: Five or six disturbed skeletons lying on débris.
In débris: A bowl, type Pt. R. 16, and a cylindrical wide-mouthed pot, red ware.
129. Tomb partially filled with débris.
Burials: Seven or more disturbed skeletons on débris. Two of them had arms crossed on breast.
130. *Contents*: Three empty stone coffins, lids broken and moved. Upper part of jar with spout, type Pt. R. 21.
131. Number omitted by accident.
132. Tomb with depression on north side of floor, containing a white marble sarcophagus with trefoil head end, much broken. Door-sill in position.
In débris: In doorway, part of an inscribed stela, Pl. 15 e.
133. Empty tomb.
134. *Contents*: Two stone coffins, lids moved.
Burial: Disturbed skeleton in stone coffin.
In débris: Incense cup, red-brown ware, whitewashed, type Pt. R. 16, and potsherd Pt. R. 4.
135. Tomb contained three empty and lidless pottery coffins.
In débris: Incense cup brown-red ware whitewashed, type Pt. R. 10.
136. Empty tomb.
137. Narrow tomb containing a single empty pottery coffin.
138. A space had been partitioned off with broken pieces of coffin lid to accommodate subsequent interments.
Contents: Two lidless stone coffins, head ends trefoil-shaped inside.
In débris: Blue-glazed knot-amulet, blue- and green-glaze cylindrical and ball beads (Pl. 72 e 3). Broken incense cup, Pt. R. 16.
Burials: Remains of six or more skeletons, two of which are in, or partly in, the stone coffins.
139. Tomb containing a broken stone coffin.
Burial: A few bones in débris.

140. *Tomb* with door-block of stones in place, but roof penetrated just above doorway.
Burials : Three skeletons (intrusive) on stones on débris, and remains of two more skeletons in débris.
141. *Tomb* containing four plundered stone coffins.
Burials : Two skeletons thrown out from, and one still in the coffins.
142. Large tomb, door-sill and jambs still in position, contained five plundered stone coffins.
Burials : Scattered bones of skeletons thrown out of coffins.
143. Empty tomb, a few mud-bricks on floor, part of door-block of stones in position.
 Tomb had been plundered through roof.
144. *Tomb* plundered through roof.
Contents : Lidless stone coffin.
Burials : Skeleton in coffin and two skulls in débris.
In débris : Incense cup of red ware, brim polished, Pt.R. 8.
145. *Contents* : Broken sandstone coffin.
146. Small tomb.
Burials : Two adult and two children's bodies in coarse wrappings laid on stones.
147. Lower part of door-block of stones in position.
Contents : Three empty stone coffins.
148. Extended burial in narrow pit.
149. Roof of tomb broken down. Door-block in position.
Contents : Three lidless pottery coffins, and one small sandstone coffin.
Burial : In one pottery coffin a mummified body with pieces of gilt and painted cartonnage adhering to it. Also scraps of cartonnage in stone coffin.
150. Extended burial in narrow pit.
151. *Tomb* containing single empty stone coffin with broken lid.
152. *Tomb* had been water-soaked.
Burial : Single mummified body resting on stones and débris.
153. Front part of roof of tomb broken down. Chamber half-full of sand and dust. Had been used as store-room by villagers.
Contents : Three stone coffins, *A*, *B*, *C*.
A. Coffin sealed with lime plaster.
Burial : Body wrapped in cloth and covered with a cartonnage ruined by water through broken roof. Floor of coffin covered with 6 cm. of silt.
B. Coffin sealed with lime plaster.
Burial : Child's mummy in painted and gilt cartonnage much decayed.
C. Sealed stone coffin.
Burial : Adult mummy in painted and gilt cartonnage ruined by damp.
154. *Tomb* had lost its door-block which was apparently a vertical slab in grooves.
Contents : Two sandstone coffins, *A*, *B*.
Burials : *C*, *D*, bodies of adult and child laid side by side on lid of *B*. Coffin *B* had a small hole in the upper right corner of lid through which sand and paper had drifted recently. The body *B* was in bad condition, like *C* and *D*. *A*, stone sarcophagus containing a mummy in a gilt cartonnage (Pl. 13 *d*).
155. Small roughly-cut tomb containing two empty pottery coffins.
156. Large rectangular mud-brick vault with barrel-vault roof in large pit in ground. Door sealed with stones. Tomb had been plundered through roof.
Contents : Four or more pottery coffins.

157. *Contents* : Broken sandstone coffin ; on floor, blocks of black organic material, possibly wood.
Burial : Skeleton in coffin and remains of a second skeleton laid over it.
In débris : Incense cup of light red ware, type Pt. R. 10.
153. *Contents* : Empty stone coffin with broken lid. On the floor, large stone slab, perhaps door-block.
159. *Contents* : Broken sandstone coffin filled with granite débris.
Burials : On the top of the débris, two intrusive interments.
- 160-199. Extended burials wrapped in coarse cloth, and laid in narrow pits. Christian in date.
200. Rock-cut tomb, roof broken down.
Burials : Three skeletons, one much disturbed.
201. Extended burial, Christian.
202. Large excavation, approximately rectangular, about 300 × 360 — 150 cm., containing a rectangular mud-brick barrel-vault tomb 290 × 350 — 130 cm., and to top of vault, 170 cm. Door sealed with vertical slabs of stone and mud ; though sealing was intact, tomb had been entered through the roof. The interior of the tomb was white-washed, and west wall was decorated with a broad vertical strip of yellow colour.
Contents : Three slabs of stone which had probably supported a sarcophagus.
Burial : Mass of burnt bones.
- 203-206. Extended burials in narrow pits, Christian.
207. Empty rock-cut tomb.
208. *Contents* : Empty clay coffin, broken lid at side.
209. *Contents* : Two lidless sandstone coffins.
Burials : One coffin contained two disturbed bodies, probably intrusive interments ; the other, a skull and a few bones.
In débris : Two incense cups of red ware and portion of an amphora of red ware, types Pt. R. 10 and 16.
 In hillside, on opposite side of valley :—
300. *Burials* : Two disturbed skeletons on a pile of débris, intrusive burials.
301. *Burials* : Four disturbed skeletons on pile of débris, intrusive burials.
302. Sandstone door jambs and sill, still in position.
Contents : One stone and one pottery coffin, the latter supported by stones.
Burial : Skull.
303. Empty tomb.
In débris : Neck, handles and base of large Coptic amphora. Four small bowls of red ware with cream coloured slip, two dark red bands inside brim (cf. X-group, No. 11). Ribbed bowl with slight foot, red ware originally polished. Ribbed bowl with slight foot, brown ware. Fragment of ribbed amphora, etc.
304. Empty tomb.
305. *Burials* : Three intrusive skeletons on a heap of débris, one supported on stones.
306. Very narrow tomb.
Contents : On débris at end of tomb two large tall bowls of red-brown ware, red-painted.

CEMETERY 3. EXTENDED BURIALS, CHRISTIAN. TYPE VI OR VII.

1. Hands on pelvis : Nos. 160, 162, 167, 168, 176, 177, 179, 188, 196, 201, 202 (?).
2. Coarse wrappings tied with tapes, hands at sides: Nos. 148, 173, 174, 175, 180, 185, 186, 187, 189, 192, 193.
Extended, but position of hands uncertain : Nos. 163, 181, 190, 199.
Semi-contracted on left side, but disturbed : No. 191.
3. Children : Nos. 163, 165, 166, 172, 178, 187, 189, 190, 199.
4. Empty : Nos. 161, 169, 170, 171, 182, 183, 194, 195, 197, 198.
5. Moslem—unopened : No. 184.

DESCRIPTION OF TOMBS IN CEMETERY 9. (PLAN IX).

(By A. M. Blackman).

1. Chamber in granite rock. Under water.
2. Chamber in granite rock, $110 \times 175 + 85$ cm. Stone coffin shaped to head and shoulders, lid broken. Near the coffin in the débris was found a blue-glaze faience figure of Nefer-Tum (?), broken.
3. Chamber in granite rock, $170 \times 150 + 90$ cm. Two stone coffins with lids broken and removed. Coffins have rounded heads; but one was shaped to head and shoulders inside.
4. Chamber in granite rock, $200 \times 100 - 75$ cm. Stone coffin shaped to head and shoulders, closed with lid with rounded head.
From débris : Potsherd of ribbed red ware with handle.
Potsherd of red ware painted red with design of leaves with long trailing stalks in dark red paint, type Pt. R. 1-3.
5. Chamber in granite rock, $195 \times 210 + 80$ cm. Three lidless pottery coffins with a mummy in each, on one a foot-piece of painted cartonnage was preserved.
6. Chamber in granite rock, $150 \times 225 + 85$ cm. Two stone coffins with rounded heads, lids removed, a mummy in each. Fragments of a human skeleton on the floor, and skeleton of a dog with skin preserved, lying by the skull.
7. Chamber in granite rock, $175 \times 125 + 75$ cm. Stone coffin shaped to head and shoulders, lid removed and body thrown on floor.
From débris : Neck of a pot of brown ware, painted red outside with dark red bands.
8. Chamber in granite rock, $180 \times 200 + 85$ cm. Stone coffin with rounded head, lid had been broken and replaced in wrong order, mummy in coffin. On floor near entrance, a stone offering-table with oval sunken cup. On outside slope above, there were remains of a brick superstructure (see Figs. 51 and 52).
9. Tomb in granite rock consisting of two chambers, A and B. The present ground level is about 250 cm. above the floor of chamber A. The passage, gradually sloping down to the chamber, seems to have been originally lined with brick, of which the side posts of the door were also constructed. The roof of the chamber had collapsed, as had also part of the roof of B which formed the floor of a rock-cut tomb containing a stone coffin.

Objects 1-11 lay on the floor of chamber B :—

1. Pot of brown ware painted red, type N.E. X 2.
- 1a. Pot of red-brown ware painted red (?) outside.
2. Pot of type N.E. XI 1.

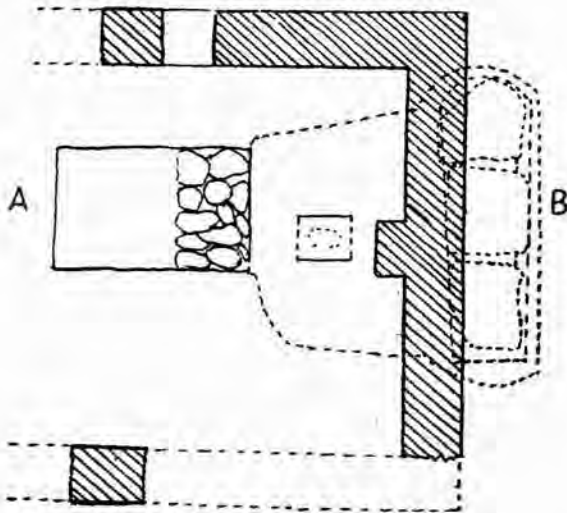


Fig. 51.—Tomb 9:8. Plan. Scale 1:50.

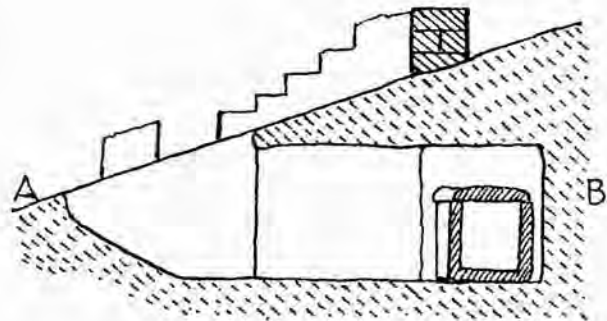


Fig. 52.—Tomb 9:8. Section. Scale 1:50.

- 3, 4a, 5, 11. Pans of brown ware painted red inside.
 4. Pan of brown ware, painted red inside and out, inside perhaps polished, type N.E. XXV 9.
 6. Pot of brown ware, type N.E. XI 3.
 - 7, 8, 9. Pans of brown ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XXVI 2.
 10. Pot of red ware, type N.E. XII 7.
- From A* : 12, 13, 14. Pots of red ware, painted red outside and on rim inside, type N.E. IV 4.
- 14a, b, c, d. Saucers of brown ware of type N.E. XXV 7, found under No. 14.
- Nos. 15-35 found in the débris on the step close to No. 14, and just outside, close to the north door-post :—
- 15, 32, 33. Pots of brown ware, type N.E. XIX 5, not polished.
 - 16, 34. Pots of brown ware, type N.E. XIX 1, small, not polished.
 - 17, 21-31. Bowls of red ware, painted red outside and on rim inside, type N.E. XXV 17. No. 29 contained charcoal.
 18. Broken cup of brown ware.
 19. Broken pot of brown ware.
 20. Pot of type N.E. XIV 8.
 35. Pot of red ware, painted red inside and out, contained leaves and a piece of charcoal similar to type N.E. XXV 20, without the foot rim.
- From débris of chamber A, not found on floor* :
36. Pot of brown ware, painted red and polished, in form like N.E. XVI 3, without the rim.
 37. "Pilgrim bottle" of red ware with smooth red to cream coloured surface, type N.E. XXIV 7.
 38. Like No. 19.
 - 39-40-41. Like No. 15.
 - 42-47. Like No. 18.

- 48-53. Like No. 14.
54-56. Like No. 17.
57. Broken pot of brown ware, painted red outside.
58. Piece of a large broken dish like No. 3, of brown ware painted red inside and out, inside polished.
59, 60. Necks of vases of brown ware, wide-mouthed and highly-polished red surface.

From débris between Nos. 8 and 9 were found pieces of a large bowl, nearly complete, of red ware, with red paint on outside and inside surface. On and below the rim outside, there are designs of foliage in dark red paint, and below this the whole vessel is decorated with bands of dark red paint at intervals. Mixed up with these fragments was an iron knife.

THE CHRISTIAN PERIOD.

CEMETERIES 1, 2, 5, 6 AND 8 (See PLANS II, VII, VIII, IX, XI).

The cemeteries of the Christian period are five in number, even if the graves on the south-western edge of Cemetery 7 are not considered. (The Christian period ought probably to be reckoned from about 500 A.D. to about 1200 A.D.). In the neighbourhood of each of these cemeteries, with the exception of No. 6, there is a modern village and a Moslem cemetery. It is clear that the general conditions of the population and agriculture had not changed greatly from 500 A.D. down to the building of the Aswan Dam. Since when, all the villages and some of the Moslem cemeteries have been shifted; the agricultural area has been diminished, and the general system of agriculture revolutionized. The Cataract sailors and fishermen have been forced to seek work elsewhere. On the other hand, the work in connexion with the Dam gives employment to a large number of men for the time being; so that there has been a certain increase in the population resulting in the building of a new village, the station village at Shellal.

The question of the relative dates of the Christian cemeteries is difficult.

Cemetery 1, in mud knolls on the east bank opposite the south end of Biga, is without doubt the earliest. The greater part of it had been cleaned out by plunderers, and the rest was water-soaked. Many of the empty graves had side-chambers, and some of the water-soaked graves had end-chambers cut in the mud. Some of the side-chamber graves were orientated north-and-south, and some east-and-west. There can, therefore, be no doubt that this cemetery belongs to the late Roman-Byzantine period, or the early Christian period. It is probable that some of the graves belong to the types described below (p. 345) as X-group types.

Cemetery 2 is by far the largest cemetery. It seems to have been begun almost in chronological succession to the second period of No. 3, and to have continued in use several centuries. The use of a pottery coffin in one grave, the relation of the Christian part of Cemetery 3 to the Roman part, the occurrence of certain objects ornamented with Hathor figures, are all indications of an early date. Cemetery 5, on the other hand, presents a number of distinctive features. Iron crosses are very common; burnt brick and stone are used in the tomb structures; the tomb type (Chr. IV) most usual in this cemetery is not found else-

where at Shellal; and finally, a number of the persons buried here appear to have been foreigners (see Anatomical Report, pp. 26, 36, 70). I believe that Cemetery 5 is not so early as the earliest part of Cemetery 2; but direct evidence is lacking. Cemeteries 2, 6 and 8 present nearly the same types of graves, burials and small objects, and appear to be cemeteries of different communities rather than of different periods.

CEMETERY 2 (PLAN VIII).

Cemetery 2 is in a valley on the north-eastern corner of the island of Hesa—a valley which, about 100 metres above the cemetery, runs into the valley of Cemetery 3. The main valley runs across the island to the other side. This northern valley runs nearly level, at first, with a floor of granite débris and sand, is broken by a small hill of granite, and then descends sharply to the river. The slopes of the valley mouth are of denuded rotten granite and granite débris. The cemetery occupies the floor of the valley around the granite hill, avoiding the harder ridges just above and just below the hill. It extends along the slopes below, where ground has been gained by building terraces of granite rubble filled with débris, down to the 106-metre level. Below this level, terraces were still visible, and around the end of the granite towards Cemetery 3, a number of graves had been washed out, leaving scattered bleached bones on the surface. It is clear that Cemetery 2 originally ran right down nearly to the high Nile level.

There were 1,625 numbered graves in the cemetery, containing over 2,000 bodies. Taking into consideration the graves below the 106-metre level and those in Cemetery 3, the Christian cemetery on Hesa must have contained between 3,000 and 4,000 burials at the time it was abandoned. Assuming that the cemetery continued during the whole Christian period of 500 years, we have 6 to 8 deaths a year. An annual death-rate of 20 per 1,000 would probably not be far from the mark, and at this rate, 6 to 8 deaths a year would represent a population of 300 to 400 persons. If, however, Cemetery 2 did not cover the whole Christian period, but only 250 years, the population would be 600 to 800 persons. The truth probably lies inside these limits.

The tombs in Cemetery 2 are of the following types:—

Tomb types.

1. *Chr. type I*: Large vaulted substructures with vaulted superstructures—Nos. 54, 57, 67, 98, 1,249, 1,270 (Pl. 17 *a*), 1,306 (Pl. 17 *c*), 1,534, 1,539, 1,618 (Pl. 17 *b*). No. 1,249 may be taken as a representative example:—

Grave 1,249: Substructure, excavated in rotten granite, Figs. 53–55. Consists of small vaulted chamber with doorway on the southern side of west end (see Figs. 51–53; and Pl. 17 *c*). The doorway is roofed with a true vault. The axis of the barrel-vault is east-and-west. The courses lean against the east wall and contain seven bricks each, resting on the sixth course of the north and south walls. The east end wall was built first, then the vault; then the side walls and the west end walls *pari passu* and bonded. Continuing and bonding, the west end wall and the north side wall were built up into the corresponding parts of the superstructure. The superstructure walls beyond the vault rest on the rotten granite except on the east where they are built on an artificial platform of granite rubble. The space above the vault was filled with rubbish to the level of the floor of the superstructure, heavily plastered with mud, with a coat of white plaster. The walls of the superstructure and the pillars in front were plastered in the same way, both inside and outside.

The superstructure consisted of a single room with a doorway on the east side and a lamp-niche in the north wall (possibly others in the south and west walls). Before the

east front were four square pillars. It seems probable from the analogy of Chr. type II *a* that the room was roofed with a barrel-vault; and the extra thickness of the east wall would indicate that this vault leaned to the east. In that case it may be assumed that the spaces between the east wall and the pillars and those between the different pillars

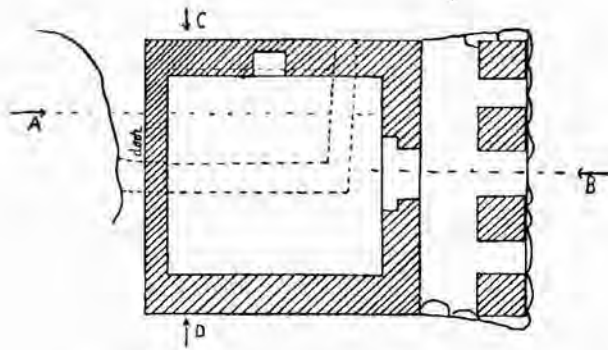


Fig. 53.—Tomb 2: 1,249. Plan. Scale 1: 100.

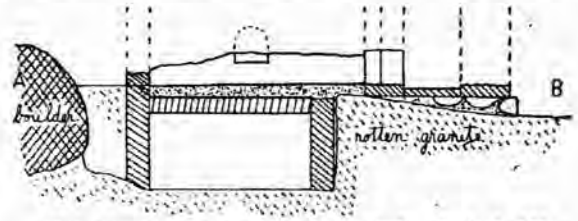


Fig. 54.—Tomb 2: 1,249. Section A-B. Scale 1: 100.

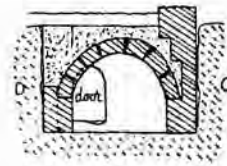


Fig. 55.—Tomb 2: 1,249. Section C-D. Scale 1: 100.

were covered with true arches. The whole may have been built up with walls resting on the arches and the vault to form a flat-topped structure; but there was no direct evidence.

The orientation of the lower vault is here and *in all other cases*, east-and-west with the opening on the west end. The orientation of the superstructure is, in No. 1,249, east-and-west with the door on the east; but in the other cases the orientation varies with the slope of the ground. In Nos. 67, 1,290, and 1,306, the doorway is on the north; in No. 98, it is on the west.

The burials had been removed from No. 1,249 in the course of some excavations made by order of the Department of Antiquities; but they were no doubt like those in the other vaults, wrapped in coarse cloth as described above, and orientated west.

2. *Chr. type IIa*, large vaulted superstructure with burials of the Chr. types VI and VII in the floor—Nos. 99, 130, 275, 308, 529, 531, 806, 833, 1,236, 1,277, 1,612 (Pl. 17 *b*). Nos. 531, 806 and 275 may be described to illustrate the type:—

Grave 531: The steep slope has been terraced to make a platform for the superstructure, by digging out the rotten granite on the east end and banking the débris up with a retaining wall on the west (see Figs. 56 and 57). The eastern wall rests on the granite; the other

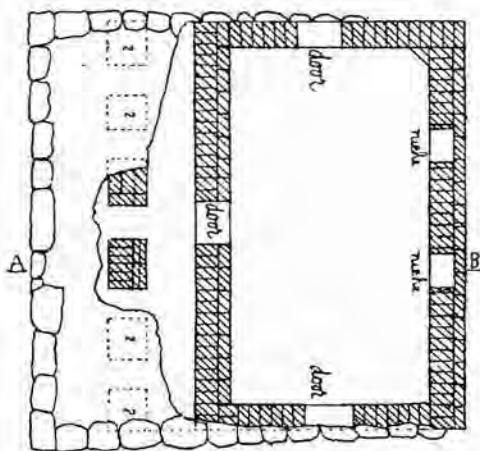


Fig. 56.—Tomb 2: 531. Plan. Scale 1: 100.

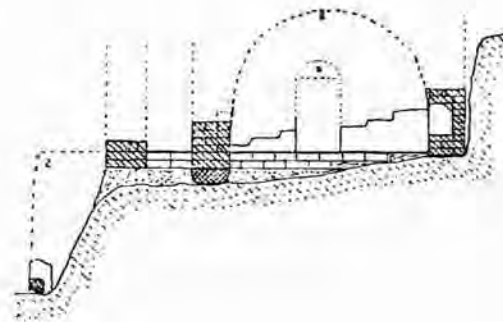


Fig. 57.—Tomb 2: 531. Section A-B. Scale 1: 100.

three walls on granite rubble; the pillars apparently on débris. The floor is made of two courses of mud-brick and heavily plastered.

The chapel consists of one room with a door on each of the three sides, north, west and south. On the east are two lamp-niches, roofed with a true arch (see Fig. 58). The roof was a barrel-vault leaning towards the south. A large part of this had fallen down, and

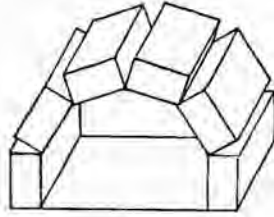


Fig. 58.—Tomb 2: 531.
Vault over lamp-niche. Scale 1: 20.

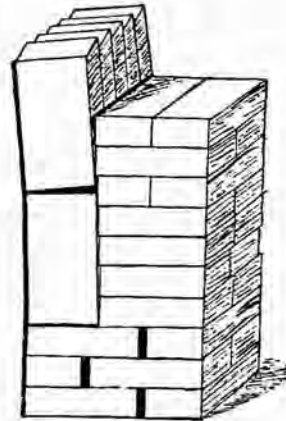


Fig. 59.—Tomb 2: 531.
Spring of barrel-vault. Scale 1: 20.

lay in an unbroken mass on the floor; but on the east side between the niches, two courses were still in place (see Fig. 59).

Grave 806: Built for the greater part on a filled foundation with granite rubble retaining walls. Consists of one large room with a doorway on each side. The north side also contains a lamp-niche. There are four mud-brick pillars on the west side. (See Fig. 60). There are thirteen burials in the floor; but the small superstructures are missing.

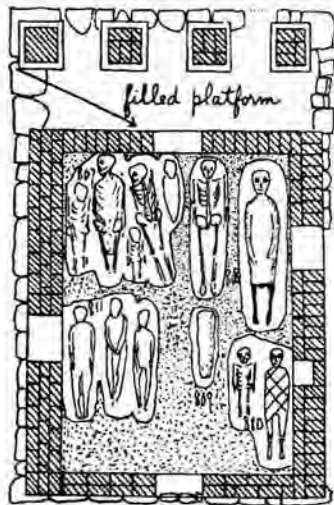


Fig. 60.—Tomb 2: 806. Plan. Scale 1: 100.

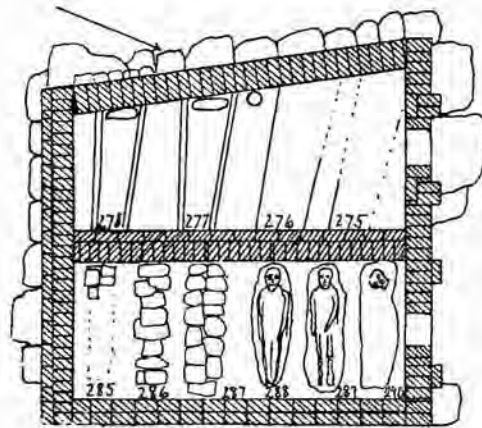


Fig. 61.—Tomb 2: 275. Plan. Scale 1: 100.

Grave 275: Terraced like No. 531 above. Divided into two chambers by a later wall down the middle. Each chamber had a doorway on the north. The northern wall showed four buttresses (or pilasters). There was room for pillars on the north side; but no trace of them was found. The superstructures of the small graves in the floor were in two cases remarkably well preserved. They were built of mud-plastered granite rubble with a large rough slab at the head end. The lower part was rectangular, but broader on the west; the upper part was nearly semi-cylindrical, but set back from the edge of the lower part so as to form a ledge (see Fig. 61; and Pl. 16 b).

3. *Chr. type II b*, terrace group, a denuded form of *Chr. type II a*—51-53, 55-56, 59, 60-63, 188, 261, 301, 352, 523, 1,322, 1,470, 1,485, 1,542, 1,570, 1,583, 1,588, 1,596.
4. *Chr. type III*, large vaulted superstructure with burials on the floor, charnel house, No. 1,348. This was originally a sort of open kiosk, a roof supported by eight irregular mud-brick pillars. The spaces between these pillars were afterwards closed up with rubble or mud-brick except the one on the north end of the west side, which was left open to form a doorway. The bodies, wrapped and orientated as usual, were simply piled on the floor (see Fig. 62). Fallen down on the south side was a fragment of a sandstone slab with part of a cross carved on it.

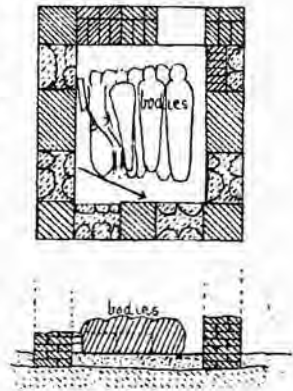


Fig. 62.—Tomb 2 : 1,348.
Plan and Section.
Scale 1 : 100.

5. *Chr. type V*, small subterranean vault with solid superstructure—No. 1,465. See Cemetery 5.
6. *Chr. type VI*, long, narrow, rectangular or oval pits with mud-brick superstructure, 65, 66, 67, 87, 90, 92, 95, 99, 101, 102, 106, 118, 120, 121, 128, 152, 160 *b*, 171, 181, 238, 242, 251, 256, 265, 270, 283, 295, 300, 321, 330, 338 *b*, 357, 358, 409, 418, 431 (Pl. 18 *f*), 432, 436, 440, 454, 455, 456 *a-b*, 471, 480, 542, 785, and thirteen others less well preserved. The superstructures have the ancient sarcophagus form—a rectangular base and a semi-cylindrical upper part not quite so wide as the lower part (see Fig. 63). None of the examples in Cemetery 2 were well preserved; but similar graves in Cemetery 5 and Cemetery 55 had small lamp-niches containing lamps built on to the western end.

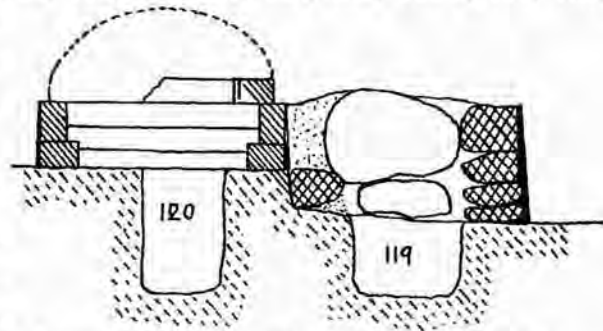


Fig. 63.—Graves 2 : 119 and 120. Section. Scale 1 : 30.

7. *Chr. type VII*, long, narrow, rectangular pit with rubble superstructure—Nos. 74, 83, 94, 100, 119, 134, 136, 151, 152, 154, 204, 224, 237, 258, 259, 331, 437, 505, 506, 512, 513, 1,063, and 211 others less well preserved. Differs from No. 6 only in material (see Figs. 63 and 64; and Pl. 18 *a-c, h*).
8. A mixed type, with superstructure partly of rubble and partly of mud-brick—Nos. 71, 108, 115, 160 *a* (Pl. 18 *i*), 223, 260, 269, 271, 497, 543. The pit of No. 160 *a* was lined with bricks.
9. There are also 558 graves with rubble filling but superstructure destroyed, and 443 graves with no trace of filling or superstructure.

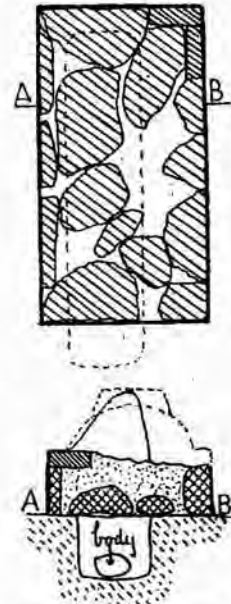


Fig. 64.—Grave 2 : 1,063.
Plan and Section. Scale 1 : 30.

These tomb types are so evenly distributed through the cemetery that they afford us no clue to the relative dates of the different parts of the cemetery. It is to be noted, however, that the long lines of denuded graves lying close together, such as Nos. 1,417, 1,424, 1,427, 1,436, probably represent streets of tombs with the superstructures built one against the other, like the streets of tombs found at Ginari (Cem. 55).

Burials.

The burials in these graves were very uniform in character. A few were partly on the side with the knees slightly bent (see Pl. 18); but these were exceptional, and no doubt in most cases accidental. There were two burials, No. 53 *A* (Pl. 18 *g*), and No. 1,310, which consisted of disordered burnt bones. The rule was: extended on the back, head west, hands on pelvis or beside it. The wrappings were of two similar types—one tied up with tape, and the other with cord. In both cases, the body was wrapped in a coarsely woven sheet wound, in some cases, five or six times around the body (2: 51: J). Before the last turn was taken, the surplus at each end was folded over the head and feet respectively, and the surplus due to the irregularity of the body was tucked between the legs. The tape or cord was wound diagonally (or spirally) around the body both up and down, presenting a criss-cross appearance, and tied (see Pl. 17 *d*). The tape was made, in 2: 51: J, of sixteen threads alternating in two sets of 8 each; in weaving, the shuttle carried the warp of heavier twisted thread back and forth from side to side. The warp was usually white. The pattern was made by arranging different coloured threads in the woof, sometimes one red line down the middle (2: 54: A), sometimes two, one on each edge (2: 56). In some cases, one set of woof threads would be white and one red, giving the tape the appearance of alternate blocks of red and white (2: 56: G; 2: 60: B). The cord consisted usually of three twisted strands each made of three twisted threads of twisted fibre. Under the outer shroud, there was often a shirt or tunic of fine linen or embroidered linen; but these were seldom so well preserved as in Cemetery 5. All the wrappings were heavy and sticky with salt, and in many cases contained masses of fruit-seeds, and layers of salt crystals. The bodies showed no traces of the mutilation necessary to true mummification.

With the burials, there was no pottery or other funerary furniture; but only clothing and personal ornaments—tunics, sandals, shoes, bracelets, earrings and necklaces, as follows:—

- 59: B. A necklace in order—a large white glass (?) ring bead, three small blue-glazed ball beads, a large white ring bead, three small black-glazed ball beads, a large white ring bead, and repeat.
- 61: E. Glass beads: 1 green glass double-cone bead, 1 blue glass and 1 black glass cylindrical beads, 3 small and 1 large light green ball beads.
- 62: H. A child, beads on neck: 4 coloured glass beads (2 variegated) and 1 carnelian bead.
94. Fragments ivory bracelet: 3 large ball beads, white glass: 1 green and yellow barrel bead: small blue-glazed barrel beads on twisted string.
96. Small iron bracelet for child, the ends in the form of flattened jackal beads.
105. Small blue-glazed ring beads: small white disc beads, bone.
109. Bronze buckle and strap tip—from a sandal (?).
195. Two bronze earrings.
228. Small lot of glass beads—cylindrical gilded beads; and lot of green glass double-cone-shaped beads.
507. Small bright green glass beads; one twelve-sided blue glass bead; one short cylindrical blue-glazed bead. Iron bracelet—each end drawn out, twisted into a spiral disc ornament (3 turns), and then passes into a 7-turn coil around the other end of the bracelet, thus making a movable joint.
527. On neck of small child west of No. 527, several blue glass beads, twelve-sided.
611. On neck of small child, string of blue-glazed beads.
634. Small bright green glass beads; small white bone beads; two blue-glazed short cylindrical beads. Three irregular bone beads.

711. A necklace as follows: three small yellow glass beads, one carnelian double-cone bead, two yellow glass, one bronze ball bead, two yellow glass, one carnelian double-cone bead, three yellow glass, one blue glass ball bead, two yellow glass, one carnelian double-cone bead, etc. Also two earrings.
861. Small lot blue-glazed beads, small ball beads.
- 1,073. Four variegated green and yellow glass beads.
- 1,509. Lot of variegated glass beads, green with irregular yellow stripe.
- 1,535. Small bronze cross, was tied on arm with a string.
- 1,570. One yellow and green variegated glass bead; 3 cylindrical glass blue-glazed beads.
- 1,602. A twelve-sided carnelian bead near neck.

There were also two bodies with well-preserved leather sandals.

In addition to these objects found on the bodies, there were a number of objects found in the surface débris, and in the débris of the undisturbed graves: pottery, seals, coins, painted dolls and other objects. These had evidently been dropped in the cemetery during the burial ceremonies and at the great yearly feasts. The dolls, especially, remind us of the modern cemetery feasts of both Moslems and Copts.

1. *Near No. 12*: An ivory amulet resembling roughly a human figure; an ivory hairpin; part of an ivory dice, with 7 (sic!) dots on top, and 4, 2, 3, 5, on the four sides; half of an ivory pendant representing a Hathor head; a hollow pottery doll representing a woman with hands on pubes, on the right side of head a hole with iron rust (suspended on iron wire?); fragments of two clear glass goblets, two yellow glass bowls and clear glass bowl with iridescent blue glass foot; hexagonal blue glass pencil, cosmetic stick, 19 millimetres long; five hard stone barrel beads, black and white; one blue glass barrel bead with yellow and white surface lines; one ribbed ball bead of gilt glass; and a number of other glass beads of various shapes and colours.
2. *Near No. 137*: Heavy bronze stick twisted out of shape, and a small disc.
3. *Near No. 200*: A lead seal impression showing an antelope (?), and a palm branch. Pl. 72 a 1. Also two late Roman copper coins, Pl. 72 i 2, 3.
4. *Near No. 204*: Two wax impressions attached to strings, and fragments of another. Impression of a head. Pl. 72 i 4-6.
5. *Near No. 218*: A 20-sided blue faience object with a Greek letter on each face from A to γ —perhaps used for divination. See Pl. 72 j.
6. *In the superstructure of No. 1,395*: Fragments of a doll on horseback, and fragments of brown-ribbed amphora.
7. *Near No. 1,410*: Upper half of a very small faience *ushebt*i figure, and a fragment of a clear glass vessel.
8. *In No. 1,466*: Decayed mud seal with the impression of a cross.
9. *In the superstructure of No. 1,490*: Fragments of doll on horseback, and fragments of glass.
10. *In No. 1,570*: Piece of a blue-glazed box with row of Hathor heads, Pl. 72 j.

The pottery found scattered over the surface and in the surface débris, consisted of the following types:—

1. The most common type is the brown-ribbed amphora, smeared black inside, such as appears in Pl. 20 c.
2. Bowls of fine drab ware with pinkish slip, similar to Pt. R. type 16 a and h.

3. Bowls of fine light red ware, painted red inside and on rim, similar to Pt. R. 13.
4. Large flat pans of fine-grained drab ware, smooth red slip and designs in black lines.

Potsherds only were found in Nos. 52 and 1,249 (two—one with a fish and one with a bird's wing).

5. Large open pots, similar to Pt. R. types 22, 27, of red-brown ware faintly ribbed.

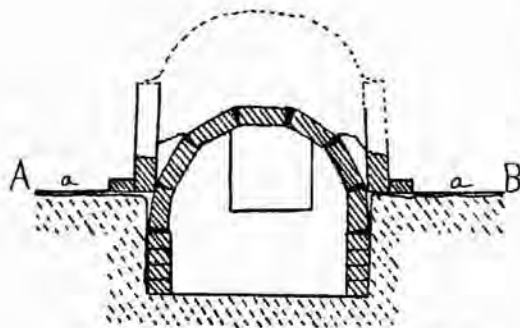
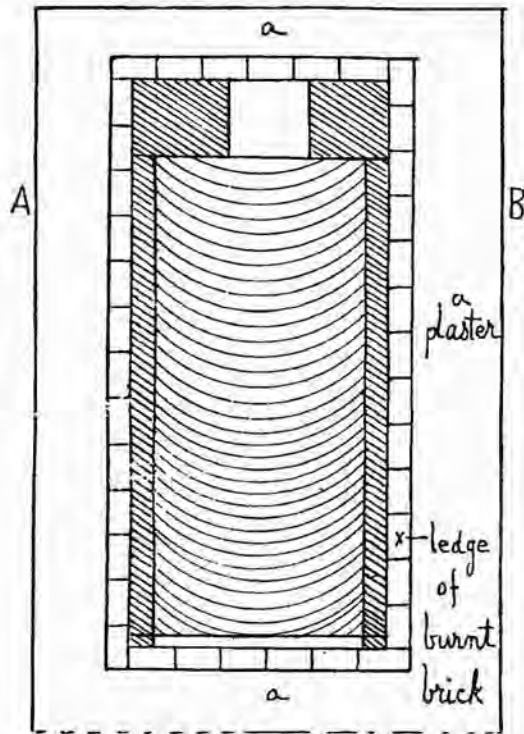


Fig. 65.—Tomb 5:134. Plan and Section.
Chr. Type IV. Scale 1:50.

CEMETERY 5. (PLAN VII).

Cemetery 5 lies on a knoll of granite débris in the centre of a natural bay on the eastern side of the island of Biga (see Pl. 19 *a* and *b*). The temple of Biga is on the northern side of the bay, and the cemetery is west of it on the southern side of the bay. The north-eastern part of the mound is occupied by a block of modern houses, and could not be investigated; but as the cemetery is found along the western and southern sides of the block, it also extends, no doubt, under the houses. The lower slopes of the granite hill on the southern side of the bay were covered with rubble walls, 80–100 cm. high at present, apparently the remains of houses, judging by the fireplaces, potsherds, glass fragments and other small objects found in them. The potsherds were not essentially different from those found in the cemetery.

The whole cemetery had been greatly denuded anciently. The western part, where the brick vaults had been cut away to the old surface or below, had not been touched recently (see Pl. 19 *a*). The eastern

part had been cleaned out by *sebakh*-diggers in the last few years. As a result of the ancient denudation, most of the superstructures had been torn to pieces, and many of the subterranean vaults cleared away down to the spring of the arch. The upper bodies had been much disturbed. In No. 126 there was a Moslem burial of no recent date, above the Christian burial, confirming the conclusion that the denudation is ancient (perhaps one to three centuries ago).

As a result of the denudation, it is not certain that any of the tombs were of Chr. Type I. The only vaults which might possibly be of this type are Nos. 100, 105, 107, 145 and 148; but as their vaults must have reached a point 50 to 100 cm. above the old surface, the lower part of the superstructure must have been a solid block. While it is possible to conceive of various forms of chapels resting on such a pediment, there is no evidence. For the time being, therefore, these large vaults are classed as Chr. Type IV. The graves in the cemetery comprise, then, the following types:—

1. *Chr. Type IV.* Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 19, 22, 34, 36, 49, 82, 83, 84, 88, 91, 97, 98, 100, 105, 107, 111, 126, 127, 134, 135, 137, 141, 142, 145, 147, 148, 149, and 153. Rectangular pit excavated in the subsoil; lined with mud-brick, stone or burnt brick, plastered inside with mud and lime-plaster, covered by a barrel-vault of mud-brick (where

preserved), protected by a solid superstructure of mud-brick, stone or burnt brick, entered by a hole in the west end. Chr. Type IVa is of mud-brick; Chr. Type IVb is of burnt brick; Chr. Type IVc is of stone. See Fig. 65.

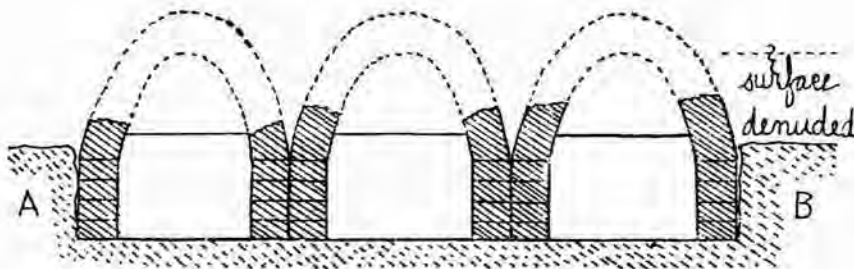
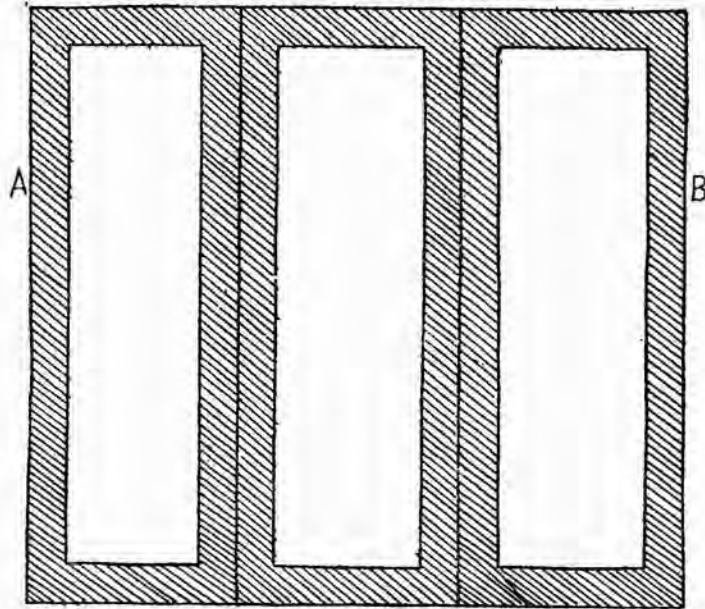


Fig. 66.—Tombs 5: 54-57. Plan and Section. Chr. Type V. Scale 1: 50.

2. *Chr. Type V.* This type is similar to Type IV, but has a simpler entrance. It is essentially a single burial tomb, but may be used for more than one burial. The type occurs at Cemetery 55, in rows of tombs of Types VI and VII, and is, no doubt, a mere

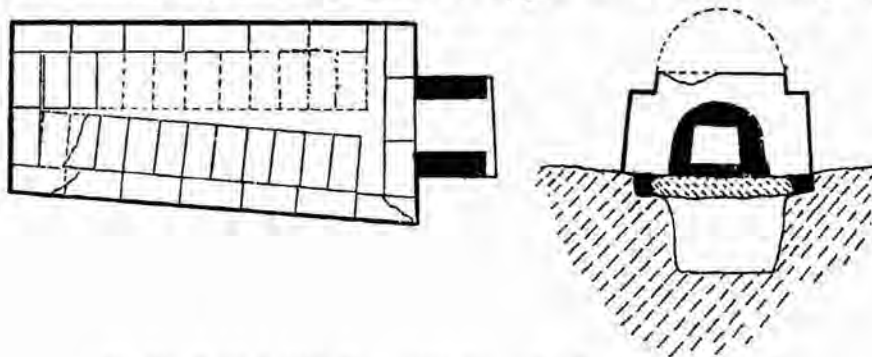


Fig. 67.—Tomb 5: 117. Plan and Section. Chr. Type VI. Scale 1: 30.

variation of Types VI and VII, with a superstructure resembling these types. The actual examples are in two groups—Nos. 54, 56 and 57; and Nos. 60 and 61. See Fig. 66.

3. *Chr. Type VI.* Long, narrow, rectangular pits closed with stone slabs and covered by small solid superstructure with a lamp-niche on the west end (cf. No. 117).* The examples are: Nos. 2, 27, 50, 99, 116, 117 and 118. See Fig. 67.
4. The rest of the graves were denuded pits of Chr. Types VI or VII.

* In Cemetery 55, many of these niches contained lamps with blackened spouts and even charred wicks.

DESCRIPTION OF TOMBS IN CEMETERY 5. (PLAN VII).

(By C. M. Firth).

1. *Type IV*, 145 × 85 — 60 cm. Partly lined with red tiles or very thin burnt bricks. Confused remains of following bodies, wrapped in coarse cloth, heads west, and stiffened with palm branches: 2 adult men, 1 woman, 1 child of 10 years, 1 child of 2 years, 1 of one year, and 1 new-born infant. Bodies were packed with salt and berries. A carnelian bead, apparently from body of 10 year-old child, and a brass earring with traces of silver patina, were also found. Long-ribbed wine jar.
2. *Apparently Type VI*, 150 × 105 — 65 cm. Superstructure gone save for a few bricks. Body of a male (30) laid on fruits and small piece of coarse cloth.
3. *Type IV*, 200 × 120 — 30 cm. Apparently remains of 4 bodies, much crushed and displaced, one of which was a woman. The arms were wrapped separately, and there were palm branches inside outer wrappings. Large crystals of salt were also found between bodies. The wrappings were tied with tape, and one of the bodies had leather boots on.
4. *Type IV*, 265 × 50 (door) × 100 + 40 cm. (on each side, superstructure). Ten skeletons without wrappings laid in layers over each other, 1 middle-aged man, 7 adult females, 1 girl of 12, and Negro child of 7. One old woman, on a wooden board. These bodies were remarkable for their family resemblance and for the non-Egyptian type of skull. There were 4 of the long corrugated jars under the bodies; a brass earring and a blue bead were found in the rubbish.
5. Burial of an infant, protected by 2 burnt bricks, remains of cloth wrapping.
6. Burial of a female infant, simple grave (55 × 35 cm.) in subsoil.
7. *Type IV*, 202 × 125 cm. Nine bodies, 4 males (aliens), 4 females (1 alien), 2 children about 8-9 years. One adult woman (about 20 years old), Abyssinian type, has both arms in splints. Bodies were clothed in shirts reaching to knees (115 × 65 cm. approximately), with sleeves to elbows, 60 cm. long, open at armpits, and further wrapped in coarse white cloth, heads wrapped separately in same cloth.
8. *Type IV*, 255 × 45 (door) × 135 — 70 cm. East end protected by granite stones. Eight bodies crushed and disturbed and without wrappings, 2 males (Egyptian type), 4 females (Nubians?), 1 Negress and a baby. In the rubbish at west end of tomb was a sandstone gravestone, fallen in from the superstructure, bearing incised Greek inscription:—

† EN ONOMATI TOY PATPOC
 KAI TOY YIOY KAI TOY
 AΓIOY ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤOC
 ΕΤΕΛΕΥΤΗΚΕΝ Ο ΜΑΡΙOC
 ΑΒΒΑ Κ ΑΝΧΩΡΗΤΗC
 ΕΝ ΤΩ ΜΗΝΙ ΑΘ
 ΥΡ Ε ΤΗC Ζ ΙΝΑ

9. *Type IV*, 245 × 42 (door) × 140 — 80 cm. East end protected by stones. Bodies disturbed, wrappings of coarse white cloth, 1 male, 7 females, and a child (all alien hybrids). 2 iron crosses from necks of bodies.

10. Simple grave in subsoil. 255 × 100 — 70 cm. Body extended on back, left hand at side, right on pelvis—male (50), foreign type, case of true gout.
11. Simple grave in subsoil. 45 × 25 — 25 cm. Newly-born child, thick black cords about neck.
- 12-14. Three burials of infants: accompanied by 14 fragments of a blue and yellow dress.
- 15-18. Extended burials, probably Type VI.
19. *Type IV*, 255 × 145 — 50 cm. Remains of 13 bodies—6 males (3 aliens), 6 females (1 alien), 1 child (alien)—in coarse painted white wrappings, one wearing shoes, fragments of orange pottery with red designs.
- 20-21. Intrusive Moslem burials.
22. *Type IV*, 250 × 55 (door) — 140 cm. Twenty-six bodies in coarse white wrappings—5 males (aliens), 10 females (mostly aliens), two girls, a boy of 12 years, and 8 children under 12 years.
- 23-26. Extended burials, probably Type VI.
27. *Type VI*. Superstructure gone. 250 × 115 cm. Extended body of a male (alien) in coarse white wrappings tied with red and white tape.
28. Extended burial, probably Type VI.
29. Simple grave 250 × 60 — 60 cm. Body, negroid Nubian, extended on back, hands at side—no wrappings.
30. Simple grave 240 × 65 — 50 cm. Body extended on back, hands on pelvis, wrapped in coarse cloth tied with red (?) and white tape.
31. Simple grave 160 × 45 — 20 cm. Child's body on back, coarse white wrappings huddled round it.
32. Extended burial, probably Type VI.
33. Simple grave 245 × 70 cm. Body of middle-aged male, extended on back, right hand on pelvis, remains of coarse white cloth wrappings.
34. *Type IV*, 270 + 45 (door) × 115 cm. Twenty-one bodies in coarse white cloth wrappings—3 males (negroid), 11 females (5 Negresses, 2 Nubians, 2 Egyptians, 2 aliens), and 7 children less than 12 years.
35. Extended burial, probably Type VI.
36. *Type IV*, 260 + 45 (door) × 130 cm. Eight much-disturbed skeletons, few traces of wrappings—1 male (alien), 6 females (5 Nubians, 1 alien), and 1 negroid child.
37. Simple grave 140 × 60 — 50 cm. Body extended on back, and lower part of grave intruded on by Moslem burial, No. 21.
- 38, 40-43. Extended burials, probably Type VI.
39. Moslem.
- 44-45. Burials of infants, 44 completely shrouded in coarse white cloth and tied with plaited tapes.
46. Extended burial, probably Type VI.
47. Moslem.
49. *Type IV*, 220 × 95 cm. Much-disturbed grave, but bodies had been wrapped in coarse white cloth and laid on the long corrugated amphora.
50. *Type VI*, but only traces of superstructure. Body covered with stones, unopened.
51. Extended burial, Negress, probably Type VI.
52. Moslem.

53. Simple grave $125 \times 45 - 25$ cm. Body of child on back. Coarse white cloth wrappings. Fragments of red- and black-painted orange pottery from rubbish.
- 54, 56, 57. *Type V* (see Fig. 66). Nos. 54 and 56 contained disturbed bodies (No. 54 had 1 male and 1 female, No. 56 had 7 new-born babies, 1 child of 8 years, 2 children of 12 years and a young adult Negress with coloured garments), wrapped in coarse white wrappings tied with cords. No. 57 contained bodies—1 male (alien with negroid trace), 3 females (negroid), and 7 children—similarly wrapped but fringed at the feet. One body had on black shoes. The bricks in the tombs of this type are smaller than those in the main body of the cemetery.
55. Simple grave 110×40 cm. Covered with 5 granite stones, unopened.
58. Simple grave $145 \times 35 - 5$ cm. Body extended on back in coarse brown wrapping.
59. Not a grave.
- 60-61. *Type V*, two vaults, 265×215 cm. Burials in each vault, heads west with corrugated wine jars. No. 60 contained 1 male (alien), 2 females (negroid Nubians), and No. 61 contained 1 male (alien), and 1 female.
62. Simple grave $185 \times 50 - 50$ cm., against south wall of No. 61. Child's burial on back, hands at side.
- 63-72, 76-79, 81. Walls, ovens, pieces of pottery and infants' graves. Nos. 72, 74, 75, 80, unopened. Extended burials 180 cm. long, probably *Type VI*. Superstructures gone.
82. *Type IV*. Vault contained 21 bodies, 10 males, 8 females, 3 children. Of the 10 males, all were aliens, but one showed Negro mixture. Of the 8 females, 3 were Nubian, 4 were alien mixture, and 1 was alien.
83. *Type IV*, $285 + 45 \times 155 - 110$ cm. A very completely filled vault, containing 19 bodies:—
- A. Old woman, Egyptian type, clothed in a shirt.
 - B. Young adult woman, Egyptian type, clothed in a shirt with species of crochet work at neck, traces of embroidery. Plaited leather cord passing through leather ring across chest. Body was laid on a board with carved roundels at each end; a final coarse white wrapping was then put outside this.
 - C. Old man. Foreign type. Prominent nose. Uncircumcised. Clothed in a coat (kuftan) the cloth of which inside was similar to Turkish bath towelling; coat fastened with a cloth button and a tape loop. Outer shroud tied plaited tapes.
 - D. Adult woman. Foreign type. Dressed in two shirts, one sleeved to wrist and one to elbow. Coarse white outer shroud enclosing a board, as *B*.
 - E. Old man, uncircumcised, clothed in "towelling" shirt with two more under-shirts. Outer shirt sleeved to wrist, inner to elbow, as *D*. Coarse white outer wrapping enclosing 3 palm sticks.
 - F. Male. Foreign type. Wrapped in 4 coarse white sheets, the edges of which are brought together at front and back alternately. These are succeeded by a layer of spices and salt. Long outer shirt reaching below knees, two more to knees, hemmed at lower margin. Pair of trousers. Three napkins over face.
 - G. Woman. Middle-aged, Egyptian type. Clothed in a shirt, two iron crosses at back of neck, one on cord, other on leather thong.

- H.* Man. Doubtful Egyptian type. Prominent nose. Wrapped in coarse wrappings of a white material with longitudinal blue stripes. Inside was a second shroud of even coarser material, but without stripes. Remains of one or more shirts. Two wooden rods inserted in the wrappings, which were tied with cord and tapes. Iron bracelet on left arm, with lead ornament at the joint of the iron.
- I.* Old woman. Neck of shirt embroidered with lozenges with spots of blue, pink and yellow.
- J.* Old man. Uncircumcised. Wrappings, coarse white cloth striped blue, stiffened with two wooden rods as *H.*
- K.* Man. Coarse white wrapping, stiffened with palm and other sticks. Body clothed in two unequally-sleeved shirts with "towelling" surface inside. Inner shirt has 3 narrow-stitched stripes down front, ending in lozenges. Next body, a third shirt of finer material, fruits next skin.
- L.* Child (2). Very pronounced foreign type. Coarse white wrappings; tied cord under shirt embroidered in colours.
- M.* Child (7). Egyptian type. Palm fibre between outer and inner wrappings of white cloth, tied with palm fibre cord.
- N.* Female. White cloth wrappings enclosing salt and fruits.
- O.* Child (6). Foreign type. One iron and two green glass crosses on leather thong around neck.
- P.* Adult woman. Iron cross at neck.
- Q.* Middle-aged male.
- R.* Child of 5 years (alien).
- S.* Male infant.
84. *Type IV*, with traces of enclosing wall. About 12 skeletons. Few traces of wrappings. Broken amphora under bodies.
- 85, 86, 87. Infants' graves. Nos. 85 and 86, bodies swathed in coarse white cloth, tied with tape (No. 85); No. 87, without wrappings.
88. *Type IV*. Trench on each side filled with broken red-ribbed pots, some with painted ornament. Confused mass of 15 bodies, 8 males (aliens), 6 females (aliens), and one indeterminable, wrapped in coarse white cloth.
- 89, 90. Burials of infants. Wrappings of coarse white cloth, tied with tapes.
91. *Type IV*, 290 + 65 (door) × 165 cm. Five bodies in coarse white wrappings tied with tapes:—
- A.* Woman.
- B.* Young girl. Wrappings stiffened with 9 palm branch ribs tied with cord at 3 points.
- C.* Male alien, with long black hair (a monk?), five wrappings of coarse cloth and two layers of coarse fringed sackcloth. Head wrapping, with blue crosses. Roots of a plant under neck. Innermost wrapping of wool tied with cords; next body itself, a short shirt with cord fastening. Wrapping stiffened with wooden rods lashed at ends.
- D.* Young female. Embroidered shirt. Wrappings stiffened with palm branch ribs.
- E.* Male. The big toes tied together with cord.

F. Elderly female, head wrapped in coarse white cloths, tied with tapes. In the rubbish in the grave were a piece of wood with fragment of a pen-written Greek inscription in minuscules :—

αγ [ιου].....
.....νω.....
μν [νι],

a fragment of a bowl of thin greenish glass with red lines on rim, a lamp of hard white pottery with cord round handle, incised cross, a copper ring, a cowrie, and a blue bead.

92-96. Burials of infants.

97. *Type IV*, 260 + 70 (door) × 230 — 80 cm. Bodies, 4 males (aliens), 8 females (partly Nubian, partly alien), wrapped in coarse white cloth, tied cord tapes :—

A. Adult female with eighteen layers of coarse wrappings and embroidered shirt.

H. Woman. Necklace of glass and stone beads and an iron cross at back of neck on a cord.

I. Middle aged woman, had remains of an iron cross at neck and was laid on a board, with wooden pegs.

98. *Type IV*, 275 + 50 (door) × 190 cm. Ten bodies, 5 males (3 aliens), 3 females (alien), 2 children, lower ones with heads and feet on burnt brick. Coarse white wrappings. In south-west corner of vault a clay lamp with minuscule inscription in ink :—

+ η μωωαριος (γ)
ησιολ

Many fragments of dishes of orange ware with red- and black-painted decoration.

Type VI, 235 × 120 — 120 cm. Remains of an extended burial.

100. *Type IVc*, 240 × 200 cm. Twenty-four bodies, 11 males (5 aliens), 7 females (1 alien), 5 other adults and one child, in coarse white wrappings, laid on corrugated amphoræ.

101-103. Three infants' burials protected by stones and burnt bricks.

104, 106, 108. Intrusive burials of infants.

105. *Type IV*, tomb much damaged and sides undetermined. Sixteen bodies in coarse white wrappings, 2 males (aliens), 1 female (alien), rest damaged, one with top-boots. Body *D* on a board.

107. *Type IVc*. Size undetermined, 260 × 220 cm. approximately. Much-disturbed mass of bodies in coarse white wrappings laid on long corrugated amphoræ.

109. Extended burial, probably *Type VI*.

110. Unopened grave, covered with burnt bricks and stones. Feet visible, wrapped in coarse white cloth. Probably *Type VI*.

111. *Type IV*, 240 + 50 (door) × 150 cm. Nineteen bodies, 5 males (3 aliens), 11 females (6 aliens), 3 children in coarse white wrappings, one wearing boots. Beads from anklets at west of vault.

From between bodies, a pink terra-cotta lamp with inscription in relief :—

ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ [ΑΒ]ΒΑ ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ

112. Extended burial, probably *Type VI*.

114-115. Unopened graves, probably of *Type VI*—180 cm. long. Body covered with stones.

116. *Type VI*, 200 × 95 cm. Unopened. Superstructure partially preserved.

117. *Type VI*, 162 cm. (192 cm. including lamp-niche) \times 75 cm. (see Fig. 67). Unopened.
118. *Type VI*, 180 cm. (210 cm. including niche) \times 73 cm. Unopened. Superstructure partially preserved. Niche at west end contained a cup of charcoal.
119. *Type VI*, unopened. Lower part of superstructure preserved.
120. Unopened grave, probably *Type VI*, built against No. 119.
121. Moslem.
- 122-125. Extended burials, probably *Type VI*.
126. *Type IV b*. 260 cm. (310 cm. including entrance) \times 170 cm. More than 12 bodies, considerably disturbed. Intrusive (Moslem ?) burial of a child, head south, on right side, above other bodies.
127. *Type IV*. Vault containing 7 bodies—4 males (aliens), 2 females (aliens), and Negro girl.
- 128-132. Extended burials, probably *Type VI*.
133. Simple grave. 210 \times 75 — 80 cm. Burial of an adult, hands on pelvis, head protected on each side with a burnt brick.
134. *Type IVc*. See Fig. 63. Seven bodies—1 male, 5 females, and 1 child, all aliens.
135. *Type IVc*, 300 cm. (350 cm. including door) \times 108—110 cm. (to inside of top of vault). Thirteen bodies—7 males, 5 females and 1 child, mostly aliens.
136. Probably *Type IV*, but much disturbed. Eighteen bodies—7 males, 4 females, and 7 children.
137. Probably *Type IV*, but much disturbed. One old woman (probably Nubian) in position in middle of tomb.
138. *Type IV*, badly disturbed.
139. Not a grave.
140. Extended burial, probably *Type VI*.
141. *Type IVc*, 280 + 70 (door) \times 215 — 85 cm. About 12 skeletons.
142. *Type IV*, 271 + 80 (door) \times 145—75 cm. Bodies with heads on burnt bricks or on long corrugated amphoræ. From rubbish: iron ring with two small bronze bells strung on it, possibly upper portion of a sistrum-like instrument; 1 carnelian, 1 amethyst glass, 1 large light blue-glaze, 4 blue glass beads.
- 143-144. Extended burials, covered with stones, unopened, probably *Type VI*.
145. *Type IV b*, 315 \times 250 cm. No door, but small recess in west wall. Pink plaster and wash inside. Eleven bodies—2 males (1 alien), and 9 females (6 aliens). Quantity of dried spices or fruits. Near west wall on floor were the pelvis, femora and tibiæ of a contracted burial, on right side, head south (cf. X-group), see Pl. 20 *a-b*.
146. Probably *Type IV*, in bad condition.
147. *Type IV*, 290 + 70 \times 160 cm. Washed pink inside. About 5 bodies in coarse white wrappings, 2 males, 2 females and 1 child.
148. *Type IV*. Vault plastered and colour-washed pink, at south-east corner was a pedestal of burnt brick which may have supported a column, the capital and shaft of which were found in the rubbish near. Twenty-two bodies, 9 males, 11 females, and 2 children.
149. *Type IV*, 310 (+door) \times 185 — 85 cm. Confused mass of 27 bodies, 25 persons less than 2 years old and 2 adults, in coarse white wrappings. Piece of the shaft of a column 90 cm. to the east of the south-east corner of this tomb.
150. Simple grave, 200 \times 40 — 80 cm. Burial of adult male extended on back, hands on pelvis, head turned towards right shoulder. Probably *Type VI*.

151-152. Extended burials, probably Type VI.

153. *Type IV*, in part var. *b.* 200 × 95 cm. About 6 bodies (3 children), in coarse white wrappings laid on the long corrugated amphoræ. From rubbish, small bowl of black pottery, and a large shell of a bivalve.

Burials.—There were a number of Moslem burials in Cemetery 5 (Nos. 20, 21, 39, 47, 52, 121, 126), of no very recent date, and on the northern edge (see Pl. 19, foreground) three large Moslem mud-brick superstructures orientated north-and-south. In No. 145 (see Pl. 20 *b*), there was an intrusive (?) contracted burial.

The Christian burials in the cemetery were uniform in character, and similar in orientation and position to those in Cemetery 2. They were on the back, head west, with the hands beside the hips or on the pelvis.* In one case the great toes were tied together (5:91 *E*). Many of the bodies in the better vaults wore clothing, sometimes embroidered; coat (or *kuftan*) on No. 83 *C*; trousers on No. 83 *F*; shirts on Nos. 7, 83 *A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, 91 C, D*; shoes or boots on Nos. 3, 19, 57, 111. No. 83 *F* had three napkins on the face; and No. 7 had hands wrapped in separate pieces of cloth. All the bodies were wrapped in a coarse outer shroud, as in Cemetery 2, saturated with oil, with layers of salt and acacia berries. They were then tied up in bundles with tape or cord. The bundles were in some cases stiffened with palm sticks in the wrappings (Nos. 83 *E, 91 B, D*), or wooden rods (No. 83 *H, J*). In No. 83 *A* and in one of the bodies in No. 4, the bundle was laid back down on a board inside the outer wrappings. In the description of tombs above, skeletons marked as being *now* "without wrappings" were of course originally wrapped like the other bodies. In some cases the bodies were laid on burnt bricks or stones or ribbed amphoræ, apparently to raise them above the floor.

The burials in this cemetery were of interest for two series of facts brought out by the anatomists, and fully dealt with in Vol. II:—

- (1) The anatomical similarity of the skeletons in the same vault repeatedly indicated that the burials belonged to the same family.
- (2) The skeletons presented a number of examples of non-Egyptian aliens and alien hybrids.

On the bodies were found a number of personal ornaments—bracelets and earrings of iron and bronze, Christian crosses of iron or bronze, and glass and stone beads. See description of tombs above.

The pottery found in and about the graves consisted of the following types:—

1. The most common pot was the tall pointed amphora of brown-ribbed ware, with a solid pointed base. There were three variations: the first nearly cylindrical; the second with a bulging rounded shoulder; and the third with a broad sharp shoulder.
2. Small ribbed jars of red ware with two handles on the neck (No. 34), somewhat the same form as Byz. type 18.
3. In No. 83, a bottle-shaped jar with foot of light red ware.
4. Very numerous were the potsherds of decorated ware. These were usually bowls of light red ware, with or without whitewash, decorated on the inside with red or black. The decorations were usually either a twisted rope-pattern, or a wavy vine-pattern, or both. But other motives were used, in one case a bird inside the rope-pattern.

* The difference in the position of the hands does not depend on the sex.

5. Lamps—oval with handle at one end and wick-spout at the other. Filled through hole in top. Greek inscriptions. Cross used in the decoration. Found in Nos. 91, 98 and 111. These lamps are very different from the circular lamps (resembling candlesticks) found at Ginari (Cemetery 55).

The Christian character of the cemetery is, of course, evident from the burial types, and the crosses; but it is made quite certain by the Greek inscriptions on a stela (No. 8), a fragment of board (No. 91), and two pottery lamps (No. 98 and No. 111).

CEMETERY 6. (PLAN II).

Cemetery 6 was on the hill-tops in the south-western part of Biga, called Salib-Biga. The graves were of two types:—

1. One type was like Chr. III (denuded terrace groups).
2. The other type consisted of long chambers dug out under the sides of boulders and walled up with rubble.

The burials were extended on the back and resembled Christian burials so far as could be seen from the two examples examined. The potsherds lying about were of the usual Christian types.

The cemetery had once extended to the lower slopes. On the eastern face of the island were traces of several rock-cut chambers which were said to have contained mummies like those in Cemetery 3. The whole lower part of Salib-Biga has been greatly altered by blasting for stone, so that it is not possible to determine how much material has here been lost. The poor graves on the hill-tops were far above the 117-metre level, and therefore were not excavated.

CEMETERY 7.

Along the edge of the high mud plain at Shellal, near the southern tower of the Roman fort, there were a number of denuded and plundered graves, apparently of the Christian period. So far as could be seen from the surface, they resembled Chr. Types IV and VI. But only the bottoms of the pits remained, and a tumbled mass of cloth and bleached bones amid small heaps of refuse from the *sebakh*-sieves. The edge of the plain and the lower mud terrace to the south were strewn with Christian potsherds (mostly ribbed ware). This lower terrace, including the stone enclosure marked on Plan X, were already under the present reservoir level and were not examined.

CEMETERY 8.

Cemetery 8 was on a granite knoll covered with decomposed granite and blown sand, in a bay in the wall of granite which bounds the plain of Shellal on the north (see Plan IX). It contained a large building and possibly 500 graves of the Coptic period; but it had been much larger, extending down the slope below the 106-metre level. A number of bodies had been removed from the lower graves before the present reservoir was filled, and re-buried higher up to avoid the pollution of the water. We uncovered the building and a strip along the western side of the cemetery.

The graves resembled those in Cemetery 2 more closely than those in Cemetery 5, and were of the following types :—

1. Chr. Type I, barrel-vaults with superstructures, with porticoes and vaulted roof—Nos. 120, 121.
2. Chr. Type II, superstructures with burials in floor—No. 100.
3. Simple pits of Type VI or Type VII. There were no superstructures preserved. The burials were wrapped and orientated as in Cemetery 2.

The buildings on the top of the knoll (see Plan XI) were :—

1. An older and smaller mud-brick building.
2. A later and larger stone building with mud-brick and burnt-brick restorations and repairs.

Graves of Chr. Type I (possibly IV also) and Type VI or VII were found inside the walls of the main part of the later building, and graves of Chr. Type II were under the latest addition on the south-west. The graves inside the older mud-brick building were all simple pits dug in the floor of the building, and were subsequent to the construction of the building. The graves around the older building, but within or under the walls of the later building, were previous in date to the stone building, which had been built over them.

The older mud-brick building had been entirely denuded to the foundations when the stone building was constructed, and its walls are at an angle of about 5° to those of the later building. This earlier building *appeared* to face the west, to consist of a room on the east entered by a doorway on the west, and a hall of mud-brick pillars on the west with the entrance to the building on the west. In this case, it would resemble greatly the tombs of Chr. Type I, but would be of course much greater in size. It may therefore have been a large funerary chapel with burials in the floor. Not one burial could be selected as being distinguished in size or position.

The later building was apparently a church of irregular plan, with two entrances on the east, two on the south, and possibly one on the north. The central building (rooms A-L), was complete in itself. The southern wall of this central building (at D and M) had been built with an inset to avoid a soft place in the granite knoll. In spite of this device, the south-western corner had given way, and the *filled* room M had been constructed to support the corner. The building consisted of three central rooms or courts, A, B, C, the exact character of which could not be traced. Room A, especially, had been cut to pieces by modern plunderers, attracted, no doubt, by the granite block with hieroglyphic inscriptions marked on Plan XI. D, E, F, G were small rooms, of which E was on a lower level, and appears to have been a subterranean chamber. H, I, J, K, L were corridors divided by later cross-walls into small rooms. N and O were built against the main building, and P, Q and R were still later. P was a square tower. The buildings on the south-west formed two additional rooms.

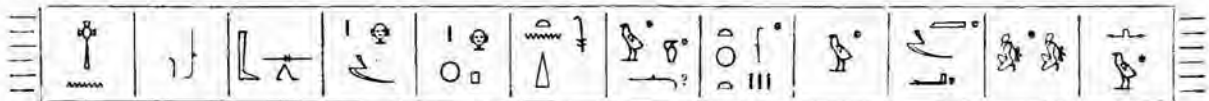
In the north-eastern corner of Room C was a circular tank made water-tight with a smooth pink cement, perhaps a baptismal font. In the eastern corridor Q, there was the bottom of a square tank of similar cement, possibly a tank for holy water.

In Rooms J, K, O, and the adjacent parts of Rooms C, B, there were fragments of several fretwork windows in sandstone. The designs contained a bird and a vine motive. In the débris of the central rooms there were four Christian gravestones with Greek inscrip-

tions. In Room O, in the débris, was a crumpled strip of parchment somewhat worm-eaten, bearing a Coptic text (not yet unrolled). Throughout the débris were masses of potsherds :—

1. Of brown-ribbed ware.
2. Of fine red ware, with red slip.
3. Of fine reddish ware, with scroll and vine patterns in red.
4. Bowls of forms found in Cemeteries 2 and 5.

Built into the walls were a number of fragments bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions, probably from Philæ. These inscriptions bore unidentifiable cartouches of some Roman emperor. The large granite block in Room A had been smoothed for an altar, or some similar purpose ; but still bore the traces of the beginnings of 12 vertical lines of a hieroglyphic inscription :—



CEMETERY 10.

Cemetery 10 was on the top of the island called Awanarti (north of Hesa). Fragments of cartonnage mummies and some bleached bones lay on the surface. Resin or bitumen had been used in the preparation of the mummies. The exact date was not determinable. This cemetery could not be excavated at the time, as it lay well above the area to be affected by the temporary addition of 1½ metres to the level of the water in the present reservoir ; but it is to be examined later. It is doubtful whether it will add materially to our present knowledge of the district.

Moslem Cemeteries.

The ancient Moslem cemeteries at Shellal were Nos. 4 and 11, but there were other Moslem cemeteries of more or less ancient date at No. 7, on top of Biga, west of No. 5, and at Meshed. No. 4 on the southern end of Hesa, and No. 11 at Tengar on the west bank, just beyond the southern end of Hesa, are below the 106-metre line. One of the most interesting points about the Biga and Meshed cemeteries is that a number of graves in them are orientated east-and-west instead of north-and-south, the constant Moslem orientation. It is probable therefore that these east-and-west graves are not Moslem ; but on account of the local belief that they were graves of the early Moslem conquerors of Nubia, we were unable to examine them.

KHOR AMBUKOL.

Between Shellal and Khor Ambukol there is very little cultivable land visible even in the summer time when the reservoir is empty and the Nile rising. Before the dam was built, only a narrow strip of mud bank was available for cultivation, and the land could never have supported a large population. At Khor Ambukol and Khor Bahan on the east bank, and at Shemat el Wah on the west bank, a number of ravines with their alluvial fans offer a considerable agricultural area, and here we find several modern villages and a series of ancient cemeteries. The khors just north of Khor Ambukol were cultivated by the village

* These hieroglyphics should be reversed.

of Tondi; Khor Ambukol, Khor Bahan and Sherifa Tod from the villages of Gudhi and Bahan, and the Shemat el Wah region (on the west bank), from the village of Tingar. The series of cemeteries is not complete at any one of these three centres:—

Early Predynastic	Cemetery 17	Bahan.
Middle "	" "	" "
Late "	" "	" "
Early Dynastic	" "	" "
Old Empire	" 14	Ambukol.
Middle "	" "	" "
New "	" "	" "
—	" 15	Gudhi.
—	" 16	Shemat el Wah.
Ptolemaic-Roman Period...	" 14	Ambukol.
" " " ...	" 15	Gudhi.
Christian Period... ..	" 14	Ambukol (under water).
" "	" 15	Gudhi.
Moslem Period	"	at Tondi.
" "	"	at Gudhi.

It appears as if there were only one community previous to the New Empire, whose cemetery was at Bahan in the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods, and at Ambukol in the Old and Middle Empires. From the New Empire down, each of the three large khors seems to have had its own community and its own cemetery. But these conclusions can only be received with caution, owing to the manifest incompleteness of our material. At Cemeteries 14 and 17, a great deal of ground has been washed away by torrents; at No. 17, the *sebakh*-diggers have practically destroyed the graves on the lower terraces; and at Shemat el Wah an unknown amount of land has been buried beneath masses of drift sand. Nevertheless, taking the district as a whole, it is clear that we have a continuous population extending from the earliest predynastic times down to the present day.

CEMETERY 17.

The Predynastic and Early Dynastic Periods.

At Bahan, a large khor or water-channel leads down from the high land behind to the Nile. The mouth of this khor contains a number of terraces at different levels, the remains of "khor-fans" laid down under the Nile water at different periods. The higher terraces or fans were apparently laid down earlier than the lower ones. As the level of the Nile fell below each fan, it was cut through by the drainage water and more or less carried away.

The highest terrace at Bahan (see Pl. 23 and Plan XIV) was at the 117-metre level, and has been cut away on the south in quite recent times, so that the strata were clearly visible. Most of these strata were of granite débris from the hills to the east; but the top, or next to the top stratum, was of pure Nile mud. It is clear, therefore, that the high Nile covered this fan subsequent to its formation.

This terrace was divided by a side channel into two parts. The western part contained the Predynastic cemetery. When the cemetery was first noticed (December 25, 1907), the surface had been considerably disturbed (see Pl. 24 a), by the villagers taking out the mud stratum alluded to above, for use as fertilizing material for the fields. The lower terraces had suffered still more from the same cause; and the lowest terrace of all, being near the edge of the reservoir, had recently been made into a cultivated field. On the

110-metre terrace, only three graves were found (Nos. 1 to 3), but many empty pans, potsherds, and broken bones. On the 107-metre terrace, there was a layer of potsherds and bones, but no graves.

The top terrace, on being cleared of the rubbish left by the *sebakh*-diggers, was found to contain about 100 Predynastic graves (see Pl. 24 *b*). The walls of these graves had in many cases been broken down by *sebakh*-diggers and ancient plunderers (see Pl. 24 *c*); but a few of the graves had not been disturbed in modern times. The graves 88, 86, etc., which lay under the undisturbed surface on the northern side of the cemetery, showed unmistakable signs of plundering (see Pl. 25 *c, d*). This plundering could not, therefore, have been done in modern times, but was probably very ancient. The main object of the search was, as usual in ancient times, precious metals and ornaments, which are customarily found on the body.* Thus in some of the graves the body had been partly or wholly removed, leaving the more common funerary objects undisturbed (see especially No. 78, Pl. 26 *f*). But many graves had been entirely cleared out (see p. 134 ff.). A great many objects and fragments were found scattered through the débris which could not be assigned to any burial, but came partly from the ancient plundering, and partly from the *sebakh*-digging.

The terrace was used in the Early Predynastic period. The following graves appear to belong to this period :—

DESCRIPTION OF EARLY PREDYNASTIC GRAVES IN CEMETERY 17 (PLAN XIV).

(By C. M. Firth).

5. Grave, 185 × 160 cm., approximately circular. Pl. 26 *d*; and Fig. 68.

Burials : *B*. Male skeleton, legs contracted on left side, but upper part of skeleton on back, skull partially absent, head 15° east of north.

A. Male skeleton, apparently contracted on right side, head 15° east of north. but upper portion of skeleton on chest, skull turned sideways on to left shoulder, skull blackened by fire (?).

Decayed wood between skeletons, possibly from burial tray of *A*. Both bodies were young adult Egyptians.

In grave :

1. Black and white stone mace-head, like Pl. 62 *c* 11.
2. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped (contained fibres of matting), type E.P. I, 20.
3. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 12.
4. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 17.
5. Small bowl, thick dark red-polished, type E.P. II, 6.

In débris : Broken ivory comb, like Pl. 66 *a* 16.
Twisted leather ring.
Two flint flakes.

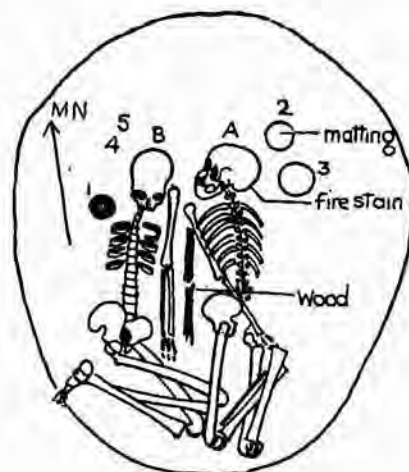


Fig. 68.—Grave 17 : 5.

6. Grave, outline not preserved. Approximately 160 × 120 cm., floor covered with matting laid on frame of twigs and wood. Long axis, 30° west of north.

* An indication of what may have been in the graves is given by the two golden bow-tips found in grave 17 : 15.

Burial : None.

In grave :

1. Tall beaker, flaring brim, type E.P. I, 9. Red-polished, black-topped, contained remains of basket work (cover ?).
2. Bowl, dull red polish, painted pattern in white lines inside, type E.P. III, 4.
3. Cylindrical alabaster jar, broken, Pl. 64 b 3.
4. Slate palette, broken, like Pl. 63 a 7.
5. Small cup, coarse black ware, type E.P. II, 13.
- 6-7. White rubbing pebbles.
8. Flint flakes.
9. Brown rubbing pebble.
10. Small alabaster jar, Pl. 64 b 1.
11. Shell beads, gray, brown and white, Pl. 67 a 5.
12. Brown organic ball.
13. Flint flake.
14. Remains of a horn.
15. Chalcedony flakes set in wooden edge, Pl. 62 a, b 5.

In debris : Mace-head, pink limestone, Pl. 62 c 4.

Fragment of brown-polished pottery, black inside, with design of animal outside.

Ivory pin terminating in knob, like Pl. 66 a 8.

See also 17 : 92.

7. *Grave*, outline not preserved, 170 × 125 cm. Floor and sides covered with matting. Undisturbed. Pl. 26 a, b; and Fig. 69.

Burials : *A* appeared to be in a wooden box open on the bottom and covered with a lid of boards held together by three cross-pieces on top. The body lay on pierced matting and both body and box were covered with pierced matting. *B* was an earlier burial laid on matting, and covered with matting. The knees were under the edge of the wooden box. On the face of *A* was a piece of linen, and the whole body may have been loosely wrapped in linen. Both bodies were young adult Egyptian males.

In grave :

1. Black-topped jar, broken (E.P. I, 14).
2. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 57.
3. Small wooden dish.
4. Slate palette, form Pl. 63 a 6.
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Large jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 4, 8.
7. Jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 46.
8. Bowl, dull red polish, narrow black top, E.P. I, 1.
9. Bowl, broken, like E.P. I, 3.
10. Small shallow bowl, coarse black ware, E.P. II, 2.

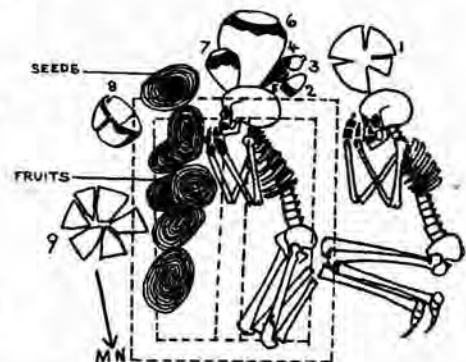


Fig. 69.—Grave 17 : 7.

Seven flat oval baskets lay before face of *A* containing seeds and fruits.

From débris :

Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 44.

Head of fish slate palette.

10. Mass of objects from a destroyed grave :

1. Large jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 60.

2. Large bowl, red-polished, black-topped, black inside, decayed, E.P. I, 3.

3. Small beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 33.

4. Red resin.

5. Black jar, pointed foot, fine black polish, E.P. I, 38.

6. Small beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 29.

7. Jar, slightly flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped (broken), E.P. I, 15.

8. Small black-topped jar, E.P. I, 52.

Under these pots were bones of a sacrificed animal.

35. *Grave*, approximately oval, 155 × 110 cm.

Burial : Male, contracted on left side on matting, head north.

Femora and tibiae alone remain.

Contents of grave :

Mace-head, diorite (?).

In débris : Black-topped, red-polished potsherd.

Two fawn coloured flint flakes.

37. *Grave*, oval, 140 × 105 cm.

Burial : Young male (ca. 13 years), contracted on left side, head east.

Dog's scapula behind back.

Contents of grave :

1. Large jar, red-polished, black-topped.

2. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 52.

43. *Grave*, irregular in shape, 120 × 70 — 25 cm. Fig. 70.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on right side, head 15° south of east, lying on matting. Adult Egyptian.

Contents of grave :

1. Tall jar, red-polished, black-topped (broken), type E.P. I, 7.

2. Small bowl, thick ware, red-polished, E.P. II, 3.

3. Small bowl, thick ware, red-polished, E.P. II, 8. Contained organic matter.

4. Bowl, red-polished, black inside with rivet holes (broken), type E.P. I, 2.

5. Slate palette, pierced and carved (broken anciently), Pl. 63 a 9.

6. Shell bracelet, broken.

7. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 58.

8. Tall beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped (pot-marks), E.P. I, 18.

49-50. Large grave, nearly circular, 220 × 200 — 90 cm. From the position of the objects on the floor, the head appeared to have been east. This grave was numbered 50 and had been manifestly plundered (see Pl. 26 e). About 60 cm. above the northern half of this grave was a flat surface, numbered 49, bearing some animal bones (kid), four pots, two palettes and two flints. It could not be determined whether

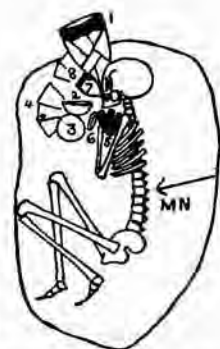


Fig. 70.—Grave 17 : 43.

No. 49 was a plundered grave or a deposit of objects thrown out of No. 50 or some other grave by plunderers. The objects did not seem to differ in date from those in No. 50. See Fig. 71.

49. 1. Large jar, red-polished, black-topped, anciently cracked and riveted (pot-mark), type E.P. I, 14 (Fig. 72, No. 16).
 2. Small beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 29 (Fig. 72, No. 7).
 3. Smaller beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 21 (Fig. 72, No. 9).
 4. Jar, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. 48 (Fig. 72, No. 13).
 5. Slate palette, turtle type, like Pl. 63 *b* 9.
 6. Slate palette (broken), Pl. 63 *a* 8.
 7-8. Worked flints, similar to Pl. 62 *b* 22 (broken).

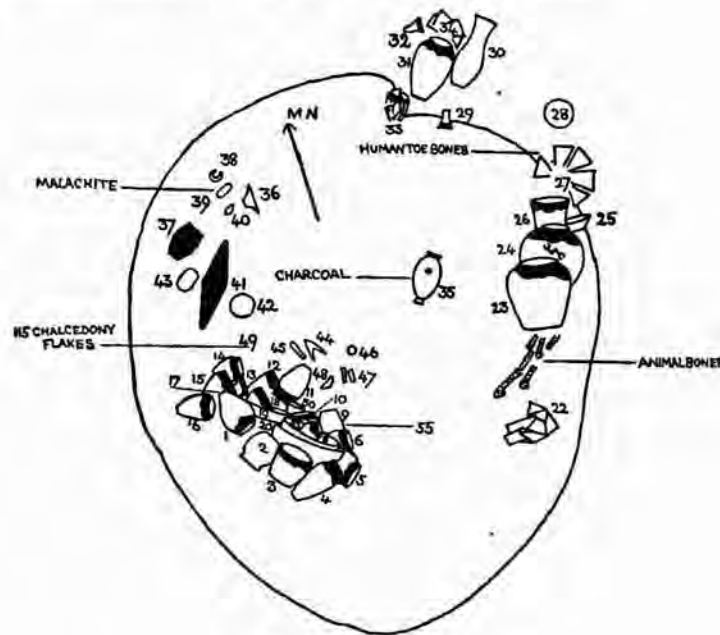


Fig. 71.—Grave 17 : 50.

By the side of the pots 1, 2, 3, were a quantity of bones of a sacrificed animal (kid ?).

50. The objects in No. 50 were as follows: (for pottery, see Fig. 72, referred to below by numbers in brackets):—

1. Jar, red-polished, black-topped (13).
2. Jar, red-polished, E.P. II, 11.
3. Bowl, red-polished, black-topped (like 15).
4. Jar, red-polished, black-topped (12).
5. Bowl, with pointed foot, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 69 (2).
6. Jar, red-polished, black-topped (11).
7. Bowl, red-polished, similar to type E.P. II, 1.
8. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (24).
9. Large beaker, red-polished, black-topped (5).
10. Jar, red-polished, black-topped (14).
11. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (21).
12. Beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped (6).
13. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (19).

14. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (23).
15. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (22).
16. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (22).
17. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (20).
18. Pot with pointed foot, incised brim, red-polished, black-topped (decayed),
E.P. I, 68 (5).
19. Black-topped jar.
20. Jar, red-polished, black-topped.
22. Large black-polished pot (broken).
23. Large jar with scorpion (?) pot-mark, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I,
62 (26).
24. Large jar with scorpion (?) pot-mark, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I,
61 (17).
25. Broken flat dish, coarse black ware, much decayed.

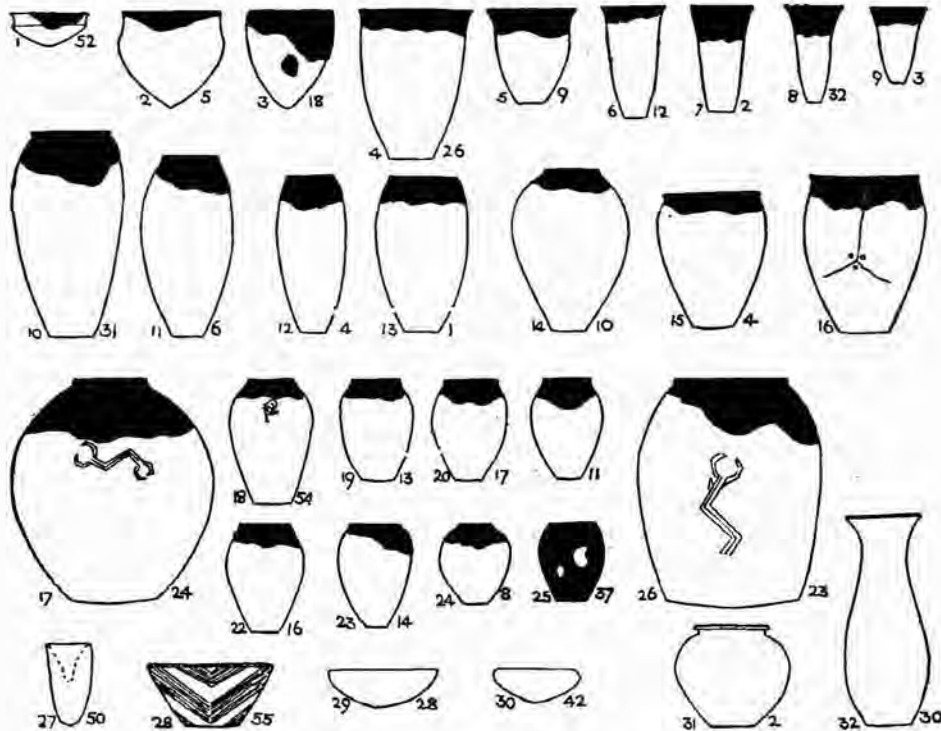


Fig. 72.—Pottery from 17: 49-50.

26. Large beaker, red-polished, black-topped (4).
27. Broken bowl, red-polished, type E.P. II, 1.
28. Small bowl, thick red-polished (29).
29. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 27.
30. Tall jar, flaring neck and brim, thick red-polished ware, E.P. II, 9 (32).
31. Tall jar, red-polished, black-topped (10).
32. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped (brim decayed) (8).
33. Tall jar (broken), red-polished, slightly black-topped, type E.P. I, 51.
34. Flat dish (broken), thin red and black ware (much decayed).
35. Black basalt vessel (lying on charcoal), Pl. 64 a 4.
36. Mace-head, diorite Pl. 62 c 11.
37. Small jar, black-polished with patches of red (25).

38. Penannular object.
39. Pendant.
40. Rubbing pebble.
41. Long lozenge-shaped slate palette with two parallel carved grooves, Pl. 63 *a* 6.
42. Small bowl, thick red-polished, E.P. II, 4.
44. Flint lance-head, Pl. 62 *b* 16.
45. Needle case, like Pl. 66 *a* 12.
46. Shell.
47. Long flint flake, Pl. 62 *b* 17.
48. Flint chip, Pl. 62 *b* 15.
49. 115 chalcedony flakes in a patch of black organic dust, Pl. 62 *a*, and *b* 4.
50. Crucible of thick coarse reddish ware, E.P. II, 14.
51. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 5.
52. Small bowl, red-polished, black-topped (decayed), E.P. I, 70.
53. Fragments bowl, black incised, E.P. III, 2.
54. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (pot-mark) (18).
55. Bowl, dark black-brown ware, traces of polish, incised pattern filled with white, E.P. III, 1.

In the débris at the east side of the grave were a few toe-bones; on the floor along the east side were also a number of animal bones (goat). Water had collected and evaporated from Nos. 1, 8 and 16. No. 18 contained the bones of a mouse.

56. *Grave*, nearly circular, 130 × 105 — 100 cm. Pl. 27 *a*; and Fig. 73.

Burial: Tibiæ and feet of skeleton out of position on north-west of grave; fragments of skull in middle; and humerus and scapula on south-west; laid on and covered with matting with edges dyed red. Young adult male.

Contents of grave :

1. Flint knife (?), Pl. 62 *b* 24.
2. Flint flake, Pl. 62 *b* 21 (sixth from left).
3. Two flint flakes, Pl. 62 *b* 21 (fourth and seventh from left).
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Brecchia hammer-head with traces of the handle binding near it, Pl. 62 *c* 6.
- 6, 7, 8. Rubbing pebbles.
9. Piece of shell.
10. Bone awl, Pl. 66 *a* 13.
11. Slate palette, carved into form of an ox, eye inlaid with shell (broken), Pl. 63 *b* 10.
12. Bone tube containing copper needle, Pl. 66 *a* 12.
13. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 32.
14. Fragments of ivory, with incised pattern, Pl. 66 *a* 6, 7.
15. Tusk with incised pattern filled with black (knife handle ?), Pl. 66 *a* 15.
16. Tusk with incised pattern filled with black fragments of leather at thicker end (knife handle ?).
17. Flint knife, Pl. 62 *b* 22.
18. Flint knife, Pl. 62 *b* 23.

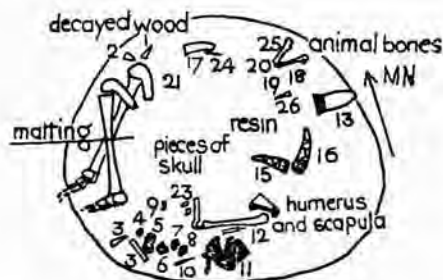


Fig. 73.—Grave 17: 56.

19. Flint, Pl. 62 b 21 (second from left).
20. Flint knife (?), Pl. 62 b 26.
21. Two flint flakes, Pl. 62 b 21 (third from left and lower one of the two below).
- 22-23. Claws of a large carnivore, Pl. 66 a 5.
24. Two flint flakes, Pl. 62 b 21 (first and fifth from left).
25. Flint flake, Pl. 62 b 21 (upper one of two below).
26. Broken flint knife.

Leg-bones of an offering-animal in the north-east part of grave.

57. *Grave*, outline not preserved.

Burial : Tibiæ and part of femur of skeleton not in position, with some decayed leather still covered with matting. Matting consists of pounded halfa (grass) stems tied at very frequent intervals.

Contents of grave :

1. Very large jar, red-polished, black-topped (broken), E.P. I, 49.
2. Bowl, red-polished, type E.P. III, 3.
3. Jar, black-topped, type E.P. I, 14.
4. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped, remains of basket-work cover, E.P. I, 11.
5. Beaker, black-topped, broken.
6. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 59.
7. Large potsherd.
8. Large slightly oval bowl, thick red ware, black inside, broken, E.P. II, 1.
9. Jar, completely black-polished, E.P. I, 64.
10. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. 27-30.
11. Flint knife, Pl. 62 b 20.
12. Circular pebble palette.
14. Small jar (broken), red-polished, black-topped.
15. Half of lozenge-shaped slate palette, in the débris.
16. Flint knife, Pl. 62 b 19.

Quantity of bones of a sacrificed animal (kid).

58. *Grave*, outline not preserved. Pl. 26 c; and Fig. 74.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on left side and back, head 20° north of east.

Contents of grave :

1. Ivory bracelet on right wrist, in fragments.
2. Bracelet of large graduated carnelian beads, Pl. 67 c 10.
- 3, 4, 5. Crucibles (?) of slightly baked mud, each containing a different coloured resin, red, yellow and dark red, type E.P. II, 14.
6. Flint lance-head, Pl. 62 b 9.
- 7, 8. Flint lance-head, Pl. 62 b 10.
9. Large stone for grinding grain (see Pl. 26 c)
10. Very large jar with flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 6.
11. Large beaker with flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 8.
12. Small bowl, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 4, 5.
13. Beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 21.

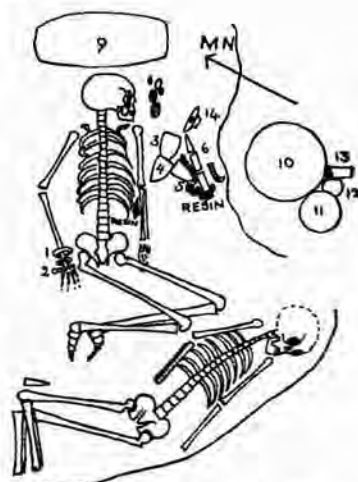


Fig. 74.—Grave 17: 58, 59.

14. Stone mace-head, type of Pl. 62 *c* 10.

15. Necklaces of carnelian, garnet (?) and tubular green-glazed steatite beads, Pl. 67 *c* 11, and 13.

Quantity of resin under left ribs of skeleton.

60. *Grave*, approximately oval. 160 × 120 cm.

Burial: Bones of feet only of a skeleton, contracted on left side. Head 40° east of north. Adult male.

Contents of grave:

Long diamond-shaped slate palette, malachite, stained on under side, Pl. 63 *a* 7.

In débris: Small beaker (No. 17: 73: 1), red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 40.

61. *Grave*, large irregular excavation, 195 × 140 — 110 cm.

Burial: Very disturbed male skeleton, originally contracted on right side, head 5° south of east, laid on matting. Male about 24 years old.

Contents of grave (at side):

1. Diamond-shaped slate palette, type Pl. 63 *a* 2, laid face down on a small heap of seeds, organic matter, malachite, and beads.

2. Rubbing pebble.

In débris: Red potsherd with white-painted line ornament and rivet holes, type E.P. III, 4.

Red-polished, black-topped potsherds from small jar.

63. *Grave*, nearly circular, 130 × 110 — 100 cm. Pl. 25 *a*; and Fig. 75.

Burial: Male skeleton, contracted on left side, head 20° west of east, completely covered with matting. Undisturbed.

Contents of grave:

1. Large thick jar hæmatite-painted and polished, E.P. II, 12.

2. Slate palette carved as a fish inlaid with shell eye and pierced for suspension, cord still in suspension hole, Pl. 63 *b* 5.

3. Large stone for grinding corn.

4. Rubbing stone for No. 3.

5. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 39.

6. Bowl red ware, dull-polished (broken), E.P. II, 5.

7. Large bowl with pointed foot, E.P. I, 36.

8. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (broken), E.P. I, 56.

9. Dish, broken (under basket), type E.P. II, 1.

10. Jar, thick black-polished ware, type E.P. I, 5.

68. *Grave*, approximately rectangular, 145 × 102 cm. Fig. 76.

Burial: Entirely removed.

Contents of grave:

1. Large barrel-shaped jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 63.

2. Bottle, red dull-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 66.

3. Alabaster mace-head, Pl. 62 *c* 5.

4. Small slender beaker, flaring brim, completely black-polished, E.P. I, 26.

5. Small beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 28.

6. Fish tail flint, Pl. 62 *b* 11.



Fig. 75.—Grave 17 : 63.

7. Fish tail flint, Pl. 62 *b* 14.

Near Nos. 6 and 7, decayed wood, possibly from handles or shafts.

8. Alabaster dipper, Pl. 64 *c* (above).

9. Two alabaster pendants.

10. Ivory cup, Pl. 66 *a* 7.

11. Small jar, completely black-polished, E.P. I, 54.

12. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 54.

13. Bowl, thick red-polished, E.P. II, 7.

14. Wide-mouthed beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 13.

15. Tall beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. 19.

16. Half of large bivalve shell.

17. Three copper needles, Pl. 65 *b* 1, 2.

18. Quantity of beryl beads, Pl. 67 *a* 1.

19. Jar in imitation of leather sack, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 65.

20. Slate palette, diamond-shaped, type Pl. 63 *a* 2.

21. Stone marbles, hæmatite balls.

22. Decayed horns.

Cast of a wooden board on east side of grave.

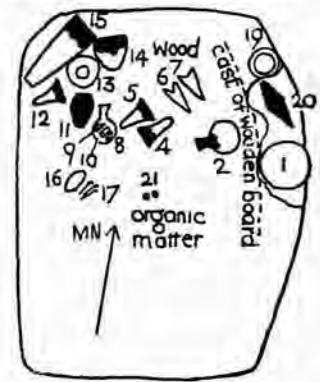


Fig. 76.—Grave 17 : 68.

70. *Grave*, approximately circular, 100 × 100 — 150 cm.

Burial : None.

Contents of grave :

1. Mace-head, Pl. 62 *c* 3.

2. Mace-head, Pl. 62 *c* 4.

3. Ivory tusk, rivet holes at thick end, filled with porphyry marbles (accidental), Pl. 66 *a* 9.

4. Carnelian beads, Pl. 67 *a* 3.

In débris : Quantity of carnelian and green-glaze beads.

Small nodules of hæmatite or manganese from the sandstone.

Porphyry marbles.

Chalcedony flakes, like Pl. 62 *b* 4.

Flint flakes, like Pl. 62 *b* 1.

Piece of finely-serrated flint, like Pl. 62 *b* 9.

73. See No. 17 : 60.

74. *Grave*, circular, 135 × 135 — 100 cm.

Burial : Fragments of a human skeleton laid on matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Long diamond-shaped slate palette, Pl. 63 *a* 3.

2, 3. Rubbing pebbles.

In débris : Quantity of chalcedony flakes and two small balls of breccia.

78. *Grave*, nearly circular, 105 × 95 — 80 cm., lined with matting. Fig. 77.

Burial : Entirely removed.

Contents of grave :

1. Mace-head, like Pl. 62 *c* 11.

2. Mace-head, Pl. 62 *c* 10.

3. Jar, broken.
4. Flask, black-polished, E.P. I, 67.
5. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 24.
6. Beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 35.
7. Large tall beaker (broken), red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 10.
7. Jar, incised pot-mark (serpent), red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 42.
9. Beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 25.
10. Beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 23.
11. Ivory comb, Pl. 66 a 17.
12. Very large jar, red-polished, black-topped, lower part filled with a light porous organic matter, E.P. I, 7.

13. Ivory comb, Pl. 66 a 14.
14. Ivory comb, Pl. 66 a 16.
15. Small flat pebble palette.
16. Horn implement, like No. 17.
17. Horn implement, Pl. 66 a 3.
18. Like No. 22.

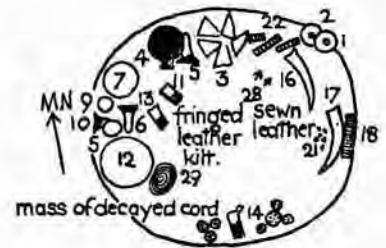


Fig. 77.—Grave 17: 78.

19. Rubbing pebbles.
20. Mass of cut and sewn leather from a garment.
21. Quantity of chalcedony flakes, like Pl. 62 a 4.
22. Mace-handles, Pl. 62 c 1.
23. Not identified (mud ball ?).
24. Fringed and sewed leather from a kilt (?).
25. Balls of wood or mud, possibly from the kilt.
26. Remains of a long fringed leather garment and piece of a feather.
27. Decayed horn.
28. Flint arrow-heads, Pl. 62 a 3, b 3.
29. Two baskets with coloured concentric red bands.

79. *Grave*, oval, 140 × 120 cm., lined with matting.

Burial: Broken femur and tibiae of a skeleton, contracted on left side, lying on matting, covered with matting with dyed red edges.

Contents of grave:

1. Jar, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 52-59.
2. Jar, red-polished, black-topped, same type.
3. Jar, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 14.
4. Long diamond-shaped slate palette with parallel incised grooves, type Pl. 63 a 6.

80. See No. 81.

81. *Grave*, oval, 120 × 105 — 100 cm.

Burial: Femur and tibia of a male skeleton, contracted on right side, head north, covered with matting with red dyed edges. Young adult.

Contents of grave (at edge):

1. Beaker, bell-mouthed, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 10.
2. Smaller beaker, bell-mouthed, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 32.

82. *Grave*, approximately circular, 100 × 110 — 100 cm., lined with matting.

Burial: Entirely removed.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, red-polished and at one point black-topped, E.P. I, 2.
2. Jar (broken), red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 50.
3. Wide-mouthed jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 14.
4. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 53.
5. Slender jar, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 51.
6. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 30.
7. Tall beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 17.
8. Half of a large bivalve shell.
9. Bowl, red-polished, type E.P. II, 5.

Under Nos. 2 and 3, bones of a sacrificed animal.

In débris : Somewhat to north of 17 : 82, ivory hairpin, Pl. 66 a 8.

83. Outline lost. Pl. 27 b.

Impression on thick layer of mud of a wooden frame covered with twigs, some of which are still embedded in the mud. The tray had been filled with clean river sand. At the bottom of the tray :—

- 9, 10, 11. Three small alabaster pointed vessels of curious conical shape with rivet or suspension holes in brim, Pl. 62 c 13.

Above the layer of river sand was a group of stone vessels, etc. (the numbers indicate positions on plate reading from left to right) :—

1. Basalt vessel, Pl. 64 a 3.
2. Alabaster vessel, Pl. 64 b (contained No. 8).
4. Alabaster vessel, Pl. 64 b 2.
3. Alabaster vessel, Pl. 64 b 5.
5. Breccia vessel, Pl. 64 b 5.
5. Breccia vessel, Pl. 64 a 1.
6. Basalt vessel, Pl. 64 a 2.
7. Breccia vessel, Pl. 64 a 5.
8. Small ivory pot.
9. Ivory comb with semi-circular top, Pl. 66 a 2.

84. *Grave*, approximately oval, 105 × 80 — 75 cm.

Burial : Entirely removed.

In débris :

1. Fragment of malachite.
2. Flint flake.
3. Pieces of an ivory or bone awl.
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Fifteen small black manganese nodules.
6. Copper needle 9 cm. long, eyelet broken, Pl. 65 b 3.
7. Fragments of the bone tubular case for needle, Pl. 66 a 11.
8. Large flat mortar stone for grinding grain, 30 × 25 cm.
9. Broken horn.

10. Jar, slight red polish with black top, incised pot-mark, type E.P. I, 37.

86. *Grave*, large rectangular, 185 × 110 cm. Pl. 25 e; and Fig. 78.

Burial : Female skeleton contracted on left side, skull turned on right shoulder, head north-east. Undisturbed. The body was laid first on matting and then on a frame composed of two long pieces of wood on which were laid twigs

at right angles. The body was finally covered with matting composed of crushed halfa (grass) stems, and apparently dyed red in places. Middle-aged woman.

Contents of grave :

1. Slate palette, diamond shape, Pl. 63 a 1.
2. Small pot, type E.P. II, 14.
3. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 45.
4. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (broken).
5. Basket laid over malachite.
6. Rib of an ox (?) fashioned as an implement.
7. Rib of an ox fashioned as an implement.
8. Small pot, coarse red ware (decayed), containing a yellow residue, type E.P. II, 14.
9. Small pot of unbaked mud, type E.P. II, 14.
- 10, 11. White quartz palette (10) with rubbing pebble (11) in position on it.
- 12-15. Rubbing pebbles.



Fig. 78.—Grave 17: 86.

88. *Grave*, approximately rectangular, 195 × 120 — 110 cm. Pl. 27 f; and Fig. 79.

Burial: Entirely removed. The grave contained a frame of twigs covered with matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Tall jar with slightly flared mouth, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 16.
2. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 55.
3. Broken bowl or dish, red-polished, type E.P. I, 55.
4. Jar (broken), red-polished, black-topped, type E.P. I, 46.
5. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 41.
6. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 55.
7. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 43.
8. Large jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 47.
9. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 22.
10. Mace-head, diorite, like Pl. 62 c 2.
11. Horn (decayed).
12. Breccia mace-head, Pl. 62 c 8.
13. Porphyry mace-head, Pl. 62 c 7.
14. Decayed horn.
- 15, 15a. Handles of Nos. 12 and 13, cf. Pl. 62 c 1.
16. Bowl, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 4.
17. Copper rivets, perhaps from No. 14.
18. Rubbing pebbles.
19. A mass of fringed leather with clay and resin balls attached.

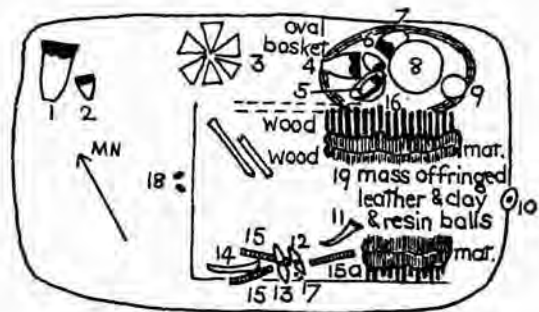


Fig. 79.—Grave 17: 88.

89. *Grave*, approximately rectangular, 210 × 140 — 100 cm. Fig. 80.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on left side, head 30° south of east, covered with matting and laid on tray made of twigs on wooden frame with a layer of chopped straw under the body. Resin between hands.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar, fine red ware, red-polished, E.P. II, 10.
2. Mace-head (30 cm. above floor of grave), Pl. 62 c 12.
3. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 31.
4. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, E.P. I, 27.
5. Long diamond-shaped slate palette, Pl. 63 a 4.
6. Large jar (broken), red-polished, black-topped.
7. Large jar (broken), red-polished, black-topped.
8. Bowl, white filled, incised pattern, E.P. III, 3.

Under Nos. 1, 3, 4, mass of leather fringed with mud balls (garment?).

In débris : Long ivory pendant.

92. Three pots (thrown out of 17 : 62) :—

1. Beaker with bell mouth, red-polished, black-topped.
2. Small beaker or jar, wide-mouthed, red-polished, black-topped.
3. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped.

95. *Grave*, circular, 120 × 210 — 160 cm.

Burial : None.

Contents of grave : None.

In débris :

1. Fragments of stone mace-head.
2. Two pieces of a broken flint knife.
3. Ivory handle.
4. Two bone awls.

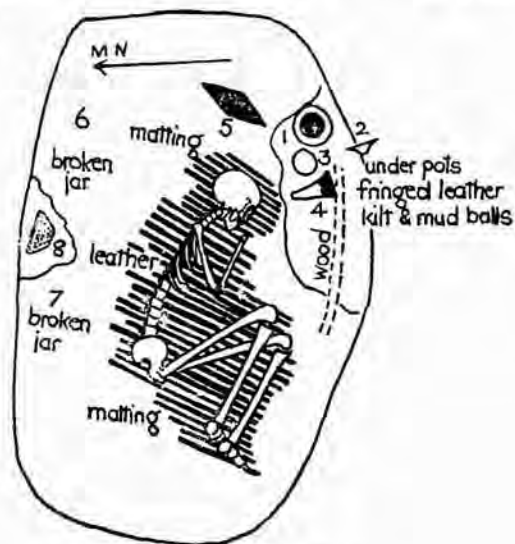


Fig. 80.—Grave 17 : 89.

These graves are for the greater part orientated towards the east—12 towards the east, 4 north, and 2 south. The rule in regard to the orientation of graves in Egypt, down to the Old Empire, is as follows :—The long side of the grave faces the valley or the approach from the valley, and the offering-place is on the valley or approach side. As a result, the graves are never orientated exactly north or south, but change with the windings of the valley. It seems probable, therefore, that the cultivation or the habitation of the community from which these graves came, lay to the south or south-west of the terrace on the lower fan (110-metre) in the middle of the khor delta. The characteristic objects contained in the graves are red-polished, black-topped pottery with a few pieces of the white line pottery, and the black incised pottery, flint knives, stone mace-heads, and ivory ornaments. These all belong to a period mainly relying on stone for weapons and tools ; but who knew copper ore, used it for green cosmetic, and were beginning to work out the copper for small objects, needles and ornaments.

Characteristics
of Early
Predynastic
graves.

Middle Predynastic Graves.

Among these early graves, there are a number of graves of the Middle Predynastic period:—

DESCRIPTION OF MIDDLE PREDYNASTIC GRAVES IN CEMETERY 17.

(By G. M. Firth).

15. *Grave*: approximately circular, 135 × 120 — 125 cm. Pl. 28 *b*; and Figs. 81–82.

Burial: Female skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave:

1. Large jar (55 cm. tall), red ware, red-painted and polished. Pot-marks. Contained river sand. Mid.P. II, 11.
2. Jar, wavy side-handles, pink ware, Mid.P. III, 3.
3. Large jar (38.4 cm. tall), smooth coarse red ware. Pot-mark, a harpoon. Mid.P. IV, 9.
4. Bowl. Red-polished, black-topped, milled rim. Mid. P. I, 1.
5. Pot, coarse red ware, black inside, milled rim, black fire-stain on side, dull polish, Mid.P. II, 8.

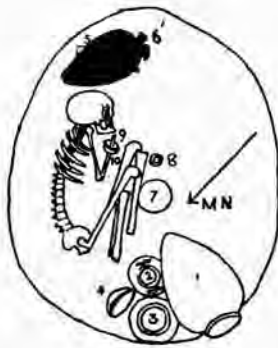


Fig. 81.—Grave 17: 15.

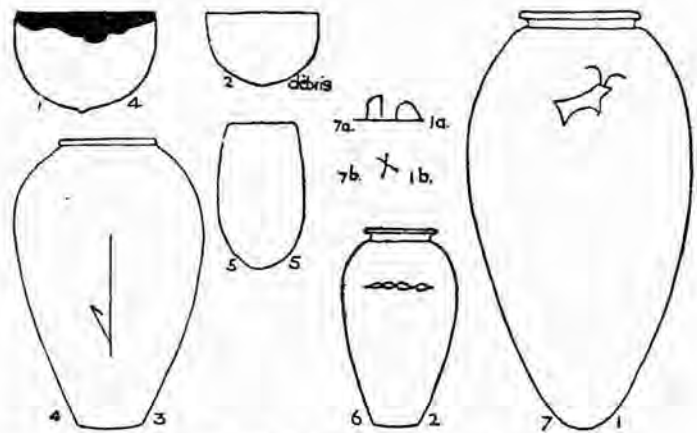


Fig. 82.—Pottery from 17: 15.

6. Double-headed bird palette, slate, Pl. 63 *a* 5.
7. Spongy organic mass and rubbing pebble.
8. Small limestone vessel, Pl. 64 *e*.
9. Ivory bracelet on right wrist.
10. Copper bracelet on right wrist, Pl. 65 *a* 2.
11. At neck, a necklace of small carnelian, green-glaze and lapis lazuli beads. Pl. 67 *a* 2.
12. Necklace of garnet and green-glazed beads, Pl. 67 *a* 2.

From debris:

- Half of a seal-cylinder of red pottery, engraved with spirals.
- 2 hollow tapering bow-tips of gold (9 and 6 cm. long), Pl. 65 *a* 3, 4.
- Piece of thin copper ribbon-wire.
- Fragments of ivory bracelet.
- Fragments of organic matter (bread?).
- Fragments of a light red pottery vessel with side cylindrical pierced handles ornamented with brown whorls, type Mid.P. III, 1.

17. *Grave*, oval, 165 × 110 cm., lined with matting. Fig. 83.

Burial: Male skeleton contracted on left side, head south, laid on matting. Leather behind pelvis.

Contents of grave:

1. Large pot (broken) of smooth coarse brown ware, type Mid.P. IV, 10.
2. Red-polished, black-topped pot (broken).
3. Large pot (broken) of smooth coarse brown ware, type Mid.P. IV, 10.
4. Flat pebble palette (with malachite stain). East of it, a heap of malachite; west of it, lumps of dark coloured resin.

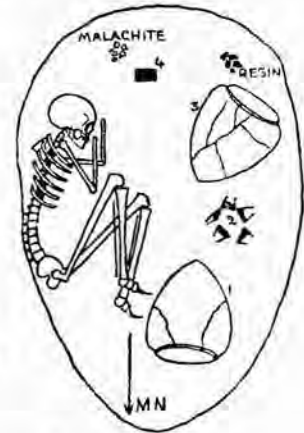


Fig. 83.—Grave 17: 17.

40. See under No. 64.

41. Deposit thrown out of a grave:—

1. Large flat-rimmed bowl, smooth coarse ware, Mid.P. IV, 2.
2. Pot, rough red ware, black inside.
3. Larger pot, rough red ware, black inside.
4. Pot, rough red ware, black inside.
5. Six dark red pebbles.
6. Bone point or skewer, Pl. 66 a 19.

Under these vessels were the bones of a sacrificed animal.

42. See under No. 66.

46. *Grave*, irregular shape against a large stone, 70 × 55 cm.

Burial: Male skeleton, contracted on left side and back. Head 5° north of east.

Contents of grave:

See No. 47.

1. Beads at neck, like Pl. 67 a 5.

47. Probably contents of grave 46, being found about 50 cm. above and to south of it.

1. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 18.
2. Slate palette (broken).
3. Pot, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 7.

64. *Grave*, approximately circular, 135 × 120 — 110 cm. Pl. 27 c.

Burial: Fragments of human bones from contracted skeleton, with fragments of matting and wood.

Contents of grave:

1. Large jar, smooth coarse brown ware (broken), contained layer of organic matter under Nile mud, type Mid. P. IV, 10.
2. Tall jar, red-polished, black-topped (broken), contained layer of organic matter under Nile mud, type Mid. P. I, 21.
3. Very large jar, plum-red ware, polished, pot-mark, Mid.P. II, 10. Fig. 84, No. 5.
4. Tall jar, black-topped, in which water has stood, type Mid.P. I, 21.

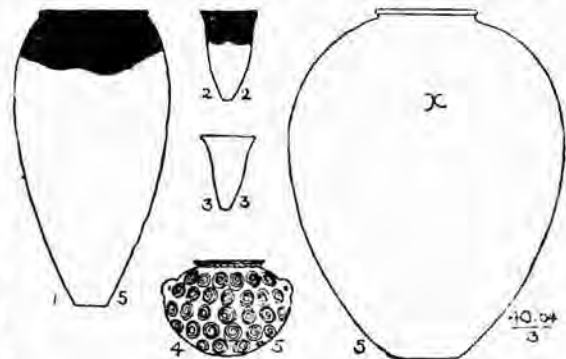


Fig. 84.—Pottery from 17: 64.

5. Tall jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 21. Fig. 84, No. 1.
6. Small bowl, black-polished inside.
40. Separately numbered, but removed by plunderers from grave 17: 64 and deposited on its southern edge.
 1. Smooth coarse brown pottery dish, modelled to represent a hippopotamus (broken and decayed).
 2. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped (decayed), Mid.P. I, 11. Fig. 84, No. 2.
 3. Small beaker or jar, red-polished (incised animal pot-mark), Mid.P. II, 3. Fig. 84, No. 3.
 4. Oval dish, smooth coarse pinkish-brown pottery, possibly cover of No. 1.
 5. Squat jar, pink ware with pierced cylindrical side-handles, decorated with red whorls (contained organic matter), Mid.P. III, 1. Fig. 84, No. 4.
66. *Grave*, approximately rectangular with rounded ends, 195 × 135 — 120 cm., Pl. 25 c, d. Figs. 85 and 86.

Burials: Two female skeletons, *A* and *B*. *A*, the earlier interment, contracted on right side, head 15° south of east; *B*, on left side, 45° south of east. Hole opened by plunderers to heads (Pl. 25 d), and pottery (Nos. 17–25) thrown out over south half of grave.

Contents of grave (numbers in parenthesis refer to Fig. 86):—

1. Large jar, smooth coarse reddish-brown ware, Mid.P. IV, 10 (35).
2. Flask, smooth coarse reddish-brown ware, Mid.P. IV, 5 (28).
3. Large jar, smooth coarse pinkish-brown ware, Mid.P. IV, 7 (29).

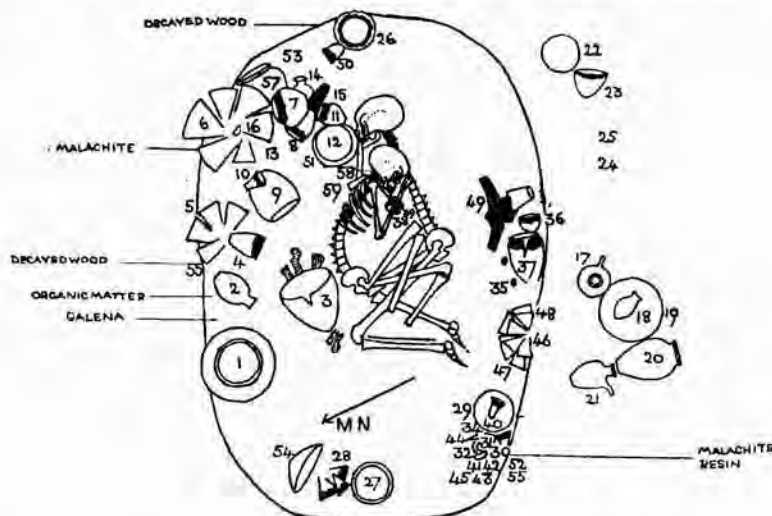


Fig. 85.—Grave 17: 66.

4. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 19 (13).
5. Large boat-shaped bowl, smooth coarse ware, hole broken through bottom, incised figure of an elephant (broken), Mid.P. IV, 3 (23).
6. Large boat-shaped bowl. Thick red ware, black-polished inside (broken), Mid.P. I, 6 (9).
7. Squat jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 16 (10).
8. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 14 (12).
9. Open-mouthed jar, smooth coarse ware, type Mid.P. IV, 7 (26).
10. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 10 (5).

11. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (broken), Mid.P. I, 15 (14).
12. Small bowl, red-polished, black-polished inside, Mid.P. I, 5 (2).
13. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped.
14. Flask, smooth coarse ware, type Mid.P. IV, 5 (27).
15. Slate palette, turtle.
16. Half of large bivalve shell.

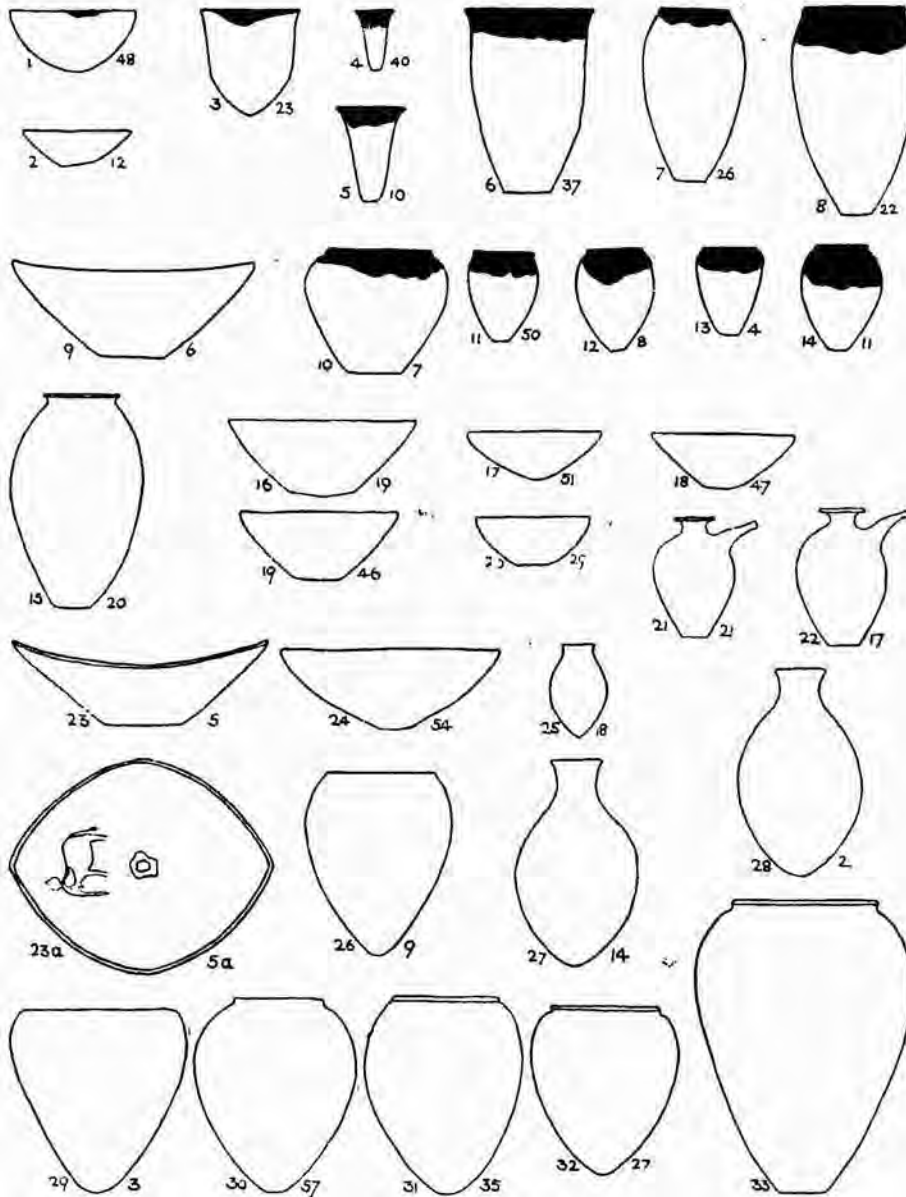


Fig. 86.—Pottery from 17 : 66.

17. Flask with spout, hard yellowish-pink ware, type Mid.P. III, 2 (22).
18. Small jar, pointed bottom, thick red-polished ware, Mid.P. IV, 4 (25).
19. Bowl, red ware, red-polished, Mid.P. II, 5 (16).
20. Jar, fine red ware, red-polished, Mid.P. II, 9 (15).
21. Flask with spout, hard yellowish-pink ware, Mid.P. III, 2 (21).
22. Tall jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 17 (8).
23. Wide-mouthed jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 8.
24. Rough palette.

25. Quadruple pot (broken) of smooth coarse pinkish-brown ware, lying on decayed wood, four small pots joined together. Underneath, some small shells.
26. Tall jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 20 (17).
27. Large open-mouthed jar, smooth coarse brown-red ware, type Mid. P. IV, 6 (32).
28. Jar, red-polished, black-topped, broken, type Mid.P. I, 9.
29. Bowl, thick red-polished, Mid.P. II, 4 (20).
30. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, type Mid.P. I, 10.
31. Three large bivalve shells.
32. Half of large bivalve shell.
33. Malachite, mass of small lumps mixed with lumps of resin.
34. Several flint flakes, Pl. 62 *b* 2.
35. Open-mouthed jar, smooth coarse ware (decayed and broken), filled with clean grey river sand, Mid.P. IV, 6 (31).
36. Small jar, black-topped, type Mid.P. I, 13.
37. Large beaker, flaring brim, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 9 (6).
38. Five shell bracelets on right wrist of *B*.
39. Four shell bracelets on left wrist of *B*.
40. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 12 (4).
41. Brown rubbing pebble.
42. Flint piercer, Pl. 62 *b* 2.
43. Emery (?) rubbing pebble.
44. Bone awl.
45. Mass of flint cores and pebbles, Pl. 62 *b* 2.
46. Bowl, thick ware, bright red-polished, Mid.P. II, 1 (19).
47. Bowl, thick ware, bright red-polished, Mid.P. II, 2 (18).
48. Bowl, smoothed red ware, burnt mark on brim, red inside, under part scored, Mid.P. I, 2 (1).
49. Large crescent-shaped slate palette (broken), Pl. 63 *a* 10.
50. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, Mid.P. I, 13 (11).
51. Bowl, thick ware, red-polished, Mid.P. II, 6.
52. Copper knife, in imitation of flint form, Pl. 62 *b* 2 (below).
53. Jar, red-polished, black-topped.
54. Large bowl, smooth coarse red ware, Mid.P. IV, 1 (24).
55. Flint chips.
56. Mass of organic matter, three kinds of resin (red, yellow, black), lumps of galena, lumps of malachite; along middle of north side.
57. Large jar, smooth coarse pinkish-brown ware, filled with fine river sand, Mid.P. IV, 8 (30).
58. At neck of *A*, three strings of beads :—
 - a*. Long string of beryl and carnelian beads, Pl. 67 *c* 12.
 - b*. String of silver and garnet beads, Pl. 67 *b* 7.
 - c*. String of garnet and green-glazed beads, Pl. 67 *b* 6.
59. A turtle slate palette with hole in tail end and one inlaid eye, Pl. 63 *b* 9.
60. Ivory ring on right hand of *A*, Pl. 66 *a* 4.

75. Not used.

76. Oval hole, 80 × 60 — 25 cm.

Contents of grave :

1. Very large jar, smooth coarse brown ware, containing soft fine earth and sand, Mid. P. IV, 11.
2. Bowl, reddish-brown ware, black inside.
3. Small beaker, black-topped, type Mid.P. I, 12.

Under these two were bones of a sacrificed animal.

From débris : Porphyry block from a game (?), Pl. 62 c 9.

These graves are for the most part orientated to the local south according to the usual custom. It is possible that this indicates a change in the position of the habitation or the cultivation of the community. The objects accompanying the burials are characterized by the absence of stone weapons and by the introduction of plum-polished pottery, smooth coarse red pottery, and fine pink pottery, with a diminution in the amount of red-polished, black-topped pottery.

Characteristics
of Middle
Predynastic
graves.

B-Group Graves and Graves of Indeterminable Date.

The rest of the human graves of this cemetery are either of indeterminable date or of the Old Kingdom (early B-group), as follows :—

DESCRIPTION OF LATER GRAVES IN CEMETERY 17. (PLAN XIV).

(By C. M. Firth).

9. *Grave*, outline not preserved, floor covered with matting.

Burial : Scattered male tibiae, skull and ulna.

Contents of grave :

1. Slate palette.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Long ellipsoid ivory dish, Pl. 66 a 1.

From débris : Large mass of malachite ore about 300 cc.

12. *Grave*, approximately rectangular, 100 × 75 — 50 cm.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on left side, head 5° west of south, but bones much disturbed.

Contents of grave :

1. Pot, red-polished, black-topped (broken).
2. Bowl, similar to Mid.P. IV, 1 (?).

In débris : Small green-glaze beads.

13. *Grave*, irregular, 120 × 70 — 40 cm. Covered with matting, coloured red in places.

Burial : New-born infant contracted on left side, head 30° south of west.

Contents of grave :

1. Rubbing pebble.
2. Thick white stone palette, like Pl. 63 c 17, malachite stain on underside.
Quantity of malachite near.
3. Two shells, type Pl. 66 e 15.
4. Two shell bracelets.
5. String of shells on arm, shells like Pl. 66 e 13.

14. *Grave*, circular, 65 × 65 cm., lined with matting.

Burial: Fragments of skeleton of new-born infant, contracted on right side, head 5° south of east.

Contents of grave:

1. Armlet of hippopotamus tooth ivory (broken).
2. Large piece of malachite.

18. *Grave*, oval, 120 × 70 — 20 cm. Fig. 87.

Burial: Male skeleton, contracted on right side, head 20° north of west, covered with goatskins, leather in front of pelvis.

Contents of grave:

Bone needle, pierced eye, 6 cm. long.

19. *Grave*, irregular oval, 100 × 65 — 60 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on right side, skull absent.

Contents of grave: Shell in front of humerus.

21. *Grave*, rectangular, 140 × 70 cm.

Burial: Humerus or ulna only in position.

Contents of grave:

1. Shell bracelet.
2. Shell.

From debris: Decayed smooth red bowl with rivet (?) holes (broken).

22. *Grave*, oval, 140 × 95 cm.

Burial: Male skeleton, contracted on left side, arms crossed over belly, head 20° north of east, laid on matting.

Contents of grave: None.

From debris: Fragment red-polished, black-topped jar.

24. *Grave*, oval, 130 × 95 — 90 cm.

Burial: Male skeleton, contracted on right side, head 5° north of east, lay on matting and covered with goatskin with hair on:

Contents of grave: None.

25. *Grave*, circular, 135 × 135 — 100 cm.

Burial: Originally contracted. Skull, pelvis and tibiae only remain, broken and disturbed.

Contents of grave: None.

27. *Grave*, outline not preserved, 100 × 60 — (?) cm. Pl. 28 c; and Fig. 88.

Burial: Female skeleton, contracted on left side, head west, laid on matting, leather in front of skull.

Contents of grave:

1. Slate palette, like Pl. 63 b 20, but longer.
2. Slate palette, Pl. 63 a 2.
3. Black and white rubbing stone.
4. Brown rubbing pebble.
5. White shells, type Pl. 66 e 13.

From debris: Some malachite just over body.

28. *Grave*, irregular, 110 × 70 cm.

Burial: Female, contracted on left side, femur, tibia and fibula alone in position.

Contents of grave: None.

From debris: Hard pink ware potsherd, worn, used as a digging implement.

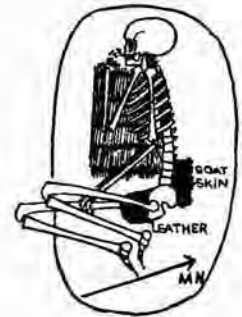


Fig. 87.—Grave 17: 18.



Fig. 88.—Grave 17: 27.

29. *Grave*, oval, 130 × 100 — 100 cm.
Burial : Male skeleton, originally contracted on left side, head (skull gone) 10° south of east, laid on and covered with matting.
Contents of grave : None.
From débris : Red-polished, black-topped potsherds.
 Fragments of a bowl red-polished, black-polished inside.
30. *Grave* (?), circular, 65 × 65 — 20 cm.
Burial : Pile of bones in no apparent order, skull, femur, etc.
Contents of grave : None.
31. *Grave* (?), irregular excavation, 160 × 80 cm.
Burial : None.
From débris :
 Quantity of flint flakes.
 Quantity of red-polished black-topped potsherds.
 Two circular rubbing stones or palettes.
 Jaw-bone of an ox painted with red stripes.
32. *Grave*, approximately oval, 155 × 100 cm.
Burial : Originally contracted, broken femur and tibia only remain.
Contents of grave : None.
From débris : Penannular tortoise-shell armlet.
34. Fragments of female bones.
38. *Grave*, approximately circular, 105 × 100 — 100 cm.
Burial : Originally contracted, bones and skull scattered.
Contents of grave : None.
39. Confused mass of human bones in irregular excavation.
45. *Grave*, rectangular, 120 (?) × 75 cm.
Burial : Lower part of vertebral column, pelvis, femora and tibiæ of skeleton, contracted on right side.
From débris :
 Piece of large thin bowl, red-polished.
 Piece of small beaker, red-polished, black-topped.
 Potsherd, red-polished, black-topped, used as a digging implement.
48. *Grave*, nearly circular, 110 × 95 — 60 cm. Pl. 28 *d*.
Burial : Female skeleton, contracted on left side, laid on matting and covered with skins.
Contents of grave :
 1. Quantity of white shells (type Pl. 66 *e* 13), at right wrist.
 2. Pieces of tortoise-shell armlets, type Pl. 66 *b* 17.
From débris :
 Irregularly-shaped flint flakes.
 Potsherd used for digging.
51. *Grave*, approximately rectangular, outline only partially preserved, 120 × 100 cm.
Burial : Femora and tibiæ from female skeleton, contracted on left side, head 20° south of east, laid on matting, and legs covered with leather.
Contents of grave : None.

52-53. Thrown out from No. 66. See p. 130.

55. *Grave*, oval, 100 × 75 — 50 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton, contracted on left side, head 30° north of east, laid on and covered with matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Rubbing pebble.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Shell, type Pl. 66 e 15.
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Bone awl, type Pl. 66 a 13.

59. *Grave*, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on back and right side, skull turned to left shoulder. Head 25° east of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Ivory point or knife handle, near knees.

Nos. 58 and 59 are possibly two interments in the same grave, but more probably separate interments.

63. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 130 × 90 cm.

Burial : Much broken and disturbed young male skeleton, contracted on left side, laid on matting and pelvis covered with leather. Head 25° south of east.

Contents of grave :

1. Black and white porphyry palette malachite stain on under side like Pl. 63 c 17.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Large cowries pierced for suspension, Pl. 66 e 5, and fragment of naacre shell.
4. Tortoise-shell bracelets (broken).
5. Quantity of pierced white shells, type Pl. 66 e 9.

The matting consists of crushed halfa (grass) stalks tied with fibre at intervals of about 4 cm.

65. *Grave*, oval, 115 × 55 — 100 cm.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave : None.

87. *Grave*, oval, 75 × 55 cm., near surface.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on right side, head 15° east of north, covered with matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Necklace of carnelian and faded green-glaze beads.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Three ivory armlets from left humerus.
4. Flat pebble palette.

In front of the skull were traces of leather, and at the feet a few dried berries.

90. *Grave*, oval, 115 × 95 cm. Fig. 89.

Burial : Female skeleton, contracted on right side, head 5° south of west. Quantity of leather behind pelvis.

Contents of grave :

1. Rubbing pebble.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13. Bone awls, like Pl. 66 a 13.

8, 9, 12. Flint flakes.

10. Shells.

93. Oval grave, irregular, ca. 120 × 95 — 80 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side.

94. Grave, rectangular, 65 × 40 cm.

Burial : None.

Contents of grave :

1. Large mass of fringed (?) leather with strings of flat beads of grey and white shell running through it, Pl. 68 a 4.
2. Pendant of grey and white stone, Pl. 68 a 4

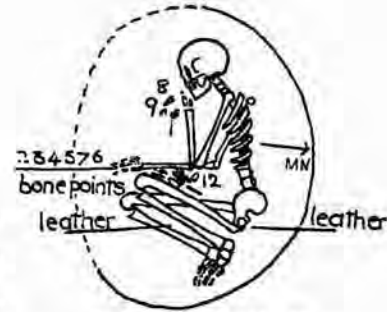


Fig. 89.—Grave 17 : 90.

These graves are very irregularly orientated, as is the case in all B-group cemeteries—8 towards the east, 4 west, 3 south, and 2 north. Their contents are characterized by the absence of stone implements and weapons, by the roughness of the slate and stone palettes, by the occurrence of small shells, type Pl. 66 e 13, tortoise-shell bracelets and bone points. The bodies are contracted, more often on the left than on the right side, and wrapped very frequently in goatskins. The grave is lined with matting.

Characteristics of B-group graves.

Animal Graves.

Finally, this terrace contains 15 animal graves scattered among the other graves :—

4. *Grave*, outline not preserved.

Burial : Dog, contracted on right side, head 25° east of north. Covered with matting over very fine linen. Around neck, leather collar, ends knotted, into which a leash 120 cm. long of twisted leather is tied.

8. *Grave*, irregular outline, 90 × 75 cm. Floor covered with fine river sand.

Burial : Bones of dog wrapped in matting. Beside and *under* this burial were the pots and other objects described below. These certainly belong to an older (Early Predynastic) plundered burial. The dog burial lay comparatively undisturbed in the débris of this older grave, and about 15 cm. above the floor of the grave. Under the dog was fur, brown (black) and yellow (white), with the hair down, possibly from the dog, and a twisted leather thong (leash ?).

In grave :

1. Ivory long-toothed comb, Pl. 66 a 18.
2. Large red-polished, black-topped jar with incised pot-mark, broken, type E.P. I, 14.
3. Red-polished, wide-mouthed, black-topped jar, E.P.I, 5, from underneath dog.
4. Grey stone, pounding or rubbing stone.
5. Bones of a sacrificed animal.
6. Quantity of chalcedony flakes from folds of skin beneath the dog, Pl. 62 b 8.

In débris : Cone of red resin.

Fragments of lance-head, finely-serrated edge, type Pl. 62 b 9.

Flint chips, Pl. 62 b 8.

Pieces of a slate palette (hippopotamus or fish).

11. Contracted burial of a dog. Skull gone. Axis of body 30° east of north.
20. Grave, circular, 80 × 80 — 40 cm.
Burials : Remains of skeletons of 3 dogs.
23. Grave, oval, 75 × 55 cm.
Burials : A goat or sheep on left side.
Contents of grave : None.
From debris : Broken mace-head.
 Piece of light pink wavy-handled pot.
 Three flint flakes.
26. Grave, circular, 100 × 100 cm. Pl. 28 a.
Burials : Remains of skeletons of five dogs, *A, B, C, D, E*. All are much decayed.
D and *E* are in a fragmentary condition. The edges of the grave are denuded and covered with debris. The objects mentioned below were found just above the dogs (see Pl. 28 a), and in the debris higher up. It was at first supposed that the ivory bracelets were collars, but those marked No. 1 were not on the neck of the nearest dog, nor was No. 2 on the leg of dog *C*.
Contents of grave :
 1. Three ivory bracelets.
 2. One ivory bracelet.
From debris :
 About 20 flint chisel (?) points and a flint flake (Pl. 62 b 6).
 Large piece of malachite.
 Small shells (Pl. 66 e 13), pierced for stringing.
33. Grave, oval, 165 × 120 cm.
Burial : Young ox, on left side, head 20° west of south.
Contents of grave : None.
36. Grave, shallow oval, 70 × 45 — 25 cm.
Burial : Dog, on right side, head north (?).
44. Grave, nearly circular, 55 × 45 (10 cm. above grave 17 : 43).
Burial : Dog, on right side, head 25° west of north.
Contents of grave : None.
54. Grave, outline not preserved, except on one side.
Burial : Dog (?) on left side, badly decayed.
Contents of grave : None.
67. Grave, oval, 70 × 50 cm. Pl. 27 d.
Burials : Bodies of two dogs, heads 50° west of north, paws, claws and fur preserved.
 Covered with matting.
Contents of grave :
 On necks of dogs, twisted leather collars and leashes.
69. Grave, circular, 50 × 50 cm.
Burials : Skeletons of two dogs, on right side, heads 15° north of east.
Contents of grave : None.
71. Grave, approximately rectangular, 125 × 85 — 90 cm.
Burial : Skeleton of a young ox, on the left side, head south-west.
Contents of grave : None.

77. *Grave*, circular, 60 × 60 — 15 cm.

Burials : Skeletons (skulls absent) of two dogs, on right side, heads south.

Contents of grave : None.

91. *Grave*, circular, 60 × 60 — 70 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a dog, on left side, head 25° north of east.

Of these burials, 7 are pointed north, 4 east and 2 south. Thirteen dogs are on the right side, and 7 on the left. ,

The animal burials, both here and at Cemetery 7, are made as separate or multiple burials not visibly connected with any one human grave. They are not to be confused with the sacrificial offerings accompanying the burials, which are placed in the grave along with the body (universal Egyptian custom ; see also Nos. 41, 50, 76, etc.). The dog burials are clearly protected by matting in Nos. 4, 8 and 67 ; by linen as well in No. 4. It is possible that all of them were so protected, but the matting has decayed. In three cases, Nos. 4, 8 and 67, collars of twisted leather were found, and in No. 4, a leash 120 cm. long. No other objects were buried with these dogs or with any other animals in this or any other Nubian cemetery. The objects found in Nos. 8 and 26 prove, on examination, to be merely apparent cases of funerary accompaniments. No. 8 is a dog burial in the débris of an older plundered grave ; and No. 26 was filled with débris containing objects from an older plundered grave, quite in consonance with the deposits of objects from plundered graves found throughout the cemetery (see especially Nos. 66 and 64). The dogs themselves, according to Prof. Elliot Smith and Dr. Wood Jones, had worn, decayed teeth, their stomachs contained food, and their crania showed ridges and other characteristics more primitive than those of the New Empire dogs found in Cemetery 7.*

Date of animal burials.

The date of these animal burials in Cemetery 17 is not so clear as seemed on the first examination of the cemetery. A number of the human graves (see above), present the characteristics of the early B-group, and the cemetery is not so uniform in date as I at first supposed. Dog grave No. 8 is in the débris of an Early Predynastic grave, and is certainly later than that period. Grave 26, filled with débris from a plundered tomb, is probably later than that débris. Now it is to be noted that the other Nubian cemeteries previous to the B-group, do not contain any animal burials (Cemetery 7: 300-360; Cemetery 23, archaic knoll; Cemetery 40, archaic part; Cemetery 41: 400-420 and Cemeteries 43, 44, 45 and 50). On the other hand, similar burials are found in Cemetery 7: 200-260 (B-group) and 110-190 (B and C-groups); Cemetery 122 (ram burials of late date); Cemetery 23 (New Empire knoll); Cemetery 30 (Predynastic to New Empire). As a result of this comparison, it becomes clear that we are unable to date with certainty the animal burials in Cemetery 17 ; but they are probably not previous to the B-group (Old Empire).†

As to the significance of these burials, it is not possible at present to make any definite statement. If they differ from the ordinary burials of sacred animals, they do not fit into any known Egyptian burial-customs. ‡

* It must be remembered, however, that there were several breeds of dogs used in Egypt, and we have nothing to show that the dogs of Cemetery 7 were of the same breed as those of Cemetery 17 ; nor that the skulls found in Cemetery 7 were of the breed in general use in *Nubia* in the New Empire.

† In the Predynastic and Early Dynastic cemeteries at Naga ed Deir, no animal burials were found. But a pit of dog burials was found in the Third Dynasty cemetery.

‡ Unless they be connected with the *tehennu* custom.

The Early Dynastic Period.

Thus the Early Dynastic period, as represented by Cemetery 7 : 300-360 ; Cemeteries 40, 45, 50, etc., is wanting on the high terrace. But on the 110-metre terrace on the north of the khor, a few graves (17 : 1-3) and traces of many others were found which were undoubtedly of this period. It is certain that this lower terrace once contained a considerable cemetery, filling in the gap between the Middle Predynastic and the Old Empire.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES ON THE LOWER TERRACE.

(By C. M. Firth).

1. *Grave* in granite débris and subsoil, 165 × 70—50 (—75) cm., rectangular. See Pl. 28 e ; and Fig. 90.

Burials: Males skeleton *A*, contracted on right side, head south, skull absent. Male skeleton *B*, contracted on left side, head south, skull absent. *A* occupied the north half of the grave, *B* the south half. *B* was the later interment.

In débris: Fragments of red wavy-handled cylindrical jar, with red-painted suspension net-pattern, type E.D. VIII, 18.

Two garnet beads.

One cowrie shell (not split).

Large hard pink potsherd worn by use as a digging implement.

2. *Grave* in granite débris and subsoil, 120 × 70 cm., approximately rectangular.

Burial: Femur and tibia only of skeleton in position. Contraction on right side, head south (?). Near tibia, fragment of shell anklet. Three shells.

In débris: Potsherds, red slightly polished black-topped, black-polished inside. Two worked black flint flakes.

3. *Grave* in sand and granite débris, 120 × 60 — 20 cm., rectangular. Fig. 91.

Burials: Two skeletons, *A* and *B*, contracted on left sides, heads south, *B* on top of *A*.

Contents of grave:

1. Small jar, pink ware, containing organic matter.

2. Slate palette with bird's (?) head, Pl. 63 c 10

3. Rectangular slate palette, Pl. 63 c 6.

4. On left wrist of *A*, three mother-of-pearl bracelets, Pl. 66 b 3.

5. On neck of *A*, string of small short cylindrical green-glaze beads (like Pl. 67 c 13) ; and

6. Small lion in dark green translucent serpentine (?), Pl. 70 a 12.

Small quantity of red resin under arms of *A*.

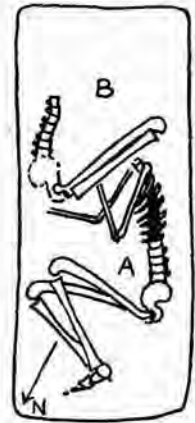


Fig. 90—Grave 17 : 1.

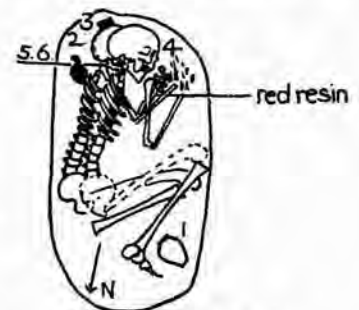


Fig. 91.—Grave 17 : 3.

C-group graves.

The eastern half of the high terrace was separated from the western half by a small gully, and having been less disturbed by *sebbakhin*, presented the high mud stratum in a better preserved condition. Four graves were found dug through the mud stratum into the softer lower strata. These contained disturbed contracted burials with remains of matting and belong apparently to the C-group.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 100-104. (PLAN XIV).

(By C. M. Firth).

100. Empty.

101. Grave containing scattered bones of a young person.

102. Grave, approximately circular, 90 × 85 — 60 cm. A second grave had been cut into this later, and the skull of the burial in the first grave had been disturbed.

Burial : Female skeleton, much disturbed, but contracted on right side, head east (?).

Contents of grave : None.

In débris : Blackish potsherds with red streaks, the brims of bowls with elaborate incised pattern of rings and groups of dots.

103. Grave, irregular excavation, with head of male, bones, skull, femora, etc., in no apparent order. Pl. 28 f.

Contents of grave : None.

104. Grave, outline only partly preserved. Head of male, bones, femur, etc.

Contents of grave : None.

In débris : Bone or horn point.

Near the edge of the water on the northern side of the delta, there were a few Christian graves. Christian graves—extended burials on back, head west.

To sum up, at Cemetery 17, the oldest cemetery, that of the Early and Middle Predynastic period, was on the highest terrace at a level of 115 metres ; the succeeding cemetery, that of the Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic period, was on a lower terrace nearer the river, at a level of 112 metres ; the only traces of the cemetery of the succeeding periods (Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom) were found on the higher terrace again. Another cemetery of this B-group period was in the next khor, to the north (No. 14).

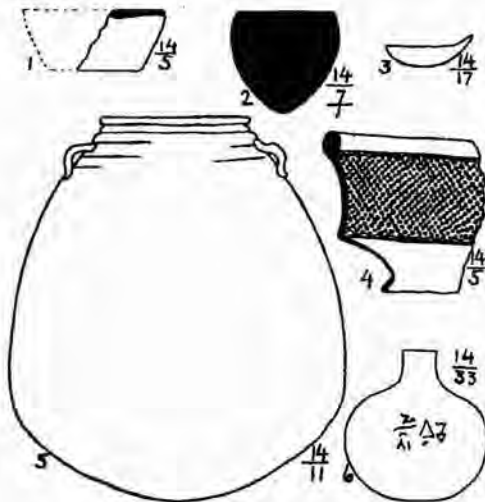


Fig. 92.—Pottery from Cemetery 14.

KHOR AMBUKOL : CEMETERY 14.

Old Empire.

Just north of Khor Ambukol, between it and a smaller khor, there is a deep mud bank, the highest ridge of which is capped with sand. Traces were found of a layer of mud over this sand layer similar to what was found at Dabod (see below, p. 155) ; but

the greater part of this layer had been removed by denudation or by *sebbakhin* (see p. 156). Consequently, all the graves on the top of the ridge (see Pl. 29 a) were only shallow troughs in the sand. They presented exactly the same characteristics as all the B-group graves—oval pits with burials contracted as often on the right side as on the left (7 bodies on left, 5 on right) ; with the head east (2 bodies), north (5 bodies), or west (5 bodies). The bodies were usually on matting (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 16, 17), in two cases wrapped in skins (Nos. 17 and 41), and almost always accompanied by sewed leather in some form (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6,

B-group graves.

10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 31, 41). Paint palettes in lozenge or rectangular form (Nos. 1, 6, 14, 16) or their accessories, resin, malachite, rubbing pebbles (Nos. 1, 6, 13, 14, 16, 18), the small spiral shells (type Pl. 66 *c* 13) so common in Cemetery 7, Nos. 200–260, ivory combs, shell bracelets, bone piercers and black-mouthed pottery, constitute the sole funerary furniture.

DESCRIPTION OF B-GROUP GRAVES IN CEMETERY 14. (PLAN XII).

(By C. M. Firth).

1. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.

Burial: Skeleton of a female child, moderately contracted on right side, head 15° north of west, lying on and covered by matting. At neck, quantity of white shells (Pl. 66 *e* 13) of two sizes.

Contents of grave:

Hard crystalline purple stone palette approximately rectangular, type Pl. 63 *c* 18, but smaller.

Fragment of malachite from floor of grave.

2. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.

Burial: Skeleton of an infant moderately contracted on right side, laid on matting and covered first with leather and then with matting.

3. Oval grave in sand, 95 × 70 — 5 to 20 cm.

Burial: Female skeleton, contracted on left side, head 15° south of east, on matting, traces of covering or garment of leather, twisted leather round head.

4. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.

Burial: Female skeleton contracted on left side, head 32° east of north, on matting, leather around head.

5. In sand, outline of grave not preserved.

Burial: Female bones and skull in disorder. In the débris were the black-mouthed bowl, Fig. 92, No. 1, and the incised potsherd of fine pinkish-brown ware, Fig. 92, No. 4.

6. *Grave* in sand, outline incompletely preserved.

Burial: Skeleton of a female child (7) contracted on left side, head 37° south of east. On matting, leather at head and feet.

Contents of grave:

1. Ivory comb, Pl. 66 *b* 31.

2. Shell.

3. Ivory bracelet on left wrist.

4. Twisted cord on right wrist.

A small leather bag of red resin lay by right hand.

A small diamond-shaped slate palette was found with fragments of malachite 60 cm. west of the grave.

7a and 8. Two graves close together and nearly parallel. Immediately underneath them was 7 b, with the head in the opposite direction.

7a. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.

Burial: Skeleton of a male child contracted on right side, head 37° west of north, white shells (type Pl. 66 *e* 13) at neck.

Contents of grave:

1. Dull black hand-made pot, top of brim incised. Fig. 92, No. 2.

- 7b. *Grave* in loose sand, outline not preserved, but approximately 115 × 90 — 100 cm.
Pl. 30 b.
Burial : Female skeleton contracted on left side, head 20° east of south.
Contents of grave :
1. Bowl brownish-red ware, black-mouthed, dull-polished (decayed), covered with marks of rubbing pebble, type Fig. 92, No. 5.
 2. Similar to above but smaller, type Fig. 92, No. 7. Under skull a quantity of ears and straw of some cereal.
8. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Male skeleton, moderately contracted on right side, but upper part of body prone. Skull absent, axis of body 6° north of west.
9. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Young male skeleton, moderately contracted on left side, head 33° east of north.
10. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Male skeleton contracted on right side, head 20° north of east, covered with leather and matting; died violent death (Prof. Elliot Smith).
11. Large white jar partially buried in sand, Fig. 92, No. 5.
12. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Disordered male bones, skull absent.
13. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Female skeleton contracted on left side, face down, head 27° east of north. Feet higher than head. Body and head covered with leather. Mass of organic matter under skull.
Malachite in hands, which are stained green.
14. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Skeleton of a newly-born infant contracted on right side.
Contents of grave :
1. Small rectangular alabaster palette with traces of red pigment (hæmatite), Pl. 63 c 1.
 2. Brown rubbing pebble.
- Two shells from in front of body, type Pl. 66 e 13.
15. *Grave* (?) in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Bones in no apparent order lying on a hard mass of date-stones.
16. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Female skeleton contracted on right side, head 10° north of east, covered with matting and resting on matting. Matting of pierced stems.
Quantity of leather under skull containing malachite.
Contents of grave :
1. Lozenge-shaped slate palette, worn centre, from under leather beneath skull.
17. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Female skeleton contracted on left side, 37° east of north, on matting, covered with leather and then with matting (?). Mass of organic material behind shoulders.

Contents of grave :

1. Shell, half of bivalve.
2. Flint flake.
3. Small ladle, coarse red-brown ware, Fig. 92, No. 3.

18. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved. Pl. 30 a.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on right side, head 30° west of north.
Quantity of sewed leather under frontal region of skull.

Contents of grave :

1. Ivory comb, Pl. 66 b 33
2. Shell armlet on right humerus.
3. White shell disc beads, green serpentine bead and white shells (Pl. 66 e 13) at right wrist.
4. Malachite surrounded by organic matter (bag).

19. Oval grave, in sand and protected by about 8 stones laid on their long edges and slightly sloped inwards. Disturbed female bones, skull absent, but certainly a contracted burial.

20. *Grave* in sand. Disturbed male bones and skull in no apparent order.

21. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : Contracted skeleton of a newly-born infant, on right side. Leather under skull.

33. Whitish pot with hieratic inscription in ink, Fig. 92, No. 6.

41. Circular grave, 95 × 95 — 25(—85) cm.

Burial : Female skeleton contracted on left side, head 15° north of east, on goat- or sheepskins, covered with coarse cloth and leather.

43. Disturbed burial of a goat or sheep against rocks.

The Middle Empire.

On the lower ground west of the ridge, in alluvial soil, were four graves not accompanied by any objects. Two of these were in rectangular pits (see Pl. 30 c); and the general appearance of the graves resembled the C-group graves, especially those in Cemetery 41 : 500.

25. *Grave* in sand, 55 × 45 — 35 cm.

Burial : Empty, but at edge contracted skeleton, on right side, of a new-born infant.
Quantity of blue-glaze disc beads with short red-glazed cylindrical beads.

29. *Grave*, rectangular, in alluvial mud, 130 × 40 — 50 cm. Pl. 30 c

Burial : Female skeleton contracted on right side, head 37° east of north.

In débris : Piece of a small bowl of pink ware with three white vertical stripes below brim.

30. *Grave*, rectangular, in alluvial mud, 145 × 70 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton (upper part absent), contracted on right side, legs covered with thin leather.

31. *Grave* in sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton contracted (legs unequally) on left side, 27° west of north. (Skull absent).

Contents of grave :

Trace of leather in front of chest.

1-107. Bone points.

E-group.

The rocky hill-side, east of the ridge, contained ten scattered graves, six of which had remains of rubble superstructures. The bodies were mostly on the back, head west. Their position, superstructures and burials resembled the E-group burials at Cemetery 7; but the skeletons were not exclusively male Negroes:—

22. *Grave*, in granite débris, 175 × 30 — 50 cm. On low mound protected by cairn of granite stones.

Burial: Male skeleton extended on back, skull absent, left hand on pelvis. Traces of leather (kilt ?) on pelvis.

23. *Grave* in granite débris and sand, 140 × 30 cm.

Empty. Stones from cairn dispersed round it.

23b. *Grave*, 187 × 40 cm. Still partially lined with long stones, originally covered with a stone cairn.

Burial: Male skeleton extended on back, hands at sides.

In débris: Fragments of coarse red wheel-made pottery, two pieces pierced with rivet or suspension holes.

24. *Grave* in hard granitic subsoil, 135 × 35 — 50 cm. This grave appears to have been intended for an extended burial and enlarged on the side to admit the knees of the contracted burial. Originally covered with a cairn.

Burial: Male skeleton contracted on left side, head 30° north of west.

26. *Grave* in hard micaceous subsoil, 160 × 35 — 50 cm. Pl. 30 d.

Skeleton extended on back, hands on pelvis (?).

27. *Grave* among granite rocks.

Disturbed female skeleton, probably extended.

Coarse red wheel-made potsherds.

28. *Grave* in granite débris, 170 × 60 — 40 cm. Originally covered by a cairn.

Burial: Male skeleton extended prone, left arm flexed with hand under jaw. Left ankle crossed over right.

32. *Grave* in micaceous subsoil, 175 × 30 — 50 cm. Originally covered by a cairn.

Burial: Female skeleton extended on back, left hand on pelvis, skull and tibiae absent.

40. *Grave*, 140 × 35 — 30 cm. Partially lined with stones.

Burial: Young male skeleton, tibiae absent, and skull turned at right angles to body, extended on back. Left hand on pelvis. Trace of wood or leather on femora.

42. *Grave* in sand and granite débris, 175 × 40 — 75 cm. Empty.

Ptolemaic-Roman.

In the low cliff of decayed granite on the south end of the ridge, there are 6 rock-cut chambers (50-55) of the Roman period. Three of these were found sealed up, but the

contents were only a mass of decayed cartonnage mummies (see Pl. 30 *f, g*), similar to those in Cemetery 3. One of these mummies was found by Dr. Wood Jones to be made up of bones from at least two bodies—a piece of evidence of the carelessness of the embalmers in Roman times which was amply confirmed by the mummies found at Dabod.

DESCRIPTION OF ROMAN ROCK-CUT TOMBS IN CEMETERY 14.*

(By G. M. Firth).

50. Rock-cut tomb, in bad granite subsoil, type Pt.R. II. Not intact. Contained two bodies extended on back, on stones, heads towards entrance.
51. Rock-cut tomb, type Pt.R. II. Not intact. Two bodies on heap of débris at right angles to door. Probably secondary interments.
52. Rock-cut tomb, type Pt.R. II. Intact door-sealing of upright stones set in hard mud. Pl. 30 *f*. Contained seven bodies, one in a decayed cartonnage, laid on stones: five with heads towards door; two at right angles at back of tomb-chamber. Traces of cartonnage on all the bodies. Pl. 30 *g*.
53. Rock-cut tomb, type Pt.R. II. Not intact. One body on heap of débris, head towards door, possibly a secondary interment.
54. Rock-cut tomb, type Pt.R. II, door sealed with upright stones set in hard mud. Contained three bodies in wrappings and coarsely-painted cartonnages laid on stones, heads away from door. Plate 30 *f, g*.
55. Rock-cut tomb, type Pt.R. II, but either unfinished or damaged by plunderers. Depression excavated in floor and in right-hand wall. Empty.
Two goat's horns, much worn, from débris, possibly handles of tools used in excavating tomb.

In the mud bank to the south, partly under water and partly just above, there were several hundred long, narrow graves of the Christian type.

Christian
graves.

SHEMAT EL WAH : CEMETERY 16.

New Empire.

Cemetery 16 is at Shemat el Wah (see Pl. 29 *b*), in a broad bay in the rock wall. On the west side, a road marked out with rubble walls leads up to the desert. On the east side is a low mud knoll with graves 1-3, and some empty circular pits. Two graves, Nos. 1 and 2, were characteristically New Empire. They were rectangular graves, cut in the mud, with female negroid skeletons lying extended on the back (see Figs. 93 and 94). Each contained a scarab of Thothmes III, and each contained unmistakable New Empire pottery.

In the middle of the bay was a low mound of gravel containing one extended and two contracted burials. The contracted burials appeared to belong to the C-group.

* See also Cemetery 15. Page 149.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 16. (PLAN XIII).

(By A. M. Blackman).

1. Simple pit with rounded ends, 235 × 60 — 80 cm.

Burial: Skeleton extended on back, left hand on pelvis and probably right hand also; head 5° east of north. Pl. 30 e; and Fig. 93.

Contents of grave:

1. Painted plaster mask, in débris.
2. Pan of brown ware, painted red on the rim, broken, type N.E. XXV, 10.
3. Jar of red ware, painted red outside and slightly ribbed, with scraped bottom, type N.E. VI, 1.
4. Jug of fine brown ware, with whitish-yellow slip, type N.E. XXIII, 2.
5. Large jar of brown ware, painted red outside, broken, type N.E. VII.
6. Scarab of blue-glazed steatite, Pl. 71 a-b 13.

In the débris about the skeleton were found small fragments of plaster painted blue and red, and scraps of very decayed wood.

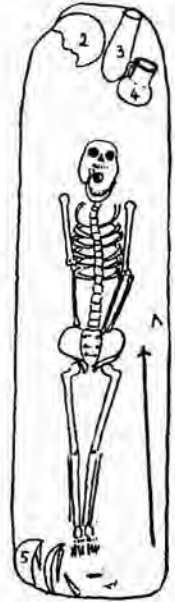


Fig. 93.—Grave 16: 1.

2. Pit with recess-chamber, N.E. type III. Pit 225 × 50—70 cm. Chamber

225 × 30 + 35 cm. The chamber was blocked with mud-bricks, two courses of which are still in position all along the middle of the pit, height 35 cm. Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head 9° west of north. Fig. 94.

Contents of grave:

1. Pan of red ware, painted red inside and out, and polished inside, type N.E. XXV, 4.
2. Jug of fine red ware, with white slip which in parts has a reddish tinge, type N.E. XXIII, 2.
- 3, 5. Pans of brown ware, painted red on the brim, type N.E. XXV, 9.
4. Jar of red ware, red paint outside, N.E. XII, 1.
6. Pot of brown ware, painted red outside and on rim inside. The outside is slightly ribbed, and there is a hole in the centre of the bottom. Type N.E. XIII, 1.
7. Pot of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. XI.
8. An alabaster kohl pot.
9. Scarab, Pl. 71 a, b 12.

Under the skeleton were fragments of decayed wood.

3. Oval grave, 100 × 65 — 35 cm.

Burial: Skeleton flexed on right side, head south, skull not in grave. Matting.

From débris above burial, several potsherds, most of which were of the black-mouthed C-group type.

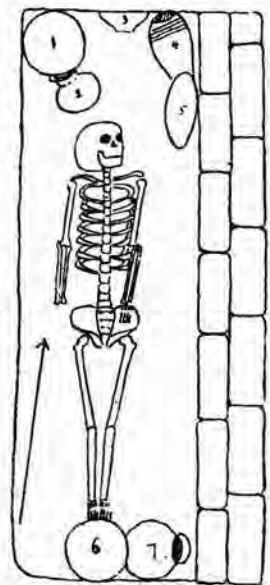


Fig. 94.—Grave 16: 2.

4. Simple pit with rounded ends. The grave from the feet and just above pelvis is lined with flat stones. 175 × 50 cm.
Burial: Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head 43° west of south.
5. Oval grave in sand, outline destroyed, much denuded. Disturbed burial, bones in disorder.
6. Oval grave in sand, outline lost, much denuded. Skeleton flexed on right side, head 12° west of north.

GUDHI: CEMETERY 15.

The next opening in the rock wall south of Khor Bahan is a big bay, called Sherifa Tod, with a level alluvial floor. In the middle of this floor, near the river, is a rocky hill, see Pl. 31 *a*, and Plans XII and XIII. In the alluvial bank south-west of the hill, was the main part of Cemetery 15 (A); the second part (D), was in the slope on the southern side of the bay; and the third part (B, C), was scattered around the mouth of the small khor south of the bay. This patch B, C was included in Cemetery 15, as it seemed that the Roman rock-cut tombs extended under water around the end of the promontory separating the bay from the small khor. All this southern part was water-soaked, even where not under water. The northern part was denuded by *sebakh*-digging, which had cut down the surface from 50 to 100 cm. or more.

New Empire.

In the southern part (B), three graves (Nos. 54, 55, and 56) were of the New Empire period. One of these was a circular pit in a cultivated mound in the middle of the small khor, and seemed to be part of a cemetery now under water. The other two were denuded chamber graves, also in alluvium — apparently somewhat later in date.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW EMPIRE GRAVES IN CEMETERY 15. (PLAN XII).

(By A. M. Blackman).

54. Circular pit, diameter 140 — 100 cm.

Burials: Six disturbed skeletons, three females, two males and one child. Pl. 31 *b*; and Fig. 95.

Contents of grave:

1. Jar of smooth red ware, with pattern in incised lines, N.E. IX, 6.
2. Pan of brown ware, painted red inside and on rim outside, inside polished, type N.E. XXV, 5.
3. Bowl of brown ware, painted red inside and out, inside polished, type N.E. XXV, 3.
4. Jar of hard brown ware, type N.E. VII, 11.

In debris:

5. Part of large jar of brown ware, painted red outside and polished.
6. Vase of brown ware, reddish-yellow slip outside, decorated with dark red horizontal lines, surface much damaged, type N.E. XXII, 6.

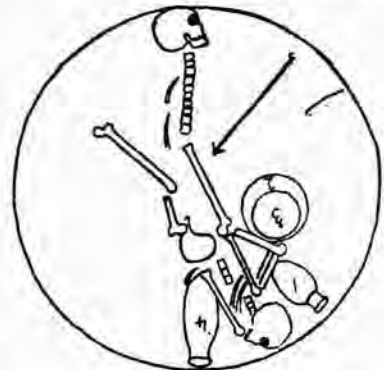


Fig. 95.—Grave 15: 54.

7. Beads: carnelian ball beads and pale blue-glazed beads.

8. Scraps of wood.

55. *Pit* with chamber in alluvial deposit, in a very damaged condition.

Burials: Remains of two female skeletons, parts of one still in position, extended on back, hands probably at side, head 40° west of north.

One broken bivalve shell from débris.

56. *Pit* with chamber in alluvial deposit, 225 × 100 cm. The roof and upper part of chamber have disappeared. Entrance blocked with sun-dried bricks and stones. Parts of skeletons of an adult and young person from débris. Two pots on floor of tomb:

1. Bowl of brown ware with traces of red paint inside, type N.E. XXV, 8.
2. Small jar of red-brown ware, painted red outside and polished, type N.E. XIX, 3.

Ptolemaic-Roman.

In the rotten granite on the south side of the small khor were three rock-cut tombs, Nos. 58, 59, 60, containing anthropomorphic pottery and stone coffins, and dating from the Ptolemaic-Roman period. These were also damaged by water; and it looked as if there were more of them under water. So also around the slopes between here and the patch A, there were six scattered Roman rock-cut tombs, Nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, 73 and 74, completely plundered, indicating more tombs under water. On the slope north of patch A, there were two rock-cut tombs, Nos. 71 and 72, containing disturbed extended burials and Ptolemaic-Roman pottery (see Pl. 31 c). Pottery types Pt.R. 24 and 8 occurred in No. 71, and types Pt.R. 16 and 24 occurred in No. 72.

The X-group.

The northern part of the cemetery (A) proved to be of the greatest interest. Here were first found the peculiar graves which were given the temporary appellation "type 1 of Cemetery 15," and are now labelled "Byz. type IV (X-group)." These graves are broad pits with side-chambers, with burials on the left side, head south.* The pottery is characteristic and not Egyptian. Beads, iron objects and cloth are also found. The date was shown conclusively by Nos. 18 and 20 to be pre-Christian. In grave No. 18, a Christian burial had been made in the débris in the pit of the older graves of Byz. type IV. In No. 20 an intrusive extended burial of a child had been made in the chamber of an X-group grave, on débris containing bones of the older burial. These peculiar graves were found at Cemeteries 34, 41, and 45. At Cemeteries 34 and 41, they were found with graves of the Roman period. Taking all these cases into consideration, this type of grave is probably late Roman in date.

In the light of the cemeteries reported in Bull. Nub. 3, it is probable that some of the mud-cut chambers and simple pits in Cemetery 15 belong also to the X-group. Unfortunately, the examination of the mud-cut chambers was incomplete, owing to the re-use of some of them as Moslem graves, the proximity of the Moslem cemetery and the belief of the local inhabitants that most of them were Moslem graves. It is clear, however, that in

* More abundant material shows burials contracted on both sides and extended head west. See Bull. Nub. 3, pp. 15-17.

addition to the side-chamber graves, one grave of the end-chamber or mud-cut chamber type (No. 52), and probably seven others (Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16), belong to the X-group. Of the pits with chamber sunk in floor (Byz. type VI), two (Nos 19 and 26) appear to be of the X-group. The extended burials on the side with the head west must also be related to the X-group; but the evidence furnished by Cemetery 15 is inconclusive, and the whole X-group will be dealt with in the next annual report in the light of the material found during 1908-9.

The types of X-group graves are :—

1. Type Byz. III, mud-cut chambers.
2. Type Byz. IV, broad side-chamber type (the most characteristic X-group type).
3. Type Byz. V, broad pit with sunk chamber in middle.
4. Type Byz. VI, long pit with sunk chamber in middle.

Besides these there are two types intimately connected with the above in time, but not containing any of the characteristic pottery :—

5. Type Byz. VII, long pit with sunk chamber on side.
6. Type Byz. VIII, long pit with sunk recess-chamber.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 15. (PLAN XII).

(By A. M. Blackman).

I.—Pit with end-chamber cut in mud, Type Byz. III.

52. *Pit* with end-chamber cut in alluvial deposit, type Byz. III. The roof of the chamber was broken down. The whole grave measures 150 × 75 —65 cm.

Burials : Disturbed male skeleton extended on back, with the head turned towards pit, 10° north of east. Also remains of a foetus.

Contents of grave :

1. Pot of hard light red ware with three bands of ribbing and three pot-marks, type X-group 18. Pl. 73 b 10.
2. Pot of coarse red ware, type X-group 12.

Nos. 1 and 2 found in the débris in the centre of the grave.

9. *Pit* with end-chamber, type Byz. III. Entrance blocked with mud-brick. 200 × 100 + 90 cm. Roof gone.

Burial : Male skeleton with skin preserved on trunk, extended on back, hands at side, head 5° east of south, and towards entrance. The body does not lie parallel with the sides of the tomb, the head lying in the south-east corner and the feet towards the north-west corner.

Contents of grave :

1. Part of a vessel, preserving handle and some of the rim, in hard red ware.
- 2, 3. Bivalve shells.
4. A large bead of unusual shape in hard white vitreous material.
5. A demotic ostrakon found under head of body.

Nos. 1-4 were found in the filling of the tomb.

10. *Pit* with end-chamber, type Byz. III. Greater part of roof fallen in. Chamber measures 180×95 cm. Roof at highest point 55 cm. from floor. Chamber 30° east of north.

Burials : Odd bones of adult female and child.

11. *Pit* with end-chamber, type Byz. III. Chamber measures 150×100 cm. The roof, only half preserved, is 60 cm. from floor. Chamber 5° south of east.

Burial : Odd bones of an adult from filling.

12. *Type Byz. III.* 250×100 cm. Roof gone. Odd bones of adult male and child from filling. Neck and fragments of bottle-shaped vase, with handles attached to neck, of grey ware, type X-group 19 to 21.

13. *Type Byz. III.* $260 \times 95 + 80$ cm. Part of roof preserved. Chamber 5° south of west.

Burials : Heap of disturbed bodies, mixed with cloth and pieces of coarse matting. Three adult males and four children.

14. *Type Byz. III.*, entrance blocked with stones, re-used as a Moslem grave. Not opened.

16. *Type Byz. III.* 190×95 cm. Roof gone. Entrance blocked with sun-dried bricks. Two skeletons, *A* and *B*.

A. Female extended on back, hands on pelvis, head towards entrance, 25° west of south.

B. Male, skull and chest on débris in the corner.

From débris : Dish, coarse red ware, showing marks of chopped straw. Type X-group 1 (?).

In patch D there are three of these graves of type Byz. III, Nos. 64, 65, 66, but they are too plundered to be dated. In patch B, there are three more, Nos. 57, 62, 63, also completely plundered.

II.—Broad graves with side-chamber on the western side, Type Byz. IV. (Plan XII).

15. *Type Byz. IV.* Pit, $150 \times 70 - 60$ cm. Chamber, $150 \times 40 + 45$ cm. Chamber blocked with flat stones.

Burials : Young person and foetal bones. Flexed on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

One bowl, red ware, red paint outside, type X-group 5, found at pelvis of skeleton.

18. Two graves, *A*, being type Byz. IV, and *B*, type Byz. VI (?).

A. Type Byz. IV. Pit, $185 \times 80 - 50 + 65$ cm. Chamber, $150 \times 20 + 65$ cm. Female skeleton, disturbed. Cloth wrapping. From débris, sherd of a large jar, red-painted and polished ware, with a rosette in dark red paint.

B. This grave was dug in the filling of the earlier pit, lined and covered with granite rubble. It measures $185 \times 100 - 50$ cm. Male skeleton extended on back, hands on pelvis, head 40° west of south.

18 C. Near No. 18, a denuded grave, type Byz. IV. In the débris were two pots :—

1. A pot of hard brown ware painted red inside and out, type Pt. R. 12.

2. A pot of red ware painted red outside and on brim inside, type X-group 4.

20. *Type Byz. IV.* Pit, $150 \times 90 - 75 + 20$ cm. Chamber, $115 \times 20 + 35$ cm. Small child. Body extended on back, hands on pelvis. Head 15° west of south. Coarse cloth wrapping. Also fragments of skeleton of another child, lying behind and underneath.

43. *Type Byz. IV.* Pit, $200 \times 70 - 95 (- 20)$ cm. Chamber, $200 \times 30 + 35$ cm. Male skeleton disturbed. Body seems to have been flexed on the left side, head 35° south of west. Objects found in the chamber:—

1. Bowl, red ware, painted red outside and on rim inside, type X-group 4.
2. Bowl, red ware, painted red outside, decorated with two incised lines near the bottom, and with alternate rows of 3 black and 3 white splotches, type X-group 9. Pl. 73 b 6.
3. Bottle, red ware, painted red outside, and decorated with incised bands, type X-group 23. Pl. 73 b 8.
4. Bottle of very hard yellowish ribbed ware, type X-group 15. Pl. 73 b 9.
5. Two-handled bottle of red ware, painted red outside. The upper half is ribbed, and decorated with a design in dark red paint, type X-group 21.
6. Small bowl of pinkish ware, type X-group 10.
7. Small jug of pinkish ware, painted red outside. The handle and neck are broken off. The pot is ribbed and the upper part has a pattern incised upon it, type X-group 17. Pl. 73 b 5.
8. Small bowl of pinkish ware, white slip outside and inside, type X-group 11.

Beads: Carnelian ridged ring beads, and very small green- and brown-glazed disc beads from the filling.

44. *Type Byz. IV.* Length of pit, 170 cm. and depth 150 cm. Present width of pit is 130 cm. Length of chamber, 175 cm. and height about 80 cm. Roof collapsed. Distance from floor of pit to floor of chamber about 10 cm.

Burial: Disturbed female skeleton, flexed on left side, with the left hand under the head. Head 15° south of west. Pl. 32 d.

Contents of grave:

1. Bottle of reddish-brown ware, painted red outside and decorated with incised bands, X-group 32.
2. Bottle of red ware with a whitish-yellow slip. The upper part decorated with incised bands, and a design in dark red paint, type X-group 23. Pl. 73 b 15.
3. An iron bodkin or kohl stick.
4. Bowl of red ware, painted red inside and out, type X-group 3. Pl. 73 b 4.
5. Cup of red ware, painted red inside and out. The upper part has a band of three incised lines and is decorated with bars of white paint, type X-group 22. Pl. 73 b 3.

Pots 1 and 2 lay at the east end of the chamber, No. 2 on a small pile of dust, and under No. 2 in the dust were found pots 4 and 5.

45. *Type Byz. IV.* Pit, $150 \times 60 - 130 + 35$ cm. Chamber, $150 \times 50 + 60$ cm.

Burial: Male skeleton, only the leg-bones in position, flexed on the right side, with the head 30° west of south. Traces of coarse linen wrappings under the bones.

46. *Type Byz. IV.* Pl. 32 a, b; and Figs. 96 and 97. Entrance of chamber blocked with stones.

Burial: Male skeleton contracted loosely on left side, head 30° west of south. Cloth on body; necklace (No. 6) on neck; iron bracelet (No. 7) on left arm.

Contents of grave:

1. Pot of smooth coarse red-brown ware, type X-group 27.
2. Two-handed bottle of hard red ware with whitish slip, decorated with dark red paint, type X-group 20. Pl. 73 b 12.

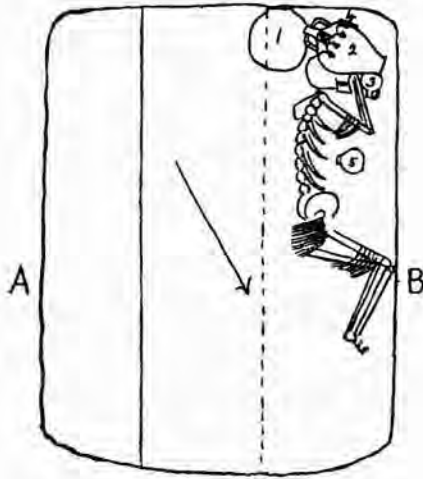


Fig. 96.—Grave 15:46. Plan.

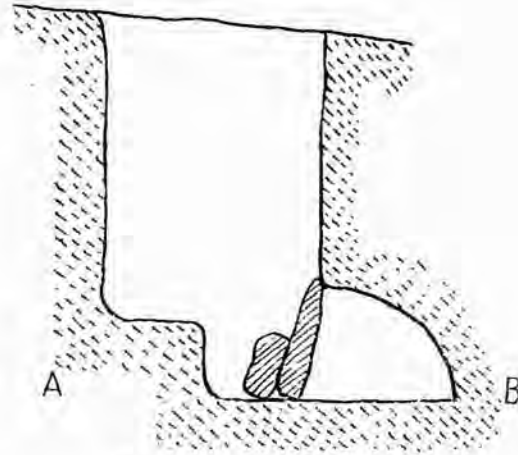


Fig. 97.—Grave 15:46. Section.

3. Small jug of fine pink ware, painted red, with incised pattern, type X-group 16.
4. Iron knife-blade with rivet hole for wooden (?) handle.
5. Small bowl of red ware, red-painted, type X-group 4.
6. Beads from necklace: cylindrical blue-glazed, short cylindrical white glass, grouped ring beads of gilt glass, carnelian, two split cowrie shells.
7. Iron bracelet.
8. Iron seal ring (blank?).
9. Iron harpoon (?).

47. *Type Byz. IV.* Pit, 155 × 55 — 85 cm. Chamber, 170 × 55 + 35 cm.

Burial: Female skeleton flexed on left side, hands in front of face, right hand on left hand. Hair and skin preserved. Head 5° north of west. Pl. 32 c.

Contents of grave:

1. A ball of wool, which is probably modern.
2. Beads: carnelian, and yellow, green, blue and gilt glass ring beads, and two blue glass beads.

48. *Type Byz. IV.* Pit, 105 × 65 — 90 cm. Chamber, 105 × 85 + 65 cm. 15° south of west.

Burial: Male skeleton disturbed. Pieces of human skin were found in various parts of the chamber, and pieces of coarse cloth wrappings. The leg-bones show that the body was flexed.

Contents of grave:

1. A pot of brown ware, painted red and polished outside. Decorated with incised bands. It has also two pot-marks scratched upon it. Inside was found a small piece of a basket. Type X-group 31.
2. Lower half of a pot of yellowish-white ribbed ware, type X-group 15.
3. A pair of hide sandals.

4. Upper part of a reed arrow, showing binding of gut and the marks of three feathers.
 5. Iron chisel, 55 mm. long, edge 21 mm. broad, hammered end 8 mm. across.
53. *Type Byz. IV.* Pit, $180 \times 50 - 90$ cm. Chamber, $180 \times 50 + 45$ cm.

Burial: Female skeleton disturbed, but position of leg-bones shows that the body had been flexed on the left side.

From débris :

1. Fragments of reddish-brown ware.
2. White glass beads.

III.—Broad short pits with sunk burial-chamber in floor, Type Byz. V.

19. *Type Byz. V,* denuded nearly to top of sunk chamber, $150 \times 60 - 70$ cm.

Burial: Female skeleton on back with knees drawn up on right side, head north-west. Coarse cloth.

26. *Type Byz. V,* $110 \times 50 - 70$ cm. Axis 30° north of west. Bones of young person in débris.

IV.—Long pits with sunk chamber in floor, Type Byz. VI.

31. *Type Byz. VI,* $150 \times 45 - 60$ cm.

Burial: Child, extended on back, hands on pelvis, head 30° north of west.

There were a number of other graves in this cemetery which, on account of denudation, could not be assigned definitely to this group or to type Chr. VII. They were Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 17, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32, 33, 34, 42 and 49. The burials, where preserved, were extended on the back, head between 5° and 30° north of west (*local west*).

V.—Long pit with sunk chamber next the side, Type Byz. VI.

27. *Type Byz. VI,* $180 \times 60 - 105$ cm. Chamber on south side, closed by stones resting on ledge and leaning against south wall.

Burial: Female extended on right side, arms at sides, head 30° north of west.

30. *Type Byz. VI,* $170 \times 50 - 55$ cm. Chamber on south side closed by horizontal stones resting on ledge and on small ledge made in south wall.

Burial: Female, bones in disorder, head probably 30° north of west.

Many graves are so slightly recessed that it is difficult to determine whether they belong to types Byz. VI or VII.

VI.—Long pit with sunk recess-chamber, Type Byz. VII.

There are eleven graves of type Byz. VII, all of which have the chamber on the south side. Eight of these contain burials with traces of coarse cloth; six (Nos. 28, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41) extended on the right side, and three (Nos. 35, 36, 75) on the back, all with the head between 5° and 30° north of west. The chambers are closed with stones resting on the ledge, and leaning against the south wall. See Pl. 32, e-h and Fig. 98.

The intimate connexion in time between the extended bodies orientated west and the contracted bodies orientated south, has been shown by the graves of types Byz. III, IV, V and VI in Cemetery 72, which all contained pottery of the X-group types.

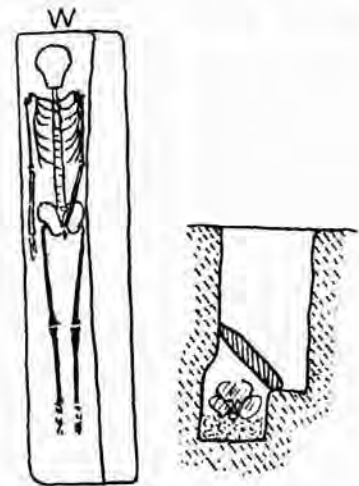


Fig. 98.—Grave 15 : 36. Plan and Section.

In connexion with Cemetery 15, it is further to be mentioned that a large granite boulder west of the cemetery and now partly under water, bears rude drawings. On the cliff on the southern side of the bay, Mr. Blackman discovered a well-cut rectangle containing the cartouches of Apries.

Inscriptions at
Gudhi.

FROM KHOR AMBUKOL TO DABOD.

From Gudhi on the east bank to a point opposite the temple of Dabod, the reservoir water comes right up to the granite cliff. At two places only, Saqiet el Gamal (Cem. 18) and Kosigol (Cem. 19), where there were small khors, did we find any trace of cemeteries, and these contained only a few plundered rock-cut and mud-cut chambers of uncertain date. On the west bank, there are either bare rocks or masses of sand which could not be penetrated with any reasonable amount of labour.

DABOD: CEMETERIES 22-25.

At Dabod the physical formation permits the cultivation of a comparatively large area, and the ancient cemeteries indicate, as was to be expected, a continuous population. Just at the temple, a large wadi opens out, running down through the sandstone from the west. To the south, the granite crops up again in a high ridge, free of sand, which juts out in a promontory at Kolodul, protecting the sandstone stretch on the west bank from the direct action of the river current. Thus there are continuous mud banks and terraces from the Kolodul promontory to Halisab, and flowing down over them, streams of drift sand from the wadis in the sandstone. It seems as if the high granite ridge on the south had turned the drifting sand of a considerable area towards the river. This condition has existed for ages, for all along the bank, the higher mud banks are laid down on sand and covered with sand. At Mahdi el Qadi, in fact, there were two mud strata resting on sand and separated by sand. At present there is a broad flat terrace of mud at about the 103-metre level extending from the river to the edge of the higher alluvial deposits. The outline of this terrace is marked on Pl. 34 *a*, by the palm trees on the east and the water's edge on the west. This is the old cultivable area. Along the western edge of this terrace are the high banks of mud and sand strata described above. These extend up to the 115-metre level and only the lower slopes can have been cultivable if, as seems probable, the water stood at the 106-metre level at high Nile during the Predynastic period. At present, with the Reservoir water at 106 metres, these slopes have been put under cultivation by means of *shadufs* and *saqias*, and the *sebakh*-digging in the highest mud banks has received a fresh impetus.

The long stretch of mud and sand strata has been cut through apparently by water erosion at two points, one between Mahdi el Qadi and Naziria, and the other at the temple. The cemeteries are all in these high sand and mud banks, or in the sandstone cliffs above, and are distributed as follows :—

- Cemetery 25. At Halisab on the north. Roman to Christian.
- Cemetery 24. At Dibtod, in the cliff. New Empire to Roman.
- Cemetery 23. At Naziria, south of the temple wadi. Late Predynastic to New Empire. Sheep cemetery.
- Cemetery 22. North end of Mahdi el Qadi, south bank of wadi. C-group. Animal cemetery. Christian.

- Cemetery 26. Mahdi el Qadi, in cliff. Ptolemaic.
- Cemetery 27. Mahdi el Qadi, in mud banks. Roman to Christian.
- Cemetery 28. At Kolodul. New Empire. Early Moslem.

As there are several contemporaneous cemeteries in this list, it appears as if there were two communities, one at Mahdi el Qadi, the earliest evidence of which is from the C-group period (No. 22), and one near the temple beginning in the Late Predynastic period (Cemetery 23). The northern community is represented by the Cemeteries 23, 24 and 25.

CEMETERY 23.

Southern knoll.

Cemetery 23 was on three mud and sand knolls extending from the village of Naziria to the temple wadi, see Plan XV. The southern knoll, Plan XVI A, contained the oldest graves. These graves had been dug through the hard mud stratum into the sand below. The mud had been entirely removed from the western part of the knoll by *sebbakhin* and cut away to a depth of about 80 cm. over the eastern part (see Pl. 34 c). This removal of the mud banks was going on during the whole period of our stay at Dabod. In the southern part of the cemetery, there were six graves (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 19, 47 and 52), to be classified by their pottery, orientation and burial types as Late Predynastic or Early Dynastic. Near these, on the north, were four graves (Nos. 14, 17, 18 and 45), containing palettes, beads and stone vessels of Early Dynastic or early B-group period. The top and northern

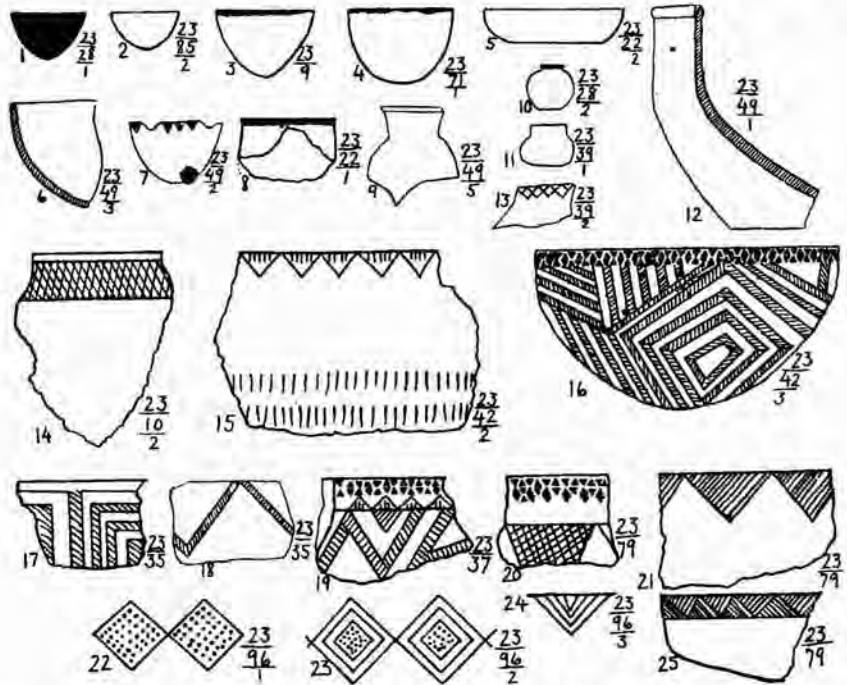


Fig. 99.—Pottery from Cemetery 23.

parts of the knoll contained 59 graves of the Old and Middle Kingdoms (B and C-groups) which were difficult to classify owing to the destruction of the grave walls and the disturbance of the burials (see Description of Graves, p. 159). On the northern edge of the knoll was one intrusive New Empire burial in an older C-group grave (No. 205).

Animal graves and C-group settlement.

Below the southern knoll on the east, about forty metres nearer the river, there were a number of animal burials: sheep, dogs, mongoose(?) and cow. This area had also been cut to pieces and denuded by *sebbakhin*, and the débris was filled with a mass of potsherds of Nubian black-mouthed and incised wares, rubbing stones and other objects

A comparison with the animal burials in Cemetery 22 makes it seem improbable that these remains are from the animal graves; and as a few fragments of wall were found, this may be the site of a settlement of the late C-group.

In the middle knoll of Cemetery 23, the mud stratum was thicker, and the graves, except No. 60, were in the mud. The top of the stratum had been removed (by *sebbakhin*?) to a depth of 50 to 200 cm., judging by the probable depth of the pits. Most of the graves were of the pit and chamber type (types N.E. III and IV). The large tomb No. 60, which is of the same type as the New Empire pits at Shellal, was probably originally 350 to 600 cm. deep, but is now only 180 cm. deep. No. 54 of the side-chamber type (type N.E. III) which corresponds to 40:137, was probably about 200 cm. deep, but is now only 120 cm. deep. The pottery, scarabs, beads, kohl pots and remains of coffins found here date the cemetery to the Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasties.

New Empire.
graves.

The northern knoll contained only a few empty circular graves possibly of the C-group, with one intrusive extended burial in one of them (No. 205).

DESCRIPTION OF LATE PREDYNASTIC GRAVES IN CEMETERY 23. (PLAN XVI).

(By A. M. Blackman).

1. Rectangular grave with rounded corners, type Arch. II a, 140 × 60 — 25 cm. Pl. 35 a; and Fig. 100.

Burial: Male skeleton flexed on left side, head 15° east of south.

Contents of grave:

1. Wavy-handled jar, fine pink ware, type L.P. VI, 7.
2. Two-handled pot of hard fine pink ware, decorated with wavy lines in dark red paint, type L.P. V, 6.
3. Two-handled round pot of hard fine pink ware, decorated with spirals in dark red paint, type L.P. IV, 5.
4. Large bowl of red ware, painted red inside and on the rim, type L.P. II, 8. Riveted anciently.



Fig. 100.—Grave 23: 1

From debris: A sherd of black incised ware, a sherd of red-polished black-topped ware, and a sherd of coarse brown ware.

3. Oval grave, type L.P. I b, 140 × 80 — 20 cm.

Burial: Young male skeleton flexed on left side, head 30° west of south.

Contents of grave:

1. Irregular slate palette, damaged. Found lying on pelvis.
2. Bowl of fine hard pink ware, type L.P. IV, 1.

19. Grave in sand, of uncertain shape.

Burial: Male skeleton flexed on left side, hands in front of face, head 25° east of north. Matting was found under the skeleton. Pl. 35 b; and Fig. 101.

Contents of grave:

1. Jar of fine red ware, decorated with dark red wavy lines. Type L.P. IV, 4.
2. Bowl of red ware, painted plum colour, anciently riveted. Type L.P. III, 6.
3. Wavy-handled jar of red ware, type L.P. VI, 10.
4. Slate palette, rough fish form, still bearing traces of green paint.



Fig. 101.—Grave 23: 19

47. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in the sand.

Burial: A skeleton flexed on left side, head 30° west of south. Skull not in position, right arm disturbed. See Fig. 102.

Contents of grave:

1. Jar of plum-polished ware, type L.P. II, 11.
2. Bowl of hard fine pink ware, painted plum colour inside and on rim outside, type L.P. III, 3.
3. Beads and amulet, Pl. 70 a 13.



Fig. 102.—Grave 23: 47.

52. Part of a large earthenware jar (*magur*) of smooth coarse red ware, design of men, animals, etc., drawn in black on outside, used for a burial. Fragments of bones from inside, and traces of coarse cloth clinging to the bones. Cracked anciently, and repaired by a series of rivet holes along the crack. See Fig. 103.

2. *Grave* of doubtful shape, probably oval, about 20 cm. deep.

Burial: Disturbed female skeleton flexed on the left side, head 20° west of south.

From debris: Fragment of a pot with cylindrical handle, type L.P. IV or V, and a black-topped potsherd.

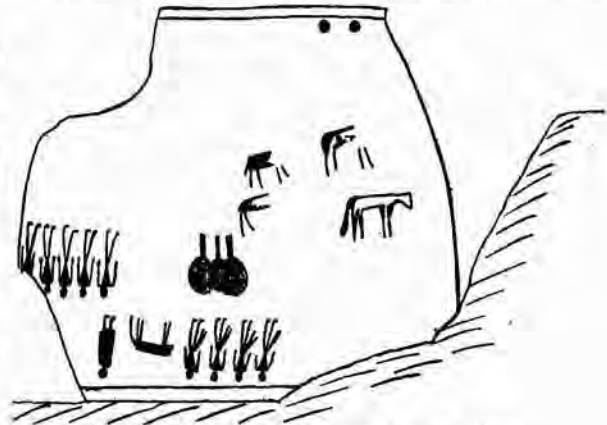


Fig. 103.—Grave 23: 52 (seen from the side).

DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLY DYNASTIC GRAVES IN CEMETERY 23. (PLAN XVI).

(By A. M. Blackman).

14. *Grave* of uncertain shape in sand.

Burial: Female skeleton flexed on left side, head 5° east of south. Skull broken and arms disturbed.

Contents of grave:

1. Very thin and broken slate palette, not far from left knee.
2. Beads from neck: Carnelian, crystal and black-glaze disc beads, and shell beads.

17. *Oval grave* in sand.

Burials: Two skeletons, *A* and *B*.

A. Female skeleton on top of *B*, apparently flexed on left side, head north. The skeleton is much broken.

B. Female skeleton, flexed on right side, head north. Leather or hide above and under *B*, and over all, coarse matting.

The earth between the two bodies was very hard, showing *A* to be an intrusive burial.

Contents of grave:

1. On floor of grave, a broken slate palette, type Pl. 63 a 3.
2. Two pebble rubbers.
3. Small lumps of resin were found by right arm of *B*.

18. Grave of uncertain shape in sand, perhaps oval. A pile of disordered bones in grave, parts of an adult male skeleton.

From débris : A diorite (?) palette.

45. A burial in the sand, sides of grave entirely disappeared.

Burial : Female (?) skeleton, flexed on left side, hands in front of face, skull not in position, head 9° west of south. Pl. 35 c ; and Fig. 104.

Contents of grave :

1. Beads, near neck :—

3 serpentine barrel-shaped beads.

4 oval pendants, pierced through one end : 2 of shell,
2 of carnelian.

1 oval crystal pendant pierced through centre.

1 diamond-shaped carnelian pendant pierced through
centre.

2 pendants like a tooth with four roots, of translucent green stone.

Lot of disc beads, carnelian, garnet, lapis lazuli, crystal and translucent green stone, and several cylindrical beads of translucent green stone.

2. Fragments of an ivory pin.

3. Small diorite vase, Pl. 64 f.

4. Small vase of translucent green stone, Pl. 64 g.

5. Small bowl of brown ware, surface gone, type E.D. II, 7.

6. Fragments of a pot of same type as No. 5, from débris.



Fig. 104.—Grave 23:45.

DESCRIPTION OF THE B-GROUP AND C-GROUP GRAVES IN CEMETERY 23. (PLAN XVI).

(By A. M. Blackman).

4. Oval grave, 10 cm. deep, 10° north of east. A few disordered bones of young adult female, with traces of leather or hide, and in the débris a worn black-topped potsherd.

5. Grave, uncertain shape, denuded. Lower part of skeleton, flexed on right side, head 10° east of north. On the bones, traces of matting and leather or hide.

6. Rectangular grave with rounded ends, 225 × 100 — 50 cm. Empty. From the débris, a few bones of male adult.

7. Oval grave, 135 × 85 — 50 cm. Male skeleton flexed on right side, the skull, arms and left femur were displaced, head 25° east of north. The body had apparently been wrapped in leather or hide, which lay all under the body, and of which there were traces above.

From débris :

1. Part of a red-polished, black-topped pot, type E.D. I, 17 (?).

2. Sherd of thin hard grey ware.

3. Two pebble rubbers.

4. Black-glaze and very small blue-glaze disc beads.

8. Oval grave, 135 × 70 — 75 cm. 40° west of north. Empty. From débris, fragments of an adult female skeleton, a black-topped potsherd, and white shell disc beads.

9. Oval grave, 125 × 75 — 70 cm. South-west. Empty.

From débris : Fragments of skeleton of an aged female.

1. Incised potsherd of red-brown ware. Part of a bowl. Like Fig. 99, No. 21.

2. Red-polished potsherds.

10. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*. 130 × 70 — 30 cm. 20° west of south. Empty. C-group.
From débris : Black-topped potsherds, two of them with incised rim, Fig. 99, No. 14.
 Bright blue-glaze disc beads.
11. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 100 × 50 — 30 cm. 5° north of east. Empty. C-group.
From débris : Some bones of a child.
1. A bivalve shell.
 2. A potsherd of red-polished ware, black inside.
 3. Bright blue-glaze disc beads.
12. *Oval grave*, type Arch. I *b*, about 150 × 80 — 30 cm. Male skeleton flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 20° east of south. Skull displaced. Scraps of leather still about legs and feet. B(?)-group, Pl. 35 *d*.
1. Red potsherd with flat ribbing, from débris.
 2. Ivory (?) bracelet from grave, but not in position.
 3. Blue-glaze disc beads from neck. The necklace had been disturbed, but there were apparently two strings of beads.
13. *Grave* of uncertain shape in the sand. Female skeleton flexed on right side, hands in front of face, skull displaced, head 10° north of east. Pieces of leather under legs. Piece of matting above right knee, and matting under body. Blue-glaze disc beads found on or about neck. From grave filling, carnelian disc beads and scraps of malachite. B-group.
15. *Grave* of uncertain shape in sand. Lower part of female skeleton, flexed on right side, head about north-east. From débris, one cowrie shell bead, back cut away.
16. *Grave*, apparently type Arch. VII *a*. Fragments of an adult male skeleton from débris.
In débris were found (C-group) :—
1. A scarab with a geometrical design, Pl. 71 *a*, *b* 17.
 2. An oval button seal, Pl. 71 *a*, *b* 16.
 3. Two small blue-glaze amulets, like Pl. 70 *b* 18, 19.
 4. A carnelian foot pierced for suspension, Pl. 70 *c* 10.
20. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, much broken, about 120 × 50 — 75 cm.
From débris : Bones of young adult male skeleton, a bivalve shell, very small light blue-glaze disc beads, and one white shell barrel-shaped bead. C-group.
21. *Grave* of uncertain shape in the sand. The upper part of an adult male skeleton lying on right side, head 28° west of south.
From débris : Pale blue-glazed disc beads, one small light blue-glazed ball bead, and two shell beads.
22. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, denuded. Upper half of adult female skeleton, head 20° north of west, and fragments of a young child.
From débris (C-group) :—
1. Fragments of a bowl, red-polished, black-topped, rivet holes, Fig. 99, No. 8.
 2. Fragments of a dish of coarse red ware, Fig. 99, No. 5; and other potsherds of the same ware.
 3. Red-polished potsherds, type E.D. III, 3 (?).
 4. Piece of thin slate palette.
 5. Worn potsherd of white ware.
 6. Cowrie shell beads.
 7. A button seal of green-glaze, Pl. 71 *a*, *b* 14.

23. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 120 × 35 — 80 cm. Female skeleton lying back upwards with feet on buttocks, head 35° north of east, left hand under breast. From the filling came white shell (?) disc beads and a white shell bracelet. C-group.
24. A few bones and skull of a male in the sand. In the débris, scraps of matting, many blue-glazed quartz disc beads, and white shell (?) disc beads. B(?) -group.
25. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, denuded. Young female skeleton flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 10° north of east. Leather or hide, under the head. Traces of linen and matting. On the neck, very bright blue-glazed disc beads. From the débris, carnelian barrel beads and a blue-glaze amulet, like Pl. 70 *b* 18, 19. Fig. 105. C-group.



Fig. 105.—Grave 23 : 25.

26. *Grave*, type Arch. II *a*. Skeleton of very small child flexed on right side, head 19° west of north. Pieces of leather or hide from under the skull. Blue-glaze disc beads from neck, some of which were strung in position. B(?) -group.
27. A denuded grave containing remains of the skeleton of a small child, head 30° north of east, apparently extended on back. There were traces of linen wrappings.
28. Sides of grave denuded away. Burial, in sand, of adult female contracted on left side, head 20° west of north. On matting, and covered with matting (traces). Fig. 106. C-group.

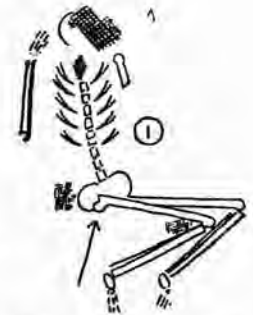


Fig. 106.—Grave 23 : 28.

1. Bowl of black-polished ware, Fig. 99, No. 1 (cf. E.D. I, 11).
 2. At neck, white and black stone beads, Pl. 69 *a* 1.
 3. From the débris, small jar of light red ware, Fig. 99, No. 10.
29. Bones of a disturbed adult male skeleton lying in a very damaged grave of uncertain shape. Pelvis and right leg in position, 5° south of east. In the débris, the bones of a child and an adult female, also a pot of brown ware, black-mouthed, dull-polished, Fig. 99, No. 3 (cf. E.D. I, 6).
30. Burial in sand. Disturbed male skeleton, flexed on left side, head 25° north of east. Pierced matting on body and traces of linen under matting.
31. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 175 × 75 — 105 cm. 25° north of east. From the filling, blue- and black-glazed disc beads, and a button seal with a frog on top, Pl. 71 *a*, *b* 15. C-group.
32. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 170 × 50 — 100 cm. 7° north of east.
From débris : Bones of an adult and a child. Also, potsherds type Fig. 99, Nos. 16–19, a rubbing pebble, fragments of tortoise-shell bracelet, and a few blue-glazed disc beads. C-group.
33. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 175 × 75 — 100 cm. 24° south of east. Lying in grave, skull and few broken bones of an aged female, and from débris some bones of a young adult female.
From débris : Potsherds of incised black-mouthed ware, and small blue-glazed and white shell disc beads. C-group.
34. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 105 × 40 — 40 cm. 40° north of east. Few bones from débris.

35. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 105 × 75 — 85 cm. 25° north of east. Bones of a female from débris, also potsherds of incised black-mouthed ware, Fig. 99, Nos. 17, 18; also some blue-glazed disc beads. C-group.

36. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 135 × 75 — 100 cm. On floor of grave, legs of a skeleton still in position, flexed on right side, head 36° north of east. B(?) -group.

From débris: A tortoise-shell bracelet, two pieces of thick red-polished ware.

37. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 145 × 50 — 100 cm. East. Fragments of a skeleton from débris. Potsherds of incised black-mouthed ware, Fig. 99, No. 19. C-group.

38. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 155 × 85 — 125 cm. 22° north of east. A few bones from débris.

39. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 150 × 60 — 85 cm. Skeleton flexed on right side, head 7° north of east. Skull and arms not in grave.

From débris: A pot of red-brown ware, red paint outside and on neck inside, roughly made, Fig. 99, No. 11; black-mouthed potsherds, incised rim; black-topped potsherds; and lot of bright blue-glazed disc beads. C-group.

40. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 170 × 100 — 90 cm. 20° north of east. Few bones from débris.

41. *Grave* of uncertain shape in sand about 60 cm. deep. Male skeleton flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 20° north of east. Traces of leather or hide under body and skull. C-group. Fig. 107.



1. Necklace on neck, 4 strings of blue-glazed disc beads.

2. Necklace in order, of carnelian, crystal and green-glazed crystal beads (Pl. 69 a 4, the crystal beads are lighter coloured and were probably all originally green-glazed). In general, the order is, one carnelian, one crystal bead, alternating.

Fig. 107.—Grave 23: 41.

42. Upper part of a male skeleton lying on the sand. All traces of grave vanished. Disturbed skeleton flexed on left side, head south. The skull was smashed. B-group.

1. Rough slate palette lying at the elbow of left arm.

In débris:

2. Potsherd of incised, black-mouthed ware, originally red-polished, Fig. 99, No. 15.

3. Red-polished, black-mouthed bowl with incised pattern, Fig. 99, No. 16

These are not necessarily from this grave.

43. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 180 × 65 — 115 cm. Skeleton flexed on right side, skull not in grave, head 15° north of east. C-group.

From débris:

1. Blue-glazed disc beads.

2. Large potsherd of red-polished black-mouthed ware, rim incised.

3. An oval porphyry pendant, Pl. 70 a 20.

From grave: A pebble stained at the edge with red hæmatite (?).

44. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 145 × 60 — 95 cm. Decayed skeleton flexed on right side, head 25° north of east. At the neck, blue-glazed disc beads; and black-glazed disc beads at the right ankle. From the débris came one gold ring bead, two carnelian pendants, and a pale green-glazed amulet (like Pl. 70 b 18-19). C-group.

46. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in the sand. A male skeleton flexed on right side, left hand under chin, right hand in front of face, head east. The body seems to have been covered with linen, and lay on matting. C-group. Fig. 108.

From débris :

1. An ivory comb-shaped pendant with 2 holes for suspension
Pl. 66 b 32.
2. A barrel-shaped stone bead found under the skull.
3. A chip of carnelian.

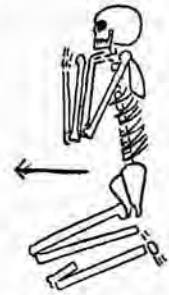


Fig. 108.—Grave 23: 46.

48. Burial in sand, shape of grave indeterminable. Skeleton of a child, flexed on left side, head 8° north of east.

From débris : A blue-glazed pear-shaped pendant, and blue-glazed disc bead.

49. Burial in sand, shape of grave indeterminable. Male skeleton contracted on right side, hands in front of face, head 15° north of east. The body lay on matting. Underneath the chin was a mass of leather stained red. C-group. Fig. 109.

In débris :

1. Part of a large pot of red-brown ware, painted red outside,
Fig. 99, No. 12.
2. Bowl of black-mouthed ware, black inside, incised border
on rim, Fig. 99, No. 7.
- 3, 4. Part of red-polished, black-topped bowl, Fig. 99, No. 6.
5. Neck of a vessel of white ware, Fig. 99, No. 9.



Fig. 109.—Grave 23: 49.

50. *Grave* with walls broken, 100 × 65 — 20 cm. Old male skeleton flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head east. The left humerus was missing. C-group. Fig. 110.

From the débris near the grave :

1. A pot of brown ware, red-polished, like N.E. XIX, without
the neck.
2. Piece of red ware with flat ribbing, used for digging.

51. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 110 × 50 — 30 cm. The legs and pelvis of a male skeleton flexed on right side, head 25° east of north. The right tibia and fibula were missing. Between the legs a scrap of sewed leather was found. A few small green-glazed disc beads from near right femur.



Fig. 110.—Grave 23: 50.

From débris : A large blue glass bead (modern ?), and pieces of red-polished, black-mouthed ware with incised border on rim.

69. Simple oblong grave, 100 × 80 — 40 cm. Few bones of a young female from débris.
70. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in the sand. Skeleton of a sheep extended on right side, head 20° west of south.
71. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in the sand. Parts of a very damaged skeleton. There are indications that the body lay on the right side, head 22° north of east. Traces of matting under skeleton, and near the pelvis, bit of leather and some pieces of wrapped cord. A metre west of the bones, in the sand, was a bowl of brown ware, black-mouthed, black inside, light red outside, originally dull-polished. Fig. 99, No. 4. C-group.

73. *Grave* of uncertain shape. Male skeleton, flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 3° north of east. Apparently the body was buried with the left knee higher than the right knee, but it sank down after burial. There were traces of matting, diagonally interlaced flat strips (palm leaf?). C-group.
74. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in sand. Female skeleton, flexed on right side, head 9° north of east. Both hands are at face, the right hand on the face. Coarse cloth wrapping next the bones. Pieces of leather in pelvis between the thighs. Traces of matting. C-group.
75. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in sand. Female skeleton, skull removed, contracted (type V) on right side, head east. Traces of matting.
76. Very damaged grave, type Arch. VII *a*, about 150 × 75 — 70 cm. 5° north of east. Contains disturbed bones of female skeleton. Traces of leather, matting (flat diagonal type), and traces of red cloth next bones. Potsherds of incised ware from débris, type Fig. 99, No. 16. C-group.
77. Disturbed female skeleton lying in the sand. Leg-bones shew body contracted on right side, head east. Traces of cloth and matting (flat diagonal type). C-group.
80. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 95 × 50 — 55 cm. Bones of skeleton from débris, and blue-glaze disc beads and white shell disc beads. C-group.
81. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in sand. Female skeleton, on left side, right hand in front of face, left hand on forehead, head 36° south of west. Hair preserved on skull. From under head, small bunch of leather.
82. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in sand. Disturbed skeleton of young female child, disturbed while still fresh.

From débris :

1. One carnelian disc bead.
2. One tubular blue-glazed bead.

83. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *b*, 130 × 50 — 100 cm. Part of a male skeleton, flexed on right side, head east; C-group burial. From the débris of the grave, the bones of a female; an Eighteenth Dynasty burial.

From débris :

1. A wrapped string composed of three thick twisted strands, wrapped tightly outside with a fourth strand.
2. A bone bodkin with an eye, Pl. 66 *b* 45.
3. A green-glazed steatite scarab, Pl. 71 *a*, *b* 18 (left).

Also, potsherds—type N.E. XXV, 21, and black-mouthed bowls.

At the bottom of the grave there were traces of matting (flat diagonal type).

85. *Grave* of indeterminable shape in sand. Floor of grave about 100 cm. below present level. Male skeleton, flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 7° south of east. Feet and pelvis about 10 cm. higher than head. Cloth wrapping next to bones. Traces of matting (flat diagonal type) on the uppermost bones.
1. An ivory or bone bodkin with eyelet, from débris.
 2. Bowl of coarse black ware, Fig. 99, No. 2.
 3. A twig and bunch of leather from under head.
86. Damaged oval grave in sand, 110 cm. long, about 200 cm. below present level. Female skeleton, flexed on right side, head 10° south of east. Underneath the skull a

mass of straw was found, and traces of leather next the bone. 1-8 found on floor of grave or on body. C-group. Fig. 111.

1. Flat pottery disc opposite face (No. 2 was on it).
2. Bivalve shell with traces of black paint.
3. Ivory (?) or shell (?) finger ring from left hand.
4. Black-glazed disc beads from neck and a string of ivory pendants. Pl. 69 a 5.
- 5, 6. Large black-glazed disc beads from right and left ankles. On right ankle there were two rows of beads. Those on the left ankle were confused. Pl. 69 a 2.
7. A copper mirror (Pl. 65 d 3), partly under right shoulder blade. There was a mass of woven cloth lying in several folds above the mirror. Under the mirror some well-preserved matting of the woven flat diagonal type.
8. A small leather bag (?) near the pottery disc and opposite the face.



Fig. 111.—Grave 23: 86.

97. Outline of grave lost in sand, — 50 cm. Female skeleton, extended on left side, knees bent, head east.
100. Grave, type Arch. VII a, 120 × 60 — 60 cm. Disturbed female skeleton, on right side, head 14° north of east.
106. Grave, oval, 140 × 115 — 30 cm. In mud.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side (type III a), head 10° north of east. Fore-arms and lumbar regions of spine removed. Traces of matting.

Contents:

1. Large ivory hairpin, Pl. 66 b 35.
2. Small finger ring.
3. Two cowrie shells.

Near by was a quartzite palette, Pl. 63 c 12.

107. Grave, type Arch. VII a, 110 × 65 — 10 cm. 10° south of west. In the south-east corner of the grave on the floor was found a pot of hard pink ware, type Fig. 92, No. 6.

NEW EMPIRE GRAVES IN CEMETERY 23, ON KNOLL B.

54. Tomb: Pit with side-chamber sunk about 15 cm. below floor of pit, and blocked with mud-brick, type N.E. III. Chamber, 225 × 90 + 70 cm. Pit, 225 × 100 — 65 cm.
Burials: Two disordered female skeletons in chamber, one above the other. The underlying skeleton, B, had been extended on back, head north. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 found in the chamber, on a layer of dirt 10 cm. high.

Contents:

1. Pan of red ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XXV, 8.
2. Pot of brown ware, broadly ribbed outside, with no hole in the bottom, type N.E. XIII, 2.
3. Pan of brown ware, rim painted red, type N.E. XXV, 8. Found inside No. 2.
4. Cylindrical jar of brown ware roughly made and ribbed, type N.E. XII, 1-3.
5. Jar of red ware, painted red, type N.E. VII, 8.
6. Bowl of brown ware painted red inside and on rim outside, type N.E. XXV, 2.

From débris :

7. Pot of fine hard brown ware, decorated with bands of dark red paint, type N.E. XXII, 1.
8. Pot of brown ware with very flat ribbing, type N.E. XIII, 1-3.
9. Wooden face from coffin in bad condition.

In the dirt under the bones were found fragments of a plaster mask and scraps of painted plaster from coffin.

55. *Pit* with a chamber on either side. Pit, 260 × 110 — 125 cm. East chamber much damaged, most of roof collapsed, 225 × about 30 + 65 cm. West chamber 250 × 35 + 80 cm. From the débris, remains of 3 skeletons, one aged male and two adult females, and a few scraps of plaster from coffin.
56. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 240 × 100 — 50 cm. 13° west of north. Few bones of an adult female from débris.
57. A circular pit with side-chamber containing the skeleton of a goat (?). The animal lay with its head 15° east of north. Chamber 140 × 60 + 60 cm. The chamber was blocked with flat stones. Apparently a pit with side-chamber dug through an older circular pit.
58. Circular pit, diameter 185 cm., depth 60 cm. From the débris, bones and skulls of a sheep and dog.
59. Simple pit with rounded ends, 185 × 40 — 20 cm. Female skeleton, disturbed. The body had been lying on the right side, head 40° west of south. Pieces of curly brown hair.
60. *Pit* with three chambers. Pit, 225 × 70 — 180 cm.

Chamber A, on north end of pit, 350 × 275 cm., irregular in shape. Entrance closed with mud-brick wall, half-a-brick thick. Roof fallen in. Contents in confusion, partly in sand and partly on floor. Several skeletons and parts of four wooden and one pottery coffins. The pottery coffin was painted black with lines of inscription on yellow bands, and figures in yellow. Pl. 36 a.

Contents of A : (1-11 and 27-36 from the sand ; 12-26 from the floor) :—

1. Jar of red-painted brown ware, type N.E. IV, 3.
- 2, 3, 4, 23, 25. Pots of brown ware, with hole in bottom, type N.E. XIII.
5. Jar of red-painted brown ware, type N.E. VII, 1.
- 6, 7, 11, 18. Wooden coffin faces. Under 7, a plaster mask.
- 8, 9, 15, 16, 27. Bowls of red-painted brown or red ware, type N.E. XXV, 8, 9.
- 11b. Jasper button ring, Pl. 70 c 8.
12. Bronze bowl, Pl. 65 e.
13. Vase of fine hard brown ware, dark red bands, type N.E. XXII, 4.
14. Stone vase, speckled brown stone, Pl. 64 j (middle below).
- 17, 28. Pans of red-polished brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 5.
19. Fragment of large red bowl, type N.E. XXV, 20.
20. Round-bottomed jar of brown ware, type N.E. XI.
- 21, 29. Bowls, red-painted brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 14.
22. Shallow pan with rim, of red-painted brown ware, diameter 32 cm., height 5 cm.
24. Bowl of red-polished brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 4.
- 26, 32, 33. Jars of rough brown ware, type N.E. XII.

30, 33. Blue-glazed amulets, Pl. 70 c 8.

34, 36. Plaster mummy masks (small), like Pl. 72 c.

Chamber B, on the southern end of pit, measures $250 \times 155 + 90$ cm. Blocked off from pit and chamber C by mud-brick wall. On western side, a ledge 100 cm. wide and 20 cm. high.

Chamber C, on the eastern side of pit, $235 \times 150 + 120$ cm. On the floor lay bones of skeleton extended on back, head north.

Contents of C :

- 1, 2. Bowls of red-painted brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 8, 9.
3. Kohl pot of dark stone.

In débris :

- 4-8. Bowls similar to Nos. 1 and 2.

61. *Pit* with side-chamber. Pit, $225 \times 65 - 65$ cm. Chamber $225 \times 70 +$ about 65 cm. The roof has disappeared. Part of the bottom of a wooden coffin in a very rotten condition. On it lie a pelvic bone and a tibia and two fibulæ, their position indicating that the body lay with head north.

Contents :

1. Vase of hard red ware, decorated with dark red bands, type N.E. XXII, 4.
2. Cylindrical jar of red ware, painted red outside, type N.E. XII, 7.
- 3, 4, 5, 6. Bowls of brown ware, painted red on brim, type N.E. XXV, 8, 9.
7. Bowl of red-polished red ware, type N.E. XXV, 20.
8. Scarab of green-glazed steatite, Pl. 71 a, b 18 (on the right).

62. Oval grave, $100 \times 80 - 30$ cm. A ram with hair and skin preserved, on left side, head 10° south of west.

63. *Pit* with side-chamber, entrance blocked with mud-brick, type N.E. III. Pit, $160 \times 55 - 80$ cm. Chamber, $160 \times 45 +$ about 80 cm. The roof has disappeared. 30° west of north. Remains of two disordered skeletons, *A* and *B*. *B* was a female skeleton in a heap at north end of chamber. With the skull was found real hair that had faded to yellow, and false hair in plaits of a dark brown colour.

1. Saucer of whitewashed brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 7-8. Was in the mouth of jar No. 2.
- 2, 4. Two large jars of red ware, type N.E. VII, 11, built one into each end of the mud-brick wall.
3. Two-handled vase of fine white ware, decorated with red and black paint, type N.E. XXIII, 7 (broken).

64. *Pit* with side-chamber, type N.E. III. Pit, $120 \times 140 - 90$ cm. Chamber, $120 \times 55 + 70$ cm. Bones from débris, from a human female and from a sheep. A bowl of red-polished brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 5; and scraps of painted plaster from coffin, were found in the dirt.

65. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, $120 \times 50 - 70$ cm. 11° west of north. Empty.

66. *Grave*, type N.E. I, $220 \times 70 - 100$ cm. 25° west of north. Bones of a female from débris.

1. A pot of brown ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XIII.
2. Bowl of brown ware, painted red on brim, type N.E. XXV, 9.
3. Jar of red ware, red paint on upper part outside (broken), type N.E. VI, 2, 3.

67. Oval grave, $150 \times 80 - 40$ cm. Skeleton of a sheep, lying on right side, head 35° west of south.

68. Shallow pit with side-chamber on west, and a ledge along the east side, type N.E. III.
 Pit, 110 × 60 — 20 cm. Chamber, 110 × 10 + 20 cm. Ledge, 101 × 20 + 10 cm.
 Skeleton of a female child extended on back, hands on pelvis, head 18° west of north.
 Skin preserved on belly. At middle of the east side of the burial lay Nos. 1 and 2.
 1. Bowl of brown ware with traces of red paint on brim, type N.E. XXV, 8.
 2. Jar of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. XII.

EXTENDED GRAVES NEAR CEMETERY 23.

53. Simple pit, 130 × 50 — 60 cm. Disturbed burial of a male with skin preserved, cloth wrapping. The cloth was quite modern in appearance. Most of the bones mixed with the débris. The head was west. Christian.
 72. A grave in a natural cleft between two slabs of sandstone. The grave measures about 180 × 40 — 30 cm. A male skeleton extended on back, hands probably on thighs below pelvis, head 7° north of west. Traces of cloth wrapping. Christian.

ANIMAL GRAVES IN CEMETERY 23. (PLAN XVI, C).

Plan XVI, C.

No.	Ground.	Measurements.	Animal.	Burial.	Direction.	Other Contents.
78	Sand	...	Sheep? ...	L. side	22° S. of W.	Black-mouthed, incised potsherds.
79	...	120 × 60—35	Ram ...	L. side	North	
84	Mud	—40	3 Sheep? ...	...	...
87	Sand	...	Sheep... ..	R. side	20° S. of W.	Disturbed. Near by, bottom of <i>magur</i> . Broken bones.
88	Sand	...	Sheep... ..	R. side	48° S. of W.	
89	Sand	...	Sheep... ..	L. side	24° N. of W.	
90	Sand	...	Dog	R. side	33° S. of W.	Broken bones.
91	Sand	...	? ... ..	...	...
92	Sand	...	Ram	R. side	...	Potsherds red ware.
93	Sand	—75	Ewe	L. side	8° S. of W.	
94	Sand	—75	Sheep... ..	...	...
95	Sand	—80	Ram	R. side	22° W. of S.	Potsherds, Fig. 99, Nos. 22, 23, 24.
96	Sand	...	Ram	L. side	38° S. of W.	
98	Sand	—100	Ichneumon... ..	L. side	35° N. of E.	A rough unbaked <i>magur</i> .
99	Sand	—100	...	...	...
100	Sand	—75	Ram	L. side	42° W. of N.	
102	Sand	—80	Ewe	L. side	33° W. of S.	
103	Sand	—80	Sheep... ..	L. side	35° E. of S.	
104	Sand	—50	Ewe	L. side	17° E. of S.	
105	Sand	—80	Ram	R. side	40° S. of E.	

GRAVES 23:201-213 ON KNOLL D. (PLAN XVI).

201. Simple oblong grave, 160 × 80 — 50 cm. 7° west of north. Grave contained an arm and fingers with traces of cloth wrapping adhering.
 202, 204, 206, 207. Empty oval graves.
 203, 208, 209, 213. Empty circular graves.
 205. An oval grave, type Arch. I b, 200 × 120 — 110 cm. At the north end was a pile of débris 60 cm. high, on which lay a child's body, extended on the back, hands at side, head 2° south of east. On the floor of the grave at the south end, lay the confused bones of a skeleton.
 210. Broken-down cave in mud (mud-cut tomb), with two steps, type Pt.R. IV. Roof gone. Chamber, 180 × 100 cm. A few human bones.

211. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 200 × 110 — 100 cm. 38° south of east.

From débris :

1. Bowl of red ware, blackened towards bottom, bottom gone.
2. Fragment of thick coarse red-brown ware, part of a large bowl, outside marked with print of string.

212. Empty rectangular grave. 35° north of east.

CEMETERY 24.

New Empire to Roman Period.

On the northern side of the temple wadi, north-west of the temple, the sandstone cliff Rock-cut tombs. stands out in a row of hills containing ancient quarries. Two of these hills, nearest the river, present on the eastern face two cliffs separated by a terrace 40 to 60 metres wide (see Pl. 33 b, the southern hill). The lower cliff was almost buried in drift sand, but the layer of sand was light in many places and easily penetrated. The deeper deposits of sand were probably ancient, and did not appear to cover any antiquities. The upper cliff was wind-swept and had been repeatedly examined by plunderers with the result that the slope was strewn with fragments of bituminous (? or resinous) mummies and bleached human bones. The tombs in these two hills were grouped under the heading Cemetery 24. The southern hill contained in the lower cliff tombs 1-14, in the upper cliff tombs 101-116. The northern hill contained in the lower cliff tomb 51, and in the upper cliff tombs 201-204.

On the terrace between the two cliffs of the southern hill, traces were found of a camping Camping place. place—ashes, animal bones, a black-mouthed bowl, a jar of fine drab ware of Early Dynastic form, and a fragment of a slate bowl (also of Early Dynastic form). Under the edge of the lower cliff, in the sand, there were a few potsherds of similar date and two stone axe-heads (Pl. 63 d 6, 7).

The lower cliff was cut by several quarries, but where the face was uncut it was found to have been hollowed out by the action of sand and wind, and then covered with sand. All along, graves had been dug through the sand, and the burials laid in the hollow under the cliff. The sand had been banked up with rough stone walls. These burials were shown by the pottery and the scarabs to belong mainly to the New Empire and the Late New Empire. There were, in addition, three large rock-cut tombs; one, No. 1, in the lower cliff of the southern hill; the second, No. 51, in the lower cliff of the northern hill; and the third, No. 204, in the upper cliff of the northern hill. No. 1 consisted of five chambers; No. 51, of four; and No. 204, of two chambers. These tombs contained originally New Empire and Late New Empire burials; they had been re-used, however, in Ptolemaic-Roman times, and had been entered in modern times. They yielded a number of scarabs, beads, *ushebtis*, stone vessels and pottery of the New Empire types. New Empire rock-cut tombs.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW EMPIRE TOMBS IN LOWER CLIFF OF CEMETERY 24. (PLAN XVII).

(By A. M. Blackman).

1. *Tomb*: Large rock-cut tomb with five chambers (Plan XVII A). The entrance was protected on the south side by a rough rubble retaining wall to keep back the rubbish and sand. Beside this wall, in a shallow pan in the platform, was the bottom of a grave containing the contracted burial (No. 2, cf. Cemetery 5, No. 145, and the

X-group), manifestly later in date than the New Empire. On the north of the door was a sandstone basin (marked "stone basin" on Plan XVII).

The first three rooms were very roughly cut. Room B presented two niche-like recesses which appeared to be unfinished rooms, perhaps abandoned on account of the cracked bad condition of the stone. In the floor of room C, a sloping passage led down to rooms D and E, which were better cut and nicely squared. There was no trace of plaster, painting or reliefs; but the walls were left rough with the chisel marks (1 to 1½ cm. in width) showing. The unfinished rooms showed that the excavation was made by cutting trenches with the chisel, and hammering out the ridge or block between the trenches.

Ptolemaic Burials: Chambers A, B, C and D contained a sloping sand-drift which had poured in through the door and through a crack in the roof of Chamber B. On and in this sand-drift, there was a confused mass of Ptolemaic bodies, and stone and pottery coffins containing mummies (see Pl. 37 b, Chamber C seen from B), manifestly pulled about by plunderers. There were two stone coffins—one with rounded head end just in the doorway of B, the other with trefoil end just west of the pillar in B. There were three pottery coffins in B, and one each in C and D. There were also 13 mummies in A, 11 in C, and 2 in D not in coffins. It is not possible, owing to the disturbance, to determine the original distribution of these bodies and coffins; but it seems clear that the various types of coffins were contemporaneous, as in Cemetery 3.

These mummies were wrapped, swathed, and covered with pitch or resin similar to the mummies in Cemetery 3. There were also remains of cartonnage in some of the coffins. The examination of these mummies by Prof. Elliot Smith and Dr. Wood Jones yielded a most interesting series of facts concerning the methods of embalming of this period. This will be dealt with at length in the Anatomical Report (Vol. II). At present, the fact of archaeological importance is that the preservation of the actual body was not realized nor apparently intended. All the soft organs have been removed, and the fleshy tissue practically destroyed, leaving only the skin and the bones. In many cases, even parts of the skeleton have been broken away and more or less imperfectly restored or repaired, sometimes with bones from other bodies, and sometimes with wood and cloth (see Anatomical Report, pp. 208, 211, 213). By means of the wrappings and the pitch or resin, however, the outward form of a body was clumsily imitated, and this was then covered with painted cloth or painted and gilded cartonnage to present the conventional simulacrum of a man or woman.

The bodies were placed, as usual, on the back with the hands on the pelvis or at the side or crossed on the breast. No objects were found on any of these mummies except body E, as most of them had been partially unwrapped. On the head of E, a small rough scarab was embedded in the pitch (or resin) on the top of the head.

New Empire Burials: The lowest Ptolemaic burials rested on a layer of débris—dust and organic dirt—from 10 to 30 cm. deep. In this débris, in room B, there were the disordered bones of three or more skeletons which showed no traces of mummification after the Ptolemaic manner. In this same débris the mass of pottery and other objects described below were scattered, and all seemed to belong to the same period. These were apparently the oldest and original interments, and had been plundered and scattered previous to the Ptolemaic re-use of the tomb.

Contents of the Tomb :

Chamber A was nearly empty, but contained the faience kohl tube (No. 47) in the lower stratum. Chamber B contained the greater part of the objects Nos. 1-43, 48-76, all in the lower débris, and Nos. 44-46 in the sand. Chamber D contained the rest.

1. Jar of red ware, painted red outside, type N.E. X, 3.
2. Pan of brown ware, painted red on rim inside and out, type N.E. XXV, 13.
- 3, 6, 7, 17, 19, 24, 39-42, 70, 76, 85. Jars of hard red ware, type N.E. XII, 7.
4. Bottle of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. XV, 4.
5. Pot with spout, of white *gula* ware.
- 8, 18. Jars of brown ware, upper part of outside painted red, type N.E. XI, 7.
9. Jug of hard red ware, with shiny surface, like N.E. XIX, 1, with two handles.
- 10, 31, 36. Bowls of brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 18.
11. Bottle with 3 handles, of red ware, painted red and polished.
- 12, 13, 14, 15. *Ushebti* figures, length 10.5 cm., blue-glazed with details in black, Pl. 71 c 4. Three have faded white.
16. Broken vase of blue-glazed faience, type N.E. XXIII, 6.
20. Potsherd with handle from a large jar.
21. Pot of coarse brown ware, rough at bottom.
22. Jar of brown ware, painted red on neck, lower part is incised with lines encircling the vessel, type N.E. X, 4.
- 23, 33. Pans of brown ware, painted red inside, type N.E. XXV, 13.
- 25, 26, 27, 34, 43, 75, 84, 86, 87, 90, 102. Jars of red ware, painted red outside and on rim inside, type N.E. XI.
28. Jar of type N.E. X, 4.
29. Pot of fine hard yellow-brown ware, type N.E. XXIII, 5.
30. Pan of brown ware, painted red on the brim, type N.E. XXV, 5.
32. Pan of brown ware, painted red inside and on upper half outside, type N.E. XXVI, 2.
35. Lump of brown ware, whitish surface, end of spout blackened.
37. Pan of red ware, painted red outside and in, and polished, type N.E. XXV, 13.
38. Saucer of brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 8.
44. Bowl of red ware, smooth red surface, bands of dark red paint, type Pt.R. 4, 5.
45. Small vase of brown ware, yellow-red polished surface, neck broken off.
46. Small vessel of brown ware.
47. Kohl tube of blue-glazed faience, with decoration in black. Inside not glazed except for 5-7 mm. at mouth. Pl. 72 a.
48. Five scarab seals and one hedgehog seal—Pl. 71 b 19, first (blue-glaze), second (blue-glaze), third (blue-glaze), fourth (unglazed steatite), fifth (blue-glazed steatite), sixth (blue-glazed steatite), seventh (uninscribed carnelian).
49. Carnelian ring-button Pl. 70 c 9.
50. Jasper ring-button, Pl. 70 c 9.
- 51, 52. Blue-glazed faience fishes, Pl. 70 c 9.
- 53, 54, 56-60. White shell ring-buttons, Pl. 70 c 9.

55. Beads : One ball bead of blue-glazed faience ; several blue-glazed tubular beads, and blue-glazed disc beads ; blue-glaze tubular beads made of disc beads attached together.
61. Bes amulet in blue-glaze, Pl. 70 c 9.
62. Blue-glazed disc beads.
63. Blue-glazed ring, the bezel a symbolic eye, Pl. 70 c 9.
64. Blue-glazed steatite scarab, Pl. 71 b 19, first scarab.
65. Blue-glazed ring, oval bezel with design, sistrum with two uraei, Pl. 70 c 9.
66. Doubtful object in blue-glaze, pierced for suspension.
67. Part of a scarab.
68. Rectangular bone tablet with a hole at end.
- 69, 106. Pots of red-brown ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XXV, 14.
71. Jar painted red outside and on rim inside, type N.E. X, 4.
72. Pan of coarse brownish ware, string pattern outside, type N.E. XXV, 13, but heavier.
73. Rough cup (lamp ?) of brown ware, painted red outside and in, blackened in places.
- 74, 103. Bottle of red-brown ware, type N.E. XVII, 4.
77. Broken small vase of grey stone.
78. Fragments of a bright blue-glazed dish.
79. Jar of brown ware, upper part outside red-painted, N.E. VII, 9.
80. Jar of pinkish ware, painted red outside and on rim inside and polished, with two small handles on shoulder, cf. N.E. X, 6.
81. Lid of alabaster kohl pot.
- 82, 83, 104. Tall jars of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. VII.
88. Alabaster vase with swelling base, height 11 cm.
89. Bottle of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. XVI, 1.
91. Limestone *ushebti*. Face red, eyes black, hair indicated by black stripes. Hoes red, and also the basket and its straps. Obliterated inscription in black down the front. Pl. 71 c 7.
92. Alabaster dish with foot, Pl. 64 i.
93. Uninscribed amethyst scarab, length 1 cm., Pl. 71 a, b 19, seventh.
94. Blue-glazed steatite scarab, length 7 mm., Pl. 71 a, b 19, ninth.
95. Beads : One white glass bead of wound glass roughly ball-shaped ; one black glass ball bead of similar make ; a few variegated black and white glass ball beads ; two blue glass ball beads ; one barrel-shaped blue glass bead ; one tubular white steatite (?) bead.
- 96, 97. One blue-glazed and one white-glazed *ushebti*, with detail in black, see Nos. 12-14.
98. Pale blue-glaze cone, pierced, end of whip.
99. A bronze cone-shaped object with knot at top, like a game-piece.
100. Saucer of red-brown ware, painted red inside and out and much blackened.
101. Pot of soft brown ware, red-polished, type N.E. XIX, 2.
105. Fragment of a pot in white ware.
- 107-110. Bivalve shells for eye-paint.
- 111, 112. Necks of two two-handled bottles, hard pinkish ware, type N.E. XXIV, 7.

113. Roughly-made lamp, soft brown ware like No. 35.
114. Small cup (?) of brown ware blackened in places, traces of red paint outside.
115. Pot of thick brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 19.
116. Gilded limestone lion (broken), Pl. 72 *b*.
2. Burial opposite door of Tomb 1. Oval grave, skeleton flexed on left side, arms disturbed, head west. South side of grave adjoins rubble wall of fore court of Tomb 1. Burial later than New Empire, cf. Cemetery 5, No. 145, and X-group.
3. Burial under sandstone ledge, 120 × 25 + 40 cm. Skeleton of a child extended on left side, head north.
4. Chamber formed by overhanging ledge of rock, 500 × 200 + 70 cm. On a pile of débris and half dragged out from under the chamber roof, an intrusive pottery coffin containing a skeleton, extended on back, hands on pelvis, head north. After the coffin had been removed, and the chamber cleared, there was found lying on the floor the accompaniments of the older burial—a pan of brown ware painted red inside and on rim outside, type N.E. XXV, 13, a stone vase, Pl. 64 *j*, first below, and a blue-glazed steatite scarab, Pl. 71 *b* 20.
- From débris*: Fragments of a similar pot, and fragments of a bowl of coarse red ware, two carnelian ring buttons, one white pebble pendant, one flat shell pendant, one dark blue glass tubular bead, various small blue-glazed pendants, and a copper needle.
5. An overhanging ledge of rock, 750 × 175 + 170 cm. Underneath, four burials, *A, B, C, D*.
- A*. Skeleton extended on back, head north.
- B*. Skeleton disturbed and lying under *C*, head south.
- C*. Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head south.
- D*. Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head south, coarse cloth wrappings, a cord apparently round the waist. Lay on a heap of stones, probably part of wall that closed the chamber.
- Underneath *D* and the stones was a skeleton *E*, extended on back, hands at side, head north. Lying on stones and dust about skeleton:
1. A saucer bowl of red-brown ware, painted red inside and outside, Found near *A*.
2. A bronze fish-hook found close to right arm of *B*, Pl. 65 *b* 13.
6. Chamber formed by overhanging ledge of rock. About 140 × 45 — 40 cm.
- From débris, hard by*: Human bones; black and white glass ball beads; black and yellow glass ball beads; one tubular blue glass bead; a cynocephalus ape of blue faience, small and of rough workmanship; potsherds of red-polished black-topped ware.
7. A few animal bones on dirt in a crevice among rocks. Near by, apparently fallen down from the terrace above, were found: Large potsherd of coarse smooth brown ware, painted plum colour; several potsherds of hard plum coloured polished ware; potsherd of black-polished ware incised; a potsherd of hard brown ware with pale brown-polished surface.
8. Cleft in rock, in which was found a shell bracelet.
9. Small cleft in the rock about 70 × 30 + 30 cm. In the débris were found: Bones of a child. Near by, apparently fallen down from the terrace above; two stone axe-heads, Pl. 63 *d* 6, 7; six carnelian pebble rubbers; several potsherds of prehistoric plum coloured polished ware, one with a pot-mark; a sandstone rubber for grinding grain.

10, 11, 12. Three burials lying on dust about 40 cm. high, under an overhanging ledge of rock. This roughly-shaped chamber measures about $320 \times 160 + 70$ cm.

10. Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head 25° north of east.

11. Disturbed skeleton.

12. Disturbed skeleton, head 30° north of east. With 12 is another skull.

From the débris of 10, 11, 12: Disc beads of blue-glaze; ring beads of black glass and of bright green glass; cream coloured pebble pendant; two small eye-pendants of variegated glass, cf. Pl. 70 c 13; green-glazed sacred eye; two small blue-glazed Bes figures; small blue-glazed *ushebti*; small blue-glazed ape; and a blue-glazed steatite scarab, Pl. 71 b 21.

13. Simple pit with rounded ends, $120 \times 30 - 60$ cm. North side of grave formed by a step in a quarry, the south side by drifted sand and small stones. Skeleton of a child extended on left side, skull not in grave, hands disturbed, head west. Bead necklace on neck consisting of barrel beads of blue and green glass, and small black and yellow glass ball beads. The order was, two strings of barrel beads with a string of ball beads between. Coptic period.

51. *Tomb:* Large rock-cut tomb in the lower cliff of the northern hill, with four chambers. A sloping passage leads down to a doorway, built of well-dressed white sandstone blocks (Pl. 37 e). There was a groove on each side, and a slot in the top block for a movable drop slab used to close the tomb. The tomb had been entered through the sandstone above the doorway.

In Chamber A, there were two square columns cut out of the solid stone, supporting the roof, see Plan XVII, E. In Chamber B, there were two round columns, plastered and painted in red lines to indicate papyrus bundle columns (Pl. 37 f). In the floor of B, on the north, a sloping passage led down to the burial chamber C. The door to D was in the form of a naos-door. The room had two round columns, and on the south, where it had been enlarged, a square column. The walls are rough dressed, but room B may have been plastered. The sandstone doorposts are well dressed. The chisel marks on the backs of the blocks are from 15–19 mm. in width, on the post 3 mm. in width. On certain coarse sandstone blocks forming the south wall at the entrance, the breadth of the chisel marks is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

In room A there were a number of Ptolemaic burials. But the whole tomb had been rifled and everything was in disorder. The débris consisted of quantities of small potsherds and blackened bones and a fine black pungent dust. Both in this tomb and in No. 204, the pottery was in places coated with a strong-smelling substance, probably juices from the corpses of later periods that had been piled on top. In the débris the following objects were found, most of them of New Empire types:—

- 1, 14, 15. Jars of brown ware, traces of red paint outside, hole in side, type N.E. XI.
- 2, 6. Bowls of very hard brown ware, painted red on rim outside and inside, type N.E. XXV, 8.
3. Pot of brown ware, hole in bottom, type N.E. XIII.
4. Jar of brown ware, painted red outside and on rim inside, type N.E. VIII, 5.
- 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. Pan of brown ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XXV, 13.
11. Neck of a jar of red ware, cream coloured slip, decorated with bands of blue and red paint, form N.E. X, 1.

12. Jar of brown-red ware, type N.E. XII.
13. Saucer of brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 7.
16. Neck and handles of a vase, pale yellow-brown ware, polished, type N.E. XXIV, 7.
- 17, 18. Fragments of a large dish of brown ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XXV, 13, but heavier.
19. Potsherd of white *gula* ware with bands of dark red paint.
20. Wooden object, pierced.
21. Part of a dom palm fruit.
22. Pieces of an alabaster vase.
23. Green-glazed steatite scarab, Pl. 71 *b* 22.
24. Small black-glazed scarab.
25. Blue-glazed scarab-shaped object, pierced for suspension.
26. Beads : Four carnelian ball beads ; one white glass bead ; two red glass ball beads ; three variegate glass barrel beads ; dark blue-glazed ball beads ; shells pierced for suspension ; many long blue-glazed tubular beads ; part of a glass eye-pendant ; green-glazed rosettes.

204. *Tomb* : Large rock-cut tomb with two chambers, Plan XVII, D. The doorway is approached by a rough sloping passage. The chambers are very irregular in shape, the walls rough. The chisel markings on the walls are about 12 mm. broad, but there are only a few visible, as the stone is exceedingly friable and the walls hardly seem to have been dressed at all. Chamber A is entered by a door 100 cm. in height, and inside are three steps, and three more steps at the door leading down into Chamber B. The roof of the latter chamber is supported by two irregular columns. At the west end there is a small recess measuring about 70 × 100 + 80 cm.

There was about 90 cm. of *débris* in Chamber A, and about 50 cm. in Chamber B. This *débris* consisted of a very pungent, bad-smelling, dark brown dust mixed with potsherds, palm sticks, wood, bones and cloth. On the north side of A, on top of this *débris*, there was a heap of five or six Roman or Byzantine mummies. In the north-east corner of B, there was a pile of jumbled mummies, and on the floor to the west there were three more. The tomb had been used first in the New Empire, see the canopic jars Nos. 8, 9, and the pottery Nos. 1, 3-6, 10, 13, 17, 18, 20-23. It had been re-used during a long period in Ptolemaic times, as shown by the fragments of two wooden portrait panels, by a painted outer mummy-cover of linen with a portrait and a border of deities and by the two-handled amphora No. 11, and some other potsherds. It may have been re-used a second time in the Byzantine period. The chambers had both been rifled since the latest burial.

From débris :

1. Pot of red ware, polished surface decorated with bands and spots of dark red paint, type N.E. XXII.
2. Two-handled jug of hard pink ware inclining to brown in places, with white slip and bands of dark red paint (?). Perhaps Byzantine.
- 3, 18. Pots of red ware, type N.E. XIII.
4. Saucer of hard red ware, much blackened inside, type N.E. XXV, 7.
5. Bottle-jar of red-brown ware, painted red outside, broken, type N.E. XXI, 1, without the handle.

6. Pot of red-brown ware, painted red and roughly made, type N.E. X, smaller, with 3 handles.
7. Wooden lid of kohl pot (?).
8. Very small canopic jar lid with human face, brown ware, painted red, type N.E. XXI, 1-2.
9. Part of a vase of red ware with smooth surface, painted red outside, type N.E. XXI, 2.
- 10, 19. Jar of red-brown ware, painted red on rim, flat ribbing, type N.E. VI, 3.
11. Neck with handles of a two-handed amphora of pink-red ware, Byzantine.
12. Neck of a pot of red ware, painted dark red.
13. Neck of a pot of type N.E. XI, red ware painted red.
14. Bottom of a pot of red ware, blackened outside.
15. Neck and upper part of a pot of red ware, painted red outside.
16. Lower part of a pot of red ware, painted red outside and ribbed inside.
17. Pot of red ware, ribbed outside, broken, type N.E. XII.
- 20-23. Broken pots of New Empire ware.
24. Lower end of a wooden kohl stick.

DESCRIPTION OF PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN TOMBS IN THE UPPER CLIFF IN CEMETERY 24.

A series of chambers in the sandstone cliff overlooking the river, all the doors facing east and north-east, see Plan XVII, B, C, D :—

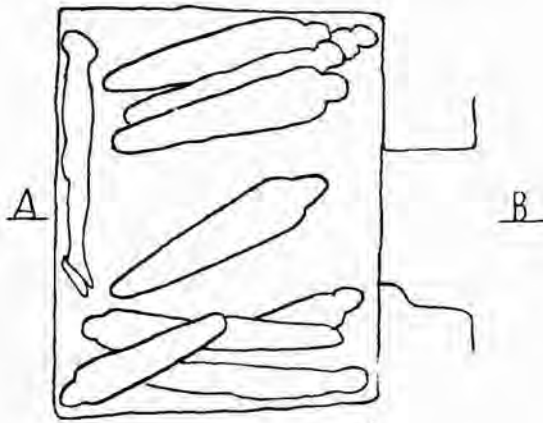


Fig. 112.—Grave 24: 101.
Plan and Section.

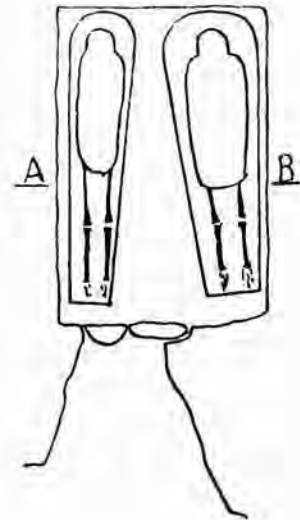


Fig. 113.—Grave 24: 104.
Plan and Section.

101. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. 215 × 275 + 95 cm. Many mummies piled up to the roof. Fig. 112.

102. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $200 \times 80 + 80$ cm. Empty and lidless stone coffin, head west.
103. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $215 \times 150 + 75$ cm. Fragments of 3 mummies made up with palm branches; fragments of painted cartonnage; potsherds of hard red-ribbed ware.
104. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $210 \times 150 + 80$ cm. Two graves shaped like stone coffins with rounded heads sunk in the floor. $190 \times 30 - 35$ cm. Each contained a mummy, head west. Fig. 113.
105. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $225 \times 125 + 80$ cm. Empty and lidless stone coffin, head west.
106. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $225 \times 175 + 95$ cm. Stone coffin near south wall, lidless, with mummies inside and piled on top, also mummies by north wall.
107. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $200 \times 275 + 90$ cm. Empty except for one mummy lying in a recess, cut in south wall.
108. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $210 \times 195 + 85$ cm. Contained a mass of jumbled mummies.
109. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $230 \times 100 + 75$ cm. On north side a stone coffin, head west, and on south side a mummy extended on back, hands on pelvis, head west. See Pl. 38 a.
110. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $210 \times 125 + 75$ cm. Contained several mummies with scraps of painted cartonnage.
111. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $250 \times 265 + 75$ cm. On south side, a stone coffin with mummies piled on top, on the rest of the floor the mummies are three to four deep.
112. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $225 \times 130 + 75$ cm. On south side a pottery coffin with disturbed skeleton, head west, a stone coffin with lid broken in half, the upper end slightly shifted.

From débris :

1. A bowl of red ware painted red outside, except just above foot, type Pt.R.10.
2. Neck with handles of a two-handled amphora.

113. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $225 \times 130 + 80$ cm. Pieces of broken pottery coffin mixed up with pile of mummies. Scraps of painted cartonnage.
114. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $190 \times 175 + 80$ cm. Many mummies lying on débris.
115. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $180 \times 170 + 75$ cm. Confused mass of broken mummies and dirt.

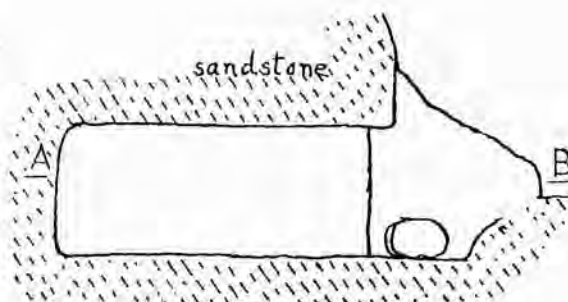
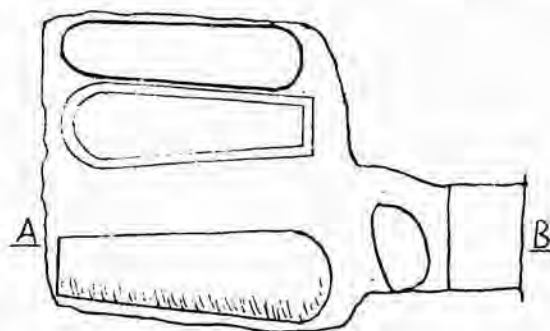


Fig. 114.—Grave 24 : 203.
Plan and Section.

116. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. $200 \times 175 + 90$ cm. Mass of tumbled mummies. See Pl. 38 b.
201. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III. Chamber A, $210 \times 200 + 125$ cm. with side-chamber B, $210 \times 50 + 75$ cm.
 A contained 2 stone coffins, one of which contained a mummy and had only the head end of the lid broken off and removed, and the other was empty and the lid leaned against the side. B contained one empty stone coffin with the lid half slid off.
 In the dirt of the chamber were found: A uraeus carved in wood and originally gilded; pieces of two painted cartonnages.
202. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III, $210 \times 150 + 85$ cm. A pottery coffin containing a mummy with other mummies on top and lying all about the chamber.
203. Rock-cut chamber, type Pt.R. III, $200 \times 200 + 85$ cm. Contained an empty stone coffin, lid removed, and an empty lidless and broken pottery coffin. Fig. 114.

There were apparently 50 to 80 more rock-cut tombs in the southern hill, but no more in the northern one.

CEMETERY 25.

In immediate succession to Cemetery 24 in date, come the mud-cut chambers, type Pt.R. IV, in Cemetery 25. This cemetery occupied the sides and top of a low bank of ancient mud just south of the village of Halisab (see Pl. 34 c). On the next bank, to the south, there were three more mud-cut chambers. On the top of the main bank and in the mud flat north of it were a large number of shallow narrow rectangular pits with extended burials on the back, head west, apparently Christian in date.

These tombs were all of one type (Pt.R. IV)—a mud-cut chamber approached by a sloping passage and with the entrance blocked by stones or a mud-brick wall. They differed only in having the chamber either the same width as the entrance (marked on list Pt.R. IV a, see Pl. 38 d), or widened into a proper room (Pt.R. IV b, see Pl. 38 c). About 20 tombs had pottery or sandstone coffins of the same types as in Cemetery 3, and there was abundant trace of cartonnage in some of the tombs. The pottery was unmistakably of the Pt.R. types. The site was much denuded by *sebbakhin*, and every tomb had been entered.

LIST OF TOMBS IN CEMETERY 25. (PLAN XVIII).

Tomb No.	Tomb type.	Coffins.	Burials.	Pottery.
1	Pt.R. IV a	...	Fragments cartonnage ...	Pt.R. 23, 1, 4, 5.
2	"	Empty.		
3	"	3 pottery... ..	Scattered bones	Pt.R. type 4.
4	"	...	Scattered bones	Pt.R. type 24.
5	"	...	Scattered bones	Pt.R. type 4.
6	"	...	Scattered bones	Pt.R. type 6.
7	"	Pottery (broken)	Scattered bones.	
8	"	...	Disordered skeleton ...	Pt.R. types 4, 5.
9	"	Empty.		
10	"	...	Scattered bones.	
11	"	...	Scattered bones.	

Tomb No.	Tomb type.	Coffins.	Burials.	Pottery.
12	Pt.R. IV a ...	Sandstone, trefoil... ..	Scattered bones.	
13	"	"	Scattered bones	Pt.R. type 20, 25, 6 (small).
14	"	2 sandstone, trefoil	Scattered bones.	
15	"	"	Scattered bones.	
16	"	Empty.		
17	"	Pottery, trefoil	Scattered bones.	
18	"	Pottery, trefoil	Scattered bones.	
19	"	Empty.		
20	Pt.R. IV b rubble block	"	Scattered bones.	
21	Pt.R. IV b brick block	"	Scattered bones.	
22	Pt.R. IV b...	"	Scattered bones.	
23	"	Pottery (broken)	Broken mummies.	
24	"	"	"	
25	Pt.R. IV b ...	"	Scattered bones.	
26	"	Pottery (broken)	"	Pt.R. 4 (?).
27	"	Pottery (broken).	"	
28	"	"	Scattered bones	Fragments blue-glazed bowl.
29	"	Pottery, round	Scattered bones.	
30	"	"	"	Red-ribbed potsherds.
31	Pt.R. IV a ...	"	Fragments cartonnage.	
32	"	"	Scattered bones	Pt.R. type 19 (?).
33	"	"	Scattered bones	Thick red potsherds.
34	Pt.R. IV b ...	"	Scattered bones.	Red-ribbed potsherds.
35	Pt.R. VI a ...	"	Scattered bones	Red-ribbed potsherds.
36	"	Pottery, broken	Scattered bones.	
37-50	"	Extended Christian burials, heads west.	"	
51	Pt.R. IV a ...	2 stone, 1 pottery	Scattered bones.	
52	"	Empty.	"	
53	"	Pottery (broken).	"	
54	Pt.R. IV b ...	Stone lid.	"	
55	Pt.R. IV a ...	Empty.	"	
56	Pt.R. IV b ...	Pottery (broken)	Scattered bones.	
57	Pt.R. IV a ...	"	"	Pt.R. 2.
58	"	Pottery (broken).	"	
59	"	Empty.	"	
60	"	Empty.	"	
61	"	Pottery (broken)	Scattered bones.	
62	"	Empty.	"	
63	"	"	Scattered bones	Coarse red potsherds.
64	"	"	Scattered bones.	
65	"	2 stone, round	Mummy in one	(See Pl. 38 c).
66	"	Empty.	"	
67	"	Pottery	Cartonnage and bones.	
68	Pt.R. IV b...	Pottery (broken)	Scattered bones.	

DABOD: SOUTHERN CEMETERIES.

The mud banks south of the first wadi at Dabod temple district are occupied by the villages of Mahdi el Qadi, Bugga and Kolodul. On the southern side of the wadi is a broad mud bank behind (*i.e.* north of) a low sandstone spur (see Pl. 34 b). This bank contains on the eastern slope a large animal cemetery and on the western slope a large plundered C-group cemetery, both included under the number 22. This cemetery seems contemporaneous with the animal and C-group graves in Cemetery 23 and, on that account, it is probably the cemetery of another community, the southern community. Next in date, in the southern group, to No. 22, is Cemetery 28, a small group of graves of the New Empire, adjoining an ancient Moslem cemetery at Kolodul, west of the mosque. Under the cliff above the village of Mahdi el Qadi, see Plan XV, is a small group of plundered graves, Cemetery 26, two of them distinctly Ptolemaic in date, the rest doubtful but

apparently later. Among the houses were a large number of graves of types Pt.R. I (barrel-vaults), Pt.R. IV (mud-cut chambers), and Byz. VI–VIII or Chr. VI–VII, numbered Cemetery 27.

Thus the southern group, representing probably a separate community, contains graves dating from the late Middle Empire down to the present day. It is not, however, necessarily to be inferred that this community was not earlier than the Middle Empire, as it is quite certain that many graves and even whole cemeteries may have disappeared under the *sebakh*-hoe.*

Cemetery 22.

This cemetery had been much broken by *sebakh*-digging. Most of the graves had been plundered or disturbed. The eastern side had been under cultivation. When I first visited the site, a new water-wheel had just been finished, the top was being terraced, and the whole eastern half was about to be put under cultivation. It appeared from the statements of the local inhabitants that the cemetery extended down the eastern slope under the part already green with cultivation. This case is a good illustration of the second great cause of the destruction of material in the Shellal-Kalabsha districts. The raising of the water level in the Reservoir above high Nile level has resulted in the cultivation of a number of ancient cemetery sites which were not reached by the direct action of the water.

Cemetery 22 contains three distinct sets of graves — C-group graves on the west, animal graves on the east, and Byzantine graves on the south. The C-group graves are narrow *deep* graves, Arch. type VII, orientated for the greater part east-and-west, and

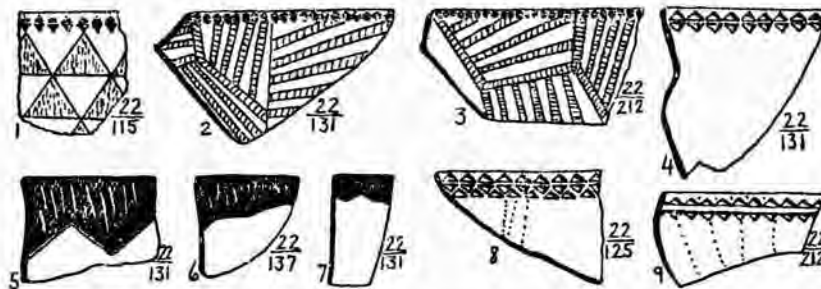


Fig. 115.—Pottery from Cemetery 22.

contain contracted burials on skins and mats, with potsherds, tortoise-shell bracelets, beads and amulets characteristic of this group. They have been grievously plundered anciently, as is usual in the case of all C-group cemeteries as yet found by the Survey.† The animal graves are smaller, orientated less regularly (see Plan XVI), and not due east-and-west. The most of these animals are sheep, both young and old, rams and ewes, lying on both sides, headed both east and west. In No. 124, a sheep had been buried in a plundered C-group burial and was in this case, at least, later than the C-group burial. The sheep burials were all, I think, later than the C-group cemetery. The extended Byzantine burials were easily distinguishable, and presented nothing of interest.

The main question in regard to the cemetery concerned the empty circular pits—especially those in the animal cemetery. These were probably plundered graves of a period anterior to the C-group. Nos. 32 and 38 contained scattered sheep bones, probably

* Between Cemeteries 86 and 88 at Koshtamna, examined in January, 1909, a stretch 100 metres long had been cleared to the sandstone by *sebakh*-diggers, leaving mounds of refuse from the sieves containing pottery, stone axes, palettes, etc.

† So also the cemeteries found in 1908–1909. *Bull. Nub.* 3 and 4.

from superimposed sheep burials. No. 120 contained an infant contracted on the right side, head west. Thus it seems as if the eastern slope were first occupied by a B-group (or earlier) cemetery which gradually grew towards the west during the C-group period. The western slope was then occupied by a later (Ptolemaic ?) cemetery of sacred (?) sheep; and still later, the southern slope was used for a poor Byzantine cemetery.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 22. (PLAN XVI).

Tomb No.	Tomb type.	Size in cm.	Orientation.	Burial.	Remarks.
1	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	95 × 50—30	N-S.		
2	"	65 × 32—25	E.	Ewe on R.	Also bones of kid.
3	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	85 × 60—30	E-W.		
4	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	75 × 40—25	W.	Young ewe on L.	
5	"	75 × 40—15	E-W.		
6	Oval	70 × 35—15	E.	Sheep on L.	Disturbed.
7	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	80 × 35—20	N-S.		
8	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	90 × 60—35	E.	Sheep on L.	
9	"	130 × 80—55	E-W.		
10	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	70 × 35—30	E-W.		
11	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	100 × 55—25	SW.	Ram on L.	
12	"	70 × 55—25	SE.	Sheep on R.	
13	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	130 × 105—60	E-W.		
14	Circular ...	75 × 75—45			
15	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	80 × 35—50	E-W.		
16	"	75 × 45—15	E-W.		
17	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	70 × 35—25	E-W.		
18	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	80 × 45—40	E-W.		
19	"	75 × 31—35	E-W.		
20	"	100 × 50—35	W.	Ram on R.	
21	Circular ...	80 × 80—45			
22	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	70 × 30—30	W.	Sheep on R.	
23	"	70 × 40—30	E-W.		
24	Irregular ...	Not a grave.			
25	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	75 × 40—30	E-W.	Scattered bones	Sheep.
26	Circular ...	75 × 75—30			
27	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	70 × 35—40	N.	Sheep on R.	Disturbed.
28	"	75 × 40—30	WSW.	Sheep on R.	
29	Circular ...	80 × 80—60			
30	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	80 × 65—30	E-W.		
31	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	125 × 70—40	E-W.		Roman-Coptic potsherds.
32	Circular ...	65 × 65—20	...	Scattered bones	Sheep.
33	"	55 × 55—15			
34	"	65 × 65—30			
35	"	100 × 100—55			
36	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	80 × 30—35	E-W.		
37	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	75 × 30—40	E-W.		
38	Circular ...	45 × 45—15	...	Scattered bones	Sheep.
39	"	75 × 75—35			
40	"	75 × 75—45			
41	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	85 × 30—35	E-W.		
42	= No. 109				
43	Circular ...	67 × 67—15			
44	"	70 × 70—15			
45	"	80 × 80—25			
46	Oval	105 × 80—50	E-W.		
47	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	65 × 30—20	N.	Sheep	Decayed bones.
48	Circular ...	90 × 90—70			
49	"	65 × 65—25			
50	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	100 × 65—30	E-W.		
51	"	80 × 65—20	E-W.		
52	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	85 × 40—20	W.	Sheep on R.	
53	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	100 × 70—60	N-S.		
54	"	80 × 35—30	N-S.		
55	"	120 × 55—30	E-W.		
56	Circular ...	60 × 60—(?)			
57	"	95 × 95—58			
58	See p. 184.				
59	Circular ...	80 × 80—60			
60	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	120 × 50—30	W.	Ewe on L.	

Tomb No.	Tomb type.	Size in cm.	Orientation.	Burial.	Remarks.
61	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	110 × 85—60	ENE-WSW.		
62	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	70 × 40—25	E.	Sheep on R.	
63	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	100 × 80—60	E-W.		
64	"	70 × 42—30	NW-SW.		
65	"	90 × 65—50	WSW.		
66	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	115 × 90—60	NNE.		
67	Square ...	60 × 60—15	...	Sheep vertebra	
68	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	90 × 55—40	NW-SE.	Sheep bones.	
69	"	65 × 35—30	WNW.	Sheep bones.	
70	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	90 × 50—55	NW.	Ram on R.	
71	Circular ...	70 × 70—25			
72	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	100 × 60—50	E-W.		
73	"	110 × 35—45	SW.	Sheep on L.	
74	"	95 × 40—30	N.	Ram on L.	
75	"	70 × 45—25	E-W.		
76	"	80 × 40—35	E-W.		
77	"	80 × 45—15	NE-SW.		
78	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	70 × 48—30	NE-SW.	Sheep bones.	
79	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	100 × 40—45	NW-SE.		
80	Omitted.				
81	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	60 × 35—20	WSW.	Young sheep on L.	
82	Oval ...	125 × 120—40	E-W.	Ram's horn.	
83	Byz. VIII..	175 × 65—130	W.	Human on R. ...	+
84	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	90 × 55—50	W.	Ram on R.	
85	"	70 × 40—30	W.	Sheep on L.	
86	"	120 × 50—50	WNW.	Ram on L.	
87	"	100 × 55—30	NE-SW.		
88	"	100 × 50—25	ENE-WSW.		
89	"	120 × 70—40	WNW-ESE.		
90	Circular ...	85 × 85—75			
91	"	65 × 65—25			
92	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	100 × 55—35	ENE-WSW.		
93	Square ...	55 × 50—25	ENE-WSW.		
94	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	100 × 60—35	W.	Ram on L.	
95	Oval ...	105 × 90—35	W.	Ram, disturbed.	
96	Byz. VIII.	190 × 50	W.	Not opened ...	+
97	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	50 × 30—30	E-W.		
98	Byz. VIII..	200 × 50—120	W.	Extended human... ..	+
99	Byz. VIII.	150 × 50—100	W.	Extended human... ..	On back +
100	Byz. VII...	100 × 45—70	W.	Extended child	On back +
101	"	100 × 53—55	W.	Extended child	On back +
102	Byz. VIII.	210 × 70—140	W.	Extended human... ..	On R. +
103	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	70 × 38—40	WSW.	Sheep on R.	
104	"	95 × 60—40	N-S.		
105	"	100 × 60—30	W.	Sheep on R.	
106	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	80 × 35—25	N-S.		
107	= No. 44				
108	Circular ...	75 × 75—25			
109	"	140 × 140—60	...	...
110	"	80 × 80—35			
111	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	110 × 65—35	WNW.	Ram on R.	
112	Oval ...	110 × 85—55	WSW-ENE.		= No. 42.
113	On surface.	Outline lost.	W.	Ram on L.	
114	"	"	W.	Ram on R.	
115	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	80 × 45—40	NW.	Sheep on L.	Potsherds, Fig. 115, No. 1.
116	Oval ...	200 × 100—50	E-W.	Ram's bones.	
117	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	170 × 70—30	S-W.	Cow's bones.	
118	On surface.	Outline lost.	W.	Sheep on L.	
119	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	100 × 60—40	W.	Ewe on R.	
120	Circular ...	65 × 65—45	W.	Infant contracted on R. in cloth	
121	Arch. VII <i>b</i>	100 × 50—30	N.	Sheep	Recently-buried dog on top ×
122	"	...	...	...	×
123	"	...	...	...	×
124	"	...	...	...	×
125	Arch. VII <i>a</i>	155 × 65—80	NE.	♂ on R., disturbed.	Potsherds, Fig. 115, Nos. 2 and 8 ×
126	On surface.	Outline lost.	N.	Sheep on L.	
127	"	"	N.	Sheep disturbed.	
128	On surface.	Outline lost.	W.	Ram on L.	
129	"	"	W.	Lamb on L.	

NOTE. — The Byzantine graves are marked +; the C-group graves are marked ×.

Tomb No.	Tomb type.	Size in cm.	Orientation.	Burial.	Remarks.
130	Arch. VII a	100 × 35—75	E-W.	♂ disturbed anciently.	×
131	See p. 184.				
132	Irregular ...	120 × 40—100	E-W.	Disturbed human. ...	Coarse incised and wheel-made potsherds +
133	See p. 184.				
134					
135	Arch. VII a	70 × 30—80	E-W.	Scattered bones. ...	Blue-glazed beads.
136	"	120 × 60—65	E-W.	♀ adult. ...	×
137	See p. 184.				
138	Simple pit..	45 × 15—30	W.	Fœtus on back. ...	Woollen cloth +
139	...	Outline lost.	...	Human leg-bones. ...	Bronze fish-hook, see Pl. 65
140	Irregular hole.				a 14 ×
141	Byz. VIII.	...	...	♂ extended on back. ...	+
142	"	...	W.	♀ child, extended on back. ...	+
143	"	...	W.	♀ child, extended on back. ...	Linen wrapping +
144	"	...	W.	Negro child extended on back. ...	+
145	See p. 185...	...	...	...	×
146	Arch. VII a	...	...	♀ bones disturbed ...	×
147	See p. 185...	...	...	...	×
148	See p. 185...	...	...	...	+
149	...	Outline lost.	W.	Sheep on R.	
150	Oval ...	120 × 50—105	...	...	B. I. and B.-M. potsherds.
151	Irregular ...	...	...	Scattered human. ...	Blue-glazed beads ×
152	See p. 185...	...	...	...	×
153	Arch. VII a	Small	...	♀ scattered ...	Fragments leather ×
154	Omitted ...	...	...	...	×
155	"	...	...	...	×
156	See p. 185...	...	...	...	×
157	"	...	...	...	×
158	"	...	...	...	×
159	See p. 186...	...	...	...	×
160	"	...	...	...	×
161	On surface.	Outline lost.	E.	Ram on L.	
162	Chr. VI ...	160 × 40—20	W.	Extended on back. ...	+
163	On surface.	Outline lost.	?	Sheep on L.	
164	Chr. VI ...	75 × 40—20	W.	♀ child disturbed. ...	+
165	Chr. VI ...	65 × 20—20	W.	Infant ...	Linen +
166	Arch. VII a	120 × 45—130	NE-SW.	Disordered skeleton ...	×
167	Circular ...	90 × 90			
168	See p. 186.				
169	Arch. VII b	130 × 60—70	E-W.	...	×
170	Square. ...	110 × 100—50	N-S.	...	Red-polished potsherds ×
171	Arch. VII b	110 × 50—120	E-W.	...	×
172	"	140 × 40—90	NE-SW.	Scattered bones ...	×
173	"	145 × 60—80	...	...	?
174	Circular ...	135 × 135	...	Few cow bones.	
175	Chr. VI ? ...	65 × 25—20	...	Fœtus ...	Linen +
176	" ? ...	85 × 20—25	...	New-born child ...	+
177	Arch. VII b	120 × 45—40	NE-SW.	...	?
178	Arch. VII a	110 × 50—160	...	...	×
179	"	120 × 40—90	E-W.	...	×
180	"	100 × 35—125	E-W.	Scattered bones. ...	×
181	"	110 × 40—75	E-W.	...	×
182	Chr. VI ...	90 × 25—20	W.	New-born child ...	+
183	...	110 × 40—60	E-W.	...	?
184	...	90 × 50—60	E-W.	...	?
185	...	100 × 40—75	E-W.	...	?
186	Arch. VII a	140 × 35—50	E-W.	Scattered bones. ...	B.-M. potsherd ×
187	"	140 × 60—80	E-W.	"	×
188					
189	Arch. VII a	120 × 50—120	...	...	×
190	...	...	...	Adult bones ...	×
191					
192	Arch. VII a	...	E-W.	Negroid bones ...	B.-M. potsherd ×
193	...	...	...	Ram bones.	
194	Irregular hole..				
195	Oval ...	...	E-W.		

- 196-225. All of Arch. VII *a* or *b* type, with a general E-W. orientation, except Nos. 202-204, 214-216, 222, 223, 225, which were NE-SW., and Nos. 201, 217, which were NW-SE. In only a few cases, fragments of bones and potsherds were found in the débris. See Plan XVI.
58. Rectangular pit, 100 × 90 — 50 cm. Filled with sand, containing 17 pots of Ptolemaic-Roman and Byzantine types.

CEMETERY 22 (IMPORTANT GRAVES). (PLAN XVI).

(By C. M. Firth).

122. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 180 × 75 — 50 cm.
Burial: Upper portion and skull of aged female skeleton, possibly contracted on right side and face, head east.
Contents of grave:
 1. Jar with neck broken away, pink-red ware, type N.E. VII, 17.
In débris: Piece of the brim of a bowl with incised decoration, black ware.
123. *Grave*, rectangular, 110 × 50 — 90 cm.
Burial: Remains of male skeleton, contracted on right side, head east, head, legs and arms gone.
In débris:
 Fragment of a bowl, red-polished, black-topped ware.
 Shell containing black antimony (?) paint.
124. *Grave*, rectangular, 145 × 60 — 80 cm.
Burial: Tibia and fibula of a male skeleton, contracted on right side, head east. At east end of grave, intrusive burial of a sheep on heap of débris, showing sheep burial to be later than the human burial.
131. *Grave*, rectangular, 100 × 30 — 100 cm.
Burial: Disordered bones of a male heaped over skull at west end of grave.
In débris: Black incised pottery, Fig. 115, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7.
133. *Grave*, outline lost.
Burial: A female child contracted on right side, head SE. Under the left wrist were animal bones (kid ?) which had apparently been cooked.
Contents of grave: At neck, triangular shell pendants, carnelian barrel beads, and blue-glazed disc beads, Pl. 70 *b* 13.
134. *Grave*, rectangular, 135 × 65 — 110 cm.
Burial: Skeleton contracted on right side, head east (skull absent), traces of leather garment (?) at pelvis.
In débris: Red-polished potsherds (black inside), red incised potsherds, type Fig. 115, No. 2, and green-glazed beads.
137. *Grave*, Arch. type VII *a*, 110 × 20 — 100, orientated N-S.
Burial: Scattered female bones and a few animal (goat ?) bones.
In débris: Incised black-topped potsherds, Fig. 115, No. 6; black-glazed beads and white beads.

145. *Grave*, Arch. type VII b, 160 × 30 — 55 cm., orientated N-S.

Burial : Entirely removed.

In débris : Two bivalve shells with black paint ; potsherds of fine highly-polished black-topped ware ; wheel-made potsherds (similar to N.E. VII); green-glazed and blue-glazed disc beads.

147. *Grave*, rectangular, 155 × 60 — 125 cm.

Burial :

Few scattered bones, tibia and part of the vertebral column alone in position.

Female body, originally contracted on right side, head east.

Contents of grave :

1. Leather garment from waist to knees.
2. Quantity of tortoise-shell armlets.

In débris :

Mass of leather (a bag ?) stained green with malachite with layer of matting or basket-work under it.

148. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 140 × 40 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on right side, head east, laid on goatskin and matting.

Contents of grave :

1. Shell for paint with leather under it.
2. At neck, string of 32 large spherical green-blue-glaze beads, Pl. 69 b 3.

In débris : Brim of red-polished black-topped bowl with incised pattern, type Fig. 115, No. 4.

152. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 150 × 60 — 120 cm.

Burial : Pelvis, right femur and tibia, and feet of skeleton, contracted on right side, head east.

Contents of grave :

Quantity of reddish leather and linen at feet.

In débris : Potsherds with incised pattern, type Fig. 115, No. 2.

156. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 145 × 55 — 120 cm.

Burial : Pelvis, femur and part of vertebral column of male skeleton, contracted on right side, head east.

Contents of grave : Leather under pelvis.

In débris : Beads of blue-glaze and rock crystal.

157. *Grave*, rectangular, 130 × 50 cm.

Burial : Lower portion of skeleton, contracted on left side, head east.

Contents of grave : Mass of leather and linen in front of body, and between femora. Black-mouthed potsherds.

158. *Grave*, rectangular, 130 × 40 — 85 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on right side, head east, head and feet covered with leather, animal bones between hands.

Contents of grave :

1. Between hands and partially covering the face, a small wooden bowl, covered with woven matting (flat diagonal type).
2. Twisted leather around neck.
3. Goatskins over and between legs.

159. *Grave*, rectangular, 140 × 60 — 90 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibia of skeleton. Probably contracted on right side, head east.

Contents of grave : Quantity of goatskin, charcoal, matting (flat diagonal weave), and traces of linen. Black incised potsherds, Fig. 115, No. 3.

160. *Grave*, of uncertain outline, about 125 × 60 — 80 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton, head and arms disturbed, contracted on right side, head south-east. On the pelvis and knees, leather.

In débris : Blue-glazed and black-glazed disc beads, and split cowries. Incised potsherd.

168. *Grave*, rectangular, 100 × 45 cm. Orientated E-W. Burial gone.

In débris : A number of small rough blue-glazed amulets, Pl. 70 b 18.

220. *Grave*, rectangular, 160 × 60 — 120 cm. Orientated E-W.

Burial : Removed.

In débris :

Quantity of broken and twisted tortoise-shell bracelets.

Small bowl, red-polished, black-topped.

Larger bowl, highly red-polished, and black-topped.

Cemetery 28, New Empire.

Three graves were all that remained of this New Empire cemetery. These were on the top of the knoll as it is at present, but were very shallow, and had evidently been denuded. The western and northern parts of the knoll were occupied by ancient Moslem graves, the superstructures of which had also disappeared. Grave 2 had the head end cut away by one of these Moslem graves. It is extremely probable, to say the least, that a number of New Empire graves have been destroyed, so that no conclusion can be drawn from the small number of them.



Fig. 116.—Grave 28:1.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 28.

1. Simple pit, 190 × 65 — 40 cm. Fig. 116.

Burial : Extended skeleton on back, hands on pelvis, head east. Plaits of hair on head. Traces of linen wrappings. Much organic decay; wooden box or matting.

Contents :

1, 2. Bowls, red-polished brown ware, type N.E. XXV, 3.

Both contained organic matter.

3. Bronze (or copper) scissors, Pl. 65 c 7.

4. Red-polished bottle, type N.E. XVIII, 3-6.

2. Simple pit, about 200 × 60 — 15 cm. Eastern end denuded away; western end cut away by Moslem grave.

Burial : Extended on back, left hand at side and right hand on pelvis, head west. Traces of linen.

3. Simple pit, 190 × 65 — 55 cm. Fig. 117.

Burial : Extended on left side, knees slightly bent, hands at pelvis, head west. Traces of matting.

Contents :

1. Jar of red-painted brown ware, type N.E. VII, 9. Contained grain husks.

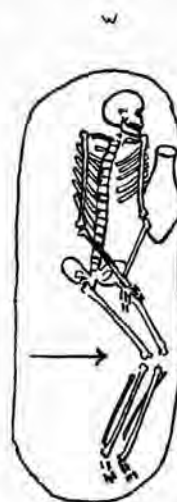


Fig. 117.—Grave 28:3.

2. Bowl of black-topped ware, bright red polish outside, bright black polish inside (broken). N.E. XXVII, 1.
3. Small blue-glazed steatite scarab, Pl. 71 *a-b* 23.

Cemetery 27.

In the mud bank between Mahdi el Qadi and Bugga. Excavated in skeleton:—

Tomb No.	Tomb type.	Special feature.	Burial.	Position of hands.	Head.	Remarks.
1	Byz. VIII...	S. chamber	On back	On pelvis	W.	
2	Byz. VII ...	"	"	"	W.	
3	Byz. VIII...	"	"	"	W.	Not opened.
4	Byz. VII or VIII	"	"	"	W.	" "
5	Pt.R. IV ^a	S. chamber	On back	At sides	W.	
6	Pt.R. IV ^a	Brick block	"	"	W.	Plundered.
7	Byz. VIII...	S. chamber	"	At sides	W.	Child
8	Byz. VII or VIII	"	"	"	W.	Not opened.
9	Chr. VI or VII.	"	On back	On pelvis	W.	
10	Pt.R. IV ^b	"	"	"	W.	Child.
11	Pt.R. IV ^b	"	"	"	S.	Broken.
12	Byz. VII or VIII	"	"	"	W.	Not opened.
13	Pt.R. IV ^b	Brick block	On back	At sides	W.	" "
14	Byz. VII or VIII	"	"	"	W.	Potsherds.
15	Pt.R. IV ^a	"	Disordered bones.	"	W.	Not opened.
16	Pt.R. IV ^a	"	"	"	W.	Plundered.
17	Chr. VI or VII.	"	"	"	W.	Empty.
18	Pt.R. IV ^a	"	"	"	W.	Not opened.
19	Pt.R. IV ^a	"	"	"	W.	Empty.
20	Chr. VI or VII.	"	"	"	W.	"
21	Pt.R. IV ^a	"	"	"	W.	"
22	Pt.R. IV ^a	"	"	"	W.	"
23	Pt.R. IV ^b	"	"	"	W.	"
24	Byz. VIII...	"	"	"	W.	"
111	Byz. VIII...	N. chamber	"	"	W.	Not opened.
112	" ?	"	"	"	W.	" "
113	"	S. chamber	"	"	W.	" "
114	" ?	"	"	"	W.	" "
115	" ?	"	"	"	W.	" "
116	"	S. chamber	"	"	W.	" "
117	Chr. I...	"	4 skeletons	On back	W.	
118	Byz. III	"	3 skeletons	"	W.	Ribbed amphora.
119	Chr. V	"	1 skeleton	Disordered	W.?	
120	Byz. VI	"	On back	On pelvis	W.	Pl. 38 <i>e</i> .
121	Byz. VI	"	"	"	W.	

DABOD, EAST BANK: CEMETERIES 20 AND 21.

At the village of Fanassi on the east bank, opposite the temple of Dabod, there are a series of high mud banks on which I expected to find archaic graves. There were a number of holes which may have been graves, but the banks were so cut to pieces by *sebbakhin* that all evidence had been destroyed. On the lower terrace south of Fanassi, there were three graves of type Byz. III, with the chamber on the south, extended burials on the back, head west. This cemetery was numbered 20. Further south, between Anatogo and Menab, on a granite spur near the river, there were three irregular graves, called Cemetery 21. Grave 1 was a child extended on back, hands at side, head north. No. 2 was a sheep (ewe ?) on the right side, head east. Near by were potsherds of black-mouthed ware, smooth coarse ware, and a flint core. No. 3 was a ram on left side, head north-west. Ribs broken before death. Stomach contained spongy organic mass. Near by, black-topped potsherd and Ptolemaic painted potsherd.

DABOD, MENAB: CEMETERY 29.

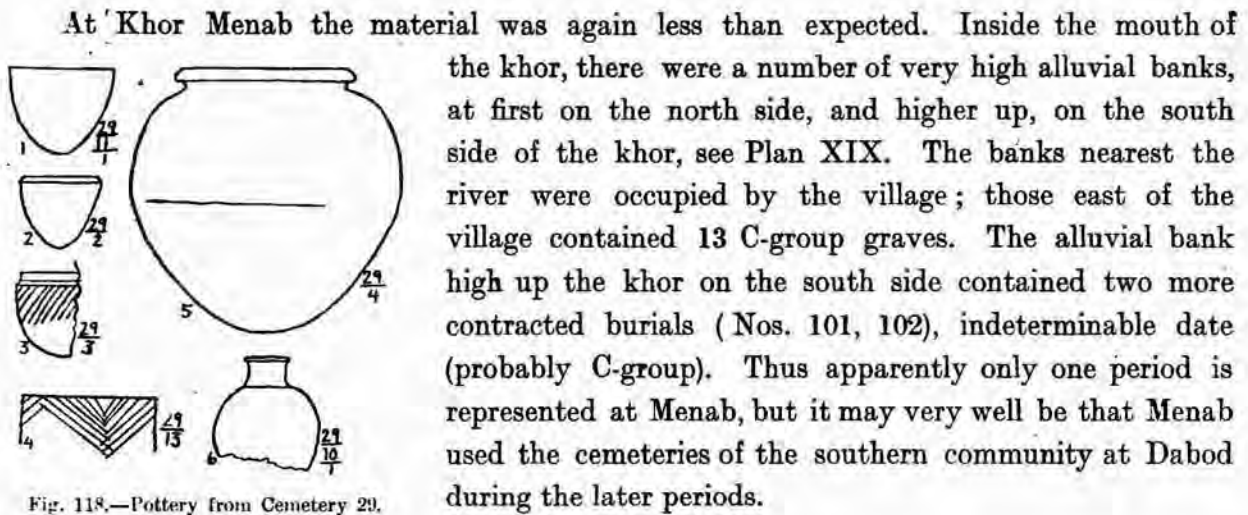


Fig. 118.—Pottery from Cemetery 29.

At Khor Menab the material was again less than expected. Inside the mouth of the khor, there were a number of very high alluvial banks, at first on the north side, and higher up, on the south side of the khor, see Plan XIX. The banks nearest the river were occupied by the village; those east of the village contained 13 C-group graves. The alluvial bank high up the khor on the south side contained two more contracted burials (Nos. 101, 102), indeterminate date (probably C-group). Thus apparently only one period is represented at Menab, but it may very well be that Menab used the cemeteries of the southern community at Dabod during the later periods.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 29. (PLAN XIX).

1. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 130 × 40 — 55 cm. Scattered remains of granite rubble superstructure.
Burial: Skeleton contracted on right side (type III b), head south.
2. *Grave*, irregular hole, 70 × 65 — 15 cm.
Burial: Arms of a child which was contracted on left side, head south.
Contents: On right arm, a shell bracelet. In the débris, blue-glazed disc beads, and a smooth coarse black-mouthed bowl (broken), Fig. 118, No. 2.
3. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 130 × 50 — 70 cm.
Burial: Upper vertebræ and left arm, in place, of a skeleton contracted on left side, head north-north-east. Other bones in débris.
In débris: Smooth brown potsherds, and smooth coarse incised potsherds, Fig. 118, No. 3.
4. Pot, Fig. 118, No. 5, sunk to waist in sand and covered with a stone slab. Empty. Hard grey ware with greenish-white slip, string mark at waist.
5. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 80 × 45 — 20 cm.
Burial: Infant, contracted on left side, right hand before face, left hand behind back, head north. Traces of matting.
Contents: At neck, string of shell disc beads and large thin disc pendants (hole in middle) of mother-of-pearl. On left wrist, two bone bracelets. In the dirt, potsherd of thin pink ware, with two mend holes.
6. *Grave*, irregular, 130 × 55 — 35 (— 65 soft surface) cm.
Burial: Skeleton, contracted on right side (type II), head west. Traces of matting.
A mass of tanned leather (pudenda sheath?) between the thighs.
7. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 90 × 50 — 40 cm. (Soft surface).
Burial: Skeleton, contracted on right side (type III), head east. Wrapped in skins.
Contents:
1. A copper awl (?), Pl. 65 a 16, lying on the ribs.

2. On the neck, a string of carnelian and white shell (? bone) beads, in order, like Pl. 68 b 2, but two white and three carnelian beads alternating.
8. *Grave*, irregular, 85 × 80 — 85 (soft surface) cm.
Burial: Vertebrae, ribs and right arm in place, of a skeleton contracted on the right side, head north. Other bones in débris.
Contents: Potsherd of smooth drab (greenish) ware, type Fig. 118, No. 6. Wheel-made.
9. *Grave*, irregular, 65 × 55 — 45 (soft surface) cm.
Burial: Infant, disturbed by weight of grave filling. Appeared contracted on left side, head west-north-west.
10. *Grave*, Arch. type II a, 140 × 80 — 40 cm. (A). The northern end was broken by a more shallow grave (B), 95 × 60 — 20 cm., running at right angles and with the north side lined with stones.
Burials: On the floor of A, a foot and some vertebrae were in place, of a skeleton contracted on right side, head north, with traces of skin wrappings. In débris, in the north end of A, there were bones of another skeleton apparently pulled out of B.
Contents: On the floor of A, were blue-glazed disc beads and a lump of resin. In the débris of B, there was the greater part of a jar of brown ware with a fine smooth whitish slip, Fig. 118, No. 6. There were also potsherds of a red-polished black bowl and of a black bowl with wedge-shaped incised border.
11. *Grave*, irregular, 210 × 110 — 100 cm.
Burial: Legs of a skeleton, contracted on left side, head east.
Contents: On feet, a cup of rough mud ware, burned black outside, Fig. 118, No. 1. In débris, two fragments of hard red sandstone with traces of bright red paint (hæmatite).
12. *Grave*, irregular hole, about 130 cm. in diameter — 60 cm.
Burial: On the east side, the disordered bones of a skeleton in a heap.
In débris: Fragments of wheel-turned dish with white slip, and of smooth coarse hand-made red ware.
13. *Grave*, oval, 100 × 80 — 70 cm.
Burial: Headless skeleton, contracted on left side, head north-east.
In débris: Potsherds of incised coarse ware, Fig. 118, No. 4, and of wheel-made ware with white slip.
101. *Grave*, oval, 90 × 80 — 120 cm., in gravel.
Burial: Skeleton, contracted on left side, head east-north-east.
In débris, a small fragment of black-polished ware.
102. *Grave*, oval, 110 × 60 — 55 cm., in gravel. Mass of granite rubble scattered about—remains of superstructure.
Burial: Skeleton, contracted on left side, head north-east, pelvis displaced by pressure.

FROM MENAB-KOLODUL TO BIREIN-WADI QAMAR.

The stretch from Menab to Birein on the east bank presented only a narrow strip of cultivated soil before the Reservoir was built, but now entirely submerged. There are no modern houses here; nor did we find any graves or other remains. On the top of the

cliff south of Khor Menab, there were some circles of stones said to be praying circles (modern). The place had a number of rags on sticks, and was called a *sheikh*: but there was no grave.

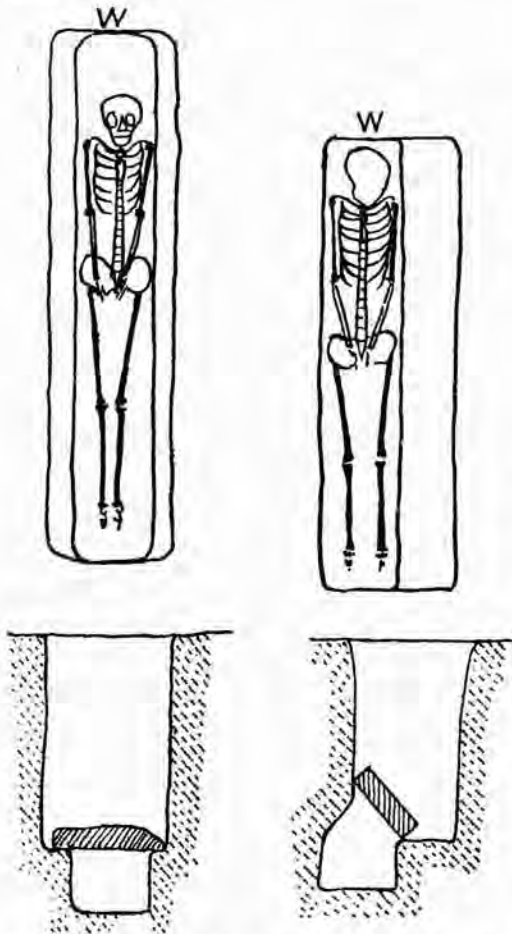


Fig. 119.—Graves 32: 2 and 32: 14. Plans and Sections.

From Kolodul to Wasa on the west bank, there is a wide strip of cultivation now under the water of the Reservoir. At Wasa, north end, there were about 30 graves (Cemetery 31) simple pits with side-chambers on the east or south side (like Byz. VIII), with extended burials on the right side. Some had the head south and some west; but all appeared to be Moslems and were covered up again. No trace of superstructure remained. At Wasa, south end, there were nearly 200 graves (Cemetery 32), dug in a decayed grey sandstone bank. These were of three types, Byz. I, VI and VIII. The burials were wrapped in linen, extended on the back (so far as opened), with hands at side or on pelvis, head west. See Fig. 119. The one mud-brick vault cleared (No. 10) had been plundered. The entrance was on the east; the floor was covered with a mass of whitened bones (8-10 skeletons).

From Wasa to Wadi Qamar there are no modern villages and no ancient graves. At one place, in a mud bank in a nook in the rocks, there were a number of empty circular pits, but these seemed to be modern granaries.

WADI QAMAR: CEMETERIES 30, 33, 34, 35, 36.

The group of cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Wadi Qamar include the Archaic Cemetery 30 at Ras Um Salim (or Risqalla), the Ptolemaic, Byzantine and Christian Cemeteries 33, 34, 35 at Wadi Qamar, and No. 36 at Khartum (Dimri).

Cemetery 30.

The archaic cemetery, No. 30, is on the east bank in a gravel ridge behind the rocky spur, called Ras Um Salim. It lies between two stretches of narrow alluvial bank, one at Birein and one at Risqalla. The Predynastic graves, ten in number, occupy the middle and south slope of the gravel ridge, that is, the primary position. They are all comparatively shallow; they lie in the soft surface stratum and their outlines are difficult to follow, see Pl. 39 b. The Early Dynastic graves are on the yellow mud ridge to the south. There are but three of them left, owing to denudation, all of the circular beehive type, and completely plundered; but in the débris there were potsherds unmistakably of E.D. types VIII, 14-22, III and IV. The B-group graves, such as we found at Cemetery 7:200, and Cemetery 14, appear to be wanting. In the C-group period, the cemetery was again on the gravel ridge, but rather more on the north slope. In the case of No. 41, a C-group grave cuts away the lower half of an unplundered Predynastic grave. So also Nos. 36 and 40 show that the older Predynastic graves have been cleared out at an early period. The C-group graves are as usual grievously plundered, and the earlier ones show

several cases of curious intrusions, for example, No. 2, Pl. 40 *c, d*, where an unbroken burial lay on top of a body plundered while fresh, and No. 3, Pl. 40 *e*, where a disordered skeleton lay on top of an unplundered skeleton. The earlier C-group graves are oval or circular, and not so uniformly orientated. The later C-group graves are very uniform, type Arch. VII, and orientated east. They are deep and narrow. Most of them were empty. On the surface there was a quantity of rubble but no superstructure walls were traceable.

The lower northern terrace lay next the small khor, Pl. 39 *a*, foreground, in the path of spates, and was uniformly denuded as if by water. In this terrace there were three New Empire tombs and six graves lined with mud-brick which may have been of the same date. These graves are orientated north-and-south, and are of a long rectangular form. The pottery in Nos. 17 and 22 is of New Empire types, as is the scarab in No. 19. The potsherds in the other graves are closely related to the late C-group pottery types.



Fig. 120.—Pottery from Cemetery 30.

Nearer the river, in the mud bank just behind the jutting rock, there are a few long narrow graves with extended burials orientated west. These had been disturbed by *sebbakhin*.

DESCRIPTION OF PREDYNASTIC GRAVES IN CEMETERY 30. (PLAN XX).

(By A. M. Blackman).

8. Denuded oval grave, about 20 cm. deep. Skeleton flexed on left side, hands in front of face, head 15° south of east. The right arm was concealed by a mass of goat- or kidskin with hair preserved; under it, near the left knee, were found pieces of resin. From under the left hand came a piece of basket work. See Fig. 121.



Fig. 121.—Grave 30: 8.

Contents of grave :

1. A pot of red-polished black-topped ware, type L.P. I, 15. It contained gravel and traces of matting.
 2. Pot of rather coarse red-brown ware, blackish in patches and broken, type L.P. II, 5. Contained pieces of decayed wood and layer of matting.
9. Oval grave, 100 × 70 — 35 cm. Two burials, *A* and *B*. Fig. 122.
- A*. Skeleton of male child flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 5° north of east.
 - B*. Two bones of a female adult, lying outside grave at west end.

Contents of grave :

1. Pebble rubber, lying at back of head of *A*.
 2. Small two-handled jar of drab ware with boat, etc., in red paint, type L.P. V, 2. Was beside No. 1.
 3. Bowl of rather hard red ware, painted red inside and polished, type L.P. III, 5. Lying with *B*.
10. Oval grave, 80 × 50 — 30 cm. Skeleton of a female child flexed on left side, head 5° south of west.



Fig. 122.—Grave 30: 9.

Contents of grave :

1. Wavy-handled jar of fine hard pink ware, type L.P. VI, 7.
 2. Saucer of coarse brown ware, roughly made, black inside, blackish in patches outside, type L.P. VII, 7.
34. *Grave* of uncertain shape, sides much worn away, 25 cm. deep. Skeleton of adult female flexed on left side, hands in front of face, head east. Fig. 123.

Contents of grave :

1. Slate palette, Pl. 63 b 3, pierced for suspension.
2. Pot of brown ware, black inside, black-mouthed, painted red outside and smoothed all over, outside blackish in patches, type L.P. II, 1.
3. Bowl of hard fine pink ware, painted-plum red inside and on rim outside and line-polished, type L.P. III, 2. Lying on floor bottom upwards, underneath was a mass of grain.
4. Two ivory bangles on left forearm.
5. Beads probably from right wrist.



Fig. 123.—Grave 30 : 34.

Between hands and face were found bits of malachite and resin, also yellow spongy organic stuff.

36. Two dogs lying on their left sides, one between the legs of the other, heads east. On top of these dogs was a heap of débris 30 cm. high, just under the present surface. In this débris were a few broken human bones, a few goat (?) bones (offerings), and the objects Nos. 1-8, see Pl. 40 f. This débris had evidently been thrown out of an adjacent plundered grave. The dogs had hair and skin partly preserved, and were nearly intact.

Contents of grave :

1. Figure of a steatopygous woman in brown clay, arms broken off, traces of red paint over white, see pottery L.P. VII, 17.
- 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8. Pots roughly made of brown ware, black in patches, type L.P. II, 15. Two contained grain.
4. A shallow dish of brown ware with two horns at one end, which are painted in stripes of red, white and black, and so is the head to which the horns are attached, see pottery L.P. VII, 16. One horn is broken off and missing.
5. Jar of red-polished black-topped ware, type L.P. I, 12.

No. 8 was found under 6, and on it was found a piece of twisted leather (part of a leash or collar ?).

37. Damaged oval grave, in soft sandy gravel above mud. Present depth of grave 25 cm. Female skeleton flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 10° east of south. Traces of matting. Fig. 124.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl of coarse red ware, blackish in patches outside, broken, type L.P. II, 10.
2. Bowl of smooth coarse red-brown ware, broken, type L.P. VII, 9.
3. Pointed bone instrument 9 cm. long, found lying between right and left humeri, like Pl. 66 b 55.
4. Two-handled pot of drab ware, decayed surface, type L.P. IV, 8 ; contained a mass of organic matter.



Fig. 124.—Grave 30 : 37.

38. Damaged oval grave, 15 cm. deep. Two burials, *A* and *B* (*A* on top of *B*), see Pl. 40 *a, b*; and Fig. 125.

A. Male skeleton, flexed on left side, hands in front of face, head 10° south of west. The right hand lay palm upwards. Traces of linen on the ribs, and legs had been wrapped in leather (?). The body seems to have lain on the stalks of some cereal.

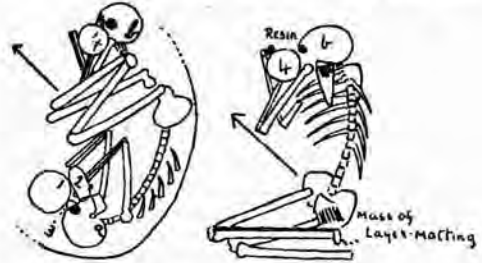


Fig. 125.—Grave 30: 38.

Objects 1, 2, 3 and 5 found in grave and certainly belonging to *A* :—

1. Bowl of brown ware, polished black inside, type L.P. I, 7, opposite face.
2. Small two-handled jar of drab ware, outside decorated with boats, trees, etc., in dark red paint. Surface much worn, type L.P. V, 3. Contains black spongy organic mass.
3. Part of a slate palette from under head of *A*, type Pl. 63 *b* 2, piece of linen adhering to it.
5. Three pierced spiral shells from the wrist, one large, two small.

B. Male skeleton, flexed on right side, hands in front of face. Head 40° north of east. Traces of matting on left shoulder blade. Mass of larger matting on and near right pelvic bone. Traces of cloth at several places, and skin or leather.

4. Saucer of very thick brown ware, plum coloured paint inside and out, type L.P. III, 10. Found on hands of *B*, opposite face. Under No. 4, resin was found.

39. Oval grave, 95 × about 80 — 60 cm. Walls of grave much damaged. Skeleton of boy, flexed on left side, hands in front of face, head 25° south of east. Fig. 126.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl of red ware, but the colour is uneven, being in parts brown and blackish, type L.P. II, 12. Contents, a brown organic mass (grain ?).
2. Wide-mouthed jar of red-polished black-topped ware, type L.P. I, 11.
3. Bowl of red-brown ware, type L.P. II, 8.



Fig. 126.—Grave 30: 39.

40. On pile of débris 10 cm. high, just under present surface :—

1. A shallow oval dish of brown ware with horned animal's head at each end. The horns are broken off. The eyes were indicated in black. From the débris around and above No. 1, some fragments of red-polished and red-polished black-topped ware.
2. One fragment of a red-polished pot, type L.P. III, 12.

41. Oval grave, present depth 20 cm. Cut into by a C-group grave, type Arch. VII *a*, 155 × 55 — 80 cm. Upper part of a skeleton, flexed on left side, right hand in front of face, skull and bones crushed by pressure of earth, head 20° east of south. Lower part cut away by the later grave. Abundant remains of matting. Fig. 127.

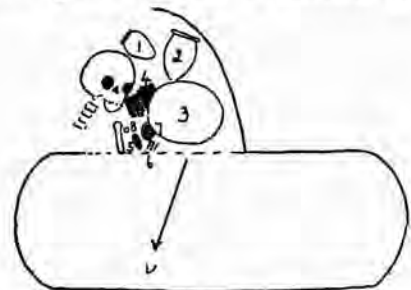


Fig. 127.—Grave 30: 41.

Contents of grave :

1. Wavy-handled jar of hard fine white ware, type L.P. VI, 8.
2. Jar, plum-red-polished ware, surface much decayed, type L.P. III, 12.
3. Bowl of hard fine pink ware, plum coloured paint inside and on rim outside, line-polished, type L.P. III, 9. Lying bottom up; underneath it, grain husks.
4. Slate palette, Pl. 63 b 2.
5. Pebble rubber.
6. Large shell disc beads, from wrist (?).
7. Lump of resin covered with matting, touching No. 5 and the left hand.

DESCRIPTION OF EARLY DYNASTIC GRAVES IN CEMETERY 30. (PLAN XX).

46. Circular beehive grave, diameter at bottom 140 cm. (mouth broken), depth 180 cm. Contained broken bones and potsherds of types E.D. VIII, 14-22, E.D. III, and E.D. IV, 7-20.
47. Circular beehive grave, diameter at bottom 140 cm. (mouth broken), depth 140 cm. Contained a few broken bones and potsherds of types E.D. VIII, 14-22, and E.D. III.
48. Bottom of circular beehive grave, diameter about 140 cm., depth 20 cm.

DESCRIPTION OF EARLY C-GROUP GRAVES IN CEMETERY 30. (PLAN XX).

1. Oval grave, 115 × 75 — 35 cm. Axis 30° north of east.

Burial : Disordered skeleton, vertebræ and ribs cohering, plundered while fresh. Traces of linen and leather.

Contents of grave : On the floor of the grave, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; in the débris, potsherds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 :—

 - 1, 2. Potsherds of bowl of black incised ware, Fig. 120, Nos. 1 and 4.
 - 3, 4, 5. Red-polished and black-topped potsherds.
 6. Rubbing pebble with fragment of leather showing print or cast of linen cloth.
 7. Smooth grey potsherd.
 8. Flint flake, type Pl. 62 b 21.
 9. Flat flint chip, type Pl. 62 b 15.
 10. Bone handle of No. 11, with criss-cross line-pattern, Pl. 65 a 13.
 11. Copper awl, of which No. 10 is the handle, Pl. 65 a 12.
 12. Flat irregular stone palette with green stain.
 13. Shell disc beads, shell button rings, shell pendant, blue-glazed disc beads, black-glazed disc beads.
2. Denuded grave of uncertain shape, about 140 × 85 cm. Two burials, *A* and *B* (*A* on top of *B*) :—
 - A*. Skeleton lying on débris 25 cm. high and over *B*. Contracted, lying on right side, fallen forward on face, head 22° north of east. Fig. 128.
 - B*. Skeleton, underneath *A*, plundered anciently, had lain apparently on right side, head 22° north of east. The upper part of the body seems to have been turned over as a mass. By the neck was found a piece of coarse cloth sewed round a bundle of fine reeds. Pl. 40 c, d.



Fig. 128.—Grave 30: 2.

Contents of grave : In the upper débris, potsherds of red-polished and black-mouthed ware, hard white ware, coarse black ware. Under *B*, fragment of fine pink ware, line-polished.

3. Oval grave, 125 × 80 — 50 cm. Two burials, *A* and *B* (*A* on top, *B* underneath).

A. Disturbed female skeleton, original position doubtful.

B. Male skeleton, flexed on left side, hands in front of face.

Head 30° east of south. Pl. 40 e. Fig. 129.



Fig. 129.—Grave 30: 3.

Contents of grave :

1. Pot of rough red ware, type Fig. 118, No. 1. Found on floor of grave behind pelvis of *B*.

2. Potsherds of red-polished, black-topped ware; bright red-polished ware; thick coarse brown ware, black inside; bright red-polished surface and an incised line below rim.

4. Circular grave, diameter 100 cm., depth 70 cm. Two burials, a later and superimposed burial (*A*) on top of an earlier (*B*).

A. Disturbed male skeleton, original position indeterminable, bones utterly confused.

B. An undisturbed male skeleton, flexed on right side, hands together under chin, head 20° north of east. Matting was found with *B*. Fig. 130.

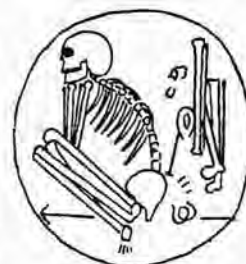


Fig. 130.—Grave 30: 4.

5. Oval grave, 100 × 70 — 30 cm. South end broken into No. 4.

Female skeleton, flexed on right side, head 40° east of north. Cloth and goatskin on body. Between left hand and right forearm, scraps of copper were found.

Contents of grave :

1. Bunch of feathers tied at the base with leather, part of a fan (?) found near the hands.

2. Cowrie shell bead (from débris).

3. Potsherds of black-polished ware.

4. Potsherd of light red ware, network pattern in dark red paint, part of a cylindrical jar, type E.D. VIII, 14–22.

6. Oval grave, 100 × 75 — 50 cm. A male skeleton, flexed on left side, hands in front of face, head 10° north of east.

In débris : Potsherds of red-polished black-topped ware, one sherd with rivet hole is worn at the edge with digging; brown ware, black inside; brown ware, black-mouthed, black inside, rather rough surface with no trace of polish, incised rim (Fig. 99, No. 25); same ware with incised rim, has two rivet holes; similar ware with an indefinite incised pattern; coarse red-brown ware, painted red inside and out.

7. Grave of indeterminable shape, 60–70 cm. below present level. Two burials, *A* and *B*.

A. Male skeleton, flexed on left side, hands in front of face, head 30° south of east (skull smashed). Body had been covered with matting.

B. Femur of young person, lying across right knee of *A*.

50. Oval grave, 120 × 90 — 45 cm. Axis 20° north of east. Empty.

DESCRIPTION OF THE C-GROUP GRAVES IN CEMETERY 30. (PLAN XX).

11. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 125 × 50—180 cm. Skeleton flexed on right side, head 20° north of east. A piece of tanned and sewn leather was found under the right leg. Fig. 131.

From débris : Bivalve shell ; potsherd of hard white ware ; digging potsherd of coarse red ware.

12. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 135 × 60 — 70 cm.

From débris : Bones and skull of a male skeleton, with traces of linen ; potsherd of bright red-polished, black-topped ware.

13. Rectangular *grave*, type Arch. VII b, 135 × 50 — 100 cm. Axis 25° north of east.

From débris : Some bones of a male ; potsherds of white ware, one of which fits on to another potsherd of that ware ^{Fig. 131.—Grave 30:11.} found in the débris of Tomb 12 ; potsherd of red-polished, black-topped ware.

In the débris near this tomb were found some bones and the skull of a cow.

14. Rectangular *grave*, type Arch. VII b, 110 × 35 — 50 cm. Axis, 35° north of east.

From débris : Potsherds of red- and black-polished ware, and of very coarse and thick red-brown ware.

15. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 120 × 70 — 45 cm. Skeleton, flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 30° north of east, skull not in *grave*.

Contents of grave :

1. Shell bracelet from right wrist.

From débris : Three potsherds of red-polished black-topped ware, of which one had been used for digging ; a potsherd of red-polished incised ware, black-mouthed, black inside, like Fig. 99, No. 16.

From débris above grave : Two large potsherds of soft brown ware, painted red inside and out, surface worn, had been used for digging.

16. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 150 × 60 — 65 cm. Axis, 15° north of east.

From débris : Skull and some bones of a male ; fragments of cow bones ; fragment of a pot with sharp shoulder, red-painted brown ware ; potsherds of ware red-polished outside and black-polished inside ; potsherds of black-mouthed ware, and red-polished ware.

18. Rectangular *grave*, type Arch. VII b, about 160 × 80 — 35 cm. West end of *grave* cut away. Skeleton, flexed on right side, hands in front of face, skull broken and displaced, head 25° north of east. Traces of tanned and sewn leather wrapping, with matting underneath.

Contents of grave :

1. Blue-glaze disc beads from neck.
2. From débris, potsherd of brown ware, painted red inside and out, shiny surface, Fig. 37, No. 7, and Fig. 160, No. 8 ; and potsherds of red-polished and of white ware used as digging potsherds.

25. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 135 × 45 — 135 cm. Axis, 10° south of east.

From débris : Fragments of a male skeleton.

26. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a. Axis, 25° north of east. Empty.

27. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 105 × 45 — 30 cm. Axis, 5° north of east.

From débris : Potsherd of white ware that has been used for digging ; and blue-glazed amulets, Pl. 70 b 19.



28. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 90 × 50 — 120 cm. Axis, 10° south of east. On the floor of the grave, one pelvic bone, the sacrum and 7 vertebræ of a female.
In débris : Potsherds of white ware, black-mouthed ware, black incised ware (Fig. 99, No. 25), and black-glazed disc beads. Near by in surface débris, cow bones.
29. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 100 × 30 — 70 cm. South side denuded 40 cm.
From débris : Potsherd of black-polished incised ware, with red and yellow lozenge pattern, Fig. 120, No. 6*; potsherds of red incised ware; part of a bowl of light red ware, with dark red-brown line-polished surface.
30. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, about 90 × 50 — 120 cm. Axis, 10° north of east.
From débris : A few broken bones; potsherds of red-polished ware, black inside; part of a bowl of plum-polished yellow ware, type L.P. III, 2.
31. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, ca. 120 × 60 — 50 cm., west end broken. Skeleton flexed on right side, hands in front of face, head 5° north of east.
32. Empty grave like No. 28. 25° north of east. From débris near by, some cow (?) bones.
35. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 120 (?) × 70 — 30 cm. East end broken away. The feet, fibulæ and some vertebræ of a skeleton flexed on left side, head 20° south of east.
From débris : Potsherds of red-polished, black-topped ware.
From surface of ground near No. 35 : piece of hard red ware, painted red inside and out, shiny surface, and on the rim decorated with perpendicular lines of black and yellow paint. Compare pöts from Cemetery 34, grave 109.
42. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 100 × 35 — 45 cm. East. Empty.
44. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 100 × 30 — 110 cm. 35° north of east.
From débris : Scraps of red-polished, black-topped ware.
49. *Grave*, irregular shape, 100 × about 50 — 40 cm. 30° north of east.
 Empty; denuded.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW EMPIRE GRAVES IN CEMETERY 30. (PLAN XX).

17. Irregular simple pit, 135 × 40 — 45 cm., too short for burial.
 Pl. 41 d; and Fig. 132.
Burial : Skeleton on back, hands at side, head 15° west of south.
Contents : Jar of red-brown ware, type N.E. V, 6.
19. Rectangular mud-brick lined tomb, 135 × 60 — 55 cm. The lining of brick is 15 cm. thick. Young female skeleton lying on unwoven vegetable fibres, extended on left side, hands at side, head 5° west of north. The north wall of the grave had been broken away for the head of the burial, leaving only the lowest course of bricks *in situ*. That course is 15 cm. high, but the grave is filled with débris to that point, and on it the skeleton lies. It was not possible to determine whether the burial was intrusive or merely disturbed while still fresh. Fig. 133.
From débris :
1. A dark blue-glazed scarab, Pl. 71 a, b 24.
 2. Bivalve shell with traces of black kohl inside.
 3. Fragments of red-polished black-topped ware; potsherd of yellow ware, painted red inside and out, and polished, of white ware and of fine pink ware.



Fig. 132.—Grave 30: 17.

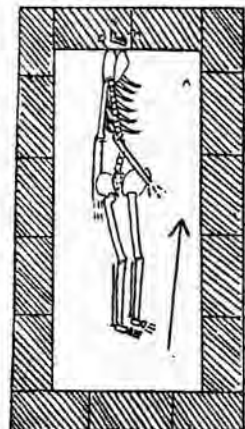


Fig. 133.—Grave 30: 19.

* See WEIGALL: "Report of the Antiquities of Lower Nubia." Frontispiece.

20. Rectangular grave, mud-brick lined tomb, 150 × 60—60 cm., 10° east of north. Lining about 15 cm. thick.

From débris : Potsherds of white ware ; of coarse greyish-brown ware with traces of red paint; and of red-polished ware.

21. Rectangular grave, mud-brick lining, 175 × 65 — 50 cm., 25° west of north. Pl. 41 c.

From débris : Some bones of a female child, a cow, a calf and a sheep ; many potsherds of hard white ware (one with a pot-mark) ; of hard fine pink ware ; of soft brown ware, red paint inside and out, under rim a broad incised line ; of red-polished brown ware ; two pieces of a shell bangle ; small blue-glazed disc beads.

22. Denuded grave. Fragments of a baby. Fig. 134.

Contents :

1. Pot of brown ware, painted red outside, short neck, narrow flat base, with knob on the side.
2. Jar of red ware (broken), type N.E. XI, 1-4.
3. Beads from débris : Two large carnelian disc beads ; one carnelian barrel bead ; one carnelian pendant ; one white agate bead with brown streaks, barrel-shaped ; one cowrie shell bead ; one spiral shell bead.

23. Rectangular mud-brick lined grave, 150 × 60 — 60 cm. 15° west of north. In this tomb the bricks were laid on a course of stone plastered with mud. The sides of the grave were much worn away and injured, and at the north end the bricks had quite disappeared.

From débris : Fragments of two skeletons, an adult male and a person below puberty ; also fragments of animal bones ; potsherds of red-polished black-topped ware.

24. Rectangular mud-brick lined grave, 130 × 70 — 60 cm. 5° west of north. The whole surface of the walls was not lined with brick, only the upper 30 cm., the lower 30 cm. being hard *gebel*.

From débris : Fragmentary cow bones ; four potsherds of dark red-polished ware, black inside, with various incised patterns outside, Fig. 129, Nos. 6, 7 ; potsherd of hard white ware with wavy incised lines, cf. N.E. IX, 1, 6 ; two potsherds of light red ware, painted red outside and decorated with bands of dark red. Broad ribbing inside. They formed parts of a large vessel with a handle. Cf. similar ware from Cemetery 3.

33. Rectangular, mud-brick lined grave, 165 × 65 — 75 cm. 10° west of north. Bricks, 30 × 15 — 10 cm.

From débris : Fragments of an adult and of a person below the age of puberty :—

1. Fragments of a bowl of black-polished incised ware, Fig. 120, No. 3.
2. Many fragments of black-polished incised ware, Fig. 120, No. 2.
3. Part of a bowl of bright red-polished black-topped ware.
4. Blue-glazed disc beads.

43. Rectangular oblong grave, 170 × 80 — 50 cm. 15° west of north.

From débris : Dark blue and light blue-glazed disc beads ; part of a bright green glass rectangular bead ; potsherds of white ware ; of red-brown ware, painted red inside and out, apparently part of a cup-shaped vessel, with incised line under rim. Neck of a Roman or Coptic bottle of brown ware, red-painted and polished, from débris near the grave.

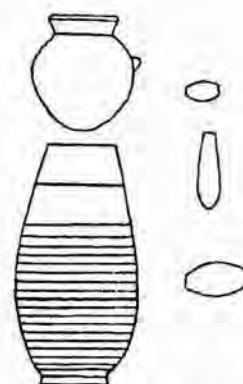


Fig. 134.—Grave 30 : 22.

45. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, $100 \times 80 - 30$ cm. 15° west of north. A few bones from débris.

The Later Cemeteries on the West Bank, Wadi Qamar.

From Khartum on the south to Wadi Qamar, there is a series of low mud banks, at about 110-metre level, with a very narrow strip of cultivable soil below, when the water is out, see Pl. 42 *a, b, c*, and Plans XVIII, XX and XXI. These banks have been more or less put under cultivation since the Reservoir was filled; but sufficient remained to show the character of the graves in each bank. The graves ranged from Ptolemaic vaulted tombs and rock-cut chambers to simple Byzantine and Christian pits orientated west.

At Wadi Qamar itself, there is a Byzantine or Christian fortified town on the granite rock near the river (Pl. 42 *a*). Behind it lies Cemetery 33. We opened 36 graves; all but two, Nos. 14 and 19, were of Byz. types VII and VIII (Fig. 135).

14. Pit with side-chamber, type Byz. IV (X-group). Pit, $120 \times 80 - 100$ cm. Chamber, 120×58 , height 40 cm. Orientated south, with chamber on west side.

Burials: Two disordered skeletons. Certain bones adhering show bodies were contracted.

19. Pit with side-chamber, type Byz. IV. Pit, $175 \times 70 - 145$ cm. Chamber, 175×80 , height 35 cm. Axis, south, with chamber on west.

Burial: Disordered contracted skeleton.



Fig. 135.—Grave 33: 3. Plan and Section.

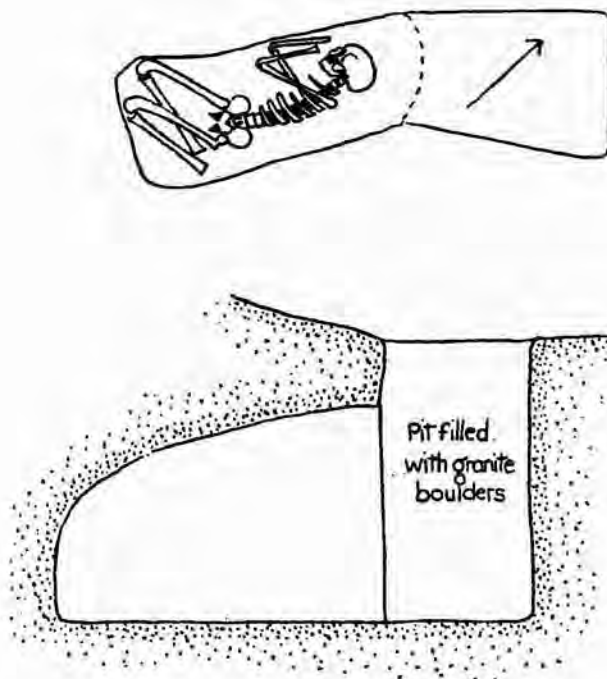


Fig. 136.—Grave 34: 45. Plan and Section.

South of the southern wall of the wadi was the mud bank containing Cemetery 34 (Pl. 42 *b*), and on a smaller bank to the south was Cemetery 35. Both of these seemed to be part of one cemetery, and may be treated together. They contained mud-cut chambers of types Pt.R. IV and Byz. III, pits in mud of Byz. types IV, VI, VII, and VIII. Cemetery 34 had also three circular pits apparently for animal burials (sheep); one with a cow, one (No. 13) with a sheep, and one (No. 60) with four dogs; No. 35 had five of these circular pits, empty, but apparently for animal burials (Nos. 41, 43, 46, 48, 49).

Tomb No.	Type.	Measurements.	Special feature.	Burials.	Direction.	Remarks.
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I.—PTOLEMAIC BRICK VAULTS IN CEMETERY 34. (PLAN XX).

95	Pt.R. I	250 × 145	Stone coffin	Mummy	Door E.	Pottery Pt.R. 19.
97	"	175 × 80—55	None	"	Head W.	
103	"	240 × 145—185	"	Mummies	Door E.	Pottery Pt.R. 1-3.
107	"	200 × 110—60	Empty.			
108	"	230 × 175—140	Pottery coffins.	Mummies	Door E.	
110	"	280 × 200—110	Stone coffins...	7 Mummies	Door E.	

II.—MUD-CUT CHAMBER, BYZ. III OR PT.R. IV.—CEMETERY 34. (PLAN XX).

3	Pt.R. IV	Pit 94 × 68	...	...	One E.	
4	"	Chamber 160 × 55	Pitch or resin.	2 extended...	One W.	
19	"	Pit 60 × 58.				
20	"	Chamber 170 × 50	Pitch or resin.	1 extended...	E.	
28	"	Pit 78 × 55	...	...	Head to door.	
31	"	Chamber 175 × 40	...	1 on back.	W.	Bowl Pt.R. 8.
32	"	Pit 95 × 70—120	...	...	...
36	"	Chamber 140 × 50	...	1 on back ...	...
44	"	Pit 100 × 45—120.	...	...	E.	
45	"	Chamber 130 × 45	...	1 on back ...	Scattered bones.	
47	"	Pit 230 × 50—100	...	...	Disturbed ...	
51	"	Pit 220 × 50—100	...	...	1 on back ...	
56	"	Pit 100 × 65—90	...	...	On back ...	
65	"	Pit 85 × 85—110	...	...	On back ...	
75	"	Pit 80 × 60—115	Fig. 136...	Contracted on R.	To door.	Ribbed amphora ×
76a	"	Pit 100 × 45—130	...	Scattered bones.	...	
89a	"	Pit 100 × 45—140	...	On back ...	E.	
94	"	Pit 80 × 80—85	...	...	E.	
96	"	Pit ...	Disturbed	Contracted...	E-W.	×
98	"	Pit ...	...	On back ...	E.	
103	"	Pit ...	...	On back ...	E.	
104	"	Pit ...	...	On back ...	E.	
104	"	Pit 40 × 40—120.	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 130 × 50	...	...	S.	
104	"	...	...	...	E.	
104	"	...	...	...	W.	
104	"	Pit 80 × 65—65	...	...	...	In debris, ribbed amphora.
104	"	Pit 60 × 75—90.	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 125 × 60	...	...	...	Empty.
104	"	Pit 50 × 50—75.	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 175 × 35	...	On back ...	W.	
104	"	Pit 60 × 60—100.	...	Bodies on back...	W.	Disturbed.
104	"	Chamber 110 × 60	...	Empty.	...	
104	"	Pit 75 × 75—110.	...	3 extended...	E.	Pitch mummies.
104	"	Chamber 125 × 75	...	Disturbed ...	...	Cup, Pt.R. 7.
104	"	Pit 90 × 75—100	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 190 × 110.	...	2 extended...	W.	Pitch, cloth and cartonnage.
104	"	Pit 80 × 50—80	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 175 × 60.	...	On back ...	W.	
104	"	Pit ...	...	On back ...	W.	
104	"	Pit 70 × 85—100	...	Disturbed.	...	
104	"	Chamber 155 × 55.	...	...	...
104	"	Pit 70 × 70—100	...	On back ...	W.	
104	"	Chamber 175 × 50.	...	Empty.	...	
104	"	Pit 100 × 75—120	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 195 × 65.	...	...	...
104	"	Pit 110 × 85—120	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 200 × 75.	...	On back ...	W.	
104	"	Pit 60 × 60—110	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 185 × 60.	...	Skull.	...	
104	"	Pit ...	...	Empty.	...	
104	"	Pit 75 × 65—130	...	...	...
104	"	Chamber 195 × 65.	...	On back ...	W.	
104	"	Pit 60 × 90—110	...	Empty.	...	
104	"	Chamber 195 × 60.	...	Disturbed.	...	
104	"	Pit ...	...	...	...
104	"	Pit ...	...	...	...
104	"	Pit ...	...	...	...
104	"	Pit	

Tomb No.	Type.	Measurements.	Special feature.	Burial.	Direction.	REMARKS.
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CEMETERY 35. (PLAN XX).

2	Pt.R. IV W.	Pit —125 ... Chamber 200 × 110.	...	Pottery coffin ...	E-W.	Cartonnage.
3	" W.	Pit 70 × 70—90... Chamber 170 × 70	...	Empty.		
4	" W.	Pit × 60—90... Chamber 180 × 135.	...	"		
5	" W.	Pit × 40—100. Chamber 175 × 60.	...	"		
8	" W.	Pit —30 ... Chamber 170 × 95.	...	Disturbed ...	E-W.	Cartonnage.
13b	" ...	Pit 40 × 50—90 ... Chamber 170 × 60.	...	...	...	Pots Pt.R. 20 (without handle) 6, 20 (not flat). Potsherds.
14	" W.	Pit 50 × 70—20 ... Chamber 230 × 70.	...	On back ...	E.	
16	" W.	Pit 40 × 50—80 ... Chamber 170 × 125.	...	pottery coffin and 2 on back...	W.	Pitched mummies.
17	" ...	Pit 70 × 40—70 ... Chamber 140 × 65.	...	Empty ...	...	Smooth red amphora and cylindrical cup with spout.
18	"					Cup Pt. R. 7.
19	"					
20	" ...	Pit 80 × 65—60 ... Chamber 200 × 95—105.	...	Disturbed ...	...	Cup Pt. R. 7.
21	" ...	...	...	...	...	Resined bones.
22	" ...	Chamber 170 × 150—90.	...	3 pottery coffins.	...	
23	" ...	...	...	Two with bodies.	...	
24	" ...	Chamber 230 × 70—100.	...	1 pottery coffin.	...	
26	" ...	Chamber 170 × 75 ...	...	On back ...	...	Pots Pt.R. 9, 10, 4.
27	" ...	...	...	...	...	Blue-glazed beads
28	" ...	Chamber 180 × 65—100	...	Pottery coffin ...	...	Body on back.
29	" ...	...	...	...	...	Pot, Pt. R. 8.
31	"					
36	"					

III.—SIDE-CHAMBER PITS, X-GROUP.—BYZ. IV. CEMETERY 34. (PLAN XX).

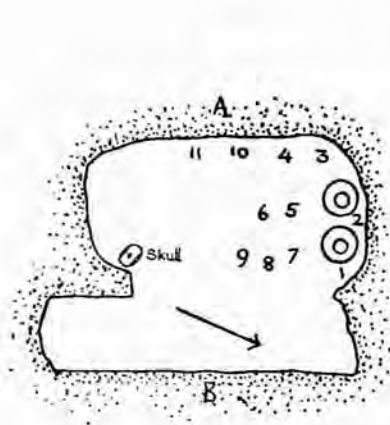


Fig. 137.—Grave 34: 109. Plan and Section.

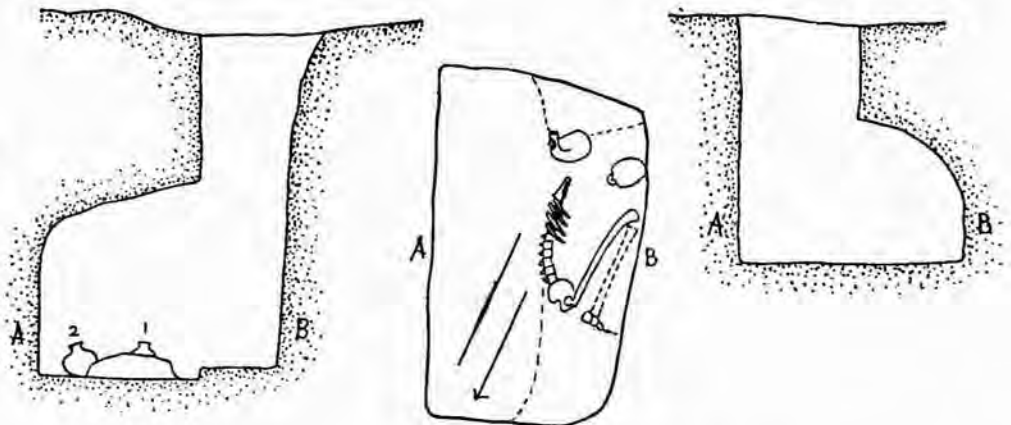


Fig. 138.—Grave 34: 25. Plan and Section.

25	Byz. IV ...	Pit 140 × 48—100 ... Chamber 135 × 45 h. 50.	...	(Contracted on left	S.	Two skulls.
35	" ...	Pit 70 × 30—30 ... Chamber 90 × 30 h. 20.	...	On back ...	S.	Fig. 138. Pots X-group 25, 4.
46	" ...	Pit 140 × 55—200 ... Chamber 140 × 70 h. 50.	...	Disturbed ...	N-S.	Pots X-group 20.
57	" ...	Pit 110 × 85—150 ...	...	"	N-S.	
61	" E.	Pit 120 × 60—75 ...	...	Empty ...	N-S.	

Tomb No.	Type.	Measurements.	Special features.	Burials.	Direction.	Remarks.
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III.—SIDE-CHAMBER PITS, X-GROUP—BYZ. IV (continued).

63	Byz VI. ...	Pit 180 × 60—200 ... Chamber 140 × 40.	...	Disturbed ...	N-S.	
71	" ...	Pit 125 × 90—135 ...	...	Disturbed ...	N-S.	
73	" ...	Pit 110 × 65... ...	...	On back ...	S.	
109	" ...	Pit 200 × 60—200 ... Chamber 140 × 110h.100	...	Disturbed ...	N-S.	Fig. 137. Pottery X-group Nos. 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 28.
113	" ...	Pit 150 × 75—200. Chamber 150 × 75... ...	...	Disturbed... ...	N-S.	
134	" E.	Pit 120 × 50... ... Chamber 120 × 25	...	" ...	N-S.	Pot X-group 24.

VI.—BYZ. TYPE VI. CEMETERY 34.

16	Byz. VI ...	185 × 38... ...	Baby ...	On back ...	W.	Not opened.
39	" ...	60 × 25—100 ...	...	" ...	W.	
49	" ...	150 × 30—140... ...	...	" ...	W.	
53	" ...	150 × 30—150 ...	...	Scattered bones.	E-W.	X-group potsherds
82	" ...	85 × 35—100 ...	...	" ...	E-W.	
88	" ...	190 × 50—120.	Scattered ...	W.	
90	" ...	190 × 45—90...	On back ...	W.	

CEMETERY 35.

9	Byz. VI ...	220 × 25—40	Empty ...	E-W.	
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V.—BYZ. VII OR VIII. CEMETERY 34.

6	Byz. VIII S.	100 × 45...	Empty ...	W.	
7	" N.	170 × 35...	Disturbed ...	W.	
9	" S.	170 × 30...	" ...	W.	Not opened.
14	" S.	195 × 38... ...	...	" ...	W.	"
17	" E.	70 × 70... ...	Child ...	Scattered bones...	N-S.	
22	" S.	140 × 30—60... ...	Brick block ...	" ...	W.	Not opened.
24	" S.	65 × 35... ...	Empty.	" ...	W.	
30	" N.	110 × 50—75... ...	...	On back ...	W.	
34	" N.	110 × 45—70... ...	...	" ...	E-W.	Ribbed amphora.
38	" N.	80 × 30... ...	Child ...	On left ...	W.	
40	" S.	100 × 50—50... ...	Child ...	On back ...	W.	
42	" S.	190 × 30—85... ...	...	" ...	W.	Not opened.
43	" S.	165 × 30—75... ...	...	" ...	W.	
59	" E.	115 × 35—60... ...	...	" ...	N-S.	"
66	" N.	190 × 60—170... ...	...	On left ...	W.	
67	" S.	180 × 75—115 ...	...	On back ...	W.	
70	" S.	100 × 25—40... ...	...	" ...	W.	
72	" S.	110 × 20—55... ...	...	" ...	W.	Not opened.
76b	" N.	170 × 40—100 ...	...	On back ...	W.	
79	" S.	90 × 25—60... ...	...	" ...	W.	Not opened.
80	" S.	Small ...	...	" ...	W.	
81	" N.	200 × 85—140 ...	...	On back ...	W.	Coarse linen.
83	" N.	100 × 30—105 ...	Empty ...	" ...	W.	
85	" N.	...	" ...	" ...	W.	
89b	" N.	...	" ...	On back ...	W.	
100	" N.	100 × 45—120 ...	...	" ...	E-W.	
101	" S.	180 × 50—100 ...	...	On back ...	W.	
119	" S.	...	...	Extended on left.	E.	

CEMETERY 35.

25	Byz. VIII W.	...	...	...	N-S.	
37	" S.	...	...	...	E-W.	Not opened.
44	" S.	175 × 30—40... ...	...	...	E-W.	"
45	" S.	...	...	On back ...	W.	
47	" S.	70 × 25—35... ...	...	" ...	E-W.	Not opened.

Tomb No.	Type.	Measurements.	Special feature.	Burials.	Direction.	Remarks.
IV.—SIMPLE PITS. CEMETERY 34.						
2						
5	...	100 × 30...	Empty ...	...	N-S.	
8	...	125 × 40...	" ...	...	E-W.	
10	...	170 × 25...	" ...	Scattered bones...	E-W.	
12	...	130 × 30...	Empty ...	...	E-W.	
18	...	90 × 45...	" ...	...	N-S.	
21	...	190 × 30...	" ...	...	E-W.	
23	...	150 × 30—105	" ...	Extended on back	W.	
26	...	170 × 30—110	" ...	" "	W.	
27	...	160 × 25—120	" ...	" "	W.	
29	...	190 × 20—100	" ...	" "	W.	
33	...	110 × 20—60	" ...	" "	W.	
41	...	110 × 40—60	" ...	" "	W.	
50	...	150 × 35...	" ...	" "	W.	
52	...	150 × 30—150	Child ...	" "	W.	
54	...	100 × 35—155	" ...	" "	W.	
55	...	170 × 35—155	Empty ...	...	E-W.	
63b	...	160 × 40—110	" ...	Extended on back	W.	
64	...	150 × 35—135	" ...	" "	W.	
68	...	195 × 45—94	" ...	" "	E-W.	?
69	...	110 × 30—45	Empty ...	...	E-W.	
74	...	170 × 45—110	" ...	Extended on back	W.	
86	...	Small ...	" ...	...	E-W.	
87	...	170 × 30—80	" ...	...	E-W.	
92	...	200 × 55—110	" ...	2 on back ...	W.	
93	...	95 × 20—25	Empty ...	...	E-W.	
105	...	180 × 40—70	" ...	...	E-W.	
116	...	185 × 30—20	" ...	On back ...	N.	Linen.
133	...	185 × 40—15	Empty ...	...	E-W.	

CEMETERY 35.

11	...	180 × 50—50	...	...	E-W.	
12	...	175 × 40—45	...	...	...
15	...	180 × 35—30	...	On back ...	W.	Linen.

CEMETERY 36.

Further south, on the same bank, at Khartum, there were 85 tombs in a big alluvial mound, partly mud and partly gravel, Pl. 42 c. The greater part of these were chamber tombs cut horizontally into banks of mud or subsoil approached by inclines, steps or short shafts* according to the depth at which the chamber was excavated or the slope of the bank containing it. All of them had been opened and plundered. The burials which were found in Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 12 (Fig. 139), 13, 17, 20 (two bodies), 21, 24, 26 (Pl. 41 f), 31 (two bodies, Fig. 140), 32, 33, 37, 41, 42, 43 (two bodies), 45, 47, 49, 51, 52 and 82, were extended on the back with the hands at side or on pelvis, head towards the door; and the bodies had, in some cases, been supported on stones. The doors of the chambers had been sealed with stones or bricks, or both. Two tombs contained clay coffins (No. 77 and No. 78—misprinted as 18 on Pl. 41 e).

The pottery is partly of Pt.R. types, and partly later:—

Tomb 3. Pt.R. 10 and 27 (potsherds).

Tomb 7. Pt.R. 4 and 23.

Tomb 10. Pt.R. 6 and base of thick brown amphora.

Tomb 12. Pt.R. 3, 9, and potsherds.

Tomb 16. Pt.R. 16, small two-handled amphora with knobs on bottom, two-handled ribbed jar (like X-group 18), cup (X-group 11), and small bowl with round bottom. Tomb therefore later than Pt.R. period.

* All of these variations appeared to be contemporaneous here; but at other places, the step or incline entrance seem to be the earlier, the shaft entrance the later in date.

Tomb 28. Cup, X-group 3-5.

Tomb 35. Pt.R. 10.

Tomb 61. Amphora neck.

Tomb 62. Pt.R. 22 and 10.

Tomb 82. Pt.R. 4.

Tomb 88. Like X-group 31, but with handles, and bowl X-group 11.

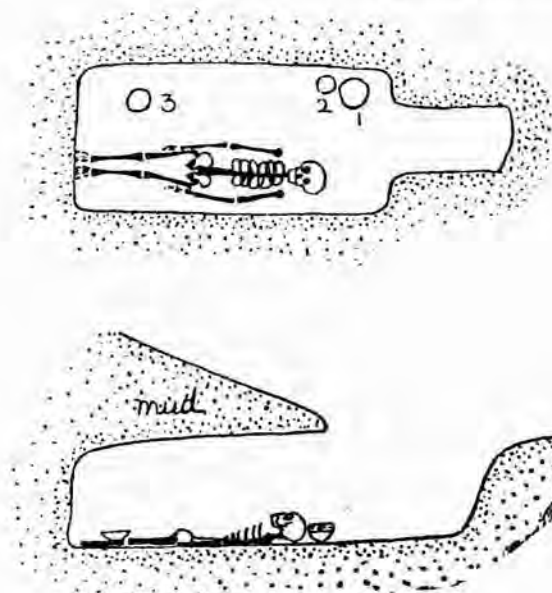


Fig. 139.—Grave 36: 12. Plan and Section.

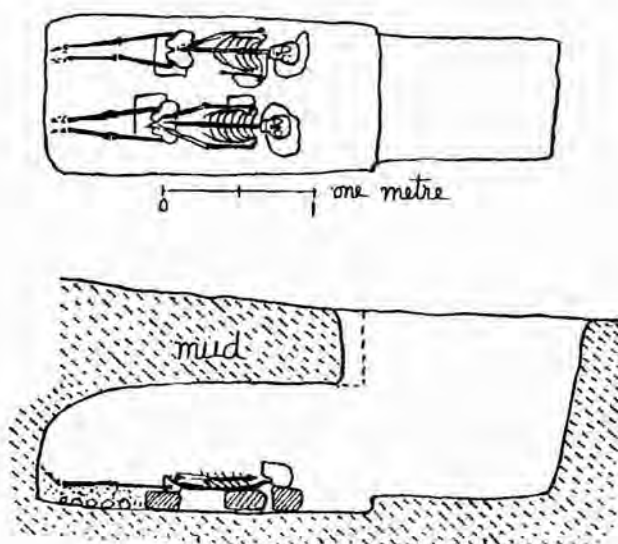


Fig. 140.—Grave 36: 31. Plan and Section.

There were very few other objects found, owing in part to the plundering. In No. 78 there was an iron ring with copper wire attached, and also an iron earring. In No. 31 (Fig. 140) there were two ostraca, one on each side of the neck of the northern body, both with a demotic (?) inscription in black ink. No. 55 contained a number of sheep skeletons (both ewes and rams) with no trace of human bones.

In addition to the mud-cut chambers, Nos. 53, 54, 56, 57, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 73 were circular or oval pits, all empty, of uncertain character and date; Nos. 69, 70 and 71 were oblong pits; of equally doubtful character; and Nos. 59, 60, 72, 74 and 85 were long narrow pits of which No. 85 contained a skeleton on the back, head west.

FROM WADI QAMAR TO MERIS.

There is no large cultivable area on either bank between Wadi Qamar and Meris. Consequently there are no cemeteries of any importance. At Dibtod on the west bank near Meris, there are two small, much-disturbed cemeteries, of Christian and Moslem date (Nos. 37 and 38). In No. 37 there were some mud-cut chambers; but in No. 38, the graves were almost all of Byz. type VIII with the heads south (Moslem?).

MERIS-MARKOS, SIALI: CEMETERIES 39, 41, 42 AND 40.

From Meris to Markos on the west bank, and from Hafir to Fugda on the east bank, the valley broadens to a big bay with a large cultivable area. There are two sets of cemeteries, one on each bank, probably from two separate communities. The series of cemeteries on the west bank is more complete, but the New Empire is wanting, and the

Early Dynastic period is not so well represented as on the east bank. The series on the east bank contains a large Early Dynastic cemetery, evidences of a large plundered cemetery of indeterminable archaic date, a New Empire cemetery, a Ptolemaic-Roman cemetery, and a Christian cemetery.

Meris-Markos.

On the west bank, between Meris and Markos, there is a wide plain built up partly of alluvial deposits and partly of spate deposits with some drift sand at places. It is dotted with small granite hills and cut by a number of khors, see Plan XXII, and Pls. 43 *a*, 45, 46 and 48 *a*. The northernmost and southernmost khors are of considerable size.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVES IN CEMETERY 39.

(Tomb-cards by A. M. Blackman).

Taking the plain from north to south, the northern end has a series of mud banks near the present water edge, laid down behind a granite hill. The banks north of the Meris khor contained Ptolemaic-Roman mud-cut tombs and extended Christian burials, called Cemetery 39.

Nos. 1, 3-13, 15-17, 22-24, 26-29, 31-36, 40-43, were all narrow mud-cut chambers approached by an incline, with or without steps, or by a shaft, type Pt.R. IV *a* (or Byz. III). The door was closed with rubble or mud-brick. The chamber contained one skeleton, wrapped in linen, on the back with the head towards the door (Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35); but in No. 43, the feet were towards the door. Tomb 30 had the entrance on the side of the chamber instead of the end. Tombs 18, 19, 20, 21, 37-39 had larger chambers, type Pt.R. IV *b*, and were merely communal tombs of the same period. Two contained pottery coffins—No. 20 (three coffins), and No. 37 (two coffins). No. 14 was an empty oblong grave. The other graves were simple rectangular pits with extended burials on the back, head west. The greater part of these were among the houses to the north.

The pottery, found only in the chamber tombs, was of the Pt.R. types, as follows:—

- No. 3. Pt.R. 11.
- No. 9. Pt.R. 24 (two) and 7.
- No. 12. Pt.R. 12 (two), 22.
- No. 13. Pt.R. 19, 21.
- No. 22. Potsherds Pt.R. 17.
- No. 24. Red potsherds.
- No. 29. Pt.R. 5.
- No. 30. Pt.R. 19.
- No. 35. Pt.R. 27 and 19.
- No. 39. Pt.R. 8, 23, 28 and 29.

Other objects found were:—

- In No. 15. Glass beads and pendant, blue-glazed amulet and shell, Pl. 72 *f* 3.
- In No. 35. Glass beads, blue-glazed amulets, and ivory amulet (on the right), Pl. 72 *f* 1.
- In No. 38. Blue-glazed amulet and glass beads, Pl. 72 *f* 2.
- In No. 76. A string of glass beads in groups of red and white (Pl. 73 *a* 6, on the left), and a string of green glass beads (Pl. 73 *a* 6, on the right).

CEMETERY 41 : 1.

(Tomb-Cards by A. M. Blackman).

The banks south of Khor Meris (Plans XXII and XXV, A, C, K), contained a cemetery called Cemetery 41 : 1, which was perhaps continuous with Cemetery 39. The graves were

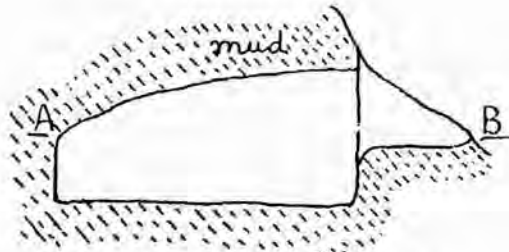
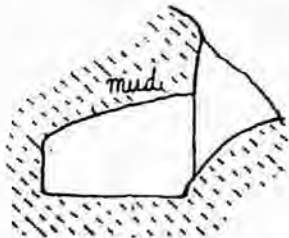
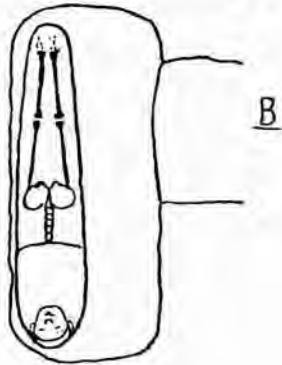


Fig. 141.—Grave 41 : 6. Plan and Section.

Fig. 142.—Grave 41 : 3. Plan and Section.

of three types : Ptolemaic mud-cut chambers (Pt.R. IV) ; X-group pits (Byz. IV) ; and extended burials orientated west.

The mud-cut chambers presented two forms of the narrow single-burial type (Pt.R.IV *a*, or Byz. III)—one with the entrance on the end of the chamber, with the head

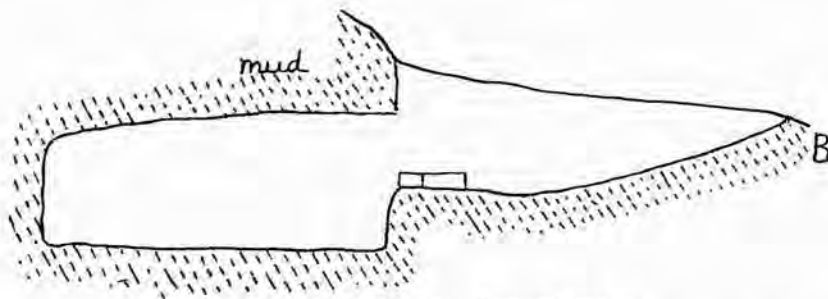
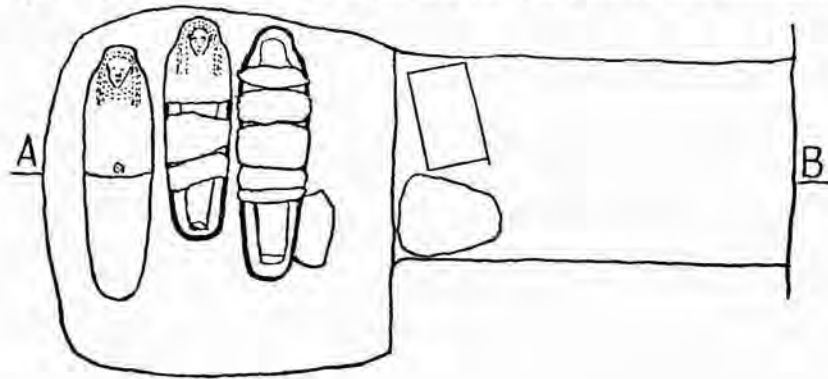


Fig. 143.—Grave 41 : 57. Plan and Section.

of the skeleton towards the door (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55 ; Fig. 142) and the other with the entrance on the side (Nos. 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 31, 44, 45.

50, 51, 54, 56; Fig. 141); and one form of the larger communal burial type, Pt.R. IV *b* (Nos. 46, 57, 58, 59, 60; Fig. 143). Pottery coffins occurred in Nos. 2, 3, 6, 16, 18 (three coffins), 19, 23, 44 (two coffins), 46, 50, 57 (three coffins) and 60 (three coffins); stone coffins in Nos. 45, 47, 48 and 55. In No. 57 there were three complete gilded and painted five-piece cartonnage mummies (like Pl. 14 *d*), too fragile to be packed, and there was evidence of similar cartonnage in Nos. 54, 56 and 60. The burials were extended on the back, wrapped in linen and mummified, with the hands at the side, on the pelvis, or crossed on the breast (No. 26). No. 58, of the large chamber type, contained a number of sheep burials.

Very little pottery was found:—

- No. 47. Fragments of a smooth red amphora.
- No. 52. Bowl, Pt.R. 4.
- No. 53. Jar with handles (potsherd), Pt.R. 22 (?).
- No. 56. Bowl (potsherd), Pt.R. 4.
- No. 58. Potsherd, Pt.R. 4.

In No. 56, there were a number of glass beads, a cowrie shell and a lead earring (Pl. 72 *f* 4).

Cemetery 41:1. X-group.

Cemetery 41 : 1 also contained 14 graves of the X-group (tomb-cards by A.M. Blackman):—

- 7. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, pit, 140 × 70 — 195 cm. (no step), chamber, 140 × 70 h. 45 cm. Axis, N-S. A few bones and potsherds in the débris.
- 8. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, pit, 105 × 42 — 95 cm. (no step), chamber, 100 × 25 h. 20 cm. Axis, N-S. Child's bones in débris, and two pots, X-group 2 and 13.
- 21. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, pit, 120 × 60 — 115 cm., chamber, 105 × 40 h. 30 cm. Axis, N-S. In the débris, potsherds.
- 22. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, with step; pit, 120 × 60 — 165 cm., chamber, 140 × 60 (to step) h. 40 cm. Axis, 10° west of south. Three pots in chamber, X-group 5, 26 and 29.
- 24. *Grave*, type Byz. IV. Chamber full of water.
- 25. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, without step, pit, 150 × 60 — 160 cm., chamber, 150 × 90 h. 50 cm. Axis, 10° east of south. Traces of brick door-block. In the débris, bones and potsherds.
- 33. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, with step, pit, 118 × 70 — 160 cm., chamber, 118 × 50 h. 50 cm. Axis, 15° east of south. Bones of an adult and a child with remains of linen wrapping. Part of a sandal of hide with hair on. Potsherds, X-group 31.
- 34. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, without step, pit, 80 × 40—65 cm., chamber, 80 × 35 h. 25 cm. Axis, 20° east of south. Potsherd, X-group 31.
- 35. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, with step, pit, 100 × 90 — 140 cm., chamber, 100 × 70 h. 50 cm. Axis, 15° east of south. Mud-bricks in débris. Bones of a child Potsherd, Pt.R. 27.
- 36. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, with step, pit, 100 × 50 — 145 cm., chamber, 100 × 50 h. 30 cm. Axis, 30° east of south.

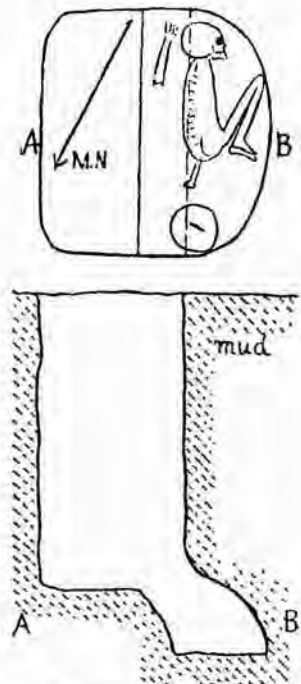


Fig. 144.—Grave 41 : 36.
Plan and Section.

Burial : Child with skin preserved, contracted on left side, head south. Right arm broken off. At the feet a pot, X-group 14. Fig. 144.

37. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, without step, pit, 110 × 60 — 145 cm., chamber, 110 × 70 h. 20 cm.
 40. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, without step, pit, 120 × 70 — 130, chamber, 120 × 70 h. 40 cm.
 Axis, 10° west of south. In the débris, bones and potsherds.
 41. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, with step, pit, 120 × 60 — 110 cm., chamber, 102 × 25 h. 25 cm.
 Axis, S. In the débris, mud-bricks, bones of two skeletons, fragments of linen and pottery, X-group 1, 30, potsherds of 17.
 43a. *Grave*, type Byz. IV, with step, pit, 92 × 50 — 110 cm., chamber, 90 × 40 h. 38 cm.
 Axis, 5° east of south. In the débris potsherds, possibly X-group 21.

The rest of the graves in Cemetery 41: 1 were long narrow graves containing bodies extended on the back, head west.

Cemetery 41: 100.

The early cemeteries in the Meris-Markos plain were on the higher knolls along the western side, as if the plain had been under cultivation during the period previous to the New Empire. It appears as if the high Nile level of that period were about the same as the present Reservoir level. The most northern of these early cemeteries, graves 100-150, Plans XXII and XXV, B, D, occupied two low alluvial ridges. The graves were mostly of the oval or circular beehive type, and were shown by the pottery to have been of the Early Dynastic type; but some of them, such as No. 105, had been re-used. The burials 101-103 were apart at a little distance, and did not seem to belong to the main patch of graves.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 41: 101-142. (PLAN XXV).

(By A. M. Blackman).

101. Irregular grave in gravel and rock, west side a ledge of overhanging rock, east side gravel. The ends and east side are outlined with stones. A cow (?) extended on right side, head north-west.
102. Similar animal burial to No. 101.
103. A roughly rectangular grave on the surface, east side formed of large boulders, the ends and west side of walls of undressed stones; rough slabs being laid across to form the roof; the whole forming a cairn of about 150 cm. in height. The dimensions of the chamber inside are about 130 × 80 + 40 cm. The burial had been disturbed, and all that was left were the bones of a person about the age of puberty. Beads, Pl. 73 a 3.
104. Circular grave, diameter 150 — 60 cm., denuded. Floor broken through into sandy substratum. From débris, bones of a female. Lying in grave at south end on a pile of débris 35 cm. high, were found Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4:—
1. Bowl of brown ware, red-painted inside and out, and line-polished, a hole in bottom, type E.D. V, 20.
 2. Inside No. 1, deep bowl of brown ware, black-mouthed, black inside, very slightly polished inside and out, type E.D. I, 6.
 3. Pot of brown ware, blackish in patches, very inadequately polished inside and out, type E.D. I, 3.

4. Pot of hard fine pink ware, smoothed surface, type E.D. IV, 11. Found inside No. 2.

From débris : Granite rubber, five mud stoppers and potsherds of vessels similar to Nos. 1-4 above.

105. Irregular circular grave, diameter 200 cm. Depth varying from 60-35 cm. Two skeletons, *A* and *B*, lying on débris 15 cm. above floor of grave, apparently intrusive. Grave was apparently plastered inside with mud, and in places flat stones have been set in the plaster. Pl. 49 *a*.

A. At east side, a female skeleton flexed on left side, hands before face head 25° east of south. Scraps of hide with hair (goatskin ?) from about *A*.

B. Female skeleton flexed on right side, head 30° west of south. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 11 lying on débris in front of face of *B*.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl of brown ware, dull red polish outside, type E.D. V, 19.
2. Bowl of coarse brown ware, painted red inside and out, dull polish inside and on rim outside, type E.D. V, 9.
3. Deep bowl of brown ware, black inside and black-mouthed, red outside, dull polish both sides type E.D. I, 2.
4. Jar of white ware, with pot-mark, type E.D. VII, 7.
11. Pebble rubber.
5. Four oval ivory beads and one ball-shaped ivory object, pierced, Pl. 66 *b* 22, 23, 24. Lying between pelvis of *B* and left knee of *A*.
6. Blue-glazed beads near pelvis of *B*.
12. Cowrie shells from right wrist of *A*.

From débris : Flint flake ; potsherds, types E.D. VIII, I and V.

106. Irregular oval grave, 160 × 100 — 70 cm. Orientated east-and-west.

From débris : Fragments of a deep wide-mouthed bowl of pink-brown ware, line-polished inside and out, type E.D. V, 8.

107. Very irregular grave, about 150 × 110 — 55 cm. 20° east of south.

From débris : Two small scraps of fine hard pink ware.

108. Irregular oval grave, 130 × 105 — 80 cm. 15° east of south. Potsherds, E.D. IV, V.

109. Irregular oval grave, 170 × 120 — 70 cm.

From débris : Rim of a jar of type E.D. VIII, of hard fine pink ware. Granite grinder.

110. Circular grave, diameter 160 cm., depth 70 cm.

From débris :

1. Pot, hand-turned, of fine hard pink ware, surface smoothed and painted plum colour, type E.D. III, 3.
2. Strainer (?) of smooth brown ware, hole in bottom, type E.D. X, 6.
3. Potsherds of E.D. types III, IV, V.

111. Circular grave, diameter 130 cm. — 90 cm.

From débris : Fragments of a bowl of brown ware, black inside, outside reddish and line-polished, with incised pattern on rim, a triangle of dots ; and potsherds of E.D. ware.

112. Circular grave, diameter 140 — 115 cm.

From débris: Fragments of a vessel of brown ware, black inside and polished. Outside, incised pattern with plain bands which are reddish-brown and polished. The rim is black and polished. E.D. I, 21. Also potsherds E.D. V and VIII.

113. Irregular oval grave, 180 × 140 — 60 cm.

From débris: Potsherds of E.D. types X, V and VIII.

114. Circular grave, diameter 155 — 60 cm. Pieces of a pot of type E.D. VIII.

115. Irregular circular grave, diameter 130 — 30 cm. Floor of grave broken through into soft substratum.

116. Oval grave, 140 × 90 — 40 cm. 28° west of south. Large piece of very coarse red-brown ware, showing rim, outside smoothed.

117. Circular grave, diameter 100 — 70 cm. Potsherd of red-brown ware with flat rim.

118. Oval grave, 110 × 80 — 45 cm. 40° east of south. Potsherd, bright red polish both sides.

N.B.—The wall between 117 and 118 has broken down, and is now only about 15 cm. high.

119. Oval grave, 100 × 60 cm. 25° south of west. Empty.

120. Circular grave, diameter 100 — 55 cm. Empty.

121. Irregular oval grave, 100 × 90 — 80 cm. 25° east of south. Empty.

122. Circular grave, diameter 135 — 45 cm. Potsherds of black-polished ware, pebble-polished red ware, and plum coloured jar.

123. Circular grave, diameter 115 — 60 cm. Scraps of red ware.

Cemetery 41: 124-142.—Patch D.

124. Circular grave, diameter 190 — 20 cm. Empty.

125. Beehive circular grave, diameter 115 — 100 cm. Large potsherd of fine hard pink ware.

126. Circular grave, diameter 80 — 55 cm. Empty.

127. Circular grave, diameter 100 — 58 cm. Empty.

128. Circular grave, diameter 60 — 40 cm. Empty.

129. Circular grave, diameter 45 — 20 cm. Empty.

130. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 145 × 70 — 80 cm. Adult male skeleton on back, knees slightly drawn up on left side, hands on pelvis, head 35° east of north, Pl. 49 c. Skin preserved on feet.

From débris: Potsherds of fine pink ware, black-mouthed ware, and pebble-polished ware.

131. *Grave*, oval beehive form, 85 × 75 — 55 cm. 25° west of south. Potsherd of red-brown ware, very dull red polish both sides.

132. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 70 × 40 — 40 cm. 15° east of south. Empty.

133. Circular beehive grave, diameter 100 — 80 cm. Empty.

134. Circular beehive grave, diameter 80 — 80 cm. Empty.

135. Circular grave, diameter 60 — 55 cm. Empty.

136. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 100 × 130 — 115 cm. Potsherd with rim, of light brown ware.

137. Circular grave, diameter 120 — 50 cm. Potsherd of hard light red ware, red-painted outside, and decorated with bands of dark red paint, shiny surface.

138. Circular beehive grave, diameter 115 — 130 cm. Diameter of mouth of grave, 75 cm. Male skeleton on back, inclined to left side, head 10° west of south. Arms not in grave, legs broken and displaced, skull smashed. Pl. 49 b.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl of brown ware, painted red inside and out, and line-polished, type E.D. V, 13. Has an incised pot-mark.
2. Bottle of brown ware, painted red outside and on neck inside, line-polished outside, E.D. V, 2.

139. Oval grave, 130 × 80 — 120 cm.

From débris : Bones and skull of a female ; potsherd of fine hard pink ware ; shell disc beads ; blue-glazed disc beads.

140. Irregular oval grave, about 130 × 100 — 55 cm. Bones on floor of grave, and from débris, female bones ; piece of goatskin with hair ; potsherds of dull red-polished coarse ware.

141. Circular grave, diameter 160 — 90 cm.

142. Circular grave, diameter 65 — 50 cm.

Cemetery 41 : 200. — B-group.

The next cemetery to the south, containing graves 201–243, is on a low broad knoll, also on the western edge of the plain, Pl. 45 *a* (foreground). These graves were greatly denuded and plundered anciently. Little pottery was found. But the burial position, type of grave, irregular orientation, hide and matting, palettes, malachite, tortoise-shell bracelets, shells (type Pl. 66 *e* 13), and other objects—all bring the graves into the same class as Cemetery 7:200-261. These graves differ considerably from the C-group graves such as found in Cemetery 41 : 500 (see below), and are certainly earlier (B-group).

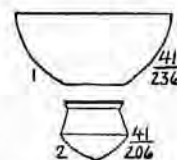


Fig. 145.—Pottery from Cemetery 41 : 200.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 41 : 201-243. (PLAN XXV).

(By A. M. Blackman).

201. Burial of an ox or cow in a shallow grave roughly cut to the shape of the animal, head 15° east of north.
202. Oval grave, 35 × 60 — 15 cm. Axis south-west. Fragments of a baby's body ; potsherd of hard light red ware with a shiny surface, type Fig. 99, No. 8.
203. Grave in sand, Arch. type VII *a*, about 130 × 65 — 12 cm. Male skeleton flexed on left side, left hand in front of face, right hand on left elbow, head 30° north of west. Traces of layer matting on hip-bones.
From débris : Potsherd of hard red-brown ware, painted red both sides, has been used for digging.
204. Oval grave, 110 × 100 — 60 cm. Leg-bones of a male skeleton flexed on right side, head 20° east of north. Hide with hair underneath legs.
From débris : Some bones of a female, and bones belonging to those still in grave ; potsherds of hard brown ware, red-polished both sides, and of black-polished ware.
205. Oval grave, 100 × 70 — 55 cm. Male skeleton flexed on left side, head north.
 1. Palette of hard greenish stone, Pl. 63 *c* 18. Found under back.
 2. Also potsherds of black-polished ware.

206. Oval grave, 120 × 80 — 50 cm. 10° east of north. Confused bones of a female lying on pile of débris. Pieces of leather and matting.

1. Pot of brown ware, Fig. 145, No. 2. Found at north end of grave.
2. Potsherds of bright red-polished ware from débris.

207. Oval grave, 100 × 70 — 15 cm. Female skeleton flexed on right side, head 15° north of east. Nos. 1-4 found with body on floor of grave. Pl. 49 *d*. Fig. 146.

1. Slate palette, Pl. 63 *b* 12. Lying behind skull on nape of neck.
2. Bivalve shell, close to palette.
3. Pebble rubber near palette.
4. Flint flake found under No. 1.



Fig. 146.—Grave 41: 207.

Under No. 2 were found scraps of malachite, which seem to have been in a leather bag of which there are remains.

208. Oval grave, 60 × 50 — 30 cm. Skeleton of a child flexed on left side, head north.

1. Pebble rubber, opposite face.
2. Part of a tortoise-shell bracelet.
3. Piece of tanned and sewn leather with cloth near right arm.
4. Copper needle from near left humerus.
5. Pebble rubber from débris.

From the neck came pierced shells (type Pl. 66 *e* 13), and several pieces of tanned and sewn leather were found about the grave.

209. Oval grave, 130 × 85 — 60 cm. Female skeleton flexed on left side, head 45° west of north. Right hand on breast. There was leather on and about pelvis and under the legs. The body lay on matting. Small shell beads (type Pl. 66 *e* 13), from the neck.

210. Oval grave, 125 × 65 — 75 cm. 25° north of west. Few broken human bones from débris. At south side of grave *outside* lay part of the upper half of a sheep's skeleton, head east.

211. Two graves, an oval and a circular grave, broken into one another. Total length 165 cm. Depth 35 to 50 cm. Breadth of oval grave 60 cm. Diameter of circular grave 80 cm. Potsherd from black-mouthed bowl.

212. Oval grave, 140 × 90 — about 30 cm. Disturbed male skeleton, flexed on right side, head 25° west of north. Skull displaced. Traces of matting under body.

1. Ivory or bone oval dish, on floor of grave near right pelvic bone.
2. Small flint flake from débris.

213. Oval grave, 115 × 80 — 25 cm. Female skeleton flexed on left side, head 35° north of west. Arms crossed at waist. Traces of leather with matting on top, above body. Under left leg there was leather with matting underneath.

From débris: Potsherd of brown ware, black-polished inside, light red-polished outside.

214. Oval grave, 120 × 80 — 80 cm. 50° south of west. Few bones of a female outside.

From débris: Lower part of a pot of red-brown ware, type somewhat like N.E. V, 6.

215. Oval grave, 110 × 80 — 35 cm. Male skeleton, flexed on left side, hands at side, head west. Pl. 49 *f*. Under skull, mass of hide with hair, and traces about body.

1. Pebble rubber.
2. Oval stone palette.

216. Oval grave, 120 × 70 — 20 cm. Female skeleton, flexed on right side, hands before face, head 35° east of north. Skull smashed. Fig. 147. Quantities of hide with hair under body.

1. Pebble rubber. Underneath No. 1 was a mass of hide covering left hand.

2. Part of a slate palette, type Pl. 63 b 12.

Scraps of malachite from débris of tomb.

217. Oval grave, 115 × about 80 — 20 cm. Broken and disturbed skeleton, flexed on left side, head 20° north of east. On pelvis, leather with matting on top. Fig. 148.

1. Copper needle.

2. Broken tortoise-shell bracelets from right wrist.

3. Shell beads from neck (type Pl. 66 e 13).

4. Slate palette, type Pl. 63 b 12, broken in two, from behind head.

5. A tortoise-shell ring was found near right leg.

By left hand, scraps of resin.

218. Oval grave, in sand, about 125 × 70 — 30 cm. Upper part of damaged male skeleton, lying on back, hands on breast, only bits of skull in grave, head north.

219. In sand. Female skeleton flexed on right side, skull smashed, bones rotten, head north-west. Matting above and under body. Many small pieces of malachite from débris.

220. Traces of oval grave, about 25 cm. deep. Damaged skeleton of child, contracted on left side, head 15° east of north. Leather covering left arm, under and about right knee, and from dirt of grave; in many cases matting under leather. One fragment of leather showed traces of a fringe.

221. Oval grave, 170 × 80 — about 20 cm. 10° south of west. Disturbed male skeleton, legs still in position, flexed on right side, head 10° south of west. Fig. 149. Pieces of hide with hair about legs.

From débris : Small flint flake ; scrap of malachite.

222. Oval grave, 120 × 95 — 20 cm.

From débris : Few bones of a male ; pebble rubber.

223. Oval grave, 115 × 75 — 20 cm. Male skeleton, flexed on right side, head 25° west of north, arms disturbed. Lying on matting, traces of hide with hair about hips. From skull, twists of perhaps false hair, long and straight, about 90 mm. in length, far coarser than the wisps of curly hair which probably belong to body.

224. Oval grave, 90 × 60 — 20 cm. Female skeleton, flexed on left side ; head 5° east of south. Fig. 150. The body is in parts concealed by wrapping of hide with hair, of which there are remains about the whole body. Traces of matting.

225. Few bones of an adult with scraps of matting, leather and resin, lying on the ground, probably thrown out of a grave. Mixed with bones, two potsherds of brown ware, black-polished inside, red-polished outside.



Fig. 147.—Grave 41 : 216.



Fig. 148.—Grave 41 : 217.



Fig. 149.—Grave 41 : 221.



Fig. 150.—Grave 41 : 224.

226. Oval grave, 105×70 — 15 cm. Skeleton of child flexed on right side, right hand on breast, head 50° north of east. Scraps of matting and hide with hair about body; lying on layer matting. Scraps of malachite from dirt of grave.
227. Oval grave, 115×70 — 50 cm. Male skeleton flexed on left side, head 5° east of north. Skull not in grave. Pl. 49 e.
228. Oval grave, about 85×60 — 25 cm. Skeleton of child, flexed on right side, head 15° west of north. Traces of matting. Ivory dish at back of skeleton.
229. Traces of oval grave, about 20 cm. deep. Upper half of female skeleton, flexed on left side, hands palm to palm in front of face, head north.
230. Oval grave, 95×60 — 40 cm. 15° north of east.

From débris: Small flint flake; blue-glazed disc beads and white shell (?) disc beads; potsherd of brown ware, black outside, with rivet hole, edges worn by digging.

231. Oval grave, 95×90 — 30 cm. Male skeleton, flexed on right side, hands before face, head west (?). Fig. 151.

From débris: Scrap of resin; potsherd of red ware, plum-polished surface both sides.

232. Oval grave, 85×55 — 20 cm. Broken skeleton of female infant flexed on left side, arms at sides, head 25° north of west. Masses of leather from under body and traces of matting.

From débris: Small piece of malachite; potsherd of purplish-red ware, polished surface.

233. Denuded grave of doubtful shape, about 25 cm deep. Damaged male skeleton, flexed on right side, head 30° east of north. Pieces of leather and matting. Three flint flakes from débris.

234. Oval grave, 100×80 — 20 cm. Lower part of male skeleton, flexed on left side, head 5° east of north. Pieces of matting and hide with hair.

From débris: Scraps of brown ware, black-polished inside, red-polished outside.

235. Oval grave, 115×80 — 40 cm. Male skeleton, flexed on left side, head 5° east of north, right arm displaced. The body seems to have had a wrapping of hide with hair, and matting outside. Traces of linen (?) cloth. Scraps of twisted leather cord. Pieces of malachite from near left hand.

236. Oval grave, 100×65 — 50 cm. 18° west of north. Disturbed and broken female skeleton. Many pieces of hide with hair and also some pierced stalk matting. Fig. 152.

1. Bowl of brown ware, blackish in patches, painted red inside and out, Fig. 145, No. 1. Lying on pile of bones and dust on floor of grave, 30 cm. high.

2. Bits of malachite from débris.

237. Oval grave, 80×60 — 20 cm. 10° east of north. Empty.

238. Oval grave, 130×90 — 30 cm. Damaged upper half of male skeleton apparently originally flexed on right side, head 4° west of north. Skull not in grave.

From débris: Broad flint flake; shells (type Pl. 66 e 13); two ivory pins with no eyelets; one large carnelian disc bead; pieces of an ivory bracelet.



Fig. 151.—Grave 41: 231.



Fig. 152.—Grave 41: 236.

239. *Grave*, simple pit with rounded ends, type Arch. VIII *a*, 100 × 45 — 50 cm. Head 55° south of west. Child's skull from débris.
240. *Grave*, simple pit with rounded ends, type Arch. VIII *a*, 220 × 50 — 30 cm. Head 25° north of west. Female skeleton extended on back, hands at side, a flat stone each side of skull, and one at feet.
241. Cleft between two granite rocks, ends filled with smaller rocks. The grave is cut 25–30 cm. into the *gebel* on which the stones at the ends are laid. Grave measures 90 × 40—about 25 cm. Skeleton of a cow (?) extended on right side, head 10° south of west.
242. *Grave* in hard *gebel* with ledge of overhanging rock on north side. Ram (?) extended on right side, head west.
243. *Grave*, simple pit with rounded ends, type Arch. VIII *a*, 140 × 40 — 40 cm. 20° north of west. Child's bones from débris.

THE ARCHAIC CAMP AT CEMETERY 41.

Working across the plain south of Cemetery 41: 200 (Pl. 45 *a*), the men came on a layer of surface dust containing potsherds, stone axes and other archaic objects. They at once recognized the fact that they had a camp similar to the archaic camp they had cleared while working for the Hearst Expedition at Qift, and had it half cleared when I arrived, in the same way which had been followed at the Qift camp. The loose surface dirt was stripped off to the old surface underneath, leaving all objects, fireplaces and trodden surfaces intact in place. Objects which had been lifted by the sand and were in the surface dust were left on little mounds as found; and small columns of dirt with the present surface intact were left at intervals to show the original depth of débris (Pl. 46 *a*).

The situation of this camp is on a broad low bank just above the present winter cultivation (see Plan XXII, N). Pottery and other objects were found on the part of the field below, which was this year not under cultivation; but it could not be determined whether the camp had extended over these fields. The size of the camp as preserved was small—only large enough for half-a-dozen families. The pottery and other objects are like those of the Late Predynastic period. The length of its occupation was naturally only a matter for conjecture; but the quantity of stone implements, flint chips and potsherds, and the depth of the ashes in the fireplaces indicated that the period was longer than a few days. This view was also supported by the fact that near by was a small cemetery of 19 graves of the same date, apparently the cemetery of this camp (see Cemetery 41: 400, *infra*). It seemed quite clear to me that the camp was abandoned in great haste. The pots Nos. 306 *b* and 312 were on the old surface (not buried in it), and contained a number of objects which had been apparently hastily stuffed in when the pot was dropped.

It might be suggested that this was merely a funerary camp—the place where the funeral feasts were held for the people buried in Cemetery 41: 400. But that would not explain the abandonment of good pots and valuable implements left lying on the old surface. On the other hand, it would indicate that the village was at a considerable distance, which is unlikely in the case of such an unimportant cemetery, and it would imply a custom which is not in agreement with known customs of having the funerary feast in the cemetery or at the dwelling place.

The camp contained 16 fireplaces or hearths—irregular round spots packed with ashes

and wood coals, in some cases mixed with broken animal bones; but there were no traces of walls nor of the trenches left by wattle walls such as we found at the Qift camp.

DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS FOUND IN ARCHAIC CAMP 41 : 300. (PLAN XXV).

301. A small blue-grey pounding stone with the ends roughened by pounding, length 8 cm. Cf. Pl. 63 c 5, 9.

302. Small bowl of smooth coarse ware, Fig. 153, No. 10, beside a hearth containing abundance of charcoal and ashes.

302 a. Hard stone mace-head, about 200 cm. west of No. 302, see Pl. 63 d 15. Between Nos. 302 and 314 there were scattered potsherds of smooth coarse ware, black-topped red-polished ware, also a flint chip, several pebbles and rubbing stones (like Pl. 63 b 16), a round pounding stone (like Pl. 63 c 5), a broken axe-head, a large fish bone, a fragment of ostrich egg-shell and a fragment of copper.

303. A mass of pottery fragments, in a large ash-strewn area.

304. Wavy-handled jar, Fig. 153, No. 5, of fine pink ware, rim chipped.

305 a. Small stone axe-head, Pl. 63 d 21.

b. Small stone axe-head, Pl. 63 d 20.

c. Oval slate palette, 8 × 5 cm.

Near by, potsherds of smooth coarse ware and red-polished ware, a rubbing pebble, a sickle flint, 3 small flint chips, a spherical nodule (Pl. 63 d 22), a fish bone, a shell, and fragments of a broken stone axe-head.

306. Three pots near a hearth, but on a level 20 cm. higher. The hearth, diameter ca. 50 cm., contained ca. 10 cm. of ashes mixed with broken animal bones.

1. Two-handed round jar, Fig. 153, No. 7, of fine hard pink ware, ornamented with dark red lines. Pattern below obscured by white incrustation; but a spiral on middle of bottom. Was filled with sand.

2. A similar two-handed pot, Fig. 153, No. 6, but with the pattern obscured by white incrustation. Inside this jar, which was filled with sand, was a lump of red metallic ore (manganese?), of which one end was rubbed smooth, Pl. 63 d 23; the oxides of the metal are yellow and red, and all the sand and other objects are stained with the oxide. The other objects in the pot were a lump of black resin, 4 pierced clay pellets, possibly whorls (Pl. 63 d 23, right), and a pear-shaped hard stone mace-head (Pl. 63 d 23, on the left above).

3. Small jar, Fig. 153, No. 4, of smooth (dull polish) red-painted brown ware. In fragments, lip gone.

307. Fine heavy copper axe-head about 35 cm. above hearth referred to under No. 306. Length 142 mm.; width of sharp edge 60 mm.; width of butt 30 mm.; thickness 14 mm. in the middle. Pl. 65 b 6, cf. Naga-ed-Dêr I, p. 114, type I.

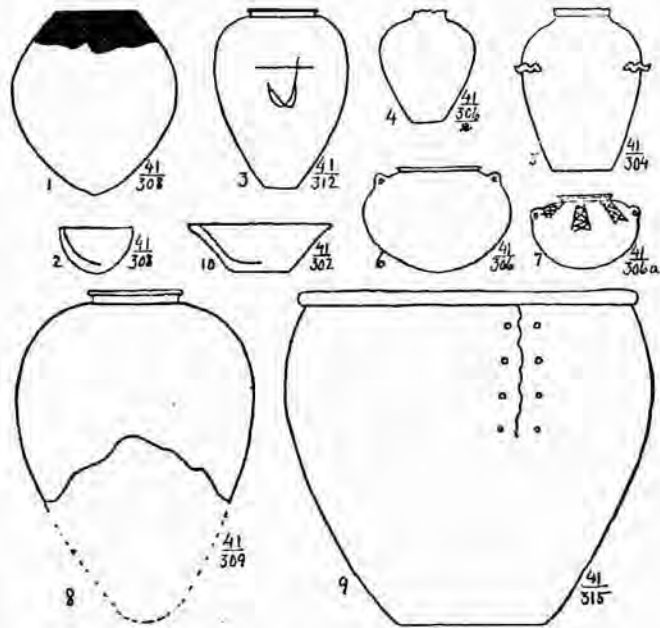


Fig. 153.—Pottery from Archaic Camp 41: 300. Scale 1 : 10.

308. Black-topped red-polished jar, Fig. 153, No. 1. Piece broken out of rim in antiquity, and mended with 6 pairs of rivet holes; piece of rim missing. Contained sand, charcoal and small cup of mud ware, Fig. 153, No. 2.
309. Tall jar of fine pink ware, Fig. 153, No. 8. Lower part missing; walls thin. Near by, many potsherds of smooth coarse ware, red-polished brown ware, and fine pink ware. Also the following: flint core, several nodules (marbles?), rubbing pebbles, fragment of dark green stone with small rectangular white spots, a clay pellet, fragment of a grindstone with red stain on bottom; tip of an ivory needle, fragment of a flint bracelet and of a shell bracelet, 4 green-glazed disc beads, a slate pendant (length 35 mm.), half of a boat-shaped shell amulet pierced through middle, fragments of ostrich egg-shell, and 5 flints (sickle flints?).
310. Ostrich egg, with small hole in one end. Filled with sand. Near by, 31 flint chips, of which one was a fragment of a large flint, blade flat on one side, both edges worked, and another a sickle flint. Also:—
- B. Grinding stone 18 × 10 × 6 cm., one side rubbed flat.
 - C. Four rubbing pebbles.
 - D. Five nodules (marbles?).
 - E. Quartzite pounding stone, bruised at both ends.
 - F. Small mud saucer, like Fig. 153, No. 10.
 - G. Whorl, or mace-handle button, of green and black mottled stone, like Pl. 63 *d* 16, diameter 28 mm., thickness 16 mm. Diameter of hole 7 mm. Nearly hemispherical in form.
 - H. Pierced whorl, pottery, oval section, diameter 35 mm., thickness 20 mm. Diameter of hole 10 mm.
 - I. Broken bone spatula, fragment of ivory bracelet, fragment of wood and potsherds of smooth coarse ware and coarse incised ware. Animal bones and fragments of shell.
311. Slate palette, Pl. 63 *b* 1. Hollow rubbed spot on one side. Near by, fragments of two other lozenge-shaped slate palettes, a roughly-worked flint, and two long flint chips.
- 311 *a*. Small grey stone axe-head, Pl. 63 *d* 19, about 500 cm. south-east of No. 311. Thickness near butt 2 cm.
312. Plum-polished jar, Fig. 153, No. 3. Filled with sand. In the sand a number of objects badly decayed, falling to pieces more or less as the sand ran out:—
- A. Fragment of tanned leather.
 - B. Ivory amulet, like Pl. 70 *a* 7.
 - C. Slate whorl or button, nearly hemispherical. Diameter 38 mm., thickness 22 mm., diameter of hole 10 mm.
 - D. Pierced ivory cylinder (awl-handle?). Length 20 mm., diameter 8 mm.
 - E, F. Two hard stone whorls or buttons, like C.
 - G, H. Two limestone whorls or buttons, like C.
 - I. Spherical limestone whorl or button, diameter 36 mm.
 - J. Sandstone (?) cylinder pierced. Length 35 mm., diameter 33 mm., diameter of hole 5 mm.
 - K. Decayed green stone whorl or button, like C.
 - L. Small lump of black resin.
 - M. Carnelian pebble.
 - N. Flint chip.
 - O. Irregular lump of yellowish matter, light in weight.

313. Black-grey stone axe-head, Pl. 63 *d* 14. Thickness 22 mm. Each side of edge 20 mm. wide, ground smooth; shaft left rough. Also a sandstone rubber, 19 × 11 × 5 cm.
314. Palette of dark hard blue-grey stone, 19 × 9 cm., with hollow rubbed spot on one side. See No. 302. The ground near No. 314 is irregular (much trodden anciently).
315. Large pot (*magur*) in fragments held up by sand, Fig. 153, No. 9. Smooth coarse red ware. Cracked and mended anciently, four pairs of rivet holes.
316. Stone axe-head, Pl. 63 *d* 18. Thickness 2 cm. Near by were two other axe-heads much used, Pl. 63 *d* 13, 11.

CEMETERY 41: 401-417.

As soon as the Late Predynastic camp was found, the hope was at once raised of finding the cemetery belonging to it. When the gangs resumed their examination to the south, a small cemetery of similar date was immediately found, about 100 metres to the south-west,

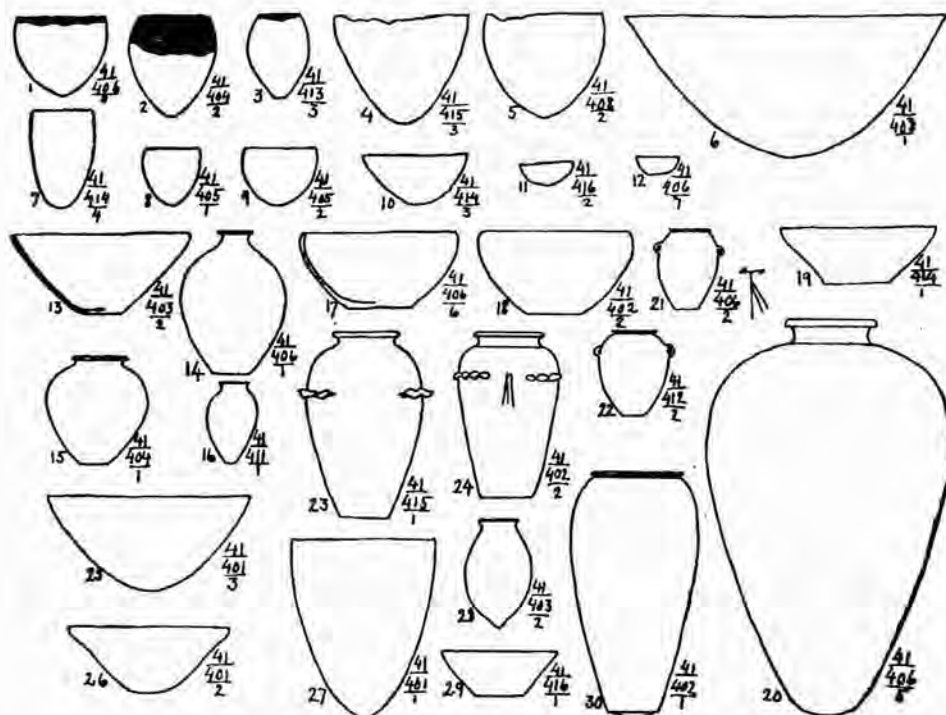


Fig. 154.—Pottery from Archaic Cemetery 41: 400. Scale 1: 10.

across a small water channel (Pl. 46 *b*). This cemetery was in a slope of sand next a small granite hill, and had been greatly denuded, but in what manner was not clear. The graves nearest the water channel showed the greatest denudation, and it appears as if a number of graves had been carried away. As the graves previous to the Early Dynastic period are usually in sandy or gravelly alluvium, it is possible that this denudation has been partly due to water and partly to wind. The stratum is unusually soft.

The comparison of the pottery found here and in the Predynastic camp shows a great similarity:—

Predynastic Camp 41: 300. (Fig. 153).

Cemetery 41: 400 (Fig. 154).

No. 1
 „ 2
 „ 3
 „ 4
 „ 5
 „ 6, 7 belong to same period, as
 „ 8
 „ 9

No. 1-3
 „ 9-12
 „ 15
 „ 14
 „ 23, 24
 „ 21, 22
 „ 20
magur 41: 404

As for other objects, the cemetery was very poor, but the few slate palettes, bracelets, beads, and copper ring, are of the same general date as the objects found in the camp. The pottery of both cemetery and camp belongs to the dividing line between the Late Predynastic and the Early Dynastic period.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 41 : 401-417. (PLAN XXV).

401. *Grave*, irregular outline, 105 × 80 — 25 cm. Pl. 47 a.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head 10° west of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Wide-mouthed jar or deep bowl, smooth coarse brown ware (broken), Fig. 154, No. 27, cf. L.P. II 4.
2. Bowl, smooth coarse brown ware (broken), Fig. 154, No. 26, cf. L.P. II.
3. Bowl, smooth coarse brown ware (broken), Fig. 154, No. 25, cf. L.P. II.
4. Rubbing pebble in left hand.

Pots and skeleton covered with white incrustation.

402. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 130 × 75 — 50 cm. Pl. 47 a, and Fig. 155.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side and chest, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Tall jar, smooth coarse brown ware, Fig. 154, No. 30, cf. L.P. VII 14.
2. Wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, Fig. 154, No. 24, cf. L.P. VI 9.
3. Bowl, smooth red ware, Fig. 154, No. 18, cf. L.P. VII 1, 2.
4. Brown rubbing pebble.
5. Three shell bracelets on left wrist.
6. Cone of white substance (paint ?).
7. Copper finger ring on second finger of left hand.



Fig. 155.—Grave 41 : 402.

403. *Grave*, approximately oval, outline only partially preserved, 110 × 70 — 15 cm. Pl. 47 a.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, red ware, dull plum-polished inside, Fig. 154, No. 13, cf. L.P. III 4.
2. Small jar with pointed foot, smooth coarse brown ware, Fig. 154, No. 28, cf. E.D. X 8.

In débris : Pebble palette : fragments of resin.

404. Large brown-red pot (*magur*), covered with a large bowl of smooth coarse ware, the whole forming a beehive structure. It had no bottom, and stood in loose sand. Pl. 47 b, c. It contained :—

Burial : Skeleton of an infant, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Small jar, pink ware (somewhat decayed), Fig. 154, No. 15, cf. E.D. V 3.
2. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped (decayed), Fig. 154, No. 2, cf. M.P. I 14.

405. *Grave*, oval, 85 × 50 cm., in loose sand.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant, contracted on left side, head 40° south of east.

Contents of grave :

1. Small deep bowl, smooth coarse ware, black inside, Fig. 154, No. 8, cf. L.P. II 15.

2. Small bowl, smooth coarse red ware, Fig. 154, No. 9, cf. E.D. II 4.

3. Three shells, type Pl. 66 e 8, 9 : around neck.

406. *Grave*, rectangular, slightly rounded ends, 130 × 90 — 45 cm. Fig. 156.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head 10° east of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Narrow-necked jar, dull red-polished brown ware, Fig. 154, No. 14.

2. Small jar with cylindrical side-handles, fine red ware, red-painted design of a ship and standard, Fig. 154, No. 21, cf. L.P. V.

3. Deep bowl, with pointed foot, light red-polished, black-topped ware, black inside, Fig. 154, No. 1, cf. L.P. I.

4. Diamond-shaped slate palette, considerably worn on both faces, two suspension holes, near together, like Pl. 63 b 11.

5. Large jar, hard red ware (broken), mouth closed by No. 6, Fig. 154, No. 20, cf. E.D. VIII.

6. Bowl of red ware, red-painted, vertical polishing marks inside, Fig. 154, No. 17, cf. E.D. V 8.



Fig. 156.—Grave 41 : 406.

Jar No. 5, with its cover, was an intrusive burial. The jar had been broken and utilized to contain a burial too large to be introduced through the neck of the jar.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant, contracted on left side, head south, accompanied by small bowl with flat base, rough red ware (decayed), Fig. 154, No. 12.

407. Fragments of human bones (from infant's skeleton) in sand, accompanied by white shell beads.

408. *Grave*, oval, 145 × 95 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head 10° east of south.

Contents of grave :

1. Large bowl (turned mouth downwards over back of shoulders and skull), brown-red ware, black inside (broken), Fig. 154, No. 6, cf. L.P. II 10.

2. Bowl with pointed foot, coarsely made in thin brown ware, black inside, Fig. 154, No. 5, cf. L.P. II 5.

409. *Grave*, long, oval, 125 × 70 — 5 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south. Skull lay on grain, and coloured matting, leather under pelvis and by elbows.

410. *Grave*, outline not preserved.

Burial : Femora, tibiae and pelvis of skeleton of an infant, contracted on right side, head south (skull absent).

411. *Grave*, irregular, 95 × 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child, contracted on left side, head 10° east of south.

Contents of grave :

Small narrow-necked jar (mouth downwards), red ware, Fig. 154, No. 16, cf. E.D. VII 26.

412. *Grave*, oval, 120 × 85 — 15 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Large bowl (broken).

2. Small jar with cylindrical side-handles, with red-painted design (boat ?),
Fig. 154, No. 21.

413. *Grave*, rectangular with rounded ends, 130 × 75 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

- 1, 2. Bowls, red-polished, black-topped (broken), Fig. 154, No. 1 (?).
3. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped, Fig. 154, No. 3.

414. *Grave*, irregular, 120 × 100 — 20 cm.

Burial : Small skeleton, contracted on right side, head 20° south of west. Possibly an intrusive interment, as body lay nearly at right angles to general axis of grave.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, rather coarse red ware, Fig. 154, No. 19, cf. L.P. VII 5.
2. Fragments of a shallow bowl of light red ware, black-polished inside, cf. L.P. II 11.
3. Small bowl, pink-painted red ware, Fig. 154, No. 10.
4. Wide-mouthed jar, coarsely-made blackish ware, Fig. 154, No. 7, cf. L.P. II 3.

415. *Grave*, rectangular, 105 × 85 — 15 cm. Fig. 157.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head ?

Contents of grave :

1. Jar with wavy handles, hard pink ware (broken), Fig. 154, No. 23, cf. L.P. VI 2.
2. Broken bowl.
3. Deep bowl, black-brown ware, Fig. 154, No. 4, cf. L.P. II 4.
4. Rough limestone palette.
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Bone awl.



Fig. 157.—Grave 41: 415.

416. *Grave*, oval, 110 × 80 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south-west.

Contents of grave :

1. Small bowl of coarse brown ware, Fig. 154, No. 29, cf. L.P. VIII 9.
2. Small saucer of brown ware, roughly made, Fig. 154, No. 11.
3. White quartz rubbing pebble.

417. *Grave*, at surface, outline not preserved, but oval, 110 × 90 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on right side, head ?

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, broken.
2. Bowl, broken.

CEMETERY 41: 418-422.

Further west, on the same side of the same little khor, a mud mound close to the surface contained five graves of the Early Dynastic period, see Pl. 45 b, foreground. Here again, as at Cemeteries 7, 30, 40 and elsewhere, the Early Dynastic graves are quite characteristic in form and contents, and are in mud banks.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 41: 418-422. (PLAN XXV).

(By C. M. Firth).

418. *Grave*, rectangular, 120 × 95 — 35 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Greenish-grey pebble palette.
2. Brown rubbing pebble.

419. *Grave*, large rectangular, 200 × 100 — 60 cm. South side lined with wooden board, probably originally lined on all sides.

Burial : Heap of human bones, humerus, scapula, ulna, radius and vertebræ, heaped up at south end of grave with goatskin.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical jar with wavy handle and painted suspension net-pattern, E.D. IX 22.

In débris :

- Four split white cowries.
- Flat disc shell beads.
- Fragment oxidised copper.
- Bone awl.

420. Missing.

421. *Grave*, large rectangular, 240 × 105 — 100 cm.

Burial : Very large human femora, tibiæ, scapulæ, etc., heaped up at south end of grave.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical jar, smooth hard buff ware, with incised line under brim, E.D. IX 24.

In débris :

- Carnelian pendant and beads.
- Ten white shells (type Pl. 66 e 8, 9), pierced for suspension.
- Potsherds of hard pink ware, worn by use as digging implements.

422. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 220 × 120 — 110 cm.

Burial : Removed. Fragments of human tibia in débris.

Contents of grave : None.

In débris : Potsherds of hard pink wavy-handled jar, and of tall jar, red-polished, black-topped.

CEMETERY 41 : 423-431. (PLAN XXV).

West of the mud knoll containing the Early Dynastic graves, the khor widens out into a broad circular plain (see Pl. 45 b). The basis of this plain was ancient Nile mud and gravelly spate deposits, and was covered with a layer of sand and gravel 20-60 cm. deep. The examination was made as usual by cutting small pits through the soft stratum into the mud. As the filling of the graves differed from the adjacent intact stratum, the first blow in the hard stratum showed the workman whether he had struck the filling of a tomb or not. The pit holes were so close together that there was no room for a grave between them. When a

grave was found, the adjacent ground was carefully cleared down to the hard stratum (see the patches of cleared ground on Pl. 45 b). Proceeding thus, we found a small group of graves nearly in the middle of the plain (see Plans XXII and XXV, G) in a hard gravelly bed.

The graves were of the C-group type, Arch. type VII, surmounted by circular rubble superstructures.* The grave hole was covered with stone slabs, of which only traces were

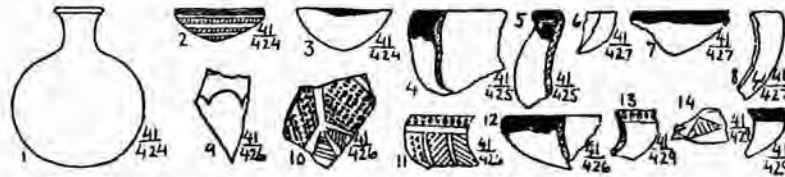


Fig. 158.—Pottery from Cemetery 41: 423-431, C-group.

found (in No. 427). As in all C-group cemeteries, the graves were grievously plundered. But the copper mirror in No. 423, the copper awl in No. 426, the pottery and beads present the characteristic C-group forms.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 41: 423-431. (PLAN XXV).

(By G. M. Firth).

423. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 95 × 60 — 60 cm., protected by a circular wall of stones, which was probably filled with gravel or stones, to form a circular superstructure.

Burial: Skeleton of a child, contracted on left side, head south-east (skull absent).

Contents of grave:

1. Copper mirror, wrapped in linen and lying on mat of diagonal woven type, Pl. 65 d 2.
2. Ivory bracelet on right wrist.
3. White stone marble.

From debris:

Two shell finger rings.

Quantity of green-glazed barrel-shaped beads, and small shell beads.

424. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 115 × 75 — 55 cm., protected by a circle of stones (portions on north and east sides alone remaining).

Fig. 159.

Burial: Skeleton of a child contracted on right side, head east.

Contents of grave:

1. Bottle of hard smooth white ware, finely made, Fig. 158, No. 1.

In debris:

Small bowl, light red-polished, narrow black-topped, black inside, Fig. 158, No. 3.

Small bowl, incised ware, Fig. 158, No. 2.

Fragments of resin and pieces of ostrich egg-shell.

Small bowl (broken), red ware, unpolished, black-topped, and black inside, with marked bulge below brim.

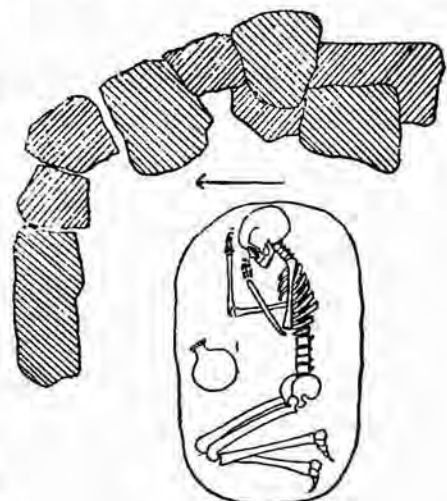


Fig. 159.—Grave 41: 424.

* In January, 1909, the Survey found at Hillukulu, Koshtamna, Cemetery 87, over 100 C-group graves with circular superstructures.

425. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 130 × 75 — 60 cm.

Burial : Bones of the skeleton of a young person in débris.

Contents of grave—in débris :

Well-preserved fragment of a wooden mirror handle stained green.

Rough grey stone palette.

Pieces of red-polished black-topped bowls, Fig. 158, Nos. 4 and 5.

426. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 105 × 65 — 65 cm., protected by ring of stones which remain on one side only.

Burial : Skull, femur, tibia and humerus of a small skeleton, scattered in débris on floor of grave.

In débris :

Copper awl or needle, 9.5 cm. long.

Pieces of three white shell finger rings.

Fragments of incised bowl, Fig. 158, Nos. 10, 11.

Pieces of a small bowl, red-polished, black-topped, Fig. 158, No. 12.

On the surface there was a fragment of wavy-handled ware, Fig. 158, No. 9.

427. *Grave*, oval, 75 × 55 — 65 cm., partially covered by a large flat stone.

Burial : Removed.

In débris :

Potsherd of hard pink ware with impressed pot-mark, Fig. 158, No. 8.

Small bowl (broken), red-polished, with bulge under brim, Fig. 158, No. 7.

Piece of a small bowl, red-polished, red inside, Fig. 158, No. 6.

428. Irregular excavation.

In débris :

Brim of a bowl, red-polished, black-topped, bulge under brim.

Flint flake.

429. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 120 × 65 — 75 cm.

Burial : Femur in grave.

In débris :

Potsherds of small bowl, light red-polished, black-topped, Fig. 158, No. 15 ;
and of black incised ware, from a small bowl, Fig. 158, Nos. 13 and 14.

White shells (type Pl. 66 e 13), green-glazed disc beads, fragments of malachite,
and one long cylindrical blue-glazed bead.

430. *Grave*, oval, 150 × 95 — 80 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibia of human skeleton (contracted).

In débris :

Piece of a bowl, red-polished, black-topped, like Fig. 158, No. 12.

431. *Grave*, Arch. type VII a, 95 × 60 — 95 cm., in loose sand.

Burial : Skeleton of a child (tibjæ absent) contracted on left side.

Contents of grave :

1, 2, 3. Three white shell bracelets, 3 cm. diameter, from left wrist.

CEMETERY 41: 500. (PLAN XXV).

In the next valley to the south, in fact on the southern side of the rocky island under which lies Cemetery 41: 400, a mud slope contained 31 graves of the C-group, but apparently

of the late C-group period (Pl. 48 a, and Plans XXII, XXV, M). Like all C-group graves, practically every one of these had been plundered anciently. Moreover, being in the mud bank nearest the cultivation, the whole site had been torn to pieces by *sebbakhin*. In many cases, the mud had been cut away from around the graves, leaving them in cups above the surrounding level (see Fig. 173).

The grave types, normally deep narrow pits (Arch. VII and VIII) with contracted burials, are characteristic. In fact, I have taken this cemetery as the best example of a late C-group cemetery found this year. Undoubted remains of circular rubble superstructures were found in Nos. 503 and 514, and a mass of rubble scattered through the débris came undoubtedly from other superstructures. The following types of graves were represented :—

CIRCULAR.	OVAL.	ARCH. VII a.	ARCH. VII b.	ARCH. VIII a.
Grave No.	Grave No.	Grave No.	Grave No.	Grave No.
504	500	503	505	501
	506	515	510	502
	508	517	511	513
	509	519	512	
		520	514	
		521	516	
		523	518	
		531	524	
			525	
			526	
			527	
			528	
			529	
			530	

The bodies were contracted on the right side in thirteen cases (Nos. 500, 503, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 515, 519, 521, 522, 529, 531), and on the left side in two cases (Nos. 506, 528). Nos. 502 and 513 contained extended burials. The contraction in the case of Nos. 503, 510, 522, was of type III, see Pl. 48 b. The heads were orientated towards the east $\pm 30^\circ$ in 12 cases (one, the extended burial No. 513), and 12 empty pits had the same general direction. All of these 12 bodies were on the right side. *The usual burial position of the C-group appears to be on the right side, head east.* Five burials were orientated towards the north, Nos. 502, 506, 508, 528, 529, as were also two empty pits. One of these (No. 502) was an extended burial, and one (No. 508) contained pottery of an earlier date ; but the others appeared to be C-group

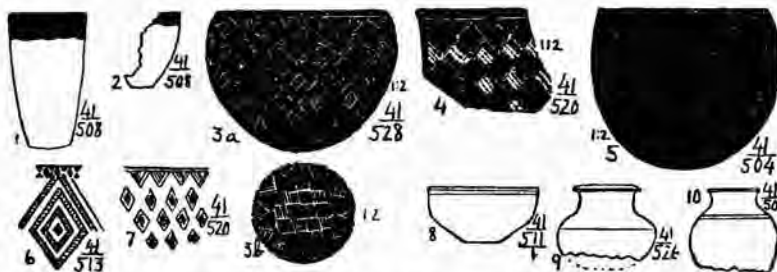


Fig. 160.—Pottery from C-group Cemetery 41: 500.

graves. The objects found in the graves were few in number, as might be expected from the evidences of disturbance—a slate palette, a copper awl, a blue-glazed steatite amulet, a few beads, and a mass of broken pottery. The pottery (Fig. 160) consisted on the one side of the characteristic Nubian black incised and black-mouthed bowls, and on the other of a number of pots resembling Egyptian Middle and New Empire wares.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVES 41: 500-531. (PLAN, XXV).

(By A. M. Blackman).

500. Oval grave, 115 × 70 — 60 cm.

Burial: Female skeleton flexed on right side, head 10° south of east, with unborn embryo. Skull not in grave. Fingers of the hand stained green with malachite (?). Quantities of tanned and sewn leather. Fig. 161.

Contents of grave:

1. Slate palette.
2. Pebble rubber.
3. Pointed copper instrument fixed in wooden handle, perhaps used in basket-making, Pl. 65 a 9.

From débris:

Potsherds of hard fine pink ware, red-polished outside.

501. Long simple pit with rounded ends, type Arch. VIII a, 250 × 60 — 90 cm. 5° south of east. Originally roofed with granite slabs of which one is still in place. These slabs were laid across at a height of 60 cm. above floor of pit and not at top. Empty.

502. Simple pit with rounded ends, type Arch. VIII a, 170 × 30 — 30 cm. Lower part of a skeleton, extended on back, head 40° west of north. Fig. 162.

503. Grave, type Arch. VII a, 140 × 60 — 190 cm. Unworked blocks of stone round mouth of grave at edge, forming part of an oval superstructure.

Burial: Skeleton flexed on right side, hands before face, head 10° south of east. Body has been wrapped in goatskin, Pl. 48 b; and Fig. 163.



Fig. 161.—Grave 41: 500.



Fig. 162.—Grave 41: 502.



Fig. 163.—Grave 41: 503.

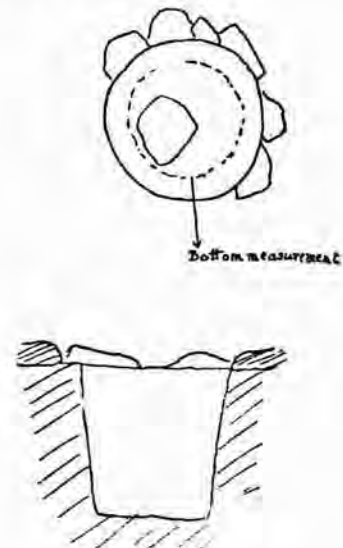


Fig. 164.—Grave 41: 504.

From débris:

Pieces of hand-turned *gula* ware.

Fragments of a small bowl of thin brown ware, black-mouthed, inside black-polished, outside dull red-polished.

504. Circular grave, diameter at bottom 115 cm. Diameter at top 175 cm. Depth 115 cm. Stones placed round edge of grave, part of superstructure. Fig. 164.

From débris: Broken skull and a few bones, also potsherds of white hand-turned *gula* ware, and of coarse brown ware, painted red, smoothed outside only.

505. Simple rectangular grave, type Arch. VII b, 105 × 60 — 80 cm. 5° north of east.

From débris near by :

Part of a pot of red-brown ware, Fig. 160, No. 10, painted red outside, and inside on neck, and smoothed; two potsherds of white *gula* ware, one wheel-turned, the other possibly hand-turned and painted red inside; potsherd of red ware, outside brown, stained black in parts, painted red and polished; potsherd of thick coarse brown ware, outside painted red and smoothed.

506. Damaged oval grave, 135 × 105 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, flexed on left side, left hand opposite face, right wrist on left elbow, head 20° east of north. Traces of leather.

From débris : Scraps of hard fine light red-brown ware; potsherd of soft brown ware, painted red both sides, outside polished.

507. All traces of grave obliterated. Right pelvis bone and right leg of a skeleton in position, showing body to have been flexed on right side, head south.

From débris : Scrap of ware black-polished outside, inside brown.

508. Oval grave, 105 × 85 — 35 cm.

Burial : Skeleton flexed on right side, hands together bent inwards, with chin resting on knuckles, head north. Hide with hair from under body. Fig. 165.

Contents of grave :

1. Pot of red-polished black-topped ware, type Fig. 160, No. 1.

Under hands, scraps of resin and charcoal.

From débris : Part of a pot of red-polished black-topped ware, grey inside, Fig. 160, No. 2; potsherds of brown ware, black inside, red-polished outside; fragments of black-polished ware; potsherd of red ware, grey centre, painted red outside, inside painted red and line-polished; potsherds of late ware with worn edges, used for digging.

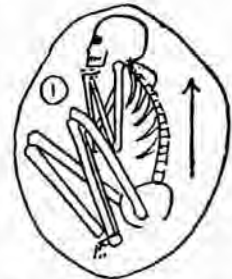


Fig. 165.—Grave 41: 508.

509. Oval grave, 95 × 60 — 25 cm.

Burial : Skeleton flexed on right side, head 25° north of east. Grave seems too small for body, which is cramped, with the head lying half outside. Fig. 166.

From débris : Parts of a *gula* ware pot, apparently wheel-turned; potsherds of red-brown ware painted red outside, decorated with dark red bands, worn by digging.



Fig. 166.—Grave 41: 509. Fig. 167.—Grave 41: 510.

510. Grave, type Arch. VII b, 120 × 40 — 60 cm.

Burial : Skeleton flexed on right side, left hand opposite face, right arm extended by side. The legs slanted upwards, and the knees were about 40 cm. above floor of tomb. Fig. 167.

From débris : Potsherd of brown ware showing rim, black inside, outside partly brown and partly black.

511. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 150 × 55 — 100 cm.

Burial : Skeleton flexed on right side, knees resting against side of grave, head east. skull not in grave. Many pieces of sewn and tanned leather, some of it knotted. Pl. 48 c ; and Fig. 168.

Contents of grave : At foot of grave, a wheel-made bowl of red-painted red ware, Fig. 160, No. 8.

In débris : Potsherds of black-mouthed incised ware (like Fig. 160, No. 16) of polished black-mouthed bowls, of a big-bellied pot of coarse brown ware with incised pot-mark.

512. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 150 × 60 — 120 cm. 5° south of east.

Burial : Few bones of a skeleton lying at east end of grave.

From débris : Many potsherds of black-mouthed ware, black-polished inside, and red-polished outside, often bright red ; potsherds of white *gula* ware, and of brown ware.



Fig. 168.—Grave 41 : 511.

513. Simple pit with rounded ends, type Arch. VIII a, ca. 170 × 35 — 55 cm.

Burial : Lower half of a skeleton extended on left side, head 15° north of east. Fig. 169.

From débris : Potsherd of dull red-polished black-mouthed incised ware (Fig. 99, No. 16) ; upper part of two-handled pot of red-brown ware painted red outside ; potsherd of red ware showing rim, inside painted red and line-polished, used for digging ; potsherds of white ware, polished black-mouthed ware, and coarse red ware.



Fig. 169.—Grave 41 : 513.

514. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 130 × 60 — 60 cm. 5° south of east.

From débris : A few : bones black glaze, blue-glaze and white shell disc beads ; potsherds of white *gula* ware and red ware with white slip outside.

515. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 105 × 45 — 115 cm.

Burial : Skeleton flexed on right side, knees resting against north wall of grave, head 30° north of east. Fig. 170.

516. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 70 × 40 — 65 cm. 30° north of east.

From débris near No. 516 : A bivalve shell, still bearing traces of black kohl ; potsherds of white *gula* ware, of bright red black-mouthed ware, and of red-painted brown ware.



Fig. 170.—Grave 41 : 515.

517. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 125 × 50 — 100 cm.

From débris : A few bones ; and potsherds of white *gula* ware showing rim ; of red ware, white slip, showing rim ; and of brown ware, black-polished inside, black-topped and red-polished outside.

518. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 180 × 90 — 90 cm.

From débris : Potsherds of white *gula* ware apparently hand-turned, and large potsherd used for digging, red ware.

519. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 170 × 70 — 60 cm.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton, right leg and left femur and pelvis still in position, showing that body was flexed on right side, head 5° north of east. Linen under body.

From débris : Potsherds of a bowl of brown ware, black-mouthed black-polished inside, red-polished outside ; and of white *gula* ware, part of a large vessel, lying on floor of grave mixed up with bones.

520. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 140 × 70 — 70 cm.

From débris : An amulet of white steatite, blue-glazed, Pl. 70 b 16 ; blue-glazed disc beads ; potsherds of brown ware, black-topped and red-polished outside, black-polished inside, and of wheel-turned *gula* ware. Also fragments of a bowl of dark brown ware, black inside and unpolished. Outside incised, with smooth surfaces polished, Fig. 160, No. 4. The first 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cm. below rim plum colour, the rest black, incisions filled with white. Diameter of bowl was about 8 cm. Potsherd of a similar bowl with a different pattern, Fig. 160, No. 7.

521. *Grave*, type Arch VII a, 81 × 35 — 85 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of child flexed on right side, head 10° south of east.

522. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 130 × 55 — 125 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, body fallen on back, originally on right side, head 30° north of east. The knees lean against north wall of grave. Fig. 171.

From débris : A pebble rubber.

523. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 100 × 50 — 75 cm.

From débris : Potsherds of *gula* ware, apparently hand-turned, and of black-topped red-polished ware, black inside, black centre.

524. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 120 × 55 — 60 cm.

From débris : Potsherds of red-polished, black-topped ware, and of brown ware, black inside, black centre, black outside, unpolished, incised. Bowl, broken, of black ware incised, and incisions filled with white, dull-polished outside, Fig. 160, No. 5.



Fig. 171.—Grave 41 : 522.

525. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 145 × 65 — 80 cm. East.

From débris : Many potsherds of a large hand-turned vessel of greenish *gula* ware ; * and potsherds of brown ware black-polished inside, black centre, red-polished outside.

526. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 100 × 40 — 80 cm. 30° north of east.

Contents : Potsherds of greenish-white *gula* ware ; upper part of a pot of red-polished ware, Fig. 160, No. 9, cf. N.E. XIX.

527. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 100 × 40 — 30 cm. 30° east of south.

528. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 150 × 60 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton flexed on left side, head 30° east of north. Fig. 172.

From débris : Fragments of a bowl of black ware, incised, and incisions filled with white, very dull polish outside, Fig. 160, No. 3 ; and potsherds of brown ware, dark brown inside, and polished, black-mouthed, dull red-polished outside ; and of red-brown ware, painted red both sides, outside smoothed.



Fig. 172.—Grave 41 : 528.

529. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 110 × 60 — 25 cm.

* It is evident from Cemetery 87 that these are large jars resembling N.E. I, but not tapering below.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton, flexed on right side, head 25° east of north. Fig. 173.
From debris : Two shell pendants, Pl. 70 b 15 ; three gold beads, barrel-shaped ; and some small blue-glazed disc beads.

530. *Grave*, type Arch. VII b, 120 × 60 — 70 cm.

From debris : Few bones and skull, and potsherds of *gula* ware.

531. *Grave*, type Arch. VII a, 145 × 70 — 100 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, flexed on right side, head 20° north of east. Skull smashed, arms disturbed. Fig. 174.

From debris : Potsherds of brown ware, black-polished inside, bright red polish outside ; and of black incised ware.

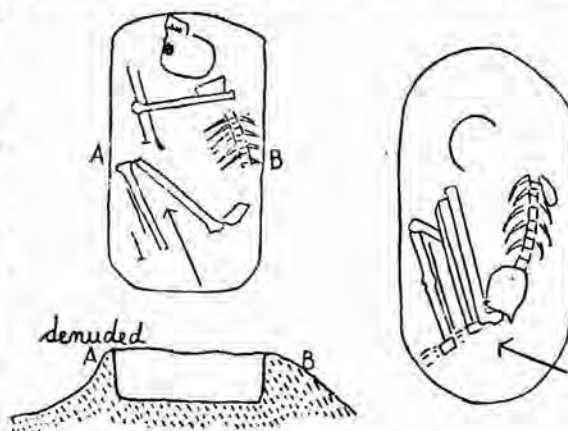


Fig. 173.—Grave 41 : 529.
Plan and Section.

Fig. 174.—Grave 41 : 531.

CEMETERY 42.

About 600 metres south of the C-group cemetery, is the southern, or Markos khor, bounding the Meris-Markos plain, Plans XXII and XXVI. In the decayed stone, along the northern side of this khor, there were 24 rock-cut tombs of type Byz. II a, approached by a small rectangular pit. The doorway was blocked with stones or mud-brick plastered with mud. The chamber contained a single burial, extended on the back, hands at side or on pelvis, head towards the door. The orientation of the chambers was at right angles to the slope outside, and depended entirely on the direction of the slope. The bodies were extremely well preserved, loosely wrapped in cloth (not mummy fashion). In No. 10, some blue-glazed and some gilded glass beads were found. In No. 16, pieces of twisted palm fibre cord were near pelvis ; glass ball beads, some gilded, were about neck and wrists ; and a jar of red-painted brown ware, decorated with dark red bands.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 42. (PLAN XXVI).

(By A. M. Blackman).

1. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II a, 175 × 60 + 80 cm. Chamber blocked by stones plastered with mud.

Burial : Female skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 30° east of south. Hair lying about head, long grey ringlets. Cloth about middle. Fig. 175.



2. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II a. 150 × 50 + 70 cm. Chamber blocked with stones plastered with mud.

Burial : Male skeleton extended on back, hands on pelvis, head and door 20° east of south. Skin preserved and traces of cloth.

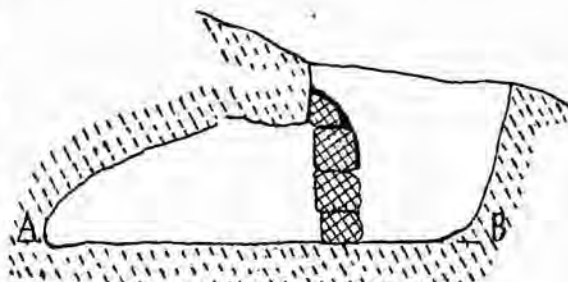


Fig. 175.—Grave 42 : 1. Plan and Section.

3. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Male skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head 15° east of south, skin preserved, traces of coarse cloth wrappings.
4. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Male skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door south. Skin and hair preserved.
5. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Female skeleton extended on back, hands at side, hair and skin preserved, head and door 10° east of south.
6. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 10° east of south. Hair and skin preserved.
7. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Male skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 10° west of north. Some skin preserved, pieces of cloth wrapping. Tomb was found open.
8. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II *a*. Chamber blocked with mud-bricks.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 10° north of east. Skin preserved on legs.
 Bricks : 34 × 17 — 11 cm., or 35 × 17 — 10 cm.
9. Rock-cut chamber in sandstone rock, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door east.
10. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door south-west. Hair and scraps of cloth preserved. Dark blue and light blue-glaze beads, and gilded glass beads.
11. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton of a child, extended on back, hands at side, head and door 5° east of north. Hair preserved, and traces of cloth wrapping.
12. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 10° east of south. Skin and hair preserved.
13. Roof collapsed.
14. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door east. Skin and hair preserved, hair long. Scraps of cloth wrapping.
15. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door south-east. Skin preserved.
16. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*, 175 × 70 + 80 cm. Pit, 200 × 80 — 175 cm.
Burial : Female skeleton extended on back, hands on pelvis, head and door 15° east of south. Traces of cloth wrapping. Pieces of twisted palm leaf cord from pelvis.
Contents of tomb :
 1. To left of head, a pot of brown ware, painted red outside and decorated with bands of dark red paint; contained a great quantity of beetles.

2. On neck and wrists were glass ball beads in bad condition. Some were gilded.
17. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Disturbed skeleton, door 22° north of east.
18. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, left hand on thigh below pelvis, right hand under right buttock, head and door 5° south of east. Skin preserved.
19. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*. Chamber 125 × 50 + 75 cm. Chamber, blocked by a large stone resting on three courses of small stones.
Pit, 100 × 60 + 115 cm. Fig. 176.
Burial : Skeleton of child extended on back, hands at side, head and door 30° east of south. Skin preserved in places.
20. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton lying feet towards door, in contracted position on left side on pile of débris, head 20° west of north. Door 35° south of east.
21. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 20° south of west.
22. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 40° east of south.
Hair and some skin preserved.
23. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door south-east.
24. Rock-cut chamber, type Byz. II *a*.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands at side, head and door 10° east of south.

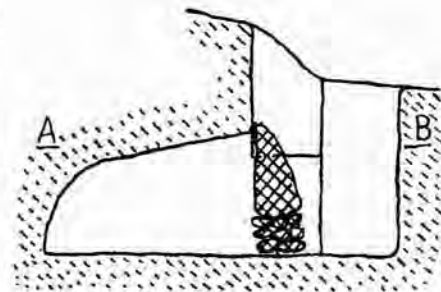
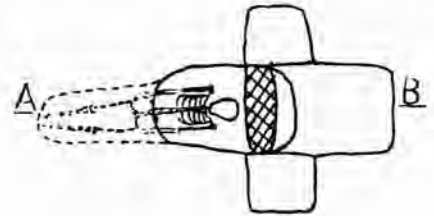


Fig. 176.—Grave 42 : 19. Plan and Section.

SIALI.

CEMETERY 40.

On the east bank opposite the Meris-Markos plain, there is a wide flat khor mouth with banks of mud along the granite cliffs. The narrow place in the river-bed at Khartum seems to have dammed up the water in the Meris-Siali district, and so caused a heavy deposit of silt on the sides unaffected by the current. The mud banks on which the village of Siali stands has been cut away for *sebakh*, like all mud banks near the cultivation, and many graves have been destroyed, especially north of the village.

On the slope to the south between the straggling line of houses near the cliff and the cultivation, the oldest cemetery (Early Dynastic) was found. A number of the graves had been cleared out and used as shelter for small domestic animals, fuel and fodder. The graves

containing sufficient evidence to date them to the Early Dynastic period present the following types :—

1. Oval pits, Arch. type I *a*. Eight graves, Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 23, 42, 52, 90, containing five bodies, four on the left, one on the right, all heads south.
2. Rectangular pits, Arch. type II. Eighteen graves, Nos. 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 33, 46, 56, 59, 65, 70, 89, 103, containing thirteen original burials, all on the left, head south. In No. 70, an intrusive burial is on the right, head north-west. Thirteen of these graves are above 150 cm. in length; and of these, four are from 170 to 225 cm. in length and proportionately wide.
3. Circular graves, Arch. type III. Two graves with two burials on left, head south, Nos. 12 and 93.
4. Beehive graves, Arch. type IV. Two graves, one oval (No. 73) with three burials on left, head south; and one circular (No. 43), empty.
5. Double beehive grave, Arch. type V. One grave, circular, with burial on left, head south, No. 11.
6. Recess oval graves, Arch. type VI *a*. Two graves, Nos. 55 and 57, with two burials on left, head south.

The burials in these are all in the normal early contracted position (types I and II), on the left side, head south. The wrappings were not preserved in any of the graves—a fact which points to matting and wood, not to hide or leather. The contents of the graves include well-known Egyptian Early Dynastic forms of pottery, slate palettes, pebbles, malachite, resin, hard stone beads, ivory hairpins, ivory and shell bracelets. Especially noteworthy as a mark of the period are the copper objects, a scorpion, * a dog, † a bracelet and a heavy harpoon, showing a knowledge of copper-working far in advance of that of the Predynastic period, and using forms of the Egyptian Early Dynastic period. Of equal importance is the seal impression in mud in No. 43, unmistakably Early Dynastic in its style. ‡

Further north, the tops of all the mounds contained circular graves, absolutely cleared out, which were probably in succession in time to the Early Dynastic cemetery. No C-group graves were found; but they may have been in the fields put under cultivation since the Reservoir was filled. At the southern end of the Early Dynastic patch, there was a New Empire cemetery with graves of the N.E. types III, IV, V and VI, containing characteristic pottery and other objects including two dated scarabs—"Thothmes III who is glorious in the House of Amon," and "Thothmes III who endureth as the two obelisks in the House of Amon." The edges of the mud bank, from the southern limit of the Early Dynastic cemetery to a point a kilometre to the north, were lined with mud-cut tombs of the types Pt.R. IV or Byz. III. The bodies in these were mummified, and some of them presented fragments of cartonnage, but they had all been damaged by damp or insects, so that none of them could be brought away. In date, they probably covered the time from the Late N.E. period to the Byzantine period. Amongst the graves of the Early Dynastic period, there were also a number of narrow rectangular pits containing skeletons on the back, head west, probably Christian in date.

* Cf. QUIBELL, Hierakonpolis II, p. 30 and Plates XVII 15-16, XX 10, XXI 4, XXIII, XXXII 4.

† Cf. DE MORGAN, Tombeau royal, p. 192; Petrie, Royal Tombs, XXX.V 22.

‡ Cf. Petrie, Royal Tombs II, Pls. XIII, Nos. 91, 92, 96, XIV 97-104. Note form of hawk.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 40. (PLAN XXIV).

(By C. M. Firth).

1. *Grave*, approximately oval, 190 × 140 — 65 cm. Fig. 177.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B*.

A. Skeleton contracted on right side, head north-west.

B. Probably the earlier interment, shoved aside to make room for *A*. Skeleton on back, lying parallel to tibiae of *A*, and therefore approximately at right angles to *A*. Head west. Lower part of femora and tibiae are broken or missing. Was originally contracted.

Contents of grave :

1. Small jar of smooth light coloured ware, E.D. VII 14.
2. White quartz palette, irregular rectangle, Pl. 63 c 17.
3. Greyish-green stone rubbing pebble.
4. Cone of soft white limestone (? paint), Pl. 63 d 1.

From debris :

Large hard pink potsherd, worn by use as a digging implement.

Potsherds from three small bowls : (i) red-polished ware, black-polished inside ; (ii) thick red ware, smoothed ; (iii) thin red-polished ware, red-polished inside.

3. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 80 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south. Fig. 178.

Contents of grave :

1. Large jar, pink ware, incised pot-marks and figure of an eland (?), E.D. VIII 9.
2. Large jar, light red-polished, black-topped, E.D. I 26.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar of hard pink ware, type E.D. 11.
4. Rectangular slate palette, 17.5 × 11 cm., border of straight incised lines, Pl. 63 b 19.
5. Copper wire bracelet on left wrist, Pl. 65 a 8.
6. Brown rubbing pebble from beneath No. 4.

4. *Grave*, oval, 135 × 110 — 105 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Large elliptical-mouthed pot, red-polished, black-topped ware with incised brim, E.D. I 22.
2. Shell (?) bracelets on right wrist.

5. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 110 — 10 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

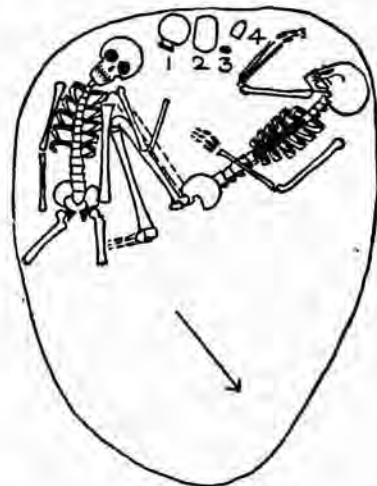


Fig. 177.—Grave 40:1.

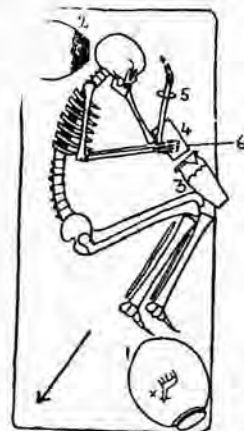


Fig. 178.—Grave 40:3.

Contents of grave :

1. Double bird-headed slate palette with suspension hole 19.5 cm. × 12.5 cm., Pl. 63 b 4.

From débris : White shells (type Pl. 66 e 8, 9), pierced for suspension, and large white shell beads.

6. *Grave*, rectangular, 100 × 65 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton disturbed and broken, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave : Grey schistose stone palette, irregular form.

7. *Grave*, irregular oval, 125 × 80 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Slate palette, Pl. 63 b 21.
2. Jar of hard pink ware, E.D. VII 13.
3. Red rubbing pebble, Pl. 63 b 16, on the right.
4. Flint flake with serrated edge (sickle flint).

8. *Grave*, oval, 125 × 85 — 85 cm.

Burials : Skeleton, contracted on right side, head south, under later (intrusive) burial of a ram.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl or jar with pointed bottom, red-polished, slightly black-topped, black inside, E.D. I 6.

11. *Grave*, two circular chambers, one over the other, double beehive type. Upper, 150 × 155 — 100 cm.; lower, 150 × 150 — 150 cm. Figs. 179 and 180.

Burial : In upper chamber, skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

In upper chamber : 1. Long jar of hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII 2.

In lower chamber : 2. Long tapering jar of coarse red ware, E.D. X 1.

In débris : Broken hippopotamus in hard pink ware, painted with brown stripes.

12. *Grave*, circular, 120 × 120 — 75 cm.

Burial : At south end of grave, on layer of débris 35 cm. from floor, skeleton of a child, lower limbs absent, on left side, head west, an *intrusive* burial.

Contents of grave : None.

13. *Grave*, rectangular, 105 × 65 — 35 cm.

Burial : Skeleton (lower limbs absent), contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Wavy-handled jar, hard pink-painted ware, E.D. IX 1.
2. Flint flakes.

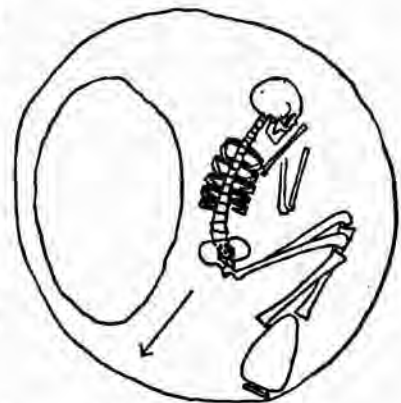


Fig. 179.—Grave 40 : 11.
Plan of upper chamber.

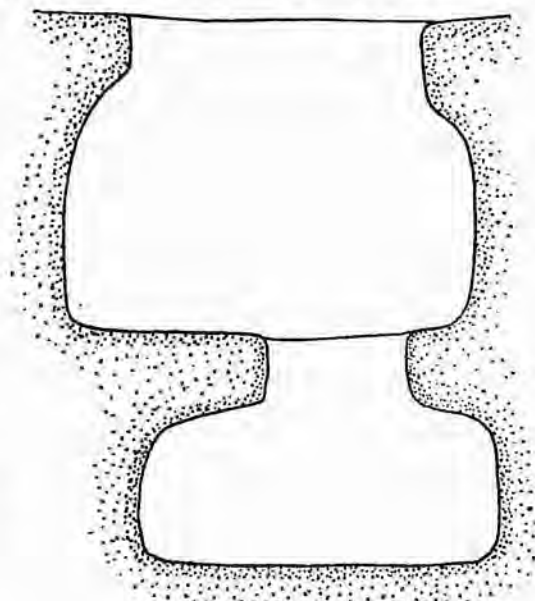


Fig. 180.—Grave 40 : 11. Section.

14. *Grave*, large rectangular, 235 × 105 — 60 cm. (?).

Burial : None in position, human bones in débris.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, red-polished ware, slightly black-topped, black inside, incised brim, E.D. I 3.
2. Small pot, thick red-polished, E.D. III 9.
3. Bowl, plum-polished pink ware, E.D. III 5.
4. Copper harpoon, 19.3 cm. long, shows traces of having been set 4 cm. in shaft, Pl. 65 b 5.

In débris : Clear rock crystal drop pendant, has been green-glazed ; amulet of dark green steatite or serpentine, pierced for suspension ; green serpentine pendant, Pl. 70 a 2 ; green-glazed barrel-shaped bead ; few bone, green-glaze and carnelian beads.

15. *Grave*, rectangular, but somewhat irregular, 155 × 115 — 90 cm. Figs. 181 and 182.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Ivory spoon, Pl. 66 b 25.
2. Nearly rectangular black and white stone palette, Pl. 63 c 14.



Fig. 181.—Grave 40 : 15.

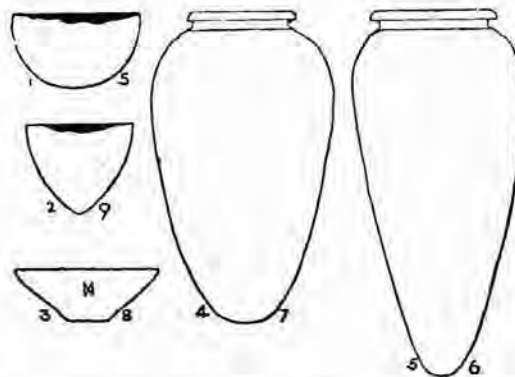


Fig. 182.—Pottery from Grave 40 : 15.

3. Large stone 42 × 22, cm., for grinding hæmatite (?), stone stained red and worn in centre, mass of resin underneath.
 4. Rubbing stone.
 5. Bowl, light red-polished, black-topped, black inside, incised brim, type E.D. I 3.
 6. Tall jar, type E.D. VIII 4.
 7. Tall jar, type E.D. VIII 8.
 8. Bowl, red ware, E.D. III 4.
 9. Bowl with pointed bottom, light red-polished, black-topped, black inside, incised brim, type E.D. I 6.
 10. Large and small carnelian and garnet beads.
- Under No. 8 were the bones of a sacrificed animal.

In débris :

- Large shell beads.
White shells, type Pl. 66 e 8, 9, pierced for suspension.
Two pieces of galena ore.

Fragment of a shell bracelet.

Fragments of ostrich egg-shell.

Small quantity of malachite.

Hard pink potsherd, worn by use as a digging implement.

17. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 110 — 115 cm. Axis, south.

Contents of grave :

1. Slate palette roughly formed, 28 × 16 cm., Pl. 63 b 22.

In débris :

Brown rubbing pebble.

Pieces of an ivory bracelet.

18. *Grave*, rectangular, 125 × 70 — 5 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Roughly rectangular slate palette with traces of malachite.
2. Rubbing pebble with traces of malachite.

19. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 110 — 75 cm. Empty ; axis, south.

Contents of grave :

1. Rectangular slate palette, incised pattern on edge, Pl. 63 b 18.

20. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 110 — 40 cm.

Burials : Skulls, femora and tibiae of two skeletons, contracted on left sides, heads south.

Contents of grave :

1. Squat jar, red ware, purplish-red striped decoration, E.D. VI 6.

22. *Grave*, irregular excavation, 175 × 135 — 95 cm.

Burial : At south end of grave intrusive skeleton of a gazelle (?) on left side, head east.

Contents of grave : By head of gazelle, broken palette of pink quartz.

23. *Grave*, irregular oval, 130 × 100 — 75 cm.

Burial : Empty.

In débris :

Two small thick roughly-made bowls, red-polished, black-topped.

Two small thin roughly-made bowls, red-polished, black-topped.

33. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 85 — 85 cm. Figs. 183 and 184.

Burials : Two skeletons :—

A. Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south, much disturbed and broken.

B. Male skeleton, contracted on back and left side, head south, possibly the later interment.

Contents of grave :

1. Tall jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII 4.
2. Bowl, red-polished, black-topped, black inside, E.D. I 15.
3. Squat jar, hard pink-painted ware, type E.D. VII 4.
4. Quartz palette, Pl. 63 c 8.
5. Rubbing stone.
6. Tall jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII 5.



Fig. 183.—Grave 40 : 33.

7. Small jar, hard pink ware, E.D. VII 23.
8. Bowl with narrow base, red-polished, black-topped, type E.D. I 15, but smaller.
9. Slender jar, thick red ware, painted plum colour, E.D. III 6.

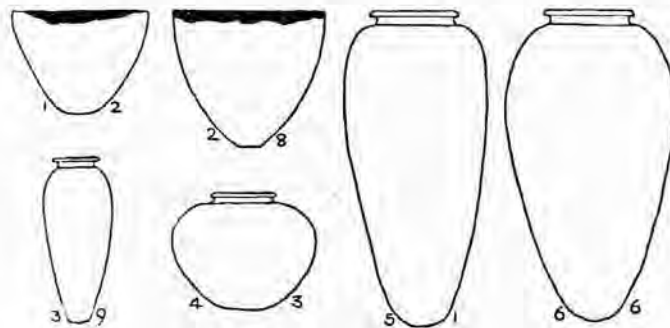


Fig. 184.—Pottery from Grave 40 : 33.

10. Copper dog, wrapped in fine linen, on string around neck of *B*, Pl. 65 *a* 7.
 - 11, 12. Rubbing pebbles.
42. *Grave*, oval, 160 × 120 — 50 cm. Fig. 185.

Burials : Two skeletons : *A*, first burial ; *B*, second burial.

A. Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

B. Skeleton (much broken) contracted on left side, head south-west.

Contents of grave :

1. Misshapen bowl, light red.
2. Bowl, light red-polished ware, black-topped, black inside, E.D. I 7.
3. Tall jar, pink ware, E.D. VIII 7.
4. Rough palette, greenish-grey stone.
- 5, 6. Rubbing pebbles.
7. Shell bracelet on left wrist of *B*.
8. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard white ware, white slip, E.D. IX 7.
9. White quartz palette, Pl. 63 *c* 13.

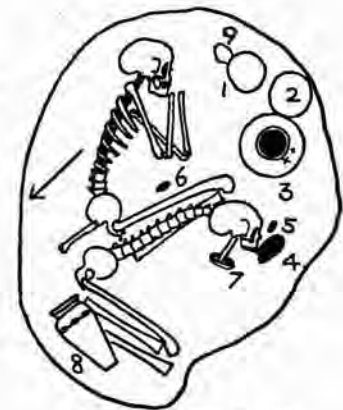


Fig. 185.—Grave 40 : 42.

In débris :

Five white shells (type Pl. 66 *e* 8, 9).

Pendant of white stone.

43. *Grave*, circular beehive type, 175 × 175 — 125 cm., aperture made into next tomb in south wall.

Burial : Removed.

Contents of grave : The aperture in the south wall had been closed with stones and heavily plastered with mud. This mud bore a number of impressions of a seal cylinder, Pl. 65 *f*. This stone and mud block lay broken in the débris.

In débris :

Potsherds, red-polished, black-topped.

Bottom of a wavy-handled jar of hard pink ware.

Large slab of granite 31 cm. long, for grinding.

Sandstone rubbing stone.

46. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 110 —?. Axis north.

Burial : Bones of a human skeleton in débris.

Contents of grave :

1. Rectangular slate palette, Pl. 63 b 20.
2. Rubbing pebble.

52. *Grave*, approximately oval, 150 × 110 — 65 cm.

In débris :

Broken armlet of hippopotamus tooth with traces of red paint.

Potsherds from large hard pink jar with pot-marks, type E.D. VIII.

55. *Grave*, oval, with side-chamber, 155 × 100 — 50 cm. Fig. 186.

Burial : Skeleton (lower limbs missing) contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Roughly-made wavy-handled jar, buff ware, white slip, E.D. IX 2.
2. Bowl, 20.5 cm. in diameter × 11 cm. deep, porphyritic black and white stone, Pl. 64 d.

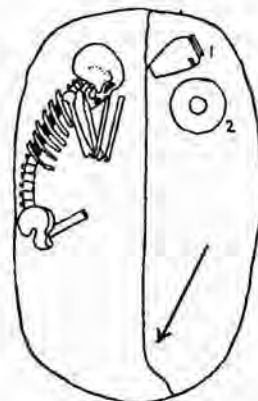


Fig. 186.—Grave 40 : 55.

56. *Grave*, rectangular, 140 × 85 — 30 cm.

Burial : Part of vertebral column and ribs of a human skeleton on floor of grave, head south.

In débris : Two white shells (type Pl. 66 e 8, 9), pierced for suspension.

57. *Grave*, oval with recess-chamber, 145 × 120 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side (skull in débris), head south.

Contents of grave :

At feet :

1. Quartz palette with traces of malachite, Pl. 63 c 16.
2. Three rubbing pebbles.
3. White shell (type Pl. 66 e 8, 9), pierced for suspension.

59. *Grave*, rectangular, 190 × 95 — 25 cm.

Burials : Remains of two disordered skeletons, contracted on left sides, heads south.

In débris :

Fragment of a shell bracelet.

Pear-shaped carnelian pendant, like Pl. 70 a 6.

65. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 160 × 60 — 60 cm. Fig. 187.

Burials : Three skeletons, A, B, C, contracted on left sides, heads south.

Contents of grave : Nos. 1-4 are buried with A; Nos. 5, 6 with B; Nos. 7, 8 with C.

1. Bowl red ware, light red-painted and polished, E.D. V 22.
2. Small squat jar, red ware, E.D. VII 4.
3. Quartz pebble palette, Pl. 63 c 9.
4. Rubbing pebble for No. 3.
5. Rough palette of greyish-black stone.
6. Ivory bracelet (much decayed).



Fig. 187.—Grave 40 : 65.

7. Small rough palette of greyish-black stone.

8. Rubbing pebble for No. 7.

In débris : Long carnelian pendant, Pl. 70 a 1, on the right.

70. *Grave*, rectangular, 205 × 115 — 65 cm. Fig. 188.

Burials :

A. Skull and bones of an earlier burial, laid aside on a small heap of débris at south end of grave.

B. Skeleton, contracted on right side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Large spouted vessel of hard red ware, light red-polished, E.D. V 6.

2. Bowl, hard red ware, light red pebble-polished, vertical lines inside, E.D. V 14.

3. Small cup, red ware, type E.D. II 15.

4. Potsherds of red-polished ware.

5. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar of pink ware with dark red suspension net-pattern, E.D. IX 19.

In débris : (Pl. 70 a 1). Two carnelian pendants ; carnelian bead pendant ; several small green-glazed fox (?) heads, pierced for suspension ; and quantity of small garnet beads, and an amber (?) pendant.

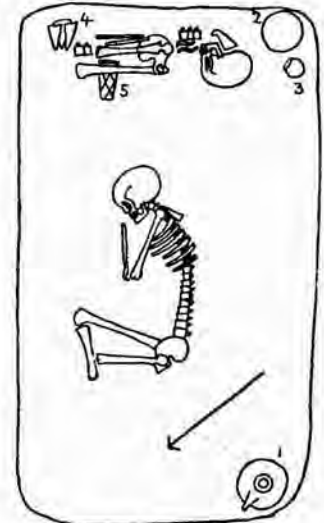


Fig. 188.—Grave 40: 70.

It seems probable that all the objects in the grave, and in the débris, with the possible exception of No. 1, belonged to burial A.

73. *Grave*, oval, 135 × 100 — 50 cm., slightly larger at the bottom. Figs. 189 and 190.

Burials : Three skeletons, A, B, C, contracted on left sides, heads south.

Contents of grave : Nos. 1, 2, 3 were with A ; the other numbers with B, C.

1. Bowl, hard pink ware, pebble-polished, E.D. V 9.

2. Bowl, type E.D. V 14 (broken), contained Nos. 7, 8, and animal bones.

3. Bowl, hard pink ware, pebble-polished, vertical strokes inside, E.D. V 10.

4. Bowl, hard pink ware, pebble-polished, vertical lines inside, E.D. V 10.

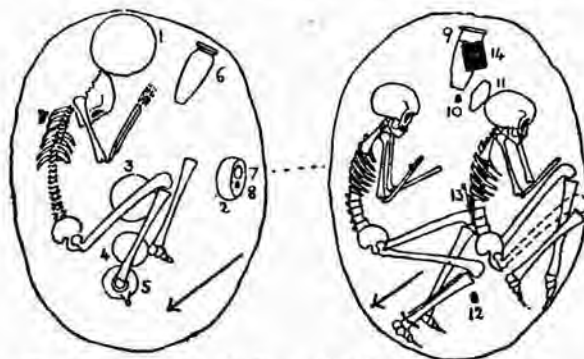


Fig. 189.—Grave 40: 73. Grave 40: 73. Bodies B and C.

Body A.

5. Spouted vessel, thick ware, bright red-painted and smoothed, E.D. V 5.

6. Slender jar, hard pink ware, E.D. V 25.

7. Grey pebble palette.

8. White quartz rubbing pebble.

9. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, pink ware, type E.D. IX, 10, 11.

10. Rubbing pebble for No. 14.

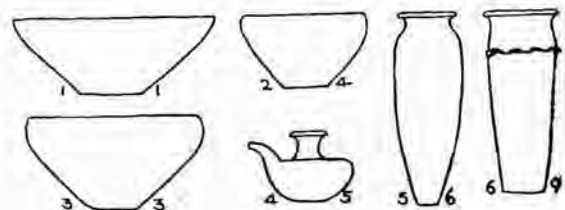


Fig. 190.—Pottery from Grave 40: 73.

11. Pinkish-white quartz palette under skull of *B*, with traces of malachite,
Pl. 63 *c* 4.
12. Rubbing pebble.
13. Ivory pin with seated ape carved at top, 17.5 cm. long.
14. Rectangular slate palette with border of straight incised lines, Pl. 66 *b* 17.
Large white shell beads at right ankle of *A*.
Copper scorpion from behind neck of *C*, Pl. 65 *a* 6.

In débris :

Large white shell pierced for suspension.

Large rock-crystal bead.

89. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 80 — 30 cm.

Burial : Empty.

In débris : Buff potsherds of thin ware black-polished inside, linear pattern in red outside.*

90. *Grave*, oval, 110 × 90 — 10 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave : None.

From débris : Breccia ninepin (like Pl. 62 *c* 9), and three breccia marbles.

93. *Grave*, circular, 165 × 165 — 70 cm.

Burial : Pelvis, femur and tibiae of skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.]

Contents of grave : None.

103. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 70 — 70 cm. Axis south.

In débris : Quartz pounding stone, Pl. 63 *c* 5, and potsherd hard pink jar.

There were seven empty rectangular graves orientated north and south, of Arch. type II, which were probably also Early Dynastic—Nos. 49, 54, 60, 89, 91, 95 and 112. There were also 30 empty circular graves which were of this period or of the B-group.

Three graves contained sheep on the right side—one head east (No. 64), two heads north (Nos. 62, 63). In No. 8 there was an intrusive ram burial over the Early Dynastic burial. Two Ptolemaic-Roman mud-cut caves contained sheep burials. It is clear that these sheep burials are all later than the Predynastic, and probable that they are of the Ptolemaic period or later.

There were six empty rectangular graves of type Arch. VII, orientated east-and-west, and two graves, one circular (No. 2) and one oval (No. 10), which did not appear to belong to the Early Dynastic part of the cemetery. So also the intrusive burial in No. 70 on the right side, head south, and that in No. 1 on the right side, head north-west, are of doubtful date.

2. *Grave*, nearly circular, 115 × 110 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, much disturbed, but originally contracted on right side, head east.

Contents of grave : None.

From débris : Potsherds from a small dull red-polished bowl of poor workmanship.

10. *Grave*, irregular oval, 180 × 145 — 60 cm.

Burial : Across south end, skeleton contracted on back and left side, head south-east, in burial position.

Contents of grave : None.

* A number of complete examples of bowls of this ware were found in 1908-9 at Cemetery 79; see also p. 327.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW EMPIRE TOMBS IN CEMETERY 40. (PLAN XXIV).

(By C. M. Firth).

72. Large communal tomb with three chambers opening on a large central chamber or pit (see Figs. 191 and 192). The entrances to the three chambers were closed with mud-brick walls found broken open. The western and northern chambers had been plundered and were found filled with débris containing human bones, pottery and other objects. The door-block of the eastern chamber was broken, but the interior was intact except for accidental disturbance due to the fall of the roof.

Burials : The only intact burials were in the eastern chamber; about 12 skeletons extended on the back or side, heads north. These were wrapped in cloth, but not more than one or two could have been in wooden boxes.

Contents of eastern chamber :

1. Very large jar, faded red-painted ware with red-brown painted decoration, N.E. VII 6.
2. Bowl, red ware, red-polished inside, circular polishing marks, type N.E. XXV 11.
3. Cylindrical jar of red ware, red-painted, slightly ribbed, type N.E. V 5.
4. Bottle of red ware, bright red-painted and smoothed, N.E. XVIII 3.
5. Rough cylindrical jar, N.E. XII 4.
6. Bottle of red ware, bright red-painted and smoothed, N.E. XVIII 4.
7. Cylindrical jar of red-brown ware, N.E. V 7.
8. Bowl, red ware, red-polished inside, N.E. XXV 11.
9. Small jar, red ware, smoothed, purplish-black ornamentation, N.E. XXIII 3.
10. Small jar of pink ware, red-painted, purple bands, N.E. XXII 1.
11. Jar of red ware, red-painted, type N.E. VII 7.
12. Rough cylindrical jar of red ware, N.E. XII 3.
13. Small vase, N.E. XIV 8.
14. Bone inlays decorated with small black circles and a central dot, from a wooden box.
15. Cylindrical jar of brown ware, N.E. V 5.
16. Bowl, red ware, circular polishing marks inside, N.E. XXV 10.
17. Steatite monkey holding kohl pot (?), dark green-glaze, Pl. 72 a.

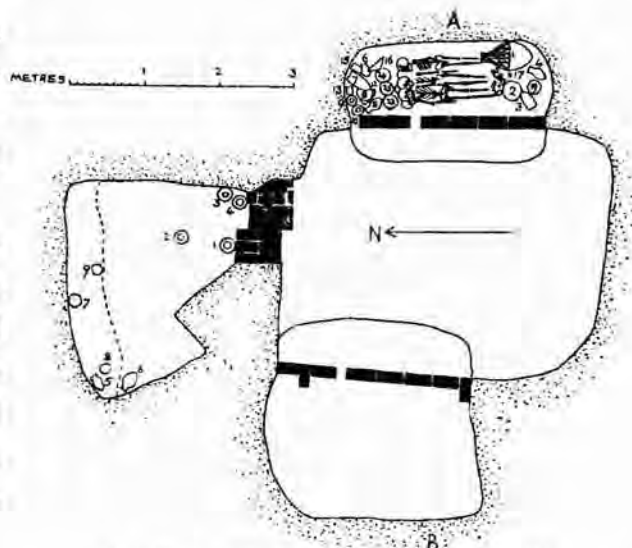


Fig. 191.—Grave 40 : 72. Plan. Scale 1 : 100.



Fig. 192.—Grave 40 : 72. Section. Scale 1 : 100.

18. Alabaster kohl pot and serpentine cover.
19. Serpentine kohl pot cover from No. 18 (?).
20. Bone inlays decorated with small black circles and a central dot (from a wooden box—probably part of No. 14).
21. Small blackened limestone kohl pot.
- 22, 23, 24. Three bowls, red-polished, red ware, N.E. XXV 1.

Also :

- Scarab, green-glazed, Pl. 71 *a-b* 25, first, Thothmes I.
 " " " sixth, Thothmes III.
 " " " seventh, Thothmes III.
 " " " eighth, Thothmes III.
 " " " ninth.
 " " " tenth.
 " " Pl. 71 *a-b* 26, second.
 " " " fourth.
 " " decayed, illegible.
- Circular scarabæoid, green-glazed, Pl. 71 *a-b* 26, fifth, rosette.
 Two iron earrings (?).

Contents of northern chamber :

1. Jar of red ware, red-painted, N.E. VII 8.
2. Small jar of polished red ware, N.E. XIX 6.
3. Bulging jar of brown-red ware, N.E. XI 4.
4. Jar with long neck of red ware, red-painted, N.E. VIII 1.
5. Roughly-made brown clay bowl, black inside, N.E. XXVI 1.
6. Jar of red ware, type N.E. VIII 2.
7. Small bowl with pointed base, roughly-made red ware, N.E. XXVI 3.
8. Small bowl with flat base, roughly-made brown ware, faded red wash inside, type N.E. XXV 8.
9. Small bowl with pointed base, red ware, N.E. XXV 14.

In débris of chamber :

- Green-glaze amulet (goddess), Pl. 70 *c* 13.
 Green-glaze amulet, seated ram-headed god, Pl. 70 *c* 13.
 Two bronze tweezers, Pl. 65 *c* 8, 10.
 Cylindrical carnelian bead.
 Two white barrel-shaped beads (gypsum ?).
 Quantity of small green-glaze and carnelian beads.
 Scarab, green-glazed, Pl. 71 *a-b* 25, second.
 Scarab, green-glazed, Pl. 71 *a-b* 25, third, " Thothmes III, enduring (as) the two obelisks in the House of Amon." *
 Scarab, green-glazed, Pl. 71 *b* 25, fourth, Thothmes III.
 " " " fifth, Thothmes III.
 " " " eleventh—two scorpions.
 " " " twelfth—two captives bound to a $\bar{\heartsuit}$ sign.
 " " " thirteenth.

* The two obelisks of Makara (Hatshepsowet) at Karnak.

† *Contents of west chamber, in the débris :*

1. Small saucer or bowl, bright red-painted, dull-polished ware, N.E. XXV 24.
2. Rectangular bone inlays decorated with small black circles with central dots, from a wooden box.
3. Broken limestone kohl pot with incised pattern of cynocephalous apes.
4. Copper arrow or lance-head, Pl. 65 c 5.
5. Small square gold frame enclosing yellow stone with incised cross (ring bezel), Pl. 70 c 13.
6. Two blue-glazed buttons.
7. Small gold hawk, Pl. 70 c 13.
8. Small gold amulet, Thoeris, Pl. 70 c 13.
9. Carnelian fish pendants, like Pl. 70 c 5.
10. Pale blue translucent stone pendant.
11. Scarab, green-glazed, Pl. 71 a-b 26, third.
12. Scarab, carnelian, Pl. 71 a-b 26, sixth.

107. A pit with inclined floor ending in two steps giving access to a large deep chamber, A, in the mud. The entrance of this chamber had been closed with mud-bricks, some of which remained on each side. See Fig. 193. At the north end of the pit and in the west wall, a small side-chamber, B, had been cut, which contained a skeleton extended on its back, head north, head turned towards left shoulder.

Contents : A, pots Nos. 1 and 2;

B, pots Nos. 3-5; the rest of the objects were in the débris of pit and A.

1. Rough cylindrical jar of dark red ware, N.E. XII 5.
2. Flower-pot of brown ware, N.E. XIII 3.
3. Bottle of polished red ware, N.E. XVIII 5.
4. Dish of brown ware, type N.E. XXV 8.
5. Slender jar, N.E. VII 11.

In débris :

- 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15. Small bulging jars of red ware, type N.E. XI 9.
11. Large slender jar of whitish ware, N.E. VII 4.
12. Two canopic jars and heads of smooth brown ware, red-brown decorations, N.E. XXI 2.
13. Bottle with spout of red ware, N.E. XVII 6.
14. Wavy-necked jar of brown ware, N.E. XV 3.
16. Bowl of red-polished ware, type N.E. XXV 1.
17. Large cylindrical jar of brown ware, N.E. VI 2.
18. Slender jar of red-painted brown ware, N.E. VII 10.
19. Rough cylindrical jar of red ware, N.E. XII 5.
20. Three bowls of red ware, types N.E. XXV 13, 14, 16.

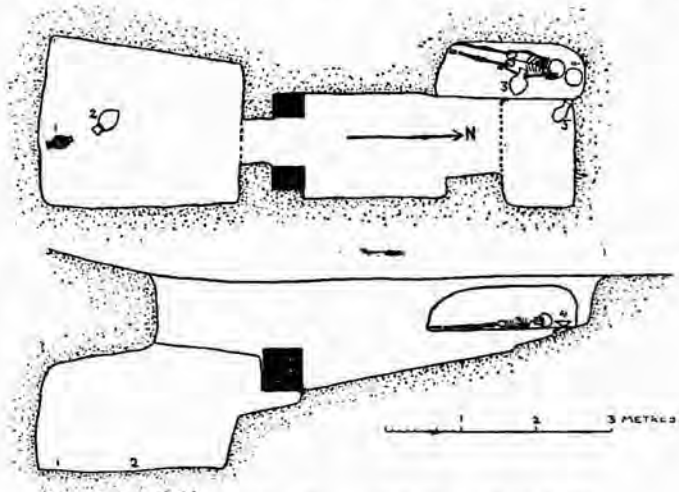


Fig. 193.—Grave 40:107. Plan and Section. Scale 1:100.

Also :

Fragment of a tortoise-shell bracelet.

Stone or hard clay ear studs (?).

Small bronze statuette of a goddess, 3 cm. long, Pl. 70 c 12.

Alabaster kohl pot cover.

Grey stone pendant.

Blue-glaze pendant, Pl. 70 c 12, above on left.

Three blue-glaze amulets (Bes), Pl. 70 c 12.

Small blue-glaze amulet (seated Isis), Pl. 70 c 12.

Green-glazed pendant, Isis head with necklace, Pl. 70 c 12.

Polychrome glass eye pendant, Pl. 70 c 13.

Bronze tweezers, Pl. 65 c 9.

Small bronze disc.

Green glaze and carnelian beads.

Green-glazed scarab, Pl. 71 a-b 27, first—"Thothmes III (who is) glorious in the House of Amon."

Green-glazed scarab, Pl. 71 a-b 27, second, Thothmes III.

Green-glazed scarabæoid, Pl. 71 a-b 27, third.

Green-glazed scarab, Pl. 71 a-b 27, fourth, Thothmes III.

137. Deep rectangular pit in alluvial mud orientated north-and-south with side-chamber on the west side, closed with mud-bricks. Fig. 194.

Burial : Skeleton, extended on right side, knees slightly bent, head to local south.

Contents :

1. Slender jar of hard whitish ware, N.E. VII 9.
2. Slender jar of red ware, type N.E. VII 8.
3. Bottle of bright red-polished ware, N.E. XVI 2.
4. Black ware black-painted and black-polished, N.E. XXIV 3.

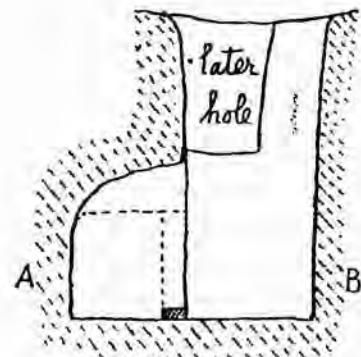
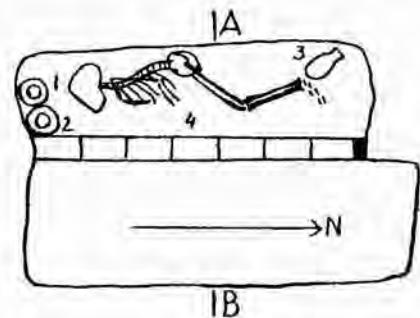


Fig. 194.—Grave 40 : 137.
Plan and Section. Scale 1 : 50.

FROM MARKOS-SIALI TO DEHMIT.

The stretch to the south of Markos and Siali was for some kilometres barren. At Amaiya there were a few plundered mud-cut chambers. At Khor Dabrok (Dabrok-ger), contrary to expectation, there was nothing preserved. With the exception of this khor mouth, there was no place where the physical character would lead to the presupposition of any large population in ancient times.

DEHMIT.

CEMETERY 43.

The district of Dehmit, as it stands to-day, shows a large cultivable area on the east bank, a narrow strip on the west. The older cemeteries are on the northern edge of the

fertile district, one on the west bank and one on the east bank. The west bank cemetery, No. 43, apparently belongs to a separate community. It is on the northern bank of a steep ravine (see Pl. 50), just south of Bugga el Gharb, in a gravel bank resting on sandstone. Lower down the slope, there are mud banks, but were not occupied by graves. Across the ravine on the south there are several Ptolemaic rock-cut tombs, hollowed out of the soft blue clay-like stratum which underlies the upper sandstone stratum. Lower down in the alluvial bank, there are a few plundered graves of indeterminable date.

Cemetery 43 contains a very uniform set of graves, and probably belongs entirely to the later Predynastic period. Twenty-six graves contain unmistakable pottery of the L.P. types I-VII, slate palettes, ivory pins, one copper fish-hook, bracelets and beads which belong to the same archaeological group. The other graves are not so clearly determinable: Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28, 34, 51, 59, 65, 71, 76, 77 and 81 are empty pits; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 27, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 49, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, and 82 are plundered or otherwise disturbed; Nos. 1, 3, 18, 38, and 53 contain burials, but only scraps of pottery; and Nos. 6, 24, 35, 39, 43, 45, 46, 55 and 80 contain Nubian pottery which may belong to any period from the Late Predynastic to the Early B-group. There are no characteristic Early Dynastic graves, nor any characteristic C-group graves.

The burials are all contracted in the normal Predynastic position, except Nos. 52 and 53. The orientation and the position on left or right side are shown by the following table:—

	S.	E.	N.	W.	Total.
Left	41	3	1	3	48
Right	3	1	1	1	6
Total	44	4	2	4	54

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 43. (PLAN XXVI).

(By A. M. Blackman).

The Late Predynastic Graves.

2. Irregular oval grave, 125 × 95 — 25 cm.

Burial: Middle-aged male contracted on left side (contraction type I), head 26° south of east. Traces of matting on body. Skull smashed; left forearm missing. Fig. 195.

In débris: Potsherds of L.P. types I and VII.

9. Oval grave, 110 × 80 — 35 cm. 35° east of north.

From débris:

Few broken bones of adult female.

Part of a pot, type L.P. III 1, of pinkish-brown ware

plum-polished inside; potsherd from a pot of type L.P. VII 14 or 15.



Fig. 195.—Grave 43 : 2.

15. Oval grave, 125 × 90 — 25 cm. 35° west of south. Bones of adult male.

From débris : Broken pot of fine hard pink ware, smooth outside, type L.P. VI 1 ; potsherd of hard fine pink ware, from bowl of type E.D. IV 9 ; part of the upper half of a jar with a short neck of smooth brown ware, incised.

16. Circular grave, diameter 95 cm., depth 25 cm. Male skeleton, Egyptian of ca. 20 years, flexed on left side, head 15° north of west. Mass of leather under head. Quantities of hide with hair about body, leather thongs and matting. Nos. 1-4 from floor of grave. Fig. 196.

1. Deep bowl of brown-red ware, outside blackened by fire, broken, type L.P. II 4.
2. Bowl of coarse red ware, type L.P. II 13.
3. Beaker of brown ware, black in patches, dull vertical line-polish both sides, type L.P. II 3.
4. Beaker of red-polished black-topped ware, with incised pot-mark, type L.P. I 10.

Large carnelian disc beads and 2 shell disc beads from dirt of tomb.



Fig. 196.—Grave 43: 16.

17. Oval grave, 80 × 60 — 50 cm. South-west. Broken into by No. 18. Child of two years.

From débris : Potsherds of hard fine pink ware, plum-polished inside ; of hard pink ware, probably from wavy-handled jar ; of brown ware, black-polished inside and red-polished outside ; part of a large bowl of smooth coarse brown ware, marks of chopped straw ; and a few shell beads, and one blue-glazed disc bead.

19. Oval grave, 110 × 75 — about 50 cm. Male skeleton, young adult Egyptian, flexed on left side, hands opposite face, head 15° west of south. About skull, matting and hide with hair, the matting dyed red. Fig. 197. Nos. 1-5 from floor of grave:—

1. Bowl of hard fine yellow-brown ware, inside plum-polished, pot-mark, type L.P. III 8.
2. Bowl of pink-brown ware, plum-polished inside and on rim, type L.P. III 1.
3. Small two-handled jar of black-polished ware, type L.P. I 9.
4. Small bowl of brown ware, black inside, dull red outside and smoothed, type about like L.P. I 7.
5. Potsherd of pot similar to Nos. 1 and 2, with rivet hole.

Matting was found under No. 2, of crushed *halfa* stalks bound with twisted fibre at intervals of about 4 cm. Under this matting was leather with fringe (?) of twisted hide.



Fig. 197.—Grave 43: 19.

20. Oval grave, 125 × 85 — 45 cm. Male skeleton, Egyptian of ca. 22 years, flexed on left side, hands opposite face, head 30° south of west. Fig. 198.

1. In fragments, a deep pointed bowl of brown ware, black inside, dull red polish outside, type L.P. II 4.
2. Pot of smooth coarse red-brown ware, with marks of chopped straw, type L.P. VII 13.

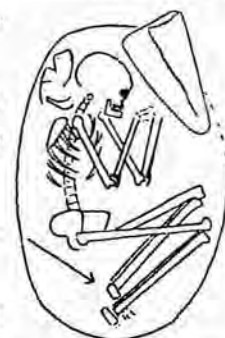


Fig. 198.—Grave 43: 20.

22. Irregular oval grave, 105 × 65 cm. Female skeleton, negroid type, about 15 years, flexed on left side, hands displaced, head 15° west of south. Traces of sewn leather. Pl. 51 *d*. Fig. 199. Nos. 1-5 in grave :—

1. One jar from small twin jar with two handles, brown ware with traces of red paint, type L.P. V 8.
2. Bowl of yellow ware, dull plum-polish inside and on rim outside type L.P. III. 4.
3. Slate palette, Pl. 63 *b* 15.
4. Bowl of smooth coarse brown ware, with marks of chopped straw, type L.P. VII 10.
5. Shell beads and pendant.



Fig. 199.—Grave 43 : 22.

23. Oval grave, 100 × 70 — 35 cm. Skeleton of female of 13 years, flexed on left side, hands opposite face, head 15° west of south. Hair preserved on skull. Hide with hair about legs and head ; much matting, and hide under body ; traces of linen. Pl. 51 / ; and Fig. 200. Nos. 1-10 in grave :—

1. Beaker, dull red-polished outside, black inside and black-mouthed, type L.P. I 8.
2. Saucer of soft brown ware, type L.P. II 14.
3. Pot of dull red-polished black-topped ware, type L.P. I 13.
4. Slate palette with traces of malachite, Pl. 63 *b* 11.
5. Jar of fine hard smooth buff ware, type L.P. IV 3.
6. Bowl of hard fine pink ware, type L.P. IV 2, half covering feet, contained spongy organic matter (grain ?).
7. Pebble rubber.
8. Tortoise-shell bracelets, fragments.
9. Saucer of soft brown ware, like No. 2.
10. Lump of resin in No. 3.

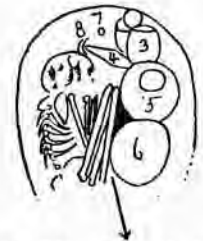


Fig. 200.—Grave 43 : 23.

Near hands, a sewn leather bag containing shell disc beads.

25. Oval grave, 125 × 105 — 45 cm. Two simultaneous burials, *A* and *B*. Pl. 51 *a* ; and Fig. 201.

A. Female skeleton, adult Egyptian, flexed on left side, right hand on shoulder of *B*, right knee on pelvis of *B*, head south-west. Matting under skull, and on matting quantity of husks of grain, the matting being of crushed *halfa* stalks tied at intervals of 4 cm. Also from skull of *A*, a layer of linen, then hide with hair, and then a layer of linen.

B. Under *A*, female skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian, flexed on left side, hands on forehead, head 20° west of south. Nos. 1-4 on floor of grave :—

1. Bowl of hard fine pink ware, plum-polished inside, type L.P. III 2.
2. Deep bowl, red-polished outside, black inside, rim milled, type L.P. I 3. Contained spongy black organic mass (grain ?).
3. Pot, red-polished outside, black inside, black-mouthed, milled rim, type L.P. I 6.
4. Pot similar to No. 3.



Fig. 201.—Grave 43 : 25.

26. Rectangular grave, type Arch II, 130 × 80 — 50 cm. Male skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian, flexed on left side, head 35° west of south. Left hand by left knee, right hand before breast. Pieces of hide with hair and matting. Pl. 51 c; and Fig. 202 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on floor of grave.

- 1, 2. Too broken to draw, bowls of red-polished ware, black-topped, inside black-polished and rim milled, type L.P. I 1-3.
3. Pot of smooth coarse red-painted red ware, with marks of chopped straw, type L.P. VII 5.



Fig. 202.—Grave 43: 26.

32. Oval grave, 120 × 90 — 20 cm. Skeleton of child under 15 years, flexed on left side, head 5° west of south. Skull and hands displaced. The skeleton lies across breadth of grave, not from end to end. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 from floor of grave. Pl. 51 e.

1. Small two-handled jar of fine hard drab ware, smooth surface, type L.P. V 4.
2. Bowl of smooth coarse brown ware, red-painted, traces of very slight line-polish in places, type L.P. VII 6.
3. Saucer of brown ware, very poor red polish outside, inside black and smoothed, hole in bottom about 1 cm. in diameter, type L.P. II 16.

33. Oval grave, 120 × 80 — 40 cm. Axis 10° west of south.

From débris: Bones of a child of 7 years; potsherd of fine hard pink ware, line-polished; deep bowl of brown ware, black inside and slightly line-polished on rim inside, outside partly red and partly brown, blackish in patches and dull-polished, type L.P. II 2.

44. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, type Arch. II a, 135 × 90 — 45 cm. Female skeleton, 25 years old, flexed on left side, head 25° west of south. Skull smashed. Pieces of leather and hide at right foot. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at south end of grave.

1. Broken bowl of smooth coarse brown ware with marks of chopped straw, type L.P. VII 4.
2. Broken bowl of coarse red ware, with marks of chopped straw, type L.P. VII 7.
3. Fragments of a deep bowl, red-polished outside, black-mouthed, black inside, milled rim.

47. Grave of irregular shape, roughly type Arch. II a, 120 × 80 — 40 cm. Female skeleton, Egyptian of 23 years, flexed on left side, head 15° west of south. Pieces of tanned (?) leather and matting, and much spongy material looking like chopped straw, especially near Nos. 1 and 2.

1. Pot, red-polished outside, black inside, type L.P. I 14.
2. Bowl of pink ware, inside plum-polished with incised pot-mark, type L.P. III 7.

48. Oval grave, 90 × 60 — 50 cm. Skeleton of a child of 11 years, flexed on left side, head 40° south of west. Arms displaced.

1. Small two-handled jar of hard fine pink ware, decorated with wavy lines of red paint, type L.P. V 7.
2. Bowl of fine hard pink ware, plum-polished inside and on rim outside, type L.P. III 4.

57. Oval grave, $120 \times 100 - 70$ cm. Female skeleton, flexed on left side, head 30° west of south. Skull smashed.
1. Round-bottomed two-handled jar of light brown ware, smooth surface, type L.P. IV 7.
 2. Broken wavy-handled jar of hard fine pink ware, type L.P. VI 3, from debris.
61. Grave, type Arch. II a, $110 \times 80 - 55$ cm. Male skeleton of 17 years, flexed on left side, arms and skull disturbed, head 20° west of south.
1. Small jar of red ware plum-polished, surface gone in places, type L.P. III 15.
 2. Bowl of fine hard pink ware plum-painted inside.
- From debris* : Potsherd of coarse brown ware with marks of chopped straw, part of a deep bowl.

62. Pit with sunk side-chamber on east side, type Arch. VI a. Pit, $120 \times 80 - 60$ cm.; chamber, $120 \times 35 + 55$ cm. Male skeleton, adult Egyptian, much broken and scattered, lying on floor of chamber, and with it 4 broken pots. Pl. 52 a; and Fig. 203.

1. Jar of red-polished black-topped ware, type L.P. I 16.
2. Bowl of coarse brown ware, black inside, outside dull red-polished, riveted anciently, L.P. II 7.
3. Part of a pot of thick red-polished black-topped ware, inside black, type L.P. I 10.
4. Parts of a dish of hard fine pink ware, inside plum-polished, diameter about $29\frac{1}{2}$ cm., type L.P. II 1-9.

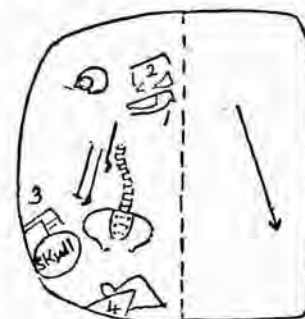


Fig. 203.—Grave 43: 62.

5. Fragments of a dish like No. 4, from debris.

63. Grave with parallel sides and slightly rounded ends, type Arch. VII b, $140 \times 85 - 25$ cm. Fragments of an adult female skeleton, only one pelvic bone and left leg in position, showing the body had been flexed on left side, head 10° west of south.

From debris : Potsherd of pink ware, with deep red-polished surface, type L.P. III 12, 13.

64. Pit with sunk side-chamber, type Arch. VI a. Pit, $150 \times 160 - 45$ cm. Chamber, $160 \times 10 + 40$ cm. Female skeleton flexed on left side, hands seem to have been opposite face, head 15° west of south. Skull not in grave. Pl. 52 b; and Fig. 204.

1. A pebble rubber between end of slate palette and left hand.
2. Between hands, a fish-shaped slate palette, Pl. 63 b 7.
3. A pebble rubber by right wrist.
4. Bowl of light pinkish ware, blackish in parts outside, inside black, both sides smoothed.

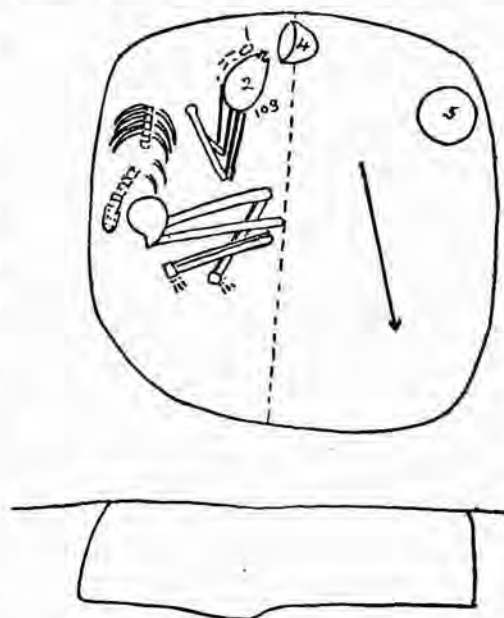


Fig. 204.—Grave 43: 64. Plan and Section.

5. Bowl of coarse red ware, type L.P. VII 4.

66. Irregular oval grave, 120 × 90 — 60 cm. Lower part of a female skeleton under 24 years, with embryo, head 35° west of south.
1. Wavy-handled jar of fine hard pink ware, type L.P. VI 6.
 2. Bowl of hard fine pink ware, smooth both sides, type L.P. IV 1.
- From débris* : A few carnelian and blue-glazed disc beads.
67. Damaged oval grave, about 125 × 95 — 55 cm. Upper half of a male skeleton, young adult Egyptian with slight Negro mixture, flexed on left side, head 20° west of south.
1. Round-bottomed two-handled jar of drab ware, decorated with spirals of red paint, type L.P. IV 6.
 2. Wavy-handled jar of fine hard pink ware, type L.P. VI 2.
 3. Bowl of pink ware, painted plum colour half way down inside, and polished, type L.P. III 1-9.
68. Oval grave, 140 × 115 — 55 cm. Pelvis and femora of a female skeleton, flexed on left side, head south.
1. Small two-handled jar of drab ware, decorated with boats, trees, etc., in red paint, type L.P. V 1.
69. Damaged grave of indeterminable shape. Some disordered bones and shattered skull of a male skeleton. On the floor of the grave near the east wall was found a bone or ivory pin with a very worn head.
78. Damaged grave, about 30 cm. deep. Skeleton flexed on left side, skull and arms displaced, head 10° west of south.
4. Jar of smooth coarse brown ware, with marks of *tibn*, type L.P. III 15. Near No. 4 and to the south of it, were Nos. 1 and 2, pebble rubbers, and No. 3, a copper fish-hook, Pl. 65 a 1.
 5. A sandstone millstone.

The Graves of Uncertain Date.

1. Denuded grave, outline lost, just under present surface.
Burial : Middle-aged male skeleton, contracted on left side, head east. Grave lined with matting (remnants) ; body wrapped in hide with hair (fragments). Skull smashed.
3. Irregular grave about 100 × 100 — 30 cm.
Burial : Male skeleton of 12 years, contracted on left side, head 25° north of east. Traces of matting, leather and linen—the linen next the body.
In débris : Potsherds of red-polished black-topped ware, red-polished pink ware, and coarse black-mouthed ware.
4. Oval grave, 120 × 90 — 40 cm.
Burial : Female skeleton, middle-aged negroid type, contracted on right side, head 5° south of east, skull displaced. Traces of matting.
In débris : Potsherds of dull red-polished ware and black-topped ware.
5. Oval grave, 110 × 80 — 20 cm. Cut by No. 4.
Burial : Female skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian (possibly slight negroid mixture), on left side, head north-east. Skull and arms disarranged. Grave lined with matting ; body covered with leather.
In débris : Potsherds of black-mouthed red-polished ware.

6. Oval grave, $105 \times 80-20$ cm., broken into by No. 7 just behind skull. Female skeleton, young adult Egyptian (slightly negroid), flexed on right side, hands opposite face, head 5° west of north. Pl. 51 b; and Fig. 205.

1. Pot of thick coarse red ware, type L.P. II 6, broken.
2. Boat-shaped dish of coarse red ware.

7. Oval grave, $105 \times 70 - 30$ cm. Broken into No. 6, which is an earlier burial. Male skeleton flexed on right side, right hand opposite face, left hand on right elbow, head 30° north of west, skull not in grave.



Fig. 205.—Grave 43: 6.

8. Empty oval grave, $110 \times 75 - 20$ cm. 15° east of north.

From débris: Few vertebræ and broken bones of a child; scraps of hide with hair; potsherds of brown ware, dull red polish both sides.

10. Nearly rectangular grave, type Arch. II a, $110 \times 75 - 15$ cm.

Burial: Legs of a child contracted on right side, head 25° west of south. Fragments of tanned and sewed leather.

Contents: On the right ankle, shell disc beads and one small shell.

11. Oval grave, $130 \times 90 - 35$ cm. 25° east of south. Empty.

12. Oval grave, $115 \times 80 - 35$ cm. 35° west of south.

From débris: Few broken bones; part of a shell bracelet; a broken pot of type L.P. II 7, of rather coarse brown ware, dull black-polished inside, black-mouthed, dull red-polished outside.

13. Grave, type Arch. II a, $115 \times 90 - 35$ cm. 35° west of south. Empty.

14. Grave, type Arch. II a, $125 \times 80 - 45$ cm. 35° south of west. Few broken bones of an adult male and of a child from débris. Empty.

18. Oval grave, $115 \times 85 - 50$ cm. Male skeleton, young adult Egyptian flexed on left side, hands opposite face, head 15° east of south. Traces of hide and matting.

21. Circular grave, diameter 115 cm., depth 45 cm. Disturbed male skeleton ca. 16 years, flexed on left side, head 40° west of south.

1. Tortoise-shell bracelet on forearm.

North of the pelvis lay a pile of potsherds with fragments of leather underneath. Made up of these sherds and others from the débris are:—

2. Fragments of a pot of brown ware, dull black-polished inside, outside dull reddish polish, type L.P. II 4.
3. Open pot of coarse red-brown ware.
4. Bowl of fine red-brown ware, red-polished inside.
5. Part of a bowl about 11 cm. deep of pinkish-brown ware, plum-polished inside and on rim outside.

24. Irregular oval grave broken into on one side by No. 23, on the other by No. 25. About $95 \times 80 - 40$ cm. Female skeleton of nine years, extended on left side, head south-west. Matting above body. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 on floor of grave. Fig. 206.

1. Deep bowl of light red-polished ware, black-mouthed and black-polished inside, type L.P. I 1.
2. Beaker of brown ware, painted red outside and smoothed, type L.P. II 6.
3. Pot of coarse brown ware, black inside, smoothed outside, like No. 4, but too broken to draw.



Fig. 206.—Grave 43: 24.

4. Pot of coarse brown ware, black in patches, type L.P. II 6.

Five tubular bone beads, some blue-glazed disc beads, one small green glass spherical bead, and one small orange glass disc bead.

27. Oval grave, 105 × 90 — 45 cm. Male skeleton, young adult, flexed on left side, head 10° east of south. Skull and arms displaced. Traces of hide with hair, and matting.

28. Broken and irregular oval grave, about 110 × 100 — 20 cm.

From débris near by: Potsherds of red-polished black-topped ware, and of brown ware, dark brown-red polish outside.

29. Oval grave, 110 × 70 — 45 cm. Male skeleton, young adult Egyptian (?) flexed on left side, head south-east, skull not in grave, arms disturbed. Scraps of matting.

30. Damaged grave, about 95 × 90 — 30 cm. Fragments of a child's skeleton with tibiae and fibulae in position, contracted on right side, head 30° west of south. Pieces of leather.

Potsherd with edge from a deep bowl, coarse brown ware, black centre, roughly smoothed inside, and black in patches both sides, lying in grave.

Potsherds of hard fine pink ware, painted plum colour inside and line-polished.

31. Oval grave, 115 × 95 — 45 cm. Female skeleton flexed on left side, head 30° west of south, skull not in grave.

1. Bowl of coarse brown ware, broken, type L.P. II 14.

2. Bowl, broken in small pieces, outside red-polished, black-mouthed, inside dull black-polished.

3, 4. Pebble rubbers.

34. Oval grave, 105 × 95 — 20 cm.

From débris: Scraps of bones only; traces of hide with hair; fragments of probably two bowls of red-polished ware, black-mouthed, rim milled, black-polished inside; potsherds of coarse brown ware painted red outside, with five string marks about 2 ½ cm. apart.

35. Traces of a grave of indeterminable shape. One tibia and remains of a foot of child under 16 years. Scraps of matting and hide. By the bones lie Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 is inside No. 2.

1. Broken bowl of brown ware, dull red-polished outside and in, blackish in patches, type L.P. II 11.

2. Broken bowl of coarse brown ware, outside and inside very dull red-polished, blackish in patches, type L.P. II 9.

36. Oval grave, 100 × 70 — 40 cm. Disturbed male skeleton of child under 16 years, flexed on left side, head south, arms displaced, head not in grave.

From débris: Potsherds of fine hard pink ware, painted red inside and polished; of rather coarse brown ware, smoothed both sides; and of brown ware, red-polished outside, black-polished inside, milled rim.

37. Oval grave, 100 × 90 — 45 cm. Adult female skeleton flexed on left side, head 20° west of south. Skull and arms displaced. Scraps of leather or hide and traces of matting.

1. Pebble rubber near left knee.

From débris: Potsherds of two shallow bowls of L.P. type II.

38. Grave, type Arch. II a, 105 × 70 — 30 cm. Female skeleton, Egyptian of 25 years, flexed on left side, head 15° west of south. Pieces of leather and matting.

1, 2. Pebble rubbers opposite face.

3. Bivalve shell opposite face

From débris : Potsherds of L.P. types I and II ; shells (type Pl. 66 e 8, 9) pierced for suspension ; one slate disc bead ; one steatite pendant, hole at top drilled completely through.

39. Irregular grave, 110 × 100 — 45 cm. Female skeleton, adult Egyptian, flexed on left side, hands opposite face, head 20° west of south. Pieces of hide with hair and matting.
1. Bowl of coarse ware, red-polished both sides, type L.P. II 12, broken.
 2. Bowl of red-polished ware, black-mouthed, dull black-polished inside, broken in pieces, type L.P. II 5.
 3. Bowl of coarse ware, red-polished outside, black-polished inside, type L.P. II 8.

40. Oval grave, 100 × 85 — 50 cm. Disturbed male skeleton, flexed on left side, head 25° east of south, skull not in grave, arms disturbed ; pieces of matting.

Contents : At the feet, large potsherds of deep bowl of coarse thick brown ware, painted red inside and smoothed, type L.P. II 8 ; and a broken deep bowl, light red-polished outside, black-mouthed, inside black and very slightly polished, diameter 22 ½ cm., type L.P. I 6 or 12.

41. Traces of an oval grave about 30 cm. deep. Disturbed male skeleton flexed on left side, head 15° west of south. Skull not in grave. Pieces of hide with hair.

From débris : Many potsherds of type L.P. I and II.

42. Oval grave, 100 × 85 — 50 cm. Female skeleton, middle-aged, flexed on left side, head 20° west of south. Potsherds of a bowl of L.P. type II.

43. Irregular oval grave, somewhat denuded, about 105 × 90 — 45 cm. Occupying the south-east corner and side of grave, lay a large flat stone, against which leaned the bent right arm. Scraps of tanned and sewn leather. Body lay extended on back with heels by left buttock, right hand at shoulder, left hand on pelvis. Fig. 207.

1. Broken bowl of smooth coarse red ware, type L.P. VII 1.
2. Broken bowl of coarse red ware, type L.P. VII 2.

45. Rectangular grave, type Arch. II a. At the south end, a ledge of rock upon which half of bowl No. 1 rests. About 105 × 90 — 40 cm. Female skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian, flexed on left side, head 20° west of south. Bits of hide with hair and scraps of matting.

1. Broken bowl of coarse red-brown ware, blackish in patches, inside roughly smoothed, type L.P. VII.
2. Broken bowl of rough coarse brown ware, reddish in parts, smoothed inside, type L.P. II 6.
3. Bowl broken in small pieces, lying under No. 1, of coarse brown ware, dull black-polished inside, dull red-polished outside.



Fig. 207.—Grave 43: 43.

46. Oval grave, 130 × 70 — 30 cm. Female skeleton, aged ca. 15 years, flexed on left side, hands opposite face, head 40° west of south. Pieces of layer matting, and hide with hair, the latter in some cases was seen to have been sewn. Traces of woven cloth.

1. Shell bracelet from left forearm.

Opposite right forearm and concealing left hand, part of a shallow dish—nearly completed by fragments from débris—of thick coarse brown ware, black-polished inside, and outside red-polished.

49. Grave of indeterminable shape, almost entirely denuded. Present depth about 25 cm. Disordered bones of a male skeleton, adult Egyptian, apparently contracted on the right side, head 35° north of east.

50. Denuded grave of indeterminable shape. Parts of disordered female skeleton of 24 years, flexed on left side, head 10° west of south, and remains of an embryo in and about pelvis. White shells and black-glazed disc beads lying about in grave and from débris.
51. Oval grave, about 90 cm. long and 20 cm. deep. Some bones of a child from débris.
52. Oval grave, $110 \times 85 - 30$ cm. Male skeleton, Egyptian of about 35 years, flexed on right side, head 15° north of east. Left arm and leg displaced. Traces of matting.
53. Oval grave, $125 \times 80 - 60$ cm. Male skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian, flexed on left side, head 30° east of south. Skull and arms displaced. Traces of coarse cloth.
From débris : Potsherds of type L.P. II.
54. Denuded oval grave. Male skeleton, middle-aged, flexed on left side, head 10° south of west. Much disturbed and broken.
55. Traces of a grave of indeterminable shape, about 60 cm. deep. Potsherds of type L.P. I and II.
56. Traces of a grave of indeterminable shape. Disturbed and broken male skeleton, left pelvic bone and leg seem to be in position, showing body to have been flexed on left side, head south-west.
1. A bivalve shell between left tibia and femur.
Potsherds lying by left tibia, and from débris, black-topped, red-polished ware and black-mouthed ware.
58. Nearly rectangular grave, type Arch. II *a*, $140 \times 65 - 50$ cm. South end and west side of rock. Male skeleton flexed on left side, head 20° west of south. Skull not in grave.
59. Oval grave, much broken, present measurements $160 \times 150 - 70$ cm. 30° west of south. Few scraps of bone from débris and potsherds of coarse brown ware, smoothed inside, black-mouthed and black in patches outside.
60. Damaged grave of uncertain shape, about 65 cm. deep. Lower part of an adult female skeleton, flexed on left side, head 35° west of south.
From débris : Potsherd of brown ware, black-mouthed, black inside, only rim polished, outside red-polished, rim milled, type L.P. I 6 (?).
65. Damaged oval grave about 30 cm. deep. 25° west of south. Bones of female and child of two years from débris.
70. Damaged grave of indeterminable shape, 20 cm. deep. Parts of a disturbed female skeleton on floor, vertebrae in position, apparently on right side, head 10° east of south.
71. Oval grave, $120 \times 80 - 30$ cm.
From débris : Bones of a female ; pale blue-glazed disc beads ; potsherds of types L.P. I and VII.
72. Damaged oval grave, about $110 \times 80 - 10$ cm. Broken male skeleton, flexed on left side, arms disturbed, skull smashed to fragments, head south-west.
73. Traces of a grave of indeterminable shape.
From débris : Few bones of a male ; and potsherds of fine hard salmon-pink ware.
74. Nearly rectangular grave, 120×95 cm. Disturbed male skeleton, flexed on left side, skull not in grave, head 25° west of south. Potsherds of pink ware, apparently from wavy-handled jar.
75. Oval grave, $90 \times 60 - 20$ cm. 40° west of south. Few bones in grave.
76. Damaged grave, perhaps oval.
From débris : Some bones and shell beads.

77. Traces of a grave, perhaps oval, about 30 cm. deep.

From débris : Bones, and scraps of malachite, and some blue-glazed disc beads.

79. *Grave* of uncertain shape in sandstone and gravel, about 20 cm. deep. Broken leg-bones and feet and scraps of bones.

80. Oval grave, 65 × 60 — 15 cm. 35° west of south.

At south end :

1. A broken slate palette.

2. Flint flake.

From débris :

Part of a bowl of brown ware, black-mouthed, black-polished inside, dull red-polished outside.

81. Oval grave, 110 × 70 — 50 cm. Broken bones.

82. Rectangular grave, type Arch. II *a*, cut in sandstone, 60 × 45 — 15 cm. 25° west of south.

From débris : Some bones of a child : shells pierced for suspension : a slate bracelet, Pl. 66 *b* 1.

CEMETERIES 44-49.

Khor Dehmit is the largest of the ravines opening on the Nile Valley between Shellal and Kalabsha, and runs far back into the eastern desert. The valley is very wide for several kilometres north of the khor, and on the east bank there is a long, comparatively broad plain, composed mostly of Nile mud. Ever since the high Nile level was at the 106-metre level, this plain must have presented a large tract of cultivable soil. Consequently, it is not surprising to find cemeteries representing a continuous and considerable population from the Pre-dynastic period to the present day.

The northernmost cemetery, No. 44, is on the southern bank of Khor Berastod, near Max, on a high gravel bank slightly higher than all other cemeteries at this site, except the rock-cut New Empire tombs. The graves belong to the same archæological group as those in Cemetery 43 across the river, and are older than the graves in Cemetery 45.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 44. (PLAN XXVIII).

(By C. M. Firth).

1. Irregular oval grave, 120 × 90 — 90 cm. Axis 30° east of south. Empty. Black-topped potsherds in the débris.

3. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 130 × 75 — 130 cm. Axis south.

Burial : Tibiæ (broken) from a human skeleton, against side of grave. Pieces of goatskin from the débris.

Contents of grave :

1. Tall wide-mouthed jar, coarse red ware, L.P. VII 13.

2. Small squat jar (decayed), traces of side-handles, L.P. IV 9.

4. *Grave*, oval, 80 × 65 — 75 cm.

Burial : Skeleton (skull absent) closely contracted on right side, head south.

5. *Grave*, oval, 75 × 60 — 45 cm. Pl. 52 f.
Burial : Skeleton closely contracted on right side, head ESE.
From débris : Potsherds, polished brown ware, with rivet holes.
8. *Grave*, rectangular, 145 × 80 — 95 cm. Pl. 52 e.
Burial : Femora and tibiae of a skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.
Contents of grave :
1. Large jar with flat base, reddish-brown ware, pot-mark, type L.P. VII 14.
 2. Small jar with pointed foot, dark red-polished ware, type L.P. III 13.
9. Irregular excavation, 35 cm. deep, containing large round jar of hard pinkish-red ware, broken, containing sand and gravel.
10. *Grave*, oval, 60 × 35 — 65 cm. Axis south.
Burial : Skull, etc., of an infant's skeleton, remaining bones in débris.
11. *Grave*, rectangular, 120 × 70 — 55 cm.
Burial : Femora and tibiae of a skeleton, contracted on right side, head SSW.
Contents of grave :
1. Bowl, red-polished, black-topped ware, type L.P. I 1.
12. *Grave*, nearly circular, 90 × 85 — 40 cm.
Burial : Skeleton (arms, neck and pelvis disturbed) contracted on left side, head SSW.
13. *Grave*, oval, 125 × 95 — 130 cm.
Burial : Skeleton, much disturbed (skull absent), contracted on left side, head SSW.
Contents of grave :
1. Remains of a broken pot, pink ware.
 2. Remains of a broken pot, black inside.
14. *Grave*, rectangular, 135 × 95 — 50 cm.
Burial : Skeleton (tibiae missing) contracted on right side, head SSE.
Contents of grave :
1. Diorite (?) palette.
15. *Grave*, large rectangular, 180 × 170 — 125 cm. approximately. Fig. 208.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side and back, head SSW.
Contents of grave :
1. Slate palette, stained with malachite.
 2. Small jar with pointed foot, smooth red-painted ware, L.P. III 14.
 3. Bowl with flat base, thick red-painted polished ware, type L.P. III 2.
 4. Wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, partly filled with river sand, type L.P. VI 1.
 5. Deep bowl, red-polished, black-topped, L.P. I 5.
 6. Large wide-mouthed jar, smooth coarse ware, L.P. VII 12.
- In débris* : Brown rubbing pebble.
16. *Grave*, rectangular, 95 × 60 — 85 cm.
Burial : Remains of skeleton of a young person contracted on left side, head south.

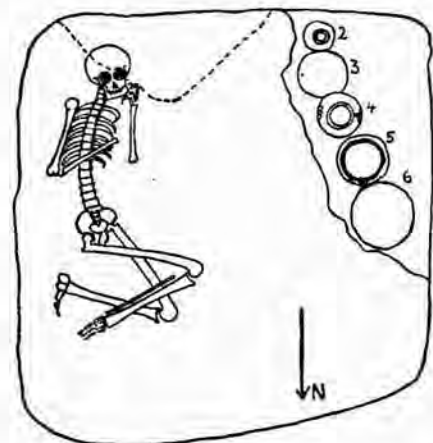


Fig. 203.—Grave 44: 15.

Contents of grave :

- 1. Small jar with cylindrical side-handles, broken, type L.P. V 5.

17. *Grave*, shallow rectangular excavation, 120 × 70 — 15 cm. Axis SSE.

Burial : None.

Contents :

- 1-6. Six roughly-made saucers of coarse brown ware.

18. *Grave*, rectangular, 95 × 65 — 35 cm. Fig. 209.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

- 1. Large bowl, light red-polished black-topped, type L.P. I 4.

20. *Grave*, oval, 120 × 70 — 95 cm. Pl. 52*d*; and Fig. 210.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on right side, head north.

Contents of grave :

- 1, 2. Broken vessels of black-topped ware.
- 3. Small bowl, light red-polished ware, slightly black-topped, type L.P. I 2.
- 4. Shell.

In débris : Fragments of malachite.

21. *Grave*, rectangular, 125 × 80 — 35 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on right side, head north, laid on matting, and covered with linen and leather.

In débris : Fragments of malachite.

22. *Grave*, rectangular, 70 × 47 — 50 cm. Pl. 52*c*; and Fig. 211.

Burial : Child's skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

- 1. Jar with wavy side-handles, red ware, discoloured in firing, type L.P. VI 9.
- 2. Flask, smooth coarse brown-red ware, L.P. VII 11.

24. *Grave*, circular, 75 × 75 — 30 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on right side (possibly a secondary interment), head SSW.

32. *Grave*, approximately oval, 110 × 90 — 70 cm.

Burial : In débris, human pelvis and sacrum.

Contents of grave : Rough schist palette.



Fig. 209.—Grave 44: 18. Fig. 210.—Grave 44: 20.



Fig. 211.—Grave 44: 22.

Nos. 2, 6, 7, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31 and 35 are empty circular graves varying in depth from 30 to 90 cm. Nos. 27, 29 and 30 are empty oval graves.

CEMETERY 45.

Cemetery 45 covers a series of mud banks extending about 750 metres along the present cultivation at the village of Shem Nishai (see Plan XXVII). The ground is lower between the knolls and the high sandstone hills, and the path to the north follows the low ground. The cultivation occupies the lower part of the western slopes of the mud banks, and, according to the peasants, covers a certain number of ancient graves. The cultivation is also answerable

for extensive *sebakh*-digging in the tops of the knolls. But part of the damage to the cemeteries was due also to modern plundering for antiquities. The peasants alleged that a travelling band had worked here several years ago, and possibly the statement is true. At any rate, the cemetery was in a condition of great confusion, and although about 400 graves were cleared, only a few were un plundered in recent times. There were, of course, the usual evidences of ancient, nearly contemporaneous*plundering.

There were six different patches of graves in Cemetery 45, counting from the north :—

Block C, Plans XXVII, XXVIII; graves	100-109.
" A, " " " " "	110-136.
" D, " " " " "	243-314.
" F, " " " " "	200-242.
" E, " " " " "	400-542.
" B, " " " " "	600-611.

Block C contains three typical X-group graves (Nos. 100, 102 and 104), and seven Early Dynastic graves (Nos. 101, 103, 105-109).

Block A contains 24 graves, of which No. 135 lies at a distance outside the group. With the exception of three circular graves, these are all orientated north-and-south, while all of the seven burials preserved are orientated south. The objects found are all Early Dynastic ; and the graves, except No. 135, undoubtedly belong to the Early Dynastic group.

Block D consists of two smaller patches of graves, of which the northernmost (Nos. 257 to 314) are B-group, with a few C-group graves (Nos. 257, 267, 272, 273, 274, 278, 283 and 284).

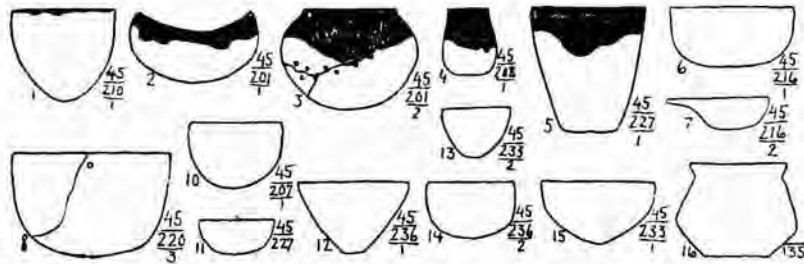


Fig. 212.—Pottery from Cemetery 45. B-Group.

The graves in the southern patch (Nos. 243 to 256) are Early Dynastic (A-group) and probably form the continuation of block E.

Block F lies to the west of blocks D and E, and is apparently connected in time with the northern part of block D. The graves numbered 201-242 are all oval graves of the B-group type, and are orientated according to the following table. There are 43 graves, of which 28 graves contain 29 burials :—

	On right side.	On left side.	Total.	Empty graves.
Head S.	1	6	7	} 5 N - S.
" N.	9	8	17	
" W.	1	1	2	} 5 E - W.
" E.	1	—	1	
" ENE.	—	1	1	} 4 circular.
" NE.	—	1	1	
Total... ..	12	17	29	14

Block E forms the main part of the cemetery, and contains the earliest graves, about 24 distinguishable as Early Dynastic, with a few later graves of B- and C-groups. The western

edge of the cemetery contains also three Eighteenth Dynasty graves, a fact which suggests that the graves under the cultivation are also of this date.

Block B, comprising Nos. 600–611, was on a low knoll about 75 metres south of block E, and cut off from it by cultivation. Block B had been under cultivation, and had been abandoned owing to saltiness. Consequently the destruction by denudation was very great, and the graves found were only a remnant of the original cemetery. This may have been the C-group cemetery.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 45.

Block C. 100. *Grave*, deep side-chambered grave, type Byz. IV. Rectangular shaft 160 × 65 — 150 cm. Chamber on west side, 160 × 70 + 40 cm. Shaft filled with about 50 stones.

Burial: Human bones, negroid female of 35–40 years, in the débris. Body had been wrapped in coarse woollen cloth or garment with brown stripes.

Contents of grave:

1. Roughly-made jar, coarse red ware, type Byz. 26.

In débris:

Potsherd from a cup, cream coloured ware, light red-painted, ornamented with dabs of black paint, wheel-made, type Byz. 7.

Large rock-crystal bead.

Blue glass bead.

102. *Grave*, type Byz. IV. Rectangular shaft 145 × 50 — 170 cm. Side-chamber on west side and in floor, 145 × 85 + 65 cm. Empty.

104. *Grave*, type Byz. IV. Rectangular shaft 130 × 70 to 45 — 175 cm., filled with stones. Chamber on west side, 130 × 75 + 35 cm.

Burial: Human tibia and femur in débris—female of 12 years.

Contents of grave:

1. Large jar with side-handles, red ware, with white slip, type Byz. 18.

105. *Grave*, rectangular, 160 × 90 — 30 cm. Axis south. Bones of young adult female.

In débris:

Two carnelian pendants, white shell beads.

Transparent gypsum (selenite) pendant.

Fragment of a rectangular slate palette.

109. *Grave*, rectangular, 100 × 85 — 25 cm.

Burial: Female skeleton, contracted on left side, head SW. (skull absent), laid on matting.

Contents of grave:

1. Pebble palette.

2. Rubbing pebble.

Block A: 113. *Grave*, rectangular, 100 × 75 — 30 cm.

Early Dynastic.

Burial: Pelvis, femur and tibiæ of male skeleton of 25 years, contracted on left side, head south-west. Body was covered with goatskins.

In débris:

Small carnelian and green-glazed beads.

Fragments of a shell bracelet.

Fragment of brim of a jar, highly polished, black ware with rivet hole.

Oval slate palette.

114. *Grave*, nearly square, 120 × 130 — 55 cm. South-east side slightly recessed. Fig. 213.

Burial : Skeleton, aged male Egyptian, contracted on left side, head south-west.

Contents of grave :

1. Small axe of grey stone (Pl. 63 d 17 ?).

115. *Grave*, rectangular with rounded ends, 135 × 110 — 25 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, young adult male, contracted on left side (skull absent), head SSW.

In débris : Potsherds from light red, black-topped vessel, with milled brim.

116. *Grave*, rectangular, 110 × 70 — 60 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, adult negroid male, contracted on left side, head south-west.

Contents of grave :

1. Pebble of grey stone with worn edge.
- 2, 3. Bivalve shells.
4. Large bead of grey stone.

In débris : Pieces of a bowl, hard pink ware.

117. *Grave*, oval, 130 × 70 — 70 cm., with recess partly on east side, and partly in floor of shaft, 125 × 65 + 40 cm. Pl. 54 d; and Fig. 214.

Burial : Skeleton, adult male Egyptian, contracted on left side, head south, and covered with goatskins.

118. *Grave*, short rectangular shaft, 115 × 55 — 60 cm., with side-chamber, 55 × 120 + 45 cm. partly recessed in floor.

Burial : Pelvis and femur of adult male skeleton, contracted on left side and covered with goatskins.

In débris : Large white spiral shells pierced for suspension.

120. *Grave*, short rectangular shaft, 105 × 50 — 25 cm., with side-chamber on east side, partly in floor of shaft.

Burial : Skull and other bones, from débris, of adult male Egyptian (resembling No. 116).

Contents of grave :

1. Rubbing pebble.
2. Pebble palette (?).
3. Small bowl, fine red ware unpolished, type E.D. IV 2.

In débris : White cowrie shells pierced for suspension.

134. *Grave*, rectangular, 125 × 60 — 45 cm.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on left side, head south (skull missing). Body was laid upon goatskins.

In débris : Rubbing pebble ; small quantity of resin.

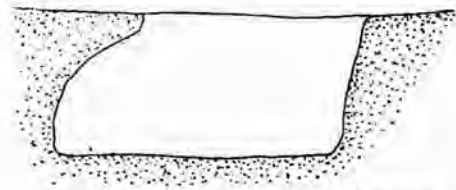
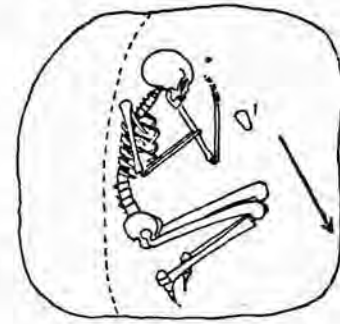


Fig. 213.—Grave 45 : 114. Plan and Section.

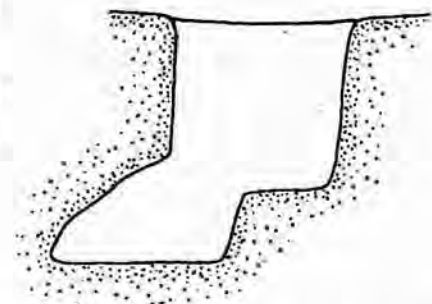
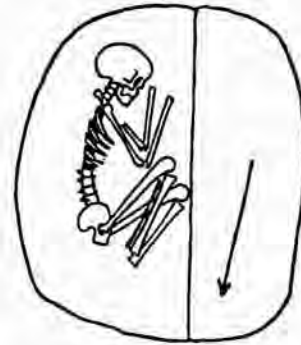


Fig. 214.—Grave 45 : 117. Plan and Section

135. *Grave*, rectangular, 120 × 85 — 60 cm. Fig. 215.

Burial: Skeleton of aged male Egyptian, contracted on right side, head north.

Contents of grave:

1. Bowl coarsely-made blackish ware, Fig. 212, No. 16.
2. Stone palette, cushion-shaped.

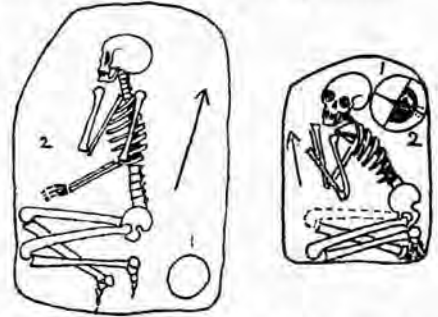


Fig. 215.—Grave 45:135. Fig. 216.—Grave 45:201.

201. *Grave*, rectangular, 75 × 55 — 60 cm. Pl. 56 b; and Fig. 216.

Burial: Skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian male, contracted on right side, head north.

Contents of grave:

1. Boat-shaped bowl, red-polished, black-topped (broken), Fig. 212, No. 2.
2. Bowl with narrow mouth, red-polished, black-topped, cracked, with rivet holes drilled along the fractures, and exhibiting traces of the lashing of a thong through the holes, Fig. 212, No. 3.

202. *Grave*, rectangular, 90 × 60 — 35 cm.

Burial: Skeleton, young adult Egyptian male, contracted on right side, head north.

203. *Grave*, outline not preserved, the grave being in stratum of clean sand.

Burial: Skeleton of middle-aged Egyptian female, prone, slightly on right side, humeri at right angles to body, hands under skull, which was turned towards left shoulder, femora almost in line with body, with tibiae sharply contracted (heels against sacrum). Head north.

204. *Grave*. In sand stratum, outline not preserved.

Burial: Skeleton of female contracted on left side, head north (skull absent).

Contents of grave:

- 1, 2. Raw hide head-dress, or vessel, Pl. 66 d.
3. Brown rubbing pebble.

205. *Grave*, oval, 85 × 70 cm., in stratum of river sand.

Burial: Skeleton of adult female, contracted on left side, head south. Body lay on and was covered with goatskins.

Contents of grave:

1. Shell finger ring from left hand.
- Mass of leather from before face.
- Spiral shell in débris.

206. *Grave*. In sand stratum, outline not preserved. Fig. 217.

Burial: Skeleton, Egyptian female of 25 years, contracted on left side, head north, laid on leather.

Contents of grave:

- 1, 2. Two bone needles, points missing.
3. Leather bag with plaited leather thong.
4. Palette of pinkish quartz with traces of malachite.



Fig. 217.—Grave 45:206.

207. *Grave*. In sand stratum, outline not preserved.

Burial: Skeleton, aged negroid female, contracted on left side, head north, lying on and covered with goatskins.

Contents of grave:

1. Small bowl, red-painted and smoothed ware, Fig. 212, No. 10.

In débris :

Small shell pendant.

Quantity of small white shells, type Pl. 66 e 13.

Fragments of malachite.

208. *Grave*, oval, 110 × 60 cm., in stratum of river sand.

Burial : Skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian male, contracted on left side, head north, and covered with goatskins.

Contents of grave :

1. Small jar, thick red-polished black-topped ware, Fig. 212, No. 4.

209. *Grave*, in sand stratum, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton, aged Egyptian female, contracted on left side, head south, and covered with goatskins.

Contents of grave : At neck, white shell disc beads.

210. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 110 × 90 — 45 cm. Pl. 56 d.

Burial : Skeleton, old Egyptian female, contracted on right side, head south, and covered with goatskins.

Contents of grave :

1. Deep bowl, red-polished, slightly black-topped, black inside, Fig. 212, No. 1.
Large mass of folded sewn leather before tibiae.

211. *Grave*, outline not preserved, in stratum of river sand.

Burial : Skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian male, contracted on right side, head west, covered with goatskins.

213. *Grave*, oval, 110 × 60 — 85 cm.

Burial : Skull and upper part of a skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian male, much disturbed, but contracted on right side, head north.

215. *Grave*, circular beehive, 105 × 105 — 85 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian male, contracted on left side, head south.

216. *Grave*, oval, 100 × 65 — 55 cm. Fig. 218.

Burial : Skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian female (doubtful negroid trace), contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, irregular shape, pink ware, Fig. 212, No. 6.

2. Dipper coarse pink ware, Fig. 212, No. 7.

3. Bivalve shell, one edge worn.

217. *Grave*, oval, 110 × 90 — 75 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, middle-aged male, much disturbed, contracted on left side, head north.

Contents of grave :

1. Quartz pebble palette, with traces of malachite, lying on goatskin.

218. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 100 × 65 — 75 cm.

Burials : Much-disturbed male skeleton, probably contracted on left side, head west.

219. *Grave*, circular, 130 × 130 — 80 cm.

Burial : Scattered bones of two contracted skeletons (male and female), *A* and *B*.
Femur and tibiae of *B* show contraction on right side, head north.

220. *Grave*, oval, 100 × 85 — 70 cm. Pl. 56 f.

Burial : Skeleton of old female, contracted on right side, head north (skull in débris) laid on goatskins.



Fig. 218.—Grave 45: 216.

Contents of grave :

1. Raw hide pouch with sewn leather brim, Pl. 66 *d*.
2. Bone awl, like Pl. 66 *b* 55.
3. Coarsely-made black bowl, thin ware with rivet holes (broken), Fig. 212, No. 8.
Mass of soft sewn leather over thighs.

221. *Grave*, oval, 80 × 60 — 30 cm.

Burial : Scattered bones of a female skeleton, probably contracted on left side, head north.

222. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 90 × 75 — 70 cm.

Burial : Scattered bones of a skeleton of a young adult Egyptian male, probably contracted on right side, head south.

In débris : Rim of red-polished dish.

223. *Grave*, oval, 95 × 70 — 60 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton, much disturbed, contracted on left side, head north (skull absent), wrapped in goatskins.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, red ware, unpolished.

224. *Grave*, rectangular with rounded ends, 110 × 80 — 50 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton (skin well preserved), contracted on left side, head north (skull broken off and reversed). Body laid on goatskins.

In débris : Raw hide cap or vessel, see Pl. 66 *d*.

227. *Grave*, oval, 70 × 55 — 100 cm.

Burial : In the débris, femora and skull with black wavy hair, middle-aged Egyptian male.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar, black-topped, red-polished, Fig. 212, No. 5.

In débris : Small roughly-made bowl, coarse red ware, Fig. 212, No. 11.

228. *Grave*, oval, 130 × 95 — 65 cm.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on right side, head NNW. (skull and tibiae absent).

In débris : Pieces of a tall jar, red-polished, black-topped ware of inferior make, rivet holes.

232. *Grave*, oval, 100 × 75 — 60 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton contracted on left side, head ENE. ; skull absent. Body laid on goatskins.

Contents of grave :

1. Small leather bag.

233. *Grave*, circular, 50 × 50 — 45 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of female child of 10 years, contracted on left side, head NE.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, roughly-made, red ware, Fig. 212, No. 15.
2. Small bowl, roughly-made, red ware, Fig. 212, No. 13.

235. *Grave*, oval, 90 × 70 — 30 cm.

Burial : Skull only in position of skeleton of old Egyptian female with a suggestion of negroid mixture, originally contracted on left side, head north. Some of remaining bones in débris.

Contents of grave :

1. Bivalve shell.

In débris : Potsherds of coarse red ware and of black-topped ware.

236. *Grave*, nearly circular, 92 × 90 — 30 cm. Pl. 55 *d*.

Burial : Body of a female child of 8 years, skin well preserved, contracted on right side, head north.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, coarse red ware, Fig. 212, No. 12.
2. Bowl, coarse red ware, Fig. 212, No. 14.

238. *Grave*, oval, 95 × 60 — 60 cm.

Burial : Vertebrae and ribs of male skeleton. Probably contracted on right side, head east, and laid on goatskin.

241. *Grave*, approximately rectangular, 150 × 110 — 95 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton contracted on left side, head south, skull absent.

In débris : Potsherds, red-polished and black-topped.

243. *Grave*, rectangular, 115 × 65 — 75 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, old Egyptian male, contracted on left side, head south (skull in south-west corner of grave).

In débris : Potsherds of red-polished ware.

245. *Grave*, rectangular, 125 × 80 — 45 cm.

Burial : Male skeleton (disturbed) contracted on left side, head south, skull absent.

Contents of grave :

1. Oval slate palette with traces of malachite.

In débris : White shell pierced for suspension.

246. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 90 — 50 cm.

Burials : Two male skeletons, much disturbed, contracted on left side (skulls in débris), heads south.

In débris : Small white spiral shells (type Pl. 66 *e* 13) pierced for suspension ; potsherd of red-polished ware.

247. *Grave*, rectangular, 175 × 90 — 85 cm.

Burials : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south, skull absent. Femora, tibiae, etc., of two earlier interments at north end of grave under pot No. 1. Both are young adult males, one Egyptian, the other Egyptian with slight negroid trace.

Contents of grave :

1. Large jar, red ware, with pot-mark, type E.D. VIII 2.

In débris :

Fragments of shell bracelets.

Bottom of cylindrical jar painted suspension net-pattern, hard pink ware, type E.D. IX 14-20.

249. *Grave*, rectangular, 175 × 100 — 80 cm. Fig. 219.

Burials : At least four :—

A. Earlier interment. Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

B. Contracted on left side, head south.

C, D. Two skulls in the débris.

Block D:
Early Dynastic.



Fig. 219.—Grave 45: 249.

All of these are Egyptian, one male of 20 years, two young adult females, and one middle-aged female.

Contents of grave :

1. Lower part of jar, type E.D. VIII.
2. Jar, fine red ware, white slip, type E.D. VII 24.
3. Cup or bowl, fine red ware, type E.D. IV 10.
4. Jar with circular wavy handle, green-grey ware, type E.D. IX 9.

In débris :

- About 50 white shell disc beads.
 Fragments of shell bracelet.
 Mitra shell pierced for suspension.
 Tall wavy-handled jar, broken, red-brown ware, white slip, type E.D. IX 9.
 Jar, fine red ware, white slip, E.D. VII 27.

250. *Grave*, rectangular shaft, 110 × 65 cm. with side-chamber or recess, 110 × 35 + 45 cm high on east side. Pl. 54 e ; Fig. 220.

Burial : Much-disturbed male skeleton, contracted on left side, head south, skull absent.

Contents of grave :

1. Rough slate palette with traces of malachite.

In débris : Potsherds, coarse red ware.

251. *Grave*, rectangular, 145 × 80 — 35 cm. Water has stood in the grave.

Burials : Remains of three skeletons contracted on left sides, heads south. Skulls all in the débris. Eastern body, *A*, put in first, then western body, *B*, and the middle body, *C*, last. *A*, middle-aged Egyptian male ; *B*, middle-aged male ; *C*, middle-aged female.

Contents of grave :

1. Rectangular slate palette with traces of malachite.
2. Rubbing pebble.

In débris : Three white shells, type Pl. 66 e 8, 9, pierced for suspension ; black-topped potsherds.

252. *Grave*, rectangular, 90 × 55 — 5 cm.

Burial : Ribs, vertebræ and humerus of skeleton, young adult male, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

A few scattered green-glazed beads.

254. *Grave*, rectangular, 135 × 100 — 30 cm. Pl. 55 a ; and Figs. 221 and 222.

Burial : Body (tissues partially preserved) contracted on left side, head south—old Egyptian male.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar with wavy side-handles, fine red ware, containing spongy mass of organic matter, type E.D. IX 4-5.

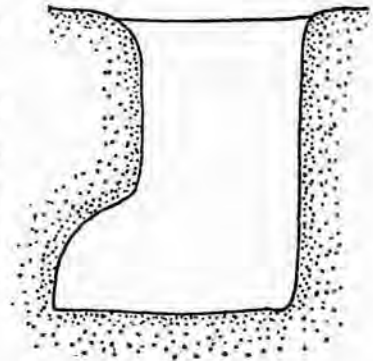
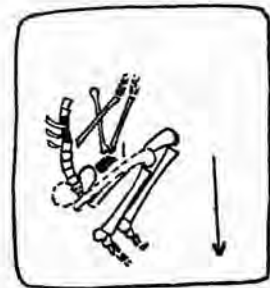


Fig. 220.—Grave 45 : 250.
Plan and Section.

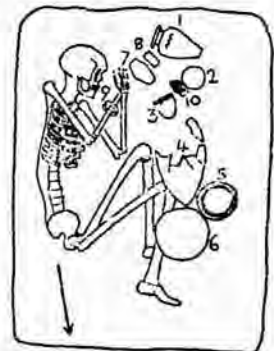


Fig. 221.—Grave 45 : 254.

2. Small bowl with pointed base, black ware, type E.D. I 11.
3. Deep bowl with pointed base, red-polished and black-topped ware, type E.D. I 6.
4. Large broken jar, contained mud and organic matter.
5. Deep bowl with narrowing mouth and milled brim, and pointed base, red-polished, black-topped ware, contained pieces of a mud and straw sealing, type E.D. I 23.
6. Large bowl (?).
7. Quartz palette, traces of malachite, type Pl. 63 c 13.
8. Cake of resin.
9. Ivory bracelet on right wrist.
10. Fragment of a diamond-shaped slate palette with worn depression and traces of malachite.

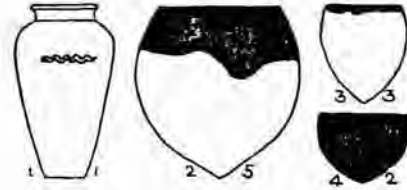


Fig. 222.—Pottery from Grave 45: 254.

In débris : Black-topped and fine red potsherds.

255. *Grave*, rectangular, 155 × 80 — 35 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibia of a female skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

In débris : Rubbing pebble ; and bones of a male adult and a youth.

257. *Grave*, rectangular, 135 × 55 — 60 cm. Pl. 57 a.

Burial : Skeleton, small female, Egyptian with slight negroid mixture, contracted on left side, head east, wrapped in cloth, and matting consisting of rushes bound at 3 cm. intervals with twisted fibre. Disturbed.

258. *Grave*, oval, outline not preserved, but approximately 110 × 75 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibia of male skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

262. *Grave*, oval, 80 × 70 — 45 cm.

Burial : Legs and pelvis of a child's skeleton, contracted on left side, head north-east.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl (broken), fine red-polished ware, slightly black-topped, type E.D. I 3.

267. *Grave*, rectangular, 130 × 45 — 40 cm.

Burial : Fragments of a child's skeleton, probably contracted on left side, head west.

In débris : Fragments of black-topped pottery.

269. *Grave*, rectangular, 110 × 55 — 20 cm.

Burial : Pelvis of male skeleton, apparently contracted on left side, head south, originally laid on matting and covered with goatskins.

275. *Grave*, oval, 110 × 90 — 70 cm.

Burial : Vertebral column, ribs, humerus and pelvis of a male skeleton, contracted on right side, head SE. (skull absent), laid on matting and covered with goatskins.

Contents of grave :

1. Quantity of raw hide sewn with sinews.
2. Antelope horn, Pl. 66 b 39.
3. Bone harpoon, Pl. 66 b 43.
- 4, 5. Quills.

In débris : Decayed antelope horn ; potsherds red-polished outside, black inside ; fragments of red-polished bowl, type E.D. V 15.

Block D: B- and C-groups.

276. *Grave*, oval, 95 × 75 — 35 cm.

Burial : Portions of vertebral column and ribs of skeleton, contracted on right side (?) head north (?).

In débris : Black-topped potsherds.

277. *Grave*, nearly circular, 80 × 75 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, male Egyptian (possibly slight negroid mixture), contracted on left side, head east, covered with leather.

In débris : A few small green-glazed beads and a small flint flake.

284. *Grave*, oval, 85 × 75 — 45 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton contracted on right side, head east (skull absent), laid on matting and covered with goatskin.

Contents of grave :

1. Broken bowl.

301. *Grave*, oval, 95 × 80 — 20 cm.

Burial : Much-disturbed skeleton, tissues well preserved, contracted on left side, head east (skull displaced), covered with matting and finally with goatskins.

304. *Grave*, oval, 75 × 60 — 25 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head north, and laid on goatskins.

Block E :
Mainly
Early Dynastic.

400. *Grave*, nearly circular, 100 × 110 — 50 cm. Pl. 55 b ; and Fig. 223.

Burials :

A. Skeleton (legs absent), contracted on left side, head south.

B. Skull, etc., of previous interment.

C. Skull and bones of third burial in débris.

Contents of grave :

1. Large bowl, hard pink ware, red-polished, vertical lines inside, horizontal outside, type E.D. V 1.

2. Narrow-necked jar, hard pink ware, E.D. VII 8.

3. Jar, hard pink ware, E.D. VII 28.

4. Rubbing pebble.

5. Small jar, hard reddish-pink ware, type E.D. VII 19.

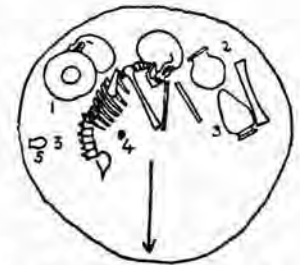


Fig. 223.—Grave 45 : 400.

401. *Grave*, nearly circular, 170 × 165 — 120 cm.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton contracted on left side, head SSW. (skull absent).

Contents of grave :

1. Small jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VII 21.

In débris : Ten white spiral shells, pierced for suspension.

402. *Grave*, rectangular, 135 × 90 — 60 cm. Fig. 224.

Burial : Skeleton, tissues partly preserved, contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, brown-painted suspension net-pattern, type E.D. IX 19.

403. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 85 — 70 cm. Pl. 55 c ; and Fig. 225.

Burials :

A. Earlier interment, skeleton of adult negroid male, contracted on left side, head south.

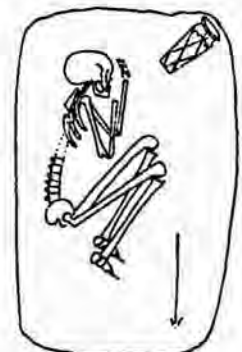


Fig. 224.—Grave 45 : 402.

B. Skeleton of female of 6 years, contracted on right side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Large jar, hard pink ware, E.D. VIII 6.
2. Small-necked jar, with red wavy lines, E.D. VI 4.
3. Small jar, hard dark red ware, type E.D. VII 20.
4. Small jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VII 21.
5. Yellow pebble.
6. Rectangular slate palette.
7. Raw hide cap or vessel, see Pl. 66 *d*.

404. *Grave*, oval, 120 × 90 cm. Pl. 56 *e*.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

405. *Grave*, oval, 120 × 100 — 80 cm. Pl. 55 *e*.

Burials :

A. Earlier interment, contracted on left side, head east, covered with matting.

No. 1 belongs to *A*.

B. Skeleton, contracted on left side, head ESE. Nos. 2-4 belong to *B*.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, hard pink ware, bright red-polished, vertical lines inside, type E.D. V 11.
2. Ten shell bracelets from forearm of *B*.
- 3, 4. Cowries split and threaded on leather thong.

In débris : Three carnelian beads.

408. *Grave*, rectangular, with rounded ends, 125 × 100 — 45 cm.

Burial : Disordered bones of a contracted skeleton in east part of grave. Skeleton had been originally contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

- 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Broken and decayed bowls, red-polished, black-mouthed, black inside.
- 2, 3, 12. Small bowls, red ware, red-painted, slight polish, E.D. II 3-5.
4. Small bowl, brown ware, contained quantity of small brown seeds, E.D. II 13.
5. Small bowl, coarse brown-red ware, E.D. II 9.
11. Small bowl, red ware, E.D. II 11.
13. Small bowl, brown-red ware, E.D. II 10.

411. *Grave*, rectangular, 160 × 90 — 50 cm.

Burial : Femora and tibiae of skeleton contracted on left side, head south, remaining bones in débris.

In débris : Small unbaked mud saucer, E.D. II 16.

412. *Grave*, rectangular, 120 × 70 — 20 cm. Pl. 56 *c*.

Burial : Skeleton, slightly disturbed, contracted on left side, head south, covered with goatskins.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, broken.
2. Small squat jar, type E.D. VII 9.

418. *Grave*, nearly circular, 80 × 80 — 35 cm.

Burial : Scattered bones of a skeleton, covered with goatskins.

In débris : Yellow quartz pebble palette.



Fig. 225.—Grave 45: 403.

419. *Grave*, nearly circular, 130 × 125 — 100 cm.

Burial : Quantity of bones in débris—male and female.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, red ware, unpolished, wheel-made, type N.E. XXV 8.
2. Bowl with bell mouth, red-brown ware, wheel-made, bottom perforated, type N.E. XIII.

In débris : Scarab of green-glazed steatite representing a gazelle couchant between two palm branches, Pl. 71 b 29.

420. *Grave*, nearly circular, 130 × 120 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, red-brown ware, with flat rim, type E.D. IV 9.
- 2, 3. Flasks of hard pink ware, necks broken, type E.D. V 2.

In débris : Seven carnelian beads of fine colour and workmanship.

422. *Grave*, oval, 100 × 90 — 40 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian male, contracted on left side, head south-east.

Contents of grave :

1. Small jar with wavy side-handles, hard pink ware, containing fine ashes and charcoal, E.D. IX 1.
2. Broken slate palette stained with malachite.
- 3, 4. Rubbing pebbles.

429. *Grave*, approximately circular, 97 × 97 — 80 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, legs missing, contracted on left side, head ESE.

437. *Grave*, double beehive type, 165 × 150 — 125 cm., slightly narrower at mouth, Pl. 54 b ; and Figs. 226 and 227. In the floor an oval shaft 55 × 65 — 30 cm., leading to a circular lower chamber immediately below the first, 140 × 145 — 70 cm.

Burial : No traces.

Contents of lower chamber :

1. Large bowl, hard pink ware, broken and riveted, E.D. IV 4.
2. Jar or bowl with narrow mouth, red-polished, black-topped ware, milled brim, E.D. I 26.



Fig. 226.—Grave 45 : 437.

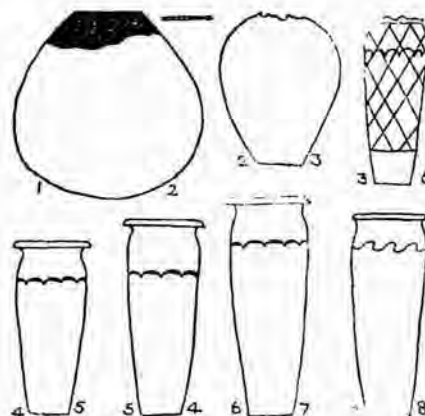


Fig. 227.—Pottery from Grave 45 : 437.

3. Necked jar, neck broken, coarse brown ware, type E.D. X 4.
- 4, 5, 7, 8. Cylindrical jars with wavy handles, hard pink ware, type E.D. IX 10-11.

6. Broken cylindrical jar, hard buff ware, dark red suspension net-pattern, type E.D. IX 14.

In débris : Fragments of two shell bracelets.

441. *Grave*, beehive type, 122 × 135 — 100 cm.

Burial : Removed.

Contents of grave :

1. Small jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VII 20.

In débris :

Small jar, neck broken, hard pink ware, type E.D. VII 11.

Oval piece of ostrich egg-shell, pierced at centre (broken).

Pieces of ivory and shell bracelets.

Small shell bracelet.

6 large white shells pierced for suspension, type Pl. 66 e 8, 9.

Quantity of small unworked garnets.

Carnelian pendant, type Pl. 70 a 6.

White shell disc beads.

Chalcedony flake.

442. *Grave*, double beehive type. Upper chamber 120 × 115 — 100 cm. Partition broken through to No. 449. In floor, narrow short shaft, 30 × 25 — 25 cm., communicating with lower chamber 120 × 120 — 90 cm.

In débris : Brim of a hard pink ware wavy-handled jar, type E.D. IX 9, and a quantity of potsherds of hard pink ware.

446. *Grave*, rectangular recess grave, 120 × 85 — 50 cm., recess on east side, roof broken. Pl. 54 f; and Figs. 228 and 229.

Burial : Skull, arms and upper part of vertebral column of skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian female, contracted on left side, head south. Body had been partially covered with sewn leather.

Contents of grave :

1. Small-necked jar, dull plum-polished, like E.D. III 8, but longer neck.

2. Small jar with cylindrical side-handles, yellowish ware, painting in red of boat, etc., type E.D. V 2.

3. Small jar, coarse brown ware, type E.D. X 9.

In débris : Sandstone slab used as a palette, stained green with malachite.

458. *Grave*, circular, 75 × 75 — 25 cm.

Burial : Vertebral column and femur of skeleton contracted on right side, head south.

In débris : Quantity of small white shells, type Pl. 66 e 13.

459. *Grave*, oval, 115 × 75 — 50 cm.

Burial : Pelvis, femora and tibiæ of skeleton, contracted on left side (skull in débris), and covered with goatskins.

In débris :

Head of a turtle slate palette.

Piece of resin or resinous wood.

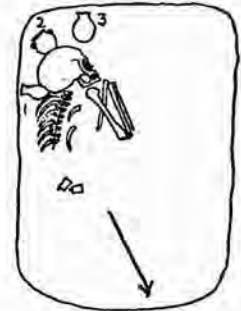


Fig. 228.—Grave 45 : 446.



Fig. 229.—Pottery from Grave 45 : 446.

463. *Grave*, beehive type, 110 × 110 — 70 cm.

Burial : Body with tissues very well preserved, contracted on right side, head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Shallow bowl, bright red-painted ware, vertical polished marks inside, horizontal outside, type E.D. V 21.
2. Small brown stone palette with traces of malachite.

464. *Grave*, beehive type, 190 × 195 — 185 cm., mouth 130 × 115 cm. This grave has two apertures in the side wall, 70 and 20 cm. from the floor, communicating with graves 466 and 465 respectively.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl with bell mouth, smooth coarse red-brown ware, type E.D. X 9.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, type E.D. IX 10.
3. Small-necked jar, dull red-polished ware, like type E.D. III 8.
4. Necked jar (neck broken), brown ware, type E.D. X 8.
5. Small rough sandstone bowl or grinding stone.

In débris : A few well-preserved acacia (?) berries.

467. *Grave*, beehive type, 115 × 115 — 120 cm., small hole in floor, 30 × 20 cm., made by plunderers seeking a lower magazine.

Contents of grave :

1. Tall jar, coarse black-brown ware, black-topped, E.D. I 17.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar (brim broken off), hard pinkish-buff ware, type E.D. IX 10.

470. *Grave*, beehive type, 140 × 140 — 110 cm., mouth 100 × 100 cm. Pl. 54 c.

Burial : In débris, bones of a large male skeleton, skull in grave.

Contents of grave :

1. Large jar, hard pink-painted ware, with procession of hyænas, a scorpion and secretary birds killing serpents, E.D. VI 1.
2. Small unfinished stone axe (?).

477. *Grave*, oval, 100 × 85 — 60 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head south, pelvis disturbed.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, hard pink ware, E.D. IV 5.
2. Piece of brim of jar of hard pink ware.

478. *Grave*, circular, 115 × 115 — 60 cm.

Burial : Fragments of a skeleton, contracted on left side, head south.

480. *Grave*, rectangular, rounded ends, 100 × 70 — 60 cm.

Burial : Confused bones of a female skeleton, originally contracted on left side, head south, covered with goatskins.

In débris : Brown rubbing pebble ; hard pink potsherds.

481. *Grave*, irregular excavation, 145 × 150 cm.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton, middle-aged Egyptian male, contracted on left side, head south-west, laid on heap of débris on north-west side of grave, apparently a secondary interment.

485. *Grave*, rectangular, 95 × 65 — 60 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, Egyptian female with slight suspicion of negroid mixture, upper part much disturbed, contracted on left side, head south.

489. *Grave*, irregular oval, 120 × 95 — 25 cm.

Burial : Much-disturbed skeleton, young adult female, contracted on left side, head south-east, tissues well preserved.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar, red-polished, black-topped, E.D. I 18.

490. *Grave*, nearly circular, 110 × 100 — 15 cm.

Burial : Pelvis, right leg and vertebral column of male skeleton, contracted on right side, head south-east.

In débris : Fragment of bowl, type E.D. I 7.

491. *Grave*, rectangular, rounded ends, 85 × 55 — 30 cm.

Burial : Pelvis, legs and right forearm of a female skeleton, contracted on right side, head north, tissues well preserved.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, cracked, with rivet holes and traces of ties, smooth red ware, slightly black-topped, E.D. II 6.

492. *Grave*, oval, 80 × 65 — 10 cm.

Burial : Female skeleton (skull and legs absent), contracted on left side, head south, tissues well preserved.

Contents of grave :

1. Small squat jar with side-handles and painted whorl decoration, E.D. VI 8.
2. Flint flake implement, triangular section.
- 3, 4. Rubbing pebbles.

493. *Grave*, outline destroyed by denudation.

Burial : Skeleton of a child, contracted on right side, head west.

In débris : Quantity of goatskins sewn together with leather thongs.

494. *Grave*, beehive type, 175 × 180 — 85, mouth 85 × 85 cm. Pl. 54 a; and Figs. 230 and 231.

Burial : Intrusive skeleton, contracted on left side, head south, lying on pile of débris, 30 cm. high in middle of grave. Nos. 1-4 and 8 certainly belong to the original burial; Nos. 8 a, 9-12, 13-14 belong to the intrusive burial; Nos. 5-7 are doubtful.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, with painted suspension net-pattern, type E.D. IX 15, Fig. 231, No. 6.

2. Bowl, red-polished, black-topped ware, type E.D. I 3, Fig. 231, No. 1.

3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, E.D. IX 11, Fig. 231, No. 4.

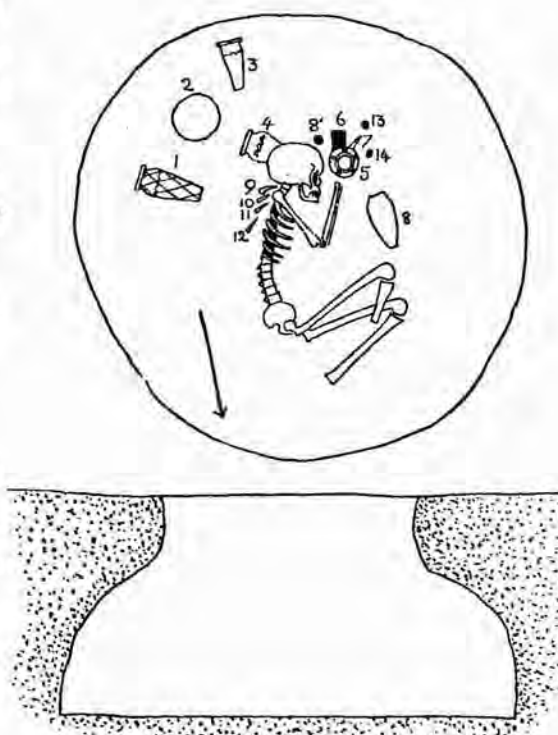


Fig. 230.—Grave 45:494. Plan and Section.

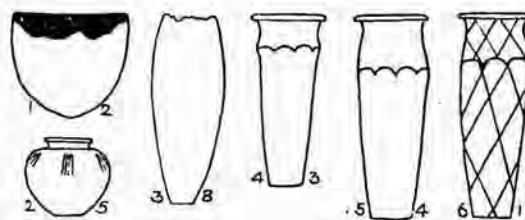


Fig. 231.—Pottery from Grave 45:494.

4. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, E.D. IX 10, Fig. 231, No. 5.
5. Small squat-necked jar, painted line decoration, E.D. VI 7, Fig. 231, No. 2.
6. Slate palette.
7. Bone awl.
8. Slender jar, smooth pink ware, type E.D. VII 25, Fig. 231, No. 3.
- 8 *a*. Rubbing pebble.
- 9–12, 15–17. Bone awls, Pl. 66 *b* 36, 38, 50, 51.
- 13–15. Rubbing pebbles.

In débris : Two saucers, type E.D. X 5.

496. *Grave*, 180 × 190 — 190 cm., narrow towards mouth, a side-chamber pit dug through an older circular grave. Pl. 57 *c*.

Burials : Quantity of bones in débris, four Egyptians, two male, two female.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar, red ware, wheel-made, type N.E. VII 12.
2. Jar, red ware, wheel-made, type N.E. VII 11.
3. Bowl, bell-mouthed, with well defined wheel-turning marks, type N.E. XIII.
4. Bowl with foot, red ware, polished inside, type N.E. XXV 10.

In débris : Flint flake.

497. *Grave*, beehive type, 240 × 220 — 145 cm. Aperture between graves 497 and 496 has been blocked with mud-bricks.

Contents of grave :

1. On heap of débris, large slate fish palette pierced for suspension, with stain of malachite, Pl. 63 *b* 6.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Red pottery palette.

498. *Grave*, nearly circular, 95 × 100 — 25 cm. Denuded. Pl. 55 *f*.

Burials : Skeleton *A*, a child of about 12 years, contracted on the left side, head south. Skeleton *B*, a young child, contracted on right side, facing *A*, head south. The grave was lined with rush matting which was covered with goat-skin. Body *A* had traces of loose linen wrappings. It was covered with a sheet of raw hide tucked under all around, and apparently bound on with thongs. This sheet had several holes as if broken through by plunderers. The way in which the objects are piled on top of *B* also suggests plundering. Nos. 7 and 8 were on *A*, under the raw-hide sheet.

Contents of grave :

1. Slate palette, irregular form.
2. Slate palette pierced for suspension.
3. Fan of feathers, see Pl. 66 *c*.
4. Cap or vessel of raw hide, see Pl. 66 *d*.
5. Skin bag.
6. Rubbing pebble.
7. Fan of black feathers with red ribs, see Pl. 66 *c*.
8. Shell bracelets on right forearm of *A*.

In débris : Piece of a fan.

500. *Grave*, approximately circular, beehive grave, 200 × 220 — 150 cm. Apparently a Predynastic grave re-used in New Empire.

Burials : In débris, bones of at least 5 human bodies, 2 dogs and one unidentified animal.

Contents of grave :

1. Large jar, red ware, type N.E. IV 2.
2. Saucer of brown ware, type N.E. XXV 7.

503. *Grave*, circular beehive type, 150 × 145 — about 90 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

517. *Grave*, circular beehive type, 170 × 170 — 80 cm.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A*, Egyptian female, and *B*, Egyptian child of 12 years, contracted on left side, head south. *B*, on the east, is slightly higher than *A*, and was put in after *A*.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, red-polished, black-topped, black-polished inside, E.D. I 2.
2. Bowl, red-polished, slightly black-topped, black inside, polished E.D. I 8.
3. Spiral shell (unpierced), Pl. 66 e 2.
4. Ivory bracelet from right wrist of *B*.

In débris :

- Barrel-shaped carnelian bead.
- Barrel-shaped white shell bead.
- Small disc beads of pink and white stone.

518. *Grave*, circular, 170 × 165 — 90 cm., plastered with mud inside.

Contents of grave :

- 1, 2, 3. Three dishes of slightly baked mud falling to pieces on removal.

535. *Grave*, irregular oval grave, 160 × 120 (? north side broken) — 100 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on right side, head east, legs and arms disturbed.

546. *Grave*, oval, 130 × 105 — 60 cm. Pl. 56 a; and Fig. 232.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on right side, head south-east.

Contents of grave :

1. Short cylindrical alabaster vessel. *
2. Copper needle.
3. Slate palette with stains of malachite, Pl. 63 b 14.

In débris : Palette of black and white crystalline stone with stains of malachite.

600. *Grave*, oval, 130 × 105 — 45 cm.

Burial : Much disturbed skeleton contracted on left side, head south.

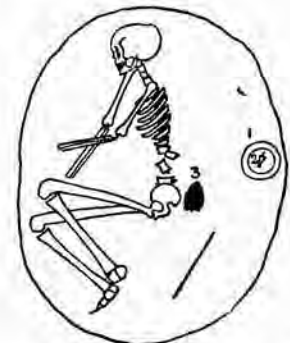
603. *Grave*, oval, 80 × 50 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibia of skeleton, originally contracted on right side, head east.

608. Group of objects from a grave :

1. Alabaster bowl (broken), Pl. 64 c, below.
2. Stone axe-head.
3. Flint flake.

609. Cutting into No. 610 on the north is an extended burial, on back, head west.



Block B.

Fig. 232.—Grave 45 : 546.

* Type Egyptian First to Fourth Dynasties, found at Naga-ed-Dér, Abydos and Mykerinos temples.

610. Rectangular grave, orientated east to west, covered with stone slabs (two still in place).

Burial : Disturbed contracted burial (C-group).

611. Rectangular grave, about 120 × 60 cm., formed of stone slabs on edge, covered with stone slabs orientated east to west. Pl. 57 b. Exposed by denudation and broken open on east end.

Burial : Disturbed contracted burial.

CEMETERY 46. (PLAN XXVIII).

South of Cemetery 45, through the villages of Naga Qamar and Bod Hamad, there were very few ancient remains preserved. One mud knoll is occupied by the modern Moslem cemetery ; and the others are mostly under cultivation. The sandstone slope is strewn with débris showing that there has been a great deal of material dug away for *sebakh*.

Just north of the village of Naga Qamar a mud bank east of the road contained a cemetery (No. 46) of about 15 heterogeneous graves as follows :—

1. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, roof fallen in. Burial extended on back.
2. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, chamber on east. Door blocked with stones. Burial extended on back, head west.
3. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, chamber on south of pit. Burial of an infant extended on back, head north, towards door.
4. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, roof fallen, chamber on north. Burial extended on back, hands on pelvis, head south, towards door.
5. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, roof collapsed, chamber on south, entrance blocked with stones. Burial on back, head west.
6. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, chamber on east, not completely excavated.
7. Simple pit — 50 cm. Burial extended on back, hands at sides, head west.
8. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, chamber on west. Empty.
9. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, chamber on south-east. Empty.
10. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, chamber on south-east. Red wheel-made potsherds with rivet holes.
11. Mud-cut tomb, type Byz. III, chamber on south-east. Empty.
21. *Grave*, circular beehive, 130 × 120 — 100 cm.

Burial : Fragments of human bones in the débris.

Contents : Potsherds of hard pink jar, and red-polished ware.

22. *Grave*, circular beehive, 180 × 180 — 175 cm.

Burial : Removed, dogs' bones in débris.

In débris :

1. Large grinding stone, length ca. 40 cm.
2. Small grinding stone.
3. Small cup, pointed base, brown ware.
4. Small red-polished bowl.

Also potsherds of large jar of hard pink ware (type E.D. VII), and white spiral shell pierced for suspension.

23. *Grave*, circular beehive, 130 × 130 — about 80 cm.

Burial : Child contracted on right side.

CEMETERIES 47 AND 48.

At the villages of Bugga and Kolesseig (on the east bank), there was a series of small cemeteries extending from the mud banks near the water over the gravelly alluvial knolls to some rock-cut tombs in the face of the sandstone cliff. In the mud bank below Bugga, the graves had been much cut about by *sebbakhin*; but the remainder were simple pits with burials extended on back, head west (Grave 48 : 1). South of this, at Kolesseig, the mud bank contained two New Empire pits (Graves 48 : 101-102), with large end-chambers (as in Cemetery 7), and three New Empire pits with side-chambers. The alluvial knolls among the houses at Bugga (Cemetery 47) contained four Early Dynastic graves (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4); one B- or C-group grave (No. 7); three characteristic New Empire graves (Nos. 1, 5, 18), and 10 simple pits containing children (Nos. 6, 8-17), which may be New Empire or later. The sandstone cliff-face above contains five or more rock-cut chambers, New Empire in date, one a very fine tomb with five chambers with walls of painted stucco, belonging to Nekht-min. These upper rock-cut tombs were high above the 117-metre contour, and were therefore not excavated, although Mr. Blackman utilized all his spare time in copying some of the inscriptions in the tomb of Nekht-min. The chambers and pits had been repeatedly ransacked by plunderers; and in several cases the outer room was being used as a store house, or stall, by the villagers.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 47.

(By A. M. Blackman).

1. Rectangular beehive grave, type Arch. IV *b*, 190 × 100 — 40 cm. The northern end of the grave was cut away by a simple long pit of New Empire type orientated east-west (like No. 5 below). This New Empire pit had been completely plundered, and certain of its contents thrown out over the older burial. The older burial was unplundered disturbed only by the excavation of the New Empire grave. See Pl. 57 *d*.

Burial : In the older grave, a female (?) skeleton, contracted on left side, head south, legs disturbed. Traces of linen.

Contents of older grave :

1. Shell bracelets on left shoulder and fragments behind head.
2. Four copper rings on left hand.
3. Bowl of red ware, line-polished inside and to about 5 cm. from bottom on outside, type E.D. V 14 (but wider base).
4. Limestone incense-burner (?), the depression in the top is fire (?) stained, decorated with incised lines, Pl. 64 *h*.
5. Large pebble rubber under lower ribs at back.

From neck, garnet and carnelian disc beads, many of which were strung in original order.

In débris above skeleton were found 25 pendant-shaped carnelian beads and a number of tubular beads, some black-grey (stone) and others red (pottery). Also white disc beads and pierced shells, univalve spirals with knobs outside. Of these, the pendant-shaped carnelian beads are almost certainly from the New Empire lower grave.

From débris of the New Empire grave came a green-glazed steatite scarab, and a scarabæoid bead of blue faience or glass (Pl. 71 *a-b* 31, 33).

2. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, type Arch. II a, $155 \times 100 - 80$ cm. 5° west of south.

Burial: Broken bones in débris.

From débris: Potsherds of thin black ware, black-polished inside, black-mouthed, outside pinkish and chequered with alternating squares of vertical and horizontal red lines, polished (type E.D. V 24)*; of black-mouthed ware; and of hard fine pink ware.

3. Two graves cutting across each other: A (the earlier ?), oval pit, $80 \times 70 - 60$ cm., axis 20° east of south; B, rectangular with rounded ends, $120 \times 50 - 60$ cm., axis 20° north of east.

In débris: Few broken bones; two potsherds of the thin red-decorated black-polished ware (see footnote below); fragments of ivory bracelets and of shell bracelets.

4. Irregular oval grave with small recess (accidental ?) at south end. Grave, $125 \times 85 - 80$ cm. Recess, $55 \times 15 - 80$ cm. 20° west of south.

Contents:

1. Bulging jar of hard fine red ware, neck broken off, type E.D. VII 1. Lying on pile of dust 25 cm. high in north corner of tomb.
2. Small jar of soft pinkish ware, type E.D. VII 11. Lying on floor of tomb at north end.
3. Broken bowl of hard fine light red ware, line-polished inside and out, type E.D. V 14.
4. Broken round-bottomed jar of coarse red-brown ware, black centre, black inside, roughly made, ware like E.D. X.
5. Rim and part of a jar of type E.D. VIII of hard fine pink ware.
6. Parts of a similar bowl to No. 3, diameter of bottom 8 cm.

From débris:

- Parts of a shell bracelet.
- Large white shell disc bead.
- Pale blue-glaze disc beads.
- Black-glaze and blue-glaze barrel-shaped beads.
- Univalve spiral shells pierced for suspension.

5. Narrow rectangular grave with rounded ends, type N.E. I, $155 \times 40 - 40$ cm. Skeleton extended on back, head 20° north of west. Fig. 233.

Contents:

1. Bowl of brown ware, red-polished inside and rim outside, type N.E. XXV 20, rim concave (cf. alabaster bowl, Pl. 64 i).
2. Brown ware, inside red-polished, outside red-painted, type N.E. XXV 1.
3. Hemispherical bowl of brown ware, outside blackish in patches, diameter 17 cm.
4. Egg-shaped pot of soft coarse brown ware, blackish inside.
5. Small jar of brown ware, painted red outside; type N.E.



Fig. 233.—Grave 47: 5.

XIX 1.

* See WEIGALL: "Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia," Plate A (below). Several examples of this ware were found in 1908-9 at Gerf Husein (Cem. 79) and at Koshtamna (Cems. 88 and 89), in graves of undoubted Early Dynastic type, along with characteristic Early Dynastic pottery and beads. Similar pottery was found by the Hearst Egyptian Expedition at Nagad-Dér, in grave No. 524, which was not earlier than the Second nor later than the Third Dynasty.

6. Round pot with wide mouth of coarse thick brick-red ware with finger-marks, blackish in patches.
 7. Alabaster kohl pot, found under No. 2.
 8. Hide sandals.
 9. Small cylindrical jar of red ware, painted red outside, type N.E. V 1.
 10. A flint flake found under Nos. 7 and 2.
 11. Pottery disc, black one side, brown the other, from mouth of No. 5.
 12. Bivalve shell from under Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
 13. Large piece of red hæmatite found with No. 12.
 14. Bowl of brown ware, painted red both sides, broken (from débris), type N.E. XXV 1.
 15. A green-glaze scarab bearing the name of Amenhotep, found in the grave, Pl. 71 a-b 32.
6. *Grave* showing east end rounded. West end denuded, about 40 cm. deep. Skeleton extended on back, right hand on pelvis, left hand at side, skin preserved in parts, head 30° south of east, lower part of legs broken away with end of grave.
 7. *Oval grave*, 90 × 55 — 40 cm. Skeleton of child flexed on right side, head 15° west of south. Arms disturbed, and skull removed from grave. In the débris, a black pebble palette.

Simple pits with rounded ends.

No.	Dimensions.	Burial.	Head.
8	110 × 40—45 cm.	Child extended on back	35° N. of W.
9	110 × 40—70 cm.	Fragments child	30° N. of W.
10	105 × 35—50 cm.	... ..	NW.
11	130 × 30—40 cm.	Extended on back, hands at side	NW.
12	90 × 30—20 cm.	Fragments child	25° E. of N.
13	125 × 25—25 cm.	Disordered bones... ..	25° N. of W.
14	140 × 40—60 cm.	... ..	40° W. of N.
15	100 × 30—54 cm.	Broken body, child, skin preserved	25° W. of N.
16	130 × 35—60 cm.	Fragments child	NW.
17	140 × 40—45 cm.	" "	10° S. of W.

18. *Tomb*: Pit (275 × 175 — 500 cm.) with large end-chamber on south end (700 × 450 + 200 cm.). See Figs. 234 and 235. The door was blocked by a large hewn stone, which

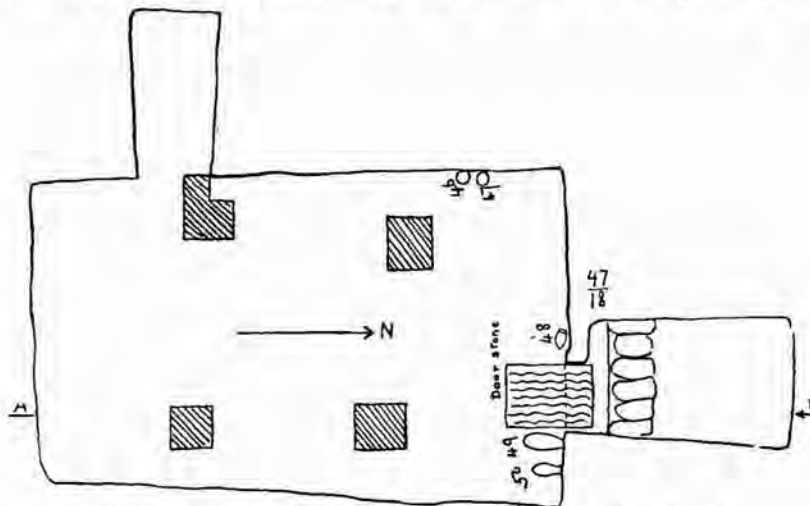


Fig. 234.—New Empire rock-cut Tomb 47: 18. Plan. Scale 1: 100.

is now lying half in the chamber, half outside. The pit cuts through an upper mud stratum into the sandstone; the chamber is in sandstone. The roof is supported by

4 square pillars (one irregular). On the west side is a coffin chamber $240 \times 100 + 105$ cm.

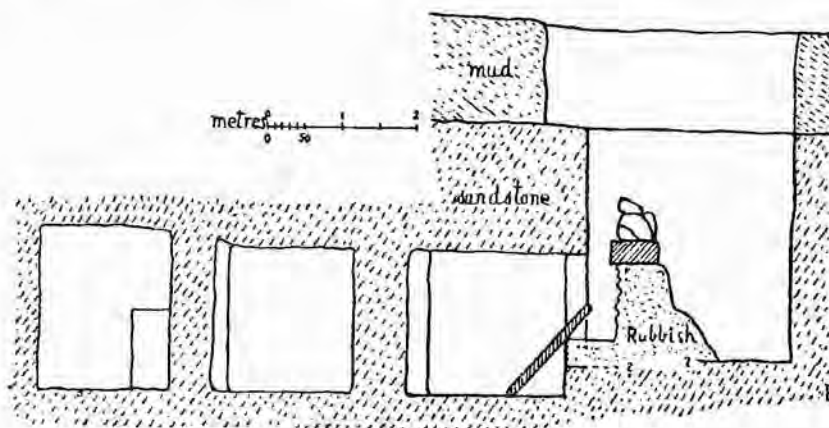


Fig. 235.—Tomb 47 : 18. Section A—B. Scale 1 : 100.

Contents : The chamber was filled with damp earthy débris which contained a quantity of pottery, the majority of which was broken in pieces. The following were intact or put together from fragments :—

1. Pot of brown ware, type N.E. XI 5.
2. Jar of soft red-brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. VIII 3.
3. Pot of brown ware, type N.E. XI 7.
4. Jar of brown ware, red centre, perhaps red-painted outside, neck broken off, type N.E. IX 2 or 4.
5. Cylindrical jar of red-brown ware, type N.E. XII 7.
6. Slender jar of brown ware, perhaps painted red outside, but colour nearly disappeared from damp, type N.E. VII 12.
7. Slender jar of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. VII 1.
8. Wavy-necked jar of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. XV 4.
9. Small jar of hardish red-brown ware, type N.E. VII 13.
10. Jar of brown ware, surface gone, traces of red paint at side, type N.E. VIII 2.
11. Tall jar of brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. IX 2 or 4, neck broken off.
12. Slender jar of brown ware, upper part broken off, type N.E. VII 1.
13. Small jar of red ware, painted red outside and polished, type N.E. XIX 4.
14. Small jar of brown ware, traces of red paint on outside and on neck inside, type N.E. XIX 5.
15. Pot of soft brown ware, smooth pinkish surface, type N.E. XI 8.
16. Upper part of pitcher of brown ware, traces of red paint outside, type N.E. XX 2.
17. Pot of thin hard brown ware, painted red both sides.
18. Jug of brown ware, painted red outside and polished, type N.E. XX 3.
19. Body of small jar of red-brown ware, painted red outside, and line-polished, type N.E. XIX 4.
20. Bowl of brown ware, painted red inside, type N.E. XXV 8.
21. Bowl of brown ware, painted red both sides, type N.E. XXV 18.
22. Bowl of red-brown ware, painted red both sides, inside and rim blackened in parts as if by fire, type N.E. XXVI 2.

23. Flower-pot of brown ware, red centre, traces of red paint inside, type N.E. XIII 4.
24. Bowl of brown ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XXV 8.
25. Bowl of brown ware, painted red inside and on rim outside, type N.E. XXV 9.
- 26, 27. Saucers of brown ware, type N.E. XXV 2.
28. Bottle of coarse brown ware with traces of red paint outside, top broken.
29. Potsherd of hard thin red ware, painted with a design in blue, yellow, red and black.
- 30, 31, 32, 33. Stoppers of brown ware (Canopic lids ?).
34. Stopper of red ware.
- 35, 36. Bits of a Canopic jar of brown ware, type N.E. XXI 2.
37. Knob-like object of brown unbaked (?) clay.
38. Alabaster kohl lid.
39. Alabaster kohl lid.
40. White-glazed *ushebti*, detail in dark red.
41. Broken pot of red-brown ware, red paint outside, type N.E. VIII 5.
42. Ring stand of coarse red-brown ware, top blackened inside.
43. Flower-pot of brown ware, hole in bottom, type N.E. XIII 4.
44. Broken jar.
45. Stand (?) of brown ware painted red outside.
- 46, 47. Bowls of brown ware, painted red inside and out, type N.E. XXV 8.
No. 46 is broken. Lying on floor of large chamber touching west wall near north-west corner.
48. Same as No. 5, type N.E. XII 7, lying on west side of door stone.
49. Jar of red ware, type N.E. VII 2.
50. Broken jar of red-brown ware, painted red outside, type N.E. VII 1. Lying with No. 49 on east side of door stone.

Also :

- Blue-glazed faience scarab, Pl. 71 *a-b* 34.
- Green-glazed steatite scarab, Pl. 71 *a-b* 35.
- Two cats in blue faience with rings for suspension.
- One small blue-glazed Bes.
- One blue-glazed Ptah as an embryo.
- Pieces of two bronze tweezers.

CEMETERY 48.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES, 48 : 101-200.

(By A. M. Blackman).

New Empire.

101. *Pit* with two end-chambers, one on the south end with a small subsidiary chamber in the south wall, a second on the north end with the north side broken away by *sebakh*-digging. Axis 15° east of north. Pit, 260 × 80 — 230 cm. South chamber, 160 × 260 + 120 cm.; coffin recess, 170 × 60 + 50 cm.; north chamber over 180 × 260 + 170 cm.

From débris :

Part of a bowl of brown ware, type N.E. XXV 8.

An alabaster kohl pot of rough workmanship.

A blue faience scarab bearing the name Neb-ma'at-Ra, Pl. 71 *a-b* 30.

Shells (type Pl. 66 *e* 8, 9), pierced for suspension.

Black-glazed and white-glazed tubular faience beads.

A glass eye-pendant in yellow, blue and white.

Cowrie shells, black glass disc beads, and one large carnelian ball bead.

A black glass oval bead, and broken blue faience pendant.

102. *Pit* with two end-chambers, a northern, A, and southern, B. The entrances of the chambers were blocked with mud-bricks. Axis, 20° north of west. Pit, 300 × 80 — 300 cm.; chamber A, 240 × 420 + 120 cm.; chamber B, 160 × 210 + 140 cm. From the débris came many fragments of typical New Empire pottery, nearly all too broken to draw.

From Chamber A :

1. Wide-mouthed neck of a vessel of type N.E. XVI 5, painted red outside and on mouth inside, and line-polished.
2. Neck of a jar of brick-red ware with grey centre.
3. Potsherd of hard red-brown ware, type N.E. VI 8.
4. Base of jar of brown ware, type N.E. XII.

From Chamber B :

1. Bottom of a flask of red-brown ware.
2. Neck of a pot of type N.E. XXIII, of fine hard pinkish ware, decorated with lines in dark red paint.
3. Flower-pot of brown ware, type N.E. XIII.

103. *Pit* with sunk recess-chamber, type N.E. III. Pit, 200 × 130 — 105 cm. Chamber, 200 × 70 + 40 cm. 30° west of north. Few broken bones from débris.

104. *Pit* with sunk recess-chamber, type N.E. III. Pit, 140 × 60 — 105 + 15 cm. Chamber, 140 × 55 + 65 cm. South-west. Few mud-bricks from débris which had originally blocked the chamber (?).

105. Same type as Nos. 103 and 104. The sand under the mud in which the tomb was cut had poured in, and the sides had given way and blocked the chamber. Pit, 240 × 90 — 150 cm. (to roof of chamber).

C-group.

200. Circular tomb, diameter 105 cm., depth 80 cm. There was a pile of stones all round the tomb 40 cm. in height. Originally there seemed to have been a cairn which had been dug through by plunderers.

From débris :

Potsherds of brown ware, black inside, outside dark brown, dull-polished both sides.

One blue-glaze disc bead.

201. Circular tomb, diameter 80 — 75 cm. The pile of stones round the tomb was 65 cm. high.

202. Oval grave, 130 × 70 — 100 cm. 30° north of east. Surrounded with stones. Cf. Nos. 200 and 201.

From débris :

Skulls, bones.

A piece of coarse red ware showing marks of chopped straw.

CEMETERY 49.

Along the northern bank of Khor Dehmit, in the alluvial knoll, there were sixteen graves, possibly the remnant of a larger cemetery. Ten of these graves (Nos. 4, 7, 9-16) were orientated north-and-south, and presented Early Dynastic characteristics. The other six were orientated east-and-west, and were of later date, probably B-group, as no characteristic C-group potsherds were found.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 49.

(By A. M. Blackman).

No.	Tomb Type.	Dimensions.	Orientation.	Contents.
1	Arch. VII a. ...	110 × 50-35	35° N. of E.	Potsherds, black-mouthed.
2	" " ...	100 × 60-50	35° N. of E.	Small jar, red-polished.
3	" " ...	120 × 20(?) - 40	35° N. of E.	Bones and pink potsherd.
4	" " ...	110 × 75-60	30° W. of S.	Broken bones.
5	" " ...	100 × 60-45	40° N. of E.	Potsherds, black-mouthed.
6	" " ...	100 × 50-50	25° S. of E.	Disordered bones at east end.
7	" " ...	70 × 50-60	25° W. of S.	3 shell finger-rings. 1 flint flake. 1 large blue-glazed bead (discoloured).
8	See below ...			
9	Oval ...	125 × 30-25	10° E. of S.	Bones: potsherds E.D. IX 1, E.D. III 3; blue-glazed beads, notched discs; black-glazed disc beads.
10	Irregular ...	140 × 105-40	10° E. of S.	Potsherd, E.D. IX.
11	Oval ...	110 × 90-40	20° E. of S.	Bones.
12	Arch. VI a. ...	130 × 60-80	40° S. of E.	Bones, black-topped potsherds, blue-glazed disc beads.
	Chamber ...	130 × 60+40		
13	Oval ...	130 × 80-30	30° E. of S.	See below.
14	Oval, beehive ...	120 × 60-65	10° E. of S.	See below.
15	Arch. II a... ...	105 × 70-60	20° E. of S.	Pebble rubber, hard pink potsherd, piece of worked rock crystal.
16	Oval ...	90 × 70-55	20° E. of S.	Black-topped potsherds, pink potsherds.

8. A modern pot lying in slight depression in fine sandy gravel. Contained date-stones, scraps of unspun wool, and pieces of charcoal and leather. Modern pots are frequently found in the desert in Nubia owing to the easy custom of the Nubians of making a "sheikh" out of every old grave or ruined heap of stones, and bringing offerings to the spot. At Ginari, Cemetery 55, a Christian grave on the southern end of the cemetery has been made a "sheikh," was covered with pots and flags, and a stone near it was stained black with the blood of sacrificial offerings.

13. Denuded oval grave, 130 × 80 — 30 cm.

Burial : Legs and arms of a skeleton, contracted on left side, head 30° east of south.

Rest of body removed.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl of dull red-polished ware, black-polished inside, milled rim, type E.D. I 4.

2. Rough slate palette, with green stain.
 3. Bowl of hard pink ware, type E.D. IV, 5.
14. Oval beehive grave, 120 × 80 — 65 cm.
- Burial* : Skeleton (intact) contracted on left side, head 10° east of south.
- Contents of grave* :
1. Bowl of red-polished ware, dull black-polished inside, milled rim, type E.D. I 4.
 2. Scraps of malachite.

METARDUL.

CEMETERY 50.

Just south of Dehmit Ger, the valley narrows. The rock is close to the river on both sides, forming the obstruction to the current on the north of which the mud banks of Dehmit were deposited. On the south, at Metardul, inside the small khor, mud and gravel banks have also been formed, partly of spate deposits, and partly of river deposits. Inside the mouth of the khor, in a bay on the south (see Plan XXIX and Pl. 58 *a*), there are several knolls of mud and gravel which contained the Early Dynastic cemetery (graves 1-99). In this cemetery were intruded 17 New Empire graves (see especially Nos. 2 and 5). Across the khor, in a gravel bank, there were 11 tombs of the B-group (Nos. 100-110) and one tomb of the New Empire (No. 111). On the low alluvial bank on the northern side of the mouth of the khor (Pl. 58 *b*), there were 44 graves (Nos. 201-244) marked by C-group characteristics, and adjoining this ancient cemetery on the west was a modern Moslem cemetery. South of the mouth of the khor in the mud bank there is another modern Moslem cemetery. Above the village, the cliff-face contains 10 Ptolemaic-Roman rock-cut tombs.

Thus we have represented the Early Dynastic period, the Middle Empire, the New Empire, the Ptolemaic-Roman and the Moslem periods. The denudation by *sebbakhin* (see condition of C-group), and by spates, of which there was abundant evidence, would account for the small number of the B-group graves. The later graves may be under the water of the Reservoir.

EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD.

Graves 50 : 1-87.

This patch of graves is on an old mud bank on the southern side of the khor, in a big bay about 150 metres from the entrance. Two graves (Nos. 33 and 38) on the extreme south-eastern end were in the adjoining gravel deposit. The main ridge was a rough trefoil shape; and there were two small knolls not so high, on the south and the south-east (see Pl. 58 *a*). The north-western lobe of the trefoil was thickly strewn with 36 oval and circular Early Dynastic graves, all but three being empty. There were also two intrusive New Empire graves (Nos. 2 and 5), and possibly a third (No. 65). The north-eastern and southern lobes of the trefoil mound contained a number of oval, circular, and rectangular Early Dynastic graves, nearly all plundered, and a later New Empire cemetery, some of them cut through the earlier graves (Nos. 2 and 5). The outlying south-eastern patch contained six Early Dynastic graves—

oval, circular, and rectangular; and the outlying southern patch contained seven rectangular Early Dynastic graves. Thus, we have an Early Dynastic cemetery spread over the whole bank. The central part and the southern part are characterized by a large proportion of rectangular graves. The north-western part, presumably the first to be occupied, shows a long period of use. The graves are crowded together so that some must have been abandoned when the others were dug. Probably, when the whole hill was occupied by graves, the older part was again re-used, so that the north-western knoll contains the earliest and the latest Early Dynastic graves in the cemetery. The New Empire cemetery covers the higher central part of the ridge; and as its graves are repeatedly dug through the earlier graves, the old cemetery was at the time long abandoned.

The north-western knoll contains 36 graves in addition to the two intrusive New Empire graves in Nos. 2 and 5, and possibly No. 65. Only three of these, Nos. 2, 3 and 52, contain burials—No. 2 on the left side, head west; No. 3 on the left side, head SSE.; and No. 52 on the left side, head south. All the objects found (except in the New Empire graves) are of the Early Dynastic period. There are 24 empty circular graves, of which 5 are certainly of the beehive type. There are 8 empty oval graves, of which one is certainly of the beehive type, and all have a general southerly orientation. The one empty rectangular grave (No. 66) is orientated WSW., or ENE. It is curious to find a group of homogeneous graves like this separated from the rectangular graves of the same date.

North-western
knoll.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 1-87 IN CEMETERY 50; NORTH-WESTERN GROUP. (PLAN XXIX).

(By C. M. Firth and O. Bates).

Early Dynastic.

1. Grave, oval, 175 × 160 — 70 cm. Axis south-west.
2. Grave, nearly circular, 240 × 230 — about 120 cm. Pl. 59 e; and Figs. 236 and 237.

Burials:

- A. Original interment, skeleton (arms and head removed by plundering), contracted on left side, head west. Plundering previous to burial B. All objects are on floor level or in débris, and appear to belong to A.
- B. Subsequent interment (New Empire?), skeleton (plundered), half extended on left side, head SSW.

Contents of grave:

1. Bowl, thin red ware, red-painted, type E.D. IV 5.
2. Jar pinkish-red ware, type E. D. VII 28.
3. Bowl, red-painted and polished ware, black-topped, black inside, type E.D. I 1.
4. Jar with neck, red ware, red-painted and polished, with pot-mark, E.D. V 3.
5. Bowl, hard pink ware, painted, type E.D. IV 1.
6. Rough slate palette.

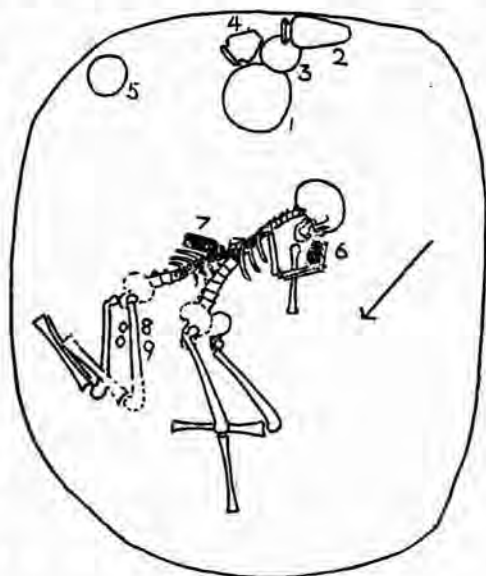


Fig. 236.—Grave 50 : 2.

7. Rectangular slate palette.

8. Two large diamond-shaped beads, hard pink and white stone, Pl. 70 a 16.

9. Similar bead of translucent grey stone,
Pl. 70 a 16, above.

In débris :

Large quantity of resin.

Flint flakes with serrated edges.

Several white shells (type Pl. 66 e 8, 9).

Broken green-glazed barrel-shaped bead.

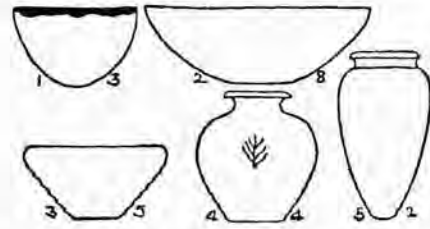


Fig. 237.—Pottery from Grave 50:2.

3. *Grave*, oval, 125 × 110 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, contracted on left side, head SSE., face turned downwards.

Contents of grave :

1. Small squat jar, hard red ware, E.D. VII 11.

In débris : Three long water-worn stones, possibly material for stone implements.

4. *Grave*, oval, 205 × 200 — 50 cm.

6. *Grave*, oval, 165 × 145 — 55 cm. Axis SSW.

7. *Grave*, oval, 150 × 146 — 90 cm. Axis south-west.

8. *Grave*, circular, 110 × 110 — 30 cm.

9. *Grave*, oval, 140 × 125 — 65 cm. Axis south.

Contents of grave :

1. Cylindrical jar of hard pink ware, red-painted, wavy-handled, with painted suspension net-pattern, E.D. IX 21. Contained charcoal.

In débris : Fragment of the brim of a bowl, red ware, with incised chevron pattern, black inside.

10. *Grave*, nearly circular beehive, 140 × 130 — 110 cm.

In débris : Wavy-handled cylindrical jar, type E.D. IX 20.

12. *Grave*, nearly circular beehive, 135 × 130 — 60 cm.

49. *Grave*, circular, 50 × 50 cm. Bones of a child.

50. *Grave*, circular, 180 × 180 — 60 cm.

51. *Grave*, oval, 80 × 55 — 45 cm.

52. *Grave*, circular, 175 × 175 — about 80 cm. Fig. 238.

Burial : Skeleton on back, originally on left side, but pulled over on back by plunderers while fresh, causing legs to spread apart. Head south.

Contents of grave :

1. Bowl, thin red ware, type E.D. II 7.

2. Bowl, bright red-painted ware, pot-mark, E.D. IV 2.

3. Small quartz palette with traces of malachite, Pl. 63 c 3.

In débris :

Shallow bowl on four feet, red ware, red-painted and slightly polished, E.D. V 4.

Deep bowl, red-painted and polished, E.D. V 19.

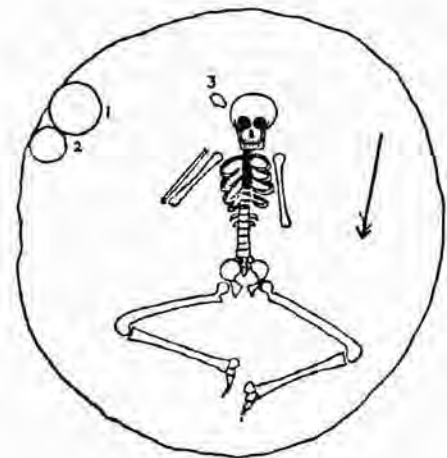


Fig. 238.—Grave 50 : 52.

Egg-shaped jar, with narrow neck, hard pink ware, E.D. VII 15.

Fragments of nacre and shell bracelets and shell beads.

53. *Grave*, circular, 85 × 80 — 55 cm.

54. *Grave*, circular, 80 × 80 — 70 cm.

55. *Grave*, circular, 170 × 160 — 75 cm.

Contents : Potsherds, thin black-polished ware with dark red-polished pattern, see note p. 278.

56. *Grave*, circular, 90 × 90 — 100 cm.

57. *Grave*, circular, 80 × 75 — 155 cm.

Contents : Red potsherds ; flint flake, serrated edge.

58. *Grave*, circular, 80 × 70 — 65 cm.

59. *Grave*, circular, 115 × 105 — 65 cm.

60. *Grave*, circular, 100 × 90 — 70 cm. Bones ; pink digging potsherd.

61. *Grave*, circular, 90 × 85 — 50 cm.

64. *Grave*, oval, 120 × 110 — 50 cm. Axis south.

65. *Grave*, type N.E. I, 180 × 72 — 60 cm. Axis south.

66. *Grave*, rectangular, 160 × 135 — 70 cm. Axis WSW.

Burial : Removed.

Contents of grave :

1. Against south-eastern side of grave, a strainer (neck of a jar) of coarse red ware, type E.D. X.

67. *Grave*, oval, 145 × 60 — 65 cm. Axis south.

68. *Grave*, oval beehive, 175 × 150 — 95 cm. Axis SSW.

Contents : Potsherds, E.D. VIII and IV 9.

69. *Grave*, circular, 100 × 90 — 45 cm.

70. *Grave*, circular beehive, 205 × 200 — 50 cm.

71. *Grave*, circular, 125 × 115 — 55 cm.

72. *Grave*, circular, 100 × 90 — 60 cm.

73. *Grave*, circular beehive, 105 × 95 — 105 cm.

74. *Grave*, circular, 145 × 140 — 85 cm.

75. *Grave*, nearly circular beehive, 120 × 110 — 50 cm.

In débris : Rough bowl of red-polished ware, black-polished inside, milled rim, E.D. II 1 ; black-topped bowl, E.D. I 1 ; 4 green-glazed scorpion amulets ; 15 ball beads of shell ; one cylindrical and one barrel-shaped (broken) green-glazed bead ; 2 small shells.

76. *Grave*, oval, 140 × 120 — 30 cm. Axis SSE.

Contents : Bones, potsherds E.D. VIII and V.

The north-eastern and the southern parts of the ridge contain the intrusive New Empire cemetery. In addition to the damage done by *sebbakhin*, the graves of both periods have been seriously plundered ; but the ancient graves have suffered especially in the excavation of the New Empire graves. In addition to Nos. 2 and 5 described above, Nos. 22, 42, 46, 77 and 82 have been cut through older graves, and it is of course possible that a number of other older graves have been destroyed in the same way. One old grave with its soft filling made a very convenient beginning for the larger and deeper New Empire graves.

North-eastern
and southern
parts of
main ridge.

63. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 80 × 50 — 45 cm. Axis WSW. Thin polished potsherd, red pattern, see note p. 278
78. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 100 × 70 — 40 cm. Axis south. Bones; casts of two pots.
79. *Grave*, circular, 115 × 115 — 45 cm. Potsherds E.D. VIII, IX 20, shell and blue-glazed beads; pieces ivory bracelet.
80. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 145 × 70 — 20 cm. Axis south-east.
81. *Grave*, type N.E. I (?), 195 × 105 — 20 cm. Axis SSE.
82. *Grave*, rectangular, 190 × 100 — 80 cm. Axis SSE.

Burial: Skull and flexed femur and tibia, not in place.

Contents of grave: Bottom of a long broken jar, type E.D. VIII 1.

The outlying patch on the south-east contains six graves—3 rectangular, 2 circular (empty) 1 oval. All but No. 41, which was absolutely empty, contained Early Dynastic objects. All the four orientated graves had a southerly direction, but a little more easterly than the southern patch. There were three burials in three separate graves (Nos. 33, 38 and 43), all contracted on left side, head south. Nos. 33 and 38 were in the gravel.

Outlying
south-eastern
knoll:
Early
Dynastic.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN OUTLYING SOUTH-EASTERN KNOLL OF CEMETERY 50: 1-87.
(PLAN XXIX).

(By C. M. Firth and O. Bates).

33. *Grave*, rectangular, 120 × 65 — 45 cm., in coarse gravel.
Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head south.
Contents of grave:
1. Bowl (broken).
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, E.D. IX 27.
3. White shell beads near right forearm.
In débris: Fragments of incised bowl of grey ware.
38. *Grave*, oval, 115 × 90 — 80 cm., in coarse gravel, Pl. 59 c; and Fig. 239.
Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head SSE.
Contents of grave:
1. Long jar, red ware, E.D. VIII 4.
2. Bowl, reddish-brown ware, E.D. II 7.
3. Cylindrical jar, unpolished red ware, E.D. IX 29.
In débris: Shell bracelet.
39. *Grave*, nearly circular, 120 × 120 — 45 cm.
Burial: Removed.
Contents of grave:
1. Wavy-handled nearly cylindrical jar, red ware, E.D. IX 8.
40. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 170 × 145 — 65 cm. Axis SSE.
Contents: Bones, potsherds jar E.D. VIII and bowl E.D. IV.
41. *Grave*, circular, 90 × 85 — 30 cm.
43. *Grave*, rectangular, 120 × 70 — 35 cm.
Burial: At NE. end of grave, femora and tibiæ of skeleton originally contracted on left side, head SSE.
Contents of grave:
1. Cylindrical jar, red ware, painted suspension net-pattern, E.D. IX 23.



Fig. 239.—Grave 50: 38.

Outlying
southern knoll:
Early Dynastic.

The outlying southern knoll contained 7 graves, all broad rectangular graves, type Arch. II, except No. 27, which is rectangular beehive shape. Three were empty, but all contained Early Dynastic objects. There were 12 burials—No. 25 with one, No. 62 with two, No. 37 with four, and No. 84 with five. All were on the left side, head south. This is in every way a homogeneous group of graves of the Early Dynastic period.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN OUTLYING SOUTHERN KNOLL OF CEMETERY 50: 1-87.
(PLAN XXIX).

25. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 95 — 95 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head south. Skull and cervical vertebrae disturbed by pressure of débris.

Contents of grave:

1. Bowl, hard pink ware, E.D. IV 7.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, painted suspension net-pattern, E.D. IX 18.
3. Jar, hard greenish-pink ware, with pot-mark (broken), E.D. VII 6.

27. *Grave*, rectangular beehive, 220 × 150 — 150 cm. Axis south.

Burial: Removed.

Contents of grave:

1. Cylindrical jar, white ware, E.D. IX 25.
2. Squat-necked jar, hard pink ware, E.D. VII 2.
3. Bowl, pink ware, red-painted vertically-polished inside, E.D. V 18.

37. *Grave*, rectangular, 145 × 100 — about 80 cm. Fig. 240.

Burials: Four skeletons, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, contracted on left sides, heads south. *A* in middle of floor, buried first; then *B*, on *A*, and on west side of grave; then *C*, in middle of grave above *A*, over *A* and *B*; and finally *D* on east side with knees on *C*. All may be simultaneous, but laid in grave in above order.

Contents of grave:

1. Curved quartz palette, Pl. 63 c 11.
2. White quartz rubber for No. 3, rubber flat on under side, fits curve of No. 3.
3. Quartzose rubbing table, top rubbed concave.
4. Small squat jar, reddish-pink ware, E.D. VII 12.
5. Rubbing pebble for No. 1.
6. From neck of *C*, necklace of pointed shells.
7. Necklace of carnelian and garnet beads from neck of *D*, Pl. 67 b 9, in alternate groups of 5-10 beads each.
8. Necklace of carnelian and garnet beads from neck of *A*, Pl. 67 b 9, like No. 7.
9. Shell finger ring from right hand of *B*, Pl. 66 b 8.
10. Broken shell anklet from leg of *A*.

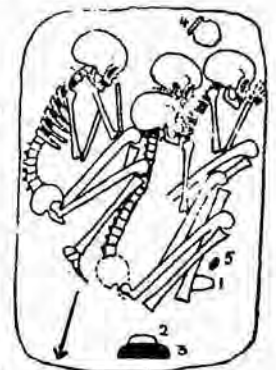


Fig. 240.—Grave 50: 37.

In débris:

- Broken ivory pin, Pl. 66 b 34.
- Fragments of ostrich egg-shell.
- Large shell, like Pl. 66 e 1.
- Quantity of resin.

62. *Grave*, rectangular, 140 × 100 — 50 cm.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A*, *B*, contracted on left sides, heads south.

Contents of grave :

1. Jar, 43.5 cm. long, hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII 1.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware, type E.D. IV 7.
3. Small squat jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VII 11.

Under shin of *A*, bones of a small rodent, or bird (intrusive).

In débris : Quantity of white shell beads.

84. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 110 — 100 cm. Pl. 59 *a*, *b* ; and Figs. 241 and 242.

Burials : Five skeletons, *A-E* Buried in order *D*, *A*, *B*, *C*, *E*. Contracted on left sides, heads south. Possibly simultaneous burials. Upper bodies decayed and crushed. All objects except Nos. 5 and 8 were on floor of grave.

Contents of grave :

1. Long jar, 40.5 cm., hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII 2.
2. Necked jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VII 8.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, E.D. IX 13.
4. Bowl, bright red-painted vertically, polished inside, type E.D. V 13.
5. Bowl, thin hard pink ware, red-painted, type E.D. IV 7.
6. Cylindrical jar, hard white ware, type E.D. IX 27.
7. Small jar, hard pink ware.
8. Jar similar to No. 2.

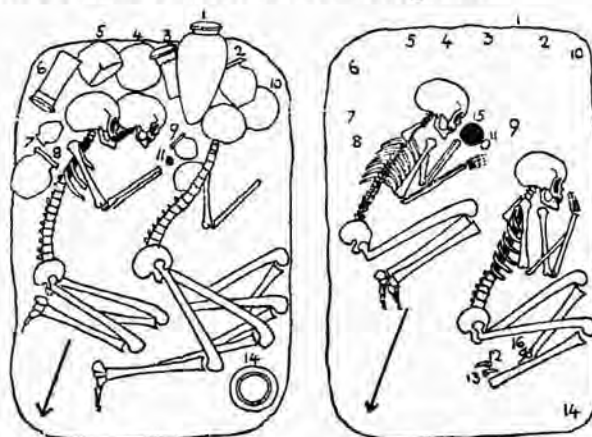


Fig. 241.—Grave 50 : 84. Top skeletons on the left, lower skeletons on the right.

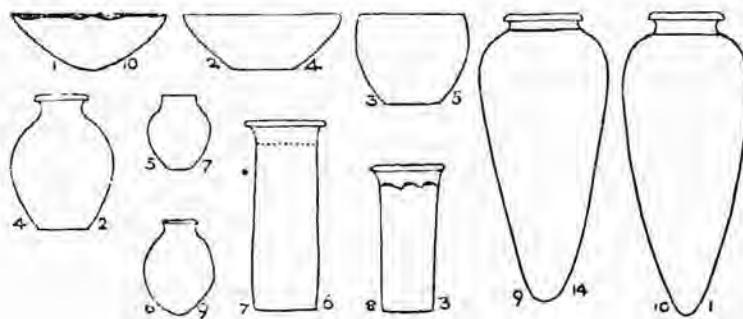


Fig. 242.—Pottery from Grave 50 : 84.

9. Small jar, smooth coarse ware, type E.D. X 8.
10. Bowl, thin red-polished black-topped ware, black inside, type E.D. I 3.
11. Rubbing pebble for No. 15.
- 12, 13. Large canine teeth pierced for suspension.
14. Tall jar, 38.5 cm. long, of hard pink ware, type E.D. VIII 2.
15. Circular slate palette.
16. Two white shells pierced for suspension from ankles of *D*.
17. Carnelian and garnet bead necklace from neck of *D*, alternate groups.

85. *Grave*, type Arch. II *a*, 105 × 80 — 50 cm. Axis south. Quartz palette.

86. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 100 × 45 — 30 cm. Axis south.

Contents: Black pebble palette; quartz rubber; pieces shell bracelet; 2 green-glazed beads.

NEW EMPIRE PERIOD.

The New Empire graves are characterized by their size and form, being long, rectangular pits of type N.E. I. The pits are orientated roughly east-and-west along the western side of the cemetery, and north-and-south along the eastern side. Only six graves contained burials, all extended, 2 on the left side (Nos. 2 and 20), 1 on the right side (No. 5), and three on the back (Nos. 11, 16 and 22), three with the head west and three with the head south. The pottery and other objects were few in number, but unmistakable in character.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW EMPIRE GRAVES IN CEMETERY 50: 1-87. (PLAN XXIX).

(By C. M. Firth and O. Bates).

2. See above.

5. *Grave*, rectangular, 220 × 100 cm. Cut through earlier circular grave, 195 × 195 cm.

Burial: Skeleton extended on back, head south-east, and turned towards right shoulder, hands crossed on pelvis, left over right, legs crossed left over right.

Appears as if body had been extended on right side, and had fallen on back.

17. *Grave*, rectangular, 200 × 75 — 50 cm. Axis south.

Burial: Removed.

Contents of grave:

1. Small bowl, red ware, wheel-made.

21. *Grave*, type N.E. I, 190 × 60 — 70 cm. Axis south-east.

22. *Grave*, rectangular, 220 × 110 — 100 cm.

Burial: Skeleton, extended on back, skull turned towards right shoulder, left hand on pelvis (right arm missing), head south.

Contents of grave:

1. Large jar, pinkish-grey ware, wheel-made, type N.E. VII 3.

2. Small jar, hard pink ware, type E.D. VII 19. From an older grave: note the unusual width of the pit, possibly dug through an older grave, cf. No. 5.

3. Under skull, broken saucer.

29. *Grave*, type N.E. I, 190 × 45 — 120 cm. Axis SSW.

44. *Grave*, type N.E. I, Arch. II a, 225 × 140 — 120 cm. Axis south.

Contents: Potsherds pink ware and polished ware.

45. *Grave*, type N.E. I, 180 × 50 — 50 cm. Axis south.

46. *Grave*, rectangular, 215 × 105 — 130 cm., axis north-west, cut at right angles through a rectangular Predynastic grave, 175 × 80 — 105 cm., axis WSW. Both graves were empty.

In débris: Fragments of a thin bowl, red-painted and polished, and black-polished inside.

48. *Grave*, type N.E. I (?), 170 × 100 — 45 cm. Axis south. Bones.

77. Two graves: A, type N.E. I, 250 × 60 — 100 cm.; B, oval, about 150 × 80 — 100 cm., one cut through the other. At south end of New Empire grave, casts of two pots. A few bones in débris. Axis south-east.

83. *Grave*, type N.E. I, 200 × 95 — 95 cm. Axis south.
11. *Grave*, rectangular, 200 × 75 — 110 cm.
Burial : Disturbed skeleton extended on back, head WNW., skull absent.
Contents of grave : None.
16. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 40 — 125 cm.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back, head west, hands on pelvis.
Contents of grave : At left side of head against side of grave was the cast of a large jar.
20. *Grave*, rectangular, 280 × 100 — about 200 cm.
Burial : Skeleton extended on left side, left leg slightly flexed, head south-west.
Contents of grave :
1. Tall jar, red ware, wheel-made, mouth covered with a flat stone, type N.E. VI 8 (smaller).
2. Tall jar, red ware, wheel-made, mouth covered with a flat stone, type N.E. VII 11.
- In débris* :
Bowl, red ware, wheel-made, type N.E. XXV 1.
Alabaster kohl pot with kohl stick.
Tubular agate beads.
Ivory finger ring, Pl. 66 b 6.
Shells pierced for suspension.
Fragments of shell and nacre bracelets.
23. *Grave*, type N.E. I, 205 × 70 — 140 cm. Axis south-west. Bones ; N.E. saucer.
87. *Grave*, type N.E. I, 220 × 85 — 55 cm. Axis west.

B-GROUP.

Graves 50 : 100–110.

Across the khor from graves 1–87 there were two small groups of graves (Nos. 100–104 and Nos. 105–110, Plan XXIX, B), all orientated east-and-west. They include circular graves (Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108*a*) ; oval graves (Nos. 101, 110) ; broad rectangular graves (Arch. II, Nos. 100, 103, 109), and narrow rectangular graves (Arch. VII or N.E. I, Nos. 102, 104, 108*b*). Nos. 101, 109 and 110 contain remains of burials contracted on right side, head east. Practically nothing was found except one anomalous black-bottomed bowl and a few potsherds, but these all belonged to the B-group rather than the C-group. It is certain that the group is in general later than graves 1–87, and earlier than graves 200–244.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES 100–110 IN CEMETERY 50. (PLAN XXIX).

(By C. M. Firth and O. Bates).

100. *Grave*, type Arch. II *a*, 160 × 120 — 25 cm. Axis east-west.
Contents : Black-bottomed red-polished bowl, Fig. 243, No. 1 ; hard fine pink ware.
101. *Grave*, oval, 105 × 80 — 30 cm.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on right side, head 30° south of east.
In débris : Potsherds coarse red ware.
102. *Grave*, type Arch. VII *a*, 100 × 30 — 90 cm. Axis 25° south of east.

103. Grave, type Arch. II a, 125 × 95 — 30 cm. Axis 25° south of east. Potsherd from dull black-polished bowl.
104. Grave, type Arch. VIII a, 110 × 20 — 60 cm. Axis east.
105. Grave, circular, 90 × 90 — 55 cm.
106. Grave, circular, 110 × 110 — 40 cm. Bones in débris.
107. Grave, circular, 70 × 70 — 50 cm. Sheep.
108. Two graves, one cutting the other, relative date indeterminable, but B probably later. A, circular, 100 × 100 — 145 cm., B, simple pit, 210 × 80 — 90 cm. In B, upper part of burial extended on back, head west.
109. Grave, rectangular, type Arch. II a, 120 × 80 — 25 cm.
Burial : Disturbed fragments of contracted skeleton, contracted on right side, head east.
In the débris : Potsherds red-polished outside, black inside.
110. Grave, oval, 100 × 75 — 40 cm.
Burial : Skull and upper portion of a much-disturbed skeleton contracted on right side, head east, laid on goatskins.
In débris : Fragment of red-polished pottery, black-polished inside.

C-GROUP.

Graves 50 : 201-244.

On the northern side of the khor, 100 metres west of Nos. 100-110, we found a patch of very homogeneous graves of the C-group in a slope of the same ancient mud as the knolls, in which the graves higher up the khor have been dug. This slope lies below the 110-metre contour. The graves are all rectangular of type Arch. VII, varying from 100 × 45 cm. to 120 × 70 cm., orientated east. They are all comparatively shallow, greatly cut about and denuded by *sebbakhin*. Only one burial (No. 237) was undisturbed, contracted on right side, head east; but two others (Nos. 222 and 239) were sufficiently preserved to show that they also were on the right side, head east. No. 244 is an outlier of a group of graves, partly north of 201-243, and partly between them and the modern cemetery, which contained extended Byzantine or Christian burials. In the débris of the empty graves were found a number of objects of characteristic C-group types, as follows (the numbers refer to the graves in which the objects were found) :—

1. Small bowls of red-polished black-topped ware, 204, 205, 210, 217, 218, 237, see Fig. 243, Nos. 2-3.
2. Small bowls with bulge under brim, red-polished and black-topped, 221, 236, Fig. 243, Nos. 4, 5.
3. Bowls, black-polished ware, with incised pattern around rim, 205, Fig. 243, No. 9.
4. Rim of deep bowl or open jar, black-polished rim, incised oblique lines, 210, Fig. 243, No. 6.
5. Red ware polished and with incised patterns, 206, Fig. 243, No. 7.
6. Bowl, dull red-polished, with impressed wedge pattern, 228, Fig. 243, No. 8.
7. Rim of small black pot, 216.



Fig. 243.—Pottery from Graves 50 : 201-244.

8. Greenish-white potsherds, 208. *
 9. Potsherd thick coarse red ware, 238.
 10. Shell with black eye-paint, 214.
 11. Small shells, 243 ; shell pendant, 239.
 12. Split cowries, 231, 233.
 13. White shell disc beads, 202, 206, 209, 224, 231, 238, 239, 241, 242, 243.
 14. Green-glazed beads, 202, 209, 211, 215, 219, 221, 224, 229, 231, 233, 236, 238, 241, 242.
 15. Blue-glazed beads, 211, 215, 221, 224, 241.
 16. Green-glazed barrel bead, 242.
 17. Black-glazed beads, 242.
 18. Black pottery beads, 202, 231, 242.
 19. Garnet beads, 206.
 20. Greenish-black stone beads, 206.
 21. Black and white stone beads, 209, 222, 239, Pl. 69 b 2.
 22. White and brown stone pendant, 209.
 23. Button-seal of blue-glaze, 236, Pl. 71 a-b 36.
 24. Leather, often with purplish tan or stain, Nos. 211, 212, 222, 230, 233.
 25. Goatskin with hair, 237, 241.
 26. Chevron pattern matting, 233.
 27. Fragment copper or bronze, 206.
 28. Bones, stained green, 233.
202. *Grave*, rectangular, 140 × 70 — 50 cm.
Burial : Bones of a contracted skeleton, heaped up at west end of grave.
In débris :
 White shell thin disc beads.
 Black clay beads.
 Small blue- and green-glazed beads.
210. *Grave*, rectangular, 170 × 75 — 60 cm.
Burial : Upper portion of vertebral column, ribs and humerus of skeleton, on a layer of débris 50 cm. high.
In débris : Fragments of black-topped bowl, and of red-polished black-topped pottery, with incised line decoration, Fig. 243, Nos. 5, 6.
222. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 75 — 45 cm.
Burial : Femora and tibiae alone in position of skeleton, contracted on right side, head east. Skull at end of grave with black curly hair attached to it.
Contents of grave : Mass of purplish leather at feet of body.
In débris : Six black and white mottled stone beads.
234. *Grave*, rectangular, 140 × 40 — 30 cm.
Burial : Vertebrae, ribs and right humerus of body (contracted ?), head east.
237. *Grave*, rectangular, 130 × 80 — 50 cm.
Burial : Undisturbed skeleton contracted on right side, head east, with leather and goatskin under legs, hair of head black and wavy.
In débris : Fragments of red-polished black-topped pottery.

* Probably from one of the large C-group jars found in Cemetery 87. (Season 1908-1909).

239. *Grave*, rectangular, 160 × 70 cm.

Burial : Upper portion of vertebral column, ribs and humerus of skeleton, contracted on right side, head east.

In débris :

Large quantity of thick white shell disc beads.

About 25 black and white mottled stone graduated beads, Pl. 69 b 2.

Piece of shell pierced for suspension.

244. *Grave*, rectangular, 150 × 60 — 40 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, extended on back, hands on pelvis, head west. Wrapped in woollen garment. *Intrusive grave*.

NEW EMPIRE TOMB 50 : 111.

Half-way between graves Nos. 100–110 and Nos. 201–244, lies the large New Empire pit No. 111, at a distance of nearly 50 metres from the other graves. It is not connected with either. Single isolated New Empire tombs are not unusual in Nubia. The pit and chamber tombs of this type are never very close together, probably for practical reasons.

DESCRIPTION OF TOMB 50 : 111. (PLAN XXIX).

(By O. Bates).

111. *Grave*, large N.E. tomb, pit with chamber. Pit, 150 × 125 — 245 cm., axis north-south. Chamber on south end, nearly circular, 210 × 220 + 100 cm. Remains of rubble wall in doorway. About 35 cm. north of the pit, another (unfinished ?) pit, 115 × 120 — 165 cm., the wall between the pits cut away to — 105 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, extended on back, head south, on western side of chamber with object No. 1 just east of head, and Nos. 2–12 between body and west wall.

Contents of grave :

1. Large bulging jar, brownish-red ware, with cord mark around middle.
2. Jar with neck, red ware, similar to N.E. IX 6, with 9 line spiral and 2 small bosses on shoulder.
3. Bowl with foot, red-brown ware, inside smoothed and red-painted (broken), type N.E. XXV 5.
4. Bowl with foot, same ware as No. 3, type N.E. XXV 5.
5. Bowl with pointed base, brown ware, red-painted inside, type N.E. XXV 14.
6. Small bowl, red-polished, black-topped, type N.E. XXVII 2.
7. Kohl pot and cover, polished thick black ware, Pl. 64j, second from left below.
8. Large jar, 50 cm. long, smoothed brown ware, with traces of red-painted decoration, type N.E. VII 5, 6.
9. Bowl, red-brown ware, type N.E. XXV 9.
10. Flower-pot with strongly-marked turning lines, type N.E. XIII 4.
11. Long wide-mouthed jar, pinkish-brown ware, type N.E. V 6.
12. Flower-pot with perforated base, brown ware, type N.E. XIII 7.

In débris : Large jar (broken), brown-red ware with yellow slip, with decoration of reddish-brown hatched stripes, N.E. II 1.

PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN PERIOD.

In the sandstone cliff south of the khor were 10 rock-cut tombs cut in the soft clay-like stratum underlying the higher sandstone stratum (examined by A. M. Blackman). One of these overlooked the khor facing north, three overlooked the northern part of the village, and four, further south, overlooked the southern part of the village. All of these were high above the 117-metre contour. Five of them were in use as storerooms by the village people; the others were empty. They are probably Ptolemaic-Roman in date.

THE EAST BANK FROM CEMETERY 50 TO BAB EL KALABSHA.

With the Aswan reservoir filled, the cultivation on the east bank from Metardul to Bab el Kalabsha is very narrow, and the low sandstone cliffs rise abruptly close to the water. There are several small wadis or khors and a few small alluvial deposits, but the destruction by *sebbakhin* is so thorough that no single intact burial was found. At Kolesseig, there were a few plundered circular graves of uncertain date (Cemetery 57).

THE WEST BANK FROM DEHMIT TO GINARI.

The west bank from Dehmit to Ginari is even more barren of cultivable ground than the east bank when the reservoir is full. At the small khors at Metatod (Cemetery 51) and Wad Hadid (Cemetery 52), there were plundered cemeteries in alluvial soil and in sandstone rock, and above Girtas (Cemetery 53), there are rock-cut tombs in the sandstone. As might be expected, the period best represented is the Ptolemaic-Roman, at Metatod, Wad Hadid and Girtas.

CEMETERY 51.

Cemetery 51 is in a small khor at Metatod (Mittar-tod) directly opposite Khor Dehmit. No. 1 is a rock-cut Ptolemaic tomb in the southern cliff. The rest of the cemetery is on an alluvial mound inside the mouth of the khor. The mound had suffered from *sebakh*-digging, and all of the graves were the Early Dynastic period.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERY 51.

(By A. M. Blackman).

1. Chamber in sandstone, type Pt.R. II, $250 \times 225 + 140$ cm. Door north-west. Two coffins, *A* and *B*.
 - A*. Stone coffin on north-east side of chamber, lid removed and leaning against coffin. Contained a mummy with bandages and fragments of painted cartonnage. The body was on the back with hands on pelvis.
 - B*. Pottery coffin, the lid formed of slabs of undressed stone. Body extended on back, was in bad condition, position of hands doubtful. There were traces of bandages.

Graves in Alluvial Deposit.

2. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 105 × 100 — 20 cm. 10° east of south.
From débris : Some broken bones, a copper needle, a bone bead, a yellowish pebble palette with traces of green eye-paint.
3. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 125 × 95 — 30 cm. West. Some bones from débris.
4. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 110 × 55 — 50 cm. 20° south of west.
In débris : Wavy-handled pot (type E.D. IX 8) ; slate palette, type Pl. 63 b 3.
5. Simple pit with rounded ends, 175 × 35 — 60 cm. South. Few bones from débris.
6. *Grave*, type Arch. II a, 120 × 110 — 60 cm. Orientated south. Some bones from débris.
7. *Grave*, oval beehive, 120 × 90 — 80 cm. 30° west of south.
From débris of Cemetery : A blue-glazed symbolic eye.
Five blue-glazed ball beads with incised circles.
One green glass tubular bead.
One opaque pale green glass tubular bead.
One brown faience barrel bead.
Two blue-glazed ball beads.
One black and white glass ball bead.
One dark red glass bead.
One variegated glass ball bead.
One carnelian oval pendant.

Cemetery 52, at the village of Sekuti, was nearly a duplication of Cemetery 51. There were 16 graves on an alluvial mound on the southern side of the small khor, all near the 112.5-metre contour, and all grievously plundered and damaged. Some of them may have been archaic (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16), but Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12 were certainly not earlier than Ptolemaic. No. 11, a mud-cut pit with chamber, type Byz. III, contained a potsherd of type Pt.R. 5. In the hard clay stratum underlying the sandstone, in the cliff north of the khor, there were 12 rock-cut tombs of the Ptolemaic-Roman period—all plundered. Nos. 19, 21, 22 (two), and 28, contained stone coffins with round head end. No. 17 contained a two-handled pot of type Pt.R. 20. From one of these tombs (number not stated) come a blue glass heart pendant, a few variegated glass beads, and a small steatite lion.

Across the khor, to the north, above the southern end of Wad Hadid, there are 23 rock-cut Ptolemaic-Roman tombs, cut in soft stratum under the sandstone as usual. One of these was a large tomb with a square pillar in the middle and two small recess-chambers.

CEMETERY 53.

Along the sandstone cliff above the ancient town wall at Girtas, there were 28 rock-cut tombs of the Ptolemaic-Roman period, cut as usual in the clay stratum which underlies the higher sandstone stratum. No. 7 contained the lid of a stone coffin ; other chambers contained potsherds of two-handled smooth red amphoræ and ribbed potsherds. All had been plundered.

GINARI-TEIFA.

CEMETERIES 54, 55, 56 AND 58.¹

The sites of Ginari and Teifa, just before the Bab el Kalabsha, are separated by a steep cliff close to the present reservoir level. At Teifa the banks which might be expected to contain an ancient cemetery were occupied by the Christian cemetery (No. 56), and by a large modern Moslem cemetery. At Ginari two cemeteries (Nos. 54 and 55) were excavated in March 1908, and a third (No. 58) in October 1909. * No. 54 was an archaic cemetery; No. 58 was a C-group and New Empire cemetery; No. 55 was a Byzantine and Christian cemetery.

As these sites were not finished until October 1909, the publication of the detailed material will be reserved for the second Report. For the present it may be said that No. 54 was a small, utterly plundered group of circular graves on an alluvial mound north of the Ginari khor. Across the khor, on the south, the mud banks near the water bore a vast Christian cemetery. There were over 1,000 graves arranged in rows of streets with the superstructures well preserved. These were of the usual type Chr. VI, with a lamp-niche on the western end and a Greek funerary stela set in the upper part of the western end. One stela was found in position, and about 50 were found in the débris at the western end. In the two higher knolls were several mud-cut chambers, type Byz. III. Cemetery 58 was in two patches on alluvial knolls village. One patch was entirely of the C-group period. The other contained for the main behind the part C-group graves, and around them on the north-west a number of graves of the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Dynasties (see *Bull. Nub.* 3, p. 12).

* See *Bull. Nub.* 3, p. 12.

CHAPTER V.

TYPES OF GRAVES.

(A). ARCHAIC. PREDYNASTIC TO B-GROUP TYPES.

Archaic type I *a* : Oval graves, nearly circular. Fig. 244.

Archaic type I *b* : Oval graves. Fig. 245.

Archaic type II *a* : Broad rectangular graves with rounded corners. Fig. 246.

Archaic type II *b* : Broad rectangular graves with square corners. Fig. 247.

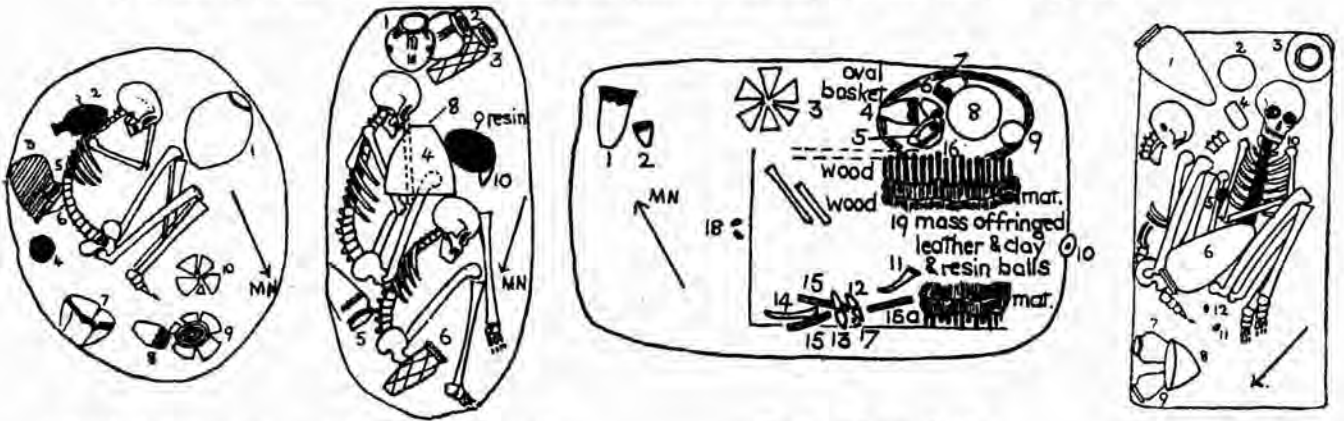


Fig. 244.—Grave 17 : 63.
Archaic type I *a*.

Fig. 245.—Grave 7 : 104.
Archaic type I *b*.

Fig. 246.—Grave 13 : 88.
Archaic type II *a*.

Fig. 247.—Grave 40 : 33
Archaic type II *b*.

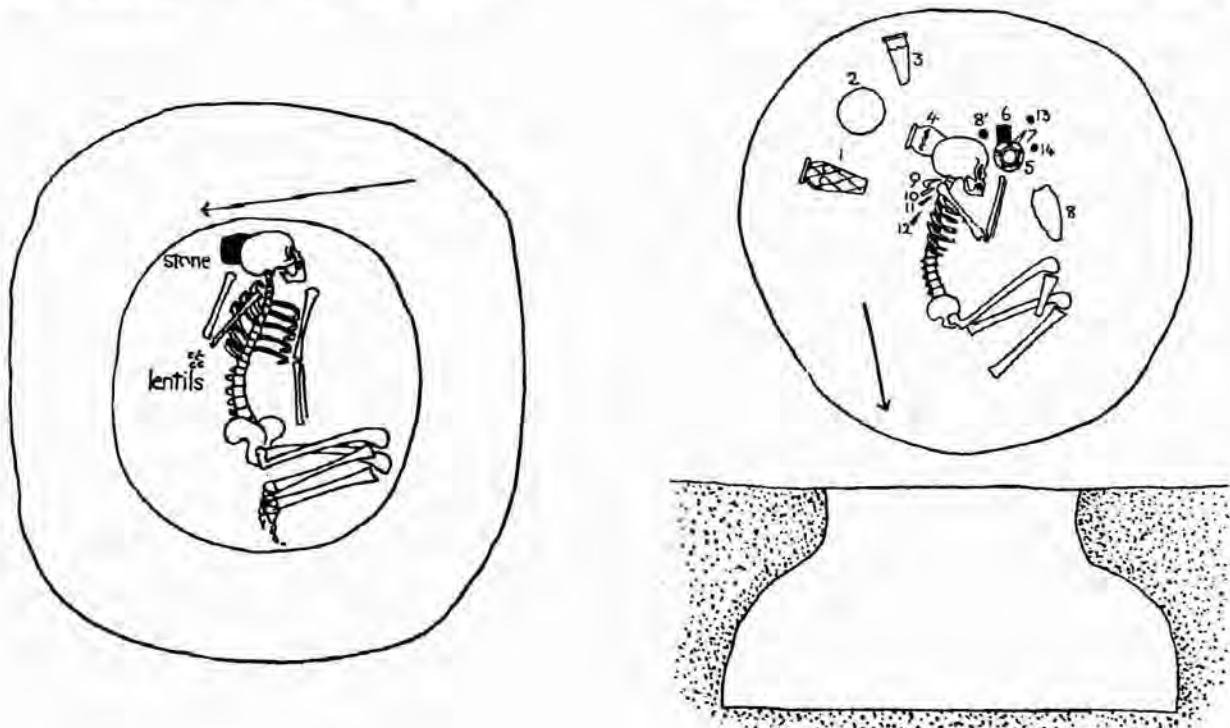


Fig. 248.—Grave 7 : 762.
Archaic type III.

Fig. 249.—Grave 45 : 494. Plan and Section.
Archaic type IV *a*.

Archaic type III : Circular graves. Fig. 248.

Archaic type IV *a* : Circular beehive graves. Fig. 249.

Archaic type IV *b*: Rectangular beehive graves.

Archaic type V: Double beehive graves. Fig. 250.

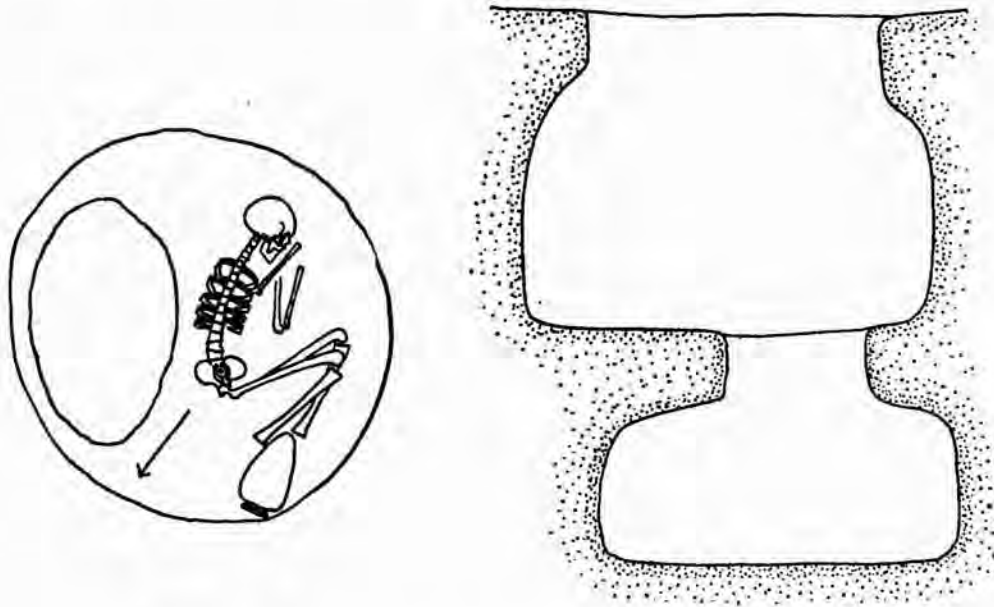


Fig. 250.—Grave 40 : 11. Plan and Section of upper chamber. Archaic type V.

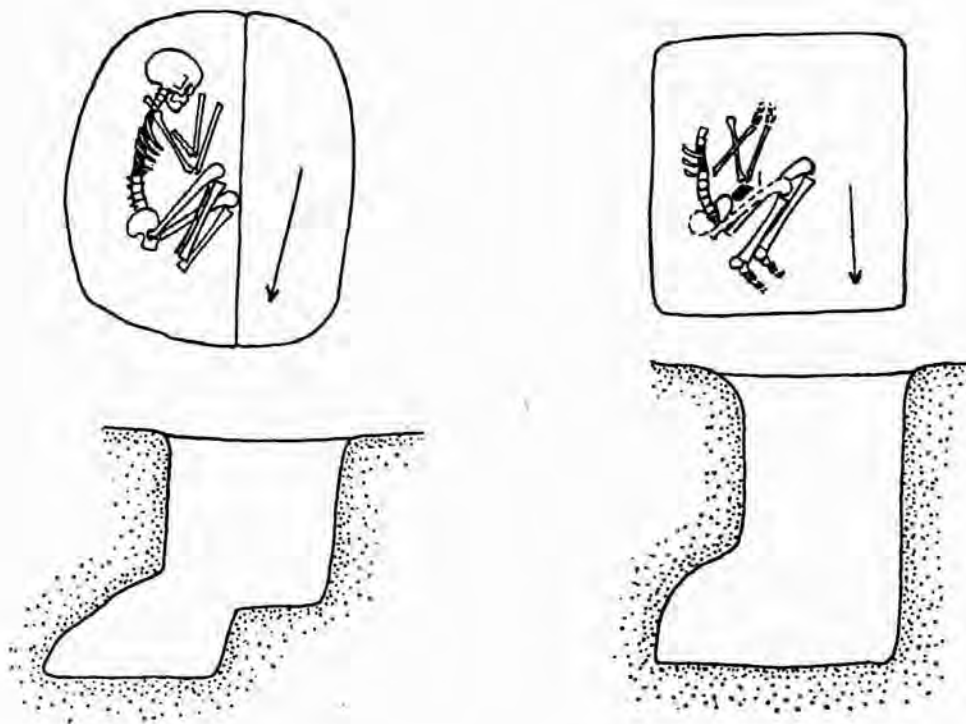


Fig. 251.—Grave 45 : 117.

Archaic type VI *a*.

Fig. 252.—Grave 45 : 250. Plan and Section.

Archaic type VI *b*.

Archaic type VI *a*: Recess grave with sunk chamber. Fig. 251.

Archaic type VI *b*: Simple recess grave. Fig. 252.

Archaic type VII *a* : Narrow deep rectangular grave with rounded corners. Fig. 253.

Archaic type VII *b* : Narrow deep rectangular grave with square corners. Fig. 254.

Archaic type VIII *a* : Long narrow deep rectangular grave with rounded ends. Fig. 255.

Archaic type VIII *b* : Same with square ends. Fig. 256.

Archaic type IX : Long, broad pit with a sunk pit in each end. Fig. 257.

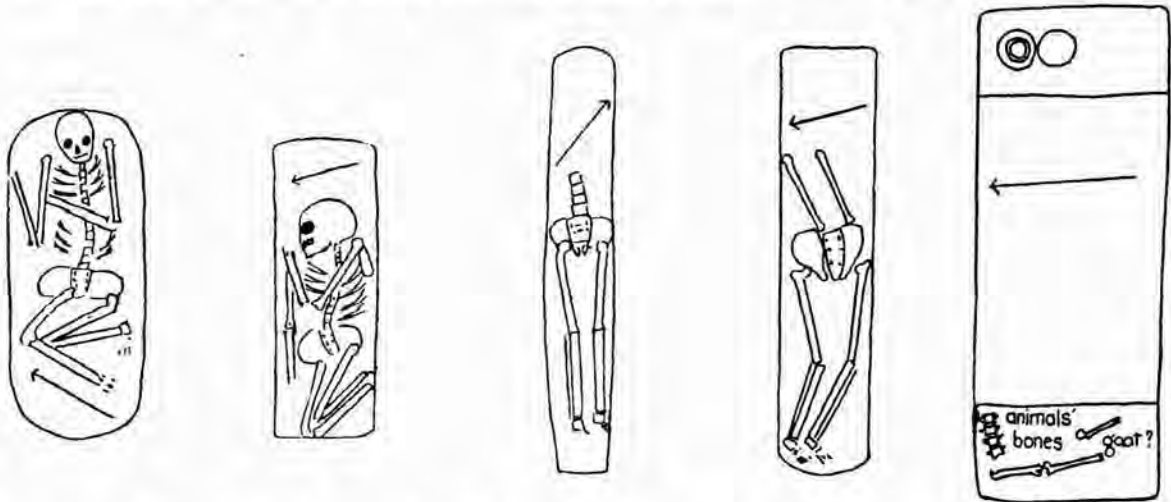


Fig. 253.—Grave 41 : 522. Fig. 254.—Grave 41 : 510. Fig. 255.—Grave 41 : 502. Fig. 256.—Grave 41 : 513. Fig. 257.—Grave 7 : 273.
 Archaic type VII *a*. Archaic type VII *b*. Archaic type VIII *a*. Archaic type VIII *b*. Archaic type IX.

The types IV, V and VI belong distinctly to the Late Predynastic and the Early Dynastic periods, and are found almost exclusively in mud banks. They represent forms easily closed up with stone slabs and are manifestly the result of a desire to secure better protection for the burial against accidental disturbances. The older graves were almost certainly roofed with wood as in Egypt. The persistence of the poorer forms I and II, and the disappearance of the types IV, V and VI in the B-group period are among the signs of the poverty and stagnation of that period.

The next significant change is that shown by the type VII, which came in with the C-group period. The narrowness of these graves and the cramped position of the bodies are accompanied by the custom of placing the pottery on or beside the superstructure instead of in the grave. The proportions of the older archaic graves which were intended to contain both pottery and burial were unnecessary in graves intended to contain the burial alone. It is this change in burial-custom apparently which led to the adoption of the narrow type VII—that and the ease with which the narrower graves could be covered with stone slabs. Now one of the most common types of graves in the late B- and early C-period was the circular grave. Curiously enough, the Archaic type VII has still a circular superstructure covering a much greater area than that occupied by the grave. Apparently the superstructure—the offering-place of the grave—still retained the traditional form after the grave itself had been changed for practical reasons.

The long graves of Archaic type VIII are made to accommodate extended burials and are a mark of the great change from a contracted position to an extended position. In Egypt this change took place in the Fifth and Sixth Dynasties.* In Nubia it was one of the signs of the re-Egyptianization of the country which culminated in the New Empire.

*Contracted burials still occur in Egypt nearly down to the Middle Empire.

(B). NEW EMPIRE TYPES. FROM THE SIXTEENTH TO TWENTY-SECOND DYNASTIES.

N.E. type I : Long rectangular pit (like Arch. VIII). Fig. 258.

N.E. type II : Circular pit (like Arch. III). Fig. 259.

N.E. type III : Rectangular pit with recess-chamber on side. Fig. 260.

N.E. type IV : Rectangular pit with two or more side-chambers. Fig. 261.

N.E. type V : Stairway pit with chamber. Fig. 262.



Fig. 258.—Grave 28 : 1.
N.E. type I.

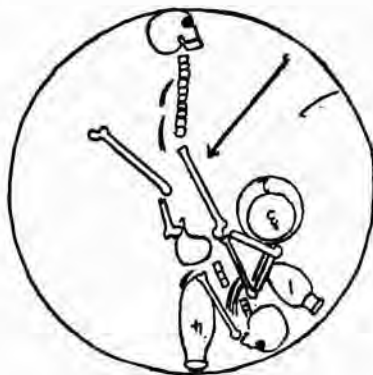


Fig. 259.—Grave 15 : 54.
N.E. type II.

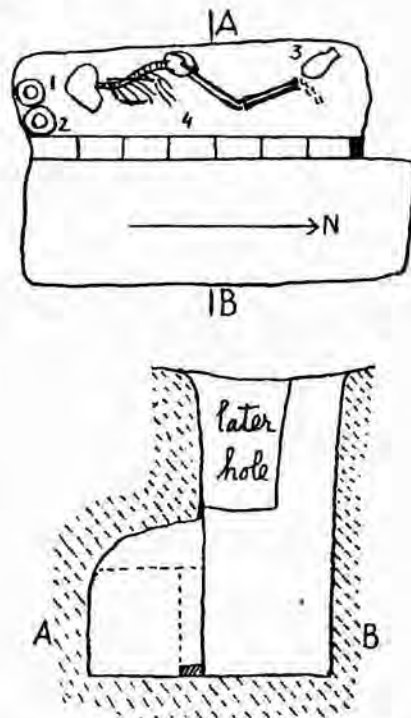


Fig. 260.—Grave 40 : 137. Plan and Section. Scale 1 : 50.
N.E. type III.

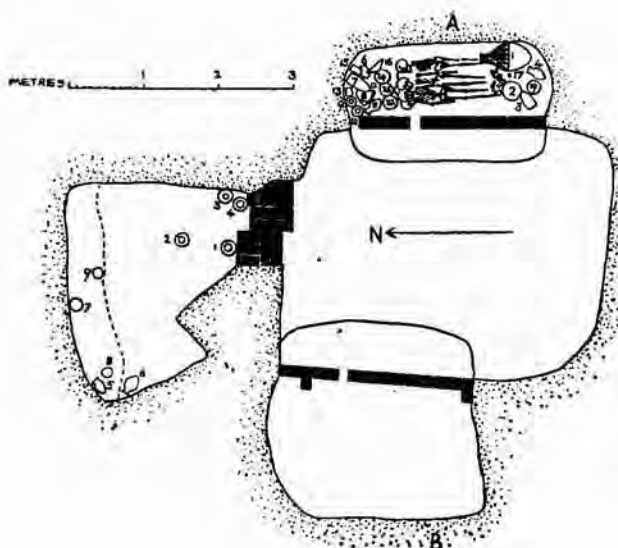


Fig. 261.—Grave 40 : 72. Plan. Scale 1 : 100.
N.E. type IV.

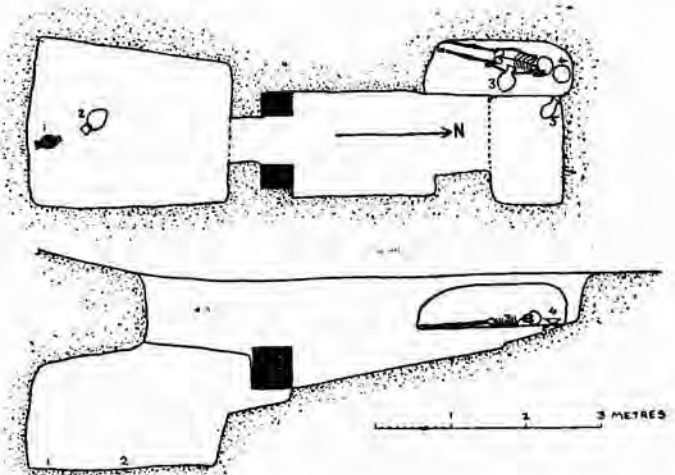


Fig. 262.—Grave 40 : 107. Plan and Section. Scale 1 : 160.
N.E. type V.

N.E. type VI : Rectangular pit with end-chambers. Fig. 263.

N.E. type VII : Rock-cut tombs.

The Nubian New Empire tombs are exact copies of the Egyptian New Empire tombs. This fact is one of the symptoms of the complete re-Egyptianization of Lower Nubia. The proportions of the tomb are in every case adapted to an extended burial. The size of the burial-chamber permits the use of coffins and the deposition of a large amount of pottery and funerary furniture. The superstructures or offering-places are rectangular like the pits and only slightly larger. The larger graves, types VI and VII, are communal graves, and,

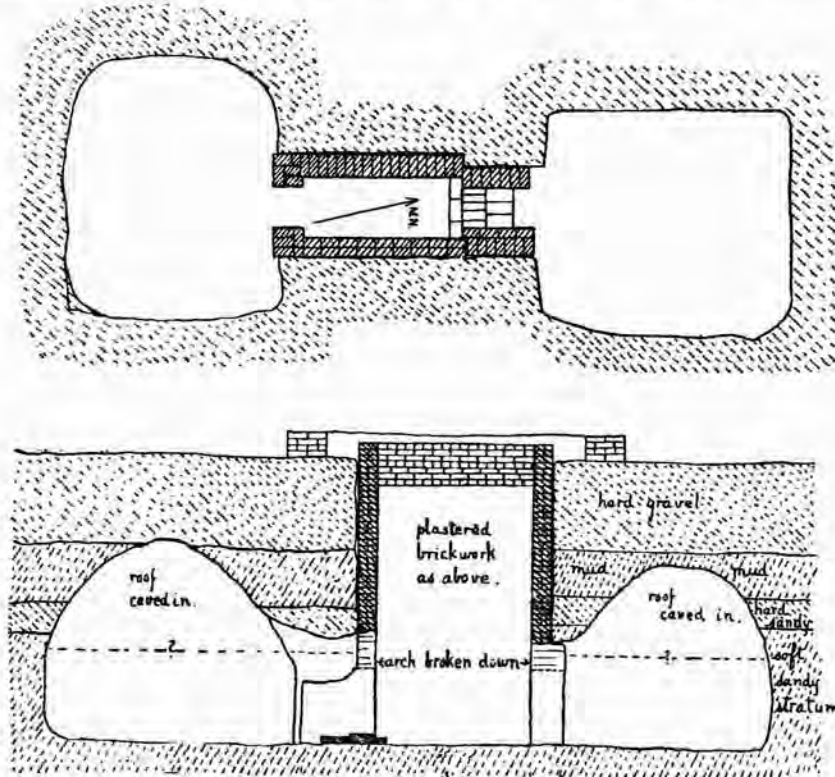


Fig. 263.—Tomb 7:6. Plan and Section. N.E. type VI. Scale 1:125.

being intended to serve a whole family or community for several generations, are of a size unknown in Lower Nubia up to that time. The rock-cut tombs mark the introduction of stone-cutting into Lower Nubia. No rock-cut tombs were found previous to the New Empire.

The circular graves, type II, are apparently all re-used graves of an older period.

(C). PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN PERIOD FROM 300 B.C. TO ABOUT 200 A.D.

Pt.-R. I: Barrel-vault in a big rectangular pit.

Pt.-R. II: Rock-cut tomb with incline or stairway and large chamber. Fig. 264.

Pt.-R. III: Rock-cut tomb with incline and a small chamber. Fig. 265.

Pt.-R. IV: Mud-cut tombs:—

(a) Of the form Pt.-R. II;

(b) Of the form Pt.-R. III.

Fig. 266.

The barrel-vaulted tomb is certainly also an importation from Egypt. The barrel-vault itself is known in Egypt as early as the Fourth Dynasty,* and was used more or less in tomb

* The offering-chapels of the mastabas of the Cheops period at Giza are roofed with barrel-vaults.

superstructures from the Fifth Dynasty down to the latest times. But the barrel-vaulted tomb became especially common in the Late Period and in the Ptolemaic period, and it was not

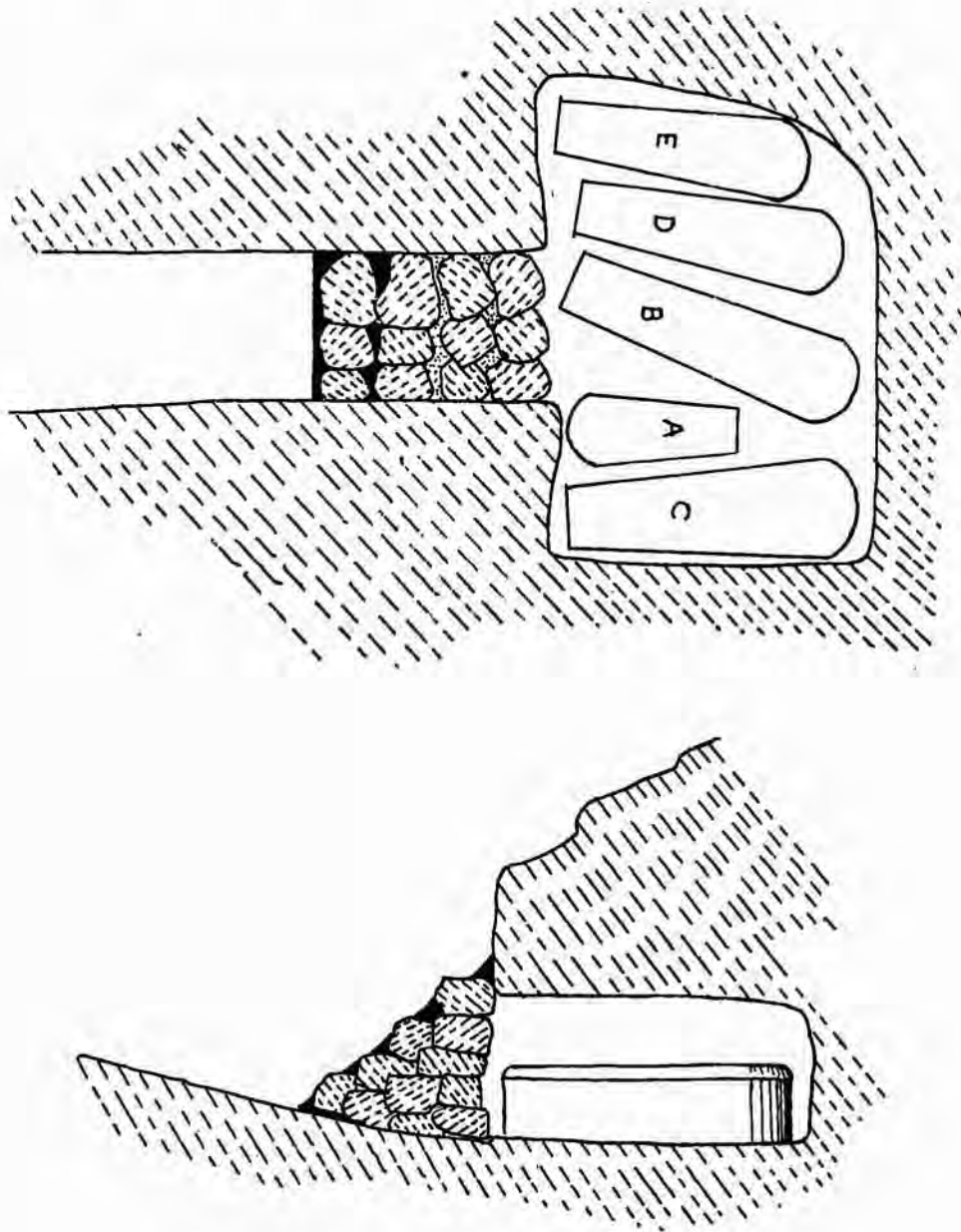


Fig. 264.—Tomb 3 : 71. Plan and Section. Scale 1 : 50. Pt.-R. type II.

until then that this type was introduced into Nubia. The barrel-vault continued in use in Nubia during the succeeding periods and is still the best form of house roof known to the Nubians.*

The rock-cut tombs are a continuation of the rock-cut tombs of the New Empire. They are usually, however, unlike the N.E. tombs, cut in a soft clay-like stratum of bluish rock which underlies the upper sandstone strata.

* Since the filling of the Aswan Reservoir the barrel-vaulted roof is being steadily displaced by the roof of palm logs. This is due partly to the covering of the salt-free mud deposits during a large part of the year but more especially to the great number of palm logs made available by the drowning out of the palm trees.

The mud-cut tombs are an adaptation of the rock-cut type to the hard, more easily worked mud banks which, lying lower and nearer, are more convenient than the rock cliffs.

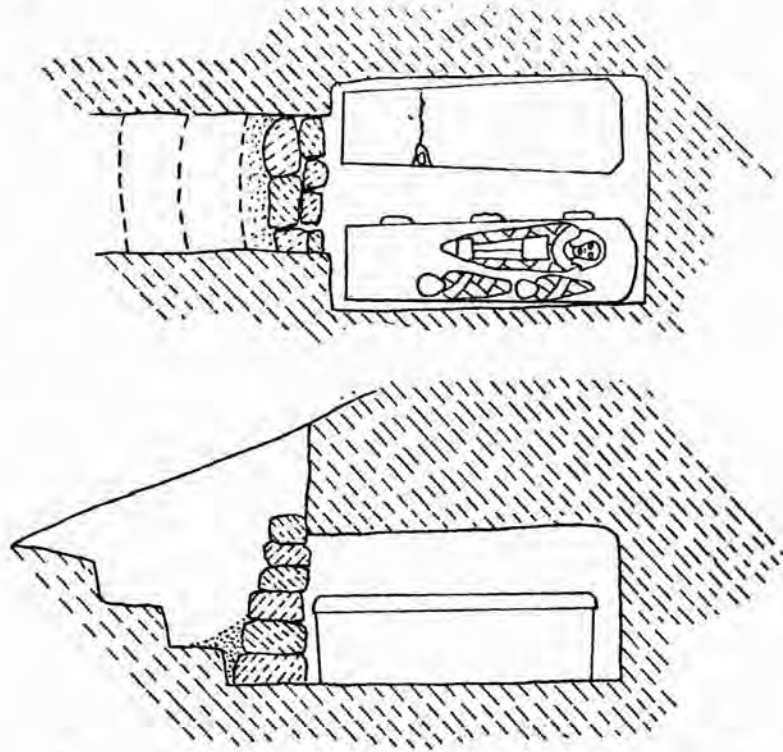


Fig. 265.—Tomb 3: 84. Plan and Section. Scale 1: 50. Pt.-R. type III.

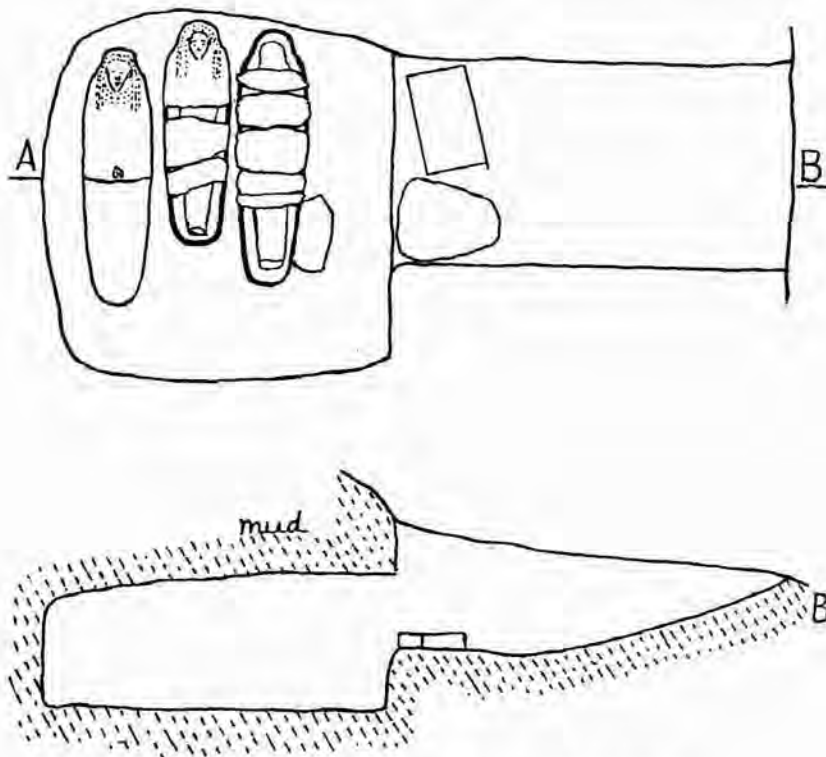


Fig. 266.—Grave 41: 57. Plan and Section. Pt.-R. type IV *a*.

(D). THE BYZANTINE PERIOD, INCLUDING THE PAGAN X-GROUP AND THE
EARLY CHRISTIAN GRAVES, CA. 200 TO 400 A.D.

Byz. type I: Same as Pt.-R. I.

Byz. type II: Same as Pt.-R. III.

Byz. type III : Mud-cut tomb :—

- (a). With sloping entrance.
- (b). With pit entrance. Fig. 267.
- (c). With pit and vault.

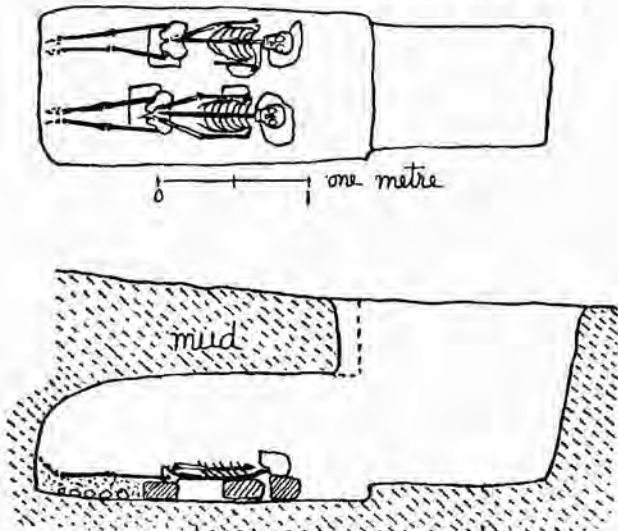


Fig. 267.—Grave 36 : 31. Plan and Section.
Byz. type III b.

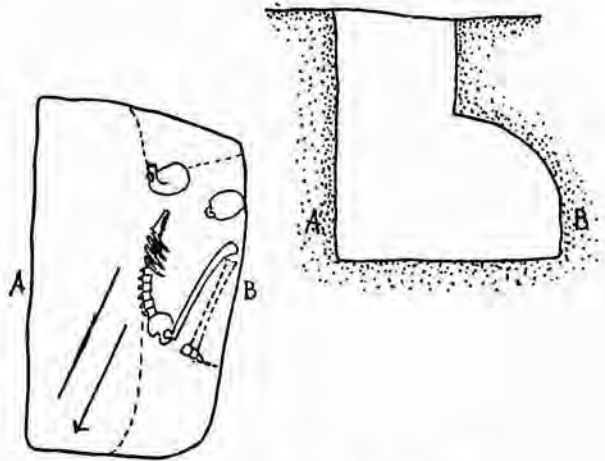


Fig. 268.—Grave 34 : 25. Plan and Section.
Byz. type IV (X-group).

Byz. type IV : Broad pit with side-chamber (referred to usually as X-group type). Fig. 268.

Byz. type V : Broad rectangular pit with sunk chamber in middle of floor.

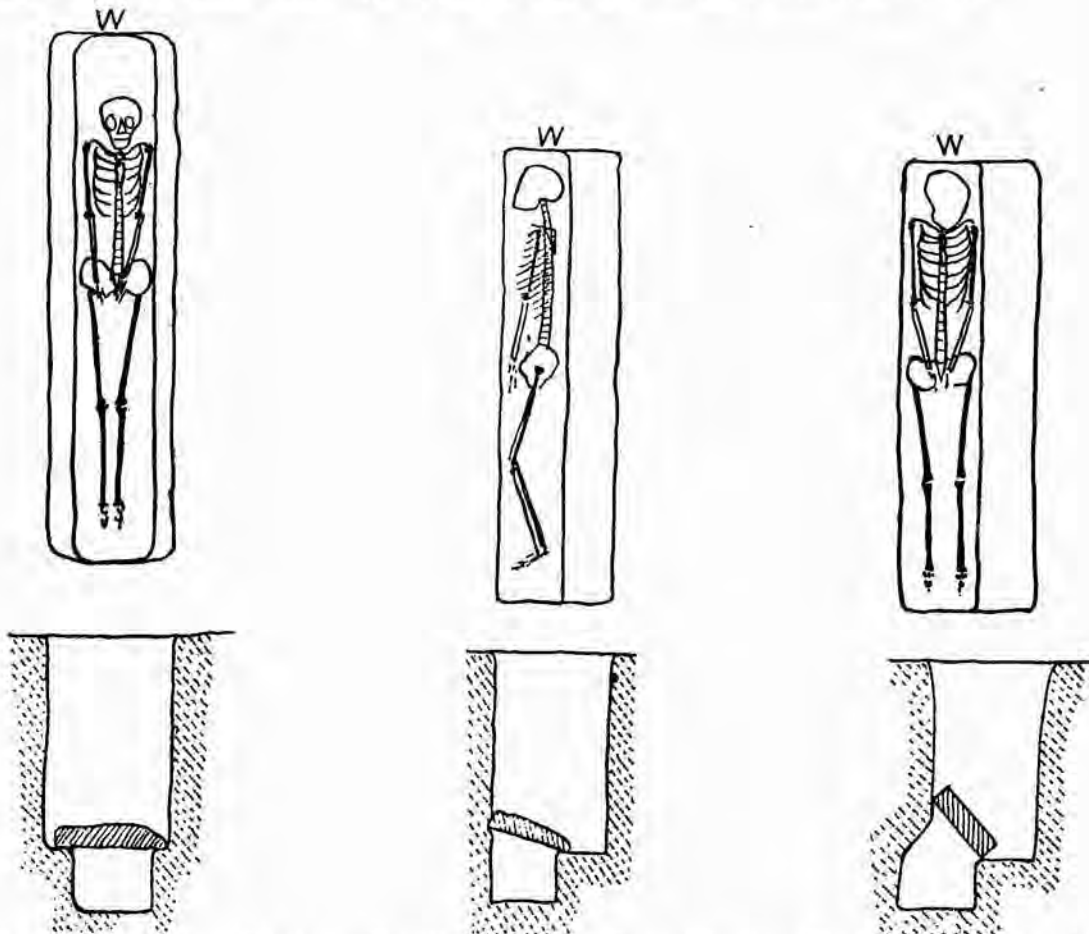


Fig. 269.—Grave 32 : 2. Plan and Section. Fig. 270.—Grave 33 : 3. Plan and Section. Fig. 271.—32 : 14. Plan and Section.
Byz. type VI. Byz. type VII. Byz. type VIII

Byz. type VI : Long rectangular pit with sunk chamber in middle of floor. Fig. 269.

Byz. type VII : Long rectangular pit with sunk chamber on side. Fig. 270.

Byz. type VIII : Long rectangular pit with sunk recess-chamber on side. Fig. 271.

In the period between the Roman tombs and the distinctive Christian tombs, we find the Byz. types VI, VII, VIII.

Grave types I to III *a, b, c*, are a continuation of Pt.-R. types and are succeeded by Christian types. Type IV is a new type, somewhat resembling Arch. type VI, but easily distinguished from it in form as well as in contents. It is separated from Arch. type VI by at least 3,000 years in time and is distinctly not related to any of the immediately preceding types of graves. It is succeeded by types V and III *b, c*, which contain the same types of burial and objects, probably as imitations of surviving Pt.-R. types. Byz. type V is succeeded by type VI (with X-group pottery), which was merely an adaptation of type V to the extended burial position. The orientation changes at the same time to that of the Christian period. Types VI (without pottery), VII and VIII have the orientation of the Christian period; but some of the examples have the burial extended on the side instead of the back. These extended burials on the side may be Christian burials of a period when the position on the back had not yet become a fixed tradition. I cannot account for the omission of offering-vessels and the western orientation on any other ground than the introduction of Christianity.*

(D). THE CHRISTIAN PERIOD, 400 TO 1100 A.D.

Chr. type I: Substructure, a large barrel-vault in a big open pit. Superstructure, a chapel with a barrel-vault and a portico. Figs. 53-54.

Chr. type II *a*: Superstructure same as type I. Burial in simple pits Chr. type VI, VII, in floor of chapel. Fig. 60.

Chr. type II *b*: Same, with the superstructure destroyed.

Chr. type III: Charnel house, a chapel like II *a*, with burials on the floor. Fig. 62.

Chr. type IV: Solid superstructure over a barrel-vault. Fig. 65.

Chr. type V: Like IV, but smaller. Fig. 66.

Chr. type VI: Simple rectangular pit with mud-brick superstructure. Fig. 63.

Chr. type VII: Simple rectangular pit with rubble superstructure. Fig. 64.

Chr. type VIII: Rectangular pit with a sunk burial-place in the middle of the floor. Same as Byz. type VI (without pottery).

In the Christian cemeteries 2, 3 and 8, Chr. type VIII (Byz. type VI) was not found; but it did occur in Cemetery 5 and Cemetery 55.† Likewise the Byz. types VII and VIII are probably also Christian types; but they were not found in the later Christian cemeteries 2, 3, 5, 8, 51.

The barrel-vaulted tomb is a continuation of the earlier vaulted tomb, and differs from it only in having the superstructure well preserved.

The most striking feature in these Christian tombs is the preservation of the superstructures. Several factors played a part in this. The Cemeteries 2 and 8, which are in gravel or rocky sites, are much less disturbed than those in mud banks (Cem. 5, for example). At other places, the graves have been considered to be ancient Moslem graves (*sahābi*) and have therefore been spared (No. 55). One of the most remarkable sites ever seen in cemetery excavation was Cemetery 55 at Ginari, where there were rows of well-preserved single graves built one against the other with regular lanes between. At the southern end of this cemetery, one of

* A large amount of interesting material on this intermediate period was found in 1908-9 at Cemeteries 72 and 89 but must be reserved for the next volume.

† Also in Cemeteries 84 and 85 found in 1908-9.

these rows was fluttering with white flags; an offering-stone near by was black with the blood of sheep sacrificed there at the last *id ed dahiya*; and we were informed that this was the grave of a sheikh of some local notoriety. One family in the village even made bold to claim descent from the sheikh.*

The characteristic feature of the Christian superstructure is the lamp-niche. In the larger tombs this is a niche in the wall. In the smaller tombs, there is a small niche built on the *western* end of the superstructure containing a single lamp. †

* The sanctification of Christian and even earlier graves by modern Moslems, although disapproved by the *ulimas*, occurred in numerous cases at Koshtamna (south), Cemeteries 85, 86 and 89.

† At Cemetery 74, some of these lamp-niches had been closed up with plaster with the lamp inside.

CHAPTER VI.

BURIAL TYPES.

Type I.—The body is loosely contracted, usually on the left side with the under leg drawn up a little higher than the upper one (Fig. 271). The hands are in front of the face. This is the common position of the Predynastic period; but it occurs in the Early Dynastic period and occasionally throughout the B-group period. In the Predynastic period the orientation is usually south as in Egypt, but is by no means uniform.* In the Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods the orientation towards the south (on the left side) is a rule which has few exceptions. In the B-group period, the orientation is more often north or west on either side. In Egypt, the Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic position is the same as in Nubia; but the burial position during the Fourth and Fifth Dynasties is regularly on the left side head north.† In the Seventh and following Dynasties down to the Christian period, Egyptian graves do not present any fixed orientation.

The treatment of the body and its wrappings in Nubia do not vary greatly during the period in which the burial type I occurs. The use of linen, skins and matting appears to have been almost universal, although in many graves only the merest traces of these perishable materials were found. One wooden box was found in Cemetery 17, grave 7, and large pot-coffins were found in 23 : 52 ; 41 : 404 ; but the use of coffins was certainly uncommon. A pot-burial of an infant occurred in 41 : 406 : 5.

Type II.—The knees are drawn up close to the chin and sharply bent, bringing the heels close to the pelvis (Fig. 272). The hands are before the face, or one is before the face and one on the legs—Pl. 3 c, Pl. 4 e, Pl. 44 a, Pl. 52 f, Pl. 35 b, d. This position is usually a modification of type I necessitated by lack of room. In Egypt it is the usual position in the Second to Fourth Dynasties (poor graves), where the burial space is almost always small.

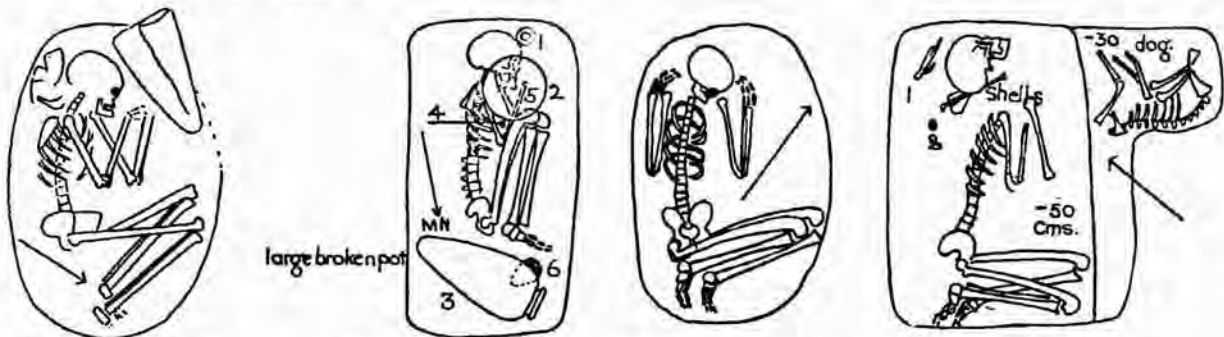


Fig. 271.—Grave 43 : 20.
Burial type I.

Fig. 272.—Grave 7 : 338.
Burial type II a.

Fig. 273.—Grave 7 : 226.
Burial type III a.

Fig. 274.—Grave 7 : 224.
Burial type III b.

Type III.—The thighs form nearly a right angle with the spine and the heels are brought up close to the pelvis. In a the legs are nearly superimposed (Fig. 273); in b the under knee is

* See *Naga-ed-Dêr*, II, Chapter on Burials.

† See *Naga-ed-Dêr*, I, p. 87

slightly nearer the head than the upper knee (Fig. 274). Type III *a* occurs even in the Early Predynastic period (see Pl. 25 *e*) and in the Early Dynastic period (Pl. 4 *e*); but is most common in the B-C periods (Pl. 5 *b, e, f*, Pl. 6 *a, b, e, f*, Pl. 7 *e, f*, Pl. 8 *b*, Pl. 30 *a, b*, Pl. 48 *b*, Pl. 55 *e* (upper, intrusive B-group); Pl. 56 *b, e, f*). In the small graves of B- and C-periods, the knees are often higher than the body and rest on the side of the grave.

Type IV.—The thighs make an obtuse angle with the spine and the heels are lower than the knees (Fig. 275). This type occurs in the Predynastic period (Pl. 26 *c*, Pl. 5 *a**) and in the B-period (Pl. 5 *d*). But it is always uncommon and may be regarded as a mere variation of type I. It is the type which was used for the X-group burials in Cemetery 15.

Type V.—The thighs make an obtuse angle with the spine, and the heels are drawn up to the pelvis (Fig. 276). Here again, the type is not unknown in the Predynastic period (Pl. 26 *b, d*). But it is most usual in the B- and C-groups (Pl. 6 *c, d*, Pl. 7 *d*, Pl. 30 *c*, Pl. 48 *b*, Pl. 49 *b*). The type is undoubtedly due to the narrow type of grave, and may be regarded as a variation of type III.

Taking these five types together, it is clear that they fall into two groups: (*a*) those unhampered by the size of the grave (types I and IV), and (*b*) those cramped by narrow grave walls (types II, III, V). The types II, III, V are much more common in the later B- and C-groups, because the graves of those periods are smaller and narrower. In the B-group this is due apparently to poverty; in the C-group to the desire to use a stone roof. The wrappings of linen, skin and matting appear to be nearly the same throughout all five types.

Type VI.—Extended on the side, with the knees only slightly bent. The hands are usually at the waist (Fig. 277). In Egypt, isolated cases of this position occur from the end

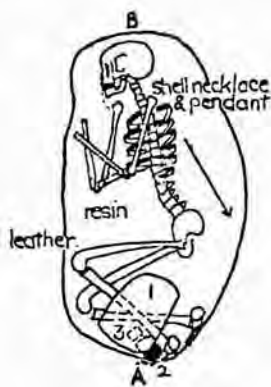


Fig. 275.—Grave 7 : 207.
Burial type IV.

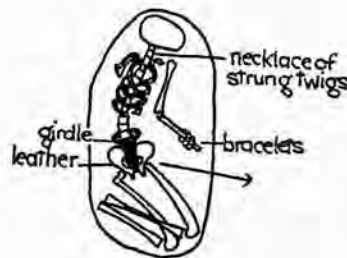


Fig. 276.—Grave 7 : 119.
Burial type V.

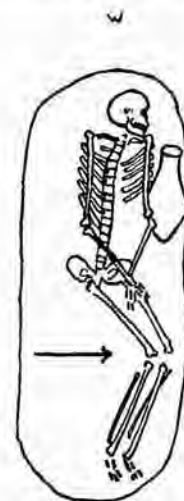


Fig. 277.—Grave 28 : 3.
Burial type VI.

of the Fourth Dynasty down. The position on the left side becomes customary in the Middle Empire, and is replaced in the Eighteenth Dynasty by the extended position on the back. Consequently this position VI is one of the two positions used in the Nubian graves of the period of the re-Egyptianization of Nubia in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Dynasties. It is one of the marks of the absolute break in Nubian tradition at that time. Along with the change in position came the change in wrappings, the introduction of mummy-cases and coffins and the New Empire types of graves.

This type of burial recurs in the X-group, as a successor of the contracted position.

* In Pl. 5 *n*, Grave 7 : 149, the fact that the woman was buried while pregnant accounts for the departure in position from type I.

Type VII.—Extended on the back with the hands on the breast, on the pelvis or at the sides. The New Empire burials usually had the hands on the pelvis. The early Ptolemaic burials have the hands crossed on the breast. The Christian burials do not have the hands crossed on the breast, but either at the sides or on the pelvis, or one at the side and one on the pelvis. *The variations are not due to sex.*

With the exception of the X-group graves and the early Christian graves, this type of burial position is the usual type from the New Empire down to the Moslem period.

The New Empire burials are usually orientated north or west. The Ptolemaic burials are not orientated. The Christian burials are always orientated to the west.

The New Empire burials are very poorly mummified if at all, encased in wrappings and placed in mummy-case and coffin. The Ptolemaic mummies are much better prepared, more elaborately wrapped and encased. The Christian bodies are not mummified, but preserved with salt, fruits, etc., and carefully wrapped in a big sheet tied with woven tape or twisted cord.

Type VIII.—The body lies on the right side, with the head to the south, the face to the east. The knees are very slightly bent. The right hand is under the cheek and the left at the waist. This is the universal Moslem position in Egypt and Nubia.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NUBIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL GROUPS AND
THEIR CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

In considering the work of the Nubian Archæological Survey, it must be borne in mind that the survey was not concerned directly with the known monuments—the temples at Philæ, Biga, Dabod, Girtas and Teifa. As these temples are already many for so small an extent of cultivable land, it was improbable that other temples would be found; and in fact only one building, the Coptic church in Cemetery 8, was discovered. The town sites, with their houses, appear to have been entirely destroyed by denudation, except the Byzantine (?) forts at Meshed, Wadi Qamar and Markos, and the late buildings at Teifa. We found nothing of the nature of habitations except the Roman camp at Shellal and the archaic camp or settlement at Meris. By far the greatest part of our work consisted, therefore, in the uncovering of cemeteries, of which 55 were carefully excavated and recorded (see Chap. IV). As a result, all our historical conclusions must be based on the tombs, their situation, character and contents.

The Egyptian tomb always, from the earliest predynastic times down to the present day, appears to have consisted of two parts corresponding to the two functions of a grave—a burial-place and an offering-place. The burial-place was almost always underground, and entered only at the time of the burial. In the case of a communal burial-place, it might be repeatedly reopened. The offering-place was usually a superstructure above ground, such as the mastaba with its offering-chapel; the pyramid with its two temples; or the modern funerary mosque; and was used by the relatives at all prescribed feasts for ceremonial offerings to the dead. In many graves subsequent to the pyramid age, the offering-place was hollowed out of a hillside or cliff-face, in which case the rock was cut to imitate the mastaba forms. In Nubia, owing to the denudation which has taken place, the offering-places were seldom preserved. In a few cases, in graves of the Old and Middle Empires, cairns of stones seemed to be the remains of small rubble superstructures, 7 : 162; 41 : 4; 41 : 5.* In the New Empire, there was at Shellal remains of a rectangular mud-brick superstructure over two of the pits (7 : 6; 7 : 7), and there were at Dabod (24 : 1; 24 : 51), and at Dehmit, a number of rock-cut offering-places, in one case with the usual offering-scenes and inscriptions. In the Ptolemaic-Roman period there were traces of mud-brick superstructures over the rock-cut burial-chambers (3 : 20 and 37; 9 : 8). In the Christian cemeteries 2, 5, 8, 55, a series of extremely well-preserved superstructures were found with niches for lamps which seem in this period to have replaced the old food offerings. Moslem graves of an old period found at Shellal and observed at Biga, Meshed and other places, and also all the modern Moslem graves, have more or less elaborate

* In February 1909, at Koshtamna (north), a C-group cemetery (No. 87) was found with over fifty well-preserved circular stone superstructures. One of these had an offering-place on the east, with stone walls.

constructions on the surface. Many of the small graves of the present day have miniature gardens at the head end; almost all the recent graves have on them or beside them basins of Nubian ware and water jars of Egyptian ware, containing water. They are also covered with the clean pebbles which were used to count the prayers, professions of faith and names of God repeated for the benefit of the dead man by his friends. Thus in Nubia, from the New Empire down, the offering-place at the grave survives all changes of religion, as it does in Egypt, and in spite of the fragmentary nature of the earlier evidence, it may be assumed on the analogy of the Egyptian evidence, that Nubian as well as Egyptian graves always consisted of the two parts—a burial-place and an offering-place.

As the offering-places in Nubia are not well enough preserved to form a basis for classification until the Christian period, all conclusions on the different types of graves and their relative dates must be based on the burial-places and their contents.

The burial-place and its contents present the following series of observable facts:—

1. Grave type—soil, form, size, orientation.
2. Burial type—contraction, orientation, mummification, wrappings, coffin.
3. Types of objects—vessels, implements, clothing, toilet articles, ornaments and religious or symbolic objects.
4. Types of bodies—race, sex, age.

A casual examination of the descriptions of tombs shows that certain groups of types always occur together—for example, the pot E.D. VIII is never found except with the other pots in Figs. 292–301, accompanying a body contracted on the left side, head to the local south (S. \pm 45°) in an oval or square grave with certain amulets and beads (Pl. 70 *a*). Again, the scarabs (Pl. 71 *a-b*) are never found except with the pottery in Figs. 302–328, in deep rectangular pits usually with side- or end-chambers accompanying bodies extended on the back or side. By observing the types of graves, burials and objects which occur together, it is possible to divide all the graves into about a dozen great homogeneous archaeological groups. The types of graves, burials, and objects in each one of the groups are linked together by actual graves, although, of course, no whole group is ever found in any one grave. Some of the groups are related to each other, so that at times one type of object or burial covers several groups, at other times some of the objects of one group are clearly descended from similar objects in another. But some of the groups are so distant from others as not to show any relationship whatever.

When we compare our Nubian groups with the Egyptian groups, we find a number of the Nubian groups are practically identical with certain Egyptian groups. These are the groups which in Egypt represent the Predynastic and the Early Dynastic periods, the New Empire, the Ptolemaic-Roman, the Christian and the Moslem periods. The groups which are not practically identifiable with Egyptian groups are those labelled B and C at Shellal and X at Gudhi. It is necessary to take up these periods in detail, and show the identification of the periods and the reasons for placing the B- and C-periods between the Early Dynastic and the New Empire, and the X-period between the Ptolemaic and the Christian.

THE PREDYNASTIC PERIOD.

In Egypt the whole mass of material which antedates the union of Upper and Lower Egypt under Menes and bears the mark of a more primitive culture than any of the dated dynastic material is called prehistoric or predynastic. The material was first reported by

Prof. Petrie in his volume on "Naqada and Ballâs," and was assigned to its proper chronological place by M. de Morgan, Director-General of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, supported by the researches of Profs. Sethe, Erman, Borchardt, Steindorff and Schäfer on the Early Dynastic inscriptions found by M. Amelineau at Abydos and by M. de Morgan at Naqada. Since that time, cemeteries of this period have been excavated by Prof. Petrie, Dr. MacIver and Mr. Mace at Diospolis parva, Dr. MacIver at El Amrah, Mr. Quibell and Mr. Green at El Kab and Hierakonpolis, Dr. Müller at Abu Sir el Melek, and by the Hearst Expedition at Shurafa (Mr. Green), at El Ahaiwah (myself), at Ballâs (Mr. Lythgoe), and at Naga-ed-Dêr (Mr. Lythgoe). The last three sites were excavated under my personal observation. Prof. Petrie in "*Diospolis parva*" has attempted a very minute subdivision of this predynastic material into which it is not necessary to go at the present moment. In spite of various errors, evidently due to field mistakes, the main outline of Prof. Petrie's arrangement is justified by subsequent researches. There are distinguishable two separate archæological groups or periods (early and late) manifestly related in chronological order, and a number of graves can be assigned definitely to one or the other of these groups. *

The two periods are marked by the following characteristics :—

EARLY PREDYNASTIC.

1. *Graves*: Broad, oval or rectangular pits (varying from about 80 × 60 — 70 cm. to about 220 × 160 — 120 cm.), always in gravelly or fine yellow-grey alluvium. Orientated parallel to valley, but not very constant. Arch. types I and II.
 2. *Burials*: Loosely contracted on the left side with the hands between knees and face; types I and II. Head usually to local south, but many deviations. The grave is usually lined with matting, and the body covered with matting. The body is often loosely wrapped in hide or cloth, or both.
 3. *Contents*: The position of the objects in the graves is arbitrary, depending on size of grave and number of objects. The small objects are usually near the head; pottery around the sides of the grave (especially before and at the feet of the body). Objects worn on the body are usually in position on the body.
- (a) *Pottery*: Almost exclusively reddish-brown ware with a large proportion of Nile mud, usually black-topped red-polished, but red-polished ware with white line decoration and brown

LATE PREDYNASTIC.

1. *Graves*: As in the early period, but with the addition of a new type—pits with a recess-chamber on the side, sometimes sunk in the floor of the pit in yellow-grey or black alluvial mounds. Orientation usually south. Arch. types I, II and VI.
 2. *Burials*: As in the early period, but more uniformly orientated to the south.
 3. *Contents*: Placed as in the early period. In Arch. type VI, the objects are usually in the chamber.
- (a) *Pottery*: A distinct decrease in the number of black-topped red-polished vessels, and a degeneration in the variety and character of their forms. The greater part of the red-polished pottery is distinctly different, a hard light red ware with a red wash, tinged to plum colour, apparently by the light colour of the ware. A number of forms are made without being coloured—the smooth coarse ware

* Plundered graves, which are far more numerous than unplundered graves, of course often present difficulties.

EARLY PREDYNASTIC.

- or black incised ware also occurs. See Fig. 278; and Pl. 60 a.
- (b) *Stone vessels* (Pl. 64 a, b, hand-bored): mace-heads (Pl. 62 c): flint implements (Pl. 62 a, b).
 - (c) *Slate paint palettes* (Pl. 63 a, b 5, 9, 10), usually in animal form with pebble rubbers, malachite, galena and resin.
 - (d) *Worked copper* is extremely rare—needles with the eyelet made by bending the top (Pl. 65 b 1) and possibly a few fragile bands.
 - (e) *Ivory figures*, combs, hairpins, bracelets, rings, vessels, harpoons and other objects of uncertain use (knife-handles or perhaps spear-points?). See Pl. 66 a.
 - (f) *Beads*, etc.

LATE PREDYNASTIC.

- with straw marks (L.P. VII). A large part of the pottery is of hard fine light coloured material, pink, red and grey. Some are decorated with patterns in red, and many show handles of various kinds.
- (b) *Stone vessels* and mace-heads occur, but the better forms of flint implements are very rare.
 - (c) *Slate paint palettes* are of simple forms, usually double bird shape, fish shape, diamond-shaped, oval, square and circular.
 - (d) *Copper implements*, when they occur, are heavy practical blades, axes, adzes, chisels, harpoons. Pl. 65 b.
 - (e) Very like the early period.
 - (f) Beads show marked increase of amulet form.

Thus the late period differs from the early period in:—

- (1) The addition of grave type Arch VI.
- (2) The more constant orientation of grave and burial.
- (3) The degeneration of the black-topped and red-polished pottery, and the introduction of the fine hard red wares with decorations and handles.
- (4) The diminution of flint implements and the introduction of heavy, practical weapons and tools of copper.

Many graves cannot be assigned to either of these groups, but contain objects characteristic of both, and form undoubtedly the transition period from the Early to the Late Predynastic—that is, the Middle Predynastic. In this period we have copper and flint, good black-topped forms and fine hard red ware, side by side in the same graves. Most Predynastic cemeteries cover at least two of these periods. Shurafa was, however, entirely Late. Ballâs was Early, Middle and Late; El Ahaiwah was Middle and Late, and Early Dynastic; Nagad-Dêr was Early and Middle; El Amrah, Cemetery Θ, was Early Predynastic, and Cemetery X was Late.

In Nubia, the only graves found which presented the characteristics of the Early Predynastic period were in Cemetery 17 at Khor Bahan (described above, pp. 114-141). The grave-types and the burial-types are in no way different from those found in Egypt. The pottery, coming as it does from only about 30 graves, is not so representative as the Egyptian pottery of the period, gathered from several thousand graves, but it presents the following types:—

I. Black-topped, red-polished brown and reddish-brown ware. Figs. 278 a, 278 b, and 279.

No. 1. (17 : 7 : 8) = B 2.*	No. 6. (17 : 58 : 10).
„ 2. (17 : 43 : 4 ; 17 : 82 : 1) = B 11 e.	„ 7. (17 : 43 : 1 ; 17 : 78 : 12).
„ 3. (17 : 7 : 9 ; 17 : 10 : 2) = B 11 f.	„ 8. (17 : 58 : 11).
„ 4. (17 : 58 : 12 ; 17 : 88 : 17) = B 15.	„ 9. (17 : 6 : 1).
„ 5. (17 : 50 : 51 ; 17 : 63 : 10 ; 17 : 8 : 3) = B 18.	„ 10. (17 : 78 : 7 ; 17 : 81 : 1).
„ 6-35. = B 19-34.	„ 11. (17 : 57 : 4).

* These are the designations used by Prof. PETRIE, see especially *Naqada*, Pls. XVII-XXV.

- No. 12. (17 : 5 : 3).
 " 13. (17 : 68 : 14).
 " 14. (17 : 7 : 1 ; 17 : 49 : 1 ; 17 : 57 : 3 ; 17 : 79 : 3 ;
 17 : 82 : 3 ; 17 : 8 : 2).
 " 15. (17 : 10 : 7).
 " 16. (17 : 88 : 1).
 " 17. (17 : 5 : 4 ; 17 : 82 : 7).
 " 18. (17 : 43 : 8).
 " 19. (17 : 68 : 15).
 " 20. (17 : 5 : 2).
 " 21. (17 : 49 : 3 ; 17 : 58 : 13).
 " 22. (17 : 88 : 9).
 " 23. (17 : 78 : 10).
 " 24. 17 : 78 : 5).
 " 25. 17 : 78 : 9).
 " 26. (17 : 63 : 4)
 " 27. (17 : 50 : 29 ; 17 : 57 : 10 ; 17 : 89 : 4).
 " 28. (17 : 63 : 5)
 " 29. (17 : 10 : 6 ; 17 : 49 : 2).

- No. 30. (17 : 82 : 6).
 " 31. (17 : 89 : 3).
 " 32. (17 : 56 : 13 ; 17 : 81 : 2).
 " 33. (17 : 10 : 3).
 " 34. (17 : 68 : 12).
 " 35. (17 : 78 : 6).
 " 36. (17 : 63 : 7) = B 69 (pointed base).
 " 37-39. = B 42, 44.
 " 37. (17 : 84 : 10).
 " 38. (17 : 10 : 5).
 " 39. (17 : 63 : 5).
 " 40-59. = B 53-68.
 " 40. (17 : 60 : x = 17 : 73 : 1).
 " 41. (17 : 88 : 5).
 " 42. (17 : 78 : 8).
 " 43. (17 : 88 : 7).
 " 44. (17 : 7 : x)
 " 45. (17 : 86 : 3).

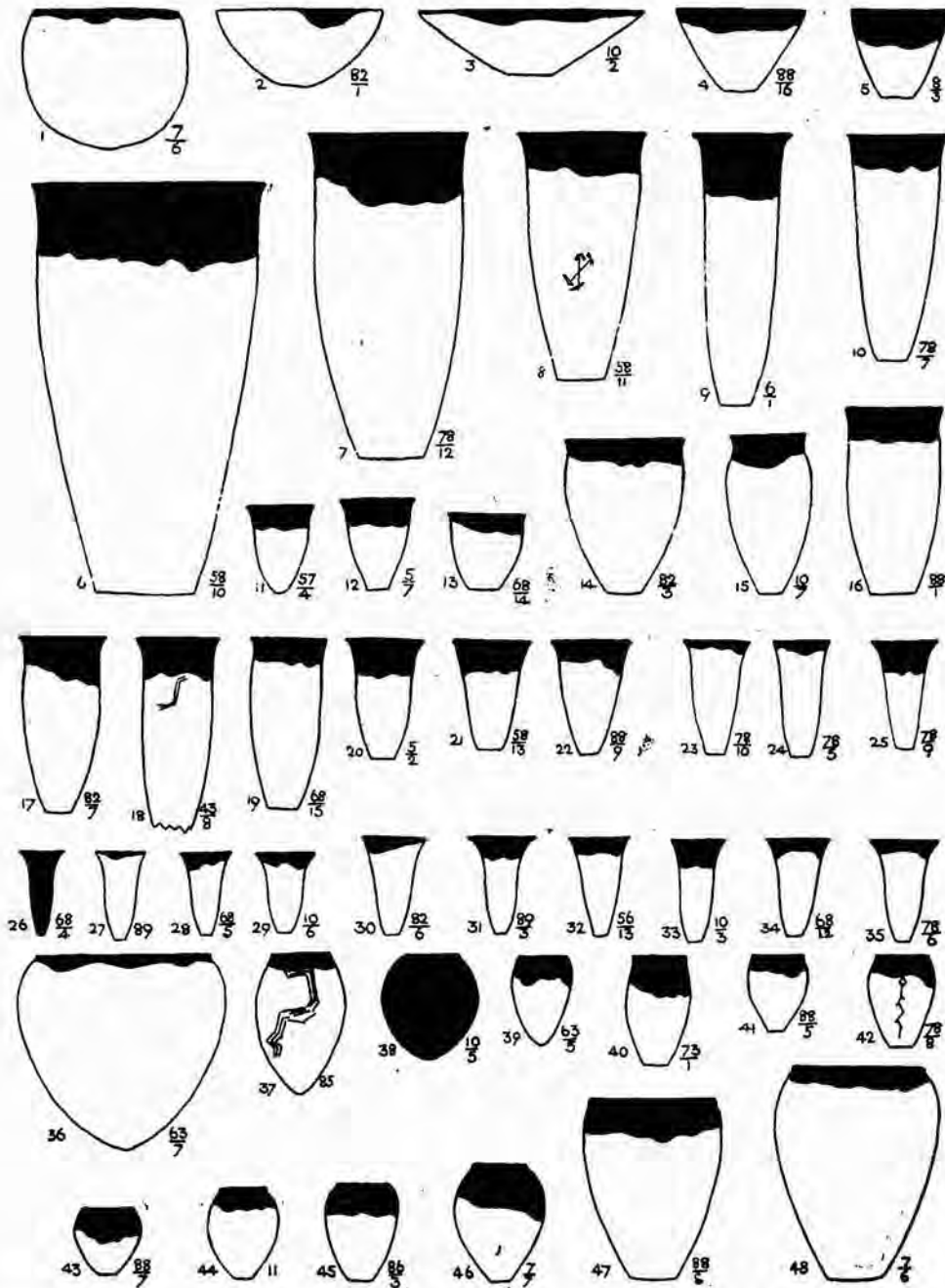


Fig. 278a.—Black-topped pottery of the Early Predynastic period from Cemetery 17. E.P. Type I. Scale 1 : 10.

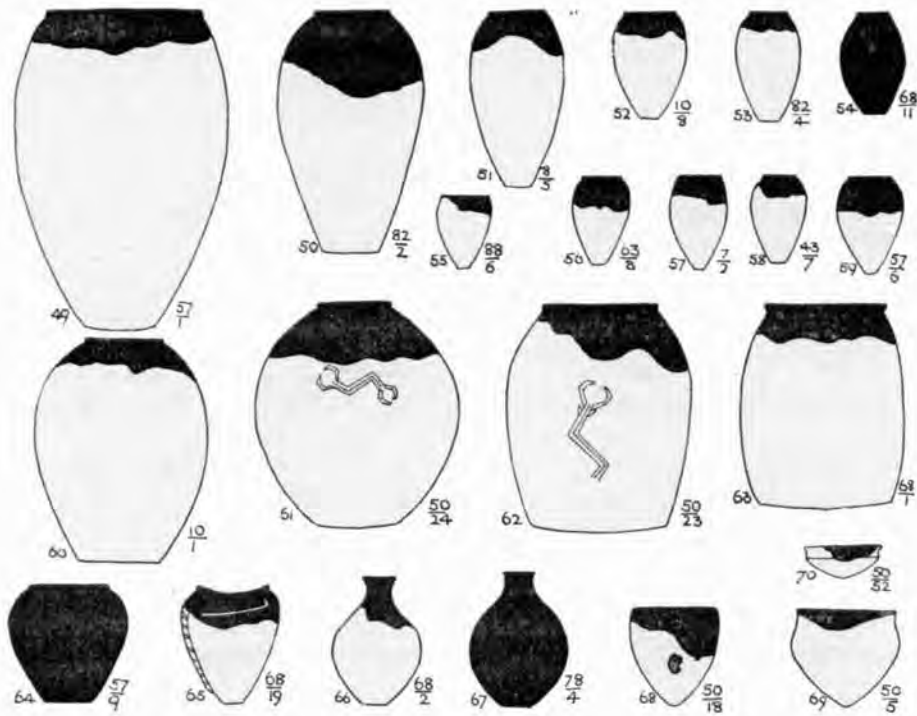


Fig. 278b.—Black-topped pottery of the Early Predynastic period from Cemetery 17. E.P. Type I. Scale 1:10.

<p>No. 46. (17:7:7;17:88:4). „ 47. (17:88:8). „ 48. (17:7:6;17:49:4). „ 49. (17:57:1). „ 50. (17:82:2). „ 51. (17:50:33;17:82:5). „ 52. (17:10:8;17:37:2;17:79:1,2). „ 53. (17:82:4). „ 54. (17:68:11). „ 55. (17:88:2,6). „ 56. (17:63:8). „ 57. (17:7:2). „ 58. (17:43:7). „ 59. (17:57:6).</p>	<p>No. 60-63. = B 84-87 „ 60. (17:10:1). „ 61. (17:50:24). „ 62. (17:50:23). „ 63. (17:48:1). „ 64. (17:57:9) = B 71. „ 65. (17:68:9) = unique. „ 66-67. = B 94. „ 66. (17:68:2). „ 67. (17:78:4). „ 68. (17:50:18). = B 92. „ 69-70. = unique. „ 69. (17:50:5). „ 70. (17:50:52).</p>
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II. Red-polished brown or reddish-brown ware.



Fig. 279.—Red-polished pottery, E.P. Type II. Scale 1:10.

<p>No. 1, 2, 4, 6. = P 1. „ 1. (17:50:7;17:50:27;17:57:8; 17:63:9;17:88:3). „ 2. (17:7:10). „ 4. (17:50:42) „ 6. (17:5:5). „ 3-5. = P 11. „ 3. (17:43:2) „ 5. (17:57:2;17:63:6;17:82:9).</p>	<p>No. 7. (17:68:13) = P 17. „ 8. (17:43:3) = P 16. „ 9. (17:50:30) = P 63. „ 10. (17:89:1) = unique cf. P 34. „ 11. (17:50:2) = P 36. „ 12. (17:63:1) = P 34. „ 13. (unpolished) (17:6:5). „ 14. (unpolished) (17:50:50; 17:58:3-5;17:86:2,8,9)....</p>
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III. 1-3. Black or brown ware, black incised pattern filled with white = N.

(17 : 50 : 55 ; 17 : 50 : 53 ; 17 : 89 : 8).

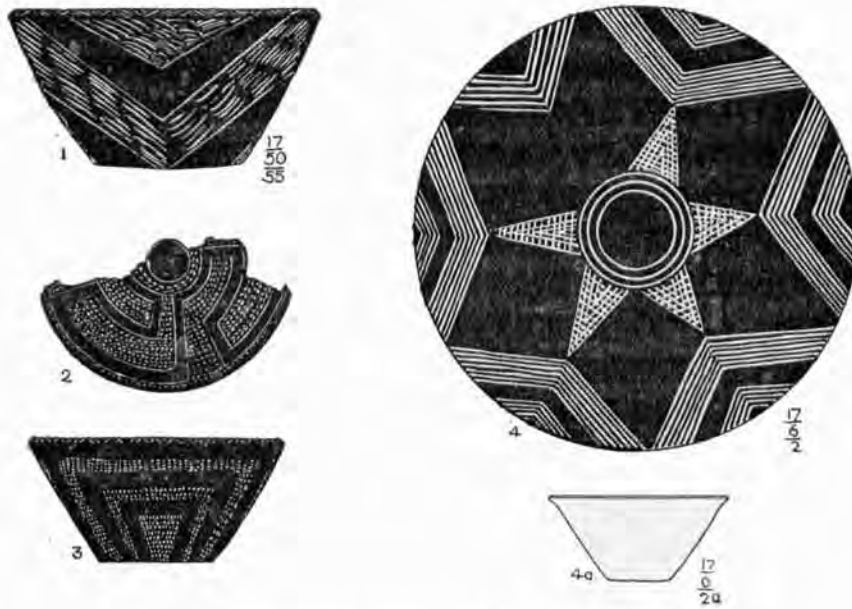


Fig. 280.—Decorated pottery. E.P. Type III. Scale 1 : 10.

III. 4. Red-polished brown or reddish-brown ware, decorated with white lines = C.

(17 : 6 : 2 ; 17 : 61 : x).

The stone vessels, Pl. 64 *a* 1-5, *b* 1-5 and *c* above, present the Egyptian forms, *Naqada* H 61, 70-74, H 3-8, and one unique form.

The slate palettes, Pl. 63 *a* 4, 6, 7, 8 ; *b* 5, 10, are the same as *Naqada* XLVII 31, 35, 93, 98, 99, and a new form, an ox.

The stone mace-heads with handles, Pl. 62 *c*, are mostly of the form *Naqada* XVII 1, but there are three other forms, Pl. 62 *c* 5 (cf. *Naqada* 5), 6, and 7-8 (cf. *Naqada* 23).

The flint implements present the forms Pl. 62 *a*, *b*, among which are the flints represented *Naqada* LXXII 52, 53, 57, 66, 68, 83, 85. Characteristic of the use of flint, but not recorded in Egypt in this period are the arrow-heads of flint (Pl. 62 *a* 3), the flint arrow-points of agate (Pl. 62 *a* 4), the agate teeth set in wood (Pl. 62 *a* 5), and the flint chisel (?) points (Pl. 62 *a* 6).

Other stone objects may also be compared with Egyptian objects of the Early Predynastic period—the alabaster pendant-like objects, Pl. 62 *c* 13, not recorded but often found in Egypt ; the rectangular stone Pl. 62 *c* 9, see *Naqada*, Pl. VII 1.

The ivory objects, Pl. 66, Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14-18, may be compared with those represented in *Naqada* LXIV 44, 55, 59, 65, 82, 95, 102.

Thus it is clear that we have in these graves in Cemetery 17, a group of types identical with the Early Predynastic group in Egypt. The Nubian graves represent exactly the same culture, the same handicrafts, and the same burial-customs, and must therefore be approximately the same date as the Egyptian graves. According to Dr. Elliot Smith's observations, even the race is the same in both countries. In other words, at the earliest period in which human remains have been recovered, Egypt and Lower Nubia appear to have formed culturally and racially one land.

THE NUBIAN MIDDLE AND LATE PREDYNASTIC PERIODS.

Up to the present time I have been using the terms Early and Late Predynastic in the Egyptian sense. In Nubia there is a manifest retardation in the development of types after the Middle Predynastic period so that many of the forms and types known in Egypt as Late Predynastic appear in Nubia in the Early Dynastic period. The result of this is that while the Nubian Middle Predynastic is still identical with the Egyptian, the Nubian Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic represent an increasing departure from the Egyptian forms which culminated in the Nubian isolation of the B-period. While retaining, therefore, the terms Middle and Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic in dealing with Nubia, it must be remembered that these refer to the corresponding chronological periods, and that culturally there is a difference caused by the retardation in the development in Nubia.

It will be shown below that the period which I have labelled Early Dynastic covers the latest Predynastic period, and the first two, or possibly three, dynasties as well. From this

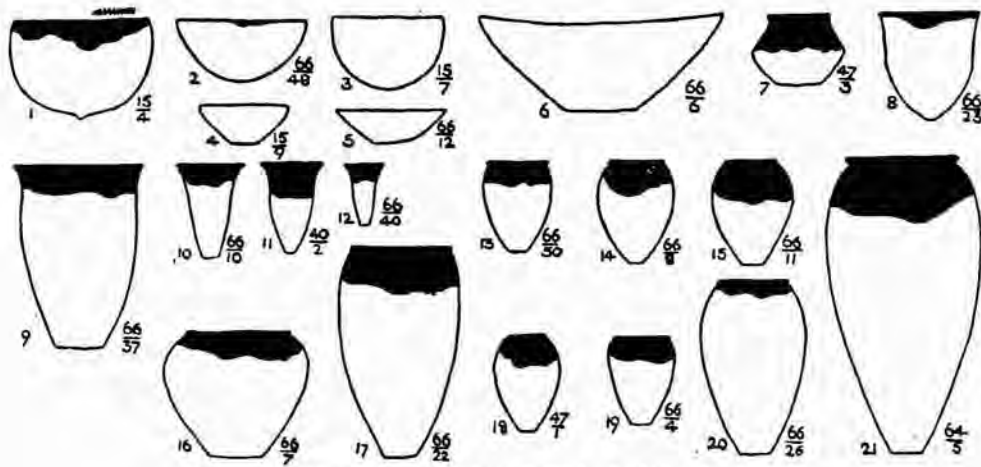


Fig. 281.—Pottery, M.P. Type I. Scale 1: 10.

standpoint, it is necessary to consider the rest of the Nubian graves which bear the characteristics of the Predynastic period, and are neither Early Predynastic nor Early

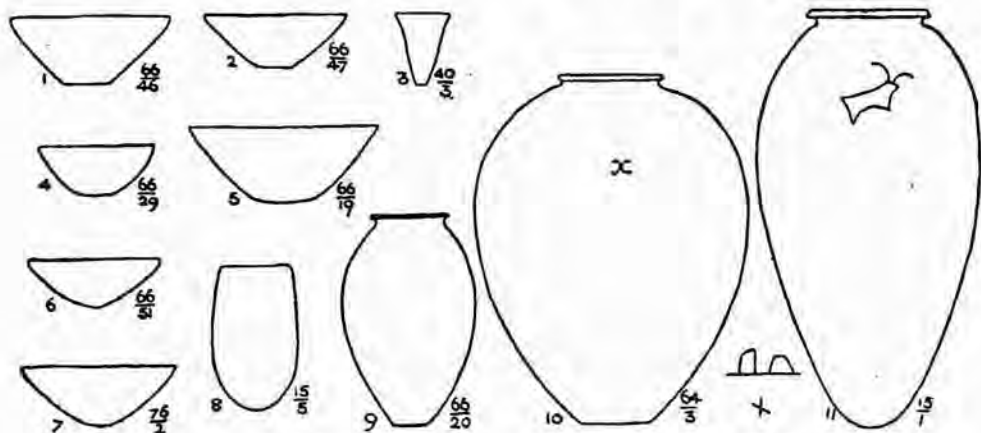


Fig. 282.—Red-polished pottery, M.P. Type II. Scale 1: 10.

Dynastic. For this purpose, it is especially the black-topped pottery which is of interest for the comparison with the Early Predynastic period, and the fine hard pink and grey wares for that with the Early Dynastic period. The graves which show the pottery forms of the Late Predynastic period in Egypt, but not the forms of Early Dynastic types IV, V, VI,

VII, VIII and IX 14-30, nor any of the forms of the black-topped pottery of the Early Predynastic types I, have been grouped under the designation Late Predynastic. The graves which present pottery of smooth coarse ware (M.P. IV; L.P. VII; E.D. X), and hard pink ware (M.P. III) along with black-topped and red-polished forms similar to the E.P. types I and II, have been grouped as Middle Predynastic. I am influenced in this division by a mass of Egyptian material, partly published and partly unpublished, into the significance of which it is not possible to enter at present. I think, however, that the proposed arrangement will be accepted by most of those who are familiar with the period in question in Egypt; and I am sure that anyone who

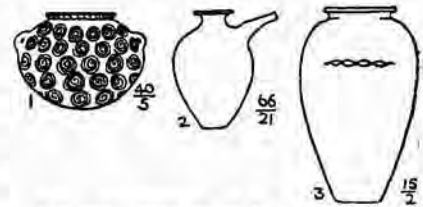


Fig. 283.—Pink ware, M.P. Type III.
Scale 1 : 10.

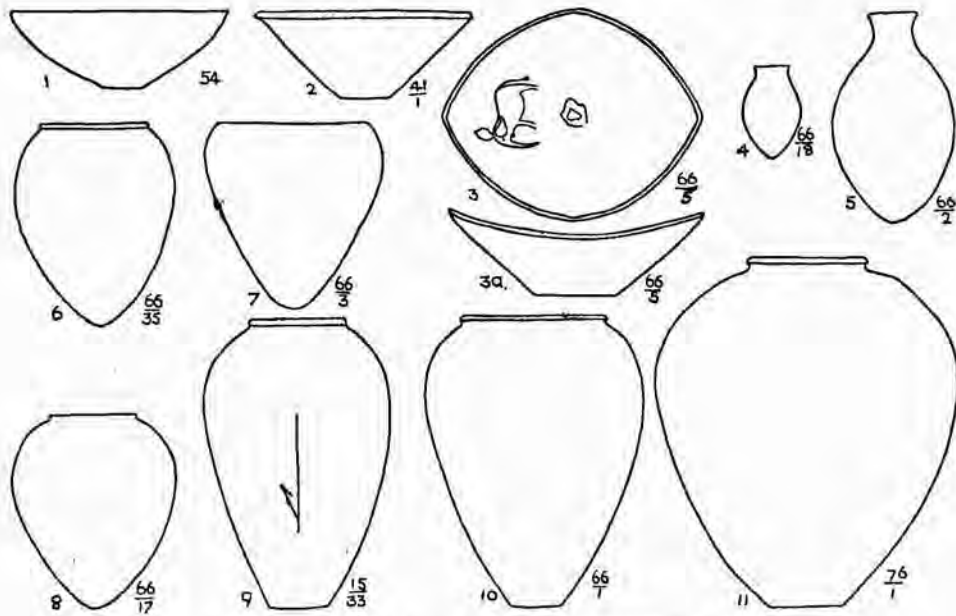


Fig. 284.—Smooth coarse ware, M.P. Type IV. Scale 1 : 10.

will compare the Nubian material with the published Egyptian material will agree that we have in Nubia undoubtedly the same Predynastic period as in Egypt.

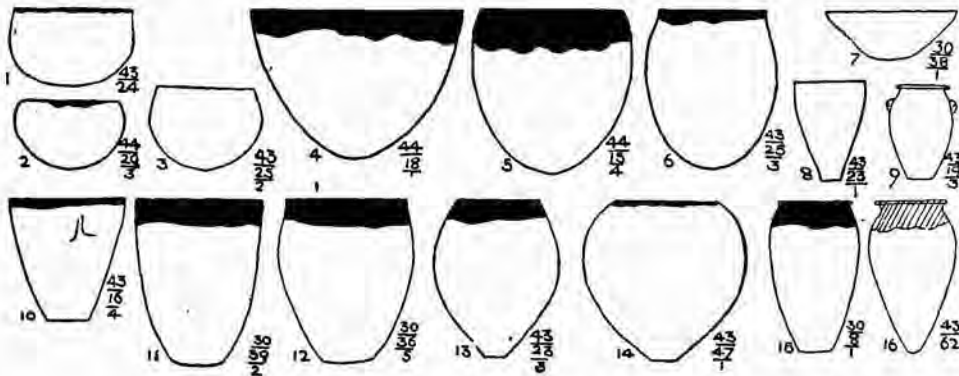


Fig. 285.—Black-topped pottery, L.P. Type I. Scale 1 : 10.

The basis of this division, the outward sign of which is the difference in pottery, lies of course much deeper than any mere arbitrary change of fashions in pottery. Back of it all, a greater power over hard materials is clear. A harder and better material is coming into use, more difficult to work but lending itself to more complicated and various forms than the older black mud wares. This increased power over hard material is, I take it, synchronous with

the use of metal, and is part of the general forward movement which culminated in Egypt in the Dynastic period.

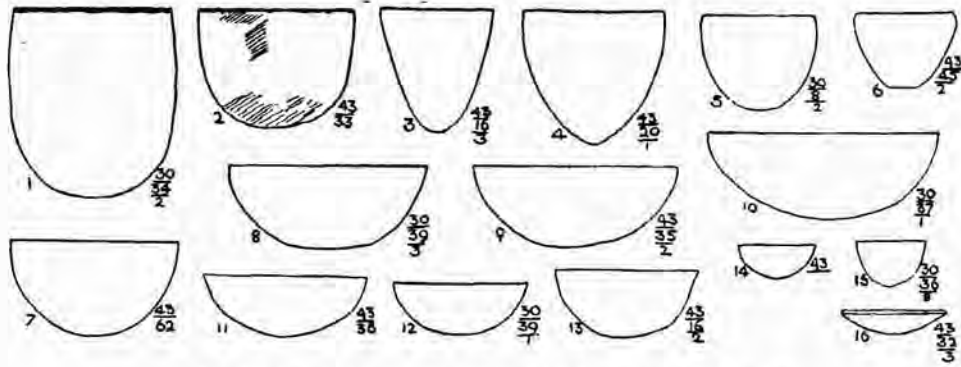


Fig. 286.—Black-mouthed pottery, L.P. Type II. Scale 1 : 10.

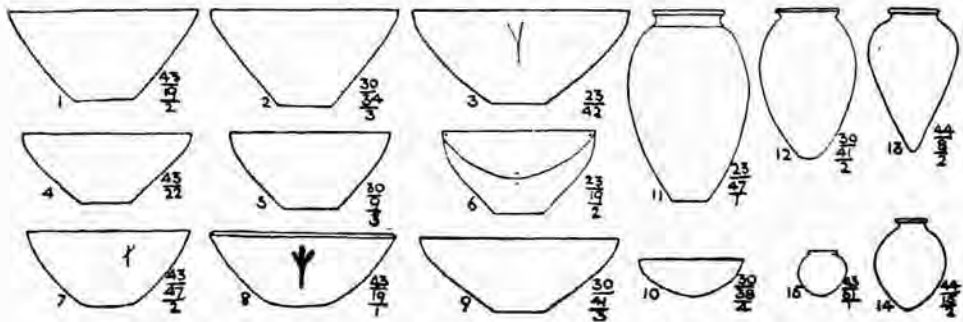


Fig. 287.—Plum-polished pottery, L.P. Type III. Scale 1 : 10.

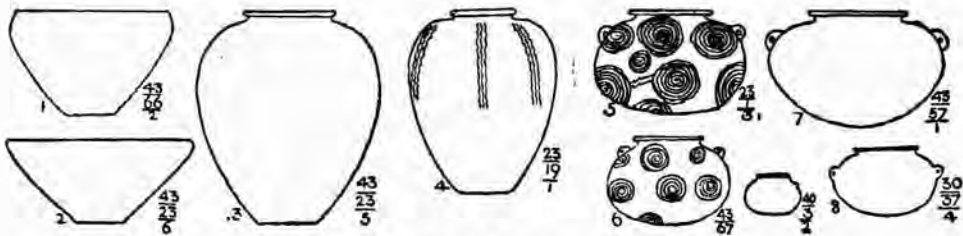


Fig. 288.—Pink ware, L.P. Type IV. Scale 1 : 10.

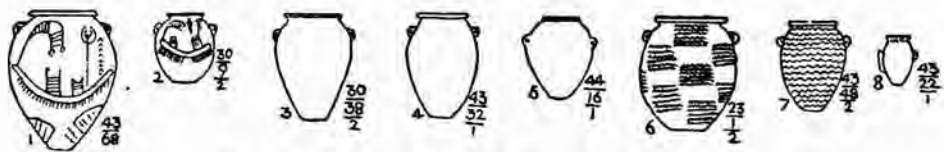


Fig. 289.—Decorated ware, L.P. Type V. Scale 1 : 10.

The graves of the Middle Predynastic * are :—

Cemetery 17 : Nos. 15, 17, 41, 46, 47, 64, 66, 76.

The graves of the Late Predynastic are in Cemeteries 23, 30, 41 : 400, 43, 44.

THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD.

The Egyptian cemeteries which represent the Early Dynastic period are, so far as known, at Naqada, Ballás, El Kab, Hierakonpolis, El Amrah, Abydos, Diospolis parva, Reqaqnah, Mahasnah, Naga-el-Dêr and Giza. These cemeteries cover the period from the First to the

* Found also at Cemeteries 80 and 89.

Fourth Dynasties, and contain a number of royal and princely tombs from each of these dynasties. It is these royal tombs which dominate our picture of the period to the exclusion of the rest ;

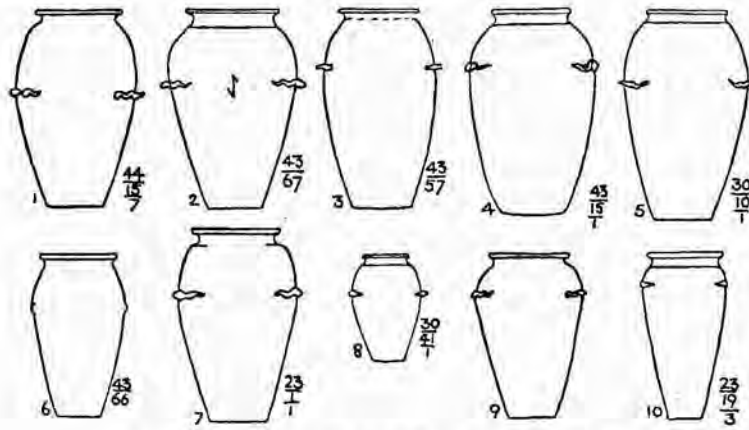


Fig. 290.—Ledge-handled jars, L.P. Type VI. Scale 1 : 10.

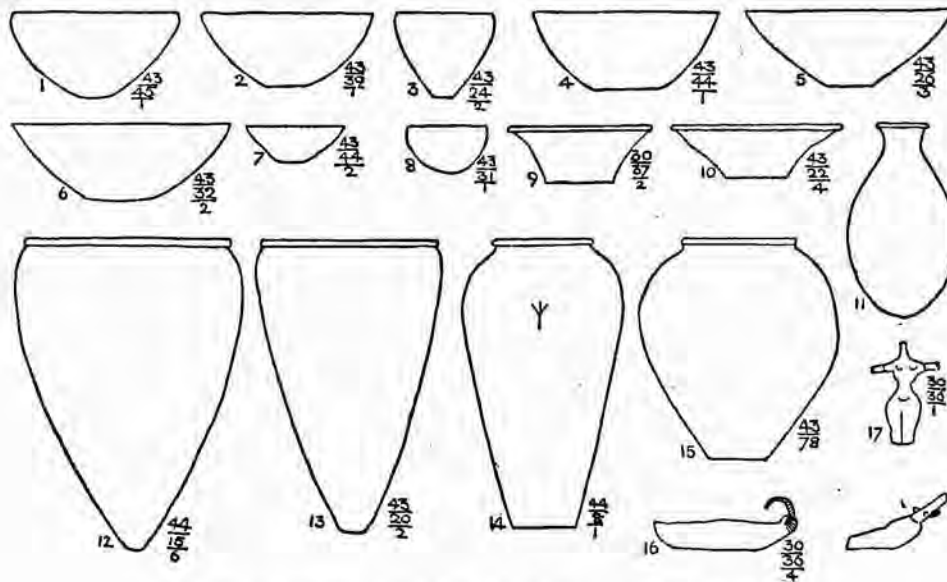


Fig. 291.—Smooth coarse ware, L.P. Type VII. Scale 1 : 10.

but there are a large number of poor tombs equally characteristic in types, in burials, and in contents. In Nubia we have no princely tombs, but only poor tombs ; and it is with the poor tombs in Egypt that these poor Nubian tombs must be compared. The cemeteries which I have assigned to this period are as follows :—

Shellal	7 : 101-108, 149, 301-361.
Khor Ambukol	17 : 1-3.
Dabod	23 : 14, 17, 18, 45.
Wadi Qamar	30 : 46, 47, 48.
Siali	40 : See page 233.
Markos	41 : 101-112, 419-421.
Dehmit	45 : See page 259.
Metardul	50 : 1-87.

These form a homogeneous group of graves, all presenting the same characteristic types, and represented at every large centre of population from Shellal to Kalabsha. In fact, we may say it is the most numerous and widely distributed group of graves previous to the Ptolemaic period.

COMPARISON OF NUBIAN WITH EGYPTIAN EARLY DYNASTIC TYPES.

A. Graves.

NUBIAN.

Soil.—Always in ancient mud banks which have been universally denuded by *seb-bakhin* or by water or by both. The level is usually about 110 metres but varies considerably with the site.

Types.—Arch. I, II, III, IV, V, VI. The predominant type in Nubia is the rectangular pit, Arch. II. Owing to the denudation, no covering was found, but this was probably logs or stone slabs, as in Egypt. (The same type lined with mud-brick is the predominant type in Egypt down to the Fourth Dynasty). The circular graves and the beehive graves (Arch. III, IV, V) have not been found in Egypt. Their development in Nubia was no doubt due to the nature of the soil, hard mud, easily cut to any form, and not easily broken. The development of mud-brick lining in Egypt was a necessary result of the soft soil in which the graves were dug, not hard enough to support a roof, and inevitably caving in on the burial. The beehive form undoubtedly came in as a result of the practice of covering the graves with stone instead of wood. The hole to be covered was smaller, and slabs of sufficient size were more easily obtained. The double beehive form is very curious, and recalls the tombs of the First to Second Dynasties in Egypt with additional chambers and small magazines.* The unlined grave in both Nubia and Egypt is the same, and undoubtedly represents the continuation of the Predynastic grave-types common to both. But differing conditions have already led to a wide differentiation. The loose sandy soil, the only uncultivable soil at the disposal of the Egyptian, forced him to the use of mud-brick to protect the burial, and being part of a wealthy population, the poor Egyptian was able to utilize the technical advances made at the cost and for the benefit of his richer neighbour, and was prone, of course, to imitate on a small scale the greater tombs. In Nubia, the hard mud in which tombs were dug at this period on the one hand required no lining, and on the other permitted the development of a number of forms attainable in Egypt only by means of vaulting. The interior walls of these tombs were often plastered with mud, like the mud-brick lined tombs of Egypt.

EGYPTIAN.

Soil.—Sandy or gravelly desert soil, usually nearer the cultivation than Predynastic cemeteries at the same sites. The ancient high level mud banks of Nubia are unusual in Egypt, north of Luxor.

Types (small graves only).—Arch. I, VI and II in the First Dynasty roofed with wood, II being usually lined with mud-brick.

Arch. I and II in the Second Dynasty, roofed with wood, II being almost always lined with mud-brick and usually covered with a corbel vault, in some cases, however, with stone slabs.

Arch. types I and II in the Third Dynasty roofed with stone slabs, II being lined with mud-brick.

In the Fourth Dynasty deeper square pits with side-chambers closed with stones.

B. Burials.

So far as the first three dynasties in Egypt are concerned, there is no essential difference in the burial-types of poor graves in Egypt and Nubia. *All are buried on the left side, head south, with very few exceptions.*† Loose cloth wrappings and matings under and on the body are common in both places. The point of difference most worthy of mention is in the coffins. In Nubia, no definite evidence of wooden coffins was found, and the pottery coffins were certainly

* Later in the Middle Empire, when stone working had reached a higher plane, we find graves (Arch. VII) covered with a single big slab, and the beehive type has practically disappeared.

† See *Naga-ed-Dér*, I, p. 88.

not used. In Egypt, both pottery and wooden coffins are found in abundance, and were undoubtedly more necessary in the soft soil of the Egyptian Early Dynastic cemeteries than in the mud banks of Nubia. A minor point of difference is that in Nubia a large proportion of the graves contain more than one burial. While this phenomenon is certainly very unusual in the Egyptian Early Dynastic graves (cf., however, *Naga-ed-Dêr I*, grave N 1525; *Abydos I*, grave M 17, Pl. XLIX), it occurs in the Predynastic period in both countries and is in line with the well-known communal graves of all the later Egyptian periods.

C. Pottery.

The Nubian pottery of the graves under discussion, it must be noted at the outset, presents many types which in Egypt belong rather to the tail end of the Predynastic period than to the Early Dynastic period proper; but they are mingled with well-known Early Dynastic types, as will be shown below. I assume, therefore, that these forms, which are in Egypt on the border line between the Predynastic and the Early Dynastic periods, while they may have been introduced into Nubia somewhat later, continue in use long after they were abandoned in Egypt. The Egyptian pottery took an entirely different course, owing to the great development of stone working in Egypt in the First Dynasty, and later to the invention of the potter's wheel in the Third Dynasty.

1.—*The black-topped red-polished pottery.*

NUBIA.

EGYPT.

The black-topped pottery continues in use in abundance, but not so great an abundance as in the Early Predynastic period. The

The black-topped ware becomes rare, even as early as the end of the Predynastic period. In the Early Dynastic period, only

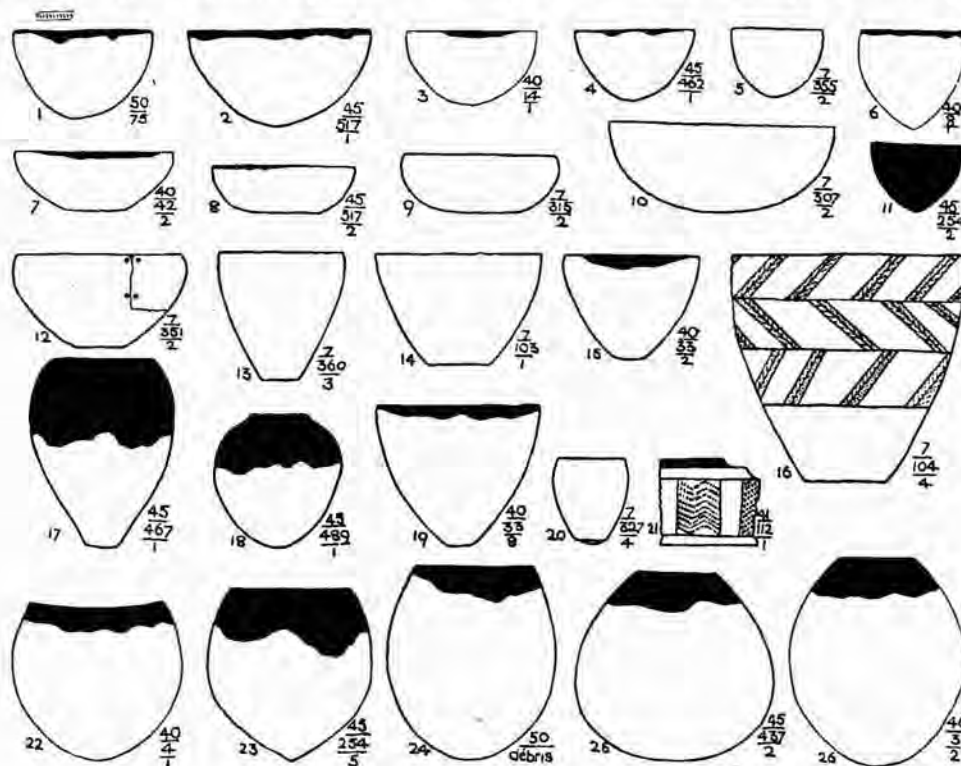


Fig. 292.—Black-topped pottery, E.D. Type I. Scale 1 : 10.

forms are also fewer and less characteristic. There is a distinct degeneration in the whole

four examples are known, all of degenerate types. This ware is unknown in Egypt

group, and in addition there is a group of clearly degenerate types unpolished and carelessly blackened (E.D. II). The occurrence of mended examples (7: 351:12 and 75: 491:1) shows that the ware is still in daily use; but the presence of E.D. II shows that it is in part becoming a purely ceremonial ware.

during the Old Empire, and appears only to be reintroduced in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Dynasties from Nubia, where it had continued in use during this time.

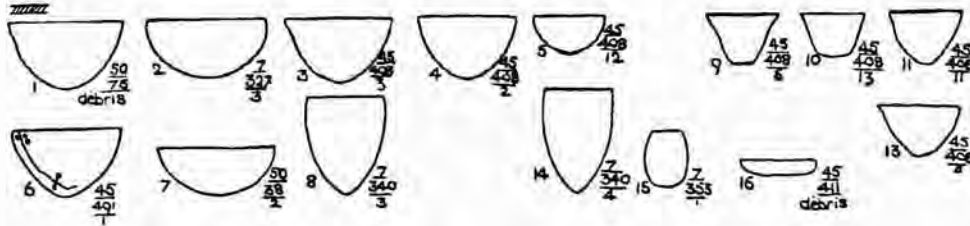


Fig. 293.—Mud ware, E.D. Type II. Scale 1:10.

2.—The dark red-polished pottery.

The red-polished pottery presents two different wares—a red-polished brown ware (E.D. III, 10, 13, 14, 15), which is a continuation of the older red-polished ware, and a

The red-polished forms corresponding to the Predynastic red-polished forms are rare in the early dynasties. The plum-polished hard red or pink ware is abundant in the Late

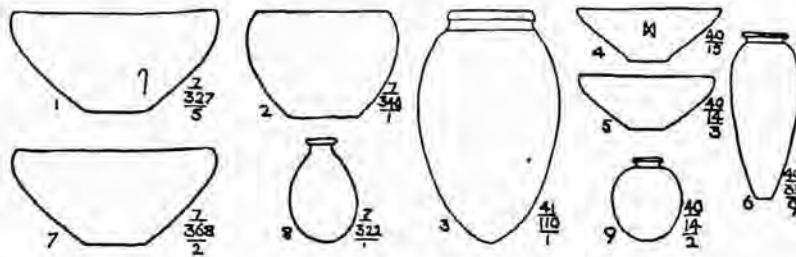


Fig. 294.—Plum-polished ware, E.D. Type III. Scale 1:10.

dark plum-coloured polished ware (polishing sometimes omitted, E.D. 1-9, 11, 12). The latter ware is usually a hard fine red or pink ware with a dark hæmatite wash, in fact an imitation of the real red-polished, but made of better material.

Predynastic. The wide pebble-marked bowls and red-polished brown wares of the Early Dynastic period are more nearly related to the pebble-polished forms of E.D. V.

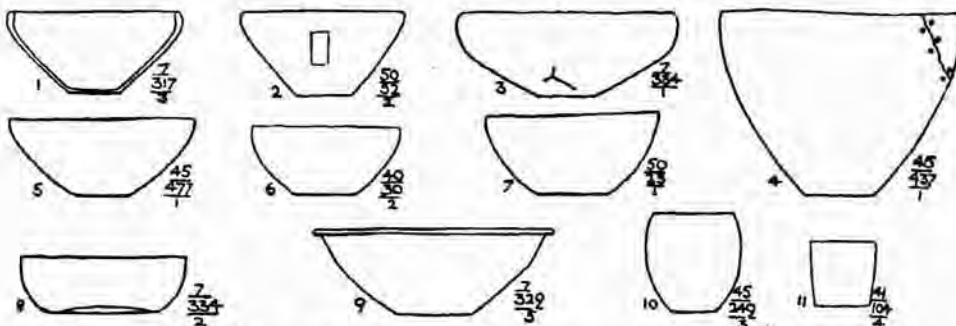


Fig. 295.—Pink ware, E.D. Type IV. Scale 1:10.

3.—The light red-polished pottery.

This pottery is of hard fine red ware, sometimes unpolished (E.D. IV), more often pebble-polished with distinct polishing marks

This ware occurs in Egypt in the Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods, but there is a distinct tendency to use a dark soft

(E.D. V.). The forms are bottles, squat jars, jars with spouts, and bowls.

ware instead of the hard pink ware after the middle of the First Dynasty. See *Naga-ed-Dêr I*, pottery types XI-XIII, XXI, XXVI; *Abydos I*, Pls. XXXII to XLI.

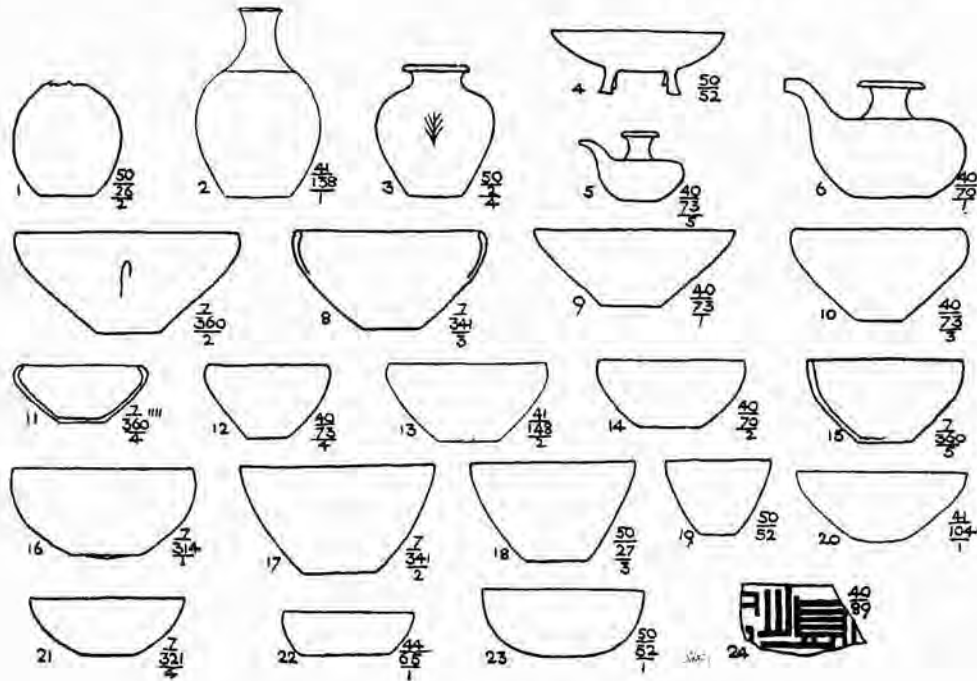


Fig. 296.—Burnished ware, E.D. Type V. Scale 1 : 10.

4.—The thin black ware red-polished outside, with dark red pattern, black-polished inside, E.D. V 24.

This fine hard ware occurs in most Early Dynastic cemeteries in Nubia. In Egypt, the only examples I know came from Naga-ed-Dêr, Cemetery N 500, which ranged from the Second to the Fourth Dynasties.

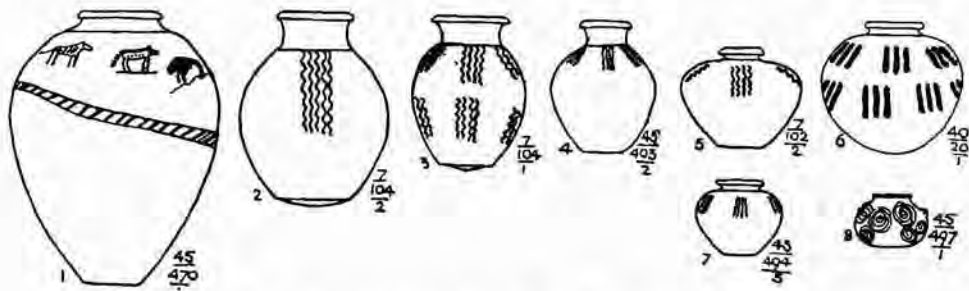


Fig. 297.—Decorated ware, E.D. Type VI. Scale 1 : 10

5.—Hard fine pink ware, smooth, decorated and undecorated, E.D. VI, VII, VIII.

The decorated pots E.D. VI are found in Egypt in the last part of the Predynastic period. The forms E.D. VII are found in the Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. The large jars E.D. VIII of hard smooth pink ware are also from the Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic

periods. For all these, see *Naga-ed-Dér I*, p. 95-96; *R. T. I*, Pls. XLI-XLII; *Abydos I*, Pls. XXXVI-XLI.

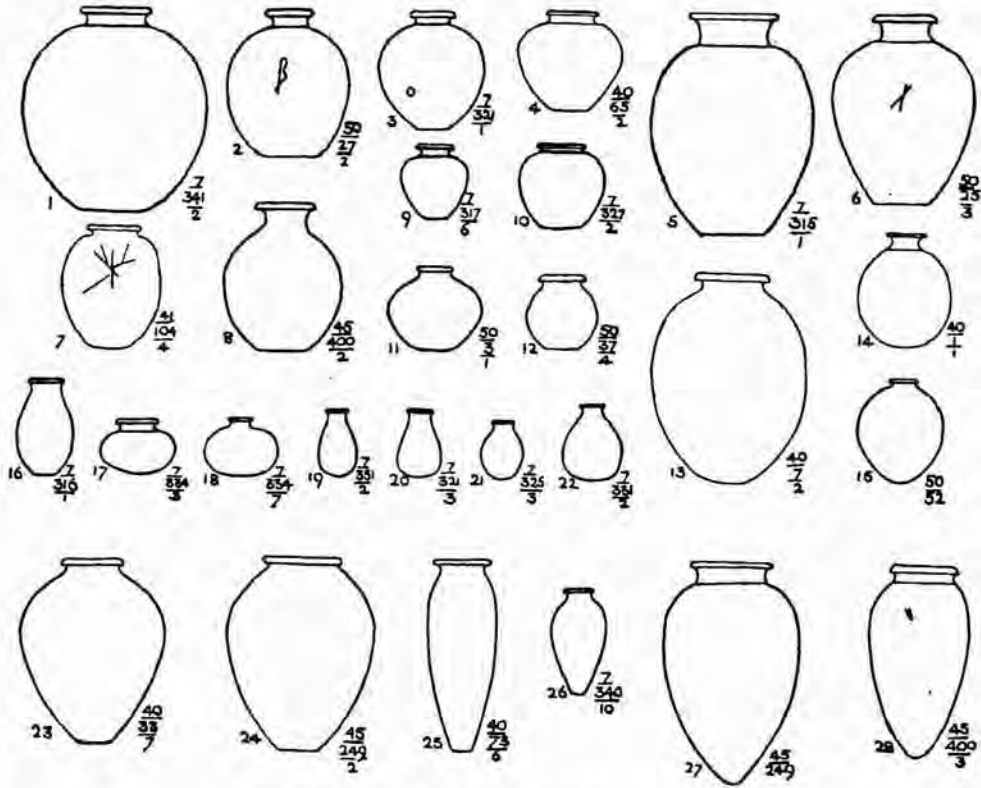


Fig. 298.—Pink ware, E.D. Type VII. Scale 1:10.

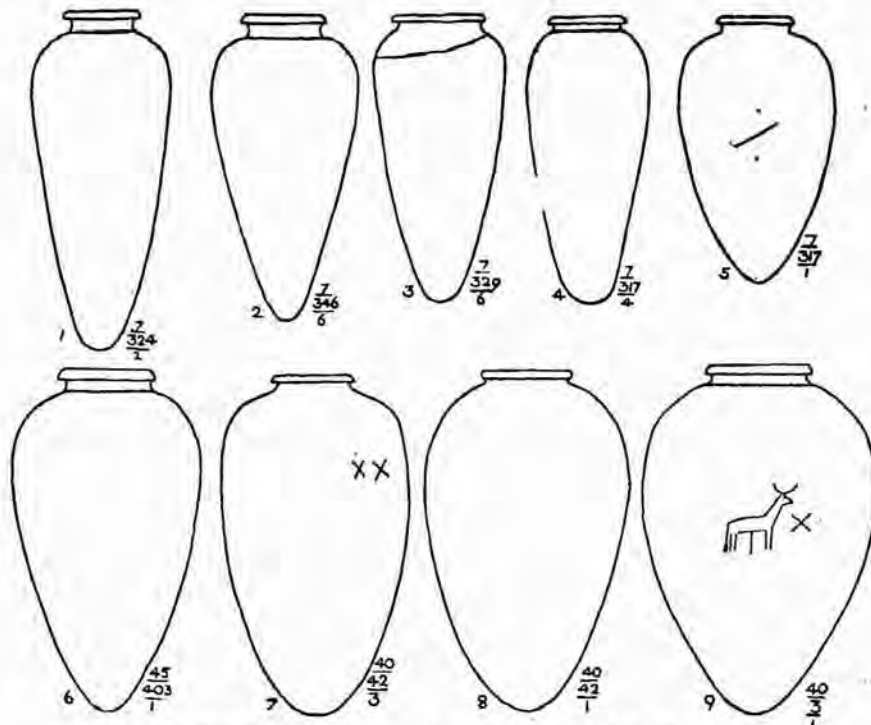


Fig. 299.—Wine jars, E.D. Type VIII. Scale 1:10.

6.—*The wavy-handled jars, E.D. IX.*

The wavy-handled jars E.D. IX 1-6, usually of hard grey ware, are Late Predynastic in Egypt. The jars E.D. IX 7-23, usually of hard red ware, are Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic. The Nos. 24-30, of fine greenish-grey ware with a very smooth slip, or of fine

Alabaster bowl, Pl. 64 *c*.

Porphyry bowl, Pl. 64 *d*.

Miniature pots with handles, Pl. 64 *f, g*.

Occurs in Egypt in first four dynasties.

Cf. de Morgan, *Tombeau royal*, Fig. 583 ; and *R. T. II*, Pl. XLVIII, 91-93.

Cf. *R. T. II*, Pl. XLIX, 129-131 ; *Hierakonpolis*, XLVIII *a* (right column—only a trifle larger than our pots).

Thus the stone vessels in the Early Dynastic cemeteries of Nubia are surprisingly few in number in comparison with those found even in poor graves in Early Dynastic cemeteries in Egypt ; but the few examples found agree very clearly with the Egyptian forms. The succeeding periods in Nubia show the same dearth of stone vessels down to the New Empire. This poverty in stone vessels is one of the earliest marks of the fact that "wretched" Nubia was being left outside the course of development in Egypt.

E. Flint Implements.

NUBIA.

A few pointed flint flakes ; a few sickle flints. Otherwise flint seems not to be in use.

EGYPT.

A number of large poorly-made ceremonial knives and implements, all bearing unmistakable signs of the degeneration of the art of flint working. See *Naga-ed-Dêr I*, p. 132.

F. Copper Implements.

NUBIA.

Harpoon, Pl. 65 *b* 5.

Copper needle, Pl. 65 *b* 7.

Copper bracelet, Pl. 65 *a* 8.

EGYPT.

Late Predynastic. See *Naqada*, Pl. LXV, 7-8. Cf. *R. T. II*, XXXV, 92, XLIV, 12.

Pierced needles, Late Predynastic down. Cf. *R. T. II*, XXXV, 84-89.

Late Predynastic down.

Copper implements are not found in any great abundance in either Egypt or Nubia. The examples found are therefore of great significance, while the absence of certain types can hardly be made a basis for conclusions on the extent of their use. The great proportion of graves plundered soon after the burial, the utility of metal, and its availability for re-working, may fully explain the poverty of gold, silver and copper in both countries.

G. Palettes.

NUBIA.

Rectangular slate palettes, Pl. 63 *b* 17-20.

Circular slate palettes.

Truncated oval palettes, and rectangular palettes. Cf. quartzite, porphyry, breccia, etc. Pl. 63 *c* 2-4, 7, 8, 11-14, 16-18.

EGYPT.

Cf. *Abydos I*, Pls. XXXVI 4 *d*, XL 47-48 ; *R. T. II*, Pls. XXXII 67-68 ; XXXVIII 50, 51, 53 ; *Tombeau royal*, Figs. 767-8.

Late Predynastic (El Ahaiwah, Ballas).

Some of these have been bought in Egypt, provenance unknown. Cf. small tablets and bars, *Hierakonpolis II*, Pl. XLVIII *b*, left column.

Leaving aside the great ornamented ceremonial slates, the ordinary slate palettes are rare in Egypt in the Early Dynastic period ; and hard stone palettes are certainly not recorded. The use of paint palettes continued in Nubia until long after this period ; but in Egypt, the

latest slate palette recorded is from the Third Dynasty (El Kab, p. 8, stairway tomb No. 6). Along with these palettes are found green malachite and rubbing pebbles. In many cases the palette is stained with green, and sometimes the pebble fits the worn spot on the palette. Bivalve shells containing the prepared green cosmetic are also found.

H. Mace-heads.

NUBIA.

Not actually found in any of our tombs, but as they are found in later tombs (Pl. 63 *d* 5, 10), their use in the Early Dynastic period is implied.

EGYPT.

See *Hierakonpolis II*, Pls. XXVII and XLVIII *a*.

The bulbous mace-head became the typical ceremonial mace-head in Egypt after the First Dynasty, and continued in use for a long period. The disc mace-head is not recorded in dynastic times except at Hierakonpolis; but in Nubia it continued in use certainly until the Old Empire.

I. Toilet Articles and Ornaments.

There is a strong similarity between the beads, bracelets, combs and hairpins found in this class in Nubia, and those found in the first three dynasties in Egypt. Cf. *Naga-ed-Dêr I*, Pls. 41, 73, with our Pls. 68 *a*, 66 *b* and 70 *a*. Cf. the scorpion amulets, Pls. 65 *a* 6 (copper), and Pl. 70 *a* 6, 11, with *Hierakonpolis XVIII* 15, XXXII and XLVIII *b* (middle, etc.). Cf. the dog Pl. 65 *a* 7 (copper, with *II Origines*, Fig. 698, *II R. T.* XXXIV 22. Cf. the serpentine lion Pl. 70 *a* 12, with *II Origines*, Figs. 698, 700; *II Abydos*, III 23–28, *Naqada VII* 2. Cf. the peculiar amulet Pl. 70 *a* 7, 13, with *Naqada LXI* 4, *I Abydos LI* 4, *II Abydos XIV* 281, *Hierakonpolis XLVIII b*, right column, *Naga-ed-Dêr I*, Pl. 73 *c*. Cf. the ball (?) pendants Pl. 70 *a* 1, with the glazed pendant *II Abydos XI* 231.

J. Seals.

The only sealing found in Nubia is represented in Pl. 65 *f*—a man seated on a chair, behind him a cow (?) and two dogs, before him a tree surmounted by a hawk, above a row of objects (possibly birds). With this compare the sealing *II R. T.*, 96, 101–104, and note especially the form of the hawk and the tree or plant.

When the facts are considered, it is at once clear that *the cemeteries which I propose to date to the Early Dynastic period have, for the greater part, the characteristics of the end of the Predynastic period or the early First Dynasty; and it is clear that many of the graves belong to that date.* But it is equally clear from the occurrence of the pottery forms E.D. V, the burial-types and positions, the amulets and beads, the stone vessels, that *these graves may be in part much later.* The continuance of the black-topped pottery through all cemeteries down to the New Empire, the continued use of stone mace-heads and axes subsequent to these graves, the manifest inertia in its primitiveness of the Nubian culture down to the Hyksos period—all these considerations make it probable that the pottery and many other objects of the Late Predynastic period in Nubia continued in use long after the rapid development in Egypt had made them things of the past. One other point strengthens this conclusion—the great number of graves of this period when compared with the graves representing other

periods, such as the New Empire. A comparison of this sort based on a single site would be dangerous, but when six (or counting the cemeteries found in 1908–1909, ten) large centres of population are available, the comparison attains a certain value. In this case it seems to me necessary to allow for these graves a period equal that of to any of the other great periods, probably from the latest Predynastic to the end of the Third Dynasty. Finally, it may be said that no other set of graves has been found in Nubia which presents any characteristics so nearly like those of the first three Egyptian dynasties as are the characteristic types of the graves in question. For example, it might be objected that the long wine jars (*Naga-ed-Dêr I*, pottery type I), which are most characteristic of the early dynasties in Egypt are wanting in these graves; but they are also wanting in most of the poor graves in Egypt; and *they do not occur in Nubia in any archæological group which we have found.*

It may be said that in case these graves really represent so long a period, it ought to be possible to subdivide them into smaller groups; and I have no doubt that this might be possible if the cemeteries had not suffered so greatly from denudation and plundering. Possibly a more detailed consideration of the material here published combined with the material still to be obtained, may yield the broad lines of further subdivision. But Lower Nubia appears in all periods a non-progressive land. It has always lacked the agricultural basis for great prosperity; and the race has not shown any power of initiative, so that when unaffected by Egypt, our district shows little advance even at the present day. Thus it is not remarkable to find the pottery of the Late Predynastic period in use in Nubia long after it had been replaced in Egypt by stone vessels and wheel-made pottery.

THE OLD AND MIDDLE EMPIRES.

After the Early Dynastic period the connexion between Egypt and Lower Nubia hangs by the merest thread until the New Empire is reached. In this gap, Nubia, we know, was not deserted; and the most probable sets of graves to be assigned to this gap are the groups labelled B-group and C-group at Shellal.

The graves which represent the characteristics of the B-group are:—

- Cemetery 7 : Nos. 200–268.
- „ 14 : Nos. 1–21.
- „ 17 : see p. 133.
- „ 23 : see p. 159.
- „ 41 : Nos. 201–244.
- „ 45 : see p. 259.

The graves which are assigned to the C-group are:—

- Cemetery 7 : see p. 52.
- „ 22 : see p. 180.
- „ 23 : see p. 159.
- „ 30 : see p. 194.
- „ 41 : Nos. 500–531.
- „ 45 : see p. 259.
- „ 50 : Nos. 201–244.
- „ 54 : see p. 299.

The comparison of the B-group cemetery 7 : 200–268 with the Early Dynastic cemetery 7 : 300–360 was made on p. 43 and shows clearly that the B-group graves are immediately after the Early Dynastic graves in date. They are, in types of graves, burials and contents, the

descendants of the Early Dynastic graves, but differ sufficiently in orientation, pottery, etc., to show that they are not Early Dynastic. The graves at other sites presenting the same characteristics as Cem. 7 : 200–268 increase the material for this comparison without changing essentially any point in it. It remains to take up the B-group and the C-group and to show their relations. Here again we get two well-marked archæological groups easily distinguishable, especially when represented by uniform isolated cemeteries like 7 : 200–268 (B) ; 41 : 200–236 (B) ; 22 : 126–200 (C) ; 41 : 500 (C) ; 50 : 200–244 (C). But just as in the case of the Predynastic period, there are a certain number of graves which combine characteristics of both groups, and apparently form the transition from the B- to the C-period. These transition graves, when they present a preponderance of B-group characteristics, I have called late B-group, and when they present a preponderance of C-group characteristics, I have called them early C-group. Leaving aside for the moment the transition graves and considering especially the well-marked cemeteries just mentioned, the relations between the two groups are shown by the following comparison :—

B-GROUP.

1. *Graves.*—The B-group graves are usually broad oval, broad rectangular with rounded corners, or circular graves* (Arch. types I *b*, II *a*, III). Owing to the universal denudation of the B-group graves, their original depth is uncertain, but they appear to be more shallow than the C-group graves. Usually found in sand stratum from which a mud stratum has been denuded, Cemeteries 14, 23, 45.

C-GROUP.

1. *Graves.*—The C-group graves are always narrow, rectangular graves, or circular graves (Arch. types VII *a*, *b*, VIII *a*, *b*, and III). They are normally 100–150 cm. deep, were roofed with stone slabs, and surmounted by circular stone superstructures.† In Cemeteries 7, 23, 22, they are less denuded than the earlier graves. Usually in mud, or mud and gravel banks.

Where the two periods occur at the same sites, they are usually separated on different knolls of about the same level and the same distance from the cultivated land. That is, they represent about the same level of high Nile, and about the same agricultural conditions. The C-group graves of Arch. type VIII alone approximate to the New Empire type I.

2. *Burials.*—The burials are universally contracted, but on both right and left sides. The orientation is very irregular, more often north or west, but east and south orientations also occur.

2. *Burials.*—The burials are almost universally contracted *on the right side, head east*. The forms of contraction with the heels against the buttocks, knees straight out and turned down towards the bottom of the grave (Cont. type III-V) are frequent. These forms in Egypt are intermediate in the Sixth to Eleventh Dynasties between the earlier contracted burials and the burials extended on the side with knees slightly bent.

Mat, goatskin and loose linen coverings are usual.

Mat, goatskin and loose linen coverings are usual.

3. *Pottery.*—The greater part of the pottery is thick black-topped, and the forms are mostly bowls (see Figs. 15, 92, 99, 145, 212). But even this pottery is infrequent. The only pottery with which it can be connected is the black-topped pottery of the Early Dynastic period, of which it is a

3. *Pottery.*—The thick black-topped bowls continue. Thin black-topped bowls (well polished), incised black-topped, incised red ware, smooth coarse ware, wheel-turned vessels of red ware and smooth grey ware and hand-made jars of fine pink-grey ware (see Figs. 37, 99, 115, 118, 120,

* Confirmed fully by the undenuded Cemetery 87, excavated in 1908-9.

† Cemetery 87 shows conclusively that the grave types of the period preceding the C-group were mostly circular and oval.

B-GROUP.

continuation. In Egypt, in the Old Empire (especially the Fourth and Fifth Dynasties), pottery is extremely rare in poor tombs, and it may be significant that it is also rare in the same period in Nubia.

No. 186; *Rifeh*, XIII, 70, 116, 132, 140; and Fig. 160, No. 8, with *Dendereh*, Pl. XVII, No. 70. Certain forms of the incised pottery are well known in Egypt in the period between the Old and the Middle Empires. Cf. Fig. 37, No. 5, with *Rifeh*, XXVI, 86; Fig. 37, Nos. 4, 11, with *Rifeh* XXV, 48; Fig. 99, Nos. 21, 25, with *Rifeh*, XXVI, 105, etc.

As was the case in Nubia, all these Egyptian examples are in a very fragmentary condition. It is not clear from the publications just how far they belonged to the graves found at Cemetery S at Rifeh, but they appear certainly to be previous to the New Empire.

4. *Stone vessels* were not found in either the B- or the C-groups in 1907-8. But in Cemetery 87 in 1908-9, in a grave older than the C-group, an alabaster jar of Old to Middle Empire form was found.

5. *Implements*.—The B-group is still largely under the influence of stone. Flint is rare, it is true, but stone mace-heads and axes still occur (Cemetery 7: 229: 1; 7: 230: 2, 9; 7: 234: 1). Copper is of course to be inferred—needles and awls—but it is rare. The exceptional tomb, 7: 190, contains three copper blades (see Pl. 65 *a* 15, *b* 8, 9), which in Egypt are known in the Second Dynasty, and ought not to be later than the Fourth Dynasty.

It is clear that the B-group in Nubia shows a considerable drag or retardation in culture compared with the Old Empire in Egypt. So also the C-group shows a far more primitive condition than that of Egypt of the same period. The same pattern of basket-work awl used in the C-group period is at the present day in use in Nubia, although the point is now made of iron. Judging from the contents of the tombs, Nubia was an isolated district then as now, living by agriculture and manufacturing most of its necessities, cloth, baskets, mats and pottery by hand in family workshops.

6. *Ivory, horn and bone*.—The B-group presents ivory spoons and combs of forms like the Early Dynastic and even Predynastic periods (see Pl. 66 *b*). There are also animal horns (used as handles?), as in the earlier periods (see Pl. 66 *b* 39, 40). At the same time, bone implements, needles, piercers, awls and scrapers (?) (see Pl. 66 *b* 36-51), are used.

7. *Palettes*.—Irregular slate palettes and some hard stone palettes, remains of the Early Dynastic palettes, along with malachite, resin and rubbing pebbles, are found in the B-group. Large grindstones also occur, but rarely.

C-GROUP.

158, 160, 243). The examples Fig. 37, No. 2; Fig. 118, No. 6; Fig. 92, No. 6; Fig. 158, No. 1; Fig. 118, No. 5; Fig. 160, Nos. 8, 9, 10; Fig. 37, No. 7, are all wheel-made vessels which suggest the Egyptian Old or Middle Empires. Cf. Fig. 92, No. 6, with *Dendereh*, Pl. XVIII,

5. *Implements*.—Stone implements were not found in any of the C-group graves. But copper needles and awls were found (Pl. 65 *a* 9-13, 15-16, *b* 4, 7, 10); copper mirrors (Pl. 65 *d* 1, 2); and a fish-hook. (Pl. 65 *b* 12).

6. *Bone*.—Ivory is extremely rare in the C-group and the natural horn handles disappear. Bone needles, awls, piercers and scrapers, on the other hand, are frequent. The same sort of bone implements are also known in Egypt, but mostly in house and town sites of the Middle to New Empires.

7. *Palettes*.—Palettes of all kinds are wanting in the C-group. This is one of the clear distinguishing marks of the C-group.

B-GROUP.

8. *Beads and Amulets*.—The B-group is marked by the extreme poverty of its beads and amulets. The early B-group shows a few pebble pendants, shell, carnelian and blue-glazed ring beads.

C-GROUP.

8. *Beads and Amulets*.—The C-group shows a great increase in beads and amulets. Almost every grave contains blue-glazed ring beads. There are also carnelian and other stone beads (see Pl. 69 *a, b*). But the most characteristic beads are those of mother-of-pearl (see Pl. 70 *b*).
Button seals and *small amulets* also occur* (see Pl. 69 *b 1* ; 71*a-b*, 14–17 and 36).

The cause of the differences between the Early Predynastic and the Early Dynastic period is the same as in Egypt—the invention of copper arms and implements. The cause of the change from the early dynasties to the B-group appears to be the withdrawal of the Egyptian race and influence from Nubia and the increase in the negroid element in the population, or, in other words, to a change in population based no doubt on economic conditions. The differences between the B-group and the C-group are shown above to be quite as striking as those between any two preceding groups. In the main, the C-group—still far inferior to the Egyptian Middle Empire—shows a great advance over the B-group both in prosperity and in technical skill. The pottery and the amulets show distinctly Egyptian influence; but neither is characteristically Egyptian. On the contrary, the pottery is unmistakably un-Egyptian. The whole aspect of the B-group cemetery is un-Egyptian and Nubian. It is as if the old Nubian culture of the Old Empire had been quickened into an activity of its own by a period of prosperity; and had produced that which may certainly be called the Nubian culture *par excellence*.

In discussing the meaning of these changes in Nubia, it must be remembered that in Egypt there was nearly a corresponding change. The poor Egyptian graves of the Old Empire and the period between the Old and the Middle Empires are of an appalling poverty. Even at Giza, where there were hundreds of well-preserved mastabas of the Old Empire with intact burial-chambers, nothing was found in the graves except a few beads, a few rough pots, and an occasional wooden head-rest. But the *poor graves of the Middle Empire* in Egypt are filled with pottery, beads, wooden models and other objects. It is clear that the cause of the poverty of the B-group affected both Egypt and Nubia, and must have been some general condition—possibly political, more probably economic (climatic, or agricultural). But Nubia, not very prosperous at the best, appeared to have been more deeply affected than Egypt. In all probability it is the extreme poverty of Nubia in this period which sent small tribes of Nubians wandering north along the Egyptian cultivation and the desert edge to form the “pan-grave” settlements of Egypt of the late Middle Empire.†

It is extremely enticing to look for the cause of this B-group poverty in some change in level in the high Nile putting large areas beyond the reach of irrigation and leaving palms and other trees to die for lack of water. But without any definite evidence on the change in the river, all such hypotheses must be treated with the greatest caution. There are many other forces, economic and political, which, acting together, may have produced the same result.

THE MIDDLE AND THE NEW EMPIRES.

The point of greatest difficulty in the arrangement of the Nubian archaeological groups is the relation between the C-group and the New Empire. The characteristics of each are so

* In Cemetery 87 there were two scarabs of Middle Empire form.
See *Bull. Nub.*, No. 4, p. 11.

clear and unmistakable that we are never in doubt as to which is C-group and which is New Empire—even when they occur in the same cemeteries.

C-GROUP.

1. *Graves*.—Narrow, rectangular, or circular. Arch. types VII, VIII and III, normally 120 to 150 × 50 to 70—100 to 150 cm., roofed with stone slabs and surmounted by circular stone superstructures. In mud and sand strata.

NEW EMPIRE.

1. *Graves*.—Long narrow pits, 180 to 220 × 50 to 80 cm. — 150 to 400 cm. with or without side-chambers. Large graves have larger and deeper pits with end-chambers. Rock-cut chambers also occur. New Empire, type I-VI. They are surmounted by separate mud-brick superstructures. In mud or rock strata.

Where the two occur together at the same sites they are sometimes widely separated (Cems. 7, 23, 40, 50), but when close together the New Empire graves occupy a position of secondary importance lower down or manifestly around the outskirts of the B-group cemetery (Cems. 30, 58, 69).

2. *Burials*.—Contracted on left side, head east.
Mat, goatskin and loose linen coverings are usual.

2. *Burials*.—Extended on left side or on back, head north, south, or west.
Heavy linen wrappings, plaster mummy masks, wooden coffins, one pottery coffin with inscriptions (23: 60: A).

3. *Pottery*.—Thick black-topped ware, thin black-topped ware, incised black-topped, incised red ware, smooth, coarse red ware, wheel-made vessels of red ware and smooth grey ware and hand-made jars of fine pink-grey ware (see p. 333). It is

3. *Pottery*.—All the mass of wheel-made vessels usually found in Egypt—hard grey ware, hard red ware, polished red ware, decorated vessels of fine drab ware, the imported wares or their imitations, rough ceremonial* or traditional vessels

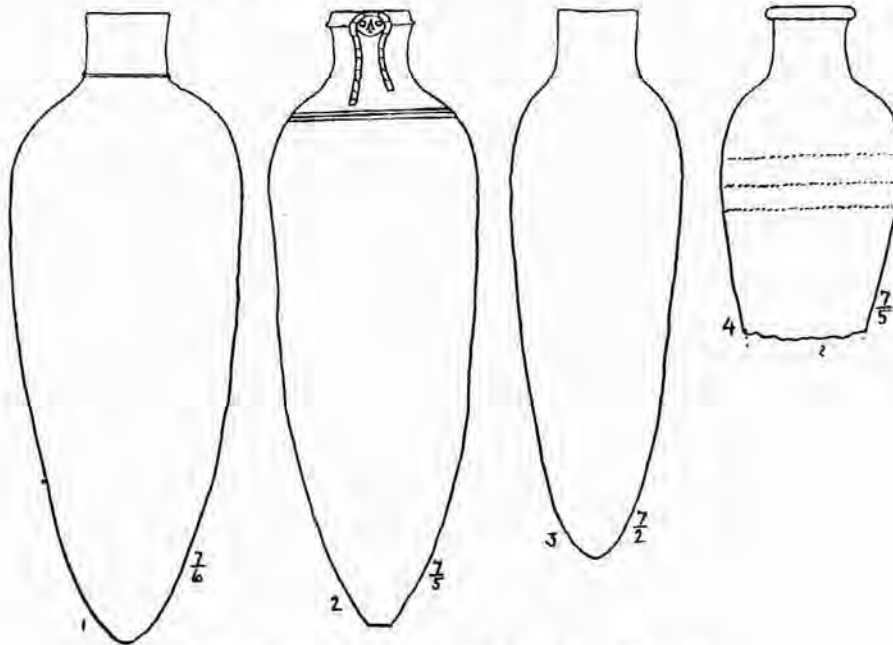


Fig. 302.—Haril drab ware, N.E. Type I. Scale 1: 10.

noticeable that while an occasional C-group pot or potsherd was found in a

of coarse brown ware. See Figs. 313, 314. There were a very few examples (see

* See *Naga-ed-Dér*, I, p. 94 above

C-GROUP.

New Empire tomb, no New Empire pot was found by us in a C-group tomb.

4. *Stone Vessels*.—None.

NEW EMPIRE.

Fig. 328) of the thin polished black-topped ware and a few ribbed potsherds of C-group ware.

4. *Stone Vessels*.—Usual New Empire cups, bowls and kohl pots of alabaster and hard dark stone. See Pl. 64 *j, k*.

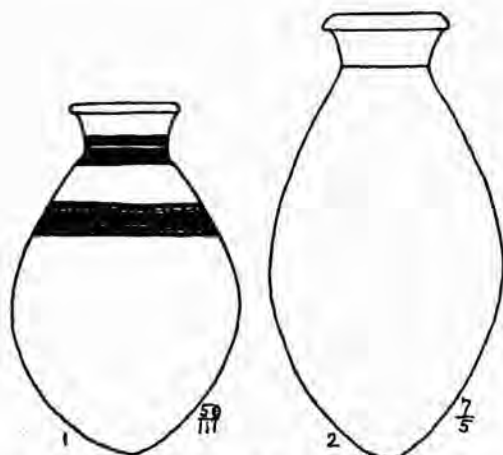


Fig. 303.—Fine red ware, N.E. Type II. Scale 1 : 10.

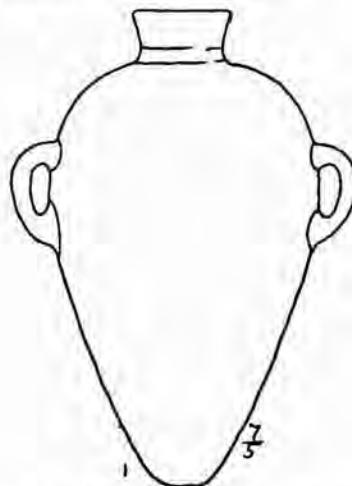


Fig. 304.—Hard drab ware, N.E. Type III. Scale 1 : 10.

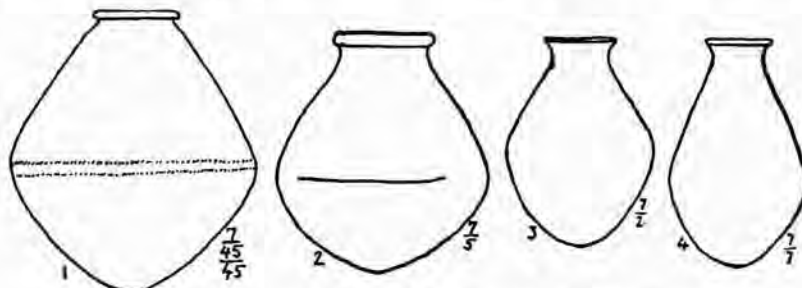


Fig. 305.—Hard red ware, N.E. Type IV. Scale 1 : 10.

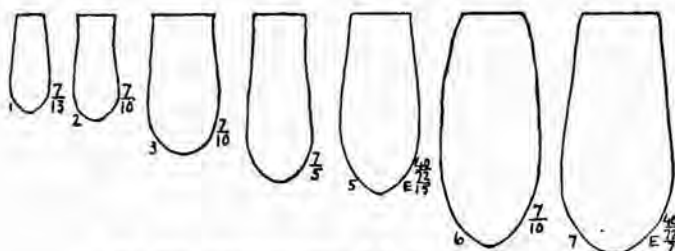


Fig. 306.—Hard red ware, N.E. Type V. Scale 1 : 10.

5. *Copper and bronze objects*.—The implements are almost entirely confined to awls set in wooden bundles (basket-work awls) and needles. The mirrors have a peculiar oval form (see Pl. 65 *d 1,2*). The only other bronze or copper objects are rings, bracelets and small ornaments.

6. *Mother-of-pearl, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell and horn*.—Ivory and horn are unusual. Bone bracelets and rings, tortoise-shell bracelets, mother-of-pearl ornaments are common. Bone points, piercers, awls and needles. See Pl. 66 *b*.

5. *Copper and bronze objects*.—The implements are spear-heads, staff sheaths, chisels, scissors, pincers—as in Egypt. The mirrors are nearly circular. See Pl. 65 *c 1-5, 7-13, d 3*.

6. Objects of *bone, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell* occur, but are much rarer than in the C-period. *Horn*—especially in the form of small closed bracelets for children—is more usual. See *Bull. Nub.* 3, p. 13.

C-GROUP.

NEW EMPIRE.

7. *Ornaments, Amulets and Beads.*—The characteristics are abundance of blue-glazed beads, stone beads bored from both ends, mother-of-pearl beads and pendants, buttons, seals, and amulets. See Pls. 70 *b*; 71 *a-b* 14–17, 36.

7. *Ornaments, Amulets and Beads.*—The characteristics are tube-bored stone beads, glass beads, scarabs and figures of divinities, etc. See Pl. 70 *c*.

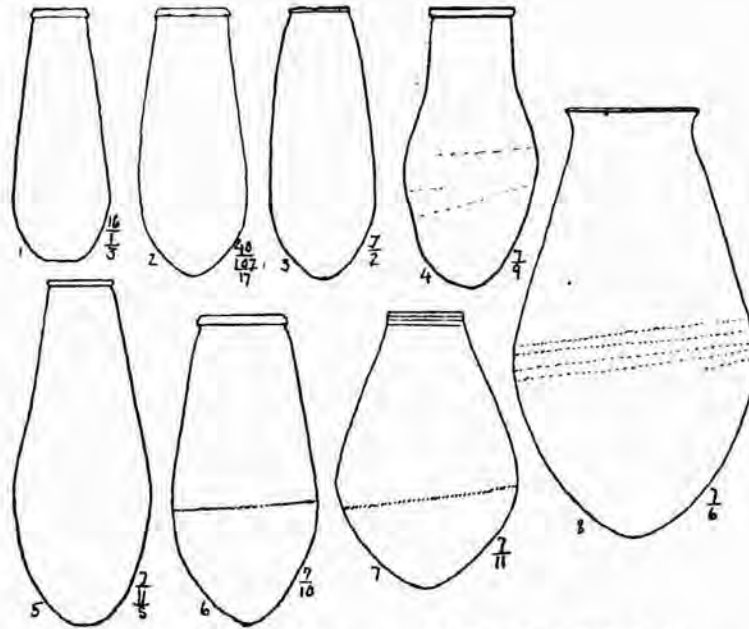


Fig. 307.—Hard red or brown ware, N.E. Type VI. Scale 1 : 10.

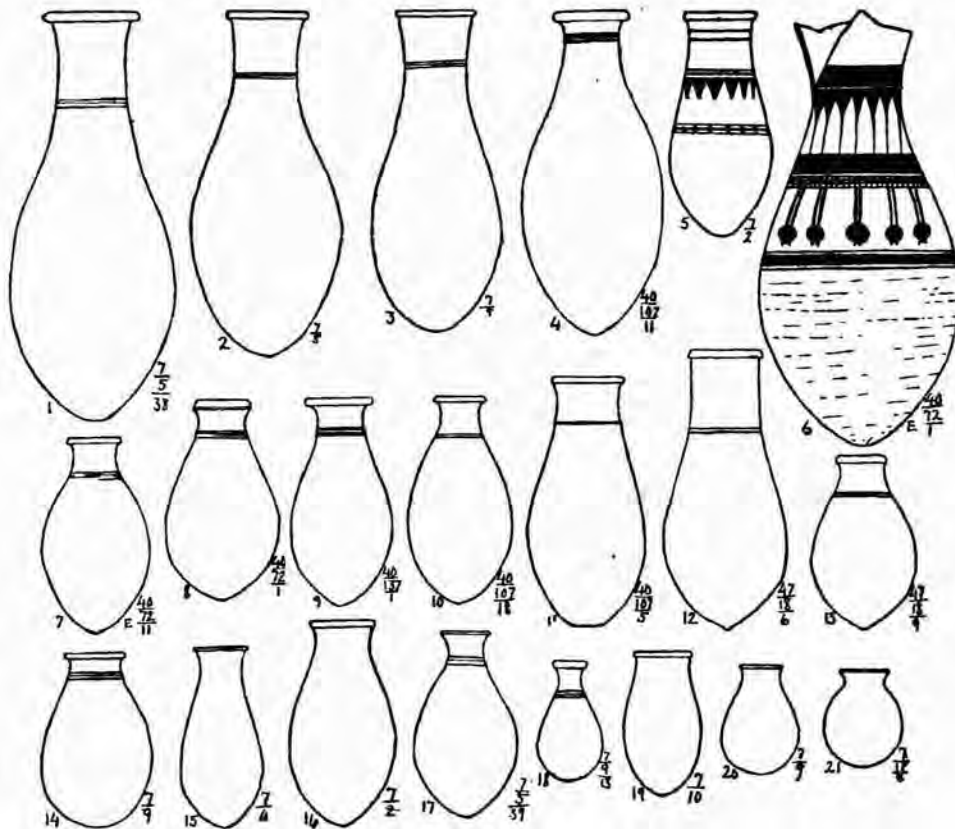


Fig. 308.—Hard red ware, or brown ware with red wash, or drab ware, N.E. Type VII. Scale 1 : 10.

8. *Symbolic, magical or religious objects.*— Except small amulets, entirely wanting.

8. *Symbolic, magical or religious objects.*— Canopic jars, *ushebtis*, decorated coffins, etc., as in Egypt.

The earliest New Empire graves found are in Cemeteries 58 and 64,* of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Dynasties. In other words, in the Hyksos period, Nubia suddenly becomes

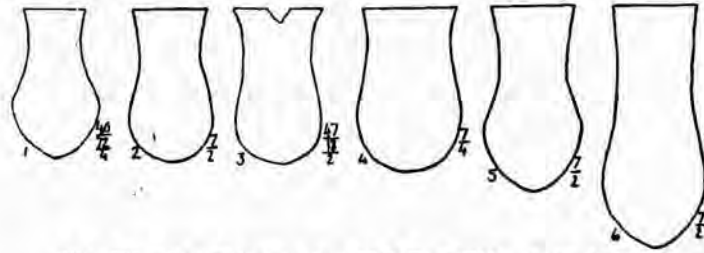


Fig. 309.—Red or brown ware, N.E. Type VIII. Scale 1 : 10.

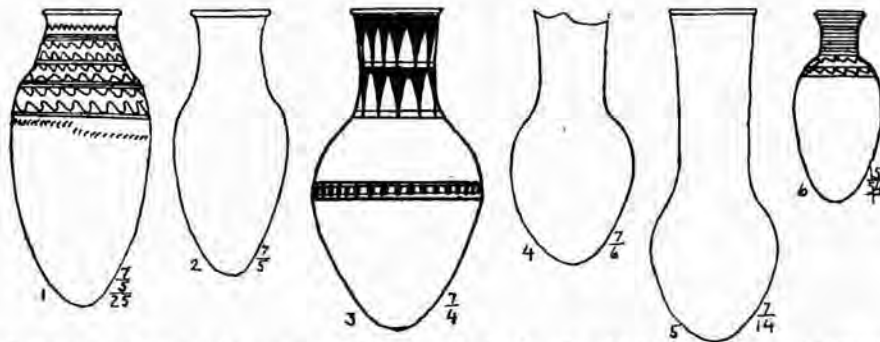


Fig. 310.—Hard pink ware, or red ware or brown ware with red wash. In Nos. 1 and 6 decorations incised, N.E. Type IX. Scale 1 : 10.

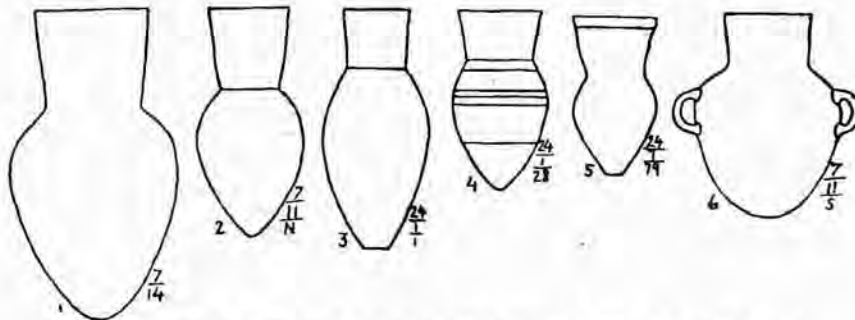


Fig. 311.—Brown ware, or red ware, or white ware, N.E. Type X. Scale 1 : 10.

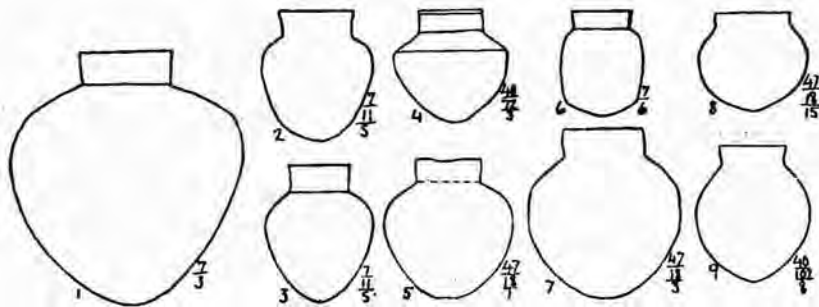


Fig. 312.—White ware, or brown ware, or red ware, N.E. Type XI. Scale 1 : 10.

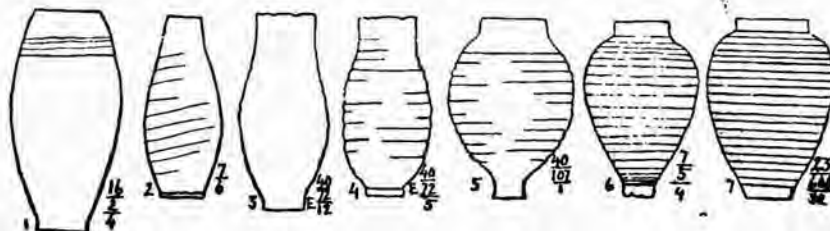


Fig. 313.—Coarse brown ware, sometimes with red wash, N.E. Type XII. Scale 1 : 10.

* See *Bull. Nub.* 3, pp. 12 et seq.

Egyptianized. The graves are absolutely indistinguishable from those of the same period found in Egypt. The skeletons found in these graves are, however, not the same as in Egypt. There are Negroes as well as Egyptians, some Negro-Egyptian mixtures and at Shellal some aliens (Asiatics?). It can hardly be doubted that the Egyptianization of Nubia in the New

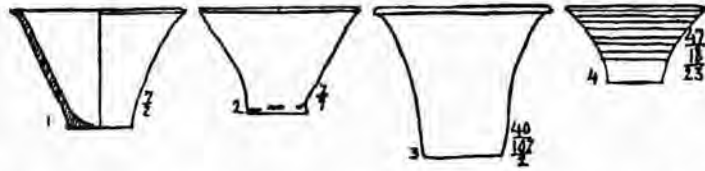


Fig. 314.—Coarse brown ware, sometimes with red wash and hole in the bottom, N.E. Type XIII. Scale 1 : 10.

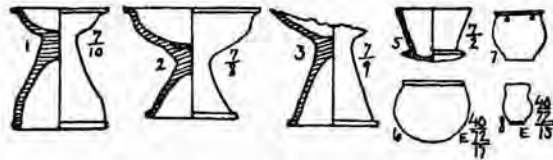


Fig. 315.—Red or brown ware with red wash, N.E. Type XIV. Scale 1 : 10.

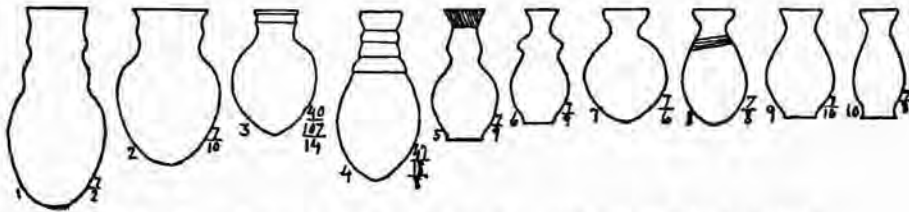


Fig. 316.—Red or brown ware, white or red wash, N.E. Type XV. Scale 1 : 10.

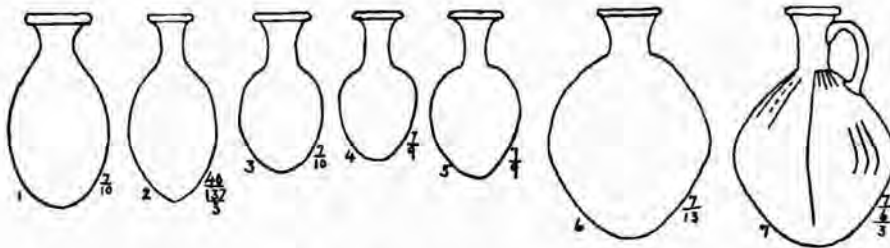


Fig. 317.—White ware, No. 7 with red and black decoration, N.E. Type XVI. Scale 1 : 10.

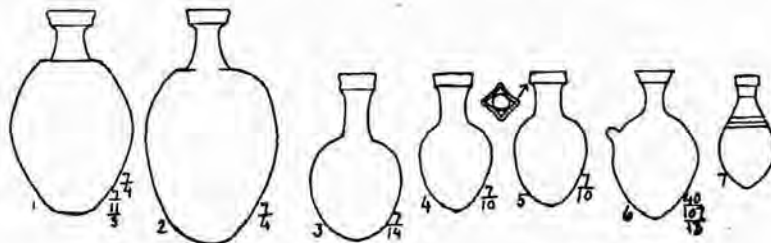


Fig. 318.—White ware, N.E. Type XVII. Scale 1 : 10.



Fig. 319.—Red-polished ware, N.E. Type XVIII. Scale 1 : 10.

Empire was the result of the immigration of Egyptians under the pressure of Hyksos rule. It began in the Hyksos period long before the conquest of Nubia in the Eighteenth Dynasty.

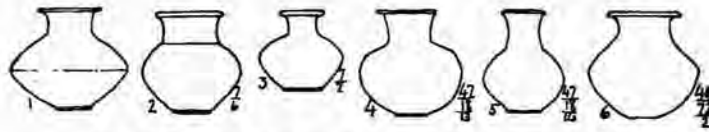


Fig. 320.—Red-polished ware, N.E. Type XII. Scale 1 : 10.



Fig. 321.—Red-polished ware, N.E. Type XX. Scale 1 : 10.

Fig. 322.—Red-polished ware, N.E. Type XXI. Scale 1 : 10.



Fig. 323.—Hard fine ware or paste, smoothed and decorated, N.E. Type XXII. Scale 1 : 10.



Fig. 324.—Hard fine ware or paste, smoothed and sometimes decorated, N.E. Type XXIII. Scale 1 : 10.



Fig. 325.—Nos. 1-5, 7, burnished ware; No. 6, skin of black paste; Nos. 8-9, reddish paste decorated, N.E. Type XXIV. Scale 1 : 10.

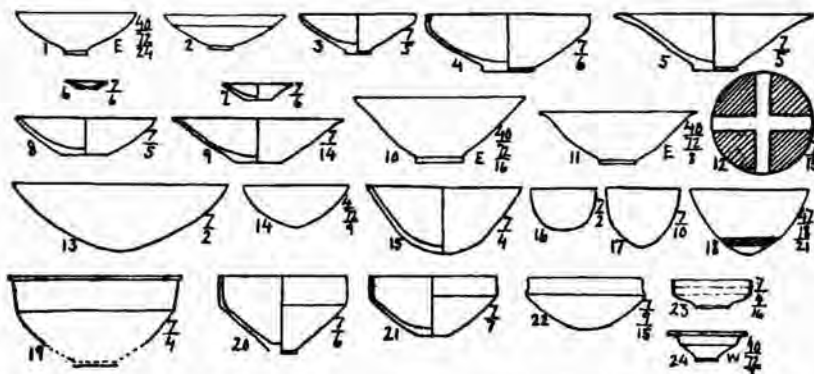


Fig. 326.—Nos. 1-5, red-polished; Nos. 6-11, red wash sometimes polished; No. 12, red wash, white band; Nos. 13-18, red wash, brown or red ware; Nos. 19-24, red wash, polished. N.E. Type XXV. Scale 1 : 10.

The conquering expeditions of the Middle Empire had ceased long before the Egyptianization began, and left little trace of Egyptian influence, except at the forts held by Egyptian troops.

The Hyksos period appears to have been in Egypt a period of internal disruption. The Hyksos power itself did not extend beyond Thebes. The Upper Egyptian princes were independent, but not united. There was no central administrative power. On the other hand,



Fig. 327.—Coarse ware, N.E. Type XXVI. Scale 1 : 10.



Fig. 328.—Nubian ware, N.E. Type XXVII. Scale 1 : 10.

when the Hyksos had been expelled, Ahmosis met with practically no resistance between the first and second cataracts. All these factors point, I believe, to an Egyptianization of Lower Nubia by the immigration of Egyptians. The causes of their departure from Egypt are clear, and Nubia was the only road open. But it is equally clear that Nubia could not well have supported any great additions to her population. Nor is it probable that the immigrants could have brought any great supplies with them. This forces us to the question as to whether bands of Egyptian immigrants did not actually conquer the district by overpowering one by one the isolated Nubian communities, enslaving part of them, driving out the rest, and occupying the agricultural land. The process would not have been difficult in view of the nature of the country and the probable lack of any central authority.

The point still in doubt is whether some of the C-group graves are not contemporaneous in date with the New Empire Egyptian graves. This is *a priori* probable; but the most careful examination of all our cemeteries fails to disclose any evidence of contemporaneousness. As stated above, the evidence of relative position of the two types of graves shows only that the New Empire graves are in *immediate* succession to the C-group. Nor does any C-group grave contain objects of New Empire date. The presence of a few B-group pots in New Empire graves (see Fig. 328) is best explained by the assumption that the New Empire graves follow the others immediately in time, and I have therefore come to the conclusion that the C-group graves found up to the present are, in general, previous to the New Empire, but it is possible that the Survey may find B-group graves of the New Empire in some isolated community where the Nubian element was not influenced by the Egyptian immigration.

THE LATE PERIOD.

The *dated* material for the Late Period between 900 B.C. and 600 B.C. is scanty in Egypt itself and difficult to identify, so that the archaeological characteristics of the subdivisions of this period are still obscure. In the main, the dated objects of this period present degenerations of older late New Empire forms and *motifs*. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Nubian material of the same period is difficult to identify. The Twenty-second Dynasty extended from 945 to 745 B.C.; the Saite period (the Egyptian Renaissance) began 663 B.C.; and the Ptolemaic period 332 B.C. During this whole time, Egypt, showing all the marks of political decrepitude, was occupied by a succession of foreign rulers: Libyans, Ethiopians, Assyrians, and Persians down to the time of Alexander the Great. I consider that the great communal tombs at Shellal (Cemeteries 7 and 9), at Dabod (Cemeteries 23 and 24), at Siali (Cemetery 40), and at Dehmit (the unexplored rock-cut tombs, and Cemetery 47:100) contain burials as late as the Twenty-second Dynasty. Nothing was found of the distinctive products of the Saite period—a fact which may be taken, I think, to indicate that the influence of the so-called Egyptian Renaissance never reached Lower Nubia. We have, then, a period from about 900 B.C. to about 300 B.C., or 600 years, for which there is

little material in Nubia. Possibly something of this date may have existed in the destroyed cemetery at Shellal between No. 7 and No. 9. Some of the burials in Tombs 24 : 1; 24 : 51, and 24 : 204 were almost certainly from this period. At Cemetery 89, excavated in 1908-9 (see *Bull. Nub.* 4, p. 14), four side-chamber graves were found apparently later than the Twenty-first Dynasty and six or seven mud-cut tombs with coffins certainly previous in date to the Ptolemaic tombs. This material, scanty as it is, is extremely important in showing that the archæological characteristics of the period approach on the earlier side those of the late New Empire and on the later side those of the Ptolemaic period.

THE PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN PERIOD.

The Ptolemaic-Roman period in Nubia, covering approximately 600 years from 332 B.C. to 300 A.D., is abundantly represented in Cemeteries 3, 7, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52 and 53. The grave types are mostly communal :—

1. Barrel-vaults in a big rectangular pit with a door in one end.
2. Rock-cut chambers with an entrance on the slope approached by a stairway or an inclined plane.
3. Rock-cut chambers with the entrance approached by a straight cut in the rocks.
4. (a) Mud-cut chambers similar in form to No. 1. Communal.
(b) Mud-cut chambers in which the chamber is little wider than the entrance passage. Primarily for single burials.

The orientation of the chambers is usually at right angles to the direction of the hillside, the orientation of the bodies is quite irregular in the Ptolemaic period, but usually the head is towards the door in the Roman period.

Traces only of the superstructures of these types were recovered, so that nothing more can be asserted than the mere fact that there were superstructures (see p. 75). These superstructures contained offering-stones and stelæ in the earlier period at any rate (see p. 75), but these were found only at Cemetery 3.

The burial-chambers found intact contained no offerings except wreaths and artificial palm branches laid on the coffins (see p. 76). In one case a saucer with incense (3 : 73) and in another a saucer with lime-plaster (3 : 75) seem to have been left in the chambers by oversight. The pottery found in plundered graves in Cemeteries 36, 39 and 41 seems to have got into the burial-chamber by accident, just as the stelæ and offering-stones were deposited in the chambers in Cemetery 3. Under the term "offerings" I do not include the personal ornaments, the amulets and papyri found in the mummy wrappings (see below).

The coffins are of stone in the beginning of the Ptolemaic period, and later of both stone and pottery. The poorer and later cemeteries usually have pottery coffins. But throughout the whole period, burials without coffins are not unusual. The lids of both pottery and stone coffins are fastened on with lime-plaster. In two cases, papyri rolls (3 : 75 : F and 3 : 75 : G), in one case a hypocephalus disc (3 : 75 : G) and in one case a bead net, were found inside the coffin. Otherwise the coffin contained nothing but the mummy.

The mummies were with one exception (3 : 91 : A) covered with a five-piece cartonnage case (see pp. 76-77), sewed on to the wrapping. The body was extremely well wrapped with layers of sheeting, cross-bandages and coats of resin. These wrappings contained amulets, pasteboard bracelets and armlets, gilt finger-nails and similar symbolic objects. The preparation of the body for burial has been dealt with in detail in the Anatomical Report. It is only

necessary to mention that the bodies were disembowelled, sometimes sadly mutilated in the mummification and patched together with sticks, bones from other bodies, and rags, and resin was abundantly used in the final stages. The important fact is that the body is practically destroyed. The skin and bones are utilized as the core, about which is built up a *conventional* simulacrum of a human being, or rather an *Osiris* (an inhabitant of the other world). This method of treating the body appears to have died out during the Byzantine period. Where it continued in use it must in any case have disappeared on the introduction of Christianity with its doctrine of resurrection in the flesh. The Christians endeavoured, on the contrary, to preserve the body intact by the use of salt, fruit-seeds and similar materials.

It needs to be mentioned that in Cemetery 24, we found fragments of three portrait heads painted on thin wooden boards.

The remains of the arts and crafts of the period are, with the exception of the pottery and a few beads, entirely wanting. The pottery consists principally of the forms shown in

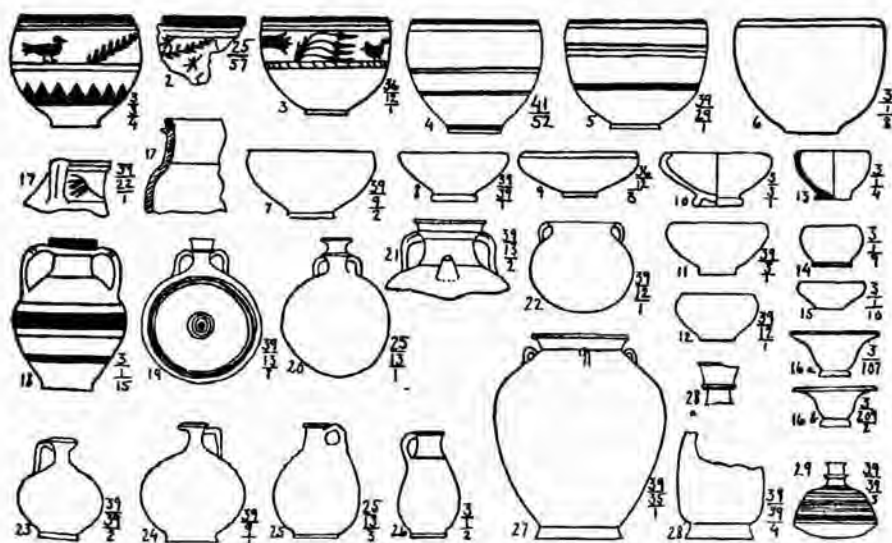


Fig. 329.—Ptolemaic-Roman pottery. Scale 1 : 10.

Fig. 329. The large bowls Nos. 1-6 are of soft light red ware, red-painted (hæmatite wash) and usually pebble finished. Most of them are decorated with black paint in bands sometimes containing animals, birds or plants. The goose is the bird most commonly found in the decorations. The forms 17-20 are of the same material and technique, but present two different forms of bottles. The small bowls Nos. 7-16 are of hard fine pink or drab ware sometimes with a red or yellow slip and sometimes with a dull burnish. The forms Nos. 21, 22, 27, 28 and 29 are of hard-baked coarse reddish ware with or without a white slip. The jugs Nos. 23 to 26 are of fine smooth drab ware. This pottery presents no similarity to the New Empire pottery, which is, however, separated from it by a great stretch of time. On the other hand, it shows a distinct relationship to the X-group pottery (Fig. 330) and to some of the Christian pottery.

In considering the Ptolemaic-Roman period, the point which is most obtrusive is the universal occurrence and the numbers of graves of this period. No centre of population was found without a Ptolemaic-Roman cemetery, and usually one of considerable size. Of course, the situation of the rock-cut tombs is responsible for their preservation. But mud-cut tombs are as much exposed as any others. It is impossible, I believe, to escape the conclusion that from about 300 B.C. Lower Nubia entered on a period of increased prosperity and increased population. This population was dominated by Egypt in culture, and probably also in political administration.

THE X-GROUP PERIOD.

At a time which cannot be definitely determined, but certainly in the late Roman period between 200 and 400 A.D., a new and distinctly non-Egyptian type of grave appears, entirely different from the preceding Ptolemaic-Roman types. This type of grave, temporarily called type I of Cemetery 15 and later the X-group, was marked by the contraction and the orientation of the body and by the pottery as being unique. Later, in 1908-9, the same pottery was found in different types of graves and with different burial positions ranging down to a form distinguished from Christian graves *only by the presence of pottery*.

The contents of these graves present a non-Egyptian culture, the racial antecedents of which are not clear. All the skeletons found in 1907-8 were negroid—a fact which seemed to point to Central Africa; but the skeletons found in 1908-9, especially in Byzantine types VI-VIII, presented Egyptian and other specimens, so that the first conclusion had to be modified.

The graves belonging to this period are:—

Gudhi: Cemetery 15, graves 15, 18, etc., see p. 149.

Wadi Qamar: Cemetery 33, graves 14, 19, see p. 199.

Wadi Qamar: Cemetery 34, graves 25, 35, etc., see p. 201.

Meris: Cemetery 41, graves 7, 8, etc., see p. 207.

Dehmit: Cemetery 45, graves 100, 102, and 104.

The types of graves (including those found in 1908-9) are as follows:—

1. Side-chamber graves with the burials contracted on either side, head south (three burials head west, one of them extended on back). See *Bull. Nub. 3*, Fig. 2.
2. Pit with end-chamber and burial contracted on either side, head north or west (one intrusive extended burial, head west). See *Bull. Nub. 3*, Fig. 3.
3. Short pits with sunk chamber in the middle of floor, burial contracted on either side with the head west (in one case, south).
4. Long pit with sunk chamber in the middle of floor, extended burials on back with head west (6 cases) or south (3 cases). See *Bull. Nub. 3*, Fig. 4.

“These graves occur at Nos. 59, 63, 72 and 74, in the immediate proximity of Christian graves, or mixed with them. Moreover, some of the Christian types show a simple development of the types X1 and X4, containing extended burials on the back with the heads west, like type X4. But the Christian graves do not contain any pottery, and were in several cases clearly later than adjoining X-group graves. The conclusion of last year as to the date of the X-group is, therefore, fully borne out. As to actual date, the second to sixth centuries A.D. may, I think, be taken as the approximate period of the X-group.”*

Thus the burials follow the change in tomb types steadily from a contracted burial orientated south to a burial extended on the back head west.

The graves found in 1907-8 are comparatively few, and the forms of pottery given in Fig. 330 have been greatly increased by the excavations of 1908-9 (Cems. 59, 62, 63, 72 and 74). Nevertheless, the forms shown are fairly representative, and include most of the distinctive types. The peculiar bottle-shaped jars Nos. 23-25, 28-32 are of hard coarse red ware, wheel turned, with a smooth surface. The bag-like pots Nos. 26-27 are of smooth coarse red ware, hand-made, not unlike much earlier pots. The jugs with handles (Nos. 13, 16-21) and the

* See *Bull. Nub. 3*, p. 16

ribbed jars (Nos. 14-15) are of a fine hard light coloured material, with the decorations either incised or painted. The small bowls with and without painted patterns (Nos. 3-9), and the

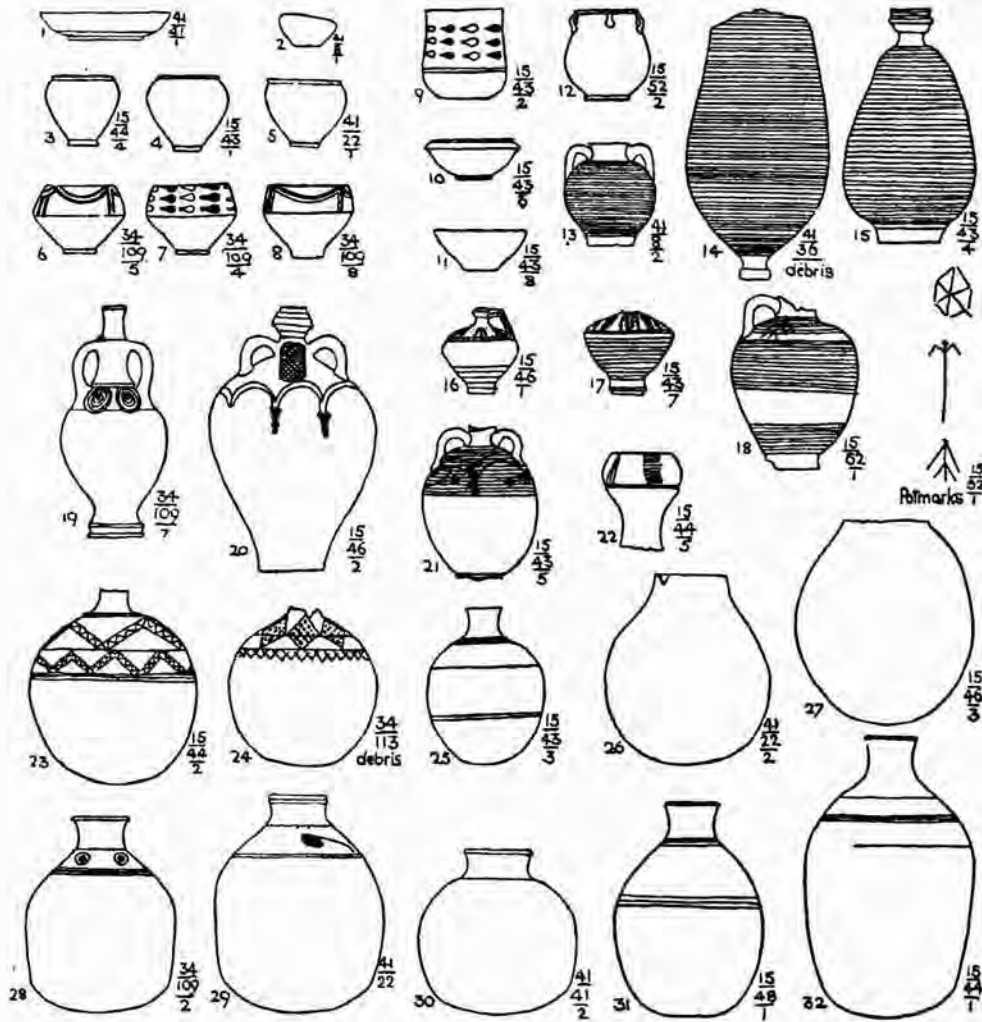


Fig. 330.—X-group pottery. Scale 1 : 10.

peculiar form No. 22 are of hard dark red ware with a red wash. The small bowls Nos. 10 and 11 are of fine hard pink ware like the Ptolemaic-Roman types 7-16. This whole group of pottery will be dealt with in detail in the next annual report and this present account is only intended as a preliminary statement. The group has an especial interest on account of the similar material reported by Dr. MacIver in "Areika."

Both side by side with the X-group graves and also in separate cemeteries, a number of graves were found of the Byzantine types VI-VIII, which contained no pottery. On account of the orientation and the burial position, I have regarded these graves as Christian. The ground in which they are found has been uniformly denuded, so that we have no material on their superstructures. Taking this in connexion with the fact that the Christian cemeteries of the fourth to fifth centuries have well-preserved superstructures, I think it is clear that these Christian graves of Byzantine types VI-VIII are earlier than graves labelled Christian types I-VII.

CHRISTIAN PERIOD.

In regard to the Christian period there is little to be said. Its history belongs to a different department of research. The material found was apparently abundant, but on the other hand, meagre in the mass of objects which are necessary to form an idea of the culture

of the period. The cemeteries were easily recognizable, as will be seen from the chapters on burial and grave types. One word only may be said: Christian Nubia appears to have differed little from the modern Moslem Nubia.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The results gained for the history of Lower Nubia in the first campaign of the Archæological Survey may be summed up in a few words. Nubia and Egypt were during the Predynastic period culturally and racially one district. From the First Dynasty on, there is visible in Egypt an increased development which was no doubt founded on economic conditions arising from inventions of the Predynastic period. In this development, Nubia did not share. The Nubian portion of Egypt held on to the old arts and customs, lost perhaps the best elements in its population to Egypt and absorbed a certain amount of negroid population from the south or from wandering tribes out of the eastern or western desert. During the Old Empire, Lower Nubia presents a picture of a distinctive population (the old Nubian) living in extreme poverty and isolation. Some tribes were even forced by poverty northwards along the desert to form the "pan-grave" settlements in Egypt; these brought, as it were, a certain amount of Nubian products and one or two Nubian handicrafts into Egypt; but Nubia itself remained untouched by Egypt. In the Middle or Late Middle Empire (C-group), Nubia shows a revival of prosperity and a development of arts all its own. This is the culminating period of the Nubian race. Here it shows its most characteristic racial features and its most typical archæological remains. In fact, in the Old and Middle Empires, Nubia is a land distinct from Egypt. Although subject to nearly the same climatic and economic changes and thus repeating on a smaller scale the Egyptian waves of prosperity and depression, Nubia went her own way, living by the old Predynastic handicrafts and feebly working out a development of the forms of their products. The basis of the livelihood of the population was little different from that of the Predynastic period—agriculture, fishing, river transport; and so most of their necessities were supplied by small family potteries, tanneries, looms and basket factories, as in the earlier period. The great stone expeditions of the Egyptian kings and their military expeditions of the Middle Empire passed probably with no other direct effect than the establishment of isolated Egyptian colonies or garrisons at points like Kubban and Wadi Halfa. Indirectly, the military conquest of the Middle Empire may have led to more peaceful conditions and so favoured the prosperity visible in the C-group period.

With the Hyksos period, the distinctive Nubian period finds the beginning of its end, and the land was invaded by Egyptian immigrants and the products of the old Nubian arts are in the Eighteenth Dynasty almost entirely replaced by the products of the more highly-developed Egyptian arts. Under the great kings of the Eighteenth Dynasty, Lower Nubia was brought under Egyptian administration and became once more culturally and politically a part of Egypt. Racially there was also a change due to the infusion of Egyptian blood, and the Nubian population becomes a modification of the Middle Nubian race. This new Nubian population further modified by infusions of negroid and alien elements, was no doubt the progenitor of the modern Nubian population. But this question of race will be discussed where it properly belongs in the anatomical part of this report. Archæologically, the later material secured by the Archæological Survey of Nubia presents little of interest. The political development of Upper Nubia in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty has apparently left no trace.

In the Ptolemaic period, comes a glimpse of a larger population and a greater prosperity; but most of the changes from now on have a religious basis—a tenacious paganism

yielding to Christianity long after Egypt had become Christian, an equally tenacious Christianity conquered by Islam four centuries after Amr's invasion of Egypt. Each of these religions brought its own burial-customs, each sharply distinguished from the other; but the land itself, the population and its source of livelihood have probably remained much the same down to the building of the Aswan Reservoir.

At only one point during the later history of Nubia was any material presented worthy of note. During a period, late Roman or early Byzantine in date, uncertainly fixed somewhere between the second and the sixth centuries A.D., the Survey found a series of graves with features unlike those of the Roman graves and quite as certainly un-Egyptian. The types of these graves and their burials connected by the same types of funerary accompaniments can be traced through various changes to a type of grave and burial indistinguishable from the early Christian type. The temptation is great to ascribe these graves to some of the unidentified tribes which clung to the pagan sanctuary of Isis at Philæ and resisted Christianity to the end. A large amount of material on this archæological group has been found by the Pennsylvania Expedition, and as the Survey penetrates southwards an ever-increasing number of graves of the same kind are being found. The final word on the group may therefore be left to the results of the excavations of the next few years.

“Wretched Nubia,” as the Egyptians called it, was thus at first a part of Egypt. After the First Dynasty, it was only an appendage of the greater country, and its history is hardly more than an account of its use or neglect by Egypt, its enrichment or impoverishment by changes of the Nile and the climate. Its very race appears to be a product of its poverty and its isolation—a negroid Egyptian mixture fused together on a desert river bank too far away and too poor to attract a stronger and a better race. In Upper Nubia, a different race appears to have been produced—a race with no more initiative than the Lower Nubians, but with greater courage and better organization, a race which was able to take advantage of the disintegration of Egypt and Western Asia produced by the great Assyrian raids, to conquer Egypt and to fight Babylonia for the possession of Syria. Until systematic excavations in Upper Nubia have shown us the limits of Predynastic Egypt, the character of the early Upper Nubian culture and the features of the race which founded Napata, we shall hardly be in a position to form a correct idea of the history of Nubia as a whole. But the results gained in Lower Nubia give us assurance of the solution of all these problems should the work now begun by the Pennsylvania Expedition and this Survey be carried into the heart of the kingdom of Napata. I trust I may be pardoned if I express my regret that other duties prevent my participation in the further researches in the Nubian field and my hope of increased results to those who go on with the work.

GLOSSARY.

Below are given the equivalents in English of a number of Arabic expressions which occur in the body of the Report :—

1. *Dahabia* = House-boat.
 2. *Feluka* = Nile boat, fitted with lateen sail.
 3. *Gyasa* = Resembles *feluka*, but larger.
 4. *Gebel* = Literally mountain : used for ground undisturbed by man.
 5. *Gerra*, *pl. gerân* = Bulging water jars, non-porous, with rounded base in three sizes : $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1, of white ware, made mostly at Ballâs ; and of red ware made mostly near Esna.
 6. *Gula*, *pl. gulal* = Small greenish-white porous water bottles made mostly at Qena.
 7. *Kohl* = Black cosmetic (antimony).
 8. *Mastaba* = The Arabic word for the mud banks which serve as benches and beds in modern houses, and has since Mariette's time been used to designate the bench-like superstructure of ancient tombs. "
 9. *Reis* = The Arabic word for head-man, overseer.
 10. *Sagia* = A water-wheel.
 11. *Sebakh* = Nitrogenous earth, used as manure.
 12. *Sebbâkhin* = Diggers of *sebakh*.
 13. *Shadûf* = A bucket-sweep for raising water.
 14. *Sheikh* = A man of authority or importance in a village. Saint : hence the respect shown for their burial-places.
 15. *Tibn* = Chopped straw.
 16. *Zir*, *pl. ziyâr* = Very large porous water jar, wide-mouthed, pointed base, made at Qena.
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APPENDIX.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

By W. H. CROSTHWAITE.

The main objects set before the Topographical Section of the Archæological Survey were in the first place to draw topographical maps of the cemetery sites which should give a general idea of the physical features of the surrounding country, the exact heights and positions at which the graves occur, the present high water-level of the river when the Aswan Reservoir is full, and the extent to which the country mapped will be affected when the Dam is raised ; secondly, to make detail plans of the cemeteries showing the exact position of each grave, and its general shape and orientation, connecting the plans by fixed points to the topographical maps ; thirdly, if time allowed, to make maps on a smaller scale, showing the general nature of the part of the river valley over which the expedition worked.

It was at first proposed that all the topographical maps should be made on a scale of 1 : 1,000 and the detail plans on 1 : 100 ; but later on it was found convenient to vary the scale of the former, as it was frequently seen that the scale 1 : 2,500 would show the general character of the country to greater advantage, and would also allow of a larger area being included on one sheet. The experiment of mapping one cemetery on a scale of 1 : 250 was made, but with this exception, the scale of 1 : 100 was adhered to for the detail plans throughout the season.

A preliminary examination of a cemetery site having been made, reference marks were set up at convenient points over the area which it was considered desirable to map. Wherever the traverse marks put down during the recent Cadastral Survey of the district were found in suitable places, their positions were also indicated, so that the cemetery maps could be referred to the existing cadastral maps. As the traverse lines of the latter were laid down before the Aswan Dam was completed, a great number of these points were under water when the season's work was being carried out, so that it was not possible to tie up all the maps in this way. The reference points for the topographical maps of any cemetery were always laid out in such a way that some of the lines joining them ran through the various patches of graves composing the cemetery, the object being that they should be used for joining the detail plans to the topographical maps. The angles and distances between the points thus fixed in the ground were measured with a tacheometer and the points plotted on the maps. As soon as this was done, contours were levelled at two-and-a-half metre intervals, starting from 105 metres above mean sea-level early in the season, when the water was below this height, and later from 107.5 metres above mean sea-level, when the reservoir was full and the water held up to 106.4 metres (M.S.L.). These contours were carried up to 115 metres (M.S.L.), this height being taken as the limit of the accurate contouring in preference to 113.5 metres, the height to which the water will be held up when the Dam is raised, as percolation of the water upwards will probably affect the soil to a metre-and-a-half above actual water-level, and accordingly any objects of archæological interest lying below 115 metres will eventually be destroyed. The instrument employed for this work was a 14-inch Cooke's reversible level, numerous points at the various contour heights being marked by pegs or paint. On completion of the levelling, the district was mapped with a plane-table and tacheometric alidade, several staff-holders being employed. The contours were drawn in from the marks previously fixed by levelling, the outlines of any cemeteries were shown, as well as the positions of objects of interest such as villages, mosques, sheikhs' tombs, modern cemeteries, patches of cultivation, saqias, and shadufs. A tacheometer was occasionally employed to sketch in rough contours above 115 metres ; but as a rule the undulations of the country above this height were shown only by rough form-lines. In most cases the orientation of the map was determined by an azimuth taken by observation on Polaris ; but in the case of isolated cemeteries at long distances from camp the north point was fixed by magnetic compass, the maps being always dated ; such cases were, however, rare. Whenever possible, two or more cemeteries were mapped on the same sheet or on adjoining sheets forming a continuous map. Thus, at Shellal, Cemeteries 1, 7, 8, and 9 were all included on the same map (Plan IX). At Dabod, a continuous map was made including Cemeteries 22 to 28 (Plan XV) ; and at Meris, Cemeteries 39, 41, and 42 were connected (Plan XXII). In all these cases the maps included stretches of the river bank several kilometres in length.

In making the detail plans of a cemetery it was usually found that the graves were arranged in patches or were so much scattered as to make it impossible to refer them all to a single traverse line. Accordingly, each portion of a cemetery was referred to the most convenient line which had already been laid down in the construction of the topographical map, and a key-sheet was afterwards made showing the relations between the various lines used. Having selected the best line for this purpose for any particular patch of graves, a point was fixed on it at one side of the area involved and plotted on the edge of the map-sheet. The distance of another point on the same line, usually about 15 metres away, was measured and its position also plotted on the map. Marks were put into the ground at these points and the distance between them taken as a base upon which to build up a quadrilateral. The other two corners were fixed in convenient positions relative to the graves and similarly marked, the sides and diagonals of the quadrilateral measured by a tape and the points plotted on the map by compass. The measurement of only one of the diagonals being necessary for the construction of the quadrilateral, the measured length of the other controlled the accuracy of the work. In a similar way a network of quadrilaterals was set up all over the cemetery, and from the points thus fixed it was possible to plot each individual grave accurately and rapidly. As a rule, it was found sufficient to fix the head and foot of the grave by finding their distances from any three of the fixed points, and to measure the breadth, the outline being easily drawn by eye from these data. In dealing with more complicated graves, a larger number of measurements was required, as for instance in the case of the rock-cut tombs of Cemetery 24 (Plan XVII), where a line was fixed running into the inside of the tomb and the interior drawn from points measured off it. As the scale employed (1 : 100) was large, a good number of detail sheets were generally required for a cemetery, and when the cemetery was at all scattered these sheets were often not adjacent. The position of each plan was therefore shown on the key-map mentioned above, which on completion showed the relations of the various patches of graves to one another and also to the topographical map.

Owing to lack of time and the large number of cemeteries excavated, it was soon found that it would be impossible to draw smaller scale maps of the desert bordering the river, and it was therefore decided to postpone all such work till the next season (1908-1909), when better arrangements could be made for carrying it out effectively.

When the members of the expedition returned to Cairo at the end of the season, the preparation of the following maps for publication was at once taken in hand.

(a) A general map of the district between Aswan and Kalabsha was prepared on the scale of 1 : 250,000 (Plan I), the object being to show the stretch of the river valley worked over by the expedition and the principal places in it.

(b) A map on five sheets (Plans II-VI) on a scale of 1 : 20,000 was reproduced from the 1 : 10,000 maps of the Nile Valley between Aswan and Korosko.

The positions of all the cemeteries are marked on these sheets, and the present high water-level, when the Aswan Reservoir is full, is shown. They cover the same district as Plan I and are intended to give a general idea of the relative positions of the cemeteries, and the main topographical features of the country.

(c) The preparation of the large scale topographical maps drawn in the field on 1 : 1,000 and 1 : 2,500 was next undertaken. They were all oriented so that their right and left sheet-lines pointed due north and south. The relief was shown in brown, levelled contours being marked in full lines, while broken form-lines indicate approximately the general character of the surface above the 115-metre level.

The position of each detail square was marked by a black line, so as to show at a glance the position of the various parts of the cemetery, while a shaded area bounded by a black line indicates a cemetery for which no detail plans were drawn. The river was coloured blue and the usual conventional signs used for modern cemeteries, sheikhs' tombs, saqias, etc. These maps were reproduced either on 1 : 2,500 or on 1 : 5,000, the scale employed being that which showed the topographical features to the best advantage.

(d) In preparing the detail plans, conventional signs were used for the graves, and they were not reproduced as shown in the field, as it was considered that the use of the conventional signs supplied all the information necessary to supplement the description given in the text, and added greatly to the legibility of the maps. The signs used were the same that have been suggested for use during the coming season in the field. They show the type of grave in each case and their middle points are fixed at the centre of the grave, the centre line being correctly oriented. The plans were all reproduced on the scale of 1 : 500, with the following three exceptions which were published on a scale of 1 : 200.

(1) Part of Cemetery 8 (Plan IX) which includes the ruins of three buildings of different dates superimposed. The several portions of the buildings referred to are shown in different colours.

(2) The rock-hewn tombs of Cemetery 24 (Plan XVII) were reproduced exactly as they were drawn in the field, as their structure was considered of too great importance to be indicated by conventional signs only.

(3) The Predynastic settlement of Cemetery 41 (Plan XXV) was reproduced on the larger scale, in order to leave space for necessary description of the various objects shown.

As this was the first season's work, it was expected that various improvements in the methods employed would suggest themselves, and after the expedition dispersed it was decided to alter the programme for next year in several important particulars. In the first place it was considered most important that the map of the valley should be extended towards the desert on both sides of the river in order to give a greater completeness to the work. Much of the archaeological evidence would be increased greatly in value if more was known about the history of the formation of the river, and any clues which assisted the fixing of periods at which the various changes of level in the river occurred would be of great value. The careful examination of the topographical features on both banks for some distance inland seemed likely to assist in furnishing such clues. Many of the larger wadis, such as that opposite the station at Shellal, and Wadi Dehmit, contain several series of terraces built up laterally, by the action of the streams which once occupied them, at considerable distances from the river. These in a great measure are worn away; but patches of them occur at various points, and as they must have been formed when the river was at different levels, they mark distinct epochs in its development. By carefully recording the heights of these terraces and mapping the valleys to which they belong, it is hoped that evidence will be produced which will throw light upon the various changes which have been undergone by the river in recent geological times. During the examination of the valleys, it may also be possible to obtain traces of ancient man, in the form of stone or flint implements such as have been found in the Fayum and other parts of Egypt, and by connecting them with some stage in the river development, a link may be supplied which will in turn connect them to early Egyptian history.

It was clear that if this work of extending the maps towards the desert was to be carried out at all satisfactorily without unduly enlarging the staff, some considerable modifications would have to be made in the methods of work. The following changes have therefore been made in the methods employed: (1) The detail plans of cemeteries are being drawn on a scale of 1 : 250 instead of 1 : 100. As mentioned above, an experiment was made last season in mapping one of the later cemeteries (No. 42) on the smaller scale, and it was found possible to show all essential details satisfactorily on this scale. (2) Instead of showing the exact shape of each grave, a set of conventional signs is being used indicating the principal types of the graves met with. These signs, except in the case of circular graves, have a straight line in their construction by which the correct orientation of the grave is shown, and the centre of the signs, indicated by a dot or cross, is fixed at some point relative to the grave agreed upon with the archaeologists. As the latter in their tomb-cards show the internal dimensions of the grave, it is only a duplication of work to show the external dimensions on the maps, as the difference between the former and the latter depends only upon the way the graves are opened by the workmen, and is not significant of the structure. (3) An Egyptian engineer is being sent up to assist in this detail work, so as to leave the English inspectors as free as possible for the more intricate work, although it will be necessary generally to supervise and check the work of the engineer. (4) Maps on the scale of 1 : 10,000 are being prepared from reduction of the existing cadastral maps of the district, the positions of squares enclosed by each detail sheet also being marked. In such cases the levelled contours would be shown on the detail plans as well as on the 1 : 10,000 maps. When there are cemetery sites containing topographical features of special interest, which can be shown to greater advantage on a large scale, or when the cemeteries themselves are of more than ordinary importance, separate maps are being drawn on 1 : 2,500. As these maps will be tied up to the existing cadastral traverse points, their limiting sheet-lines can be plotted on the 1 : 10,000 maps, which are also connected with the traverse. In the case, however, of small isolated cemeteries of no great importance, the position of the cemetery will only be shown on the 1 : 10,000 sheet and no map will be made on a larger scale. Thus in every case the connection between all the maps belonging to each cemetery will be clearly shown. The detail plans will be connected by a key-map whose position will be shown on the 1 : 2,500 topographical map if there is one, or otherwise on the 1 : 10,000 map, and the 1 : 2,500 will also be tied up to the 1 : 10,000 map. As these 1 : 10,000 map-sheets are continuous over the whole district concerned, the relative positions of all the cemeteries will thus be shown.

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The inspector engaged on the small scale topographical work will carry on the maps in front of the rest of the expedition, and extend his work if possible as far as the Second Cataract, so as to make a complete map of the river valley between Aswan and Wadi Halfa on the scale 1 : 10,000. The 1 : 10,000 map-sheets on which this work will be done have been prepared by the photographic reduction of the existing cadastral maps which were published on the scale 1 : 2,500. They have all the points of the original traverse and also the triangulation points plotted on them.

The field-work will be carried out on the following lines. Each day's work will be started from one of the fixed points and orientation obtained by sighting on to another. A plane-table and tacheometer traverse will then be run, points being chosen for the plane-table station, from which the surrounding country can be sketched, constant check being kept on this sketching by fixing points whose distances and heights are read by the tacheometer. When the country is uniform in character a single traverse line will be run parallel to the river ; but when it is complex or presents points of special interest, it will be found necessary to run several lines approximately parallel to each other, gradually moving inland from the river. When in the course of the work an important valley is reached, a traverse line connected to the 1 : 10,000 sheets, in the same way as the rest of the work will be run up it from the river. All alluvial terraces and fans will be shown, their heights being read by the tacheometer vertical circle. The nature of the bed, and of the alluvium forming the terraces, will be noted, and the slope of the valley obtained by taking the heights of points in the bed every two or three hundred metres. This valley traverse will be run inland until it seems likely that no further terraces will occur.

By these modifications in the methods employed, the scope and value of the work will be increased, without extra expense being involved.

The district in which all the cemeteries excavated during the season were situated, is the stretch of the river valley, forty-eight kilometres in length, between Shellal and the Bab el Kalabsha. The excavations began in the neighbourhood of Shellal railway station, which lies at the southern end of the broad valley along which the railway from Aswan to Shellal now runs. This valley was once the site of the river before it changed its course to the present cataract area. (1) The valley bed rises in places to a height of 125 metres (M.S.L.) and under a thin superficial layer of sand is composed of thick beds of old river alluvium. Several large wadis entering from the east have cut channels, often as much as ten metres in depth, through this alluvium, showing that there has been a great deal of denudation since the river changed its course. The valley is separated on the west from the present river channel by a ridge of igneous hills rising about fifty metres above its bed. These hills as well as those bounding the valley on the east are frequently capped by Nubian sandstone. On the left or west bank of the river the Nubian sandstone stretches from the north up to a point just opposite the end of the Aswan Dam, where it is replaced by igneous rock. The junction between the sandstone and igneous rock on the right or east bank of the river is considerably further north, though as mentioned above, sandstone caps the hills in many places.

The fundamental rock in the igneous hills throughout this district is a very old, much de-composed micaceous gneiss, which has been so much cut up by subsequent dykes and veins that in many places, notably in the neighbourhood of Aswan and Shellal, it hardly ever appears on the surface. Near Shellal the rock which appears most frequently is the red Aswan granite ; but further south a variety of schists and gneisses become prominent and the red granite only appears in occasional thick veins, or as irregular masses. Numerous basic dykes occur in the hills near Shellal ; but except in this district, they are not common. Throughout the whole igneous rock area from Shellal to Dehmit there is evidence of much crushing and faulting. The most noticeable feature of the hills on the left bank of the river south of the Dam is the thick layer of drift-sand which covers them for long stretches to such an extent that frequently only the irregular tops of the hills emerge from it. This is probably due to the fact that the prevailing wind comes from the north-west and the river acts as a barrier to the driven sand. Thus, little of it crosses to the right bank, and the hills on that side are comparatively bare. On both banks the granite cliffs bordering the river are steep and when the Aswan Reservoir is full they run down in many cases sheer into the water. They are intersected by short precipitous khors running up between the hills ; but there are few which are of any great extent, the largest between Shellal and Dabod being Khors Ambukol and Bahan, which lie close together on the right bank

(1) " A description of the First or Aswan Cataract of the Nile," by JOHN BALL, Ph. D. Cairo, 1907 p. 56.

about 10 kilometres south of Shellal and just north of the first big bend in the river. In the mouths of both lie old alluvial terraces rising to a considerable height above the 115-metre contour, and it is in these that Cemeteries 14 and 17 lie. The population of this district is sparse, and what villages there are occur mostly at the mouths of khors. The time of cultivation also, since the construction of the Dam, is almost entirely limited to the summer when the reservoir is empty. Just north of the temple of Dabod (17 kilometres south of Shellal) on the left bank, the sandstone comes down to the river and continues for rather more than two kilometres as far as the village of Kolodul, where the granite again appears. This sandstone area is characterised by flat-topped hills rising gradually to greater heights as they recede further from the river, and long gently-sloping khors choked with drift-sand. The tops of the hills are covered with blackened slabs, which owe their coloration to a hard resistant ferruginous layer, and with occasional more or less spherical bodies coated with a thick mangano-ferruginous envelope.⁽¹⁾ Underneath the blown sand near the river there is often a bed of Nile mud, which in many cases overlies another layer of sand. Cemeteries 22 and 23 were found in beds of this nature. At several points on the bank and also further inland, granite appears, usually as small masses of boulders. At Kolodul, where a range of granite hills comes down to the river, the blown sand, which up to this point characterises the left bank, almost entirely disappears. From Kolodul to Gamer Negar (18·5 kilometres south of Shellal) the hills on the left bank run down sheer into the water when the Reservoir is full, and the granite continues inland from 1½ to 2 kilometres. At the junction of the sandstone and granite there is a layer of conglomerate varying in thickness, but sometimes attaining to that of 10 metres, the sandstone hills above it being of the same nature as those of Dabod.

South of the village of Menab on the right bank, there is a large khor named Baramrum which extends for a long distance inland. It runs between lateral terraces of old alluvium at its mouth, has a sandy bed of gentle slope which lies between high cliffs of igneous rock for about nine kilometres, when it broadens out into a flat sandy khor of three to four hundred metres in breadth. On both sides of the river south of this point the hills assume very much the same character as those further north, rising up in steep cliffs some forty metres from the water. At Wadi Qamar on the left bank there is a thick deposit of old alluvium in which were situated Cemeteries 34 and 35. At Meris also on the left bank there is a plain of sandy alluvium about a kilometre in breadth which is intersected by numerous small watercourses and extends to the foot of the granite hills. As the greater part of this plain is below the level of 113 metres, it will be covered by the water when the Reservoir is full after the completion of the heightening of the Dam, and the river will then be a kilometre-and-a-half in breadth. There are several large masses of granite rock standing up out of this plain which will become islands when the Dam is raised and the Reservoir full. Cemeteries 39 and 41 lie in this plain, the graves of the latter being very much scattered and lying at heights varying from the present high water-level to well above 115 metres. In the mouth of a khor on the left bank opposite the island of Murokos, small patches of sandstone again occur, and two kilometres further south near the village of Abisko the granite hills give place to sandstone which forms the hills on this bank as far as the Bab el Kalabsha. Granite appears occasionally for some distance inland in the beds of the khors, notably in Khor Darbanger, which runs into the river at Dabrok, and also in small masses at various points near the water's edge. On the right bank the granite takes the place of the sandstone about a kilometre further south than on the left bank near the village of Shema. The granite hills gradually recede from the river in a great curve, the edge of which opposite Dehmit is 6 kilometres from the river. The range appears to end some distance south of Kalabsha, but has not yet been surveyed. The sandstone hills near the river on both banks are characterised by abundant clay beds, which in many places are being largely cut away by the natives who use the material in cultivation for fertilising purposes. On the right bank from Max to Kolesseig there is a bed of old alluvium varying from 200 to 300 metres in breadth in which were situated Cemeteries 44 to 48. The hills on the left bank are uniform in character, consisting of flat-topped ridges rising gradually behind one another and attaining a height of about 170 metres, two kilometres from the river. Most of the hills are covered with the characteristic blackened slabs described above, and patches of the black spherical nodules also appear. On the right bank the sandstone hills vary in character and consist of three types : (1) old pebble beds covered with a layer of smooth water-worn quartz pebbles, (2) flat-topped hills covered with black slabs, and (3) bare masses of much-weathered blocks of rock, intersected by numerous water-

(1) "The Blackened Rocks of the Nile Cataracts," by A. LUCAS. Cairo, 1905, p. 11.

courses. These three types of hills occur in definite ridges and as a rule are separated by high-lying valleys running parallel to the river.

Wadi Dehmit, which joins the river south of the village of Ger, is the longest wadi on either bank between Shellal and Kalabsha, and continues for a great distance inland. A camel track from the river to the Red Sea starts along it, the journey being said to take seven days. Near the river the wadi is usually about 300 metres in breadth and cuts through numerous lateral terraces, at one point a series of four rising one above the other in well-defined sequence. The southern limit of the season's work was the Bab el Kalabsha (48 kilometres south of Shellal), where the river narrows down to 220 metres between high granite cliffs.

At the junction of the sandstone and granite at this point there is a large fault cutting the river almost at right angles. The old micaceous gneiss, which, as in the case of the igneous hills near Shellal, is the fundamental rock, occurs in much larger quantities here and forms the greater part of the hills, the red granite only appearing as broad veins. The river passes between the igneous hills for about five kilometres, after which the Nubian sandstone appears again on both banks.

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BULLETINS DEALING WITH THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUBIA.

The following Bulletins (in English), dealing with the Archæological Survey of Nubia, have appeared or are in preparation. Bulletin 1 is out of print, but may be consulted at the Library of the Department during office hours. The other Bulletins will be sent post free at the uniform charge of 100 milliemes* per copy on application to the Director-General, Survey Department, Giza (Mudiria), Egypt.

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BULLETIN 2: Dealing with the Work (Archæological and Anatomical) from December 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908. 69 pp., 52 illustrations.

BULLETIN 3: Dealing with the Work (Archæological and Anatomical) from October 1, to December 31, 1908. 52 pp., 4 illustrations.

BULLETIN 4: Dealing with the Work (Archæological and Anatomical) from January 1, to March 31, 1909. 28 pp., 2 illustrations.

BULLETIN 5: Dealing with the Work (Archæological and Anatomical) from October 1, to December 31, 1909. In the press.

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