

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, EGYPT.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUBIA.
REPORT FOR 1908-1909,

BY

C. M. FIRTH.

VOLUME I:

PART I.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SEASON, 1908-1909.

PART II.—CATALOGUE OF GRAVES AND THEIR CONTENTS.



CAIRO:

GOVERNMENT PRESS,

To be obtained, either directly or through any Bookseller; from the PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, Government Press, Bulaq;
from the SALE-ROOM, Geological Museum, Ministry of Public Works Gardens;
or from the SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Giza (Mudiria).

—
1912.

PRICE L.E. 2. (For the two volumes).

PREFACE.

In this, the second Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Nubia, will be found collected and described the material discovered during the season of 1908-1909. The plan of publication does not essentially differ from that adopted in the preceding Report. The chronological sequence and the geographical distribution of the archæological remains will be found together, while the catalogue of the contents of each cemetery and grave, preceded by a general description of its site, will be found printed in the latter part of the Report. The actual record can thus be consulted apart from the historical or other deductions given in the earlier sections, and it is hoped that this arrangement will facilitate an independent examination of the material. In this latter section of the report, a considerable number of drawings of groups of pottery occurring together have been added to afford the fullest illustration of the contents of as many graves as possible. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of references to pottery types, and, wherever practicable, a jar or bowl is described, not as a type, but as resembling either another piece already drawn from the same cemetery, or a photographed specimen reproduced in the collotype plates. While the multiplicity of the types of Egyptian pottery in every period renders a long series of numbered typical forms based on the material, form, or use of the vessels the only rational method of classification the arrangement of the publications of this Survey into Annual Reports has rendered such a method of treatment impracticable, except at the expense of repetition or laborious reference from one volume to another. In the first Annual Report, the pottery was so divided into type-groups classified according to the period, shape and ware of the pieces dealt with. Each group was furnished with a reference letter or letters, to indicate the period; a Roman numeral to indicate the type of material; and an Arabic numeral for the varieties of shape occurring in the group, e.g., E.D. type VII 4. The type-groups were reproduced as line-drawings to a scale of 1 : 10 and were printed in the text. These type-groups were designed to afford as complete an index as possible to the pottery found, and primarily to illustrate the classification worked out by Dr. Reisner, even rare or specially decorated pieces being included. In dealing with the pottery of this season, 1908-1909, one of two courses could have been adopted: either the type-groups of the first Annual Report might have been reprinted for reference only, or a fresh series drawn, from similar pieces found during the second season's work. Such a series, however, could only have been numbered to correspond with that of 1907-1908, by extending the numbering and omitting a large number of groups, owing to the non-occurrence of certain types, and the addition of new ones. The greater number of illustrations of complete tomb-groups is offered as some compensation for the loss of the more complete system of the previous volume.

While each period will be found prefaced by a short summary of the chief historical relations between Egypt and Nubia, and the bearing of the archæological material on these relations

the complete historical description of the country must, for the sake of completeness, await the conclusion of the Survey. Meanwhile each Annual Report will be found, owing to the somewhat unequal distribution of the archæological remains, to furnish an especially large amount of evidence on certain periods. In the first Annual Report, the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods were most largely represented and discussed. In this Report, the more abundant remains of the C-group populations call for special attention, and a correspondingly fuller treatment.

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Reisner was prevented by his work for Harvard University which necessitated his absence in Syria, from himself writing this Report, which deals with a season's work for the success of which he deserves the entire credit. The field-work, with but a short interval, was conducted under his immediate supervision, and he was able to examine personally even those sites of which he did not actually witness the excavation. The record made was no less complete than that of the first year, and it is in the handling rather than in the collection of the material that this Report will fall short of its predecessor. Although Dr. Reisner's two Bulletins* of the season's work have been taken as the main guide in the interpretation of the evidence, it is probable that many mistakes and omissions will be detected which should not be attributed to him. In this connection it is hoped that the record will be found sufficiently well presented to correct any such errors, and to vindicate that portion of the work which was carried out under Dr. Reisner's supervision, and for which he was more directly responsible.

For the complete analysis of the Nubian archæological material the reader is referred to the first Annual Report, and it must be remembered that the discoveries of 1908-1909 were available to confirm and illustrate Dr. Reisner's conclusions on the first season's work.

The aim of this Report is to present these later discoveries and to point out into which archæological groups they fall according to the analysis already mentioned, while leaving the reader free to examine the record and draw his own and fuller conclusions. This record is of necessity given with the greatest detail, for if archæology is to retain its place among the exacter sciences, it will be rather through the patient collection and comparison of observed facts than through the promulgation of brilliant or plausible theories. If, as sometimes happens in early and obscure periods, archæology provides the only evidence available, the need for a full and exact record becomes imperative, for the record has to take the place of the written documents upon which the historian more often relies.

In this connection it must not be forgotten that the future work of the Archæological Survey of Nubia will owe much to the initial impulse imparted to it by Dr. Reisner. It is still indebted to him, not only for its special organization and trained workmen, but for a continuing tradition of accurate and scientific research without which no inquiry of this nature can be carried to a successful issue.

C. M. F.

* Bulletin No. 3: Dealing with the work from October 1 to December 31, 1908; and Bulletin No. 4: Dealing with the work from January 1 to March 31, 1909. Cairo, 1909.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

Report on the Work of the Season, 1908-1909.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.—Progress of the Field-Work, 1908-1909	1
.. II.—The Predynastic and Early Dynastic Periods. Lower Nubia occupied by the Egyptian Race. [Dynasties I and II]... ..	5
.. III.—The Decline of Egyptian Influence and the Rise of the Nubian Culture. The B- and C-groups. [Dynasties III to XII]	12
.. IV.—The two Mud-brick Forts at Ikkur (Koshtamna)	22
.. V.—The Military Expeditions of Usertesen III, and the Destruction of Nubian Independence. The Egyptians colonize Nubia, and Communities of Nubians are found in Egypt. [Dynasties XII to XVIII]	26
.. VI.—The Ptolemaic-Roman Period... ..	30
.. VII.—The X-group Race in Nubia	35
.. VIII.—Byzantine and Christian Nubia, and the Fortified Town of Sabagura	39

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.— <i>Sebak</i> -digging and Cemetery Plundering in Lower Nubia	43
.. II.—Catalogue of the Greek Gravestones of the Christian Period from Ginari (Cemetery 55)	45
.. III.—Pottery: Technical Description of Wares	51

PART II.

Catalogue of Graves and their Contents	53
---	----

LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS.

(Bound in Volume accompanying).

- PLAN** I.—Topographical map of the Nile Valley between Aswan and Wadi Halfa; scale 1 : 1,000,000.
 „ II.—Topographical map showing sites of Cemeteries 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60; scale 1 : 25,000.
 „ III.—Topographical map showing sites of Cemeteries 60 to 64; scale 1 : 25,000.
 „ IV.—Topographical map showing sites of Cemeteries 65 to 79; scale 1 : 25,000.
 „ V.—Topographical map showing sites of Cemeteries 80 to 83 and 85 to 92; scale 1 : 25,000.
 „ VI.—Topographical map of Ginari and Cemeteries 54, 55 and 58; scale 1 : 5,000.
 „ VII.—Detail plan of Cemetery 58; scale 1 : 300.
 „ VIII.—Topographical map of Moalla and Cemeteries 68 and 69; scale 1 : 5,000.
 „ IX.—Detail plans of Cemeteries 68 and 69; scale 1 : 300.
 „ X.—Topographical map of the district of Gerf Husein and Cemeteries 72 and 73; scale 1 : 5,000.
 „ XI.—Topographical map of the district of Gerf Husein and Cemeteries 74 and 76 to 80; scale 1 : 5,000.
 „ XII.—Detail plans of Cemetery 72 (part of); scale 1 : 300.
 „ XIII.—Detail plan of Cemeteries 73, 76 and 77; scale 1 : 300.
 „ XIV.—Detail plan of Cemetery 79 Gerf Husein (south); scale 1 : 300.
 „ XV.—Detail plan of Cemeteries 80 and 89; scale 1 : 300.
 „ XVI.—Topographical map of Sabagura Fort and Town; scale 1 : 1,000.
 „ XVII.—Topographical map of Koshtamna and Cemeteries 85 to 89; scale 1 : 5,000.
 „ XVIII.—Detail plan of Cemetery 87; scale 1 : 300.
 „ XIX.—Detail plan of Cemetery 92 at Aman Daūd; scale 1 : 300.
 „ XX.—Plan of Ikkur (Kuri) Fort; scale 1 : 500.
-

PART I.
REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SEASON,
1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

PROGRESS OF THE FIELD-WORK, 1908-1909.

The field-work of the Archæological Survey of Nubia was resumed on October 1. After collecting and despatching workmen to Ginari and Kalabsha, and embarking the stores, the dahabia attached to the expedition proceeded up the river against an exceptionally strong flood, only reaching Kalabsha on October 8. Dr. Reisner, having organized the working parties of the men, and given instructions with regard to the cemeteries in sight, returned to Cairo to continue his work on the first Annual Report.

Work began simultaneously at Ginari and Kalabsha, and a party was detached to examine the east bank. The very large Christian cemeteries of Ginari and Taifa (55) had been cleared and planned, but not fully recorded at the close of the 1907-1908 season, and certain alluvial mounds in the wadi behind Ginari were as yet unexamined. The Survey, therefore, returned to these places, completed the work on Cemetery 55, and opened the C-group and Early New Empire cemeteries in the wadi.

On October 20, the anatomical examination of the human remains in these cemeteries began, a certain number of the graves in Cemetery 55 being opened for this purpose.

On October 28, the expedition returned to Kalabsha to examine the work done in the neighbourhood of the temples.

On November 2, the search for ancient sites began between Kalabsha and Dendur, but the district, owing to the nature of the ground, proved very barren in archæological material, Cemeteries 60 to 63 and the quay-wall and temple ruins at Abu Hor being the only places at which any considerable amount of work was done. From Dendur to Moalla (Muallaga) only small plundered cemeteries were met with (Nos. 64 to 67). The Survey remained at Moalla until November 16, clearing and recording the cemeteries there (Nos. 68 to 71).

On November 17, work began on the site of Gerf Husein, the first great centre of population in ancient times south of Kalabsha.

Dr. Reisner returned from Cairo on December 16, and the work was carried on thenceforward under his immediate direction.

The west bank south of Gerf Husein temple presented a continuous series of cemeteries from the Middle Predynastic to the Latest Christian Period (Nos. 72 to 83). Shalub Batha (No. 75) and the Byzantine fortified town of Sabagura were the only points on the east bank in this section at which ancient remains were discovered by the Survey. This may be explained by the amount of ground which has been cut to pieces by the modern population in the search for *sebakh*, or for clay and hæmatite for pottery making. Pl. 54 *a, b*.

On the completion of the work in the Gerf Husein district, the excavation of the group of Cemeteries 85 to 89 at Koshtamna was begun. These, and the mud-brick forts at

Ikkur (Kuri) and the X-group cemetery (No. 92) at Aman Daûd, on the east bank, occupied the Survey until the close of the season.

The sites of Gerf Husein and Koshtamna provided fully three-fourths of the season's work. Bulletin No. 3 deals with the general progress of the work up to Cemetery 80, practically the last cemetery in the Gerf Husein district. Bulletin No. 4 is concerned with Cemeteries 81 to 92, and Ikkur fort, almost all of which are comprised in the Koshtamna section.

On March 24, the Survey returned to Shellal, and was occupied in the transfer of stores from the island of Hesa to a point just north of Dakka temple in readiness for the next year's work.

The archæological material collected was packed and sent to Cairo, and a representative selection of objects found during the two seasons' work was shown at the Geological Museum, Cairo, during the session of the Archæological Congress in April, 1909.

The method of work was the same as that of the first year, and will be found fully described on pp. 7 to 13 of the first Annual Report of this Survey. Dr. D. E. Derry, assisted by Mr. H. W. Beckett, collected and measured the anatomical material which has been briefly described in Bulletins Nos. 3 and 4 but will be more fully treated in the Report dealing with this side of the work. Mr. W. H. Crosthwaite and Mr. G. W. Murray were in charge of the topographical work and were assisted by Ahmed Effendi Abdullah.

The photographic work was carried out by Bedawi Ahmed and Mahmud Shaduf, assisted by Bishari Mahfud and Salama Mahmud and their smaller helpers. Said Ahmed Said was with the Survey a part of the time and is responsible for many of the photographic plates of the mummies from Cemetery 89, and for much useful work.

The general discipline and control of the workmen on the two banks of the river was in charge of Abu el Hasan Osman and Mahmud Qenawi under the effective direction of their head reis Mahmud Ahmed Said El Meyyet.

The archæological groups and terminology adopted by Dr. Reisner in the first volume require no modification, and are here retained. For convenience of reference, however, his classification into periods of the Nubian material is reprinted below from Bulletin No. 3. Such synonyms or alternative definitions as may be found in this or in the Anatomical Reports, are inserted in square brackets.

1. *Predynastic Period*.*—The first Egyptian period, when Nubia was occupied by the Egyptian race with the same culture as the Egyptians of the same period in Egypt.

2. *Early Dynastic Period*.*—The second Egyptian period, when Nubia was still occupied by the Egyptians, but hardly keeping pace with the Egyptian culture of Egypt. A-group. [Protodynastic period].

3. *Old Kingdom*.—The first † period, characterized by pottery, slates and ornaments not found in the same period in Egypt, but manifestly degenerated forms of the Early Dynastic period. B-group. [Old Nubian; Archaic Nubian].

4. *Middle Kingdom*.—The second Nubian period, characterized by pottery, amulets and ornaments not found in Egypt except in the cemeteries of Nubian settlements in Egypt.

* The Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods are sometimes referred to collectively as the Archaic period.

† The word Nubian is here used in its geographical sense. No connection can at present be established between the peoples of the B- and C-groups and the modern Nubian population which is linguistically and in part racially connected with the pagan Nubas of Kordofan. The identification of the Nubas with the Νουβῆται (who may possibly be the people of the X-group) is more certain.

On the other hand, some of the amulets, an occasional button seal or scarab seal, some of the beads, the grave-types and burial-types, are not essentially different from the material found in graves of the Early Middle Empire at Naga ed Deir. C-group. [Middle Nubian ; Twelfth Dynasty Nubian " pan-graves "].

5. *New Empire*.—The period of the revival of the Egyptian culture and the fresh infusion of Egyptian blood. The period is characterized by Egyptian types of graves, burials, pottery and funerary furniture, with a few extremely rare survivals of black-topped pottery, which is, however, not identical with the C-group black-topped ware.

6. *Ptolemaic-Roman Period*.—Not differing essentially, except in race, from the same period in Egypt. 300 B.C. to 200 A.D.

7. *Byzantine-Pagan Period*.—With characteristic un-Egyptian types of graves, burials and pottery. 200 to 600 A. D.* X-group.

8. *Christian Period*.—Not differing essentially, except in race, from the same period in Egypt. 500 to 1100 A.D. [Coptic].

9. *Moslem Period*.—About 1100 A.D. to the present day.

Plans II, III, IV, and V show the geographical position of the ancient sites, while the table printed on page 4 gives the relative distribution of population at each place at different periods as indicated by the cemeteries examined.

* 600 A. D. would appear to be about a century too late for the close of the X-group period. (C. M. F.)

CHAPTER II.

THE PREDYNASTIC AND EARLY DYNASTIC PERIODS. LOWER NUBIA OCCUPIED BY THE EGYPTIAN RACE.

Dynasties I and II.

The great centres of the Predynastic and even of the Early Dynastic cultures must have been comprised in that part of the Nile Valley which lies between the 25th and 28th parallels of north latitude. The presence of a section of the population in Nubia in the narrowest part of the river valley, hemmed in by granite cliffs or sandstone deserts, and affording but little shelter for game and less opportunity for cultivation, can be explained in but two ways:— either the remains found are those of settlers left behind in the northward progress of the main body of their people, or they represent the furthest expansion southwards of the race already long settled in Egypt. The somewhat retarded character of the Egyptian culture in Nubia makes the latter hypothesis more probable, and we have at present no evidence to show that the prehistoric populations of Egypt reached the country by way of the Nubian section of the Nile Valley.* It is fairly certain that we are here dealing with those small outlying communities settled on the frontiers of the Egyptian territory, over which King Zoser is traditionally represented as ruling at the beginning of the Third Dynasty.

The transfer of political power towards the north of Egypt in the early part of the Old Kingdom, would tend more and more to isolate these southern colonies, and to render their position on the confines of their country increasingly dangerous. Scarcely participating in the great advances of culture which mark the First Dynasty, these settlements must have declined, whilst emigration to the more prosperous and better favoured land of Egypt and the calling up of all the available resources of the race which the great architectural and engineering works of the early dynasties entailed would begin the process which the immigration of more primitive races from the south was destined to finish.

The culture of Nubia in this period was Egyptian, and it is interesting to note that since the country was unable to share in the cultural advances which mark the First Dynasty in

* The tradition of the ancient Egyptians themselves was that they came originally from the south, from a land called Punt. Punt was the country to which, in the historical period, expeditions were sent to obtain the products of tropical Africa—gold, ivory and spice, skins of leopards and logs of ebony. The country, which produced these things, could be reached by the sea or by the Nile, and it must, therefore, have been situated in or about northern or central Abyssinia and the Somali Coast lands. The situation of the River of Punt, in the mouth of which the ships of Queen Hatshepsut cast anchor, is uncertain: it may be one of many streams which enter or should enter the Indian Ocean to the north of Cape Guardafui or the gulfs of Jibuti or Zula.

The line of migration northward towards the Nile Valley of a people inhabiting this region would pass through districts which are at the present day inhabited by Hamitic tribes the Hadendowa, the Bishari, and the Ababda whose physical type appears to be not very different from that of the Predynastic Egyptians.

The Nile, after receiving its last tributary, the Atbara, turns to the west, and passes through the cataract region, describing an immense double curve like the letter S, before entering Egypt.

The causes of the migration northward of the neolithic race who were afterwards to become Egyptians are unknown. In all probability they possessed flocks and herds and may have moved northwards in search of pasture or to avoid the attacks of disease-bearing flies, wild animals or Negro races. On reaching the rainless zone north of the Atbara, the migration would be checked through the insufficiency of water or pasture. A certain section would, however, push on, following the rare pools of water in the Eastern Desert and would reach the Nile Valley at points between latitudes 23° and 26° N. The way once known, others could follow, and the banks of the upper Egyptian Nile became completely colonized. Incidentally, that intimate knowledge of the useful and ornamental rocks and minerals of the Eastern Desert was acquired, which was turned to such wonderful account during the early centuries of Egyptian civilization.

Only one other movement of population towards Egypt from the south seems to have taken place in early times—that of the early C-group race whose remains are found in Lower Nubia. This people does not appear to have entered Egypt except in small numbers apparently in the interval between the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire and after their civilization in Nubia was destroyed by the southern campaigns of the kings of the Twelfth Dynasty. It must be left to the archæological examination of Upper Nubia to decide whether this race (whose culture and physical type seem only variations of that of the Prehistoric Egyptians) are akin to their predecessors or, like the modern Nubians, are a mixture of some Hamitic race with the black populations of Darfur or Kordofan.

Egypt, the transition between the Late Predynastic and the Early Dynastic periods is almost imperceptible. Predynastic and Early Dynastic pottery are found in the same grave, and the inference is that Nubia, from its geographical position, was unable to keep pace with the rapidly developing civilization of Egypt. Even in the Early Dynastic period, special local types of pottery were produced to replace those which conditions or taste had already rendered obsolete in Egypt. * The Predynastic type of culture lingered on in Nubia long after it was extinct in the north and for this reason, the remains of the two periods will be examined together, but such graves as appear to be more definitely Predynastic will be described as such.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CEMETERIES OF THE PREDYNASTIC AND EARLY DYNASTIC PERIODS.

Wadi Abiad (Cemetery 65), Faragalla (Cemetery 70) and Sharaf el Din Togog (Cemetery 71).

There were isolated burials of the Early Dynastic period at Wadi Abiad and Faragalla, no doubt the only surviving graves of considerable cemeteries. The traces of a cemetery of some size was found on the top of an ancient alluvial mud bank on the south side of the wadi at Sharaf el Din Togog, but the graves were much denuded and entirely plundered. Potsherds of the thin red- or orange-painted black ware with red-painted basket-patterns occurred here with hard pink potsherds of the large jars of type. . .

Gerf Husein (Fagirdib). Cemetery 73. Plans IV and XII. Plate 6 b.

The first archaic cemetery of any size to be located was dug in an ancient alluvial mud bank capped with sand at the mouth of the large side valley, one kilometre south of Gerf Husein temple. The cemetery was much plundered and damaged by *sebak*-digging. The older graves exhibited typical hard pink pottery, together with rectangular slate or oval white quartz palettes.

Grave 22 is perhaps the best preserved example. The red-polished black-mouthed ware and the thin pebble-polished bowls of smooth coarse red ware have already displaced much of the pottery which would be found in a grave of this period in Egypt. Figs. 56, 57.

The cemetery is that of a poor community about to be merged in the Nubian peoples who have, indeed, continued to use the mound as a burying-place until want of room compelled them to form the great C-group (Middle Nubian) Cemetery 72/200 to the north. In the plan accompanying the detailed description of the cemetery, the C-group graves have been distinguished from those of the Early Dynastic period. The later archaic graves appear to form a transition between the Early Dynastic period and the B-group, and exhibit the poverty and degradation which immediately preceded the first Nubian period.

The fragile nature of the osseous remains prevented a satisfactory series of anatomical measurements being taken. It could, however, be established that the Egyptian physical type persisted long enough to influence even the early C-group graves at the eastern extremity of the cemetery.

Gedekol (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 76. Plans IV, XI and XIII. Plate 9 b.

The next cemetery of these periods occurred in ancient alluvial mud banks on the south side of a khor just beyond the modern village of Gedekol.

The earliest graves, Nos. 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 112, 125, 133, belong to the Late

* In this connection, v. G. A. REISNER: "The Early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naga ed Der," Part I. Hearst Egyptian Expedition. University of California, Egyptian Series, Vol. II, pp. 132, 133; where the essential continuity of the Predynastic and Protodynastic culture is established and the influence of the manufacture of stone vessels on the hand-made pottery is discussed.

Predynastic period, and even these contain un-Egyptian pot-forms which are found in the A-group (Early Dynastic) in Nubia. The pottery in question is the thin red-polished black-mouthed ware, evidently a local degeneration of the red-polished black-topped ware of the Predynastic period. **Pl. 44 a, 1-6.**

A good apparent contrast is afforded by graves 133 and 134. Figs. 81-84. The latter grave contains pottery of the hard pink variety in a *rectangular* grave, while the former has large jars of a smooth coarse red-brown ware in an *oval* grave, which appear earlier. Jar 133:1 has, however, a pot-mark of the hieroglyphic form *Ka* which, taken in conjunction with the rough pebble palette, might make this grave rather later than it would seem to be at first sight.

The majority of these earlier graves occur together at the southern end of the cemetery,* and of the three graves at the north end, classed with them, two, Nos. 112 (Figs. 76, 77) and 133, may be assigned to the transition between the Late Predynastic and the Early Dynastic periods.

The remainder of the graves are perhaps all Early Dynastic, and are grouped around the central part of the cemetery, occupied by the later graves of the B- and C-groups. In grave 139, Fig. 85, should be noticed an ivory hawk amulet of fine work, found in conjunction with a degenerate and broken double bird palette. **Pl. 37 a, 18.** Grave 143 contained a jar decorated with an incised drawing of a man apparently dancing. Figs. 88, 89. **Pl. 43 b, 4.**

Medîq (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 78. Plans IV and XI.

Cemetery 78 is remarkable for the close aggregation of the graves on a small mud mound at the mouth of a side valley at Medîq, four kilometres to the south of Gerf Husein temple.

The cemetery had been completely plundered. The graves were of a singularly uniform type, circular, of beehive section, and mud-plastered internally. A group of representative pottery recovered from the debris shows that the cemetery can be assigned to the Late Predynastic period. Fig. 1.

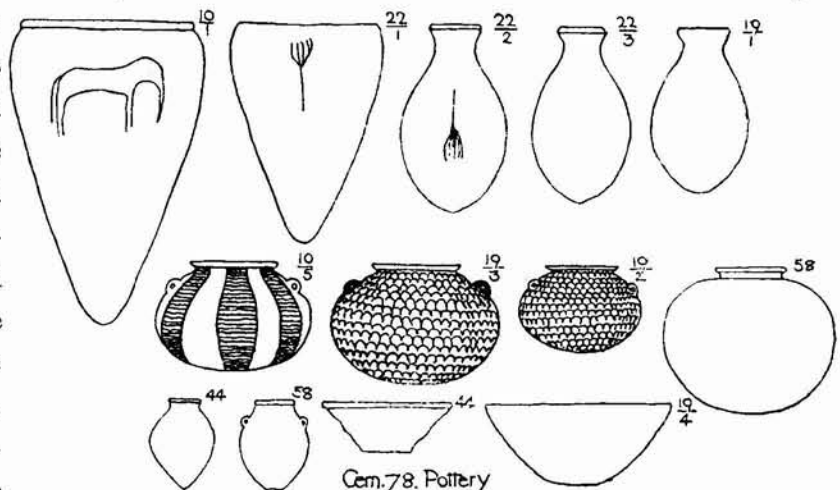


Fig. 1.

The large squat decorated side-

handled jars, **Pl. 43 a, 3** are perhaps the finest examples of the type discovered by the Survey, and would point to the cemetery having been one of importance. It may be regarded perhaps as of earlier date than Cemetery 79 immediately to the south of it, this cemetery having been formed when Cemetery 78 became overcrowded. The cemetery is interesting as showing that the circular beehive section grave was a typical form of the Late Predynastic period. Grave No. 10 was a cache or deposit of pottery.

Medîq (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 79. Plans IV, XI and XIV. Plate 12 a.

Cemetery 79, just to the south of Cemetery 78, appears to be a large continuous burying-ground, possibly from the Middle Predynastic to the close of the Early Dynastic period immediately preceding the B-group. The great majority of the graves may, however, be assigned to the Early Dynastic period. The Predynastic graves are, with only three

* A grave containing only red-polished black-mouthed ware *may* be a poor grave of either of the two periods in question.

exceptions, grouped along the desert edge of the cemetery, and are contained in the northern half of the mud bank. Of the three isolated graves, two are on the desert edge, one (No. 97) occurring alone in the middle of a number of later graves. The graves which are classified as Predynastic are numbered in heavier underlined type on the cemetery plan.

LATE OR TRANSITIONAL.

Among these graves, the following may be especially noticed :—

- Grave 3. Side-handled jar with pattern of ostriches painted in red. Figs. 98, 99.
Pls. 14 a, and 43 a, 5.
- „ 11. Pottery types. Figs. 100, 101. **Pl. 43 a, 4.**
- „ 66. Earlier burial, decorated pottery 66 : 1. Figs. 107, 108. **Pls. 12 b, 43 a, 7, 44 b, 3.**
- „ 80. Red-polished black-mouthed jar with pot-mark.
- „ 97. Pottery types. Figs. 115, 116. **Pls. 14 c, 43 a, 2, 45 b, 1.**
- „ 138. Pottery types. Figs. 122, 123.
- „ 139. Pottery types. Fig. 124.
- „ 142. Red-polished black-mouthed pot 142 : 2, of transition type. Fig. 125.
Pl. 43 a, 6.
- „ 144. Red-polished black-topped pot 144 : 1, of transition type.
- „ 160. Pottery group and green-glaze seal cylinder. Figs. 130, 131. **Pl. 37 a, 2.**
- „ 165. Red-polished black-topped pot 165 : 5, of transition type. Figs. 132, 133.
- „ 166. Pottery group. Figs. 134–137. **Pl. 14 d, e.**
- „ 168. Transition red-polished black-topped pottery 168 : 2. **Pl. 44 a, 2.**
- „ 170. Pottery group red-polished black-topped ware, associated with red-polished black-mouthed types. Figs. 138, 139.

An examination of the pottery will reveal the following peculiarities :—

- (i). The red-polished black-mouthed ware is found in association with the well-made Predynastic and red-polished black-topped ware.
- (ii). The transition types of the red-polished black-topped to red-polished black-mouthed ware are carefully made, and often exhibit the milled brim.

The Early Dynastic burials are chiefly remarkable for the occurrence in the large rectangular graves of the thin painted basket-pattern pottery, and a revival of the very Early Predynastic ware decorated with incised patterns. **Pl. 46 a, b, c.**

These large graves occupy the front edge of the cemetery facing the river, and from the objects discovered in them (*e.g.* Grave 88, Fig. 111), contained the burials of important persons who would choose good positions for their graves where the superstructures could show to the best advantage. Unfortunately, these graves had suffered most from plundering or *sebakh*-digging. Graves 48 (Fig. 106), 49 and 122 contained pottery with identical pot-marks. Grave 135 (Figs. 119, 120, **Pl. 14 f**) contained a remarkable group of pottery, chiefly bowls, and is probably a family burial-place of the better class of the decadent period which marks the close of the Early Dynastic period. It has apparently been intruded on a rectangular grave. Grave 147 contained a pot with a curious incised drawing of an animal entering a trap or drinking from a river. Fig. 129.

There are two examples of the Bull's Head amulet in a hard dark green stone, 79 : 76 and 79 : 117, **Pl. 37 a, 16, 17**, and animal amulets (frog and hawk) in a soft white translucent stone with the burial of a child (79 : 35). **Pl. 37 a, 15.**

Several graves, e.g., 79 : 31, 79 : 52, 79 : 73, retain the sandstone covering slabs with which they were originally closed. Figs. 102, 103.

Medîq (Gerf Husein). Plans V, XI and XV.

For a few metres south of Cemetery 79, the mud bank is interrupted ; where it recommences, it contained a few graves which would appear to be assignable to the Predynastic period on the evidence of the pottery ; but a few are possibly as late as the B-group, and, as in Cemetery 79, the transition forms of the red-polished black-topped ware occur side by side with both the red-polished black-mouthed ware and the typical Predynastic pieces, e.g., 80 : 13. 1, 2, 3, 4. Figs. 146, 147. The poor graves contain only red-polished black-mouthed bowls and bowls of the thin smooth coarse red ware, which perhaps represents the cheapest and least elaborate type of pottery manufacture at this period. The rather high proportion of the red-polished black-topped pieces gives this small group of graves a rather earlier appearance than is perhaps really the case.

Koshtamna. Cemetery 89. Plans V, XV and XVII. Plate 21.

The northernmost division of this large mixed cemetery contained a few burials of the Early Dynastic period, all plundered. The graves furnished a few fragments of the fine thin basket-pattern ware and the incised ware. The remainder of the archaic graves in the cemetery, scattered among the Ptolemaic graves along the crest of the mud bank, were all Early Dynastic, in spite of the occurrence of objects which in Egypt would be considered Predynastic (89 : 647, slate). **Pl. 45 c, 1** (89 : 768, flint knife), **Pl. 38 a, 9**. The association in both these cases of the objects in question with effective copper implements and somewhat late pottery, in graves of the pit and side-chamber type, would indicate that the palette and knife are in this case to be regarded as survivals of the culture of the preceding period.

In grave 89 : 683, Fig. 171, were two fine pieces of incised pottery of the later (Early Dynastic) type. **Pl. 46 c, 5**, associated with a pear-shaped mace-head and an ivory hairpin, **Pl. 38 d, 9**, but the grave in question contained three burials of which one, *B*, is probably intrusive and may be considerably later.

Ikkur (Kuri). Cemeteries 90 and 91. Plan V.

Cemeteries 90 and 91 were of the Early Dynastic period, with a few Late Predynastic graves. These two cemeteries had already been examined by Professor J. Garstang in 1900.

Aman Daûd. Cemetery 92. Plans V and XIX.

A few denuded and plundered graves of the latest Predynastic to the Early Dynastic period. The burials had been disturbed by denudation, and by the graves of the X-group cemetery which later occupied this site.

TYPES OF POTTERY PECULIAR TO NUBIA IN THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD.

In the Predynastic period, Nubia drew its supplies of pottery from Egypt or copied Egyptian contemporary designs. The red-polished black-topped wares and the pieces bearing drawings of boats, etc., are so identical in style with examples of the same period in Egypt that we are justified in assuming that they were imported from some centre of pottery industry, where the fine quality of the clay, abundant fuel, and a fixed community of potters would tend to produce very uniform kinds of ware, which, from the very fact that it was produced at a few centres, would be subject to abrupt changes of style rather than a gradual development. Such a centre of pottery manufacture would at once respond to a demand

for different types of vessel necessitated by cultural or economic changes. Dr. Reisner has pointed out what was the effect of the manufacture of stone vessels in the Early Dynastic period upon the production of hand-made pottery for funerary purposes.

As Nubia began to fall behind Egypt culturally, her inhabitants would appear to have continued the burial-customs of the Predynastic period, and to have imported the latest forms of the Predynastic pottery at a time perhaps when they were no longer in demand for this purpose in Egypt itself. As the connection between the two countries grew less, and the Egyptian element in the population of Nubia began to disappear, it became no longer profitable to make old-fashioned pottery to meet the demands of the small scattered communities in this part of the Nile Valley. This being the case, it is not surprising to discover that in the Protodynastic period, a considerable variety of local types of pottery were used to supplement, and, in the poorer graves to replace the imported funerary vessels. The first efforts of the Nubian potter appear to have been inspired by the red-polished black-topped ware of the Middle Predynastic period, and so far as the materials at his command permitted, he succeeded fairly well. The strong sense of form and the technical quality shown in the early black-topped ware is, however, wanting in the Nubian pottery, consisting, as it does, with rare exceptions, of a monotonous series of bowls, of which the solitary merit is the lightness and thinness of the ware. **Pl. 44 a.** The main differences between the two styles are enumerated below :—

	<i>Nubian black-mouthed wares.</i>	<i>Egyptian black-topped wares.</i>
<i>Material.</i>	Sandy Nile mud mixed with <i>tibn</i> (chopped straw).	Nile mud and finer clays with little or no admixture of straw.
<i>Firing.</i>	Conducted with a small or rapidly burning quantity of fuel, the shallow resulting layer of ashes causing at most a narrow black stain around the mouth of the pot.	Abundant fuel, and in consequence a deep lustrous black band of black around the mouth of the pot consisting of reduced hæmatite.
<i>Colour.</i>	A thin wash of hæmatite of poor quality and somewhat light in colour, fairly well polished.	A deep purple or cherry red hæmatite coating with a fine uniform polish.
<i>Finish.</i>	Lip of vessel left plain or milled.	Lip of vessel often finished with a delicately made brim or moulding.
<i>Fracture.</i>	Black and somewhat coarse grained.	Red and black and compact.
<i>Thickness.</i>	Extremely thin : broken and riveted vessels common. Cracks due to firing frequently met with.	Thickness and thinness distributed according to the structural requirements of each piece.

The poorer graves of the Protodynastic period in Nubia generally contain two or more bowls of the above type, or of the same ware lightly baked and unpainted, the surface being lightly pebble-smoothed. This ware is described as thin smooth coarse ware, and probably only differs from the red-polished ware in the degree of finish bestowed upon it.

The impression that the Nubian potter was wanting in skill is removed when the finer pieces of his red-polished black-mouthed ware are examined. The carefully executed pieces deposited in the better class of Protodynastic graves are extraordinarily well-made, the thinness of the pottery being especially noteworthy. The ware has a fine black fracture, and since the interior is black-polished, only the thin hæmatite coating retains its orange or red colour. The very finest pieces of this ware are decorated with hatched patterns applied in a darker colour to the light red ground of the vessel. The black mouth has occasionally been removed with a saw, as if the decorator felt that his red patterns would not show to advantage on a

discoloured surface. The brim of the vessel may, however, have been trimmed to remove an edge which had become chipped by use. **Pl. 46 a, b.**

This remarkable type of pottery seems to be confined to the large rectangular graves which would appear to be the burials of the wealthier members of a community, which was contemporary with the First Egyptian Dynasty.

Another type of pottery may be noticed, not only as being peculiarly Nubian, but as the possible ancestor of those wares with incised or impressed white-filled patterns which are so characteristic of the C-group period. Although only a dozen pieces were discovered in the course of a whole season's work, all these occurred in cemeteries which did not contain a single C-group burial. This Early Dynastic incised ware resembles the C-group pottery with a somewhat similar style of decoration in that the patterns are made up of dots impressed in the wet clay with a comb or pointed stick (which is also the method employed on the Early Predynastic incised wares), and also of the simple incised hatching which is one of the chief characteristics of the C-group decoration. The ware is red, black or brown, and has a good polish. **Pl. 46 c.** There is also an unpolished red or brown ware with incised (but not white-filled) patterns. **Fig. 114, 1. Pl. 44 b, 6, 7.**

By the B-group period the introduction of Egyptian forms has ceased, and pottery even of local manufacture is rarely deposited in the grave. There is nothing, however, to suggest the finely made decorated pottery of the succeeding period. As has been already noticed, there are certain pieces of incised pottery of the Predynastic period in Nubia which seem to have some connection in point of style with the C-group fabrics, but it is possible that this latter system of ornamentation had its source in the patterns with which baskets are often decorated, and is therefore of independent origin. The primitive character of the pottery ornament is very striking, and its sudden occurrence in the hands of a people of homogeneous physical type is as remarkable as the appearance of the Early Predynastic pottery and culture in Egypt itself. The hypothesis at once presents itself that the Predynastic race and the C-group have some cultural connection which must have been formed outside of both Egypt and Nubia. The regions where the Hamitic and the Negro races are found in contact at the present day seems as likely as any to have been the home of such a culture. Thus, one section of the Hamitic race may have travelled northwards from the Etbaye to found the Predynastic colonies of Upper Egypt, while another, after two thousand years or more of contact with the Negro peoples of the Sudan and the southern Libyans migrated to Nubia, perhaps by way of the Nile Valley.

The close of the Early Dynastic period is abrupt, and quite well marked, although some transition may be observed between the poor circular graves of the period and those of the B-group. The Egyptian types of pottery suddenly come to an end; even the highly finished types special to the country in this period disappear. The communities have not only ceased to advance, but have retrograded. Among other causes, the invasion of Sneferu,* if as successful as it is recorded to have been, must have dealt a heavy blow to the material prosperity of the country. The infusion of Negro blood which now becomes so well marked, could only act as a further bar to progress and as a check to initiative. When, after a period of stagnation, something approaching a culture reappears, its peculiar and non-Egyptian character are evidences that the country has received a fresh impulse, of which the nature and results merit a special examination.

* Palermo stone.

CHAPTER III.

THE DECLINE OF EGYPTIAN INFLUENCE AND THE RISE OF THE NUBIAN CULTURE.

The B- and C-Groups, Dynasties III to XII.

The race which is found in Nubia after the close of the Early Dynastic period is already of a markedly negroid type with a certain number of true Negroes. A description of this type is given by Dr. Elliot Smith in Bulletin No. 3 (Anatomical Section), pp. 21-27, based on the field observations of Dr. Derry. The conclusion there presented is that the Archaic Nubian (B-group) population was a hybrid of Negro and Egyptian stocks, which had time in the interval which separated the Third and Twelfth Egyptian Dynasties, to evolve the very homogeneous physical type which is found in the graves of the C-group [Middle Nubian] population. No doubt the decline of culture observable in the B-group is due to a fusion between the lower strata of the Early Dynastic people with Negro slaves. *But while the B-group culture is a degraded form of that of the Archaic period* it does not seem to have any very close connection with that of the C-group. The most noticeable feature is the almost complete absence of pottery in the grave, and the few pieces found are local and non-Egyptian in character. Dr. Reisner, in the first Annual Report, has contrasted the burial-customs of this period with those of the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods (A-group), and has pointed out that, while some connection between the two groups is traceable, the separation between Egypt and Nubia is complete, and the beginnings of a local culture have come into existence.

THE B-GROUP PERIOD.

The B-group burials are never very numerous, and it is not always easy to distinguish them from the poor graves of the later part of the Early Dynastic period. The body is generally, but by no means universally, contracted on the left side, and is deposited in rather shallow circular or oval or narrow rectangular pits, with, as might be expected from the burial position and grave-form, no very fixed ideas with regard to orientation. The skeleton is usually found lying on and covered with goatskins, but occasionally matting is employed as a substitute. The graves contain nothing beyond a few beads and shell bracelets, with sometimes a pebble palette and a little malachite in a leather bag. The pottery is confined to one or two small bowls of a thin coarse red ware, lightly pebble-burnished and apparently of local manufacture. The archaeological conclusions relative to the B-group are well confirmed by the facts of history. The expedition of Sneferu against the Negroes in the Third Dynasty must have proved a serious check to the prosperity of the country, but, whatever its immediate success may have been, the Egyptian frontier was not thereby advanced beyond the First

Cataract. In the Sixth Dynasty, both Upper and Lower Nubia are recognized as independent by Egypt, and such expeditions or raids as were made to the south of Elephantine were undertaken for the purposes of trade or the enlistment of recruits, or rather mercenaries, for the Egyptian armies. Records of the two most remarkable efforts of this kind are preserved in the biographical inscription of Uni, now in the Cairo Museum, and in that of Her-khuf from his tomb at Aswan, which give an account of the difficulties attending such expeditions in the reign of King Mernere. The autonomous and non-Egyptian character of Nubia is quite evident from these biographies. That the local chiefs should bring gifts and acknowledge, however vaguely, the suzerainty of the Pharaoh, and that an expedition should return in safety with wood or stone, were the greatest boasts an Egyptian official could make. The premature conquest and consequent throwing back of a country, the inhabitants of which were so useful as soldiers and merchants, could only have resulted in the loss of that trade with the south which had to pass through Nubia on its way northwards to Egypt.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERIES.

The remains of the B-group period are found scattered at various points, in patches at the edge of larger and earlier cemeteries, or in small isolated groups.

Khor Nugdi. Cemetery 69/100. Plans V, VIII and IX.

A single isolated grave and a few plundered burials.

Gerf Hussein. Cemetery 73. Plans IV, X and XIII.

The later archaic graves are of the character of this period, as are also the isolated burials in sand, numbered 3 to 6 and 110 to 114.

Gedekol (Gerf Hussein). Cemeteries 77/1 and 77/100. Plans IV, XI and XIII. Figs. 92-95.

These circular graves belong to the transition period between the Early Dynastic and B-group. There was an absence of C-group potsherds in this patch of burials, but in grave 77:1 only a few metres away, incised pottery occurred in conjunction with circular and oval graves.

Mediq (Gerf Hussein). Cemeteries 79 and 80. Plans IV, V, XI and XV.

A few of the later graves on the edge of these cemeteries must be of this period, as also the numerous shallow circular graves which are scattered among the Early Dynastic burials.

Mediq (Gerf Hussein), to Koshtamna. Plans V and XVII.

Cemeteries 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, contained a few graves of this period. In Cemetery 87, certain circular graves which were already dug on the site before the C-group cemetery was formed, are of this date. Fig. 164.

THE C-GROUP PERIOD.

While the B-group may be regarded as the first Nubian period, it is not to be compared in size or importance with either the A- or the C-groups, nor does it even constitute a cultural transition. The B-group culture is that of the Early Dynastic type, but in the last stage of degradation. The condition of the country, owing to isolation from Egypt, had reached a

very low ebb, perhaps the lowest in its history, and it is not surprising to find it suddenly displaced by, or incorporated in a new and vigorous barbaric civilization which is very obviously southern in its origin, and is in no way related to that of contemporary Egypt. It would appear that there was a considerable influx from the south of a slightly negroid population which brought with it a peculiar culture and art which has very marked affinities with that of Predynastic Egypt in its earliest stage. It would almost appear that a second immigration of the southern Hamitic element of the Egyptian population was taking place, but that in the interval between the Early Predynastic period and the Sixth Dynasty, this element had retained perhaps in its original home its primitive culture, but had somewhat changed in physical characteristics by contact with Negro races.* The analogy between the *Early* Predynastic pottery and that of the C-group is very noticeable, since in each the pottery is either red-polished and black-topped, or is decorated with incised patterns. A description of the pottery of the period will be found on pages 19-21.

The sudden appearance of the C-group culture would then seem to imply a sudden occupation of this part of the Nile Valley at some time between the Old and the Middle Kingdoms by a race who, for some cause, had been compelled to leave their original home.

It is, however, always possible that a direct connection and sequence may be established between the late Early Dynastic and the C-group periods, and that the latter culture is of indigenous development and not introduced, but at this stage of the inquiry the evidence would certainly seem insufficient to support such an hypothesis. The occurrence of red-polished black-mouthed pottery and incised wares in the Early Dynastic graves of Nubia is, however, extremely significant, and may point to some cultural connection between these two periods which are in point of time so widely separated. Some such connection may be traced in comparing the grave-types in such cemeteries as 77/100 (late Early Dynastic) with 77/1 (C-group), but the material was in this case too meagre and in too damaged a condition to warrant the fullest inferences being drawn from it. The two patches of graves are, however, interesting, as showing that under similar circumstances in two different periods the expedient was adopted of covering the mouth of a grave with a stone vault or cairn.

In this cemetery (77/1, 77/100), the graves were dug, not in the alluvial mud, as is usually the case in Nubia, but in the desert itself, the ground selected being one of those beds of hard white clay which occur in layers in the sandstone, and which are much utilized by both *sebbakhin* and potters at the present day. The weathering away of the sandstone leaves these beds exposed or covered with a loose layer of sand and gravel held up by fragments of the weathered rock.

The shallowness of the clay strata in the case in question made the excavation of deep graves impossible, and it was found necessary for the adequate protection of the burial from the loose upper layers of gravel and from the depredations of animals, to continue the grave courses upwards by covering it with a low dome of stonework (Fig. 94), composed of circular corbelled courses, somewhat analogous to the mud-brick corbel vaults of the Protodynastic period in Egypt. In the burial of children, a large jar of a peculiar type buried in the sand served the double purpose of grave and coffin. Fig. 78.

In less carefully constructed examples, the corbelled vault degenerates into a simple cairn, the stones jammed by their own weight being supported over the mouth of the grave.

* The possibility that the C-group race is due to a mixture between a Hamitic stock (which term might include the south-eastern Libyans) and negroid races such as inhabit Western Abyssinia, Darfur and Kordofan to-day, is introduced here only as the working hypothesis most in accordance with the very few ascertained facts.

It is this type of superstructure which is employed in those graves in Cemetery 77-1, the pottery of which is only assignable to the C-group.

In Cemetery 87, the stone cairns surround and cover the deep narrow graves of the period, but their unfitness and instability as a means of protecting the pits, led to the graves being separately closed with sandstone slabs (Fig. 158) as in the Early Dynastic period, and the cairn becomes a circular superstructure at the foot of which the funerary offerings might be placed.*

Towards the close of the C-group period, especially when the burials were made in loose soil, or were those of the poorer sections of the community, the tendency was to revert to an oval or circular type of grave (Cemeteries 58 and 69). It is usually these graves which are found in connection with burials of the early New Empire, and it is noteworthy that at this period the art of making the finer incised pottery has declined, and even the bowls of red-polished black-topped ware are reduced to the dimensions of models. It is these later burials which may be compared with the "pan-graves" of Egypt, some of which appear to be as late as the New Empire. They represent the last phase of the Nubian culture about to disappear for ever under Egyptian influence.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERIES.

Ginari. Cemetery 58. Plans II and VI. Plates 3 a, 4 a-f.

The first cemetery discovered this season furnished material confirming the lowest date assigned to the C-group by Dr. Reisner last year. On the alluvial knolls at Ginari were two patches of graves of the C-group (Cemetery 58). The one nearer the river contained burials in sand of the C-group people, for although the superstructures were no longer in existence, and the outline of the graves had been destroyed, the numerous C-group potsherds, small ornaments and beads accompanying the burials, leave no doubt as to their character.†

Three hundred metres to the west was another patch of graves of similar type, 58/100, whose existence seems to have been already forgotten by the time of the Seventeenth Dynasty. It is the graves of this dynasty which seem to afford an indication of the lower date of the C-group. The community of the Seventeenth Dynasty, when it came to bury its dead, selected the alluvial knoll in question, whose graves lie apart from the graves of the C-group except in one case where a circular grave of C-group type has been cut through by a Seventeenth Dynasty burial. Next, possibly for this reason, it withdrew to the north-east extremity of the knoll, and continued to dig its graves in a soil which was free from previous interments.

The early character and special significance of this cemetery will be found more fully described in Chapter V dealing with the New Empire; it is sufficient for the moment to note the fact that in the Seventeenth Dynasty the Nubian race was being, or had been, replaced by Egyptian colonists who were perhaps intermarrying with the local population.

Sharaf el Din Togog. Cemetery 71. Plan IV.

☐ Contained a single intact burial of C-group type, and a number of empty graves.

Moalla (Muallaga). Cemetery 68. Plans IV, VIII and IX.

Was another mixed cemetery, the separation of the C-group and New Empire graves continuing to be well marked, the New Empire graves occupying the north-eastern part of the alluvial bank and lying at right angles to those of the C-group.

* While the above was in the press, the Survey had already encountered graves of this period closed with well-built mud-brick vaults and covered with large circular cairns of loose stones. (Cemetery 101).

† Cemetery 101 (Season 1909-1910) has afforded some further evidence as to the character of the later C-group burials.

Khor Nugdi. Cemetery 69. Plans IV, VIII and IX.

Traces of the superstructures of the C-group graves were found here for the first time this season. In the main patch of graves, the New Empire burials are grouped together at the south end of the cemetery.

Fagirdib. Cemetery 72. Plans IV, X and XII. Plate 5 b.

Here, in the Gerf Husein district, was found the first large C-group cemetery, but in a condition which rendered its examination very difficult. There was hardly a grave which had not been torn to pieces, and the whole area was strewn with potsherds from the vessels placed outside the superstructures. The list of objects found will be given in the section dealing with the contents of the cemeteries.

Gerf Husein. Cemetery 73. Plans IV, X and XIII. Plate 6 b.

A few of the graves at the edge of the cemetery were of the C-group, and appear immediately to succeed the B-group graves. The superstructures were not preserved.

Gedekol (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 74/500. Plans IV and XI.

A small cemetery, much damaged by *sebakh*-digging. **Pl. 42 a, b.**

Some of the graves in Cemetery 76 are of this period, but they appear to be later than those in Cemetery 73.

Gedekol South (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 77/1. Plans IV, XI and XIII.

Transition, late Early Dynastic to C-group. (B-group *q.v.*, p. 13).

Mediq South (Gerf Husein). Cemeteries 81 and 83. Plan V.

Two small patches of graves. There were some indications at Cemetery 81 of a C-group settlement, a quantity of typical potsherds being found associated with rubble house walls built under and against rocks bearing drawings of oxen. **Pl. 18 a.**

Koshtamna. Cemetery 87. Plans V and XVII. Plates 15-20.

Is the best preserved collection of graves of this period hitherto met with. It is dug in an ancient alluvial mud bank, originally about two metres thick, resting on the sandstone. A great extent of this mud bank has been cleared away by *sebakh*-digging, and the preservation of the remainder with the graves in it is due to the fact that the stone superstructures held up a mass of blown sand and rendered the removal of the earth very laborious. In addition to this very many of the graves had been plundered, probably by *sebbakhin*, but even so, the cemetery was in a condition to furnish the largest body of evidence yet obtained upon the burial-customs of the second and most important Nubian period.

For the first time, the typical pottery was found in position *outside* the superstructures, and although it seemed at first that the vessels had been removed from the graves by plunderers, the fact that they rested on the original surface of the cemetery and were almost always deposited at one uniform place—the local east or north-east side of the superstructure—would seem to prove conclusively that they were *in situ*. One class of pottery, the large jars of yellow ware (*zirs*), could hardly have been placed in the graves on account of their bulk

The cemetery must have become choked with sand quite early, as a burial, Grave 54,* has been made through it, and this burial appears to be indistinguishable from others in the cemetery. The offerings would have then become buried, and no longer liable to damage, and would remain unaffected by any subsequent plundering of the graves themselves.

The preservation of a cemetery of this type is always doubtful, for while the mud bank attracts the *sebbakhin*, the superstructures afford a convenient quarry for building stone. As it is, the whole edge of the cemetery has been removed bodily, leaving the graves surrounded by a rim of soil which the stones of the superstructures have rendered difficult of removal (Graves 89 and 158). **Pl. 53 a, b, c.**

The superstructures are, on the whole, well preserved. Some of them have certainly been depleted contemporaneously to build the superstructures of the later graves. In the cemetery catalogue, the number of courses of stone remaining is given in each case.

When the cemetery was formed, a few forgotten burials which are probably of the B-group, were overlooked or destroyed. In one case, where the burial was preserved, the wall of a C-group superstructure is built right over it (Grave 96, Fig. 164). In two cases the earlier graves were utilized (Grave 117) or enlarged (Grave 136).

The contents of the graves themselves were limited to the body (sometimes clad in a leather kilt or skirt), and the personal ornaments, bracelets, necklaces and rings and toilet articles, copper mirrors and kohl shells, of the deceased. In the former class, the heavy armlets of white stone (Grave 25), Fig. 157, **Pl. 22 d**, and the bead girdles and kilts (Grave 66), Fig. 160, **Pl. 20 e** and *f*, are remarkable. The beads are of gold (electrum), cornelian, green-, black- or blue-glaze, and white shell. Button seals and scarabs occur, the two examples of the latter, although not found in position, being undoubtedly of the period. Among personal possessions may be classed the remarkable pottery steatopygous dolls found outside the graves of children (graves 66 and 152). **Pl. 39 a, b.**

As has been already noticed, the funerary pottery was not deposited in the grave, but at the foot of the superstructure wall at the local east or north-east side, at the same point at which the "chapel" of Grave 61 is built. Fig. 159. **Pl. 17 c.**

In the later graves of the cemetery, small vessels are placed with the burials, perhaps in imitation of the Egyptian custom, the influence of which is also noticeable in the orientation of these later graves which are turned to the local north (20° north of east).

The orientation of the graves in the cemetery is very uniform—to the local east (20° east of south). The burial is nearly always contracted on the right side, with the hands before the face. In one single case (Grave 16) the burial had been *extended* on the right side, head local north (20° north of east), but this was one of the later graves, probably influenced by Egyptian burial-customs. It is noticeable also that these later graves are the only ones containing animal burials.

Dr. Reisner, in Bulletin No. 4, has compared the material found in this cemetery with that recorded by Professor Petrie and Mr. Mace at Hou. For convenience of reference, it is reprinted here:—

"These graves offer an opportunity for comparison with the Nubian graves (the so-called 'pan-graves') found by Prof. Petrie and Mr. Mace at Hou, recorded in *Diospolis parva*, and dated to the Twelfth to Thirteenth Dynasties. The Hou cemeteries containing these graves

* Grave 85, mentioned in the note at the foot of p. 10 of Bulletin No. 4, seems to have been a normal grave in the mud bank and to have been left in its present state by the removal of the surrounding earth as has been the case with graves 87, 16, 21.

are lettered E, B, and X, and are rather widely separated. Cemetery E was between a Middle Empire cemetery (M) and a series of settlements (F) supposed to be prehistoric, and contained one Nubian grave among a few Middle Empire graves. Cemetery B, which was Predynastic, had several shallow Nubian graves on the upper edge. Cemetery X is between a Sixth to Eighteenth Dynasty cemetery (Y, YS), and a Twelfth Dynasty cemetery (W), re-used in the Eighteenth Dynasty and again later. It is therefore clear that the Nubian graves at Hou do not present a small compact cemetery of a single community confined to one short period of time. Moreover, while all the material published in *Diospolis parva* comes from Cemetery X, and one grave in E, there is a considerable difference between the two groups of objects; and the possibility must be admitted that, while some of these graves may be dated to the Twelfth to Thirteenth Dynasties, it is by no means certain that they all belong to that period. Grave E 2 is certainly later, and some of the graves in X may be, I think, earlier. In comparison with our Nubian graves, in the first place, the Hou graves are nearly all circular or oval, and so apparently belong to the earlier C-group. On that account, the Hou graves are to be compared with the Nubian graves of the late B- and early C-periods rather than with the graves in Cemetery 87.* It is not surprising, therefore, that while the Hou graves present the same type of burial contracted on the right side, the heads are turned to the west in the few cases found.

“The wrappings of linen, goatskin and matting correspond with Cemetery 87, and the whole Nubian material; and the same is true of the other objects—beads, bead and shell-work, baskets and grindstones. The deposits of pottery outside the graves correspond exactly to the Nubian C-group graves, and especially to Cemetery 87; but the vessels themselves present essential differences from the Nubian pottery found by the Survey. The forms of Nubian jars corresponding to the jars in *Diospolis parva*, Pls. XXXVIII to XXXIX, are of different forms and apparently of different materials. The Hou jars are manifestly influenced by the contemporary Egyptian pottery. The Nubian jars of Cemetery 87, appearing after a series of isolated black-topped vessels, suggest Egyptian influence at first sight, and yet one looks in vain through the publications of Egyptian material for their exact duplicates.† On the other hand, some of the incised bowls at Hou (*Diospolis parva*, Pl. XL), have their exact duplicates in Nubia.

“Finally, the Nubian graves contain a series of well-polished black-mouthed‡ bowls, incised red-polished black-mouthed bowls, and white-filled incised black-polished vessels not represented at Hou. It is clear, then, that the only pottery which definitely connects the Hou graves with Nubia are the coarse black-incised bowls. The community from which these burials came are thoroughly permeated with Egyptian influence, and may have been in Egypt for a long period.

“Now Hou is not the only place where these Nubian-like graves have been found. Similar pottery has been found in the Twelfth to Seventeenth Dynasty town site at Dêr-el-Ballâs, by the Hearst Expedition; at Khizam; at Rifeh by Prof. Petrie (see *Rifeh*, Pls. XXV to XXVI), and elsewhere. A careful examination will probably show a very wide occurrence of these graves; but, as they are very poor, their importance may easily have escaped attention. In view of the wide distribution of the Nubian pottery in Egypt in this period and its subjection to Egyptian influence, I would like to suggest as a basis for future investigation that the

* It is, however, often the latest C-group graves which are circular and oval. This will be found abundantly proved by the material from Cemetery 101. See Archaeological Survey of Nubia. Report for 1909-1910. C.M.F.

† Possibly domestic and not funerary Pottery was exported to Nubia from Egypt. C.M.F.

‡ Referred to throughout this report as “black-topped,” to contrast them with the black-mouthed vessels of the Early Dynastic period. C.M.F.

communities which produced it were wandering desert tribes of Nubian origin, living along the edge of the cultivation much like the Ababdé in Upper Egypt at the present time, and the Bedawin in Lower Egypt. These tribes may have drifted in gradually, beginning in the Old Empire."

C-GROUP POTTERY.

The C-group pottery may be conveniently divided into seven classes, arranged in order of frequency of occurrence :—

1. Red-polished black-topped bowls. Fig. 2. Pl. 48 a.
2. Red-polished black-topped bowls with incised or impressed patterns or a combination of both. Pl. 46 d.
3. Small bowls of black-polished ware with incised patterns which are often filled with white pigment. Pl. 40.
4. Necked jars and bowls of smooth coarse *tibn*-marked red or black ware, with or without incised patterns. Figs. 3, 4. Pl. 47 a, b.
5. Necked water-bottles of thin hard white ware.
6. Large jars (*zirs*) of thin yellow or buff ware. Fig. 5. Pl. 48 c.
7. Wheel-made vessels of Egyptian types met with in the Middle Kingdom, and imitations of these. Figs. 6, 7. Pl. 48 b.

1. These bowls are well made, of fairly thick ware with the interior black-polished, and, at the earlier and most flourishing period of the C-group, are about 25 centimetres in diameter. In later times, however, a diameter of from 5 to 10 centimetres is more common, such bowls being probably considered rather as models than as practicable vessels. The ware has a black fracture and shows a considerable admixture of *tibn*. The polish is often extremely good, even in specimens which have been exposed outside graves, while the interior black coating has sometimes an almost metallic lustre. Owing to the depth of the black stain round the mouth of these bowls the expression "*black-topped*" has been used to describe them and to distinguish them from the *black-mouthed* ware of the Early Dynastic period.



Fig. 2.

2. The same bowl is often decorated, the patterns being built up of lozenges and strips, further relieved by a system of hatched lines. These patterns are repeated, varied and combined, and it is hoped, when time is available for the classification of the pottery ornament of this period, that some development may be traceable. A characteristic decoration is a border of one or more rows of punched dots of triangular shape round the brim of a bowl. Fig. 29.

3. The small bowls of black ware have similar patterns, and these are white-filled to allow the design to show to advantage on the black ground. The white filling is only preserved in the somewhat rare cases where the bowl was buried with the dead, and was not exposed outside the superstructure. One example of this ware found by the Survey has a further decoration of red-painted lozenges. Pl. 39 f, 2. A similar piece is figured in colour in the frontispiece to the *Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia*, by A. E. P. Weigall.

4. The necked jars of smooth coarse red ware seem to have no connection with any type of pottery in the preceding periods. They resemble the water-jars (*burma*) used by the inhabitants of the Blue Nile provinces at the present day. The C-group pieces are, however, very much

smaller, and are possibly models, as one example of full size was found. The portion of the jar just below the neck is decorated with lozenges, zigzags, dots and parallel lines, while the

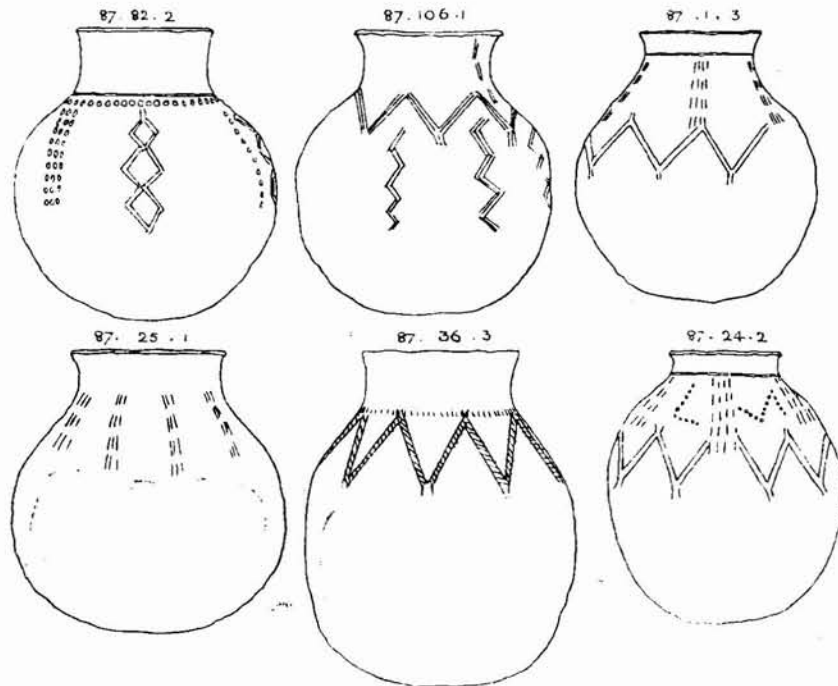


Fig. 3.—Scale 1:5.

bowls of the same ware have similar patterns round the brim, and are sometimes of considerable size. Miniatures of these occur in the later graves. Pls. 20 *b*, 39 *e*.

5, 6. On every site of the C-group period, a quantity of hard yellow or buff potsherds are met with. These are the fragments of very large jars (*zirs*) of peculiar form. The ware

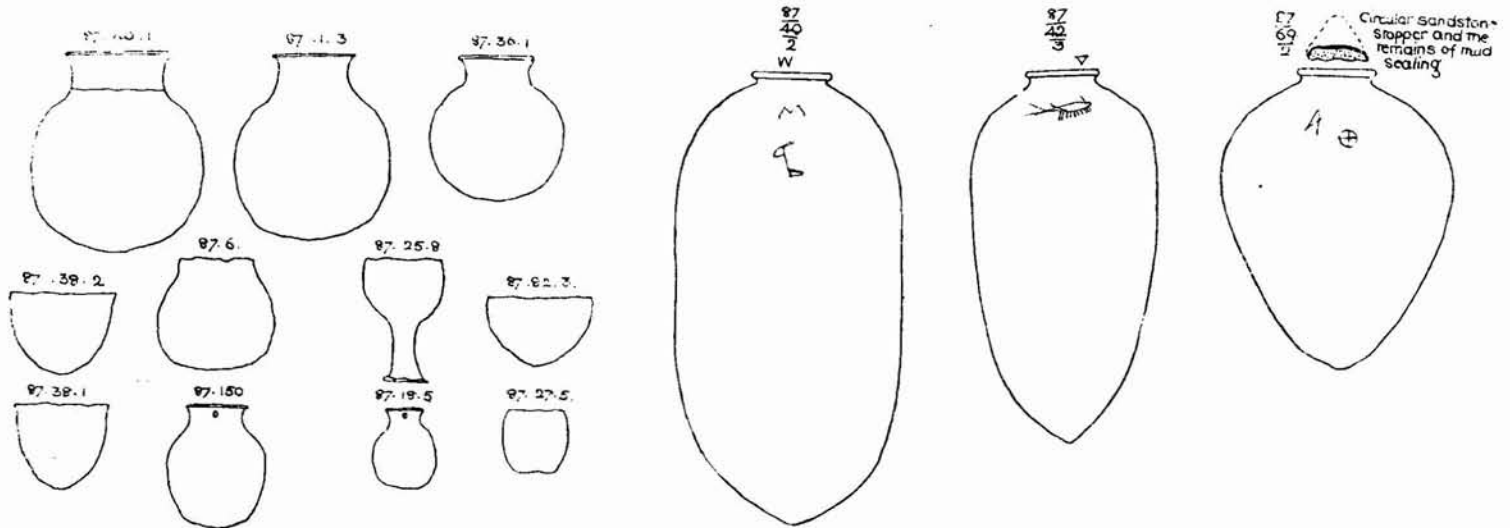


Fig. 4.—1-11.

Fig. 5.

is singularly thin for the size of the vessel, and, in consequence, whole pieces are not often found.

The necked water-bottles of hard cream or white ware, which are generally found in graves, seem to belong to this class, the ware only differing in quality.

7. Finally, a certain number of *wheel-made* red pottery vessels occur which appear to be importations from Egypt, or copies of Egyptian forms. Similar pottery is found in Egypt from the Old Kingdom to the Middle Kingdom. The ware if of the forms in Fig. 6, is soft and red-painted.

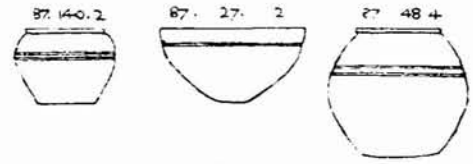


Fig. 6.

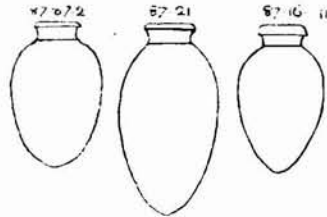


Fig. 7.—Hard white or pink ware.

The latest forms of the C-group pottery consist of the diminutive bowls of red-polished black-topped ware, mentioned above, with a few large coarsely incised bowls of the smooth coarse red or black ware. The red-polished black-topped bowls do occur, but in very rare cases, in New Empire graves in association with pottery of purely Egyptian type. They represent the last products of the local potter, for, with the close of the C-group the development of Nubian ceramics, for funerary purposes at least, comes to an end. The culminating point of the C-group civilization must be somewhere towards the close of the Middle Kingdom, or in the period of anarchy which followed it. The military expeditions of the Twelfth Dynasty may not have destroyed the national culture with the independence of the country, but its survival could only be ensured by Nubia remaining undisturbed and uncolonized by her powerful neighbour. The unrest of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Dynasties and the Hyksos dominion would only postpone the inevitable Egyptianization of the country, which took place under the early New Empire.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TWO MUD-BRICK FORTS OF IKKUR (KUR, OR KURI).

Figs. 8, 9. Plan XX. Plates 33-36.

On the west bank about five kilometres north of Dakka temple is a square enclosure of high ruined mud-brick walls called Ikkur, Kur, or Kuri by the neighbouring Nubian population. It has been repeatedly visited and examined, but no very detailed accounts of it have been published. In 1900 it was examined by Professor Garstang.* The latest description of it which has been published appears to be in the *Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia* by A. E. P. Weigall, Chief Inspector of the Antiquities of Upper Egypt.

The condition of the fort is perhaps better than might have been expected. Its position, about midway between the two centres of population at Koshtamna and Dakka, has rendered it little liable to damage at the hands of *sebbakhin* or others; weathering, changes of temperature and sand erosion are now as they have been in the past, the chief agencies in its destruction.

The excavation of the site revealed the existence of two systems of fortification. An inner fort with round bastions surrounded by a deep trench, and an outer fort of quite another type consisting of high square walls protected by a wide ditch on the outer side.

The inner system must be earlier than the high walls which surround it, as these latter cross the trench and are actually built over the counterscarps of the bastions on the north-east side. It is impossible to say how much earlier this inner fort may be. Taking the outer walls as being of the Twelfth to Seventeenth Dynasties, the system of bastions may belong to the Old Kingdom.† It is more than probable that, as early as the Third Dynasty, it was found necessary to build a fort here for the protection of the Egyptian frontier. Some time in the Middle Kingdom or in the early New Empire it would seem that the place had been re-fortified by building a high wall round it, and constructing a deep trench on the desert side. The size of bricks is, however, the same in the two forts, and while this is perhaps to be explained by the inner fort having furnished the materials for the newer works it might also be taken as evidence that no great period separates the two buildings.

The inner and older fort consisted of a wall now destroyed to the floor level, protected by round projecting bastions at intervals of about twenty metres. **Pl. 35.** At the foot of the bastioned wall is a trench, the line of which follows the bastions. Both sides of this trench are faced with mud-brick and sloped towards the bottom of the ditch, which is therefore considerably wider at the top, and in its original form must have proved an effective protection to the wall. The bastions are rather small and when their internal area was further diminished by a breast-work, could only have held two or three men. The closeness of the bastions to each other would minimize this inconvenience, and would enable a close watch to be kept

* *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, tome VIII, pp. 139-141.

† In Bulletin No. 4, Dr. REISNER quotes the opinion of Dr. BORCHARDT on this point.

on the trench at night. There are traces of loopholes at three points on the circumference of the south-west corner bastion.

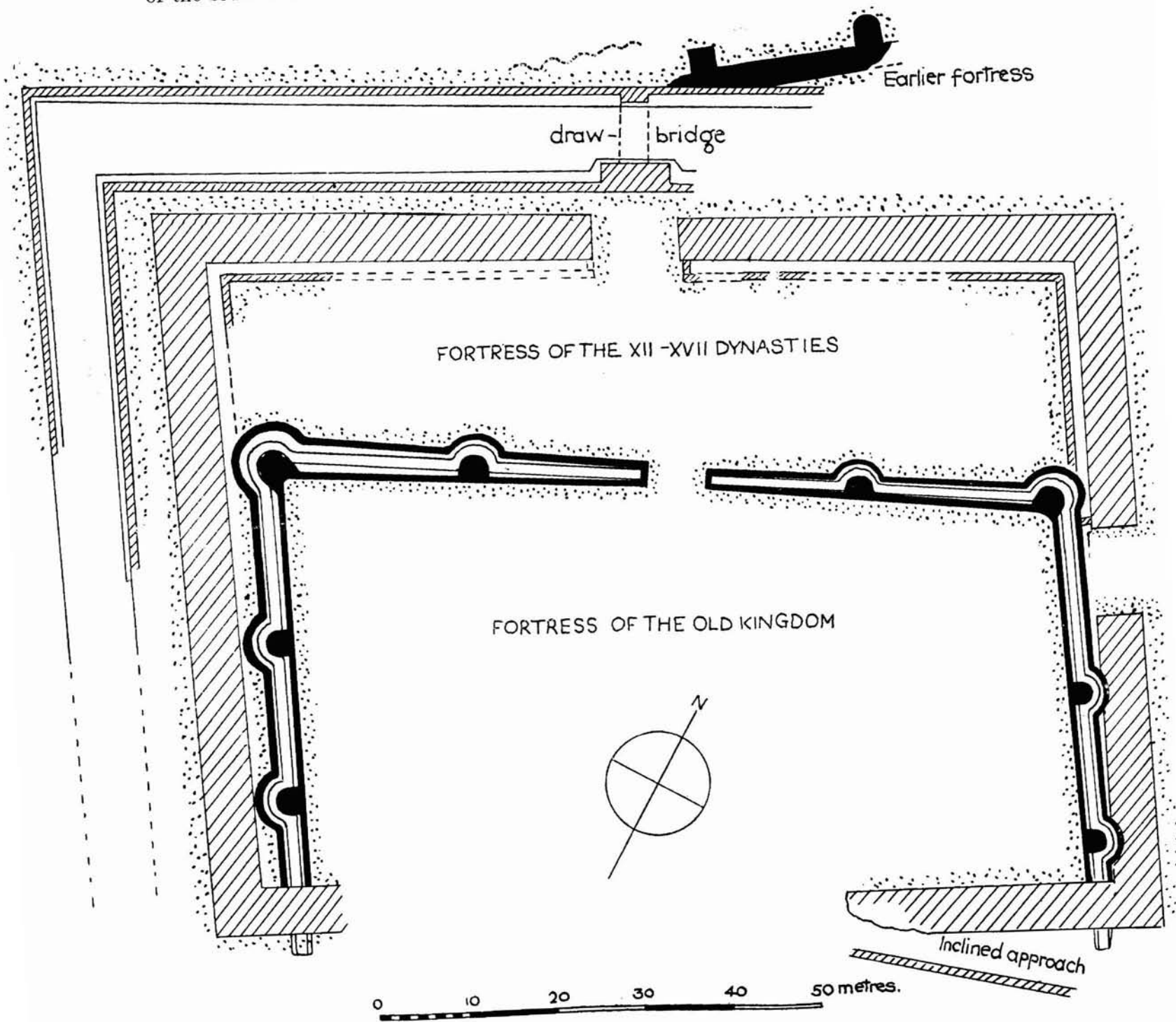


Fig. 8.

It must always have been difficult to keep the trench free from blown sand, and it had become filled at the time when the outer fort was constructed, as the later walls at two points are carried right across the sand-filled trench and on the north-east side are built over the counterscarps of the bastions as mentioned above. Pl. 36. The walls of this outer fort are in places still seven metres or more in height, and are built of bricks, $32 \times 16 \times 10$ centimetres in size. The bricklaying is done in horizontal sections of eight courses with a layer of reeds

on the top of each section. The holes for the timbers of the original scaffolding still remain, about 90 centimetres apart at the level of each of these sections.

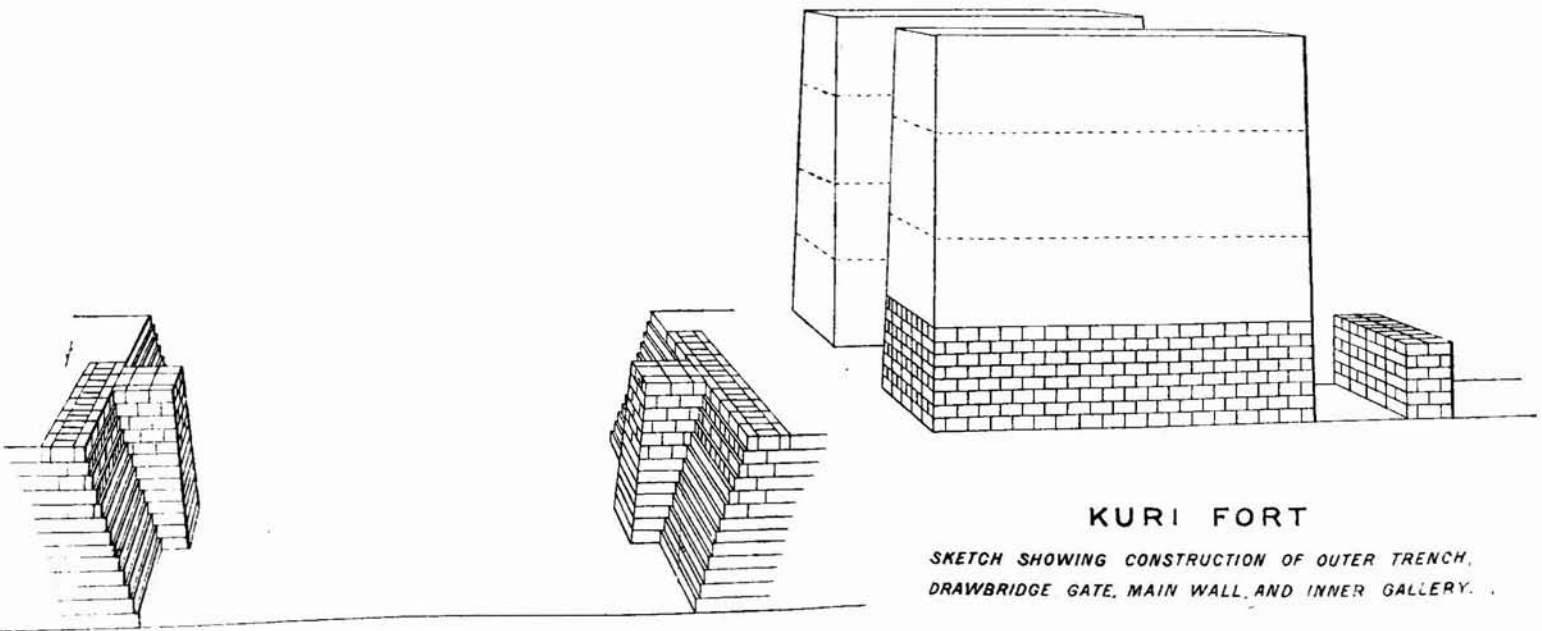


Fig. 9.

An inner gallery originally ran around the inside of the west and north walls with openings giving access to the barracks or store-houses. The ends of the gallery were closed at the gates. Very few objects to which a date could be assigned were discovered during the clearance of the interior of the forts. The broken pottery was of the C-group (Middle Nubian) period, and the early New Empire. There were, however, a quantity of uninscribed mud jar-sealings and a number of pottery tubes or funnels, the use of which appears to be uncertain. They may be broken jars of offerings originally closed by the mud-sealings found, or moulds for casting ingots of tapering form from which spears or swords could be hammered. At the fortress of Kubban they occur in large quantities, and being there associated with slag, have been considered to be *tuyères* for conducting a blast of air from bellows into smelting furnaces.* Only a certain number of the examples from Ikkur (Kuri) are provided with a hole in the nozzle, or small end of the tube, but this need not necessarily be taken as evidence against the theory that the tubes formed part of a bellows, since none of the examples show any signs of the secondary burning which they must have undergone in use. It would certainly be easier to bore the small hole for the air jet after the clay nozzle had been baked, than to make it during the formation of the tubes from the wet clay. **Pl 49 b.** However this may be, it is certain that both these forts of Ikkur (Kuri) and Kubban have some connection with the mining industry of the Eastern Desert. Alaqi, close to Kubban, is the present-day station for the ancient mines now being re-worked, and possibly these ancient forts served as fortified depots and as smelting stations, since the absence of fuel at the mines would necessitate the transport of the untreated ore to the Nile Valley.† It may be possible to settle definitely

* Clay nozzles to bellows may be seen in the reliefs of the Old Kingdom representing metals-workers. The word *كور* in Arabic (and in Nubian) means bellows and in Nubian *كور* is also used to describe a smithy. It is possible that the original use of the fort is traditionally preserved in its modern name.

† The presence of quantities of slag at Kubban and its absence at Ikkur (Kuri) may indicate that the ores were smelted at the former place on the east bank, and that the metal was transferred downstream to the west bank for greater security, and there cast into ingots or otherwise worked up.

this point after the examination of Kubban on the opposite bank, which will be undertaken next season.

The value of the fortress as a strategic position is, from the nature of things, associated with the earlier portion of Egyptian history, and when Nubia was re-settled by the Egyptians in the New Empire, its importance must have declined. It does not seem to be mentioned in the lists of Nubian forts, but may have formed a unit with Kubban (Baki). In its origin, a fortified Egyptian port or factory of the Old Kingdom, it was refortified late in the Twelfth Dynasty as a second line of defence to Kubban and as a depot for the west bank caravan route.

CHAPTER V.

THE MILITARY EXPEDITIONS OF USERTESEN III AND THE DESTRUCTION OF NUBIAN INDEPENDENCE. THE EGYPTIANS COLONISE NUBIA: COMMUNITIES OF NUBIANS ARE FOUND IN EGYPT. Dynasties XII to XVIII.

Nubia, as we have already seen, was independent under the Old Kingdom, and both Nubian tribes and their chiefs are mentioned in the inscriptions of the Sixth Dynasty which record the expeditions and raids of Kings Mernere and Pepi I conducted by their officers Uni and Herkhuf.

These excursions south of the First Cataract appear to have been for the purpose of obtaining the local stone and wood and for trade generally. They did not aim primarily at the subjugation of the country. No doubt the leaders of these expeditions would not fail to report that the Mazoi and Wawat, the two most prominent tribes occupying Lower Nubia, acknowledged the suzerainty of the Pharaoh. The real independence of the country continued, and the local tribes grew in wealth and prosperity after the decline of the Old Kingdom. During the feudal period which supervened in Egypt, nothing like the political annexation of a new country was, or could be attempted.

It was reserved for Amenemhat I and Usertesen I to undertake the conquest of Nubia. In the twenty-ninth year of the former king, an expedition was able to place a record as far south as Korosko, bearing witness to the overthrow of the Wawat.

The biographical inscriptions of the tomb of Ameni at Beni Hassan furnish some details of another successful raid which would appear to have penetrated into Upper Nubia. The well-known stela of Mentuhotep,* general of the army of Usertesen I, commemorates the defeat of the Nubians under that monarch.

The military activity of the reign of Usertesen III is, however, a proof that the conquest of Nubia was as yet incomplete, and the preparations of the Egyptians are evidence that the undertaking was regarded as peculiarly arduous. The First Cataract was either turned by a new canal, or the existing river channel was cleared and rendered navigable for the ships of the invading fleet, and after three different campaigns in the eighth, sixteenth and nineteenth years of his reign, Usertesen had succeeded in transferring the frontier of Egypt from the First to a point just above the Second Cataract, where two forts were built at Senna and Kumna to guard the newly conquered territory.

The stela from Senna records that these fortresses were erected to prevent Negro immigration except for the purpose of trade, thus incidentally affording evidence as to what kind of racial influence was at work in Lower Nubia at that time.

* From Wadi Halfa, now at Florence. The lower part of this stela was overlooked by CHAMPOLLION and ROSELLINI in 1829. Captain LYONS, the late Director-General of the Survey Department of Egypt, recovered it in 1893 and the two sections are once more united.

That further racial immigration was successfully checked is borne out by the decline of the Nubian culture which supervened. After a brief period of independence* or revolt, which was quelled by Aahmes I, Lower Nubia at least became Egyptianized both politically and culturally. The surviving Nubians, of whom perhaps a large number were women, would become mixed by marriage with Egyptian colonists, and would rapidly adopt the customs of their conquerors. Nothing perhaps bears more striking witness to the close of the C-group culture than the archaeological evidence of those cemeteries where C-group graves and burials of the early New Empire are found side by side. In Cemeteries 58, 68, 69 and 72, there is the most complete divergence, both in the method of burial and in the style of the objects interred with the dead, and it is only from the negroid characteristics of the human remains in the Egyptian graves that a connection between the two periods can be established. Perhaps it was a result of the Egyptian conquest that, about this period, small colonies of Nubians are found settled in Egypt, who buried their dead in the "pan-graves" discovered by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie and Mr. Mace at Hou. Whether they constituted free half-nomad tribes like the present-day Ababda or Bisharin, or were the members of a slave or soldier class drawn into communities by the ties of race, language or religion, it is at present not possible to determine. Such a persistence of Nubian customs in Egypt itself may perhaps indicate what had been the vitality of the national culture in the land of its origin.

During the Hyksos dominion, that district of Lower Nubia at least which lay between the First Cataract and the Bab Kalabsha was administered by Egyptians, and it is to this period in the national fortunes that the earliest cemetery of Egyptian type subsequent to the First Dynasty, yet discovered by this Survey, can be ascribed.

Ginari. Cemetery 58. Plans II, VI and VII. Plate 3 a, b, c.

Behind the northernmost houses of the village of Ginari are two alluvial mounds thickly covered with sand and gravel, occupying part of the south side of Khor Abu Isa. The mound nearer the houses and the river contained a cemetery of the C-group, the second mound about 300 metres away, a cemetery of the same period, possibly a continuation of it, with the addition, however, of a dozen graves of the early New Empire (Dynasty XVII). These Egyptian graves lie all together with the exception of two numbered 112 B and 106, the former, a shallow intrusive burial of a child at the edge of a C-group grave 112 A, the latter a New Empire burial cut through a circular grave, also of the C-group. It would almost appear that the site of an earlier cemetery, perhaps already forgotten, was selected by the people of the Seventeenth Dynasty, who, after digging a couple of graves, found that they were intruding on a cemetery, and proceeded to utilize the unoccupied part of the mound to the north-east.

With the exception of Grave 127, the axes of these graves are normal, being oriented to the local north and south, i.e., parallel to the river.

The pottery, though not abundant, presents the forms of the Middle and Early New Empires, but the polished Palestinian jars are wanting, and the bronze implements seem to be replaced by flint flakes and bone awls. The date of the cemetery is more exactly given by a scarab from Grave 117, bearing the cartouche of Apepi. *Pl. 42 b. 44.* The skeletons are those of Egyptians, but two are Nubian in character.†

* The fall of the Middle Kingdom and the Hyksos invasion of Egypt may have enabled the C-group population to recover to some extent their independence and to continue the development of their arts and customs, in certain localities at least, even as late as the beginning of the New Empire.

† It is noticeable that, while individuals, especially women of negroid type, are occasionally found in New Empire tombs, the "Egyptian" type is absent from the accompanying later graves of the C-group period.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERIES.

Metardul. Cemetery 64. Plan III.

A much-plundered cemetery of the early Eighteenth Dynasty, in very ancient alluvial mud and gravel on the high desert. It yielded a cowroid seal of Aahmes I. The graves are probably those of a small Egyptian colony or expedition. **Pl. 42 b**, 25.

Abu Regab. Cemetery 66. Plan IV.

A single grave of the New Empire of rather later date, noticeable for the fine preservation of a bronze ring-stand, **Pl. 40 f**, and a large and representative group of pottery types. **Fig. 21.**

Dugheish. Cemetery 67. Plan IV.

A few plundered graves of the New Empire in an ancient alluvial mud bank at the south side of a khor, south of the village.

Moalla. Cemetery 68. Plans IV, VIII and IX.

Graves of the Early New Empire, associated with C-group burials.

Khor Nugdi. Cemetery 69. Plans IV, VIII and IX.

Graves of the Early New Empire, associated with C-group burials.

Faragalla. Cemetery 70. Plan IV.

Tombs of the New Empire cut in alluvial mud.

Sharaf el Din Togog. Cemetery 71. Plan IV.

Two large tombs of the New Empire, cut in an ancient alluvial mud bank behind the village, completely plundered.

Fagirdib. Cemetery 72. Plans IV, X and XII.

Graves of the later New Empire.

Gerf Husein. Cemetery 73. Plans IV, X and XIII.

Graves of the New Empire.

Gedekol (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 76. Plans IV, XI and XIII.

Cemetery of the Early New Empire, apparently succeeding a cemetery of the C-group period. The graves much plundered.

Koshtamna. Cemetery 89. Plans V and XV11.

Two graves of the Later New Empire.

Ikkur (Kuri). Cemetery 90. Plan V.

A few graves of the New Empire.

Aman Daûd. Cemetery 92. Plans V and XIX.

A single grave of the New Empire which yielded a large steatite scarab of Nubian work and a smaller one of green-glaze with cartouche of Thothmes III. **Pl. 42 b, 13, 21.**

The New Empire colonies of Thothmes III and Amenhotep III which are found scattered throughout Nubia do not seem to have remained in a very prosperous condition. The foreign wars of Ramses II may, through conscription, have reduced the male population of Lower Nubia, but it is more probable that the neglected and deserted condition of the country was due to the emigration of the population southwards to Ethiopia and its capital Napata, during the Late New Empire and the succeeding period. Archæologically speaking, it is difficult to fill the gap between the fall of the New Empire and the Ptolemaic period, not more than half a dozen graves between these dates having been discovered by the Survey between Shellal and Dakka.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN PERIOD.

Under the Ptolemies, Lower Nubia once more became populous, although the causes which led to this are somewhat obscure. The Egyptians seem to have been attracted into the country, partly from religious motives, and a considerable population would, no doubt, have accompanied Arkamen (Ergamenes) when he fled into lower Nubia from his capital at Napata. This prince founded a little kingdom which extended from Maharraga to the First Cataract, and built the temple of Dakka to adorn his new capital.

The Romans established a protectorate over the Lower Nubian princes, and they seem to have recognized that the country was Ethiopian territory. An invasion of the Ethiopians, however, resulted in their signal defeat (B.C. 23) at the hands of Petronius, the Prefect of Egypt, and the district was organized as a Roman military province. By the third century, however, the Roman garrisons were reduced or withdrawn, and the frontier placed at Aswan. The Hamitic tribes of the Eastern Desert (Bisharin, Hadendowa), known to the classical writers as *Blemmyes*, now overran the country, and Diocletian seems to have been forced to introduce a fresh Ethiopian or Nubian colony—the Nobadæ—to cope with them.

CEMETERIES OF THE PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN PERIOD.

Plundered pit and end-chamber tombs ranging from Ptolemaic to Byzantine times, constitute a very large and somewhat uninteresting class of burials, the large alluvial mud banks being sometimes honeycombed with these graves. The better and earlier class of tombs contain sandstone or pottery coffins, enclosing a mummy soaked in resin, wrapped in red or yellow dyed linen according to its sex, and ornamented with a gilded or painted mask and a cartonnage in four or five sections, sewn on to the wrappings. These sections are gaily painted with chequer patterns, figures of genii and funerary scenes. Sometimes the clay coffin itself bears a face and hands modelled in the crudest possible manner in the wet clay, or is decorated with patterns in white and brown paint. If the dead were less wealthy, their plain wrapped mummies were laid in the tombs with or without coffins. If no coffins were employed, as was also sometimes the case with the painted mummies, the body was laid, not directly on the floor of the tomb, but resting on stones. The poor or later burials were given at best a few turns of linen secured by crossed tapes and bandages, but the great majority were simply laid in the tomb-chamber with their feet to the door, in which position the bodies dried up rather than decomposed, leaving them in such a condition as to render an anatomical examination extremely laborious. The doors of the burial-chambers were closed with large vertical sandstone slabs or with mud-bricks.

In certain cases these tombs must have been set aside as communal burial-places, great numbers of bodies being found piled together in a single chamber with the bones in the utmost

disorder. Just prior to the conversion of the country to Christianity, burial-customs seem to have reached the lowest pitch of degradation, numbers of the dead being huddled into tombs designed for two interments only. In such charnel houses the archæological and anatomical remains are too confused to afford evidence of any great value.

The tombs of the pit and end-chamber type are very uniform in orientation for any one cemetery, except when the graves are cut in a mound or hill, and follow its contour. The doors of the graves generally face the cultivated ground and the river, but it is not uncommon to find a single shaft communicating with two chambers cut in opposite directions.

The immediate successor of these tombs is the side-chamber grave with extended burial. The orientation of these is, as at Koshtanna, to the local west, while the Coptic graves were turned to the setting sun or true west. This would tend to establish the fact that they are not Christian burials, but are to be regarded as a poorer type of grave contemporary with, or immediately succeeding, the large pit and end-chamber tombs.

The high banks of ancient alluvial mud in which these tombs and graves are dug have been especially convenient for the *sebbakhin*, and the doors closed with sandstone slabs and mud-bricks, which sometimes concealed a painted and gilded mummy, have as often proved attractive to plunderers.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERIES.

Kalabsha. Cemetery 59. Plan II.

In a high mound of ancient alluvial mud in the mouth of the side valley just north of the rock-cut temple of Ramses II, called the Beit el Wali. The cemetery consisted of a large number of horizontal chambers containing extended (and in two cases contracted) burials. The mound is being rapidly cut away to spread on the fields around, and the mouths of almost all the chambers lay open at the time when the Survey began work on the site.

Aqabatein. Cemetery 60. Plan II.

A few plundered tombs of the above type, in a small alluvial mound capped with stones and gravel.

Nokolei. Cemetery 61. Plan III.

Plundered graves in mud banks.

Khor Basil. Cemetery 62. Plan III.

Roman-Byzantine graves.

Hafr and Haji Musa Kolei. Plan III.

Opposite these two villages are some plundered graves in the mud bank, and empty Roman rock-cut tombs.

Abu Aisha. Plan III.

Empty Roman rock-cut tombs.

Wadi Abiad. Plan IV.

On the west bank, opposite the mouth of this valley, a number of Roman-Byzantine chamber-tombs, all plundered.

Fagirdib. Cemetery 72. Plans IV, X and XII.

Roman-Byzantine chamber graves, used as communal burial-places. Side-chamber graves with extended burials.

Gerf Husein North. Cemetery 73. Plans IV and X. Plate 6 b.

Ptolemaic chamber-tombs containing clay coffins with the remains of mummies with attached painted and gilded cartonnages. The chambers had all been entered and the coffins broken, and the burials had been further damaged by the fall of the roofs of the chambers.

Gedekol (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 74. Plans IV and XI.

A few rock-cut tombs in the cliff on the south side of the valley beyond the village. These appear to be Ptolemaic in date, but had been re-used in Coptic times as communal burial-places. Still further south were a number of chamber tombs cut in the mud accompanied by side-chamber graves with extended burials.

Shalub Batha. Cemetery 75. Plan IV. Plate 54 a.

A large cemetery of Roman-Byzantine chamber tombs all plundered and cut to pieces by *sebakh*-digging.

Mediq (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 79. Plans IV and XI.

Two side-chamber graves of late Byzantine date. Extended burials.

Mediq (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 79/300. Plans IV and XI.

Two end-chamber tombs with extended burials.

Hamadab. Cemeteries 85 and 86. Plans V and XVII.

Two cemeteries of end-chamber tombs, containing extended burials accompanied by side-chamber graves with extended burials. Grave 85: 25 contained a pair of iron tweezers. **Pl. 38 j, 6.**

Awam. Cemetery 89. Plans V, XV and XVII. Plates 22-32.

Large cemetery of chamber tombs, extending from the earliest Ptolemaic period to Roman-Byzantine. The cemetery contained a large number of wrapped mummies in painted and gilt attached cartonnages, enclosed in clay and sandstone coffins. A few tombs at the southwestern end of the cemetery are certainly earlier, and would appear to belong to the period in Nubia corresponding to the Twenty-seventh Dynasty in Egypt.

Cemetery 89 is divided into two sections, numbered 1 to 300 and 500 to 1,300, by two small gullies in the sandstone from which the alluvial mud in which the cemetery is dug has been washed out by drainage from the desert. Both sections of the site had been selected as a burying-place in the Early Dynastic period and the graves of this date will be found described in their proper place (pp. 186-194). The latest *archaic* graves are of the Old Kingdom (B-group) type and it is in this period that the burial-place was abandoned, no doubt owing to the decline in population and prosperity which intervened before the C-group culture assumed definite form. Certain graves of the B-group period were actually found occupying the alluvial mound in which the large C-group Cemetery 87 is dug (p. 17).

Between the Old Kingdom and the Early Ptolemaic period only three or four burials (Nos. 173, 174, 175) were made in the area between Cemeteries 89/1 and 89/500. These are all of the pit and side-chamber type, are orientated to the local north and south, and may be referred to a rather late date in the New Empire on the evidence of the pottery contained in them. **Pl. 42 a.**

Very early in, and probably slightly before the Ptolemaic period, the southernmost portion of the cemetery was again taken into use as a place of burial, and the next graves in date are those which are dug along the eastern face of the south part of the larger mound of alluvium. These graves would be assigned in Egypt to about the fifth century B.C., but in Nubia allowing for a certain retardation of culture they may be as late as the century before the Ptolemaic period and be the immediate predecessors of the more typically Ptolemaic tombs of the cemetery. The graves are all dug in the alluvial Nile mud and are with two exceptions chamber-tombs approached by rather broad inclines descending to the chamber to facilitate the introduction of the large stone sarcophagi. The lower part of the chamber is sometimes cut out of the sandstone which underlies the Nile mud. The doorway of the chamber was closed with mud-bricks which had been always carefully replaced whenever the tomb was opened, whether for the introduction of further coffins, or for plundering. One tomb was found carefully sealed, but absolutely empty, having no doubt been prepared but never utilized, and the doorway was blocked up merely to keep the interior free of sand.

One tomb, No. 1008, of this period, alluded to above as not being of this type had been dug in the last slopes of the mound to the south at a point where the alluvium is not very deep. For this reason a large rectangular pit 5.5×2.5 metres was dug, lined with mud-brick and covered with a leaning vault of mud-brick. The door-block on the east side of two vertical slabs of sandstone was intact, but the tomb had been plundered through the vaulting over the top of these and also at the west end. The large sandstone coffin 2.4×1.1 metres had been opened and its cover lay outside the tomb in the inclined approach to the entrance. The other tomb of this type, No. 940, had lost its vaulting and the sarcophagus cover was found bridging the inclined approach to the tomb door.

The burials in these earlier tombs were made in painted, wooden anthropoid coffins, sometimes enclosed in sandstone sarcophagi. The mummies inside the coffins were encased in cartonnages of one piece, painted and gilt, for which the typically Ptolemaic five-piece cartonnages sewn on to the wrapped mummy are the later and cheaper substitutes.

The Ptolemaic burials of the better class which appear to succeed the above are made in the end-chamber tombs approached by an incline (in those cases where the mummy was laid in a sandstone coffin) and with the door closed by vertical sandstone slabs set in mud plaster. When a pottery coffin was used, or when the mummy was simply laid on a few stones, the inclined entrance is dispensed with and a simple rectangular pit leads to the burial-chamber. The mummies are decorated with the five-piece painted cartonnages mentioned above and the faces are covered by white-painted or gilt masks. A distinction appears to be made between the sexes, by dyeing the outer wrappings red for men, but to settle this question it would be necessary to destroy the mummy which might indeed contain the bones of more than one individual. See *Archaeological Survey of Nubia, Report on the Human Remains, Vol. II, pp. 213-215.*

The poorer burials of this period consist of simple wrapped mummies and while the amount and extent of the wrappings is apparently in proportion to the amount of money spent for this purpose, a general decline in the art seems to have taken place and in a very large proportion of the graves the body appears to have been buried wrapped in a few bandages or none at all.

In six cases the body rested on a wood and cord bed similar to the modern *angarib*. Pl. 30 a. It is these later burials in pit and end-chamber graves, the body lying with head west or towards the door, which constitute the typical poor Ptolemaic-Roman grave of Nubia. Between this type (Byz. III) and the Christian graves there are at present, excluding the X-group, only two known grave-types, Byz. VI and VII (VIII). A considerable number of these occur in the cemetery and they are found in greater numbers in Cemetery 86/200 where they appear to succeed the pit and end-chamber graves and are only distinguished by orientation from the Christian and Moslem graves which seem to have utilized these two grave-types.

The above short summary is all that can be attempted at present of the great mass of material from this cemetery. In a future volume, the varieties of burial, the inscriptions on the cartonnages and a detailed cemetery plan will be given. At present it is hoped that the collotype plates will be found to afford some indication of the style and manner of occurrence of the material in question.

CHAPTER VII.

THE X-GROUP RACE IN NUBIA.

The material for this period shows a very great advance on that of last year, and it is now possible to classify the types of graves and the accompanying pottery with greater certainty. The X-group people seem to have entered the country just before its conversion to Christianity, and it is a plausible hypothesis to identify them with the Nobadæ who were introduced into Nubia under Diocletian, to check the incursions of the Blemmyes. On the other hand, they may represent a late Ethiopian immigration, distinct from these Nobadæ who seem to have reached the country from the Western Desert and the Oases. Even if the Nobadæ can be identified with the Nubas, this would not necessarily preclude the Nubas from forming part at least of the Ethiopian population of Merowe, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the Meroitic script may represent an earlier form of the Nuba language.

The archæological argument for the chronological position of the X-group is based, in part at least, on the development of the grave-type, for, while the older and normal X-group grave consists of a deep pit and side-chamber, containing a contracted skeleton surrounded by funerary pottery, it is significant that certain graves which in some cases seem to be the best furnished, copy the pit and end-chamber tombs of the Roman period, while retaining the contracted burial position and pottery. In Cemetery 72, a further development is apparent. The long Christian grave with a floor-recess closed with sandstone slabs has been adopted, and the body is now deposited in an extended position.* The pottery, however, still accompanies the burial, and the consequent greater dimensions of the X-group graves of this type serve to distinguish them from the contemporary or immediately succeeding Christian interments. In Cemetery 74, the deep pit of a forgotten X-group grave has had Coptic burials made in it. Fig. 61.

The X-group graves may thus be divided into three classes according to their chronological position and type :—

1. Side-chamber graves, generally of considerable depth, the axis of the grave north-and-south. Burial contracted on the side with the head south.
2. End-chamber graves, copies of the contemporary late Roman pit and end-chamber tomb, with contracted burial. Axis of grave variable.
3. Long graves with floor-recess, imitating Coptic graves. The burial is extended on the back. Axis of grave variable.

The objects found in the above graves fall into the following groups :—

I. *Pottery* :—

- i. Water-jars, bowls and spherical cooking pots of coarse soft red ware, somewhat roughly made and probably of local manufacture. **Pl. 50 a 1, 2.**

* This grave-type is now known to be also late Meroitic.

- ii. Necked jars of wheel-made hard red ware, red- or white-painted, with or without a band of typical decoration of alternate black and white paint spots. **Pl. 50 a, 4, 6, 7.**
- iii. Cups of a similar ware decorated with above pattern or a festoon pattern. **Pl. 50 b, 1-5.**
- iv. Plain cups. **Pl. 50 b, 12.**
- v. Small amphoræ and ampullæ. **Pl. 50 a, 5.**
- vi. Small cups, bowls or jars, generally white-painted and decorated with debased patterns showing classical influence. **Pl. 50 b, 6-11.**

The pottery of groups ii to vi is apparently specially imported for use as funerary furniture, and does not appear to be of local manufacture.

II. *Beads* :—Glass, gilt glass, coloured faience, roughly-faceted cornelian, white quartz, white shell and a white translucent glass imitating pearls. The material of which some of these beads are made is again not suggestive of local manufacture.

III. *Textiles* :—Woollen garments, sometimes dyed in broad stripes of red, yellow, brown or blue.

IV. *Metal Implements* :—Iron spindles for spinning wool yarn, lance-heads, sets of small surgical implements for removing thorns (?). **Pl. 38 f.**

V. *Wood* :—Very short-toothed combs for striking home the threads passed by the shuttle, on a loom.

The X-group people, then, present a system of burial of a somewhat primitive type, which is, however, susceptible to influence by the customs of the peoples among whom they found themselves. They seem to have been dependent for much of their pottery and ornaments, for funerary purposes at least, on goods imported and probably expressly manufactured for them. Their strongly-marked Negro character proclaims them to be of southern origin, and would seem to favour the hypothesis outlined above, that the X-group people are some section of the Nobadæ or the Ethiopians over whom Silko ruled in the sixth century A.D.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERIES.

Kalabsha. Cemetery 59. Plan II.

There were two graves of this period at the top of a mound of alluvial mud which was honeycombed with graves of the pit and end-chamber type, all much plundered. One or more of these latter graves had contained contracted burials, possibly intrusive. The two graves at the top of the mound were completely plundered. They were of the deep pit and side-chamber type, in use in the X-group period. The bones of the skeletons, being still partially covered by the tissues, showed that burial had been in the contracted position. A few pieces of the typical X-group pottery were found in clearing the cemetery.*

* Behind the temple of Kalabsha rises a steep hill of sand-stone interbedded with white and purple clays. The crest of this hill is fortified by a dry wall with square bastions projecting towards the desert. Return walls run down the hill-side towards the river to prevent the line of fortification along the ridge of the hill from being turned at the ends, since the temple of Kalabsha is commanded by the summit of this hill (from which the interior courts are visible). The latter had to be fortified in some way so as to include it in the outer line at least of the temple defences. Beyond this wall is a series of low sandstone hills and valleys, sinking towards a wide khor, the narrower mouth of which is situated just north of the rock-cut temple of Ramses II (Beit el Wali). The whole of

Dendur. Cemetery 63. Plan III.

Traces of graves of this type, associated with extended Christian burials in an alluvial bank of mud and gravel on the north side of the mouth of a khor about one kilometre north of Dendur temple.

Abu Aisha. Plan III.

A single empty grave of the pit and side-chamber type of this period.

Gerf Husein and Fagirdib. Cemetery 72. Plans IV, X and XII. Plates 5 a, 7, 8.

A large cemetery of X-group graves of several types dug in the old alluvial mud just south of the village of Fagirdib, which is built under Gerf Husein rock temple. The cemetery lies between a group of mud-cut end-chamber tombs of late Roman date, and a cemetery of the Christian period composed of long deep graves with superstructures of the type met with at Ginari. The X-group graves would seem to have been influenced in regard to their grave-type by both these periods.

Gedekol (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 74. Plans IV and XI.

A few graves of the latest X-group period, mixed with Christian graves of the Ginari type. Except for the pottery, the graves are hardly to be distinguished from those among which

this area is strewn with stone cairns and circular walled enclosures which on examination are seen to be the tombs of a great cemetery, a large part of which has been destroyed by *sebbakhin* in removing the clayey soil to spread on their fields.

The remains of at least five hundred of these graves may be traced in the bottoms of the valleys and on the tops and sides of the hills. All have been opened, and scattered fragments of bones are all that remain of the burials.

Three types of graves may be distinguished :—

(i). A circular walled enclosure containing a single roughly-walled rectangular grave covered with undressed stone slabs and concealed by a heap of sand and small stone.

(ii). A walled grave as above or a crevice in the sandstone (the fissures in which run nearly north-and-south) roofed with undressed sandstone slabs and surmounted by a roughly circular cairn of stones.

(iii). A small circular grave walled with stone and surmounted by a circular cairn.

In several cases a number of graves of types (ii) and (iii) have been run together and presented the appearance of several small roughly built chambers in a single barrow.

In type (i) the burial seems to have been extended, but in types (ii) and (iii) contraction of the body appears to have been adopted.

The human remains, however, were never found in position, and the few bones left were in a very friable condition. This is much to be regretted as no anatomical examination of the bones was possible. The bad preservation is of course due to the fact that the bodies were not actually buried in the soil, and plundering and disturbance of the graves only caused such skeletons as remained intact to be destroyed by the collapse of the stone cairns and the depredations of men and animals.

A careful clearing out of the floors of the graves only produced a few blue glass and coloured paste beads which, however, were unmistakably of the Roman period.

The superstructures of these graves are surrounded by broken pottery. The most common type is that of the large ribbed amphoræ of Roman rather than Coptic date, also red potsherds from amphoræ painted with black bands or orange bands with black spots. Necks of amphoræ (with strainer in neck) and dishes with sprays of foliage in black with orange bands hatched in brown, very similar to the ware found north of the temple of Dakka during 1909-1910, which appears just to precede the X-group pottery and falls into the general class known as Romano-Nubian of which the X-group types are the latest examples. Now Kalabsha is the site of the ancient Talmis which was the capital of the Blemmyes in the fourth century A.D. If the Blemmyes were, as is supposed, a desert people akin to the Bisharin, their selection of Talmis as a capital, in spite of the meagre amount of cultivable land there, is explained. Talmis had nothing to recommend it except the strategic value of the ancient temple easily convertible into a castle, and its situation at the point where the desert road from Dakka and Korosko again approached the river just south of the Bab Kalabsha.

No considerable site for a cemetery appears to exist at Kalabsha, except the above-mentioned high mud mound in the mouth of Khor Kalabsha, which at the Blemmye period was entirely honeycombed with Roman tombs. On the summit of this mound are only two or three X-group graves which can hardly represent the large Blemmye population which must have existed here.

The type of grave, however, described above would be exactly the type which a desert tribe would make use of and the scattered situation of the graves indicate that they are those of a people unaccustomed to the use of regular cemeteries. The conclusion, which at the present state of our knowledge seems most probable, is that these hundreds of stone cairns in the desert behind Kalabsha are the burial-places of that race to which historians have given the name of Blemmye.

they are dug. A few plundered X-group graves of the pit and side-chamber type occur in the same cemetery.

A large mud-brick vaulted subterranean tomb, completely plundered. The debris from the interior yielded potsherds, rusted iron implements, and beads of X-group type.*

Somewhat further south, a few plundered graves of the X-group period. The graves occur in or at the edge of a Christian cemetery of the Ginari type, certain graves of which have been dug in the pit of an X-group grave. (Fig 61).

Shalub Batha. Cemetery 75. Plan IV.

A small cemetery of X-group graves, cut to pieces by *sebakh*-digging. A few intact pieces of the typical pottery were recovered. The graves seem to have been of the pit and end-chamber type, influenced, no doubt, by the large cemetery of the Roman period at this place.

Aman Daûd. Cemetery 92. Plans V and XIX. Pl. 54 c.

A plundered X-group cemetery, containing, however, a few intact graves which yielded the typical pottery beads and small iron implements in a very good state of preservation. Even from the plundered graves a considerable number of skulls was obtained, some of which exhibited remarkable wounds and pathological injuries, which had, apparently, not proved fatal. The graves were, without exception, of the pit and side-chamber type, and the cemetery may therefore be regarded as early in character. The skulls are of a Negro race. For a complete description of these, and a discussion of the racial and pathological questions suggested by the osseous remains of the X-group, reference should be made to the final Anatomical Report.†

* This grave is possibly of the Meroitic period.

† A preliminary note has already appeared in Bulletin No. 4.

CHAPTER VIII.

BYZANTINE AND CHRISTIAN NUBIA, AND THE FORTIFIED TOWN OF SABAGURA.

The complete examination of the cemeteries of the Christian period, which was originally included in the programme of this Survey, has been partially given up, for several reasons. The material recovered during the first season's work furnished so large a mass of evidence that to have added to it would have only increased the labour of dealing with it, and this without much hope of obtaining additional information. This is perhaps as true of the archaeological as it is of the anatomical side of the question, for the graves, unlike those of Egypt in the corresponding period, furnish no examples of coloured textiles or embroidery.

As heretofore, the cemeteries have been cleared and the superstructures exposed, but the graves and their contents remain undisturbed, except in those cases where it was thought desirable to submit a few of the skeletons to an anatomical examination.

The great cemeteries of Ginari and Taifa were treated in this way, and it is not easy to see how any other procedure could have been adopted. The cemeteries were cleared and plans of them drawn to a scale of 1 : 100, plans and sections of selected typical graves were made to a scale of 1 : 20, and a great number of photographs taken, both of the cemetery as a whole and of the superstructures. Finally, a certain number of the graves were opened in different parts of the cemetery, the skeletons measured, and the bones re-buried.

Ginari and Teifa. Cemetery 55. Plans II and VI. Plates 1, 2, 51.

In front of the houses of the modern Nubian village at Ginari and between them and the cultivation, is a large area covered with graves of the Christian period. A continuation of the cemetery exists at Teifa, a little to the south, but being close to the water's edge, is in a very ruined condition.

The graves of Cemetery 55 were for the most part cleared at the end of the season 1907-1908, but the description of the cemetery was not included in the first Annual Report, as there was still a section of the cemetery unexcavated, and there had been no anatomical examination of the human remains.

The form of grave which occurs at Ginari, Gedekol (Gerf Husein) and other places, would appear to be the standard Nubian grave-type for the whole Christian period. It has already been described by Dr. G. A. Reisner from material found on the islands of Biga and Hesa (Cemeteries 5 and 2) in the first Annual Report and will be found classed by him as Chr. type VII. The better local conditions at Ginari and Gedekol (Gerf Husein), however, enable the type to be more easily studied and forms the explanation for what at first sight would appear to be divergences from the Hesa burials. The graves at Ginari are dug in soft alluvial mud, and are consequently much deeper than those of Cemeteries 2 and 5 where the soil is shallow and rests on granite. The sandstone formations at Gedekol (Gerf Husein) and Ginari have

supplied material for constructing superstructures in such abundance that these are better preserved, nor has it been necessary for later communities to plunder the cemeteries for building stone.

The great cemeteries of Ginari (54 and 55) consist of from 3,000 to 5,000 graves, for the most part arranged in rows, one long side of each superstructure being utilized as the back wall of the next. Access to the head of each grave was provided by long alleys about 70 centimetres wide between the lines of tombs to enable offerings to be made and lamps lighted on those days of the year on which the dead were commemorated.

Each unit of a row of graves consisted of a narrow rectangular pit, about two metres deep, sealed at about 50 centimetres from the bottom with horizontal sandstone slabs, beneath which lay the burial extended on the back, head west. The pit was filled with earth and a rectangular, dry retaining-wall built around three sides of the heap of stones and debris, covering the mouth of the grave, the fourth side being already protected by the north side wall of the preceding superstructure. Fig. 10.

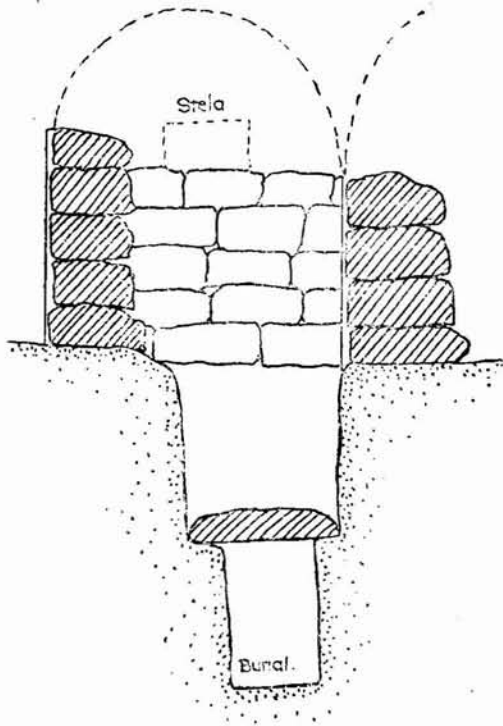


Fig. 10.

The top of each superstructure was rounded off to imitate a low vault and the whole tomb was then plastered and whitewashed and its sides, at least, were decorated with patterns of palms, leaves, stripes and dots in red paint.

Built into the west end of the superstructure was a small rectangular stela of sandstone,* with a Greek inscription cut on it, giving the name of the deceased and the day of death in terms of the Coptic calendar and indiction dates. In a few cases there is some attempt at decoration of these gravestones, such as border lines or an arch supported by capitals and columns while these and the lettering seem to have been filled with

red paint. Below the stela on the ground-level was in some cases a small projecting vaulted niche, containing a lamp or saucer. Both showed signs of having been filled with oil or butter and were no doubt provided with floating wicks.† Pl. 51 a, b.

The growth of the cemetery was from south to north, since the superstructures are built one against the other in this direction. The plaster with its decoration on the north face of each tomb has in this way been preserved, in those cases at least in which no great interval elapsed between the successive burials.

Graves of this type and period will be found referred to throughout this Report as being of the Ginari type from the place of their first numerous occurrence in a good state of preservation. They are found again at Gerf Husein (Cemetery 72) intruded on a cemetery of the X-group race. Similar cemeteries lie on either side of the mouth of the wadi at Gedekol (Gerf Husein) (Cemetery 74A) while further south (Cemetery 74/300-400) they are dug into, and have their superstructures built over earlier X-group graves.

At this period the dead were at best wrapped only in a few coarse linen or woollen cloths, and in all the graves opened no trace was found of embroidered or coloured textiles or of

* In numbering the fallen stelæ, the west end of the nearest superstructure was taken as being its probable original situation.

† Lights are still placed on Moslem graves on certain nights of the year.

personal ornaments. The souls of the dead, in the unvarying formula of the headstones, rested in the bosoms of the Patriarchs, where they would have no need of that elaborate provision for a future existence which had been the dominating idea of the Pagan burial.

Dendur. Cemetery 63. Plan III.

A few extended burials, head west, much plundered by *sebbakhin*.

Abu Ragab. Cemetery 66. Plan IV.

Extended burials, head west, in narrow graves covered with sandstone slabs.

Faragalla. Cemetery 70. Plan IV.

Extended burials, head west, in shallow graves covered with sandstone slabs.

Gerf Husein. Cemetery 72. Plans IV and X.

There were a number of Christian graves of the Ginari type (Fagirdib) intruded on the cemetery of the X-group.

Gedekol (Gerf Husein). Cemetery 74. Plans IV and XI. Plate 9 a.

Two groups of graves, of the Ginari type with lamp-niches, on the north side of the lateral valley in which Cemetery 76 is dug. Some of the superstructures were of Chr. type III but with four pillars supporting a cupola—found at Hesa (Cemetery 2) last year. A lamp-niche was found built into the foot of the pier supporting the cupola.

To the south of the lateral valley, was a further group of graves with rectangular superstructures mixed with late graves of the X-group period.

Further south, a large cemetery of the Ginari type, intruded, as at Gerf Husein, on an X-group cemetery.

Koshtamna. Cemetery 85. Plans V and XVII.

A late Christian cemetery with rectangular superstructures and lamp-niches. The superstructures are not built one against the other. A single stela with a Coptic inscription was found in clearing the cemetery.

Sabagura. Plan XVI. Plates 10, 11.

The fortified town of Sabagura on the east bank nearly opposite Gerf Husein was examined, photographed and two plans made, one to a large scale and the other to show the general topographical position of the town.

The photographs published, together with the map of the place, give a sufficient general idea of the ruins in their present state. It will be noticed that the town runs up from the level ground near the river, to the high desert, and that the best preserved houses and walls are on this side. The houses of the town are partly within and partly without the walls and the Christian church is also outside. Very little actual digging was done on the site as it is well above the future reservoir level and has

already been turned over by *sebbakhin* who have destroyed the mud-brick vaults and the upper stories of the houses which were often of the same material. The method of building

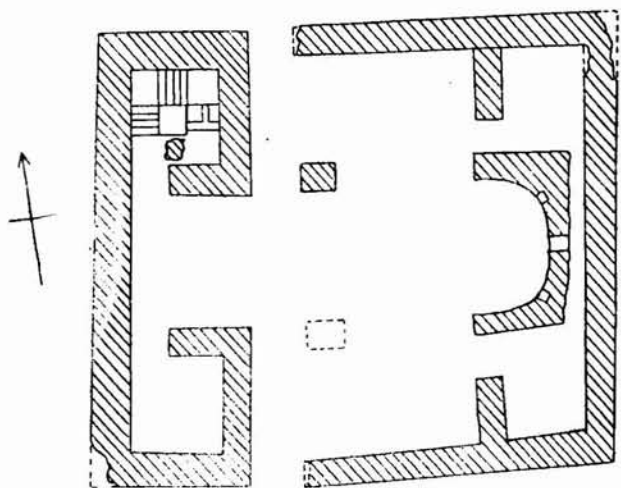


Fig. 11.—Scale 1 : 100.

the fortified walls of the town dry, in horizontal courses, without mud or mortar is typical of the period, and is the same as is found in the walls built above Kalabsha and those of the well preserved town of Ikhmindi, south of Dakka, which will be described in the fourth Annual Report.

Some of the steeper streets of Sabagura were provided with flights of steps cut in the rock, and there was also cut in the sandstone a series of troughs for watering animals. **Pl. 10 a.**

The church was provided with a staircase in the north west corner, and the apse contained a window immediately over the altar communicating with a space between the exterior of the apse and the outside wall which connected the diakonikon and the sacristy. **Fig. 11.**

APPENDIX I

SEBAKH-DIGGING AND CEMETERY PLUNDERING IN LOWER NUBIA. Plates 52-54.

When a cemetery is described by an observer as having been plundered, it is often desirable to ascertain at what period the damage mentioned has taken place. There is abundant evidence that plundering pure and simple, that is, the opening of a grave or tomb to rob the dead of objects of value, was practised from the earliest period, archaic burials being simply disturbed at one point, the neck for example, in the quest of valuables. Such plundering may have taken place shortly after the burial by persons who were perhaps cognisant of the exact situation of particular objects. In later times, the inquisitions and trials of the robbers of the royal necropolis at Thebes are too well known to need more than a passing mention. Here, again, the thieves were in some cases persons who were familiar with the situation of the tombs, and perhaps also of their contents. The periodic inspections and the desperate artifices employed to conceal the royal mummies only partially achieved their object, and at the present day the utmost vigilance is required to safeguard the existence of even well-known tombs.

Until antiquities began to have a value apart from the materials of which they were composed, that is, until the middle of the nineteenth century, such damage as was done was incidental to the removal of objects composed of the precious metals. It was, perhaps, a more honest kind of damage than that which resulted from the unsystematic turning over of a site by an explorer whose object was to obtain particular types of antiquities, such as inscriptions or statues.

The fashion of Egyptian antiquities once started, many ancient sites were destroyed, and all archaeological evidence with them, by persons responsible or otherwise, whose sole aim was to obtain objects of ancient art for sale or exhibition. Such a method of obtaining antiquities needs no comment, but a glance through any collection will reveal how many objects it contains the provenance of which is absolutely unknown, and of which the archaeological value is at a corresponding discount. But there is one source which continues to provide the dealer in antiquities in particular with a considerable variety of objects. The increase in the population of Egypt and its agricultural prosperity have led to the reclaiming of land near the desert and to the improving of that already cultivated, and this is especially true of the land watered entirely by lift-irrigation, *i.e.*, *shaduf* and *saqiya*, and not by the inundation, for the earth, being partially deprived of the benefit of the fertilizing mud of the river, has to be refreshed by frequent additions of soil.*

Ancient ruins are particularly favoured for this purpose, as the soil contains a proportion of salts which are believed to be beneficial to the crops. This being the case, the peasants find every year a considerable number of small objects which eventually find their way into the hands of the dealers at Luxor or Cairo.

In Nubia, the Aswan Dam holds up the water to a greater height than the highest flood, and a considerable area has, in consequence, become available for cultivation, the irrigation being performed by *saqiyas*. The reservoir water is, of course, quite clear, and contributes nothing to the fertility of the soil. In addition to this, sand drifts over the fields, and it becomes imperative to enrich the soil, if good crops are to be obtained. It so happens that wherever the valley widens, or a side valley joins it, the Nile in the past laid down great banks of alluvial mud, stratified with bands of pebbles and river sand. The junction of the mud bank with the sandstone is occasionally marked by a fringe of fresh-water bivalve shells. These banks, though of recent geological formation are, however, long anterior to the Predynastic period, the graves of which are often dug in them. They contain a few semi-fossilized bones of oxen, gazelles and crocodiles, which were no doubt washed down by ancient floods.

These mud banks have been cut to pieces to provide a fertile soil to spread on the *saqiya*-watered fields. As the slopes nearest the desert were too high to irrigate, they were early attacked, and were in some cases

* The use of the plough is practically unknown in Nubia, and the addition of sand by the wind among the stubble and of *sebakh* by the cultivators, gradually raise the fields until the labour required to reduce a particular plot to a manageable level often causes it to go out of cultivation. The presence of yoke-cattle in the *saqiyas* makes the non-use of ploughs almost inexplicable except on the score of want of initiative. The real business of Lower Nubia is of course domestic service for which purpose almost the entire adult male population emigrates each autumn to the larger towns of Upper and Lower Egypt.

entirely removed. Unfortunately, it is just these banks which were unsuitable for cultivation that were selected by the ancient populations for their cemeteries. Any graves they may have contained have, of course, disappeared along with the earth, fragments of bones and broken pottery alone remaining as evidence of what has taken place. Earth and potsherds are alike spread on the fields, and such antiquities as are considered saleable are preserved until a dealer or a traveller presents himself. A further impulse is given to *sebakh*-digging by the necessity of adding soil to the fields when the crops are young, to prevent the water washing the soil away from the roots of the sprouting corn. The *sebakh* is collected and passed through sieves, and is then scattered among the crops, re-burying the exposed roots and counteracting the effect of any sand which may have accumulated since the fields were sown.

At the side of every field are to be seen little heaps of potsherds, pebbles and small stones, which have been thrown out of the *sebakh*-sieves when the earth was sifted.

The rounded sand-filled hollows left by *sebakh*-digging, often yield stone axes, which may have come from the graves, but which in view of their being found in all stages of manufacture mark the sites of ancient settlements, and may be the implements used to cut the graves themselves in the hard earth. They are made out of pebbles which occur in the more ancient alluvial beds, and many examples have been found with a heavy patination due to exposure to wind and sand action. They do not seem adapted for cutting wood, and while they would make very effective weapons, the situation in which they are found would make their use as agricultural or excavating implements at least possible. The stones with which they were hammered and chipped into shape are found associated with them, and the axes are of most frequent occurrence on or near the sites of archaic settlements. Pl. 38 b.

Modern *sebakh*-digging is characterized by the presence of fragments of bone scattered on the surface, and it has no doubt received a recent additional impulse owing to the fact of the reservoir water being now available to water crops during the late winter and spring. It is probable, however, that while a considerable amount of damage has been done in the last seven years, many sites owe their destruction to a much earlier period, which may be put back to the time when *sagias* were first introduced into the country, apparently in Byzantine or Roman times, *sagia* pots, not essentially differing from those in use to-day, being common in graves of the X-group period.

Where a section of a terrace raised by *sagia*-cultivation is revealed by the fall of the bank into the river, Roman and archaic potsherds may be discerned in association in the lowest levels, and there can be little doubt that while the destruction of the Nubian cemeteries has been accelerated in the past few years, it has also been continuous owing to the peculiar character of the soil and the irrigation system which has been in use throughout the Christian and Moslem periods.

In some localities, especially those on the east bank or where rocky cliffs approach the river, whole banks of alluvium have been cut away and piled up again as a *sagia* watered terrace. Even Moslem Cemeteries, Pl. 54 b, have been dug away, showing that religious scruples have in some cases been subordinated to the struggle for existence.

APPENDIX II.

CATALOGUE OF THE GREEK GRAVESTONES OF THE CHRISTIAN PERIOD FROM GINARI, CEMETERY 55.

The readings of the inscriptions of these gravestones are taken from the field notes. The very worn condition of many of the stones has introduced an unavoidable element of uncertainty in many of the readings of the indication dates. The spelling of the Greek words is very corrupt and inconsistent and the material is printed here rather for the sake of completing the record than for its intrinsic value.

+

Grave 37 ενθα κατακειται
ο μακαριος και
...οιζορος και μυν
νυν θαλιος σιλβεςτρ
ος ο διακωνος μηνι
παυνη λ ινδ/·δ· κε
ο θ(εο)ς ο των πν(ευμ)ατι(ων) και
πασης σαρκος ανη
παυσον την ψυχην
αυτου μετ των ευχρ
εστης.....
εν χωρα ζοντων εν
μοναϊς δικαϊων εν
κολποις αβρααμ και
ισαακ και ιακωβ
αμην +

Grave 79 + ι[ησου]ς χ[ριστο]ς
ο θ[εος] των πνων και
πασης σαρκος των
αρομενων των δοξα
των ο κατα την απορ
ρη των βουλην εν ω
σας ψυχης σωματι και
παλιν κατα το θεματη
σης αγαθοτητος δια λυ
οντα πλάσμα σου ο πα
σας εποϊησας αυτων
αναπαυσον την ψυχη
ν τον δουλον σου ιωα
νην εν κολποις αβρααμ
ισακ και ιακωβ τελη δε του βίου
εχρησατο εν μηνι παυνη
κ ινδ/·ε· γ θ

Grave 95 + ενθα κατακει
τε η μακαρια
μαρθα εν μηνι
επηρ: γ· ινδ/·ι· :
αναπαυση αυτη(ν)
ο θ(εο)ς εις κολπους
αβρααμ και ισαακ
και ιακωβ γθ +

Grave 122 + ενθα κατακειται ο μα
καριος μωυσεου
εν τη μενι μεσορη
κε ινδ/·ι· εκτης
αναπαυσον την
ψυχην τον δουλον
σου εν κολποις
αβρααμ και ισαακ
και ιακωβ +
γθ γθ γθ
αμην +

Grave 123 υπερ μνημης και α
ναπαυσει θ(εο)ς της μακαρι
ας του β[ιου] εκοιμηθη μι
νη φωφει· θ· ινδ/
αναπαυσον της ψυχης
της δουλης σου εν κολ
ποις αβρααμ και ισαακ
και ιακωβ αμην +
+ γθ γθ γθ + + +

Grave 124 + ενθα κατακει
ται η μακαρια
ευστεφανου επη
μινη χοιαχη: η ινδ:
δ: αναπαυσον την
ψυχην αυτην εν
κολποις αβρααμ
και ι(σ)αακ και ιακωβ
αμην +

+
Grave 193 + ενθα κατακειται ο μα
 καριος ιωσηφ εκοι
 μηθη μηνι : θωθ : δ
 ινδ/ : ι β : αναπαυ
 σει αυτον ο θ(εο)ς εις κολ
 πους αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
 [και] ιακωβ αμην +

Grave 208 ενθα κατα
 κείται ο μα
 καριος ιχ/λος
 μηνι θω/θ λ
 ινδ β ανα
 παυσει αυτον
 ο θ[εος] εις κολπον
 αβρααμ κ ισαακ
 κ ιακωβ γ/θ

+ + +

Grave 230 + ενθα κατακειται ο μα
 καριος αξιος εκοιμηθη
 μηνι : χοιακ : ι β : ινδ :
 : η : αναπαυσον ο θ(εο)ς
 την ψυχην τον
 δουλον σου εν κολ
 ποις αβρααμ και ι
 σαακ και ιακωβ
 αμην : γθ γθ +

Grave 246 + ενθα κατακη
 τε ο μακαριος
 χριστοφορος
 μηνι χοιακη
 : η : ινδ/ : : ο θ(εο)ς
 αναπαυση αυτον
 εν κολποις αβρα
 αμ κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ια
 κωβ γθ + + +

Grave 249 + ενθα κατακειτε
 η μακκρ(ιο)ς ιων
 ιε/ μηνι παυνη ε(ν)
 ιηδ/ ιε ο θ(εο)ς ανα
 παυσον την ψυ
 χην αυτης εν
 κολπ(οις) αβρααμ
 κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ

Grave 254 + τελη του βιου
 εχρησατο
 η μακαρια
 κυρια εν μη
 νι παυνη ι θ
 ινδ/ ι αναπαυ
 ση αυτην ο θ(εο)ς
 εις κολπους
 αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
 κ(αι) ιακωβ γθ
 + + +

Grave 259 or 261

+ ενθα κατακειται
 η μακαρια ιωαννα
 εν τω μηνι παχω
 νι : ι β : ινδ/ι : αναπ
 αυσον αυτην ο θ(εο)ς ε
 ν κολποις αβρααμ κ(αι)
 ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ αμ
 ην

Grave 269 ενθα κατακει
 τε η μακαρια
 αμνα τελει του
 βιου εχρησατο
 εν μηνι θωθι η
 ινδ/ θ αναπαυσ(ο)ν
 αυτην ο θ(εο)ς εις κολ
 ποις αβρααμ κ(αι)
 ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
 αμην + + +
 γθ

Grave 271) ο θεος ο των πνευμα
 των και πασησ σαρ
 κος και ζωη του
 κοσμου χαριζα
 μενος αναπαυ
 σον την ψυχην
 την δουλην σου
 νεομηνι εν κολ
 ποις αβρααμ και
 ισαακ και ιακωβ
 εκοιμηθη εν
 μηνι παχων
 ινδ/ οκδωης +

Grave 270 τελη του βιου
εχρησατο η μακα
ρια σοφια εν μηνι
μεχωρι ε ινδ/ : ι :
αναπαυσον αυτην ο θ(εο)ς
εν κολποις αβρααμ.
[κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ]

Grave 281 + ενθα κατα
κειτε ο μακα
ριος γεννατιος
παχων κ
ινδ/ ι'ε ανα
παυσον την ψυ
χην τον δουλων
σου εν κολποις
αβρααμ κ(αι) ισα
ακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
αμην +

Grave 302 + τελει του βι
ου εχρησατο
η μακαρια
ελισαεετ μηνι
παυνη α ινδ/ι
αναπαυση αυτην
ο θ(εο)ς εις κολπους
αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
κ(αι) ιακωβ γθ + + +

Grave 323 ενθα κατα
κειται η μα
καρια ερνα
εχοιμηθη
μηνι φαωφι
κη ιηδ/ ι :
αναπαυσει
αυτην ο θ(εος)
εις κολπον
αβρααμ κ(αι) ισακ
κ(αι) ιακωβ : γθ/ +

Grave 325 + ενθα κατακειται
η μακαρια μερχω
εν τη μηνι ι τυβι
β : ινδ/ : δ : ανα
παυσει αυτην
ο θ(εο)ς εν κολπους α
βρααμ ισακ κ(αι)
ιακωβ : γθ +

Grave 372 + ενθα κατακειται
η μακαρια χρισαντη
εν τη μηνι παυνη
ε : ινδ/ ι αναπ
αυσει αυτην ο θ(εο)ς εν
κολποις αβρααμ κ(αι)
ισακ κ(αι) ιακωβ αμην +

+ + +
Grave 374 + ενθα κατα
κειτε ο μακα
ριος αρων εν
μηνι φαρμου
θις ιθ ι ινδ/ ι γα
ναπαυσον ο θ(εο)ς
την ψυχην του
δουλου σου εν κο
λποις αβρααμ
και ισαακ και
ιακωβ αμην
γθ γθ γθ + + +

+ + +
Grave 397 + και η μακαρια μα
ρου μη[νι] μεχειρ ε
ινδ/ι αναπαυ
σει την (ψυ)χην αυτη(ς)
ο θ(εο)ς εν κολποις α
βρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
κ(αι) ιακωβ κ(αι) εν σκ
ηναις των δι καιων
αμην +

Grave 412 + ενθα κ
ατακνται
η μακαρια
..ναςλει ε
κοιμηθη μηνι
αθια κ δ ινδ/
ιε. αναπαυσει
αυτην ο θ(εο)ς εις
κολπον αβρααμ
κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ

Grave 434 ενθα κατακειτε η μα
καρια πελαγια εν μη(νι)
φαμενωθ : ιβ : ινδ/ : α
ο θ(εο)ς αναπαυσει
αυτην εν κολποις
αβρααμ κ(αι) ισακ κ(αι) ιακωβ

Grave 437 + ενθα κατακ

ειτε η μακαρι
α ακουστα εν μ[ηνι]
φαμενῶθ
γ̄ ινδ/ ι ο θ(εο)ς
αναπαυσει
αυτην αμην

Grave 483 + ενθα κατακ....

ο μακαριος
αρχιππας: εγρ
μηνι μεχιρ κα:
ινδ/ : η : αναπαυσον
ο θ(εο)ς εν κολποις
αβρααμ κ(αι)
ισαακ και
ιακωβ +
αμην +
γθ γθ γθ

Grave 486 + ενθα κατακειτ[ε]

ο μακαριος αα
ρων μ[ηνι] μεσορη κβ
ινδ/ ι γ αναπαυ
σον την ψυχην ,
αυτου εν κολποις
αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι)
ιακωβ κ(αι) παν
των των αγιων α
μην αμην αμην

Grave 486 + ενθα κατακει

ται ο μακαριος
αβρααμ εν μ[ην]
παυωνι ινδ/
αναπαυσει ο θ(εο)ς
εν κολποις αβρα
ακ(αι) και ισαακ και
ιακωβ αμην

+ + +

Grave 486 + ενθα κατα

κειται ο μακαρι
ος λογγινος
μ[ηνι] παωνε κ
ινδι 5 αναπαυ
σει ο θ(εο)ς την ψυ
χην της δουλοι
σου εν κολποις
αβρααμ κ(αι)
ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
αμην +

Grave 598 + τελει του βιου ε

χρησατο η μακα
ρια θεωδοσια μ(η)
ν(ι) φαμενωθι 5
ινδ/ δ ιι αναπαυ
σει αυτη ο θ(εο)ς εν
κολποις αβρααμ
κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
κ(αι) παντων των
αγιων αμην +
+ + +

+ + +

Grave 640 + ο θ(εο)ς ο των πν(ευμ)ατω(ν)

και πσης σαρχο
ς και πν(ευματο)ς ο των
θανατον καταρ
κησας και ζωη
το κοσμω χαρι
σαμενος ανα
παυσον την ψυ
χην του δουλου σου
λογγινου εν κολ
ποις αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
κ(αι) ιακωβ εκοιμη
θη μ[ηνι] χοιακ κδ
ινδ/ι η γθ +

Grave 651 + ενθα κατακ

ιτε ο μακαριος
πτ ιωαννης πα
υνι δ ινδ/ δ
εκημηθη αν
απαυσι αυτον
ο θ(εο)ς γ/ θ

Grave 728 + + +

+ τελει

του βιου εχρ
ησατο ο μακα
ριος θεοδωρος
μηνι παυνι ξ
ινδι ι ο θ(εο)ς ο πα[ν]
τοκρατωρ ανα
παυσον αυτον
εν κολποις αβρα
αμ κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακω
β + γθ + + +

Grave 802 + ενθα κατακει:
 ται η μακαρια
 μαριαμ εν μ(ηνι) φα
 μενωθ η ενδ η
 ο θεος αναπαυσει
 αυτης εν κολπ(ου)ς
 αβρααμ κ(αι) ισακ κ(αι)
 ιακωβ αμην

Grave 804 + ενθα κατακειται
 η μακαρια
 χριστινα μεχιρ
 ι η ενδ/ α
 αναπαυσει ο θ(εο)ς
 την ψυχην την
 δουλην σου εν
 κολποις αβρααμ
 κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
 αμην +

Grave 807 + ενθα κατακειται
 η μακαρια αρουμπ
 αρα εν μην(ι) τυβι
 5 ενδ/ δ ο θ(εο)ς ανα
 παυσει αυτην εν
 κολποις αβρααμ
 και ισακ και ιακω
 β αμην + γθ
 ι[ησου]ς χ[ριστο]ς νικα γθ

Grave 838 ενθα κατακειται
 η μακαρια μερχα
 νι : τελει δε του βιο[υ]
 εχρισατο μηνι φαρμο(υ)θι
 κζ : ενδ/ : ια : αναπαυσο(ν)
 την ψυχην αυτης εν
 κολποις αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
 και ιακωβ αμην + +

Grave 839 + ο θ(εο)ς ο των πνων κ[αι] πα
 σης σαρκος των ορομενων και
 των αορατων ανα
 παυσον την ψυχην
 της δουλη σου μαρια
 εις κολπους αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
 κ(αι) ιακωβ μινι παχων θ
 ενδ/ι δ

Grave 840 ενθα κατακει:
 ται η μακαρια θε
 ωγνωστα εν
 μηνι θωθι κβ
 ενδ/ ιι:ανα παυση
 αυτης ο θ(εο)ς εις κολ
 πους αβρααμ
 κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
 αμην

Grave 841 + ενθα κατακει: ο μα
 καριος αγαθε: ε(ν) τω
 μηνι χιακ δ ενδ/ ια
 αναπαυσον την
 ψυχην αυτου
 ο θ(εο)ς εις τως ανα
 παυσεως εις κολ
 πους αβρααμ κ(αι)
 ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
 γθ

Grave 842 + + +
 + εκ του πολυμοχθου
 πηνλυπειρου τουτου
 κλωνος απελημησε
 ο μακαριος σοιζυρος
 και μηνυν θελιος
 κυριακος εν μηνι
 φαμεγίς ενδ/ γ̄ κ̄ε
 ο θ(εο)ς αναπαυσον τ(ην)
 ψυχην αυτου εν κο
 λποις Αβρααμ κ(αι) ισαακ
 κ(αι) ιακωβ αμην (labarum)

Grave 907 + ενθα κατακειτε
 ο μακ[αριος] ευηρος μ[ηνι]
 φωφι ι κ(αι) ενδ/ι ι γ
 αναπαυσον την ψυ
 χης αυτου ο θ(εο)ς εν
 κολποις αβρααμ
 κ(αι) ισαακ κ(αι) ιακωβ
 κ(αι) εν σκηναίς των
 δικαίων αμην
 αμην αμην +

From debris. + εκοιμηθη η μακαρι: x x
 ληθια:
 'η' ινδ/ :
 θ(εος) και πασης.....
 εξουσιαν ζωης και ανα.....
 παυσον την ψυχην αυτης.....
 εν τοις κολποις αβρααμ και ι:
 ισαακ x(αι) ιακωβ

*From surface debris. Stone much worn
 and illegible.*

ο θ(εος) ο των πνων x πx
 σης σαρκος ...
θανατο
αργισας x...
 ...ην του κοσμου
 αρισταμενος
 αναπαυσον την
 ψυχην την δου
 λιν σου πετρωνια
 εν κολποις αβρααμ
 x(αι) ισαακ x(αι) ιακωβ
 x(αι)

From debris + ενθα κατ
 ατακειτε
 η μακαρια
 πετρωνια
 εγρα μ(η)νι μεσου
 ρη β ινδ/ ι ανα
 παυσει ο θ(εος) εν κολ
 ποις αβρααμ x(αι)
 ισαακ x(αι) ιακωβ (sic)

ενθα κατακει
 τει η μακαρια
 μπρζοτε ? εν
 μηνι θωθ κε
 ινδ/ ε ανα
 παυσει ο θ(εος)
 εν κολποις
 αβρααμ x(αι)
 ισαακ x(αι) ιακωβ
 αμην +

From debris + ενθα κατακειτε
 η μακ[αρια] μαρια εν μ[ην]:
 τυβι γ ινδ/ η ανα
 παυσον της ψυχης
 αυτη ο θ(εος) εν κολ
 ποις αβρααμ και ι
 σαακ και ιακωβ και
 εν σκηναϊς των x
 ηων αμην xμην
 γενετο αμην +

From debris ενθα κατακειτε
 η μακαρια σταυ
 ροφανια μινη
 επιφ κθ ινδ/ γ
 αναπαυσον την
 ψυχην αυτης ο θ(εο)ς
 εν κολποις αβρα
 αμ και ισαακ και ι
 ακωβ και παντων
 των αγιων αμην
 + + +

From debris + ενθα κατα
 κειτε εκιμη
 η μακαρια τα
 ρια εν ημερα φ ξ
 ινδ/ 'ε' x ε
 αναπαυσον της
 ψυχης της δουλης
 σου ταρια εν κολπους
 αβρααμ x(αι) ισαακ
 x(αι) ιακωβ
 αμην +
 + ενθα κατα
 κειτε η μα
 καρια αμ
 αντωσετε
 εν αν διδεθ
 μηνι φαμ.....
 ιη ινδ/ : ια
 αναπαυση ο θ(εος)
 εν αβρααμ ια..... unfinished
 for want of space on stone.

APPENDIX III.

POTTERY.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF WARES.

All ancient pottery may be divided into classes according to the shape, ware, and finish (including decoration) of the piece in question. While the shape may be roughly indicated by such words as necked jar, bowl, pot, or dish, the infinite varieties of these forms, characteristic of different archæological periods, render some method of graphic illustration essential either by outline-drawings or by photographs. The former system, although quite conventional, has this advantage: that if the drawings are made to a uniform scale the typical shapes of each period can be at once recognized and compared. Photographic illustration, while costly, only gives in addition the surface texture without its colour, both of which can be described in words. Descriptions of colour or texture must, however, if they are to be of any value, be used consistently, be as brief and as few as possible and must ignore those minute variations of surface and tint which are often merely the accidents of manufacture.

The colour and texture of a ware depends on three main factors. The clay, the method or degree of firing, and the colouring matters introduced by accident or design in the ware itself, or as a surface decoration.

Clay.—Egyptian pottery is dependent on three principal materials or clays, and the occurrence of these clays has in ancient times, as at the present day, caused certain localities to produce special types of pottery:—

- (i) Nile mud is, of course, of universal distribution, and when taken from the river banks is influenced (by admixture) to a certain extent by the surrounding rock-formations, whether limestone, granite or sandstone;
- (ii) Marls from limestone districts;
- (iii) Blue or Aswan clay occurring in beds in the Nubian sandstone.

The Nile mud, mixed or unmixed with chopped straw to make it bind together (especially if at all sandy), burnt either in a kiln or on an open hearth, produces the smooth coarse red ware (SCRW). Finely levigated mud mixed perhaps with a little Aswan clay and burnt in an open hearth, produces the thin smooth red ware which when painted with hæmatite and not polished is termed thin smooth (E.D.) red ware red-washed and when the piece is in addition polished we get the thin (smooth) red-polished ware. When pieces of this type are fired, mouth down, on the hearth, the red-polished black-mouthed ware (R-P B-M) is produced, which is the successor or degeneration of the red-polished black-topped (R-P B-T) ware of the Predynastic period.

Marls and clays (washed down by rain from limestone formations) produce on being fired in a kiln the well-known white Ballas ware. The presence of a certain amount of iron in the clay will produce the hard pink ware, especially if the degree of firing is not excessive.

Aswan clay from the sandstone formation is often present in the Nile mud of the district and is deliberately mixed with it to produce the modern Assiût pottery. It seems to favour the production of black-polished wares.

In Lower Nubia to-day there is a considerable trade with Egypt for *baralis* or water-jars. The alterations in the locks of the Aswan Barrage have checked all river traffic through the First Cataract, and the inhabitants are using paraffin tins as a substitute for the Egyptian water-jars. Wheel-made, kiln-baked *saqia* jars are also being replaced by a hand-made, hearth-baked pot. Two classes of vessel are also made, the large water-jars or *zirs* which stand in every village *pro bono publico* (which are little more than the corn-bins of dried Nile mud, sufficiently fired to enable them to hold water), and the fine bowls and kettles of red ware, decorated with a thick polished dark red hæmatite coating. These bowls are turned by hand from Nile mud with a little clay, dried, ground to a smooth surface with a sandstone rubber, and finally coated with red hæmatitic iron oxide (which abounds in the sandstone) and oil and burnished with a pebble. The bowls are beautifully true, and to a certain extent water-tight and are even used to feed and water sheep, goats and poultry to prevent waste and the scattering of the food by the wind.

The different wares of the ancient pottery will be found described in this and future reports as follows. An endeavour has been made to use the nomenclature consistently, and where variations of description occur some variation in the type of ware is usually indicated.

1. *Smooth coarse red ware* SCRW (tibn-marked).—Nile mud and chopped straw burned on a hearth or in a kiln.

2. *Thin smooth red or brown ware*.—The same, only thinner, and when painted and polished is described as thin red-painted and polished ware. Sometimes the painting is omitted and the surface of the clay only burnished * with a pebble or a wash of red ochre applied without any polishing.

3. *Red-polished black-topped ware* (R-P B-T). The Predynastic ware which came into use for the second time in the C-group period. It was fired mouth down on an open hearth with abundance of fuel.

4. *Red-polished black-mouthed ware* (R-P B-M). A degenerated form of No. 3, with well-defined transitional types from it. The narrow black staining round the brim of the piece is possibly due to firing with a minimum of quickly-burning fuel.

5. *Hard pink and red wares*.—Made from fine clays and marls with an admixture of iron oxide. They are often finished with a light or dark red (plum colour) hæmatitic coat and polished, and pieces are carefully made and kiln-baked, whilst the system of pot-marks (potters' signs) is well developed.†

6. *Hard buff-white and greenish-white wares* (Ballas ware).—Not found in large quantities in Nubia before the C-group period.

7. *Black- and brown-polished wares* generally with incised white-filled patterns, peculiar to the Early Predynastic, Early Dynastic and the C-group periods. This pottery may be made in imitation of ebony or gourd vessels. The C-group patterns are suggestive of modern Somali, Sudanese and Nubian basket-work patterns, especially in the coloured examples. The material appears to be a mixture of Nile mud and Aswan clay fired in a smoky heat.

8. *Brown and red ware* from which the great bulk of the New Empire and Roman pottery is made. It is often decorated in the style of each period with white-, black-, and red-painted designs.

* Burnishing and pebble-polishing are synonymous and the word "polished" used alone means that the burnishing has been so well done that the separate lines or strokes made by the pebble cannot be recognized.

† These signs are, of course, to enable potters using a common kiln or hearth to recognize their own pieces after firing. The marks may be classified as (i) Arbitrary, (ii) Tribe and nome signs, (iii) Hieroglyphic. The pot-marks made before firing must always be distinguished from the incised marks of ownership or decoration scratched on after the piece was in use.

PART II:
CATALOGUE OF GRAVES AND THEIR CONTENTS.

SYSTEM OF REFERENCES USED IN THE REPORT.

Certain periods will be found indicated by abbreviations as follows:—

E-D=Early Dynastic.

N-E=New Empire.

A-Group=Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic.

B-Group=Old Kingdom Nubian (Archaic Nubian).

C-Group=Middle Kingdom to New Empire Nubian (Middle Nubian).

X-Group=Byzantine Pagan Period 200–500 A.D.

To avoid the repetition of long descriptions of the more frequently-occurring wares, certain abbreviations are used throughout the cemetery catalogue:—

R-P B-T=Red-polished black-topped;

R-P B-M=Red-polished black-mouthed;

SCRW=Smooth coarse red ware (Petrie's rough-faced ware).

The sex of bodies is indicated by the letters M.=male, F.=female.

In certain cemeteries, e.g., Cemetery 77, groups of graves of different periods were separately numbered for convenience. These sub-divisions are indicated by the number of the cemetery followed by the solidus and the numeral "1," "100," "200," and so on, thus 77/1, 77/100. References to single graves are made in the usual manner, e.g., 77:120.

Objects in position are indicated by Arabic numerals following the cemetery and grave numbers, e.g., 79:135:10, in which "10" is the tenth object recorded in grave 135 of Cemetery 79.

Objects not in position, i.e., found outside the grave or in the debris are given in lower-case Roman numerals.

In the C-group period when objects occur *in position* both outside and inside the graves the latter receive the letter G (=grave) to distinguish them.

The orientation of the graves in a number of sites varied from the normal compass-readings, owing to the custom in certain periods of taking the direction of the Nile as an indication of the local north-and-south line. The word "local" before the various points of the compass shows that in a particular instance the direction is in conformity with this local usage.

The scale of the drawings of graves and burials is 1:30 and of the pottery 1:10, except when otherwise stated.

In the Catalogue of graves in Part II and at the top right hand corner of the right hand page will be found an index of the graves described on the two pages comprised in each opening.

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*=Small Nile boat, fitted with lateen sail.
3. *Gyasa*=Lateen rigged ship for heavy transport.
4. *Gebel*=Literally mountain: used for desert ground undisturbed by man.
5. *Gerra*, pl. *gerân*=Bulging water jars, non-porous, with rounded base in three sizes: $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1, of white ware, made mostly at Ballas, and of red ware made mostly near Esna.
6. *Gula*, pl. *gula*=Small greenish-white porous water bottles made mostly at Qena.
7. *Kohl*=Black eye paint. Galena.
8. *Mustaba*=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, captain.
10. *Saia*=A water-wheel turned by cattle for raising water by a chain of jars.
11. *Sebakh*=Nitrogenous earth, used as manure.
12. *Sebbâkhîn*=Diggers of *Sebakh*.
13. *Shadûf*=A bucket-sweep for raising water, worked by hand.
heikh=A man of authority or importance in a village. Saint: hence the respect shown for their burial-places.
14. *Tibn*=Chopped straw used in brick and pottery making.
15. *Zir*, pl. *ziyâr*=Very large porous water jar, wide-mouthed, pointed base, made at Qena.

CATALOGUE OF GRAVES AND THEIR CONTENTS.

GINARI TO GERF HUSEIN. CEMETERIES 58 to 71.

CEMETERY 58. PLANS II, VI and VII. Plates 3, 4.

C-group and New Empire Graves.

1. *Grave* : In loose sand, form not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head 45° S. of E.

2. *Grave* : In loose sand, form not preserved.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 45° N. of E. Body had been wrapped in linen and covered with matting of C-group pattern. The lower part of the body was covered with a leathern kilt.

Contents :

1. Neck, graduated string of green-glaze ball beads.
2. R. wrist, green-glaze steatite cylindrical and disc beads.
3. Ankles, white shell disc beads.
 - i. Horn needle.

3. *Grave* : 120 × 110 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side and chest and lying on leather. Head 10° N. of E.

Contents :

1. Neck, small green- and black-glaze barrel-shaped beads.
 - i. Quantity of small green-glaze disc beads.
 - ii. Potsherds of incised ware.

4. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burials : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° E. of N.

Contents :

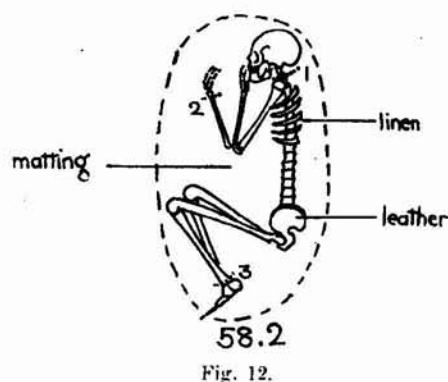
1. Bowl, R-P B-T. Fig. 15.
 - i. Potsherd brown-polished incised ware from a bowl. Fig. 29.

5. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : Upper part of F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 15° S. of E.

Contents :

1. Neck, black- and green-glaze beads.
 - i. Green-glaze barrel-shaped bead.
 - ii. Green-glaze seal. Pl. 42 b, 31.
 - iii. Large bowl black ware incised. Fig. 15.
 - iv. Potsherds of incised ware.



6. *Grave* : Form not preserved, oval (?).

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head 15° S. of E. Body covered with leather.

Contents :

1. About body, long strings of small blue-glaze beads.

i. Long barrel-shaped green-glaze beads.

ii. Green stone pendant.

iii. Pierced shells.

iv. Potsherds R-P B-T (bowl).

v. Kohl shell.

7. *Grave* : Form not preserved, oval (?).

Burial : Remains of M. skeleton originally contracted on back, head 15° S. of E.

Contents :

i. Quantity of white shell disc beads.

ii. Mother-of-pearl pendant. Pl. 37 b, 19.

8. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of E.

9. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of E.

10. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : Fragments of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 40° E. of S.

11. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : Fragments of the skeleton of an infant.

12. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton of a F. child contracted on R. side. Head lay on a mass of leather.

Contents :

1. Three tortoise-shell penannular bracelets from R. arm.

2. Long string of beads (coloured glass, cornelian, white shell disc).

i. Bowl, brown ware brown-painted black-mouthed, incised brim.

13. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Bowl, coarse black ware roughly-incised pattern. Fig. 16.

14. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends (?). Pl. 4 a.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side and chest, head E. Body had been covered with a leather kilt dyed or tanned red.

15. *Grave* : Rectangular (?).

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on back.

16. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : Remains of a M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head N.

Contents :

i. Bone needle.

ii. Green-glaze button seal, back roughly cut to imitate a scarab.

Pl. 42 b, 30.

17. *Grave* : Form not preserved. Pl. 4 b.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.



58.13

Fig. 13.

18. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head N. All bones stained red from dyed leather garment.

Contents :

1. Leather bag before face.

19. *Grave* : Oval, 120×95 — 150 cm. Pl. 4 c.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on back and R. side, head NE.

Contents :

1. String of blue-glaze beads (neck).

2. String of black- and white-glaze beads (neck).

i. Ten green-glaze amulets. Pl. 37 b, 21-28.

ii. Green-glaze glandiform beads.

iii. Black ware incised pattern.

20. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends (?).

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head N.



58.19

Fig. 14.

CEMETERY 58/100. PLAN II.

100. *Grave* : Almost circular, 95×100 — 90 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton much disturbed, originally contracted on L. side, head E.

Contents :

i. Potsherds red-polished incised ware.

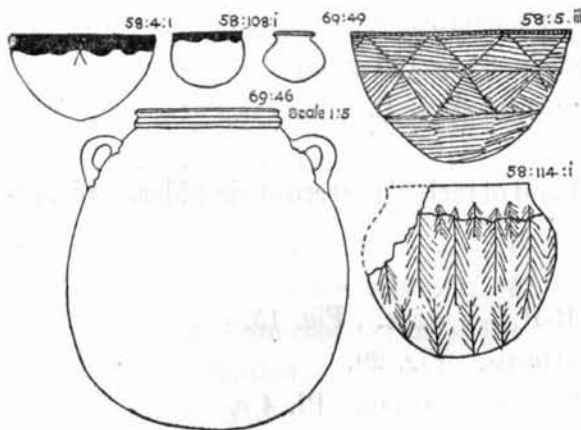


Fig. 15.

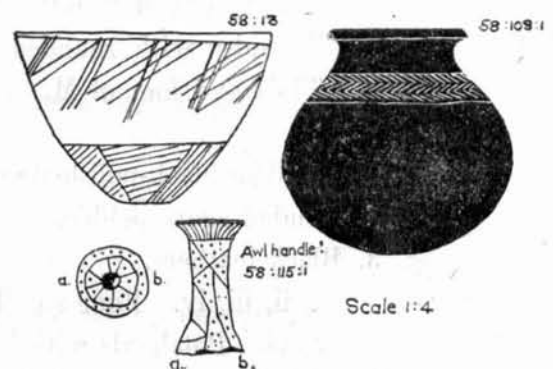


Fig. 16.

101. *Grave* : Circular, 110×110 cm.

Burial : Skull and long bones of a F. skeleton originally contracted.

102. *Grave* : Irregular oval, 115×95 cm.

Burial : Bones and skull of M. in no apparent order.

103. *Grave* : Circular, 75×75 — 135 cm.

Contents :

i. Potsherds red-polished incised ware, same as 58 : 100.

ii. SCRW, dotted pattern.

iii. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

iv. Cup or bowl R-P B-T.

104. *Grave* : Oval, 85×65 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skull and bones in no apparent order piled on stones at SW. end of grave.

105. *Grave* : Circular, 95×95 cm. Pl. 4 d.

Burial : M. skeleton with head disturbed, contracted on R. side, head NE.

Contents :

- i. Small R-P B-T cup with hole in base.
- ii. Flint flake 4.5 cm. long.
- iii. Small bivalve shell.

106. *Grave* : Long rectangular, 180×50 — 90 cm. New Empire.

Burial : Tibiæ and feet of F. skeleton originally extended or slightly flexed on L. side.

106A. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 85×80 cm., intruded on by 58 : 106.

Burial : M. skull, on floor of grave.

Contents :

- i. Bowl R-P B-T ware.
- ii. Broken bowl red-painted and polished.
- iii. Brim of bowl SCRW with trumpet-shaped projections.
- iv. Small circular sandstone mortar.
- v. Potsherds of small bowls R-P B-T ware.

107. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton of a child, contracted on L. side.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of R-P B-T ware.
- ii. Potsherd of SCRW with incised patterns.

108. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 165×85 — 125 cm.

Burial : Tibia and foot of M. skeleton contracted on L. side.

Contents :

1. Small jar black-polished ware with band of incised pattern at shoulder. Fig. 16.
2. Banded agate pebble.
3. Black feathers.
- i, ii, iii, iv. Four small bowls R-P B-T ware. Fig. 15.
- v, vi. Potsherds with incised patterns. Fig. 29.

109. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 125×90 — 80 cm. Pl. 4 e.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head NE. Body had been laid on, or covered with linen and matting.

110. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 160×60 — 160 cm.

Burial : Tibiæ and feet of M. skeleton originally contracted on L. side.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of incised ware.

111. *Grave* : Circular, 100×100 — 120 cm.

Burial : F. bones in disorder of a skeleton possibly contracted on L. side.

112. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 135×90 — 120 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibiæ of M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head NE.

Contents :

- i. Small bowl red-painted and polished.
- ii. Potsherd black ware, incised pattern.

112A. *Grave* : Rectangular, $105 \times 45 - 50$ cm. **Pl. 4 f.**

Burial : Skeleton of a F. child extended (slightly flexed) on R. side, head S. New Empire burial intruded on Grave 112.

113. *Grave* : Rectangular, $110 \times 75 - 110$ cm.

Burial : Fragments of human M. bones.

114. *Grave* : Circular, $85 \times 85 - 110$ cm.

Burial : Fragments of human bones.

Contents :

- i. Large broken bowl R-P B-T with incised pattern.
- ii. Potsherd, red-painted ware incised basket-work pattern. Fig. 15.
- iii. Potsherds of bowl R-P B-T ware.

115. *Grave* : Oval, $125 \times 80 - 125$ cm.

Burial : M. skull and bones in disorder at S. end of grave, burial possibly contracted on R. side.

Contents :

- i. Cylinder (awl handle ?) of grey pottery with incised patterns. Fig. 16.
- ii, iii. Potsherds of two R-P B-T bowls.
- iv. Potsherd of a bowl, black incised ware.

116. *Grave* : Long rectangular, $175 \times 70 - 140$ cm., dug through sand into underlying alluvium.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on R. side, head S., knees slightly flexed.

Contents :

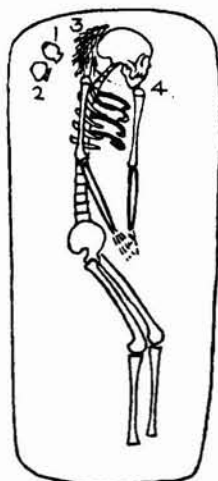
1. Jar, as Fig. 22 : 2 red ware.

117. *Grave* : Long rectangular, $190 \times 85 - 145$ cm., dug through sand into underlying alluvial mud. **Pl. 3 b**

Burial : F. skeleton extended on L. side, knees slightly flexed, hand before pelvis.

Contents :

1. Alabaster kohl-pot. **Pl. 41 c, 3**
2. Alabaster kohl-pot. **Pl. 41 c, 7.**
3. Plume of feathers, the quills held together by red dyed leather.
4. Necklace of small green- and black-glaze beads.
 - i. Scarab. **Pl. 42 b, 44**
 - ii. Fragment of bronze (edge of a mirror).
 - iii. Green-glaze ball beads.
 - iv. Green- and blue-glaze amulets.
 - v. Cylindrical blue-glaze bead.
 - vi. Crystal green-glaze bead.



58.117

Fig. 17.

118. *Grave* : Long rectangular, with rounded ends, $170 \times 70 - 120$ cm., dug through sand into alluvial mud.

Burial : F. skeleton extended on back and on L. side, head NE.

Contents :

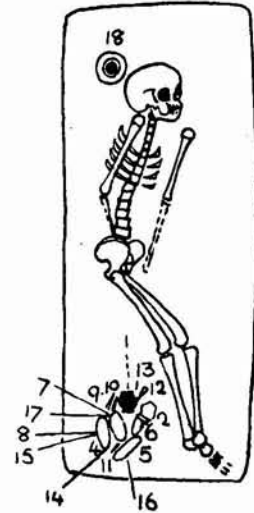
- i. Small blue-glaze uninscribed scarab.
- ii. Oval seal in silver mount (ring bezel).

119. *Grave* : Long rectangular, 190×80 — 135 cm. **Pl. 3 c.**

Burial : F. skeleton extended on L. side, knees slightly flexed.

Contents :

1. Kohl-pot, dark grey stone. **Pl. 41 b, 2.**
2. Alabaster kohl-pot (with cover) containing hair and black kohl (galena). **Pl. 41 c, 4.**
- 3-6. Bivalve shells with worn edges.
7. Lump of black paint (galena).
8. Pieces of hæmatite paint.
- 9, 10. Bone points. **Pl. 38 d, 8.**
11. Flint flake.
12. Bone point.
13. Long cylindrical green-glaze bead.
14. Cover of kohl-pot No. 1.
15. Flint flake.
16. Kohl-pot lid.
17. Scarab. (Ra-se-wa'ad-en). **Pl. 42 b, 38.**
18. Small spherical necked jar of red ware.
 - i. Flint flake.
 - ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii, ix. Scarabs. **Pl. 42 b, 36, 45, 46, 40, 37, 42, 43.**
 - x. Two spherical cornelian beads.
 - xi. Quantity of small blue-glaze beads.



58.119

Fig. 18.

120. *Grave* : Long rectangular, 220×70 — 180 cm., dug through sand into alluvial mud.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on back and R. side, head NE.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 1.
2. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 2.
 - i. Potsherds of Middle Nubian type with edges worn by digging.

121. *Grave* : Long rectangular, 205×65 — 170 cm., dug through sand into alluvial mud.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on back, left leg crossed over right.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 1.
2. Jar yellowish-white Ballas ware, containing spongy organic mass.
3. Jar yellowish-white Ballas ware, remains of mud stopper under brim.
4. Near head, feathers.
 - i. Pieces of sewn leather with rows of holes stabbed through the material.

122. *Grave* : Long rectangular, 230×85 — 200 cm., dug through sand into alluvial mud.

Burial : M. skeleton on R. side, knees slightly flexed.

Contents :

1. Jar, red ware, upper part red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 1.
2. Jar, red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 2.
 - i. Painted plaster from a coffin.

123. *Grave* : Long rectangular with rounded ends, 180×95 cm.

Burials : A. Adult male skeleton extended on L. side.

B. Young male skeleton extended on R. side.

Contents :

1. Jar, red-washed, as Fig. 22 : 1.
2. Jar, red ware, as Fig. 22 : 4.
 - i. Two gold rings. Pl. 37 d, 4.
 - ii. Two silver spiral rings. Pl. 37 d, 2.

124. *Grave* : Long rectangular, $235 \times 85 - 105$ cm., dug through sand into alluvial mud.

Burial : M. skeleton extended face downwards on a mass of decayed wood. The body had been enclosed in a wooden coffin.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 2.

125. *Grave* : Long rectangular with rounded ends, $200 \times 80 - 100$ cm., dug through sand into alluvial mud.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on R. side, knees slightly flexed. Body had been wrapped in linen.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 2.
 - i. Two gold rings. Pl. 37 d, 1.

126. *Grave* : Long rectangular with rounded ends, $205 \times 70 - 70$ cm. dug through sand into alluvial mud and sand strata.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on R. side.

Contents :

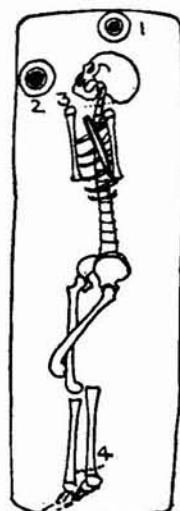
1. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 1, spongy organic contents.
2. Jar red ware red-painted with incised pattern and suspension holes. Pl. 49 a, 6.
3. Black- and green-glaze beads at neck.
4. Blue-glaze beads at ankles.
 - i. Scarab.
 - ii. Alabaster kohl-pot. Pl. 41 c, 1.

127. *Grave* : Long grave with rounded ends, 220×90 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on L. side, hands before pelvis.

Contents :

1. Jar (broken) red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 1.
2. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 4.
 - i. Two gold rings. Pl. 37 d, 3.
 - ii. Pieces of decayed ivory bracelet (?).



58.126

Fig. 19.

CEMETERY 64. PLAN IV.

On the east bank, near the village of Metardul, opposite Dendur temple but a little to the south, the high sandstone desert bears deposits of very ancient alluvium stratified with gravel. These deposits are as much as two metres thick and have attracted the attention of the *sebakh*-diggers, who have entirely destroyed a small cemetery (about twenty graves) apparently of the archaic period. These graves, so far as they were recognizable, appeared to be circular or rectangular with one instance of the side-chamber type. There were no potsherds which could be identified with certainty as coming from these graves. About fifty metres to the east were a few plundered burials deposited in the sandstone surface.

The entrances to these graves were at the west end, and were closed by one or more vertical sandstone slabs. There were no traces of superstructures, and all the graves had been plundered, such objects as were found not being in position.

1. *Grave* : In natural cleft between sandstone rocks.

Contents :

- i. Bowl, pinkish-red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 11.
- ii. Small bowl red ware, inside painted bright red and pebble-polished with circular strokes, as Fig. 22 : 10.

2. *Grave* : Cleft in sandstone, $200 \times 45 - 75$ cm. Entrance at west end sealed with pieces of sandstone.

Contents :

- i. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 2.
- ii. Jar (broken) red ware, as Fig. 22 : 2.
- iii. Saucer red ware outside bright red-painted and polished, as Fig. 22 : 7.
- iv. Bowl red ware with hole in base, as Fig. 22 : 6.

3. *Grave* : In cleft in sandstone.

Contents :

- i. Scarab. (Neb-pehtet-Ra). Pl. 42 b, 25.
- ii. Scarab. Pl. 42 b, 28.
- iii. Pale blue and green-glaze beads. Pl. 37 d, 9.
- iv. Potsherds C-group incised ware.

4. *Grave* : In cleft in sandstone.

Contents :

- i. Scarab. Pl. 42 b, 26.
- ii. Scarab. Pl. 42 b, 27.
- iii. Kohl-pot. Pl. 41 c, 2.
- iv. Kohl-pot. Pl. 41 c, 5, e.
- v, vi. Copper tweezers. Pl. 38 d, 6.
- vii. Beryl amulet (hawk).
- viii. Green-glaze amulet.

CEMETERY 65. PLAN IV.

In ancient alluvial mud bank at Wadi Abiad was a single unplundered grave and some empty pits, remains of a cemetery of the Early Dynastic period.

1. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, $110 \times 65 - 45$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents : .

1. Bowl hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 3, but deeper.

CEMETERY 66. PLAN IV.

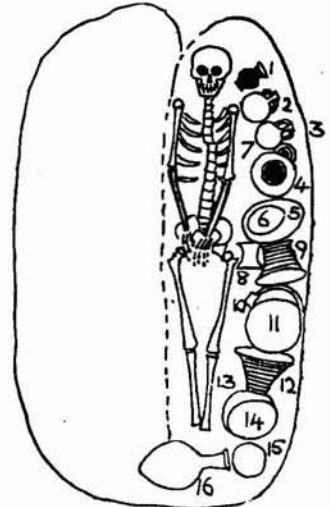
At Abu Ragab on the west bank were a few Christian graves and some empty Roman end chamber tombs cut in the mud. A single burial of the New Empire was found in the neighbourhood of the Christian graves.

1. *Grave*: Apparently a side-chamber grave, $200 \times 120 - 90$ cm., of New Empire type. The burial seems to be in the floor of the pit and not in the chamber itself. The body lay on about 15 cm. of debris.

Burial: F. skeleton of Egyptian type extended on back, hands on pelvis.

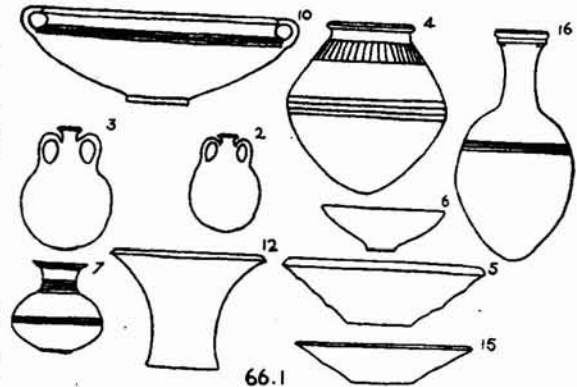
Contents: Fig. 21.

1. Serpentine kohl-pot, base anciently broken off and showing traces of repair. **Pl. 41 b, 3.**
2. Small jar with two handles, brown ware with white slip, polished.
3. Jar with two handles red ware white-painted.
4. Large jar brown ware yellow-white slip, brown line decoration.
5. Bowl red ware red-painted at brim.
6. Small bowl red ware red-painted.
7. Small necked jar red ware, bright red-painted and polished, black line-decoration, with stone cover.
8. Bronze ring-stand retaining original colour and polish of the metal. **Pl. 41 f.**
9. Jar (as No. 12) red-brown ware.
10. Large two-handled bowl red ware, red-painted and polished.
11. Large two-handled amphora of Ballas ware (broken).
12. Jar red ware.
13. Jar (as No. 12) red ware.
14. Small bowl red ware painted and polished inside, circular polishing marks.
15. Bowl red-painted ware.
16. Necked jar red ware red-painted.
 - i. Small bowl red ware red-painted.
 - ii. Small bowl dark red-painted.
 - iii. About 12 ivory or bone inlays with black dots.
 - iv. Six shell beads.
 - v. Bent piece of copper (handle).
 - vi. Potsherds R-P B-T and incised (late C-group) ware.



66.1

Fig. 20.



66.1

Fig. 21.

CEMETERY 67 (WEST BANK). PLAN IV.

The south side of a small valley just south of the village of Dugheish is formed by a steep bank of ancient Nile mud resting on the sandstone. In it were dug a few New Empire graves.

1. *Grave*: Large chamber tomb, 200×200 cm., cut horizontally into the mud.

Burial: Removed by plundering.

Contents:

1. Jar brown ware, as Fig. 22: 5.
2. Bowl red ware red-painted and polished inside, band of unpolished red paint outside, as Fig. 22: 10.

3. As 4.
4. Small bowl red ware, as Fig. 22 : 7.
5. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 2.
2. *Grave* : Long side-chamber grave, $205 \times 105 - 90$ cm.
Burial : Skeleton extended on back and L. side, head N., hands before pelvis. knees slightly flexed.
Contents :
 1. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 4.
 2. Kohl-pot black ware imitating stone.
 3. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 4
 4. Bowl red ware, red-painted inside, white band inside brim, and large white spot on inside of bottom of bowl, as Fig. 22 : 10.
 5. Small saucer red ware.
 6. Small saucer red ware.
 7. Bowl red-painted inside, white band inside brim, large white-painted cross inside bowl, as Fig. 22 : 10.
 8. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 4.
 9. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 4.
 10. Bowl red ware, white band inside brim and white spot on bottom of bowl. Base pierced intentionally, as Fig. 22 : 10.
 11. Bowl red-painted inside, white band inside brim, large white spot in bottom of bowl, as Fig. 22 : 11.
 - 12, 13. Small saucers of red ware.
 - i, ii. Two copper tweezers. Pl. 38 d, 6.
3. *Grave* : Circular, $115 \times 115 - 70$ cm.
Burial : Skeleton of a child extended on back.

CEMETERY 68 (EAST BANK). PLANS IV, VIII AND IX.

Cemetery 68 was situated on the east bank just south of the village of Moalla, and was dug in a bank of ancient alluvial mud. The cemetery was much denuded by *sebakh*-digging, and the graves had all been plundered or disturbed in the process. The surface was covered with small heaps of stones from the *sebakh*-sieves.

The character of the cemetery would seem to be as follows:—The mud bank was first occupied by graves of C-group type, and these were then intruded on by a colony which, whatever its racial characteristics may have been, buried its dead in the manner typical of the New Empire. The cemetery could never have been a large one, and no doubt the larger cemetery, in the next valley to the south, was the main burial-place of the population at this period.

1. *Grave* : Rectangular, $170 \times 85 - 65$ cm.
Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.
Contents :
 - i. Fragments of red leather and feathers.
 - ii. Quantity of green-glaze beads.
2. *Grave* : Rectangular, $140 \times 70 - 45$ cm.
Burial : Bones of a large M. skeleton in debris.

3. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $150 \times 75 - 40$ cm.

Contents :

- i. Jar red ware, red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 1.

4. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $170 \times 75 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Fragments of M. bones.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of C-group pottery, R-P B-T, and smooth coarse ware with incised pattern, as Fig. 15.

5. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $150 \times 75 - 25$ cm.

Burial : Vertebrae and tibia of F. skeleton in position, showing contraction on R. side, head E.

Contents :

- i. Green-glaze beads.

- ii. Split cowrie shells.

6. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $180 \times 105 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Fragments of F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of bowl R-P B-T, as Pl. 48 a, 1.

- ii. Potsherds of bowls smooth red ware with incised patterns.

7. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $110 \times 65 - 65$ cm.

8. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $115 \times 75 - 75$ cm.

Burial : Fragments of F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Blue-glaze beads.

- ii. Broken tortoise-shell bracelet.

- iii. Cornelian bead.

9. *Grave* : Long rectangular, $190 \times 75 - 75$ cm.

Burial : Bones of F. skeleton of Egyptian type.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware, red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 2.

2. Ribbed jar brown ware, as Fig. 22 : 5.

10. *Grave* : Long rectangular, $225 \times 100 - 60$ cm.

Burial : Bones of F. skeleton of Nubian type at end of grave.

Contents :

1. Bowl red ware painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 7.

2. Small alabaster jar. Pl. 41, e.

3. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 1.

- i. Bone inlay from a box.

- ii. Bronze razor or knife. Pl. 38 e, 2.

- iii. Bronze tweezers. Pl. 38 e, 6.

- iv. Bronze awl of rectangular section, 7 cm. long.

- v. Fragment of wood handle of No. iv.

- vi. Saucer roughly-made brown ware.

- vii. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 6.

- viii. Jar, broken, as Fig. 22 : 4.

11. New Empire grave, $220 \times 70 - 15$ cm., axis N. and S.

12. New Empire grave, side-chamber type, $220 \times 115 - 25 + 35$ cm., axis N. and S., bones of F. skeleton of Nubian type.
13. New Empire grave, $190 \times 65 - 20$ cm., axis N. and S.
14. C-group grave, $165 \times 60 - 35$ cm., axis E. and W.
15. C-group grave, $155 \times 60 - 65$ cm., axis E. and W. Skull of F. Nubian in debris.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds R-P B-T bowl.
- ii. Potsherds R-P B-T incised.

18. *Grave* : Empty, $185 \times 60 - 25$ cm.

Burial : Bones of F. skeleton in debris.

Contents :

- i. Split cowries.
- ii. Green-glaze beads.
- iii. Brown stone bead.

19. Small irregular grave, $140 \times 55 - 25$ cm. Child's bones in debris.

20. *Grave* : Long rectangular New Empire grave, $200 \times 45 - 25$ cm.

Burial : Bones of F. of Nubian type in disorder.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 4.
2. Jar, broken, as Fig. 22 : 1.

21. Shallow denuded grave, $165 \times 60 - 15$ cm., fragments of bone in debris.

22. Denuded grave.

23. *Grave* : Nearly circular, $125 \times 115 - 65$ cm.

Contents :

1. Bronze axe-head. Pl. 33 e, 1.

24. Oval grave $130 \times 70 - 25$ cm. F. bones in debris.

25. Narrow trench, $110 \times 25 - 15$ cm., containing ashes and charcoal.

26. Narrow irregular grave, $150 \times 30 - 30$ cm.

Burial : Bones of a child in debris.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds New Empire pottery.
- ii. Three shells (*Natica melanistoma*) pierced for suspension.
- iii. Fragments of shell bracelet.

27. 28. Denuded New Empire graves.

29. Deep circular grave, empty. Fragments C-group and New Empire pottery in debris.

X-GROUP.

30. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, or denuded side-chamber grave.

Burial : Bones of a small skeleton, body had been wrapped in coarse woollen cloth.

Contents :

- i. Broken pot.
- ii. Iron point or awl in lead handle.
- iii. Blue-glaze beads.

CEMETERY 69 (EAST BANK). PLANS IV, VIII AND IX.

This cemetery was situated on the north side of the khor which runs down to the Nile Valley just beyond the village of Moalla. This valley, known as Khor Nugdi, is evidently

the point from which one of the numerous roads to the Etbai leaves the Nile. Parallel tracks in the sand, which at first sight appear to be caused by the wheels of carts, are in reality made by the sticks and poles which form the framework of the huts of the Ababda. These sticks, tied in bundles on each side of a camel and trailing on the ground behind, leave deep parallel furrows.

A group of small roughly-built houses just beyond the village, and about 200 metres NW. of the cemetery, is occupied by a number of the Ababda, more or less permanently settled at this spot.

The position of the cemetery was marked by the slightly disturbed appearance of the ground, and the loose stones from the superstructures of the C-group graves. As is often the case, one heap of stones had come to be venerated as the grave of a sheikh, and had several pieces of modern Nubian pottery deposited on it. This heap of stones and pottery remained undisturbed, but it is more than doubtful if they marked the position of a Moslem burial.

The cemetery consisted of four patches of graves, all very much plundered, and numbered as follows :—

- 1 - 6. Empty plundered graves.
- 7 - 29. C-group and New Empire.
- 30 - 39. B-group or Early Dynastic
- 40 - 91. C-group and New Empire.

1-6. Scattered graves between the Ababda encampment and the main portions of the cemetery (Graves 7-29 and 40-91).

1. Small empty circular grave, $75 \times 75 - 55$ cm., with ring of stones from lower course of superstructure.
2. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, $105 \times 60 - 85$ cm.
3. Small empty oval grave, $50 \times 30 - 35$ cm.
4. Nearly circular empty grave, $105 \times 85 - 100$ cm. A few broken bones and a skull.
5. Small rectangular grave, $65 \times 45 - 60$ cm.
6. Oval grave, $125 \times 60 - 110$ cm. Skull and a few bones.

7-28.

7. New Empire grave with side-chamber, $200 \times 135 - 150$ cm.

Burial: F. bones.

Contents:

1. Jar, as Fig. 22: 4, red ware.

8. Small circular C-group grave, $70 \times 70 - 45$ cm. Empty.
9. Small circular C-group grave, $85 \times 85 - 70$ cm. C-group potsherds.
10. Small circular grave, $50 \times 50 - 50$ cm. Empty.
11. Grave: Rectangular with rounded ends, $100 \times 65 - 50$ cm.

Burial: Bones of M. skeleton in disorder,

but body had been contracted on L. side, head NE.

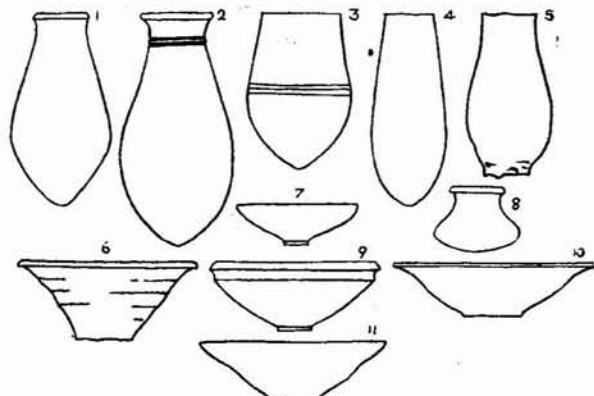


Fig. 22.—New Empire pottery.

12. *Grave* : Long grave, $180 \times 50 - 60$ cm.
Burial : F. skull and a few bones in no apparent order.
Contents :
 1. Jar, as Fig. 22 : 2.
 2. Small jar pinkish-red ware. Fig. 22 : 8.
13. Large deep New Empire grave, $240 \times 150 - 200$ cm. Empty.
14. New Empire grave, form not preserved. M. bones.
15. *Grave* : Long oval, $230 \times 110 - 190$ cm.
Burial : Massive bones of M. skeleton in disorder.
Contents :
 i. Incised C-group potsherds.
 ii. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowls.
16. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, $180 \times 70 - 65$ cm.
Burial : M. tibiae only in position showing contraction on L. side, head local N.
17. *Grave* : Long rectangular, $170 \times 60 - 70$ cm.
Burial : Scattered F. bones at S. end of grave.
Contents :
 1. Bowl red ware, painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 7.
18. *Grave* : Long oval, $155 \times 80 - 85$ cm.
Burial : M. skull and bones in confusion on floor of grave.
19. Oval grave, $75 \times 45 - 35$ cm.
20. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, $170 \times 70 - 60$ cm.
Burial : Portions of a F. skeleton, probably contracted on L. side, head E.
Contents :
 i. Fragments of a small R-P B-T bowl, as Pl. 48 a, 2.
21. Large deep oval grave. F. bones.
Contents :
 i. Potsherds of incised ware and of a R-P B-T bowl.
22. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, $125 \times 55 - 50$ cm.
Burial : Bones of a child.
Contents :
 i. Potsherds of incised ware.
 ii. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowl.
23. *Grave* : Long grave with side-chamber, $200 \times 100 - 125$ cm.
Burial : F. skull and tibiae at end of grave.
Contents :
 1. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 1.
 2. Bowl brown ware, as Fig. 22 : 6.
 3, 4. Bowls red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 7.
24. *Grave* : Long grave with side-chamber, $190 \times 140 - 160$ cm.
Burials : Remains of two M. skeletons.
Contents :
 i. Jar, Fig. 22 : 6.
25. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, $150 \times 70 - 195$ cm. F. bones.
Contents :
 i. Incised potsherds.
 ii. Shell pendant.

26. *Grave* : Long side-chamber, New Empire type, 240 × 120 — 170 cm.

Burial : Humerus and tibia of extended M. skeleton in position in the lower part of a decayed wooden coffin.

Contents :

1. Jar, light red ware, as Fig. 22:2.
2. Bowl red ware with hole in base, as Fig. 22:6.
3. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22:10.
4. Jar hard greenish-white Ballas ware, as Fig. 22:2.

27. *Grave* : Long side-chamber, New Empire type, 280 × 125 — 130 cm.

Burial : F. bones on floor of chamber.

Contents :

1. Jar red-painted, as Fig. 22:5.
2. Jar red ware red-washed, as Fig. 22:5.

28. *Grave* : Long side-chamber, New Empire type, 200 × 75 — 140 cm.

Burial : F. skull on floor of grave.

Contents :

1. Small jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22:8.
2. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22:7.
3. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22:7.

EARLY DYNASTIC AND B- AND C-GROUP GRAVES 29-37.

These graves were about 150 metres to the east of the above, and appeared to be a separate cemetery, for the most part of rather earlier date, so far as could be judged from the shapes of the graves and the few scattered objects left by plunderers.

29. *Grave*, parallel sides, rounded ends, 120 × 50 — 100 cm.

30. Rectangular grave, 110 × 65 — 35 cm.

31. *Grave*, form not preserved, fragments of human bones.

32. Oval grave, 75 × 55 — 30 cm.

33. Rectangular grave, 140 × 85 — 40 cm., in mud. Some slabs of stone at the side of grave, possibly covering stones.

34. *Grave* : parallel sides and rounded ends, 145 × 60 — 100 cm. Fragments of human bones.

Contents :

- i. Approximately rectangular slate palette.
- ii. White shell beads.

35. *Grave* : parallel sides, rounded ends, 115 × 40 — 100 cm. Fragments of human bones.

Contents :

- i. Shell (*Natica melanoistoma*) pierced for suspension.
- ii. Shell disc beads.
- iii. Rectangular slate palette.

36. *Grave* : form not preserved (C-group). F. bones."

Contents :

- i. Bowl, R-P B-T.
- ii. Shell earring. Pl. 37*b*, 8.

37. Rectangular grave, 130 × 45 — 65 cm. Fragments of human bones.

38. Small oval grave, $100 \times 40 - 55$ cm. Remains of ring of stones from lower course of stone superstructure.

Contents : Potsherds.

- i. Bowl finely-polished black ware.
- ii. Brim of bowl incised ware.

39. *Grave* : $125 \times 40 - 50$ cm. Human femora and tibiae.

C-GROUP AND NEW EMPIRE GRAVES 41-97.

41. Oval grave, outline badly preserved, 120×65 cm. A few F. bones and a skull in no apparent order.

42. Nearly circular grave, $105 \times 110 - 130$ cm. Bones and skull in no apparent order.

43. Circular grave, $85 \times 85 - 110$ cm.

Burial : Vertebrae of a child in position, showing contraction on L. side, head NE.

Contents :

- i. Shell beads.
- ii. Shells. *Conus Monachus*.

44. *Grave* : Circular, $110 \times 110 - 130$ cm., surrounded by ring of stones.

Burial : Lower part of M. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head N.

45. *Grave* : parallel sides, rounded ends, $190 \times 100 - 145$ cm., with ring of stones in position. M. skull and bones in debris.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowls.
- ii. Models of sheep in red pottery, as in Fig. 91.

46. Large side-handled jar white ware buried at south edge of No. 45. Contained organic matter (apparently decayed grain). Fig. 15.

47. Circular grave, $120 \times 120 - 110$ cm., ringed with stones.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds, R-P B-T bowls, as Pl. 48 a, 2.
- ii. Strainer, R-P B-T ware, as Pl. 48 a, 3.

48. Circular grave, 125×125 cm. Human M. bones. Potsherds coarse black incised ware.

49. Oval grave, $110 \times 90 - 120$ cm. F. skull and bones in no apparent order.

Contents :

- i, ii. Small bowls R-P B-T ware, as Pl. 48 a, 1 and 2.
- iii. Small jar white ware. Fig. 15.

50. Circular grave, 140×85 cm., with ring of stones set in mud.

51. Oval grave, $120 \times 90 - 180$ cm., with ring of stones.

52. Contracted (?). M. burial near surface, protected by stones.

53. Moslem grave (?), surmounted by pieces of modern Nubian pottery.

54. Grave nearly circular, $150 \times 150 - 145$ cm.

55. Grave, form not preserved. Fragments of human bones.

Contents :

- i. Incised and R-P B-T potsherds.
- ii. Bivalve shells. *Iridinia Nilotica*.

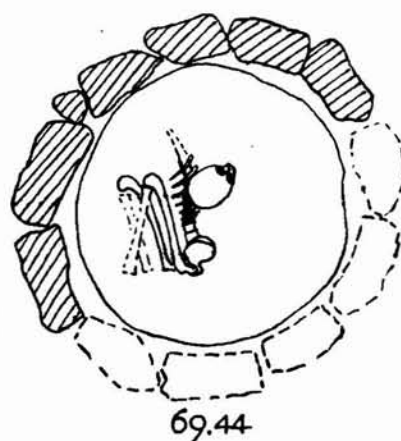


Fig. 23.

56. *Grave* : Form not preserved.

Contents :

i. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowls.

57. *Grave* : Parallel sides, rounded ends, 140×85 — 145 cm. F. bones in no apparent order on floor of grave.

58. Large grave, form not preserved, remains of ring of stones from the superstructure. F. bones.

Contents :

i. Potsherds R-P B-T ware and incised ware.

59. Circular grave about 125 cm. in diameter, containing a few broken bones. Remains of ring of stones.

60. Outline of grave not preserved. M. skull and bones in no apparent order.

Contents :

i. Potsherds of incised ware.

61. *Grave* : Long side-chamber, 180×85 — 160 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton extended on back, legs crossed, head E.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware red-painted (Fig. 22 : 3), organic contents.

2. Jar dark red ware, as Fig. 22 : 1.

3. Alabaster kohl-pot. Pl. 41 c, 8.

4. Jar light red ware, as Fig. 22 : 1.

i. Cowroid seal. Pl. 42 b, 23.

63. *Grave* : Parallel sides, rounded ends, confused heap of bones at S. end of grave.

Contents :

i. Potsherds of C-group ware.

64. Outline of grave not preserved. Human bones and skull in no apparent order on floor of grave.

85. Outline of grave not preserved. Skull and broken bones on floor of grave.

66. *Grave* : Small side-chamber grave, 105×75 — 130 cm.

Burial : M. skull and other bones in disorder on floor of grave. Skeleton was possibly contracted.

Contents :

1. Bowl red ware white-painted, vertical red stripe inside, as Fig. 22 : 7.

2. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 7.

i. Bowl (broken) red ware, red-painted and polished inside. as Fig. 22 : 11.

67. *Grave* : Long side-chamber, 210×95 — 165 cm.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton extended on R. side, head N.

Contents :

1. Alabaster kohl-pot.

2. Small bowl red ware, red-painted band and spots inside, brim, as Fig. 22 : 7.

3. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22 : 5.

4. Jar brown ware, as Fig. 22 : 6.

5. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, contained charcoal. Fig. 22 : 9.

6. Small bowl (inside No. 5), red ware, yellowish-white-painted, brown band inside brim, as Fig. 22 : 7.

7. As No. 3.

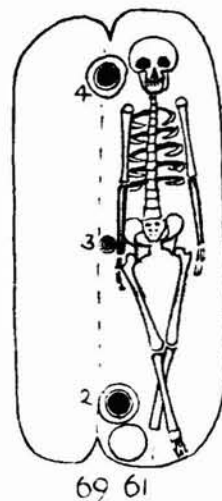


Fig. 24.

68. *Grave*: Long New Empire grave, $225 \times 85 - 155$ cm. Fragments of human bones.

Contents:

- i. Jar red ware, red-painted, as Fig. 22: 2.
- ii. Jar red ware, red-painted, as i.
- iii. Jar red ware, red-painted, as i.

69. *Grave*: Long New Empire grave, $250 \times 80 - 220$ cm. Fragments of human bones.

Contents:

- i. Bowl red-polished, black inside, hole in base.
- ii. Potsherds of bowls R-P B-M ware.

These broken bowls probably came from the neighbouring C-group graves 58 and 59.

70. *Grave*: Long New Empire grave, $200 \times 80 - 140$ cm.

Burial: Femur and tibia of M. skeleton showing extension on R. side, head N.

71. *Grave*: Long oval, $160 \times 80 - 130$ cm.

Burial: F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local N.

72. Oval grave, $160 \times 120 - 100$ cm. M. skull and bones in no apparent order in debris on floor of grave.

73. Nearly circular grave. F. skull and bones in no apparent order.

Contents:

- i. New Empire jar, as Fig. 22: 1.

74. New Empire grave, $210 \times 80 - 110$ cm. M. bones in debris.

75. Circular grave, $90 \times 90 - 70$ cm. Bones of a child in debris.

76. *Grave*: Form not preserved, 120 cm. deep. Portion of lower course of superstructure in position.

Contents:

- i. Glazed steatite scarab. Pl. 42 b, 19.
- ii. Uninscribed scarab of dark green stone.

These two scarabs, being found in the surface debris, are possibly from Grave 74.

77. Oval grave, $160 \times 80 - 120$ cm. Remains of lower course of superstructure in position.

78. *Grave*: Oval, $130 \times 80 - 120$ cm.

Burial: Lower portion of skeleton in position, showing contraction on R. side, head E.

79. *Grave*, form not preserved, $160 \times 90 - 160$ cm. Apparently a New Empire grave. Fragments of human bones.

Contents:

- i. Jar hard buff ware, as Fig. 22: 2.
- ii. Jar red ware, red-painted, as Fig. 22: 2.

80. New Empire grave, $250 \times 85 - 160$ cm. Fragments of human bones.

Contents:

- i. Jar red ware, red-painted, as Fig. 22: 2.
- ii. Small green-glaze plaque. Pl. 42 b, 24.

81. New Empire grave with side-chamber, $220 \times 120 - 220$ cm. M. bones.

Contents:

- i. Jar red ware, as Fig. 22: 5.

82. New Empire side-chamber grave. Fragments of human bones.

Contents:

- i. Jar brown ware, as Fig. 22: 5.

83. New Empire grave, 210×90 — 160 cm. Human bones.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware. Fig. 22 : 4.

84. Grave, outline not preserved, but New Empire grave. 185×120 — 160 cm. Fragments of human bones.

85. New Empire grave, 220×80 — 140 cm. M. bones and skull in the debris.

86. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, 130×70 — 120 cm. Fragments of human bones.

87. New Empire grave, 200×90 — 140 cm. Fragments of human bones.

88. Grave, form not preserved, 160×75 — 80 cm. M. skull and bones in no apparent order.

89. Grave : Long New Empire with side-chamber, 200×80 — 120 cm.

Burial : M. skull and bones of skeleton in disorder.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 4.
2. Jar red ware red painted, as Fig. 22 : 2.
3. Small bowl, as Fig. 22 : 7.
4. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 11.
5. Bowl red ware, red-painted and horizontally polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 11.

90. Grave : New Empire with side-chamber. 170×105 — 140 cm.

Burial : Bones of F. skeleton in disorder, but burial was extended on back.

Contents :

1. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 4.
2. Jar red ware red-painted, as Fig. 22 : 2.
3. Jar hard buff ware, as Fig. 22 : 2.
4. Jar hard yellowish-white ware, as Fig. 22 : 1.
5. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 10
6. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 11.

91. Long New Empire grave, 200×70 — 180 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Scaraboid seal.
- ii. Green-glaze amulet.
- iii. Blue-glaze beads.
- iv. Slender-necked handled jar, red ware red-painted and polished, as Fig. 27 : 13.

92. Deep empty New Empire grave, 250×125 — 240 cm. Part of one side walled with stones set in mud.

Burial : M. bones.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds New Empire ware.

93. New Empire grave, 220×100 — 190 cm. Fragments of human bones.

Contents :

- i. Jar, as Fig. 22 : 4.
- ii. Jar, as Fig. 22 : 4.

94. Grave : Form not preserved, 120 cm. deep, containing human bones in no apparent order, stained red.

95. Grave : New Empire, form badly preserved, 165×105 — 120 cm. A few broken M. and F. bones.

Contents :

1. Jar, as Fig. 22 : 1.

2. Jar, as Fig. 22 : 5.

96. grave parallel sides and rounded ends, 160×90 — 150 cm. Fragments of F. bones.

Contents :

i. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowls.

97. *Grave* : Oval, 125×100 — 130 cm.

Burial : Skull and bones in grave, in no apparent order.

Contents :

i. Potsherds of bowl smooth coarse black ware with incised pattern.

CEMETERY 69/100. PLAN IV.

About 400 metres south-east of Cemetery 69, in the same alluvial plain, was a small patch of graves of the B- and C-groups.

100. Oval grave, 70×50 — 85 cm. Fragments of human bones.

101. *Grave* : Long rectangular grave, 195×65 — 80 cm. Covered with slabs of stone and a rude cairn.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on back, head NE. and turned towards R. shoulder.

102. Rectangular grave with remains of a stone cairn. Fragments of bones.

Contents :

i. Incised potsherds.

103. *Grave* : Rectangular, with rounded ends, 110×70 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skull and upper part of a skeleton contracted on L. and back, head NE.

Contents :

1. Pebble palette with malachite stain.

i. Potsherds from a bowl with rivet-hole R-P B-M ware.

ii. Potsherds of red-polished ware used for digging.

CEMETERY 69/200. PLANS IV, VIII AND IX. Plate 3 d.

200. About 300 metres west of Cemetery 69/1 and across the valley :—

Grave : Large tomb cut in ancient alluvial mud bank.

Burials : Four extended skeletons of which two were represented only by a few bones. A, B, C, males ; D, female.

Contents : Fig. 27

1. Large jar red ware.

2. Necked jar pink-yellow ware.

3. Bowl red ware, red-painted band inside brim, interior decorated with a cross in whitewash.

4. Jar red ware red-painted.

5. Jar buff ware, neck broken.

6. Jar red ware red-painted and polished, black-painted decoration on neck.

7. Small jar red ware red-painted.

8. Small bowl red ware, red-polished inside.

9. Small jar red ware red-painted.

10. Small jug with handle, black ware.
11. Bowl red ware, red-painted band inside brim, whitewash cross inside.

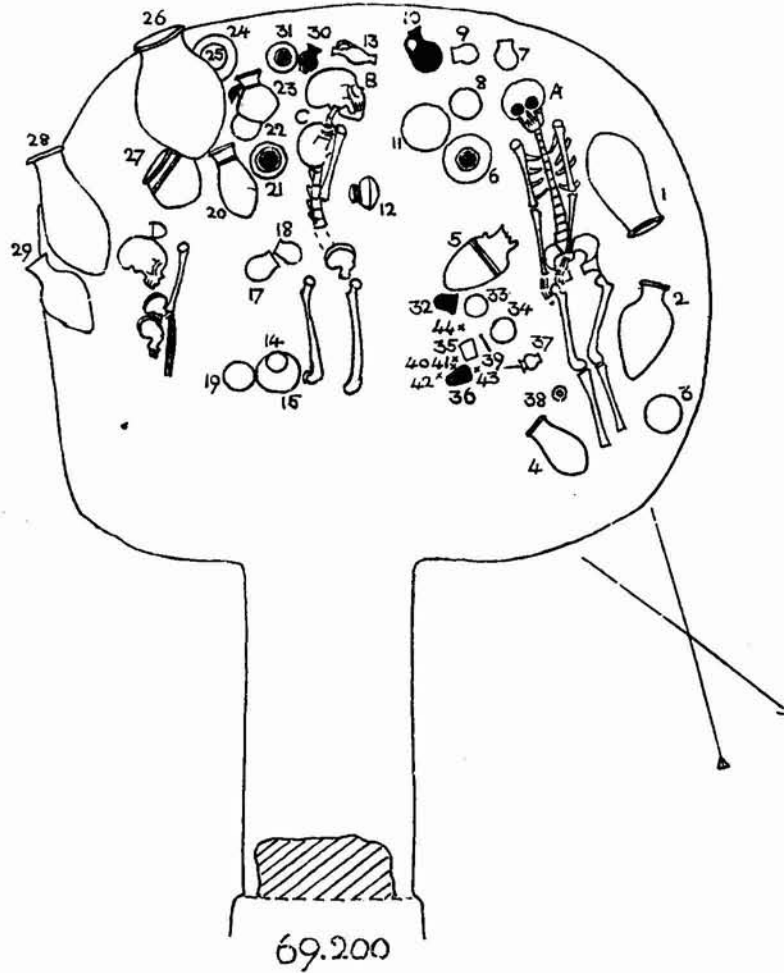


Fig. 25.

12. Small necked jar red ware, pink-painted decoration of purple bands.
13. Slender necked vessel with handle, red ware, red-painted and polished.

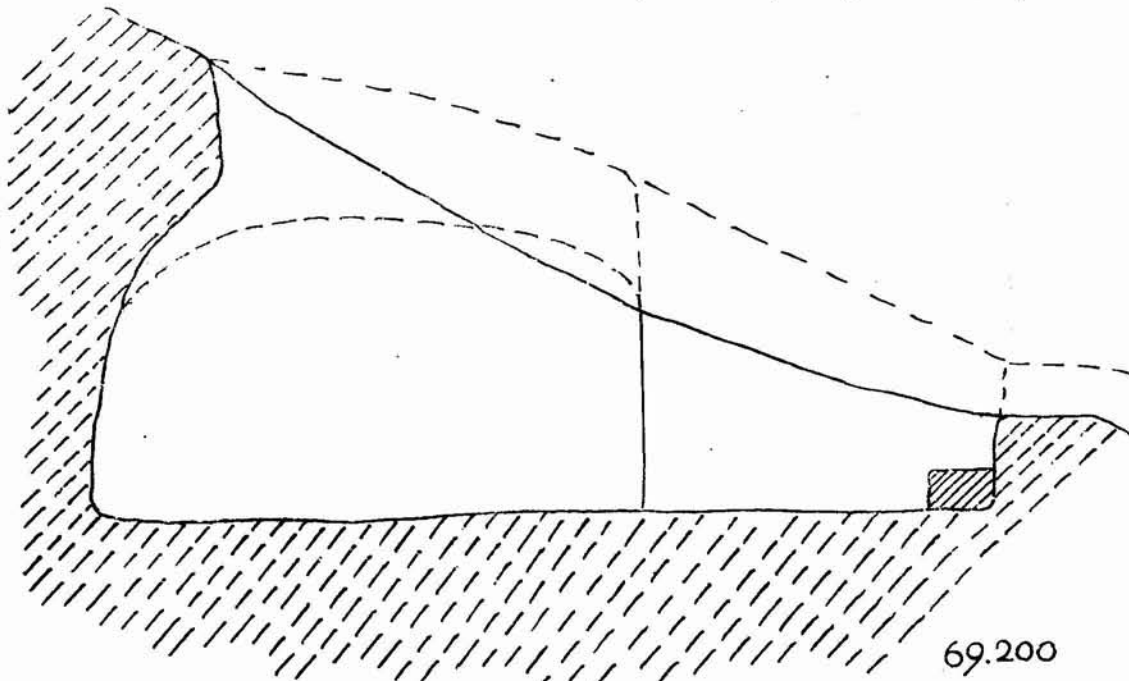
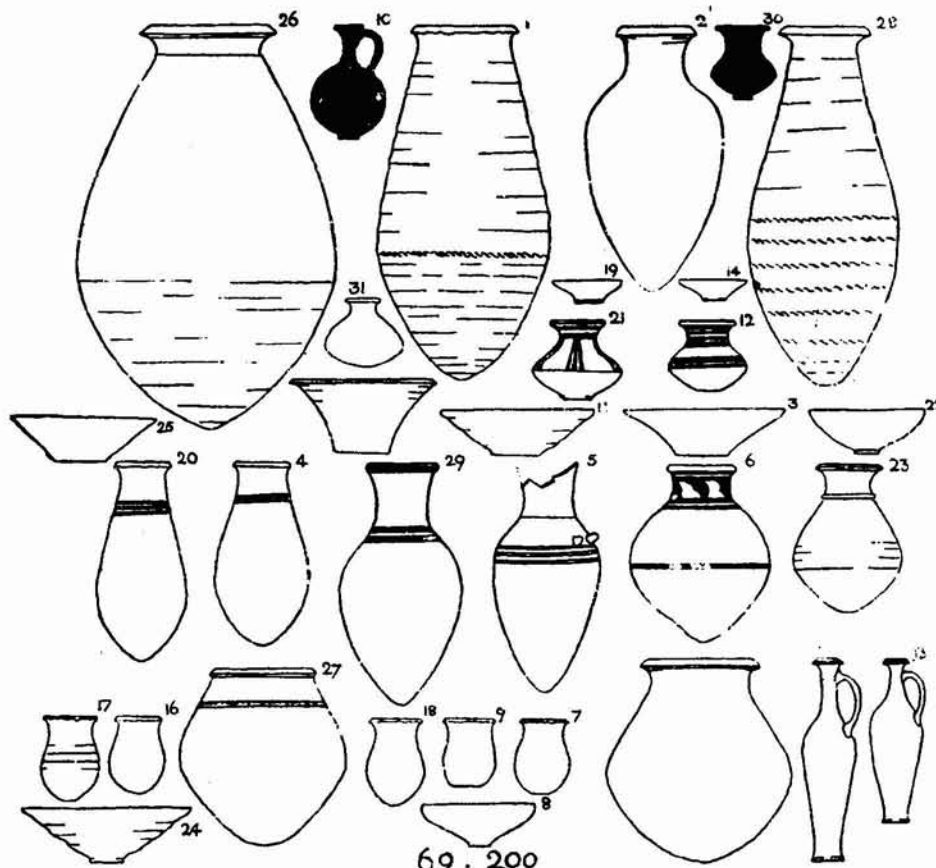


Fig. 26.

14. Small dish red ware roughly-made.
15. Large dish brown ware, inside whitewashed (broken).

16. Small jar red ware.
17. Small jar red ware.
18. Small jar red ware red-painted.
19. Small roughly-made dish red ware
20. Tall jar red ware red-painted.



69. 200

Fig. 27.

21. Small-necked jar red ware, red-painted and polished decoration in black paint.
22. Small bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside.
23. Necked jar red ware painted yellow.
24. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside.
25. Bowl red ware, red-painted band inside brim.
26. Large jar red ware.
27. Wide-mouthed jar red ware pink-red-painted.
28. Large and tall jar hard red ware.
29. Necked jar hard Ballas ware, purple-painted decoration.
30. Kohl-pot black-polished ware.
31. Small-necked jar, white ware.
32. Piece of slate, sheath of No. 35.
- 33, 34. Two thin concave copper discs, each pierced with three holes near margin.
Scale pans. Pl. 38 e, 7, 8.
35. Thin bronze knife. Pl. 38 e, 3.
36. Worn dark green stone axe, used for grinding paint.
37. Alabaster kohl-pot and ebony kohl-stick.
38. Alabaster kohl-pot. Pl. 41 c, 6.

39. Copper awl.
40. Lead tweezers (?).
41. Pieces of red hæmatite paint.
42. Small whetstone.
43. Copper tweezers. **Pl. 38 e, 6.**
44. Small bronze knife or razor.
 - i. Small bone disc.
 - ii. Fragment of wood with hole—beam of scales Nos. 33, 34. **Pl. 38 e, 4.**
 - iii. Scarab with interlaced design, green-glaze. **Pl. 42 b, 10.**
 - iv. Slender-necked vessel with one handle, red ware red-painted and polished.
 - v. Jar, smooth red ware, hole in base.
 - vi. Fragments of painted and gilded plaster masks from coffins.

In addition to the above, a mass of potsherds of New Empire types.

201-202. In this mud bank were two quite empty New Empire tombs of the same type as 69: 200.

CEMETERY 70. PLAN IV.

Cemetery 70 consisted of a number of graves and tombs cut in the indurated clay strata at the foot of the sandstone on the west bank opposite Moalla, between Faragalla and Musa Kolei. The graves were mostly of the Coptic period, the bodies loosely wrapped in woollen rags and in some cases with black leather shoes on their feet, being laid head west in narrow graves covered with horizontal sandstone slabs. These burials are numbered 2, 4-23. The remaining two graves, 1 and 3, were respectively of the Early Dynastic and New Empire periods.

1. Grave: Oval, $100 \times 80 - 25$ cm. This grave had been intruded on and damaged by the Coptic burial 70: 2.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head west.

Contents:

1. Large bowl, R-P-B-M ware, black-polished inside, anciently riveted, as **Pl. 44 a, 5.**
2. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
3. Deep bowl, ware as No. 1 (broken).

3. Tomb: Chamber, $175 \times 140 + 90$ cm., approached by vertical shaft $115 \times 65 - 145$ cm.

Burial: Broken bones.

Contents:

1. Necked jar red-painted and polished, as **Fig. 21: 16.**
- 2, 3, 4. Bell-shaped jars red ware, holes in bases, as **Fig. 21: 12.**
5. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as **Fig. 22: 10.**
6. Tall jar red ware, broken.
7. Small-necked jar red ware red-painted, as **Fig. 27: 12.**
 - i. Wooden handle of an awl.
 - ii. Potsherds of a large amphora of red ware.

CEMETERY 70: 100. PLAN IV.

100. Grave: New Empire side-chamber type, $155 \times 85 - 80$ cm.

Burial: Skeleton extended on back, head W., hands crossed on pelvis.

Contents:

1. Coarsely-made jar red ware fire-stained.

2. Jar red ware red-painted and polished, as Pl. 49 a, 7.
 - i. Scarab-plaque with inscription on both sides. Pl. 42 b, 20.
 - ii. Cornelian heart (?) pendant.
 - iii. Cornelian beryl and blue-glaze beads.
 - iv. Long cylindrical blue-glaze bead.
101. New Empire chamber-tomb, $260 \times 200 + 190$ cm., approached by short vertical shaft, $90 \times 160 - 220$ cm. No remains of burials. On the floor of the chamber :
 1. jar red ware, as Pl. 49 a, 2.
 2. Bowl red ware, as Fig. 22 : 10.
- 102-117. Extended Coptic burials, all heads west.

CEMETERY 71 (EAST BANK). PLAN IV.

About three kilometres north of Moalla, a large valley joins the Nile. Its mouth is blocked with large alluvial mud banks deposited by the ancient river.

At the north side of this valley, behind the village of Sharaf el Din Togog, is a particularly high bank of mud in which were cut two deep New Empire tombs which had, however, been completely plundered. They were cleared by the Expedition, and a few objects, besides the remains of skeletons, were recovered.

1. Tomb : $380 \times 240 + 165$ cm., approached by a shaft $250 \times 85 - 280$ cm., and door $+ 90$ cm.

Burials : A number of bones and skulls.

Contents :

- i. Scarab. }
- ii. Scarab. } Pl. 42 b, 9, 11, 12.
- iii. Scarab. }
- iv. Green-glaze heart amulet.
- v. Potsherds of New Empire pottery.
- vi. Potsherds of New Empire white pottery with red- and black-painted decoration.

2. Tomb : Of similar type (with supporting buttress or unfinished pillar at back of chamber), $240 \times 300 + 100$ cm., approached by shaft $240 \times 80 - 205$ cm., and door $+ 85$ cm.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of New Empire ware, principally bowls, red-painted ware, and jars of brown and red ware, as Pl. 49 a, 2-3.

CEMETERY 71/100. PLAN IV.

On the north side of the valley, but about 400 metres inland, was a small patch of plundered late C-group graves, dug in blown sand and gravel. Only one grave contained a skeleton. The form of the remainder was not preserved, but the dimensions were approximately $100 \times 75 - 65$ cm.

103. Grave : Oval, $100 \times 80 - 70$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local N.

Contents :

- i. Deep bowl of delicately-ribbed fine smooth brown ware, imitating basket-work. !
- ii. Several potsherds of C-group incised ware.



71.103

Fig. 28.

CEMETERY 71/200. PLAN IV.

On the opposite side of the valley, and nearer the river, on high alluvial mud banks, were about thirty denuded and plundered graves. From the potsherds, these graves appeared to be Early Dynastic and C group. Grave 223 yielded a few potsherds of R-P B-M ware. Grave 227 (a rectangular grave $140 \times 70 - 70$ cm.), potsherds of hard pink ware from a jar, as Fig. 106 : 7. Grave 229, rectangular, $215 \times 100 - 60$ cm., fragments of thin black ware, with light red surface and patterns of dark red, similar to the pottery afterwards found in Cemetery 79, *q. v.*

DISTRICT OF GERF HUSEIN.

The district of Gerf Husein, which is the first great ancient centre of population south of Kalabsha, can be arbitrarily divided as follows:—A north section from Gerf Husein temple to the village of Gedekol, comprising Cemeteries 72 and 73, and a south section between Gedekol and the sandstone promontory which forms a natural barrier between this district and that of Koshtamna. This section contains Cemeteries 74 and 76 to 80.

In each of these two divisions cemeteries occur covering all periods from the Middle Predynastic down to Byzantine times. Thus in the whole district all periods (with the exception of the Predynastic) are represented by at least two cemeteries, showing that a considerable population has been in continuous occupation of the district. But here again there is the same curious absence of cemeteries, or even of single burials which can be assigned to the period which elapsed between the close of the New Empire and the beginning of the Ptolemaic rule.*

The following table shows the distribution of cemeteries in these two districts:—

	Gerf Husein North. (Fagirdib to Gedekol).	Gerf Husein South. (Gedekol to Mediḡ).
Middle and Late Predynastic	—	76, 78, 79, 80.
Early Dynastic	73	76, 78, 79
B-group	73	76, 77/100, 80
C-group	72/200, 73	74/500, 76, 77
New Empire	72/200, 73	76
Ptolemaic-Roman	73	74, Rock-cut tombs.
X-group	72	74
Christian	72	74, 74, A, 74/200-400

Gerf Husein North (Fagirdib to Gedekol).

To the south of Gerf Husein temple, at the foot of the low sandstone cliffs, are a series of mud banks, the lower slopes of which are irrigated by saqias and bear crops of millet and barley. Above the 110-metre contour the cultivation ceases, although certain deep, walled *saqia*-shafts show that in mediæval times an effort was made to cultivate a larger area than at present.

* Archaeological Survey of Nubia, Bulletin 3, page 18.

The cemeteries are for the most part on the 112·5-metre level, and do not seem to have suffered much from modern *sebakh*-digging. The practice now seems to be to start a *sebakh* quarry in the lower slopes of the mud banks, and to remove earth from these points only. The deep excavations thus formed are utilized to confine cattle in during the day, especially those animals awaiting their turn on the *sagias*.

Immediately below Gerf Husein temple is the village of Fagirdib, part of which must be built over the avenue of sphinxes which formerly led from the Pylon at the water's edge to the rock temple above. Further to the north are the ruined mud-brick walls of a Coptic monastery. Trenches were cut in the floor of the monastic church to determine the nature of the deposits inside the building. At some period the interior must have been ransacked, as a quantity of *debris* has been carried outside and thrown down the slope. The building stands above the water-level of the new reservoir, and will be available for a more thorough examination in the future.

Somewhat beyond the temple of Gerf Husein, behind the southernmost houses of Fagirdib, is a group of rocks with drawings of boats and animals.

CEMETERY 72. PLANS IV, X AND XII. Plates 5, 6 a.

Cemetery 72 extends for nearly a kilometre south of the village, the numbering beginning at the north end, just beyond a conspicuous group of white-domed Moslem tombs.

The cemetery is composed of graves of the following periods :—

- i. C-group 72/200.
- ii. Late New Empire. A few scattered graves at the edge of the C-group cemetery.
- iii. X-group. Intruded on by the Christian graves.
- iv. Christian.

CEMETERY 72/200. GRAVES OF THE C-GROUP PERIOD. PLANS IV, X AND XII. Plate 5 a.

This large cemetery must have contained originally about 500 to 700 graves. On removing the surface of blown sand and the loose stones which resulted from the ruin of the superstructures, it was apparent that those parts of the cemetery which lay nearest to the cultivation had been destroyed by *sebakh*-digging. The earth had been excavated from between the superstructures and the clearing revealed the graves as hollow craters surrounded by banks of earth which had been preserved from removal by the superstructure walls. These had, in consequence, soon collapsed, and the whole surface became covered with a confused layer of stone. The graves had been emptied bodily, only the skulls and larger bones being left behind. This *sebakh*-digging must have been done long ago, and search for antiquities was not the motive for the damage. The graves furthest from the cultivation were less injured. No doubt the superstructures nearer the desert would hold up a greater deposit of sand, and this, taken in connection with their distance from the fields, would render it less profitable to remove the earth from between them.

So large a proportion of the graves in this cemetery were archæologically empty that it will be more convenient to describe in the first place those few which contained burials or objects, and to summarize the remainder in their numerical order.

The potsherds found were in all cases assigned to the nearest grave, and are, no doubt,

the remains of vessels placed at the foot of, and outside the superstructures. The smaller black-polished pieces may, however, have originally accompanied the burial. Cf. Cemetery 87, pp. 156-185. The orientation of the graves was very uniformly local east-and-west, the head of the burial being always east.

226. Grave : Rectangular with rounded ends, $130 \times 55 - 30$ cm.

Burial : F. contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of a R-P B-T bowl.
- ii. Quantity of blue-glaze beads threaded to form a flat belt or kilt.
- iii. Small electrum ornament.
- iv. Cornelian beads.
- v. Small white shell disc beads.
- vi. Shell ring with rudimentary incised decoration. **Pl. 37 b, 3.**

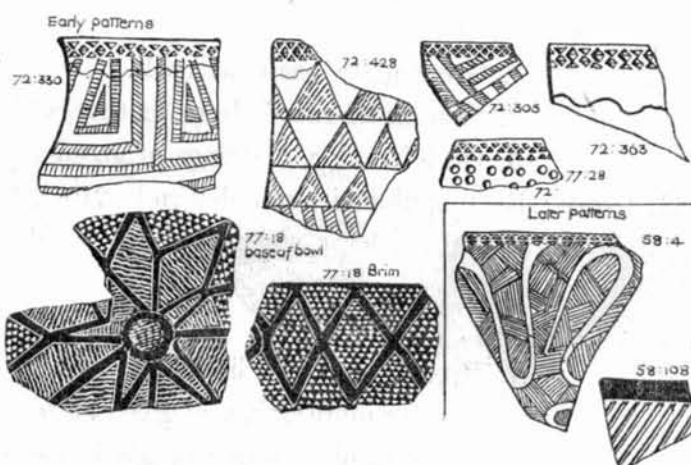


Fig. 29.

234. Grave : Rectangular, $90 \times 60 - 15$ cm. (much denuded).

Burial : F. contracted on R. side, head to local E. Lower part of body wrapped in leather kilt.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Shell bracelets on wrists.
- 3, 4. Shell finger-rings. **Pl. 37 b, 4, 6.**
5. Strings of blue-glaze beads on ankles. **Pl. 56, 2.**
6. Necklace of black-glaze and ball cornelian beads. **Pl. 56, 8.**
 - i. Eighteen flat mother-of-pearl pendants.
 - ii. Shell hair ring. **Pl. 37 b, 7.**



Fig. 30.

253. Grave : Rectangular with rounded ends, $200 \times 100 - 130$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head to local E. **Pl. 19 a.**

Contents :

1. Green-glaze beads on right ankle.
 - i. Quantity of green- and blue-glaze beads. **Pl. 56, 9.**
 - ii. Cornelian beads.
 - iii. Black and white stone beads.
 - iv. Twelve split cowries.

317. Grave : Rectangular with rounded ends, 130×80 cm.

Burial : Remains of F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head to local E.

Contents :

- i. Fragment of a shell bracelet.

330. Grave : Rectangular with rounded ends, $170 \times 90 - 140$ cm.

Burial : Legs of M. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head to local E.

Contents :

1. White shell beads on R. ankle.
 - i. Potsherds of incised C-group ware. **Fig. 29.**

368. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 135 × 80 cm.

Burial : Headless M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head to local E., laid on and covered with goatskins.

Contents :

1. Green-glaze beads at neck.
2. Sandals of raw hide or leather with cut patterns.
3. On left ankle, 2 strings of green-glaze beads.

382. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 210 × 105 — 155 cm. **Pl. 19 b.**

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head to local E., skull displaced.

Contents :

1. Bronze mirror in linen bag. **Pl. 39 c, 3.**
2. Four or more strings of green-glaze beads on right arm.
3. On left ankle, string of black disc beads.

383. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 170 × 105 — 120 cm. **Pl. 19 c.**

Burial : F. skeleton (skull removed) contracted on R. side, head to local E.

Contents :

1. Sandals of raw hide or leather on feet.
2. Green-glaze beads at L. ankle.
 - i. Oval shell pendant.
 - ii. Green-glaze button seal. **Pl. 42 b, 32.**
 - iii. Quantity of leather.

387. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 165 × 80 — 130 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton (skull removed), contracted on R. side. Head to local E.

Contents :

- i. Quantity of blue-, green-, and pale green-glaze beads.
- ii. Potsherds of R-P B-T ware from a bowl.

412. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 60 — 45 cm.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton of M. child contracted on L. side.

Contents :

- i. Kohl-shell.
- ii. R-P B-T potsherds.

419. *Grave* : Narrow rectangular with rounded ends, 125 × 40 — 80 cm.

Burial : Upper part of skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Eight shell bracelets on L. arm.
 - i. Quantity of green-glaze beads.
 - ii. Fragments of tortoise-shell bracelets.

445. *Grave* : Rectangular, 160 × 85 — 100 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side.

Contents :

1. Lower part of a R-P B-T bowl.
2. Strings of blue-glaze beads at neck.



72.368

Fig. 31.



72.382

Fig. 32.

C-group graves without burials or objects in position, but in clearing which a number of objects were found which had accompanied the burial:—

214. Grave: Rectangular with rounded ends, $165 \times 75 - 40$ cm.

Burial: Skull and scattered bones on floor of grave. Skeleton was probably contracted on L. side.

Contents:

i. Small blue- and green-glaze beads.

218. Grave: Rectangular with rounded ends, $185 \times 70 - 40$ cm.

Burial: Bones of a sheep, which probably accompanied the burial.

Contents:

i. Cup, polished black ware, incised white-filled pattern. Pl. 40 a, 6.

ii. Potsherds of Late Predynastic ware decorated with brown whorls.



Fig. 3g.

219. Grave: $140 \times 65 - 15$ cm. F. bones.

Contents:

- i. C-group potsherds.
- ii. Mother-of-pearl button (?).
- iii. Chalcedony flakes.

225. Grave: $180 \times 80 - 95$ cm. F. bones.

Contents:

- i. Potsherds of large jars as Pl. 48 c.
- ii. Potsherds of R-P B-T ware from bowls.
- iii. Shell finger-ring.

235. Grave: $155 \times 50 - 50$ cm. F. bones (?).

Contents:

- i. Leather sandal.
- ii. Shell.
- iii. Leather.
- iv. Potsherds, R-P B-T, from bowls.
- v. Beads, black-, green-, and blue-glaze.
- vi. Nacre pendants.
- vii. Tortoise-shell armlets.

238. Grave: $100 \times 50 - 20$ cm. M. bones.

Contents:

- i. Ostrich egg-shell.
- ii. Broken quartz armlet.
- iii. Shell.
- iv. R-P B-T potsherds from bowls.

245. Grave: $170 \times 70 - 75$ cm. M. bones.

Contents:

- i. Ivory ring.
- ii. Fragments of an ivory bracelet.
- iii. Fragments tortoise-shell bracelet.
- iv. Ostrich egg-shell.
- v. R-P B-T potsherds from bowls.

248. *Grave* : 155 × 80 — 200 cm.

- i. Two split cowries.
- ii. Green-glaze beads.

249. *Grave* : 165 × 85 — 150 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Red-dyed leather.
- ii. Human bones stained green.

250. *Grave* : 160 × 75 — 150 cm. Child's bones.

Contents :

- i. Rings of shell and mother-of-pearl.
- ii. Tortoise-shell armlets. **Pl. 37 c, 10.**

261. *Grave* : 185 × 110 — 160 cm.

Contents :

- i. Two black-polished pots. **Fig. 33.**
- ii. Tortoise-shell bracelet.
- iii. Barrel-shaped cornelian beads.
- iv. Green-glaze beads.
- v. Bone awl. **Pl. 38 d, 1.**

263. *Grave* : 175 × 90 — 115 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Red-dyed leather.
- ii. Shell with galena paint.
- iii. Green-glaze beads.

273. *Grave* : 215 × 115 — 80 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. R-P B-T potsherds from bowls.
- ii. Incised R-P B-T potsherds from bowls.
- iii. Red tanned leather.
- iv. Tortoise-shell armlets.

279. *Grave* : 160 × 80 — 75 cm. M. bones.

Contents :

- i. Bone point.
- ii. R-P B-T potsherds from bowls.
- iii. Shell bracelet.

284. *Grave* : 155 × 80 — 115 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Incised R-P B-T potsherds from bowls.
- ii. Matting.
- iii. Leather.

310. *Grave* : 230 × 125 — 160 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Quantity of split cowries on floor of grave.

312. *Grave* : 185 × 85 — 185 cm. Bones of two females.

Contents :

- i. Cornelian and shell hair rings. **Pl. 37 d, 7, 8.**
- ii. Green-glaze beads
- iii. Tortoise-shell armlets.
- iv. Red-polished and incised potsherds.

313. *Grave* : 170 × 90 — 150 cm.

Contents :

- i. Large green-glaze beads.
- ii. Scarab (possibly from a plundered New Empire grave). Pl. 42 b, 17.

331. *Grave* : 130 × 80—110 cm. Bones of child.

Contents :

- i. Small green-glaze amulets.
- ii. Green-glaze and black and white stone beads.

337. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 140 × 70 — 90 cm.

Burial : F. bones and skull in confusion on floor of grave, but skeleton had been contracted on R. side, head E.

338. *Grave* : 160 × 75 — 90 cm. M. bones.

Contents :

- i. Kohl-shell.
- ii. Green-glaze beads.
- iii. Incised R-P B-T potsherds from bowl.

342. *Grave* : 150 × 75 — 60 cm. M. bones.

Contents :

- i. A mass of leather (with hair on), matting and linen.

350. *Grave* : Child's bones.

Contents :

- i. Green- and black-glaze beads.
- ii. Piece of a tortoise-shell armlet.

351. *Grave* : 170 × 80 — 100 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. R-P B-T potsherds from bowl.
- ii. Flint flake.
- iii. Ivory and tortoise-shell bracelets.

372. *Grave* : 120 × 50 — 85 cm. M. bones.

Contents :

- i. Ostrich egg-shell.
- ii. Potsherds of R-P B-T and incised bowls.
- iii. Black- and green-glaze beads.
- iv. White shell beads.

7. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 185 × 110 — 100 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibiae of M. skeleton, showing contraction on R. side, head E.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds R-P B-T and incised R-P B-T from bowls.
- ii. Blue-glaze beads.

378. *Grave* : 215 × 90 — 130 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds R-P B-T and incised R-P B-T from bowls.
- ii. Electrum pendant. Pl. 37 b, 13.
- iii. Tortoise-shell armlets.

417. Grave : 195 × 85 — 95 cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Kohl-shell.
- ii. Cornelian beads.

418. Grave : 160 × 65 — 60 cm.

Contents :

- i. Red-polished potsherds.
- ii. Fragment of shell bracelet.
- iii. Tortoise-shell bracelets.

601. Grave : 150 × 75 — 205 cm.

Contents :

- i. Black stone point.
- ii. A quantity of black and white stone beads.
- iii. White *Natica melanistoma* shells.
- iv. White shell disc beads.

619. Grave : 195 × 100 — 220 cm.

Contents :

- i. Green-glaze ring.
- ii. Black- and green-glaze beads.
- iii. Two bronze earrings.

620. Grave : 170 × 85 — 217 cm.

Contents :

- i. Large greenish-white stone armlet. **Pl. 37 c, 3.**
- ii. Cornelian beads roughly made from cornelian flakes.

622. Grave : 190 × 110 — 210 cm.

Contents :

- i. Two shell rings.
- ii. Fragments of a shell bracelet.
- iii. Mother-of-pearl buttons.
- iv. Two gold beads.
- v. Scaraboid seal, back carved as a frog.
- vi. Green-glaze beads.

A few of the remaining C-group graves yielded R-P B-T potsherds and incised R-P B-T potsherds from bowls, fragments of leather, feathers, green-glaze beads and kohl-shells containing a little galena. The great majority of the graves of this cemetery were, however, absolutely empty except for a few broken bones. A considerable number of skulls were collected for anatomical examination.

CEMETERY 72. NEW EMPIRE BURIALS. PLANS IV, X AND XII.

Again we find the graves of this period on the *edge* of the C-group cemetery.

274. Grave : Large circular excavation considerably denuded. Originally it consisted of a semi-circular shaft about 50 cm. deep, walled with mud-bricks giving access to a side-chamber of similar shape cut in the mud.

Burial : Skeleton (skull missing), extended on back, head W.

Contents :

1. Jar, as Pl. 49 a, 7.

2. Jar, as Pl. 49 a, 7.
3. Jar, as Pl. 49 a, 7.
 - i. Bronze tweezers.
 - ii. Fragments of ivory bracelet.
 - iii. Ivory needle.
394. *Grave* : Much denuded and outline not preserved.
Burial : Extended on back, hands on pelvis, skull displaced.
Contents :
 1. Jar, as Pl. 49 a, 2.
 2. Scarab at left wrist. Pl. 42 b, 16.
 3. Small blue-glaze scarab without inscription.
 - i. Broken jar, as Pl. 49 a, 5.
 - ii. Blue-glaze plaque with figure carrying sceptre.
 - iii. Small green-glaze scarab.
457. *Grave* : Long side-chambered type, — 90 cm
Burial : Skull only in position, showing burial extended on back or L. side, head W.
Contents :
 - i. Broken bowl of red ware.
474. Extended F. burial, head W., hands at sides, skull turned to R. shoulder.
476. Extended F. burial on chest, hands at sides, head W.
Contents :
 - i. Cornelian penannular ring from near head.
477. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, — 40 cm.
Burial : Skeleton of a child extended on R. side, head W.
Contents :
 1. Jar red ware red-painted.
478. Extended burial on back, head W., hands on pelvis, skull turned towards L. shoulder.
479. Extended burial on L. side, head W.
480. *Grave* : Parallel sides and slightly rounded ends, — 30 cm.
Burial : Skeleton of a child extended on back and left side, head W.
Contents :
 1. Bowl red ware, red-painted inside.
 - i. Two penannular cornelian rings. Pl. 37 d, 5, 7.
 - ii. Amulet. Polychrome glass. Pl. 37 d, 6.
481. *Grave* : Narrow rectangular, 190 + 30 — 40 cm.
Burial : Extended on back, hands on pelvis, head E., skull turned to L. shoulder.
Contents :
 1. Jar red ware red-painted.
 2. Bowl red ware red-painted, band inside brim.
 3. Necklace of cornelian and black and white stone beads.
Pl. 55, 8.
497. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, — 45 cm.
Burial : Bones of a child, apparently those of an extended burial.
Contents :
 - 1, 2, 3. Three small vessels of unbaked mud.



72.481

Fig. 34.

CEMETERY 72. GRAVES OF THE X-GROUP PERIOD. PLANS IV, X AND XII. Plates 5 a, 6 a.

All pottery, except where otherwise stated, is of a hard fine red ware with a smooth finish of the same material.

41. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, $240 \times 90 - 115$ cm., roof of chamber destroyed to W.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head S., wrapped in a leather garment.

Pl. 7 a.

Contents : Fig. 37.

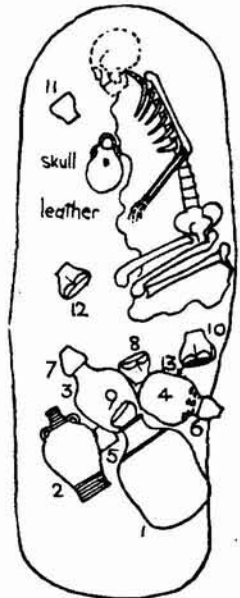
1. Large water-jar.
2. Double-handled jar.
3. Wide-necked jar.
4. Narrow-necked jar, painted spot decoration. Pl. 50 a, 6.
- 5, 6, 7, 9, 11. Undecorated cups.
- 8, 10, 12, 13. Cups with festoon decoration. Pl. 50 b, 2.
14. Decorated leather quiver or sheath.

44. *Grave* : End-chamber type, $300 \times 80 - 180$ cm. Entrance originally closed with sandstone slab. Pl. 7 b.

Burial : Disturbed F. skeleton apparently contracted.

Contents :

1. Cup with spot decoration. Pl. 50 b, 4.
2. Plain cup, as Pl. 50 b, 12.
3. Cup with festoon decoration, as Pl. 50 b, 2.
4. Weaving comb with decoration of black-and white-painted lines.
 - i. Broken cup with festoon decoration, as Pl. 50 b, 2.



72.41

Fig. 35.

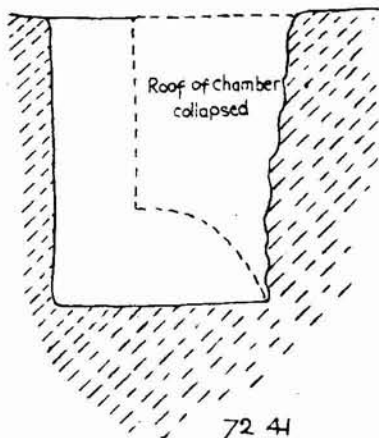
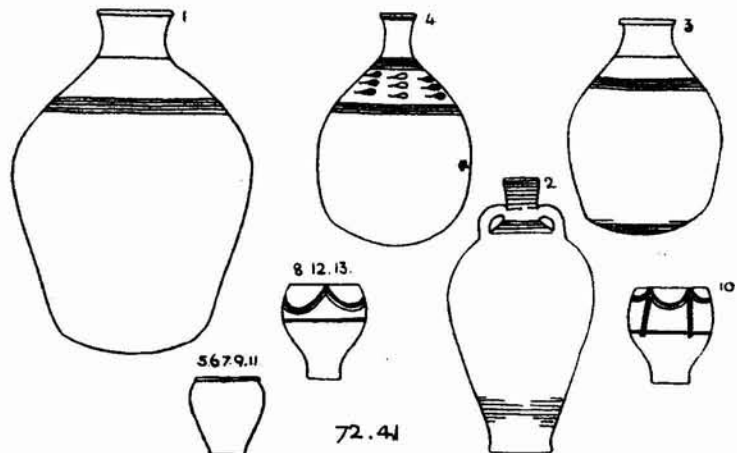


Fig. 36.



72.41

Fig. 37.

45. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, N. and S., chamber to W.

Burial : Bones of a child in no apparent order.

Contents :

1. Broken jar, as Pl. 50 a, 1.
2. Broken jar, as Fig. 41: 7.

46. *Grave* : Long type with floor-recess denuded, $200 \times 50 - 25$ cm.

Burial : Remains of F. skeleton extended on back, head W.

Contents :

1. Necked jar with spot decoration.
2. Cup with spot decoration. as Pl. 50 b, 5.
3. Iron spindle, 19 cm. long. Pl. 38 f, 2.
 - i. Flat black and white stone beads.

47. *Grave*: Long type with floor-recess, $110 \times 40 - 85$ cm. Recess originally covered with sandstone slabs.

Burial: Child's bones in no apparent order, body originally wrapped in brown woollen cloth.

Contents:

1. Necked jar, as Fig. 41: 6.
2. Cup with spot decoration, as Fig. 40: 2.
 - i. White shell beads.

48. *Grave*: Side-chamber type, N. and S., chamber W., $180 \times 155 - 150$ cm.

Burial: Removed. F. bones outside grave.

Contents:

- 1, 2, 4. Cups with spot decoration, as Fig. 40: 2.
- 3, 5. Plain cups, as Fig. 40: 3.
 - i. Cup with spot decoration as Fig. 40: 2.

49. *Grave*: Side-chamber type, N. and S., chamber W., $160 \times 95 - 120$ cm. Entrance originally sealed with sandstone slabs. Pl. 7 f.

Burial: F. skeleton contracted on chest and R. side, but lower part of body disturbed.

Contents: Fig. 40.

1. Large broken necked jar.
2. Cup with spot decoration.
3. Plain cup.
4. Jug with handle.
5. Necked jar.
6. Cup with spot decoration.
7. Upper part of jar of brown ware.

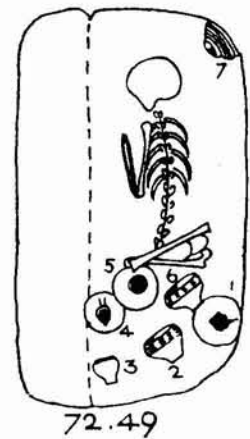


Fig. 38.

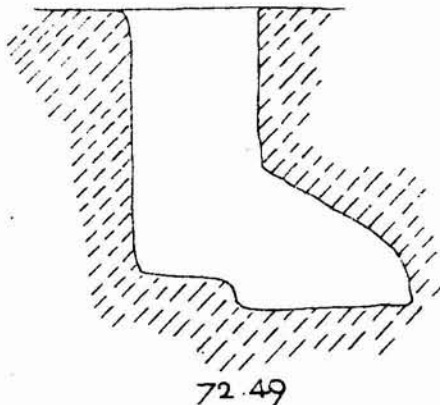


Fig. 39.

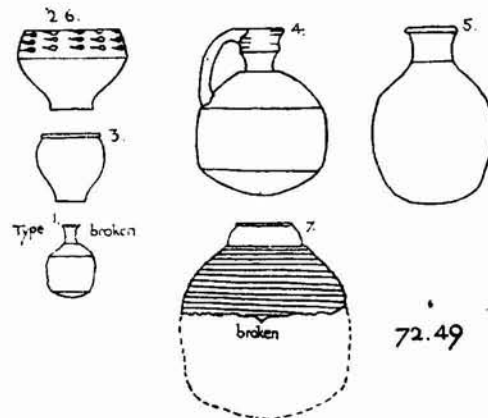


Fig. 40.

50. *Grave*: Side-chamber type, N. and S., chamber W., $100 \times 85 - 85$ cm.

Burial: Skull of a child and some woollen cloth.

Contents:

1. Plain cup, as Fig. 40: 3.
 - i. Broken cup with spot decoration, as Fig. 40: 2.
 - ii. Jar, broken, brown ware, as Fig. 40: 7.

51. Grave : Side-chamber type, 130 × 115 — 90 cm. **Pl. 7 c.**

Burial : Bones of a child in no apparent order, but skeleton was originally contracted.

Contents :

1. Necked jar. **Pl. 50 a, 1.**
2. Small red-painted bowl.
3. Plain cup. **Pl. 50 b, 12.**

52. Grave : Long type with floor-recess covered with stones, 145 × 65 — 45 cm.

Burial : Body of a girl, tissues well preserved, contracted on L. side, head S.

Marks of bracelets on flesh of arms.

Contents :

1. Double-handled jar, white painted. **Pl. 50 a, 5.**

60. Grave : Large end-chamber type, 400 × 110 — 290 cm. The grave was surrounded by a ring of small stones, 12 metres in diameter, the remains of a boundary wall.

Burial : A few scattered F. bones on floor of chamber.

Contents : Fig. 41.

- 1, 2. Necked jar.
- 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17. Plain cups.
4. Very large jar SCRW, contained organic matter (grain ?).

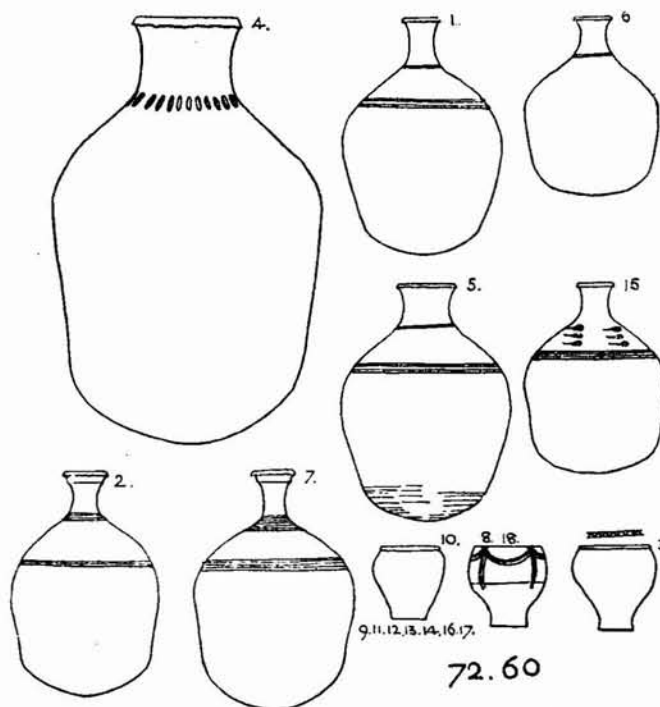


Fig. 41.

- 5, 6. Necked jars.
7. Necked jar white-painted. **Pl. 50 a, 7.**
- 8, 18, 19. Cups with festoon pattern.
15. Necked jar with spotted pattern.
20. Cup with spotted pattern, broken.

61. Grave : Large end-chamber type, 360 × 75 — 200 cm. Entrance sealed with large sandstone slab. Grave surrounded by ring of stones 10 metres in diameter, the remains of a boundary wall. **Pl. 7 e.**

Burial : Leg-bones and skull of F. skeleton, showing contraction on R. side.

Contents :

- 1, 4. Cups with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 b, 5.
- 2, 6. Plain cups, as Pl. 50 b, 12.
3. Tumbler-shaped cup.
5. Cup with festoon decoration, as Pl. 50 b, 2.
- i. Plain cup, broken, as Pl. 50 b, 12.

64. Grave : End-chamber type, 315 × 70 — 165 cm. This grave was in existence before Grave 65, a Christian grave with a mud-brick superstructure, as the north wall of the superstructure was built over the south end of the pit of 72 : 64. **Pl. 7 d.**

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head N., skull fallen from neck due to natural decay. Body was wrapped in brown woollen cloth.

Contents : Fig. 42.

1. Large-necked jar red-brown ware.

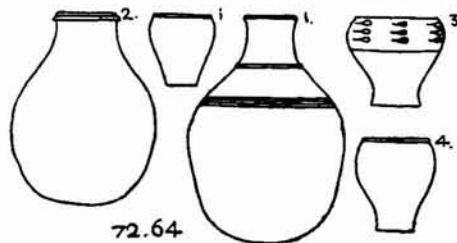
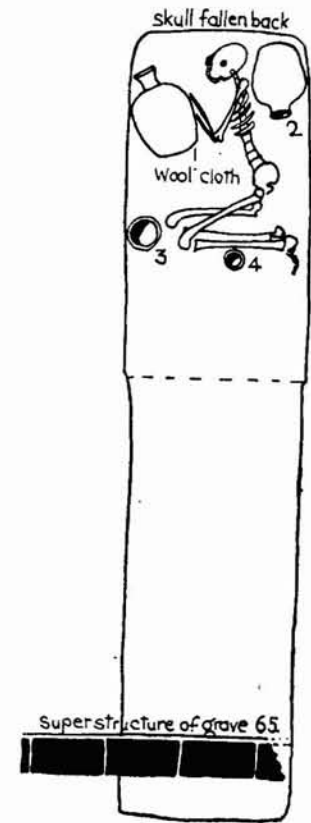


Fig. 42.

2. Thick-necked jar SCRW, red-washed. **Pl. 50 a, 2.**
3. Cup with spot decoration.
4. Plain cup.
- i. Plain cup.



Pit of Grave 65, Coptic.

72.64

Fig. 43.

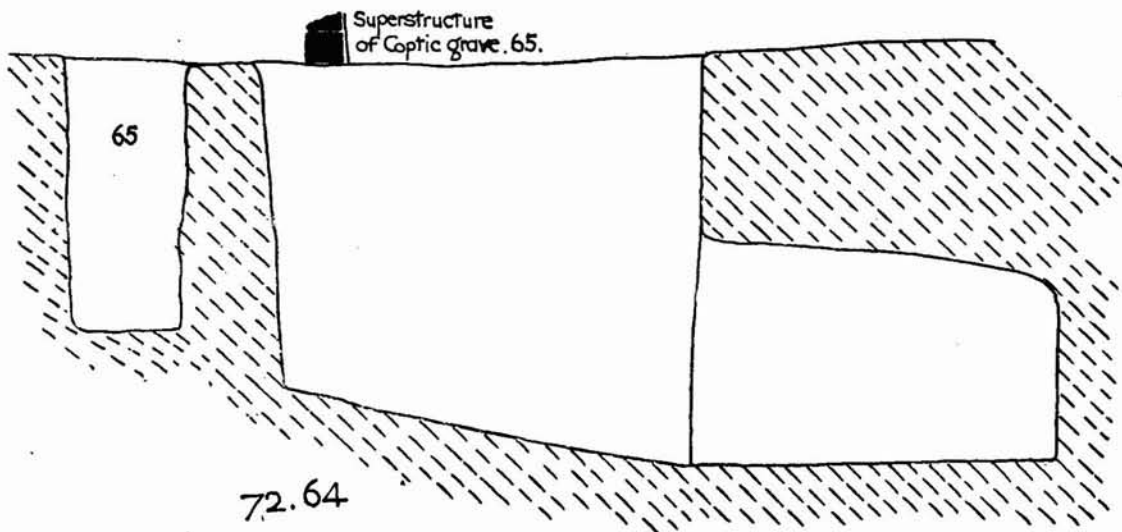


Fig. 44.

77. Grave : Side-chamber type, N. and S., chamber to W., 170 × 120 — 140 cm.

Burial : Scattered bones of F. skeleton which must have been contracted, head S., and wrapped in coarse woollen cloth.

Contents :

1. Large-necked jar, as Pl. 50 *a*, 1.
2. Cup with spotted decoration, as Pl. 50 *b*, 5.
3. Plain cup turned down over neck of No. 1, as Pl. 50 *b*, 12.
 - i. Carved wood handle of an implement.
 - ii. Iron spindle. Pl. 38 *f*, 3.

78. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, N. and S., chamber W. 85 × 75 — 85 cm.

Burial : Skull and disturbed bones of a child.

Contents :

1. Ribbed jar. Pl. 50 *a*, 3.
2. Cup with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 *b*, 5, turned down over mouth of No. 1.

79. *Grave* : Long type with floor-recess, 240 × 75 — 150 cm.

Burial : M. bones and skull heaped up at S. end of grave.

Contents :

- 1, 3. Cups with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 *b*, 5.
2. Cup white-painted, decoration of four eyes in brown paint. Pl. 50 *b*, 8.
 - i. Fragments of Roman glass.

88. *Grave* : Side-chamber, N. and S., chamber to W., 145 × 75 — 135 cm.

Burial : F., skeleton contracted on R., side, head S.

Contents :

1. Cup with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 *b*, 5.
2. Plain cup, broken, as Pl. 50 *b*, 12.

90. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, N. and S., chamber W. 160 × 90 — 105 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Necked jar, as Pl. 50 *a*, 1.
2. Broken two-handled jar, as Pl. 50 *a*, 5.
3. Small plain cup, as Pl. 50 *b*, 12.

91. *Grave* : Pit with end-chamber, 305 × 95 — 230 cm., chamber to W.

Entrance originally closed with mud-bricks. Grave was sur-

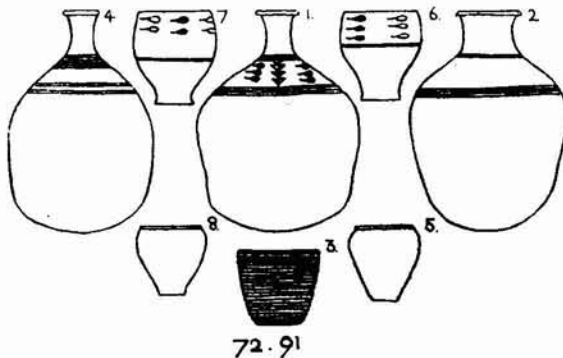


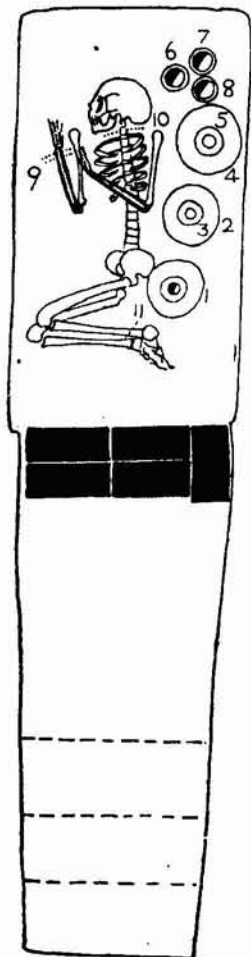
Fig. 45.

rounded by a ring of stones 11 metres in diameter, the remains of a superstructure. Pl. 8 *a*.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head W.

Contents : Fig. 45.

1. Necked jar white-painted with brown-painted spot decoration.



72.91

Fig. 46.

2. Short-necked jar.
3. White-painted ribbed tumbler-shaped cup, turned down over neck of No. 2.

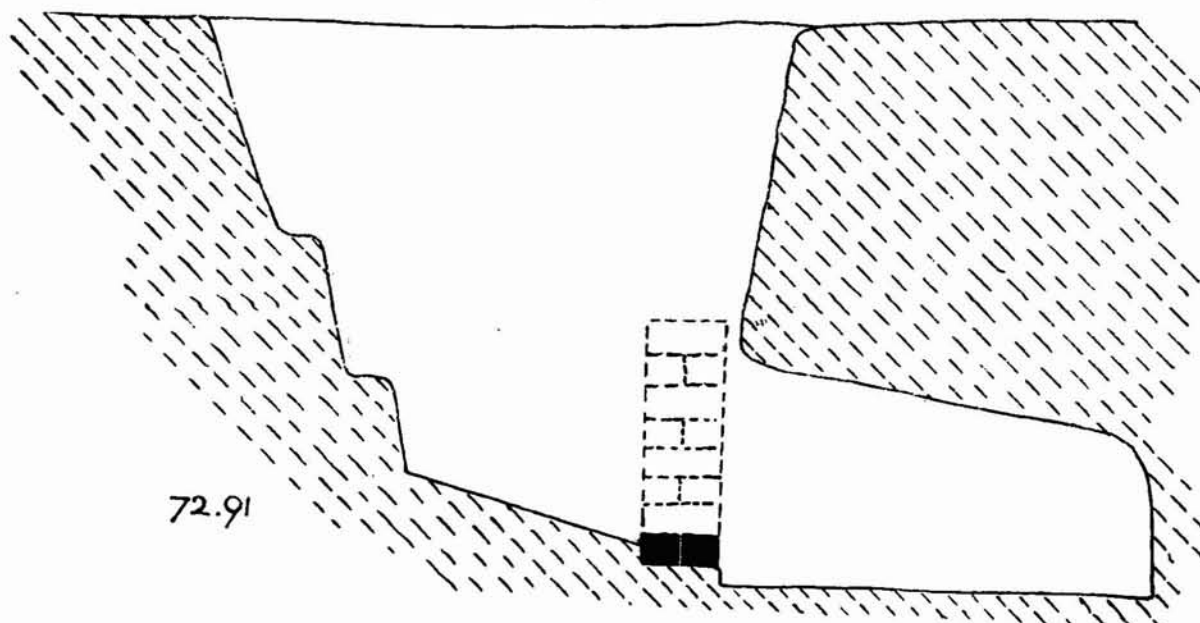


Fig. 47

4. Thin-necked jar.
5. Plain cup turned down over neck of No. 4.
- 6, 7. Cups with spot decoration.
8. Plain cup.
9. Twisted bracelets of small orange- and black-glaze beads.
- 9a. Bracelets of white shell beads.
10. Necklace of black and white translucent glaze beads.
11. Anklet of flat green glass beads.
- i. Pottery spoon with incised pattern.

93. Grave: Pit and end-chamber type. In cutting the chamber, it was discovered that it broke into the chamber of a Roman (?) grave, Grave 191, of the same type. To receive the body and the large quantity of funerary pottery, part of the pit was converted into a chamber by building a rough mud-brick vault over it, and the pit itself enlarged eastward. The chamber in the mud itself is only 80 cm. long by 85 cm. but it has been increased to a total length of 275 cm. by the vault. The depth of the grave is about 2 metres. **Pl. 8 b, c.**

Burial: Confused bones of F., skeleton, perhaps originally contracted on L. side, head W. Bones of a sheep.

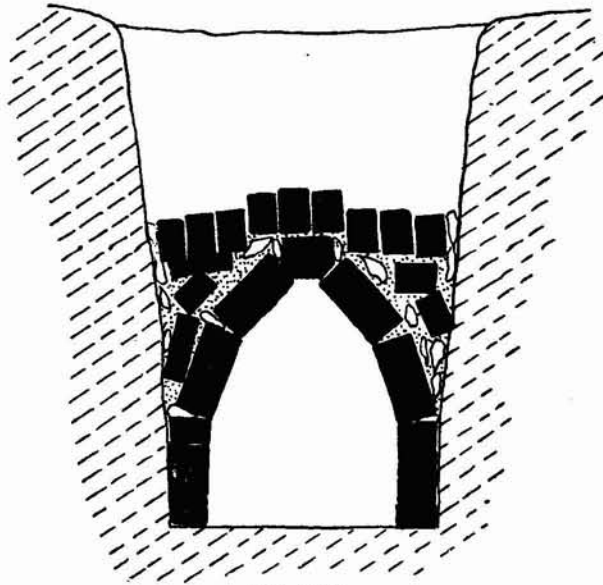
Contents: Fig. 51.

1. Thin-necked jar.
2. Plain cup turned down on neck of No. 1.
- 3, 4, 11, 14, 20, 22, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36. Plain cups, as No. 2. **Pl. 50 b, 12.**
5. Necked jar.
6. Two-handled jar white-painted.
7. Necked jar white-painted.



Fig. 48.

8. Necked jar.
9. Cup with festoon pattern.
10, 12. Cups with spot pattern.



72.93

Fig. 50.

13. Necked jar.
15, 16, 17. Cups with spot pattern.
18. Pot SCRW blackened by fire.
19. Cup with festoon pattern.

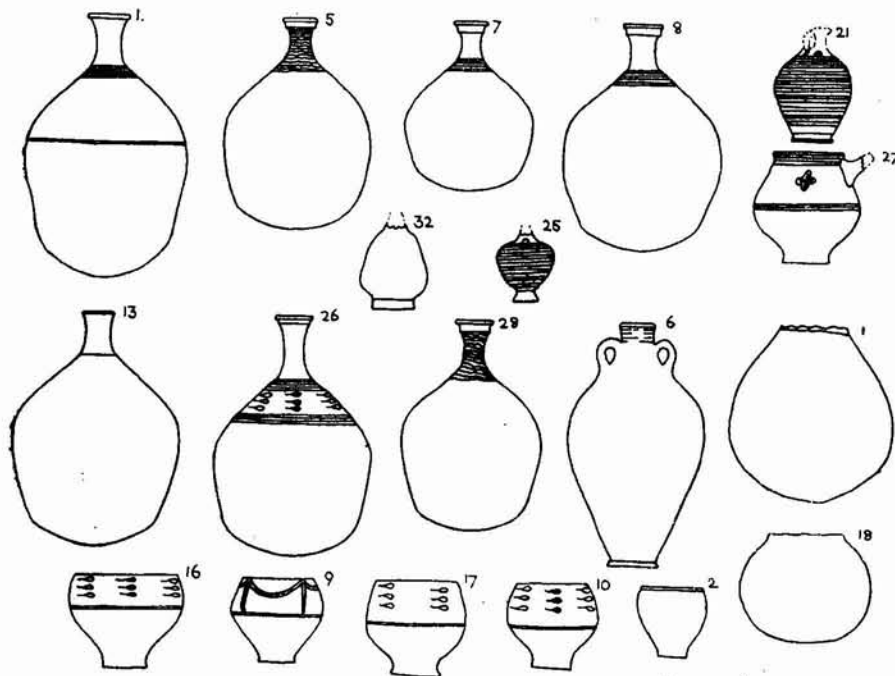


Fig. 51.

21. Small-necked jar with handle broken.
23, 24. Cups with spot decoration.
25. Small-necked ribbed jar with handles, broken.

- 26. Thin-necked jar, spot decoration.
- 27. Jar with spout, painted black cross on white ground. **Pl. 50 b, 9.**
- 28. Necked jar white-painted.
- 32. Flask, neck broken.
- i. Pot SCRW.

103. Grave : Long grave with floor-recess, 100×55 — 60 cm.

Burial : Child's skeleton wrapped in woollen cloth.

Contents :

- 1. Plain cup, as **Pl. 50 b, 12.**
- 2. Shell beads on R. wrist.

106. Grave : Long grave with floor-recess, 210×85 — 170 cm.

Burial : F. skull and bones scattered on floor of grave.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of necked jar with spot decoration, as **Pl. 50 a, 6.**

112. Grave : Long grave with floor-recess, 245×55 — 95 cm. Grave had been plundered in modern times, as a string of wood and glass beads, similar to those worn at the present day, was discovered in clearing the grave.

Burial : Bones of M. skeleton in disorder on floor of grave, accompanied by mass of leather.

Contents' :

- 1. Necked jar, as **Fig. 51 : 8.**
- 2. Necked jar white-painted, as **Fig. 51 : 8.**
- 3. Necked jar white-painted, as 3.
- 4, 5. Tumbler-shaped cups. **Pl. 50 b, 7.**
- 6. Necked jar, as **Fig. 51 : 8.**
- 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Cups with spot decoration, as **Pl. 50 b, 4.**

114. Grave : Long type, 210×40 — 55 cm., being the floor-recess of a denuded grave.

Burial : Remains of M. skeleton extended on back.

Contents :

- 1. Large cup with spot decoration. **Pl. 50 b, 3.**
- 2. Necked jar, as **Fig. 51 : 8.**
- 3. Plain cup, as **Pl. 50 b, 12.**
- 4, 5. Necked jars, as **Fig. 54 : 2.**

147. Grave : Long grave with floor-recess, 125×60 — 140 cm.

Burial : Removed, child's skull on floor of grave.

Contents :

- 1. Necked jar, as **Pl. 50 a, 1.**
- 2. Necked jar, as **Pl. 50 a, 2.**
- 3. Small necked jar.

150. Grave : Long type with floor-recess, 235×100 — 300 cm. Grave was surrounded by ring of stones, $8\frac{1}{2}$ metres in diameter, the remains of a superstructure.

Burial : A few M. bones mixed with the pottery at end of grave.

Contents :

- 1. Two-handled jar. **Pl. 50 a, 5.**
- 2, 4, 10. Plain cups, as **Pl. 50 b, 12.**
- 3, 12, 14, 16. Tumbler-shaped cups, as **Pl. 50 b, 7** (not whitewashed).

5. Necked jar with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 a, 6.
- 6, 7, 8. Necked jars, as Pl. 50 a, 7.
- 9, 11, 13, 15. Cups with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 b, 4.

157. Grave : Pit and chamber type, chamber to W., 280 × 55 — 125 cm.

Burial : (Intrusive burial of a girl laid on No. 5 and a pile of debris). Body well covered with tissue and wrapped in coarse woollen cloth (warp blue, woof brown). Head wrapped in a fleece and laid on a pillow covered with striped material.

Contents :

1. Tumbler-shaped cup, red ware with painted decoration in black on white band at brim, shape as Pl. 50 b, 1.
2. Necked jar with painted spot decoration, as Fig. 176 : 118.
3. Plain cup turned down over mouth of No. 2, as Pl. 50 b, 12.
4. Necked jar with pot-mark, as Fig. 45 : 2.
5. Plain cup under body, as Pl. 50 b, 12.

159. Grave : Side-chamber type, 115 × 80 — 120 cm.

Burial : Child's skeleton contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Small bowl red ware, white band at brim with black decoration. **Pl. 50 b, 6.**
- 2, 3. Plain cups, as Pl. 50 b, 12.
- i. Necked jar with decoration of orange spots.

161. Grave : Side-chamber type, 150 × 95 — 135 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head S., wrapped in coarse woollen cloth.

Contents :

1. Cup with decoration of vertical stripes, shape as Pl. 50 b, 5.
2. Necked jar, as Fig. 51 : 1.
3. Tumbler-shaped cup, as Pl. 50 b, 12.

162. Grave : Long grave with floor-recess, 135 × 65 — 145 cm.

Burial : Child's body with tissues well preserved, extended on back.

Contents : Fig. 53.

- 1, 4. Necked jars.
2. Ribbed tumbler-shaped cup white-painted, brown band at brim. **Pl. 50 b, 10.**
3. Cup with festoon decoration.
5. Pot of SCRW, fire-stained.

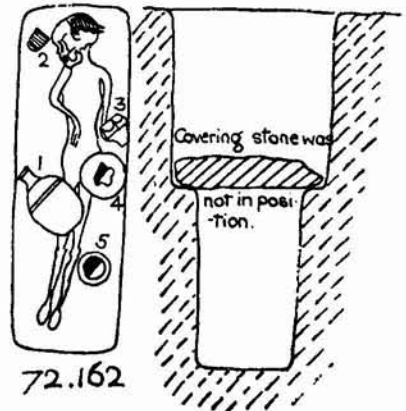


Fig. 52.

165. Grave : Long type with floor-recess, 130 × 55 — 105 cm., end of grave undercut for 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted at undercut end of grave.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Necked jars, as Fig. 53 : 1.
3. Small cup or bowl with spot decoration.
4. Plain cup under a sheep's fleece.
- i. Green-glaze scarab with design of 3 uraei and Ra and Neb signs.

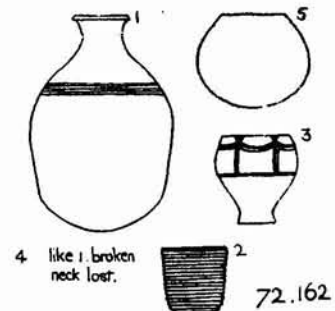


Fig. 53.

- 166. Grave:** Long deep grave, with floor-recess lined with mud-bricks, unopened and covered with sandstone slabs. A fleece laid on the slabs. Dimensions of grave 300×80 — 250 cm. **Pl. 8 d, e.**

Burial: M. skeleton extended on back, head W.

Contents: Fig. 55.

- 1, 2. Necked jars.
3. Necked jar white-painted.
- 4, 7, 8. Cups with spot decoration.

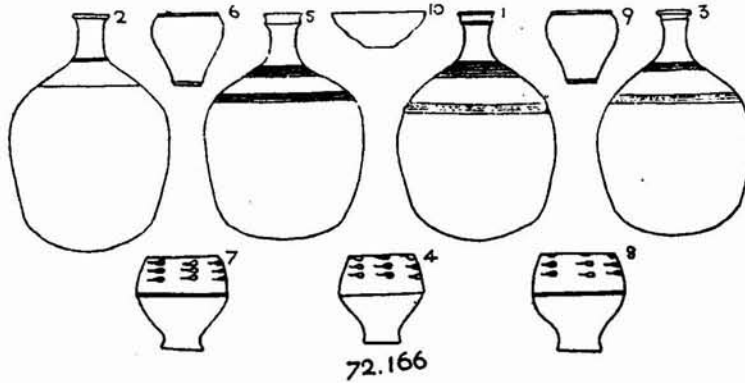


Fig. 51.

5. Necked jar white-painted.
6. Plain cup turned down at neck of No. 5.
9. Plain cup.
10. Small bowl.

- 171. Grave:** Side-chamber type, 145×85 — 115 cm. **Pl. 8 f.**

Burial: Skeleton of child contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents:

1. Cup, festoon decoration, as Pl. 50 b, 2.
2. Plain cup, as Pl. 50 b, 12.
3. Small necked jar white-painted, with band of ivy leaves in brown. **Pl. 50 a, 4.**

- 172. Grave:** Long grave with floor-recess, 115×35 — 75 cm.

Burial: Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side.

Contents:

1. Tumbler-shaped cup with festoon decoration. **Pl. 50 b, 1.**

- 173. Grave:** Side-chamber type, 115×105 — 130 cm.

Burial: Part of the body of a child, apparently contracted on the L. side.

Contents:

1. Two-handled jar of yellow ware. (The mouth has been sawn off, and the whole surface cleaned by being scraped with a saw), as Pl. 50 a, 5.

- 2, 3. Plain cups, as Pl. 50 b, 12.

- i. Plain cup (broken), as Pl. 50 b, 12.

- 175. Grave:** Long type with floor-recess, 105×50 — 75 cm.

Burial: Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, wrapped in woollen cloth.

Contents:

1. Cup with festoon decoration, Pl. 50 b, 2.

2. Plain cup, as Pl. 50 b, 12.

- i. Beads of green and yellow polychrome faience, imitating shells.

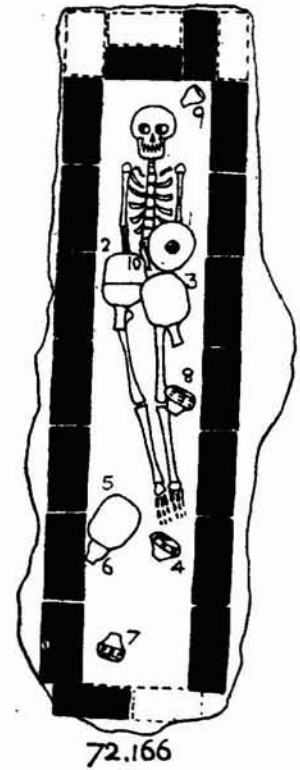


Fig. 55.

177. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 170 × 100 — 110 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Necked jar, spot decoration.
2. Short-necked jar, as Fig. 37:1.
3. Plain cup turned down on neck of No. 1, as Pl. 50 b, 12.

180. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 200 × 95 — 100 cm.

Burial : Leg-bones and pelvis of F. skeleton.

Contents :

1. Necked jar with spot decoration, as Fig. 178:118.
2. Two-handled jar, as Fig. 37:2.

181. *Grave* : Pit and end-chamber type, much denuded, and roof of chamber destroyed, 220 × 55 cm.

Burial : Femur and tibia of skeleton showing contraction on R. side.

Contents :

1. Necked jar with two handles, as Fig. 51:6.
- 2, 4. Cups with spot decoration, as Fig. 51:16.
3. Necked jar, neck broken off, as Fig. 51:1.
- 5, 8, 11. Plain cups, as Fig. 51:2.
6. Necked jar with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 a, 6.
7. Plain cup, as Fig. 51:2.
9. Large cup with spot decoration, as Pl. 50 b, 5.
10. Necked jar, top of neck broken away, as Fig. 51:1.

CEMETERY 73. PLANS IV AND X. Plate 6 b.

Cemetery 73 is situated on a mound some little way up a side valley about a kilometre south of Gerf Husein temple and the village of Fagirdib.

The whole of this mound of ancient alluvium has been denuded by ancient *sebakh*-digging and re-covered by blown sand. Had the graves been intact, it would have been a most valuable site, as some of the material is evidently transitional and marks the close of the Early Dynastic and B-group periods. The graves on the eastern edge of the cemetery were as late as the C-group, but their superstructures had long since been removed. The lower slopes of the mound on the valley side were occupied by a number of graves of the Ptolemaic period cut horizontally into the mud. Plundering and the collapse of the roofs of the chambers had destroyed the contents, broken pottery coffins and fragments of cartonnages only being recovered from the debris filling the tombs. Near the centre of the cemetery was a deep *sebakh* quarry. In a bank where the side valley joins the main valley were a few graves of the New Empire.

About 25 metres to the north of the cemetery were a few B-group graves (Graves 110-114) in blown sand.

Graves 3, 4, 5, B-group graves of this cemetery, were in sand about 200 metres to the east of the cemetery.

CEMETERY 73. EARLY DYNASTIC GRAVES. PLANS IV AND X. Plate 6 b.

6. *Grave* : Circular, 100×100 — 50 cm.

Burial : Probably intrusive, skeleton contracted on R. side, head 25° W. of S., on about 15 cm. of debris.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, slight red polish, as Fig. 141 : 3.
 - i. Fragment of a pink quartz palette.

12. Circular grave, 95×95 — 70 cm.

14. *Grave* : Rectangular, 170×110 — 150 cm.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Bowl buff ware, vertical pebble-polished inside, as Pl. 44 b, 4.
2. Bowl smooth red ware, as Pl. 45 a, 3.
3. Small pot hard pink ware, pot-mark, as Pl. 43 b, 5.
- 4, 5, 6, 7. Quartz palettes. No. 5 is malachite stained.
 - i. Shell, *Oliva ispidula*.
 - ii. Shell ring.
 - iii. Serpentine pendant.
 - iv. Fragments of an ivory cup.
 - v. Shell disc beads. Green-glaze beads.
 - vi. Black and white stone beads.

15. *Grave* : Rectangular, 95×70 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head W. (nearly local S.).

Contents :

1. Deep bowl red ware black-mouthed, as Fig. 97 : 2.
2. Small pot hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 5.
3. Rough slate palette with suspension hole.
4. Shell, *Conus monachus*.
5. Flint flake.
6. Rubbing pebble.
 - i. Black and white stone pendant.
 - ii. Two split cowries.
 - iii. Green-glaze beads.
 - iv. Fragments of mother-of-pearl bracelet.

16. *Grave* : Rectangular, 85×60 — 15 cm.

Burial : Leg-bones of an infant's skeleton, contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Bowl slightly polished thin smooth red ware red-painted pattern inside and out, as Pl. 45 a, 4.
2. Shell anklet.
3. Oval quartz palette.
 - i. A few pale green-glaze beads.

17. *Grave* : Oval, 105×85 — 30 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of hard pink wavy-handled jar.

18. *Grave* : Rectangular, 100 × 65 — 90 cm.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Bowl hard pink ware, pot-marked. **Pl. 43 b, 3.**
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar pink ware, as **Pl. 43 b, 7.**

Potsherds of another jar like No. 2.

19. *Grave* : Rectangular or oval, 110 × 90 — 40 cm. Wavy-handled jar of hard pink ware on floor of grave, as **Pl. 43 b, 6.**

20. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 65 — 20 cm.

Burials : Skeletons of two infants, *A* and *B*, heads 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Small jar hard pink ware with purple-painted decoration.
2. Small jar hard pink ware, as **Pl. 43 b, 2.**
3. Quartz palette.
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Rough slate palette.
6. Decayed shell bracelets on R. wrist of infant *B*.
7. Cake of resin next No. 6.
 - i. Bead dark green serpentine.
 - ii. Ivory pendant with spiral groove. **Pl. 37 a, 6.**
 - iii. Cornelian barrel-shaped bead and shell beads.

21. *Grave* : Rectangular, 100 × 65 — 40 cm.

Burial : Skeleton, skull missing, contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of a bowl hard pink ware.
- ii. Rubbing pebble.

22. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 80 — 45 cm.

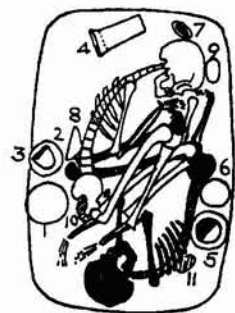
Burials : Three skeletons, *A*, *B* and *C*, *A* being the earliest interment. Remains of skeleton *C* above *A* and *B*.

B. F. contracted on L. side, head local N. (30° E. of N.).

A. M. contracted on L. side, head local S. (30° W. of S.).

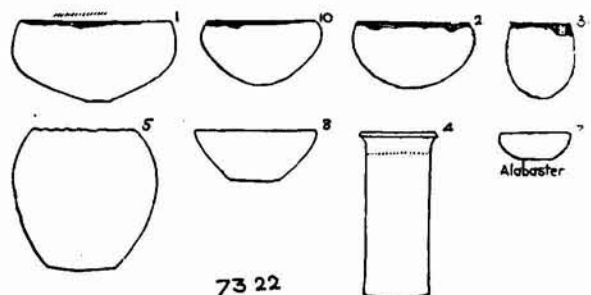
Contents : Fig. 57.

1. Bowl R-P B-M, incised brim.
2. Bowl R-P B-M.
3. Small deep jar or cup R-P B-M.
4. Cylindrical jar, cord pattern under brim, hard buff ware.
5. Pot smooth coarse pink ware.
6. Bowl R-P B-M, broken.
7. Shallow alabaster bowl, broken anciently.
8. Bowl SCRW.
9. Quartz palette with rubbing pebble, malachite stain.
10. Quartz palette, black stain.
11. Circular sandstone palette.



73. 22

Fig. 56



73. 22

Fig. 57.

12. Cornelian beads from R. wrist of A.

- i. Fragments of an ivory spoon with square bowl (from lower burial).
- ii. S-shaped pendant of shell.
- iii. Glazed pendant damaged in firing.

23. Grave: Rectangular, 150 × 80 — 90 cm.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:

1. Rectangular slate palette with suspension hole and incised edge. Pl. 45 c, 8.
2. Rubbing pebble.
 - i. Decayed shell bracelet.
 - ii. Split cowries.
 - iii. Shell disc beads.

24. Grave: 100 × 80 — 90 cm. Rectangular.

25. Grave: Circular, 95 × 95 — 30 cm.

Burial: M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 30° S. of W.

26. Grave: Rectangular, 80 × 60 — 50 cm.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:

- 1, 2, 3. Quartz palettes.
4. Rubbing pebble.

27. Grave: 50 × 40 — 15 cm.

28. Large jar buried in the ground on its side, possibly for the burial of an infant.

29. Grave: Oval, 90 × 75 — 20 cm.

Burial: Fragments of child's bones, skeleton contracted on R. side.

Contents:

1. Bowl red-painted ware, pebble-polished vertically in, horizontally out. Pl. 44 b, 4.
2. Quartz palette. Pl. 45 d, 1.
3. Bivalve shell.

30. Circular grave, 90 × 90 — 55 cm.

Contents:

- i. Pebble palette and rubbing pebble on floor of grave.
- ii. Potsherds of small jar hard pink ware.

31. Oval grave, 130 × 100 — 50 cm.

32. Grave: 95 × 50 — 75 cm.

33. Grave: Rectangular, 120 × 60 — 30 cm.

34. Grave: Oval, 115 × 75 — 150 cm.

35. Grave: 110 × 65 — 60 cm.

36. Small circular excavation containing a wavy-handled net-painted cylindrical jar with top sawn off.

39. Broken jar coarse red ware for infant burial (?).

40. Rectangular grave, 45 × 35 — 20 cm.

41. Circular grave, 55 × 55 — 10 cm.

42. Grave cut through by large irregular *sebakh*-quarry.

Contents:

- i. A quantity of potsherds of hard pink ware.
- ii. Bowl red ware, red-polished inside and out.

43. Circular grave, beehive section, 100×100 — 70 cm.

44. *Grave* : 115×44 — 50 cm.

45. *Grave* : 140×80 — 115 c.

46. *Grave* : Oval, beehive section, 80×65 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 7.
2. Pebble palette.
 - i. Cornelian beads.
 - ii. Black- and green-glaze beads.
 - iii. Small green-glaze amulets.
 - iv. Small model green-glaze seal cylinder.

47. *Grave* : Circular beehive section, 95×95 — 80 cm. This grave would appear to belong to the very close of the Early Dynastic period, or the B-group.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, hard pink ware.
2. Slightly baked thick mud tray.
3. End of slate palette.
 - i. Decayed stone pendant.
 - ii. Blue-glaze beads.
 - iii. Cornelian and black stone pendants.

53. Circular grave, 70×70 — 35 cm.

54. Circular grave, 130×130 — 75 cm.

67. Circular grave, 70 — 65 cm.

68. *Grave* : 110×50 — 110 cm.

69. Oval grave, 90×80 cm. Wavy-handled jar of hard pink ware on floor of grave.

71. Circular grave, 95 — 40 cm.

73. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 110×60 — 80 cm.

Burials : A and B. Two skeletons of children contracted on L. side, heads local S.

Contents :

1. Broken bowl.
2. Quartz palette.

74. Rectangular grave, 170×100 — 135 cm. Large sandstone covering slab at side of grave.

Contents :

- i. Broken quartz palette.
- ii. Potsherds of white wavy-handled jar.
- iii. Rubbing pebble.
- iv. Mouth of pot with strain holes
- v. Small bowl red ware, horizontal red polished inside.

75. *Grave* : 95×50 — 70 cm.

76. *Grave* : 80×35 — 40 cm.

77. Circular grave, 50×45 cm.

78. Small empty rectangular grave, 75 — 35 — 50 cm.

79. Long empty grave, parallel sides and rounded ends, 255×95 — 155 cm. Divided across the width by a wall of rubble set in mud.

82. *Grave* : Rectangular, 170×80 — 110 cm.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Bowl SCRW, slightly polished, as Pl. 45 a, 2, 3.
2. Jar SCRW.
 - i. Potsherds of bowl hard pink ware.
 - ii. Potsherds of R-P B-M bowls probably from superstructure of Grave 81.

83. Circular grave, beehive section, 195 — 145 cm.

84. Circular grave, beehive section, 140 — 125 cm.

87. Circular grave, beehive section, 140 — 130 cm.

89. Circular grave, 85 — 50 cm.

91. Denuded empty circular grave, 95 — 40 cm.

94. *Grave* : Rectangular Early Dynastic grave, $100 + x$ — 70 cm., cut into at an angle of 45° by C-group Grave 93.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Tall wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
2. Rough slate palette.

95. *Grave* : Oval, beehive section (?), 135×90 — 90 cm.

Burial : Remains of a skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head local SW.

Contents :

1. Quartz palette, green malachite stain.
 - i. Green-glaze amulet or pendant, and green-glaze beads.

96. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 85×70 — 85 cm., beehive section.

Burial : Child's skeleton contracted on L. side, head local SW.

Contents :

1. Bowl red-polished, slightly black-mouthed, black polish inside, incised brim.
 - i. Large potsherds SCRW, blocking hole in wall of Grave 83, made accidentally in digging Grave 96.

97. Very small oval grave, 50×35 — 20 cm., containing a rough grey marble palette and rubbing pebble.

98. Pieces of a large jar of hard pink ware embedded in the mud.

100. *Grave* : 95×40 — 75 cm. Child's bones.

Contents :

- i. Barrel-shaped green-glaze beads.
- ii. Cornelian beads.
- iii. Dark green steatite pendant.
- iv. Circular black and white stone pendant.

104. Rectangular grave, 190×135 — 120 cm.

Contents :

- i. Hard pink potsherds.

105. Circular grave, 120 — 40 cm.

CEMETERY 73. B-GROUP GRAVES. PLANS VI AND X.

3. *Grave* : In blown sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head 30° W. of N.

Contents :

1. Small bowl of discoloured pink ware.

4. *Grave* : In blown sand, oval, approximately 120×65 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton, contracted on R. side, head 30° S. of W.

The bones of a foetus were found at the pelvis.

Contents :

1. Pot, smooth red-brown ware, black inside, black top, unpolished.
2. Spoon of pale green steatite or serpentine.
3. Three decayed shell bracelets.

5. *Grave* : In blown sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 25° W. of S.

48. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $125 \times 60 - 45$ cm.

Burial : Remains of a skeleton originally contracted on R. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Bowl thin SCRW.
2. Sandstone palette.
 - i. Shell, *Natica melanistoma*, pierced for suspension.
 - ii. Circular ostrich egg-shell pendants.
 - iii. Fragments of shell bracelets.

57. B-group grave, $140 \times 125 - 70$ cm.

60. *Grave* : $110 \times 70 - 50$ cm. M. skull and bones on floor of grave in no apparent order.

99. *Grave* : Rectangular, 100×70 cm.

Burial : Remains of a child's skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Bowl smooth red ware, slightly polished.

Two bracelets of thin copper band.

 - i. Two shell rings.
 - ii. Shell, *Natica melanistoma*, pierced for suspension.
 - iii. Green-glaze beads.

110. *Grave* : In blown sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 35° S. of W. (nearly local S.).

111. *Grave* : In blown sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 20° N. of W. (local W.).

Contents :

1. Pieces of ostrich egg-shell.
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10. Rubbing pebbles.
7. Cake of red hæmatite paint.
8. Shell with red paint.
9. Rough sandstone palette.

112 A. *Grave* : In blown sand.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° E. of N. (local N.).

Contents :

1. Deep bowl smooth brownish ware. Strongly-marked shaping marks on lower part.
2. Deep bowl smooth brown ware, with diagonal shaping marks.
3. Stone palette.



73.4

Fig. 58.

112 B. *Grave* : In blown sand.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° E. of N. (local N.).

Contents :

- 1, 2. Pieces of crystalline gypsum (selenite).
3. Rubbing pebble.
4. Quartz cylinder, not bored.
5. Bowl soft pink ware, fire-stained (decayed).
6. Much decayed ivory knife-handle
 - i. Piece of hæmatite worn by rubbing on a palette.
 - ii. Shell, *Natica melanistoma*, pierced for suspension.
 - iii. Piece of roughly-serrated flint knife or scraper.
 - iv. Flint flake.

112 B. With remains of a third skeleton contracted on L. side.

113. Heap of broken bones and two skulls.

Contents :

- i. Rubbing pebble.

114. *Grave* : In blown sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, 7° S. of W.

CEMETERY 73. C-GROUP GRAVES. PLANS IV AND X.

7. *Grave* : 130 × 70 — 120 cm. Bones.

Contents :

- i. Green-glaze beads.
- ii. White shell beads.
- iii. Split cowries.
- iv. Small green-glaze amulets.

8. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 145 × 60 — 105 cm.

Burial : M. tibiae and femora showing contraction on R. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Globular jar hard white ware, quatrefoil mouth, pot-mark.
 - i. Potsherds of incised C-group pottery.

9. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, nearly oval, 115 × 60 — 90 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

- i. Quantity of white shell disc beads.

10. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 165 × 60 — 120 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 10° S. of E., lower part of body wrapped in leather.

Contents :

1. Necked jar hard white ware, two pot-marks.
2. Bowl smooth red ware, slightly polished.
 - i. White shell disc beads.
 - ii. Split cowries.
 - iii. Circular stone bead or pendant.

11. C-group grave, 125 × 60 — 80 cm.



73.10

Fig. 59.

37. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 145×60 — 150 cm.

Burial : At E. end of grave M. femora and tibiae in no apparent order. Grave 37 is cut through by Grave 38.

38. *Grave* : 180×70 cm.

Burial : M. bones on floor of grave in no apparent order.

Contents :

- i. C-group incised potsherds.
- ii. Leather.
- iii. Fragments of ostrich egg-shell pendant.
- iv. Fragments of shell bracelet.
- v. Copper bracelet.
- vi. Fragment of ivory finger-ring.
- vii. Shells (*Natica melanistoma*).
- viii. Four blue-glaze disc beads.
- ix. Spiral *Terebra* shell.
- x. Barrel serpentine bead.
- xi. Shell disc beads.
- xii. Quartz bead.
- xiii. Tip of ivory pin.
- xiv. Cylindrical green-glaze beads.
- xv. Green-glaze disc beads with milled edges.

These objects would seem to have come from an older grave, possibly of the B-group, through which Grave 38 is cut, or from Grave 14.

58. C-group grave, 135×55 — 75 cm.

59. C-group grave, 140×60 — 120 cm.

- i. R-P B-M and incised potsherds.

64. *Grave* : 150×55 — 110 cm.

66. *Grave* : 120×50 — 135 cm. A few bones on floor of grave in no apparent order.

70. *Grave* : 75×55 — 120 cm.

72. *Grave* : 125×55 — 110 cm.

- i. Quantity of tanned leather. F. bones.

80. *Grave* : 140×40 — 150 cm. Pelvis and humerus at W. end of grave.

81. *Grave* : 110×40 — 80 cm.

85. *Grave* : 110×40 — 130 cm.

86. *Grave* : 140×70 — 110 cm. Bones of skeleton on floor in no apparent order.

88. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 170×90 — 170 cm.

Burial : Pelvis and leg-bones of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Armlet of white quartz.
 - i. Black and white stone beads and pendants.
 - ii. Ivory finger-ring.
 - iii. Incised potsherds.
 - iv. Split cowries.
 - v. Green-glaze beads.

90. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 130×65 — 105 cm.

Burial : Headless M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

- i. Bone needle.
- ii. Semi-cylindrical beads (cut from sections of bones).
- iii. Incised potsherds.

93. *Grave* : 95×40 — 115 cm., cut through Early Dynastic Grave 94.

101. *Grave* : 160×60 — 100 cm.

Contents :

- i. Quantity of C-group potsherds.
- ii. Small blue-glaze beads.

102. *Grave* : 135×60 — 145 cm., cut to pieces by *sebakh*-digging.

Burial : Bones of M. skeleton on floor of grave, apparently once contracted on R. side, head E.

103. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 130×65 cm.

Burial : Leg-bones of skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Wheel-made jar red ware, containing a mass of mud with strong odour of rancid palm-oil.
2. Shell.
 - i. White shell disc beads.
 - ii. Green-glaze disc beads.

106. *Grave* : 155×75 — 110 cm.

Contents :

- i. Small green-glaze beads.
- ii. Shell disc beads.

107. *Grave* : 145×90 — 120 cm. Pl. 19 d.

Burial : F. skeleton (skull moved), contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Two strings of white shell beads on L. ankle.
 - i. Stone seal, design of crossed incised lines. Pl. 42 b, 33.

108. *Grave* : Parallel sides rounded ends, 100×55 — 90 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on back.

Contents :

- i. Two shell rings.
- ii. Circular black and white stone pendant.
- iii. Shell disc beads.
- iv. Cornelian beads.

109. *Grave* : Parallel sides rounded ends, 85×45 — 70 cm.

Burial : Infant's skeleton contracted on L. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Kohl-shell.
2. String of white shell beads on L. ankle.

CEMETERY 73. NEW EMPIRE GRAVES. PLANS IV AND X.

1. *Grave* : Probably a denuded side-chamber, 150×70 — 40 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child on back and left side, knees slightly flexed, head 5° S. of W.



73.107

Fig. 60.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Two jars, as Pl. 49 a, 9.
 3. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 22 : 7.
2. *Grave* : Denuded side-chamber, 180 × 110 — 45 cm.
- Burial* : Skeleton extended on back, hands on pelvis, head turned towards L. shoulder 25° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Jar, red ware, as Fig. 22 : 4.
2. Jar, red ware, as Fig. 22 : 1.
3. Small bowl red ware, as Fig. 22 : 7.

GERF HUSEIN, SOUTH (GEDEKOL) CEMETERIES 74-76.

CEMETERY 74. PLANS IV AND XI.

This cemetery, with the exception of 74/500, consisted of graves of the latest periods—Roman, X-group and Christian. They were distributed as follows :—

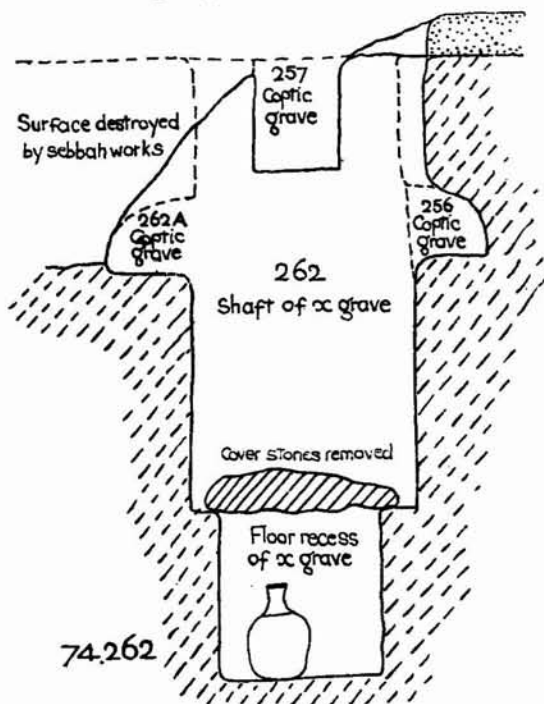


Fig. 61.

74/1. In alluvial mud banks just south of the valley containing Cemetery 76. X-group and Christian (Ginari type) and Moslem.

74 A/1. A cemetery on the north side of the mouth of the above valley of Christian graves with mud-brick superstructures of the Ginari type and of the type with a chamber or chapel on the superstructure covered by a dome or vault, both with lamp-niches. Pl. 9 a.

74/100. Situated in front of a group of houses south of Gedekol. A somewhat earlier cemetery containing a large number of denuded roofless Roman end-chamber graves and Christian extended burials.

74/200 to 74/400. About 1½ kilometre south of Gedekol. A large Christian cemetery with mud-brick superstructures of the Ginari type furnished with lamp-niches. Part of this cemetery has been

intruded on a patch of X-group graves. 74:220 is a large plundered mud-brick vaulted tomb of the Byzantine X-group or Meroitic period.

74/500. Cemetery of the C-group period, much damaged by *sebbakhin*, possibly a continuation of 77/1.

CEMETERY 74/500. GRAVES OF THE C-GROUP PERIOD. PLANS IV AND XI.

These graves had all been destroyed by *sebbakh*-digging. Only a few objects were recovered from the debris. The stones of the superstructures had all been removed for building houses near by. The graves were dug in ancient alluvium resting on sandstone. The orientation of the graves was irregular.

501. Rectangular grave.

- i. Quantity of green- and black-glaze beads.
- ii. White shell beads.
- iii. Incised potsherds.

503. Rectangular grave.

- i. White shell disc beads.
- ii. *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced for suspension.

504. Rectangular grave.

- i. Shell disc beads.
- ii. *Conus* shells pierced for suspension.
- iii. Greenish black-glaze beads.

505. Grave : Rectangular, 85 × 65 — 10 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° E. of N.

506. Grave : Rectangular, 130 × 55 — 25 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 30° S. of E.

507. Grave : Rectangular, 120 × 65 cm.

Burial : Remains of skeleton showing contraction on R. side.

1. Cup, black-glaze, white-filled incised patterns. Pl. 40 a, 2.
 - i. Fragments of copper with impression of linen (part of a mirror).
 - ii. Green-glaze beads.
 - iii. Flint flake.

509. Grave : Rectangular, 105 × 60 — 75 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side.

1. Kohl-shell with black kohl.
 - i. Blue- and green-glaze beads.
 - ii. Black and white stone beads.

510. Grave : Rectangular with rounded ends, 105 × 60 — 90 cm.

Burial : Part of skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head 35° E. of S.

1. Bowl of red-painted ware, broken.
 - i. Green-glaze beads.

511. Grave : Rectangular, 140 × 60 — 90 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of E.

- i. Two shells with black kohl.
- ii. Small mortar of quartzite.
- iii. Blue- and black-glaze beads.

514. In debris : i. Mother-of-pearl "button."

- ii. Green-glaze amulets.

518. In debris : i. Green- and black-glaze beads.

519. In debris : i. Green- and blue-glaze beads.

- ii. Cylindrical green-glaze and other amulets. Pl. 37 b, 14-18.

520. Grave : Rectangular, 110 × 55 — 20 cm.

Burial : Part of skeleton, showing contraction on R. side, head 20° S. of E.

- i. Potsherds of black-polished pottery.
- ii. Flint flake.



74.507

Fig. 62.



74.511

Fig. 63

CEMETERY 75. PLAN IV.

Cemetery 75 was at Shalub Batha on the east bank. The cemetery was in a very bad condition due to *sebakh*-digging in the last few years. The old Moslem cemetery itself had not been respected, and now occupies an island of ancient alluvial mud with steep crumbling sides, three to four metres high, from which the skeletons and wrappings of the Mohammadan burials protrude. In every direction the sandstone rock is littered with broken stone, potsherds and bones from the *sebakh* sieves.

The Roman cemetery is represented by shells of mud containing the dark mouths of the empty chambers, or still upright sandstone door-slabs. In front are heaps of bleached and broken bones or skeletons, dragged half out of the graves. About twenty tombs of the end-chamber type in a part of the mud bank which had escaped destruction, were cleared, and exhibited burials extended on the back, heads west, even in the few cases in which the direction of the chamber was towards the east.

751/100. On a small isolated mound of alluvial mud were half a dozen deep side-chamber graves, containing extended burials unaccompanied by pottery. As the skeletons lay on a pile of debris it is probable that these are X-group graves, re-used for Christian burials.

CEMETERY 76. PLANS IV AND XI. Plate 9 b.

Just south of the village of Gedekol (Gerf Husein) is a side valley, the floor of which on the south side is formed of ancient alluvial mud banks. In these were found a number of graves which, although numbered consecutively, really form two cemeteries. The first patch, containing graves 1 to 58, consists of side-chamber graves of New Empire type, all much damaged by plundering and the collapse of the roofs of the tomb chambers.

A number of smaller side-chamber graves of infants probably belong to this period, but may be burials of the X-group. There was, however, a complete absence of X-group potsherds, and it may have been found easier in the case of infants to dig a small single grave rather than open one of the larger communal burial-places in which indeed the bones of very young children appear to be absent. In addition to four empty B-group graves, there were about six Christian and Moslem graves which, for some reason, had not been dug in Cemetery 74.

About 150 metres north, was the second patch of graves numbered 59 to 146. These may be divided into two groups:—

- i. Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic.
- ii. B- and C- group and New Empire.

The first group had utilized the whole of an alluvial mound with the exception of one spur. This would then seem to have been taken up in part by early B-group graves of circular type, and the rest were graves of the C-group type.

Finally, a couple of New Empire graves were cut at the extreme eastern edge of the mound, and the cemetery being now full, a new section, graves 1 to 58, almost exclusively New Empire, was begun on the nearest available ground to the south.

At the point where the different periods are in contact, two cases occur in which an earlier grave has been partially destroyed by one of later date. Grave 107, an early B-group grave of the circular type, has been dug through Grave 105, which may be assigned to the Early Dynastic period. In its turn, the circular B-group Grave 106 A, has been damaged in making Grave 106, which is apparently of the C-group.

Some of the C-group graves show an inclination to follow the orientation of the earlier period, or perhaps were oriented with reference to the general trend of the side valley, but the normal orientation to the local east, is typical of the majority. The disturbance of the C-group graves is much more pronounced than that of the older group, and this is no doubt explained by the fact that their superstructures, being of stone, may have revealed their position to plunderers.

CEMETERY 76. LATE PREDYNASTIC AND EARLY DYNASTIC GRAVES. PLANS IV AND XI.

59. *Grave*: Oval, 95 × 50 — 35 cm.

Burial: Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head W. (local SW.).

Contents:

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled edges, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
3. Squat jar with pierced side-handles, hard pink ware with mottled red decoration, shape as Pl. 43 a, 1.

60. *Grave*: Oval, 125 × 65 — 40 cm.

Burial: Leg-bones of skeleton contracted on L. side, head 10° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 6
2. Bowl hard pink ware, plum-painted inside. Pot-mark, as Fig. 69: 3.

61. *Grave*: Probably denuded side-chamber type, 130 × 135 — 40 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 15° N. of W.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
2. Shallow bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 75: 4.
3. Deep bowl with narrow mouth, thin red-polished ware, milled brim, cracked and extensively riveted.
4. Broken fish palette.
5. Large shallow bowl thin red-painted ware, milled brim, as Fig. 74: 4.
 - i. Pieces of shell bracelets.

62. *Grave*: Much denuded in sand, probably from position of pottery of the side-chamber type,

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 5° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 6.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 67: 3.
3. Shallow bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44, 5.
4. Decayed bracelet of hippopotamus tooth on R. wrist.
5. Tall jar red ware plum-painted, as Pl. 44 b, 1.
6. Bowl R-P B-M, riveted, as Fig. 75: 4.
7. String of cornelian, garnet, lapis lazuli and serpentine beads at neck.
 - i. Large beaker R-P B-M, broken, as Fig. 131: 15 but larger.

63. *Grave*: Denuded, 65 × 60 cm., approximately.

Burial: Traces of skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head 10° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44 a, 6.

2. Tall jar plum-painted ware, as Fig. 67: 2.
3. Small squat jar, perforated side-handles, hard pink ware, red-painted decoration, as Fig. 80: 1.
4. (Inside No. 3). Cylindrical steatite jar, perforated side-handles. Pl. 41 d, 2.
 - i. Fragments of a bracelet of thick copper wire.

64. *Grave*: Denuded and outline not preserved, possibly of side-chamber type.

Burial: Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 5° S. of W.

Contents: Fig. 65.

1. Squat jar with perforated side handles, yellow ware with brown-painted decoration.
2. Small jar hard pink ware with perforated side-handles and red-painted decoration.
3. Small jar plum-painted, animal pot-mark.
 - i. Scattered white shell beads at legs.

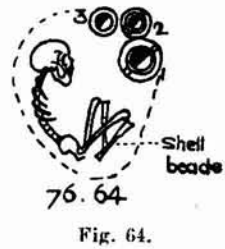


Fig. 64.



Fig. 65.

65. *Grave*: Approximately rectangular, 90 × 60 — 20 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents: Fig. 67.

1. Bowl hard pink ware.
2. Tall jar thick plum-painted ware. Pot-mark.
3. Deep bowl SCRW, blackened mouth.

66. *Grave*: Approximately oval, but possibly a denuded side-chamber grave, 120 × 95 — 40 cm.

Burial: M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 25° W. of S.

Contents:

- 1, 2. Deep bowls R-P B-M milled brims, as Pl. 44 a, 6.
3. Deep bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44 a, 6.
4. Shallow bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44 a, 5.



Fig. 66.

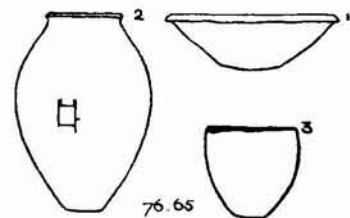


Fig. 67.

67. *Grave*: Oval, 135 × 80 — 50 cm.

Burials: Two skeletons A and B. A (lower) M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W. B contracted on R. side, head 40° S. of W.

Contents: Fig. 69.

1. Necked jar thick plum-painted ware.
2. Jar R-P B-T ware.
3. Half of a bowl hard pink ware, plum-painted inside and over brim.
4. Small jar smooth coarse brown ware.
5. Squat jar with perforated side-handles, hard pink ware, red-painted decoration.
6. Bowl hard pink ware, plum-painted inside (turned down over mouth of No. 7).
7. Large tall jar SCRW, riveted.
8. Flask-shaped jar (flat section), plum-painted and polished. Pl. 45 b, 4.
9. Small jar plum-painted and polished. Pl. 45 b, 2.

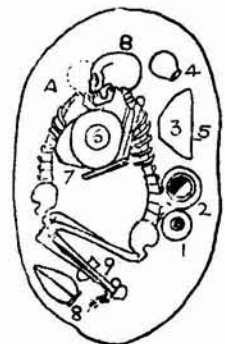


Fig. 68.

10. Rubbing pebble.

- i. A small hollow nodule of manganese, in shape suggesting a stone vessel, was found close above *B*.

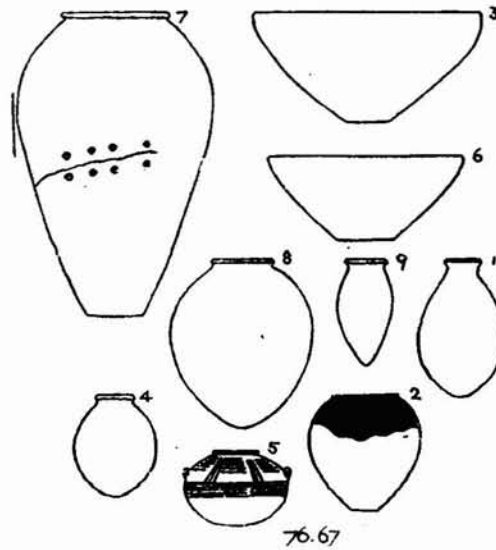


Fig. 69.

70. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, perhaps of side-chamber type.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 71.

1. Bowl R-P B-M.
2. Bowl hard pink ware painted plum colour inside.
3. Fish-slate palette, pierced for suspension. Pl. 45 c, 7.
4. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim. Pl. 44 a, 3.
5. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
6. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.

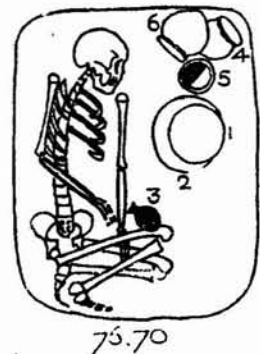


Fig. 70.

93. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 75 — 50 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
2. Bowl, thick red ware, plum-painted inside and over brim, as Fig. 69 : 3.

96. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 105 × 55 — 75 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Bowl smooth red ware, as Fig. 73 : 2.

98. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular, 115 × 90 — 50 cm., covering slab at head of grave.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W. Quantity of white finely-chopped straw under head.

Contents :

1. Large bowl smooth red ware, broken, as Fig. 73 : 2.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M, broken, as Fig. 71 : 4.
3. Bowl R-P B-M, broken, as Fig. 75 : 4.
4. Dish red-painted and polished.

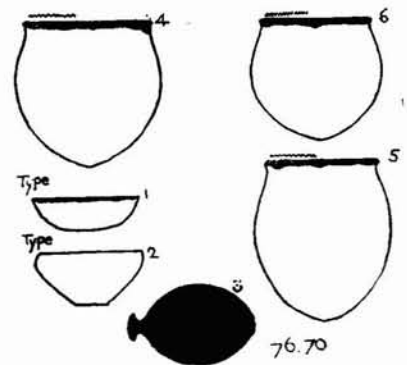


Fig. 71.

99. *Grave* : Rectangular, $180 \times 100 - 90$ cm. F. bones.

Contents :

- i. Incised and R-P B-M potsherds from neighbouring C-group grave.

100. Rectangular grave, $95 \times 55 - 35$ cm.

Contents :

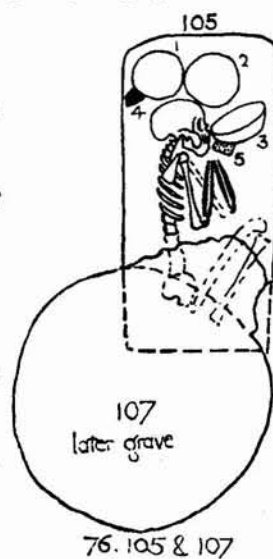
- i. Incised and R-P B-M potsherds from C-group graves.

105. *Grave* : Rectangular, $115 \times 65 - 70$ cm., cut into at foot by circular B-group Grave 107.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° W. of S.

Contents : Fig. 73.

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware riveted, milled brim. Pl. 44 a, 1.
2. Bowl thin smooth red ware.
3. Bowl red ware red painted and polished, milled brim.
4. Rough slate palette with malachite stain.
5. Mass of resin.



76. 105 & 107

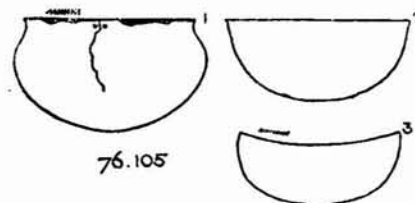
Fig. 72.

109. *Grave* : Rectangular, $110 \times 75 - 85$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 75.

1. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished inside and outside milled brim.
2. Bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
3. Bowl R-P B-M, broken, as 2.
4. Large bowl R-P B-M.
5. String of small white shell beads on R. ankle.



76. 105

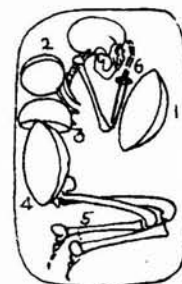
Fig. 73.

111. *Grave* : Oval, $100 \times 70 - 20$ cm., in sand.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Vessel imitating a gourd, thin red ware red-painted and polished. Pl. 44 b, 5.
2. Much degraded double bird slate palette. Pl. 45 c, 5.



76 109

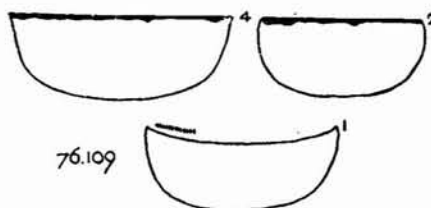
Fig. 74.

112. *Grave* : Irregular form, probably of side-chamber type.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 15° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 77.

1. Small deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
2. Broken double bird slate palette. Pl. 45 c, 6.
3. Large shallow bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
4. Large bowl thick R-P B-M, milled brim, filled with white grain (millet) to depth of 6 cm.
5. Large bowl thin red-polished ware, as Fig. 73 : 2.
6. Tall jar plum-painted, bird pot-mark.
7. Large jar R-P B-T, milled brim.



76. 109

Fig. 75.

8. Rubbing pebble.

9. Necklace of garnet and cornelian beads. Pl. 55, 1.

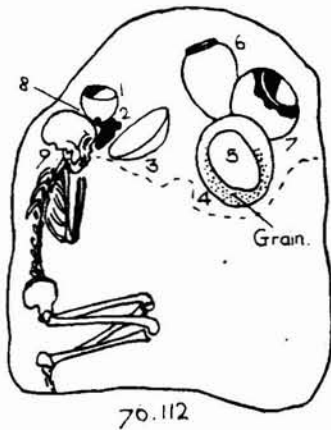


Fig. 76.

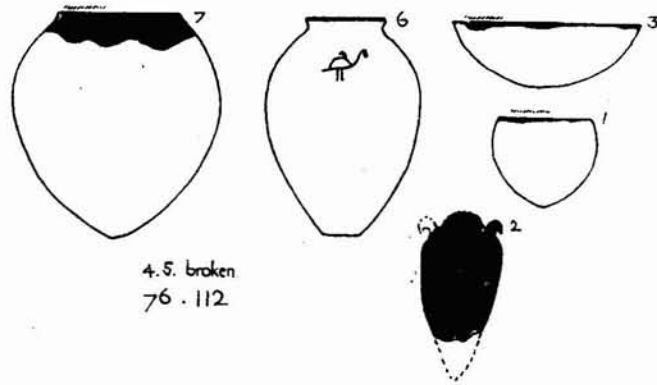


Fig. 77.

i. Resin.

ii. Broken shell bracelets.

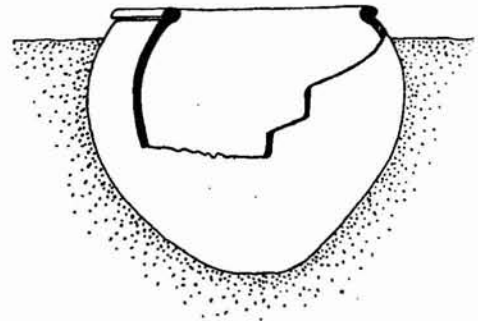
113. Large jar of coarse red ware, buried in sand. Fig. 78.

114. Grave: Rectangular, about $110 \times 60 - 10$ cm., at surface.

Burial: Fragments of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head 25° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Rough slate palette with malachite stain.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Shell bracelets.



76.113
Fig. 78.

115. Irregular excavation.

119. Grave: Rectangular, $130 \times 60 - 20$ cm.

Burial: Skeleton (skull alone remains) originally contracted on L. side, head 5° E. of S.

Contents:

- 1, 2. Deep bowls R-P B-M, broken, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
3. Bowl thin smooth red ware, broken, as Fig. 73:2.

120. Denuded empty grave, $170 \times 60 - 10$ cm.

i. Potsherds of thin R-P B-M ware.

121. Grave: $115 \times 70 - 70$ cm.

122, 123. Grave: 115×70 cm., dug next a deeper older Grave 123, which has two displaced roofing slabs.

Burial (122): Upper part of M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 5° S. of W.

124. Grave: Oval, $140 \times 90 - 65$ cm.

Burials: M. skeleton A contracted on L. side, head 5° W. of S. At knees, part of skeleton of a child, B, head 5° W. of S.

Contents:

1. Slate palette of degenerated double bird type.
2. Grey pebble palette.
3. Rubbing pebble.

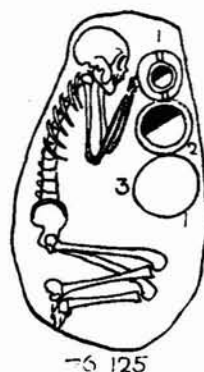
4. Five shell bracelets on arm-bones of child's skeleton.
 - i. Garnet beads.
 - ii. Small white shells.
 - iii. Fragments of malachite.
 - iv. Cylindrical green-glaze beads.

125. *Grave* : Oval, $130 \times 80 - 50$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents : Fig. 80.

1. Squat jar with perforated side-handles, yellow-pink ware with red-painted decoration. Pl. 43 a, 1.
2. Deep pot R-P B-M, milled brim. Pl. 44 a, 6.
3. Shallow bowl R-P B-M.
 - i. Resin.
 - ii. Fragments of shell bracelet.



76. 125

Fig. 79.

126. *Grave* : Oval, $110 \times 65 - 30$ cm.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 80 : 2.
 - i. Fragments of malachite.

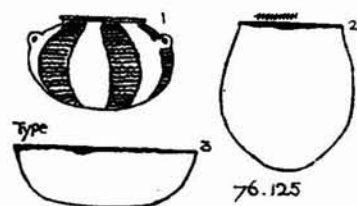


Fig. 80.

127. *Grave* : Oval, outline only partially preserved, $150 \times 80 - 20$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 25° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44 a, 1.
 - i. Resin.

129. *Grave* : $125 \times 70 - 60$ cm.

130. *Grave* : $120 \times 80 - 40$ cm. M. bones.

131. *Grave* : Rectangular, $135 \times 75 - 40$ cm.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Broken slate palette (fish ?).
 - i. Flint flake.
 - ii. Pieces of two shell bracelets.

132. *Grave* : Outline not preserved, — 45 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head 15° S. of W.

Contents :

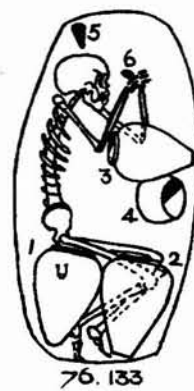
1. Small jar dark red-painted and polished. Shape as Pl. 43 b, 1.

133. *Grave* : Oval, $145 \times 75 - 30$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents : Fig. 82.

1. Large jar SCRW, pot-mark.
2. Large jar SCRW, contained charcoal.
3. Large jar SCRW.
4. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M.



76. 133

Fig. 81.

5. Pebble palette, green malachite stain.
6. Rubbing pebble.
 - i. Five cylindrical white stone beads.
 - ii. Black and white speckled stone beads.

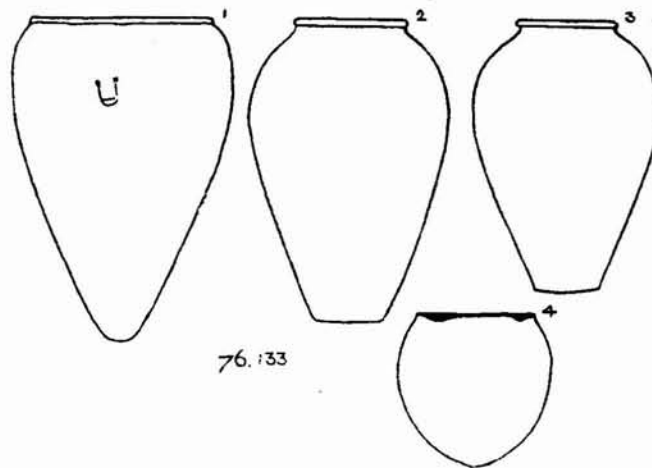


Fig. 82.

134. Grave : Rectangular, 145 × 65 — 35 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 84.

1. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl with pot-mark, hard pink ware.
3. Small jar, hard pink ware.
4. Nearly rectangular slate palette.

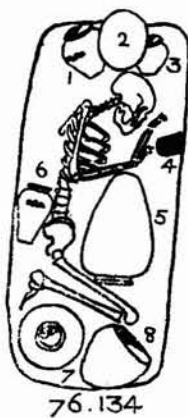


Fig. 83.

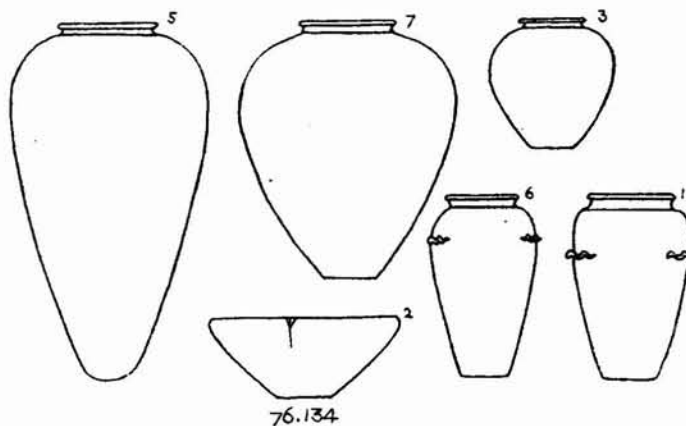


Fig. 84.

5. Large long jar SCRW.
6. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard pink ware.
7. Large jar, hard pink ware.
8. Deep bowl or pot SCRW.

135. Grave : Rectangular, 80 × 50 — 40 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child, contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 75 : 2.

136. Grave : Denuded, outline not preserved.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Jar SCRW, as Fig. 87 : 3.
2. Small bowl hard pink ware.
3. Small bowl pink ware red-painted at brim.

137, 138. Irregular excavations.

139. *Grave* : At surface, outline not preserved.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Degenerated double bird slate palette.
2. Small jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 5.
3. Quartz pebble palette.
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Green-glaze barrel-shaped beads at neck.
 - i. Ivory hawk amulet. Pl. 37 a, 18.
 - ii. Quantity of small cowries pierced for suspension.
 - iii. Blue- and green-glaze cruciform beads.

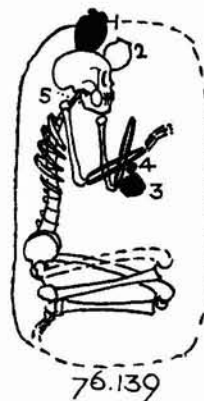


Fig. 85.

140. Broken R-P B-M bowl on surface.

141. *Grave* : Oval, 90 × 65 — 15 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head 25° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl hard pink ware as Fig. 84 : 2.
2. Small jar SCRW, as Fig. 123 : 5.
3. Bowl with thick brim, hard pink ware.
4. Brown pebble palette.

142. *Grave* : Oval, possibly of side-chamber type, 115 × 85 — 40 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 10° S. of W.

Finely chopped straw under skull.

Contents : Fig. 87.

1. Bowl thin R-P B-M.
2. Long jar coarse red ware.
3. Long jar coarse red ware, distorted in making.
4. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard pink ware.
5. Rough slate palette, malachite stain.
6. Resin between hands.

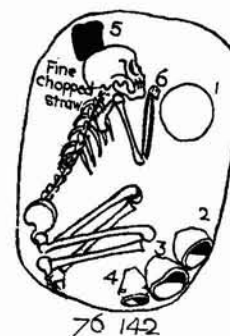


Fig. 86.

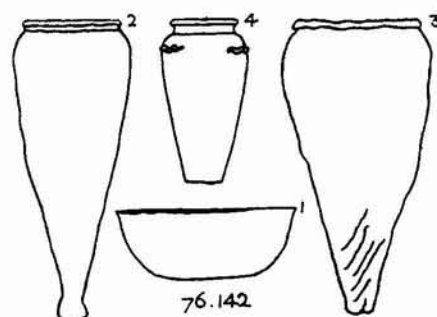


Fig. 87.

143. *Grave* : Oval, 125 × 70 — 45 cm., at junction of mud and rock.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 89.

1. Jar hard pink ware, red-painted pattern, pot-marks. Pl. 43 b, 4.
2. Jar with slight wavy side-handles, hard pink ware.
3. Rectangular white sandstone palette.

144. *Grave* : Rectangular, 85 × 70 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head 30° W. of S.

Contents :

1. Small jar hard pink ware, shape as Fig. 69 : 4.



Fig. 88.

2. Fish slate palette. Pl. 45 c, 10.

3. Rubbing pebble.

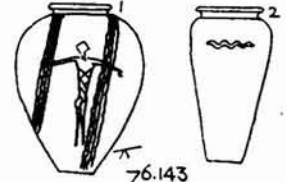
145. Bowl hard pink ware, lying in sand, probably thrown out of Grave 144, as Fig. 84 : 2.

146. Grave : Rectangular, outline badly preserved, approximately $95 \times 60 - 5$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head 15° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard yellow ware, pot-mark, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
2. Bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 75 : 2.



CEMETERY 76. B- AND C-GROUP GRAVES. PLANS IV AND XI.

68. Denuded grave, rectangular with rounded ends, $120 \times 80 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Skull and bones in no apparent order at E. end of grave.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds R-P B-T ware.
- ii. Fragments of shell bracelet.

69. Rectangular with rounded ends, $140 - 80$ cm.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds R-P-B-T and incised ware.
- ii. Shell pierced for suspension.

71. Rectangular, $200 \times 100 - 45$ cm.

- i. Potsherds R-P B-T.

72. Denuded grave, oval ?, $90 \times 60 - 20$ cm.

Burial : M. bones in no apparent order. B-group.

73. Rectangular grave, $155 \times 55 - 35$ cm.

- i. R-P B-T potsherds.

74. Rectangular grave, $100 \times 70 - 70$ cm. F. bones.

- i. R-P B-T potsherds.

75. Irregular excavation.

- i. Cornelian beads.

76. Narrow rectangular grave, damaged by plundering, 150×30 to $55 - 30$ cm.

Burial : F. skull and bones in disorder on floor of grave.

77. Oval grave, $150 \times 100 - 55$ cm.

Burial : F. pelvis and femur in position on floor of grave, showing contraction on R. side, head E. (local NE.).

79. Rectangular grave, $180 \times 70 - 30$ cm. Bones.

Contents :

- i. R-P B-T potsherds.
- ii. Pieces of shell bracelet.

80. Rectangular grave with rounded ends, $190 \times 105 - 80$ cm. Empty.

81. Irregular excavation, possibly entrance to Grave 82.

83. Rectangular grave, $120 \times 45 - 30$ cm. M. bones in disorder at end of grave.

Contents :

- i. Decayed wooden spoon.
- ii. R-P B-T potsherds.

84. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, $110 \times 50 - 25$ cm.

Burial : Disturbed skeleton, pelvis and leg in position showing contraction on L. side.

85. Circular grave, $80 - 35$ cm. Empty (B-group).

86. Circular grave, $80 - 20$ cm. Empty (B-group).

87. Rectangular grave, $125 \times 60 - 70$ cm. Bones on floor of grave in no apparent order.

i. Bone point.

88. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, $120 \times 60 - 45$ cm.

i. Incised potsherds.

89. Circular grave, $85 - 45$ cm. F. skull and bones in disorder on floor of grave. (B-group).

90. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, $130 \times 85 - 90$ cm. F. bones.

i. Potsherds R-P B-T and incised.

91. Irregular hole, originally a C-group grave.

i. Quantity of R-P B-T and incised potsherds.

92. Nearly circular grave, $125 \times 95 - 70$ cm.

i. R-P B-T potsherds.

101. Nearly circular grave, $80 \times 60 - 50$ cm. (B-group ?).

102. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, $110 \times 50 - 40$ cm.

i. Goatskin and hair.

ii. R-P B-T potsherds.

103. Small empty circular grave next to Grave 104. (B-group).

104. *Grave* : Long rectangular, $205 \times 85 - 105$ cm.

Burial : Removed.

Contents : Fig. 91.

1. Small R-P B-T bowl, hole in base.

2. Small R-P B-T bowl, four holes in base.

3. Small R-P B-T bowl, eight holes in base.

4. Small R-P B-T bowl.

5. Very small vessel (?), smooth coarse ware red-painted.

i. R-P B-T bowl with diagonal smoothing marks, holes in base.

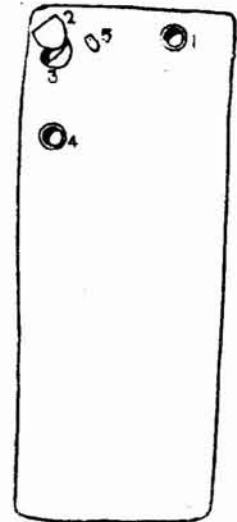
ii, iii. Model animals (sheep) in SCRW.

iv, v. Small ring-stands red-painted ware.

vi. Bivalve shells.

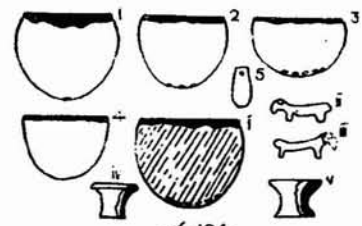
vii. Large piece of palm charcoal.

viii. Quantity of R-P B-T and incised potsherds.



76.104

Fig. 90.



76.104

Fig. 91.

106. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, $130 \times 80 - 90$ cm. Cut through an empty circular grave.

Burial : Bones of F. skeleton on floor of grave, in no apparent order.

107. Circular B-group grave cut through Grave 105.

108. Rectangular grave, $120 \times 65 - 60$ cm. M. bones.

110. *Grave* : $80 \times 50 - 75$ cm.

116, 117. Apparently a C-group Grave 116, cut through a B-group Grave 117, both empty.

i. Potsherds R-P B-T and incised ware.

118. *Grave* : $100 \times 50 - 50$ cm.

CEMETERY 76. NEW EMPIRE GRAVES. PLANS IV AND XI.

78. Long grave, $215 \times 60 - 90$ cm., cut horizontally into side of mound, contained a wooden coffin $185 \times 40 - 30$ cm., in which were a skull and bones of an extended burial.

82. Long grave, $200 \times 60 - 110$ cm., containing disordered bones of an extended burial.

Contents:

1. Small bowl red ware.

i. Potsherds necked jar red ware, as Pl. 49 a, 8.

ii. Potsherds R-P B-M and C-group incised ware (from Grave 83).

CEMETERY 76 A. NEW EMPIRE GRAVES. PLANS IV AND XI.

3. Side-chamber grave, $60 \times 65 - 75$ cm.

5. *Grave*: New Empire side-chamber type, $220 \times 175 - 130$ cm. Axis E-W.

Burials: The grave was filled with debris in which were the remains of one or more burials.

Contents:

1, 2, 3, 5, 12. Bowls red ware, as Fig. 22: 7 and 11.

4, 6, 7, 8. Necked jars, as Fig. 22: 1

9. Long jar, as Fig. 22: 4.

10, 11. Necked jars, as Fig. 22: 1.

6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Small empty side-chamber graves of children. (New Empire).

14. Large New Empire side-chamber tomb cut in the mud, sides and roof destroyed by *sebak*-digging. Bones of at least ten skeletons found in disorder in the debris. One extended burial on surface of debris apparently the latest interment, was intact.

15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23. Small empty side-chamber graves for burial of children. (New Empire).

24. Large New Empire grave, side-chamber type, $200 - 85$ cm., damaged by *sebak*-digging. Bones in debris.

i. Scarab of Thothmes III. Pl. 42 b, 18.

25. Small side-chamber grave.

26. New Empire grave (?) $200 \times 50 - 100$ cm. Skull and bones in no apparent order on floor of grave.

27. *Grave*: Pit and side-chamber, New Empire type, 300×175 cm. Grave has been damaged by a Moslem burial 76: 37 and a Roman grave of the end-chamber type 76: 27 A.

Burial: Tibiæ of an extended burial, head S.

Contents:

1. Jar, as Fig. 22: 1.

2. Bowl, as Fig. 22: 11.

i. Scarab. Pl. 42 b, 1.

28, 29. New Empire graves of side-chamber type, $180 \times 90 - 75$ cm., with remains of extended burials.

30. Small side-chamber New Empire grave for burial of a child.

31. Side-chamber grave, New Empire type.

Burial: Remains of extended burial, head SW. Skull moved.

32. 33. Irregular excavations, possibly graves of above type.
35. New Empire grave, side-chamber type, $285 \times 210 - 80$ cm. Roof collapsed.
i. Scarab with design of interlaced uraei. Pl. 42 b, 15.
36. Grave: New Empire side-chamber type (roof collapsed), $195 \times 175 - 60$ cm., in mud and sand strata.
Burial: Remains of an extended skeleton, head W. (local S.).
Contents:
1, 5, 6. Necked jars, as Fig. 22: 1 and 2.
2, 4. Bowls, as Fig. 22: 7.
3. R-P B-T bowl, as Fig. 91: 1.
7. Jar, as Fig. 22: 4.
8. Jar, as Pl. 49 a, 4.
- 38, 39, 40, 41, 42. Small side-chamber New Empire type, infants' graves.
43. Irregular excavation.
44. Grave: Large New Empire side-chamber type, $245 \times 150 - 75$ cm. Roof collapsed.
Burials: Communal grave, containing remains of several skeletons disturbed by subsequent burials and falling of roof. Last burial head was SW. (local S.).
Contents:
1, 2. Jars, as Pl. 49 a, 7.
45. Side-chamber New Empire infant's grave.
46. Denuded grave 120×65 cm., possibly New Empire side-chamber type. Headless skeleton on back, head W.
47. Denuded New Empire grave, 210×60 cm.
Burial: Skull and bones in no apparent order on floor of grave.
Contents:
1. Jug.
2. Bowl, as Pl. 49 a, 3.
i. Dark stone kohl-pot with incised ornament. Pl. 41 b, 1.
48. Remains of a denuded New Empire grave, form not preserved. Three pieces of New Empire pottery lying in sand.
Contents:
i. Necked jar.
ii, iii. Bowls.
iv. Green-glaze plaque, rev. crouching gazelle. Pl. 42 b, 22.
49. Depression in sand, with bowl, type . . .
51. Skeleton covered with tissues on R. side and chest, knees slightly bent, hands on pelvis, lying head local N., in depression in mud, possibly site of a denuded New Empire grave.
52. Denuded New Empire grave.
Burial: Skull and vertebræ of skeleton in debris.
Contents:
i. Jar, as Pl. 49 a, 5.
ii. Bowl, as Pl. 49 a, 3.
54. Heads of femora lying in sand.
i. Scarab. Pl. 42 b, 39.

CEMETERY 76 A. B-GROUP GRAVES. PLANS IV AND XI.

1. Circular grave, 95 — 60 cm.
2. Circular grave, 85 — 75 cm.

Contents :

- i. Flint flake.
- ii. *Natica melanistoma* shell pierced for suspension.
8. Circular grave, 125 — 75 cm. Fragments of human bones.
20. Circular grave, 75 — 20 cm.

CEMETERY 76 A. ROMAN, CHRISTIAN AND MOSLEM AND ANIMAL GRAVES. PLANS IV AND XI.

16. Extended burial in grave of floor-recess type.
18. Denuded grave of end-chamber type, 140 × 60 — 55 cm., scattered bones on floor of grave. Skeleton was probably contracted.
34. Burial of a sheep.
37. Moslem burial intruded on 76 A : 27.
55. Long grave, 170 × 50 — 115 cm., possibly a Moslem grave.
Burial : Skull and bones in debris.

GEDEKOL SOUTH (GERF HUSEIN), CEMETERIES 77/1 AND 77/100.
PLANS IV, XI AND XIII.

Cemeteries 77/1 and 77/100 were situated in the desert twenty metres above the Nile level (130 metres above mean sea-level), close to the edge of the low cliffs and slopes which bound the river valley. The graves were dug in patches of a kind of indurated clay which occurs in beds in the sandstone. This clay, used both in pottery-making and as a fertilizer, is easily excavated, leaving convenient hollows often naturally roofed with thin sandstone slabs, left by the weathering away of the superimposed rocks.

Cemetery 77/100 was dug in a small mound of this softer soil, but the graves had been almost entirely cleared out in the search for fertilizing material to spread on the fields below. Although only half a dozen of the twenty-seven graves contained human remains or pottery in position, and only two burials were undisturbed, the cemetery is of considerable interest as exhibiting the transition from the Early Dynastic to the B-group (Old Kingdom) period. In Cemetery 77/1, the early C-group graves immediately succeed graves of this type, and actually imitate them.

The graves of Cemetery 77/100 are circular, mud-plastered inside, and were originally covered with beehive rubble domes, either in imitation of certain graves of beehive section and typical of the Early Dynastic or Late Predynastic period in Nubia, or because the soft strata in the desert were too shallow to accommodate deep graves of this form. This stonework, which may be compared with the corbel vaulting in mud-brick of Early Dynastic graves in Egypt, would serve both as a protection to the burial and as a monument marking the site of the grave, and may possibly have suggested the superstructures of C-group graves.

Burial was, so far as could be judged by the few surviving bodies, contracted on the left side, laid on matting and linen, and with the head SW. or W. (approximately local south). The pottery, while some few vessels of Early Dynastic type are preserved, tends to degenerate into the forms found in the B-group.

The further patch of graves comprised in this cemetery and numbered 77/1, was of somewhat later date. A small cemetery of the B-group unmixed with the degenerated Early Dynastic graves typical of 77/100, has been succeeded by graves of the earlier C-group type. The whole cemetery had been so destroyed by *sebbakhin* that it was difficult to determine exactly the sequence of the two groups. The C-group people, after a while, seem to have abandoned the site and to have started a fresh cemetery in the old alluvial banks at the foot of the desert slopes, Cemetery 74/500.

CEMETERY 77/100. PLANS IV, XI AND XIII.

101. Grave : Circular, $120 \times 120 - 100$ cm., lined with mud-plaster. Lower course of rubble vault which originally closed the mouth of the grave, in position.

Burial : Removed. Skull, tibia and mandible on floor of grave. The body had been laid on or covered with tied matting and fine linen.

Contents :

1. Deep rounded bowl R-P B-M, as Pl. 44 a, 6.
2. Deep bowl or pot of smooth pink ware, broken.
3. Quartz palette. Pl. 45 d, 6.
 - i. Broken cylindrical ivory cup.
 - ii. Large bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 120 : 1.
 - iii. Resin.
 - iv. Rubbing pebble.
 - v. Flint flake.
 - vi. *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced for suspension.

102-105. Empty circular graves with remains of stone vault and internal mud-plaster.

106. Grave : Circular, $90 \times 90 - 80$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W.

107-113. Circular graves with traces of internal mud-plastering. Roofs destroyed.

114. Circular grave with remains of lower course of superstructure, $160 \times 160 - 115$ cm.

Burial : Skull and other bones of skeleton scattered in filling of grave.

Contents :

- i. Bowl R-P B-M.
- ii. Bowl red-painted and polished with two pot-marks (bow and arrow and serpent), shape as Fig. 120 : 2.
- iii. Small bowl smooth red ware (polished).
- iv. Rubbing pebble.

115. Grave : Nearly circular, $95 \times 85 - 90$ cm., with part of the lower ring of stones from a rubble superstructure in position.

Burials : A, M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° N. of W. B, skeleton of an infant in similar position above A.



77.115

Fig. 92.

Contents : Fig. 93.

1. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M.
2. Bowl SCRW, black inside, red-painted and polished.
3. Small jar smooth red ware.
- 4, 5. Feather fans (?).
6. Quartz palette with green malachite stain.
7. String of green-glaze beads at R. ankle of infant.
 - i. *Clanculus Pharaonius* shells pierced.
 - ii. Shell disc beads.
 - iii. Large bowl of red-polished hæmatite-painted ware, similar to modern Nubian.

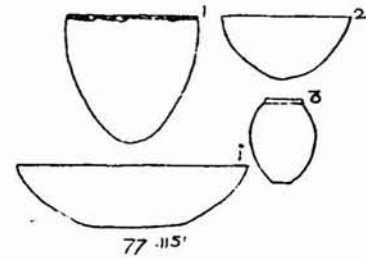
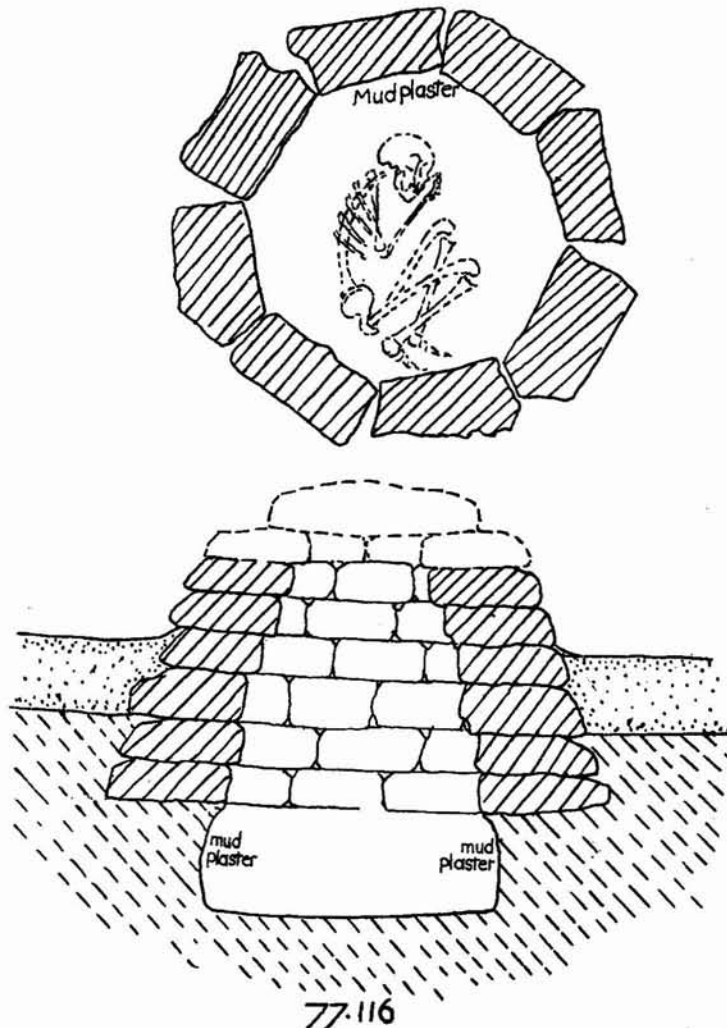


Fig. 93.

116. Circular grave, $120 \times 120 - 135$ cm., vaulted or roofed with six courses of rubble, or rather masonry set in mud, narrowing towards the mouth. The contents of the grave had been removed, but in the debris outside the grave was found :—
- i. Small cup of coarse red ware with incised pattern.



77.116

Fig. 94.

117. Grave : Denuded oval, $120 \times 75 - 20$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 40° N. of W.

- 118-120. Circular graves.

- 121-124. Excavations for clay between rocks.

LATER BURIALS IN NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CEMETERY 77/100. PLANS IV, XI AND XIII.

125. Disturbed burial in blown sand in fissure between rocks, bones wrapped in coarse woollen cloth.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of red-ribbed Coptic ware.

126. Contracted burial of a child, head S., in a fissure between rocks. At neck :—

- i. String of dark blue and green glass beads.
ii. Stone pendant on cord with two large blue glass beads.

127. Bones and skull of a child in blown sand, under overhanging rocks.

CEMETERY 77/1. PLANS IV, XI AND XIII.

1. *Grave* : Circular, $60 \times 60 - 55$ cm., originally covered by a slab of sandstone.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head 35° N. of W. Body laid on leather lined with coarse woollen cloth with brown stripes.

Contents :

1. String of a few cornelian beads at neck.
2. Ten tortoise-shell armlets on L. arm.

- 2-8. Rectangular and circular graves of B- and C-groups.

9. Rectangular grave cut through circular grave.

- 10, 11. C-group graves.

12. Circular grave, B-group, with remains of lower course of superstructure.

13. *Grave* : Circular, $110 - 80$ cm., with slight beehive section, remains of stone superstructure or vaulting.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on chest and R. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Oval sandstone palette.
2. Flint flake. Pl. 38 a, 8.
3. Flint flake. Pl. 38 a, 7.
4. Rough slate palette.
5. Flint flake. Pl. 38 a, 3.
i. Fragments of shell bracelet.
ii. Flint flakes.
iii. Potsherds of SCRW.

14. Circular grave.

- 15-20. Damaged rectangular C-group graves.

- 21-22. Circular graves.

23. Circular grave with lower course of circular rubble superstructure.

Contents :

- i. Small jar red-polished ware.

24. Circular grave.

25. Nearly rectangular grave with remains of retaining walls around mouth.

- i. R-P B-T and incised potsherds

26. Irregular excavation.

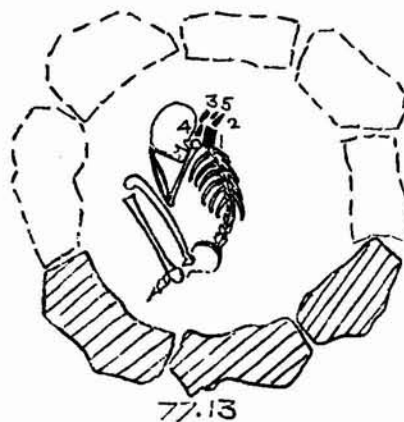


Fig. 95.

27. Circular grave with lower course of superstructure.
- 28-29. Two graves with rubble superstructures. Grave 29 seems to have been built over Grave 28.
- 30-31. Two oval graves with remains of rubble superstructures.
32. Small rectangular grave.
- 33-34. Two empty circular graves of slight beehive section, covered with circular rubble vaults, interior of grave mud-plastered. Quantity of incised and R-P B-T potsherds.
35. Oval or rectangular C-group grave with rubble superstructure.
 - i. Incised and R-P B-T potsherds.

Note.—The incised and other potsherds found in the surface-deposit of this cemetery cannot be referred to any particular graves with certainty; when found, each piece was given the number of the nearest grave. The fact of the C-group pottery being deposited *outside* the superstructure would render it particularly liable to displacement. The C-group potsherds seem to be of a somewhat early type. The fragments of one incised bowl of black ware with a pattern of punched triangular dots, recalls the incised ware of the Early Dynastic period. Fig. 29.

MEDIQ (GERF HUSEIN). CEMETERIES 79 TO 81.

Predynastic and Early Dynastic.

CEMETERY 79. PLANS IV, XI AND XIV. Plate 12 a.

2. Grave : Rectangular, 115 × 60 — 60 cm., lined with matting.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W., laid on chopped straw.

Contents : Fig. 97.

1. Large jar R-P B-T (traces of organic matter).
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M.
3. Quartz palette.

3. Grave : Oval, 110 × 60 — 30 cm. Floor covered with matting. Pl. 14 a.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° W. of S.

Contents : Fig. 99.

1. Small jar with perforated side-handles, hard pink ware, pattern of wavy bands and ostriches in purple brown. Pl. 33 a, 5.
- 2, 3. Deep bowls or jars R-P B-M ware, as Pl. 44 a, 6.
4. Large bowl hard pink ware, black-polished inside (organic matter).

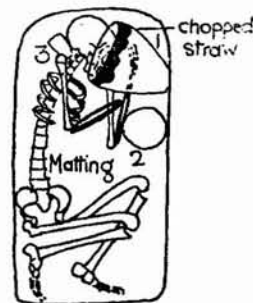


Fig. 96.

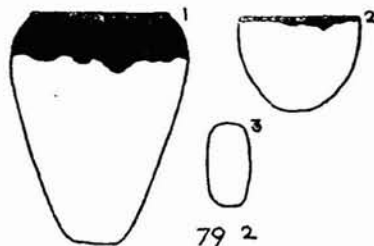


Fig. 97.

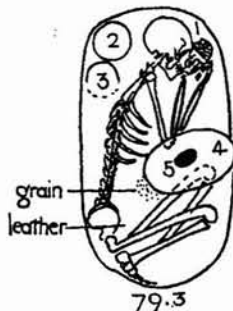


Fig. 98.



Fig. 99.

5. Pebble (slate) palette; malachite stain. Traces of leather over pelvis and of grain under No. 4.

7. *Grave* : Trapezoidal, $75 \times 60 - 20$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of two R-P B-M deep bowls, one anciently riveted.
- ii. Potsherds of bowl of hard pink ware, plum-painted and polished inside.

9. *Grave* : Oval, $80 \times 60 - 35$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W. Quantity of decayed wood at L. femur.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M, anciently riveted, as Fig. 101 : 1.

10. *Grave* : Oval, $90 \times 75 - 20$ cm.

Burials : Two M. skeletons contracted on R. side, heads 25° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Broken shell bracelet from A.
2. Fragment of lozenge-shaped slate palette.
3. Necklace of small shells from neck of A.

11. *Grave* : Rectangular with slight narrowing towards mouth, $105 \times 60 - 60$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 101.

1. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M ware, anciently riveted.
2. Bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished inside and over brim.
3. Squat jar with perforated side-handles, hard yellow-pink ware with red-painted whorl ornament. Pl. 43 a, 4.
4. Small bowl plum-painted inside with horizontal pebble polish.
5. Fragments of a slate palette.
 - i. Flint flake.



Fig. 100.

12. *Grave* : Rectangular, $105 \times 65 - 45$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, broken, as 2.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M. Pl. 44 a, 4.

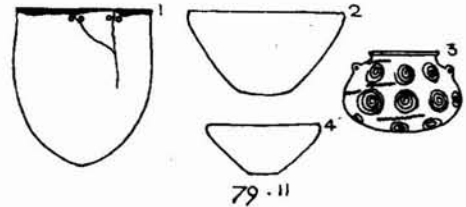


Fig. 101.

13. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, $110 \times 85 - 60$ cm., appears to have been enlarged to accommodate the burial.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W. Skull lay on linen ; leather and linen at pelvis.

Contents :

1. Deep pot R-P B-M, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 6.
2. Deep pot R-P B-M, as Fig. 145 : 2.

14. *Grave* : Much denuded, rectangular, $130 \times 75 - 20$ cm.

Burial : Upper portion of M. skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head 20° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 101 : 1.

- i. Potsherds R-P B-M ware with rivet-holes.
- ii. Fragments of slate palette with suspension hole.

15. *Grave* : Oval, 105×60 — 25 cm. Plundered and denuded.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton in position showing contraction on L. side, head 20° W. of S.

Contents :

- i. Small bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished inside, as Fig. 101 : 4.
- ii. Small jar thick red ware plum-painted, as Pl. 45 b, 5.

22. *Grave* : Oval, 100×55 — 35 cm.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton contracted on R. side, head 30° S. of W.

23. *Grave* : Denuded, outline not preserved.

Burial : Fragments of M. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head 35° S. of W.

25. *Grave* : Circular, 90×85 — 25 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on back and L. side. Body has been disturbed owing to decay, the position of the body, and the smallness of the grave. The skull has become detached and had rolled towards the pelvis, and the knees have fallen away from their original position against the chest.

Contents :

- 1, 2, 3. Bowls SCRW red-washed inside.
- 4. Small bowl SCRW with red cross painted inside.
- 5, 6. Small bowl SCRW.

28. *Grave* : Rectangular, 155×85 — 110 cm.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- 1. Quartz palette.
 - i. *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced.
 - ii. *Melania tuberculata* shells pierced.
- iii. Shell bracelet.
- iv. Shell bracelet roughly carved.
- v. Small black and white glaze beads.

29. *Grave* : Rectangular, 170×100 — 90 cm.

Burial : Removed fragments of two skeletons one M. and one F. in filling of grave.

Contents : Potsherds.

- i. Bowl red ware, light red-painted ware with vertical pebble-polish inside.
- ii. Thin-polished red-painted ware with basket-pattern painted with darker red.
- iii. Bowl hard pink ware.
- iv. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard pink ware.
- v. Piece of a shell bracelet.
- vi. Shell disc beads.

30. *Grave* : Circular, 70×70 — 60 cm., beehive section.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head 15° W. of S.

31. *Grave* : Rectangular, 140×80 — 110 cm. One cover stone in position at N. end of grave.

Burial : Removed.

Contents : Potsherds.

- i. Large bowl hard pink ware light red-painted and polished inside.
- ii. Deep bowl, thin smooth brown ware, slight polish.
- iii. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.

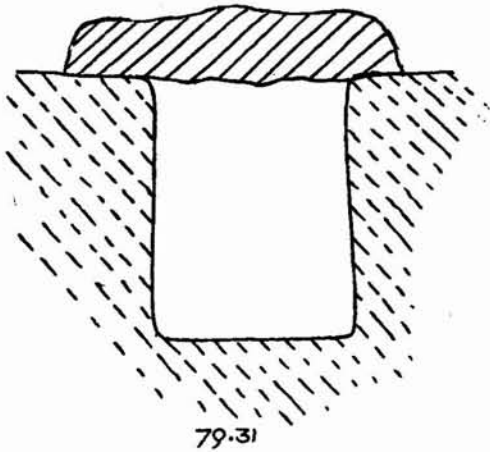


Fig. 102.

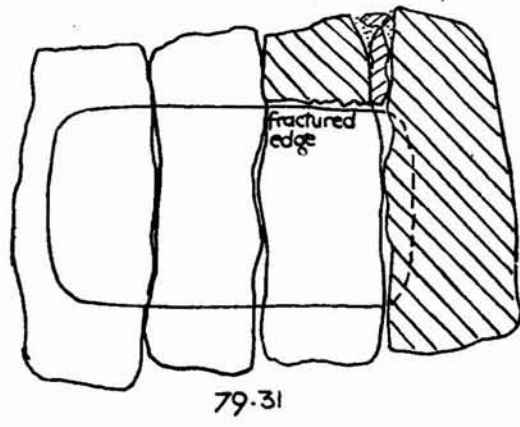


Fig. 103.

- iv. Large jar, hard pink ware.
- v. Fragments of shell bracelet.
- vi. *Natica melanistoma* and *conus* shells pierced.

33. Grave : Circular, 115 × 115 — 45 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side and back, head 25° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Small squat jar with perforated side-handles, hard pink ware, as Fig. 133 : 3.

34. Grave : Rectangular, 115 × 75 — 50 cm.

Burial : M. vertebrae in position showing contraction on L. side, head 30° W. of S.

Contents :

1. Bowl pink ware, light red-painted and vertically pebble-polished inside.
2. Rubbing pebble.

35. Grave : Oval or rectangular, 75 × 55 — 70 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head SW. Body appears to have been wrapped in red-dyed leather.

Contents :

1. Bowl smooth thin red ware slightly polished.
2. Transparent gypsum frog. Pl. 37 a, 15.
3. Large shell disc beads.
4. Small rectangular slate palette with malachite stain.
5. Long barrel-shaped bone bead.
6. Rubbing pebble.
7. Transparent gypsum hawk. Pl. 37 a, 15.
8. Large cowrie split and pierced with two holes for suspension.
 - i. Fragments of ivory bracelets.

Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, were probably strung together.

36. Grave : Circular, 90 × 90 — 50 cm.

Burial : Lower vertebrae of M. skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head 20° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Small jar hard pink ware, shape as Fig. 123 : 5.

2. Deep pot soft grey ware discoloured (SCRW).
3. Broken rough slate palette malachite stain.
4. Jar hard pink ware, contained traces of organic matter, as Fig. 131 : 8.

37. *Grave* : Rectangular, $80 \times 60 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Removed. Bones of a child in debris.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim as Fig. 125 : 3.
2. Small rectangular slate palette, hole in corner for suspension. Pl. 45 c. 9.
3. Rubbing pebble.
 - i. Fragment of ivory bracelet.
 - ii. Long and short barrel-shaped green-glaze beads.
 - iii. Cornelian, serpentine and garnet beads.
 - iv. White shell beads.

39. *Grave* : Oval, $70 \times 55 - 30$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head 10° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 139 : 2
2. Grey stone pebble palette.

40. *Grave* : Rectangular, $120 \times 70 - 95$ cm.

Burials : Leg-bones of two skeletons, contracted on L. sides, heads 38° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Half of a quartz palette.
 - i. Potsherds of wavy-handled cylindrical jar, painted net-pattern.
 - ii. Potsherds jar hard pink ware.

41. *Grave* : Rectangular, $120 \times 60 - 105$ cm.

Burials : A. Lower burial, arm and leg-bones of a child showing contraction on L. side, head 20° S. of W. B. Upper burial, M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Small pot red-painted and polished inside and out (with lower body).
2. Ten bracelets of mother-of-pearl on L. arm of lower body.
3. Anklets of shell beads with large cornelian ball bead on both legs of lower body.
 - i. Cornelian, Hæmatite and serpentine beads. Pl. 55, 2.
 - ii. Potsherds of tray of thick coarse red ware.

42. *Grave* : Rectangular, $145 \times 100 - 95$ cm.

Burial : Right femur, tibia and os innominatum, showing contraction on R. side, head 15° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl red ware red-painted and polished, shape as Fig. 108 : 2.
2. Bowl thin smooth brown-red ware, dull polish, shape as Fig. 114 : 3.
3. Pebble grinder stained red.
4. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar painted net-pattern, hard pink ware.
5. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.

44 A. *Grave* : Oval, $70 \times 50 - 50$ cm. Partly cut through Grave 44 B.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M, milled brim, as Fig. 139 : 7.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.

44 B. *Grave* : Circular, 80 × 80 — 70 cm.

Burial : Leg-bones of a skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head 40° W. of S.

Contents :

- i. Small jar hard pink ware, decoration of short vertical stripe.
- ii. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.

45. *Grave* : Rectangular-trapezoidal, 105 × 60 — 90 cm., slight beehive section.

Burials : Two skeletons contracted on L. sides, heads W.

A, young adult.

B, infant.

Contents :

1. Small squat jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 1.
2. Large double bird slate palette with suspension holes. Pl. 45 c, 3.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar hard pink ware.
4. Four shell bracelets on L. arm of body A.
5. One shell bracelet on R. arm of body A.
6. Necklace of cornelian beads from A. Pl. 55, 5.

46. *Grave* : Christian grave of floor-recess type, cut through oval or rectangular Early Dynastic Grave 46 A. Pl. 12 c.

Burial : Skeleton extended on back, head NW., lower part of body wrapped in coarse linen and legs tied together at ankles with cord.

46 A. *Grave* : Oval or rectangular, 80 × 65 cm.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head 10° S. of W. Upper part of body destroyed by Christian Grave 46.

Contents :

- i. Small jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 5.
- ii. Bowl red-painted and polished, riveted.
- iii. Slate pebble palette.
- iv. Potsherds R-P B-M ware.

48. *Grave* : Large rectangular, 215 × 95 — 110 cm. Pl. 14 b.

Burials : Lower part of M. skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head 35° S. of W. Also F. bones.

Contents : Fig. 106.

1. Deep bowl thin black cored ware, orange-red painted and polished, with darker painted basket-pattern. Black-polished inside. Pl. 46 b, 5.
2. Quartz palette.
3. Quartz palette.
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Large quartzite grindstone.
6. Quartz rubber.
7. Large jar hard pink-red ware with pot-mark.

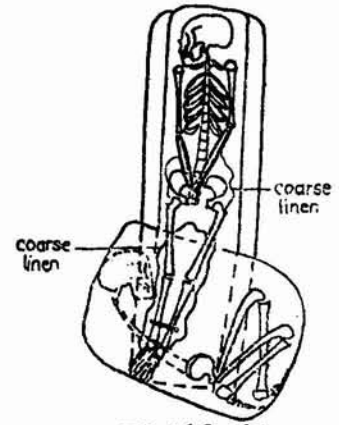


Fig. 104.

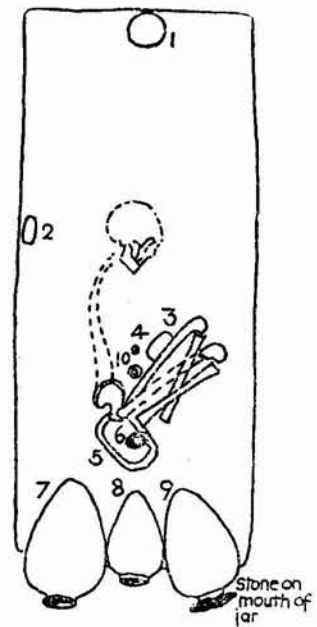


Fig. 105.

8. Jar coarse red-brown ware with strainer.
9. Large jar pink ware, pot-mark.
10. Small ivory cup.
 - i. Large split cowries.
 - ii. *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced.

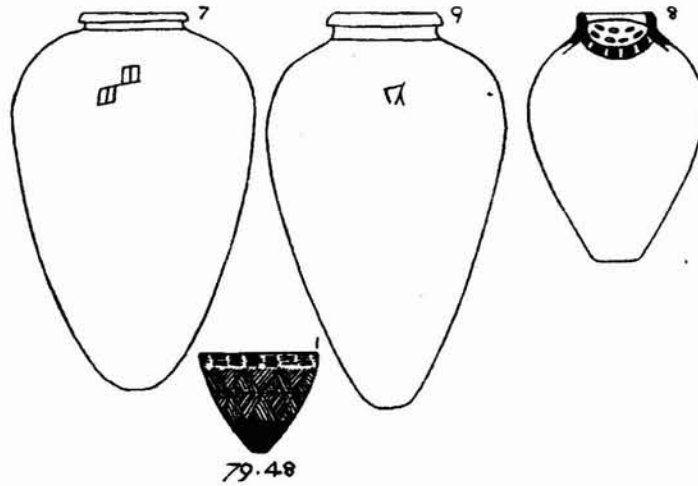


Fig. 106.

- iii. Potsherds of deep bowl similar to No. 1. Pl. 46 b, 4.
- iv. Small necked jar red-painted and polished.
- v. Strip of copper rolled up.

49. *Grave*: Large rectangular, 215 × 90 — 110 cm.

Burials: Lower part of M. skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head 35° S. of W. Also F. bones.

Contents:

1. Large jar hard pink-red ware, as Fig. 106: 9.
2. Large jar hard pink-red ware, broken, as Fig. 106: 9.
3. Large jar hard pink ware. Same pot-mark as No. 48: 7, as Fig. 106: 7.
4. Large jar hard pink ware, as Fig. 106: 9.
5. Rubbing pebble.
 - i. Potsherds of bowl R-P B-M.
 - ii. Long jar hard pink ware, similar in shape to No. 1, but with wavy side-handles.

52. *Grave*: Rectangular, 125 × 80 — 105 cm., one of three covering slabs in position at foot of grave.

Burials: Lower part of skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W. Bones of another skeleton and of a dog in debris.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 120: 32 with flattened base.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware, as 1 but deeper.
3. Hard slate pebble palette.
 - i. Shell disc beads.
 - ii. Fragments of shell bracelets.
 - iii. Pierced *Natica melanistoma* shells.

53. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120×70 — 95 cm.

Burial : Removed. Fragments of human bones in debris.

Contents :

1. Bowl thin smooth brown ware, dull polish.
 - i. Fragments of shell and mother-of-pearl bracelets.
 - ii. Barrel-shaped shell or ivory bead.

54. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120×70 — 95 cm.

Burial : Fragments of human bones in debris.

Contents :

1. Large rough palette.
2. Quartz palette.
3. Rubbing pebble.

55. *Grave* : Oval, narrowing towards head, 130×110 — 100 cm. At the head of this grave was a later circular hole 60 cm. in diameter and 55 cm. deep, numbered 55 A containing pieces of a large jar, possibly an infant's coffin.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 25° E. of N.

Contents :

1. Deep pot thin smooth red ware painted and polished, milled brim.
2. Bowl R-P B-M, riveted.
3. Large bivalve shell between arms, palette (?).
 - i. Fragments of mother-of-pearl and shell bracelets.

57. *Grave* : Rectangular, 145×90 — 120 cm.

Burial : Removed, fragments of massive human bones in debris.

Contents :

1. Small jar, hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 1.
2. Rectangular quartz palette (broken).
3. Cup polished brown ware with incised pattern, hole in base. Pl. 46 c, 3.
 - i. Potsherds of deep bowl thin red-polished ware, milled brim.

58. *Grave* : Oval, 55×40 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Boat-shaped bowl, R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 73 : 3.
2. Half of an oval quartz palette.

62. *Grave* : Large rectangular, 200×120 — 145 cm.

Burial : Removed. Fragments of human bones in debris.

Contents :

1. Strainer from neck of jar, cf. Fig. 114 : 5.
2. Bowl, overbaked hard pink ware, riveted, two pot-marks.
3. Large jar pink-red ware. Two pot-marks, as Fig. 108 : 9.
4. Bowl red ware pebble-polished, vertical in and horizontal out, as Pl. 44 b, 3.
5. Broken quartz palette.
 - i. Potsherds light red-painted thin ware with basket-pattern.
 - ii. Potsherds of 62 : 1.
 - iii. Potsherds of bowl with incised pattern of dots smooth brown ware.
 - iv. Ostrich egg-shell pendants.
 - v. Green-glaze and cornelian beads.

64. Grave : Large rectangular, 210×95 — 110 cm.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Deep pot smooth brown ware, fire-stained.
 - i. Potsherds thin red-painted ware, red-painted basket-pattern. **Pl. 46 a, 1.**
 - ii. Bowl hard pink ware, light red or pink-painted vertical pebble-polish inside, horizontal outside.
 - iii. Quantity of *Melania tuberculata* shells pierced.

65. Grave : Rectangular, 155×80 — 80 cm.

Burials : Lower limbs of three skeletons contracted on L. sides, heads 40° S. of W.
One skeleton M., two F.

Contents :

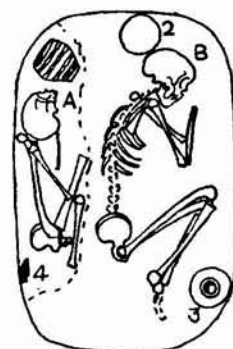
1. Large jar with strainer in neck, coarse red ware, as Fig. 114 : 5.
2. Bowl thin brown ware pebble-polished, shape as Fig. 141 : 3.
3. Bowl red ware bright red-painted and polished vertically inside, horizontally outside. Pot-mark, as Pl. 44 b, 3.
4. Large sandstone grinding stone.
5. Grinder.
 - i. Fragments of ivory and shell bracelets.
 - ii. *Oliva ispidula* and *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced.

66. Grave : Oval to rectangular, 135×90 — 90 cm. **Pl. 12 b.**

Burials : Mass of bones at left hand side of grave of earlier burial A (F.), moved aside to accommodate B. B, M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 15° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 108.

1. (With A). Barrel-shaped pot pink ware with horizontal line-painted decoration. **Pl. 43 a, 7.**
2. Bowl red ware pebble-polish vertical inside, horizontal outside. Pot-mark. **Pl. 44 b, 3.**
3. Necked jar bright red ware.
4. Rough slate palette.
 - i. Decayed shell bracelet in debris from arm of B.



79.66

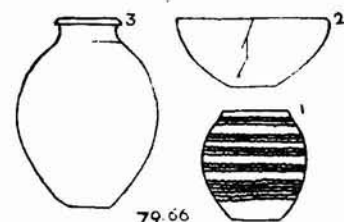
Fig. 107.

67. Grave : Oval to circular, 105×95 — 70 cm., slight beehive section.

Burial : Fragments of human bones in debris.

Contents :

1. Jar pink ware, wavy side-handles. **Pl. 43 b, 6.**
2. Bowl, light pink ware, pot-mark, as Fig. 143 : 2.



79.66

Fig. 108.

68. Grave : Oval to rectangular, 90×55 — 70 cm., beehive section.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 10° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl of pink ware over-burnt to a greenish tint, as Fig. 108 : 2.

70. Grave : Rectangular, slight beehive section, 180×90 — 120 cm.

Burial : Massive human bones in debris.

Contents :

1. Long jar coarse red ware, as Fig. 136 : 3.

2. Bowl red ware, pink-washed inside, unpolished. **Pl. 43 b, 8.**

3. Jar pink ware, pot-mark man adoring a standard, or at a grave, as **Fig. 131 : 8.**

73. Grave : Rectangular, $155 \times 90 - 100$ cm., beehive section. (Mouth of grave 65 cm. in diameter), one roofing slab of sandstone still in position at end of grave.

Burial : Fragments of bones in debris.

Contents : Potsherds.

- i. Bowl hard grey ware with polished white surface.
- ii. Bowl red-painted and polished inside and outside.
- iii. Upper part of beaker R-P B-T ware.
- iv. Large bowl red-brown polished ware.
- v. Brim of a bowl thin smooth brown-polished ware with zigzag incised pattern on brim.
- vi. Another bowl with dotted zigzag pattern.
- vii. Hard pink potsherds from large jar.
- viii. Hard pink with painted wavy line pattern.

76. Grave : Large rectangular, $240 \times 100 - 110$ cm.

Burial : Removed. Fragments of human bones in debris.

Contents :

- i, ii, iii. Potsherds of large bowls red-painted and polished.
- iv. Brim of bowl smooth brown-red ware incised zigzag pattern round brim.
- v. Thin SCRW with dotted incised zigzag pattern.
- vi. Thin red ware with red-painted basket-pattern.
- vii. Another of similar ware.
- viii. Fragments ostrich egg-shell.
- ix. Finger-ring of shell.
- x. Split cowries.
- xi. *Natica melanistoma* shell pierced.
- xii. Dark green serpentine (?) amulet (bull's head). **Pl. 37 a, 17.**

79. Graves : Two circular graves, 79 and 79 A, of beehive section, cutting one another. 95—70 cm. and 105—65 cm., respectively.

Burial : (In 79), lower part of skeleton contracted on L. side, head 25° N. of W.

80. Grave : Nearly circular, $85 \times 75 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 15° W. of N.

Contents :

1. Jar R-P B-T Predynastic type, zigzag pot-mark, as **Fig. 139 : 3.**

81. Grave : Small rectangular, $70 \times 45 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Removed (infant).

Contents :

1. Bowl pink ware, shape as **Fig. 141 : 3.**

84. Grave : Rectangular, $90 \times 60 - 55$ cm.

Burial : Removed (infant).

Contents :

1. Necked jar pink ware horizontal painted line-decoration on shoulder of pot.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware, as **Fig. 67 : 3.**
 - i. Cylindrical cornelian bead.

86. *Grave* : Rectangular, 150 × 80 — 65 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 35° W. of S.

Contents : Fig. 110.

1. Large jar hard pink ware, pot-mark.
2. Deep bowl smooth brown ware, slight polish, zigzag pattern incised round brim. Pl. 44 b, 6.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware, broken.
4. Bowl red-polished ware.

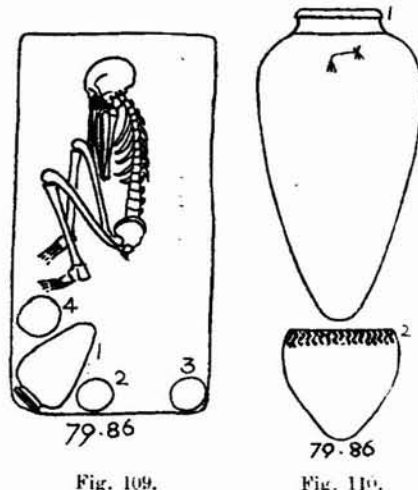


Fig. 109.

Fig. 110.

87. *Grave* : Rectangular, 110 × 60 — 60 cm.

Burial : Removed, fragments of human bones in debris, and part of the skull of a crocodile.

Contents :

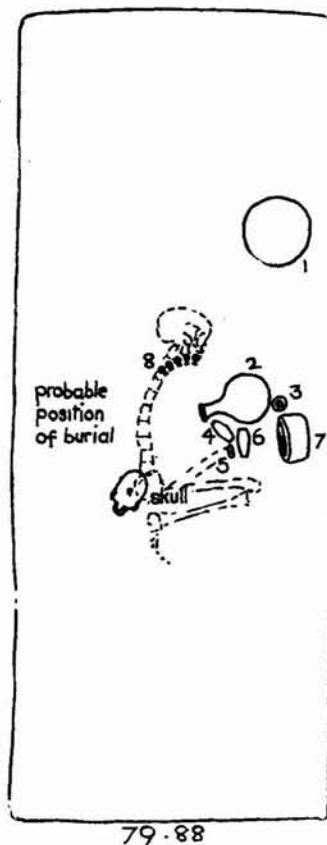
- i. Three shell bracelets.

88. *Grave* : Large rectangular, 320 × 125 — 150 cm.

Burial : Removed, M. skull, not in position on floor of grave.

Contents : Fig. 112.

1. Bowl red ware bright red-painted and polished, vertically inside, horizontally outside, bow pot-mark.
2. Necked bottle red ware, bright red-painted and polished. Pl. 44 b, 2.
3. Small jar red-painted ware.
4. Quartz palette.
5. Ivory pendant or knob for a stick.
6. Quartz palette. Pl. 45 d, 5.
7. Limestone vessel.
8. String of cornelian pendants. Pl. 55, 3.
 - i. Black and white stone pendant.
 - ii. Pendant of coarse sandstone. Pl. 37 a, 4.
 - iii. Another pendant of drop shape.
 - iv. Tooth of carnivorous animal pierced for suspension.
 - v. Fragment of an ivory spoon.
 - vi. Cornelian beads.
 - vii. Potsherds of bowl like No. 1, and of two large jars of hard pink ware.



79.88

Fig. 111.

90. *Grave* : Circular, 105 × 50 cm.

Burials : Two skeletons, A and B, buried at right angles one above the other, both contracted on L. side. Head of A (lower body) 35° W. of N. Head of B 30° W. of S.

Contents :

1. Bowl hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 3.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, as Fig. 129 : 5.
3. Jar with wavy side-handles hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.

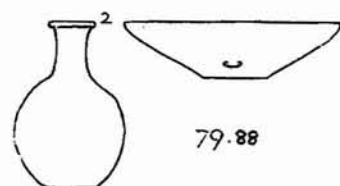


Fig. 112.

4. Broken quartz palette.

5. Rubbing pebble.

92. *Grave*: Large rectangular, 215 × 100 — 75 cm. **Pl. 13 d.**

Burials: A, B and C. Three skeletons contracted on L. sides, heads 20° W. of S.

Contents: Fig. 114.

1. Jar fine smooth red ware, slight polish, zigzag incised ornament. **Pl. 44 b, 7.**
2. Bowl thick SCRW.
3. Bowl thin smooth red ware, slight polish. **Pl. 45 a, 3.**
4. Bowl red ware light red-painted and polished vertically inside, horizontally outside.
5. Jar with strainer in neck coarse brown ware, fire-stained.
6. Large bowl red ware dull polish inside.
7. Rectangular slate with incised border lines.
8. Oval slate with incised border pattern. **Pl. 45 c, 4.**
9. Necklace of garnet beads on neck of B. **Pl. 55, 6.**
10. Long jar hard pink ware.
11. Long jar hard pink ware.
12. Bowl smooth red ware, slight polish.
13. On R. arm of B, one copper and four shell bracelets.
14. On L. arm of B, six shell bracelets and shell pendant.

- i. Potsherds large jar hard pink ware.
- ii. Unbaked mud boat.
- iii. Crystal pendant. **Pl. 37 a, 14.**
- iv. Green-glaze crystal bead.
- v. *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced.
- vi. *Venericardia* shell.

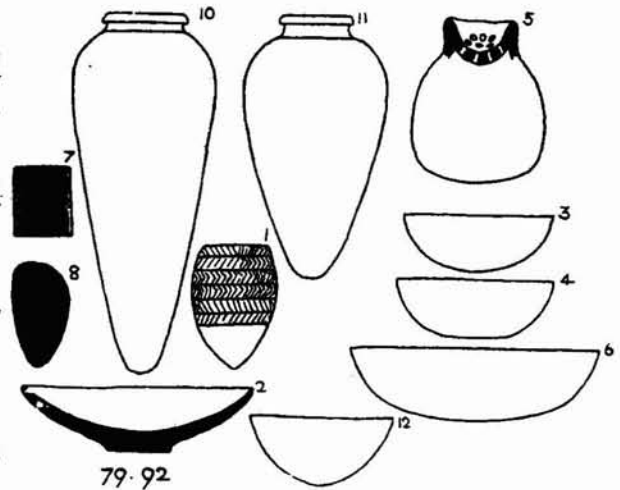
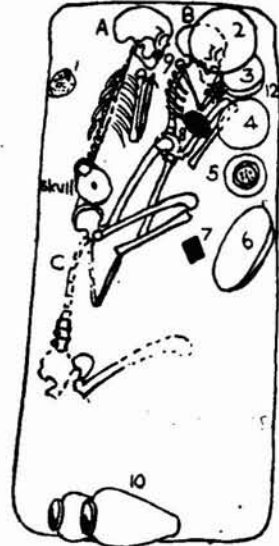


Fig. 114.



79.92

Fig. 113.

93. *Grave*: Approximately rectangular, 105 × 75 — 80 cm.

Burials: A, skeleton contracted on L. side, head 10° N. of W. B, later interment contracted on R. side, head 35° S. of E.

Contents:

1. Jar hard pink-red ware, red-painted decoration. **Pl. 43 b, 2.**
2. String of white shell beads on ankle of B.
 - i. White quartz (?) beads.
 - ii. Green-glaze beads.
 - iii. Limestone pendants. **Pl. 37 a, 12.**
 - iv. Blue-glaze barrel-shaped beads.
 - v. Potsherds of bowl red ware red-painted and polished, fire-stained.

96. *Grave*: Possibly a side-chamber grave, 90 × 110 — 60 cm.

Burial: Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 25° N. of W.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of a rough dish of SCRW.

97. *Grave* : Oval, 150 × 90 — 60 cm. **Pl. 14 c.**

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 10° N. of W.

Contents : Fig. 116.

1. Squat jar with painted whorl decoration. **Pl. 43 a, 2.**
2. Tall jar coarse brown ware.
3. Jar, red ware plum-painted and polished. **Pl. 45 b, 1.**
4. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

98. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 90 — 100 cm.

Burials : Three skeletons, *A*, *B* and *C*. *B* and *C*, the latest burials, much damaged.

Heads 20° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl pink ware. Pot-mark, as **Pl. 43 b, 3.**
2. Small jar pink ware, shape as Fig. 120 : 6.
3. Cylindrical jar with wavy handles, pink ware.
4. Tortoise slate much degraded form.
 - i. Potsherds of wavy-handled jar of hard pink ware.

100. Roughly circular grave, 105 × 75 cm., infant's skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

104. *Grave* : Rectangular, but outline not preserved.

Burial : Fragments of the skeleton of an infant apparently contracted on L. side, head NW.

Contents :

- 1, 2, 3. Three rings, two of ivory and one of copper.
 - i. Large cowrie pierced for suspension.
 - ii. *Natica melanistoma* shell pierced.
 - iii. Fragments of ostrich egg-shell.

111. *Grave* : Trapezoidal, 125 × 80 — 25 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Large shallow bowl thin brown-polished ware broken.
2. Rectangular slate palette with incised border lines, green malachite stain.

112. Long shallow excavation outside cemetery containing a rectangular slate palette with hawk's head at one corner with green malachite stain ; apparently the slate has been used as an implement to dig a grave, possibly Christian, in the sand, and the attempt has been abandoned on reaching the hard mud surface. **Pl. 45 c, 1.**

17. *Grave* : Oval, 95 × 65 — 85 cm. **Pl. 13 c.**

Burials : Skeleton of F. child *B*, laid over that of an infant *A*, both contracted on L. sides, heads 15° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Jar cylindrical wavy-handled, hard pink ware. **Pl. 43 b, 7.**
2. Bowl R-P B-M, milled edge.
3. Slate hippopotamus palette with suspension hole. **Pl. 45 c, 11.**
4. Shell bracelets on L. arm of *A*.



Fig. 115.

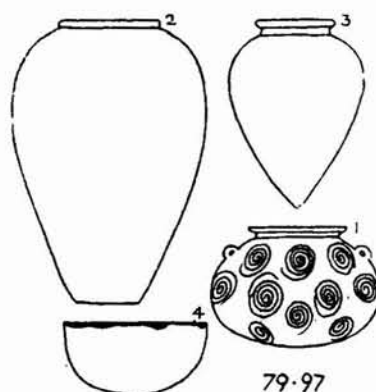


Fig. 116.



Fig. 117.

5. Shell bracelets on R. arm of *A*.
6. Rough sandstone pebble palette.
7. Quartz pebble palette. **Pl. 45 d, 4.**
8. Anklet of white shell disc beads on L. leg of *A*.
 - i. Green serpentine pendant, bull's head. **Pl. 37 a, 16.**
 - ii. Beads of crystal, shell and cornelian.

119. Grave : Oval, 70 × 35 — 40 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 10° S. of W.

120. Grave : Rectangular, 110 × 70 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Large thick bowl smooth coarse pink ware, incised brim. **Pl. 45 a, 5.**
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 129 : 5.
3. Broken rectangular slate palette with incised border lines.

122. Grave : Large rectangular, 315 × 120 — 135 cm. **Pl. 13 a.**

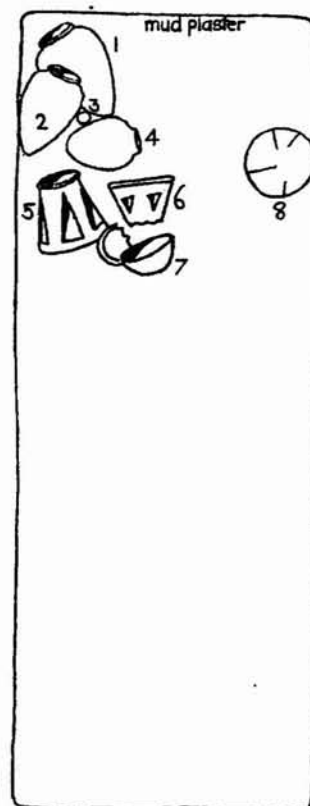
Burial : Removed. Bones of two skeletons, one M. and one F., in debris.

Contents :

1. Large jar hard pink ware, pot-mark like that on 48 : 7, as Fig. 106 : 7.
2. Large jar hard pink ware, as Fig. 106 : 9.
3. Grinding stone.
4. Jar of coarse red ware with strainer, as Fig 106 : 8.
5. Seat or stand of coarse red ware.
6. Seat or stand of coarse red ware.
7. Bowl.
8. Lower part of large jar hard pink ware, as Fig. 106 : 9.

Potsherds :

- i. Thin black cored ware red-painted with basket-pattern. **Pl. 46 b, 7.**
- ii. Fragments of an ivory cup.
- iii. Fragments of an ivory bracelet.
- iv. Cornelian and garnet beads.
- v. Large and small shell beads.
- vi. Pierced *Oliva ispidula* shells.
- vii. Pendant of coarse sandstone. **Pl. 37 a, 5.**
- viii. Brown and white stone pendant. **Pl. 37 a, 8.**



79.122

Fig. 118.

124. Grave : Large rectangular, 320 × 145 — 145 cm.

Burials : Fragments of two skeletons, M. and F., in debris.

Contents : Potsherds.

- i, ii, iv. Large jars hard pink ware.
- iii. Bowl red ware red-painted and polished vertically inside.
- v. Bowl thin smooth red ware.
- vi. Lower part of jar of SCRW.
- vii, viii. Thin black ware red-painted, painted basket-pattern. **Pl. 46 a, 2.**
- ix. Another, pattern painted inside.
- x. Jar or bowl black cored black-mouthed ware incised pattern. Transition from E.D., incised ware to C-group incised ware. **Pl. 46 c, 4.**

- xi. Garnet, cornelian, white shell beads.
- xii. Barrel-shaped cornelian beads.
- xiii. Fragments of an ivory cup.
- xiv. Quadrangular copper awl, eleven cm. long. Pl. 33 c, 3.

130. Grave: Side-chamber type, 120 × 95 — 100 cm.

Burials: A, B and C. Three skeletons, A, F. in the chamber; B, skeleton of child over knees of A; C, later burial on debris on floor of pit which has been enlarged to receive it. All contracted on L. sides, heads 30° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Bowl hard pink ware, plum-painted inside, pot-mark, as Fig. 136: 5.
2. Bowl R-P B-M, milled edge, as Fig. 123: 5.
3. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled edge, as Fig. 145: 2.
4. Bowl red-painted, vertical polish inside, horizontal outside. Pl. 44 b, 4.
5. Bowl R-P B-M, milled edge, as 2.
6. Small bowl or cup red-polished inside and outside.
7. Deep bowl smooth red-brown ware, dull polish, as Fig. 145: 5.
8. Cup or bowl black-polished ware, milled edge, shape as Fig. 136: 4.
9. Pebble palette.
10. Edge of a broken slate palette.
11. Quartz palette.
12. Small jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 5.

Potsherds:

- i. Large jar, hard pink ware.
- ii. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
- iii. Bone point.
- iv. Fragments of ivory and shell bracelets.
- v. Shell, lapis lazuli and cornelian beads.
- vi. Fragments of resin and malachite.

133. Grave: Oval or rectangular, 100 × 75 — 70 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 25° W. of S.

Contents:

1. Oval bowl, R-P B-M, as Fig. 131: 11.

Potsherds:

- i. Deep bowl riveted R-P B-M ware.

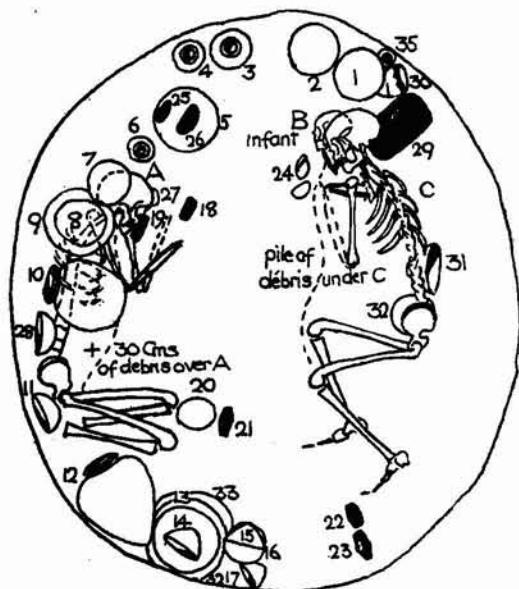
134. Small rectangular grave apparently later than Grave 135.

- i. Small bowl smooth brown ware, dull polish.

135. Grave: Very large circular, beehive section, 225 × 200 — 130 cm. diameter of mouth 100 cm. Pl. 14 f.

Burials: Four skeletons:

- A, M. contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W.
- B, infant on R. side, head SW.
- C, M. over B, on R. side, head SW.
- D, Bones of M. skeleton in debris.



79.135

Fig. 119.

A layer of dust and debris about 20 cm. thick, accumulated between the burial of *A* and *C*. The vessels over *A* appear to belong to *C*.

Contents : Fig. 120.

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl red ware red-painted, vertical polishing marks inside, horizontal outside.
3. Necked jar hard pink ware.
4. Small jar hard pink ware.
5. Thin red ware, plum-polished inside and out.
6. Small jar thick pink ware.
7. Bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished horizontally inside and outside.

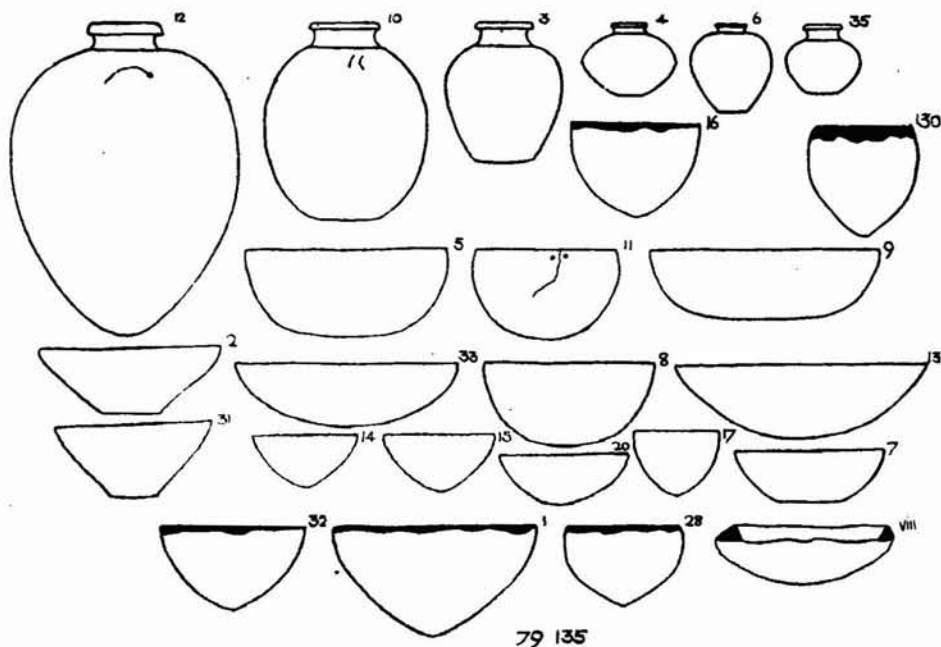


Fig. 120.

8. Bowl red ware plum-painted and polished.
9. Bowl red ware plum-painted and polished.
10. Necked jar hard pink ware, pot-mark.
11. Thin smooth red ware red-painted and polished outside.
12. Large jar hard pink ware pot-mark.
13. Large bowl thin red ware plum-painted and polished.
14. Bowl red-painted and polished, horizontal red stripes. *Pl. 45 a, 4.*
15. Bowl thin red ware light red-painted and polished.
16. Deep bowl R-P B-M.
17. Small deep bowl or cup thin red ware plum-painted and polished.
18. Quartz palette.
19. Quartz palette.
20. Bowl red ware bright red-painted and polished.
23. Quartz palettes.
24. Two large cowries.
25. Grinder.
26. Grindstone.

27. Ivory bracelet.
28. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
29. Grindstone.
30. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware.
31. Bowl thin smooth red ware red-painted and polished.
32. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
33. Large bowl thin red ware red-painted and polished.
34. Stone rubber.
35. Small jar pink ware.
 - i. Green-glaze, cornelian, garnet, shell disc beads.
 - ii. Fragments mother-of-pearl bracelets.
 - iii. *Natica melanistoma*, shells pierced.
 - iv. Large stone bead.
 - v. Large shell bead.
 - vi. Small *Conus* shells pierced.
 - vii. Fragments of ostrich egg-shell.
 - viii. Tray of slightly baked mud, grooved cross inside.
 - ix-xi. Three copper awls.

136. Grave: Oval, 110 × 80 — 85 cm.

Burial: F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Bowl, hard pink, plum-painted inside, as Fig. 136: 5.

137. Grave: Circular, 110 — 85 cm.

Burial: Apparently intrusive skeleton extended on back, head 25° S. of W., on 15 cm. of debris.

Contents:

1. Jar R-P B-T, as Fig. 139: 3.
2. Bowl SCRW, slight polish. Nos. 1 and 2 were on 15 cm. of debris, as Fig. 139: 4.
3. Under neck of skeleton, three bone points, triangular flint flake and implement made from the rib of an animal (ox). Pl. 38 d, 2, 3, 4.

138. Grave: Oval, 105 × 75 — 95 cm., slight beehive section.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W., on 20 cm. of debris.

Contents: Fig 123.

1. Large jar smooth coarse brown ware.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
3. Small squat jar with side-handles and painted decoration.
4. Jar with pointed base smooth brown ware.
5. Small jar SCRW.

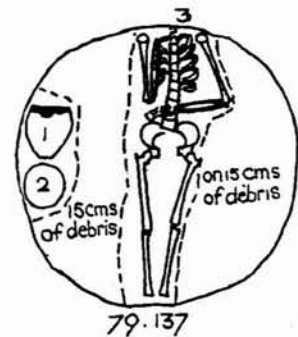


Fig. 121.

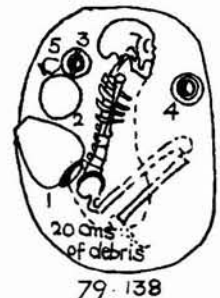


Fig. 122.

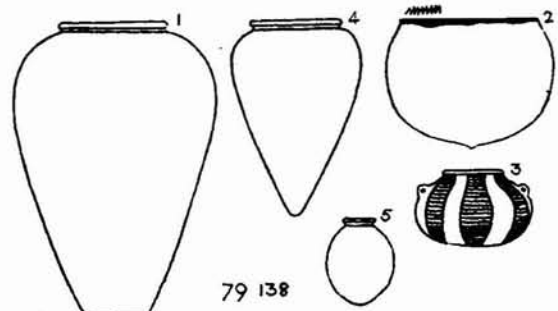


Fig. 123.

139. Grave : Small oval, 70 × 35 — 55 cm.

Burial : Removed, infant's bones in debris.

Contents : Fig. 124.

1. Jar with well-formed wavy side-handles, hard greenish-white ware.
2. Jar R-P B-T ware.

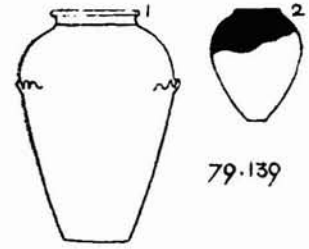


Fig. 124.

141. Grave : Rectangular, 105 × 70 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton much disturbed, contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :

1. Jar R-P B-T or B-M ware, as Fig. 125 : 3.
2. Small jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 1.
3. Small pierced side-handled jar, pink ware with painted decoration.
4. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
5. At neck, two small oval slate pendants.

142. Grave : Oval to rectangular, 100 × 55 — 95 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 125.

1. Bowl SCRW, with cross of red paint inside.
2. Jar R-P B-T or B-M ware.
3. Jar red-brown polished ware (unpainted), black-mouthed.
4. Half of small twin jars buff ware, red whorl decoration. Pl. 43 a, 6.
 - i. Sandstone pebble palette.
 - ii. Sandstone rubber.
 - ii. Potsherds hard pink ware from large jar.

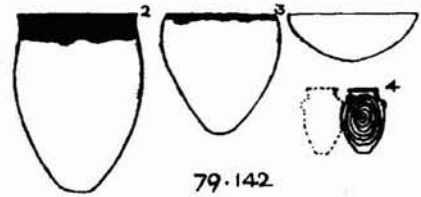


Fig. 125.

143. Grave : Oval, 80 × 60 — 90 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

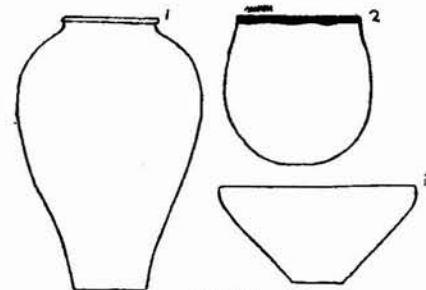
Contents : Fig. 127.

1. Large jar smooth coarse brown ware. Pl. 45 a, 6.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled edge.
3. Necked jar, neck gone, SCRW.
 - i. Bowl hard red ware plum-painted and horizontally polished inside.
 - ii. Hard pink ware.
 - iii. Shell beads.



79.143

Fig. 126.



79.143

Fig. 127.

144. Grave : Parallelsides and rounded ends, 120 × 70 — 105 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :

1. Large beaker R-P B-T, as Fig. 125 : 2.
2. Small bowl SCRW, pink-washed, shape as Fig. 114 : 3.

A small recess or later burial at the foot of the grave and 35 cm. above the floor, contained a dog's bones.

147. *Grave* : Rectangular, $120 \times 65 - 85$ cm. Pl. 13 b.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents : Fig. 129.

1. Jar hard pink ware. Pot-mark of animal entering a snare, drinking from a canal or entering an enclosure.
2. Jar SCRW, strainer in neck.
3. Bowl red ware red-painted, polished in and out, Pl. 45 a, 2.
4. Bowl R-P B-M, black-polished inside.
5. Large bowl R-P B-M.
6. Quartz palette.
 - i. *Natica Melanistoma* shells pierced for suspension.



79.147

Fig. 128.

148. *Grave* : Oval to rectangular, $110 \times 80 - 90$ cm.

Sandstone covering slab at side of grave.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 10° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl thin red ware red-polished, black-polished inside, shape as Fig. 145 : 5.
2. Bowl thin black cored ware red-painted and polished.
3. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
4. Deep bowl or pot SCRW.
5. Bowl R-P B-M ware riveted, as Pl. 44 a, 5.
6. Small jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 2.
7. Quartz palette.
8. Resin near left hand.



79.147

Fig. 129.

149. *Grave* : Oval, beehive section, $85 \times 60 - 55$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 120 : 32.
2. Deep bowl SCRW, shape as Fig. 141 : 3.
 - i. Sandstone pebble palette, green malachite stain.

150. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, $75 \times 50 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head 20° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Necked jar, neck broken, smooth coarse brown ware.
2. Bowl hard pink ware, shape as Fig 141 : 3.
3. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, as Fig. 136 : 4.

152. *Grave* : Oval, $95 \times 65 - 50$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W. Leather over legs.

Contents :

1. Bowl SCRW, as Fig. 145 : 5.
2. Deep bowl SCRW, red-washed, as Fig. 145 : 4.

157. *Grave* : Rectangular, head of grave extended and rounded, $250 \times 105 - 90$ cm., slight beehive section.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished, as Fig. 120 : 8.
2. Long jar hard pink ware, as Fig. 114 : 11.
 - i. Decayed ivory bracelet.

160. Grave : Rectangular, 115 × 70 — 95 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 131.

1. Small jar hard pink ware, painted decoration.
2. Bowl, decayed, grey-brown ware, broken.
3. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, riveted, milled brim.
4. Small bowl thick R-P B-M ware, black inside.
5. Small cup, thick R-P B-M ware with red striped decoration.
6. Bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
7. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard greenish-white ware.
8. Jar hard pink ware.
9. Small cup as No. 5.
10. Small black-polished cup.
11. Bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
12. Small bowl R-P B-M ware.
13. Small bowl R-P B-M ware.
14. As Nos. 5 and 9.
15. Pot R-P B-M ware.
16. Green glaze seal cylinder. **Pl. 37 a, 2.**

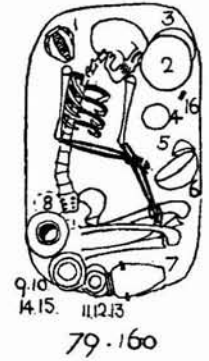


Fig. 130.

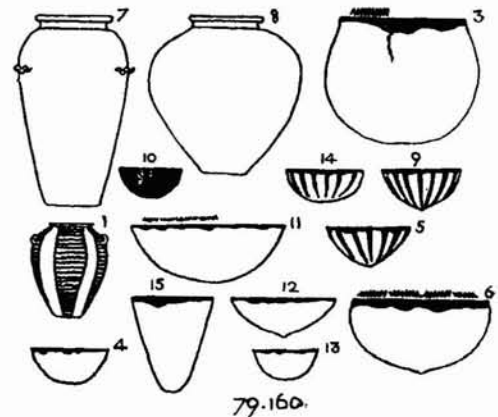


Fig. 131.

161. Grave : Oval, 105 × 70 — 95 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Large jar hard pink ware, as Fig. 131 : 8.

Potsherds :

- i. Bowl thin SCRW, plum-painted and polished horizontally inside and outside.
- ii. Bowl red ware, dark plum-painted and polished inside.
- iii. Fragments of two shell bracelets.

162. Grave : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 95 × 60 — 80 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :

1. Greenish-grey stone bracelet on L. wrist.
- 2, 3. Shell bracelets.
4. Copper awl, 12 cm. long and fragments of wooden handle. **Pl. 38 c, 4.**
 - i. Short cylindrical beads of hard black stone.
 - ii. Black-glaze beads.
 - iii. White shell disc beads.
 - iv. Split cowries.
 - v. White stone pendant with brown markings.

163. Grave : Nearly circular, 90 × 75 — 45 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of infant contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 131: 12.
2. Deep bowl thin red-painted and polished ware, riveted, broken.

164. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 70 — 25 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head 25° S. of W.

Contents :

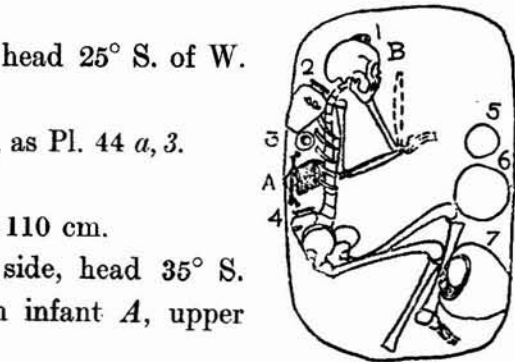
- 1, 2. Deep bowls R-P B-M ware, riveted, as Pl. 44 a, 3.
- i. Resin.

165. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 140 × 95 — 110 cm.

Burials : M. skeleton *B* contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W., beneath skull and bones of an infant *A*, upper skeleton lay on about 15 cm. of debris.

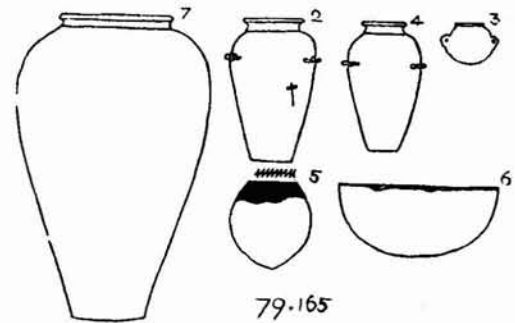
Contents : Fig. 133.

1. Slate palette, degenerated fish pattern.
2. Jar hard pink ware, wavy side-handles.
3. Small squat jar with side-handles, hard pink ware. Pl. 43 b, 6 a.
4. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard pink ware.
5. Small jar R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
6. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
7. Large jar SCRW.



79.165

Fig. 132.



79.165

Fig. 133.

166. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 75 — 100 cm. Pl. 14 d, e.

Burials : Two M. skeletons *A* and *B*, contracted on L. sides, heads 40° S. of W.

Contents : Figs. 136, 137.

1. Large jar with pointed foot, SCRW.
2. Squat jar with perforated side-handles, hard pink ware.
3. Large jar smooth coarse red-brown ware.
4. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
5. Bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished inside.
6. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M ware.
7. Bowl red ware plum-painted and polished, riveted. Pot-mark.
8. Pieces of broken slate palette.
9. Bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished inside.



Upper burial

79.166

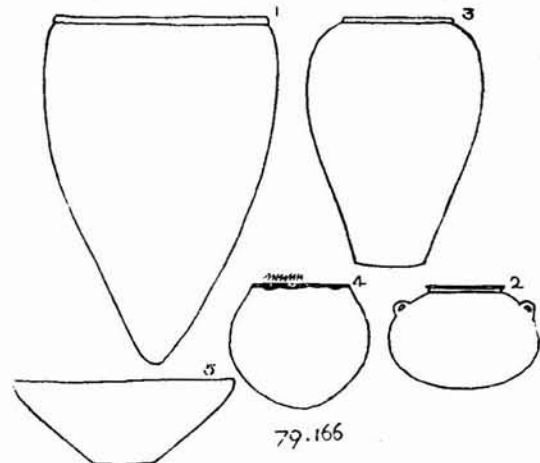
Fig. 131.



Lower burial

79.166

Fig. 135.



79.166

Fig. 136.

Earlier burial *A* accompanied by Nos. 6, 7 and 9; remainder with upper burial.

167. *Grave* : Rectangular, 105 × 80 — 75 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Squat jar without side-handles, pink ware.

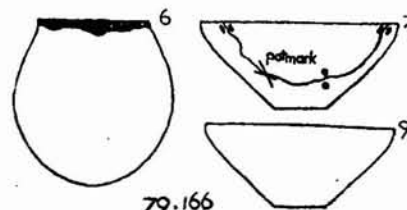
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware (broken), as Pl. 44 a, 5.
3. Deep bowl red-black polished ware, as Pl. 44 a, 3.
4. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, broken, as Pl. 44 a, 3.

168. Grave : Oval, 150 × 100 — 100 cm. Slight beehive section.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim, as Fig. 139 : 1.
2. Pot R-P B-M, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 2.
3. Head of a fish slate palette.
4. Bowl thick red ware red-painted and polished, as Fig. 137 : 7.
5. Small bowl hard pink ware.
6. Ivory bracelet on right wrist.



79.166
Fig. 137.

169. Grave : Oval, 60 × 45 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

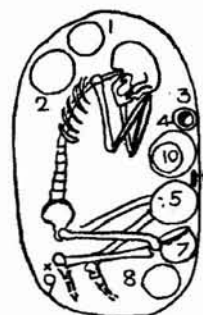
1. Small deep bowl R-P B-M, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 3.
2. Bowl smooth red ware, pink wash inside, as Fig. 139 : 4.
3. Small squat jar, small side-handles, not pierced, hard pink ware.

170. Grave : Oval, slight beehive section, 120 × 75 — 100 cm.

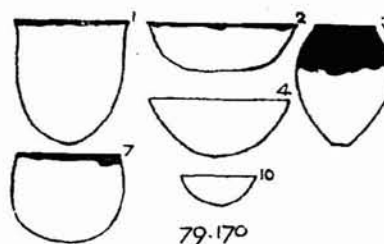
Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 25° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 139.

1. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
3. Jar R-P B-T ware.
4. Bowl SCRW.
5. Bowl R-P B-M ware, riveted, broken.
6. Pebble palette.
7. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
8. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, riveted, broken.
9. Ivory pendant.
10. Small bowl or cup SCRW dull pebble polish inside.



79.170
Fig. 138.



79.170
Fig. 139.

171. Grave : Rectangular, 65 × 45 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 30° W. of S.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware, broken, as Fig. 139 : 7.
2. Small squat jar pink ware decorated with red spots.
3. Small jar red ware, plum-painted, as Pl. 45 b, 2.

172. Grave : Oval, 90 × 55 — 90 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl red ware, plum-painted inside, as Fig. 137 : 9.

173. *Grave*: Oval, 115 × 70 — 80 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 4.
2. Red ware, plum-painted inside, pot-mark, as Fig. 137: 9.

176. *Grave*: Oval, 55 × 45 — 65 cm.

Burial: Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 30° W. of S.

Contents:

1. Small bowl red-painted chevron stripes.
- 2, 3. Small bowls R-P B-M ware.

177. *Grave*: Oval, 130 × 70 — 50 cm.

Burials: Two skeletons, A and B. A, earlier burial contracted on L. side, head S. B, later burial, on R. side, head S.

Contents: Fig. 141.

1. Large jar hard pink ware.
2. Bowl red ware, red-painted and polished vertically inside, horizontally outside.
3. Bowl smooth light red ware unpolished.
4. Large quartz palette. Pl. 45 d, 2.
5. Limestone dish.
6. Base of long pot SCRW, as Pl. 45 a, 1.
7. String of cornelian, serpentine and faded green-glaze beads. Pl. 55, 4.
 - i. Quantity of pierced *Natica melanistoma* shells.

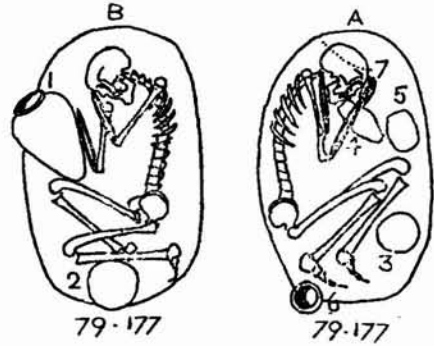


Fig. 140.

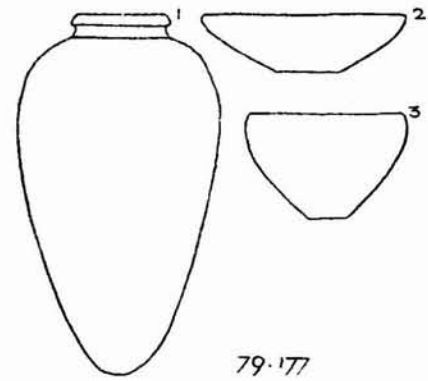


Fig. 141.

Objects 1, 2, accompanied the later burial B.

178. *Grave*: Long oval, 135 × 60 — 110 cm., beehive section.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents: Fig. 143.

1. Small bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished inside.
2. Bowl red ware, plum-painted and polished inside.
3. Jar red ware, plum-painted and polished. Pl. 45 b, 5.
4. Shell bracelet on R. arm.
- 5, 6. Anklets, on both ankles, of white shell disc beads.

179. *Grave*: Rectangular, 110 × 80 — 60 cm.

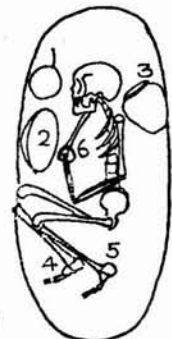
Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 15° W. of S. Body lay on pile of debris.

Contents:

1. Long jar SCRW. Pl. 45 a, 1.
2. Small bowl pink ware.
3. Quartz palette.

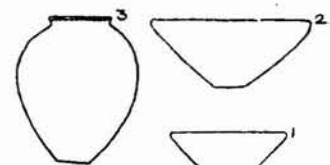
180. *Grave*: Rectangular, 70 × 40 — 40 cm.

Burial: Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 40° S. of W.



79.178

Fig. 142.



79.178

Fig. 143.

Contents :

- 1, 3. Pebbles.
2. *Ostrea* shell.
4. Jar with wavy side-handles, pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
 - i. Beads, serpentine and faded green-glaze.

185. *Grave* : Circular, $70 \times 70 - 60$ cm., beehive section.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° N. of W.

186. *Grave* of double beehive section.

187. *Grave* : Oval, $90 \times 70 - 100$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of child contracted on L. side, head 30° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Jar pink ware, line-decoration, shape as Pl. 43 b, 2.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, roughly painted with horizontal smears of red paint, as Fig. 139 : 1.
3. Small jar pink ware. Pl. 43 b, 1.
4. Quartz palette (broken).

188. Large empty double beehive grave, mud-plastered inside.

Contents :

- i. Pebble palette and rubbing pebble.
- ii. Broken jar pink ware with wavy handle, as Pl. 43 b, 7.

189. *Grave* : Rectangular, $70 \times 40 - 40$ cm.

Burial : Part of skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Broken wavy side-handled jar, buff ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.

190. *Grave* : Trapezoidal, $50 \times 25 - 35$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 15° W. of S.

Contents :

1. Half of a thick slightly-baked mud dish.
2. Pot of smooth coarse brown ware, fire-stained, shape as Fig. 145 : 2.
3. Lapis lazuli and large cornelian beads at neck.

193. *Grave* : Circular, $100 \times 100 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° E. of N.

Contents :

1. Small jar pink-buff ware, broken, as Pl. 43 b, 2.
2. Bowl light red-polished ware, broken.

198. *Grave* : Oval, $90 \times 60 - 80$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Pot smooth coarse pink ware, unpolished, shape as Fig. 145 : 2.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

201. *Grave* : Oval, $110 \times 75 - 75$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, as Pl. 44 a, 3.

202. *Grave* : Rectangular, $80 \times 45 - 75$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Deep pot R-P B-M ware.
2. Small bowl red ware, plum-polished, as Fig. 137: 9.
205. *Grave* : At junction of mud bank and rock in consequence of which a side-chamber grave was dug, $110 \times 128 - 105$ cm., with chamber to local E.

Burial : M. skeleton of a child contracted on back and R. side, head 40° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware. Pl. 44 a, 5.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware, riveted, as Fig. 97: 2.

CEMETERY 79. CHRISTIAN BURIALS. PLANS IV, XI AND XIV.

17. Long side-chamber grave, two burials extended, heads local W.
18. Long side-chamber grave, sealed with stones. Chamber to N., $210 \times 45 - 125$ cm.
19. Like No. 18, $175 \times 45 - 110$ cm.
91. Christian extended burial cut through circular archaic grave.
175. Side-chamber grave, burial on back, head local W.

CEMETERY 79. PLANS IV, XI AND XIV.

Empty graves :

Circular beehive section : 1, 4, 8, 21, 26, 38, 43, 47, 50, 51, 56, 74, 77, 78, 125, 156, 174,
(with incised pottery Pl. 46 c, 1). 181, 191, 194, 195, 196, 199, 213.

Circular : 85, 89, 91, 94, 95, 102, 103, 113, 114, 140, 145, 184, 197, 204, 206, 211, 212, 217, 222.

Rectangular beehive section : 5, 82, 116, 154.

Rectangular : 59, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, 128, 129, 131, 132, 146, 155, 158, 159, 182,
192, 209, 214, 215, 218.

Oval : 6, 16, 20, 69, 75, 99, 110, 127, 203, 207, 210, 216, 219, 220, 221, 223.

Animal Burials : 32 (sheep) ; 121 (sheep).

Side-chamber : 123.

CEMETERY 80. LATE PREDYNASTIC AND EARLY DYNASTIC BURIALS. PLANS XI AND XV.

1. *Grave* : Rectangular, $115 \times 60 - 30$ cm.

Burial : Remains of skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware, broken, as Pl. 45 a, 3.
2. Bowl thin SCRW, as Pl. 44 a, 3.

2. *Grave* : Oval, $100 \times 65 - 5$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, broken, as Pl. 44 a, 5.
 - i. Rough stone axe-head.
 - ii. Bone point.
 - iii, iv. Worked flint scrapers. Pl. 38 a, 4.
 - v. Quantity of broken ostrich egg-shell.

3. *Grave* : Oval, outline badly preserved, $63 \times 40 - 5$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head 10° W. of S.

Contents :

1. Jar R-P B-T, as Fig. 145 : 1.

4. *Grave* : Oval, $65 \times 55 - 25$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :

1. Small jar R-P B-T, as Fig. 145 : 1.
2. Deep bowl or pot, decayed black ware, originally black-painted and polished.
3. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.

5. *Grave* : Rectangular to oval, $115 \times 90 - 50$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 40° W. of S.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Two broken bowls R-P B-M ware, as Pl. 44 a, 5.

6. *Grave* : Rectangular, $100 \times 55 - 20$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware, broken, as Fig. 147 : 4.

7. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $85 \times 60 - 20$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents : Fig. 145.

1. Small jar R-P B-T ware.
2. Pot smooth red ware black-mouthed.
3. Small square vessel smooth red ware.
4. Pot smooth red ware.
5. Pot smooth red-brown ware, dull-polished inside.
6. *Oliva ispidula* shells pierced.
7. Very small-necked jar smooth red ware.
8. Four shell bracelets, not on arm.
9. Balls of mud appear to have been enclosed in leather.
- 10, 11. Strings of shell beads on ankles.
12. Small black pottery beads.
 - i. Cornelian beads.

8. *Grave* : Oval, $95 \times 70 - 35$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Two bowls R-P B-M, broken, as Pl. 44 a, 5.

9. *Grave* : Oval, $95 \times 65 - 15$ cm.

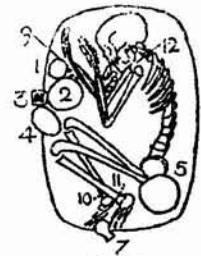
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

10. *Grave* : Oval, slight beehive section, $100 \times 70 - 45$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

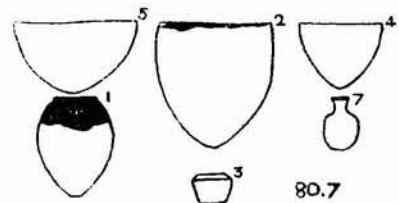
Contents :

1. Bowl pink-red ware, plum-painted unpolished inside, as Fig. 136 : 5.
2. Small jar with perforated side-handles, pink ware with decoration of painted whorls, as Pl. 43 a, 6.



80.7

Fig. 144.



80.7

Fig. 145.

12. Rectangular grave with rounded ends, $120 \times 70 - 25$ cm.

Burial: Fragments of human bones.

Contents:

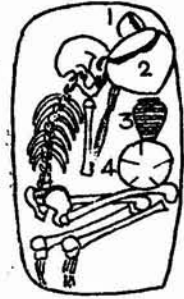
- i. Deep bowl R-P B-M, broken, as Pl. 44 a, 1.

13. *Grave*: Rectangular to oval, $115 \times 70 - 20$ cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 15° S. of W.

Contents: Fig. 147.

1. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-T.
2. Large jar R-P B-T.
3. Small jar with perforated side handles, pink ware with painted line decoration.
4. Bowl R-P B-M ware.



ΣΟ. 13

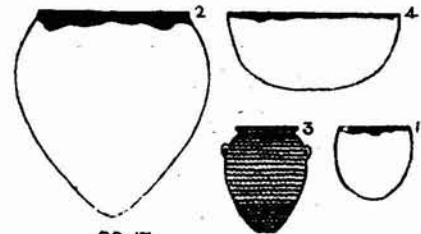
Fig. 146.

14. *Grave*: Rectangular, $80 \times 45 - 30$ cm.

Burial: Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head 35° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Small jar greenish-pink ware.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim. Pl. 44 a, 3.
 - i. Rectangular shell pendant or section of necklace with two holes.
 - ii. Fragment of an ivory bracelet.
 - iii. Fragments of malachite and resin.



80.13

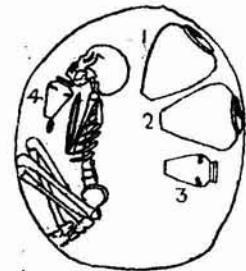
Fig. 147.

15. *Grave*: Oval, $105 \times 90 - 90$ cm. Slight beehive section.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 25° S. of W.

Contents: Fig. 149.

1. Large jar, SCRW, pot-mark.
2. Large jar, SCRW, pot-mark.
3. Jar with wavy side handles, hard pink ware.
4. Jar with wavy side handles, hard pink ware.



80.15

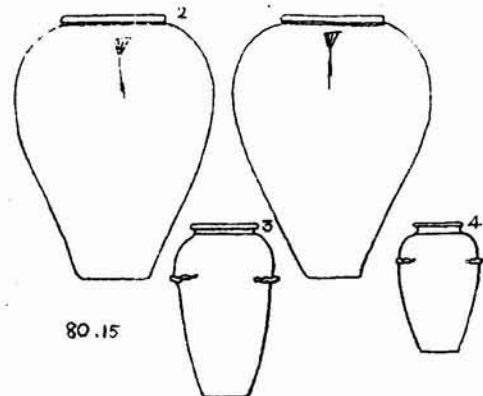
Fig. 148.

16. *Grave*: Oval, slight beehive section, $135 \times 100 - 100$ cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 15° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Jar with wavy side-handles, hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
2. Bone point.
3. Jar coarse brown ware, as Fig. 149: 2.
4. Rectangular slate palette with suspension hole, malachite stain.
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Dish of coarse brown ware, slightly baked mud.
7. Shell beads on R. ankle.
8. Necklace of cornelian, serpentine and green-glaze beads.
 - i. Black and white stone beads.
 - ii. Fragments of malachite.
 - iii. Copper awl. Pl. 38 c, 5.



80.15

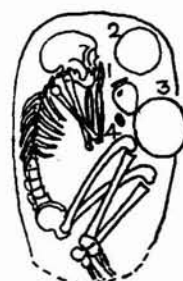
Fig. 149.

17. *Grave* : Oval to rectangular, $100 \times 65 - 10$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents : Fig. 151.

1. Small jar with perforated side-handles, red ware, plum-painted and polished.
2. Deep bowl or pot R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
3. Bowl red ware; plum-painted and polished inside, riveted, pot-mark.
4. Rubbing pebble.



80.17

Fig. 150.

18. *Grave* : On surface at edge of alluvial mud, outline not preserved.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :

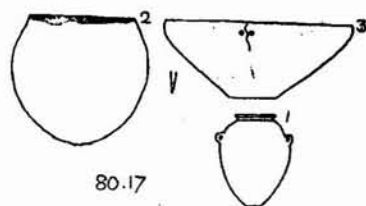
1. Small pot red ware, fire-stained.

19. *Grave* : Oval, $95 \times 70 - 70$ cm.

Burials : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 20° S. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware, incised brim. Pl. 44 a, 1.
2. At R. ankle, white *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced for threading.
 - i. Cylindrical bone beads.
 - ii. Potsherds of bowl, brown ware, incised pattern.



80.17

Fig. 151.

20. *Grave* : Rectangular, $95 \times 65 - 50$ cm., at edge of mud bank.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Rubbing pebble.
2. Pebble palette (sandstone).
3. Three bivalve shells *Iridina nilotica*.
4. Small deep bowl smooth red ware.
 - i. *Conus* shells.

21. *Grave* : Outline not preserved (oval or circular).

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 30° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl black ware black-painted and polished.
 - i. Potsherd from a bowl brown ware incised pattern.

22. *Grave* : Oval, $90 \times 65 - 65$ cm., cut through an older grave about 60 cm. in diameter, — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 20° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Small boat-shaped dish thin red ware, black inside.

23. One or two graves, outline not preserved.

Burials : 23 A, skeleton contracted on R. side, head W.

23 B, skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, as Pl. 44 a, 2.
2. Jar R-P B-T.

3. Jar very coarse light brown ware.

- i. In debris, about two metres W., fragments of a squat perforated side-handled jar of buff ware, with whorl decoration, as Pl. 43 a, 2.

CEMETERY 81. C-GROUP BURIALS. PLAN V.

Cemetery 81 was just beyond the sandstone promontory south of Mediḡ (Gerf Husein) in a side valley. The graves were dug at the junction of the ancient alluvium and a bed of indurated clay at the foot of the rocks at the south side of the khor.

1. Grave : Oval, 40 × 20 — 30 cm.

Burial : Fragments of bones of an infant.

3. Grave : Oval, 35 × 20 — 40 cm.

Burial : Fragments of bones of an infant.

4. Grave : Oval, slight beehive section, 65 × 40 — 50 cm.

Contents :

- i. R-P B-T potsherds with incised patterns.
ii. Bowl SCRW with black mouth, not painted or polished.

6. Grave : 70 × 50 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of three R-P B-T bowls.

7. Grave : Oval, 50 × 40 — 50 cm.

Burial : Fragments of infant's bones in debris.

8. Grave : Narrow oval or rectangular, outline not well preserved, 130 × 65 — 15 cm. Pl. 19 e.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Head laid on leather.

Contents : Fig. 153.

1. Small jar pink ware white-painted.
2. Small jar of black-polished ware.
3. Necked jar SCRW with incised patterns. Pl. 47 b, 1.
4. Necklace of green-glaze beads.
5. Necklace of cornelian beads with a thin gold disc pendant.
6. Girdle of small white shell beads.

- i. *Natica melanistoma* shell pierced for suspension.

9. Denuded grave. Bones of two newly-born children. The site was strewn with incised potsherds from broken C-group pottery.



Fig. 152.

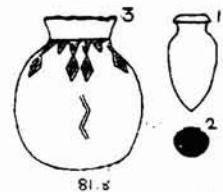


Fig. 153.

CEMETERY 82. PLAN V.

A small cemetery on the upper desert a few hundred metres south of Cemetery 81. The graves are like those in Cemetery 77/100, dug in the white clay to a certain depth, and the upper part walled and roofed to protect the burial against loose sand.

1. Grave : Rectangular, 160 × 65 — 65 cm., almost on surface, enclosed by large blocks of sandstone mud-plastered internally.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head N.

Contents :

- i. Potsherds of earlier R-P B-M ware from a bowl.

- 2, 4. Circular graves dug in white clay, upper part walled and roofed.
5, 7, 8. Large broken empty urns buried in sand, as Fig. 78.
6. Circular grave, $125 \times 125 - 70$ cm., dug through loose sand to the hard clay, walled and roofed with sandstone and mud-plastered internally. Slight beehive section.
Burial : Fragments of human bones.
Contents :
 i. Split cowries.
 ii. Resin.
 iii. Fragments of ostrich egg-shell.
 iv. Leather.
 v. White marble (?) rubber.
9. Circular grave, $95 \times 95 - 75$ cm., walled with sandstone blocks, of beehive section and mud-plastered internally.
Burial : Fragments of bones in debris.

CEMETERY 83. PLAN V.

Dug in an ancient alluvial mud mound in the mouth of a side valley about a kilometre south of Cemetery 82. The mound is laid down on and thickly covered with sand and gravel, and some of the graves, when not just under the surface, are carried to considerable depth. Graves 1, 2, 5, 7, may perhaps be assigned to the B-group; the remainder are C-group.

B-GROUP GRAVES.

1. *Grave* : Outline not preserved, in sand.
Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head W. Bones are stained red from the decay of a leather garment.
Contents :
 1. Bowl SCRW.
 2. Fragments of malachite in a leather bag between hands which are stained green from the mineral.
2. M. bones in no apparent order in sand, stained red from red leather, a quantity of which accompanied the burial.
5. Fragments of human bones in irregular grave dug in mud.
7. *Grave* : In sand, outline not preserved.
Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head NW.
Contents :
 i. Small cup SCRW.

C-GROUP GRAVES.

4. R-P B-T bowl in sand (from the outside of a superstructure).
6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14. Deep (-100 to 150 cm.) oval (or rectangular) C-group graves with the remains of circular rubble superstructures about 250 cm. in diameter. In the debris in and around these graves were found R-P B-T and incised C-group potsherds, a bone needle, a few green-glaze beads, and a quantity of leather.
-

KOSHTAMNA. CEMETERIES 85 TO 89.

CEMETERY 85. PLANS V AND XVII.

B-group graves dug in bank of ancient alluvium behind the northernmost houses of Koshtamna.

29. *Grave*: Rectangular, 120×75 — 50 cm.

Burial: Remains of skeleton contracted on L. side, head local N., laid on goatskins.

Contents:

1. Small pot SCRW.
 - i. Stone amulet or pendant.
 - ii. Barrel-shaped bone beads.
 - iii. Copper awl with remains of wooden case adhering to it.
 - iv. White stone beads.
 - v. Blue-glaze beads.

56. *Grave*: Rectangular, rounded at head end, 155×85 — 40 cm.

Burial: M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head SW.

Contents:

1. Nearly circular slate palette with incised edge.
 - i. Fragments of bracelet of mother-of-pearl. Pl. 37 b, 20.

58. *Grave*: Oval, 100×55 — 30 cm.

Burial: Remains of skeleton contracted on R. side, head W. (local S.).

Contents:

1. Quartz palette.
 - i. Pendant of mother-of-pearl.

59. Denuded oval grave, 80×50 — 30 cm.

Burial: Fragments of human bones in debris.

60. Denuded oval grave, 100×50 — 15 cm.

Contents:

- i. Flint flake or roughly-worked lance-head, 5 cm. long.
- ii. Fragments of malachite.

CEMETERY 86/500. PLANS V AND XVII.

The remains of a larger cemetery destroyed by *sebakh*-digging. The graves, originally of the B-group period, have been apparently usurped, in one case at least, by an early C-group burial.

501. Circular grave, 80×80 — 30 cm., mud-plastered internally.

502. Nearly circular grave, 130×120 — 30 cm., mud-plastered internally.

Burial: Leg-bones of skeleton on floor of grave.

Contents:

- i. Quartz pebble palette.

503. Circular grave, 115×115 — 30 cm., originally walled with mud-brick on one side, mud-plastered internally.

504. *Grave* : Circular, 135×135 — 35 cm.

Burial : (Intrusive late B- or early C-group, on 35 cm. of debris). Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local N. Traces of matting and leather under lower part of skeleton.

Contents :

1. Bone implement 11.5 cm. long, made from a rib of an ox. Pl. 38 d, 7.
- 2, 3, 4. Rubbing pebbles.
5. Sandstone palette with malachite stain.
6. Three shell bracelets on L. arm.
7. Six shell rings on fingers of R. hand.
8. Five shell rings on fingers of L. hand.
9. Necklace of blue glass ball beads and smaller green-glaze beads.
 - i. Necked jar pink ware.

505. Circular grave, 135×135 — 35 cm., grave walled with small stones and mud-plastered.

CEMETERY 88. PLANS V AND XVII.

Early Dynastic or B-group graves, dug in ancient alluvium.

1. *Grave* : Oval or circular, 75×75 — 15 cm. Partially destroyed by *sebakh*-digging.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head local S.

2. *Grave* : Circular, 100×100 — 5 cm., to — 40 cm., interior mud-plastered.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S., traces of leather on legs.

Contents :

1. Oval quartz palette.

3. *Grave* : Damaged by *sebakh*-digging.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Oval slate palette.
 - i. Bowl anciently riveted, SCRW, red-painted and polished.

5. Circular grave, 75×75 — 60 cm.

6. Semi-circular unfinished circular grave, 95×70 — 50 cm.

7. Circular grave, 145×145 — 130 cm.

Burial : Human bones in debris.

8. *Grave* : Circular, 170×170 — 70 cm., mud-plastered internally.

Burial : (intrusive on 50 cm. of sand). Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

9. *Grave* : Circular, 100×100 — 10 cm., mud-plastered internally.

Burial : Remains of skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

10. *Grave* : Circular, 120×120 cm., beehive section.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, laid on matting, head local S.

CEMETERY 87. PLANS V, XVII AND XVIII. Plates 15-18, 53 a.

The system of reference adopted in the catalogue of this Cemetery is as follows :—

The list of pottery found outside the grave immediately follows the description of the superstructure, and is numbered from one onwards with Arabic numerals : potsherds, as representing broken vessels not in position, are given in small Roman numerals.

The contents of the grave are usually numbered separately in the same way, and are distinguished by the addition of the letter G, but when, as sometimes happens, the numbering

of the pottery outside the superstructure and the objects in the grave is continuous, the letter G is still prefixed to the objects found immediately accompanying the burial.

Local east is about 15° E. of S. as the Nile at this part is flowing from W. to E.

1. *Superstructure* : 290 × 265 cm. (+ 4 courses).
 1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
 2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
 3. Necked jar SCRW. Fig. 4. Pl. 47 a, 4.
 4. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 115 × 45 — 85 cm.
Burial : Fragments of F. skeleton in debris.
2. *Superstructure* : Destroyed.

Grave : 110 × 35 — 80 cm. Damaged by *sebakh*-digging.
Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.
Contents :
 G 1. Small cup with spout, black ware, incised pattern.
3. *Superstructure* : Partly preserved (+ 2 courses).

Grave : 130 × 50 cm., damaged by *sebakh*-digging.
Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local E.
4. *Superstructure* : 230 × 230 cm.

Potsherds : i. Potsherds of hard yellow ware from a large jar, as Fig. 5.
 ii. SCRW.
Grave : 125 × 65 — 65 cm.
Burial : Leg-bones of F. skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head local E.
5. *Superstructure* : Partially preserved.
 - i. Wheel-made potsherds.

Grave : 100 × 45 — 90 cm.
Burial : Fragments of M. skeleton.
6. *Superstructure* : 260 × 260 cm. (+ 5 courses).
 1. Necked jar SCRW. Fig 4.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T punched pattern round brim, as Fig. 29.
 ii. Neck of wheel-made pot red-painted ware.
 iii. Hard yellow potsherds from a large jar, as Fig. 5.
Grave : 125 × 50 — 85 cm., probably intruded on earlier grave.
Burial : Part of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.
7. *Superstructure* : 235 × 235 cm. (+ 3 courses).
 1. Bowl R-P B-T.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
 ii. Large bowl R-P B-T punched pattern.
 iii. Small black-necked jar.
Grave : 160 × 70 — 120 cm.
Burial : Fragments of bones.
8. *Superstructure* : Partially preserved (+ 2 courses).
 1. Bowl R-P B-T.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T punched pattern round brim, as Fig. 29.
 ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
 iii. Hard yellow potsherds from a large jar, as Fig. 5.

Grave : 145 × 60 — 110 cm.

Burial : Feet and skull of M. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head local E.

9. *Superstructure* : Partly preserved (+ 3 courses).

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

ii. Large necked jar SCRW incised pattern, as Fig. 3.

Grave : 150 × 65 — 120 cm.

Burial : Fragments of a M. skeleton.

10. *Superstructure* : 240 × 240 cm. (+ 3 courses).

i. Bowl R-P B-T.

i. Flint flake 7 cm. long.

ii. Pieces of shell bracelet.

Potsherds : iii. Black bowl punched and incised pattern, as Pl. 40.

iv. Bowl R-P B-T punched and incised pattern, as Pl. 46 d.

v. Deep bowl SCRW, as Fig. 4.

vi. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 130 × 50 — 130 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

11. *Superstructure* : Destroyed.

Grave : 120 × 55 — 160 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head SE. (local NE.).

12. *Superstructure* : 250 × 260 cm. (+ 4 courses).

1. Bowl R-P B-T (on superstructure), as Fig. 2.

2. Bowl R-P B-T punched and incised pattern. Pl. 46 d, 1.

3. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Nos. 2 and 3 on local E. side of grave.

Grave : 145 × 60 — 90 cm.

Burial : Part of M. skeleton showing contraction on back and R. side, head local E.

i. Bone needle.

ii. Bone needle.

13. *Grave* : 105 × 50 cm. F. bones.

14. *Superstructure* : 295 × 225 cm. (+1 course).

1. Jar of Predynastic type, plum-painted and polished, pot-mark (possibly adventitious).

Grave : 160 × 85 — 130 cm. Pl. 20 a.

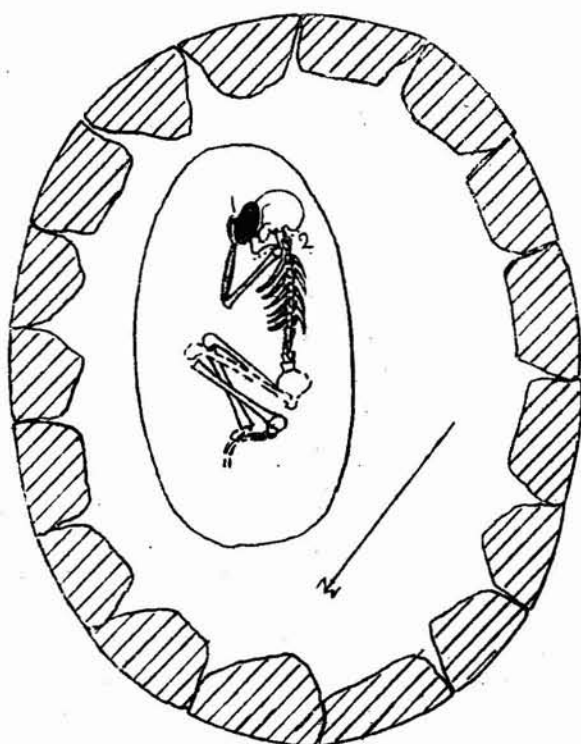
Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

G 1. Copper mirror in linen and leather case. Pl. 39 c, 4.

G 2. Necklace of blue-glaze beads.

i. Green-glaze button seal with degenerated pattern of solar disc and three *uraei*.

ii. Quantity of large split cowries.



87.14

Fig. 154.

15. *Grave* : 150 × 55 cm., oriented to local N., destroyed by *sebakh*-digging. M. bones in debris.

16. *Grave* : No superstructure preserved, 215 × 60 — 65 cm. Apparently cut through an earlier grave, 16 A, at right angles to it. Pl. 20 b.

Burial : Leg-bones of M. skeleton extended on R. side, head local N.

In debris : Above feet, scattered bones of a sheep, and bones of a second human skeleton, possibly from the earlier grave 16 A (120 × 45 — cm.).

Contents :

1. Small-necked jar of fine smooth red ware, incised pattern. Pl. 39 e.
2. Small necked jar of a fine smooth red ware, incised pattern. Pl. 39 e.
3. Black-polished and incised cup, as Pl. 39 f, 1.
4. Small bowl polished red ware.
 - i. Small blue- and green-glaze and shell beads.
 - ii. Jar red ware ? Fig. 7.

17. *Superstructure* : 390 × 360 cm., partially preserved.

- i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 170 × 55 — 40 cm., oriented to local N.

Burial : Leg-bones of M. skeleton, possibly contracted on R. side.

Contents :

- G i. Small cup incised black ware. Pl. 39 f, 3.
- G ii. Small green-glaze beads.

18. *Superstructure* : 265 × 265 cm.

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
3. Small black-polished pot.
4. Bowl R-P B-T incised and punched pattern. Pl. 46 d, 2. (Nos. 1, 2, 4, on local east side of superstructure).
5. Small vessel smooth red ware. Fig. 4.
 - i. Potsherds bowl R-P B-T.

Grave : 135 × 70 — 85 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

19. *Grave* : 160 × 80 — 60 cm., oriented to local E. F. bones.

20. *Superstructure* : 250 × 240 cm. (+ 2 courses).

- Potsherds* : i. Bowl R-P B-T. Fig. 2.
- ii. Base of pot of SCRW.

Grave : 125 × 60 — 70 cm.

Burial : F. bones in debris.

21. *Superstructure* : Partially preserved, damaged by *sebakh*-digging.

Grave : 200 × 85 cm., denuded by *sebakh*-digging.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton contracted on R. side, head local N. At feet, burial of a goat or gazelle. Pl. 53 c.

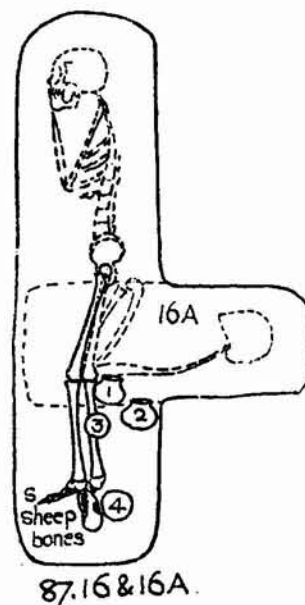


Fig. 155.

Contents :

1. Alabaster jar. **Pl. 41 a.**
2. Cup with foot of incised black ware decorated with red-painted lozenges.
Pl. 39 f, 2.

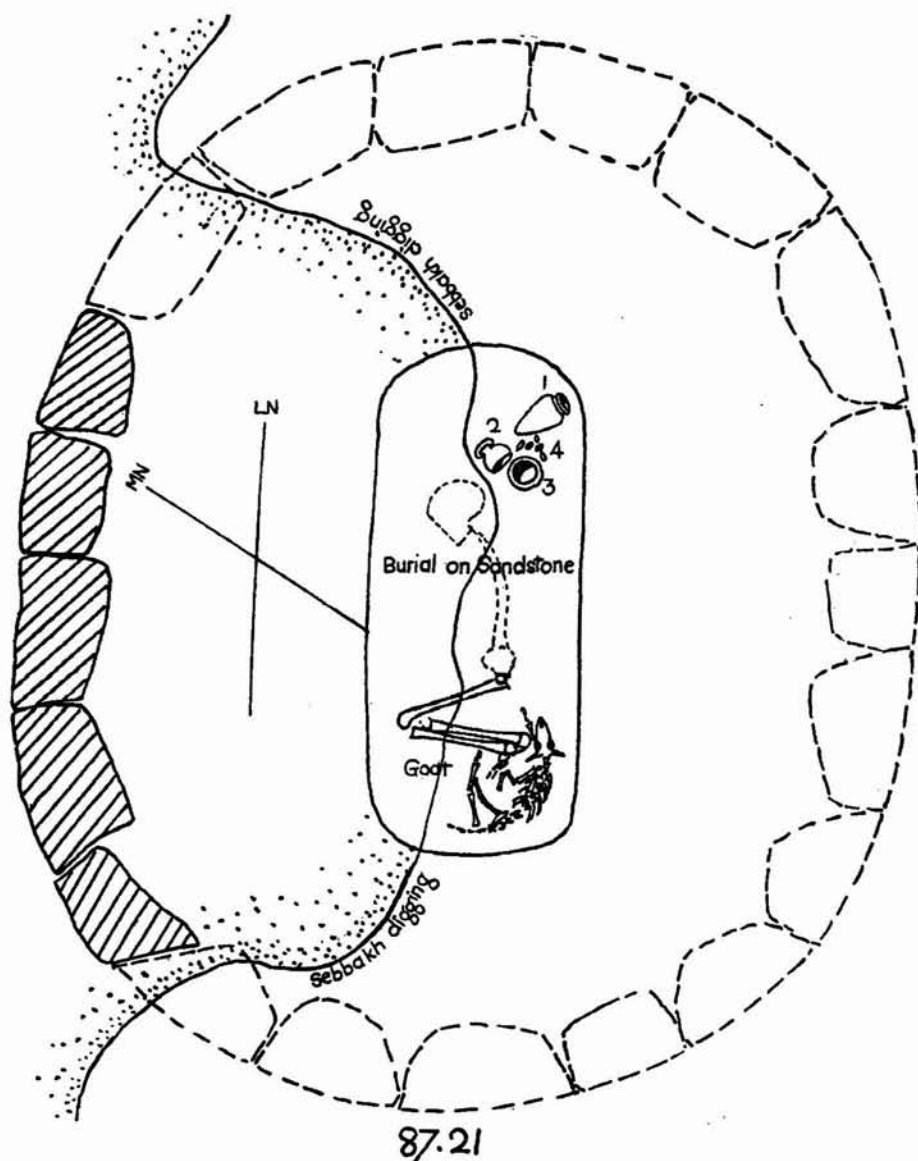


Fig. 156.

3. Small incised cup black ware. **Pl. 39 f, 1.**
4. Twelve or more large barrel-shaped alabaster beads.
 - i. Jar greenish-white ware, as Fig. 7.
 - ii. Green-glaze and small shell beads.
22. *Grave* : Oriented to local N., 100 × 45 — 55 cm.
Burial : Bones of a child in debris.
Contents :
 - i. Small green-glaze and white shell beads.
23. *Grave* : 130 × 45 — 70 cm., oriented somewhat to S. of local E.
24. *Superstructure* : 280 × 260 cm. (+ 6 courses). **Pl. 18 b.** On local E. side :—
 1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
 2. Jar SCRW incised pattern. Fig. 3. **Pl. 47 a, 1.**
 3. Large bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 160 × 85 — 90 cm.

Burial : Tibiæ of skeleton in position showing contraction on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

i. Green-glaze disc beads.

25. *Superstructure* : 370 × 350 cm. (+ 6 courses). Pl. 18 c. On local E. side. Pl. 47 c.

1. Necked jar SCRW, incised pattern.
2. Necked jar SCRW, incised pattern. Pl. 47 a, 2.
3. Bowl R-P B-T incised and punched patterns. Pl. 46 d, 5.
4. Three-legged jar SCRW. Fig. 4. Pl. 47 b, 3.

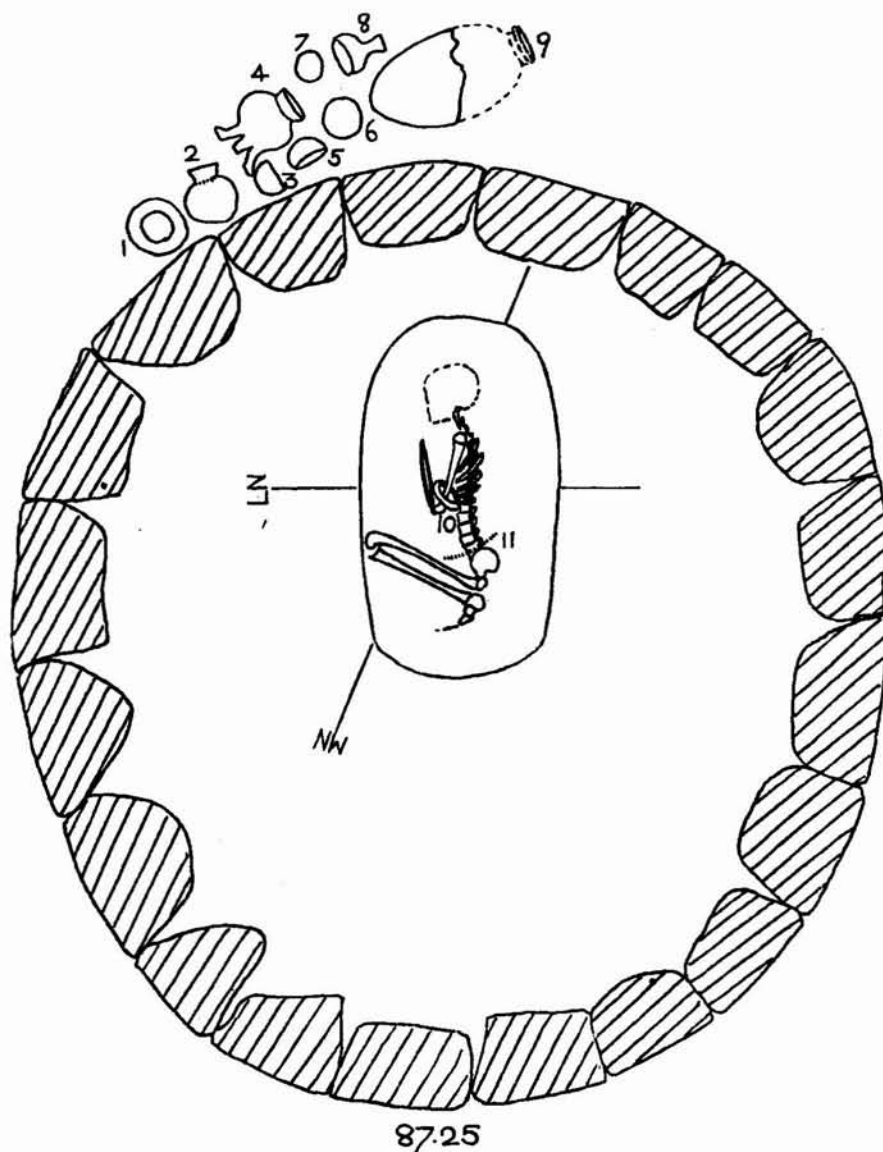


Fig. 157.

5, 6. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

7. Small cup incised black ware. Pl. 40 b, 6.

8. Cup with foot SCRW. Fig. 4. Pl. 47 b, 2.

9. Large jar hard yellow ware.

Grave : 140 × 80 — 95 cm. Pl. 20 d.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

G 10. White marble armlet. Pl. 37 c, 2.

G 11. Girdle of white and black beads.

G i. Green-glaze and cornelian beads.

G ii. Button of mother-of-pearl.

26. Outlying grave 130×60 — cm., oriented approximately local E.

27. *Superstructure* : 285×280 cm.

On local W. side (possibly belonging to 87 : 37) :—

1. Base of a pot of SCRW, as Fig. 4.

On local E. side :—

2. Bowl smooth red ware red-painted, dull polish. Fig. 6. Pl. 48 b, 2.

3. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

4. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

5. Small deep pot SCRW.

6. Deep bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

i. Potsherds of a large jar with incised pot-mark of a man (cf. Cemetery 76 : 143 : 1), as Fig. 5.

ii. Large bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 175×60 — 100 cm.

Burial : Removed.

28. *Superstructure* : Partially preserved.

Grave : 175×70 — 80 cm., destroyed by *sebk*-digging, oriented to local N.

Burial : F. skull and bones in debris.

29. *Superstructure* : 350×360 — 90 cm.

Postherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

ii. Spherical necked jar (wheel-made ?) red ware dark red polish.

Grave : 140×75 cm., with slight side-chamber on local N. side.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

G 1, 2. Mother-of-pearl buttons. Pl. 37 b, 2.

G 3. Shell bracelet.

G i. Quantity of green-glaze beads.

30. *Grave* : 100×60 — 40 cm., destroyed by *sebk*-digging.

31. *Superstructure* : 400×400 cm. (+ 3 courses), partially destroyed by *sebk*-digging.

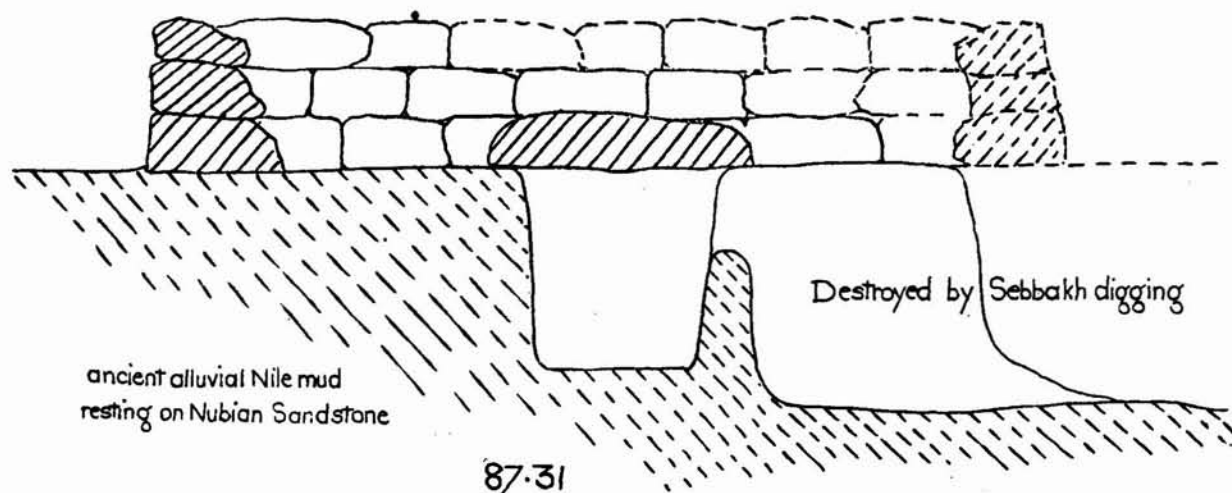


Fig. 158.

Grave : 115×60 — 80 cm., oriented to local E. Roofed with a single sandstone slab. Pl. 19 f.

32. *Grave*: 100 × 55 — 25 cm., destroyed by *sebakh*-digging.
33. *Superstructure*: Partially destroyed by *sebakh*-digging.
Potsherds: i. Large necked jar SCRW, incised patterns, as Fig 3.
Grave: Rectangular, 130 × 75 — 80 cm., oriented to local E.
Burial: Bones of F. skeleton in disorder on floor of grave.
34. Circular B-group grave, 85 × 85 — 75 cm.
35. *Superstructure*: 315 × 305 cm. (+ 2 courses), one corner damaged by *sebakh*-digging.
Grave: 135 × 80 — 90 cm., oriented to local E.
Burial: F. bones in debris.
36. *Superstructure*: 230 × 230 cm. (+ 4 courses). On local E. side:—
 1. Necked jar (wheel-made) red ware red-painted and polished.
 2. Bowl SCRW, black-mouthed unpolished, as Fig. 4.
 3. Necked jar SCRW, incised patterns, as Fig. 3.
Grave: 120 × 65 — 95 cm.
Burial: F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.
37. *Superstructure*: 300 × 300 cm. (+ 5 courses).
 1. (On local E. side). Large deep bowl R-P B-T, incised pattern round brim.
 i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
Grave: 170 × 75 — 100 cm., oriented to local E.
Burial: Removed.
Contents:
 G i. Black- and green-glaze beads.
 G ii. Shell bracelets.
38. *Superstructure*: 220 × 250 cm. (+ 5 courses). Shape apparently due to Nos. 37 and 39, between which it is built. On local E. side:—
 1, 2. Deep cups SCRW. Fig. 4. Pl. 47 b, 4.
 3. Cup black-polished ware with white-filled incised pattern. Pl. 40 a, 4.
 4. Lower part of a large jar buff-yellow ware, as Fig. 5.
Grave: 105 × 60 — 100 cm.
Burial: Skeleton of a M. child contracted on R. side, head local E.
Contents:
 G 1. Kohl-shell.
 G 2. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.
39. *Superstructure*: 210 × 225 cm. (+ 4 courses). On local E. side:—
 1, 2. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
Grave: 100 × 65 — 120 cm.
Burial: Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local E.
Contents:
 G 3. Broken shell bracelet on R. wrist.
 G 4. Girdle black-glaze and white shell beads.
 G 5. Shell containing black kohl.
 i. Green-glaze beads.
 ii. Mother-of-pearl button.
40. *Superstructure*: 350 × 330 cm. (+ 5 courses). On local E. side:—
 1. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.
 2. Large jar yellow ware with pot-marks. Fig. 5.

3. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.
4. Black-polished bowl incised pattern, as Pl. 40.
- 5, 6. R-P B-T bowls, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 150 × 65 cm.

Burial : Much-disturbed M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

G i. Shell with black kohl.

41. *Superstructure* : 200 × 200 cm. (+ 4 courses).

Grave : 80 × 35 cm. Empty. Oriented to local E. F. bones.

42. *Superstructure* : 330 × 305 cm. (+ 7 courses). On local NE. side :—

1, 2. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

3. Large jar yellow ware. Fig. 5. Pl. 48 c, 3.

i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 145 × 50 — 110 cm. Empty.

Burial : F. bones in debris.

Contents :

G i. Black- and green-glaze beads.

G ii. Button seal. Pl. 42 b, 34.

43. *Superstructure* : 235 × 235 cm. (+ 5 courses). On local NE. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 110 × 50 cm. Empty. Oriented local E.

44. *Superstructure* : 330 × 320 cm. (+ 3 courses). On local E. side :—

1, 2. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 130 × 60 — 80 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Leather under pelvis.

Contents :

G i. Green- and black-glaze beads.

G ii. Cornelian bead.

45. *Superstructure* : 260 × 260 cm. (+ 3 courses).

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, punched and incised pattern, as Fig. 29.

ii. Coarse black ware.

iii. Large bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 120 × 60 — 75 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

46. *Superstructure* : 300 × 300 cm. (+ 5 courses).

Grave : 110 × 60 — 80 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

47. *Superstructure* : 250 × 225 cm. (+ 2 courses). On local E. side :—

1. Bowl black ware, punched and incised pattern, as Pl. 40.

2, 3. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

i. Bowl R-P B-T punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

Grave : 150 × 45 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : F. bones in debris.

48. *Superstructure* : 265 × 265 cm. (+ 3 courses). At local SW. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i, ii. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iii. Bowl black ware punched and incised pattern. Pl. 40 c, d.

Grave : 115 × 50 — 110 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local E.

Contents :

G i. Kohl-shell.

G ii. Green-glaze beads.

49. *Superstructure* : Partially preserved.

i, ii. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 120 × 70 — 140 cm. Empty.

Contents :

G i. Green-glaze beads.

50. *Superstructure* : 235 × 225 cm. (+ 2 courses).

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

ii. Bowl SCRW, as Fig. 4.

Grave : 160 × 80 — 160 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local E.

Contents :

G 1. Mirror. Pl. 39 c, 1.

G 2. Four strings of green-glaze beads on R. ankle.

i. Large and small green-glaze beads.

ii. Cornelian beads. Pl. 56, 5.

iii. Black and white stone beads. Pl. 56, 6.

51. *Superstructure* : 240 × 195 cm. (+ 1 course). On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T.

On local W. side :—

2. Necked jar pink ware, yellowish surface, pot-mark, in small hole possibly remains of an earlier grave.

Potsherds : i, ii. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iii. Bowl R-P B-T, punched and incised patterns, as Pl. 46 d.

Grave : 125 × 45 cm. oriented local E. Empty.

52. *Superstructure* : 225 × 225 cm.

i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Graves : Two pits cutting each other and almost parallel :—

A, 100 × 50 — 105 cm.

B, 110 × 60 — 105 cm. Both empty.

Burial : F. bones in debris.

53. *Grave* : 155 × 55 — 80 cm., oriented to local E. Empty.

54. *Grave* : Through sand, outline not preserved.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local N.

Contents :

1. Two ivory bracelets on L. wrist.

2. Awl made from ulna of sheep.

i. Blue-glaze beads.

ii. Electrum barrel-shaped beads.

55. *Superstructure* : 235 × 215 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.
2. Bowl R-P B-T, hole in base, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Yellow ware from large jar, as Fig. 5.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iii. Yellow pottery implement.

Grave : 90 × 45 cm., oriented slightly to N. of local E.

56. *Superstructure* : 245 × 205 cm. (+ 2 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern on brim, as Fig. 29.

ii. Bowl, incised pattern, as Pl. 46 d.

iii. Cup R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 160 × 75 — 140 cm.

Burial : Fragments of bones in debris.

57. *Superstructure* : 265 × 260 cm. (+ 2 courses).

Grave : 115 × 55 cm.

Burial : Remains of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- i. Small green-glaze beads.

58. *Grave* : 130 × 70 — 60 cm.

Burial : Disturbed M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head N. (local W.).

Contents :

- i. Small green-glaze beads.
- ii. Leather.
- iii. Melon seeds.

59. Rectangular grave, 130 × 75 — 60 cm.

Burial : Fragments of M. bones in debris.

60. *Superstructure* : Partially preserved.

Grave : 160 × 75 — 65 cm.

Burial : Legs of M. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head NE. (local NW).

Contents :

- i. Twisted leather thong.
- ii. Quantity of blue-glaze beads.
- iii. Small barrel-shaped gold beads.

61. *Superstructure* : 435 × 420 cm., with offering-place or chapel at local NE. side, built of small sandstone slabs set on edge with mud. Pl. 17 c.

Potsherds : i. Yellow ware from large jar, as Fig. 5.

ii. Necked jar SCRW, incised pattern, as Fig. 3.

iii. Black incised cup, as Pl. 40.

iv. Necked jar (wheel-made).

Grave : 200 × 80 — 85 cm.

Burial : Lower part of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- G i. Small shell and green-glaze beads.
- G ii. Broken ivory bracelets.

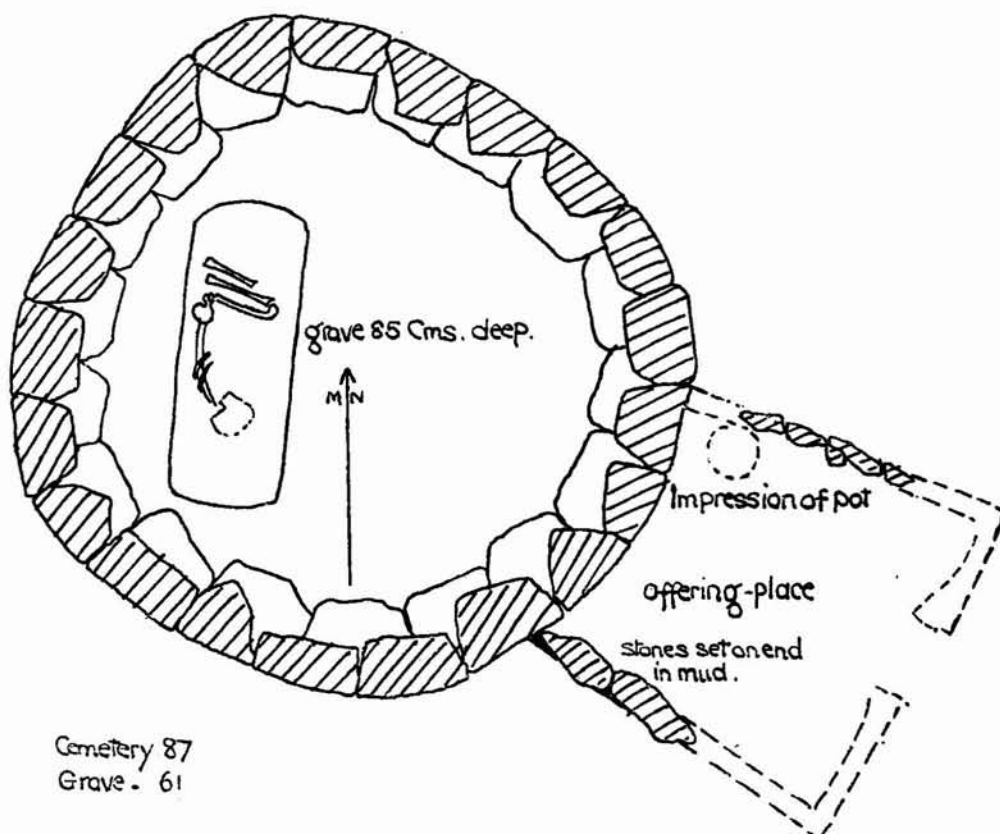


Fig. 159.

62. Narrow deep excavation $170 \times 25 - 90$ cm., perhaps beginning of a grave. Oriented to local E.

63. *Superstructure* : 290×275 cm.

At local E. side :—

1. Necked jar SCRW, pot-marks, as Fig. 4.
2. Bowl black ware, white-filled, incised pattern. Pl. 40 a, 1.
3. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

- ii. Bowl R-P B-T, incised and punched patterns, as Pl. 46 d.
- iii. Bowl punched pattern, as Fig. 29.
- iv. Hard yellow potsherds from a large jar, as Fig. 5.

Grave : 125×50 cm., oriented to local N.

Burial : Fragments of F. bones.

Contents :

G i. Beads and amulets of black- and green-glaze.

64. *Superstructure* : 270×270 cm. (+ 1 course).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T.

Potsherds : i. Necked jar SCRW, incised patterns, as Fig. 3.

- ii. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.
- iii. Bowl R-P B-T, punched patterns, as Fig. 29.

Grave : 130 × 60 — 95 cm., oriented rather to N. of local E.

Burial : Fragments of a M. skeleton.

Contents :

G i. Green-glaze beads.

65. *Superstructure* : Apparently partially destroyed to make room for Grave 64.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 105 × 45 — 145 cm.

Burial : Removed. Bones of a F. child outside grave.

Contents :

G i. Two shell finger-rings.

G ii. Green-glaze beads.

G iii. Broken ivory bracelets.

66. *Superstructure* : 180 × 150 cm.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

2. Pottery steatopygous dolls inside superstructure. Pl. 39 a.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 90 × 55 — 110 cm. Pl. 20 e, f.

Burial : Skeleton of a F. child contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

G 1. Kilt of coloured beadwork. Pl. 39 d.

G 2. Necklace of white shell beads.

G 3. Three shell bracelets, two on R. arm, one on L.

G i. Kohl-shell.

67. Empty grave, 135 × 65 — 175 cm., superstructure destroyed.

Burial : Fragments of a M. skeleton in debris.

Contents :

i. Quantity of green-glaze beads.

68. Empty grave, 100 × 50 — 110 cm., superstructure gone.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton of a F. infant.

69. *Superstructure* : Partially destroyed.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

ii. Cup of SCRW, as Fig. 4.

At a distance of about 75 cm. to local E. of superstructure was a shallow hole cut in the mud containing a jar (69 : 2) of yellow ware with pot-marks, closed by a sandstone stopper, and with a small cup of SCRW turned down over its mouth. The jar contained spongy organic matter. Fig. 5. Pl. 48 c, 2.

Grave : 200 × 65 — 200 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed. F. bones.

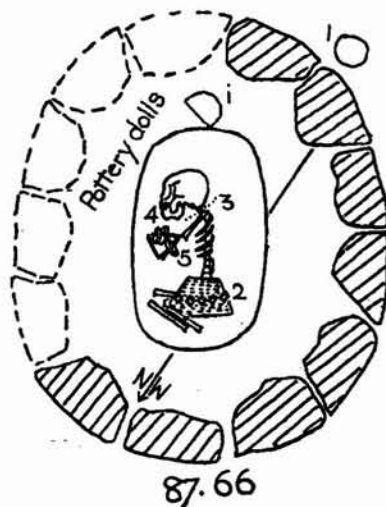


Fig. 160.

70. Superstructure : 250 × 250 cm.

i. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowls, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 120 × 60 — 160 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

G 1. Green-glaze bead necklace.

G i. Cornelian beads.

71. Superstructure : 270 × 270 cm. (+ 2 courses).

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern.

ii. Yellow ware from large jar.

Grave : 170 × 60 — 160 cm.

Burial : Fragments of M. skeleton.

Contents :

G i. Green-glaze beads.

G ii. Shell bracelets.

72. Superstructure : Partially preserved.

Potsherds : i. Nearly complete bowl R-P B-T, punched and incised patterns, as Pl. 46 d.

ii. R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

iii. R-P B-T bowl, as Fig. 2.

Grave : Unfinished oval, 100 × 70 — 105 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side head local E. Quantity of chopped straw under head.

Contents :

1. Awl of sheep's bone at hand.

i. Kohl-shell.

73. Superstructure : 230 × 230 cm. Pl. 17 d.

1. Bowl of R-P B-T ware with punched and incised patterns on the superstructure on the local E. side. Pl. 46 d, 3.

Potsherds : i. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 145 × 50 — 95 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

i. Broken green-glaze amulet.

74. Superstructure : 245 × 245 cm., partially preserved. Pl. 17 d.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherd : i. Necked pot SCRW, as Fig. 4.

Grave : 110 × 50 — 110 cm.

Burial : Lower part of F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

75. Superstructure : 165 × 150 cm. (+ 3 courses).

On local NE. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : Oval, 85 × 50 — 65 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head local E.

76. Superstructure : 285 × 285 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T.
2. Bowl R-P B-T, incised pattern.

Potsherds : i. Hard yellow from large jar, as Fig. 5.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

iii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

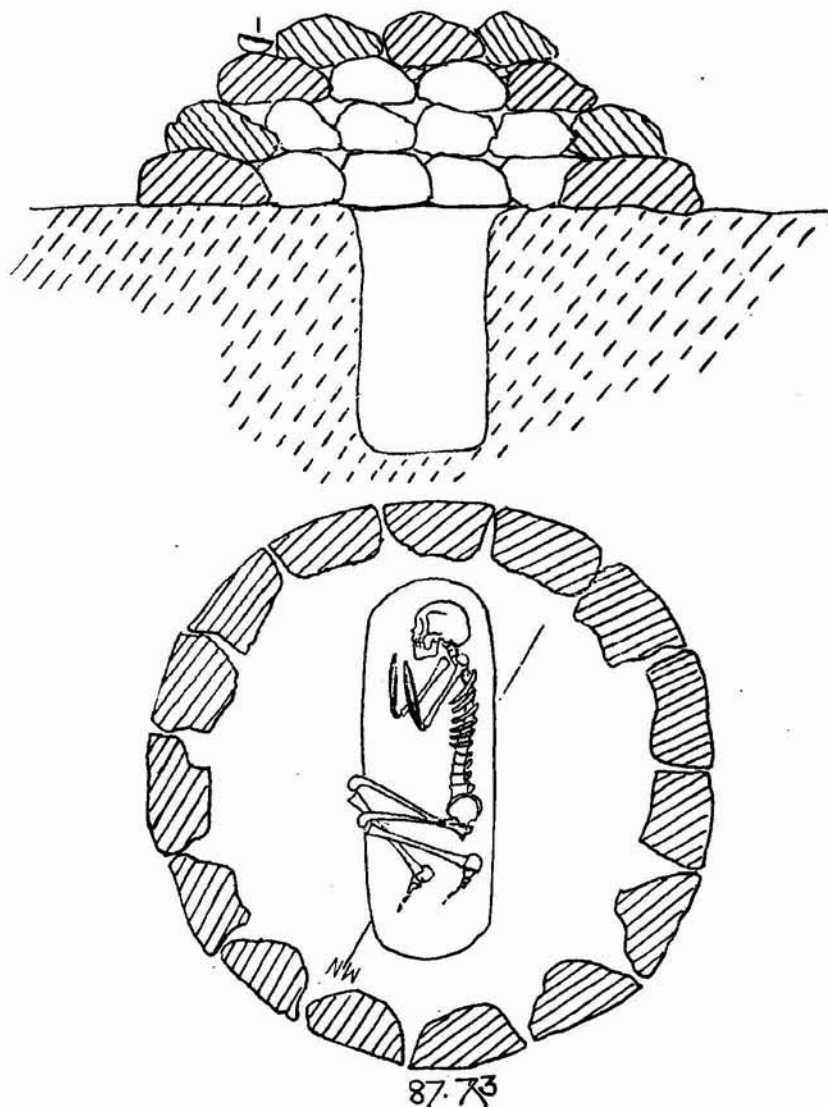


Fig. 161.

Grave : 150 × 65 — 120 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- G. 1. Penannular tortoise-shell bracelet.
- G. 2. Kohl-shell between hands.
- G. 3. Quantity of red leather under head and around pelvis and legs.
 - i. Cornelian beads.
 - ii. Black- and green-glaze beads.
 - iii. Rectangular shell pendant.

77. *Superstructure* : 325 × 330 cm. (+ 3 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
3. Brim of jar hard yellow ware with rivet holes (?), as Fig. 5.
 - i. Bowl black ware, incised pattern, as Pl. 40.
 - ii, iii. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
 - iv. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

Grave : 110 × 65 — 120 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Bones of F. skeleton in no apparent order on floor of grave.

Contents :

- i. Large shell bracelet.
- ii. Barrel-shaped shell beads.
- iii. Green- and blue-glaze beads.
- iv. Mass of leather matting and linen in layers from over body.

78. *Superstructure* : 380 × 380 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl black ware, incised patterns. Pl. 40 b, 3.
2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

On local N. side :—

3. Bowl black ware, incised patterns, as Pl. 40.

Grave : 130 × 55 — 120 cm.

Burial : Lower part of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- G 1. Large quartz armlet on left humerus. Pl. 37 c, 1.

79. *Superstructure* : 360 × 380 cm.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl black ware, incised patterns. Pl. 40 c, 2.
2. Large bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
- 3, 4. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Yellow ware from large jar, as Fig. 5.

ii, iii. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iv. Bowl R-P B-T, incised white-filled patterns, as Pl. 46 d.

v. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

vi. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

At the north side of the superstructure was an earlier circular grave (79 A), empty.

Grave : 150 × 70 cm.

Burial : Lower part of M. skeleton contracted on L. side head local E.

80. *Superstructure* : 375 × 360 cm. (+ 7 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Large bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
2. Cup incised black ware, as Pl. 40.
3. Bowl incised and white-filled black ware. Pl. 40 a, 5.
4. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

On local N. side :—

5. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, white-filled incised pattern, as Pl. 46 d.

iii. Bowl polished red-black ware.

Grave : 155 × 65 — 100 cm. oriented to local E. M. bones.

Contents :

G i. Beads : Black-glaze, shell, blue-glaze, cornelian.

81. Superstructure : 340 × 350 cm. (+ 6 courses). Pl. 17 a.

On local NE. side :—

1. Large R-P B-T, bowl, as Fig. 2.
2. Small bowl incised black ware. Pl. 40 c, 6.
3. Small bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 140 × 65 — 130 cm., oriented to local E., M. bones.

Contents :

G 1. Fragments of a copper bracelet (?).

82. Superstructure : 215 × 215 cm. (+ 7 courses).

On local NE. side :—

1. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.
2. Necked jar SCRW, incised pattern. Fig. 3. Pl. 47 b, 5.
3. Small bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
4. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

Grave : 125 × 80 — 130 cm.

Burial : Child's skeleton contracted on R. side, head a little to N. of local E.

Contents :

- G 1. Shell bracelet. Pl. 37 c, 5.
 G 2. Shell bracelet. Pl. 37 c, 7.
 G 3, 4. Penannular tortoise-shell bracelets. Pl. 37 c, 8, 9.
 G 5. Two strings of black-glaze beads at neck.

G 6. String of black-glaze beads on L. ankle.

83. Superstructure : 370 × 380 cm.

On local E. side :—

1. Large jar yellow ware. Pl. 48 b, 1.
2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
3. Small bowl black ware, incised and white-filled pattern. Pl. 40 b, 4.

On local N. side :—

4. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

Grave : 135 × 80 — 140 cm.

Burial : Lower part of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

84. Superstructure : Partially destroyed by *sebakh*-digging.

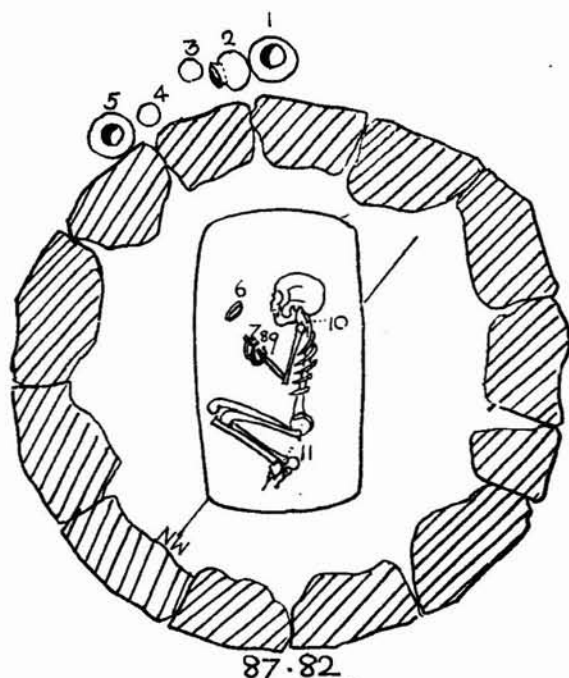
On local NE. side :—

1. Small bowl incised black ware. Pl. 40 b, 5.
2. Bowl incised black ware, as Pl. 40.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

ii. Necked jar SCRW, incised pattern, as Fig. 3.]

Grave : 125 × 80 — 80 cm.



Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Body had been covered with goatskins.

Contents :

G i. Fragment of a shell bracelet.

85. Superstructure : Destroyed.

Grave : On level denuded by *sebbakhin*, $120 \times 55 - 10$ cm. (+ about one metre).

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head nearly local N.

Contents :

1. At pelvis a mass of leather, linen and twisted leather thongs, probably a kilt, with copper pin stuck in it.

Potsherds :

- i. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.
- ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
- iii. Bowl, later incised pattern.

86. Grave : $160 \times 50 - 60$ cm., on area damaged by *sebakh*-digging, oriented to local N. M. bones.

Potsherds :

- i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
- ii. Cup incised black ware, as Pl. 40.
- iii. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

87. Superstructure : Destroyed.

Grave : $140 \times 55 - 35$ cm. (+ about 90 cm.), on surface damaged by *sebakh*-digging.

Burial : Disturbed M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local N.

Contents :

1. Small cup black ware with white-filled incised pattern. Pl. 40 a, 3.
2. Jar smooth polished red ware, as Fig. 7.

Potsherds :

- i. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.
- ii. Bowl black incised ware, as Pl. 40.
- iii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
- iv. Neck of jar fine smooth red ware.
- G i. Small bivalve shell.
- G ii. Fragments of shell bracelet.
- G iii. Green-glaze beads.
- G iv. Green-glaze amulet.

88, 89. Superstructure (numbered 88), partially preserved.

On local E. side :

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Necked jar SCRW, incised, as Fig. 3.

- ii. Bowl incised black ware, as Pl. 40.

Grave : $140 \times 60 - 110$ cm., at edge of *sebakh*-digging.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Pl. 53 b.

Quantity of leather at pelvis and legs.

Contents :

- G 1. Kohl-shell in R. hand.

- G 2. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.
 G 3. Shell bracelet on R. wrist.
 G 4, 5. Shell finger-rings on L. hand.
 G i. Barrel-shaped gold beads.
 G ii. Cylindrical bone beads.
 G iii. Cornelian, shell, blue- and black-glaze beads.

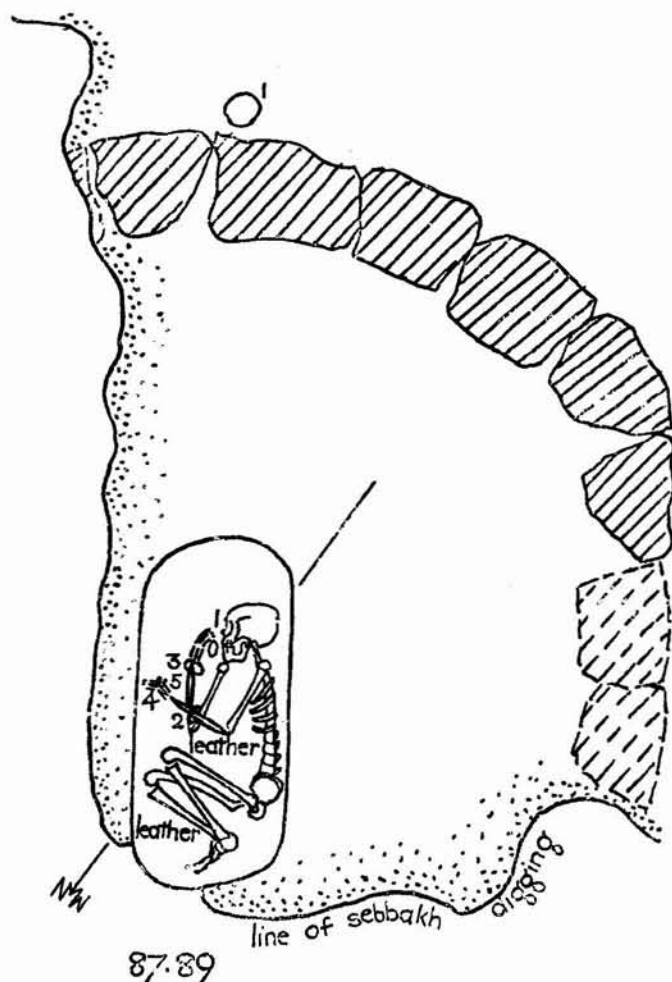


Fig. 163.

90. *Superstructure* : 290 × 250 cm., partially destroyed on west side by *sebbakh*-digging.

On local E., side :—

1. Large bowl R-P B-T.
2. Small bowl R-P P-T.

Potsherds : i. Hard yellow potsherds from large jar, as Fig. 5.

ii. Bowl, black incised punched pattern on brim, as Pl. 40.

iii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iv. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 3.

v. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

Grave : 115 × 60 — 135 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : M. bones in debris.

G i. Shell with black kohl.

91. Circular B-group grave, 85 × 85 — 50 cm.

92. *Superstructure* : 310 × 300 cm. (+ 6 courses).

On local NE. side :—

1. Cup black ware, incised and punched patterns, as Pl. 40.

Grave : 120 × 65 — 140 cm.

Burial : Removed.

G i. Small kohl-shell.

93. *Superstructure* : 385 × 385 damaged on south side by *sebakh*-digging.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl SCRW, black-mouthed incised.
2. Bowl black ware, incised. Pl. 40 b, 1.
- 3, 4. Two R-P B-T bowls, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 170 × 90 — 140 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Bones of a large M. skeleton in debris.

94. *Superstructure* : 350 × 360 cm. (+ 6 courses).

i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 145 × 70 — 165 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Quantity of red-dyed leather on legs and pelvis.

Contents :

1. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.
2. Kohl-shell between hands.
 - i. Rectangular pendants of ostrich egg-shell.
 - ii. Black- and blue-green-glaze beads.
 - iii. White stone seal.

95. *Superstructure* : 235 × 240 cm. (+ 9 courses).

On local S. side :—

1. Bowl incised black ware, as Pl. 40.
2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

On local N. side :—

3. Bowl SCRW, punched pattern.
 - i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 100 × 45 cm. Empty. Oriented to local E. F. bones.

96. *Superstructure* : 200 × 175 cm. (+ 5 courses). The wall of the superstructure crosses an earlier round B-group grave, 96 A.

i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave 96 : 80 × 40 — 120 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a F. child contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

G i. Green-glaze beads.

Grave 96 A : Circular, 60 × 60 — 70 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head N. (local W.).

97. *Superstructure* : 225 × 225 cm. (+ 7 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 70 × 40 cm. Bones in debris.

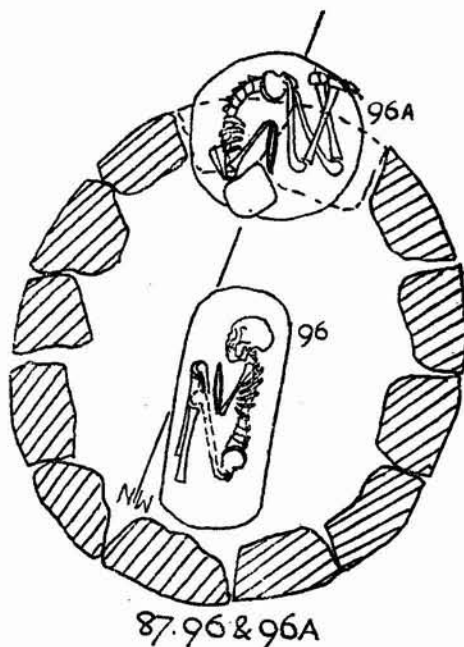


Fig. 164.

98. *Superstructure* : 280 × 275 cm. (+ 5 courses).

At local NE. side :—

1, 2. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

i. Bowl black incised ware, as Pl. 40.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iii. Hard yellow potsherds from large jar, as Fig. 5.

Grave : 120 × 50 — 140 cm.

Burial : M. bones on floor of grave in no apparent order.

99. *Superstructure* : 345 × 330 cm. (+ 5 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, incised pattern, milled brim. Pl. 46 d, 4.

Potsherds : i. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

ii. Necked jar hard yellow ware, as Fig. 5.

iii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 150 × 60 — 145 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Large quantity of leather over knees.

Contents :

G i. Piece of a shell armlet perforated.

G ii. Kohl-shell.

G iii. Green-glaze disc beads.

100. *Superstructure* : 290 × 290 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local W. side (possibly from Grave 99) :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

i. Bowl incised black ware, as Pl. 40.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 150 × 60 — 145 cm.

Burial : Disturbed M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

i. Pieces of a white marble armlet.

ii. Broken ivory bracelet.

iii. Ivory implement or bone point.

101. *Superstructure* : 295 × 275 cm. (+ 4 courses).

i. Small red-polished necked jar.

Grave : 130 × 55 — 150 cm.

Burial : M. bones in debris.

Contents :

G i. Large *Murex* shell containing black kohl.

102. *Superstructure* : 275 × 260 cm. (+ 3 courses).

Grave : 130 × 50 — 150 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

G 1. Leather sandals on feet.

G 2. Necklace of cornelian beads.

Quantity of leather over legs and pelvis.

G i. Black- and green-glaze beads.

103. Superstructure : 250 × 270 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl black ware, incised patterns, as Pl. 40.

2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 130 × 55 — 150 cm. **Pl. 20 c.***Burial* : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local E.*Contents* :

G 1. Kohl-shell at hands.

G i. Black-glaze beads.

104. Superstructure : 250 × 250 cm. (+ 3 courses).*Grave* : 140 × 60 — 135 cm.*Burial* : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Quantity of leather about legs and pelvis.

G i. Green-glaze beads.

105. Superstructure : Partially preserved, passing over a small earlier grave, 105 A.

i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 115 × 50 — 130 cm. M. bones in debris.

G i. Shell with black kohl.

Grave 105 A : 60 × 70 — 50 cm. Beehive section.**106. Superstructure :** 420 × 375 cm.

On local NE. side :—

1. Necked jar SCRW, incised pattern. **Pl. 47 a, 3.**

2, 3. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 135 × 65 — 150 cm.*Burial* : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.*Contents* :

G 1. Mirror in a fringed linen bag.

G 2. Shell bracelet on L. wrist. **Pl. 37 c, 6.**G 3. Necklace of gold beads. **Pl. 56, 3.**

Quantity of leather over legs and pelvis.

107. Superstructure : 335 × 400 cm.

On local NE. side :—

1, 2. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

3. Bowl black ware, incised pattern. **Pl. 40 c, 3.***Grave* : 145 × 55 — 130 cm.*Burial* : F. bones in no apparent order on floor of grave.*Contents* :G 1. Shell bracelet. **Pl. 37 c, 4.**

G 2. Shell containing kohl.

108. Grave : 45 × 25 — 100 cm. **Pl. 17 b.***Burial* : Infant contracted on R. side, head local E.**109. Grave :** 60 × 40 — 60 cm.*Burial* : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local E.*Contents* :

1. Anklet of shell beads on L. ankle.

2. Kohl-shell between hands.



Fig. 165.

110. No superstructure remaining.

Grave : 115 × 60 — 130 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

1. String of green-glaze beads at neck.
 - i. Shell disc beads.

111. Superstructure : 300 × 300 cm. (+ 1 to 2 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl black ware, incised patterns. **Pl. 40 b, 2.**
2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
 - i. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.
 - ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 130 × 70 — 125 cm.

Burial : Bones in confusion on floor of grave.

112. Grave : 120 × 60 — 125 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- i. Four large black and white stone beads.
- ii. Shell disc beads.

113. Grave : 90 × 55 — 135 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

1. Necklace of green-glaze beads.
 - i. Shell disc beads.

114. Grave. Bones of a woman.

115. Superstructure : Only preserved on E. side.

- i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 140 × 50 — 120 cm.

Burial : Fragments of a child's bones in debris.

Contents :

- G i. Green-glaze beads.
G ii. *Olivæ ispidula* shell.

116. Superstructure : Only preserved on S. side.

Potsherds : i. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iii. Necked jar hard greenish-white ware, as Fig. 5.

iv. Necked jar (wheel-made) painted bright red, as Fig. 6.

Grave : 140 × 85 cm.

Burial : Lower part of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

1. Kohl-shell.
2. Girdle or necklace of blue-glaze beads of fine colour.
 - G i. Scarab.

117. Superstructure : Only preserved on N. side.

Grave : Circular, 130 × 130 — 50 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. This grave is a transition type from B- to C-groups, or is an earlier one re-used.

Contents :

- i. Large cornelian barrel-shaped beads.

118. Grave : superstructure preserved on SE. side.

119. Superstructure : 230 × 210 cm. (+ 2 courses).

Grave : 120 × 45 cm. Bones of M. child.

Contents :

- i. Green-glaze beads.

120. Superstructure : Partially destroyed, about 300 × 300 cm.

At local E. side :—

1. Necked jar red ware, as Fig. 4 ?
2. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

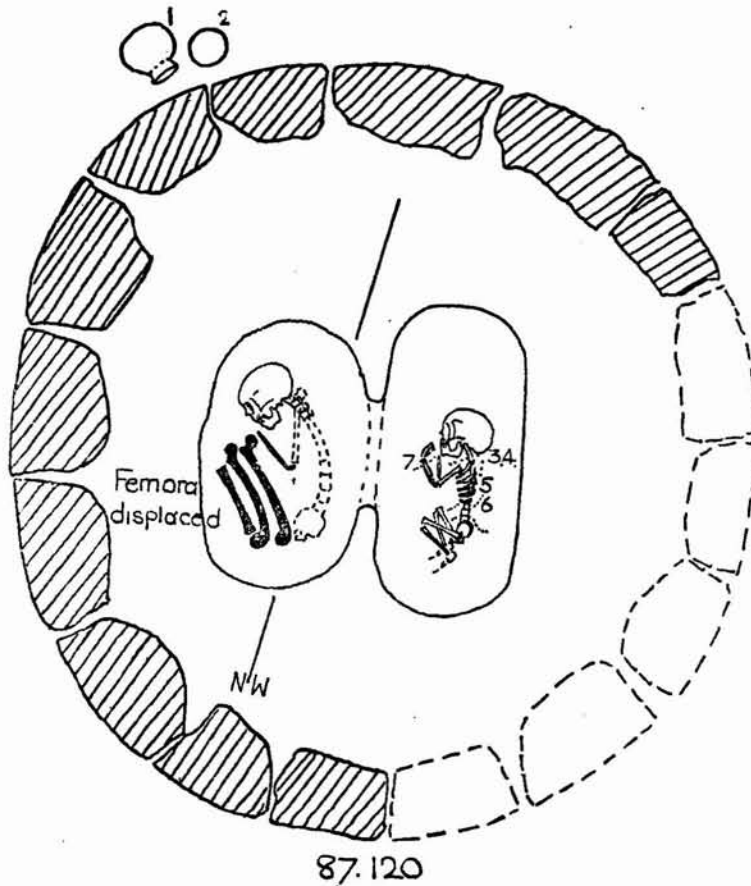


Fig 166.

Potsherds : i, ii. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iii. Bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Pl. 46 d.

iv. Hard yellow ware from a large jar, pot-mark, as Fig. 5.

Grave : Two graves apparently of about the same date, the superstructure having been built to accommodate both.

Grave 120 A : 115 × 60 — 150 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- G 3. Necklace of green-glaze beads.
- G 4. Necklace of cornelian and crystal beads. Pl. 56, 7.
- G 5. String of small white *Conus* shells around body.
- G 6. String of green-glaze beads around body.
- G 7. String of green-glaze beads at L. wrist.

Grave 120 *B*: 100×50 — 110 cm.

Burial: Bones of M. skeleton in disorder, but body was contracted on R. side, head local E.

121. *Superstructure*: 205×205 cm.

Grave: 170×50 cm., has been enlarged and re-used for a late extended M. burial, head local E.

122. *Superstructure*: 390×390 cm. (+ 2 courses).

Potsherds: i. Hard yellow ware from large jar, as Fig. 5.

ii. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

iii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave: 140×75 — 100 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. At waist, girdles of beads.

Contents:

1. Band of blue bead-work with white lozenges. **Pl. 56, 1.**

2. Two strips of white shell beads and green-glaze disc beads. **Pl. 56, 4.**

3. Strings of black beads with occasional white beads.

4. String of white beads with occasional cornelian.

G i. Mother-of-pearl button.

123. *Grave*: 125×55 — 110 cm. Oriented to local E.

Burial: M. bones in debris.

124. *Superstructure*: 285×280 cm. **Pl. 18 d.**

On local NE. side:—

1. Bowl R-P B-T.

2. Jar with quatrefoil mouth, hard white ware.

Potsherds: i. Hard yellow potsherds from large jar, as Fig. 5.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T with punched pattern, as Pl. 46 d.

iii. Very large necked jar SCRW, incised patterns, as Fig. 3.

Grave: 115×50 cm., plundered from the foot end.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents:

G 1. Four strings of green-glaze beads round neck.

G i. Mother-of-pearl button.

125. *Superstructure*: 320×325 cm.

Grave: 175×85 cm.

Burial: M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local E.

Contents:

1. Shell bracelet on R. wrist.

i. Small green-glaze beads.

ii. Cylindrical green-glaze beads.

iii. Cornelian beads.

iv. Blackish-green-glaze beads.

v. Barrel-shaped gold beads.

vi. Buttons of mother-of-pearl.

126. *Superstructure*: Almost entirely destroyed.

Grave: 110×75 — 80 cm.

Burial: Fragments of bone in debris.

Contents :

- i. Small black-glaze beads.
- ii. Barrel-shaped gold beads.
- iii. Green-glaze beads.
- iv. Cornelian beads.

127. *Superstructure* : Almost entirely destroyed.

Grave : $100 \times 55 - 80$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head local E.

128. *Grave* : $70 \times 35 - 80$ cm.

129. Circular grave, slight beehive section.

130. *Grave* : (Superstructure destroyed), $75 \times 45 - 110$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local E.

131. *Superstructure* : Partially destroyed, 270×200 cm.

Grave : $110 \times 55 - 105$ cm.

Burial : Bones of a F. in debris.

- i. Shell with black kohl.

132. *Grave* : Circular, $70 \times 70 - 80$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head local E.

133. *Superstructure* : 300×245 cm.

On local E. side :—

- 1. Bowl SCRW, plum-painted and polished.

- 2, 3. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : $120 \times 75 - 100$ cm.

Burial : Pelvis and leg-bones in no apparent order on floor of grave.

134. *Superstructure* : Destroyed on west side, 350×300 cm. (+ 1 course).

- i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : $140 \times 70 - 125$ cm. Empty.

135. *Superstructure* : 300×200 cm., encroached on by 87 : 132.

- i. Large bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : $70 \times 40 - 60$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side head local E.

Contents :

- G i. Decayed rectangular mother-of-pearl pendant.

136. *Superstructure* : 230×190 cm.

On local W. side :—

- 1. Bowl R-P B-T, in niche in wall, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Large bowl SCRW, as Fig. 4.

- ii. Bowl R-P B-T ware, as Fig. 2.

- iii. Neck of jar of fine red ware, yellow outside.

Grave : $80 \times 50 - 110$ cm., dug through an earlier circular grave, 100×100 cm.

Burial : Removed.

137. *Superstructure* : Partially destroyed (+ 5 courses).

Grave : $145 \times 70 - 90$ cm., oriented to local SE.

138. *Superstructure* : 335×335 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local E. side :—

- 1, 2, 3. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Large bowl R-P B-T, punched pattern, as Fig. 29.

Grave : 150 × 60 — 80 cm. Oriented to local E.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head local E.

139. *Superstructure* : 250 × 250 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local NE. side :—

1. Cup black incised ware, as Pl. 40.

Grave : 115 × 40 — 130 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

i. Two mother-of-pearl buttons.

140. *Superstructure* : 250 × 250 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local E. side :—

1. Cup black ware with incised and punched patterns. Pl. 40 c, 5.

2. Squat jar (wheel-made) SCRW, red-painted. Fig. 6. Pl. 48 b, 3.

Potsherds : i. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

ii. Necked jar yellow ware (wheel-made).

Grave : 85 × 35 — 130 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

i. Pieces of a white marble or quartz armlet.

142. *Superstructure* : 330 × 330 cm.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 150 × 60 — 130 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

i. Two shells with black kohl.

ii. Barrel-shaped white quartz beads.

iii. Pieces of an ivory bracelet.

iv. Piece of hippopotamus tooth.

144. *Superstructure* : 335 × 335 cm. (+ 2 courses).

Potsherds : i. Hard yellow ware, as Fig. 5.

ii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

iii. Bowl R-P B-T, impressed patterns, as Fig. 29.

Grave : 125 × 45 — 130 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

G i. Shell with black kohl.

145. *Superstructure* : 335 × 330 cm.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T.

Grave : 110 × 55 — 110 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

G i. Shell with black kohl.

G ii. Small black- and green-glaze beads.

146. *Superstructure* : 215 × 215 cm. (+ 4 courses).

On local NE. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

i, ii. R-P B-T bowls, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 90 × 35 — 130 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

147. *Superstructure* : 280 × 280 cm.

On local NE. side :—

1. Necked jar of yellow ware (wheel-made).

2, 3. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

4. Bowl R-P B-T, incised pattern, as Pl. 46 d.

5, 6. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Potsherds : i. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

ii. Thick SCRW (wheel-made), as Fig. 6.

Grave : 100 × 40 — 135 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

i. Two ivory finger rings.

ii. Six shell bracelets.

iii. Arm of a pottery doll.

iv. Beads, green- and black-glaze and cornelian.

148. *Superstructure* : Only preserved on local E. side.

On local E. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, impressed pattern, as Fig. 29.

2, 3. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

4. Jar SCRW, red-painted (wheel-made). Fig. 6. Pl. 48 b, 1.

5. Bowl black incised ware. Pl. 40 c, 1.

Grave : 120 × 50 — 120 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

149. *Superstructure* : Destroyed on N. side, 225 × 195 cm.

On local NE. side :—

1. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

2, 3. Bowls R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 90 × 35 — 130 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Removed.

150. Isolated piece of pottery. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 4.

151. *Grave* : 90 × 30 — 65 cm., oriented to local NE.

152. *Superstructure* : 210 × 190 cm. (+ 3 courses).

At local E. side :—

1. Deep bowl of finely-ribbed black C-group ware (broken).

From above grave :—

2. Quantity of steatopygous pottery dolls. Pl. 39 b.

i. Brim of a large bowl with incised pattern SCRW.

ii. Lower part of a large steatopygous pottery doll.

Grave : 70 × 40 — 120 cm., oriented to local E.

Burial : Bones of a very young F. infant in debris.

Contents :

- i. Cornelian, shell and black-glaze beads.
- ii. Quartz barrel-shaped bead.

153. *Superstructure* : 240 × 240 cm. Lowest course of stones set on edge.

Grave : 105 × 55 — 100 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- i. Scarab. Pl. 42 b, 29.

154. *Grave* : (Superstructure destroyed), 130 × 60 — 60 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local N.

155. *Superstructure* : 340 × 340 cm. (+ 4 courses).

- i. Bowl (wheel-made) SCRW, red-painted, as Fig. 6.
- ii. Decayed and blackened SCRW bowl, incised pattern.
- iii. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.

Grave : 115 × 60 — 90 cm.

Burial : Skull and bones in debris.

156. *Superstructure* : 285 × 280 cm. (+ 1 to 5 courses).

At local NE. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T, as Fig. 2.
2. Bowl black incised ware, as Pl. 40.

Potsherds : i. Bowl wheel-made red ware, as Fig. 6.

ii. Necked jar hard yellow ware, as Fig. 5.

Grave : 100 × 55 — 115 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- G 1. Bowl R-P B-T (from above skull, probably fallen into grave), as Fig. 2.
- G 2. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.
- G 3. Shell with black kohl.

157. *Superstructure* : Destroyed on SW. side by *sebakh*-digging.

- i. Necked jar SCRW.

Grave : 150 × 65 cm.

Burial : Legs of F. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

- G i. Shell bracelet.

158. *Grave* : 95 × 45 — 90 cm., isolated by *sebakh*-digging which has left the grave with a wall of earth around it owing to the protection afforded by the stones of the superstructure.

Burial : Bones of a child on floor of grave,

159. *Grave* : 125 × 50 — 125 cm.

- i. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowl, as Fig. 2.

160. Circular B-group grave, 120 × 120 — 55 cm.

161. *Grave* : 125 × 50 — 30 cm., on surface denuded by *sebbakhin*.

- i. Shell with yellow stain inside.
- ii. Gold barrel-shaped beads.
- iii. Egg-shell pendants.
- iv. Blue-glaze beads.
- v. White shell beads.

162. *Grave* : On denuded surface, outline not preserved.
Burial : Femur and tibia of M. skeleton in position showing contraction on R. side head local E.
163. *Grave* : (Superstructure destroyed), $125 \times 55 - 100$ cm.
Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.
Contents :
 1. Necklace of green-glaze beads.
 2. String of green-glaze beads on L. ankle.
 i. Red leather.
164. *Grave* : On denuded surface at local E. edge of cemetery next 87 : 13.
Burial : Removed.
Contents :
 i. Bowl coarse red ware much blackened, base with knobs in relief, incised pattern round brim.
165. Denuded grave near 87 : 3.
166. *Grave* : 110×70 cm.
Burial : Tibia in position showing contraction on R. side, head local E.
Contents :
 i. Three shell finger-rings.
 ii. Melon seeds.
167. *Grave* : Superstructure destroyed, $140 \times 60 - 140$ cm.
Burial : Skeleton of a boy contracted on R. side, head local E.
Contents :
 1. Necklace of green-glaze beads.
168. Missing.
169. *Grave* : $150 \times 75 - 145$ cm. Superstructure destroyed in building that of 87 : 118.
Burial : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.
Contents :
 G 1. Bronze mirror in case of linen and matting. Pl. 39 c, 2.
 G 2. Necklace of white shell beads.
 G 3. Necklace of green-glaze beads.
 i. Split cowries from L. leg.
170. *Grave* : Oriented to local E. Bones of a child.
171. *Grave* : $80 \times 45 - 110$ cm. (Superstructure removed).
Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local E.
Contents :
 1. Girdle of green-glaze beads.
 i. Decayed *Natica melanistoma* shells.
172. Circular grave to W. of 87 : 93, $100 \times 100 - 40$ cm.
Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local E.
Contents :
 1. Necklace of small white *Conus* shells.
 2. Leather over pelvis.
173. *Grave* : Without superstructure, oval, $85 \times 45 - 160$ cm.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E. Lower part of body covered with goatskins.

CEMETERY 89. PLANS V, XV AND XVII.

Archaic Graves.

The archaic graves are dug in the higher portion of the alluvial mud bank, and are, for the most part, grouped along the edge of the sandstone desert. They fall into two sections, 89/1 and 89/500.

Cemetery 89/1.

1. *Grave*: Rectangular, $110 \times 55 - 70$ cm.

Burials: Bones of two M. skeletons in no apparent order on floor of grave. Heads probably local S.

Contents:

1. Quartz palette.
2. Pot black ware, black-polished inside, originally red-painted and polished part fire-stained.
3. Small jar hard pink ware.
4. Pot of smooth coarse black ware with impressed pattern.
 - i. Grey pebble palette.
 - ii. Bowl thin SCRW, red-painted and polished inside and outside.
2. Denuded rectangular grave, $90 \times 50 - 20$ cm., oriented to local S.
17. Denuded rectangular grave, $120 \times 60 - 25$ cm., oriented to local S. Part of vertebra of skeleton showing contraction on L. side.
18. Denuded rectangular grave, $95 \times 60 - 30$ cm., oriented to local S.
23. Large rectangular grave, $275 \times 125 - 90$ cm., oriented to local S.

Burial: Fragments of massive M. bones in debris.

Potsherds:

- i. Bowl light red ware, vertical polishing marks inside.
- ii. Greenish ware from a large jar.
- iii. Thin black ware red-painted, with red-painted basket-pattern.
- iv. Tall wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
- v. *Natica melanistoma* shells bored for suspension.
- vi. Broken pebble pendant.
- vii. Cornelian drop pendant.
- viii. Broken ivory cup.
- ix. Fang of a carnivorous animal, bored for suspension.
24. Circular grave, beehive section, 110×70 cm.
25. Large rectangular grave, $220 \times 105 - 110$ cm., oriented to local S.

Burial: Human bones in debris.

Contents:

- i. Quartz palette.
- ii. Broken shell bracelets.
- iii. Broken ivory bracelets.
- iv. Beads (garnet, black-glaze, green-glaze). Green-glaze cylindrical beads, white shell disc beads, cornelian barrel-shaped beads.
- v. Three cornelian pendants.
- vi. Two rubbing pebbles.
- vii. Pot, of gourd shape, thin red-polished ware.

- viii. Cake of resin with remains of a leather bag.
- ix. Leather.
- x. Bowl R-P B-M.
- xi. Brim of bowl hard red ware, vertical polishing lines inside.
- xii. Tray of lightly-baked mud.
- xiii. Small bowl hard pink ware.

26. *Grave*: Rectangular, $120 \times 55 - 30$ cm.

Burials: Two skeletons contracted on L. sides, heads local S.

Contents:

- 1. Quartz palette.
- 2. Rubbing pebble.

28. Rectangular grave, $100 \times 67 - 85$ cm., oriented local S.

30. Rectangular grave, $165 \times 80 - 85$ cm., oriented local S.

33. Rectangular grave, $260 \times 90 - 120$ cm., oriented local S.

60. Rectangular grave, $70 \times 30 - 25$ cm., oriented local S.

69. Circular grave, $60 \times 60 - 30$ cm.

70. Circular grave, beehive section, $190 - 130$ cm.

72. Rectangular grave, $80 \times 60 - 20$ cm.

74. Large rectangular grave, $205 \times 100 - 80$ cm., oriented to local S.

Contents:

- i. Cornelian pendant and barrel-shaped beads.
- ii. Potsherds of a bowl hard pink ware, plum-painted and polished inside.

75. Large rectangular grave, $155 \times 75 - 65$ cm., oriented to local S.

Burials: Male A, and female B.

Contents:

- i. Quartz palette.

77. Large rectangular grave, $280 \times 120 - 70$ cm., oriented to local S.

Contents: Objects on floor of grave, but not in position:—

- 1. Quartz palette.
- 2. Stone mortar.
- 3. Quartz palette.
- 4. Ivory cup (?).
- 5. Alabaster jar with side-handles. Pl. 41 d, 1.

In débris:

- i. Potsherds thin black ware red-painted and polished, black-painted basket-pattern.
- ii. Bowl SCRW, plum-painted and polished.
- iii. Deep bowl red-painted and polished, black-polished inside.
- iv. *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced for suspension.
- v. Shell beads.

New Empire Graves.

175. *Grave*: Side-chambered type, roof destroyed, $200 \times 110 - 80$ cm.

Burial: Extended on back, head N.

Contents: 1-5. Small slender flasks (Pl. 42 a), one with bronze strainer (Pl. 38 c, 5), in neck.

- 6. Basket containing small flint flakes and two scarabs. Pl. 42 b, 2, 3.

CEMETERY 89/500. PLANS V, XV AND XVII.

Archaic Graves. Locals.

546. *Grave* : Rectangular, $130 \times 70 - 40$ cm.

Burial : Lower part of F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Broken and degenerated double bird slate palette.
2. Shallow bowl R-P B-M with milled brim, as Fig 173 : 2.

549. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, $90 \times 60 - 60$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of M. child contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Fish slate palette.
2. Cake of resin.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 120 : 32.

570. *Grave* : Rectangular, $100 \times 60 - 55$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Broken stone pebble palette.

575. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, $90 \times 50 - 20$ cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local SW.

576. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, $110 \times 63 - 30$ cm.

Burials : Human femora and tibiae showing contraction on L. side, head local S.

The skeleton had been destroyed to make room for a later burial of a goat.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl (not in position) R-P B-T or -M, as Fig. 120 : 30.
 - i. Shell beads.
 - ii. Small white *Conus* shells.
 - iii. Fragments of leather.

577. *Grave* : Rectangular, $90 \times 65 - 40$ cm.

Burial : Aged M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Grey pebble palette.
2. Rubbing pebble.

583. *Grave* : Rectangular, $120 \times 75 - 75$ cm.

Burial : Tibiae of F. skeleton in position showing contraction on L. side, head local S.

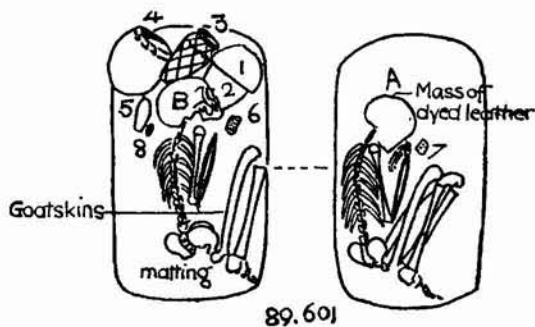
Contents :

1. Bowl red-painted and polished, as Fig. 108 : 2.
2. Necked jar hard pink ware as Fig. 129 : 1.
3. Rectangular slate palette.
 - i. Shell beads.

601. *Grave* : Rectangular, $110 \times 60 - 45$ cm.

Burials : A and B.

A. F. skeleton on floor of grave, contracted on L. side, head local S., laid on large mass of leather dyed red on one side.



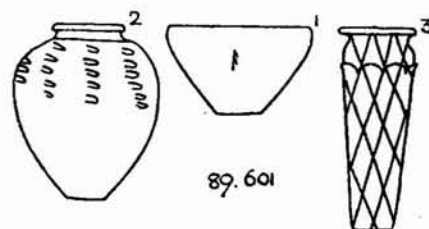
89.601

Fig. 167.

B. M. skeleton (separated from A by a layer of plaited matting), contracted on L. side, head local S. Body covered with goatskins.

Contents : Fig. 168.

1. Bowl hard pink ware, plum-painted and polished inside, turned down over No. 2 (pot-mark).
2. Jar hard pink ware with painted decoration.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, dark red-painted net-pattern.
4. Raw hide bucket.
5. Quartz palette with green malachite stain.
6. Cake of resin.
7. Cake of resin.
8. Rubbing pebble.



89. 601

Fig. 168.

614. Grave : Rectangular, 105 × 65 — 40 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Pot or deep bowl black ware, incised pattern, shape as Fig. 110 : 2.
2. Necked jar hard pink ware, shape as Fig. 168 : 2.
3. Broken double bird slate palette.

618. Grave : Rectangular, 55 × 35 — 20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head local S. Body covered with leather with hair on.

Contents :

1. Small cup SCRW, red-painted inside.
2. Bowl SCRW.
 - i. Bowl (broken) SCRW, traces of polish.
 - ii. Large quartz grinding stone.

622. Grave : Oval, 95 × 60 — 30 cm., oriented to local S.

Burial : F. bones on floor of grave in no apparent order.

633. Grave : Denuded side-chamber type, 150 × 120 — 5 to 30 cm.

Burial : Part of a M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

638. Grave : Denuded side-chamber type, 100 × 60 — 30 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Deep pot smooth red ware with slight polish (fire-stained).

639. Grave : Probably denuded side-chamber type, 120 × 90 — 15 cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, and covered with goatskins, head local S.

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled jar hard pink ware (organic matter), as Pl. 43 b, 7.
2. Small pot smooth coarse black ware, slightly polished, as Fig. 175 : 3.
3. Slate palette (degenerate double bird type), with green malachite stain.
4. Rubbing pebble.

647. Grave : Denuded side-chamber type, 170 × 110 — 45 cm. Pl. 21 f.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents : Fig. 170.

1. Quartz palette.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Small jar hard pink ware.
4. Slate palette, green malachite stain. **Pl. 45 c, 2.**
5. Water-bucket with mass of folded leather underneath.
6. Bowl smooth light red ware, painted and polished inside.
7. Copper chisel. **Pl. 38 c, 1.**
8. Small bowl or saucer smooth red ware, pebble-polished.
9. Tall jar hard pink ware with drawing of an ostrich in black.
10. Jar R-P B-M.
11. Deep bowl smooth brown ware, pebble-polished.

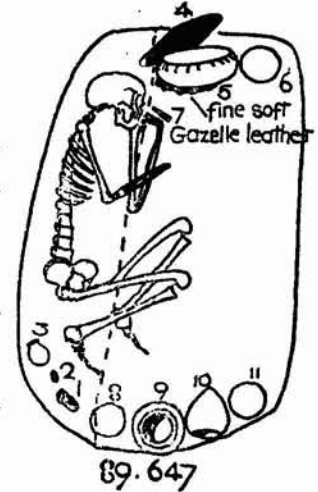


Fig. 169.

655. Grave : Rectangular, 100 × 65 — 45 cm.

Burials : Lower parts of two skeletons, A M., B F., showing contraction on L. sides, heads local S.

Contents :

1. Quartzite palette.
2. Small deep bowl SCRW.
- 3, 5. Rubbing pebbles.
4. Green pebble palette.
 - i. Potsherds bowl R-PB-M, milled brim.
 - ii. Beads red and black pottery, green-glaze, shell disc, cornelian, unbaked mud.
 - iii. *Melania tuberculata* shells.

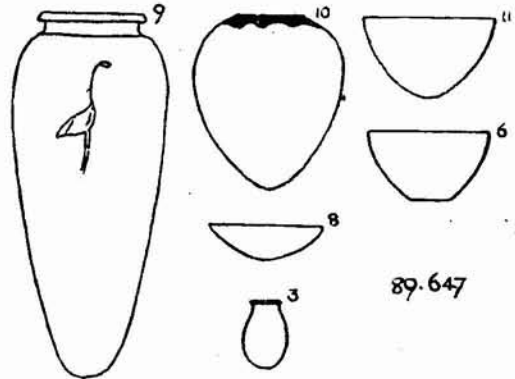


Fig. 170.

670. Grave : Denuded side-chamber type, 100 × 70 — 15 cm., oriented to local S.

Contents :

1. Shell; oyster (*Aetheria Nilotica*).
2. Degenerated fish slate palette bored for suspension.

673. Grave : Rectangular, 105 × 65 — 35 cm.

Burials : A and B.

A. On floor of grave, M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

B. M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. (With B), wavy-handled cylindrical jar hard pink ware, shape as **Pl. 45 b, 5.**
2. (With A), jar hard pink ware.
3. Sandstone pebble palette.
4. (With A), pebble palette.
5. Mass of sewed leather under head of B.
6. (On B), necklace of cylindrical bone beads.

678. Grave : Denuded, side-chamber type, 160 × 100 — 30 cm.

Burial : Bones and skull in debris.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M, as Fig. 131 : 6.

683. Grave : Oval, but damaged by *sebakh*-digging, $140 \times 105 - 35$ cm.

Burials : A, B and C. **Pl. 21 a, b.**

- A. (On floor of grave), F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.
- B. (15 to 20 cm. above A), F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.
- C. Skull and bones of newly-born infant under pelvis of B.

Contents :

1. (B) Broken slate palette.
2. (A) Seven shell bracelets on R. arm.
3. (A) Copper bracelet on R. arm.
4. (A) Pear-shaped mace-head of white marble.
5. (A) Ivory hairpin. **Pl. 38 d, 9.**
6. Barrel-shaped jar of black-polished ware.
7. Barrel-shaped jar of black-polished ware with incised patterns filled with white. **Pl. 46 c, 5.**
8. Cup black-polished ware with similar incised patterns (apparently cover of No. 7). **Pl. 46 c, 5.**
9. (B) Bowl R-P B-M ware.
10. (A) Necklace of cornelian, green-glaze and garnet beads.
11. String of small *Conus* shell beads.
12. (A) Seven shell bracelets on L. arm.
 - i. Flint flake.
 - ii. Rubbing pebble.

There was a quantity of leather and linen under the skulls of both A and B.

684. Grave : Rectangular, $100 \times 60 - 15$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.
Lower part of body covered with goatskins.

686. Grave : Side-chamber type, $150 \times 100 - 45$ cm. **Pl. 21 d.**

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.
Lower part of body was covered with goatskins.

Contents : Fig. 173.

1. Small bowl thick R-P B-M.
2. Large thick bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
3. Tall jar SCRW (contained fragments of the mud sealing).
4. Jar plum-painted and polished. **Pl. 45 b, 3.**
5. Rectangular palette of black stone with white porphyritic markings.
6. Rubbing pebble.
7. String of *Natica melanistoma* shells on R. wrist on leather thong.

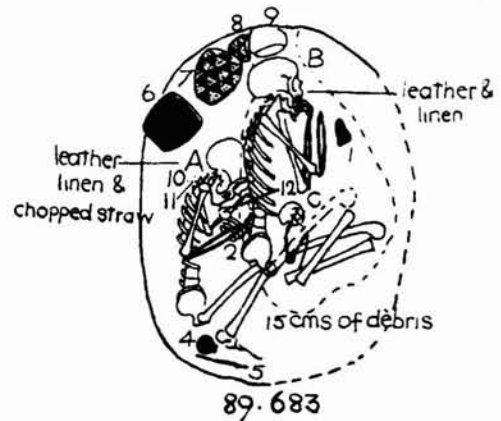


Fig. 171.

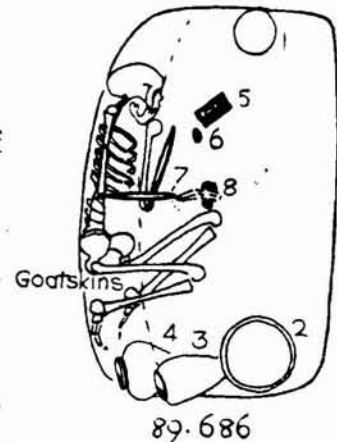


Fig. 172.

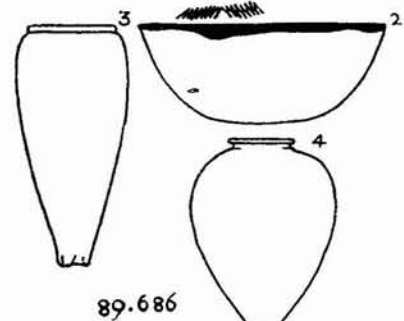


Fig. 173.

8. Bag or case for malachite, made of plaited matting lined with linen.
 - i. Lump of resin.
 - ii. Blue and green-glaze barrel-shaped beads of good colour.
 - iii. Cruciform green-glaze beads.
 - iv. Potsherds of jar R-P B-T, as Fig. 145: 1.

687. *Grave*: Denuded, side-chamber type, $130 \times 110 - 55$ cm., cut through the mud into the underlying sandstone.

Burials: A and B.

A. M. skeleton contracted on R. side and back, head local S.

B. M. bones in no apparent order stained red from red tanned leather.

Contents:

1. Small jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 1.

754. *Grave*: Denuded, side-chamber type, $130 \times 85 - 40$ cm., oriented to local S.

Burial: Broken bones of M. skeleton in disorder on floor of grave, and in debris.

Contents:

- i. Wooden spoon.
- ii. Half of an oval quartz palette.

760. *Grave*: Rectangular, $115 \times 60 - 50$ cm.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:

1. Circular slate palette.
2. Small jar hard pink ware originally plum-painted and polished, incised pot-mark or drawing of an elephant.

763. Denuded side-chamber grave, oriented to local S., $110 \times 80 - 40$ cm.

Burial: Fragments of bones in debris.

Contents:

- i. Grey pebble palette.
- ii. Broken copper chisel.
- iii. Broken copper adze or axe-head. Pl. 38 c, 7, 8.

764. Rectangular grave in crevice in sandstone filled with ancient alluvium, $105 \times 50 - 30$ cm.

Burial: Lower part of M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head N. (local W.).

765. *Grave*: Denuded, $100 \times 80 - 20$ cm.

Burial: Remains of M. skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head local S.

Contents:

- i. Bivalve shell.
- ii. Rubbing pebble.
- iii. Circular stone disc, 1 cm. in diameter.
- iv. Crystal pendant. Pl. 37 a, 10.
- v. Green stone pendant amulet.
- vi. *Natica melanistoma* shells bored for suspension.
- vii. Crystal pendant.
- viii. Brown and white pebble pendant. Pl. 37 a, 9.
- ix. Facetted cornelian pendant. Pl. 37 a, 7.
- x. Resin.
- xi. Malachite.
- xii. String of green-glaze and cornelian beads.
- xiii. Large cornelian bead.

766. Denuded grave in sand.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Rectangular slate palette with incised border lines.
2. Necklace of green-glaze and cornelian beads.
 - i. Crystal pendant.
 - ii. Crystal beads.
 - iii. Shell beads.
 - iv. Malachite.
 - v. Hard green stone beads.

768. Grave : Denuded, side-chamber type, 140 × 95 — 30 cm.

Burial : Remains of a M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S., body laid on matting and covered with goatskins.

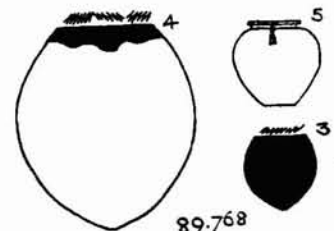
Contents : Fig. 175.

1. Quadrangular copper awl wrapped in linen.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Small black-polished pot, milled brim.
4. Jar R-P B-M with milled brim (transition type form R-P B-T).
5. Small jar hard pink ware.
 - i. Flint knife, ground and ripple-flaked (broken), found in debris immediately above body. Pl. 38 a, 9.
 - ii. Copper adze or chisel found in debris immediately above body.
 - iii. Garnet and green-glaze beads threaded alternately.
 - iv. Cornelian beads.



89.768

Fig. 174.



89.768

Fig. 175.

810. Grave : Denuded, side-chamber type, 100 × 80 — 25 cm.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Small jar, hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 2.

812. Grave : Denuded, side-chamber type, 120 × 90 — 35 cm. Pl. 21 e.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Small spherical necked-jar black-polished ware.
2. Small jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 2.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, pot-mark, as Pl. 43 b, 7.

819. Grave : Denuded, side-chamber type, 170 × 120 — 60 cm.

Burial : Intrusive (?) on 20 cm. of sand and debris, M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Ivory knife handle (?).
2. Very large bowl thick R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
3. Edge of a slate palette.
4. Wavy side-handled jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
 - i. Rubbing pebble.
 - ii. Fragments of malachite.

823. *Grave* : Rectangular, $100 \times 70 - 20$ cm.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

- i. *Natica melanistoma* shells bored for suspension.
- ii. Shell beads strung on leather thong.

825. *Grave* : Denuded, side-chamber type, $110 \times 95 - 35$ cm.

Burial : M. skull and humeri on a pile of debris, sand and pieces of goatskins.

Contents :

- i. Small jar, hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 5.

855. *Grave* : Rectangular, $85 \times 60 - 20$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on the L. side, head local S. Body covered with goatskins.

858. *Grave* : Denuded, side-chamber type, $135 \times 100 - 50$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Slender jar, neck broken, plum-painted and polished.
2. Copper chisel in R. hand.
 - i. Irregularly-shaped slate palette.
 - ii. Rubbing pebble.
 - iii. Broken shell bracelet.
 - iv. Broken flint knife. Pl. 38 a, 6.

861. *Grave* : Denuded, side-chamber type, $110 \times 110 - 25$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. String of green-glaze beads on each wrist.
2. Large bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, as Fig. 129 : 5.

871. Denuded grave, possibly of side-chamber type, $90 \times 90 - 10$ cm.

Burial : Fragments of bones of a child.

Contents :

- i. Ivory pendant carved like a bull's head (broken).

880. *Grave* : Denuded, side-chamber type, $100 \times 70 - 35$ cm.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

882. *Grave* : Denuded, side-chamber type, $110 \times 80 - 30$ cm.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Pebble palette, green malachite stain.

917. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, $125 \times 100 - 60$ cm. Pl. 21 c.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Jar hard pink ware, as Fig. 131 : 8.

1161. *Grave* : Rectangular, $110 \times 80 - 75$ cm.

Burials : A and B.

A. M. skeleton (on floor of grave), contracted on L. side, head N. (local W.).

B. M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head N. (local W.).

Contents :

1. Pebble palette.

IKKUR (KURI) (WEST BANK), CEMETERIES 90 AND 91,
AND AMAN DA'UD (EAST BANK). CEMETERY 92.

CEMETERY 90. PLAN V.

Dug in alluvial mud mounds about 500 metres north-east of Ikkur (Kuri) fort.

New Empire graves.

1. *Grave*: Large deep rectangular grave, $205 \times 75 - 120$ cm.

Burial: F. skeleton extended on back, head local N.

1. Shallow bowl red ware, as Fig. 22:7.
2. Necked jar polished red ware, as Fig. 22:2.
3. Necked jar red ware with black-painted decoration.
4. Large bowl red ware.
5. Necked jar (broken) yellow ware, as Fig. 22:2.
6. Ebony kohl-vessel with two cylindrical wells.
7. Necklace of cornelian beads. Pl. 55, 8.
8. Small lotus amulets in cornelian and green stone, from necklace. Pl. 55, 7.
- 9, 10, 11. Three scarabs, green-glaze. Pl. 42 b, 4, 5, 6.
12. Cornelian scarab, uninscribed.

2. *Grave*: Deep grave of the side-chamber type, access by flight of steps cut in the mud, $330 \times 160 - 230$ cm.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:

- i. Scaraboid plaque in blue-glaze with design on both sides. Pl. 42 b, 8.
- ii. Jar, as Fig. 22:6.
- iii. Jar, as Fig. 22:5.
- iv. Bowl of red ware.

3. Deep tomb consisting of a central pit with approximately rectangular chambers at both ends. Doors of chambers originally sealed with mud-bricks. Pit $230 \times 80 - 235$ cm. N. chamber $230 \times 200 + 60$ cm. S. chamber $180 \times 190 + 85$ cm.

Contents:

- i, ii, iii. Three pots, without holes in base, as Fig. 22:6.
- iv. Pot, red ware, as Fig. 22:5.

- 90/100. Somewhat further to the north-east were a number of circular, beehive and rectangular graves, apparently those excavated by Professor J. Garstang in 1906. The cemetery appears, from the fragments of pottery found, to have been of the Early Dynastic period. There were traces also of the rubble walls of an archaic settlement.

CEMETERY 91. PLAN V.

To the north of Ikkur (Kuri) fort was a small cemetery of about 100 graves, dug in the ancient sand-covered mud. The cemetery had been examined and recorded by Professor J. Garstang in 1900 with the exception of the few graves recorded below. The burials would seem to have extended from the latest Predynastic period down to the later part of the Early Dynastic period.

1. *Grave*: Rectangular, $150 \times 90 - 50$ cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S. (true W.).

Contents:

1. Large bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim, as Pl. 44 a, 1.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

2. *Grave*: Oval to rectangular, 115×75 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S. (W.).

Contents:

1. Large squat jar with perforated side-handles, hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 a, 1.
2. Bowl thick red ware plum-painted.

3. *Grave*: Oval, nearly circular, $110 \times 90 - 45$ cm., beehive section.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S. (W.).

Contents:

1. Bowl, thin smooth brown ware, broken and riveted.

4. *Grave*: Rectangular, $110 \times 70 - 30$ cm., dug in stratum of grey river sand.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S. (W.).

Contents:

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 116:4.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, as Fig. 131:3.
 - i. Potsherds of a deep bowl SCRW.

CEMETERY 92. EARLY DYNASTIC, NEW EMPIRE, AND X-GROUP GRAVES.

PLANS V AND XIX. Plate 54 c.

In much denuded alluvial mud banks to the east (local N.) of the village of Aman Daûd. At the extreme eastern end of the cemetery was a New Empire Grave, 92:2. The site had, however, been first occupied by an Early Dynastic cemetery, which had been cut to pieces by the X-group graves dug in it three thousand or more years later. The graves of the earlier period were in some cases only about 5 cm. deep, while the X-group graves are of normal depth, showing that in ancient times considerable wind-denudation must have taken place.

Objects from the Early Dynastic graves were often found in the shaft-fillings and even in the chambers of the later graves.

! *New Empire Grave.*

Dug in ancient alluvium at the foot of the sandstone slopes to the east (local N.) of the village of Aman Daûd.

2. *Grave*: Tomb of the side-chamber type, approached by an inclined passage, door originally sealed with vertical sandstone slabs. The grave has apparently not been plundered, but the burial and contents have been much damaged by the collapse of the roof of the chamber.

Chamber, $205 \times 145 - 110$ cm. Axis local N. and S. Passage, $210 \times 50 - 70$ to 110 cm.

Burial: Remains of a M. skeleton extended on back, head local S. (true W.).

Contents:

1. Two-handled flask of buff ware.
2. Necked jar of red ware, red-painted with purple-black painted decoration.

3. Small-handled jar, bright red-painted and polished ware. Pl. 42 a, 4.
- 4, 5. Shallow bowls bright red-painted ware.
 - i. Large steatite scarab. Pl. 42 b, 13.
 - ii. Green-glaze scarab of Thothmes III. Pl. 42 b, 21.
 - iii. Fragments of coloured plaster mask from coffin.

Archaic Graves.

1. Archaic grave, rectangular, 90 × 65 — 50 cm.
3. *Grave* : Rectangular with slightly rounded ends, 175 × 90 — 45 cm.

Burials : A. Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

B. (Above A), tibia and foot of a later interment also contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Bowl thin ware red-painted and polished, with red-painted hatched patterns, as Pl. 46 a, b.
2. Bowl dark red-painted and polished.
3. Bowl brown-black ware, incised pattern, as Fig. 110 : 2.
4. Bowl hard pink ware, pot-marked, as Pl. 43 b, 3.
5. Pebble palette.
6. Oval white quartz palette.
7. Rectangular slate palette with incised border.
8. Rubbing pebble.
9. Circular pottery palette or jar stopper.
7. Much-denuded archaic grave, rectangular.
8. Much-denuded archaic grave, rectangular, 155 × 95 — 50 cm.
9. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, roof partially destroyed, 120 × 60 — 50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.
10. Denuded archaic grave, side-chamber type, 135 × 70 — 40 cm.
- 11, 12, 15. Empty rectangular archaic graves.
14. Archaic grave.
16. Circular grave, 140 × 140 — 30 cm., probably of the B-group period.

Contents :

- i. Bowl thin hard yellow ware.
- ii. Flint point.
- iii. Potsherds R-P B-T bowl.
- iv. Incised potsherds black ware.
18. Archaic grave, rectangular, 160 × 60 — 5 cm.

Contents :

 - i. Potsherds of a R-P B-T bowl.
 - ii. Rubbing pebble.
 - iii. Bone implement made from tibia of gazelle (?).
22. Archaic grave, rectangular, 135 × 100 — 55 cm.

Contents :

- i. Quartz pebble palette (unworked).
27. Archaic grave, rectangular, 125 × 80 — 45 cm.
- 46, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 74. Empty circular graves of the Late Early Dynastic or B-group period.

73. Denuded empty archaic grave, rectangular, $150 \times 75 - 10$ cm.

Contents :

- i. Quartz palette with malachite stain.
- ii. Jar hard pink ware with wavy side-handles, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
- iii. Quantity of potsherds of R-P B-M bowls.

79. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, $95 + 75 - 20$ cm., much denuded.

Contents :

- i. Small-necked jar plum-painted and polished.
- ii. Another, broken.
- iii, iv. Flint flakes worked as knives. Pl. 38 a, 1, 2.
- v. Bivalve shell.

80. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, much denuded, $140 \times 105 - 40$ cm. Interior of grave was mud-plastered.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head nearly local S. (W.).

Contents :

1. Bowl thick R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
2. Large jar plum-painted, as Pl. 45 b, 5.
3. Wavy side-handled jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
4. Long jar SCRW, as Pl. 45 a, 6.
5. Wavy side-handled jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 6.
6. Bowl pink ware, red-painted and polished inside and over brim.
7. Rough slate palette.

83 A. Rectangular archaic grave, containing femur and tibia in position of skeleton, contracted on L. side, head local S. A grave of the Coptic period has been cut through it.

Contents :

- i. Fragments of a slate palette.

90. *Grave* : Rectangular, $80 \times 40 - 40$ cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Squat jar with pierced side-handles of hard pink ware with decoration of red-painted whorls, as Pl. 43 a, 4.
2. Irregularly-formed slate palette.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl SCRW red-painted.
5. Three shell bracelets on L. wrist.
6. Rubbing pebble.
 - i. Cylindrical bone beads.
 - ii. Shell bracelet.

92. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, $125 \times 70 - 25$ cm., much denuded.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :

1. Black stone pebble palette (malachite stain).
2. Jar hard pink ware, as Pl. 43 b, 2.
3. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl plum-painted and polished. Fig. 136: 5.
5. Large bowl coarsely made R-P B-M ware.

93. *Grave*: Corner of a denuded archaic grave, rectangular, $90 \times 50 - 20$ cm. (approximately).

Contents:

- i. Yellow pebble palette.
- ii. Jar with pointed base SCRW.
- iii. Bivalve shell.
- iv. Stone axe-head. Pl. 38 b, 4.

95. *Grave*: Oval, $105 \times 70 - 10$ cm.

Burial: Fragments of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head local S. (W.).

Contents:

1. Rectangular slate palette.
 - i. Small white shell beads on string.

96. *Grave*: Rectangular, $155 \times 100 - 25$ cm.

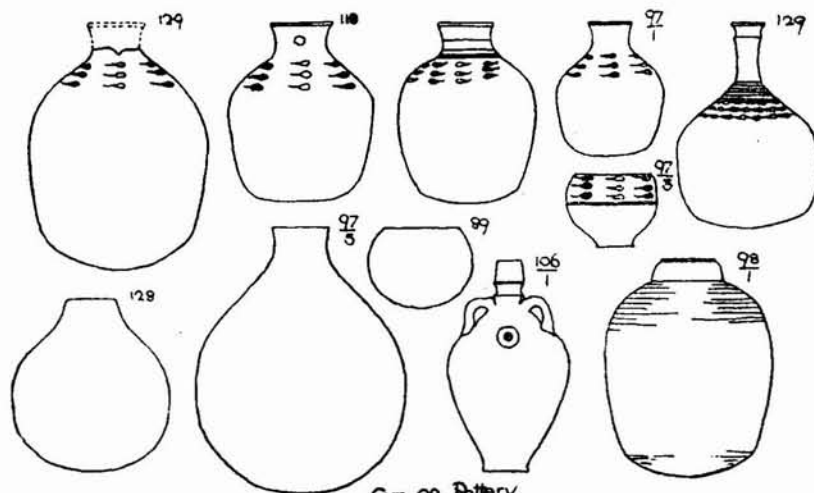
Burial: Legs of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head NW.

Contents:

1. Large rough slate palette.

X-GROUP GRAVES.

These graves had been extensively plundered, and many of them actually stood open. They were all of the pit and side-chamber type. Below are given all graves in which pottery or bones were found in position. Many of the graves yielded pieces of X-group pottery found in the debris which had filled the graves after they had been plundered. The number of skulls recovered uninjured was considerable, and they were forwarded to Cairo for the anatomical examination.



Cem. 92. Pottery
Fig. 176.

13. *Grave*: Side-chamber type, $105 \times 25 + 55 - 70$ cm.

Burial: Bones of an infant, much disturbed, but apparently contracted on R. side, head local N.

Contents:

1. Large necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 41: 4.
2. Small undecorated cup, as Pl. 50 b, 12.
3. Cup with decoration of spots of black and white paint, as Pl. 50 b, 4.
4. Flask (broken).

26. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 115 × 105 — 90 cm.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S.
1. Necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 176:97/3.
Contents :
i. Undecorated cup, as Pl. 50 b, 12.
ii. *Saqia* jar, ribbed red ware.
33. *Grave* : Side-chamber type. Bones of a small child in debris.
Contents :
1. Round cooking pot of SCRW, blackened by fire : contained skeleton of a newly-born child, as Fig. 176:89.
2. Cup, undecorated. Pl. 50 b, 12.
i. Green-glaze beads.
ii. Silver earring of horseshoe shape.
38. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 100 × 70 — 40 cm.
Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head local S.
48. *Grave* : Side-chamber type. Axis of grave N. and S. Chamber to W. Entrance to chamber had been closed with sandstone slabs.
Burial : M. bones in debris.
i. Large cup decorated with black and white paint spots, as Pl. 50 b, 5.
Contents :
ii. Rawhide sandal.
iii. Quantity of woollen cloth.
iv. Set of well-preserved iron instruments. Pl. 38 f, 5.
63. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 80 × 60 — 80 cm. Chamber to local W.
Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head local S.
Contents :
1. Small roughly-made ampulla SCRW.
70. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 90 × 85 — 60 cm. Door blocked with stone
Burial : Disturbed skeleton of a young person, contracted on L. side, head local N.
Contents :
i. Small ampulla with decoration in black paint.
ii. Cup (broken) decorated with black and white paint spots, as Pl. 50 b, 5.
78. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 100 × 80 — 55 cm.
Burial : Bones in debris.
Contents :
1. Necked pot SCRW.
2. Pot SCRW, fire-stained, as Fig. 176/128.
3, 4. Cups decorated with black and white paint spots, as Pl. 50 b, 4.
i. Iron arrow-head.
ii. Quantity of large rough beads, blue and black glass with red and yellow streaks.
iii. Decayed iron tool (adze).
97. *Grave* : Side-chamber type, 180 × 150 — 160 cm. Door originally closed with stones.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local N.
Contents :
1. Small-necked jar red ware, decorated with black and white paint spots. Fig. 176.

- 2, 3. Cups red ware similarly decorated, as Pl. 50 b. 4.
4. Large necked jar SCRW, as Fig. 5.
5. Large necked jar SCRW. Fig. 176.
6. Iron axe-head.

130. Grave : Side-chamber type, 115 × 140 cm. Chamber local W. Roof of chamber destroyed.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Small cup white ware decorated with pattern in brown paint, contained seeds.
2. Basket smeared with pitch or resin.
3. Necked jar red ware with decoration of white and black paint spots, as Pl. 50.
4. Small jug red-ribbed ware.
5. Cup slightly-ribbed red ware, contained wax (?).
6. Slate palette or whetstone.
 - i. Fragments of sheet copper.
 - ii. Large iron spindle. Pl. 38 f, 1.
 - iii. Iron basket makers (?) awl. Pl. 38 f, 9.

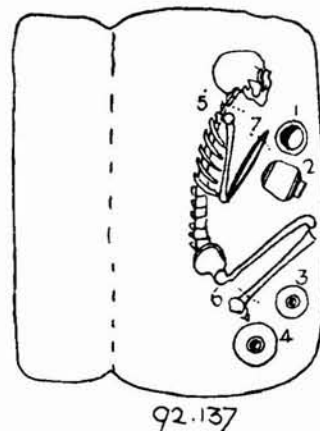


Fig. 177.

137. Grave : Side-chamber type, 150 × 120 — 140 cm. Chamber to local W.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.

Contents : Fig. 178.

1. Bowl containing waxy organic plug.
2. Small jar red ware, upper part buff-painted, contained leather bag with set of iron implements (2 A) and lance-head (2 B). Pl. 38 f, 4, 7.
3. Necked pot SCRW.
- 3 A. Small undecorated cup turned down over mouth of No. 3.
4. Necked pot SCRW.
5. Necklace of glass, cornelian and stone beads, with one decayed and illegible scarab.
6. Necklace of blue-glaze beads, with blue glass pendants.
7. Bracelet of blue-glaze beads.

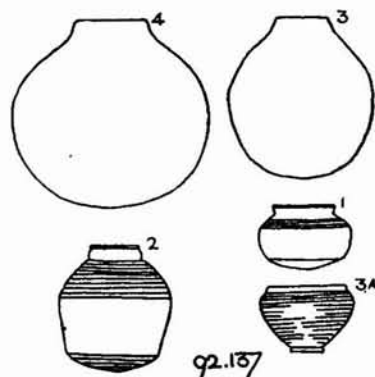


Fig. 178.

GENERAL INDEX.

A	Page.
A-GROUP (<i>see also</i> " Predynastic " and " Archaic ")	2
Aahmes I	27
Ababde tribe	5
Abdullah, Ahmad Effendi	2
Abu el Hasan, Osman	2
Amenemhat I	26
Amenhotep III	29
Ameni (tomb at Beni Hasan)	26
Amulets :	
Bull's head	8
Frog and hawk	8
Hawk	7, 118
Animals :	
Graves at Gedekol	123
Model pottery	120
Apepi	27
ARCHAIC (<i>see also</i> " Predynastic " and " Early Dynastic ").	
Period defined	2
Bucket, leather	192
Burial types	79
Copper, bracelet... ..	112, 193
" strip	133
" axe-head	194
" rings	139
" awl... ..	141, 146, 157
" chisel	192, 194, 196
Superstructures	159 (<i>seq.</i>)
Hippopotamus tooth bracelet	111
Ivory cup	99, 133, 140, 141
" pendant	100, 137, 148
" spoon... ..	100, 137
" knife handle	105, 195
" hawk amulet	7, 118
" bracelet 135, 140, 141, 143, 146, 143, 153	
Flint knives	105, 195, 200
" flakes... ..	99, 105, 116, 126, 193
" rings	141
" scrapers	151
Lapis lazuli beads	111
Leather bucket	192
Mace-head	193
Spoon, wooden	194
Arkamen (Ergamenes)	30
Armlets (tortoise shell)	83, 86, 126
Awls ... 65, 66, 77, 141, 146, 157, 167, 194, 203	

B	Page.
B-GROUP—defined	2
Burials, types of... ..	12
Burials at Awam	32
" Fagirdib	6
" Gedekol ... 7, 13, 110 (<i>seq.</i>)	119
" Khor Nugdi ... 13, 67 (<i>seq.</i>)	74
" Koshtamna	157 (<i>seq.</i>)
Ballas ware... ..	52
Basket pattern pottery	8
Beads, gold... ..	17, 18, 86, 168, 176, 179, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186
" lapis lazuli	150
Beckett, H. W.	2
Bedawi Ahmad	2
Beehive graves	123
Bishari Mahfud	2
Bishari tribe	5
Blemmyes	30, 35, 37
Bracelets ... 56, 82, 83, 106, 112, 138, 172, 174	
Bronze, fragment	59
" ring-stand	63
Bronze knife	65, 76, 77
" axe-head... ..	66
" mirror	82
" earrings	86
" tweezers... ..	86
Bucket-leather or hide	191, 192
Bull's head amulet	136, 196
Button-seal	17, 56, 82, 166
Byzantine Pagan period, defined	3

C	Page.
C-GROUP—defined	2, 3
Movement of race	5
Burials at Fagirdib	6, 15, 80
" Gedekol ... 7, 16, 80, 110 (<i>seq.</i>), 119	
" Ginari	15, 27, 55
" Sharaf el Din Togog	15, 78
" Moalla	15, 64
" Khor Nugdi 16, 28, 67 (<i>seq.</i>), 70, 74	
" Gurf Husein	16, 55
" Koshtamna	16, 157
" Mediq	16, 155, 156
" types of	5
" orientation of bodies	31
" superstructures ... 14 (<i>seq.</i>), 156	
	159 (<i>seq.</i>), 172

	Page.		Page.
CEMETERIES.		Copper awl	77, 146, 195
Geographical distribution of	6, 13, 15, 28, 36	„ bracelets	106, 112, 138, 174
No. 54	15, 40	„ chisel	192-196
„ 55	15, 39, 40	„ handle	63
„ 58	15, 27, 55 (seq.),	„ mirror	109, 160
„ 59	31, 36	„ tweezers	62, 64, 65, 77
„ 60	31	„ rings	139
„ 61	31	„ strip	133
„ 22	31	„ pin	175
„ 63	37, 41	„ sheeting... ..	203
„ 64	28, 61	COPTIC PERIOD—defined	3
„ 65	62	Burials at Faragalla—Musa Kolei... ..	77
„ 66	28, 41, 62	Crocodile, skull in human grave	137
„ 67	28, 63	Crosthwaite, W. H.	2
„ 68	6, 15, 28	Cup, ivory	99, 133, 140, 141, 188
„ 69	12, 28, 74	Cylinder seal	8
„ 70	6, 28, 41, 77		
„ 71	6, 15, 28, 78 (seq.)	D	
„ 72	6, 16, 28, 32, 37, 41,	Derry, Dr. D. E.	2
	80, 86 (seq.)	Dog in human grave... ..	133
„ 73	6, 13, 16, 28, 32, 98 (seq.)	Dolls	170, 185
„ 74	16, 32, 37, 40, 41, 108	Drawings, boats, etc., on pots	9
„ 75	32, 38, 110		
„ 76	7, 28, 110 (seq.)	E	
„ 76 A	121	Earrings, silver	202
„ 77	13, 16, 123	Ebony kohl vessel	197
„ 79	8, 9, 13, 32, 127 (seq.), 151	EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD—defined	2
„ 80	13, 151	Source of race of	5
„ 81	16, 155	Burials at Wadi Abiad	6, 62
„ 82	13, 155	„ Faragalla... ..	6, 77
„ 83	13, 16, 156	„ Sharaf el Din Togog	6, 79
„ 85	13, 32, 41, 157	„ Koshtamna	9, 158
„ 83	13, 32, 157	„ Ikkur (Kuri)	9, 197
„ 87	13, 15, 16, 158	„ Aman Daūd	9
„ 88	13, 158	„ Khor Nugdi	67 (seq.)
„ 89	9, 28, 32, 188, 190	„ Fagardib	99 (seq.)
„ 90	9, 28, 200	„ Gedekol	110 (seq.)
„ 91	9, 197	„ Mediq	127, 151
„ 92	9, 29, 38, 198	Electrum	17, 81, 85, 167
Cemeteries, plundering of	43	Ergamenes (Arkamen)	30
Chisels, copper	192-196		
CHRISTIAN PERIOD—defined		F	
Burials at Ginari	39	Fan, feather	125
„ Teifa	39	Feathers	58, 59, 64, 86, 125
„ Gedekol 39, 41, 80 108, 110, 123		Flint flakes	58, 60, 85, 99, 105, 109,
„ Sabagura	41		116, 123, 126, 160, 193
„ Koshtamna	41	„ knives	105, 195, 200
„ Gerf Husein	41	„ scrapers	151
„ Faragalla... ..	41	Forts at Ikkur	22
„ Abu Ragab	41, 62	„ Kuban... ..	24
„ Dendur	41	„ Kumna	26
„ Fagirdib	80	„ Sabagura	41
„ Mediq	151	„ Semna	26
Church at Sabagura... ..	42	Frog (gypsum)	130
Copper implements	9		
„ adze	9		

	Page.
G	
Galena paint (kohl)	82
Garstang, Prof. J.	9, 22, 197
Geographical distribution of cemeteries... ..	6, 13, 15, 28, 36
Gold beads... ..	17, 86, 168, 176, 179, 182, 183, 186
„ pendant	153
„ rings	61
Graves (<i>see</i> "Burials").	

H	
Halendowa tribe	5
Hairpin (ivory)	9, 193
Hamitic tribes	5
Hatshepsu (Queen)	5
Hawk, beryl	62
„ ivory	7
Herkhuf	13, 26
Hippopotamus tooth, bracelet of	111
Hyksos... ..	21, 27
„ scarabs	27, 60

I	
Incised pottery	11, 19, 52, 55
Iron adze	202
„ arrowhead	202
„ awl	66, 203
„ axe-head	203
„ instruments	202
„ pin	203
„ spindile	92
Ivory bracelets	61, 65, 83, 87, 130, 131, 135, 140, 141, 143, 146, 148, 153, 167, 169, 170, 178, 184, 188
Ivory cup	99, 133, 140, 141, 188, 189
„ hairpin	9, 193
„ hawk amulet	7, 118
„ inlays	63
„ knife handle	105, 195
„ needle	87
„ pendant	100, 137, 148, 196
„ pin	106
„ point	178
„ ring	83, 106, 139, 185
„ spoon	100, 137

K	
Kohl	84
Knives, bronze	65, 76, 77
„ flint	105, 195, 200

L	
Lapis lazuli beads	150
Lead tweezers	77

M	
Mace, A.C.	17, 27
Mace-heads	9, 193
Mahmud Ahmed Said El Meyyet	2
„ Qenawi	2
„ Shaduf	2
Manganese, nodule vase	113
Nazoi tribe	26
Mentuhotep (General)	26
Mernere	13
Middle Kingdom Period—defined... ..	2-3
Mining industry	24
Mirror, bronze	82
„ copper	109, 160
Moslem Period—defined	3
„ graves in older cemeteries	110
„ „ at Gedekol	123
Murray, G.W.	2

N	
Neb-pehtet-Ra, scarab of	62
Needles, bone	56, 156, 160
„ horn	55
„ ivory	87

N	
NEW EMPIRE PERIOD—defined	3
Burials, Ginari to Gerf Husein	53
Burials at Ginari	27
„ Abu Ragab	28, 62
„ Dugheish	28, 63
„ Moalla	23, 64
„ Khor Nugdi	28, 67, 72 (<i>seq.</i>)
„ Faragalla	28, 77
„ Sharaf el Din Togog	28, 78
„ Fagardib	28, 80
„ Gerf Husein	28
„ Koshtamma	28
„ Ikkur (Kuri)	28, 197
„ Aman Daud	28, 198
„ Gedekol	28, 80, 110
Nabadæ and Nubas	35
Nubia and Usertesin III... ..	26
Nubian Period, "Old" and "Archaic"—defined	2

O	
Old Kingdom Period—defined... ..	2
Orientation :	
„ C-group bodies	17, 111
„ Ptolemaic-Roman bodies	31

	Page.
P	
Pan Graves	3, 15, 27
Pepi II	26
Petrie, Prof. Flinders	17, 27
Pin, iron	203
Plundering graves in Nubia	43
Potter's signs (potmarks)	52
Pottery :	
Drawings on	9
General description of types	51 (<i>seq.</i>)
Comparison of Egyptian and Nubian	10
Predynastic... ..	7, 11
Early Dynastic	9 (<i>seq.</i>)
Nubian... ..	9, 11
„ cf. with C-group	11
B-group	11
C-group	14, 19, 86
Transition (incised ware), Early Dynastic	
W. C-group	140
X-group	35, 37
Roman Period	37
Types of :—	
Ballas ware	52
Basket pattern	8
Black and brown polished ware	52
Incised	11, 19, 52, 53
Red-polished black-topped (R-P B-T)	9, 10, 15, 19, 52, 86
Red-polished black-topped (R-P B-T)	
C-group	19, 21, 52
Red-Polished black-mouthed (R-P B-M)	9, 10, 14, 52, 86
Smooth-coarse red-ware (S-C R-W)... ..	7
Sheep, figures of on	70, 120
Zirs	19
Predynastic Period (<i>see also</i> "Archaic")—defined	2
Burial types	5
Burials at Mediq	7, 8, 9, 127 (<i>seq.</i>), 151
„ Fagirdib	6
„ Gedekol	7, 108 (<i>seq.</i>)
„ Aman Dafid... ..	9, 198
„ Ikkur (Kuri)	197
Protodynastic Period—defined	2
Ptolemaic-Roman Period—defined	3
Burials, types of... ..	30, 33
Coffins	30
Orientation of bodies... ..	31
R	
Ra-se-wa-'ad-en, scarab of	60
Razors (<i>see</i> "Knives").	
Reisner, Dr.	iv, 1, 6, 9, 12, 17, 19
Rivets, in pottery	128, 129, 158, 173
Ring, copper	139

	Page.
Ring, ivory... ..	83, 106, 139, 185
„ silver	61
Rock drawings	80
Roman Period :	
Burial types	37
Burials at Gedekol	108, 123
„ Shalub Batha	110
Superstructures... ..	37
S	
Said Ahmad Said	2
Salama Mahmud	2
Scarabs, Apepi	27
„ Nab-pehtet-Ra	62
„ Ra-se-wa-'ad-en	60
„ Thothmes III	121
Scrapers flint	151
Seal button	17, 56, 82, 166
Seal cylinder	8
Sebakh-digging	43, 80
Sheep, pottery figures	70
„ graves	152
Silko	36
Silver bezel... ..	59
„ earrings	202
„ rings... ..	61
Sneferu	11, 12
Sphinx avenue at Gerf Husein	80
Steatopygous dolls	170, 185
Superstructures :	
Archaic	159 (<i>seq.</i>)
Archaic transition Period	123, 125
C-group	14 (<i>seq.</i>), 156, 159 (<i>seq.</i>), 170
Roman Period	37
Christian Period	40
Genari tribe	108
Survey, field-work of	1
T	
Technical description of pottery wares	51
Temples :	
Abu Hor	1
Beit el Wali	36
Dakka	30, 37
Gerf Husein	7, 79
Kalabsha	36
Textiles, X-group	36
Thothmes III	29, 121
Tortoise-shell amulets	83, 84, 85, 86, 126
„ bracelets	56, 82, 83, 172, 174
Transition :	
Early Dynastic to B-group	6, 123
R-P B-T pottery to R-P B-M... ..	8
Tribes, Ababde	5, 30

	Page		Page
Tribes, Bishari	5, 30	X	
„ Hadendowa	5, 30	X-group, defined	3
„ Hamitic	5	„ identified with Nobadae... ..	35
„ Mazoi	26	Burial types	35, 37
„ Wawat	26	Burial at Kalabsha	36
Tweezers	62, 64, 65, 77, 86	„ Dendur	37
Types, pottery (<i>q.v.</i>)		„ Ab Aisha	37
		„ Fagirdib	37
U		„ Gedekol	37, 38, 108
Uni	13, 26	„ Shalub Batha	37
Usertesen I	26	„ Aman Daúd	38, 198 (<i>seq.</i>)
Usertesen III	26	„ Moalla	66
		Textiles	36
W		Z	
Wawat tribes	26	Zirs	19
Weigall, A. E. P.	22	Zoser	5
Wooden spoons	119, 193, 194		

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A		K	
	Page		Page
Abu Aisha	31, 37	Kalabsha	31, 36, 42
Abu Hor	1	Khizam	18
Abu Ragab	28, 41, 62	Khor Abu Isa	27
Alaqi	24	Khor Basil	31
Aman Daûd	2, 9, 29, 38, 197	Khor Nugdi	13, 16, 28, 66, 67
Aqabtein	31	Kordofan	5
Awam	22	Koshtamna	1, 2, 9, 13, 16, 28, 31, 41, 157 (seq.), 188
B		Kuban	24
Baki (Kuban)	24	Kumna... ..	26
Beit el Wali	36	Kur (Kuri)—see Ikkur.	
Biga	39	M	
D		Mazoi	26
Dakka	37	Mediq	7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 32, 127, 151, 155
Darfur... ..	5	Metardul	28, 61
Dendur	37, 41	Moalla (Muallaga)	15, 28, 64, 66, 77
Der el Ballas	18	Musa Kolei... ..	77
Diospolis parva (Hou)	17, 27	N	
Dugheish	28, 63	Naga el Dir	3
F		Nokolei,	31
Fagirdib	6, 16, 28, 32, 37, 79	P	
Faragalla	28, 41, 77	Punt	5
G		R	
Gedekol 7, 13, 16, 28, 32, 37, 39, 41, 79, 80, 123		Rifeh	18
Gerf Husein (see also Fagirdib, Gedekol and		S	
Mediq)	1, 2, 7, 79	Sabagura	1, 41, 42
Ginari	15, 27, 39	Semna	26
H		Shalub Batha	1, 32, 38, 110
Hafir and Haji Musa Kolei	31	Sharaf el Din Togog	6, 15, 28, 78
Hamadab... ..	32	T	
Hesa	39	Taifa	39
Hou (Diospolis parva)	17, 27	Talmis (Kalabsha) q. r.	37
I		W	
Ikhmindî	42	Wadi Abiad	6, 31
Ikkur (Kuri)	2, 9, 22, 28, 197	Wawat... ..	26

I.N. 4712-1910-500 br.
