

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, EGYPT.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUBIA.

REPORT FOR 1909-1910.

BY

C. M. FIRTH.

CAIRO.

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P R E F A C E .

The retirement of Dr. Reisner from the Archæological Survey of Nubia to take charge of the Palestinian Expedition of the Semitic Department of Harvard University, and Dr. Elliot Smith's acceptance of the Chair of Anatomy at Manchester, have caused changes both in the staff and the working of the Expedition.

To ensure some degree of uniformity in the field record and publications of the Survey, it was decided to leave the direction of the archæological side of the work in the hands of Mr. C. Mallaby Firth, who had had the advantage of two years' training with Dr. Reisner under Nubian conditions; Mr. Oric Bates, of Harvard, who had been attached to the Survey during the latter part of the season 1907-1908, being appointed assistant.

Dr. Elliot Smith was able to undertake the publication of the anatomical material, working from the field notes and measurements made by Dr. Derry; but it has been thought better to discontinue the annual publication of the anatomical evidence, and to wait until the whole material is available. Preliminary reports will, however, be found in the series of Bulletins issued each season.

Arrangements have been made for packing and forwarding to England all the bones which are in a sufficiently good condition, and these will be available for study together with the measurements already taken in the field by Dr. Derry.

The business side of the Archæological Survey has been transferred from the Central Office to the Topographical and Publication Sections of the Survey Department. Mr. Humphreys Davies was in charge of the correspondence and the examination of vouchers and pay sheets at Giza, and also checked on the spot the topographical maps and cemetery plans made by Ahmad Abdulla Effendi in the field.

The photographic record was made by Mahmud Mohammad Shadduf, with the assistance of Selama Mahmud, both of whom had been trained by Dr. Reisner in this work. Although using unfamiliar cameras and materials, the quality of their work was certainly higher than that of the previous year. The photographic equipment hitherto in use by the Expedition, being the property of Dr. Reisner, was replaced by a new apparatus, taking 5×4 inch plates, and by the camera formerly in use by the Anatomical Section, taking $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inch plates. The former instrument was fitted with carriers to enable the stock of 9×12 centimetre plates remaining from last season to be used up.

To Dr. Roeder, who was engaged in copying the temple at Dakka for the Antiquities Department, the Survey owes much useful information on the history of Nubia in general and of Dakka in particular.

The work of the Survey was thus distributed as follows :—

Archæologist in charge	Mr. C. M. FIRTH.
Assistant archæologist	Mr. ORIC BATES.
Editor of Anatomical Publication in England ..	Dr. ELLIOT SMITH.
Anatomist in the field	Dr. D. E. DERRY.
Inspector in charge at Giza, with checking of maps and plans in the field	Mr. HUMPHREYS DAVIES.
Engineer	AHMAD EFFENDI ABDULLA.
Clerk	SADIQ EFFENDI IBRAHIM.
Photographer	MAH. MOHAMMAD SHADDUF.

Dr. Reisner had lent the Expedition a large number of his most experienced workmen under the leadership of Mahmud Ahmad Said, his head *reis*; and it is ultimately the good discipline and careful work of these men, under conditions sometimes sufficiently disheartening, which has enabled the cemeteries of Dakka to be adequately recorded.

Excluding, therefore, the fortress of Kubban and a few scattered graves on the east bank, the work of the Survey was confined to the west bank of the Nile between Kur (Kuri) Fort and the northern boundary of the modern district of Qurta. From the absence of natural divisions within this area, it will be preferable to treat the whole as one single site, describing in chronological order the remains of each period without regard to their relative topographical position.

While every effort has been made to include the whole material of each season fully in the Annual Report dealing with it, an exception has to be made with regard to the Ptolemaic and earlier mummies from Koshtamna, Cemetery 89. It was hoped to include the inscriptions and anatomical content of these mummies in this Report, but owing to want of time, and the departure of Dr. Elliot Smith and Dr. Derry for England, this has not been feasible. The very summary description in the Second Annual Report, while giving a general account of the material, does not, of course, aim at being in any way exhaustive, and it will no doubt be possible to issue a special and detailed report on this Cemetery when the material can be properly worked over, the anatomical material described, and the inscriptions properly transcribed and edited. Such a piece of work obviously lies outside the province of a Report dealing mainly with work in the field, and could hardly be undertaken under such conditions.

The system of reference is the same as in the Second Annual Report.

C. M. F.

PART 1.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SEASON

1909 - 1910.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE.

For the better understanding of the archæological evidence obtained by this survey, it will be necessary, however, to give some description of the topographical and geological features of the district, followed by a brief summary of the history of Dakka and its more immediate surroundings.

The modern villages of Birba and Dakka are built at the river's edge, and behind them lies an extensive plain about eight kilometres long by one and a half wide, composed of alluvial Nile mud, suggesting that in ancient times there was a shallow reach of the river at this point at flood time, in which the slowness of the current allowed a deposit of mud north and west to be formed each year. The mud is bounded westwards by the sandstone, which is continually being eroded by the action of wind-driven sand. This blown sand only accumulates on the alluvial surface where there is some obstacle to hold it up, and thick drifts are formed against house walls, rocks, and even growing crops.

The higher hills along the desert edge of the north-west part of the plain are capped with deep deposits of rolled pebbles of quartz and igneous rocks, apparently from the Red Sea hills. If not brought down by the Nile, they must owe their origin to an earlier river system, fed by a heavier rainfall, and of sufficient velocity to transport the large pebbles now found in high terraces and at the mouths of side valleys.

The entire plain is cultivable, but the employment of the whole male population all the winter in Lower Egypt, as servants and door-keepers, does not permit more than half of the total area to be utilized. The patches of cultivation at some distance from the river are irrigated by water drawn from deep walled wells by *saqias*, cattle being maintained almost exclusively for this purpose. No ploughs are used, and the fields, which get covered with blown sand accumulating among the stubble, are given each year a fresh layer of fertilizing earth, called *sebâkh*, dug from the higher alluvial mud banks which, situated beyond the reach of lift irrigation, are precisely those which contain the ancient cemeteries.

The two main crops are barley and *durra*, and a few palms or acacias are planted around the *saqias*. Castor-oil bushes form considerable groves, and the oil is extracted locally for use on the hair and skin. *Lûbia*, onions, garlic, melons, gourds, and one or two dye plants, constitute the minor crops.

The soil is reputed less rich than that of the Qurta district immediately to the south, but this may be due to the fact that Dakka is less sheltered from the wind and the patches of cultivation appear to be more scattered. Some of the wells seem to be ancient, but the use of dressed stone in the interior walling is not conclusive, as such stone may have been quarried from a temple or town site, as certain blocks bearing fragments of hieroglyphic inscriptions indicate. The wells are filled by infiltration from the Nile, the water seeming to follow the line of junction of the Nile mud and the sandstone. The water of some wells is slightly bitter, due to its having taken up salts from the soil through which it has passed; an unlikely condition of things if the percolation has been through the sandstone from some very distant source, as has been suggested.

Just to the south of Dakka temple is a considerable depression, the contour of which is only 107·5 metres above sea-level, which will no doubt be the site of a shallow lake when the

new reservoir is emptying. The present villages of Birba and Dakka will, of course, disappear, and will be replaced by houses built on the last slopes of the ancient alluvium at the desert edge. The inhabitants will, however, be a kilometre and a half from the river in the late summer and autumn, but actually nearer their fields than at present, and the existing wells will remain full, as they receive the drainage from the water-soaked soil. The steamer station and post office may have to be transferred to the east bank or rebuilt on a concrete foundation of considerable height, since the inundated plain of Dakka will be ill-suited to steamer navigation.

Behind Dakka, about ten kilometres inland, runs the caravan road from Kalabsha to Korosko. There is a station or halting place four kilometres west of the river, where travellers have in all ages carved their names and sentiments in Egyptian, Meroitic, Greek, Latin, and Arabic. Traces of quarrying exist here, although excellent building stone is procurable along the desert edge nearer the river.

The modern inhabitants seem prosperous, but here, as everywhere else in Nubia, much land has gone out of cultivation through want of labour. *Sebakh*-digging is carried on by children with donkeys, while the bigger boys and old men spread it over the ground and construct the water channels and adjust the levels of the small patches of ground to be irrigated. The *sagia* cattle are in charge of children with occasional assistance from the old men when the animals become refractory. Although large sums of money, the wages of the male portion of the community, are transmitted through the post office, it is difficult to see how they can be spent at Dakka, since the produce of the fields seems quite sufficient to support the women, old men and children, who make up the whole population in winter. Squalor, dirt, and vermin are not found, even in the poorest huts; a great contrast with the condition of things in Egypt. Each house of any importance stands in its own walled compound, into which the fowls and cattle are driven at night. The gateways to these enclosures are ornamented with the characteristic mud brick crenellations, and china saucers, no doubt the perquisites of domestic service in Cairo, are stuck against the mud walls. The doors are generally of imported Austrian deal, with locks and bolts of acacia, the latter on the same principle as Roman locks, the bolt being held in position by a set of pins falling into holes cut in it. The key, provided with projecting pegs arranged to correspond with the holes in the bolt, pushes the pins up into the body of the lock, enabling the bolt to be withdrawn. The whole lock is decorated with small incised circles and lines, and is stained yellow with *henna* or saffron.

Within the enclosure, on each side of the door of the house, are *mastabas*, or seats, of sun-dried mud, and in many cases an external stair leads up to the roof of palm logs thatched with *durra*, on which the beds are spread in summer. Cylindrical granaries of dried mud, sometimes decorated with roughly modelled figures of lizards or stripes of whitewash, are used to store *durra*, *tibn* (chopped straw), or barley. Fowls are sometimes shut into small mud cupboards for the night, while the pigeons roost on the roof beams, or in window openings. Sheep, goats, and even cows, are often given (to avoid waste) their food and water in large red-polished bowls, which are, for the most part, made at Kirsch and other villages on the east bank. Each open space in the village is planted with a large sycamore fig for the sake of shade. The women wear large cloaks of cotton stuff, white when new, but which, after saturation with castor-oil and dust, becomes a light grey or brown colour which does not yield to washing. The graceful folds of these garments, recalling classical draperies, are some compensation for their want of colour or even of whiteness. Silver nose-rings and bracelets, and a forehead ornament composed of a thin embossed plate of gold mounted on a strip of leather, are universally worn. Infants and small children wear large discs of silver engraved with a text invoking

the protection of God, sometimes set with a single cornelian or imitation turquoise. Older examples are of mother-of-pearl, but they are very rare, and are said to be brought from the Sudan, possibly from Suakin. The *Rahat*, or skirt of leather thongs ornamented with cowrie shells or beads, is less worn than formerly, and only by the very little girls. At those points where the steamers touch, the parents hurry their children indoors, dress them up in the *Rahat*, and send them to the temple or the water's edge to be photographed in return for *baqshish*. In less sophisticated places the camera has the reputation of being the possessor of the evil eye, and no offer of money will make the women or children face it, except at very long range.

There is no doubt a considerable amount of folk-lore and a belief in magic to be found among the women in Nubia, but the double bar of language and sex makes the collection of any facts on these points extremely difficult, since very few of the women speak Arabic. Islam, moreover, does not encourage the survival of pagan superstitious practices, and the men, at least, consider any enquiry of the kind a slur on their orthodoxy, and will, in consequence, give almost any reason but the true one for any custom which savours of paganism.

The ancient Egyptian name of Dakka was Pa-selk, the place of the scorpion, which becomes Pselchis in Greek. The name is possibly derived from that of the goddess Selket, or from the emblem or personal title of some prehistoric chief; or may be the locality was notorious for the number of scorpions in ancient times; but it is at least as likely that the original Nubian place-name was written down with the signs for the nearest Egyptian sounds.

Absolutely nothing is known of the early history of the place until the New Empire, when the local tribes were driven out by, or became merged with, Egyptian immigrants who were attracted by the great mining industry of the Eastern Desert. There was, no doubt, a colony of officials and a garrison in charge of Kubban Fort, and it would be natural that as many as could do so would prefer to build houses on the opposite bank and bury their dead along the edge of the neighbouring Western Desert. The large area of cultivated land and the greater security from attack by the wild tribes of the Eastern Desert, and the proximity of the Elephantine-Korosko road, would even suggest that the western bank was the first occupied by permanent colonists, and that the fort of Baki (Kubban), if of as early a date as the Twelfth Dynasty, was originally built to guard the smelting works, and to shelter the garrison of the pioneer expeditions of the Middle Kingdom.

At some period the interior buildings of Kubban were destroyed by fire. The date of this catastrophe was somewhere towards the end of the New Empire, and it is hoped that the examination of the ruins next year will throw some light on the causes which led to the abandonment of Nubia by the Egyptians, the decline of the mining industry, and the decay of the temples erected by the Pharaohs of the New Empire.

With the decline of the Empire begins the period of depopulation of Lower Nubia; the inhabitants withdrawing to Napata, in the south, and to Egypt, in the north. The district became a kind of neutral territory, only occasionally traversed by the northward-going armies of Ethiopian kings. Politically, Nubia was a part of the Ethiopian kingdom.

The history of Dakka itself, and the refoundation of the town of Pselchis, date from the time of Arqamen (Ergamenes), who, after having slaughtered the priests of Meroe, was obliged to flee northwards, and to settle at Pselchis, where he built the existing temple dedicated to Thoth of Penubz.

About B.C. 25, the Ethiopians rose in rebellion, and having overpowered the Roman garrisons at Philæ and Elephantine, invaded Upper Egypt. Gaius Petronius, the prefect of Egypt, met them and drove them back into Nubia. They made some stand at Pselchis, which

the Romans took, and those who fled for refuge to the Island of Tachompso (Derar), about ten kilometres to the south, were subsequently all made prisoners. The fortress of Premnis (Ibrim) next fell, and Napata, the stronghold of the Ethiopian power, was completely destroyed.

Henceforward Pselchis declined, and the ruins of the mud-brick town became covered with deep drifts of sand, upon which is built the Nubian village of Birba. A great portion of the ruins of the old mud-brick town has been removed in the form of *sebâkh* to spread on the neighbouring fields. The main site, no doubt, lies under the modern village, so that only a small outlying portion to the north of the temple was available for excavation.

Before the advent of Christianity, the Nubian population began to live in walled towns, built on steep slopes as a protection against the Blemmyes, of which good examples are to be found in Sabagura, to the north, on the east bank, and in Ikhmindi to the south, on the west bank.

From the top of the temple pylons, a good view may be had over the village, the surrounding country, and the Nile. Northward, the wide alluvial plain is continued up to the walls of Ikkur (Kuri) Fort, at which point the desert once more meets the river. To the west, about four kilometres inland, is a group of pyramidal sandstone hills, while to the south-west, the plain again narrows up until it merges with the fields of Qurta, beyond which the horizon is bounded by the serrated hills of Seyala. Across the river southwards are the low white buildings of the Wadi Alaqi Post Office and mining station, to the north of which, above the village of Kubban, with its picturesque mosque and sycamore tree, rise the gloomy walls of the ancient fortress, the dark memorial of the *auri sacra fames* of the Pharaohs of the New Empire.

PROGRESS AND NATURE OF THE WORK AND SUMMARY OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL FEATURES OF EACH PERIOD.

The archæological remains of Dakka, as revealed by the spade, fall naturally into the divisions laid down by Dr. Reisner in the First Annual Report of this Survey. The Predynastic period when Nubia was culturally one with Egypt, the Early Dynastic age when the economic causes which eventually produced the civilization of the Old Kingdom, were hardly felt in Nubia, the rise of the native cultures south of the First Cataract in the Old and Middle Kingdom, provisionally called the B- and C-groups, and their disappearance under the New Empire, when Nubia, through conquest, became culturally and, to a certain extent, racially, once more a part of Egypt. From the centuries between the Empire and the Ptolemaic period, there are hardly any remains. Lower Nubia seems to have become a frontier state of the Ethiopian kingdom, and almost uninhabited. Under the later native Ethiopian princes and the Ptolemies, the country was rapidly repopulated, and a fresh impetus was given to temple building; the ruins of older buildings being, in some cases, used as quarries. During the Roman rule, the Nobatæ tribes were introduced into the country by Diocletian to cope with the invading Blemmyes, and it is possibly to them that the singular graves of what is known as the X-group period, are to be ascribed. Finally, the Christian and Moslem periods have left considerable cemeteries in the neighbourhood of the ruined towns of the mediæval, and the villages of the present, population.

The east bank was first examined between the village of Aman Daûd and the fortress of Kubban; only isolated tombs of the New Empire, and a few plundered burials of the late C-group period being found. Cemeteries 92 A, 92 B.

The workmen were then transferred to the west bank, and began the examination of the ground to the south of Ikkur (Kuri) Fort, the following cemeteries being cleared, planned and recorded :—

- Cemetery 93. Early Dynastic to B-group, intruded on by a few C-group graves. (p. 41.)
- Cemetery 94. Late C-group, with a few intruded Early New Empire burials. (pp. 105, 141.)
- Cemetery 94 : 100. New Empire. (p. 141.)
- Cemetery 94 : 200. Early Dynastic. Three New Empire graves. (pp. 42, 142.)
- Cemetery 94 : 300. Ptolemaic-Roman. (p. 160.)
- Cemetery 95 : 1. Early Dynastic. New Empire. (p. 42.)
- Cemetery 95 : 100. Early Dynastic. (p. 42.)
- Cemetery 96 : 1. Large communal New Empire tombs. (p. 147.)
- Cemetery 96 : 100, 300. New Empire and Late C-group. (pp. 149, 107.)
- Cemetery 96 : 200. New Empire tomb cut in sandstone, re-used in Ptolemaic-Roman period.
- Cemetery 97. C-group. (p. 108.)
- Cemetery 98 : 1. Ptolemaic-Roman, intruded on Early Dynastic cemetery. (pp. 43, 160.)
- Cemetery 98 : 700. New Empire. (p. 153.)
- Cemetery 98 : 1000. Transition from Late Early Dynastic to Early C-group, apparently re-used for late poor C-group burials. (pp. 46, 110.)
- Cemetery 99. Late Predynastic to Early Dynastic. (p. 47.)
- Cemetery 100. Excavations carried out on the site of the town of Pselchis, and in the neighbourhood of Dakka Temple, including the Roman Camp and Customs (?) house. (pp. 25-38.)
- Cemetery 101. Very large C-group cemetery, intruded on Early Dynastic cemetery, which is itself a continuation of Cemetery 102. (pp. 81, 112.)
- Cemetery 102. Latest Predynastic and Early Dynastic. (p. 51.)
- Cemetery 103. Middle and Late Predynastic, intruded on and followed by Early Dynastic graves. (p. 97.)
- Cemetery 104. Ptolemaic-Roman.
- Cemetery 105. New Empire. (p. 155.)
- Cemetery 106. C-group. (p. 140.)
- Cemetery 107. Ptolemaic-Roman and New Empire. (p. 159.)
- Cemetery 108. Late C-group and New Empire. (p. 156.)

A preliminary survey was made of the great mud-brick fortress of Kubban, but its complete examination is held over till next season, owing to the time required for the removal of the blown sand from Cemeteries 101 and 102. Copies were made and photographs taken of the numerous inscriptions cut on a group of rocks about four kilometres west of Dakka temple. "Bulletin No. 5, Archæological Survey of Nubia."

PREDYNASTIC AND EARLY DYNASTIC PERIODS.

Although very little besides a considerable body of confirmatory evidence has been added to our knowledge of these periods by the Cemeteries of Dakka, one fact stands out from an examination of the whole number of burials. The small pioneer settlement, of which the graves form the earlier portion of Cemetery 103, was succeeded by a thriving population at about the time of the First Egyptian Dynasty, which buried its dead in that modification of the

Predynastic manner which is peculiar to Nubia, and appears to have been retained in use until the Third Dynasty, with very little change beyond that general degeneration in the quantity and quality of the funerary offerings, significant of the decline in prosperity which is represented by the B-group graves. The C-group invaders had certainly forgotten their predecessors, since they dug their graves and built their superstructures without any regard for the graves roofed with sandstone slabs, just concealed by the sand which had accumulated over them during the Old Kingdom. The break in continuity is very well marked in Cemetery 101, since the ancient surfaces of the two periods in question are at different levels.

The latest Early Dynastic graves, *i.e.* those of circular form and narrowing towards the mouth (beehive section), and those of the B-group period, are found, as a rule, grouped separately, or intruded in patches on cemeteries of normal rectangular Early Dynastic or Late Predynastic graves. Possibly the influence of two types of building, the rectangular house and the circular hut, has determined these variations in the shape of the grave, but the circular grave with narrow mouth could be far more easily sealed than the rectangular graves which required slabs of stone of considerable length to close them.

In some at least of the Early Dynastic graves, the body appears to have remained exposed to the air. Blown ostrich eggs could hardly have remained unbroken if the filling in had been done immediately. Possibly the body, covered with mats, was watched for a time until the wind carried some of the soil piled up around the mouth of the grave into the pit. The grave would then be filled up by hand, and roofed with sandstone slabs, preventing it from being dug out by wild animals. Second burials are common, and unless the lower body is entirely broken up and pushed to one side, the later burial is, as a rule, separated from the earlier by a pile of light dusty debris. It would seem that the treatment of the earlier burial affords some indication whether the grave was usurped by a stranger, or was used for the burial of another member of the same family.

Certain curious cases of distortion and misplacing of bones would seem to be due to burial after decomposition has taken place (since our method of clearing graves practically excludes field mistakes on the part of the workmen*), for example, after some battle at a distance from the cemetery, or the re-burial in shallow graves of bodies in the same condition, taken from pits which, for some reason, it was necessary to re-use. The most noticeable cases of distortion met with by this survey were unaccompanied by offerings, as if to indicate that the body was found to be unrecognizable, either from decomposition or wild beasts. Jackals, and more rarely hyenas, infest modern grave-yards in Egypt, and can easily dig out loose grave fillings unless these are protected by stones or thorns. It has been found necessary to guard cemeteries which have been opened by this Survey from the depredations of jackals and village dogs, so quick are these animals to detect the presence even of dry bones. It would perhaps be difficult to discover cases of "dissected" burial which would not be covered by the hypothesis outlined above. Had there been any religious significance in the practice, it would no doubt have resulted in a "dissected" burial being the rule rather than the exception. †

* I have seen photographs of the workmen on a scientific expedition raising the bones of a skeleton, cleaning them separately, and replacing them in position for photography. Even if this were done by an anatomist, the record might be held to fall short of absolute authenticity.

† The primitive belief that the offerings must be placed next the actual body and even renewed, gradually gave place (owing to the accessibility of the body rendering it liable to destruction) to a belief in a soul or ghost which could leave the body and pass into a statue representing the deceased (*ka*, statue). The well-being of the ghost, however, still depended on the preservation of the body, which was safely hidden in a deep grave, and the offerings and funerary furniture were placed in a chapel magazine or offering-place for the enjoyment of the ghost of the dead. Many cases of dissected burial may very possibly be attempts to re-arrange accidentally disturbed burials to ensure a continuance of the ghostly existence.

The grave furniture and pottery grew less in quantity and quality as the Early Dynastic community grew poorer. The finely finished and decorated local pottery disappeared, the more typically Egyptian vessels being represented by worn and poorly made pieces. The quartz palettes for the malachite face-paint, which replaced the prehistoric slates, degenerate into mere flat unworked pebbles. In the B-group graves the lowest point of culture is reached: for with the exception of a few beads and imported copper implements, there is hardly a trace of skilful handiwork expended on the objects buried with the dead. The small stone axes, typical of the later Early Dynastic and B-group period, point to an absence of copper implements due to political severance from Egypt, and really indicate that Nubia had, for the time, retrograded into the neolithic stage of culture. That these axe-heads are not ceremonial survivals (like the Early Dynastic flints) is proved by their occurrence on the sites of camps and settlements, and in all stages of manufacture. Nothing could be more absolute than the contrast between the B-group and contemporary Egypt. Complete political separation and the mixture of negro blood must alike have prevented any development or advance on the part of the scanty population of Lower Nubia in the Old Kingdom.

If the contents of the Early Dynastic and even of the Late Predynastic graves are examined it will be seen that, side by side with the well-known pottery of Egyptian forms, there occur examples of local types of pottery which are copied or developed from the earliest Predynastic forms. The almost complete absence of stone vessels of the first two dynasties from the Nubian graves may be taken as evidence that the Predynastic pottery in Nubia was free to follow its own line of development. This Early Dynastic local pottery may be divided into four classes:—

1. Black-mouthed, red-polished bowls and jars. **Pl. 27 d.**
2. Deep bowls or pots of a thin unpolished brown ware, with incised decoration. **Pl. 27 b.**
3. Black or brown-polished thick ware, with white-filled incised decoration.* **Pl. 27 a, f.**
4. A class of thin orange-painted and polished ware, black-polished internally and painted with basket-patterns in red. **Pl. 28 d.**

Classes 2 and 4 do not appear to have prehistoric prototypes.

Another contrast between the Egyptian and Nubian graves of the First Dynasty—the absence of a mud-brick lining to the latter—is explained by the fact that the burials in Nubia are nearly always made in the hard ancient alluvial mud, and not in loose crumbling soil.

It seems clear that the fine pottery of the Early Dynastic period did not survive into the degenerate B-group period, nor can any line of development be traced between it and the pottery of the C-group race. Painted patterns on thin ware were given up in favour of hatched lines and dots impressed on a thick ware. The thin red-polished black-mouthed ware is replaced by a thick red-polished black-topped series of bowls, which appear (no doubt from their greater thickness) to have been fired with a more generous allowance of fuel.

Traces of the settlements of the Early Dynastic population of Dakka were found between the cultivation and the cemeteries along the desert edge. The lower parts of rubble walls, deposits of ashes, potsherds, and the bones of animals which had been used as food, covered a considerable area which at first sight appeared to be a cemetery plundered by the *sebbakhin*. The flint flakes, ashes, and the great quantity of stone chippings and axes in all stages of manu-

* Black-polished incised and white-filled wares occur in Nubia from the Prehistoric period down to Meroitic times. It must always be remembered that similar ware and even similar methods of decoration in pottery may be found in times and places very widely separated. It is in the patterns, but more especially in the shape of the pieces, that the characteristics of particular periods will be found.

facture, point conclusively to the place having been occupied by the living rather than the dead. The situation of these settlements at a considerable distance from the river may have some bearing on the question of the height of Nile floods in the Early Dynastic period. A general deforestation of the area to the north of the Atbara, followed by destruction of all young trees by goats, and the removal of the soil by wind or rain, *may* have caused a general drying up of the area in question, and the retreat of the rains further south owing to non-condensation of moisture by a forest belt. The expeditions of the Old Kingdom for ship-building timber south of Aswân indicates that the region was at that time well wooded, and no doubt afforded shelter to a quantity of game. With the destruction of the trees and undergrowth, the fauna disappeared, and man himself, until he had learnt to domesticate animals, must have migrated or starved. The Predynastic population appears to have been a hunting race which became pastoral and subsequently agricultural, and for this reason migrated to Egypt. The B- and C-group peoples lived in Nubia as shepherds, and found sufficient pasture for the herds of sheep, goats, and oxen which we know they possessed. Copper smelting and the use of wood for firing pottery would be contributory causes to the disappearance of trees. Some idea of the persistence of the growth of trees is afforded by the fact that parts of the Etbaye are still so well wooded that a great part of the charcoal used in Upper Egypt is brought thence.

The great additions to the material of the C-group constitute the most important contribution yet made by the Archæological Survey to the knowledge of the non-Egyptian period which succeeded the decline of Egyptian culture and influence at the end of the Old Kingdom. To judge from the archæological remains, it would seem that the original population of the country, between the First and the Second Cataracts, emigrated northwards, and the few who remained became absorbed in a negroid population from the south.

Now, although the C-group is preceded by a distinctly un-Egyptian culture, the B-group, its connection with it is not very close, there being considerably more likeness between graves of the A-group (Early Dynastic) and B-group (Early Nubian) than between the latter and the C-group period which follows. The B-group race, in which the strain of negro blood had become very marked, was content apparently to continue a degenerate type of the *local* Early Dynastic burial system, which in its own day had dropped behind the contemporary Egyptian funeral customs from the point of view of development. The Early Dynastic period in Nubia already contains a quantity of pottery quite un-Egyptian in shape, ware, and decoration; one class, baked in open fires, being a degeneration or local development of the red-polished black-topped ware of the Predynastic period, caused by the employment of a different clay and a different technique, resulting in the production of a *thin* ware which required so little fuel for firing it that the deep black *top*, so characteristic of the Predynastic pottery, is reduced to a narrow black mouth, just under the brim. This band of discoloration indicates the amount of ashes in which the vessel was set, mouth down, and is caused by the non-access of air to this portion during firing. Unpainted examples of the ware do not seem to acquire the black discoloration produced by the reduction of the burnished hæmatite pigment. The polished black interior of the black-mouthed pieces is again due to an internal coat of hæmatite, and to the fact that the air was not able to reach the interior of the vessels, since they were fired mouth downwards. Another class of pottery consisted of a variety of wares decorated with incised lines or dots which were sometimes filled in with a white pigment. These wares, which are not at all common, seem to have their counterpart in the incised decorated pottery of the earliest Predynastic period, which is of equally rare occurrence.

In the C-group period, the black-topped pottery again appears, but is practically confined

to one form, the hemispherical bowl; although one or two other shapes, such as small-necked jars, spouted vessels, and cups with feet, occur. The bowls are almost always black-polished internally, with the evident design of making the vessels able to hold liquids.

The incised pottery becomes extremely common, the patterns being filled in with white, and even, in the later period, picked out in colours.

Now, in Egypt, pottery seems to have developed along the lines of *form* and not of decoration, perhaps owing to the influence of stone vessels; and it becomes necessary to seek for an explanation of the system of decoration with incised lines and dots, which seems to be characteristic of all very primitive pottery. The most plausible theory would seem to be that this system of ornament originated, not from the ease with which the plastic clay could be so decorated, but from the fact that the earliest pottery simply replaces and imitates the gourds, wooden vessels, and baskets which were first used by primitive man in Africa, and are still made. Gourds, wooden bowls, and cocoanuts, often bear a characteristic incised decoration, the lines of which are filled with white or black pigment, to enable the design to show to advantage on a ground of contrasting colour. When in pottery it was found that a painted line would remain fixed after firing, the custom of cutting a groove or dot to hold the pigment died out, and the design was applied with a frayed out reed brush or pointed stick charged with colour. There actually exists a large class of red-painted Predynastic pottery decorated with designs so drawn in white pigment.

But even the designs on gourds often betray that their origin is to be sought in basket-work patterns, and the decoration of both the Predynastic, the Early Dynastic, Nubian, and the C-group pottery, is of this kind.

This question of the technical methods of manufacture and decoration of the C-group pottery is important, because it would seem to suggest that this race entered Lower Nubia from outside, and probably from the south or south-east, where they possessed gourds, wood and baskets in abundance, and had not been obliged to develop the art of pottery except, perhaps, in imitation of these. The absence of any *close* connection with the Early Dynastic population of Nubia, who were demonstrably under Egyptian influence both racially and culturally, the homogeneous character of the physical type, the peculiar and unusual type of the pottery and its decoration, and its sudden appearance, are all in favour of the hypothesis that a fresh wave of immigration entered lower Nubia at the close of the Old Kingdom, which owed little of its culture to the population already existing in the country. The preliminary examination of the crania from the C-group graves seems to indicate that there is a fusion between an orthognathous type comparable with that of the Predynastic Egyptian, and a negroid stock. The mixed race is, however, of such long standing as to produce a very homogeneous physical type or race, with significant examples from both ends of the scale.*

At the present day, such a race would be represented by the Galla, the Somali, and the Masai. The last-named, a race with warlike characteristics, are great cattle breeders, and it would be most interesting if a connection other than that of verbal similarity could be made out between the Masai of the present day, and the Mazoi who anciently inhabited Lower Nubia, whose two great occupations were cattle breeding and warfare. At the present time it does not seem possible to avoid the identification of the C-group people with the Mazoi and Wawat, who engaged the attention of people of Egypt from the Fifth to the Twelfth Dynasties, when they are designated by the general name of the Anu Khenti, or Nubians. The

* The possession of slaves or prisoners would explain a certain percentage of abnormal types.

presence of a negroid population so far north as the First Cataract may have been caused by pressure of other races from the south, by cattle disease, or by the hope that Egypt, divided into the petty states of the Feudal Age, would fall an easy prey to a barbaric invasion. But the Lower Nubian Nile is not a good base for a pastoral people, owing to the lack of pasturage for cattle, and the conquering kings of the Twelfth Dynasty, Amenemhat I, and others, removed the racial boundary without difficulty from the First to the Second Cataract. Even if the Hyksos invasion permitted the Nubian tribes to recover some of their lost territory, the reconquest of Nubia under Aahmes and Thothmes I, the opening up of the gold mines of the Eastern Desert, and the colonization of the country from Egypt, must have changed for centuries the political, racial, and cultural state of the district. Upper as well as Lower Nubia passed under the influence of Egypt, and great schemes of temple building were carried out, until another Ethiopian power arose and passed into Egypt, to found the short-lived Twenty-second Dynasty, the first and last negro dominion north of the First Cataract.

When the C-group race entered Lower Nubia, possibly by way of Upper Nubia and the Blue Nile and the Atbara, the country was, in all probability, somewhat more favourable for occupation than it is to-day. The Nile appears to have gradually eroded its bed, or else more water flowed in it in ancient times. The high mud banks, formed wherever the ground was favourable and the current sluggish, exhibit the successive stratification of annual floods, and show that at some period the river bed was rising. Something occurred (perhaps the breaking through of a barrier at the First Cataract), before the Prehistoric period, to cause the current to flow faster and to cut down its bed, or else the area of the regular rains retreated further south. The former hypothesis is the more probable, and *if* the high flood level-marks at the Second Cataract, which are of the Middle Kingdom, can be taken as actual records of the points reached by the water, this cataract had a more abrupt fall before B.C. 1500. All the desert wadis bear traces of torrents of considerable size, and the pot-holes and evidences of continuous water action are quite out of proportion to the very rare rainstorms which fall in the desert, and once in ten years will fill a side valley with a torrent lasting for a few hours. Taking the position of the ancient cemeteries as a guide, we may suppose the plain of Dakka, up to the New Empire, to have been annually inundated very much as it will be when the Aswân Reservoir is nearly full. The forts of Ikkur (Kuri) and Kubban were apparently built just above high Nile level, and at the latter place the narrow water-gate communicating with the river is well preserved.

Although Dakka and Koshtamna must have been the most northerly places in Lower Nubia where the ground was sufficiently extensive to support a considerable colony, small C-group settlements are, nevertheless, of wide occurrence, and tend to show that this people completely occupied the country.

Each year's work of the Survey has so increased the amount of material collected, that it is not possible to do more than suggest the interpretation of the evidence as it arises, reserving the final judgment till the close of the work, when all the material from the district under examination will be available for comparison. The C-group, known only from the few plundered graves of the first season's work, has now come to be the most important and most characteristic, if not the largest, archæological division of the ancient remains of the country. In dealing with such new material, too much caution cannot be exercised, and it is more important to record the facts as fully as possible than to speculate as to their meaning. The publication of the whole of the material in an orderly manner can alone enable the reader to make independent, and fuller and more accurate deductions, from the evidence here presented.

The method of burial of the C-group race is entirely *sui generis*, differing from the Predynastic practice, and only resembling in arrangement the graves of the Old Kingdom in so far as there is in both systems a stone superstructure, a subterranean grave, and a place of offerings or chapel, on the east side. The three types of burial of the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods in Nubia, the Old Kingdom in Egypt, and the C-group, may be compared as follows :—

I. PREDYNASTIC AND EARLY DYNASTIC *in Egypt and Nubia.*

Grave.—An oval rectangular or round-ended pit, or pit and side-chamber; later in Nubia a grave of beehive section. In Egypt the pits are brick-lined and later develop a series of chambers for the offerings.

EARLY DYNASTIC.

Burial.—Contracted on R. or L. side, head S. or *local* S.

One, two, or more.

Offerings.—Deposited in grave, but in first two dynasties *in Egypt*, in brick chambers subsidiary to that containing the burial.

Grave closed with slabs of stone, possibly with a temporary fence superstructure of reeds or sticks, as found in Egypt in the prehistoric period. *In Nubia* the Egyptian course of development from this type of superstructure to that of mud-brick does not seem to have taken place.

II. OLD KINGDOM *in Egypt.*

Deep shaft with small side-chamber at bottom.

Contracted on side, head N.

One, but several shafts can occur in a single mastaba.

Deposited in magazines and chapels.

The rectangular *mastaba* of mud-brick, cut stone, or rubble walling, with chapel on east side.

III. C-GROUP *in Nubia.*

Narrow parallel-sided grave with rounded ends, later rectangular with mud-brick vaults and lining, at the close of the period circular graves usually in sand.

Contracted on R. side, head E. or *local* E., later N.

One, accompanied by animal burials in latest period.

Personal ornaments and toilet objects in grave, pottery objects outside. Later, pottery in the brick-lined vaults in addition to that found in chapels. In latest period all offerings placed in or on grave.

Superstructure consists of a heap of earth over grave or vault kept in place by a circular retaining wall of uncemented stones.

Offering-place on *local* E. side; sometimes, especially in later examples, this takes the form of a low enclosure of mud-brick dwarf walling.

It will be evident from the above that the C-group method of disposing of the dead may be said to occupy a middle place between the Predynastic and the Old Kingdom systems, but is in no way a development of either, or a transition between them.

Burial Type.—A C-group grave of the earlier period consisted of a rectangular, or narrow parallel-sided pit with rounded ends, only just large enough in most cases to contain the body closely contracted on the right side, head east or north-east, and accompanied only by leather garments, sandals, bead necklaces, belts or anklets, shell bracelets or stone amulets, and such toilet requisites as copper mirrors, and small shells containing a black pigment (galena) which was used as a face- or eye-paint. In short, the contents of the graves are limited to the

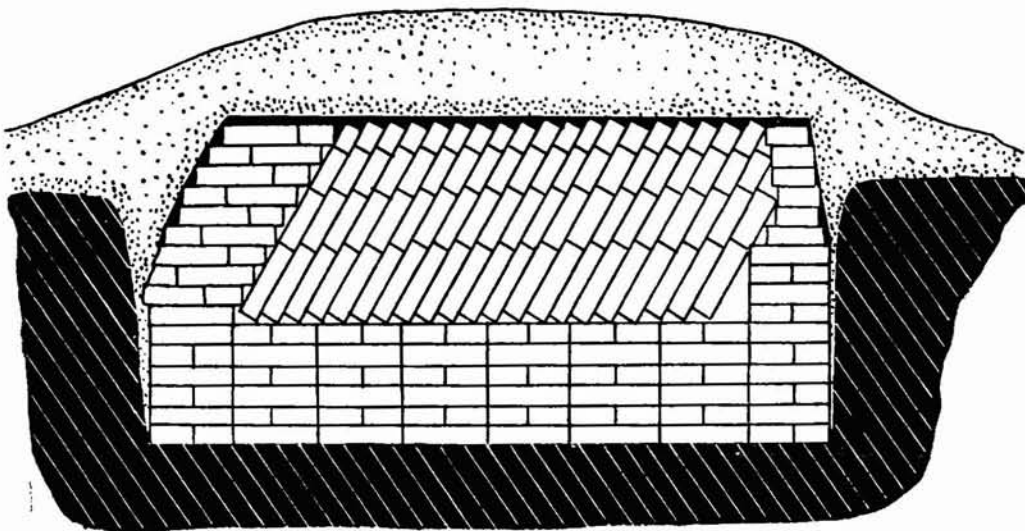
personal belongings of the dead only in so far as they formed part of the dress, or were accessories to it. Nor do any weapons appear to have been placed in the graves until the later period, when bronze daggers with decorated hilts and pommels occur.

Over the earth-filled grave was heaped a quantity of loose stone and earth, and this tumulus was kept in place by a circular retaining-wall built dry. At the foot of the local east side of this superstructure were placed the pottery offerings to the dead, with occasionally stone vessels and grinding stones for grain. Horns of oxen and gazelles were placed on or near the superstructures, or were buried in small shallow graves near the pottery offerings.

Towards the close of the C-group, the graves become larger, and are closed with leaning mud-brick vaults resting on the brick lining of the grave. The circular stone superstructures become lower and of larger diameter, while the pottery offerings are placed in small enclosures of mud-brick, the walls of which are about fifty centimetres high, and are generally furnished with a doorway. These enclosures or chapels do not appear to have been roofed, as in some examples the walls were under ten centimetres thick. Some of the pottery types in these chapels somewhat resemble those of the Twelfth Dynasty in Egypt. The large size of the vaults, and the fact that they were not apparently filled with earth, enabled them to be used to deposit the fine black funerary pottery decorated in colours, which bears a great analogy in form, and in arrangement of the coloured patterns, with modern Sudanese basket-work.

Later Burial Type.—The later graves of Cemetery 101 (C-group) may be distinguished by one or more of the following characteristics: (1) Mud-brick vaults; (2) Chapels for offerings; (3) Northward orientation, and (4) Black-painted and polished pottery with polychrome decoration.

1. The vaults are built over rectangular pits lined with mud-bricks, the vaults resting on this brick lining. The bricks used in the construction are of fair size: $34 \times 17 \times 8$ centimetres. The thrust of the vault is minimized by the courses of brickwork composing it being made to lean, thus throwing part of the weight of the vault on to the rear wall, which is so constructed as to support the thrust. Each successive course, or arch, of the vaulting, in this way carries



Cem. 101: leaning vault.

Fig. 0.

part of the weight of the next. The unfilled space at the north end of the vaulting, corresponding to the amount of slope in the courses of mud-brick, is met by corbelling out the upper part of the north end-wall. These leaning vaults are used at the present day by the Nubians

for house roofs, and such a roof has the advantage that it can be built without a wood centering, a consideration in a country where wood is scarce. Dr. Reisner has already pointed out (*Archæological Survey of Nubia*, Vol. I, p. 305) that these modern mud-brick vaults are being at present less frequently built, owing to the amount of date-palm timber available since the formation of the Aswân Reservoir, which has killed, or overthrown, a great number of these trees.

The whole vault was then covered over with the loose soil taken from the grave, and this tumulus was protected by a quantity of loose stones placed around it, the whole being retained in position by a carefully built circular dry wall.* In one case a mud-brick wall has been used instead, and the fact that it consists of a single course of brick suggests that the outer circular wall was added simply as a finish or as a retaining wall to the mass of earth and stones protecting the vault. In some graves the vault is omitted, only the northward orientation and the character of the offerings determining its inclusion among the late burials.

2. In every case in which the general preservation admitted of it, a chapel was found built against the *true* east or north-east side of the superstructure; these chapels are simply enclosures for the better protection of the offerings of pottery, placed in the earlier period, at the foot of the superstructure. The dwarf walls of mud-brick are only about fifty centimetres high, and are in some cases too thin to have supported any kind of roof.

3. The orientation of the graves fluctuates between the true north and local north (true N.E.). The chapels seem to be built about half-way between the east side and the head of the grave, and its exact position may have been determined by the direction of the village of the community to which the dead man belonged, or the position of the face of the burial. Although only remains of skeletons were found in these late graves, enough remained to show that the burial was on the right side, with no great degree of contraction, with head north. The accuracy of the orientation is better, and it seems, on the whole, that any divergences east from the true north are to be considered as due to the direction of the river rather than to an attempt to orient the graves to the true east in place of the *local* east of the earlier portion of the C-group period. The northward orientation is perhaps also due to Egyptian influence.

4. The incised bowls of polished black ware become thicker and of softer ware. The lozenges and bands, made by the incised design, are now often picked out in red, yellow, blue, and green pigments in addition to white. The remainder of the pottery inclines towards the former ware, and the system of decoration with wavy undulating lines and parallel meanders, of the pottery of the Middle Kingdom and the *early* New Empire, which is no doubt imported or copied from Egyptian sources. The jars of smooth coarse red ware with incised designs tend to be replaced by models (which are frequently placed in the vault, and not in the offering-place) about one-third the size of the originals.

It will be noticed on referring to the plan of Cemetery 101, that all the graves having a north or north-east orientation, fall *together* at the north end of the cemetery (Nos. 1-41, 102-107, 109-112), and that Grave 120 is the only vaulted grave which is directed towards the local east. The situation of the chapel is the same as that of the earlier chapels (Graves 117, 134, 171), which merely occupy the normal position allotted to the offerings which may have been placed on that side of the superstructure which was turned towards the settlements of the living. The difference in the orientation of the burial may have been dictated by some change of religious custom or of political allegiance.

* The pebbles on modern Nubian Moslem graves may be a survival of this practice, although of course the pebbles have a different significance to-day, since each has had a *bismillah* said over it with intention for the dead.

Offering Chapel.—The chapel is no doubt a late development, and is only attached to the more important tombs, being absent from the poorer graves with a north orientation which lie behind the group of large superstructures (Graves 6, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, and 41). It only occurs three times in the earlier part of the cemetery, and it is perhaps noteworthy that these three Graves (117, 134, 171) are all in the neighbourhood of the later superstructures just mentioned. Their three chapels also exhibit a progressive development from the slight doorless enclosure of bricks set on edge of Grave 171 to the better constructed chapel of Grave 117, which is provided with an entrance, the jambs of which are protected with small internal buttresses. The large chapel of Grave 31 is of a similar design, with the addition of a back wall; but, no doubt for structural reasons, this type was soon abandoned for the more substantial enclosures with a doorway towards the north, which are found attached to superstructures, Graves 34, 38, and 41.

In certain of the C-group graves there are four holes in the floor, one at each corner of the pit. These appear to be either hollows in which canopic jars were sunk, or else sockets to take upright pieces of wood, the supports of a bier or of the roof. These holes are apparently confined to the larger graves and to those unprovided with vaults.

“Pan-Graves.”—The latest type of C-group burial is, no doubt, due to poverty and to the altered political conditions of the people. A circular, or rarely, rectangular grave is scooped out in the sand or loose soil to no great depth; the body loosely contracted with the head north, is laid in it, together with the latest forms of the C-group pottery. The custom of placing the funerary pottery outside the grave and its superstructure now gradually dies out.

There is thus a late prosperous era, followed by a yet later period represented by only a few graves, which would agree well with the sudden collapse of the power of the C-group people at the close of the Middle Kingdom, a great reduction in the population, and the complete disappearance of the indigenous culture. The remnant of the C-group buried their dead hurriedly in small poor cemeteries along the edge of the desert, or in the sand-choked deserted grave-yards of their race. A few graves from which the pottery has disappeared may often be found on the outskirts of a New Empire cemetery as if to indicate that the last state of the race was that of dependence or servitude.

Superstructure.—The development of the *mastaba* from the mud-brick superstructures of the Protodynastic period has been worked out by Dr. G. A. Reisner, and the form of superstructure and *mastaba* alike was intended to convey the impression of a house or dwelling-place for the soul of the dead man. The C-group superstructure seems to preserve what must have been, in part at least, the original idea of a superstructure, namely, the preservation of the grave and its contents. The soft fillings of the graves necessitated some form of protection against the attacks of animals which would otherwise disturb the burial. The stone cairn, while it fulfilled this object, also served to mark the site of the grave, and indicated the place at which the funerary offerings might be placed.

This accessibility of the offerings may have originated in the idea that it was not only necessary to supply the dead with stores of food and drink, but that it was necessary to renew them from time to time as in life; which belief evaporation and the removal of the offerings by birds and animals would tend to strengthen. This continuous cult of the dead is, of course, a development from the Predynastic practice of surrounding the dead with the neces-

ities of life, which were believed to accompany him in his future existence.* The placing of the meat and drink offerings outside the tomb may be taken to indicate that the idea of a continuously existing soul or spirit has been evolved out of the primitive conception of the immortality of the body, and that this ghost could leave the tomb at will, pass through the sides of the tumulus, and taste the offerings placed in the chapel. Beyond these facts of burial custom, there is very little evidence as to the religious beliefs of the C-group race, owing to the absence of written records. The occurrence of stelæ with incised and coloured figures of cows and calves might be taken to indicate a certain veneration on the part of a pastoral people for these animals, or for a cow-deity (Hathor). **Pl. 35 a, b.** Only two examples of these stelæ were found (both broken by plunderers), and they appear to have been erected near the C-group graves, possibly to serve as magical stelæ, to ensure a supply of milk for the dead. The skulls and horns of oxen and goats, often decorated with red paint, found outside the graves or separately buried, are, no doubt, the remains of funerary sacrifices, and do not appear to indicate any reverence paid to the animals.

It is, however, possible to obtain from the remains of the period a somewhat fuller idea of the culture, method of life, and the physical type of the C-group race. The people were in an advanced stage of savage culture, fully acquainted with the use of bronze, as a cultural loan from Egypt, but without any knowledge, so far as we know, of a system of writing. That they possessed large herds of oxen and sheep, and had a certain knowledge of agriculture, is shown by the horns and skulls of cattle, by the burials of sheep and the occurrence of grinding tables for grain. With the possible exception of the kiln-baked, and possibly imported, large jars of white ware, all their vessels seem to have been designed to carry liquids, and the organic masses found in the large jars may quite possibly be the lees of beer, and not an indication that the contents had been grain. They were dependent on the skins of animals and not on the loom for their garments, as linen only occurs as a wrapping for bronze mirrors or other small objects. The skin garments are well tanned, and often coloured red with hæmatite. They made mats, using the weave in use to-day in Nubia and the Sudan, a pattern which makes its first appearance at the end of the Early Dynastic period. They wore raw-hide sandals, no doubt as a protection against the thorns of the acacia (*sont*) or against the rocks. Some connection was kept up with the Red Sea, since shells, beads and bracelets of shell and tortoise-shell are very common in the graves, while marine shells are used to contain the black galena face-paint which itself is found near the coast.† The daggers and mirrors of bronze found in the graves may, together with the blue- and green-glaze beads, have been imported from Egypt, but it should be noted that the patterns are not absolutely identical with those of Egypt of the period. The stone and shell beads and those of electrum are beautifully made, and continue the fine workmanship of the Early Dynastic period. Stone vessels are rare, and are of Egyptian type and manufacture, and from the careful repairs with copper rivets which have been effected on them, seem to have been

* The idea of the importance of protecting the *body*, and its consequent burial in an inaccessible grave, would seem to have necessitated the belief that the ghost was a separate entity which, if the dead were to be nourished by offerings, must escape from the body for the purpose of taking food. To have renewed the offerings next the burial itself would have been (and probably in practice was found to be) to expose the body to the risk of injury. By the time of the First Dynasty in Nubia, the practice of breaking up a body and moving it to one side to make a second burial in a grave, might be held to be an argument against any great respect being entertained for the body itself. But these cases of disturbed primary burials are quite rare, and the manner in which the bones are placed is an indication that the tissues had already disappeared, which could only happen after the lapse of many years, and perhaps long after the family and successors of the dead man had, in their turn, been buried and forgotten.

† This galena face- or eye-paint would hardly show to advantage on a very dark skin, and may be some indication that the Nubians were not, perhaps, as black as they were painted.

regarded as great treasures. The stone armlets found show that, in default of alabaster, the much harder local quartz was worked with the greatest skill. One vessel of sandstone, for receiving the flour from a grinding table, was carved as a hippopotamus. **Pl. 36 b.**

The great art of the race, however, is its pottery, remarkable both in ware and decoration, and totally unlike any type of pottery found in Egypt, with only a certain distant affinity with certain rare incised pieces of the Early Predynastic period, and with the equally rare incised First Dynasty pottery from the Nubian graves of this period in Nubia. The technical qualities of the wares have already been discussed in connection with the question of the origin of the C-group race, and it only remains to classify the different types according to the shape, decoration, or material of the vessels. For this purpose the pottery may be divided into twelve main classes, based on the ware and style of decoration of the pieces. Each class may then be subdivided into types according to shape or variations in the decoration itself. The numerical arrangement of the classes is approximately that of their chronological sequence, but a careful analysis of the material found in this cemetery may lead to some changes in this respect.

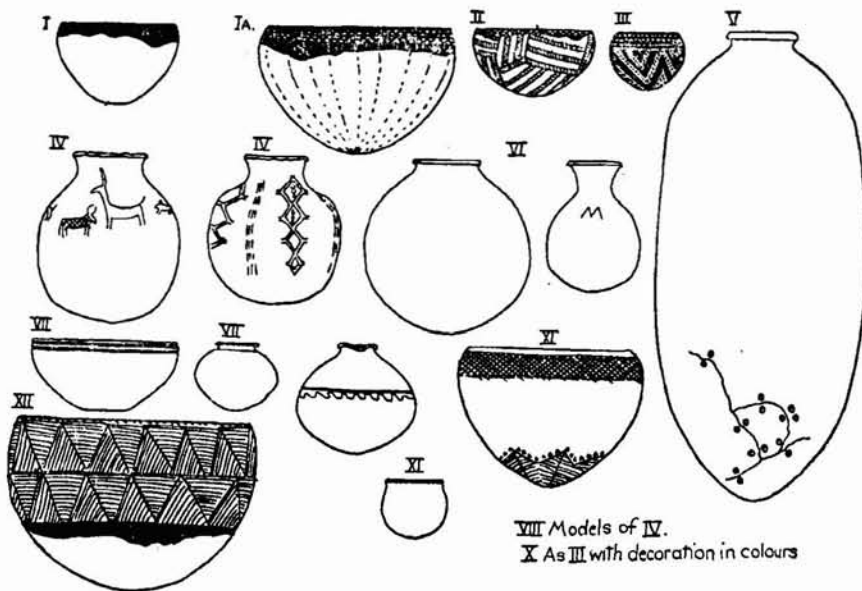


Fig. 1.

CLASS I. Bowls. Red-polished black-topped ware, interior of vessel black and highly polished. **Pl. 32 a.**

CLASS Ia. Bowls. Similar, with an ornament around the brim consisting of two or more rows of small triangular impressions. Interior of vessel black, unpolished. **Pl. 32 c.**

CLASS II. Bowls. Red-polished black-mouthed ware with white-filled incised patterns interior of vessel black and unpolished. **Pl. 31 a, b, c; Pl. 30 c.**

CLASS III. Bowls or Cups. Black-polished ware with incised white-filled patterns, interior of vessel black and unpolished. *Contents:* Ashes. **Pl. 29 a, b, c; Pl. 30 a, b.**

CLASS IV. Necked Jars of smooth coarse *tibn*-marked red ware (Nile mud) with or without incised patterns (hatched lozenges, lines, dots), or drawings of animals (oxen, dogs, gazelles), and human beings. **Pl. 33 a, b; Cf. Pl. 35 g.**

CLASS V. Large Jars of thin hard buff or greenish-white ware, pot-marked, probably kiln-baked, often elaborately patched and riveted. *Contents:* Grain or lees of beer. **Pl. 35 h.**

- CLASS VI. *Necked Bottles and Jars*, of a thin hard white or cream-coloured ware, pot-marked, kiln-baked. **Pl. 34 a.**
- CLASS VII. *Necked Jars and Bowls* of a rather soft pink-red ware, red-painted and polished, apparently wheel-made and kiln-baked. **Pl. 34 b.**
- CLASS VII a. Dark red-painted. **Pl. 34 c, 4, 5.**
- CLASS VIII. *Models of IV*, generally of a finer ware, but with similar decoration. **Pl. 33 c.**
- CLASS IX. *Bowls and Small Necked Jars* of fine thin red-brown and white wares, kiln-baked, with or without a decoration of parallel incised wavy lines. **Pl. 35 e.**
- CLASS X. *Cups* with or without feet, and necked jars of a thick soft black-polished ware, with incised and white-filled patterns, picked out with bands and lozenges of yellow, green and red paint. *Contents*: Ashes and charcoal. **Pls. 39, 40.**
- CLASS XI. *Cups and Bowls* of thin-polished black, brown, and red ware, incised line at brim, with or without a broad band of hatched incised lines. **Pl. 32, b 1-3; Pl. 35 d.**
- CLASS XII. *Large and Small Bowls* of soft unpolished black or black-mouthed red ware with coarsely incised patterns of hatched lines. **Pl. 35 c.**

Stone Vessels are represented by about six examples in diorite and alabaster, two of which were extensively mended with copper rivets. These vessels all come from the earlier part of the cemetery and are of Old and Middle Kingdom Egyptian forms. The local work in stone was represented by a grinding slab for grain, with a receptacle under it in the form of a hippopotamus in sandstone, and the quartz armlets already mentioned. **Pl. 36 a, b.**

The discussion of the physical or ethnic type of the C-group race belongs rather to the anatomical side of this Survey, and in this Report it will not be necessary to do more than consider the people as the very intimate mixture of a Hamitic with a negro stock, resulting in a remarkably homogeneous type in which the negroid strain was well masked and subordinated to the other factor.

Culturally the C-group race stands so absolutely alone that it is extremely difficult to decide the question, on archaeological grounds, of the origin and relationships of the C-group people. The difference between the Early Dynastic and B-group types of pottery and those of the C-group is so great that it seems hardly credible that the latter culture is indigenous or the outcome of its predecessor. The change in physical type which begins to take place at the close of the A-group or Early Dynastic period is caused by an intruding negroid element, but it is hardly likely that the resulting weak and degenerate B-group race can have evolved, unaided, the vigorous and distinctive C-group culture: some external racial stimulus must be postulated to explain it.

The first and simplest hypothesis that suggests itself, on the analogy of the present inhabitants, is that a negro race entered the Nubian Nile Valley from the Sudan and amalgamated with the Hamitic tribes of the Eastern Desert, who are represented to-day by the Ababda, the Bisharin, and the Hadendowa.

The second supposition, based on the homogeneity of race and culture, is that the fusion of the negro and Hamitic stocks took place outside of Lower Nubia, probably in that area in which the Sudanese negro is to-day found in contact with the Hamitic East African races, and, entering Lower Nubia, brought with them their own culture, and absorbed or obliterated the small B-group population. The most favourable northern situation for the development of a negroid race, such as the C-group people, would be about the head waters of the Blue Nile

and the Atbara, the course of which could form a natural highway into the valley of the Nubian Nile.

There remains the possibility that the C-group represents an immigration from the south-west of a mixed Negro and Libyan stock from Darfur (or Kordofan) at the close of the Old Kingdom, a period at which Egypt itself was subject to pressure from Libyan tribes on the western frontier. That certain Nubian tribes were at war with the Temehu is evident from the biographical inscription of Harkhuf, but Yam is certainly much further south than Lower Nubia, and the struggle between the chief of Yam and the south Libyans must refer to some encounter between the people of Kordofan, and the Tibbou of the south-east Sahara.* It is not unlikely that after the expedition of Pepi-nakht, the lands of Wawat and Irthet were left so weak that the C-group race obtained a footing in the country and rose to power, profiting by the dissensions of Egypt in the feudal period, and the struggle between the Heracleopolitan and the Theban houses. That Lower Nubia (Wawat) was still unsubdued is shown by the expedition by Mentuhotep under Kheti to that country, and there is no evidence from which we may infer that the rise of Thebes was due to any co-operation on the part of Nubia. From the archæological point of view, the material illustrative of the C-group period is completely *sui generis* and all but absolutely uninfluenced by Egypt. Until the boundaries within which the distinctive pottery of the C-group race occurs are accurately defined, it would be premature to attempt to adopt, even as a working hypothesis, any one of the three possible views as to the origin of this people. Also since, of the area to be examined by this Survey, fully a third is as yet untouched, and it is known that very considerable cemeteries of the period exist between Dakka and Korosko and beyond, little more can be attempted than the indication of the historical position of the race, and its physical and cultural characteristics.

The New Empire.—The military expeditions of the Middle Kingdom must have destroyed the character and independence of the Lower Nubian communities of the C-group period. † There is no doubt that the whole strength of the flourishing and powerful Twelfth Dynasty must have been concentrated on the task of rolling back the tide of negroid invasion from the south. The building of fortresses at strategic points, and the establishing of a new frontier at the Second Cataract, could only result in Egyptian ideas becoming dominant between Aswân and Wadi Halfa. There is little doubt that this process would have begun much earlier than it actually did, had not the Hyksos invasion turned the attention of Egypt from the south to the north. But the loss of Lower Egypt eventually sent the Egyptians through the gate of the south into the new province conquered by the Middle Empire kings. At first, no doubt, these exiles did not form permanent colonies, but a few families of officials, miners, and merchants, would settle down at the chief trading stations, and would influence, rather than be influenced by the surrounding population. Inter-marriage would take place, and it is really

* In Bulletin VI, p. 13, Dr. Elliot Smith refers to the sporadic occurrence of the Giza type of which a C-group (Middle Nubian) example is figured on Plate II, Figure 4. Until some proof is forthcoming as to the provenance of this Giza type, its occurrence in Nubia before B.C. 2000 cannot be adduced to prove a Libyan admixture in the C-group people.

† Dr. Reisner, Bulletin III, p. 14, considers that the great military expeditions of the Middle Kingdom passed, leaving little or no trace. This is quite true with regard to the absence of remains of the Egyptian culture of the Twelfth Dynasty. But the survival of a few poor settlements of the latest C-group type (such as Cemetery 58, with which he deals), up to a time, probably just anterior to the Seventeenth Dynasty, proves that the colonies from Egypt of the early New Empire found no such population in the country as formed the great early C-group Cemeteries 72, 87, and 101, which are the grave-yards of a numerous, prosperous and independent people who, for some reason, are only represented by small poor communities, when the country came to be occupied by Egypt during the Hyksos period and the early years of the New Empire. Cemetery 58, moreover, was obviously a late poor cemetery, but even so was demonstrably anterior to the Seventeenth Dynasty cemetery near which it was situated. In the First Annual Report, p. 312, Dr. Reisner notes that Ahmosis met with little resistance in Lower Nubia. The population which survived the Twelfth Dynasty campaigns could not have offered much opposition to the colonies of Egyptians pushed southwards by the Hyksos.

a question if the difference in features observable between portraits of the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire may not be due as much to Nubian as to Syrian influences. Egyptian graves of Middle Kingdom type are only found at frontier and trading stations, and it is not till the time of Thothmes III that the rural districts began to have an Egyptian population. At Aswân, Kubban, and Wadi Halfa, are cemeteries of the Twelfth Dynasty or of the period immediately preceding the New Empire. Everywhere else between the two cataracts, and certainly everywhere in the area examined by this Survey, the period in question is only represented by the burials of the C-group race, and the graffiti of Egyptian travellers. If an Egyptian trader or soldier fell by the way, his body was either brought back to Egypt for burial, or was given a nameless grave by his followers or companions.

Just as the C-group race dispossessed or reduced into servitude the remains of the Early Dynastic population of Nubia, represented by the B-group, so they, in their turn, experienced the results of invasion. Aahmes had to lead an expedition into Lower Nubia to quell a rebellion of the Nubians who had probably got somewhat out of hand during the Hyksos period. But by the reigns of Thothmes I and III, colonies of Egyptians had settled everywhere in Nubia, and were burying their dead both in single graves and in large communal, or family underground tombs in the Egyptian manner. The graves containing one or two burials are, as might be expected, the earlier; the family burying-places being more suited to settled communities which looked on Nubia as their home. It is very difficult to determine how long one of these family or communal burying-places remained in use, for as many as fifty burials have been found in them, although half that number is more usual. The contents are in such confusion from successive interments and plundering that the sequence of the burials can hardly ever be made out. Probably with increased prosperity a return was made to single graves, in which each would be buried with his own personal ornaments and funerary furniture.

Similarly, it is not easy to make out how long the Egyptian colonies in Nubia continued to thrive. But there are clear signs that by the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty their period of prosperity was over. No doubt a few families lived on, around the temples with which the piety or the convicts of Rameses II had adorned the country, but their graves are too rare to admit of any considerable population at this period. In fact, no burials which could be definitely ascribed to the Nineteenth Dynasty were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the temples of Beit el Wali (at Kalabsha) and Gerf Husein. The labour necessary for hewing out these great rock shrines, as well as those of Wadi Sebuia and Abu Simbel, could not have been furnished locally, and it seems probable that these places had a special religious significance which warranted the importation of large numbers of labourers, or that the labour of gangs of convicts, and prisoners from the various campaigns of Rameses II, was concentrated at these points. These rock shrines may have had some secondary purpose as store or boat stations between Egypt and her more southerly possessions. Some such hypothesis is almost necessary to explain alike the presence of the temples and the absence of a population.

There is the possibility that the level of the Nile floods fell about the beginning of the second millenium B.C., and continued falling throughout the New Empire until the land went out of cultivation, and remained so until the introduction of mechanical lift irrigation by water-wheels, which seems to have taken place early in the Ptolemaic period. Like the C-group people, the New Empire Egyptian colonists may have been shepherds and not agriculturists, and have been occupied chiefly with trade and river transport. All wood and vegetation would thus rapidly disappear, and the country become unsuitable for occupation.

Politically, both Egypt and the flourishing state arising around Napata would cause an exodus northwards or southwards, and Lower Nubia would become a waterway connecting two politically distinct states, as it is to-day. But, whatever the cause, there is strong negative evidence that Nubia, between the first two cataracts, was all but uninhabited for more than 500 years after the fall of the Ramesside Empire. Until the early Ptolemaic graves of the Dodekaschoinos and the Meroïtic graves to the south, there seem to be no cemeteries discoverable. The rise of the Ethiopian supremacy and the decline of Egypt may have alike combined to leave Lower Nubia uninhabited. The temples gradually decayed and became choked with drift sand, and the mud-brick forts lost their importance and were not repaired. Possibly the river traffic declined and was given up for the shorter caravan routes. The old navigation canal at the First Cataract had long ago become choked, and as wood for shipbuilding was lacking, there was no fleet locally engaged in trade with the Sudan.

There are three main types of burial of the New Empire observable in the Nubian cemeteries :—

1. Communal or family tombs consisting of a central rectangular shaft opening at the bottom into a chamber, or series of chambers. The shaft is walled with mud-brick if the strata through which it is dug are loose, and the small doorways leading to the chambers are sometimes provided with jambs and lintels of sandstone. The mouth of the shaft is surrounded by a mud-brick enclosure wall. The burial-chambers, the doors of which generally open from the end walls of the shafts, are roughly excavated in the soil, and often have a pillar left to support the roof. A chamber was often enlarged by cutting niches at the floor level in the walls, sufficiently long to contain an extended body.

2. Graves of the side-chamber type in which a narrow rectangular shaft communicates with a chamber the same length as the pit and parallel to it.

3. Single rectangular graves, the body being often contained in a wooden coffin. These graves were designed for single burials, but sometimes as many as three or four skeletons are found in them.

The funerary pottery is singularly uniform, and is, for the most part, of the types given below.* With the progress of the Empire and the prosperity of the colonies in Nubia, the pottery becomes more varied and decorated forms begin to appear. The last traces of the Nubian C-group pottery (in the form of small black-topped bowls) are not found except in the earlier New Empire graves. The well-known white pottery with handles decorated in red and black becomes more common, while the latest forms seem to be the amphoræ of Figure 222 *a* and the flasks of Figure 222 *g, h*.

The dead are generally laid on the back with the hands by the sides or resting on the pelvis: occasionally the body or head is turned partially on the side. There is little attempt at preserving the body, but there are traces of linen wrappings and small gilt and painted plaster masks. The plain of Dakka being infested by white ants, very little woodwork or vegetable textiles have been preserved. The funerary furniture and personal ornaments buried with the dead do not differ from those of Egypt at the same period. Ushabti figures are rare, and their presence seems to be a sign that the burials they accompany are late in the New Empire. The earliest of these are well made in slate, but even the green-glaze examples are rare, and may indicate that Nubia was still slow in adopting the newer burial-customs of Egypt.

* NE. Types IV to VIII, X to XIII, XXV "Archæological Survey of Nubia," Vol. I, pp. 337-340.

The orientation of the graves is generally from north to south, that is, parallel to the river, in which position the superstructure or enclosing wall showed to the best advantage. Graves dug at right angles to the river are not uncommon, and a change in orientation is often adopted to avoid cutting into another grave.

As has been already noted, very few burials of the period subsequent to the fall of the Empire have been discovered by this Survey, with the exception of certain of the earlier tombs of Cemetery 89 (Season 1908-9), which contained mummies in wood and stone coffins, slightly anterior to the Ptolemaic period. There are no remains with which to fill the long historical period which separates the New Empire and the Third Century B.C. There is no native culture (such as the Meroitic) replacing the Egyptian, as was the case in the Old and Middle Kingdoms, and it is to the economic or political changes, which have been already touched on, that the decay of Lower Nubia throughout this period must be ascribed.

The Ptolemaic-Roman Period.—The long interval (already noticed and discussed) during which the population of Lower Nubia appears to have dwindled to almost nothing, came to a close early in the Ptolemaic period, when, perhaps, owing to the introduction of water-wheels (*sagias*), the land once more became cultivable and able to support a considerable population. A great impetus was given to temple building, and so as far as the Dodekaschoinos is concerned, both Egypt and Ethiopia appear to have contributed towards the regeneration of the country. The flight of Ergamenes from Napata, to found a temple and principality at Dakka, is the chief factor from Ethiopia, but it must not be forgotten that this prince was brought up under Ptolemaic influences, and for this reason the burials of the great Ptolemaic-Roman cemetery at Dakka (98) shows very little of the Meroitic character. The graves of pit and end-chamber form are of the normal Ptolemaic-Roman type, but a few pieces of pottery scattered by plunderers * are of the class which occurs in the late Meroitic period. Possibly Romano-Nubian would be a better definition; the jars being decorated with vine patterns in black. One such jar was found in position against the stone sealing the doorway of a pit and end-chamber grave containing mummies, with painted and gilt cartonnages in clay coffins. The Dodekaschoinos was granted to Philæ by Ptolemy VI and formed the endowment of the temple.

An Ethiopian invasion of Egypt was put down by Petronius in a battle at Pselchis, which was followed up by an expedition to Napata. The Romans established the military camp described below on the west of Dakka temple. Possibly it was the Roman occupation which interrupted the projected additions to the temple whose foundations were cleared by the Survey this year (1909). The Romans seem to have remained at Dakka till the Third Century, when the west gate was destroyed by fire and never repaired, and when (presumably) the garrison either perished or retreated. The fort does not seem to have been restored, as houses of Third or Fourth Centuries are found built against the inner wall; a position, as Mr. O. Bates has pointed out, hardly consistent with the proper defence of the latter.

The cemeteries of the Ptolemaic-Roman period at Dakka lie along the desert boundary of the cultivable alluvium, and at a considerable distance from the river. The graves are grouped in two main cemeteries :—

1. 94/300, which contained extended burials and mummies in five-piece cartonnages and gilt masks, as well as unwrapped extended burials.

* The cemetery was in course of being plundered by the *sebbakhin*. M. Maspéro informs me that the Museum obtained a considerable quantity of mummies in painted cartonnages from Dakka some years ago. Possibly some Meroitic graves were discovered at the same time.

2. Cemetery 98, the main cemetery of Pselchis, of pit and end-chamber graves with extended burials: two pit and end-chamber graves with contracted burials but no pottery: pit and side-chamber graves with extended burials: rectangular graves with extended burials, possibly Christian. One grave, 98, of simple rectangular form, contained the skeleton of a girl with sandals covered with gilt open work in cut leather, and two spindles in bone and wood.

The mummies, wrapped in linen and enclosed in cartonnages, could not be preserved, as everything, except the skin of plaster which supported the painted and gilt lining, had been destroyed by white ants.

The few broken pieces of Meroitic, or more properly Romano-Nubian pottery, found in Cemetery 98, either on the surface or in the fillings of the shafts of pit and end-chamber graves, hardly established the fact that there was a Meroitic cemetery at Pselchis, although a few of the followers of Ergamenes may have been buried according to their own customs. But the pottery appears to be later than the time of his occupation of Dakka, and to belong to that general Romano-Nubian class of which the canteen or store to the north of the temple exhibited so many examples. In Cemeteries 104 and 107 were a considerable number of Ptolemaic-Roman graves of pit and end-chamber type.

The absence of any X-group graves is curious, and it is quite possible that the cemetery has disappeared under the cultivation. The two contracted burials in the pit and end-chamber graves, already mentioned, were unaccompanied by pottery, and cannot definitely be assigned to this period. Possibly the X-group people never settled at Pselchis, but preferred, or were compelled, to form their settlements at Aman Daúd, Cemetery 92, and at the mouth of the Wadi Alaqi, Cemetery 112, on the opposite side of the river. These two cemeteries are not, however, described in this Report, but will be found in the volumes dealing with the years in which they were excavated, in the Second and Fourth Annual Reports respectively.

EXAMINATION OF THE TOWN SITE OF PSELCHIS (CEMETERY 100).

Recorded by O. Bates.

Under this designation were included several excavations immediately to the north of Dakka (Birba), in the area extending along the west bank of the Nile from Naga Mohammad Nasrun to the temple.

SMALL BUILDING. PI. 23 b.

The northernmost of these excavations centred about a small mud-brick structure at Naga Mohammad Nasrun, which has currently been held to have been a Roman Customs House. The general appearance of this building is shown on PI. 23 b. Just north of the building itself, occurred also traces of badly destroyed mud walls, cut across by an old *sagia* channel. Beyond the fact that shards of late Roman pottery were found in the small chambers at the northernmost limit of this area, there was no indication as to the date of these remains. At whatever period they were erected, the smallness of the chambers, the thinness of the walls, and the great irregularity of the plan, rendered it improbable that they were buildings of any importance. That they may have been pottery kilns seems possible from their small size, and the fact that they showed, to a marked degree, traces of firing.

The mud-brick ruin which local tradition regarded as a "Sheikh," or grave-shrine of a Mohammadan votary, proved on examination to be of Roman origin, and presented several interesting features. It was dated as late as A.D. 150, by fragments of pottery found in the interstices of the walls; and from the pottery and a small bronze coin of Constantine, found just above the floor, appeared to have been in use as late as the earliest quarter of the fourth century. These dates were confirmed by the character of the pottery and the numerous ostraka found near, but not in, the building.

In plan the building is irregular, although orientated with fair precision upon a north-and-south axis (*see 2*, Scale 1 : 200). The east and west walls join the north at right angles, but the west side is slightly longer than the east. This irregularity seems to have been due to an unskilful effort to make room for the stairs in the south-west corner. The building was of more than one storey in height, and was entered on the ground floor by a door at the northern end of the east wall. That this door may itself have been approached by a passage of some sort, is suggested by the finding, to the east of the "Sheikh," of a detached north-and-south wall parallel to the east wall of the building, and 1.10 metres from it. It must, however, remain doubtful whether this outer wall was ever an integral part of the building, for not only could no traces of a connection between the two be found, but the foundations of the detached wall were noticeably lower than those of the "Sheikh" itself.

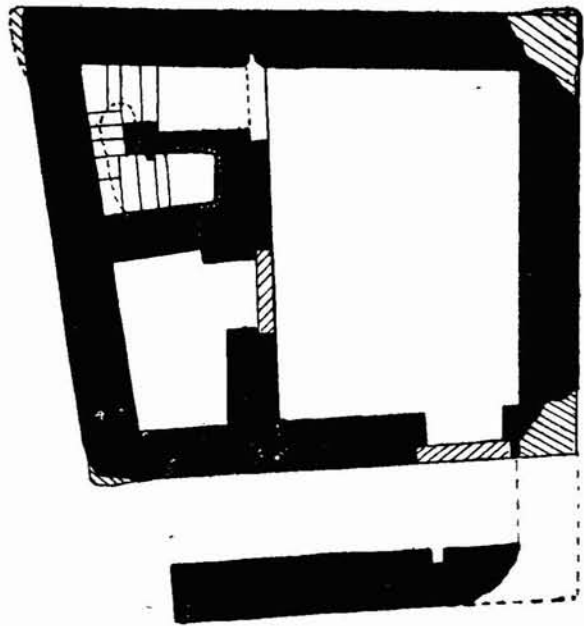


Fig. 2.

On entering the door of which mention has just been made, one came at once into the main room of the building, which occupied the northern half of the ground floor. In the south-west corner of the room, the floor of packed mud had been dug into, apparently by plunderers; though it should be noted that the southern edge of the hole follows exactly the line of the south wall of the room.

A doorway (west of the north-south axis), in the south side of the main room, gave on to a smaller chamber which occupied the south-east quadrant of the ground floor. Just inside the doorway, in the west wall of this chamber, was a small arched opening *cut* in the mud-brick. The bottom of the opening was 60 centimetres above the floor. The arch itself was 45 centimetres across the base by 62·5 centimetres in height. This small aperture gave access to a rude chamber symmetrically barrel-vaulted. Unlike so many Nubian vaultings, *e.g.* those at Sabagura and Ikhmindī, this vault was not inclined, the courses being in vertical planes. This vaulted chamber, which, from its position, must almost certainly have been a store of some sort, had been at some time entered by plunderers. At the south-west corner, they had dug a ragged hole into the mud-packing under the steps (*see* finely dotted line in plan).

Leaving now the vault and the small south-east chamber, and re-entering the main room, we find in the south-west corner a doorway giving access to a flight of steps. The door, which originally separated the steps from the main room, was hinged in the west wall, and opened out into the main room. This is shown from the still clearly defined vertical groove for the door-jamb in the west wall, and by the equally well-marked angle opposite, against which the door closed. At 1·65 metres from this door, the stairs begin with three flat steps leading to a landing of mud-packing. The stairway then turns east for a flight of four steps, the lowest step of which is built on the landing, and on a level with a second landing, which is over the south end of the vault. A third flight of three steps, the west end of the bottom one of which is laid over the north end of the top step of the second flight, gives on to what was originally the second storey of the building. From the remains, it is impossible to tell what was the arrangement of this upper storey.

Structurally, the building is simple, being of mud-bricks (stretchers) each about $23 \times 9 \times 7$ centimetres in size. The outside angles are underpinned with large, rudely dressed sandstone blocks. The sills of the entrance doors of the large north room and the smaller south-east chamber, are also of sandstone dressed, as well as the quality of the material admits. Both sills showed wear, especially the former. The steps were of flat slabs of sandstone. They were well worn, and seemed never to have been carefully squared. Two other fragments of stone, the original positions of which it is impossible to determine, were found in clearing the north room. The walls of the north and south-east rooms were coated on the inside with white plaster.

There is no evidence of a conclusive sort as to the original purpose of this building. The large quantity of domestic pottery found both within and without the building, point to its having been the most permanent portion of a store or canteen, for the issue and consumption of food and wine brought by boat for the use of the garrison. The ostraka (receipts for issues of food and other stores) would naturally be retained by those to whom they were given, and would not necessarily be found actually within the building. The question of the use of the building will be further discussed in dealing with the deposits of pottery found in or near it.

As most of the ostraka are as yet unexamined, the evidence which they might afford on the subject is not yet available. The title $\alpha\iota\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\iota\alpha\tau\omega\varsigma$ which is of very frequent occurrence, may be that of an officer in charge of the issue of rations.

GRAVES.

A few empty side-chambered graves of varying orientation were found cut in the mud just west of the "Sheikh." They must have been dug at a late period, and are significant neither in number nor in character.

POTTERY FROM BUILDING.

The pottery from the mud-brick building showed an interesting variety of debased classical patterns. Figure 3 (1) was a large platter of hard, pinkish-red ware, red-painted, and with decorations in black and white. At the edges this decoration takes the form of binding,

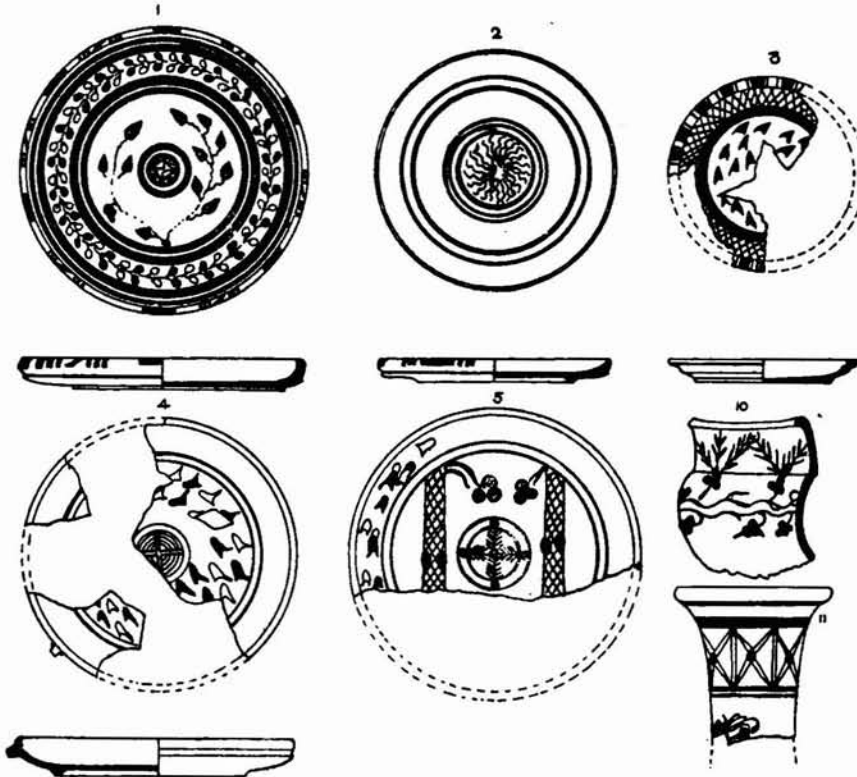


Fig. 3.

as if imitating the turns used to finish the edge of straw or grass-work trays. The same motive may be seen on a moulding in the naos of Dakka temple. Then come two bands of red, and a formalistic wreath, reminiscent of the leaves-and-olive patterns of an earlier period. The central portion is occupied by a small square with diagonals, inscribed in a circle. Outside this is an asymmetrical design, showing what appear to be bunches of grapes on a vine. The effect of the whole is really pleasant, the formality of the outer circumference being balanced by the restrained freedom of the design in the central field. Figure 3 (2) shows a simpler platter, of coarse, smooth, red-brown ware; red-painted, and, like the one just mentioned, decorated in white and black. The edge is "bound," and the centre is occupied by

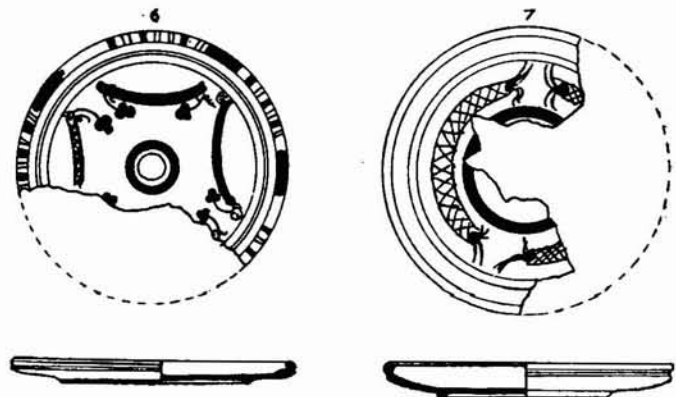


Fig. 4.

as if imitating the turns used to finish the edge of straw or grass-work trays. The same motive may be seen on a moulding in the naos of Dakka temple. Then come two bands of red, and a formalistic wreath, reminiscent of the leaves-and-olive patterns of an earlier period. The central portion is occupied by a small square with diagonals, inscribed in a circle. Outside this is an asymmetrical design, showing what appear to be bunches of grapes on a vine. The effect of the whole is really pleasant, the formality of the outer circumference being balanced by the restrained freedom of the design in the central field. Figure 3 (2) shows a simpler platter, of coarse, smooth, red-brown ware; red-painted, and, like the one just mentioned, decorated in white and black. The edge is "bound," and the centre is occupied by

a pattern of wavy radii in black. This device is, perhaps, reminiscent of the *gorgoneion* so often used as a central figure in Roman pottery of the Early Empire. Of the same ware is the plate shown in Figure 3 (3). Here the edges are "bound," while immediately inside comes a zone of cross-hatching. The central part of the field—as far as preserved—is occupied by a filler-ornament of which the origin is not certain. It is possible that the cuneiform units are derived from seeds. They are seen again, in black and buff, in the decoration of a platter with a spout, shown in Figure 3 (4). This platter is of the same ware as the preceding two, and has its central portion marked by a cross inscribed in a circle. It was the only piece found with a spout. Figure 3 (5) shows the "seed" pattern again, used here as a border. The centre of the field shows two crossed palm-fronds within two concentric circles. At the four ends of the fronds, in the space between the circles, are small discs of black, another of which is seen at the centre where the fronds cross. In the field, to the right and left of the central design, are two parallel bands of cream-colour, cross-hatched in black, which would, were it not for the evidence of the two following plates, suggest the trunks of date-palms. By comparison with the plates shown in Figure 4 (6, 7), they seem, however, to represent thick garlands ending in clusters of fruit or leaves. The ware of this disk is a hard red; the decorations are in black and cream colour. In Figure 4 (6) we again see the "binding" at the edges. In the field the centre is marked by a disc and concentric circle; three fillets are preserved and traces of the fourth, which hang pendant from four roughly equidistant points on the inside of the innermost of the circumferential circles. At the ends of these fillets or garlands hang tendrils ending in trefoil leaves. The ware is a hard pink; pink-painted, with decorations in white and reddish brown. The centre and the fillets are white. One of the latter is cross-hatched. Figure 4 (7) is the last, save one fragment, of this interesting series. It is of red-brown ware, red-painted, and decorated in white and black. The central part is unfortunately broken away, but there remain two clumsy, cross-hatched fillets, which at the outside of the central field are curved parallel to the edge of the plate. They end in poorly executed fruits or leaves. The fragment just mentioned is not figured. Of the same ware as the preceding, it shows only the "binding" at the rim, and the somewhat coarse, but effective, zone of ornament just inside the "binding." The colours are white and black.

Except for three fragments—belonging to a cup, a bowl, and a large jar—the other pottery from the "Sheikh" was only of interest for determining the dates of the building. One, the fragment of the cup, was of a fine hard grey ware, very thin and of excellent workmanship. A simple pattern of quatrefoil was repeated around the inside, between two pairs of lines. The petals of the only flower preserved whole were three of them red, outlined in black, while the fourth was solid black. The fragment of the bowl (Fig. 3 [10]) was of rather coarse red-brown ware, decorated in rusty red. About the neck ran a palm-frond motive, while around the shoulder was a double tendril-and-trefoil design. The jar-neck (Fig. 3 [11]) was of buff ware, the rim being painted with the same colour. The body of the jar was white with decorations in black: a grille design below the flare of the neck, and an ivy pattern below that.

If, now, we regard the pottery from the mud-brick building as a whole, we are at once struck by its unusual—in some respects unique—character. It belongs to the last period when the building was in use, and would seem to be a Nubian ware, as it has no exact parallels in Egypt. Further, it may even be of local make, since it has not been found in Nubia north of Pselchis, and Dr. MacIver's excavations to the south have yielded wares related to, but not identical with, these plates. The importance of Pselchis in Roman times, and the

nature of the building and of the pottery itself, seem to justify the belief that these dishes were a local ware, imitated from flat food trays of palm fibre or grass, similar in form to those in use in Nubia to-day.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Immediately south of the "Sheikh" was found, just below the surface of the sand, a Latin inscription. It was cut on the face of sandstone block, 22 + 22 × 18 centimetres, the letters being clearly made and rubricated, with horizontal lineals. The letters are 2·5 centimetres high and show by their form that the lapidary was better acquainted with the forms of Greek than of Roman letters. The inscription reads thus :—

G A I (I) A N (N) I (I)
S E L E V C V S
M (E) I L E S A N (N) O (S)
Q V (E) I N D E C E (M)
D O M O A S I A
M (E) I L (E) (I) T (I B) V S
A N I M O F O R T (I B V S)

"Seleucus, freedman of Gaius Annius, the Centurion, for fifteen years a soldier, his home being in Asia, to his brave comrades, or at Miletus, is in good spirits."

Line 2. The name Seleucus accords well with the translation given of 1, 5.

Lines 3, 4, 6. E I for I occurs almost regularly in such Latin private inscriptions of Nubia as I have seen.

The scarcity of Latin epigraphic material from Nubia makes it difficult, on the style of the cutting alone, to assign a definite date to such inscriptions. I am inclined, however, from analogies with certain graffiti at Dakka and Moharekha, to place this inscription at the end of the third or in the first quarter of the Fourth Century A.D.

At a distance of twenty metres to the north of the point at which this inscription was found, on the surface of the sand, was discovered a fragment of another, in Greek. The letters were poorly cut. Only the following was legible :—

. . . . O Y
. . . . M I K P O N E
. . M E

The original position of both these inscriptions is not determinable.

OSTRAKA.

The ostraka which were found in all the excavations of 100, were especially numerous about the temple. In all, about 200 were found, although not more than ten of them were perfect. Owing both to the character of the writing and to the poor state of preservation of these documents, they required the skill of a specialist to prepare them for publication, and so do not appear in this volume. A few remarks as to their general nature may, however, be made here on palæographic grounds. The majority of these records may be dated to the Third and Fourth Centuries A.D., although a few belong to the Second. With the exception of one hieroglyphic, four demotic, one Meroitic and one in Latin, they are all in Greek. They are chiefly receipts for wine, though there occur also short inventories of

effects with checks against the items, tithe-receipts paid in money, a land-transfer, a record of the sale of a horse, and an account, hardly legible, relating to repairs of the temple naos. This last is of especial interest because of the well-known bilingual on the west wall (outside) of the naos of the temple, which commemorates the repair and adornment of the naos in Roman times.

The only divine names noticed on these ostraka are those of "Hermaios," by whom Thoth of Nubia (Pantnoughis) is designated in the temple graffiti: Ptah (here $\tau\alpha\nu\theta\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$) and Mut ($\mu\upsilon\theta\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$). The latter pair occur but once, on the ostrakon relating to the naos which has just been mentioned.

The private names, while occasionally Græcized-Egyptian (e.g. $\Theta\eta\sigma\mu\omicron\upsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\Pi\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Νεφερούς) are more commonly Greek (Απολλωνίους , Σωσιβίους , Σηραχπίων) or Roman (Σαβεινός , Ιουλι[ος] , Παυλίνος , Πετρωνίος —the last especially common).

Of vocations, we find soldiers (Στρατιώτης ἰππεύς), a builder (οἰκοδόμος), and the official registrar (ἐπιγραφεύς). The dates give, usually, only the day of the Egyptian months (e.g. $\text{ϩαωϩ᾽ ἔβ' ϩαμηνωθ α'}$), though in some cases years as well (e.g. L 15).

The same misspellings observable in the Nubian temple graffiti are found in the ostraka (e.g. ϵ for η or ι , σ for ω , σ for ζ).

The Meroitic ostrakon (of which mention has been made above) is interesting, but so sand-blasted and weathered as to be almost illegible. The preservation of the last lines, however, and the great need of new Meroitic documents at this present time, gives it a certain special interest. The small hieroglyphic ostrakon was found in clearing the temple well, at a depth of 2.60 metres from the top. It is on a shard of Roman pottery, similar to the hard red ware used in the first century amphoræ, and is probably a copy of a detail of some inscription.

It is hoped that a thorough investigation of this collection of ostraka from Dakka will eventually throw new light upon the civil life of Roman Nubia. The languages of the ostraka show that for the ordinary use of a Nubian town with a Roman or Byzantine garrison within the Dodekaschoinos, Greek was the most generally written tongue. The use of Arabic instead of Nubian for writing at the present day in Lower Nubia, shows that the written and spoken language need not be the same. The almost total non-occurrence of the Meroitic script except as graffiti in the Dodekaschoinos is, no doubt, due as much to political as to racial causes. The Dakka ostraka show that the Greek, Latin, Egyptian, Demotic, and Meroitic scripts were all apparently in use at one period. A dialect of Nubian, introduced by the Nobadæ considerably later, was perhaps written in Greek characters. But amid the babel of tongues at Pselchis, Greek was probably not only the written language most generally used but was the *lingua franca* of the camp, the official language of the administration, and the tongue in which, through interpreters, business was transacted with the many races which were represented by the population of Dakka during the first centuries of the Christian Era.

ROMAN FORTIFICATIONS. Pl. 23 c, d, e.

The southern excavations at Cemetery 100 uncovered the remains of a large mud-brick fortification of the Roman period (Plan 2).* This was the most important structure of late times found at Dakka, and was probably the enclosure which defended the temple and the

* Throughout this structure the bricks (stretchers) averaged ca. 25 × 10 × 7 centimetres.

Roman camp against the incursions of the Blemmyes and other Sudanese tribes. Its date lay between A.D. 100 and A.D. 250, for fragments of an important military inscription (Plan 2) of the first century were found in the pavement of the south entrance, while against the inner side of the walls, close to the west gate, were traces of houses belonging—from the potsherds in their floorings—to a period before A.D. 350. These houses, at a time when the fort was new and in good repair, would not have been built against the inside of the wall, since in the case of attack they would have been very seriously in the way of the defenders. The houses had been so cut to pieces by *sebbakhîn* that it was not practicable to show them on the plan, but their position was on the inside of the west gate and to the north of it.

The orientation of the fort was precisely that of the temple it enclosed. Immediately west of the temple pylon was the west gate. This entrance was strengthened by two towers or bastions (*see* Plan 2) which were alike in size and symmetrical to the central axis of the gateway; although in the walls themselves there was a difference, that south of the gate being thicker than that to the north, which was probably cut away to make room for an approach to the north bastion. The tower-bastions projected in front of the outside line of the walls in half-rounds, and behind the inside line rectangularly. They were chambered, and were entered at the back. The chambers, and the interval between the towers, were flagged with sandstone slabs. We come now to a feature which differentiated this gateway from that on the south side of the enclosure. At some period after the completion of the fort, its occupants became dissatisfied with the security of the gate, and therefore strengthened or masked the projecting half-round bastions with solid additions in mud-brick, which changed them to rectangular flanking towers. Moreover, in adding these structures, the builders left an air-space of about 4·5 centimetres between the old towers and the additions. In this they showed themselves well acquainted with the principles of mud-brick construction, leaving room for the additions to settle without disturbing the earlier building.* The entrance was narrowed by approaching the new bastions to each other and to the central axis of the gate, and a stout door of wood, sheathed with bronze and studded with iron nails—hinged at the south side and swinging outwards (*see* Plan 2)—was fitted to the new entrance. In the inside offset-angles made by the new bastions with the old, at the spring of the half-rounds, two uprights of squared sandstone were placed. The northern one of these showed, by the carefully drawn parallels cut upon its west face, that it had been prepared for an inscription. **Pl. 23 d.**

It would seem that the precautions taken in strengthening the gate were not without excuse, for at a period subsequent to this reinforcement it was attacked and apparently carried. For the bricks on each side of the door and the mud-plaster in front of it were reddened by very severe firing, and large fragments of the thick copper sheathing were also found (*ca.* 1 centimetre), already mentioned as being affixed with iron nails to the door, twisted, and half molten by fire. Among these fragments was one which formerly covered an end of the pivot-post of the door.

It would be rash to connect these data with any particular event in the later history of Nubia, but it is highly probable that we have here evidence of a Blemmye or Ethiopian incursion about the latter half of the Fourth Century.

Along the inside of the west wall, near the south-west corner of the fort, ran a drain

* Exactly the same principle applied to stone was observed in making the additions to the Aswân Dam.

made of Third Century amphoræ. The piping was made by inserting the end of a jar into the mouth of the preceding one, the bottoms of the jars having been previously knocked off. The joints were luted with a tempered mud-plaster. The amphoræ lay with their ends to the south, which suggests that the drain was laid to this quarter, where a burnt brick paving may indicate the position of a place for drawing water or for ablution. This probably was the case, for, in the absence of rain, we can only suppose that the piping brought water along the walls from some *saqia* by the river, or a well.

The south gate (Pl. 23 e) was more ruinous than the western one, but—if we omit the bastions added in the latter case—was almost identical in size and very similar in plan. The difference is noteworthy: it was backed by a greater mass of brickwork and the door was well inside the towers, as was originally the case at the west gate. It was probably because of the great thickness of the walls at this point that it was not thought necessary to add such bastions here as were advanced before the west gate. The south gate was so cut down by *sebbakhîn* that no traces of chambers were to be seen. Although very probably they were there, they have not been indicated on the plan, as it is uncertain, owing to the greater thickness of the walls, how the entrance should be restored.

Under the flagging in the entrance (hole marked A, Plan 2) were found the fragments of the Latin military inscription referred to above (Plan 2). Although badly broken, the following is clear :—

. . . L I V
 S V B . . . T
 . . Q R A M M
 M I L L E G I I I
 E T C O H . . .

Letters, 6 centimetres high, swallow-tailed and rubricated. Height, 42 centimetres; breadth on base, 40 centimetres, cutting deep V-shaped.

Inside the gate, on the west side, a Roman quern of red granite was found, half embedded in the wall. Pl. 23 c.

The fort offered no other points of interest. At the intersection of the axes of the gates, search was made for traces of a possible *praetorium*, but no indications of building were found. Possibly the temple itself fulfilled this purpose.

At a point somewhat north of the intersection of the axes, a small vaulted Byzantine tomb was uncovered. It was of burnt brick and white plaster. It had been entered by plunderers from the north-west side, but still contained fragments of a disturbed skeleton.

A restoration of the fort may be assigned to the middle of the Third Century, and it was built on the site of a station which had already been occupied by Roman troops of the Third Legion, which was also stationed in Algeria.* The original fort must have been constructed some time in the Second or Third Century, and the west gate strengthened and remodelled early in the fourth, when it was very possibly occupied by a garrison of the *Nobadæ*. It appears to have been attacked by some enemy such as the *Blemmyes* or *Beja* tribes of the Eastern Desert, who, emerging from the *Wadi Alaqi*, crossed the river, and stormed the fort; and were probably also responsible for the terrible injuries which were

* Men of the Third Legion were at *Dakka* on reconnaissance duty in the reign of *Tiberius*.

inflicted on the X-group population, which buried its dead in Cemetery 92 on the east bank. After the raid, the Blemmyes no doubt withdrew, but the fort does not seem to have been repaired. The broken wine jars and pottery deposits (Pl. 23 a) may represent the damage done to the canteen at the time; certain of the cups and potsherds being of X-group type. The amphoræ can, however, hardly be dated as late as the Fourth Century, and their use and disuse are probably connected with the ordinary life of the Roman garrison in the Third Century, just before the place was handed over to the custody of the Nobadæ.

TEMPLE WELL.

It remains to speak of the work at the temple itself. This consisted of the excavation of the large temple well south-east of the naos, and of the area immediately in front (north) of the pylon.

The well (Plan 2) was of unusual size and type. It was cylindrical, and lined with a double wall of well-dressed sandstone blocks of irregular lengths, laid in courses. The blocks of the outer wall are larger than those of the inner. The well had been reopened to a depth of 1·50 metres,* but below this the filling did not appear to have been disturbed. Our own excavations were carried to a depth of seven metres, when we were very reluctantly obliged to stop on account of water. At this depth, however, we had already found bed-rock (Nubian sandstone) on the north side of the shaft. This rock had been rudely shaped into steps, in continuation of the slanting passage which ran into the well from the north. This passage (Pl. 2 and Section) led from a level 1·20 metres below the present level of the well-curb. Here there was a small rectangular tank, as wide as the passage and one metre long. Its bottom was of mud, and the lower half of the walls were of small stones with mud-plaster in the interstices; the upper half being of mud-brick. The purpose of this structure is obvious: when the water was low in the well, this tank could be filled by hand with a supply which was then readily accessible during the day, and at which animals could be watered.

From the level of the tank, the steps of the passage descended towards the well, the sandstone slabs being laid immediately one over another for a horizontal distance of about 5·5 metres. After a break in the stairs (at mean water-level?) the steps are laid, not on the top of each other, but separated by the hard sand. On reaching the well, the neatly cut sandstone treads give place to the rude rock cuttings.

As to the sides of the passage, the sands are, at the upper end, kept back by walls of small (21 × 8 × 6·5 centimetres) mud-bricks, which, as the pressure increases and the water-levels are approached, gives place to sandstone masonry. The blocks are of irregular size, but are all laid with an attempt at coursing, though a course may have generous "patchings" to give the lines. At about five metres north of the central (vertical) axis of the well, the passage is roofed with large unsquared blocks of sandstone, laid flat and supported by the side walls.

The debris in the well shows that it was not filled before the Third Century A.D., pottery fragments of this period having been found at the lowest point of excavation in the shaft. The debris, moreover, presented a uniformity of character which can only be explained by supposing that the well was filled purposely and rapidly, and not by the long accumulation

* Sir Gaston Maspero has since informed me that the well was filled in by the Antiquities Department during the restoration of Dakka Temple. Its existence apparently was not recorded, and only the possibility that part of the temple furniture might have been thrown into it caused me to examine it at all.

of rubbish. Among the few objects found in clearing the well the hieroglyphic ostrakon and the fragment of the hard thin grey ware cup with the Hathor head are of especial interest. (Cf. D. R. MacIver. *Areïka*, Pl. 24.)

DEPOSITS OF POTTERY. Pls. 23 a, 24 a, b.

West of the mud-brick building were found two deposits of pottery of the Roman period. The pots were of various types, and ranged in time from the Second to the end of the Third Century A.D. They were found immediately under the surface of the sand, at a depth of *not more than ten centimetres*.

That they had not all been thrown away was shown by the fact that in some instances a group of amphoræ had been laid down side by side: in one case several were standing together, and in another, three small cups were found nested upside down. It is very difficult satisfactorily to explain the presence of these deposits. The range and variety of the pottery alone, at once negatives any theory of its being the site of a manufactory of pots, as might be inferred from the presence of (possible) kilns to the N.E. of the deposits, alluded to above. Moreover, many of the pieces show use: the amphoræ containing organic traces which represent the lees of wine, and a number of the cooking vessels being still sooty on the bottoms.

What seems, therefore, to be the only possible explanation, is that these deposits mark the position of a food and wine magazine or customs house, near which empty wine jars, etc., would soon accumulate. The presence of a large Roman camp at Dakka would render the importation by river of wine and food supplies absolutely necessary. The mud-brick building was, no doubt, the office of the bonded store in which the wine and grain supply of the garrison was kept until required. The accumulations of pottery may represent either the breakages or the defective pieces from the cargoes, or the "empties" brought to be refilled or exchanged by the garrison. It is hardly conceivable that so large a quantity of pottery should have been placed on, or in the few graves found in the immediate neighbourhood. The pottery may, of course, have been carried out of some building, and thrown down in the situation in which it was found by plunderers, but against this view must be set the fact that hardly any jar sealings were found. The explanation which best fits the facts is that certain rations, as wine and grain, were imported for the use of the soldiers quartered at Dakka, and issued to them from a canteen. The numerous ostraka found would seem to be tallies of such issues to individuals. It is quite certain that some regulation of the manner in which the rations of wine were issued would be found absolutely necessary in a Roman military station inside the tropics.

POTTERY DEPOSIT.

The types of amphoræ represented are shown in Figure 5 (12, 12a, 12b, 13, and 14). Those of the first group are of a smooth hard brown ware. This class always had a pair of handles on the neck, and usually showed ribbing. The type of this class is (12); (12b) was a common variant, while the large-bodied form (12a) was rare. The second group was better represented than the first, and belonged to a later period. The fabric here was a pink ware, red-painted, and the chief characteristic was that the handles sprang

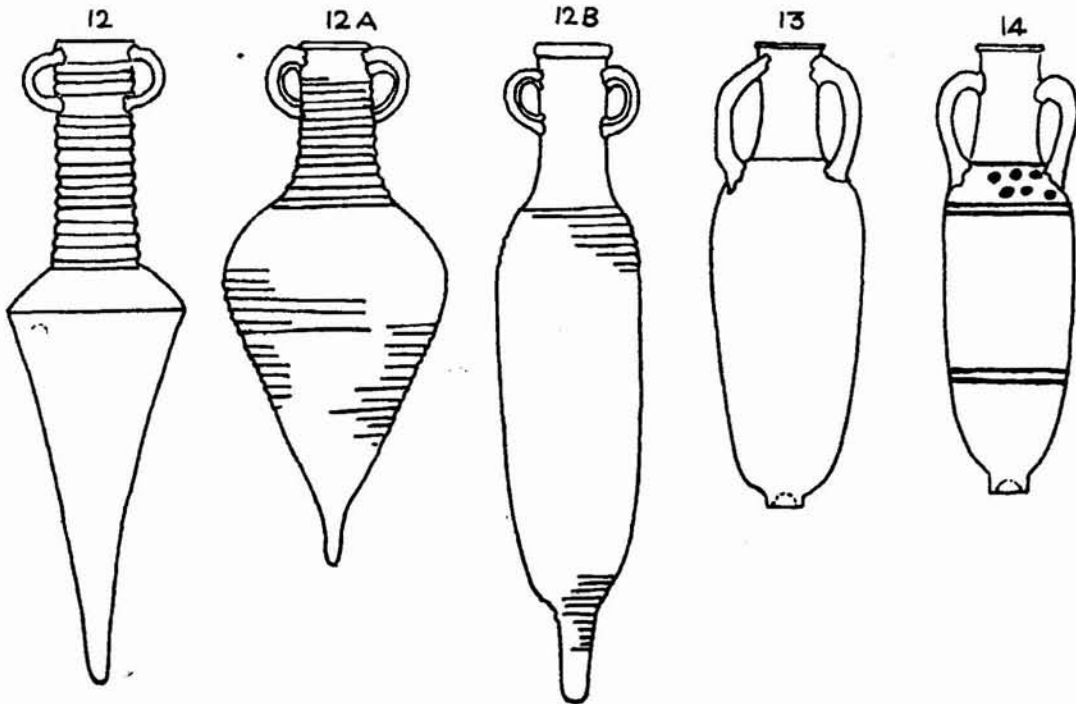


Fig. 5.

from the shoulder to the neck. The bottoms of the amphoræ were plugged with clay, or clay and resin (?). A few of the later specimens were decorated in a manner which strongly suggests X-group pottery (14). The ornamental bands and spots in the case shown were black.

A variety of necked jars was found (Fig. 6 [15, 16, 17, 18, 19]), showing typical examples. Of three large red-ware jars, buff-painted and decorated in black, the best preserved is (15). The side opposite to that shown bears a panel decorated with a vine pattern and palm-fronds. A very common type (16) was usually of brown ware, white-painted. They were not regularly decorated, the specimen shown being in this respect exceptional, having on the shoulder, above two bands, an ivy and trefoil pattern in black. Allied to this form is the jug of brown-painted brown ware with the pointed bottom (17). Several wide-mouthed jars, all undecorated, of the type shown (18), were also found. They were of plain smooth brown ware.

Regarding the jugs with one handle, we find but three types: those shown in (19), (23), and (24). Jugs of this class had flat handles from the shoulder to the neck, and were of smooth reddish-brown ware. Characteristic of them was the trefoil mouth. In (24) only we find the trefoil reduced to a mere spout.

Bottles, *i.e.* jugs without handles (20, 21), were not common. Both of these were of unusual type. (20) was of smooth reddish-brown ware, the neck and upper body being washed with a greyish slip. (21) was unlike any other piece found. It was of grey ware,

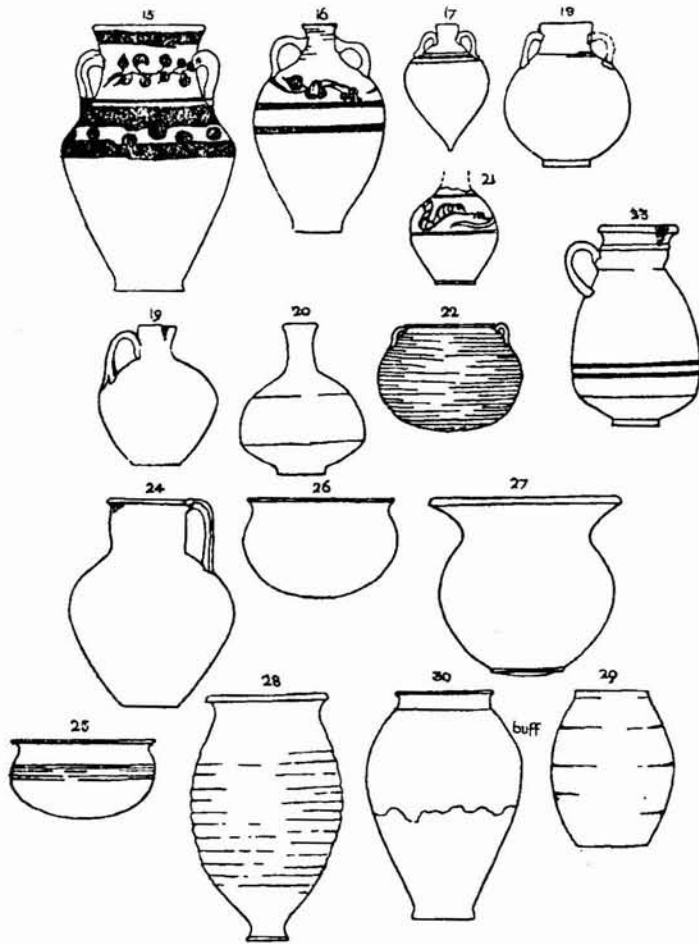


Fig. 6.

Figure 6 (30) shows a large jar of smooth brown ware, the upper half buff-painted. It was unique; no others like it being found.

The small bowls and cups were numerous, and offered a remarkable variety of forms. Figure 7 (31) represents a simple type of excellent fabric—a thin unpainted smooth brown

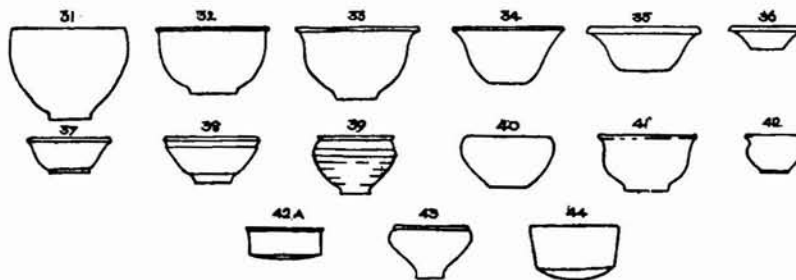


Fig. 7.

ware, so hard as to be resonant. Related to this form, but differing from it in having a ledge-rim, is the pink-painted grey-ware bowl shown in Figure 7 (32).

Figure 7 (33) shows another variety of unpolished unpainted red ware, flaring slightly, and with a ledge-rim. Figure 7 (34), of pink-painted brown ware, lacks this ledge and the foot, and has a slight cyma-flare toward the top.

A distinct class was that to which the cups shown, Figure 7 (35), (36), (37), and (38) belonged. These vessels had walls of such thickness as to suggest that they were small braziers. The first two were of pink ware, (35) being red-painted round the rim, and (36) red-painted inside. The others were of red ware, (37) being red-painted, while (38) was red-painted round the rim only.

The other undecorated forms are shown, Figure 7 (39) thin brown ware: laminated; (40), red ware, grey slip; (41), red ware outside, partially polished, inside corrugated; (42), coarse brown ware; (42 A), pinkish-buff ware, a common type, the larger specimens of which showed fire-blackening; (43), red ware, not painted, a common type; and (44), red-brown ware, unpainted, resonant.

The last two forms have decorated parallels; Figure 7 (43), for example, is related to the cups shown in Figure 7 (44), Figure 8 (45), (46). These are all of them true X-group; (44) is buff ware, upper half red-painted, spots in black; (45), buff ware, white slip, spot black; (46), reddish ware, pink slip, spots black; brown ware, pinkish-grey slip, spots black.

The decorated shapes analogous to Figure 7 (44) are more numerous and are seen in Figure 8 (47), reddish-buff ware, buff-painted with red bands and black lines; (48), brown ware, red-painted with black spots; (49), red ware, buff-painted, decorated in black with a degenerate olive pattern; and (50), red-brown ware, yellow buff-painted, red zones, black lines and spots. Closely allied to these are (51), thin hard buff ware, with black lines, and the same ware, buff-painted, with black lines. The thinness and fineness of the fabric, however, differentiates these cups from the others, and justifies their being put in a special class with (52)—thin hard greyish-pink ware, buff-painted, red band round mouth, imbrication in black.

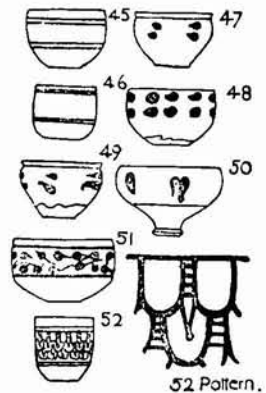


Fig. 8.

All this pottery forms, it will be seen, an interesting connection between X-group on the one hand, and the Nubian or Meroitic, as found by Dr. MacIver, on the other.

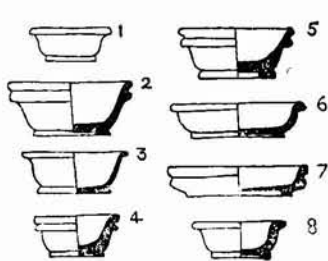


Fig. 9.

Strangely reminiscent of Roman tradition, it yet presents new characteristics which can only be called Nubian, and the quality of the fabric, as well as the effectiveness of some of the rude designs reflects very creditably on the skill of the makers.

Beside the pottery were found eight shallow bowls of pale greenish-blue-glazed ware, of the coarse faience characteristic of the late Roman period in Egypt. They are shown in Figure 9 (1-8).

Fragments of glass also occurred, but only one specimen, a small dish, was well enough preserved to allow of its shape being determined. With the pottery were several stone mullers.

UNFINISHED NORTHWARD EXTENSION OF DAKKA TEMPLE. Pl. 25, a, b, c, d, e.

The remains of the foundations and walls, and the platform shown in Plan 2 and on Pl. 25 a, b were uncovered in December 1909.* These walls are apparently the uncom-

* I was in absolute ignorance that Sir Gaston Maspero had already uncovered a portion of this part of the temple during his visit of inspection in January 1909, nor did Dr. Roeder, who was copying the inscriptions of the temple, seem aware of the fact. I had, of course, not seen Sir Gaston Maspero's note in the "Annales du Service," Tome X, fasc. i, p. 8. Sir Gaston Maspero saw the work that had been done by the Survey, and told me that the existence of the causeway being already known, work on it should

pleted portions of a projected northward extension of the temple. The stones of which the extension is built are all taken from some temple of Thothmes III, as his title occur on several of the blocks. That this temple was in all probability not an earlier one at Dakka is shown by a construction causeway of polished stones from the river-bed, which connects the incomplete building with the Nile. Neither was the source of the stone the small temple at Kubban, excavated in December 1910, as that is dedicated to Amonhotep III. A temple with blocks with cartouches of Thothmes III is also reported (Baedeker, p. 387, ed. 1910) as having been seen at Kubban; presumably immediately to the south of the fortress: but no trace was observed of a building in the space unoccupied by houses. The gateway of Thothmes III is mentioned (Weigall, Report on Antiquities of Lower Nubia, p. 92) as having once existed at Qurta, but no work was done by the Survey on this site, as the temple would presumably fall within the province of the Department of Antiquities. The blocks built into the foundations at Dakka show, as Sir Gaston Maspero has pointed out, that the temple was dedicated to Horus of Baki.

have been carried out by his Department. Had I known that he had already entrusted the clearing of the site to M. Barsanti, I would, of course, not have attempted it myself. May I be allowed to express my regret for having unwittingly carried out a piece of work which, perhaps, strictly speaking, did not fall within my province? As stated in Bulletin V, p. 8 (footnote), I communicated the fact that the inscribed blocks were uncovered, to Dr. Roeder, who was engaged in copying the Temple of Dakka for the Department of Antiquities.

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:—

PSRE = Parallel sides and rounded ends.

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. All measurements are in Centimetres.

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. *Ger'a*, pl. *ger'an* = Bulging water jars, non-porous, with rounded base in three sizes : $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1, of white ware, made mostly at 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. *Mastaba* = The Arabic word for the mud-banks which serve as benches and beds in modern houses, and has since Mariette's time been used to designate the bench-like superstructure of ancient tombs.
 9. *Reis* = The Arabic word for head-man, overseer, captain.
 10. *Saqia* = A water-wheel turned by cattle for raising water by a chain of jars.
 11. *Sebakh* = Nitrogenous earth, used as manure.
 12. *Sebbakh'in* = Diggers of *Sebakh*.
 13. *Shaduf* = A bucket-sweep for raising water, worked by hand.
 14. *Sheikh* = A man of authority or importance in a village. Saint : hence the respect shown for their burial-places.
 15. *Tibn* = Chopped straw used in brick and pottery making.
 16. *Zir*, pl. *ziyar* = Very large porous water jar, wide-mouthed, pointed base, made at Qena.
-

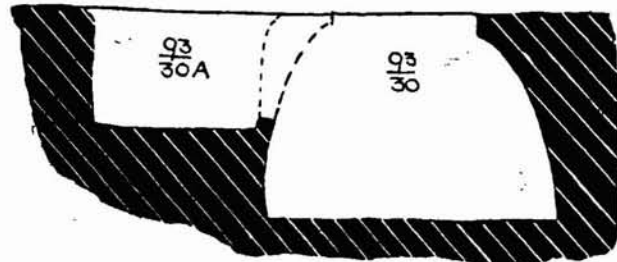
PREDYNASTIC AND EARLY DYNASTIC CEMETERIES.

The Predynastic age at Dakka is represented by only a few graves in Cemeteries 102 and 103, and even these are confined to the latter part of the period, and are the immediate predecessors of the Early Dynastic type of burial, the characteristic black-mouthed pottery of which is but a degeneration or copy in local materials, of the black-topped ware of the earlier graves. Indeed, already with these Predynastic burials the black-mouthed pottery is found side by side with the black-topped, and one type at least is transitional between the two.

For this reason the two periods may be taken together as constituting the period in which Nubia was still under Egyptian influence, although gradually losing touch with the parent country, while such graves as appear to be assignable to the Predynastic period are separately described.

CEMETERY 93.

Almost completely plundered, probably through *sebákh*-digging, the graves being completely cleared out. The graves are all dug in the alluvial mud, which is here capped with sand, and have been intruded on by a few C-group graves. The Early Dynastic graves are of the circular beehive shape, averaging 100 centimetres in diameter by 115 deep, in undisturbed examples (Archaic Type IV *a*), having the inside walls mud-plastered and cracks in the soil filled with small stones set in mud. (Fig. 10.)



93:30 Section.

Fig. 10.

B-group.

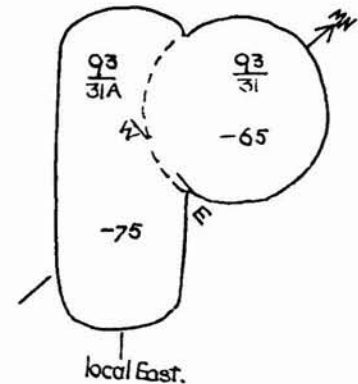
3. Grave, oval, 95 × 70 — 55.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 10° N. of W.

Contents :

1. Small beaker, red-polished, black-topped ware.
2. Natural pebble palette.

26, 28, 29, 30 A. Empty.



Early Dynastic.

Graves 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 10-18, 21-24, 27, 33-40.

25. Grave : Circular, 100 × 100 — 110, lined with mud-plaster, slight beehive shape.

Burial : Male skeleton, contracted on L. side, head 30° N. of W., skull missing.

30, 30 A. Circular E.D. grave, intruded on Predynastic.

31, 31 A. Circular E.D. grave, intruded on by C-group and enclosed in circular superstructure wall of the latter. (Fig. 11.)



Fig. 11.

Intrusive C-group Graves : 7, 9, 20, 32.

19. *Grave*: Rectangular with rounded ends, 90 × 35 — 85.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head 25° S. of E. Leather at neck, skull disturbed.

CEMETERY 95.

In alluvial Nile mud. *Early Dynastic and B-group.*

1. *Grave*: Oval to rectangular, 90 × 50 — 50. Apparently intruded on by a circular, beehive grave.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head 30° W. of S.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl SCRW, brown in colour outside and slightly polished.
2. Shallow bowl smooth red ware, slightly polished outside.

2. *Grave*: Oval, 90 × 65 — 50. Apparently intruded on by a circular beehive grave.

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

Contents:

1. Bowl thin smooth red ware, pebble polished.
2. Bowl thin SCRW.
- 3, 4. Beakers of R-P B-T ware.
5. Shallow bowl SCRW, riveted, contained bones of gazelle (?) prepared as food.
 - i. *Conus Omaria* shell.

3. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 110 × 70 — 75.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head 15° S. of

Contents:

1. Bowl thin coarse red ware, pebble smoothed.
2. Lump of malachite.

11. Nearly circular, 75 × 80 — 15. Denuded.

Burial: Skeleton, contracted on R. side, head 30° S. of W.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl or jar R-P B-T or mouthed ware.

Empty circular Early Dynastic Graves : 4, 6, 10, 21, 22-28.

CEMETERY 95 : 100 A.

About 300 metres to S.W. About 30 denuded empty circular graves, no remains of bones or potsherds.

CEMETERY 94 : 200.

37 graves of circular beehive shape, mud-plastered internally, all empty except:—

208. *Grave*: Circular beehive section, 150 × 150 — 80.

Burial: M. Skeleton, contracted on R. side.

215. *Grave*: Circular beehive section, 110 × 110 — 60.

Burial: M. Skeleton, contracted on L. side.

224. *Grave*: Circular beehive section, 155 × 155 — 55.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:

- i. Cylindrical jar, buff ware, white-painted (?) string pattern around neck.

226. *Grave* : Circular beehive section, 150 × 150 — 100. Small jar hard pink ware.
228. *Grave* : Large, nearly circular beehive section, divided in two nearly equal portions by a thin wall of the alluvial mud being left *in situ* with a door formed of a sandstone slab set on edge and mud-plastered. 270 × 225 — 105. Floor and sides mud-plastered.

CEMETERY 98.

Early Dynastic. In ancient alluvial Nile mud. This cemetery was in course of destruction by *sebbakhîn*, but had already been ruined in ancient times by plundering. A Roman cemetery of pit and end-chamber graves had been intruded on it. Towards the north end of the cemetery were a few Early Dynastic graves of the circular beehive section type, while the centre was occupied by a small cemetery of rectangular or oval graves of the same period, but probably somewhat earlier in it.

In more than one case, the archaic burials had been encountered by the Roman grave-diggers who had been forced to abandon the excavation of their tomb, since the soft fillings of the older graves were sufficiently solid to form the sides and roofs of the pit and end-chamber graves. The graves contained a somewhat interesting collection of Late Predynastic Egyptian pottery found in Nubia well into the Early Dynastic period, mixed with the thin black-mouthed bowls peculiar to the country, together with paint palettes of quartz or pebble.

305. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 100 × 50 — 95.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Small deep bowl SCRW.
2. Small bowl SCRW, pebble smoothed.
 - i. *Natica melanistoma* shells pierced for suspension.

310. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 110 × 65 — 40 to 80. The grave appears to have been re-used or partially filled with earth to cover the pots on the floor before the existing burial was made, which is lying on 40 centimetres of loose earth. (Fig. 12.)

Burial : M. Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local south*, about 20° W. of S. Bones of two earlier burials in filling of grave.

Contents : (Fig. 13.)

1. Bowl red light red-painted pebble polish.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M.
3. Large roughly made bowl, thick, smooth, coarse brown ware.
4. Jar, SCRW, originally with strainer in neck.
5. Large dish, SCRW, pebble polished.
6. Long jar of hard greenish ware.
7. Rectangular slate palette.

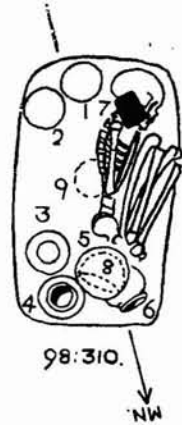


Fig. 12.

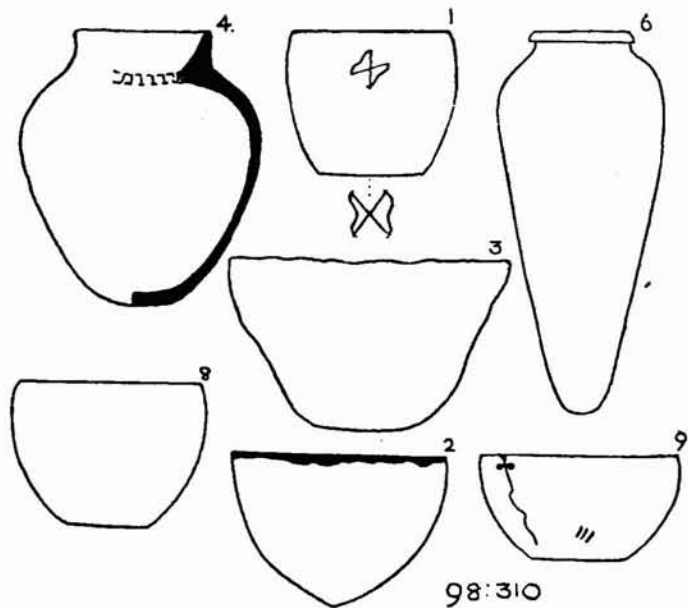


Fig. 13.

8. Bowl, light red ware, pebble polished, vertically in and horizontally out.
Bowl, light red ware, pebble polished vertically inside; riveted, remains of cord or leather rivet.

i. Cornelian pendants of drop shape. **Pl. 28 c, 6, 8.**

313. Grave : Rectangular, 100 × 70 — 30.

Burial :

A, lower body, M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head 10° N. of W. Leather under neck.

Contents :

3. Bowl, R-P B-M.
- 4, 4 A. Four shell bracelets on L. arm, one on R. arm.
5. Quartz pebble palette.
6. Shell beads on R. ankle.
7. Three green-glaze barrel-shaped beads at neck with small shells.

B, upper body. Skeleton contracted on R. side, head W. Leather over pelvis.

Contents :

1. Bowl, SCRW.
2. Boat-shaped bowl, SCRW, red-painted and slightly polished.

314. Grave : Rectangular, 125 × 100 — 70. Axis *local* N. and S.

Burials : Remains of three skeletons. One male, one female.

On floor of grave :

1. Squat-necked jar, hard pink ware, decoration of horizontal black lines on shoulder.
2. Oval slate palette, perforated for suspension.
3. Resin, originally enclosed in a leather pouch.
4. Rubbing pebble.

325. Grave : Nearly oval, 120 × 75 — 100.

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

348. Grave : Large rectangular, 225 × 120 — 40.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Small deep bowl with pointed foot : smoothed reddish-brown ware with incised decoration.

Potsherds :

- i. Bowl, R-P B-M.
- ii. Thin painted ware.
- iii. Foot of long jar, coarse red ware.

359. Grave : Oval, 100 × 60 — 85. Axis of grave *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Triangular mouthed bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl or jar, R-P B-M ware.

360. Grave : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 125 × 80 — 100.

Burials : Two F. skeletons contracted facing each other, apparently buried at the same time. Heads *local* W.

Contents :

1. Under bodies : slightly worked quartz pebble palette.

366. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 170 × 95 — 150.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M.
3. Quartz palette with green malachite stain, on a mass of soft red leather.
4. (at pelvis), Ivory cup with perforations at brim. **Pl. 28 b, 1.**
 - i. Cornelian and shell beads.

367. *Grave* : Rectangular, 155 × 95 — 90. Axis of graves E. and W.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Broken quartz palette, green malachite stain.

379. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 125 × 75 — 70. Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Small deep bowl or jar, R-P B-M.
2. Rectangular slate palette.
3. Rubbing pebble.
4. Pebble palette.
 - i. Cylindrical quartz beads. **Pl. 28 c, 21.**
 - ii. Cornelian beads.
 - iii. Brown stone pendant.

385. *Grave* : Rectangular, 130 × 90 — 165.

Burial : Tibiæ only in position, showing contraction of skeleton on L. side, head W.

Contents : Potsherds of thin painted ware.

398. *Grave* : Oval, 95 × 65 — 70.

Burial : Femur and tibiæ only in position, showing contraction on L. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Small jar, hard pink ware, plum-painted.
2. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
 - i. Short cylindrical green-glaze steatite beads.

413. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 90 × 55 — 40.

Burial : Skeleton, skull removed, contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

418. *Grave* : Oval or parallel-sided, about 125 × 70 — 60, an attempt to dig a Roman grave of pit and end-chamber type into it has been abandoned.

Burial : Skeleton, skull removed, contracted on R. side, head nearly *local* E.

Contents :

1. Bowl. SCRW, slight pebble polish.
 - i. Shell disc beads.
 - ii. Large blue-glaze ring beads on leather thong.

425. *Grave* : Trapezoidal, 100 × 50 and 75 — 80.

Burial : F. Skeleton, contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Cylindrical wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.

2. Piece of slate used as palette.
3. Rubbing pebble.

453. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120 × 85 — 100.

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

Contents :

1. Small bowl, thick red ware, much decayed.
2. Pebble palette.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
 - i. Rubbing pebble.

465. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 110 × 70 — 105.

Burial : Lower portion of M. skeleton. tibiae missing, showing contraction on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Rubbing pebble.
2. Oval quartz palette, green malachite stain.

480. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 100 × 75 — 120.

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

Contents :

1. Pebble palette, green malachite stain.
2. Small bowl, SCRW, smoothed.
3. Jar, SCRW.
4. Necklace of large white shell beads.
 - i. Shell bracelet.
 - ii. Small shell ring beads.

Two otherwise empty large rectangular graves, Nos. 444 and 595, measuring 175 × 110—80 and 200 + 100 — 35 centimetres respectively, yielded a quantity of Early Dynastic potsherds of Nubian type, and potsherds of deep bowls of thin painted ware with red-painted basket-patterns.

Empty Early Dynastic graves, rectangular or with rounded ends.

Nos. 305, 311, 333, 339, 341, 342, 343 i. Small ivory cup, 344, 349, 350, 352, 354, 355, 373, 378, 387, 400, 411, i Cowries, ii Shell bracelet, 427, 429, 433, 438, 441, 444 Ivory spoon, 445, 450, 452, 456, 458, i, ii. Small ivory cups, 461, 463, 464, 465, 470, 472, 475, 491, 493, 499, 500, 511, 513? 526, 529, 533, 534, 595.



Fig. 14.

Later Early Dynastic or B-group graves. Empty.

Circular beehive type. (Fig. 14.)

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 54, 89, 127 A, 174, 188, 204, 209, 210, 214, 221, 223, 225, 244, 337, 346, 375, 382, 386, 396, 420, 421, 423, 440, 484 ?, 521, 528 ?, 530, 531, 532, 582, 785.

FOR CEMETERY 98:1000 see p. 111.

CEMETERY 99 (in old alluvial Nile mud).

An Early Dynastic cemetery of Nubian type with a few graves of Predynastic character at the north end of the cemetery. The pottery in these earlier graves consists in part of imitations of the Predynastic black-topped pottery and exhibit the local black-mouthed ware in its earliest stage before it developed into the special forms found with burials of the Early Dynastic period.

Late Predynastic Graves.

1. *Grave*: Oval, 85 × 55 — 65. Axis, local N. and S.

Burial: Removed.

On floor of grave:

1. Small bowl, plum-painted and pebble-polished.
- 2, 3, 4. Beakers of red-polished black-topped ware of transitional type to black-mouthed, the ware being somewhat thick.
 - i. Saucer, SCRW, slightly polished inside.
 - ii. Resin.

2. *Grave*: Oval, 130 × 70 — 195. Axis local N. and S.

Burial: Removed.

On floor of grave at S. end:

1. Bowl, S-C, brown-red ware.
- 2, 4, 5. Saucers plum-painted and polished ware.
3. Incised bowl, *Pl. 27 e, 1*.

Lower stage of 99: 6.

6 A. *Grave*: Oval, 100 × 75 — 115. (Fig. 15.)

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

Contents: Fig. 16.

1. Jar, red-polished black-topped.
2. Necked jar, SCRW.
3. Slate palette, crescent shape, pierced [for suspension.
4. Quantity of smooth coarse brown ware potsherds from a large jar.
5. Inside 1, red-polished, black-topped.

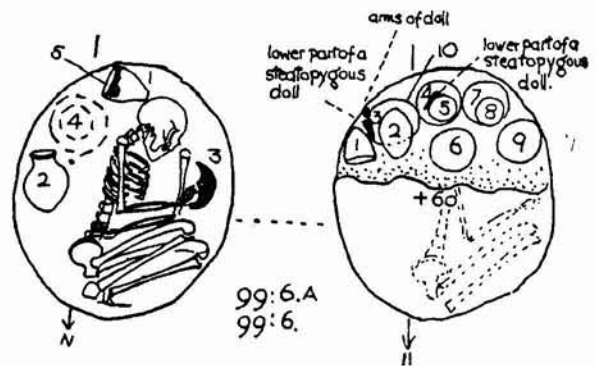


Fig. 15.

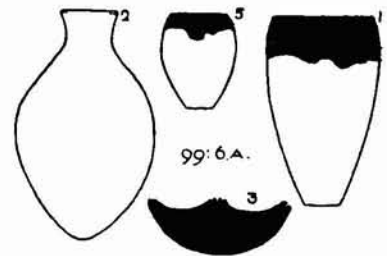


Fig. 16.

Early Dynastic Graves.

3. *Grave*: Oval, 120 × 95 — 85. Axis N. and S.

Burial: Removed.

On floor of grave, at S. end: (Fig. 17.)

1. Beaker, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
3. Small necked jar, red ware, red-painted and polished.
4. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
5. Double gourd form vessel, R-P B-M, thin ware. *Pl. 27 e, 2*.
6. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
7. Vessel shaped like bird.
8. Twin bowls, S-C brown ware, united at one point.
 - i. Slate palette.
 - ii. Flint knife.
 - iii. Fragments of ivory spoon.

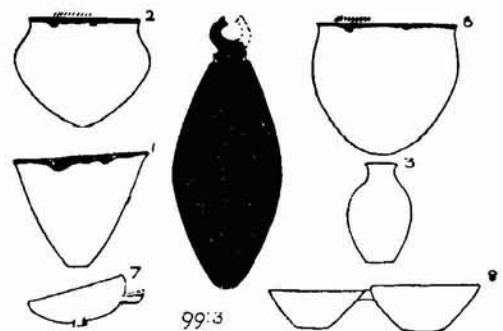


Fig. 17.

6. *Second interment in 99 : 6 A.*

Grave : Oval, 100 × 75 — 95. Axis N. and S.

Burial : Removed. (Fig. 15.)

On pile of grave filling at south end of grave : (Fig. 18.)

1. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, red-polished ware, black inside.
3. Bowl, red-polished ware, black inside.
4. Bowl, S-C brown ware, polished inside.
5. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
6. Bowl, red-polished ware, black inside.
7. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
8. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
9. Large deep pot or bowl, R-P B-M ware.
10. Small bowl R-P B-M ware, dark red-painted stripes.

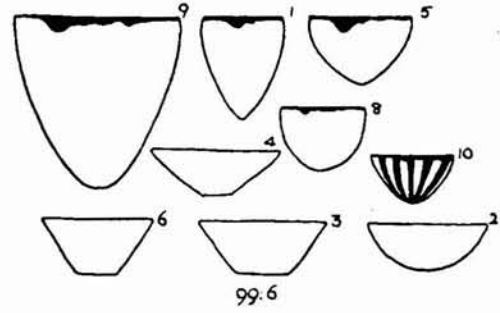


Fig. 18.

Under 2, 3, 10, were portions of two red-painted unbaked mud steatopygous dolls.

16. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends. 85 × 45 — 25, apparently intruded on an empty oval grave.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Sandstone rubbing stone.
2. Sandstone mortar.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl, R-P B-M ware. *Pl. 27 d, 1.*
5. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Fragments of ostrich egg-shell.

18, 19. On surface, empty oval graves.

- i. Flint knife (broken).
- ii, iii. Two bird-shaped vessels of soft R-P B-M ware. *Pl. 27 e, 3.*

23. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 85 — 85.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, hard pink ware, boat-shaped.
2. Deep bowl or jar, R-P B-M.
3. Fish-shaped slate palette.
4. Rubbing pebble.

26. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 95 × 55 — 75.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, coarse brown ware, polished.
2. Small deep bowl, smooth polished red-brown ware.
3. Saucer, smooth polished brown ware, black firing stains.
4. Small bowl, R-P B-M, firing stains.
5. Deep pot, R-P ware, milled brim, black firing stains.

46. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 115 × 65 — 95.

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

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
2. Three small bowls joined together, S-C brown ware.

50. *Grave :* Oval, 100 × 70 — 100.

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

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

55. On surface in slight depression S.W. of 99 : 56.

Contents : (Fig. 19.)

1. Small bowl, S-C brown ware.
2. Deep pot, polished red-brown ware, firing stains on side, milled brim.
3. Small cup, smooth polished brown ware, black inside, decorated with incised dots, originally white-filled.

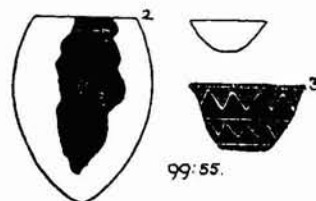


Fig. 19.

62. Empty grave, 165 × 85 — 120. Axis, *local* N. and S., burial removed.

Contents :

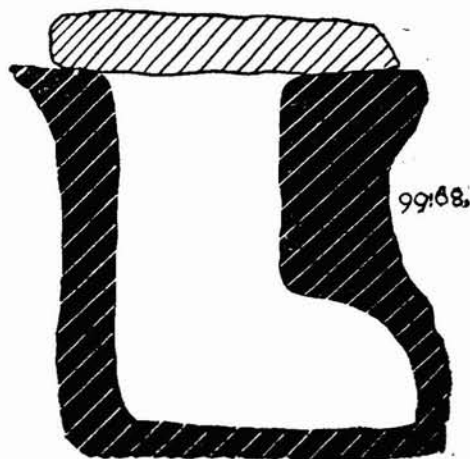
- i. Flat dish with turned-over brim, greyish-black ware decorated with incised dotted patterns. **Pl. 27 c, 6.**

67. *Grave :* Parallel sides with rounded ends. 110 × 55 — 100. Remains of roofing slabs of sandstone at each end of mouth of grave.

Burial : Remains of skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* south.

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Slate palette, degenerated "double bird" type, traces of malachite.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Necked jar, hard pink or red-painted ware.
5. Bowl, hard pink or red-painted ware.



68. *Grave :* Pit and side-chamber type, sealed with sandstone slabs. Axis, *local* S. Pit, 150 × 65, chamber, 125 × 55. (Fig. 20.)

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave : (Fig. 20.)

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
 - i. Fragment of smooth polished brown ware with incised pattern.
 - ii. Quartz palette with malachite stain.

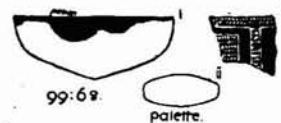


Fig. 20.

69. *Grave :* Rectangular, 130 × 75 — 115. Axis, N. and S. Covering slab in position at N. end.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- i. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
- ii. *Corbicula* shell.
- iii. Fragments of malachite.

70. *Grave* : Circular, 95 × 95 — 120 (mouth 90 × 50). Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Small bowl, S-C brown ware, black inside.

72. *Grave* : Originally parallel-sided with rounded ends, slightly narrowing towards mouth, has, however, been enlarged in clearing out to admit later burial, which has subsequently been damaged by plundering. (Fig. 21.)

Burials A and B both contracted on L. side, heads S.

Contents : (Fig. 22.)

1. Quartz palette.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware, incised figure of ostrich.
3. Long jar, S-C buff ware.
4. Small steatite (serpentine) 2-handled jar. Pl. 28 a, 1.
5. Cowries.
 - i. Quartz palette from under A.
 - ii. Copper bracelet.
 - iii. Fragments of carved ivory cylinder bead.
 - iv. Barrel-shaped shell bead.
 - v. Faded green-glaze beads.

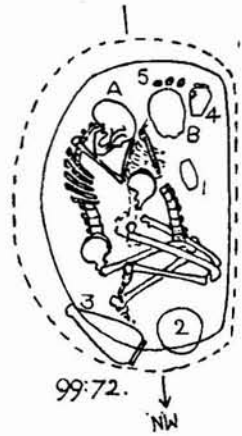


Fig. 21.

73. *Grave* : Shape altered by *sebâkh*-digging or plundering, possibly pit and side-chamber type, 130 × 50—125. Chamber, 50 × 120. Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Quartz palette.
2. Jar, fine brown ware, polished, firing stain outside.

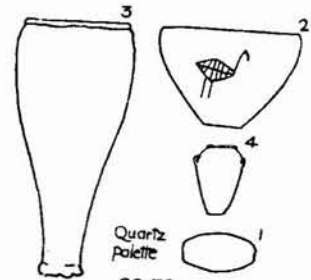


Fig. 22.

82. *Grave* : Oval, 140 × 90 — 65, narrowing towards mouth.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head *local* S. (Fig. 23.)

Contents :

4. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Rectangular grey stone palette and rubbing pebble.
3. Bowl, hard pink ware.
4. Ivory bracelet on R. wrist.

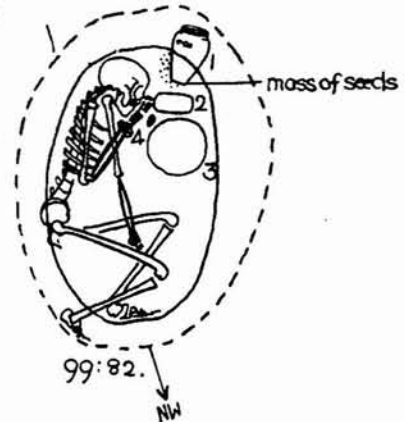


Fig. 23.

84. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 180 × 75 — 110.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton, contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M, milled brim.
3. Large jar coarse brown ware.
 - i. Fragments of malachite.

85. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 70 — 65, narrowing towards mouth.

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

Contents :

1. Rough slate palette.

2. Large jar, coarse brown ware.
3. Bowl, pebble-polished, brown-black ware, black inside, milled edge.
4. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
5. Wavy side-handled jar.

86. *Grave* : Oval, 140 × 80 — 115. (Fig. 24.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 25.)

- 1-3. Fragments of a quartz palette.
4. Grey pebble palette.
5. Deep bowl or jar, R-P B-M ware.
6. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
7. Large jar, S-C brown ware.



Fig. 24.

90. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 140 × 70 — 130.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Long jar, coarse brown ware.
3. Jar, hard pink ware.
 - i. Fragments of malachite.
 - ii. Fragment of shell bracelet.
 - iii. Rubbing pebble.

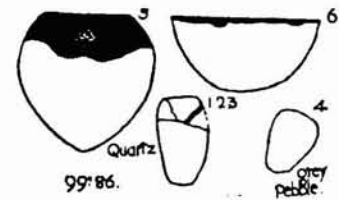


Fig. 25.

98. *Grave* : Oval, 130 × 70 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head S.W.

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Jar, hard pink ware.
 - i. Fragments of malachite.

CEMETERY 102. Pl. I a, b. PLAN 4.

Cemetery 102 is, as has been already noticed, part of Cemetery 101, and the separate numbering merely indicates that the work of recording began before the whole area was cleared of sand. It was necessary to retain the number 102, as the grave numbers ran as high as those of Cemetery 101. Part of the area had been anciently dug out for *sebâkh*, only the contents of the graves and perhaps the walls between them, when the pits lay close together, being removed. The southern portion of the cemetery was thickly covered with sand, and the *sebâkh*-digging must be extremely ancient, as it is hardly conceivable that modern *sebbakhîn* would dig through a thick layer of hard blown sand when so much alluvial soil lay exposed a few yards to the east.

Late Predynastic Graves.

These are very few, and must belong rather to the transition period between the Predynastic and the Early Dynastic periods. The Late Predynastic objects and vessels found, seem to be survivals of the earlier period, which had come to have a traditional association

with the dead than actual objects in daily use. There are two classes of pottery which seem to make it possible to give these graves a somewhat earlier date than the rest of the cemetery :

1. Survivals and degenerate *local copies* of the red-polished black-topped Predynastic ware.
2. Rare examples of decorated Late Predynastic wares indistinguishable from *Egyptian* fabrics, and probably imported.

The numbers of these graves are 15, 61, 91, 96, 134, 196, 266, 329.

4. *Grave* : PSRE, 95 × 50 — 90.

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

Contents :

- 1, 2. Deep bowls, R-P B-M ware.
- 3, 4. Rough slate palettes.
 - i. Rubbing pebble.

5. *Grave* : Oval, 115 × 70 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head S. Skull lay on chopped straw pillow.

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Large shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Slate palette.
4. (under 2). Deep bowl R-P B-M ware, milled brim.

6. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 50 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local S.* Head lay on chopped straw pillow.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, thin SCRW.
2. Deep pot, S-C brown ware, red-painted.
3. String of cornelian beads on R. wrist.
4. Greenish-stone bracelet.

9. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 60 — 55.

Burial : Child's skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.*

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl roughly made, SCRW, fire-stained, milled brim.
3. Decayed ivory bracelet on R. wrist.
4. Necklace of cornelian beads and drop pendants.
5. Pebble palette.
6. Rubbing pebble.

Curved shell or ivory pendant. **Pl. 28 c, 12.**

11. *Grave* : Oval, 115 × 100, near surface (denuded).

Burials : Two female skeletons *A, B*, apparently buried at one time. *A* contracted on L. side, head *local S.* *B* contracted on R. side, head *local S.* **Pl. 9 a.**

Contents :

1. Fish-shaped slate palette. **Pl. 28 e, 8.**
2. Rubbing pebble.

12. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 90 — 130. Axis, *local S.S.W.*

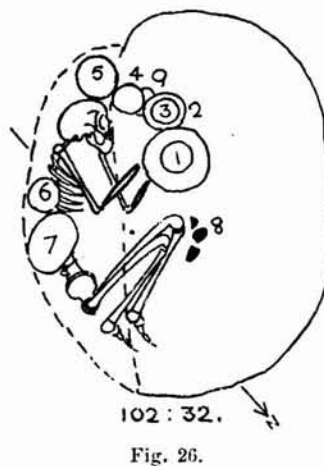
Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Shallow dishes, smoothed red-brown ware.
3. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.

13. *Grave* : Oval ? partly destroyed by *sebâkh*-digging. 105 × 80 — 20.
Burial : Lower part of skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head *local S*.
Contents :
 1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
14. *Grave* : Almost on surface, denuded by *sebbakhîn*, but probably oval and about 105 × 80 — 20.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S*.
Contents :
 1. Small saucer, coarse brown ware, hole in base.
 2. Deep bowl, S-C brown ware.
 3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware
 4. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
15. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 75 — 85.
Burials : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.W*.
Contents :
 1. Fish slate palette.
 2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 3. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
 4. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
 5. Deep bowl or pot, R-P B-M ware.
 i. Cornelian and white chalcedony beads. Pl. 28 c, 2, 17.
19. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 80 — 25 (denuded).
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S*.
Contents :
 1. Deep jar, R-P B-M ware.
 2. Grinding pebble.
 3. Pebble palette.
 4. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
20. *Grave* : Oval, 130 × 90 — 55.
In débris :
 Two broken bowls, R-P B-M ware and a bowl of smooth red-brown ware.
21. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 70 — 55.
Burial : Skull only of skeleton in position showing contraction on R. side, head *local S*.
Contents :
 1. Bowl, S-C brown ware.
 2. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
 i. Shell beads.
 ii. Cornelian drop pendant.
 iii. Beryl beads.
 iv. Fragment of oxydised copper.
23. *Grave* : Oval ? on denuded surface, 100 × 85 — 5.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S*.
25. *Grave* : Side-chamber type. Pit, 105 × 55 — 40. Chamber, 110 × 60 — 65 to roof.
Burial : Skeleton much disturbed but contracted on L. side, head *local S*.
Contents :
 1. Pebble palette.
 1 A. Quartz pebble.

- 2, 3. Large deep bowls, R-P B-M ware.
4-8. Shell bracelets.
i. Beads of shell, crystal and cornelian.
ii. Resin.
26. Empty grave, oval, 110 × 75 — 60. Axis, *local* N. and S.
Contents :
i. Grey stone pebble palette.
ii. Deep jar, R-P B-M ware.
27. Empty oval grave, 100 × 75 — 95. Axis, *local* N.W. and S.E. (true N. and S.) intruded on by another empty grave.
Burial : Removed.
Contents :
1. Jar, red-polished, black-topped.
29. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 55 — 30. Shape damaged by *sebakh*-digging.
Burial : Skull only in position, showing contraction on R. side, head *local* S.
Contents :
1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
31. *Grave* : PSRE, 120 × 80 — 35.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* E.S.E.
Contents :
1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Small bowl, R-P B-M ware.
32. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type, pit 145 × 70 — 80.
Chamber, 140 × 60 — 80. (Fig. 26.)
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.
Contents :
1. Large jar, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
5. Bowl.
6. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
7. Bowl, brown-red ware, plum-painted, black inside.
8. Broken fish slate palette.
33. *Grave* : Oval, 125 × 90 — 90.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.
Contents :
1. Bowl, smooth red-brown ware, filled with millet ?
2. Large deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl, smooth brown ware.
i. Cornelian shell and rock crystal beads. **Pl. 28 c, 18.**
34. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 65 — 70. Axis, *local* S. and N.
Burial : Removed.
Contents :
1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl or pot, coarse brown ware.



36. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 65 — 80. Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, red-brown ware, plum-painted.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

37. — *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 60 — 60.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, thin red ware polished.
2. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Dish, smooth coarse red ware.
5. Bowl, SCRW.
6. Fish slate palette.

39. *Grave* : Oval ? 115 × 85 — 55.

Burial : Skull and arm only in position, showing contraction on L. side, head S.

Contents :

1. Small boat-shaped bowl.
2. Shell bracelet.
3. Ostrich egg shell beads (from neck).

40. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 50 — 80.

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

41. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type. Pit 130 × 90. Chamber 115 × 55.

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

Contents :

1. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
5. Necked jar dark red-painted and polished.
6. Hippopotamus slate palette.

43. Group of six, Nos. 7-12, unbaked mud steatopygous dolls, red-painted with modelled ringlets of hair painted black. **Pl. II c.**

Contents :

1. Small bowl, R-P B-M ware, with red-painted decoration.
2. Pottery disc (cover of bowl).
3. Deep bowl or pot, R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl turned down over 3, S-C brown ware.
5. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
6. Bowl like 4, turned down over 4.

The whole group of objects lay in a shallow depression and may be a denuded infant's grave, or an offering made at edge of No. 42.

47. *Grave* : PSRE, 85 × 55 — 55.

Burial : Skull only in position, showing contraction on L. side, head *local* W.

Contents :

1. Cup, coarse brown ware.
2. Deep bowl or pot, R-P B-M ware.
- 3, 4. Two shell bracelets.

49. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 80 — 100.

Burial : Skull only in position, showing contraction on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Cornelian garnet and green-glaze beads.

50. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 70 — 90.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton in position, showing contraction on L. side, head *local* S.S.W.

51. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 80 — 80.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware (inside 1).
3. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Grey stone palette.
 - i. Triangular slate palette, pierced for suspension.

52. *Grave* : Oval, 125 × 75 — 75. (Fig. 27.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents : (Fig. 28.)

1. Bowl, smooth coarse red ware.
2. Slate palette with incised figures of gazelles.

53. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 70 — 50. (Fig. 29.)

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents : (Fig. 30.)

1. Necked jar, smooth polished red ware, plum-painted.
2. Bowl, brown ware.
3. Deep bowl, brown ware, red-painted and polished.
Flint pebble palette.
4. Inside 1, copper fish hook.
- 5, 6. Pebble palettes.

53, 55. *Grave* 54 : PSRE, 105 × 45 — 55. Intruded on *Grave* 55, oval, 110 × 85 — 115.

Burials : (54) Removed.

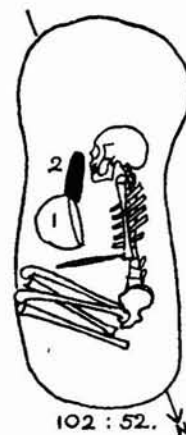
(55) Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

In 54 :

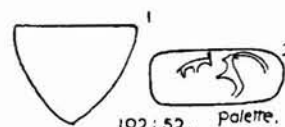
1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, riveted.

In 55 :

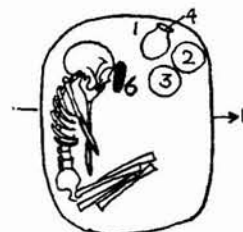
1. Large shallow oval bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.



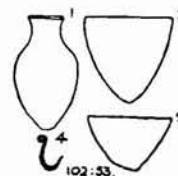
102 : 52.
Fig. 27.



102 : 52. palette.
Fig. 28.



102 : 53.
Fig. 29.



102 : 53.
ig. 30

57. *Grave*: Oval, 110 × 100 — 90.

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

58. *Grave*: Oval, 115 × 80 — 85.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents:

1. Large dish or shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Large beaker ? R-P B-M ware.
3. Elliptical dish, hard pink ware.
4. Beaker, R-P B-M ware.
5. Bowl, SCRW, red-painted.
6. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
7. Like 4.

4-7 were outside grave, on S. edge.

60. *Grave*: PSRE, 120 × 75 — 60. Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Under 1. Resin.

61. *Grave*: Oval, 105 × 60 — 60.

Burial: Skeleton, skull removed, contracted on R. side and chest. Head *local* W.

Note contiguity to Grave 64.

Contents:

1. Beaker, R-P B-T or B-M ware.

63. *Grave*: Oval, 100 × 60.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* W.

64. *Grave*: Shallow oval, 110 × 95 — 20.

Burials: Two, *A* and *B*; both male. Contracted, but contorted into positions impossible without breaking of ligaments. This condition probably caused by *re-burial* or transfer of bodies from one cemetery to another, or to this cemetery from a distant place of death, such as a battlefield. *No* offerings accompanied either burial. *A* contracted on R. side, head E. *B* on chest, head W. Pl. 9 b.

66. *Grave*: PSRE, 130 × 95 — 10.

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

Contents:

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

67. *Grave*: Nearly circular, 90 × 90 — 50.

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

Contents:

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

68. *Grave*: PSRE (nearly rectangular), 100 × 70 — 70.

Burial: Skeleton of child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents:

1. Elliptical bowl, SCRW.
2. Jar, R-P B-M ware.

69. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 65 — 80.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.E. (true south).

Contents :

1. Shell with fragments of malachite.
2. Rubbing pebble.

70. *Grave* : PSRE, 115 × 80 — 30.

Burial : F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.E. (true south).

71. *Grave* : PSRE, 120 × 70 — 80.

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

Contents :

1. Large bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl, coarse red-brown ware, irregular.

72. *Grave* : Circular, 90 × 90 — *x*.

Burial : Skeleton of child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, thin smooth coarse red ware.
2. Jar, red-polished, black-mouthed or topped ware.
 - i. Cornelian beads.

74. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 60 — 60.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, smooth coarse red ware.

75. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 75 — 80.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* W.S.W.

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Large bowl, SCRW, firing stains outside.
3. String of roughly cut shell beads on L. ankle.
 - i. Small jar or deep bowl, R-P B-M.

76. *Grave* : PSRE or oval, 115 × 75 — 95.

Burial : M. Skeleton contracted on R. side head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Dish, smooth coarse red-painted red ware.

77. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 60 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S

78. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 65 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.E. (true south).

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware.

79. *Grave* : Oval, 95 × 75 — 40.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

80. *Grave* : Oval (long axis at right angles to burials), 140 × 120 — 90.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* (F.) and *B* (M.), possibly buried at same time, contracted on L. sides, heads *local* S.

82. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 60 — 45.

Burial : Lower part of child's skeleton, showing contraction on R. side, head local S. W.

Contents :

1. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Ball beads, amber ? or resin (2), crystal (3).
 - ii. Cornelian disc beads (1).

83. *Grave* : PSRE, 135 × 75 — 75.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware. Pl. 27 d, 3.
4. Part of a fish slate palette.

84. *Grave* : PSRE, 120 × 75 — 70.

Burial : Part of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head local S.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

85. *Grave* : Side-chamber type. Pit, 140 × 70 — 125. Chamber, 135 × 60 — 155

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Beaker, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Fragments of a shell bracelet.

86. *Grave* : PSRE, 140 × 95 — 95, containing three broken R-P B-M bowls.

88. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type. Pit, 115 × 40 — 80. Chamber, 105 × 70 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local W.

Contents :

1. Bowl, thin SCRW.
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl, R-P B-M ware
5. Bowl, SCRW.

89. *Grave* : PSRE, 135 × 90 — 100.

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

Contents :

1. Thin SCRW, red-painted, black inside.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Pot, SCRW.

91. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 105 × 70.

Burial : Removed. (Fig. 31.)

In débris on floor of grave :

1. Beaker, R-P B-T ware, riveted.
2. Small jar, S-C red-brown ware.

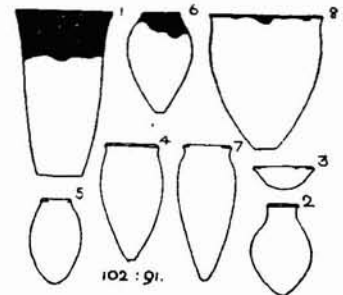


Fig. 31.

3. Small saucer, coarse brown ware, smoothed inside.
4. Small long jar, red ware, red-painted and vertically polished
5. Small pot red ware, red-painted and polished.
6. Small jar, red-polished, black-topped ware.
7. Small long jar, coarse red ware, polished.
8. Pot or beaker, R-P B-M ware.

92. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 75 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Elliptical dish, polished red ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

93. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 90 — 85.

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

Contents :

- 1, 2, 3. Three bowls, R-P B-M ware.

94. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 60 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, thin SCRW, red-painted.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Jar, R-P B-M or B-T ware.

95. *Grave* : PSRE, 75 × 45 — 50.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

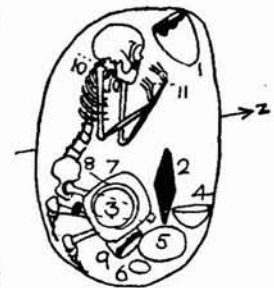
1. Small bowl, brown-red ware.

96. *Grave* : PSRE, oval, 110 × 70 — 115. **Pl. 11 a.** (Fig. 32.)

Burial : Skeleton of child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Jar, red polished, black-topped ware.
2. Bowl, smooth thin coarse red ware.
3. Bowl, red ware, slight pebble polish.
4. Small bowl, pebble smoothed, coarse red ware.
5. Ostrich egg-shell, with incised drawings. **Pl. 11 d, e, 1.**
6. Egg of a goose ?
7. Long lozenge-shaped palette.
8. (Under 3 and inside 2). As 3.
9. Small jar, R-P B-M ware.
10. Four cylindrical pieces of bone with coating of red iron oxide (hæmatite).
11. Large cornelian beads on L. wrist.
12. Quantity of grey (steatite) beads in front of neck. **Pl. 28 c, 22.**



102:96.

Fig. 32.

97. *Grave* : Oval, 95 × 75 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Rubbing pebble.

98. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 60 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, S-C brown-red ware, polished.
2. Deep bowl, S-C brown-red ware, lightly polished.
3. Bowl, smooth-polished brown ware.
4. Cup or small bowl, S-C brown ware.
5. Small bowl, thin SCRW (contained seeds).

99. *Grave* : PSRE, 95 × 50 — 50.

Burial : Skeleton of infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S

Contents :

1. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. S-C red-brown ware, polished black inside.

100. *Grave* : PSRE, 75 × 45 — 20.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Shell bracelet on R. wrist.
2. Bowl, thin SCRW.

101. *Grave* : PSRE, 85 × 60 — 65.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

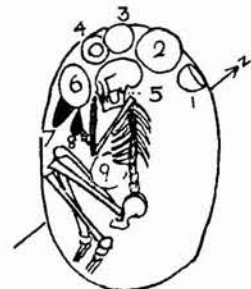
1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, SCRW.

102. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 75 — 60. **Pl. 11 b.** (Fig. 33.)

Burial : Skeleton of a child (female) contracted on R. side, head *local* W.

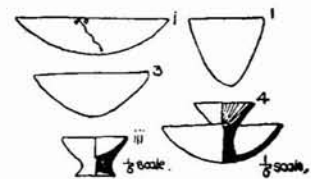
Contents : (Fig. 34.)

1. Small deep bowl, SCRW.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
3. Bowl, SCRW, red-painted.
4. Stemmed cup set in a cup-shaped base (egg-cup ?).
5. Necklace of cornelian beads.
6. Ostrich egg with scratched drawings of gazelles, etc. **Pl. 11 e, 2.**
7. Lozenge-shaped slate palette
8. Black pottery steatopygous doll. **Pl. 11 f.**
9. Broken ostrich egg.
 - i. Bowl, riveted plum-painted ware.
 - ii. Shell bracelets.
 - iii. Cup similar to 4.
 - iv. Malachite.
 - v. Ebony pendants (drop shape).



102:102

Fig. 33.



102:102.

Fig. 34.

103. *Grave* : Circular, 100 × 100 — 10.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on chest (body having been forced forward between legs), head *local* E.S.E. **Pl. 9 c.**

Contents :

1. Deep bowl or pot, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

104. *Grave* : PSRE or oval, 100 × 70 — 65.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, SCRW, riveted, contained meal or millet.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Cup, polished red ware.
4. SCRW red-painted.
5. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
6. Shallow bowl, polished red ware.
7. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
8. Slate palette. **Pl. 28 e, 1.**
 - i. Small ivory claw-shaped pendants.

105. *Grave* : Circular, 105 × 105 — 60.

Burials : Skeleton of two infants *A* and *B.* *A* contracted on L. side, head *local S.*

B contracted on R. side, head *local S.*

Contents :

1. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.

106. *Grave* : PSRE, 115 × 75 — 85.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Pot, SCRW.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Cornelian and steatite disc beads.

107. *Grave* : Oval, 130 × 90 — 70.

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

Contents :

1. Small bowl, brown ware, unpolished, incised decoration. **Pl. 27 c, 2.**
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, smooth coarse pink ware, contained seeds.
4. Small squat jar SCRW, perforated side-handles.
5. Fragments of a bowl, R-P B-M ware.

108. *Grave* : Oval, 85 × 50 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Bowl, smooth polished red ware.
2. Necklace of green crystal, cornelian and shell beads. **Pl. 28 c, 11.**
 - i. Upper part of ivory comb carved with double "ox horn" ornament.

109. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 80 — 80.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.*

113. *Grave* : PSRE, 120 × 75 — 60.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, SCRW.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware.

114. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 80 — 70.

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

Contents :

1. Flint flake.
2. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware. **Pl. 27 d, 4.**
4. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

115. Grave : Oval, 70 × 55 — 25.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local S.*

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
- 2, 3. Small pots, coarse brown ware.

117. Grave : Oval, 130 × 90 — 65.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

118. Grave : Oval, 95 × 60 — 85.

Burial : Skeleton of child contracted on L. side, head *local S.*

Contents :

1. Deep pot, SCRW.
 - i. Disc shell beads.

119. Grave : PSRE, 120 × 75 — 60.

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

120. Grave : PSRE, 95 × 60 — 80.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *S.*

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

122. Grave : PSRE, 130 × 75 — 55.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, S-C red-brown ware.
2. Schist palette.

123. Grave : PSRE, 100 × 65 — 60.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

125. Grave : PSRE, 90 × 50 — 55.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.*

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

126. Grave : PSRE or oval, 120 × 75 — 55.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

127. Grave : PSRE, 105 × 70 — 60.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local W.*

128. *Grave* : PSRE, 80 × 45 — 20.
Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local S.*
Contents :
1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
130. *Grave* : PSRE or oval, 80 × 40 — 52.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.*
Contents :
1. Large bowl, R-P B-M ware.
131. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 60 — 50.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local W.*
Contents :
1. Bowl, SCRW.
2. Shallow bowl, SCRW, lightly polished.
3. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
132. *Grave* : Oval, 65 × 50 — 40.
Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head *local S.*
Contents :
1. Pot, SCRW.
2. Small deep bowl, SCRW (inside 1).
133. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 80 — 90.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.*
Contents :
1. Pot, smooth red-brown ware.
2. Bowl, smooth red ware, polished.
134. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 70 — 65.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.
Contents :
1. Pot, smooth polished red-brown ware.
2. Thin smooth red ware.
3. Squat jar with perforated side-handles.
135. *Grave* : PSRE, oval, 120 × 75 — 65.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.*
Contents :
1. Shallow bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Jar, hard pink ware, perforated side-handles.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
136. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 75 — 75.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.*
Contents :
1. Bowl, SCRW ware.
2. Bowl, smooth brown-red ware.
3. Large bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Dish, smooth brown ware
5. Spoon, red-brown ware.

137. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 60 — 65.

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

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, red ware, red-painted and polished.
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

138. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 60 — 80.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Large bowl, smooth red-brown ware.
2. Deep bowl or pot, R-P B-M ware.

140. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 70 — 50. (Fig. 35.)

Burial : Skeleton of child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.E.

Contents :

1. Squat jar, hard pink ware, decorated in red with figures of animals, oxen, etc., originally with cylindrical perforated side-handles, one of which was broken off, and the other cut off to match. The decoration was made after removal of handles, *i.e.*, by owner and not by potter.
2. Squat jar with perforated side-handles, S-C brown-red ware.



Fig. 35.

141. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 120 × 75 — 60.

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

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, smooth red ware.
3. Slate palette.
 - i. Resin.

142. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 65 — 50.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, smooth brown-red ware.
2. Slate palette (fish or double bird type). Pl. 28 e, 9.

155. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 80 — 130.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

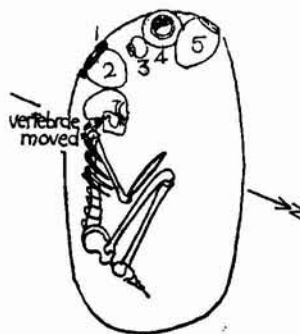
1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Large jar, coarse red-brown ware.

158. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 70 — 110. (Fig. 36.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

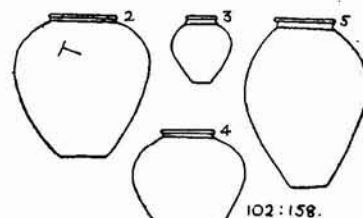
Contents : (Fig. 37.)

1. "Double bird" slate palette.
2. Jar, hard pink ware.
3. Small jar, hard pink ware.
4. Jar, hard pink ware.
5. Jar, smooth red ware, red-painted.



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Fig. 36.



102:158.

Fig. 37.

159. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 65 — 115.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.* Head lay on chopped straw pillow.

Contents

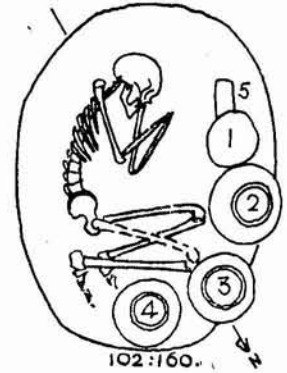
1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. White schist palette, green malachite stain.
3. Small jar, hard pink ware.

160. *Grave* : PSRE, 120 × 95 — 130. (Fig. 38.)

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M, ware milled brim.
- 2-4. Three large jars, coarse red-brown ware, with incised pot-marks of gazelles. (Fig. 39.)
5. Slate palette.



102 : 160.

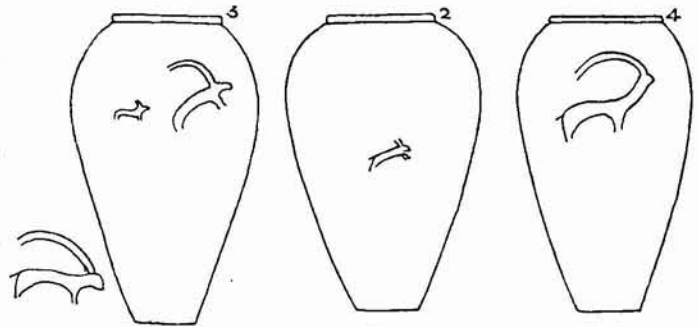
Fig. 38.

161. *Grave* : Oval, 85 × 60 — 95.

Burial : Skull, etc., of an infant, showing contraction on R. side, head *local S.*

Contents :

1. Large jar, coarse red-brown ware.
2. Bowl, smooth brown ware.
- i. Beads, blue- and green-glaze and cornelian.



102 : 160.

Fig. 39.

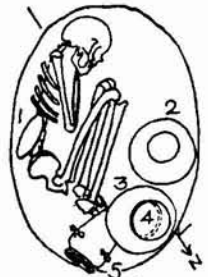
162. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 70 — 110.

(Fig. 40.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 41.)

1. Oval palette of fine grained granite.
2. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
3. Large jar, hard pink ware.
4. Bowl, hard pink ware
5. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.



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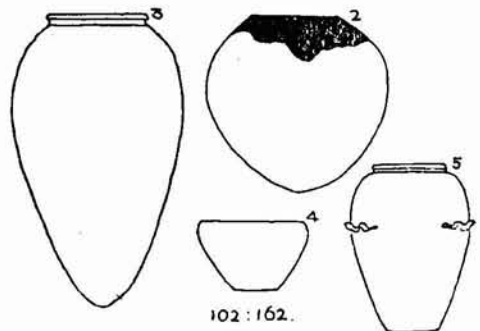
Fig. 40.

163. *Grave* : PSRE, narrowing towards mouth. 190 × 105 — 125.

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

Contents :

1. "Double bird" slate palette, heads broken off.
2. Partially worked slate palette.
3. Bowl, smooth red-brown ware.
4. Small jar with perforated side-handles, hard pink ware.
- 5, 6, 7, 9, 8. Shell bracelets.
- i. Shell beads.



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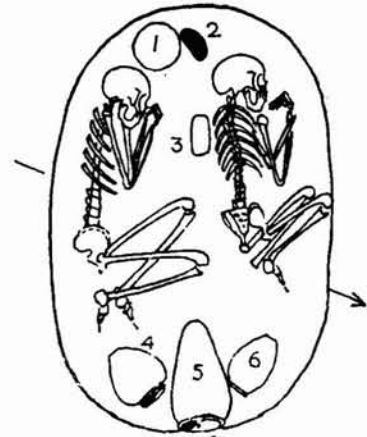
Fig. 41.

164. Grave : Parallel sides and rounded ends. Grave has been enlarged on south side to accommodate burial *B*. Sealing slabs moved to side of grave. (Fig. 42.)

Burials : *A* and *B*, contracted on L. sides, head local S.

Contents : (Fig. 43.)

1. Bowl, thin hard buff ware.
2. Pebble palette.
3. Rectangular stone palette.
4. Jar, hard pink ware.
5. Long jar, hard pink ware.
6. Jar, hard pink ware, red-painted.



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Fig. 42.

165. Grave : Oval, 110 × 60 — 165 cm. Pl. 10 c, d.

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

Contents :

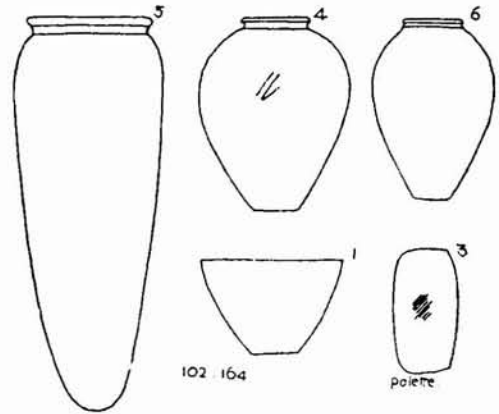
1. Long jar, coarse red-brown ware.

166. Grave : (One sealing slab in position at head of grave). PSRE, 130 × 80 — 110.

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

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled cylindrical jar, hard pink ware.
2. Long jar, hard pink ware
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
 - i. Fragments of shell bracelet.



102 : 164

palette

Fig. 43.

167. Grave : PSRE, 120 × 65 — 110.

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

Contents :

1. Jar, R-P B-M ware.

168. Grave : PSRE, 105 × 65 — 115.

Burial : Two skeletons *A* and *B*; *A* has been much disturbed on burial of *B*. *A* on L. side, *B* on R. side, head local S. Pl. 9 d.

172. Grave : PSRE, 110 × 70 — 110.

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

Contents :

1. Long jar, coarse brown ware.
2. Long jar, coarse brown ware.

174. Grave : Circular, 100 × 100 — 50.

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

176. Grave : PSRE, 95 × 60 — 100.

Burial : Lower part of child's skeleton, showing contraction on L. side, head local N

Contents :

1. Quartz pebble palette.
- 2-11. Shell bracelets on L. wrist.
12. Bowl, smooth red ware, red-painted.

177. Grave : Pit and side-chamber type. Pit, 115 × 60 — 130. Chamber, 110 × 50.

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

Contents :

- 1. Pot, S-C brown ware.
- 2. Dish, S-C brown ware.
- 3. Pot, S-C brown ware.

181. *Grave* : PSRE, 120 × 70 — 75.

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

Contents :

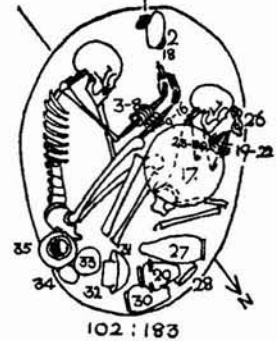
- 1. Small jar, hard pink ware.

183. *Grave* : Oval, 10 × 90 — 100. (Fig. 44.)

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B* : (*B* a child), contracted on L. sides, heads *ocal S*.

Contents : (Fig. 45.)

- 1. Pebble.
- 2. Half of a quartz palette.
- 3-8. Shell bracelets on R. wrist of *A*.
- 9-16. Shell bracelets on L. wrist of *A*.
- 17. Large bowl, hard pink ware.
- 18. Quartz palette.
- 19-23. Shell bracelets on L. wrist of *B*.



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Fig. 44.

26. Twin jar, hard pink ware, red-painted designs. **Pl. 27 a, 1.**

27. Long jar, coarse brown-red ware.

28. Small bowl, R-P B-M ware.

29. Wavy side-handled hard pink jar.

30. Jar, smooth red ware, red-painted.

31. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

32. Pot, coarse red-brown ware.

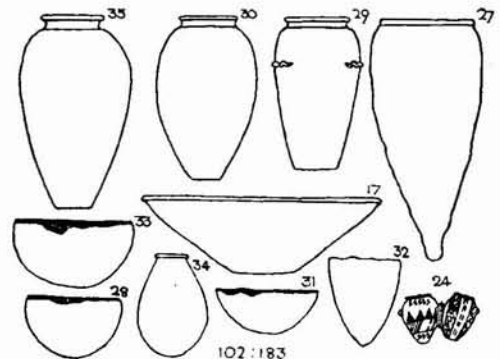
33. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

34. Small jar, hard pink ware.

35. Jar, red ware plum-painted and polished.

i. *Oliva* shells.

ii. Steatite beads.



102:183

Fig. 45.

184. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 95 — 115.

Burial : Bones of a contracted skeleton heaped together at E. side of grave. Skeleton seems to have been contracted on L. side, head *local S*. **Pl. 9 e.**

Contents :

- 1. Long jar, coarse red ware.
- 2. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware (brim broken).
- 3. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.

185. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 135 × 75 — 105. Apparently intruded on a small oval grave, 75 × 40 — 80, at west end.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side and back, head *local S.W*

Contents :

- 3. Jar, hard pink ware.

In smaller grave

- 1. Bowl, rough brown ware.
- 2. Small jar, smooth brown ware.

186. *Grave* : Circular, 120 × 120 — 65.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side and back, head *local* S.E.

Contents :

- i. Grinding stone.
- ii. Grinding table or slab.

189. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type. Pit, 95 × 30 — 115. Chamber, 100 × 65 — 125.

Axis, *local* S.E. and N.W.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Pebble pounder.
2. Jar, coarse brown ware.
3. Bowl, hard pink ware, riveted.

190. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 80 — 130.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, hard pink ware, red-painted over brim.
2. Bowl, smooth thin brown ware, milled brim.
3. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
4. Quartz pounder.
 - i. Pieces of slate palette.
 - ii. White shell, green-glaze, amethyst, and cornelian beads, with one of lapis lazuli.
 - iii. Malachite.

192. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 75 — 70.

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

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

196. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 50 — 80. Axis, *local* S.E. and N.W.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Squat jar, hard smooth buff ware, with perforated side-handles, decorated red-painted whorls.

199. *Grave* : PSRE, 75 × 35 — 50. Axis, *local* S. and N.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M.
2. Jar, R-P B-M.
3. Small squat perforated side-handled stone jar (breccia). **Pl. 28 a, 2.**
4. Slate palette, double bird (?) (one head gone). **Pl. 28 e, 6.**
5. Three shell bracelets.

202. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 70 — 100.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, thin smooth red ware, black inside.
2. Bowl. R-P B-M ware.

203. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 60 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head N.W.

Contents :

1. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware
2. Shallow bowl, thin S-C brown-red ware
3. Long jar, coarse red-brown ware.
 - i. Shell beads.

205. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 70 — 105.

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

Contents :

1. Jar, hard pink ware
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Rough slate palette.

207. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 90 — 115.

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

Contents :

1. Rough slate palette, green malachite stain.
2. Flint flake, worked edge.
3. Bowl, hard pink ware.
4. Pot, coarse brown ware

212. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 90 — 100.

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

Contents :

1. Shallow bowl, smooth brown ware.
2. Pot, coarse brown ware.
 - i. Rectangular slate palette, incised border lines.

214. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 60 — 10.

Burials : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* W.

216. Circular *cache* or store of pottery, not a grave, containing :

1. Large pot, S-C brown ware.
2. Large pot, S-C brown ware.
3. Very large bowl, smooth coarse brown ware. All mouth down.

219. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 75 — 70.

Burial : Upper part of skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* W.

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.

232. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 80 — 30.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* N.E. (true E.)

Contents :

1. Bowl, S-C brown ware, slightly polished.

233. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). PSRE, 100 × 75 — 100.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B*, contracted on L. sides, heads *local* S.W. *A* moved when burial *B* was made.

Contents :

1. Rubbing pebble.
2. Lozenge-shaped (rhomboidal) slate palette.

3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
 4. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
 5. Long jar, coarse brown ware.
242. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position, showing signs of disturbance, the slabs having sunk in centre). Oval, 135 × 100 — 125
Burials : Skeletons *A* and *B*, contracted on L. sides, heads *local S*.
Contents : Pottery in grave belonged to *A*, and appears to have been moved aside to make room for *B*.
1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
 2. Long jar, hard pink ware.
 3. Necked jar, hard pink ware, dark red-painted spots.
 4. Bowl, hard pink ware.
 5. Four rubbing pebbles.
 6. Quantity of pink pottery beads.
243. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). PSRE, 100 × 70 — 100. **Pl. 8 c, d.**
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S*.
Contents :
1. Natural pebble palette, green malachite stain.
 2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
 3. Shell bracelets, four on R. and seven on L. arm.
 4. Lump of resin.
244. *Grave* : (Sealing stones in position). PSRE, 165 × 80 — 110.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.W.* Skull and right femur removed by workmen in reclearing grave.
Contents :
1. Rubbing pebble.
 2. Quartz palette, green malachite stain.
 3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar.
 4. Large jar red-polished, black-mouthed ware, milled brim.
247. *Grave* : (Ends of broken covering slab at edge of grave). PSRE, 80 × 50 — 65.
 Axis, *local N.* and *S.*
Burial : Removed.
On floor of grave :
1. Bowl, hard pink ware, turned down on mouth of 2.
 2. Jar, smooth red ware, plum-painted.
 - i. Resin.
 - ii. Grey stone palette, green malachite stain.
248. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). PSRE, 125 × 55 — 110.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S*.
Contents :
1. Shallow bowl, thin smooth red-brown ware, polished.
 2. Jar, hard pink ware.
249. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 75 — 100.
Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local S.W.*
Contents :
1. Small jar, hard pink ware, painted with red spots on sides and base.

2. Bowl, hard pink ware.
3. Natural quartz pebble palette.

250. *Grave* : Oval (but possibly of pit and side-chamber type, the roof having collapsed).
Cover stones at side of grave. (Fig. 46.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 47.)

1. Long jar, coarse brown ware.
2. Bowl, smooth thin brown-red ware, black inside.
3. Bowl, coarse brown ware.
4. Quartz palette, green malachite stains.



102 : 250.

Fig. 46.

251. *Grave* : PSRE, 80 × 50 — 40.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S

Contents :

1. Bowl, hard pink ware.

252. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 90 × 50 — 65.

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

Contents :

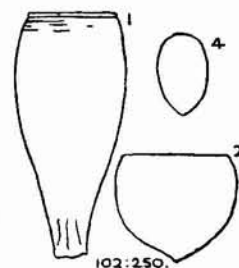
1. Bowl, smooth thin brown ware.

255. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 65 — 80.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B*, contracted on L. side,
heads *local* S.

Contents :

1. Necked jar, hard pink ware.
2. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
3. Slate palette (roughly rectangular).
 - i. Large necked jar, hard pink ware
outside grave cast in mud against
wall of grave above *B*.
 - ii. Four shell bracelets on R. arm of *A*.



102 : 250.

Fig. 47.

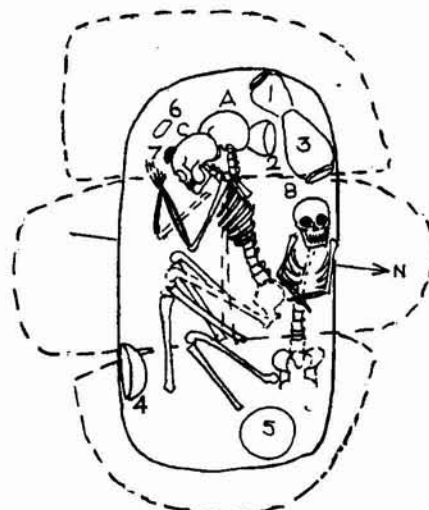
256. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). PSRE, 160 × 90—110.

Pl. 8 *e, f*. (Fig. 48.)

Burials : Three skeletons, *A, B, C*. *B* moved
aside to make room for *C*. All originally
contracted on R. sides, heads *local* S. W.

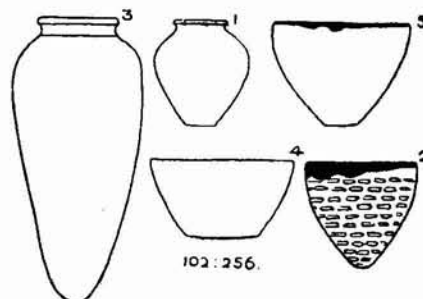
Contents : (Fig. 49.)

1. Necked jar.
2. Thin R-P B-M ware, painted with short
smears of dark-red paint applied hori-
zontally around body and diagonally
around neck, as Pl. 28 *d, 3*.
3. Long jar, hard yellow ware.
4. Bowl, hard pink ware, pebble polish.
5. Bowl, R-P B-M ware
6. Quartz palette.
7. Pounder (pebble)



102 : 256.

Fig. 48.



102 : 256.

Fig. 49.

257. *Grave* : Oval, 130 × 90 — 120.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Small necked jar, hard pink ware.
2. Rough slate palette.
3. Two shell bracelets on L. wrist.

258. *Grave* : PSRE, 155 × 100 — 130.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B*. Contracted on R. s, heads *local* S.W., 20 centimetres of earth between *A* and *B*.

Contents :

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Fish slate palette (late type).
3. Bowl, smooth red ware, red-painted.
4. Jar, hard pink ware, dark red-painted pattern of patches of horizontal stripes.
5. Small necked jar, hard pink ware.
 - i. Rectangular slate palette with incised bordering lines.

264. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). PSRE, 130 × 65 — 90. **Pl. 10 a, b.**

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Natural pebble palette.
- 2, 3, 4. Cylindrical wavy-handled jars, hard pink ware.
5. Quartz palette.
6. Rubbing pebble.

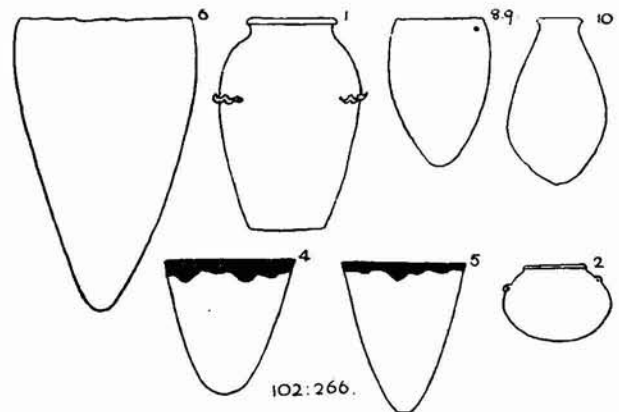
265. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 60 — 60.

Burials : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* N.

266. Pottery *cache* or offering-place, 120 × 120 — 35. **Pl. 10 f.**

Contents : (Fig. 50.)

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Small squat jar with perforated side handles, plum-painted brown ware.
3. Necked jar (brim broken away) polished red-painted ware.
4. Beaker, R-P B-M ware.
5. Beaker, R-P B-M ware.
6. Long pot, coarse brown ware.
7. Long pot, coarse brown ware.
8. Pot, smooth coarse brown ware.



102:266.

Fig. 50.

273. *Grave* : Oval, 90 × 75 — 75, narrowing to mouth.

Burials : Two skeletons of children contracted on L. side, heads *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Small necked jar.

278. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position).

280. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 80 — 110.

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

Contents :

1. Large bowl, S-C brown ware.
2. Bowl, S-C brown ware.

283. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs still in position). Oval, 80 × 60 — 115.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Jar, hard red ware, plum-painted and polished.
2. Bowl.
3. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.

285. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 50 — 60.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* N.

Contents :

1. Small bowl, smooth polished red ware, red-painted.
 - i. Cornelian green-glaze, shell and beryl beads.

286. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). PSRE, 110 × 75 — 95.

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

Contents :

1. Long jar, coarse brown ware.

287. *Grave* : PSRE, 85 × 65 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Jar, wavy side-handles, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl or pot, smooth coarse brown ware.
3. Jar, smooth coarse brown ware.
4. Three shell bracelets on L. arm, three on R. arm.

289. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position) PSRE, 125 × 75 — 120. (Fig. 51.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 52.)

1. Quartz palette, green malachite stain.
2. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, smooth coarse red ware.
4. Bowl, hard pink ware.

291. *Grave* : PSRE, 85 × 55 — 70.

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

Contents :

1. Small bowl, smoothed red ware.

292. *Grave* : Circular, 120 × 120 — 75.

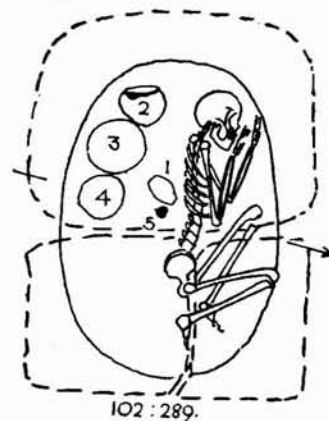
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

293. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 80 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

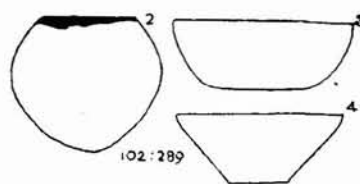
Contents :

1. Long jar, coarse brown ware.
2. Bowl, smooth coarse brown ware.



102:289.

Fig. 51.



102:289

Fig. 52.

- 3-4. Bowls, smooth coarse brown ware.
- 5. Shell bracelets, three on R. arm, three on L. arm.
- 6. "Double bird" slate palette.
 - i. *Conus Omaria* shell.

295. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 80 — 60.

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

Contents :

- 1. Bowl, hard pink ware.

296. *Grave* : PSRE, narrowing towards mouth, 90 × 55 — 80. (Fig. 53.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 54.)

- 1. Bowl, smooth coarse brown ware.
- 2. Pot, smooth coarse brown ware.
- 3. Bowl, smooth coarse brown ware.
- 4. Small necked jar, hard pink ware, red-painted with hatched bands.



Fig. 53.

299. *Cache* of pottery or offering-place, circular, 120 × 120 — 100.

Contents :

- 1. Large pot, coarse brown ware.
- 2. Large jar, coarse brown ware.
- 3. Large jar or pot, as 2, coarse brown ware.
- 4. Bowl, coarse brown ware.
- 5. (Under 1). Globular necked jar, hard grey ware.

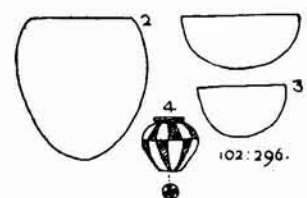


Fig. 54.

304. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 120 × 80 — 115. (Fig. 55.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

- 1. Small stone (black basalt) vessel. Pl. 28 a, 3.
- 2. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
- 3. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
- 4. Large jar, coarse brown ware.

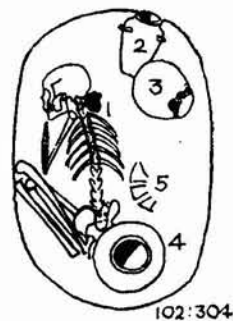


Fig. 55.

306. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 80 — 120.

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

Contents :

- 1-2. Jars, coarse brown ware.
- 3. Bowl, rough coarse brown ware.
 - i. Cylindrical steatite beads.

312. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 65 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* N.

Contents :

- 1. Bowl, hard pink ware.
- 2. Large pot, coarse brown ware.
- 3. Bowl, smooth coarse brown ware.
- 4. Bowl, coarse grey ware, smoothed inside.
- 5. Head of a fish palette.

320. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 75 — 105.

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

Contents :

- 1. Large jar, coarse brown ware, potmark.
- 2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

321. *Grave :* Pit and side-chamber type. Pit, 120 × 70 — 120. Chamber, 105 × 55 — 180.

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

Contents :

- 1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
- 2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

322. *Grave :* PSRE, 110 × 60 — 90.

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

Contents :

- 1. Bowl, S-C brown ware.

323. *Grave :* PSRE, 160 × 70 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

- 1. Bowl, smooth red ware.
- 2. Pot, coarse rough brown ware, upper part blackened in firing.

327. *Grave :* PSRE, 110 × 80 — 100.

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

Contents :

- 1. Bowl, smooth coarse brown ware.
- 2. Necked jar with flat base, hard pink ware.

329. *Grave :* Oval, 110 × 60 — 60. (Fig. 56.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.E. (true S.).

Contents : (Fig. 57.)

- 1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
- 2. Jar with perforated side-handles, hard buff ware, painted in red with figures of ship, ostrich, birds. **Pl. 27 a, 2.**
- 3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

330. *Grave :* Oval, 90 × 60 — 65.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* N.W. (true N.).

331. *Grave :* Oval, 95 × 70 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* E.S.E. (nearly true S.).

Contents :

- 1. Bowl, thin smooth brown ware

332. *Grave :* Oval ? on denuded surface, 115 × 70 — 5.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* E. (true S.E.).

333. *Grave :* PSRE ? 75 × 45 — 5, on surface.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head *local* N.E. (true E.).

334. *Grave :* PSRE, 105 × 50 — 15.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head *local* N.E. (true E.).

336. *Grave :* PSRE, 125 × 75 — 95

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

Contents :

- 1. Pot, smooth coarse brown ware, black inside.



Fig. 56.



Fig. 57.

340. *Grave* : PSRE, 75 × 50 — 10.

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

341. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 60 — 70.

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

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M, ware milled brim.

342. *Grave* : PSRE, 135 × 90 — 100. (Fig. 58.)

Burials : A, B, C, B moved aside to make room for C, only lower part of which remains in position, showing contraction on L. side, head *local* S. A and B contracted on R. sides, heads *local* S.

Contents : (Fig. 59.)

1. Bowl, hard pink ware, red-painted, with vertical pebble polish.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware.
3. Bowl, thin brown ware, red-painted and polished.
4. Bowl, red ware, plum-painted and polished.
5. Sandstone grinding table.
6. Small limestone mortar.
7. Grinder
8. Bone tube.
9. Rubbing pebble.

- i. Quartz palette.

346. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 95 — 130. Axis, E.S.E. by W.N.W.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Necked jar, hard pink ware, red horizontal stripes on shoulder.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Thick unbaked mud dish.

351. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 85 — 95.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Bowl, thin ware, red-painted thumb-mark decoration. **Pl. 28 d, 2.**
2. Deep bowl, thin polished buff ware, red-painted decoration.

363. *Grave* : PSRE, 130 × 85 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Bowl, hard pink buff ware, vertically pebble polished inside, horizontally out.

374. *Grave* : PSRE, 95 × 55 — 90. Axis, *local* S. and N.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Bowl.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware, vertical pebble polish inside.

375 and 375 A. *Grave* 375 : (intruded on 375 A). PSRE, 120 × 65—80. **Pl. 9 f.** (Fig. 60.)

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

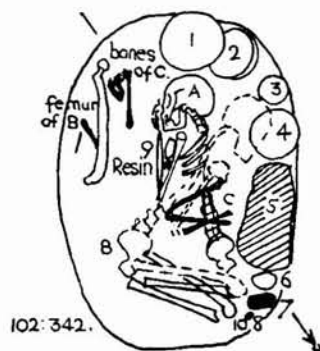


Fig. 58.

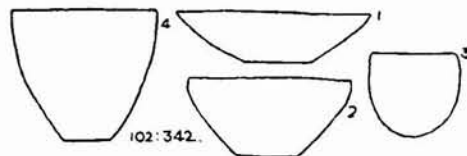


Fig. 59.

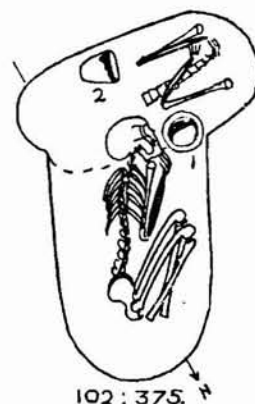


Fig. 60.

Contents : (Fig. 61.

- 1. Jar, brown-red ware, plum-painted and polished.

Grave 375 A : PSRE or oval, 95 × 45 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton (upper part only), contracted on back and R. side, head W. (local S.W.).

Contents :

- 2. Beaker, R-P B-M ware.

377. Grave : Circular, 170 × 170 — 85.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local N.E. (true E.).

Contents :

- 1. Bowl, hard pink ware.

384. Grave : PSRE, 110 × 75 — 105. Axis, local S. and N.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- 1. Beaker, R-P B-M or topped ware.
- 2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware

390. Grave : Circular, 140 × 140 — 120.

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

Contents :

- 1. Slate palette.

395. Grave : PSRE, or oval, 110 × 75 — 120.

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

Contents :

- 1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, red-painted net pattern.
- 2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

401. Grave : Circular ? 80 × 85 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S.S.W.

413. Cache of pots or offering-place, circular, 90 × 90 — 65. Pl. 10 e.

Contents : (Fig. 62.)

- 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Large jars with potmarks of animals, coarse red-brown ware.
- 4. Large bowl or pot, R-P B-M ware.

415. Grave : Oval, 100 × 70 — 80 (broken into by 416).

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head N. (local N.W.).

Contents :

- 1. Pot, smooth polished brown ware.

422. Grave : PSRE, 105 × 75 — 80.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S.W.

423. Grave : Circular, 110 × 110 — 130.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

- 1. Jar, brown-red ware, red-painted and polished.

427. Grave : PSRE, 115 × 70 — 45.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.W. Skull displaced.

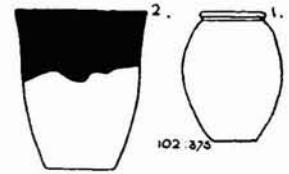


Fig. 61.

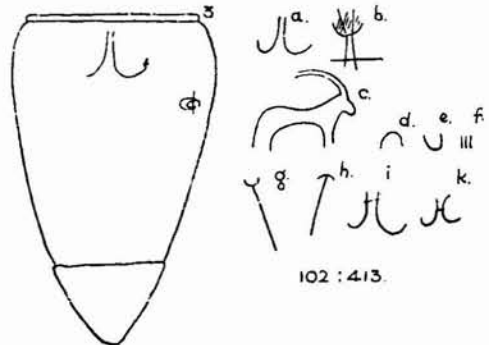


Fig. 62.

430. *Grave*: PSRE, 115 × 70 — 70. (Fig. 63.)

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents: (Fig. 64.)

1. Bowl, smooth red ware, polished.
2. Pot, R-P B-M ware.

431. *Grave*: PSRE, 100 × 65 — 70.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents:

1. Beaker, R-P B-M ware.

434. *Grave*: PSRE, 120 × 65 — 110.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* W.

Contents:

1. Bowl, smooth brown ware.
 - i. Part of an ivory comb.
 - ii. Stone pendant. **Pl. 28 c, 3.**
 - iii. Cornelian drop pendants.
 - iv. Small white shell.

441. *Grave*: Oval, 105 × 70 — 125. (Fig. 65.)

Burial: Legs of skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents: (Fig. 66.)

1. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
2. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
3. Small beaker, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Pieces of an ivory bracelet.
 - i. Blue-glaze barrel-shaped beads.

447. *Grave*: PSRE, 115 × 85 — 100.

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

Contents:

1. Large pot, R-P B-M ware, riveted.
2. Bowl, polished black ware, milled brim.
3. Slate palette.
 - i. Two shell bracelets.

448. *Grave*: Circular, 110 × 110 — 50.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.E.

474. Circular pottery *cache* or offering-place, 110 × 110 — 85.

Contents:

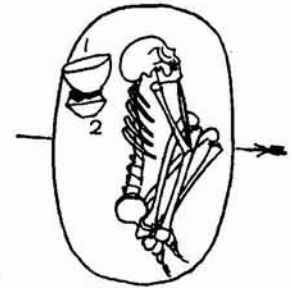
- 1, 3. Flasks, coarse red-brown ware.
2. Large jar, coarse brown ware.

478. *Grave*: Oval, 120 × 90 — 130. (Fig. 67.)

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents:

- 1, 2. Very small beakers, R-P B-M ware.
3. Flat pebble palette.
4. Bowl, red-painted and polished, buff ware.
5. Large shallow bowl, thin red-painted and polished ware.
6. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.



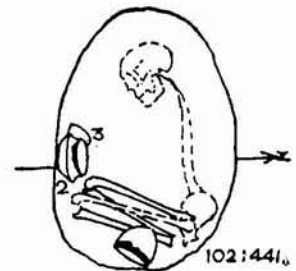
102.430.

Fig. 63.



102:430

Fig. 64.

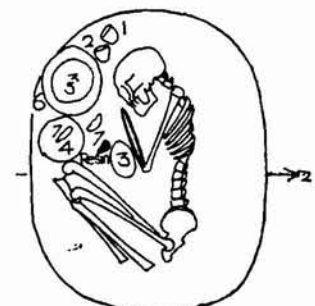


102:441.

Fig. 65.



Fig. 66.



102:478

Fig. 67.

7. Nile shell.
 - i. *Toredo* shells, pierced for suspension.
 - ii. Ostrich egg-shell disc beads.
 - iii. White chalcedony pendant.
 - iv. Flint flake.

481. *Grave* : Oval, 95 × 80 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.

486. *Grave* : Oval, 115 × 95 — 60.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Beaker, red-polished, black-topped (or mouthed).

493. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 60 — 35.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

- i. Fragments of malachite.
- ii. Pieces of copper bracelet.
- iii. Pieces of an ivory comb.

494. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 55 — 30.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E. (*Probably C-group*).

495. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 70 — 10. In sand.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, head E. (*Probably C-group*).

496. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 70 — 10.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E. (*Probably C-group*).

500. *Cache* of pottery or offering-place, circular, 55 × 55 — 35

Contents :

1. Long jar, coarse brown ware (potmark).
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, buff ware (brim cut away).
3. Bowl, hard-polished buff ware (made from base of a larger vessel).

502. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 40 — 55. Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Small necked jar, hard pink ware.
2. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.

503. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type, roof collapsed.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware (contained seeds).
4. Deep pot, coarse red ware.

504. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 60 — 125. Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- i. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
- ii. Small jar, red ware, plum-painted and polished.
- iii. Cornelian shell and lapis lazuli beads.
- iv. Fragments of shell bracelets.

CEMETERY 101.

Early Dynastic Graves. Pl. 1 b. Plan 3.

Cemetery 101 E.D. is really the northern continuation of Cemetery 102, and appears to contain most of the later wealthier graves. The clearing of these two cemeteries was begun simultaneously, and it was not apparent that the graves found among the C-group superstructures of Cemetery 101, and numbered together with them, really belonged to the small group of graves (first uncovered and named Cemetery 102), although of a later and somewhat different type. Cemetery 102 increased in size and the graves finally ran into

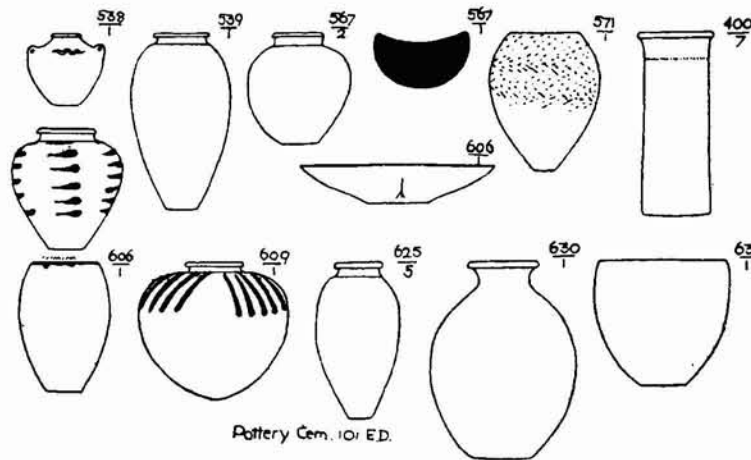


Fig. 68.

those of Cemetery 101 E.D. Moreover, owing to the fact that the whole area of Cemetery 101 was cleared before a single pit was opened, the graves closed with slabs received numbers and were photographed before it was ascertained that they were probably of earlier date. A certain amount of confusion appears then, at first sight, to exist with regard to the numbering of the two cemeteries, but if the two following facts are borne in mind, the matter should become clear.

1. Cemetery 101, Early Dynastic portion, is numbered concurrently with Cemetery 101, C-group portion.
2. Cemetery 101, Early Dynastic portion, is really a continuation of Cemetery 102, of which some graves at least are later.

The graves are in the hard ancient Nile mud, which was almost free of sand when the burials were made. By the C-group period, however, the level had somewhat risen, and the C-group superstructures are built on from 10-30 centimetres of hard blown sand, a depth sufficient to conceal from the grave-diggers of the C-group population that the ground had already been utilized for burial. The C-group superstructures are consequently built over the sandstone sealing slabs of the Early Dynastic graves, and in more than one case the whole Early Dynastic grave has been included within the superstructure walls, a convincing proof, if such were necessary, of the sequence of the two periods. The excellent preservation of the Early Dynastic graves is, no doubt, partly owing to the protection afforded them by the C-group superstructures, which held up the blown sand, and buried the covering stones. The very general plundering of the C-group pits does not seem to have affected either the C-group offerings

placed *outside* the superstructures, or the Early Dynastic graves. At some period, universal cemetery robbing must have been practised, and the *complete* removal of the grave contents seems to indicate that the damage was done by *sebbakhîn* unprovided with effective tools, who were attracted to the graves by the softness of the fillings, since old alluvial Nile mud is extremely hard, and cannot be effectively dug with a potsherd or a wooden implement. Now, while the use of *sebbakh* implies a system of agriculture similar to that in use at the present day, this method of obtaining it is extremely primitive and slow, and seems to indicate the absence of proper tools. Such a condition of things may well have existed in Byzantine and mediæval periods, after the adoption of mechanical lift irrigation by means of the *saqia* from wells, the water of which was free from suspended mud. This may have rendered it necessary for the peasantry, who were as ignorant of the use of the plough as they are to-day, to seek such a means of reviving the exhausted sand-mixed surface soil of their fields as the soft, easily-excavated contents of ancient graves, rich in the products of organic decay afforded. The whole surface of cemeteries was systematically searched over for *sebbakh*.

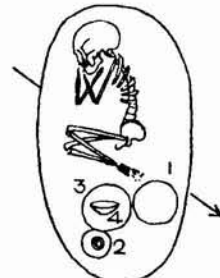
Local north is from 45°–60° east of true north. Local south-west about true west, and local east about south-east.

398. Grave : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 110 × 60 — 100. (Fig. 69.)

Burial : Skeleton of infant contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents : (Fig. 70.)

1. Shallow bowl, coarse red-brown ware, part polished.
2. Small-necked jar, hard pink ware.
3. Bowl, ware as 1.
4. Small bowl, ware as 1.



101:398.
Fig. 69.

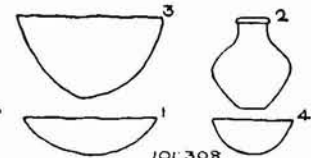
400. Sealing slabs in position. Pl. 7 a, b.

Grave : Parallel sides with rounded ends. 110 × 65 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton of infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Eight shell bracelets on arm.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, thin red-polished ware, painted pattern in red.
4. Quartz palette.
5. Copper bracelet.
6. Bowl, red ware, pebble polished.
7. Cylindrical jar, white ware. (Fig. 68.)



101:398
Fig. 70.

i. Beads. Small barrel-shaped, white-glaze, brown-glaze, and dark-green translucent stone.

ii. Ivory bracelet (decayed) with projecting studs.

401. One slab in position at foot of grave.

Grave : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 120 × 75 — 120.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, smoothed brown-red ware.
3. Necked jar, coarse brown ware, neck broken.

413. Grave : Oval, 70 × 50 — 40. Axis, *local* N.E. and S.W.

Burial : Child's bones in *débris*.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, smooth coarse red-brown ware.
 2. Shallow small bowl, ware as 1. Black inside.
 - i. Disc pendants of ostrich egg-shell.
527. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 110 × 65 — 105.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.
Contents :
1. Jar, hard pink ware, pattern of parallel horizontal painted strokes on shoulder. (Fig. 68.)
529. *Grave* : Rectangular, 150 × 60 — 90. Covering slabs in position at E. end.
Burial : Removed.
Contents :
- i. Broken wavy-handled cylindrical jar.
 - ii. Pebble palette with green malachite stain.
533. *Grave* : (Sealing stones in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 120 × 75 — 125.
Burials : Two skeletons, *A* contracted on back but originally on L. side, moved to make room for *B*, contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W. **Pl. 6 a, b, c, d.**
534. *Grave* : (Sealing stones in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 110 × 60 — 90.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W.
Contents :
1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
535. *Grave* : (Sealing stones in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 65 × 40 — 80.
Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.
536. *Grave* : (One covering slab only in position).
Burials : Three successive skeletons, contracted on L. side, heads *local* S.W. Leg bones of infant above.
Contents :
1. Jar, hard pink ware, black-painted horizontal stripe decoration. (Fig. 68.)
538. *Grave* : Rectangular, 145 × 80.
Burial : Removed, but from position of arm, body was probably contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.
Contents :
1. Small squat jar with perforated side handles *and* wavy side-handles. (Fig. 68.)
 - 2-7. Shell bracelets on child's arm bone.
 8. Large jar, coarse brown ware.
 9. Bowl, thin black-polished ware, milled brim.
539. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 100 × 65.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.
Contents :
1. Jar, hard pink ware, plum-painted and polished. (Fig. 68.)
541. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 120 × 65 — 120.
Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.
Contents :
1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
 2. Large deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
 3. Rectangular stone paint palette.

542. *Grave* : (One covering slab in position with portions of others). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 125 × 70 — 140.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head nearly *local S.*

Contents :

1. Small stone palette.

542 A. *Grave* : (One slab in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 65 × 40 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Small bowl.

543. *Grave* : (Covering slab in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 95 × 65 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.W.*

545. *Grave* : (Covering slab in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends. 100 × 50 — 110.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.* **Pl. 7 e, f.**

Contents :

1. Small jar, hard pink ware.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.

544. *Grave* : (Covering slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 105 × 65 — 110.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local N.E.* **Pl. 7 c, d.**

Contents :

1. Necked bottle, light red-painted ware, black hatched stripes.
2. Small boat-shaped bowl, red-polished ware.

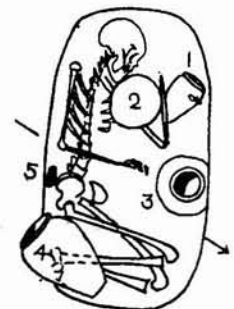
A thin crust of light sandy mud had formed on top of filling of grave under the covering slabs, owing to infiltration of rain water.

546. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 165 × 65 — 105.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Large jar, coarse brown ware.
5. Large jar, coarse brown ware.
6. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
7. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
- i. Sandstone palette or grinding slab.



101: 547.

Fig. 71.

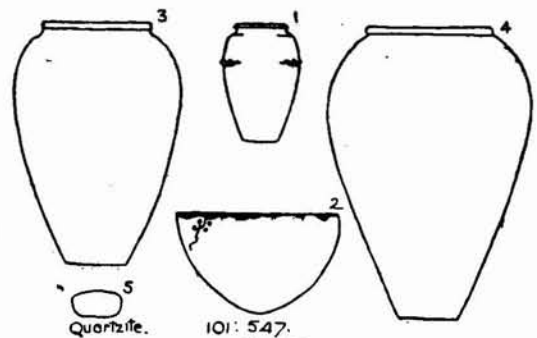
547. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends.

20 × 65 — 95. (Fig. 71.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head nearly *local S.*

Contents : (Fig. 72.)

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Large jar, coarse brown-red ware.
4. Large jar, coarse brown-red ware.
5. Quartzite grinding stone.



101: 547.

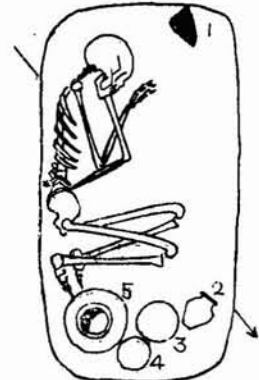
Fig. 72.

548. *Grave* : Parallel sides, rounded ends. 150 × 80 — 130. (Fig. 73.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 74.)

1. Broken slate palette, green malachite stain.
2. Necked jar, plum-painted.
3. Deep bowl or pot, R-P B-M, contained charcoal.
4. Deep bowl, hard pink ware, plum-painted over brim.
5. Large jar, hard pink ware.



101: 548.

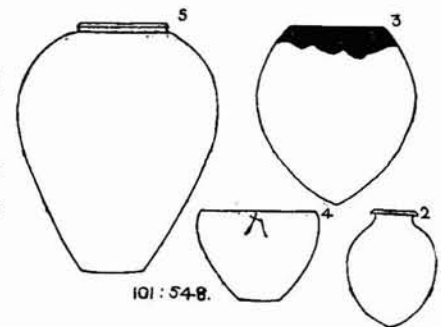
Fig. 73.

549. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends. 95 × 50 — 85. (Fig. 76.)

Burials : Skeleton *B*, contracted on L. side, head nearly local W. Bones of previous burial *A*. in *débris* under.

Contents : (Fig. 75.)

1. Long deep pot, R-P B-M, milled brim.
2. Deep bowl, thin red-painted and polished ware.
3. Small jar of curious shape, hard pink ware.
4. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
5. Bowl, thin smooth coarse red ware.
6. Small pot, R-P B-M ware.



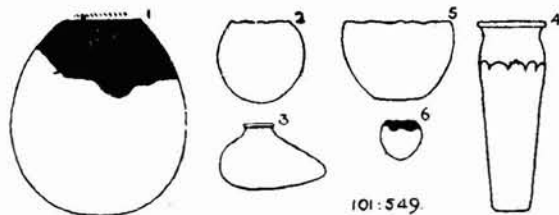
101: 548.

Fig. 74.

In filling of grave, pieces of large jar, hard pink ware, which had originally been buried with *A*.

550. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 100 × 60 — 60.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local S.W.



101: 549.

Fig. 75.

Contents :

1. Bowl, thin polished red ware.
2. Quartz pebble palette.
3. Bowl, thin polished red ware.
 - i. Small tubular bone beads.

551. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends. 80 × 50 — 80.

Burials : Skeletons of two infants, *A* and *B*. *A* (lower), contracted on L. side, head local S.W. *B*, contracted on R. side, head local S.W.

Contents :

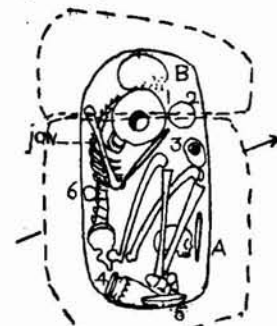
1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware, painted net pattern.
2. Deep bowl, thin SCRW.

552. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides rounded ends. 65 × 40 — 70.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head nearly local W.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.



101: 549.

Fig. 76.

553. *Grave* : (Sealing slab in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 100 × 55 — 100.
Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* N.E.

Contents :

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar (brim broken), hard pink ware.
2. Two shell bracelets on R. wrist.
3. Two mother-of-pearl bracelets on L. wrist.
4. (In front of knees). Quantity of *Melania Tuberculata* shells.

554. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 105 × 75 — 80.
Grave slightly undercut on S. side. **Pl. 6 e.**

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W. **Pl. 6 f.**

Contents :

1. Small bowl, thin red-painted and polished ware.
2. Long jar, SCRW.
3. (At neck). Barrel-shaped green-glaze bead and barrel-shaped green-black mottled stone bead.

555. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 95 × 50 — 70.
Slight beehive section and lined mud-plaster.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W. Skull broken and fallen forwards ; head originally lay on chopped straw (*tibn*) pillow.

556. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 90 × 55 — 80.
Interior lined mud-plaster. (Fig. 77.)

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B*, of infants contracted on L. side, heads *local* S.W.

Contents : (Fig. 78.)

1. Small deep bowl, SCRW, red-painted.
2. Jar, hard pink ware.
3. Long necked jar, hard pink ware, light red-painted.
4. Jar, hard pink ware, black-painted horizontal line decoration on shoulder.



101: 556.

Fig. 77.

557. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 140 × 50 — 115.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

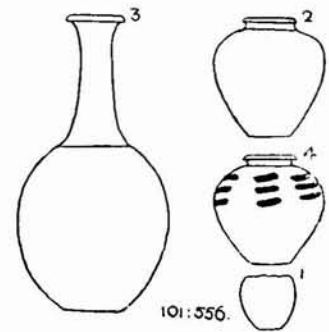
1. Wavy-handled jar, grey ware.

558. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends. 110 × 60 — 105.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.



101: 556.

Fig. 78.

559. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 90 × 50 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar (brim broken), hard pink ware.
2. Pebble palette.
3. Long barrel-shaped to cylindrical cornelian bead (at neck).
 - i. Short cylindrical steatite and shell beads.

560 A. Empty Early Dynastic grave included in superstructure of 560, C-group. **Pl. 2 a.**

562. *Grave* : (Sealing slab in position). Rectangular, 130 × 90 — 105.

Burials : Skeletons of two infants, *A* and *B*. *A*, contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W. *B*, on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Quartz palette with malachite stain.
2. Small jar, thick SCRW.
3. Small bowl, thick SCRW.
4. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar.
5. Green-glaze pendant and two cylindrical quartz beads. **Pl. 28 c, 4.**
6. Shell, ivory, and mother-of-pearl bracelet on L. arm of *A*.
 - i. Sandstone grinding slab.
 - ii. Quartz rubbing stone.
 - iii. Shell bracelet.
 - iv. Green-glaze pendants.

567. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs apparently in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends.

100 × 55 — 105. Axis, *local* S.W. and N.E.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Small bowl, boat-shaped, thin-polished black ware. (Fig. 68.)
2. Small jar, hard pink ware. (Fig. 68.)

571. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Oval, 70 × 40 — 60.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on back, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Three shell bracelets on R. wrist.

571 A. *Grave* : Rectangular, 70 × 45 — 60. Axis, *local* S.W. and N.E.

Burial : Fragments of infant's bones under 2.

Contents :

1. Deep pot, red brown ware, dotted patterns. (Fig. 68.)
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware. **Pl. 27 b, 3.**
3. Small jar, SCRW.

572. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Rectangular, 130 × 60 — 85.

Burials : *A*, *B*, *C*. Both *A* and *B* have been moved aside to make room for *C*. Skeleton *C* is contracted on E. side, head *local* S.W.

(Fig. 79.)

Contents : (Fig. 80.)

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M.
2. Deep bowl, thin SCRW.
3. Necked jar, brim broken, hard pink ware.
4. Bowl, hard pink ware, red-painted, vertical pebble polish inside.
5. Cylindrical jar, wavy-handled, hard pink ware, painted net.
6. Bowl, hard pink ware.

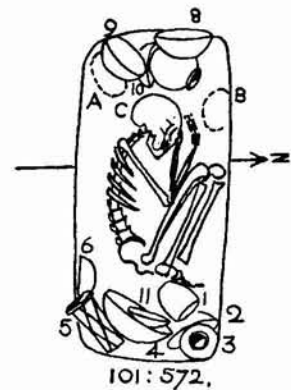


Fig. 79.

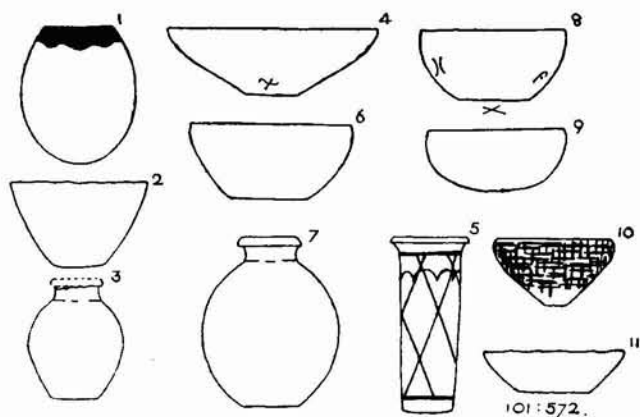


Fig. 80.

7. Necked jar, hard greenish-white ware.
8. Bowl, hard pink ware, red-painted, pebble polish vertically inside, horizontally outside.
9. Bowl, thin SCRW, pebble smoothed.
10. Bowl, thin red-painted ware, painted pattern.
11. Shallow bowl, SCRW.

573. *Grave* : (Some sealing slabs still in position, but grave plundered). Rectangular, 130 × 75 — 130. Axis, *local* S.W. and N.E.

Burial : Removed. A few fragments of human bones in *débris*.

Contents :

- i. Quartzite grinding stone.
- ii. Fragments R-P B-M pottery.
- iii. *Natica melanistoma* shell pierced for suspension.

576. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 110 × 75 — 100. Interior washed with a thin yellow plaster.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Cylindrical wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Long jar, thick coarse red ware.

578. *Grave* [Sealing slabs in position and built over by west side of superstructure of 577 (C-group)]. 115 × 55—100 cms. Pl. 4 a, b.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W. Pl. 4 c.

Contents : (Fig. 81.)

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Long jar, SCRW.
3. Small jar, hard pink ware.
 - i. Quantity of resin.

580. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 70 — 120.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Long jar, SCRW, contained charcoal.
2. Long jar, SCRW, contained ashes.
3. Wavy side-handled jar, roughly made, buff ware.
 - i. Quantity of resin.

581. *Grave* : Originally parallel sides with rounded ends, but has been enlarged on N. side to accommodate second burial B.

Burials : A, skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W. B, adult skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W. (Fig. 82.)

Contents : (Fig. 83.)

1. Long jar, pink buff ware.
2. Long jar, SCRW.
3. Small jar, hard pink ware.
4. Quartz palette.

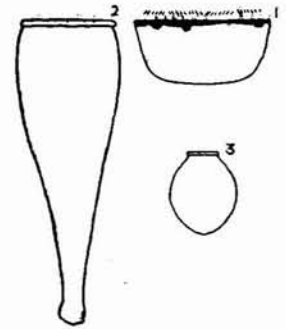
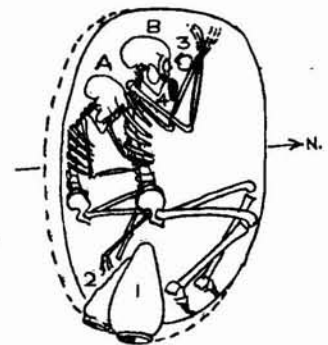


Fig. 81.



101:581.

Fig. 82.

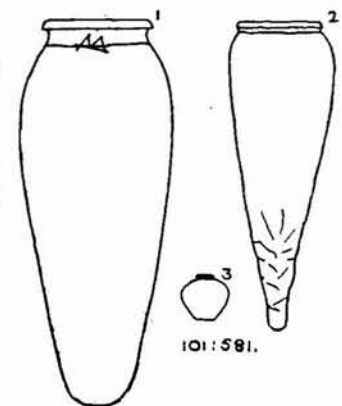


Fig. 83.

583. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Oval or parallel sides with rounded ends, 100 × 60 — 120, narrowing towards mouth. (Fig. 84.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 85.)

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
3. Rough oval slate palette.
4. Inside 1. Small jar, hard pink ware.



101:583.

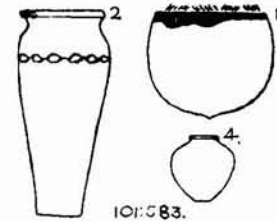
Fig. 84.

584. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends, 105 × 60 — 105, narrowing towards mouth.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Bowl, hard pink ware.
2. Pebble palette.



101:583.

Fig. 85.

586. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 85 × 55 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

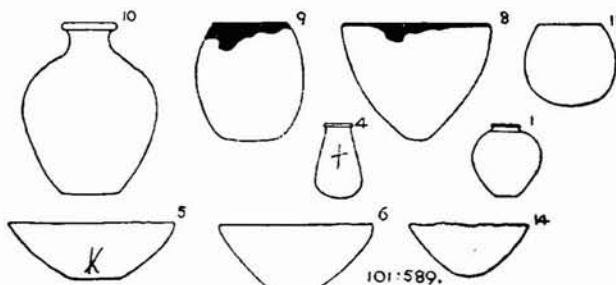
1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Small bowl.
3. Rubbing pebble.

589. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Rectangular, 145 × 95 — 130.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W. Head lay on pillow of finely chopped straw (*tibn*). (Fig. 87.)

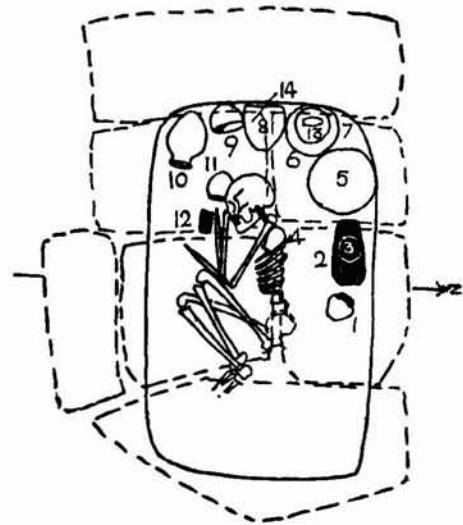
Contents : (Fig. 86.)

1. Small jar, hard pink ware.
2. Grinding slab.



101:589.

Fig. 86.



101:589.

Fig. 87.

3. Grinding stone or rubber on it.
4. Small jar, hard pink ware.
5. Bowl, light red ware.
6. Bowl, light red ware.
7. Bowl, thin red-painted ware (basket-pattern).
8. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
9. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
10. Necked jar, hard pinkish-buff ware.
11. Jar, thin red-painted and polished ware.
12. Rectangular slate with incised edges.

13. (In 7). Quartz palette with malachite stain.

14. (In 8). Small bowl, SCRW, lightly polished.

591. *Grave*: (Sealing slabs in position). Rectangular, 190 × 90 — 105. **Pls. 2 b, 5 a.**

Burials: *A*, moved towards W. end of grave to accommodate *B*, which is contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W. Skull lay on finely chopped straw (*tibn*). **Pl. 5 b.** (Fig. 89.)

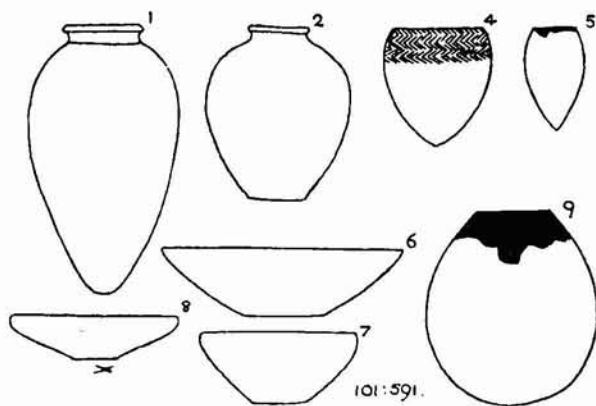


Fig. 88.

Contents: (Fig. 88.)

1. Jar, hard pink ware.
2. Jar, hard pink ware.
3. Deep bowl or jar, thin red-painted ware with painted pattern.
4. Jar with zigzag incised decoration, brown-red ware. **Pl. 27 b, 5.**
5. Small long jar, R-P B-M ware.
6. Large dish, SCRW, pebble smoothed.
7. Bowl, red ware, light red-painted and polished.
8. Bowl, pink ware, pebble polished.
9. Deep jar, R-P B-M ware.

- i. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, thrown out when the grave was re-used for burial *B*. **Pl. 5 a.**

Covering slabs show signs of having been replaced when burial *B* was made. At the west end, the stones are buried under some of the earth thrown out in digging 594 (C-group).

593. Empty grave, rectangular, 195 × 110 — 130, showing covering slabs broken by weight of superstructure wall and earth thrown out of 592 (C-group). **Pl. 4 e.**

Contents:

- i. Quantity of thin potsherds, orange-painted with dark red-painted patterns.
- ii. Resin.

594 A. *Grave* lying parallel to and on the north side of 101:594, C-group, and enclosed by the superstructure wall of the latter. At some time after the C-group grave was dug, a hole was made between it and the Early Dynastic grave, and the earlier grave was entered, perhaps

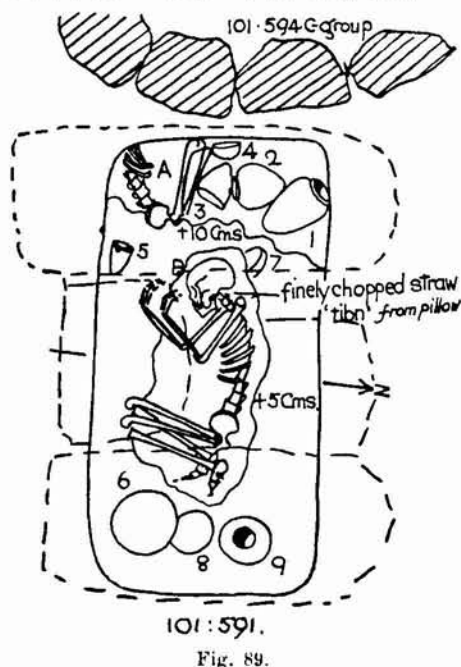


Fig. 89.

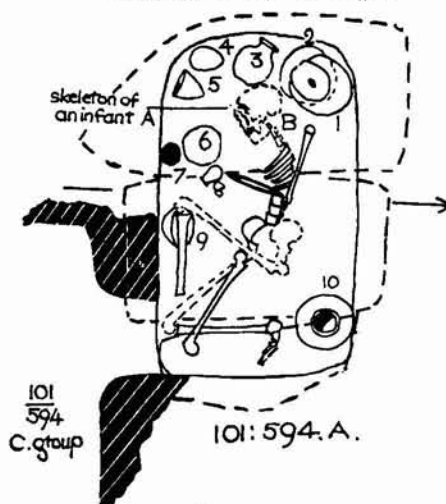


Fig. 90.

to deposit the body of the infant, re-burial of which seems to be the cause of the disturbance of the skeleton in 594 A. Of course, it is quite possible that the infant burial is Early Dynastic, but in that case it would have been usual to enter the grave through the cover stones. A preferable hypothesis would be that the plunderers of the C-group grave broke through the thin wall of mud separating it from 594 A, and caused the disturbance of the burials, in which

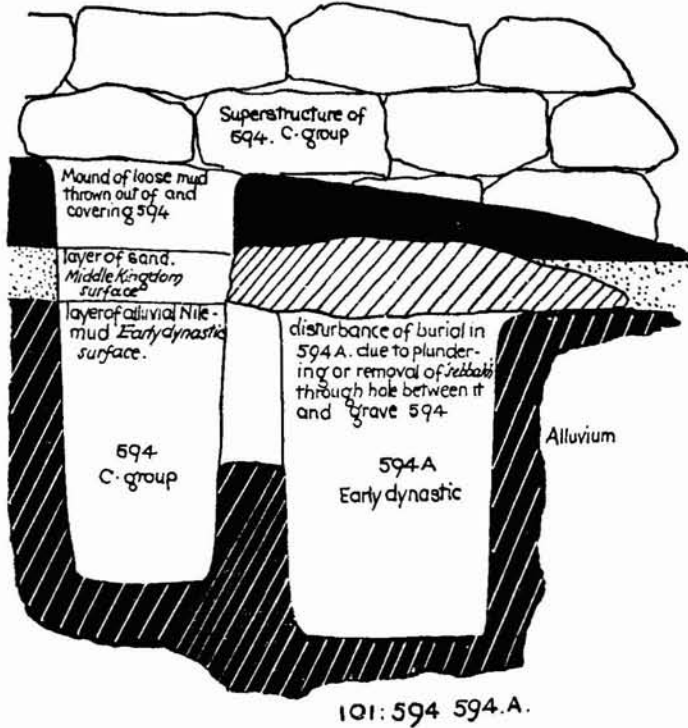


Fig. 91.

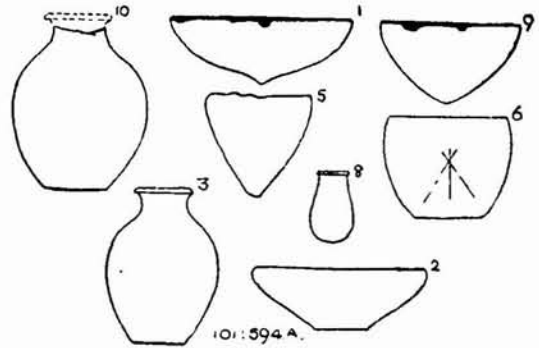


Fig. 92.

case the infant's body, *A*, may have been the first occupant of the grave. **Pl. 3 a, b**, *Grave* : (Sealing stones in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends, 135 × 80—125. *Burial* : *A*, infant's skeleton, much disturbed, *apparently* on L. side, head *local* S.W. *B*, skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S.W. (Figs. 90, 91.)

Contents : (Fig. 92.)

1. Bowl, R-P B-M.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware.
3. Necked jar, pinkish-buff ware.
4. Ostrich egg.
5. Deep bowl or pot, S-C red ware.
6. Deep bowl, light red-painted ware, pebble-polished.
7. Circular slate palette. **Pl. 28 e, 7.**
8. Small jar, hard pink ware.
9. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
10. Necked jar, hard pink ware.
11. Ivory bracelet on wrist of infant.
 - i. Cornelian drop pendants. **Pl. 28 c, 5, 7, 9.**
 - ii. Shell (*conus omaria*).
 - iii. Large shell heads.

597. Grave : (Sealing slabs in position). Rectangular, 110 × 80 — 125, narrowing towards mouth. **Pl. 4 d.**

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Jar, buff-pink ware. **Pl. 4 f.**

601. Grave : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends, 140 × 100 — 105.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

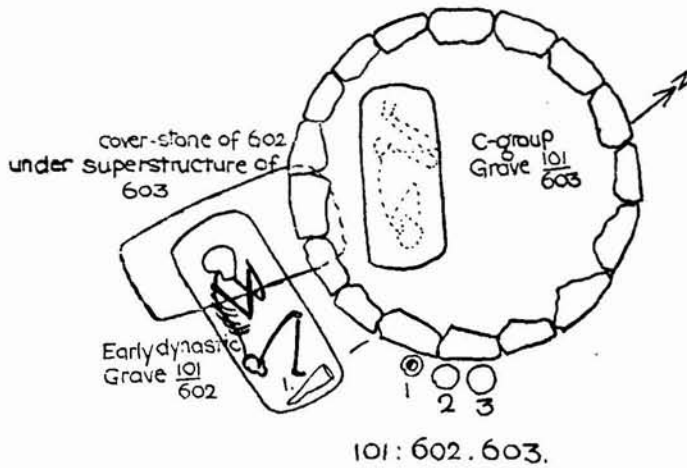
1. Stone pebble palette.

602. *Grave* : (One sealing slab in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends. 120 × 70—100.

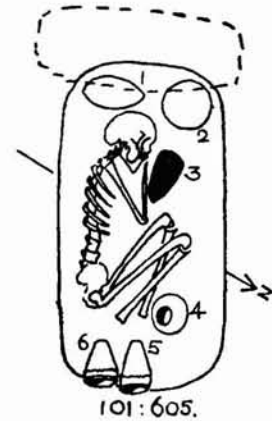
Burial : Contracted on L. side, head local S.W. (Fig. 93.)

Contents :

1. Long jar, coarse red-brown ware.



101: 602. 603.
Fig. 93. Scale 1: 50.



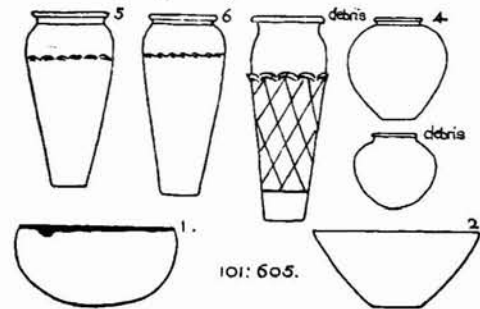
101: 605.
Fig. 94.

605. *Grave* : (One sealing slab in position). Parallel sides and rounded ends. 135 × 70—125

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S. (Fig. 94.)

Contents : (Fig. 95.)

1. Bowl (mouth 20 × 16 cms.), R-P B-M.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware.
3. Slate palette.
4. Small squat jar, hard pink ware.
5. Wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
6. Wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.



101: 605.
Fig. 95.

- i. Small squat jar, fine brown-red ware.

- ii. Wavy-handled jar, decorated with brown-painted net.

606. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 125 × 95 — 140.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Long jar, R-P B-M ware. (Fig. 68.)
2. Long necked jar, hard pink ware.
 - i. Shallow bowl, hard pink ware (potmark). (Fig. 68)
 - ii. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.

609. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Rectangular, skeleton contracted on L. side, head local S.W.

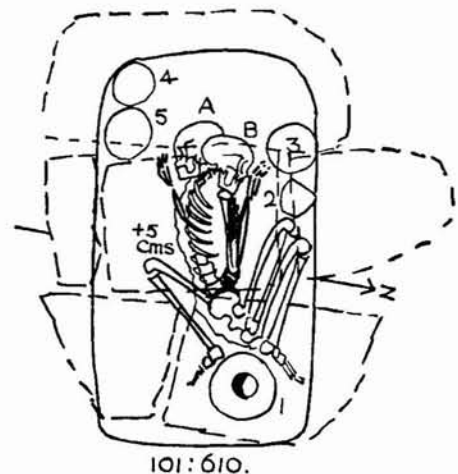
Contents :

1. Jar, buff ware, black-painted decoration. (Fig. 68.)

610. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position, but showing signs of displacement). Rectangular, 160 × 90—110 cms. Pl. 5 d. (Fig. 96.)

Burials : A, contracted on R. side, head local S.W. Pl. 5 c.

B (later burial), contracted on L. side, head local S.W.

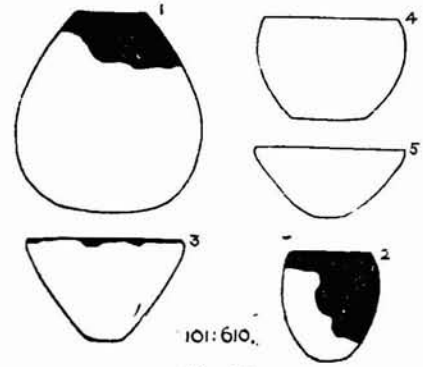


101: 610.

Fig. 96.

Contents : (Fig. 97.)

1. Large deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl, blackened ware (R-P B-M).
3. Bowl, R-P B-M, red-painted decoration.
4. Bowl, bright red ware, red-painted, pebble polished vertically inside, horizontally outside.
5. Bowl, thin SCRW, pebble polished.



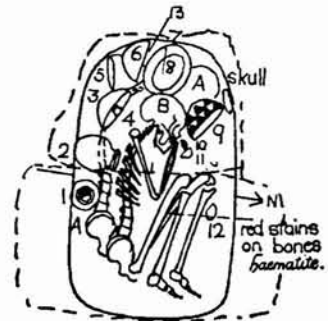
101: 610.
Fig. 97

611. *Grave* : (Sealing stones in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends, 110 × 85 — 80. (Fig. 98.)

Burials : A and B, both contracted on L. side, head local S.W.

Contents : (Fig. 99.)

1. Flask, hard pink ware, pebble polished (potmark).
2. Jar, hard pink ware.
3. Bowl, hard pink ware.
4. Small jar, hard pink ware.
5. Deep jar, incised brown ware. **Pl. 27 b, 2.**
6. Bowl, red ware, dark red-painted and vertically polished inside.
7. Bowl, red-brown ware, pebble polished.
8. Bowl, thin SCRW, pebble smoothed with red-painted decoration inside.
9. Bowl, thin ware with red-painted design. **Pl. 28 d, 1.**
10. Rubbing pebble.
11. Quartz palette.
12. Large cowrie shell.
13. Deep pot, SCRW.
14. Small pot, smooth brown-red ware.



101: 611.
Fig. 98.

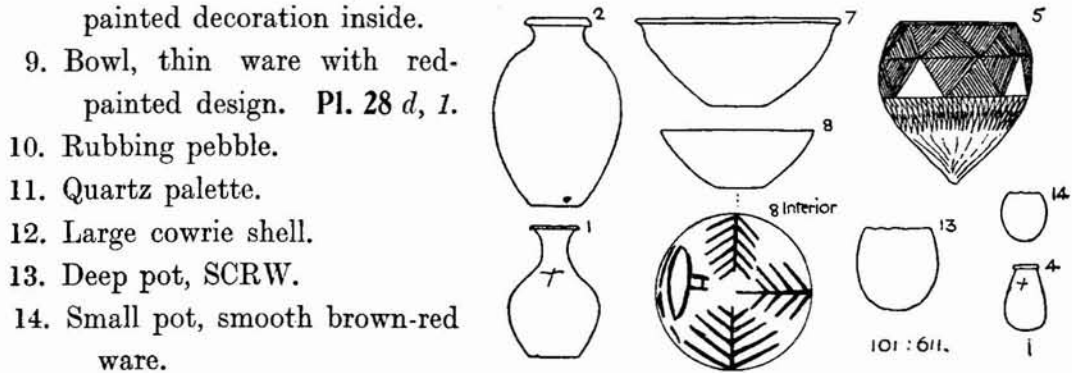


Fig. 99.

- i. Small jar, hard pink ware.
- ii. Bowl, light red ware, pebble polished.

612. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 95 × 75 — 60.

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

Contents :

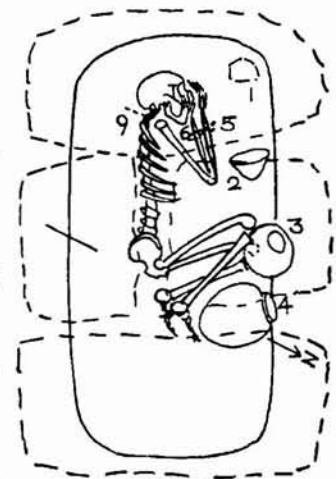
1. Large bowl, bright red ware, pebble polished vertically in, horizontally out.
2. Small jar, hard pink ware.

613. *Grave* : (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends. 165 × 80 — 135. (Fig. 100.)

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

Contents :

1. Broken ostrich egg-shell.
2. Deep bowl, red ware, light red-painted, vertical pebble polish.



101: 613.
Fig. 100.

3. Necked jar, SCRW.
4. Necked jar, SCRW.
5. Two *Natica melanistoma* shells on R. wrist.
6. Broken ivory bracelet on L. wrist.
7. Quartz palette.
8. Rubbing pebble.
9. At neck, string of small barrel-shaped black-glaze beads with a few white.

617. *Grave*: (Sealing slabs in position). Rectangular, 220 × 95 — 135. **Pl. 5 e.**

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* SSW. Skull rested on fine chopped straw pillow (*tibn*). **Pl. 5 f.** (Fig. 102).

Contents: (Fig. 101.)

1. Large jar with strainer, SCRW.
2. Small jar, hard pink ware.
3. Large jar, hard pink ware.
4. Wide-mouthed bowl, hard pink ware, circular pebble polished inside.
5. Large rubbing stone.
6. Granite grinding slab or table.
7. Jar, R-P B-M ware.
8. Copper axe, broken (apparently intentionally), lay on matting.

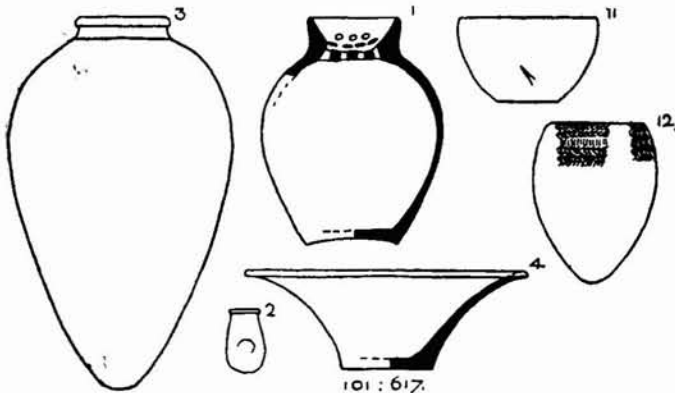


Fig. 101.

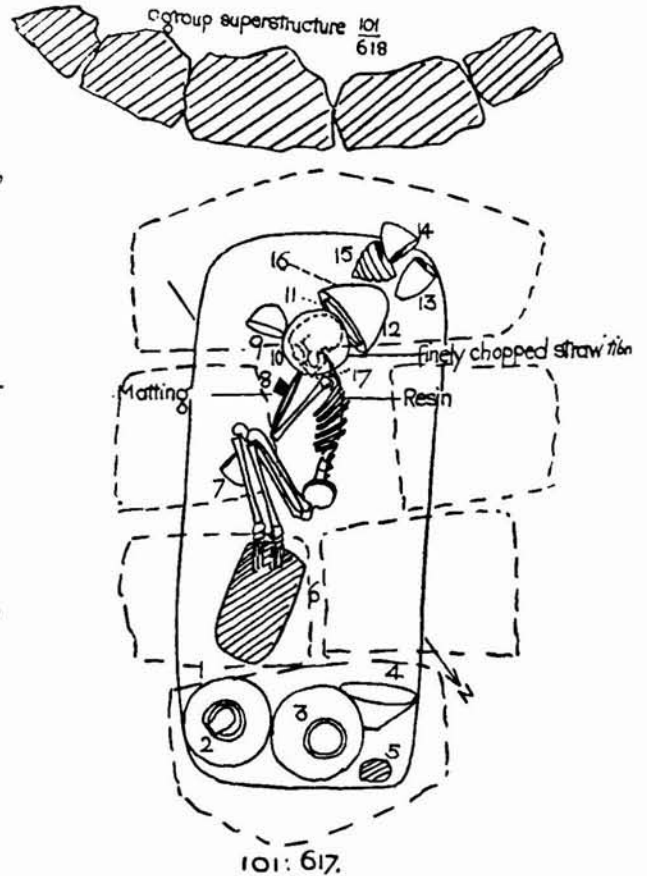


Fig. 102.

9. Jar, thin red-painted ware, red-painted pattern.
10. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M.
11. Bowl, light red-painted ware, pebble polished, vertically in, horizontally out.
12. Bowl, light red-painted ware, pebble polished, vertically in, horizontally out.
13. Jar, smooth red-brown ware, incised patterns. **Pl. 27 b, 1.**
14. Jar, thin red-painted ware, red-painted patterns.
15. Jar, thin red-painted ware, ribbed red-painted patterns.
16. Quartz palette with malachite stain.
17. Cornelian beads at neck.

A quantity of resin lay under shoulders.

620 A. *Grave*: Partly included in superstructure of 620. C-group. Parallel sides with rounded ends. 120 × 75 — 100.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Rectangular slate palette.
2. Shell bracelet on R. wrist.
3. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.

621 *Grave :* Oval, 80 × 65 — 90.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W., much disturbed.

Contents :

1. Bowl, roughly made, coarse red-brown ware.
2. Small bowl, smooth brown-red ware, polished.
3. Small bowl or cup, smooth brown-red ware, polished.
4. Quartz palette.
 - i. (Outside grave). Cylindrical wavy-handled jar painted with net pattern.
 - ii. Cornelian and shell beads.
 - iii. Two *Nerita* shells pierced for suspension.
 - iv. Resin.

622. *Grave :* Parallel sides and rounded ends, 135 × 65 — 110.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

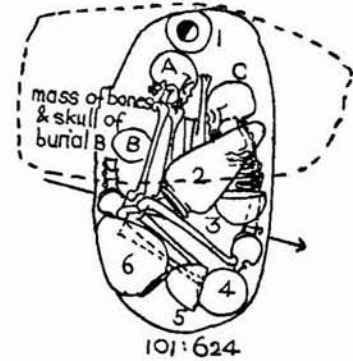
1. Large jar, R-P B-M ware.
2. Saucer, S-C red-brown ware, polished.

624. *Grave :* (One covering slab in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends. 130 × 70—110.

Burials : Skeleton *A*, contracted on L. side, pushed aside to make room for *C*, contracted on R. side, both with heads *local* S.W. (Fig. 103.)

Contents : (Fig. 104.)

1. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. Long jar, hard pink ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl, hard pink ware.
5. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
6. Jar, buff ware, black-painted decorations.



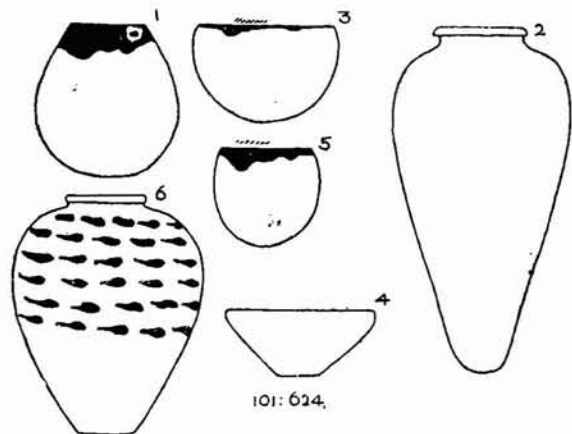
101:624
Fig. 103.

626. *Grave :* Oval, 90 × 75 — 60.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W.

Contents :

1. Rectangular slate palette.
2. 3. Two shell bracelets on L. arm.
4. Small bowl, R-P B-M or topped.
5. Jar, hard pink ware, plum-painted and polished. (Fig. 68.)
6. Jar, hard pink ware, same shape as 5.
7. Shell beads at R. ankle.



101:624,

Fig. 104.

627. *Grave :* (Sealing slabs in position). Oval,

135 × 90 — 115, slightly narrowing towards mouth. Pl. 8 *a, b*.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local* S.W. Vertebrae at neck slightly disturbed.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Cylindrical wavy-handled jars, hard pink ware, containing spongy organic matter.

628. *Grave :* Oval, $90 \times 76 - 120$.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on L. side, head *local W.*

Contents :

- Quartz palette, traces of black on one side and of green on the other.
2. Deep bowl, smooth brown ware, black inside.

630. *Grave :* Oval, $105 \times 75 - 105$.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Jar, hard pink ware. (Fig. 68.)
2. Slate palette.

631. *Grave :* Oval, $145 \times 115 - 100$. Remains of sealing slabs at each end.

Burial : Removed, except for fragments of femur and tibia showing contraction on L. ? side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Bowl, smooth brown ware. (Fig. 68.)

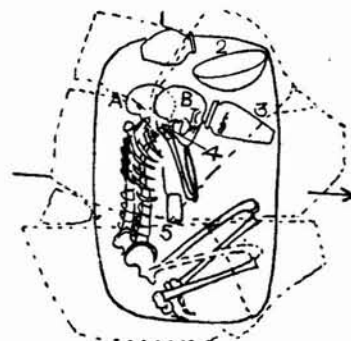
639. *Grave :* (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides with rounded ends. $110 \times 75 - 110$.

Burials : Skeletons *A* and *B*, contracted on L. sides, heads *local S.W.* (Fig. 105.)

Contents :

1. Small necked jar, hard greenish-white ware.
2. Bowl, red-painted ware.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
4. Necklace of cornelian beads. *Pl. 28 c, 16.*
5. Sandstone palette.

Pieces of a large necked jar, hard pink ware, probably belonging to Burial *A*, thrown back in filling of grave.



101:639.

Fig. 105.

640. *Grave :* (Sealing slabs, except one, in position). Oval, $155 \times 100 - 120$.

Burials : Two skeletons, *A* and *B*.

A, contracted on L. side, head *local S.W.*

B, contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Necked jar, hard pink ware.
2. Jar, red ware, dark red-painted decoration.
3. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
4. Quartz palette.
5. Resin.

Missing sealing slab found about 50 centimetres down in filling.

641. *Grave :* (Sealing slabs in position). Parallel sides, rounded ends, $55 \times 35 - 40$.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head *local S.W.*

Contents :

1. Pebble palette.
2. String of green-glaze beads at neck.

CEMETERY 103. PLAN 5.

Middle to late Predynastic Graves :

1. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 60 — 100. (Fig. 106.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 107.)

1. Jar, R-P B-T ware.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware, plum-painted inside (potmark).
3. Squat jar with perforated side-handles, hard pink ware with decoration of red-painted whorls.
4. Rough slate palette.



103:1.
Fig. 106.

9. *Grave* : Oval, 140 × 120 — 140. (Fig. 108.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head W. (local S.W.).

Contents : (Fig. 109.)

1. Jar, red-polished black-topped ware.
2. Bowl, red-polished black-mouthed ware, milled brim.
3. Deep jar, red-polished black-mouthed ware (broken).

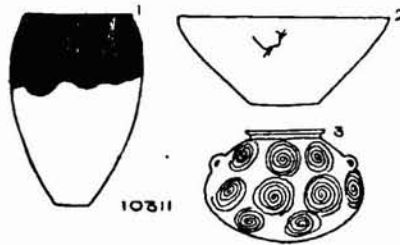
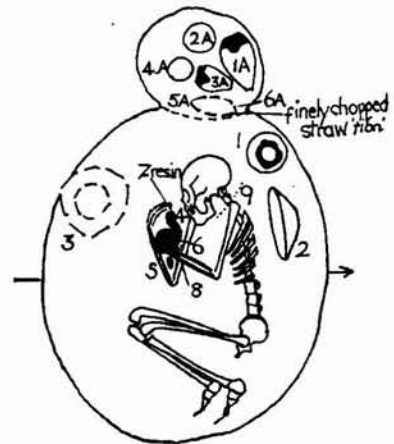


Fig. 107.



103:9.

Fig. 108.

4. Slate "bird" palette. **Pl. 28 e, 4.**
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. (Under 4). Ivory comb, handle carved with conventional "cow's head and horns" patterns.
7. Resin.
8. String of cornelian, beryl and green-glaze quartz on L. wrist. **Pl. 28 c, 1.**
9. Cornelian and quartz beads. **Pl. 28 c, 20.**
 - i. Bowl with small pottery cones (models of bread ?).
 - ii. String of cornelian beads. **Pl. 28 c, 15.**

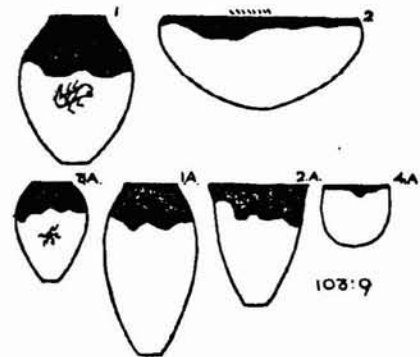


Fig. 109.

On surface of ground and at head of grave was a small shallow excavation 50 × 35 — 25, containing :—

- 1 A. Jar, red-polished black-topped ware.
- 2 A. Beaker, red-polished black-topped ware.
- 3 A. Jar, red-polished black-topped ware.
- 4 A. Deep bowl, R-P B-T or R-P B-M ware.
- 5 A, 6 A. Two small bowls, R-P B-M ware, one turned mouth down over the other with chopped straw under.

10. *Grave* : Oval, 90 × 60 — 130.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Dish, R-P B-M ware.
2. Thin smooth red ware, pebble polished.
3. Jar, red-polished black-topped.



103:11.

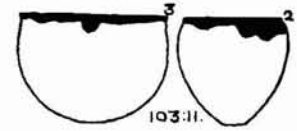
Fig. 110.

11. *Grave* : Oval, 80 × 60 — 90. (Fig. 110.)

Burial : Removed.

Contents : (Fig. 111.)

1. "Bird" slate palette.
2. Pot, red-polished black-mouthed (or topped).
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Large granite slab stained with hæmatite paint.
 - ii. Potsherds of large jar, R-P B-T ware.
 - iii. Bowl, SCRW with dotted patterns.



103:11.

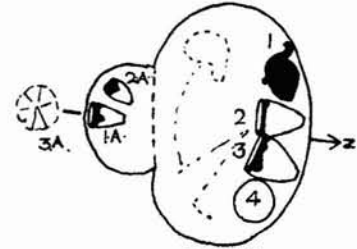
Fig. 111.

12. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 60 — 140. Axis, E. and W. (Fig. 112.)

Burial : Removed.

Contents : (Fig. 113.)

1. "Bird" palette. **Pl. 28 e, 3.**
2. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
3. Jar, R-P B-T ware.
4. Bowl, R-P B-M or R-P B-T ware.

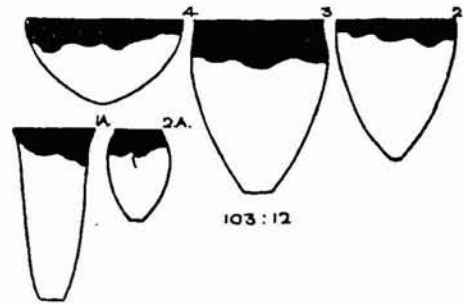


103:12.

Fig. 112.

On south side of grave was a shallow offering-place ? 50 × 25 — 10, containing :—

- i. Flat steatite beads.
- 1 A. Beaker, R-P B-T ware.
- 2 A. Small jar R-P B-T ware.
- 3 A. Large boat-shaped bowl, R-P B-M ware (broken).
 - i. Grey stone beads (steatite).
 - ii. Green-glaze ball beads.
 - iii. Four flint flakes.
 - iv. Ivory comb.
 - v. Small bowl SCRW.
 - vi. Broken bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - vii. Broken bowl, red-polished ware.
 - viii. Large sandstone grinding table or palette.



103:12

Fig. 113.

15. Late Predynastic grave intruded on by side-chamber Early Dynastic grave, No. 15 A.

Grave : Oval, 100 × 70 — 125. (Fig. 114.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head local W.

Contents :

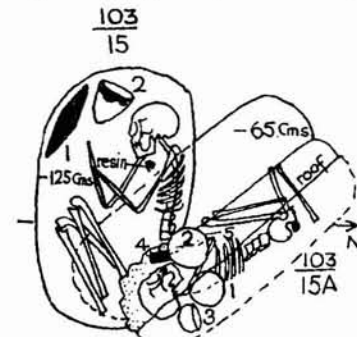
1. Long lozenge-shaped slate palette. **Pl. 28 e, 2.**
2. Jar, red-polished black-topped.

18. *Grave* ? Oval, 60 × 45 — 55.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Jar, red-polished black-topped ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.



103:15. 15A.

Fig. 114.

22. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 75 — 135.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Long jar, R-P B-T (broken).
2. Bowl, R-P B-M (broken).

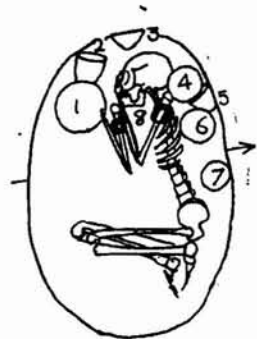
24. Late Predynastic grave of transitional type.

Grave : 125 × 80 — 115 + 30 (sand).

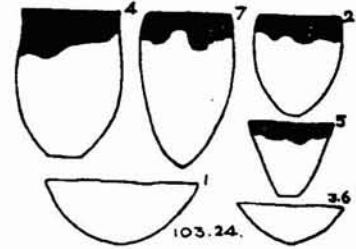
Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head W.

Contents : (Fig. 116.)

1. Bowl, red-polished ware.
2. Jar, R-P B-T or R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, thin smoothed red ware.
4. Jar, R-P B-T or R-P B-M ware.
5. Beaker, R-P B-T or R-P B-M ware.
6. Bowl, thin smoothed red ware.
7. Jar, R-P B-T or R-P B-M ware.
8. Hippopotamus tooth bracelets.



103:24
Fig. 115.



103:24.
Fig. 116.

25. Late Predynastic grave intruded on by Early Dynastic burial.

Grave : Oval, 100 × 65 — 100. (Fig. 117.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.W. (*local S.*).

Contents :

1. Jar, red-polished black-topped ware.

34. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 90 — 135.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Jar, R-P B-T ware.
2. Bowl, SCRW, pebble smoothed.

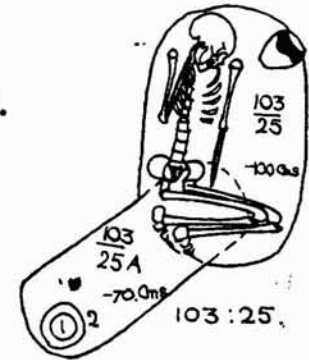


Fig. 117.

39. *Grave* : 50 × 35 — 90.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Jar, R-P B-T ware.

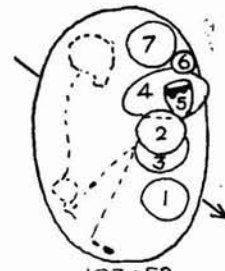
52. Late Predynastic to Early Dynastic transitional type.^a

Grave : Oval, 100 × 70 — 65. Axis, *local N.* and *S.* (Fig. 118.)

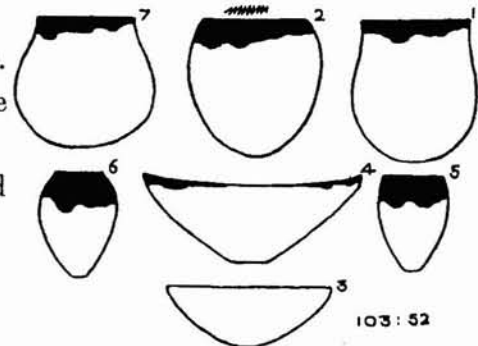
Burial : Removed.

Contents : (Fig. 119.)

1. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
3. Bowl, plum-painted and polished, inside and out, thick red ware.
4. Boat-shaped bowl, R-P B-M ware, filled with grain.
5. Jar, R-P B-T ware.
6. Jar, R-P B-T ware.
7. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware. *Pl. 27 d, 2.*



103:52.
Fig. 118.



103:52
Fig. 119.

Early Dynastic Graves :

2. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 60 — 110. (Fig. 120.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 121.)

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, riveted.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
5. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M, milled brim.
6. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.



103:2.
Fig. 120.

4. *Grave* : PSRE, 110 × 65 — 100. Axis, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

Potsherds :

- i. Bowl, thick R-P B-M ware.
- ii. Deep bowl, R-P B-M, milled brim.
- iii. Quartz pebble palette and malachite stain.
- iv. Large sandstone grinding slab.

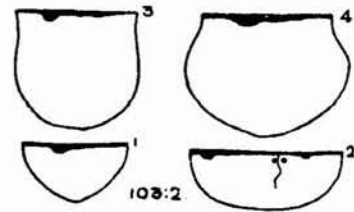


Fig. 121.

6. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 50 — 100.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side. head *local* S.

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, thin smooth red ware, pebble polished.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
 - i. Bowl with incised patterns, thick brown smooth polished ware. **Pl. 27 c, 1.**

7. *Grave* : PSRE, 120 × 70 — 140.

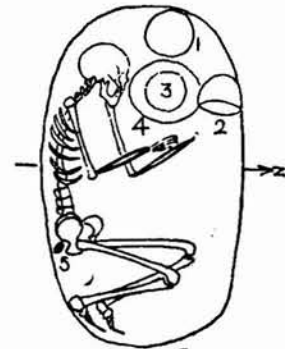
Burial : Remains of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head W. (*local* S. W.).

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, SCRW.
2. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, thin smooth red ware, pebble polished.

At edge of head of grave :

- 1 A. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
- 2 A. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.



103:8,
Fig. 122.

8. *Grave* : PSRE to oval, 135 × 80 — 100, mud-plastered internally. (Fig. 123.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W. (*local* S. W.).

Contents : (Fig. 123.)

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Pot, SCRW, fire-stained or burnt black.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl, thin red-painted and polished ware.
5. Rubbing pebble.
 - i. Sandstone grinding table.

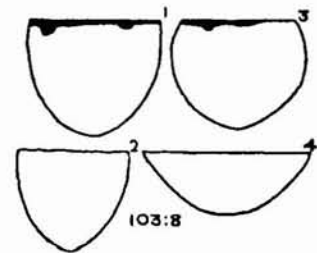


Fig. 123.

13. *Grave* : PSRE to oval. 115 × 80 — 70, narrowing towards mouth.

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

Contents :

1. Small jar or bowl, R-P B-M ware.
- 2, 3. Pebble palette and rubbing pebble.
4. Jar, R-P B-M, milled brim.
 - i. Deep jar, R-P B-M, broken.
 - ii. Green stone pendant.
 - iii. Decayed shell bracelets.

14. *Grave* : PSRE to oval. 110 × 70 — 115.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* S. (S.W.).

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M, riveted.
3. Bowl, black-mouthed, unpainted, slight pebble polish.
4. Small bowl, R-P B-M (contained *grain*).
5. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Large grinding slab (schist).
 - ii. Quartz rubbing stone.
 - iii. Small square jar with punched dotted pattern, SCRW. **Pl. 27 c, 3.**

15 A. Intruded on Late Predynastic grave 15. (Fig. 114.)

Grave : Pit and side-chamber type. Pit, 100 × 35 — 65. Chamber, 105 × 35 + 40.

Floor of chamber, 20 cms. below floor of pit.

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

Contents : (Fig. 124.)

1. Short-necked jar, red-painted ware, cord pattern.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M, milled brim.
4. Black pebble palette.
5. (Under 3). Cup, S-C brown ware.

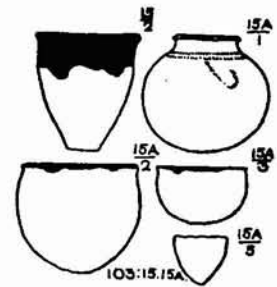


Fig. 124.

17. *Grave* : Oval, 110 × 75 — 115.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *W*. Bones stained dark red.

19. *Grave* : Circular, 100 × 100 — 145.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head *W*.

Contents :

1. Roughly worked quartz pebble palette.
2. Deep bowl, SCRW.

21. *Grave* : PSRE, 100 × 70 — 125.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head *W*.

Contents :

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Shallow bowl, SCRW.
 - ii. Pot, SCRW.

25 A. Early Dynastic grave, PSRE. 90 × 40 — 70. Intruded on Late Predynastic grave 103: 25. (Fig. 117.)

Burial : Removed.

Contents : (Fig. 125.)

1. Bowl, red-polished ware.
2. Bowl, SCRW pebble smoothed.

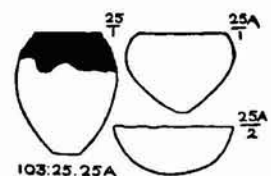


Fig. 125.

26. *Grave* : PSRE to oval. 155 × 110 — 115. (Fig. 126.)

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

Contents : (Fig. 127.)

1. Large jar, R-P B-M, milled brim.
2. Small jar, pierced side-handles, hard pink ware.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M, milled brim.
4. Bowl, hard pink ware, potmark.
5. Broken "bird" slate palette, green malachite stain. **Pl. 28 e, 5.**

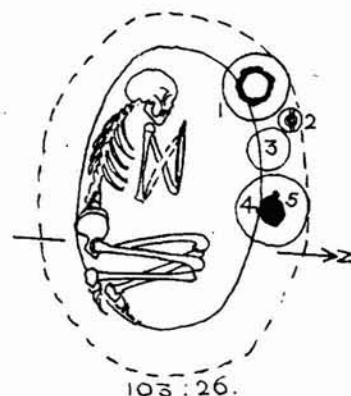


Fig. 126.

33.^f *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type. Pit, 110 × 45 — 90.

Chamber, 145 × 80 + 80, intruded on empty oval redynastic grave, 100 × 70 — 150.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. Large bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Pot, R-P B-M ware.

35. *Grave* : Oval, 95 × 70 — 95.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head slightly N. of W.

36. *Grave* : Oval. 125 × 85 — 135.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head W.

Contents :

1. Pot, SCRW, slight pebble polish.
2. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
 - i. Small jar, incised pattern.

37. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 65 — 50.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Jar, thin SCRW, milled brim.
2. Small jar, R-P B-M or topped, incised pattern. **Pl. 27 c, 7.**
3. Small jar, R-P B-M or topped, incised pattern. **Pl. 27 c, 5.**
 - i. Bowl with flaring mouth, thin red-polished ware. **Pl. 27 b, 4.**

38. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 50 — 90.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Small pot, SCRW, unpolished, black-mouthed.
2. Bowl, thin SCRW, pebble polished, riveted.

40. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 70 — 120.

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

Contents :

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, SCRW, slight pebble polish.
 - i. Resin.
 - ii. Fragment of a shell bracelet.

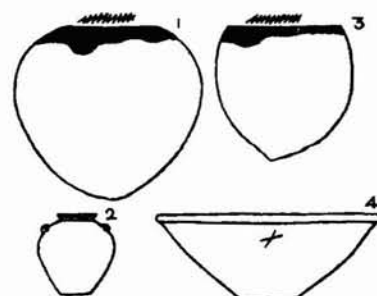


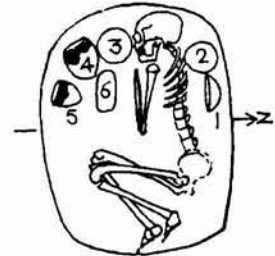
Fig. 127.

42. *Grave* : PSRE, 90 × 70 — 120. (Fig. 128.)

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head W.

Contents : (Fig. 129.)

1. Small boat-shaped dish, SCRW.
2. Pot, SCRW, burned black.
3. Small shallow bowl, SCRW, pebble polished.
4. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
5. Smaller deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
6. Quartz palette.



103: 42.

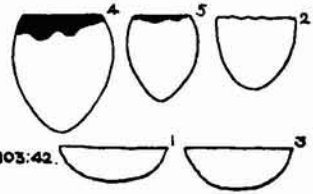
Fig. 128.

43. *Grave* : PSRE, 60 × 35.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head slightly N. of W.

Contents :

1. Bowl, smooth coarse grey ware, discoloured black in firing.



103:42.

Fig. 129.

44. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type. Pit 110 × 45 — 100. hamber, 115 × 60 — 55. (Figs. 130, 131.)

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

Contents :

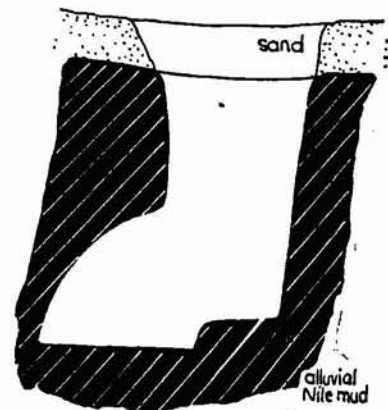
1. Bowl, R-P B-M, milled brim.

46. *Grave* : PSRE, 65 × 45 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton of infant contracted on R. side, head slightly N. of W.

Contents :

1. Oval bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Ivory bracelet.



103: 44. Section.

Fig. 130.

47. *Grave* : PSRE, 95 × 60 — 120.

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

Contents :

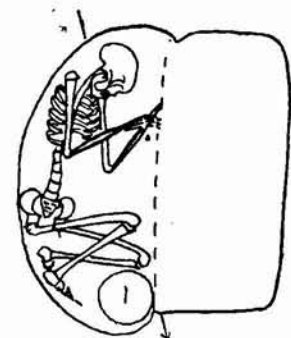
1. Bowl, plum-painted ware.
2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Shallow boat-shaped bowl, R-P B-M ware.

48. *Grave* : PSRE, 125 × 65 — 110.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on L. side, head W

Contents :

- 1.
2. } Broken bowls, R-P B-M ware.
3. }
4. }
5. Bowl, R-P B-M (filled with white grain).
6. Deep bowl, R-P B-M.
7. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.



103: 44.

Fig. 131.

49. (32). *Grave* : Oval, 130 × 80 — 90

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head S.W.

Contents :

1. Jar, SCRW.
 2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 3. Necked jar, SCRW.
- 32. In sand at W. end of 49.**
1. Bowl. Thick brown polished ware with incised patterns. **Pl. 27 c, 4.**
 2. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
 3. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
-

MIDDLE KINGDOM NUBIAN CEMETERIES, C-GROUP PERIOD.

Cemetery 94, Late C-group. Contemporary with or somewhat earlier than the New Empire Cemetery 94 : 100, dug just below it in the alluvial mud. Two or three graves of Cemetery 94 are certainly New Empire in date, and clearly indicate the transition between the two periods. The more carefully constructed C-group graves lie together in the cemetery, while the New Empire burials are grouped together. The majority of the C-group burials are rectangular in shape, but the looseness of the gravel soil has, in many instances, masked the shape. An attempt is often made to wall the sides of the pits with sandstone slabs. The cemetery, although late, is still distinguishable from the "pan-grave type" by the shape of the graves, the remains of cairns, and the pottery being still, as a rule, placed outside the latter, *cf.* 94 : 18. The offerings of very small black-topped red-polished bowls are significant, as the vessels are little more than models of the bowls placed outside the superstructure in the earlier and more prosperous part of the C-group period. The cemetery is therefore that of a poor community who lived a generation or two before the occupation of the country in the Early New Empire, and continuing as the slaves of the Egyptian colonists, preserved their own customs for perhaps a century afterwards.

1. *Grave* : Rectangular, 180 × 110 — 80, lined with stone slabs and originally covered with a cairn.

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

Contents :

- i. Jar (broken), wheel-made of Early New Empire type, red ware.
- ii. Fragments of C-group ware worked to form *kohl* palette. Pl. 36 f, 4.

2. *Grave* : Nearly circular, with remains of cairn.

Burial : Removed.

3. *Grave* : Oval, 165 × 120 — 45. Empty. F. bones.

4. *Grave* : Oval, 105 × 80 — 85.

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

5. *Grave* : Oval, 135 × 85 — 75.

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

- 6-8. Empty rectangular or oval graves. F. bones.

9. *Grave* : Oval, 123 × 100 — 50.

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

Contents :

1. At head, fragments of a small bowl, R-P B-T ware.

10. *Grave* : Oval, 120 × 75 — 70.

Burial : Fragments of skeleton of a F. child in disorder at end of grave.

11. *Grave* : Oval, 160 × 120 — 90.

Burial : Fragments of bones of a F. child.

12. *Grave* : Rectangular, 150 × 110 — 90. Traces of cairn of sandstone slabs.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents (outside cairn):

1. Small bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Small bowl, R-P B-T ware.
 - i. Late incised C-group potsherds, SCRW.
 - ii. Bivalve shells.

13. *Grave*: Rectangular with rounded ends. 140 × 65 — 80.

Burial: Skull and bones of F. skeleton in disorder at foot of grave. Femora in position showing contraction on L. side, head *local* E.

15. *Grave*: Nearly circular, 110 × 100 — 70. Traces of cairn of sandstone slabs, set on edge.

Outside cairn:

1. Small ring-stand, red ware white-painted?
2. Small bowl, R-P B-T ware.

16. *Grave*: Nearly square, 125 × 120 — 80, lined and roofed over body with sandstone slabs.

Burial: Fragments of a contracted F. skeleton.

Outside cairn:

- 1, 2, 4. Small cups, R-P B-T ware.
3. Small cup black-polished inside.
 - i. Bowl, broken, R-P B-T ware, coarsely incised with diagonal strokes.

17. *Grave*: Rectangular, 150 × 115 — 90

Burial: M. skeleton contracted on R. side, lower limbs disturbed head, *local* E.

18. *Grave*: Rectangular, 150 × 85 — 85. (Fig. 132.)

Burial: F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* E., leather under knees.

Contents: (Fig. 133.)

At head, G 1, necked jar of hard greenish-grey ware, wheel-made. G 2, Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

Outside cairn:

- 3, 4. Small cups, R-P B-T ware, much decayed.
 - i. Incised late C-group potsherds.

19. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 180 × 150 — 110.

Burial: Female skull in *débris* with fragments of R-P B-T ware.

20. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 190 × 110 — 95.

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

Outside cairn:

1. Small bowl, R-P B-T.

21. *Grave*: 120 × 60 — 90.

Burial: Bones of a F. skeleton (not adult) in disorder.

Outside cairn:

1. Small bowl, R-P B-T.

22. Roughly walled rectangular grave, 110 × 35 — 55, with roofing slab in position, no bones or pottery. Axis of grave *local* N. and S., possibly Early Dynastic.

23. *Grave*: Narrow rectangular, 100 × 60 — 80. Traces of cairn of sandstone slabs.

Burial: Part of a F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* N.E.

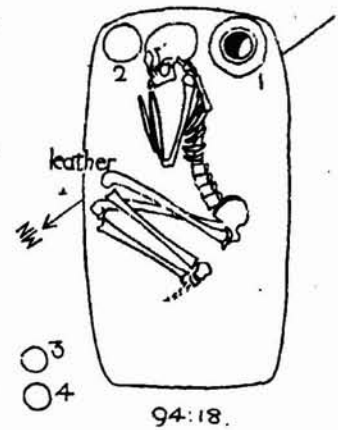


Fig. 132.

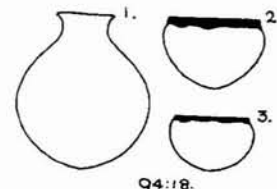


Fig. 133.

Outside cairn :

1. Bowl with holes in sides and base, R-P B-T.
- 2, 3. Small bowls, R-P B-T.
 - i. Shell disc beads.
 - ii. Green-glaze beads.
24. Small rectangular grave with bones of a child in *débris*.
25. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 100 × 50 — 60. Remains of cairn of sandstone slabs.

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

Before face :

1. Small bowl with pointed base, R-P B-T.
 - i. Potsherds of two or more small R-P B-T bowls.
 - ii. Fragments of leather.
26. Empty oval grave. 70 × 40 — 90.

Contents :

- i. Blue-glaze lotiform cup in *débris*. **Pl. 37 f.**
27. *Grave* : Oval, 100 × 70 — 50.

Burial : Lower part of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head *local* N.E.

Contents :

- i. Fragments of a decayed steatopygous pottery doll, much decayed.
- ii. Small bowl, R-P B-T.
- iii. Spoon, smooth coarse red ware, red-painted.
28. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 70 × 30 — 95.

Burial : Femora of a M. child.

29. *Grave* : Rectangular with rounded ends, 90 × 40 — 70.

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

Contents :

- i. Spoon, SCRW, red-painted.
- ii. Fragments of small bowl, SCRW, red-painted.
- 30-32. Circular or oval graves with traces of cairns, empty.
- 33-35. Two rectangular graves walled inside with sandstone slabs and surrounded by large cairns, four metres in diameter.

Burials : Male bones in *débris*.

Cemetery 96 : 1. A few late plundered C-group graves similar to those described below, 96 : 100.

Cemetery 96 : 100 was dug in the high desert in a stratum of water-worn pebbles and loose gravel, and would seem to be the late C-group (pan-grave) cemetery, perhaps contemporaneous with the large New Empire communal or family tombs 96 : 1, which continued in use until considerably after the reign of Amenhotep III. The C-group graves may be those of a native slave population, still burying their dead in their own way, but without the offerings and grave furniture of the period of their independence. The graves were about twenty in number, and were sometimes of narrow rectangular form, but more often circular or oval. The pits were closed with sandstone slabs, the ends of which rested on a ring of similar stones round the mouth of the grave, a cairn of small stones, pebbles and sand covered the whole. Occasionally, when the grave could not be carried sufficiently deep on account of rock, the

requisite depth was obtained by enclosing a small rectangular space with two or more courses of rough stone, roofing the top with larger slabs and covering the whole with a cairn. Such graves are quite conspicuous, and have the appearance of small barrows. Only a single grave had escaped plundering, and contained a complete skeleton. The body was contracted on the L. side, head local W. A string of glass beads at the waist was some indication that the grave must be dated well on into the New Empire. There was a complete absence of C-group potsherds. (Fig. 134.

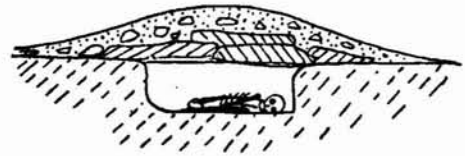


Fig. 134.

A very similar cemetery, both in size and date, was in the neighbourhood of the New Empire graves 96 : 300. The type of grave was the same, and there was another instance of the glass beads and the same absence of C-group pottery.

CEMETERY 97.

The Roman numerals refer to the classes of pottery shown in Figure 1.

The graves in this cemetery were all dug in blown sand and the mouths of the graves were marked with circular rings of stone, the remains of the superstructure retaining walls. The cemetery found was fairly early in the C-group period, as the pottery shows no examples of the decadent types which persisted into the New Empire. PI 20 a, b. The shape of the graves was concealed by the blown sand, but was apparently uniformly parallel-sided with rounded ends (PSRE). All offerings on local east or north-east side.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
1.	Large cairn, 8 metres in diameter.	i. I.	Rectangular, roughly walled inside.	—	—
2.	Circular, diameter 150.	i I ii IA iii V (potsherds with pot-mark).	PSRE.	M. bones.	—
3.	Circular, diameter 250.	i III 2 I.	PSRE.	Human and goat or gazelle bones.	—
4.	C. R. diam. 250.	i IA (potsherds).	—	—	—
5.	C. R. diam. 250.	1 I 2 III 3 I i I ii VI.	PSRE.	—	—
6.	C. R. diam. 175.	i VIIA ? ii IA iii III iv v XII potsherds.	PSRE.	Child contracted on back and L. side.	i. Small blue-glaze ringbeads.
7.	C. R. diam. 135.	—	—	—	—
9.	C. R. diam. 100.	—	—	—	—
10.	C. R. diam. 170.	1 II i V.	—	—	—
11.	C. R. diam. 500.	i IV A 1 III ii I A iii iv I v IV	—	—	—
12.	C. R. diam. 220.	—	—	—	—
13.	C. R. diam. 250.	1 IV A 2 I 3 III 4 VII i V ii potsherd IV iii potsherd III iv I A v I.	PSRE. 115 × 55—165, of which 30 in alluvium.	—	—
14.	C. R. diam. 200.	—	—	—	—
15.	C. R. diam. 145.	—	—	—	—
17.	C. R. diam. 175.	—	—	—	—

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burials.	Contents.
18.	C. R. diam. 225.	—	—	—	—
19.	C. R.	1 I 2 Bowl SCRW	—	—	—
20.	C. R. diam. 150.	—	—	—	—
22.	C. R. diam. 190.	1 I.	—	—	i. Black- and blue-glaze ring beads. ii. Red pottery ball bead.
23.	C. R.	1 IV i IV.	—	—	—
24.	C. R.	1 I.	—	—	—
25.)	Circular sand craters.	—	—	—	—
26.)					
27.)					
28.	C. R. diam. 400.	i V ii I iii IV.	—	—	—
30.	C. R.	i ii IV iii Bowl SCRW, iv XII v vi I.	—	—	—
31.	C. R. 190.	—	—	—	—
32.	Small circular sand crater.	—	—	—	—
34.	C. R.	i II ii J.	—	—	i. Small black and white stone beads. Pl. 36 d, 1. Pl. 37 e, 1. ii. Cornelian beads. Pl. 36 d, 6. iii. Green and black-glaze ring beads.
38.	C. R. diam. 180.	—	—	—	—
39.	C. R. diam. 300 - 400.	1 II 2 IV.	—	—	i. Small blue and black-glaze ring beads.
40.	C. R. diam. 140.	i potsherds I A.	—	—	—
43 (45)	C. R.	i I ii IV iii VII iv I A v VII A unpainted.	—	—	—
44.	C. R. diam. 250.	i IV A ii VII A iii Steatopygous pottery doll with incised tattoo patterns. iv Part of another doll. v Bowl thick red ware .	—	—	—
46.	C. R. diam. 225. To S. of 46.	1 II. i XII ii I.	—	—	—
47.	C. R. diam. 275.	i I ii Bowl SCRW with √√√ incised at brim iii IV A iv IA	—	—	Bones of a child.

48. *Superstructure* : Diameter 400.

Grave : Form not preserved in sand crater.

Burial : Skeleton F. contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents :

1. Kohl shell (with black galena paint)
- 2, 3. Shell bracelets on L. wrist.
4. Necklace of cornelian and green-glaze beads.

From outside superstructure :

- i. IV.
- ii. Bowl SCRW.
- iii. iv I.

Potsherds v vi I vii V viii IV A, and from *débris* of grave :

- ix. Kohl shell.
- x. 2 blue-glaze amulets. **Pl. 36 e, 15.**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Superstructure.</i>	<i>Offerings.</i>	<i>Grave.</i>	<i>Burial.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>
50.	C. R. diam. 190.	i I ii VI iii Small bowl SCRW. iv Seal of green-glaze steatite, back modelled as a lion. Pl. 41, 21. Pl. 36 d, 3.	—	M. Bones.	—
51.	<i>Superstructure :</i> Oval, 300 × 185. <i>Grave :</i> PSRE, 120 × 65 — 30. <i>Burial :</i> Contracted on R. side, head local N. <i>Contents :</i>				
		i, ii. Bowls smooth brown-red ware.			
		iii. Circular disc (jar stopper) of red-polished ware (from a R-P B-T bowl).			
		iv. <i>Cypraea</i> shell.			
		v. Green and black-glaze beads.			
		vi. Cornelian beads.			
		vii. Tubular serpentine beads.			
		viii. Pendant of white quartz (not completely perforated). Pl. 36 e, 5.			
		ix. Potsherds of VI.			
		x. Potsherds of IV, riveted.			
<i>No.</i>	<i>Superstructure.</i>	<i>Offerings.</i>	<i>Grave.</i>	<i>Burial.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>
52.	C. R. diam. 300.	1 II 2 II i VI ii I iii VII iv I.	—	M. bones stained red.	—
53-63.	Empty graves.				
64.	C. R.	i II ii Small deep bowl SCRW iii I iv I A.	—	—	—
66.	C. R. diam. 250.	Potsherds i II ii XII.	—	F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E. Bones stained with pattern of matting laid over body.	i. Green- and black-glaze beads ii. Two pearl pendants. Pl. 36 e, 6, 7. iii. Green-glaze steatite amulet.
67.	C. R. diam. 175.	Potsherds i II i II	—	—	—
68.	Traces of circular superstructure about 5 metres in diameter.	i IV A ii VI iii VII A, partly filled with finely chopped straw (<i>tibn</i>) iv Bowl (broken) I v I potsherds.	Oval? 125 × 90—150.	M. skeleton contracted on R. side head E. skull resting on chopped straw pillow.	i. Flint flakes ii. Green and blue ring beads.
69.	C. R. diam. 200.	1 I 2 I i large I.	—	M. bones.	—

- 72. Sand crater with F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.
- 74. *Grave* : form not preserved, with skeleton contracted on R. side head E.
- 75. Lower courses of rubble walls (stones set in mud) of a rectangular building or enclosure, 5 metres × ? × 350 metres. About the middle of the inside of the end wall and apparently on the original floor level, was buried a F. skeleton contracted on L. side, head S.W. Possibly an Early Dynastic or B-group burial.
- 76. Burial in sand, contracted on R. side, head E., bones stained red.
 - i. Blue-glaze ring beads.
- 77-79. Empty graves. F. bones in *débris*.
- 80. *Grave* : Outline not preserved.
 - Burial* : In sand. Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.
 - Contents* :
 - 1. Green-glaze beads on R. forearm and wrist.
 - i. R-P B-T potsherds used in digging grave.
- 81-88. Empty graves. From 88
 - i. Ivory finger ring.
 - ii. Shell finger ring.
 - iii. Black- and blue-glaze ring beads.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
89.	Oval superstructure.	1 IV 2 IV 3 I Potsherds i ii I iii IV iv V.	—	—	i. Blue glaze ring beads. ii. Shell disc beads.
91.	Oval superstructure 200 × 185.	1 VII 2 I.	—	—	i. Ivory bracelet. ii. Small green-glaze ring beads.
93.	Circular superstructure.	1 IV 2 small cup SCRW black-mouthed incised patterns (XII small).	—	—	—
94.	Circular superstructure.	i ii I iii IV A V IA	—	—	—

In Cemetery 98 : 1000, the graves were dug on the summit of a high hill, capped with a deposit of rolled pebbles. The burials appear to be of two periods, a few very late Early Dynastic (Old Kingdom) mixed with C-group graves, which have been intruded on the cemetery. The older graves are of the circular beehive type, while the C-group graves are of the narrow rectangular type with rounded ends with traces of the cairns which covered them. The cemetery may be compared with Cemetery 77, N.A.S. Ann. Rep., Vol. II, page 123, with this difference that in 98 : 1000 the Early Dynastic graves, being dug in a soft though firm stratum of pebbles, earth and sand, were not provided with beehive stone roofs. The orientation of the C-group graves was to the *local* east and north-east and north. Only one

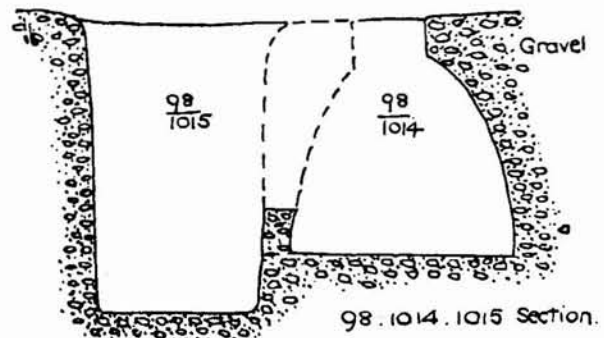


Fig. 135.

grave contained a skeleton (No. 1004), contracted on L. side, head nearly local north. From their northward orientation and pottery the graves are assignable to the latter part of the C-group period. (Fig. 135. Pl. 35 *d*, 2.) A pottery incense-burner of the earliest period is shown on Pl. 27 *f*. 1, 2.

CEMETERY 101. C-GROUP. Pl. 12 *a*, *b*. PLAN 3.

In recording the graves of Cemetery 101, the diameters of the superstructures and the dimensions of the graves were all measured. In view, however, of the fact that almost all the pits were found empty, and the great uniformity of the measurements, it has been thought better to omit them from the text and to refer the reader to a large scale cemetery plan, where any variations are shown graphically, and can be studied with reference to the surrounding graves. The position of the offerings is uniformly on the east or north-east side of the superstructure, the diameter of which averages 300–400 centimetres. The graves, parallel-sided and with rounded ends, average 160 × 50—160 centimetres, and are, as has been already noticed, oriented to the *local* east, which is about 45° south of *true* east. The pits were all found filled with blown sand, which has replaced the skeletons and loose earth filling removed by *sebâkhîn* at a period when the cemetery and its superstructures, though choked with sand, were in such good preservation as to render access to almost every grave possible. Pl. 16 *a*.

o facilitate reference, an outline drawing of each important group of pottery is given, while the smaller decorated pieces, which could not be suitably illustrated by this, will be found in the photographic plates. Roman numerals refer to the types in Figure 1.

The later graves have been described in somewhat greater detail, owing to their construction and to the fact that their superstructures are more generally provided with mud-brick chapels.

The growth of the cemetery appears to have been from south to north, the late, highly developed graves with mud-brick vaults and chapels being all at the north end. The poorer late graves lie along the east side of the cemetery, and are, as has been already noted, of circular type, and dug to no great depth in the hard blown sand immediately overlying the alluvial mud

CEMETERY 101. (LATER GRAVES).

1. *Superstructure, chapel and offerings* : Destroyed by *sebâkh*-digging.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined pit and mud-plastered vault, 210 × 100 + 130.

Partially destroyed. Axis, true N. Pls. 17 *h*, 19 *a*.

Burial : Removed.

On floor of grave :

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

2. Cup, black-polished incised ware with coloured decoration. Pl. 39, 1.

3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

i. Faded green-glaze beads.

ii. Cup, black-polished incised ware. Pl. 30, *b*, 1.

2. *Superstructure and offerings* : Destroyed by *sebâkh*-digging.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined pit and vault mud-plastered, plundered through roof. 235 × 120 + 145. Axis slightly E. of true N. Pl. 19 *b*.

3. *Superstructure and offerings* : Lower part of stone wall 4·2 metres in diameter, enclosing mound of earth seventy centimetres thick over vault.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined pit and vault, mud-plastered, plundered through roof, 200 × 95 + 80. F. bones.

4. *Superstructure and offerings* : Oval, 380 × 450.
 1, 2, 3. Three small necked jars, SCRW, with incised patterns. **Pl. 33 c, 7 and 10.**
Grave : PSRE (no vault). 165 × 70 — 140. Axis, nearly true N.
Burial : Broken human and animal bones (gazelle ?).
Contents :
 i. Small green-glaze beads.
6. *Superstructure* : Circular, 16 metres in diameter. mound of earth over vault, 300 × 400 × 75 deep at centre.
Grave : Rectangular brick-lined pit and vault, mud-plastered, 230 × 180 + 154.
Contents :
 i. Potsherds necked jar, SCRW, incised patterns.
 ii. Potsherds bowls, R-P B-T.
 iii. Model of a cow, black ware, originally red-painted. Cf. **Pl. 37 d.**
7. *Superstructure* : Oval, 365 × 325.
 1. (On N. side). Large jar thick red ware red-painted.
Grave : No vault, 190 × 55 — 80.
Contents :
 i. Bowls, R-P B-T.
 ii. Necked jars, SCRW, incised patterns.
8. *Superstructure* : Circular, 330 × 330. Earth tumulus in centre.
 1. (On N. side). Necked jar, SCRW, incised patterns.
 i. Steatopygous pottery doll. **Pl. 37 a, 37 b.**
 ii. Kohl shell. **Pl. 36 f, 5.**
 iii. Blue-glaze and shell beads.
Grave : PSRE. 165 × 65 — 130. Axis, nearly N.
Burial : Human and animal bones in *débris*.
9. *Superstructure* : Oval, 300 × 250.
On N. side :
 1. Bowl, R-P B-T.
 2. Large jar, red ware red-painted.
 3. Small necked jar, smooth coarse black ware.
10. *Superstructure* : Nearly circular, 480 × 450. **Pl. 19 f.**
Potsherds : Type VI.
Grave : PSRE, 180 × 65 — 145. Axis nearly N. Roofed with sandstone slabs.
 Plundered through roof.
Burial : Legs of F. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head N. Remainder of bones in *débris*.
Contents :
 1. Oval sandstone grinding table.
 2. Small necked jar, SCRW, incised patterns. **Pl. 33 c, 9.**
 3. Bowl, R-P B-M.
 4. Cup, incised patterns decorated with patterns in colour. **Pl. 39 5.**
 i. Ivory mirror handle carved with hawks' heads. **Pl. 36 c, 1.**
 ii. Small cornelian amulets and blue-glaze ring beads. **Pl. 36 e, 3.**
11. *Superstructure* : Destroyed by *sebakh*-digging. **Pl. 13 b.**
Grave : Rectangular brick-lined pit with vault, 210 × 100 + 90.
Burial : Human F. bones in *débris*.

12. *Superstructure*: Circular mud-brick retaining wall, one brick thick, to tumulus, 5.25 metres in diameter and preserved to a height of about 50 cms. (5 courses of brickwork). **Pl. 13 b.**

Contents :

1. Small necked jar, SCRW, incised patterns (model). **Pl. 33 c, 4.**

2. Small necked jar, SCRW, incised patterns (model). **Pl. 33 c, 3.**

Graves : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 180 cms. below level of soil, 220 × 130 — 125. Axis E. Plundered in two places through roof.

Burial : Human bones in *débris*.

(No. 27). Against S.E. side of superstructure was a small oval grave, 90 × 45 — 30, which contained animal bones (gazelle kid ?).

13. *Superstructure* : Destroyed by *sebákh*-digging.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 205 × 120 + 120. Axis, nearly N.

Burial : Removed. F. bones in *débris*.

Contents :

i. Green-glaze ball beads.

ii. *Lymnaea* shell.

iii. Potsherds, type IX with incised patterns.

14. Empty grave destroyed by *sebákh*-digging, 120 × 40 — 100.

15. *Superstructure* : Destroyed by *sebákh*-digging.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 290 × 160 + 145.

Contents :

1. Small necked jar, SCRW, incised patterns. **Pl. 33 c, 11.**

2. Small necked jar, hard pink ware (wheel-made).

3. Small necked jar, light red ware (wheel-made). **Pl. 33 c, 7.**

i. Pieces of a large black-polished necked jar, white-filled incised patterns picked out with yellow.

16. *Superstructure* : (Preserved on N. side), was about 6 metres in diameter and had a small chapel of bricks set on edge about 2 × 1.5 metres on the *local* N. side. Outside it, on the west side, was a large broken jar, type V.

i. Broken ivory needle.

ii. Shell ring.

iii. Ivory bracelet.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 280 × 130 + 110. Axis N.

Burials : Remains of two skeletons, of a woman and a child, in *débris*.

17. *Superstructure* : Not preserved.

Grave : PSRE, 120 × 55 — 120.

Burial : Removed.

Potsherds : Type I.

i. Two model cows in black ware originally red-painted. **Pl. 37 d.**

18. *Superstructure* : Preserved on E. side only.

Grave : PSRE, 130 × 55 — 115.

Burial : Bones of a child in *débris*.

19. *Superstructure* : Not preserved.

Grave : PSRE, 115 × 45 — 140.

Burial : Removed.

Potsherds : Type i. Small model ox, baked clay. **Pl. 37 d.**

23. *Superstructure* : Oval, 310 × 270.

Contents :

1. Large jar, buff ware, extensively riveted and repaired with circular patch of similar ware.
2. Necked jar, SCRW.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T.

Potsherds. Types I, III.

Grave : PSRE, 140 × 50 — 150.

Burial : Removed. F. human and animal (goat ?) bones in *débris*.

24. *Superstructure* : Nearly circular, 350 × 300.

Potsherds : Classes I, IX, III.

- i, ii. Small model necked jars, SCRW, with incised patterns. **Pl. 33 c, A**
- iii. Pottery doll with incised patterns.

Grave : 130 × 45 — 110.

Burial : Removed.

25. *Superstructure* : Oval, 370 × 300. Cast of a large jar in soil at N. side.

Potsherds : Classes I, V, IV A.

Grave : Rectangular, 200 × 100 — 150.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- i. Ivory bracelet.
- ii. Two model pottery oxen. **Pl. 37 d**.
- iii. Flint flake.

28. Circular stone superstructure, having at N. side :

1. Small necked jar, reddish-black SCRW, incised patterns.
2. Large necked jar, wheel-made, red ware.

Potsherds : Class I.

29. Circular stone superstructure with on N. side :—

1. Small model *situla*, red ware, red-painted.
2. Bowl, red-painted ware.
3. Small necked jar, smooth coarse red ware, incised patterns.
4. Small necked jar, smooth coarse red ware, incised patterns. **Pl. 33 c, 6**.
5. Small necked jar, pink ware.

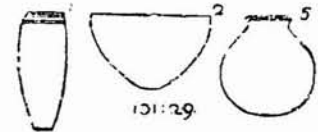


Fig. 136.

30. *Potsherds* : Classes IV, III and fragment of an alabaster vessel.

31. *Superstructure* : Circular, stone superstructure of great size with mud-brick chapel, 300 × 210. on N.E. side. This chapel has a door opening on to an outer enclosure numbered 101 : 5, about 180 × 210. **Pl. 13 a**.

In chapel :

1. Bowl, hard white ware.
2. Bowl, red ware, polished.

Outside and to N. of chapel :

3. Bowl, R-P B-T.

Potsherds : Type I.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 320 × 200 + 175. The four walls each have a central internal buttress or pilaster, 40 cms. wide, and projecting 10 cms. In the south wall above the line of the spring of the vault was a small arched opening 65 × 50. The grave had been plundered through the

roof, the *sebbakhîn* having reached the vault by clearing a lane through the superstructure from the north side.

Burial : Removed.

Potsherds : Type III.

i. Fragment of a quartz armlet.

32. *Superstructure* : Circular, 13 metres in diameter.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, $250 \times 135 + 140$. Plundered through roof. Axis local N.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

i. Green-glaze ring beads.

ii. Disc ostrich egg-shell beads.

iii. Ivory spoon. **Pl. 36 c, 2.**

33 (chapel) and 34. *Superstructure* : Circular 8·5 metres in diameter. Chapel on N.E. side of mud-brick, doorway towards N. Small outer chapel of stones set on edge. **Pl. 15 a.**

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, $220 \times 120 + 115$.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

i. Green-glaze and shell beads.

ii. Fragment of gold foil.

iii. Fragment of ivory cup.

iv. Fragments of alabaster disc (pot lid).

v. Fragments of 2 black polished cups with coloured decoration. **Pl. 39 6.**

vi. Marine shell.

Potsherds : Bowl, smooth red ware.

35. *Superstructure* : Circular, destroyed on N. side.

Grave : Rectangular, brick-lined and vaulted pit, $225 \times 120 + 140$. Plundered through roof. **Pl. 19 c.**

Burial : Removed. F. bones.

Contents

i. Jar, smooth red ware, incised pattern. **Pl. 35 e, 3.**

ii. Bowl, smooth red ware, incised pattern.

iii. Cup, black polished and incised ware, red-painted pattern. **Pl. 39 4.**

38, 37 (chapel). *Superstructure* : Circular, diameter. **Pl. 14 b.**

Chapel, on N.E. side, of mud-brick plastered inside and out, rectangular, 285×170 .

Contents :

1. Bowl, smooth red ware.

2. Cup with foot, R-P B-T.

i. Marine shell

ii. Brim of alabaster vessel.

iii. Mud-sealings, unincised, hemispherical.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, $205 \times 135 + 130$. Plundered through roof at N. end

Contents :

1. Cup, black-polished incised ware, red-painted decoration. **Pl. 39 3.**

i. Marine shells.

ii. Green-glaze beads.

iii. White shell beads.

Potsherds of large necked jar, black-polished, incised ware, with coloured decoration (yellow and green). **Pl. 40.**

39. Mud-brick lined vault, superstructure destroyed. F. bones.

40, 41 (chapel). *Superstructure* : Circular, diameter 9 meters. Pls. 14 a, 17 e, f.

Chapel : on N.E. side, mud-brick, rectangular, 240 × 140, mud-plastered inside and out.

Contents :

1. Bowl, "petalled" brim, smooth red ware. Pl. 35 e, 2.
2. Small bowl, R-B P-T.
3. Small bowl, R-P B-T.
4. Short necked jar, red ware, red-painted. Pl. 34 b, 4.
5. Small necked jar, smooth red ware, incised patterns. Pl. 33 c, 12.
6. Small bowl, smooth red ware, incised wavy line pattern. Pl. 35 e, 1.
7. Necked jar, smooth red ware, incised wavy line pattern. Pl. 34 b, 5.
 - i. Small bowl as 6 Pl. 35 e, 4.
 - ii. Potsherds of large jar, black-polished wave incised and yellow and green-painted decoration, same as 38 : iv. Pl. 40.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 220 × 110 + 140. Axis, N. to local N. Plundered through roof at N. end.

102. Empty grave, north orientation, superstructure destroyed.

106, 107, 109, 110, 112. Empty graves with superstructures oriented towards the N.

104. *Superstructure* : Circular diameter 4.5 metres.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 215 × 115 + 140. Plastered internally. Small hole in centre of S. wall of vault, 100 cms. above floor apparently intentional. Axis, N. to local N.

Burial : Massive male bones and those of a sheep in *débris*.

105. *Superstructure* : Entirely destroyed.

Grave : Rectangular brick-lined and vaulted pit, 165 × 80 + 87. Pl. 19 d.

Burial : Male bones in *débris*.

Contents :

- i. Shell with black eye-paint (galena).
- ii. Small blue-glaze beads.

Potsherds : Type I.

107. *Superstructure* : Oval, 270 × 200.

Offerings on E. side :

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
 - i. Fragments of a bowl of black-polished white-filled incised ware.

Grave : PSRE. Empty. Axis N. and S.

Burial : Removed.

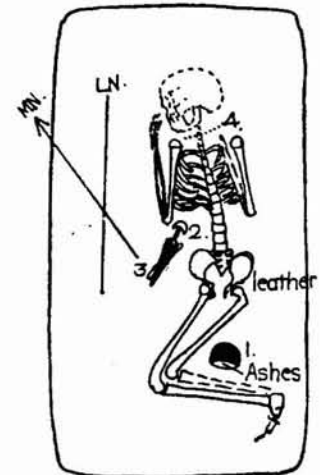
111. *Superstructure* : Circular diameter 3.20 metres. Pl. 18 d.

Grave : Rectangular (without brick-lining or vault), 185 × 100 — 110. Pl. 18 c. (Fig. 137.

Burial : Male skeleton loosely contracted on back and R. side, head local N. Leather at pelvis. Sheep bones in debris.

Contents :

1. Cup, black-polished and with incised patterns, contained ashes. Pl. 29 c, 7.
2. Copper dagger with ivory crescent-shaped pommel and remains of silver and leather grip. Pl. 37 c, 2.



101:111.
Fig. 137.

3. Black whetstone with suspension holes at each end. Traces of linen wrapping or case. **Pl. 37 c, 1.**
4. Green-glaze cornelian and shell beads from neck.
 - i. Long barrel-shaped heads of white marble. **Pl. 37 c, 3.**
 - ii. Just above body were found three bracelets of yellow bronze. (Roman?)

112. Circular superstructure with grave PSRE, 180 × 50 — 110. Axis, N. and S. at N. side of superstructure.

Contents :

- i. Large jar, yellow ware.
- ii. Grinding table of sandstone.
- iii. Small dipper, SCRW.

Roman numerals refer to the classes or type of pottery in Figure 1. C.R. = circular rubble.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
46.	C. R. Pl. 17 c, d.	E. side. 1. III. 2. XII. 3. II. 4. III. 5. IV plain. 6. I.	Rectangular, E. and W.	M. bones in <i>débris.</i>	7. VI.
47.	C. R.	E. side. 1. I. 2. IV. 3. III.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
48.	C. R.	E. side. 1. I. i. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
49.	C.R.	E. side. 1. IV. 2. III. 3. V SCRW red-painted.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
50.	C.R	E. side. 1. IV A. 2. I. 3. VII.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	i. B. Kohl shell. ii. Fragments of ivory ring.
51.	C.R.	E. side. 1. I. 2. III. Pl. 29 b, 4. 3. I. i. II.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
52.	C.R.	E. side. 1. I. 2. IV. 3. I. 4. III. 5. I. 6. i. i. Small unbaked mud doll. iv. Small kohl pot black polished ware.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	ii. Blue-glaze beads. ii. White shell disc beads.

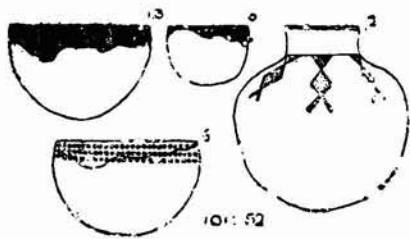


Fig. 138.

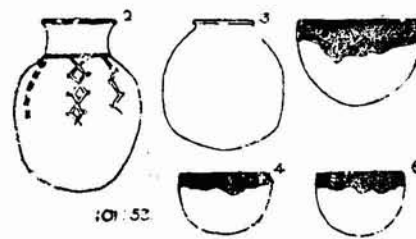
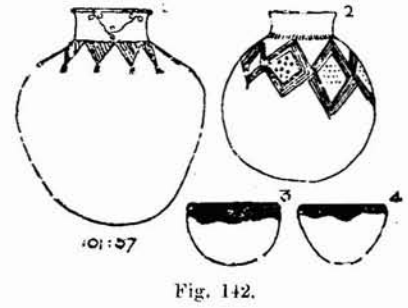
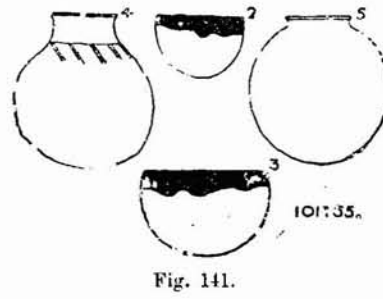
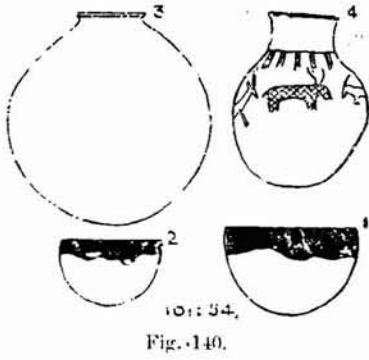


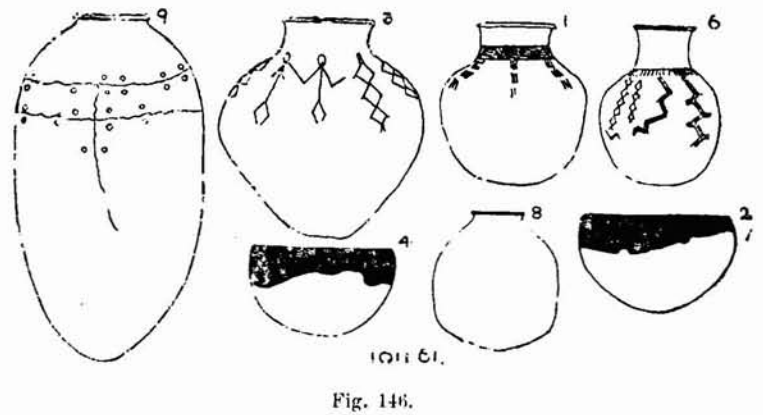
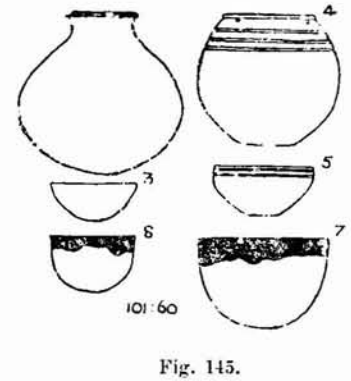
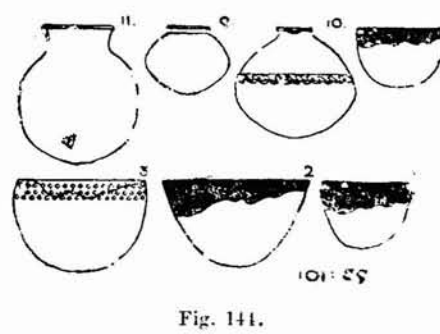
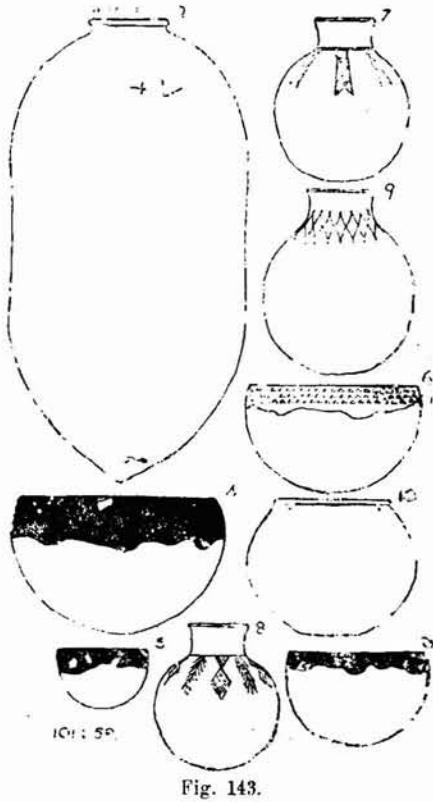
Fig. 139.

53.	C. R.	E. side. 1. III. Pl. 30 b, 5 2. IV A. 3. VI. Pl. 34 a, 2. 4. I. 5. I. 6. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
54.	C.R	E. side. 1. I. 2. I. 3. VI. 4. IV A. Pl. 33 b, 5. 5. III.	PSRE. E. closed with sandstone coffin lids.	—	—

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
55.	C. R. Pl. 16 b.	E. side. 1. III. Pl. 29 c, 5. 2. I. 3. I. 4. IV A. 5. VI. i. III.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	ii. Shell finger ring. i. Green-glaze beads.

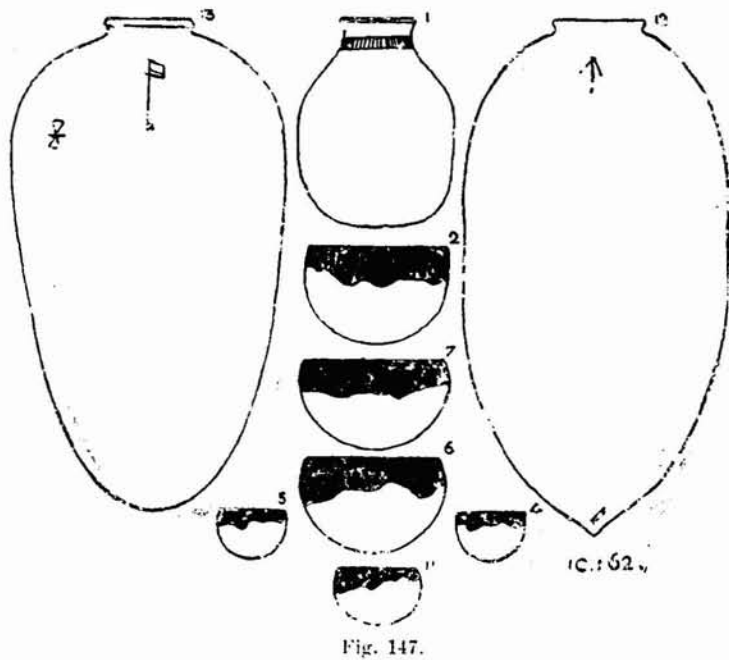


57.	C. R.	E. side. 1. IV A. 2. IV A. 3. I. 4. I. 4. I. 5. III. i. V.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
58.	C. R. Pl. 16 b.	E. side. 1. III. Pl. 29 c, 2. 2. V. 3. I. 4. I. 5. I. 6. I A. Pl. 32 c, 1. 7. IV A. 8. IV A. 9. IV A. 10. VII. Pl. 34 b, 2. ii. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	i. Bone point.
59.	C. R.	E. side. 1. I. 2. I. 3. I A. 4. III. 5. III. Pl. 29 b, 7 6. I. 7. Alabaster. Pl. 36 a, 5 8. III. Pl. 30 a, 7. 9. VII A. Pl. 34 c, 5. 10. VI. Pl. 34 a, 5, 11. IV.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—



60.	C. R.	E. side. 1. VII B. 2. V. 3. VII. 4. VII. 5. VII. 6. III. 7. I. 8. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
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No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
61.	C. R.	E. and W. sides. 1. IV A. 2. I. 3. IV A. 4. I. 5. V. 6. IV A. Pl. 33 a, 7. III. 8. VI. 9. V. i. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
62.	C. R. Pl. 16 c.	E. side, 1. IV A. 2. I. 3. II. Pl. 30 c, 2. 4. I. 5. I. 6. I. 7. I. 8. III. Pl. 30 a, 2, 9. III. Pl. 29 c, 1. 10. III 11. I. 12. V. 13. V. i. Ox horns.	Rectangular E. to W.	—	—
63.	C. R.	E. side. 1. I. 2. I. i. IV.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
64.	C. R.	E. side. 1. III. 2. I. 3. I. 4. VII A. 5. I. 6. Quartz hammer stone.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—



65.	C. R. Pl. 16 d.	1. I. 2. VII. 3. I. 4. I. Pl. 32 a, 6, 5. VI A. Pl. 34 a, 1, 6. XII. 7. VII. Pl. 34 b, 8. i. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
66.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. XII ? 3. I. 4. I. 5. I. 6. III. Pl. 30 b, 3. 7. IA. Pl. 32 c, 3.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
67.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. IV A. 3. IV. i. V.	RSPE. E. and W.	—	—
68.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. I. 3. I. i. III. Pl. 29 b, 8. ii. VI or V.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	i. Green- and black-glaze ring beads.
69.	C. R.	1. I. 2. VI. 3. I. 4. IV A. 5. IV. 6. I. 7. I. 8. IV A. i. V. ii. VI.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
70.	C. R.	i. V. ii. VI. iii. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	iv. Shell bracelet.
72.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. VIA. Pl. 34 a, 6. 4. III. Pl. 30 b, 4. 5. III. 6. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	i. Kohl shell with galena.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
75.	C. R.	1. I. 2. III. 3. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
76.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. 4. III. Pl. 29 b, 1. 5. IV. i. Fragment of alabaster cup. ii. Fragment of porphyry offering table ?	PSRE. E. and W.		
77.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. 4. III. Pl. 29 a, 7. 5. IV. 6. V.	PSRE. E. and W.		
78.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I.	PSRE. E. and W.		
79.	C. R.	1. I.	PSRE. E. and W.		
80.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. 4. IV. 5. IV. 6. III. Pl. 30 a, 1. i. V. ii. I.	PSRE. E. and W.		
81.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. VI A. 3. I. 4. I. 5. III. Pl. 29 a, 2. 6. VII A. 7. V.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
82.	C. R.	1. I. 2. II. Pl. 31 c, 3. 3. V. 4. IV. 5. VIA. 6. I. 7. II. Pl. 30 c, 3. 8. V. i. Pieces of black incised III Ring- stand. ii. XII.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—

Fig. 150.

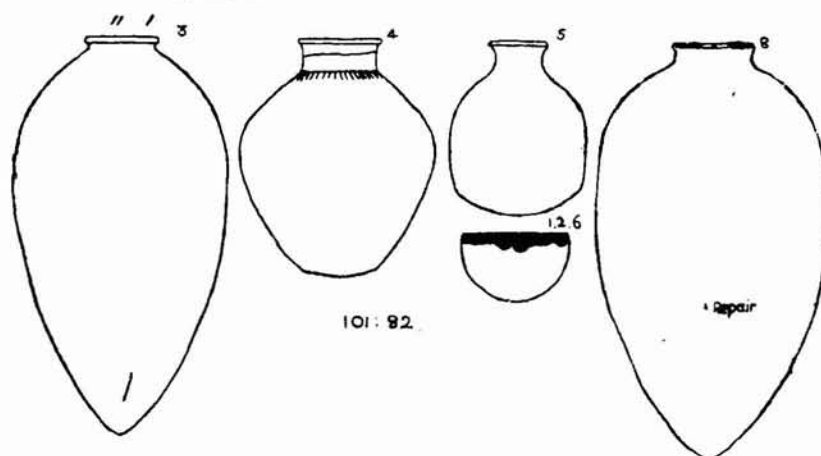


Fig. 151.

86.	C. R. Pl. 16 e.	1. II. 2. I. 3. II. 4. VII. 5. Sandstone hippo. bowl. Pl. 36 b. 6. V. 7. IV A. 8. IV. 9. Sandstone grinding slab and grinder. 10. I. 11. III. 12. I. i. VII. ii. Part of black incised. Ring-stand, Pl. 30 a, 5. v. S. 82 : 1. iii. II. iv. II. v. I A. vi. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	
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No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Burial.	Grave.	Contents.
87.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. IV. 3. I. 4. I A. 5. I. 6. III. 7. V. i. IV. ii. VII A. iii. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
89.	C. R.	1. I. 2. IV. 3. IVA.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—

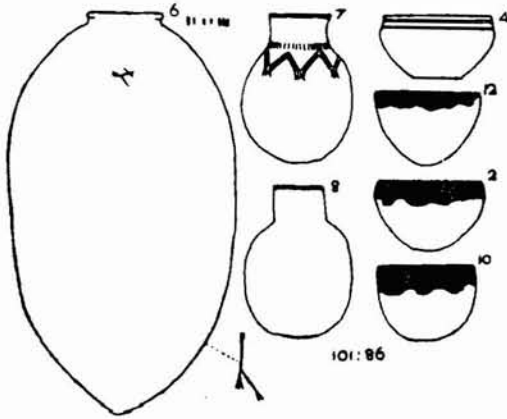


Fig. 152.

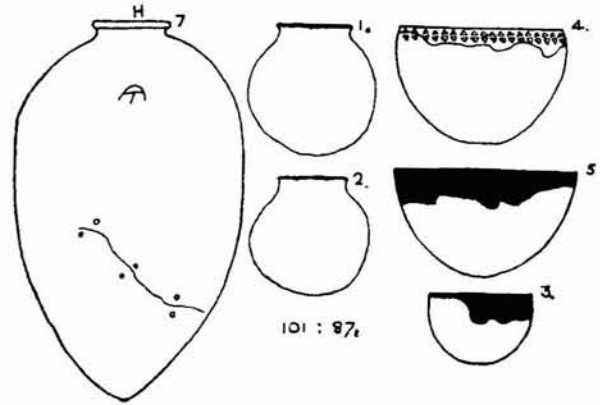


Fig. 153.

91.	C. R.	1. VII A. 2. III. Pl. 30 a, 8. 3. V. Pl. 35 h, 1. 4. Ring-stand Pl. 34 c, 2. 5. I. 6. I A. 7. IV. 8. V. 9. I. 10. Small <i>situla</i> Pl. 34 b, 7. inside 8, red-painted ware. i. I. with foot i. I. iii. IV A. iv. VII.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	v. Shell finger ring. vi. Mother-of-pearl necklace section. vii. Ivory "button." viii. Broken ivory bracelet. ix. Blue-glaze amulet.
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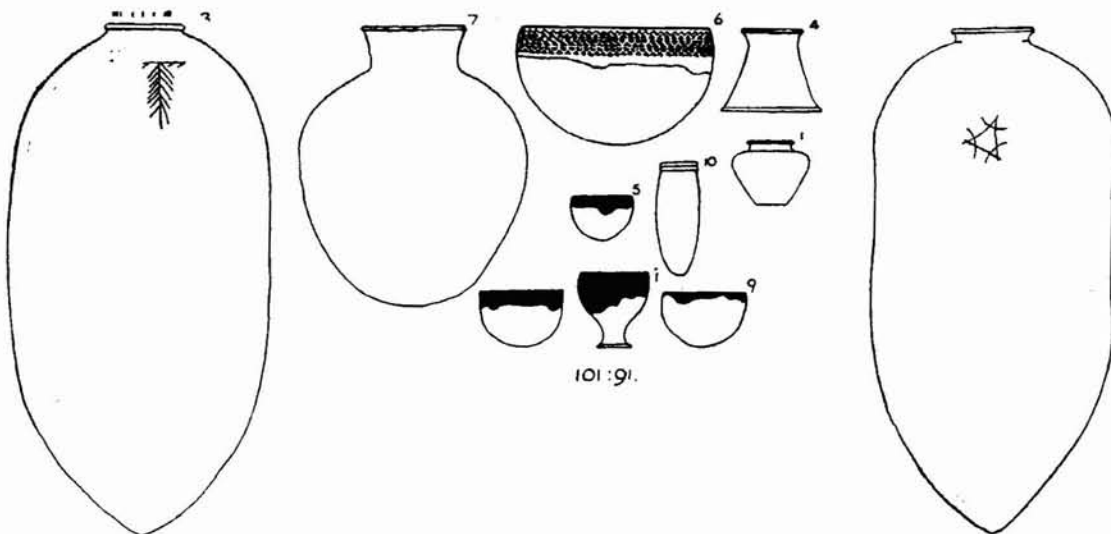


Fig. 154.

92.	C. R.	1. IV A. Pl. 33 a, 5. 2. I. 3. III. Pl. 30 b, 7. 4. I. 5. V. i. Horns of an ox.	—	—	i. Rectangular buttonseal, blue-glaze. Pl. 41 25. Pl. 36 e, 18. ii. Rectangular pearl pendants.
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No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
93.	C. R.	1. I. 2. V. Pl. 35 h , 2. 3. III. Pl. 29 c , 4. 4. I. 5. I. 6. III. 7. Small necked jar black-polished ware. i, ii. I. iii. III. iv. V, worn by use in digging.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—
94.	C. R.	1. V. 2. III. 3. Small cup, smooth black ware. 4. IV A. 5. I. 6. I. 7. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	i. Green- and black-glaze ring and shell beads.

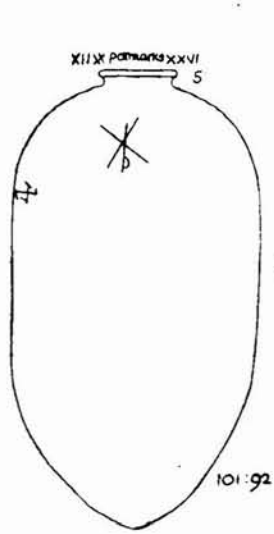


Fig. 155.

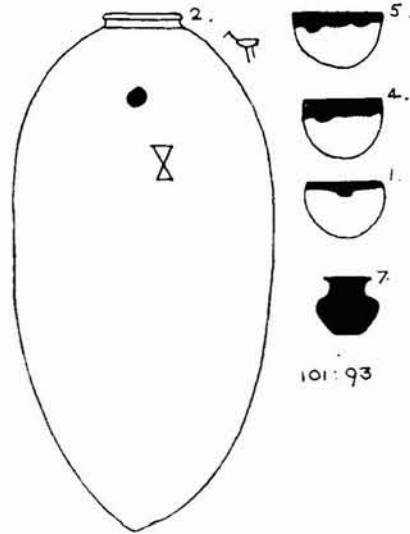


Fig. 156.

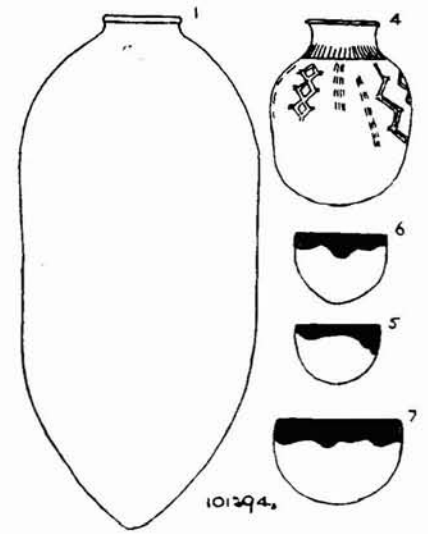


Fig. 157.

95.	C. R.	1. IV A. Pl. 33 b , 2. 2. III. 3. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	
96.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. VI. 3. I. 4. III. Pl. 29 b, c . 5. III. i. IV. ii. I.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	
97.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. 4. IV. i. IV A. ii. I. iii. III.	PSRE. E. and W.	M. bones	iv. Fragment of shell bracelets. v. Mother-of-pearl "button." Pl. 36 e, 2.

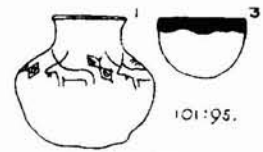


Fig. 158.

99. Superstructure : None.

Grave : PSRE, 60 × 35 — 85.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Kohl shell.
2. Kohl shell.

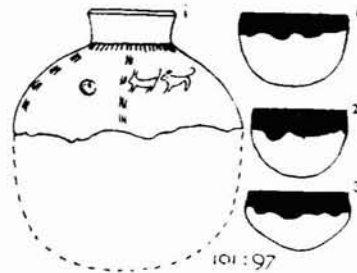


Fig. 159.

100. Superstructure : None.

Grave : Rectangular, 90 × 40 — 80.

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

- i. Fragments of shell bracelet.
- ii. Blue-glaze ring beads.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
113.	C. R.	i. XII. ii. IX.	Rectangular, 230 × 120 — 140, with a hole 20 cms. deep at each corner of floor.	Fragments of bones of adult and child.	—
114.	Oval, 200 × 180.	1. I. 2. IV. 3. III. i. III.	—	—	—

116-7. *Superstructure* : Circular, diameter 6·5 metres. **Pl. 15 b.**

Offerings : Potsherds, i. I. ii. I. iii. I. iv. VII. vi. III. vi. vi a. I. vii. XII. **Pl. 35 c, 1.** viii. VIII.

Grave : Rectangular, 265 × 125 — 150. Axis E. and W. In each corner of the grave on floor is a circular hole for a jar or for a post to support a roof over body of 113 *supra*.

Burial : Removed : F. bones.

Chapel : On E. side of superstructure of mud-brick with doorway fitted with small inside jambs or buttresses.

Contents :

1. Bowl red-polished black-topped (I).

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
118.	C. R.	1. Ringstand, red-painted ware. 2. VII. 3. III. 4. VII B. 5. VI. Pl. 34 a, 4.	PSRE. E. and W.	—	—

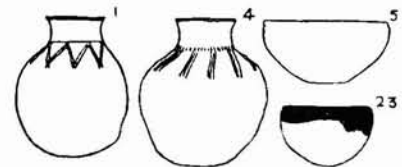
120. C. R. partly destroyed. — Leaning mud-brick rectangular vault, 170 × 120, originally covered with mound of loose earth. Axis E. and W.

122. C. R. 1. IVA. **Pl. 33 a, 1.** Rectangular, 2. I. 3. I. 4. IV. A. E. and W. 5. VII. 6. III. i. Broken alabaster vessel.

124. C. R. 1. VII A. 2. 1. Rectangular, 3. 1. 4. Bowl, wheel-E. and W. made hard white ware (VI). i. Large bowl II. ii. III.

125. C. R. partly destroyed 1. III. 2. I. 3. IVA. Rectangular, 4. I. E. and W. originally covered with mound of loose earth.

Human bones.



101:122
Fig. 160.

126. Remains of small circular superstructure with circular grave, 65 × 45 — 65 in centre. three pairs of ox horns with part of skull attached in *débris*.

No. Superstructure.	Offerings on E.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
127. C. R.	1. VII. 2. I. 3. I.	PSRE. E.	—	—
	i. IV. ii. V. iii. I.	and W.		

128. Chapel. 134. Grave :

Superstructure : Circular, diameter 4·5 metres.

Chapel at E. side of mud-bricks set on edge and plastered. 130 × 290 + 45, with doorway with plastered mud-brick sill and internal jambs or buttresses.

Grave : Rectangular, 250 × 150 — 145.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- i. Mother-of-pearl pendant.
- ii. Mother-of-pearl button.
- iii. Fragments of shell bracelet
- iv. Green-glaze beads.

Potsherds :

- v. Large *Zîr* (V).
- vi. Squat plum-painted necked jar (VII A).
- vii. R-P B-T bowl (I).
- viii. Pair of ox horns.

135. Chapel. Grave 171. Pl. 17 g.

Superstructure : Diameter 4·5 metres, almost entirely destroyed.

Chapel at E. side, built of thin bricks set on edge and mud-plastered without doorway, 210 × 170.

Against N. wall of chapel and outside it :

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware (I).
2. (Under 1). Bowl, red-painted, wheel-made ware (VII).
3. Cup, black-polished incised ware (III).
4. Small "situla," red-painted ware.
5. Necked jar, hard white ware (VI).
6. Bowl, wheel-made, red-painted ware (VII).
7. Large bowl coarse black ware, incised, unpolished (XII). Pl. 35 c, 2.
8. (Under 2). Bowl, red-painted, wheel-made ware (VII) (as 2). Pl. 34 b, 6.

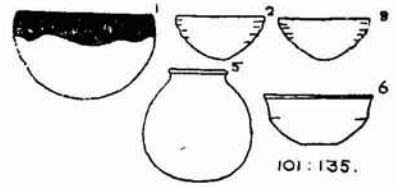


Fig. 161.

Grave : Rectangular, 220 × 135 — 120. Four holes in floor, one in each corner, to hold jars or posts for supporting roof.

Apparently after the superstructure had been robbed of stone for later graves, two small circular graves, 137 and 170 B, for ox horns ? were dug around the edge of grave No. 171. They belong to the same period as Nos. 170 A, 136 and 126 in the neighbourhood.

140. *Superstructure* : Circular, diameter 2·5 metres.

Offerings :

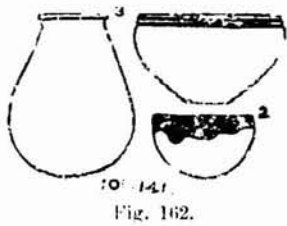

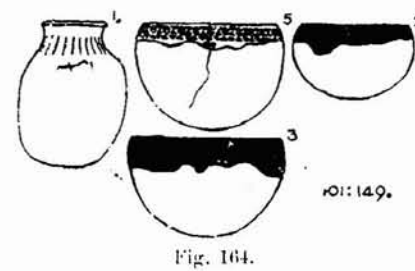
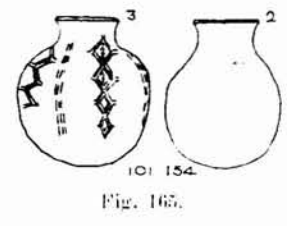
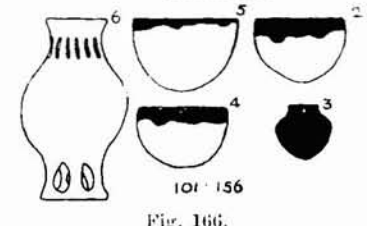
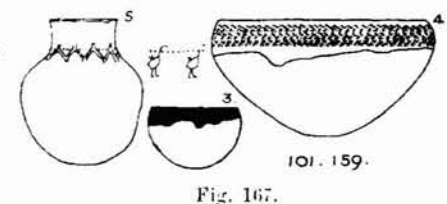
- 1, 2. Bowls, red-polished, black-topped ware, on N.E. side.

Grave : Rectangular, 130 × 65 — 75.

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

Contents :

- i. Fragments of leather from over body.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
141.	C. R. diam.	1. I. 2. I. 3. VIIa.	PSRE.	—	i. Blue- and black-glaze ring beads. ii. Bone needle.
142.	None.	Offerings belonging to a burial in sand to S. of 101 : 91. 1. VII A. 2. III. 3 I. 4. I.	Shape not preserved.	Human bones in sand in no apparent order.	—
143.	None.	None.	Circular for ox horn burial ? in sand.	—	—
144.	C. R.	1. IV A.	Rectangular, 110 × 60—55.	F. On R. side, head E.	—
145.	C. R.	1. III. i. V. ii. I. iii. III. iv. Alabaster vessel. Pl. 36 a, 3.	Rectangular.	—	—
					
					
					
146.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. VII. 4. III. 5. VII A.	PSRE.	—	Kohl shell and galena.
148.	C. R.	1. IV. i. I.	PSRE.	—	—
149.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. I. 3. I. 4. III. 5. I A.	PSRE.	—	—
150.	C. R.	1. V. 2. III. Pl. 29 c, 6. 3. VIII. 4. I. 5. I. 6. III. Pl. 29 a, 4. 7. III. Pl. 30 a, 4. 8. I. 9. IV A.	PSRE.	—	
151.	C. R.	1. II. 2. VI A.	PSRE.	—	—
152.	C. R.	1. III. 2. IV. i. IV.	PSRE.	—	i. Tortoise-shell armlets.
153.	C. R.	1. III (ashes Pl. 29 a, 3. berries). 2. I. 3. I. 4. I. 5. I. 6. I. 7. I	PSRE.	—	
154.	C. R.	1. I. 2. IV. 3. IV A. i. I. ii. I.	PSRE.	—	
155.	C. R.	1. III (ashes). Pl. 29 c, 3.	PSRE.	—	—
156.	C. R.	2. I. 1. IV. 2. I. 3. Small vessel coarse blackware. 4. I. 5. I. 6. IV. on stand. Pl. 33 a, 4.	PSRE or Rectangular.	—	—
157.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. 4. I. 5. VI A.	PSRE.	—	—
159.	C. R.	1. III. Pl. 29 b, 5. 2. V. 3. I. 4. I A. Pl. 32 c, 2. 5. IV A. i. II. ii. VI ?	PSRE.	—	—
160.	C. R.	1. I. 2. II. on N. side. 3. IV. i. V. ii I A.	PSRE.	—	—

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents
162.	C. R.	1. III. 2. I.	PSRE.	—	
163.	C. R.	1. IV A. 2. III. Pl. 30 b, 6. 3. I. 4. I. 5. I.	PSRE.	—	—
164.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. IV.	PSRE.	—	—
165.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. I. 3. III. Pl. 30 b, 8. i. V. ii. I.	RE.	—	i. Tortoise-shell armlets. ii. Shell disc and black-glazing-beads.
166.	C. R.	i. III. ii. I. iii. V. iv. XII.	PSRE.		
168.	C. R.	1. IV. i. V. ii. IV. iii. I.	PSRE.		
169.	C. R.	1. I. 2. III. 3. IV. 4. I. 5. I. 6. IV. i. Deep R-P B-M bowl of Early Dynastic form riveted, probably from Cem. 101: E.D. or Cem. 102, cf.	PSRE.		
72.	C. R.	1. III. 2. I. 3. I 4. I A. 5. I. 6. IV A 7. I. 8. I. 9. IV A. Pl. 33 a, 2. 10. V.	SRE.		
173.	C. R.	1. Alabaster spouted vessel. Pl. 36 a, 2 2. I. 3. I. i. V.	PSRE.		
174.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. Spoon 3. I. 4. I. 5. VII A. 5. XII. 7. I. 8. IV A. Pl. 33 c, 1. 9. IV.	PSRE.		
175.	C. R.	1. VII. 2. VII. 3. VII. 4. I. 5. IV. 6. VI. i. V.	PSRE.		
176.	C. R.	1. VII. 2. VII. Pl. 34 b, 3. 3. IV. 4. I. 5. III.	PSRE.		
177.	C. R.	1. IV. 2. I. 3. I. i. IV. ii. I. iii. IV.	PSRE.	—	iv. Large cowrie shell.

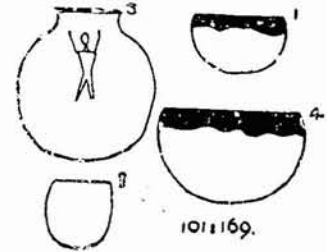


Fig. 168.

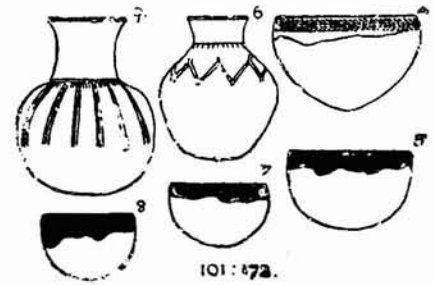


Fig. 169.

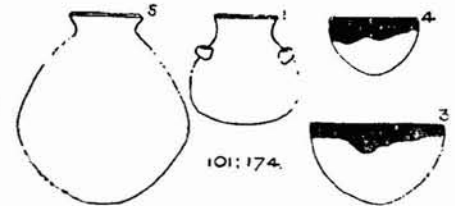


Fig. 170.

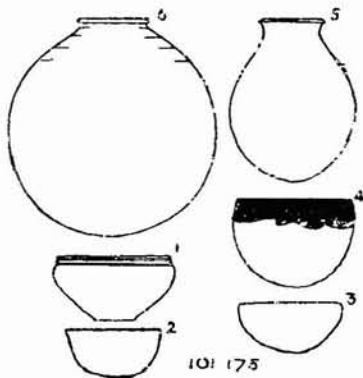


Fig. 171.

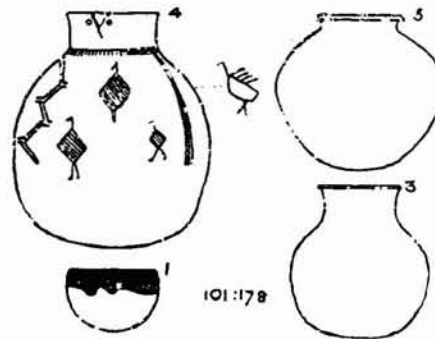


Fig. 172.

178.	C. R.	1. I. 2. VI A. 3. IV. 4. IV A. 5. On] N. side VI. i. III.]	PSRE.	—	—
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No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
179.	C. R.	1. III 2. I. i. I. ii. IV.	PSRE.	—	—
180.	C. R.	1. II. Pl. 31 c, 1. i. V. ii. I.	PSRE.	—	—
183.	C. R.	i. IV, side handles perforated. ii. III. iii. XII.	PSRE.	—	—
185.	C. R.	(On N. side) 1. VII A. 2. I. 3. I. 4. II. 5. IV.	PSRE.	—	—
186.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. II. Pl. 31 b, 6. i. IV.	PSRE.	—	—
187.	C. R.	1. I riveted. i. I A. ii. II.	PSRE.	—	—
188.	C. R.	1. I. 2. II. 3. VI A.	PSRE.	—	—
189.	C. R.	1. I.	PSRE.	—	—
190.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. II. Pl. 31 c, 5. 4. IV. 5. IV. 6. V. i. IVA.	PSRE.	—	—
191.	C. R.	1. I. i. I A.	PSRE.	—	—
192.	Grave : PSRE, 80. × 35 — 40				

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on R. side, head local E.

Contents : 1. Kohl shell with galena.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
194.	C. R.	1. I. 2. II. 3. I A.	PSRE.	M. bones.	—
195.	C. R.	1 I A. 2. III. 3. I. 4. IV. 5. V. 6. V. 7. I. i, ii. VII. iii. II. iv, v. I. A. vi. II. vii. I.	PSRE.	F. bones.	—
196.	C. R.	1. IV A. 2 (on N. side) IV A.	PSRE.	—	—

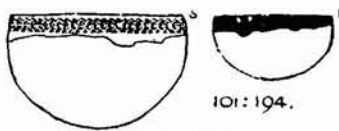


Fig. 173.

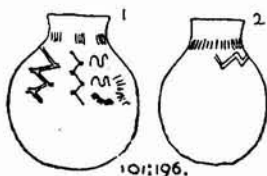


Fig. 174.

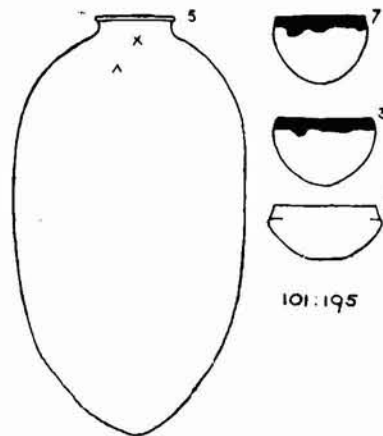


Fig. 175.

198.	C. R.	1. II. 2. IV A. 3. I. 4. Spherical stone pounder. 5. Sand- stone grinding stones. 6. Necked jar thick black ware unpolished.	PSRE.	—	—
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No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
199.	C. R.	1. VI A. 2. II. (ashes). 3 IV.	PSRE.	M. bones.	—
200.	C. R. diam. 200.	1. IV.	PSRE.	F. bones.	—
201.	C. R. diam. 200.	1. I. i. I A. ii. I.	PSRE.	—	—
203.	C. R. diam. 385.	1. I. ii. VII A. iii. I. A.	PSRE.	M. bones.	—

204. *Grave* : PSRE, 105 × 60 — 45.

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E. Body covered with matting.

Contents : 1. Necklace of small blue-glaze beads.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
206.	C. R. diam. 425.	1. IV. 2. IV A. 3. IV. A. 4. V. 5. V.	Rectangular.	—	—

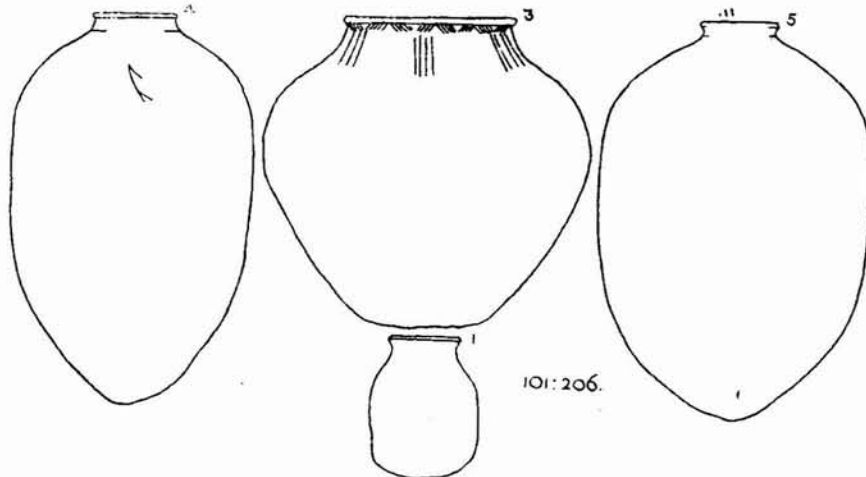


Fig. 176.

210.	C. R. diam. 310.	1. V. i. VI A.	PSRE.	—	—
211.	C. R. diam. 275.	i. II. ii. III.	PSRE.	—	—
213.	C. R. diam. 260.	1. II. 2. I. i. Necked jar black polished ware.	PSRE.	—	—
216.	C. R. diam. 365.	1. I. i. II. ii. Fragment of ostrich egg-shell.	PSRE.	—	—
219.	C. R. diam. 505.	—	Rectangular, with 4 holes one in each corner of floor.	M. bones.	—
221.	C. R. diam. 280.	1. I. 2. VI A. 3. I. 4. IV. 5. IV. i. I. ii. I A. iii. II.	PSRE.	M. bones.	—
225.	C. R. diam. 365.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. i. Fragments of ostrich egg-shell. ii. III.	PSRE.	—	—
226.	C. R. diam. 250.	1. I. 2. I. i. IV.	PSRE.	M. bones.	Broken alabaster jar.
229.	C. R. diam. 510.	1. I. 2. II. 3. VII. 4. VII B. larger jar.	Rectangular with 4 holes in floor.	—	Fragments of large ivory armlets.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
231.	C. R. diam. 280.	1. I. i. II.	PSRE.	—	—
232.	C. R. diam. 280.	1. V. i. II. ii. I.	PSRE.	—	—
233.	C. R. diam. 370.	i. Ox horns. ii. I.	PSRE.	—	—
237.	<i>Superstructure</i> : diam. 160.				
	<i>Grave</i> : Rectangular, 115 × 50 — 110.				
	<i>Burial</i> : F. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E. Mass of leather dyed red in parts over and under thighs and pelvis.				

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
239.	C. R. diam. 310.	i. I. ii. II.	PSRE.	—	iii. Piece of shell bracelet.
249.	C. R. diam. 175	—	PSRE.	—	i. green-glaze frog seal. Pl. 41 26. Pl. 36 e, 16.
254.	C. R. diam. 470.	1. V. 2. II. Pl. 31 a , 2. I. 4. I. 5. V. (On N. side) 6. I. 7. IV small. i. II.	Rectangular.	—	ii. Green-glaze beads. iii. Fragment of shell bracelet.
255.	C. R. diam. 480.	1. I. 2. II. Pl. 31 b , 5. 3. V. 4. I. 5. IV A. 6. Pl. 34 c , 6.	Rectangular.	—	i. Shell finger ring. Pl. 36 e, 1. ii. Melon shaped blue-glaze bead.

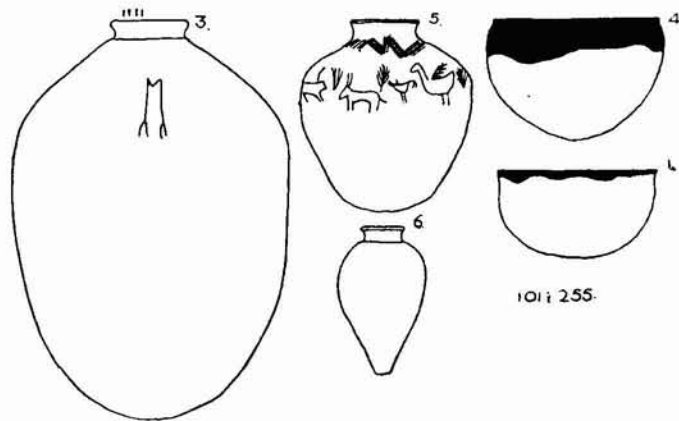
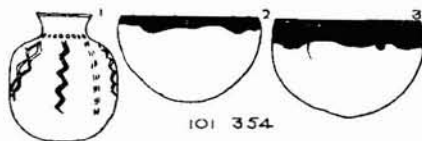
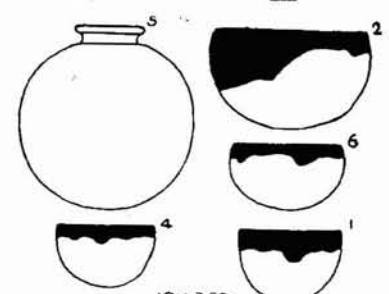
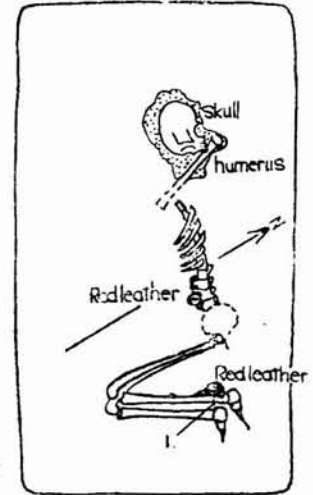


Fig. 177.

256.	C. R. diam. 265.	1. I. 2. I.	PSRE.	—	—
258.	C. R. diam. 265.	1. II. 2. I A.	PSRE.	F. bones.	—
259.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I.	PSRE.	—	—
260.	C. R. diam. 200.	. I. ii. Part of skull and horns of ox from 101 : 262.	PSRE	—	—
262.	None.	—	Circular.	Ox skull and horns.	—
265, 266.	—	Fragments of white sandstone covering slabs.	Two shallow oval graves for burials of ox skulls.	—	—
267.	C. R. diam. 280.	i. I.	PSRE.	—	—
273.	C. R. diam.	1. Base of pot of VII B. 2. V. 3. I. i. II. ii. I.	PSRE recess 40 cms. above floor at W. end of grave.	M. bones.	—
278.	Oval R. 320 × 290.	1. I. 2. II ashes and burnt berries. 3. I. 4. I. i. IV. ii. I A.	PSRE.	F. bones.	—

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
279.	C. R.	1. I A. 2. I. 3. III. 4. IV.	PSRE.		
284.	C. R.	1. I. 2. II. charcoal. Pl. 31 b, 1.	PSRE.		
286.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I.	PSRE.		
289.	C. R.	1. IV.	PSRE		
290.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I.	PSRE.		
293.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I.	PSRE.		
296.	C. R.	1. I. 2. IV.	PSRE.		
298.	<i>Superstructure</i> : Destroyed.				
	<i>Grave</i> : Narrow rectangular, 150 × 55 — 170.				
	<i>Burial</i> : M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head E.				
299.	<i>Superstructure</i> of circular rubble, diameter 2 metres.				
	<i>Grave</i> : PSRE, 105 × 60 — 45.				
	<i>Burial</i> : Lower part of M. skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head E.				
304.	Remains of a superstructure and PSRE grave.				
	i. Pottery head rest. Pl. 32 b, 4.				
307.	<i>Grave</i> : (Superstructure removed) of PSRE type. In the north wall of the grave there was a quantity of wood charcoal as if part of a tree had become embedded in the ancient alluvium and had been burnt by the grave-diggers, to save the labour of cutting it out. Owing to the fact that the charcoal does not penetrate very far into the alluvium, the tree may have been burnt in some way while growing, and become buried while the alluvial mud bank was formed.				
	i. Tortoise-shell armlets.				
311.	<i>Grave</i> : Approximately rectangular, 150 × 110 — 115.				
	<i>Burial</i> : Lower portion of M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.				
	i. Quantity of shell beads and pearl bracelet sections.				
No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
312.	C. R.	(On N. side): 1. Ring stand Pl. 34 c, 1. red-painted wheel-made ware. 2. I. 3. I. Pl. 32 a, 2. 4. II.	PSRE.	F. bones.	
315.	Removed.	1. II. Pl. 31 c, 2.	PSRE.	—	i. Necklace of cornelian pendants. Pl. 36 d, 2. ii. Green- and black-glaze beads. iii. Tortoise-shell armlets.
318.	C. R.	1. I. Pl. 32 a, 4. 2. I. 3. II. 4. Squat necked jar R-P B-T ware. Pl. 32 b, 8.	PSRE.	—	
320.	C. R.	(On W. side): 1. I A.	PSRE.	—	
339.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. IV. 4. V. i. Ox horns.	Rectangular.	—	

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
342.	C. R.	—	Rectangular.	Skeleton	1. String of blue-glaze beads on L. ankle.
347.	C. R.	1. II. Pl. 30 c, 1. 2. IV A.	PSRE.		
		i. Quantity of gazelle and other horns on side of superstructure.			
350.	C. R.	1. IV on feet. Pl. 33 a, 6. 2. II. Pl. 31 c, 6. 3. I. 4. I. 5. IV.	Rectangular.		
354.	C. R.	1. IV A. 2. I. 3. I.	PSRE.		
355.	C. R.	1. VII A. 2. I. 3. IV. 4. I.	PSRE.		
356.	C. R.	1. III. 2. I. 3. III. Pl. 29 c, 1. 4. I. 5. IV. 6. V.	Rectangular.		
357.	None.	—	—	In sand, M. skeleton contracted on chest and L. side, head local E., possibly removed from a grave.	
					
		IOI 354 Fig. 181.			
358.	C. R.	1. I. 2. 1. 3. II. 4. I. 5. VII A. large 6. I. i. II. ii. Neck of IV with snakes in relief under brim.	PSRE.		
359.	C. R.	1. I.	PSRE.		
360.	C. R.	1. II. 2. I. 3. I. i. Jar with perforated side handles hard pink-buff ware with drawings of ships, etc., probably from Cem. 102 (Predynastic).	RE.		
					
		IOI 358. Fig. 183.			
361.	None.	—	—	In sand, much disturbed with quantity of leather.	Quantity of white shell disc beads and pearl bracelet sections.
365.	C. R.	1. I. 2. IV. 3. II. Pl. 31 b, 4 4. IV.	PSRE.	—	— as in 361.
367.	C. R. diam. 265.	1. VII A. 2. I.	PSRE.	E. bones.	—
368.	C. R. diam. 415.	1. I. 2. VI.	PSRE.	—	—
369.	C. R. diam. 220.	1. I. 2. I. 3. IV.	PSRE.	F. bones.	—
372.	C. R. diam. 320.	1. I. 2. I.	PSRE.	M. bones.	—



IOI 342.
Fig. 182.

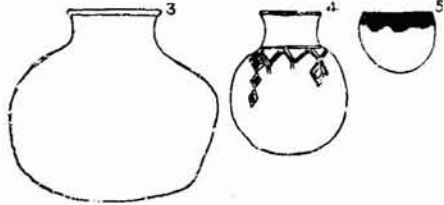
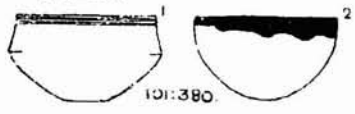
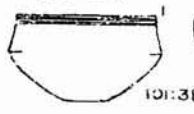
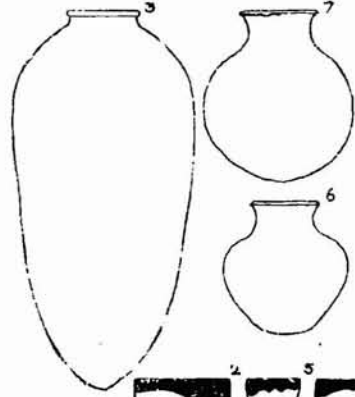

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
373.	C. R. diam. 330.	1. III. 2. IV.	PSRE.	—	—
374.	C. R. diam. 300. Pl. 17 a.	1. III. (ashes and charcoal). 2. I. 3. III (ashes), Pl. 29 a, b. 4. VII. 5. I.	PSRE.	—	—
375.	C. R. diam. 340.	1. I.	Rectangular mound of earth originally over grave.	Pl. 19 e.	—
376.	C. R. diam. 360.	1. III (ashes). 2. I. 3. I.	PSRE.		
377.	C. R. built against and later than 101 : 376, diam. 255.	1. I. 2. III (ashes). 3. I. 4. III. Pl. 29 b, 2.	PSRE.		
380.	C. R. diam. 275.	1. VII. 2. I. 3. IV. 4. IV A. On N. side, 5. I.	PSRE.		
381.	Oval R. diam. 340 x 430.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. 4. I. 5. III.	PSRE.		
382.	C. R. diam. 340. Pl. 18 a	1. III. 2. i. 3. V. 4. I. 5. I. Pl. 32 a, 1. 6. IV. 7. IV. i. Gazelle horn painted with red stripes or dots. ii. Kohl shell. iii. Green-glaze ring and shell disc beads.	PSRE.		

Fig. 184.

Fig. 185.

Grave : PSRE, 95 x 50 — 80. Pl. 18 b.

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

Contents :

1. Shell bracelet on L. wrist.
2. Shell bracelet on R. wrist.
3. Necklace of small green-glaze beads.
- i. Small spherical alabaster vessel. Pl. 36 a, 4.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.
384.	C. R. diam. 250.	1. I. 2. IV A. 3. Cup IV. 4. I. 5. VIII.	PSRE.	
387.	C. R. diam. 255.	1. II. Pl. 31 a, 1. 2. IA.	PSRE.	
388.	C. R.	—	PSRE. 105 x 55—80.	Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.
402.	C. R. diam. 295.	1. I A.	PSRE.	—
411.	Removed.	—	PSRE.	Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.

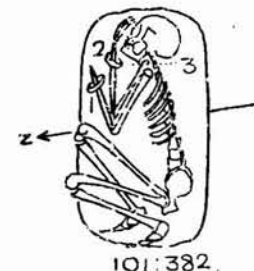


Fig. 186.

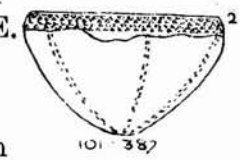
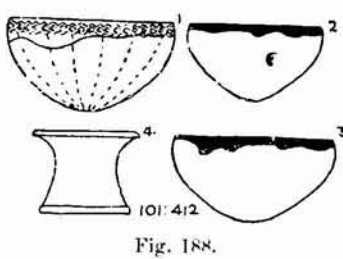
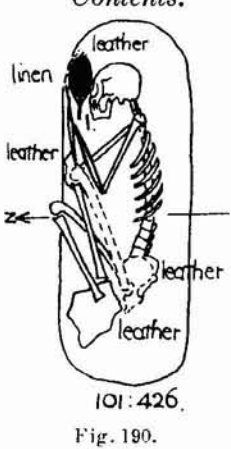

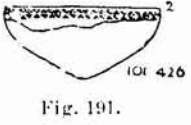
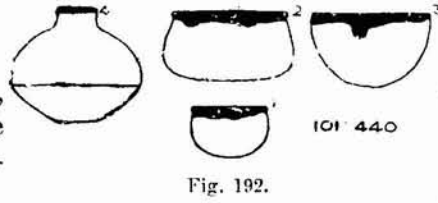
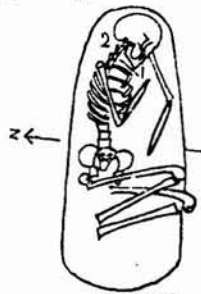


Fig. 187.

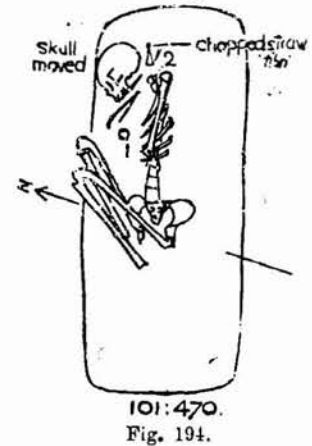
No.	Superstructure.	Offerings.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.	
412.	C. R. diam. 250.	1. II (ashes) Pl. 31 b, 3. 2. I. 3. I. 4. Ring stand red-painted and wheel-made ware (VII). Pl. 34 c, 3. i. Stone axe-head.	PSRE.	—	ii. Ball electrum bead. iii. Green-glaze beads. iv. Disc-shaped pendants of ostrich egg-shell. v. Marine shell.	
						
418.	Superstructure : Circular.		Grave : PSRE, 220 × 70 — 160.			
			Burial : Remains of skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.			
No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.	
424.	R. diam. 220.	1. Jar (VII). 2. Necked jar (VII). Pl. 34 b, 1 3. Sandstone grindstone. 4. Quartz grinder. 5. I. 6. I A. Pl. 32 c, 4. 7. I. All these offerings appear to have been moved to make room for a late C-group ? burial of an infant, 101 : 424 A	PSRE.	—		
						
426.	C. R. diam. 285.	(On S.E. side). 1. II. Pl. 31 b, 2. 2. I. A.	PSRE. 145 × 50 — 130.	Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E. Quantity of leather over body, feet and pelvis.	1. Bronz mirror in linen case. Pl. 37 c, 4. i. Button seal blue- and black-glaze. Pl. 41, 23. Pl. 36 e, 17. ii. Green-glaze ring beads.	
						
440.	C. R. diam. 320.	(On S.E. side). 1. I. (late form). 2. I. (late form). 3. IV. The bottoms of 1, 2, appeared to have been broken intentionally.	PSRE.	—	— i. Split cowries. ii. Pearl bracelet sections. iii. White shell and blue-glaze beads. iv. Black and whitestone seal. Pl. 36 e, 14.	
						
441.	C. R.	—	PSRE, 120 × 5 — 110.	M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E	—	
442.	C. R. diam. 310.	1. Jar VII potmarked. 2. Small jar hard pink ware. 3. 1. i. I. ii. I A.	PSRE.	—	i. White shell beads. ii. Pearl bracelet sections.	

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
444.	C. R.		PSRE, 115 × 45—150.	M. skeleton contracted on L. side, head E.	1. At neck, black and white stone pendants. Pl. 36 e, 12, 13. 2. Near skull two black pot tery ear plugs. Pl. 36 e, 10.

101 : 444
Fig. 193.

449.	C. R.	i. Shallow bowl black polished incised ware. Pl. 29 a, 5.	PSRE, 125 × 45—200.	F. skeleton contracted on chest, head E.	i. White beads. ii. Pearl bracelet sections.
461.	C. R. diam. 260.	(On S.E. side) : 1. Necked jar wheel-made, red-painted ware. 2. XI. Pl. 32 b, 2 3. III. i. VII. ii. XII iii. II.	PSRE.	—	iv. Kohl shell with galena.

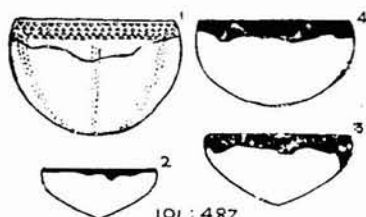
470. *Superstructure* : diam. 280. C. R.
Offerings on E. side : 1. Bowl II. **Pl. 31 a, 3.**
Grave : Rectangular. 125 × 65 — 140.
Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.
Contents :
 G. 1. Shell with kohl (galena).
 G. 2. Necklace of green-glaze beads.
 i. Black pottery ear plug. **Pl. 36 e, 9.**



101 : 470.
Fig. 194.

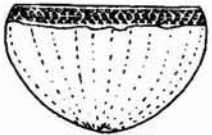
No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
486.	C. R.	—	PSRE, 80 × 40—100.	Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E., lower part of body covered with leather.	—
487.	C. R. diam. 225.	(On W. side) : . I A. 2. I. 3. I. 4. I.	PSRE.	—	—
492.	C. R. diam. 230. Pl. 16 f.	1. II. Pl. 31 a, 5. 2. I. i. I. ii. Part of a ringstand of black ware.	PSRE.	—	—

498. Oval R. 160 × 100.
498 A. —



101 : 497
Fig. 195.

499.	Removed.	—	PSRE, 115 × 50—140.	F. skeleton extended on back, head E. head turned towards L. shoulder. Lower part of skeleton showing con- traction on R. side, head E.	—
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No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
503.	C. R. (nearly destroyed) diam. 135.	(On S.W. side). 1. IV. 2. I. 3. II. Pl. 31 a, 4. On N.E. side, jar sunk in hole in ground.	PSRE	—	—
504.	C. R. diam. 280.	(On S.W. side) 1. I A.	—	—	 <p>101: 504. Fig. 196.</p>
508 A.	Sandstone stela marking grave No. 101 : 508, late C-group.				
516.	C. R. diam. 250.	1. Necked jar R-P B-T 2. I. Pl. 32 b, 6.	—	—	
517.	C. R. diam. 220.	i. I. Pl. 32 b, 7.	PSRE, 125×45—135.	Contracted on R. side, head W., body covered with leather.	—
524.	C. R. diam. 320.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I.	PSRE.	—	i. Green-glaze ring beads.
560.	Superstructure : Circular. Grave : Rectangular, 220 × 110.	Pl. 2 a.			

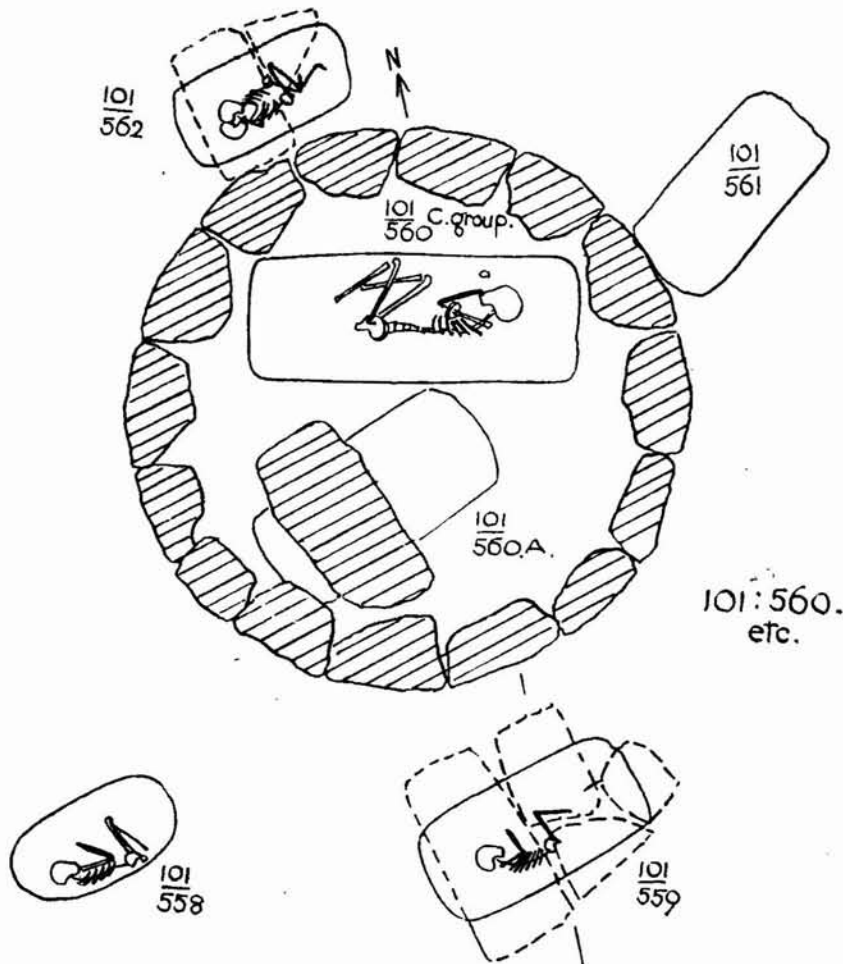
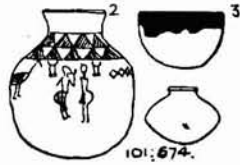

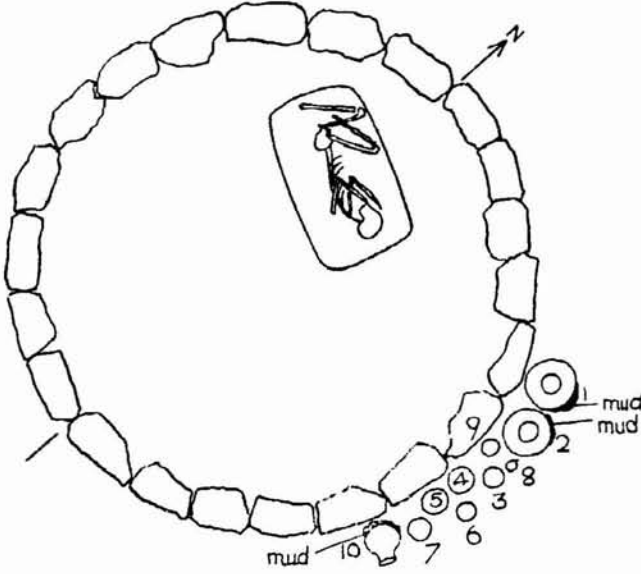
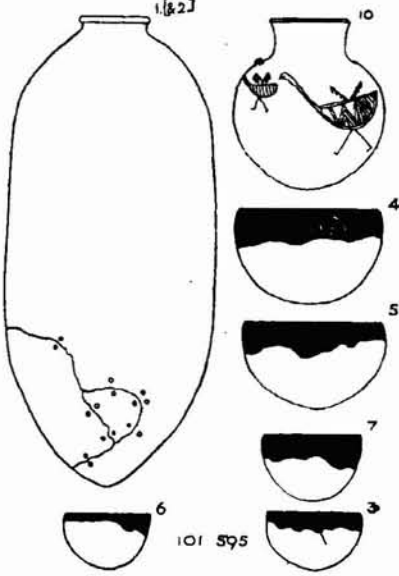
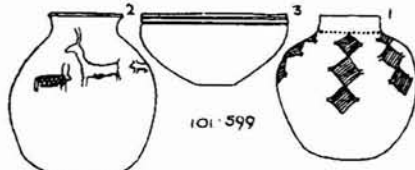

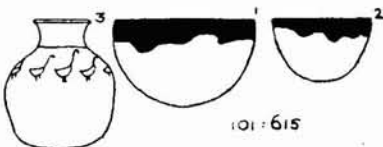


Fig. 197.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :

1. Quartz armlet on L. arm.
2. Kohl shell before face.

No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
574.	C. R.	1. VII A. 2. IV A. Pl. 33 b, 1. 3. I.	PSRE.	—	—
585.	C. R.	1. VII A. 2. III. .I. 4. IV. i. VI. ii. III.	PSRE.	—	
588.	C. R.	1. IV A. 2. IV A. Pl. 33 c, 2.	PSRE.	—	
590.	C. R.	(On N.E. side): 1. IV. 2. I. 3. I. 4. I. 5. I. i. III. ii. VII.	PSRE.	—	Fig. 198.
592.	C. R.	1. I. Pl. 32 a, 3. 2. Ring stand red-painted ware (VII).	PSRE.	—	—
595.	C. R.	1. V. 2. V. 3. I. 4. I. 5. I. 6. I. 7. I.	Rectangular.	Contraction on R. side, head E.	
					
		8. Lamp or dipper SCRW. 9. III. Pl. 30 a, 6. 10. IV A. Pl. 33 b, 3. i. Bowl white ware (VI). ii. Necked jar pink ware. iii. III. iv. Bowl SCRW (IV).			Fig. 199.
599.	C. R.	1. IV A. 2. IV A. 3. VII. 4. I.	PSRE.		
603.	C. R. diam. 230, built over E.D., grave 101 : 602.	1. Necked jar red-painted ware. (VII A) 2. VII 3. VII.	PSRE.		Fig. 201.
604.	C. R. diam. 210.	1. I. 2. IV.	PSRE.		
608.	C. R.	1. V. 2. IV A. i. IV A. Pl. 33 c, 5.	PSRE.		Fig. 202.
614.	C. R.	1. IV A. 2. I.	PSRE.		
615.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. IV A.	PSRE.	—	Fig. 203.

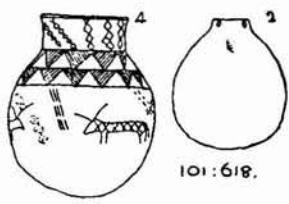
No.	Superstructure.	Offerings on E. side.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
616.	C. R.	1. I. 2. VII A.	PSRE.		
618.	C. R.	1. VI small. 2. VI with suspension holes. Pl. 34 a, 3. 3. III. Pl. 29 b, 3. 4. IVA. Pl. 33 b, 4.	PSRE.		
620.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. I. 4. IVA.	PSRE.		
623.	C. R.	1. I. 2. 3. III. Pl. 30 a, 3, 30 b, 2.	PSRE.		
632.	C. R.	1. I. 2. I. 3. III.	PSRE.	—	—
644.	C. R. diam. built over E.D. grave, 102 : 164.	1. I. 2. Small bowl SCRW with incised pattern.	Rectangular with cover-stone in position over W. end.	Upper part of skeleton contracted on R. side, head N.E.	—

Fig. 204.

LATER C-GROUP GRAVES.

161. *Superstructure* : Burial protected by a ring of stones.

Grave : In sand, outline not preserved.

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

Contents :

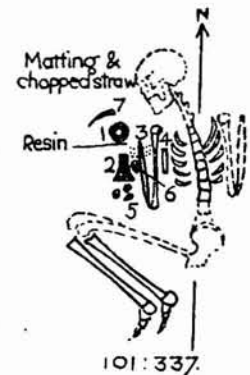
1. Squat necked jar, dark red-painted ware. Pl. 34 c, 4.

337. *Grave* : In sand, circular (?)

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

Contents :

1. Small stone (serpentine) vessel containing galena (*kohl*),
2. Cylindrical stone (serpentine) vessel.
3. Three strings on R. wrist of white shell disc beads.
4. Linen case containing a rectangular block of wood (with suspension hole and cord) with pair of copper tweezers slipped over it.
5. Three rubbing pebbles.
6. Piece of galena ore pierced for suspension.
7. Horn or bone point (awl).



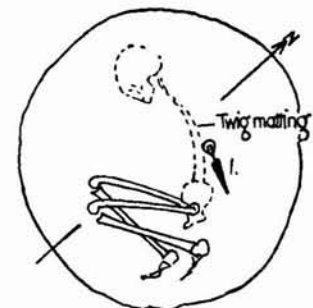
101 : 337.
Fig. 205.

363. *Grave* : Outline not preserved, about 1 metre E. of 101 : 269. In sand, about 50 cms. above level of cemetery. Pl. 18 f.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head N. Body was covered with matting.

Contents :

1. Bowl, thin polished black ware with decorated brim (XI). Pl. 32 b, 3.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware (late type).
- 3, 4. Two strings of white shell beads about body.
5. Three strings of white shell beads on L. ankle.
 - i, ii. Two bone awls.
 - iii. Shell hair ring.



101 : 434.

Fig. 206.

434. *Grave* : Circular, in sand, 110 × 110 — 70 ? from surface.

Lined with twig matting.

Burial : Lower part of skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head N. (Legs crossed).

Contents :

1. (Behind pelvis). Copper dagger with decayed wooden handle and ivory pommel and copper rivets. **Pl. 37 c, 3.** (Fig. 208.)

451. Grave : Circular, 135 × 135 — 70 from surface.
In sand. **Pl. 18 c.**

Burial : M. skeleton contracted on R. side, head N., and covered with twig matting and with the skull on a leather pillow stuffed with chopped straw (*tibn*); also skeleton of a sheep on R. side, head N.

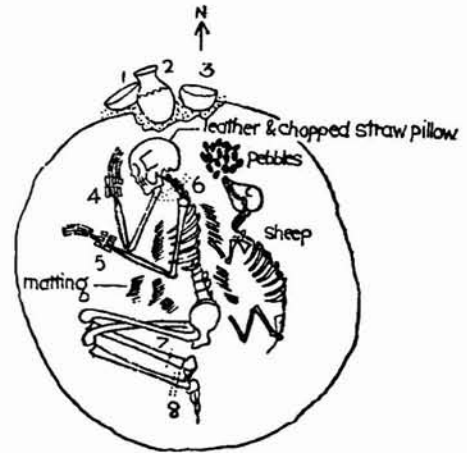


Fig. 207.

Contents :

1. Small bowl R-P B-T ware incised pattern (II).
2. Necked jar white ware, wavy incised patterns (IX).
3. Bowl fine smooth red ware, red-painted.
4. On R. wrist, two bracelets of small rectangular pieces of mother-of-pearl.
5. On L. wrist, two similar bracelets. **Pl. 36 d, 5.**
6. Two (or three) strings of shell disc beads at neck.
- 6a. Necklace of black and white stone pendants. **Pl. 37 e, 2.**
7. Anklet of shell disc beads (2 strings) on R. ankle.
8. Anklet of shell disc beads (1 string) on L. ankle.

508. Grave : Circular, in sand, 100 × 100 — 75 from surface.

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

Contents :

1. Anklet (on R. leg) small shell disc beads.
 - i. Quantity of rectangular mother-of-pearl bracelet sections, cf. 101 : 451 (preceding grave)

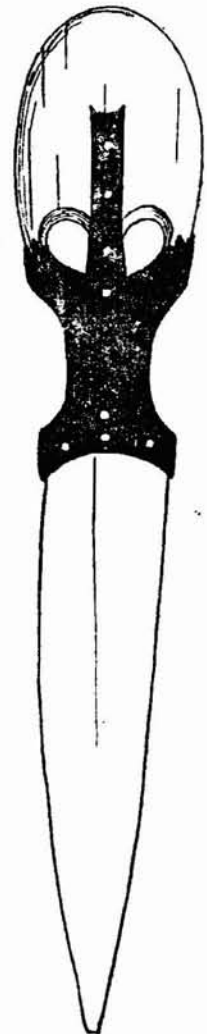


Fig. 208.

The following objects were found in the fillings or debris from otherwise empty graves (for position see plan 3).

- Grave 206 A..**
- i. Shell disc beads.
 - ii. Green-glaze disc beads.
- „ **209.**
- i. Tortoise-shell armlets.
- „ **245.**
- i. Small green-glaze ball beads.
 - ii. Shell disc heads.
- „ **257.**
- i. Green-glaze ring beads.
 - ii. Very small gold beads.
- „ **346.**
- i. Mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.
 - ii. Shell beads.
- „ **399.**
- i. Green-glaze ring beads.
 - ii. Shell beads.
- „ **403.**
- i. Fragment of blue-glaze button seal. **Pl. 41, 22.**
 - ii. Shell beads.
 - iii. Mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.

- Grave 404. i. White shell beads.
,, 407. i. Mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.
ii. White shell beads.
,, 408. i. Green- and blue-glaze ring beads.
ii. Cornelian beads.
,, 415. i. Cornelian leg-shaped amulets. **Pl. 36 e, 4.**
ii. Green-glaze ring beads.
,, 419. i. Small green-glaze amulets.
ii. Green-glaze ring beads.
,, 424. i. White shell beads.
ii. Green-glaze ring beads.
,, 427. i. Small green-glaze ring beads.
,, 428. i. Blue-glaze short cylindrical beads.
ii. Mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.
iii. White quartz pebble pierced for suspension.
iv. Bowl, class XI. **Pl. 35 d, 1.**
,, 430. i. Mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.
ii. White shell beads.
,, 437. i. Small green-glaze amulet. **Pl. 36 e, 4.**
ii. Green-glaze ring beads.
iii. Blue-glaze ball beads.
iv. Cornelian ball beads.
,, 439. i. Shell beads.
ii. Small bowl thin red-painted ware, incised. **Pl. 32 b, 1.**
iii. Mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.
,, 452. i. Green-glaze ring beads.
ii. Carved cylindrical green-glaze beads.
,, 456. i. Small egg-shaped gold beads beaten on seeds or small wooden cores.
ii. Barrel-shaped black- and green-glaze beads.
,, 460. i. Mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.
ii. Blue-glaze ring beads.
iii. Shell beads.
,, 472. i. Small *oliva* shells.
ii. Blue-glaze ring beads.
,, 484. i. Green-glaze ring beads.
,, 500. i. Green-glaze ring beads.
,, 512 A. Tortoise-shell armlets.
ii. *Natica melanistoma* shells.
,, 612. Blue-glaze seal (broken) **Pl. 41, 24. Pl. 36 e, 19.**

CEMETERY 106.

Cemetery 106, about seventy metres south of 105, dug in sand, a small group of about twenty-five graves of the C-group type with remains of circular stone superstructures. On east side of 106 : 24 were two bowls of R-P B-T ware, and in a similar position at 106 : 25 was a necked jar of SCRW, with incised patterns.

Cemetery 108 contained a few late circular C-group burials, all plundered, but accompanied by typical coarse unpolished red or black incised potsherds.

NEW EMPIRE CEMETERIES

The references to the pottery types are to the New Empire types figured on page 159.

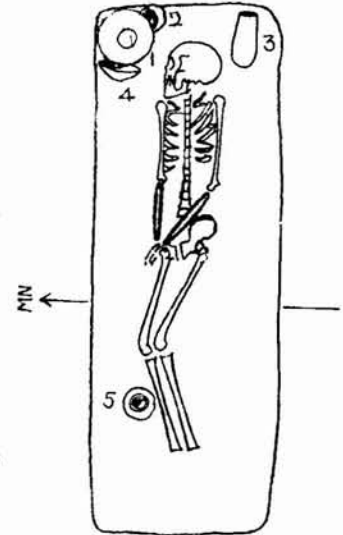
Cemetery 94. *New Empire Graves.*

7. *Grave* : Long rectangular, 220 × 85 — 80 Fig. 209.

Burial : Extended on back and R. side, knees slightly flexed, head E. Hands on pelvis.

Contents : Fig. 210.

1. Bowl, brown ware.
2. Jar, red ware.
3. Jar, red ware.
4. Small bowl, buff ware, red-painted inside and over brim, polished inside.
5. Small jar, buff ware.



94:7.
Fig. 209.

14. *Grave* : Rectangular, 210 × 95 — 75.

Burial : Skeleton extended on back and R. side, head S.

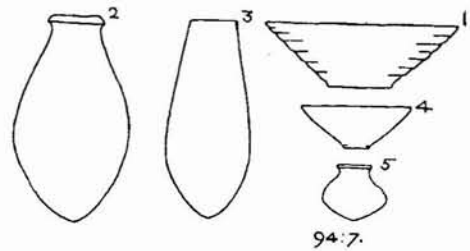
For convenience of reference, the leading types of each of the classes of New Empire pottery are given below. Fig. 225.

Cemetery 95 : Graves 12 : 13 : 14 graves of rectangular type with extended burial.

Grave 18 : Rectangular grave with extended burials, *A* below, *B* above.

Cemetery 94 : 200 : In alluvial mud.

240. *Grave* : Apparently of later New Empire date (?) of pit and end recess type, mouth of grave closed with horizontal sandstone slabs. Burial extended on back, head local S., hands at sides, feet in recess ; the body had been enclosed in a wooden coffin.



94:7.
Fig. 210.

242. *Grave* : Rectangular pit with slightly recessed side-chamber. Mouth of pit had apparently been closed with horizontal sandstone slabs set in mud-plaster.

Burial : Skeleton extended on back, head local S.

Contents :

1. At left wrist, green-glaze scarab. **Pl. 41, 4.**

The lower part of 94, numbered 94 : 100, dug in alluvial mud deposits with strata of ancient blown desert sand. The deposit of Nile mud has at this part been held up behind a ridge of sandstone, which crops up between it and the river.

- 101. Grave :** Pit and end-chamber. Pit, 170 × 100 — 150, door sealed with slab (displaced). Chamber, 190 × 110 × 100.
Burial : (No skeleton). Remains of three burials in *débris*.
Contents :
i. Jar, Type VIII.
ii. Bowl, Type XXV C.
- 103. Grave :** Oval, 70 × 140 — 60.
Burial : Child's skeleton, on back. Long bones of arms in broken jar at feet.
Contents :
1. Jar, broken, unpolished red ware, XII c.
- 104. Grave :** Rectangular, 80 × 250 — 85.
Burial : M. skeleton extended, prone.
Contents :
1. Dish, unpolished, red ware XXV A.
2. Jar, unpolished red ware, V.
3. Necked jar unpolished red ware, with whitish slip, VII A
- 105. Grave :** Side-chambered, 190 × 95 — 115.
Burials : Disturbed, 4 skulls and bones thrown outside.
Contents :
1. Dish, unpolished red ware, red-painted, XXV A.
2. Jar, unpolished red ware, XII A.
3. Dish, unpolished red ware, red-painted, XXV A
4. Jar, unpolished red ware, XII A.
- 106. Grave :** Rectangular.
Burial : Disturbed. F. skeleton.
Contents :
1. Necked jar, unpolished red ware, VII.
2. Jar, unpolished red ware, V.
3. Necked jar, unpolished red ware, VII.
4. Bowl, unpolished red ware, XXV D.
5. Jar, red ware, unpolished, XII A.
- 108. Grave :** 70 × 240 — 110. Rectangular.
Burial : M. bones in no apparent order.
Contents :
1. Buff ware jar, XII A.
2. Jar, unpolished red ware, V, pointed foot.
- 109. Grave :** Side-chambered.
Burials : Bones of two skeletons, one being M.
Contents :
i. Potsherds XXV A.
ii. Potsherds XII A.
- 110. Grave :** Rectangular, 65 × 115 — 95.
Burial : F. bones in no apparent order.
Contents :
1. Jar, buff ware, unpolished, V, with pointed foot

111. *Grave* : Rectangular, 165 × 55 — 135.
Burial : F. bones in no apparent order
Contents :
i. Jar, red ware, VII.
ii. Jar, red ware, XII A.
iii. Bowl, red ware, red-painted outside, XXV C.
iv. Quantity of plaited hair.
112. *Grave* : Rectangular, 60 × 180 — 120, with traces of wooden coffin.
Burial : F. skeleton on back and left side.
Contents :
1. Jar, red ware, VII.
2. Bowl, red ware, red-painted, XXV F.
3. Bowl, red ware, red-painted, XXV E.
i. Quantity of long plaited hair.
113. *Grave* : 102 × 45 — 105. Rectangular.
Burial : (No skeleton). F. bones.
Contents :
1. Bowl, red-ware, red-painted, XXV D.
116. *Grave* : Rectangular, 48 × 120 — 70.
Burial : Skeleton of child. Bones in no apparent order.
Contents :
1. Dish, unpolished red ware, red-painted, XXV G.
2. Jar, unpolished red ware, red-painted, VII.
3. Small jar, unpolished red ware, V.
117. *Grave* : Rectangular, 45 × 135 — 60.
Burial : Bones of a child in no apparent order.
Contents :
1. Bowl, unpolished red ware, XXV D.
2. Jar, unpolished red ware, VII.
118. *Grave* : 70 × 180 — 60. Rectangular.
Burial : Disturbed, long bones and traces of wooden coffin.
119. *Grave* : Rectangular, 220 × 80 — 125.
Burial : F. skeleton disturbed, originally extended on back and left side.
Contents :
1. Broken jar, unpolished red ware, VII.
120. *Grave* : Rectangular, 90 × 210 — 95. Traces of wooden coffin.
Burial : Disturbed F. skeleton, originally extended on back.
Contents :
1. Jar, unpolished red ware, VII.
123. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber, 60 × 180 — 115.
Burial : Disturbed.
Contents :
1. Brown-red ware, jar XII B.
124. *Grave* : Pit and end-chamber type.
Burials : Confused mass of bones from at least eight skeletons.

125. *Grave* : End chamber, 200 × 90 — 80; entrance, 160 × 220 — 50, chamber. Fig. 212.

Burials : One M. skeleton on back, and confused remains of two M. skeletons lying against inner side of chamber. Traces of wooden coffin with complete skeleton.

Contents : Fig. 211.

1. Dish, reddish-brown ware, red-painted.
2. Jar, unpolished red ware.
3. Jar, coarse smooth brown ware.
4. Jar, SCRW, red-painted, with stripes in brown.
5. Jar, SCRW, red-painted, with stripes in brown.
6. Bottle with pointed bottom, red ware, red-painted with brown stripes.
7. Unpolished red-brown ware bowl, red-painted.

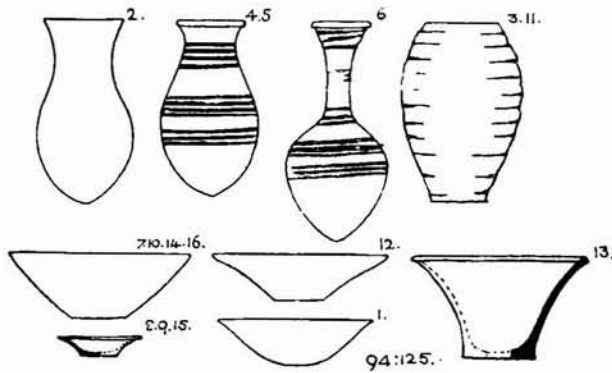


Fig. 211.

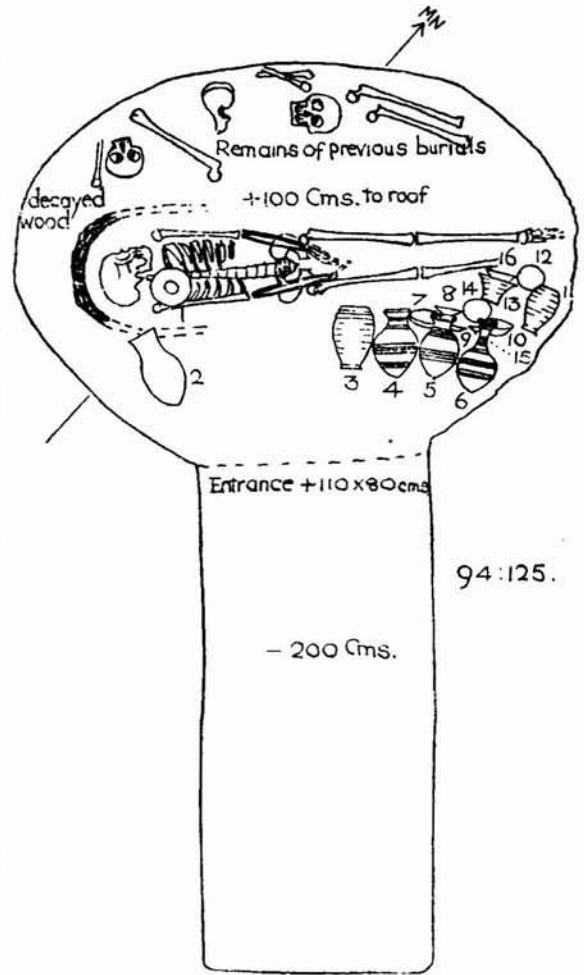


Fig. 212.

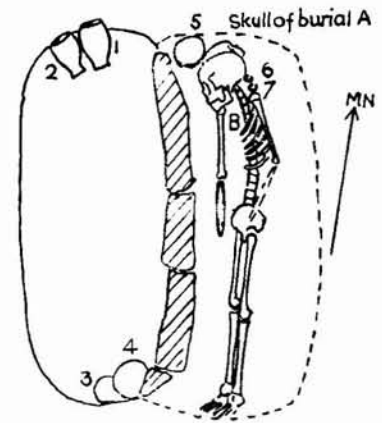
8. Unpolished red-brown ware bowl, unpainted.
9. Unpolished red-brown ware bowl, unpainted.
10. Unpolished red-brown ware bowl, red-painted.
11. Jar, unpolished red ware (like 3).
12. Brown-red ware, unpolished and unpainted.
13. Coarse brown ware "flower-pot."
14. Unpolished red-brown ware bowl, red-painted.
15. Unpolished red-brown ware bowl, unpainted.
16. Unpolished red-brown ware bowl, unpainted.

126. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber.

Burial : F. bones in no apparent order.

127. *Grave* : Side-chamber sealed with stone slabs, 150 × 70—130. Chamber, 155 × 50+50. Fig. 213.

Burial : M. skeleton extended on right side, head bandaged with linen. Traces of wooden coffin. F. skull and traces of previous burial in chamber.



94:127.

Fig. 213.

Contents : Fig. 214.

In pit :

1. Jar, unpolished brown ware, unpainted, broken.
2. Jar, unpolished, brown ware, unpainted.
3. Dish, unpolished brown ware, unpainted.
4. "Flower-pot," contained sand and leaves.

In chamber :

5. "Flower-pot," contained organic matter and leaves.
- 6, 7. Stone rings, each with an opening sealed with wax or resin. Pl. 38 d, 5, 6.

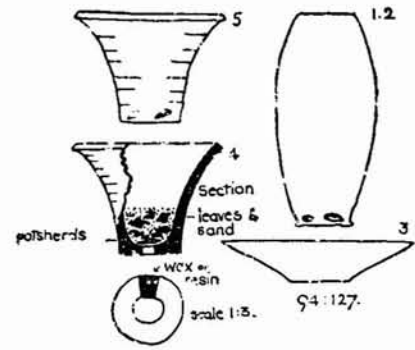


Fig. 214.

128. *Grave :* Rectangular pit, 215 × 85 — 230. On one side, shelf-chamber 60 above floor of pit, 205 × 70 + 70. On opposite side, chamber at floor level, 210 × 80 + 80. Fig. 215.

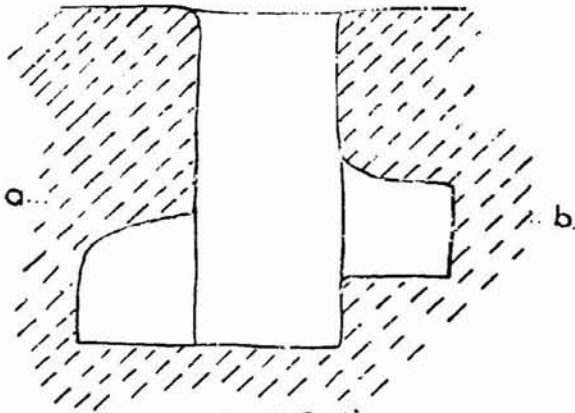


Fig. 215.

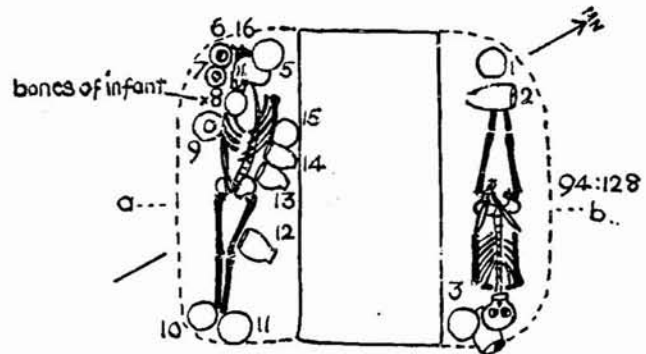


Fig. 216.

Burials : Both F. skeletons extended on backs, hands on pelvis. Heads at opposite ends of grave. Fig. 216.

Contents : Fig. 217.

Shelf-grave :

1. Shallow bowl, unpolished red ware.
2. Jar, brownish-buff ware, unpolished.
3. Shallow bowl, unpolished red ware.
4. Jar, brownish-buff ware, unpolished.

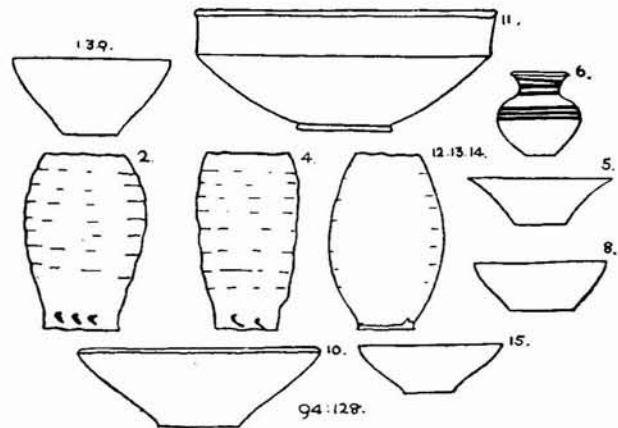


Fig. 217.

Chamber grave :

5. Dish, unpolished red ware, red-painted.
6. Small necked jar, unpolished red ware, painted with brown stripes.
7. Small necked jar, green-glaze, painted with black stripes.
8. Dish, unpolished red ware, red-painted.
9. Shallow bowl, unpolished red ware.
10. Large shallow bowl, partly polished, red ware, red-painted.
11. Very large bowl with rim, partly polished, red ware, red-painted.
12. Unpolished red-brown ware jar, broken.

13. Unpolished red-brown ware jar, broken.
14. Unpolished red-brown ware jar, broken.
15. Dish, unpolished red ware, red-painted.
16. Bronze mirror.
 - i. Figure of Bes in blue-glaze. Pl. 38 g, 15.
 - ii. Small green-glaze crocodiles, one double-headed. Pl. 38 g, 14, 17.
 - iii. Small cornelian and greenstone fish amulets.

129. *Grave*: Pit, $150 \times 70 - 160$, and side-chamber, $70 \times 95 + 65$.

Burials: Two skeletons, *A* (M.) and *B* (F.). *A* (inner) lay on back, but much disturbed; *B* (outer) on back, hands on pelvis, feet crossed. Heads both pointing local S.W.

Contents:

1. Jar, unpolished, buff-brown ware, XII C.
2. Flower-pot, XIII.
3. Bowl, slightly ribbed brown ware, red-painted, XXV H.

130. *Grave*: Pit, $195 \times 100 - 170$, with end chambers, *A* ($90 \times 110 - 90$) and *B* ($200 \times 130 + 80$).

Burial: Two bodies M. and F. extended in *B*, hands on pelvis, lying in opposite directions. Bones of three other burials, two F., one M.

Contents:

In A.

1. Jar, unpolished brown ware, XII D.

In B.

2. Jar, flaring mouth, unpolished red ware, VIII.
3. Jar, flaring mouth, unpolished red ware, VIII A.
4. Dish, brown ware, unpolished.
 - i. Fragments of jar, XII A.

131. *Grave*: Pit with side-chamber partly in floor of pit. Pit irregular, $200 \times 60 - 140$. Chamber, $180 \times 55 + 60$?

Burial: M. body extended, partly on left side, partly face down.

Grave has been re-used, remains of previous F. burial in *débris*.

Contents:

1. Very large jar, unpolished red ware, red washed, VII.
2. "Flower-pot," unpolished red-brown ware, XIII.
3. Dish, unpolished ware, red washed, XXV H.
 - i. Flower-pot, XIV.
 - ii. and iii. Very small flat saucers of brown ware.
 - iv. XII A.
 - v. Small scarab.

132. *Grave*: Pit ($140 \times 50 - 180$) and end-chamber ($190 \times 100 + 90$).

Burial: Two bodies, *A* (M.) and *B* (F.), in chamber, feet towards entrance, extended; hands over pelvis. *A* on back and left side, right knee flexed, *B* disturbed, but on right side.

Contents:

1. "Flower-pot," brown ware, XIII.
2. Jar, V.
3. "Flower-pot," XIII.
4. Jar, unpolished brown ware. V

5. Jar, unpolished brown ware, XII B.
6. Tall jar, unpolished red ware, red-painted, VII.
133. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber, roof collapsed.
Burial : Lower part of skeleton on back and left side, knees slightly flexed.
134. *Grave* : Pit (75 × 250 — 150), and chamber (100 × 200 + 90). Traces of mud-brick enclosure wall of pit (superstructure).
Burial : 6 skulls outside grave.
Contents :
i. Small pottery kohl vase, unpolished red ware.
ii, iii. Bowls, unpolished red ware, XXV C, red-painted.
iv, v, vi. Potsherds XII C, XII A.
vii. Fragments of plaster from coffin with traces of hieroglyphic writing, painted stripes, red, yellow and black.
viii. Scarab. **Pl. 41, 69.**
135. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber.
Burials : Disturbed. Bones of 3 skeletons. One M., one F.
Contents :
i. Jar, buff ware, V.
ii. Bottle of polished red-painted ware, XVIII.
iii. Hemispherical bowl with slight foot, red-painted line on brim. XXV D.
iv. Bowl, XXV H.
136. *Grave* : Rectangular, 240 × 65 — 130.
Burial : Bones of two F. skeletons in *débris*.
Contents :
1. Jar, unpolished smooth grey ware, VII.
137. *Grave* : Rectangular, 180 × 68 — 110.
Burial : Skeleton disturbed.
Contents :
1. Necked jar, red ware polished and red-painted, XVIII.
2. Unpolished unpainted brown ware with flat foot, V.
138. *Grave* : Pit (65 × 200 — 200) and side-chamber (220 × 60 + 70).
Burial : Bones of 3 skeletons in *débris*, one M., two F.
Contents :
i and ii. "Flower-pot" unpolished brown ware, XIII.
iii. Scarab, blue-glaze. **Pl. 41, 14.**

CEMETERY 96/1.

Cemetery of the New Empire with a few very late contracted C-group burials.

The New Empire cemetery consisted of two large deep chambered communal or family tombs, 96 : 2, 96 : 3, out in a deep deposit of large rolled pebbles, silt and gravel on the edge of the high desert. The chambers were approached by a rectangular shaft 2½ metres deep, giving at each end on the doorway, closed with a slab of irregularly shaped chambers, excavated in the loose strata. The contents of the chambers were in the greatest state of confusion through constant re-use of the tomb for burials, plundering, and falls of soil from the roof. The west chamber contained about fourteen skeletons : the east at least ten, but many skulls were found at the bottom of the shaft, or in situations which afforded no clue to their original position.

96: 2. The following objects and pottery were recovered on sifting the *débris* from the floors of the tomb chambers of Grave 96: 2.

<i>Pottery.</i>	<i>Objects.</i>
i-iv. Type VIII.	xii. Scarab. Pl. 41, 48.
v-vi. Type XIII.	xiii. Scarab. Pl. 41, 63.
vii-ix. Bowls. Type XXV C	xiv. Seal with design on both sides. Pl. 41, 11.
x. XXIII A.	xv. Green- and blue-glaze pendants, Hathor heads and figures of Bes.
xi. Bowl XXV D.	xvi. Scarab. Pl. 41, 31.
	xvii. Cowroid seal. Pl. 41, 57.
	xviii. Small scarab. Pl. 41, 90.

West Chamber.

- xix. 3 shell penannular hair rings.
- xx. Green- and blue-glaze amulets (Bes, Hathor). **Pl. 38 g, 8.**
- xxi. Small cornelian beads and scarab. **Pl. 38 g, 3.**
- xxii. White shell beads.

East Chamber.

- xxiii. Large heart scarab in grey slate. **Pl. 38 b, c.**
- xxiv. Slate ushebti figure with gilt inscription. **Pl. 38 b, c.**
- xxv. Foot of a second similar ushebti.
- xxvi. Green-glaze disc beads.
- xxvii and xxviii. Alabaster *kohl* pots. **Pl. 38 a, 3, 4.**
- xxix. Small-handled flask, grey ware.
- xxx. Small pendants. Sebek, dark and light blue glass? **Pl. 38 g, 26.**

96: 3 *Grave*: a shaft about two metres deep led to a large chamber which showed signs of having been enlarged at various times.

Burials: Skulls and bones of at least thirty skeletons lay in no apparent order on the floor of the chambers. The following small objects and pottery were discovered on sifting the *débris*:—

<i>Pottery.</i>	<i>Objects.</i>
i-v. Type XII B	xviii. Cowroid seal. Pl. 41, 84.
vi-xii. Type XIII.	xix. Seal plaque. Pl. 41, 45.
xiv-xv. Bowls, Type XXV C, red-painted inside.	xx. Ebony <i>kohl</i> stick.
xvi. Type X.	xxi. Cornelian amulet (sebek). Pl. 38 g, 18.
xvii. Amphora, Type III.	xxii. Ebony double <i>kohl</i> tube.
	xxiii. Copper dish.
	xxiv. <i>Pharaonius</i> shells, pierced.
	xxv. Shell signet ring. Pl. 38 d, 14.
	xxvi-xxix. 3 green-glaze rings. Pl. 38 d, 12, 15.
	xxx-xxxv. 5 shell penannular hair rings. Pl. 38 d, 4.
	xxxvi. Green-glaze disc beads.
	xxxvii. Parts of an anthropoid coffin with hieroglyphs and genii roughly painted in yellow.

This tomb is considerably later than the preceding, 96 : 2, and would appear to have been in use later than the nineteenth Dynasty.

Cemetery 96 / 100. Another group of New Empire graves on the high desert edge, dug in a similar stratum to the preceding.

101. Grave : The tomb consisted of a narrow rectangular shaft giving at each end into a chamber of irregular form, the doors of which had been of sandstone slabs set in mud. The use of the tomb would cover the reigns of Thothmes III, Amonhotep III and perhaps a little later.

Burials : About twelve skeletons, the bones of which lay in no apparent order on the floors of the chambers.

Pottery was confined to the east chamber : **Pl. 22 a.**

- i-xii. Type XII B.
- xiii-xvi. Type XIII.
- xvii. Type X A.
- xviii, xix. Type VII.
- xx. Type XVIII.
- xxi. Type II.
- xxii-xxviii. Hemispherical bowls, Type XXV C.
- xxix. Type XXV A.
- xxx. Type X.
- xxxi. Type XXII.
- xxxii-xxxiii. Small saucers, Type XXV C.
- xxxiv. Kohl or toilet jar, black ware, originally painted blue.
- xxxv. Type XXII, white ware.
- xxxvi. Small-handled jar, black ware.
- xxxvii. Type XXIV C, without decoration.
- xxxviii. Type XXIII B, red ware, red-painted, black decoration.
- xxxix. Plaster mask painted yellow.
 - xl. Decayed wooden head rest.
 - xli. Decayed wooden mirror handles.
 - xlii. Wooden ushebti figure, traces of red and black paint.
 - xliii. Cornelian signet ring. **Pl. 38 d, 11.**
 - xliv. Bronze signet ring. **Pl. 38 d, 8.**
 - xlv. Green-glaze ring. **Pl. 38 d, 9.**
 - xlvi. Small headless cornelian animal amulet and hand amulet. **Pl. 38 g, 4.**
 - xlvii. Small amethyst calf amulet. **Pl. 38 g, 9.**
 - xlviii. Cornelian uchat eye. **Pl. 38 g, 1.**
 - xlix. Ring green-glaze. **Pl. 38 d, 13.**
 - l. Bes amulet, green-glaze steatite. **Pl. 38 g, 16.**
 - li. Green-glaze ring with inscription.
 - lii. Bronze ring with inscription. **Pl, 38 d, 10.**
 - liii. 17 cornelian or steatite penannular hair rings. **Pl. 38 d, 1, 2, 3, 7.**
 - liv. Amulets (figures of Sebek, etc.), cornelian green-glaze. **Pl. 38 g, 19, 20, 21.**
 - lv. 2 green-glaze hair rings.
 - lvi. 2 green-glaze signet rings.
 - lvii. 4 bronze mirrors.



Bronze vessels 96: 101.

Fig. 218.

- lviii. Blue-glaze ball and disc beads.
lix. Alabaster kohl pot. **Pl. 38 a, 1.**
lx-lxiii. Copper dippers and bowls. (Fig. 218.)
lxiv. Small blue-glaze "*situla*" with brown-purple decoration. **Pl. 38 f, 2.**
lxv. Blue-glaze bowl with purple decoration. **Pl. 38 f, 1.**
lxvi. Scarabs. **Pl. 41, 3, 36, 46, 30, 39, 67, 32, 44, 9, 59.**
lxvii-lxviii. Scaraboid seals. **Pl. 41, 65, 8, 64.**
lxix-lxxi. Oval seals with design on both faces. **Pl. 41, 2, 12, 35, 72.**
- 102. Grave:** Rectangular shaft entering side chamber at end of chamber. Entrance originally sealed with mud-bricks. Chamber has been enlarged to accommodate *B*.
Burials: Two skeletons, *A* and *B*, extended on backs, heads *local E*. Remains of a third burial in *débris*.
Contents:
1. Jar, Type XII C.
2. Small-handled flask, black polished ware.
 i. Plaque. **Pl. 41, 10.**
- In clearing skeletons, several jars were found which apparently belonged to the earlier burials. **Pl. 22 b.**
i-viii. Type XIII.
ix-xi. Amphoræ, Type III, decorated with pattern in brown. Fig. 221.
xii-xiv. Type VII.
 xv. Type XXIV A.
xvi-xviii Type XII B.
 xix. Small masks of plaster-painted yellow.
 xx. Type XXIII B.
 xxi-xxii. Type XXI, one undecorated.
xxiii-xxiv. Type XXII, white ware painted with red and black decoration.
- 103. Grave:** Pit and side-chamber, entrance sealed with mud-bricks.
Burial: Single skeleton extended on back, on mud-walled floor recess, white-washed inside.
Contents: At head of coffin and outside it, a quantity of pottery heaped together as follows:—
1. Jar, Type VII.
2-4. Flower-pot jars, Type XIII.
5. Type XXI.
6. Type XXIII B.
7. Type XII B.
 i. Jar, Type VII, with blue-painted bands.
- 104. Grave:** Dug in stratified deposits of river mud and pebbles.
Burials and Contents: The tomb had central pit and chambers at either end. It had been completely plundered; only a few bones of apparently about eight burials and jars of Types VIII and XIII.
- 105. Grave:** Large deep pit and end-chamber, the latter originally sealed with sandstone slabs.
Burials and Contents: Bones of about eight skeletons and jars of Types XII A, V and X.

106. *Grave* : Pit and side-chamber type, the chamber being below the floor of the pit. Entrance closed with mud-bricks. Figs. 219, 220.

Burials : A and B.

A : Bones of earlier burial in grave, with pottery of Types XIII (i-xii), VIII (xiii), XII B. (xiv-xv), XXII (xvi), XXV C (xvii, xviii), were thrown back in filling of grave.

B : Skeleton of a youth extended on R. side, head local S., hands before pelvis.

Contents : Pl. 21 a. Fig. 221.

1. Jar, red ware.
2. Twin flasks, black ware.
3. Bronze dagger with wooden handle.
4. Folding stool of ebony with bronze hinges and rivets.
5. Bronze axe head.
6. Slender flask polished light red-painted ware.
7. Copper flask.
8. Two-handed flask, white ware.
9. Double-handled jar, white ware, with decoration of red and black stripes, tip of vessel mended anciently with pitch or resin.
10. Large amphora, white ware.

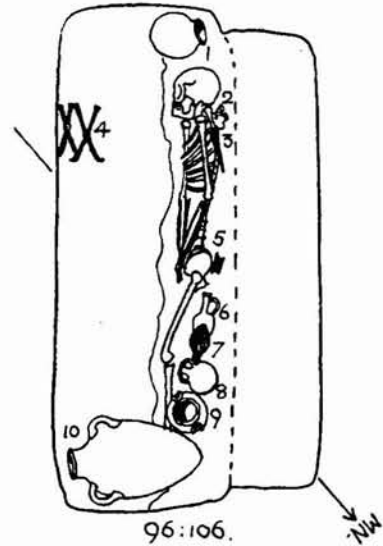


Fig. 219.

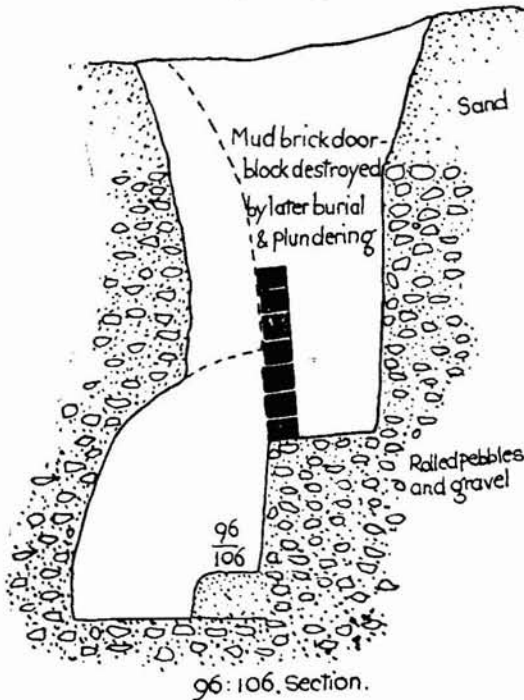


Fig. 220.

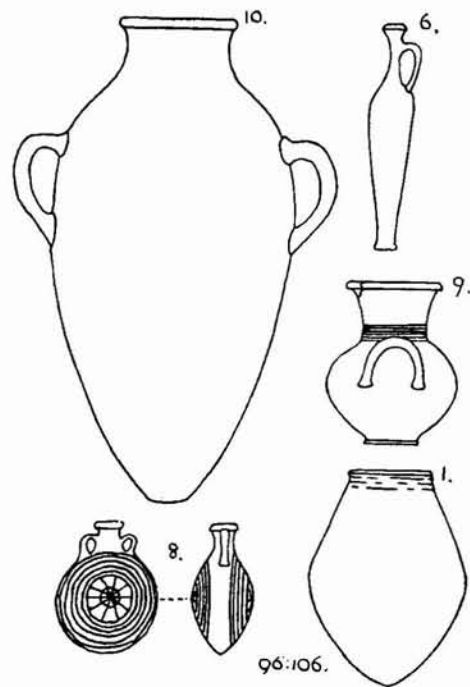


Fig. 221.

107. *Grave* : Rectangular pit with large chamber showing signs of subsequent enlargements, opening out at one end.

Burials : Broken bones of twelve or more burials.

Contents : Pl. 21 b. Fig. 222.

Pottery, Types III, XII C, XIII, XV, XXII, XXIV B, XXIV C, red ware, undecorated.

- i. Fragments of two anthropoid clay coffins, one with illegible hieroglyphic inscription in black on broad yellow panel down front.
- ii. Mass of wood from coffins.
- iii. Scaraboid seal with fish on back. **Pl. 41, 53.**

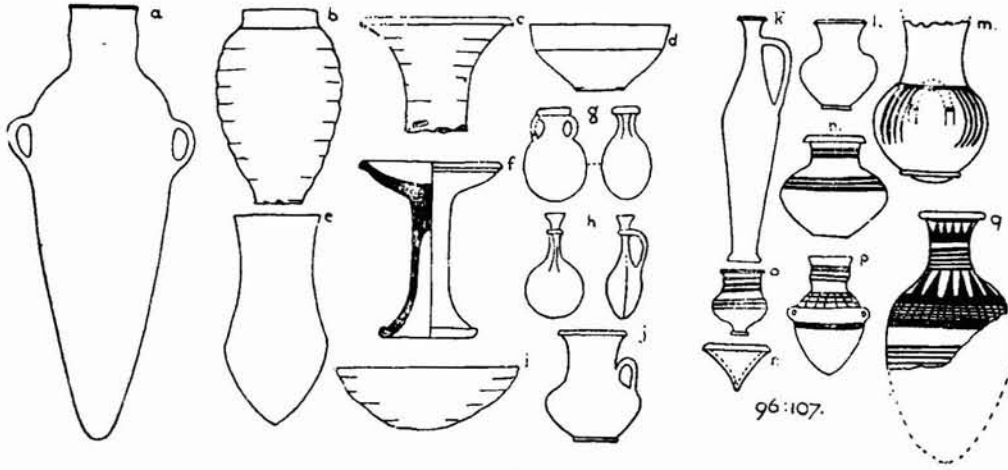


Fig. 222.

- iv. Green-glaze scarabs. **Pl. 41, 70, 16, 83, 40, 73.**
- v. Green-glaze scarab (Thothmes III) in electrum setting. **Pl. 41, 17.**
- vi. Bluish-green-glaze scarab. **Pl. 41, 51.**
- vii. Scaraboid seal, green-glaze. **Pl. 41, 7.**
- viii. Scarab. **Pl. 41, 27.**
- ix. Blue-green and white glass beads.
- x. Cornelian and green felspar amulets. **Pl. 38 g, 2, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24.**

The tomb, on the evidence of the coffins, must have been enlarged and re-used quite late in the New Empire.

108. Grave : Pit and side-chamber grave, entrance closed with mud-bricks.

Burial : Bones of a single skeleton in *débris*.

Contents — Pottery :

i-v. Type XIII.

vi-ix. Type XII C.

109. Grave : Pit and side-chamber.

Burials : Remains of two extended skeletons, *A* and *B*.

Contents : (With *B*).

1. Jar, Type VIII.

110. Grave : Pit and side-chamber.

Burials : Skeleton on *R.* side, head *local W.*

Contents :

1, 2. Flower-pot jars, Type XIII.

3. Large amphora, Type III.

i. Green-glaze scarab. **Pl. 41, 81.**

III. Grave : Deep pit with cross end-chamber.

Burials : Bones of two or more burials in confusion, owing to later interment, which lay extended on back, head *S.*

Contents :

1, 2. Hemispherical bowls, XXV C.

i, ii. Type XII A

- iii. XXV C.
- iv. Type X.
- v. Scarab, green-glaze. Pl. 41, 55.
- vi. Scarab, green-glaze. Pl. 41, 61.
- vii. Black and white speckled store barrel-shaped beads.

Cemetery 96/200, 300. Plundered New Empire pits. Scarabs. Pl. 41, 5, 15, 28, 29, 42, 43, 52, 76, 87, 91.

CEMETERY 98. NEW EMPIRE GRAVES.

5. Pit and end-chamber tomb. The chamber oval in shape, 300 × 250 centimetres, the long axis being the same as that of the pit. The roof 60 centimetres, above the floor is supported by a pillar of soil left for that purpose.
- Burials*: Just inside the entrance and lying across it two skeletons extended on the back, heads W., hands at side. Skull of a third burial in *débris*.
- Contents*:
- 1. Jar, Type XII C.
 - 2. Jar, Type XII C.
 - 3. Jar, Type IX.
 - 4. Bowl, brown ware, XXV A.
 - 5. Bowl, red-washed inside, XXV A.
 - 6. Necked jar coarse red ware red-painted and polished, Type II.
 - i. Copper tweezers.
 - ii. Scarab and plaques. Pl. 41, 62, 75. Pl. 38 g, 10.
714. Large end-chamber tomb originally of New Empire date, but re-used in Ptolemaic-Roman period as a family burying-place.
726. Pit and side-chamber grave.
- Burial*: Skeleton extended face down.
- Contents*:
- 1. Pot, Type XIII.
 - 2. Jar, Type XII B.
 - 3. As 2.
 - 4. As 2.
 - 5. As 1.
 - 6. As 2.
 - 7. As 2.
 - i. Scarab. Pl. 41, 13.
728. Pit and end-chamber grave.
- Burials*: A, much disturbed on back, feet to door, head south. B, on right side, feet to door, head south, hands on pelvis.
- Contents*:
- 1. Bowl red-washed inside. Type XXV E.
 - 2. Jar, Type XII C.
 - 3. Pot, Type XIII.
 - 4. Jar, as 2.
730. Large pit and circular end-chamber.
- Burials*: Remains of three skeletons, heads south, feet to door.

Contents :

1. Pot, Type XIII.
2. As 1.
3. Jar, Type XII C.
4. As 3.
5. As 1.
6. Bowl, Type XXV A.
7. As 3.
8. As 1.
 - i. Scarab. Pl. 41, 56.
 - ii-vii. Pots as 1, broken.
 - viii. As 3.
 - ix. Bowl, as 6.

731. Rectangular grave of New Empire date with cast of wood coffin containing tibiae of extended skeleton.

744. Denuded side-chamber grave containing a few pieces of New Empire pottery.

Contents :

- 1, 2. Bowls, Type XXV E.
3. Bowl, Type XXV A.
4. Jar, Type V.

760. Long rectangular grave containing a few pieces of New Empire pottery.

Contents :

1. 3 Jars, Type V.
2. Small bowl, red ware, red-painted and polished inside, Type XXV D.
4. Jar, Type VII.
5. Bowl, Type XXV A.
6. Pot, Type XIII.

762. Long rectangular grave containing two pieces of New Empire pottery.

Contents :

1. Jar, Type VII.
2. Jar, Type V.

Bones of a skeleton in *débris*.

- i. Bronze arrow or lance point lodged in cervicular vertebra. Pl. 38 e.
- ii. Decayed wood with bone inlays adhering to it.

773. Long rectangular grave containing two pieces of New Empire pottery. 12 Jars, Type V, femora and tibiae of extended skeleton only in position.

774. Side-chamber grave with five pieces of New Empire pottery at north end. Fragments of four skeletons in *débris*.

776. Rectangular grave apparently lengthened to accommodate the burial (extended on back) which is, however, still too long for the grave.

Pottery :

1. Jar, Type VII.
2. Jar, pink washed, decorated with black (Fig. 223).
3. Necked jar (Fig. 223).
4. Jar, Type XII C.
5. Pot, Type XIII.

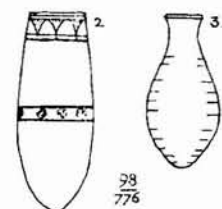


Fig. 223.

778. Rectangular grave, burial extended on back, head north; five pieces of New Empire pottery:

Contents:

- 1 and 2, Bowls, Type XXV E.
3. Potsherd with inscription.
4. As 2.
5. Jar, Type XII A.
 - i. Black stone ring with figure of a goddess. **Pl. 41, 41, 41 A.**
 - ii. Small green-glaze bead shaped like a lion's head.

792. Pit and side-chamber grave, which has been enlarged by the addition of two end-chambers, opening at end of the side-chamber.

Burials: Remains of seven skeletons and broken New Empire pottery.

- i. Scarab. **Pl. 41, 82.**
- ii. Cowroid. **Pl. 41, 20.**
- iii. Small scarab. **Pl. 41, 54.**

793. Pit and end-chamber grave; door originally closed with a sandstone slab. Remains of two skeletons on floor of grave. Fragments of New Empire pottery and small painted plaster masks.

803. *Grave:* Pit with end-chambers at both ends.

Burials: Bones of about thirty skeletons in no apparent order.

Pottery of New Empire types XII C, XXV C, XII D, XIII.

- i. Seals. **Pl. 41, 33, 34, 37, 38, 47, 60, 77.**

804. Pit and side-chamber grave. Containing lower part of skeleton extended on back, head W. One piece of New Empire pottery, Type XII B, at feet.

806. Large pit and end-chamber tomb. Containing a single skeleton extended on back and right side; scattered in the chamber, were twenty-five pieces of New Empire pottery, Types XII C, XIII, V, XXV A, and Fig. 224.

and:—i. Alabaster *kohl* pot (broken).

ii. Black stone ring.

iii. *Kohl* pot blackish-grey stone.

iv. *Kohl* pot serpentine.

v. Plaque green-glaze. **Pl. 41, 19.**

vi. Scarab. **Pl. 41, 49.**

vii. Flies green- and grey-glaze. **Pl. 38 g, 27.**

viii. and ix. Pendants of cornelian black a white and green stone. **Pl. 38 g, 25.**

x. *Kohl* pot alabaster.

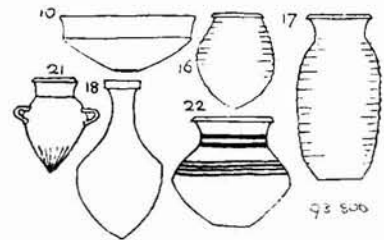


Fig. 224.

Empty Graves 98: 700: Principally of New Empire date.

Simple narrow rectangular pits. Nos. 701, 715, 720, 721, 723, 724, 733, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 761, 763, 766, 767, 768, 770, 771, 772, 775, 777, 779, 780, 790, with side-chamber, 791, 798. (Scarab greenish-black stone.) **Pl. 41, 66.**

CEMETERY 105.

3. Large rectangular shaft, three and a half metres deep, communicating with two chambers, one at each end of the shaft, the northern having a semi-detached pillar or buttress to support the roof. Both chambers completely plundered. Bones of at least four

burials in northern chamber, with pottery of Types VII, XIII, XXV C. In southern chamber, pottery of Types XIII, XII B.

4. Plundered rectangular grave, with pottery of Types XIII, XII B.
5. Pit and end-chamber grave with two burials and pottery of the following types :—
 With Burial A. V, XIII, XII C, XXIV C and bowl of Types XXV, A, C, D.
 With Burial B. Amphora, Type III : Types V, XIII, XII C and XXV C.

In débris, plaster mask with yellow-painted face and black eyes.

6. Burial in pit of empty pit and side-chamber grave.

In débris :

- i. Green-glaze scarab with scorpion device.

7. Pit and side-chamber grave. Burial extended on back, head turned towards R. shoulder, with plaster mask above.

Pottery : Types XXIII D, XII B, XXV D (painted and red-polished), one containing leaves.

8. Pit and end-chamber grave.

Burial : Extended on back, head turned towards L. shoulder.

To left of body :

1. Bowl, Type XXV D.
2. Necked jar, Type VII.
3. Jar, Type XVII.
4. Handled flask, Type XXIV 13.
5. Jar, Type VII.
6. Type XIII.
7. Bowl, Type XXV A.
8. Jar, Type VII.
9. Jar, Type XII C.
10. Bowl, Type XXV F.

9. Rectangular shaft, three and a half metres deep, with chamber at each end. Shaft lined with mud-bricks to a depth of one metre. Axis of shaft and chamber, *local* N. and S.

Burial : Extended on chest against west wall of north chamber. A few bones against east wall of same chamber. The chambers contained a quantity of pottery of Types VII, XXV, XIII, VIII A, XII B, XXIV C, XXIII D.

10. *Grave :* Rectangular with rounded ends.

Burials : Two, extended one over the other, on back, heads N.

Contents :

Pottery of types XII A, XII C.

11. Pit and end-chamber grave.

Burial : Extended on chest and left side.

Contents :

Pottery, Types VII, V, XII C, XIII, XXV A, III, XXII.

12. Rectangular, with rounded ends.

Burial : Extended on back.

Contents :

Pottery, Types XIII, XII A, XII B.

13. Pit and side-chamber grave.

Burial : Extended on back, head *local* N.

Contents :

Pottery, Types XIII, VII, XII C.

14. Pit and side-chamber.

Burial : Extended on back, head *local* N. and turned towards L. shoulder.

Contents :

Pottery, Types XIII, XII C.

CEMETERY 108.

2. Pit and side-chamber grave, completely plundered. Pottery, Types XVIII, VII

6. Rectangular grave.

Burial : Extended on L. side.

Contents :

1. Gilt plaster mask before face.
2. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
3. Bronze mirror.
4. Necklace of small green-glaze beads.
 - i. Two small gold geese. **Pl. 38** *g, 5 and 6.*
 - ii. Scarab. **Pl. 41, 78.**

7. Pit and side-chamber grave.

Burial : Skeleton on L. side, head N., knees slightly flexed.

Contents :

1. Piece of a bronze implement (razor ?) with cord attached.
2. Alabaster *kohl* jar. **Pl. 38** *a, 2.*
3. Jar, Type VII B.

14. Pit and side-chamber grave.

Burial : Skeleton extended on back, skull turned to L. shoulder, head E.

Contents :

1. Jar, Type VII.
2. Bowl, Type XXV D.

17. *Grave* : Narrow rectangular.

Burial : Skeleton removed.

Contents :

1. Jar, XII C.
2. Jar, XII C.
3. Jar, VII.
4. Bowl, XXV D.

18. Pit and side-chamber grave.

Burial : Skeleton removed.

Contents :

1. Bowl, Type XXV D.
2. Bowl, Type XXV D.
3. Jar, Type V.
4. Jar, Type V.

23. *Grave* : Narrow rectangular, possibly C-group, but *cf.* 108 : 33.

Burial : Removed. Contracted ?

Contents :

1. Small bowl, red-polished black-topped ware (latest C-group).
2. Small short necked jar, hard white ware.

31. *Grave* : Rectangular.

Burial : Removed.

Contents : In *débris* on floor of grave.

- i. Amethyst scarab uninscribed.
- ii. Green-glaze ball beads.
- iii. Small glaze steatite amulets (flies).
- iv. White shell, green felspar and small green-glaze beads.
- v-x. Scarabs. **Pl. 41, 92, 74, 71, 89.**
- xi. Button scarab. **Pl. 41, 80.**

33. *Grave* : Rectangular.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Jar, Type VII
2. Small bowl, red-polished, black-mouthed.
3. Small short necked jar, hard pink ware, red-painted and polished. C-group, Class VII, Fig. 1.
 - i. Scarab (Thothmes III). **Pl. 41, 18.**

35. *Grave* : Rectangular.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

1. Jar, Type V.
2. Bowl, Type XXV D.
3. Jar, Type V.
4. Bowl, Type XXV D.
5. Jar, Type V.

40. *Grave* : Rectangular.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- i. Small ivory or steatite plaque or dice. **Pl. 41, 93.**
- ii. Scarab faded green-glaze. **Pl. 41, 79.**
- iii. Scarab (Amonhotep I). **Pl. 41, 6.**

41, 44. *Grave* : Rectangular.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :

- i. Bowl, brown ware.
- ii. Necked jar, red ware.
- iii. Scarabs. **Pl. 41, 1, 58, 88.**

CEMETERY 107.

85. *Grave* : Rectangular brick-lined shaft with niche or side-chamber. In east wall of shaft was a small doorway with sandstone jambs and lintel leading to a large chamber lying at right angles to axis of shaft. The door was sealed with a vertical sandstone slab still in position. The chamber had, however, been plundered through the roof, which had collapsed. Beyond this chamber was another at right angles to it. It was, however, empty. The main chamber contained a quantity of New Empire pottery of Types VII, XIII, V, XII C, XIX, and three small funnels for filling jars.

In débris :

- i. Bowl, pale green-glaze with fish drawn inside.
- ii. Scarab. Pl. 41, 86.
- iii. Scarab. Pl. 41, 50.

87. *Grave* : Rectangular shaft with end-chamber.

Burial : A, extended on right side against side wall of chamber, head towards door.

B, C, legs of two burials extended on back, head towards door in centre of floor of chamber.

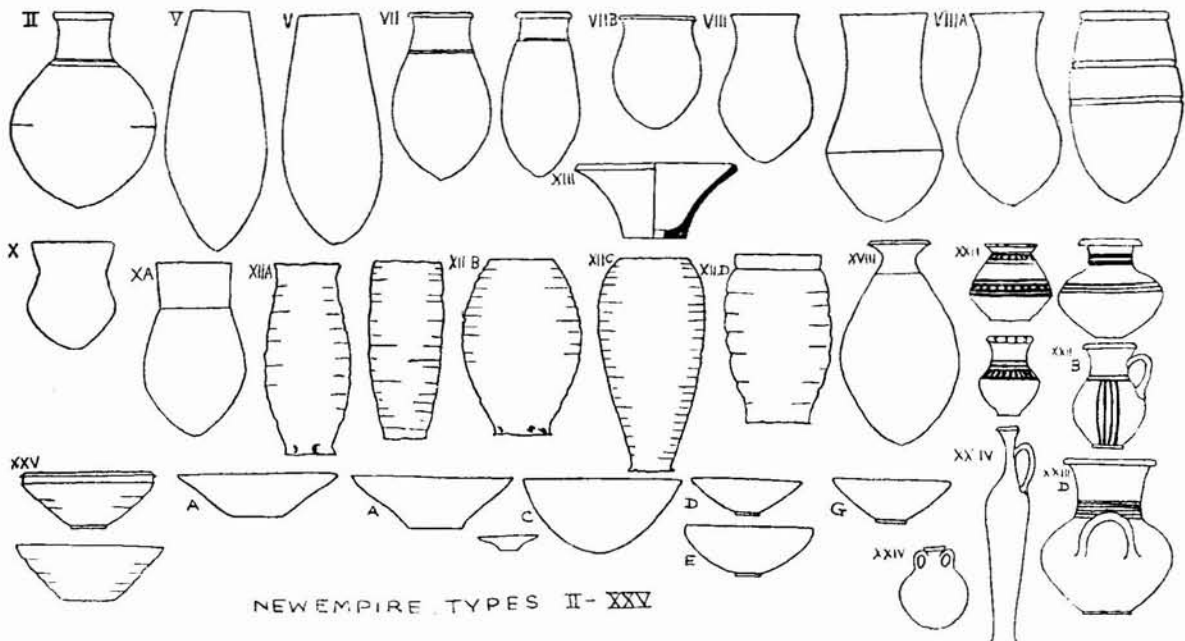


Fig. 225.

Contents :

Pottery of the following types: XIII, VII, III (amphora), XII C, XXV, XXV D, VIII and four ring stands.

In débris :

- i. Green-glaze scarab (Thothmes III).

PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN CEMETERIES.

Cemetery 94/300: A considerable cemetery of pit and end-chamber graves cut in the ancient alluvial mud with door-blocks of vertical sandstone slabs or mud-bricks. A few tombs contained mummies encased in gilded and painted affixed cartonnages, but these, although apparently in good preservation, had been entirely destroyed by white ants, only the actual lime-plaster with its gilding and colouring surviving the ravages of these insects. **Pl 26 a, d.**

Cemetery 98/1 : A very large cemetery of the Ptolemaic-Roman period dug on the sites of cemeteries of the Early Dynastic and New Empire periods. It is no doubt the cemetery of the population of Pselchis from its re-foundation by Ergamenes until the introduction of Christianity. The whole cemetery was terribly damaged by *sebâkh*-digging, which was in actual operation during the whole season's work. Bones and whole skeletons were being dragged out of the chamber-tombs and lay scattered in all directions. The further southern-most portion of the cemetery contained the greatest number of the New Empire tombs. The graves were of three types as shown below in the list of graves, namely, pit and side-chamber, pit and end-chamber, and simple rectangular pit.

PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN GRAVES. CEMETERY 98.

59. Grave : Simple rectangular pit, 200 × 60—75 cms. **Pl. 26 c.**

Burials : Skeleton of a young woman extended on back, hands at sides.

Contents :

1. At sides of legs two sandals of cut leather with open work gilded leather strap work over the instep.
 - i. Ivory spindle.
 - ii. Wood spindle, for spinning thread.

248. Grave : Pit and end-chamber, door sealed with sandstone slab, outside of which were two jars.

1. Large jar of brown-red ware with painted decoration in black. Fig. 226.
2. Lower part of an amphora with spiked base and interior coated with pitch, potsherd of same with part of two lines of nearly effaced demotic inscription in black ink.

Burials : Two red pottery coffins containing bodies wrapped in linen and preserved with pitch. The lids of the coffins had been forced open. The features, breasts and navel were slightly indicated on the clay coffin lids. The mummies had been decorated with the five-piece affixed cartonnages of which only fragments remain.

351. Pit and end-chamber grave.

- i. Small circular wooden box.
- ii. Pottery lamp and oil flask.

273. *Grave* : Rectangular pit, 240 × 130 — 210 cms., one end and the entrance being lined with mud-brick. The pit was covered by a mud vault not apparently of brickwork springing from the sides of the pit and 80 cms. high inside.

Burial : Part of a body wrapped in linen.

296. Pit and end-chamber grave with groove for stone slab in doorway. The pottery described below was laid in a row just inside the door.

Burials : *A.* Adult skeleton extended on back, head west, feet to door, hands on pelvis; originally wrapped in a linen shroud.

B. Child laid across feet of *A.*

Contents : Fig. 226.

1. Handled jug, brown ware.
2. Small ampulla.
3. Small bowl, red-painted with leaf design in black.
- 4-5. Small spouted cups or lamps.



Fig. 226.

CEMETERY 98 : 700 : PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN GRAVES.

- 700.** Pit and end-chamber grave with traces of wood and cord bedstead (angarib), which supported burial now removed.
- 702.** Denuded side-chamber grave with headers; extended burial of a child wrapped in coarse cloth.
- 718.** Pit and end-chamber tomb containing two mummified bodies wrapped in cloth and laid on rectangular dressed blocks of sandstone.
- 719.** Pit and end-chamber tomb containing two bodies wrapped in cloth soaked in pitch, Doorway originally closed with mud-bricks.
- 729.** Pit and end-chamber tomb containing six bodies (four being those of children), mummified and wrapped in cloth. Door was originally closed with mud-bricks.
- 734.** Pit and end-chamber grave containing upper portion of a skeleton originally supported by a wood and cord bedstead (angarib).

CEMETERY 98. EMPTY GRAVES.

ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PIT AND SIDE-CHAMBER GRAVES. FIG. 227.

- 21, 72 (i. Small orange beads; ii. Dark-blue glaze) 80, 86, 98, 104, 112, 113, 128, 132, 147 (Pink and yellow and blue-glaze beads), 154, 155, 156, 159, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 175, 178, 182, 185, 199, 200, 202, 212, 217, 220, 230, 231, 237, 261, 269, 292, 296, 300, 301, 312, 323, 326, 329, 331, 332, 334, 335, 356, 362, 284, 390, 403, 435, 537, 439, 443, 457, 466, 494, 518, 543, 547, 568, 596, 597, 598, 599, 605, 607, 608, 609, 610, 629, 638,

With Chamber to North : 306, 365, 368, 377, 393, 397, 455, 481, 569, 585, 618, 628, 639, 703, 704, 706, 717, 764, 800.

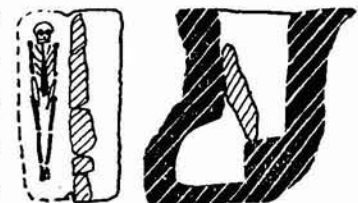


Fig. 227.

PTOLEMAIC-ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PIT AND END-CHAMBER GRAVES. FIG. 228.

7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21a, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64 (Pl. 26 b), 65, 66, 67, 69, 71, 75 (Pl. 26 e), 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 126, 127, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 152, 153, 158, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 172, 173, 176, 177, 179, 180, 183, 193, 195, 196, 197, 201, 206, 207, 208, 211, 215, 222, 224, 226, 228, 229, 232, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 241, 243, 245, 246, 247, 249, 251, 252, 265b, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280. Four mummies (with painted cartonnages), 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 299 (Small sandstone offering table), 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, 309, 315, 316, 317 (Two amphoræ used as door block. Pl. 26 f), 318, 320, 324, 327, 328, 330, 336, 338, 347, 357, 358, 360, 363, 364, 367, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374, 376, 380, 381d, 383, 387, 388 (Iron ring with engraved seal), 389 (Onyx gem in gilt bronze finger ring), 391, 392, 394, 395, 399, 401, 402, 404, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410 (unfinished), 412, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419 (unfinished), 422 (unfinished), 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 442, 446, 447, 448, 449, 451, 454, 459, 460, 462, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473, 474, 476, 477, 478, 479, 482, 483, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490 (unfinished), 492, 502, 503, 504, 510, 512, 513, 514, 516, 517, 519, 520, 522, 523, 524, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 544, 545, 546, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 570, 571, 572, 573 (Portion of *Angarib*), 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 583, 584, 586 (Cup with design of raised spots), 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 600, 601, 602, 603 (Two white-painted tumbler-shaped cups), 604, 606, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 617, 619, 620, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 630, 631, 633, 634, 635, 636, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 705, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 716, 722, 725, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 765, 769, 781, 782, 783, 784, 786, 787, 788, 789, 794, 795, 796, 797, 799, 801, 802.

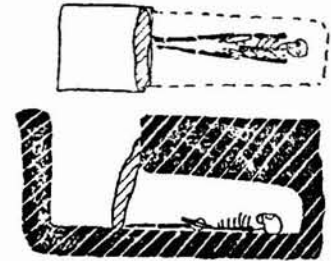


Fig. 228.

With Chamber at both ends of pit: 340.

RECTANGULAR BYZANTINE AND CHRISTIAN GRAVES. FIG. 229.

6, 8, 12, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31, 37, 39, 40, 59, 61, 68, 70 (i. Electrum wire ear-ring with suspended beads; ii. Roman gilt glass, amethyst, beryl, and red glass beads), 73, 74, 79, 94, 99, 101, 102, 116, 122, 123, 124, 125, 131, 151, 161, 170, 181, 184, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 198, 203, 205, 213, 216, 218, 219 (lined mud-brick), 227, 240, 242, 246, 250, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 265a, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 274, 282, 297, 298, 319, 345, 498, 526, 527, 637.



Fig. 229.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PLATES.

LIST OF PLATES.

WITH DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEWS AND OBJECTS.

N.B.—When three numbers, preceded or not by the word “grave” or “cemetery,” e.g. *Grave 101: 80: 6*, is used to designate an object in the following list, the first number refers to the number of the Cemetery, the second to the number of grave in the Cemetery, and the third to the position-number of the object in the grave. Lower-case Roman numerals, or the absence of the third numeral, indicate that the object was not in position or was found in the debris or filling of the grave.

The plate references in the text are in blacker type throughout.

PLATE 1. Early Dynastic Cemeteries 101 and 102.

- a. South-west corner of cemetery 102, showing stone-roofed graves.
- b. Stone-roofed, Early Dynastic graves of Cemetery 101, C-group superstructures beyond. Looking north.

PLATE 2. Early Dynastic and C-group Graves. Cemetery 101.

- a. Early Dynastic grave enclosed by superstructure of C-group grave 560.
- b. Early Dynastic stone-roofed grave built over by C-group superstructure.

PLATE 3. Early Dynastic and C-group Graves. Cemetery 101.

- a. Early Dynastic grave 594 A under superstructure of C-group grave 594.
- b. Interior of 594 A, showing disturbance due to plundering from pit of 594.

PLATE 4. Early Dynastic Graves with Sandstone Covering Slabs.

- a. Cemetery 101, C-group superstructure 577 built over Early Dynastic grave 578.
- b. Cover stone of grave 578, looking north.
- c. Cemetery 101, grave 578, interior.
- d. Cemetery 101, C-group superstructure 577 built over Early Dynastic grave 597. Later burial in sand, 598 A.
- e. Covering slabs of grave 593 broken by weight of C-group superstructure 592.
- f. Cemetery 101, grave 597, interior.

PLATE 5. Early Dynastic Burials. Cemetery 101.

- a. Cemetery 101, grave 591, exterior.
- b. Grave 591, interior. Earlier disturbed burial.
- c. Grave 610. Earlier burial undisturbed by later.
- d. Cemetery 101, grave 610, exterior.
- e. Cemetery 101, grave 617, exterior.
- f. Grave 617, interior.

PLATE 6. Early Dynastic Stone-Roofed Graves. Cemetery 101.

- a.* Roofing stones in position.
 - b.* After removal of stones.
 - c.* Filling partly removed.
 - d.* Burials on floor of grave.
 - e.* Group of stone-roofed graves 553 to 556.
 - f.* Grave 554, cemetery 101.
- } Grave 533, Cemetery 101.

PLATE 7. Early Dynastic Stone-roofed Graves. Cemetery 101.

- a.* Cemetery 101, grave 400, exterior.
- b.* Cemetery 101, grave 400, interior.
- c.* Cemetery 101, grave 544, exterior.
- d.* Cemetery 101, grave 544, interior.
- e.* Cemetery 101, grave 545, exterior.
- f.* Cemetery 101, grave 545, interior.

PLATE 8. Early Dynastic Stone-roofed Graves. Cemeteries 101 and 102.

- a.* Cemetery 101, grave 627, exterior.
- b.* Cemetery 101, grave 627, interior.
- c.* Cemetery 102, grave 243, interior.
- d.* Cemetery 102, grave 243, exterior.
- e.* Cemetery 102, grave 256, exterior.
- f.* Cemetery 102, grave 256, interior showing successive burials.

PLATE 9. Disturbed and distorted Burials. Early Dynastic Period.

- a.* Cemetery 102, grave 11.
- b.* Cemetery 102, grave 64.
- c.* Cemetery 102, grave 103.
- d.* Cemetery 102, grave 168.
- e.* Cemetery 102, grave 184.
- f.* Cemetery 102, grave 375.

PLATE 10. Early Dynastic Stone-Roofed Graves and Pottery Deposits. Cemetery 102.

- a.* Cemetery 102, grave 264, exterior.
- b.* Cemetery 102, grave 264, interior.
- c.* Cemetery 102, grave 165, exterior.
- d.* Cemetery 102, grave 165, interior.
- e.* Cemetery 102 : 413, pottery deposits.
- f.* Cemetery 102 : 266, pottery deposits.

PLATE 11. Early Dynastic Burials with Eggs and Dolls.

- a.* Ostrich and goose eggs in cemetery 102, grave 96.
- b.* Ostrich egg, cemetery 102, grave 102.
- c.* Pottery dolls and pottery deposits, cemetery 102 : 43.
- d, e.* Ostrich eggs with incised drawings of men, birds and animals. Grave 102 : 96 : 5.
grave 102 : 6.
- f.* Steatopygous pottery doll. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$, grave 102 : 102 : 8.

PLATE 12. Cemetery 101. C-Group Period.

- a.* Superstructures of C-group cemetery 101. Looking south.
- b.* Superstructures of C-group cemetery 101. Looking north.

PLATE 13. Later C-Group Superstructures and Offering-Chapel.

- a.* Brick offering-place or chapel of grave 31. Cemetery 101.
- b.* Circular mud-brick superstructure of grave 12, cemetery 101.

PLATE 14. Later C-Group Superstructures with Offering-Chapels.

- a.* Brick offering-place or chapel of grave 40, cemetery 101.
- b.* Brick offering-place or chapel of grave 37, cemetery 101.

PLATE 15. Later C-Group Superstructures with Offering-Chapels.

- a.* Mud-brick offering-place or chapel with secondary stone chapel, grave 33, cemetery 101.
- b.* Mud-brick offering-places or chapels to graves 116-128, 135. Cemetery 101.

PLATE 16. C-Group Superstructures with Offerings.

- a.* Cemetery 101, cleared and uncleared surface.
- b.* Cemetery 101, graves 55, 58, broken stela.
- c.* Cemetery 101, grave 62.
- d.* Cemetery 101, grave 65.
- e.* Cemetery 101, grave 86.
- f.* Cemetery 101, grave 492.

PLATE 17 Position of Pottery Offerings in the C-Group period. Cemetery 101.

- a.* Cemetery 101, grave 374, pottery outside superstructure.
- b.* Cemetery 101, grave 113, holes in floor of pit.
- c.* Cemetery 101, grave 46, pottery outside superstructure.
- d.* Cemetery 101, grave 46, pottery inside grave.
- e.* Cemetery 101, grave 40, pottery protected by mud-brick chapel.
- f.* Pottery in chapel of grave 40, cemetery 101.
- g.* Cemetery 101, grave 135, pottery outside chapel of moulded Nile mud.
- h.* Pottery on floor of vault, cemetery 101, grave 1.

PLATE 18.

C-Group Burials. $\left. \begin{array}{l} a, b. \text{ Early type.} \\ c, d. \text{ Later type.} \\ e, f. \text{ Latest or "Pan Grave" type.} \end{array} \right\}$

- a.* Cemetery 101, grave 382, superstructure and offerings.
- b.* Cemetery 101, grave 382, burial.
- c.* Cemetery 101, grave 111, burial.
- d.* Cemetery 101, grave 111, superstructure.
- e.* Cemetery 101, grave 451.
- f.* Cemetery 101, grave 363.

PLATE 19. Construction of Vaults to Later C-Group Graves.

- a.* Cemetery 101, grave 1, leaning vault inside view.
- b.* Cemetery 101, grave 2, pointed leaning vault.
- c.* Cemetery 101, grave 35, corbelled finish to end of vault.
- d.* Cemetery 101, grave 105, cross buttress to end of vault.
- e.* Section of C-group grave, cemetery 101 : 372.
 - A.* Alluvial Nile mud ; *B.* Original sand surface ; *C.* Mound of alluvial soil from pit, covering grave.

PLATE 20. C-Group Pottery. Cemetery 97.

- a.* Smooth coarse ware, necked jars and bowls. Scale 1 : 5.
- b.* Red-painted ware and red and black-polished incised ware. Scale 1 : 5.

PLATE 21. New Empire Pottery.

- a.* Group of objects and pottery, grave 106, cemetery 96/100. Scale 1 : 5.
- b.* Group of pottery, grave 107, cemetery 96/100. Scale 1 : 5.

PLATE 22. New Empire Pottery.

- a.* Group of pottery, grave 101, cemetery 96/100. Scale 1 : 5.
- b.* Group of pottery, grave 102, cemetery 96/100. Scale 1 : 5.

PLATE 23. Roman Canteen and Camp (Cemetery 100), Dakka (pp. 25-38).

- a.* Pottery deposit near canteen or customs house, Romano-Nubian period (p. 34).
- b.* Canteen or customs house, east side (p. 25).
- c.* Corn mill of red granite, Roman camp (p. 32).
- d.* Roman camp, west gate (p. 30).
- e.* Roman camp, south gate (p. 31).

PLATE 24. Romano-Nubian Pottery.

- a.* Romano-Nubian pottery from cemetery 100. Scale 1 : 5 (pp. 34-37).
- b.* Romano-Nubian pottery from cemetery 100. Scale 1 : 5 (pp. 34-37).

PLATE 25.

- a.* Northward unfinished extension, Dakka temple (pp. 37-38).
- b.* Northward extension, Dakka temple (pp. 37-38).
- c.* Inscribed block (p. 38).
- d.* Inscribed block (p. 38).
- e.* Inscribed block (p. 38).
- f.* General view of plain of Dakka. Cemetery 98 in foreground (p. 3).

PLATE 26. Burials, Ptolemaic-Roman Period.

- a.* Cemetery 94/300, grave 321.
- b.* Cemetery 107, grave 64, door block.
- c.* Cemetery 98, grave 59.
- d.* Cemetery 94/300, grave 314.
- e.* Cemetery 107, grave 75, door block.
- f.* Cemetery 94/300, grave 317, door block.

PLATE 27.

Decorated Archaic Pottery.

- a. Scale 1 : 4. *Red-painted designs on buff ware.*
1. Twin jar, grave 102 : 183 : 26.
 2. Side-handled jar, grave 102 : 329 : 2.
 3. Squat side-handled jar, grave 102 : 196 : 1.
- b. Scale 1 : 4. *Incised designs on smooth unpolished red or brown ware.*
1. Grave 101 : 617 : 13.
 2. Grave 101 : 611 : 5.
 3. Grave 101 : 571 : 1.
 4. Grave 103 : 37 : i.
 5. Grave 101 : 591 : 4.
- c. Scale 1 : 4. *Incised designs on red, brown, and black-polished ware.*
1. Grave 103 : 6 : i.
 2. Grave 102 : 107 : 1.
 3. Grave 103 : 14 : iii.
 4. Grave 103 : 32 : 1 (p. 104).
 - 5, 7. Grave 103 : 37 : 2, 3.
 6. Grave 99 : 62 : i.
- d. Scale 1 : 4. *Red-polished, black-mouthed ware.*
1. Grave 99 : 16 : 4.
 2. Grave 103 : 52 : 7 (p. 99).
 3. Grave 102 : 83 : 3.
 4. Grave 102 : 114 : 3.
- e. Scale 1 : 4. *Red-painted and polished ware.*
1. Grave 99 : 2 : 3.
 2. Grave 99 : 3 : 5.
 3. Grave 99 : 18 : i.
- f. Scale 1 : 3. *Incised designs on brown-polished ware.*
- 1, 2, 3. Cemetery 98 : 1000 (debris) (p. 112).

PLATE 28.

Archaic Objects.

- a. Scale 1 : 2. *Stone vessels.*
1. Serpentine, grave 99 : 72 : 4.
 2. Pink breccia, grave 102 : 199 : 3.
 3. Black basalt, grave 102 : 304 : 1.
- b. Scale 2 : 3. *Ivory cups.*
1. Grave 98 : 366 : 4.
 2. Grave 98 : 458 : i (p. 46).

Plate 28 (*continued*).

c. Scale 3 : 4. *Necklaces, bracelets, beads and pendants.*

1. Bracelet, cornelian, beryl and green-glazed quartz, grave 103 : 9 : 8.
2. White chalcedony beads, grave 102 : 15 : i.
3. Pendant, serpentine, grave 102 : 434 : ii.
4. Pendant, green-glaze, grave 101 : 562 : 5.
5. Pendant, cornelian, grave 101 : 594 A : i.
6. Pendant, cornelian, grave 98 : 310 : i.
7. Pendant, cornelian, grave 101 : 594 A : 1.
8. Pendant, cornelian, grave 98 : 310 : i.
9. Pendant, cornelian, grave 101 : 594 A : i (?).
10. Pendant, cornelian, grave 101 : 108 : 2.
11. Green crystal or beryl bead, grave 101 : 594 A : i (?).
12. Pendant, shell or ivory, grave 102 : 9 : i.
13. *See* 2.
14. *See* 1.
15. Necklace, cornelian, grave 103 : 9 : ii.
16. Necklace, cornelian, grave 101 : 639 : 4.
17. Cornelian beads, grave 102 : 15 : i.
18. Cornelian shell and rock crystal beads, grave 102 : 33 : i.
19. Necklace, green-glaze beads, grave 102 : 221 : i.
20. Necklace, cornelian, crystal, grave 103 : 9 : 9.
21. Necklace, quartz, grave 98 : 379 : i.
22. Necklace, grey steatite, grave 102 : 96 : 12.

d. Scale 1 : 5. *Thin red-painted and polished pottery, with designs in red paint.*

1. Roughly painted triangles of red paint, grave 101 : 611 : 9.
2. Thumb prints in red paint, grave 102 : 351 : 1.
3. Smears of red paint as grave 102 : 256 : 2.

e. Scale 1 : 5. *Slate palettes.*

1. Grave 102 : 104 : 8.
2. Incised drawing of a woman (?). Grave 103 : 15 : 1.
3. Bird, grave 103 : 12 : 1.
4. Bird, grave 103 : 9 : 4.
5. Bird, grave 103 : 26 : 5.
6. Broken and re-trimmed "double bird" form, grave 102 : 199 : 4.
7. Circular, grave 101 : 594 A : 7.
8. Fish, grave 102 : 11 : 1.
9. Re-trimmed fish, grave 102 : 142 : 2.

PLATE 29. **Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period.**

a. Type III. Scale 1 : 3. *Thick, black-polished pottery, bowls and cups, incised and white-filled patterns.*

1. Grave 101 : 356 : 3.
2. Grave 101 : 81 : 5.
3. Grave 101 : 153 : 1.
4. Grave 101 : 150 : 6.
5. Grave 101 : 449 : i.
6. (base of bowl) Grave 101 : 374 : 3.
7. Grave 101 : 77 : 4.

Plate 29 (*continued*).

b. Type III. Scale 1 : 3.

1. Grave 101 : 76 : 4.
2. Grave 101 : 377 : 4.
3. Grave 101 : 118 : 3.
4. Grave 101 : 51 : 2.
5. Grave 101 : 159 : 1.
6. Grave 101 : 96 : 4.
7. Grave 101 : 59 : 5.
8. Grave 101 : 68 : 1.

c. Type III. Scale 1 : 3.

1. Grave 101 : 62 : 9.
2. Grave 101 : 58 : 1.
3. Grave 101 : 155 : 1.
4. Grave 101 : 93 : 3.
5. Grave 101 : 55 : 1.
6. Grave 101 : 150 : 2.
7. Grave 101 : 111 : 1.

PLATE 30.

Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period.

a. Type III. Scale 1 : 3. *Thick, black-polished pottery, bowls, cups and ringstand, with incised and white-filled patterns.*

1. Grave 101 : 80 : 6.
2. Grave 101 : 62 : 8.
3. Grave 101 : 623 : 3.
4. Grave 101 : 150 : 7.
5. Grave 101 : 86 : ii.
6. Grave 101 : 595 : 9.
7. Grave 101 : 59 : 8.
8. Grave 101 : 91 : 2.

b. Type III. Scale 1 : 3.

1. Grave 101 : 1 : ii.
2. Grave 101 : 623 : 3.
3. Grave 101 : 66 : 6.
4. Grave 101 : 72 : 4.
5. Grave 101 : 53 : 1.
6. Grave 101 : 163 : 2.
7. Grave 101 : 92 : 3.
8. Grave 101 : 165 : 3.

c. Type II. Scale 1 : 4. *Thick, red-painted and polished ware, with incised and white-filled patterns derived from basket-work.*

1. Grave 101 : 347 : 1.
2. Grave 101 : 62 : 3.
3. Grave 101 : 82 : 7.

PLATE 31. Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period.

Thick, red-painted and polished black-mouthed ware, unpolished black inside, with incised and white-filled patterns derived from decoration scratched on gourds, or from basket-work.

a. Type II. Scale 1 : 3. *Bowls and Cups.*

1. Grave 101 : 387 : 1.
2. Grave 101 : 254 : 2.
3. Grave 101 : 470 : 1.
4. Base of bowl, grave 101 : 503 : 3.
5. Base of bowl, grave 101 : 492 : 1.

b. Type II. Scale 1 : 3. *Bowls and Cups.*

1. Grave 101 : 284 : 2.
2. Grave 101 : 426 : 1.
3. Grave 101 : 412 : 1.
4. Grave 101 : 365 : 3.
5. Grave 101 : 255 : 2.
6. Grave 101 : 186 : 3.

c. Type II. Scale 1 : 3. *Bowls and Cups.*

1. Grave 101 : 180 : 1.
2. Grave 101 : 315 : 1.
3. Grave 101 : 82 : 2.
4. Grave 101 : 345.
5. Grave 101 : 190 : 3.
6. Worn by wind and sand, grave 101 : 350 : 2.

PLATE 32. Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period.

a. Type I. Scale 1 : 4. *Red-polished, black-topped pottery, with black, polished interior. Cups and Bowls.*

1. Grave 101 : 382 : 5.
2. Grave 101 : 312 : 3.
3. Grave 101 : 529 : 1.
4. Grave 101 : 318 : 1.
5. Black-polished interior, grave 101 : 522.
6. Grave 101 : 65 : 4.

b. Scale 1 : 4.

1. Late thin, red-painted ware, incised pattern, Type XI, grave 101 : 439 : ii.
2. Late thin, black-polished ware, with raised brim, grave 101 : 461 : 2.
3. Later thin, black-polished ware, with raised brim, bearing incised pattern, grave 101 : 363 : 1.
4. Pillow or head-rest, red pottery, grave 101 : 304 : i.
5. Red-polished, black-topped ware, grave 101 : 494.
6. Red-polished, black-topped ware, grave 101 : 516 : 1.
7. Red-polished, black-topped spouted bowl, grave 101 : 517 : i.
8. Red-polished, black-topped ware, grave 101 : 318 : 4.

Plate 32 (*continued*).

- c. Type I a. Scale 1 : 4. *Red-polished, black-topped bowls, with decoration on brim of rows of small impressed triangles or cuneiform stamps. Interior black polished.*
1. Grave 101 : 58 : 6.
 2. Grave 101 : 159 : 4.
 3. Grave 101 : 66 : 7.
 4. Grave 101 : 424 : 6.

PLATE 33. **Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Pottery.**

- a. Class IV. Scale 1 : 4. *Necked jars of smooth coarse red ware, probably originally red-painted but not polished, with incised patterns, Class IV a. These are models of water-jars corresponding to the modern Sudanese "Burma" (cf. Plate 35 g).*
1. Grave 101 : 122 : 1.
 2. Grave 101 : 172 : 9.
 3. Grave 101 : 61 : 6.
 4. Grave 101 : 156 : 6 (with foot).
 5. Grave 101 : 92 : 1, incised drawings of oxen.
 6. Grave 101 : 350 : 1, with three feet.
 7. Grave 101 : 42, worn by wind and sand.
- b. Class IV a. Scale 1 : 4. *Incised drawings of men, birds and animals.*
1. Grave 101 : 574 : 2, steatopygous figures of man and woman. Pillows (?) and birds.
 2. Grave 101 : 95 : 1, oxen.
 3. Grave 101 : 595 : 10, ostriches running.
 4. Grave 101 : 618 : 4, oxen.
 5. Grave 101 : 54 : 4, oxen.
- c. Scale 1 : 4. *Models of Class IV and IV a, under which they are entered in Cemetery catalogue. Class VIII.*
1. Grave 101 : 174 : 8.
 2. Grave 101 : 588 : 2.
 3. Grave 101 : 12 : 2.
 4. Grave 101 : 12 : 1.
 5. Grave 101 : 608 : i.
 6. Grave 101 : 29 : 4.
 7. Grave 101 : 4 : 1.
 8. Grave 101 : 24 : 1.
 9. Grave 101 : 10 : 2.
 10. Grave 101 : 4 : 2.
 11. Grave 101 : 15 : 1.
 12. Grave 101 : 40 : 5.

PLATE 34. **Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period**

- a. Scale 1 : 4. *Hard white ware. Classes VI and VI a.*
1. Grave 101 : 65 : 5.
 2. Grave 101 : 53 : 3.
 3. Grave 101 : 618 : 2.
 4. Grave 101 : 118 : 5.
 5. Grave 101 : 59 : 10.
 6. Grave 101 : 72 : 3.

Plate 34 (continued).

- b. Scale 1 : 4. *Light red-painted ware, slightly polished or burnished. Class VII.*
1. Grave 101 : 424 : 2.
 2. Grave 101 : 58 : 10.
 3. Grave 101 : 176 : 2.
 4. Grave 101 : 40 : 4.
 5. Grave 101 : 40 : 7.
 6. Grave 101 : 135 : 8.
 7. Grave 101 : 91 : 10 ; "situla."
 8. Grave 101 : 65 : 7.
- c. Scale 1 : 4.
1. Ring stand, light red-painted ware, as Class VII, grave 101 : 312 : 1.
 2. Ring stand, same ware, grave 101 : 91 : 4.
 3. Ring stand, same ware, grave 101 : 412 : 4.
 4. Toilet jar, dark red-painted and polished ware, Class VII a, grave 101 : 161 : 1.
 5. Toilet jar, Class VII a, grave 101 : 59 : 9.
 6. Jar of Egyptian Old and Middle Kingdom type, hard smooth pink ware, grave 101 : 255 : 6.
- Jar, same ware, Middle Kingdom to New Empire, grave 101 : 15 : 3.

PLATE 35.

Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period.

- a. Scale 1 : 10. *Pieces of white sandstone stela, with incised drawings of a cow and calf, filled with wash of red and blue paint. Cemetery 101, near graves 55, 58 (cf. Pl. 16 b.)*
- b. Scale 1 : 10. *Piece of a white sandstone stela, with incised drawing of a cow and calf, filled in with a red wash, re-used or forming part of a walled offering-place to a C-group superstructure, No. 215, in Cemetery 118. See Report IV, Nubian Archaeological Survey, Year 1910-1911.*
- c. Scale 1 : 5. *Coarse blackish-red, black-topped ware, with roughly incised basket-work patterns. Class XII.*
1. Grave 101 : 116 ; 117 : vii.
 2. Grave 101 : 135 : 7.
- d. Scale 1 : 5. *Fine smooth blackish-red ware, slight burnish, with band of incised pattern and pattern on base. Class XI.*
1. Grave 101 : 428 : iv.
 2. Cemetery 98 : 1000.
- e. Scale 1 : 5. *Later white, pink and greenish-white pottery, with incised designs. Class LX.*
1. Grave 101 : 40 : 6.
 2. Grave 101 : 40 : 1.
 3. Grave 101 : 35 : i.
 4. Grave 101 : 40 : i.
- f. Scale : 1 : 5. *Modern (circa 1880) basket, with decoration of coloured grass and leather. Cf. Plate 39, 2.*
- g. Scale 1 : 5. *Modern Sudanese "Burma." Cf. Plate 33.*
- h. *Long jars, hard yellow or greenish-white ware. Class V.*
1. Grave 101 : 91 : 3.
 2. Grave 101 : 93 : 2.

PLATE 36. Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period.

a. Stone vessels.

1. Diorite vessel. Cemetery 101.
2. Quartz spouted vessel, grave 101 : 173 : 1.
3. Quartz or alabaster, cemetery 101.
4. Alabaster, cemetery 101.
5. Quartz or alabaster, grave 101 : 59 : 7.

b. Scale 1 : 3. Oval sandstone bowl (photographed mouth down) used to receive meal from a grinding table, grave 101 : 86 : 59.

c.

1. Ivory mirror, handle carved with hawks' heads, grave 101 : 10 : i.
2. Ivory spoon, a hand grasps a serpent which is twined around wrist of a hand with tattoo-mark on wrist grasping a flat shell (in fragments) which forms the bowl of the spoon, grave 101 : 32 : iii.

d. Scale 2 : 3.

1. Necklace of small black and white stone beads, grave 97 : 34 : i.
2. Necklace of cornelian pendants, grave 101 : 315 : i.
3. Seal of green-glaze steatite, back modelled as a lion. *Cf.* Pl. 41 : 21, grave 97 : 50 : iv.
- 4, 5. Bracelets and bracelet sections of mother-of-pearl, grave 101 : 451 : 4 and 5.
6. Cornelian beads, grave 97 : 34 : ii.

e. Amulets, seals, etc.

1. Shell finger ring, grave 101 : 255 : i.
2. Mother-of-pearl button or hair ornament, grave 101 : 97 : v.
3. Cornelian amulets, grave 101 : 10 : ii.
4. Cornelian amulets, grave 101 : 415 : i (p. 140).
5. Pendant of white quartz, grave 97 : 51 : viii.
- 6, 7. Mother-of-pearl pendant, grave 97 : 66 : ii.
8. Piece of pottery imitating a shell for kohl, cemetery 101.
9. Black pottery ear or nose plug, grave 101 : 470 : i.
10. Black pottery ear plugs, grave 101 : 444 : 2.
11. Small green glaze cynocephalous ape amulet, grave 101 : 437 : i (p. 140).
- 12, 13. Black and white stone pendants, grave 101 : 444 : 1.
14. Black and white stone seal, grave 101 : 440 : iv.
15. Two blue-glaze amulets (flies?), grave 97 : 48 : x.
16. Green-glaze seal (back as a frog). *Cf.* Pl. 41 : 26, grave 101 : 249 : i.
17. Button seal, blue and black glaze, grave 101 : 426 : i.
18. Rectangular blue-glaze button seal, grave 101 : 92 : i.
19. Blue-glaze seal (broken), grave 101 : 612 : i.
20. Button seal, cemetery 101.

f. Shells for black "kohl" (galena).

1. Grave 101 : 218.
2. Grave 101 : 328.
3. Grave 101 : 281.
4. Grave 94 : 1, lotsherd trimmed to represent a shell.
5. Grave 101 : 8 : ii.

PLATE 37. Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-Group Period.

- a, b. Steatopygous pottery doll, side and front views, grave 101 : 8 : i.*
- c. Scale 1 : 3. Bronze implements.*
1. Whetstone for 2, grave 101 : 111 : 3.
 2. Dagger blade, grave 101 : 11 : 2.
 3. Dagger blade, grave 101 : 434 : 1.
 4. Mirror, disc supported by lions, grave 101 : 426 : 1.
- d. Scale 1 : 2. Pottery dolls and model animals (oxen, etc.).*
1. Broken steatopygous doll, cemetery 101.
 2. Headless steatopygous doll, cemetery 101.
 3. Model ox, cemetery 101.
 4. Model ox, grave 101 : 25 : ii.
 5. Model ram, cemetery 101.
 6. Model cow, grave 101 : 401.
 7. Model cow, cemetery 101.
 8. Model sheep, cemetery 101.
 9. Model ox, cemetery 101.
- e. Scale 3 : 4. Necklaces.*
1. Small black and white stone beads, grave 97 : 34 : i.
 2. Black and white stone pebble pendants, grave 101 : 451 : 6 A.
 3. White marble or grey breccia beads, grave 101 : 111 : i.
- f. Scale 1 : 2. Blue faience lotiform cup or incense burner, grave 94 : 26 : i.*

PLATE 38. Objects of the New Empire.

- a. Scale 1 : 3. Kohl pots, alabaster.*
1. Grave 96 : 101 : lix.
 2. Grave 108 : 7 : 2.
 3. Grave 96 : 2 : xxvii.
 4. Grave 96 : 2 : xxviii.
- b, c. Slate ushebti figure with gilt inscription, grave 96 : 2 : xxiv, Heart scarab, grave 96 : 2 : xxiii.*
- d. Scale 1 : 2. Hair and finger rings.*
1. Cornelian, grave 96 : 101 : liii.
 2. Cornelian, grave 96 : 101 : liii.
 3. Cornelian, grave 96 : 101 : liii.
 4. Shell penannular hair ring, grave 96 : 3 : xxx.
 - 5, 6. Stone hair-rings, gap stopped with wax or resin, grave 94 : 127 : 6 and 7.
 7. Steatite hair ring, grave 96 : 101 : liii.
 8. Bronze signet ring, grave 97 : 101 : xliv.
 9. Green-glaze ring, grave 96 : 101 : xlv.
 10. Bronze signet ring, grave 96 : 101 : lii.
 11. Cornelian signet ring, grave 96 : 101 : xliii.
 12. Green-glaze ring, grave 96 : 3 : xxvi.
 13. Green-glaze ring, grave 96 : 101 : xlix.
 14. Green-glaze ring, grave 96 : 3 : xxv.
 15. Green-glaze ring, grave 96 : 3 : xxvii.

Plate 38 (continued).

- e. Full size. *Bronze arrow-head in cervical vertebra, piercing from front to back and downwards and severing the spinal cord. (Exhibited in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London). Grave 98 : 762 : 1.*
- f. Scale 1 : 3. *Blue faïence.*
1. Bowl, grave 96 : 101 : lxv.
 2. *Situla*, grave 96 : 101 : lxiv.
- g. Scale 2 : 3. *Amulets.*
1. Uchat eye, cornelian, grave 96 : 101 : xlvi.
 2. Lotus, cornelian, grave 96 : 107 : x.
 3. Scarab, cornelian, grave 96 : 2 : xxi.
 4. Hand, cornelian, grave 96 : 101 : xlvi.
 5. Goose or duck, gold, grave 108 : 6 : i.
 6. Goose or duck, gold, grave 108 : 6 : i.
 7. Khnum, green-glaze, cemetery 108.
 8. Hathor, green-glaze, grave 96 : 2 : xx.
 9. Calf, amethyst, grave 96 : 101 : xlvi.
 10. Sebek, blue-glaze, grave 98 : 5 : ii.
 11. Dwarf, green felspar, grave 96 : 107 : x.
 12. Dwarf, cornelian, grave 96 : 107 : x.
 13. Dwarf, cornelian, grave 96 : 107 : x.
 14. Sebek, green-glaze, grave 94 : 128 : ii.
 15. Bes, blue-glaze, grave 94 : 128 : i.
 16. Bes, green-glaze steatite, grave 96 : 101 : 1.
 17. Sebek, double headed green-glaze, grave 94 : 128 : ii.
 18. Sebek, cornelian, grave 96 : 3 : xxi.
 19. Figure of sebek, cornelian, grave 96 : 101 : liv.
 20. Figure of sebek, green faïence, grave 96 : 101 : liv.
 21. Ape with tambourine green faïence, grave 96 : 101 : liv.
 22. Dwarf, green felspar, grave 96 : 107 : x.
 23. Dwarf, green felspar, grave 96 : 107 : x.
 24. Dwarf, green felspar, grave 96 : 107 : x.
 25. Pendants of cornelian, black and white and green stone, grave 98 : 806 : viii and ix.
 26. Sebek figures, dark and light-blue glass, grave 92 : 2 : xxx.
 27. Flies, grey and green faïence, grave 98 : 806 : vii.

PLATE 39.

Coloured Plate.—Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

Black-polished pottery, with polychrome decoration in red, green and yellow, and white-filled incised patterns. The patterns are derived from basket-work. Cf. Plate 35 f.

1. Cup, grave 101 : 1 : 2.
2. Cup, with foot. Grave 87 : 21 : 2 (*Cf.* Plate 35 *f*), and see Plate 39 *f* 2 of Archaeological Survey of Nubia, Report 1908-1909.
3. Cup, grave 101 : 38 : i.
4. Cup, grave 101 : 35 : iii.
5. Cup, grave 101 : 10 : 4.
6. Cup, grave 101 : 33 : v.

PLATE 40.

Coloured Plate. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

Black polished pottery, with polychrome decoration in red, green and yellow, and white-filled incised patterns. The patterns are derived from basket-work.

1. Large jar with neck, grave 101 : 38 : iv.

PLATE 41.

Scarabs. Scale, full size.

(For the identification and dating of the scarabs figured in Plate 41, I have to express my gratitude to Professor P. E. Newberry.)

1. Maa-ab-re (Hyksos period), grave 107 : 44.
2. Amonhotep III, plaque, grave 96 : 101 : lxix.
3. Amonhotep III, blue-glaze faïence, grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
4. Green-glaze steatite, grave 94 : 242 : 1.
5. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 302.
6. Amonhotep I, grave 108 : 40 : iii.
7. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 107 : vii.
8. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 101 : lxviii.
9. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 101 :
10. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 102 : i.
11. Thothmes III, oval plaque, grave 96 : 2 : xiv.
12. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 101 : lxix.
13. Thothmes III, grave 98 : 726 : i.
14. Thothmes III, grave 94 : 138 : iii.
15. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 302
16. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 107 : iv.
17. Thothmes III, grave 96 : 107 : v.
18. Thothmes III, grave 108 : 33 : i.
19. Thothmes III, four-sided plaque, 98 : 806 : v.
20. Thothmes III, grave 98 : 792 : ii.
Nos. 21-26 Button and other Seals. Middle Kingdom Nubian.
21. Lion-shaped seal, grave 97 : 50 : iv.
22. Grave 101 : 403 : i (p. 139).
23. Grave 101 : 426.
24. Grave 101 : 612 (p. 140).
25. Grave 101 : 92 : i.
26. Grave 101 : 249 : i.
27. Grave 96 : 107 : viii.
28. Grave 96 : 310.
29. Grave 96 : 201.
30. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
31. Grave 96 : 2 : xvi.
32. Rameses II, grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
33. Grave 98 : 803 : i.
34. Grave 98 : 803 : i.
35. Grave 96 : 101 : lxx.
36. Plaque seal, grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
37. Grave 98 : 803 : i.

Plate 41 (*continued*).

38. Grave 98 : 803 : i.
39. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
40. Grave 96 : 107 : iv.
- 41, 41 A. Black stone signet ring, grave 98 : 778 : i.
42. Grave 96 : 301.
43. Grave 96 : 201.
44. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
45. Grave 96 : 3 : xix.
46. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
47. Grave 98 : 803 : i.
48. Grave 96 : 2 : xii.
49. Grave 98 : 806 : vi.
50. Grave 107 : 85 : iii.
51. Grave 96 : 107 : vi.
52. Grave 96 : 201.
53. Grave 96 : 107 : iii.
54. Grave 98 : 792 : iii.
55. Grave 96 : 111 : v.
56. Grave 98 : 730 : i.
57. Grave 96 : 2 : xvii.
58. Grave 108 : 41 : iii.
59. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
60. Grave 98 : 803 : i.
61. Grave 96 : 111 : vi.
62. Grave 98 : 5 : ii.
63. Grave 92 : 2 : xiii.
64. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvii.
65. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvii.
66. Grave 98 : 798.
67. Grave 96 : 101 : lxvi.
68. — — —
69. Grave 94 : 134 : viii.
70. Grave 96 : 107 : iv.
71. Grave 108 : 31 : vii.
72. Grave 96 : 101 : lxxi.
73. Grave 96 : 107 : iv.
74. Grave 108 : 31 : vi.
75. Grave 98 : 5 : ii.
76. Grave 96 : 201.
77. Grave 98 : 803 : i.
78. Grave 108 : 6 : ii.
79. Grave 108 : 40 : ii.
80. Grave 108 : 31 : xi.
81. Grave 96 : 110 : i.
82. Grave 98 : 792 : i.
83. Grave 96 : 107 : iv.
84. Cowroid, grave 96 : 3 : xviii.
85. — — —

Plate 41 (*continued*).

86. Grave 107 : 85 : ii.
 87. Grave 96 : 300.
 88. Grave 108 : 44.
 89. Grave 108 : 31 : viii.
 90. Grave 96 : 2 : xviii.
 91. Grave 96 : 201.
 92. Grave 108 : 31 : v.
 93. Grave 108 : 40 : i.
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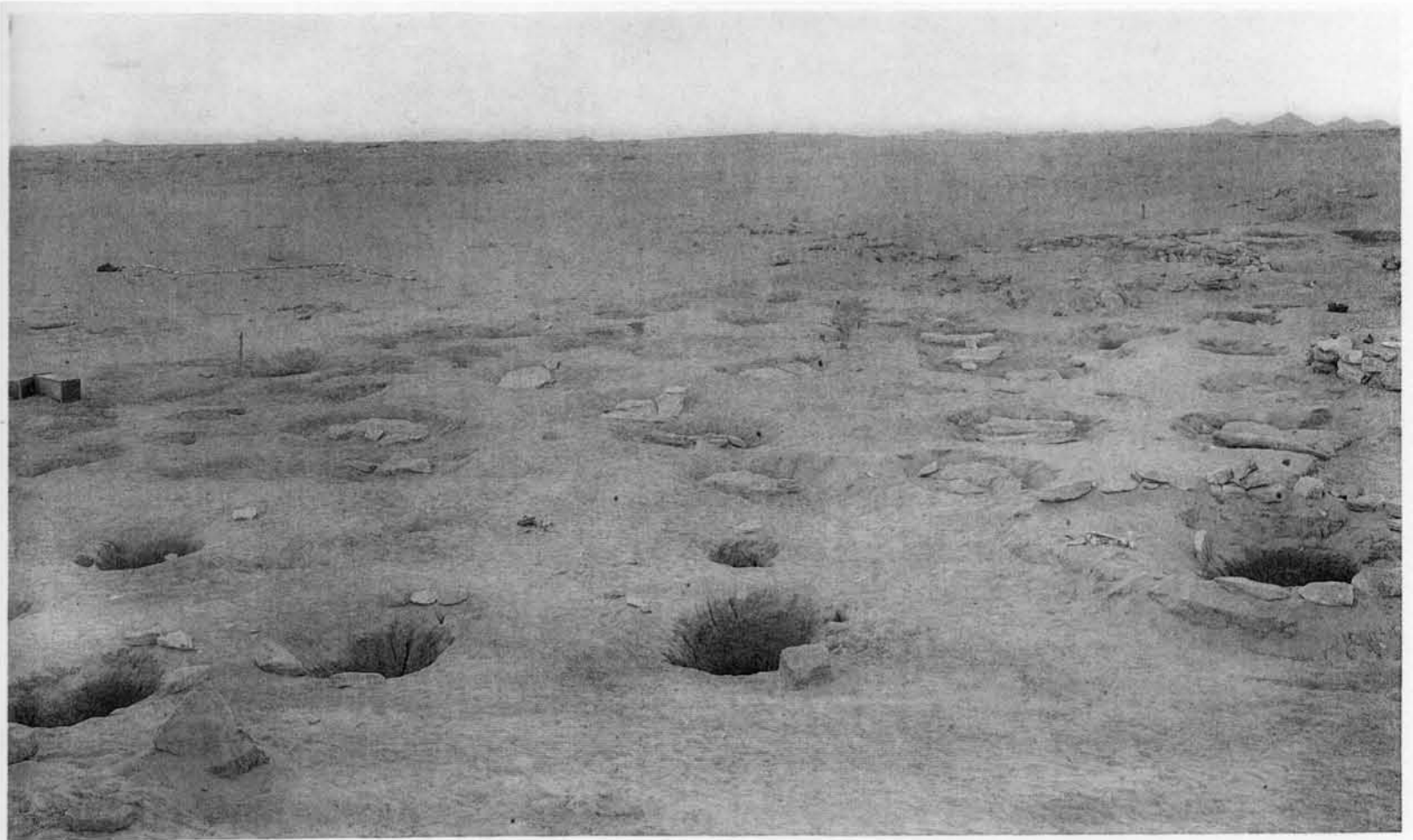
X

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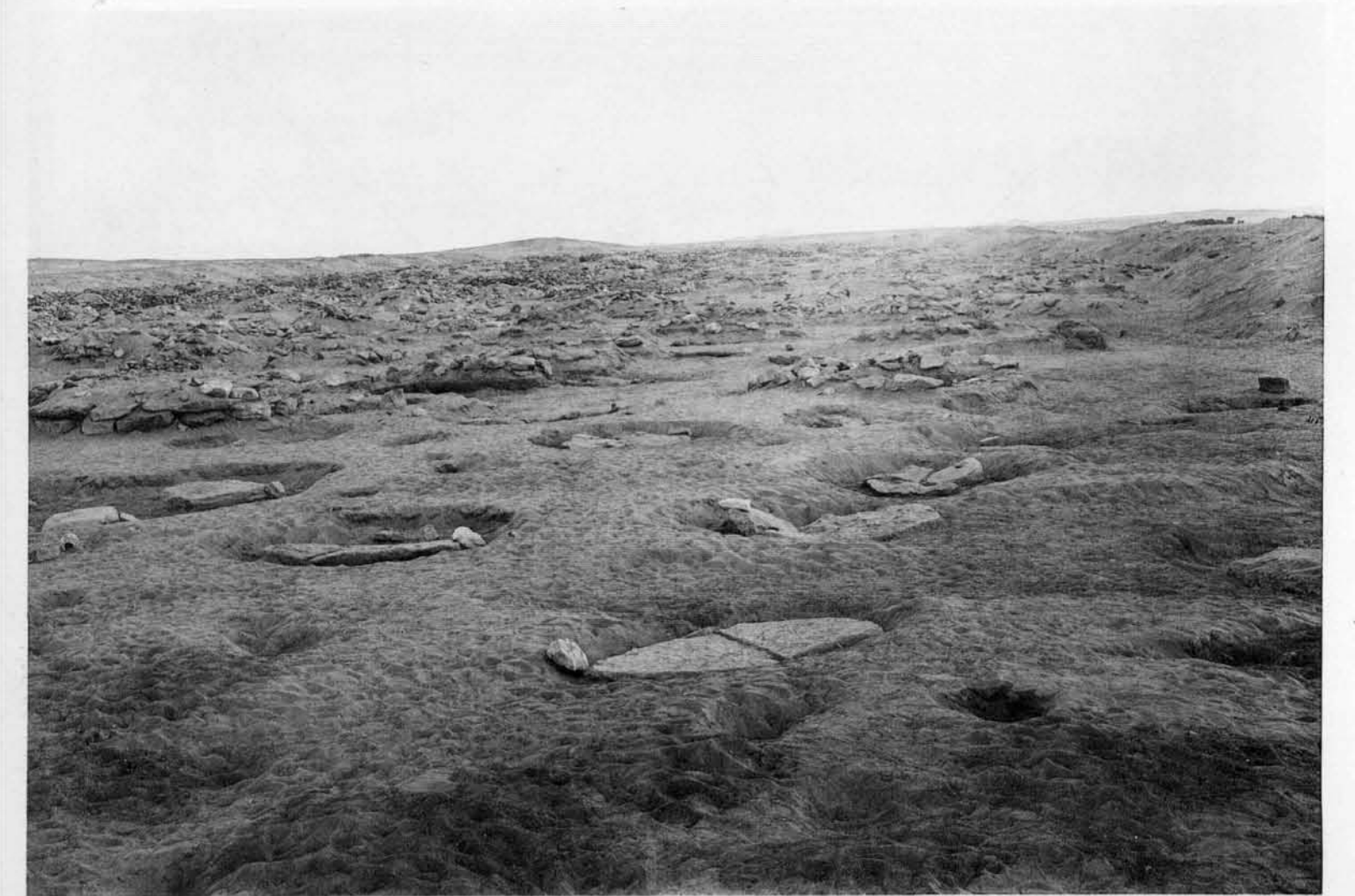
Y

Yam	20
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Early Dynastic Cemeteries 101 and 102.



a. South-west corner of Cemetery 102 showing stone-roofed graves.



b. Stone-roofed Early Dynastic graves of Cemetery 101, C-group superstructures beyond. Looking North.



a. Early Dynastic grave enclosed by superstructure of C-group grave 560.



b. Early Dynastic stone-roofed grave built over by C-group superstructure.



a. Early Dynastic grave 594 A under superstructure of C-group grave 594.



b. Interior of 594 A showing disturbance due to plundering from Pit of 594.

Early Dynastic Graves with Sandstone Covering Slabs.



a. Cemetery of 101, C-group superstructure 577 built over Early Dynastic grave 578. b.



c. Cemetery 101. Grave 578, Interior.



d. Cemetery 101. C-group superstructure 377 built over Early Dynastic grave 597. Later burial in sand 598 fl.



e. Covering slabs of grave 593 broken by weight of C-group superstructure 592.



f. Cemetery 101. Grave 597, Interior.



a. Cemetery 101. Grave 591, Exterior.



b. Grave 591, Interior. Earlier disturbed burial.



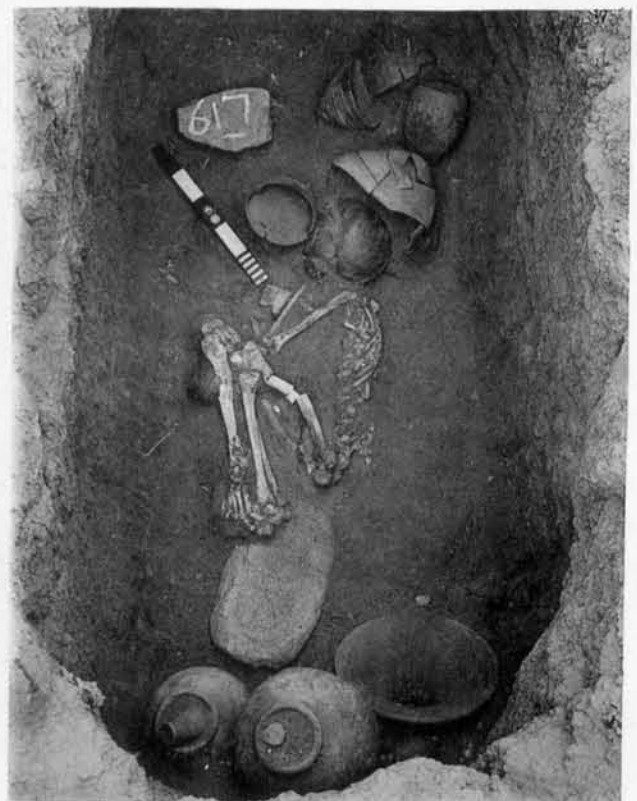
c. Grave 610. Earlier burial undisturbed by later.



d. Cemetery 101. Grave 610, Exterior.



e. Cemetery 101. Grave 617, Exterior.



f. Grave 617, Interior.

Early Dynastic Stone-Roofed Graves. Cemetery 101.

Grave 533, Cemetery 101.



a. Roofing-stones in position.



b. After removal of stones.



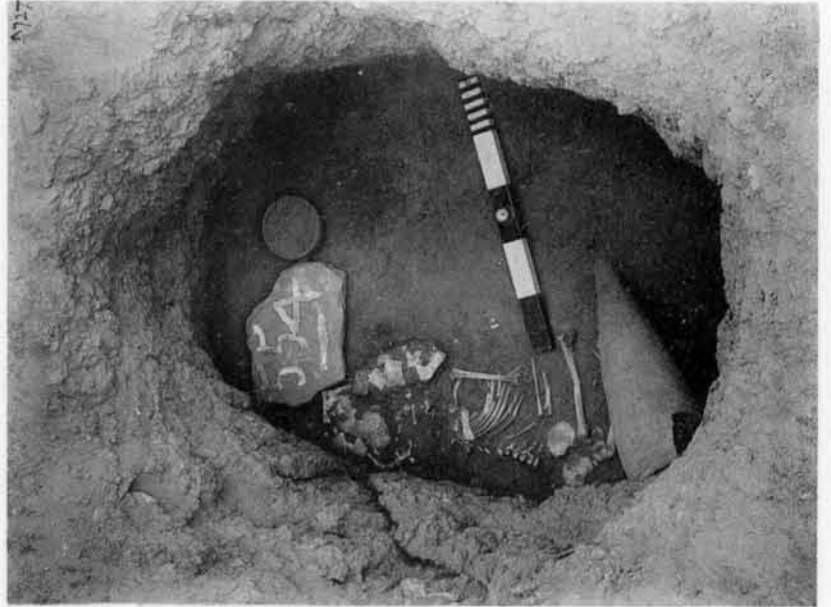
e. Group of stone-roofed Graves, 555 to 556.



c. Filling partly removed.

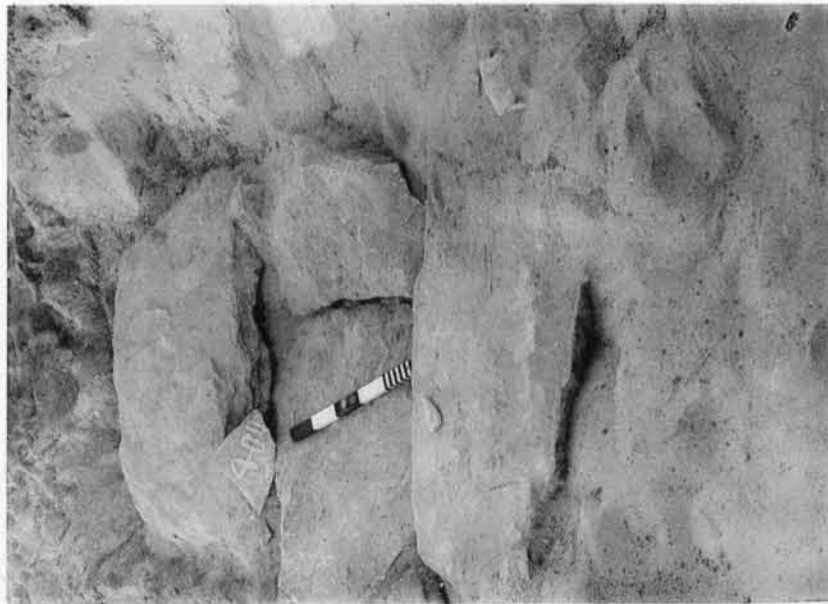


d. Burials on floor of grave.



f. Grave 554, Cemetery 101.

Early Dynastic Stone-Roofed Graves. Cemetery 101.



a. Cemetery 101. Grave 400, Exterior.



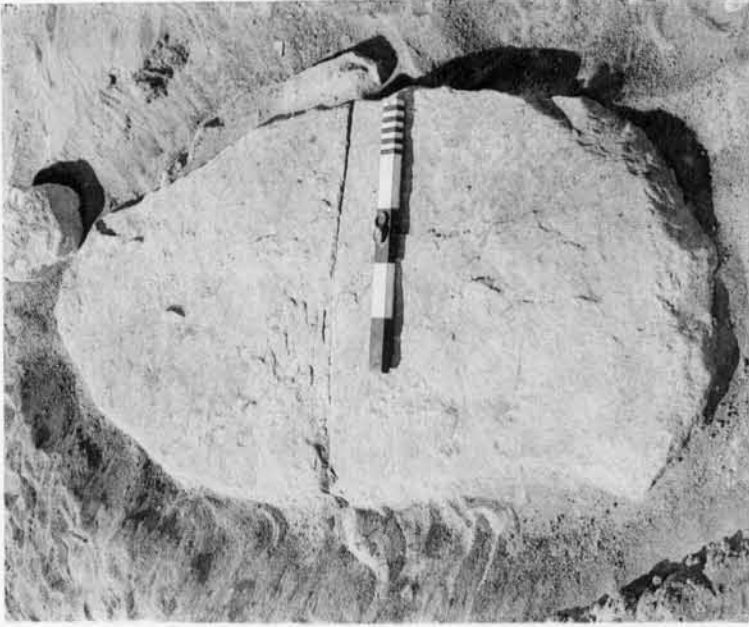
b. Cemetery 101. Grave 400, Interior.



c. Cemetery 101. Grave 544, Exterior.



d. Cemetery 101. Grave 544, Interior.



e. Cemetery 101. Grave 545, Exterior.

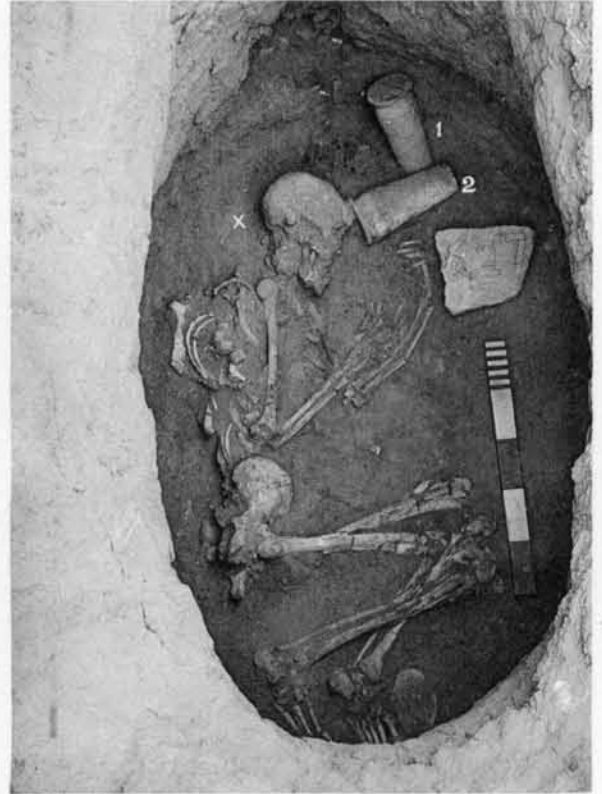


f. Cemetery 101. Grave 545, Interior.

Early Dynastic Stone-Roofed Graves Cemeteries 101 and 102.



a. Cemetery 101. Grave 627, Exterior.



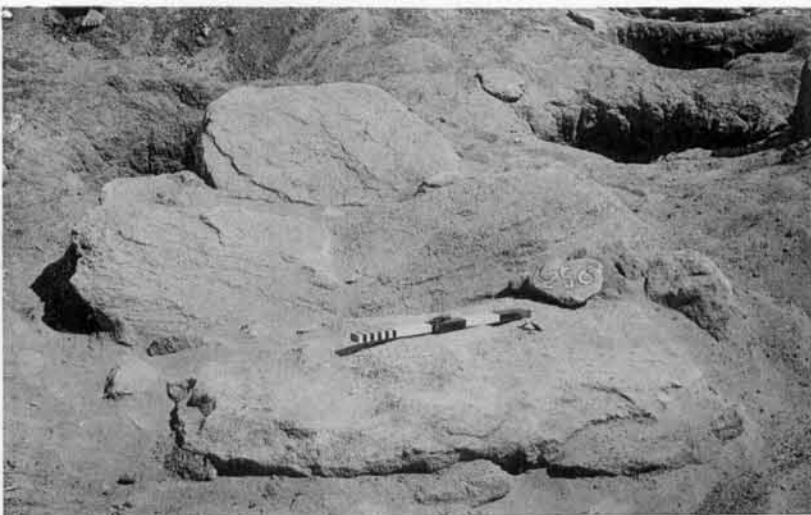
b. Cemetery 101. Grave 627, Interior.



c. Cemetery 102. Grave 243, Interior.



d. Cemetery 102. Grave 243, Exterior.



e. Cemetery 102. Grave 256, Exterior.



f. Cemetery 102. Grave 256, Interior showing successive burials.

Disturbed and Distorted Burials. Early Dynastic Period.



a. Cemetery 102. Grave 11.



d. Cemetery 102. Grave 168.



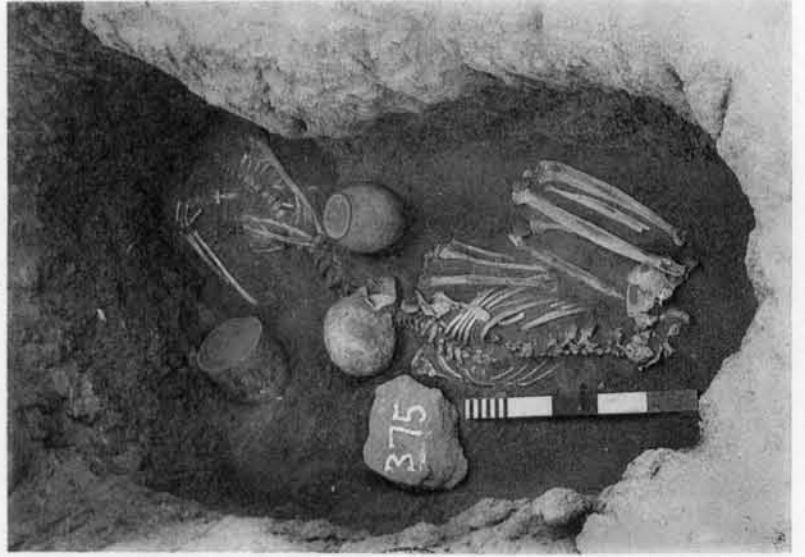
b. Cemetery 102. Grave 64.



e. Cemetery 102. Grave 184.



c. Cemetery 102. Grave 103.

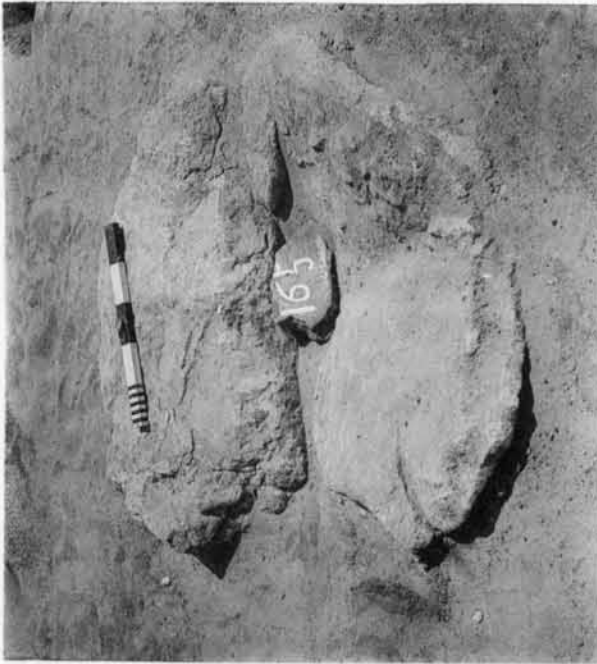


f. Cemetery 102. Grave 375.

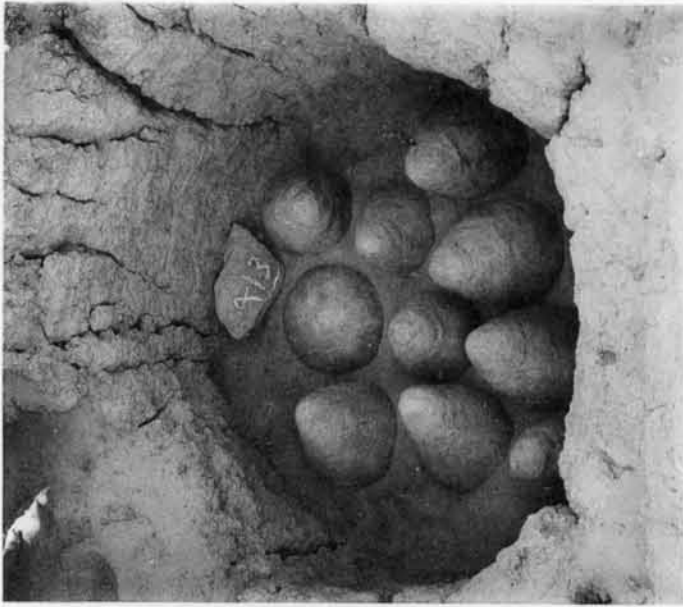
Early Dynastic Stone-Roofed Graves and Pottery Deposits. Cemetery 102.



a. Cemetery 102. Grave 264, Exterior.



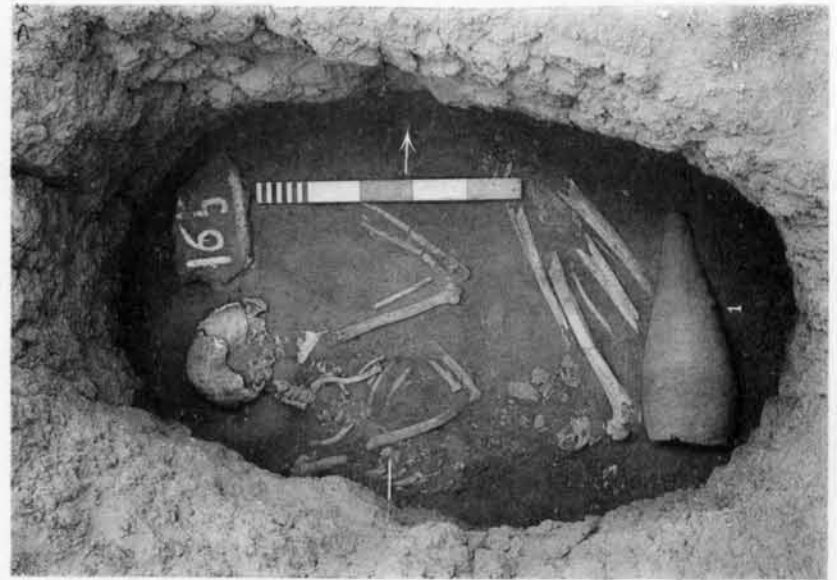
c. Cemetery 102. Grave 165, Exterior.



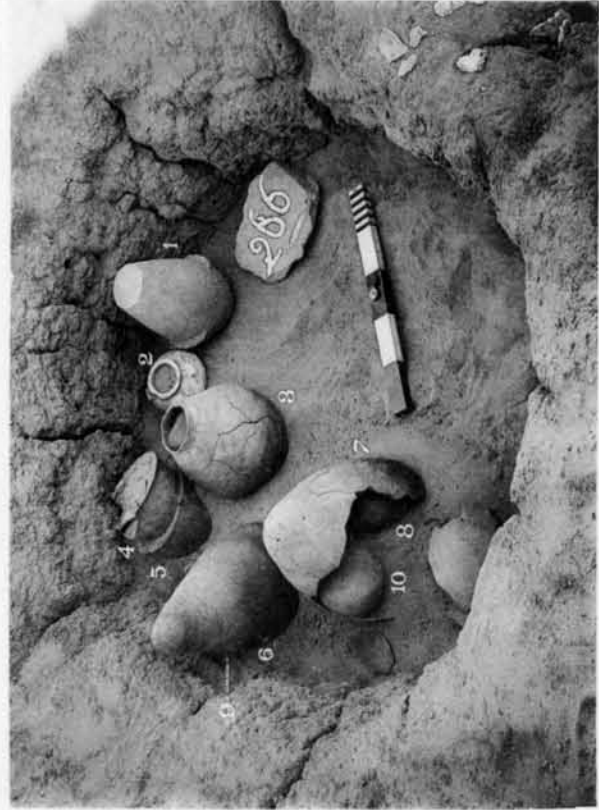
e. Cemetery 102:413, Pottery Deposits.



b. Cemetery 102. Grave 264, Interior.



d. Cemetery 102. Grave 165, Interior.



f. Cemetery 102:266, Pottery Deposits.

Early Dynastic Burials with Eggs and Dolls.



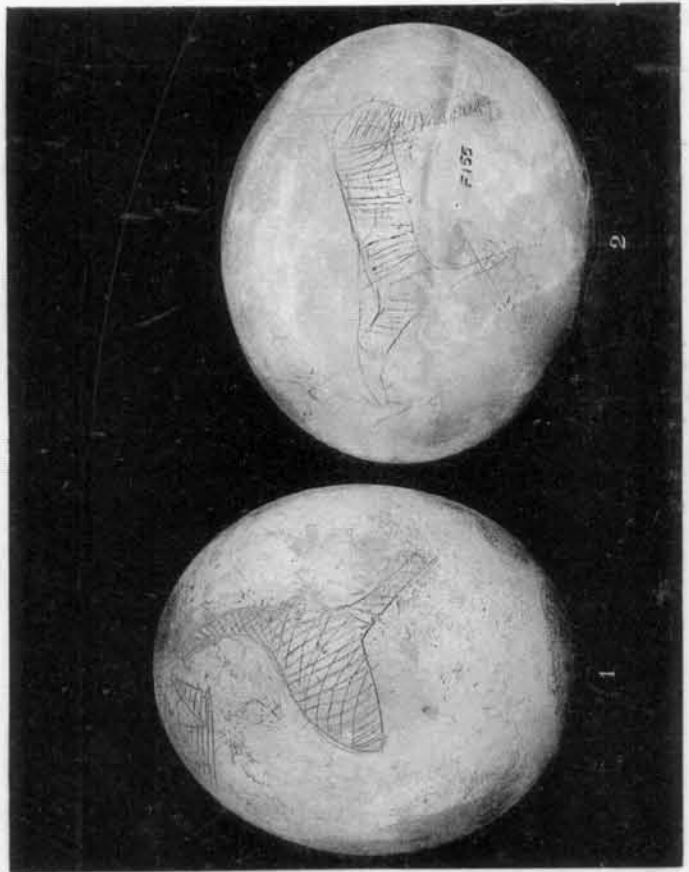
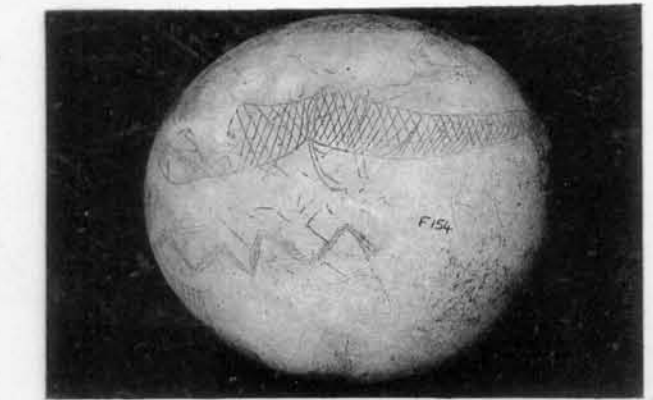
a. Ostrich and goose egg in Cemetery 102. Grave 96.



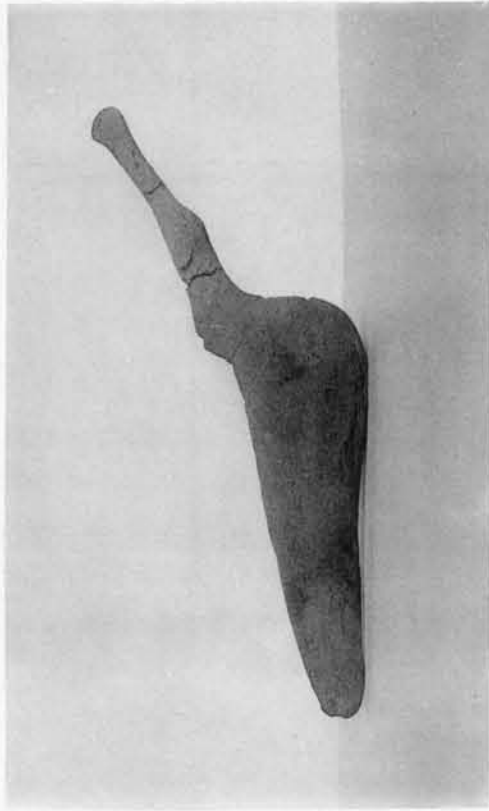
b. Ostrich egg, Cemetery 102. Grave 102.



c. Pottery dolls and pottery deposits, Cemetery 102: 43.



d. e. Ostrich eggs with incised drawings of men, birds and animals.



f. Steatopygous pottery doll.

Cemetery 101. C-Group Period.



a. Superstructures of C-group, Cemetery 101. Looking South.



b. Superstructures of C-group, Cemetery 101. Looking North.

Later C-Group Superstructures and Offering-Chapel.



a. Brick offering-place or chapel of grave 31. Cemetery 101.

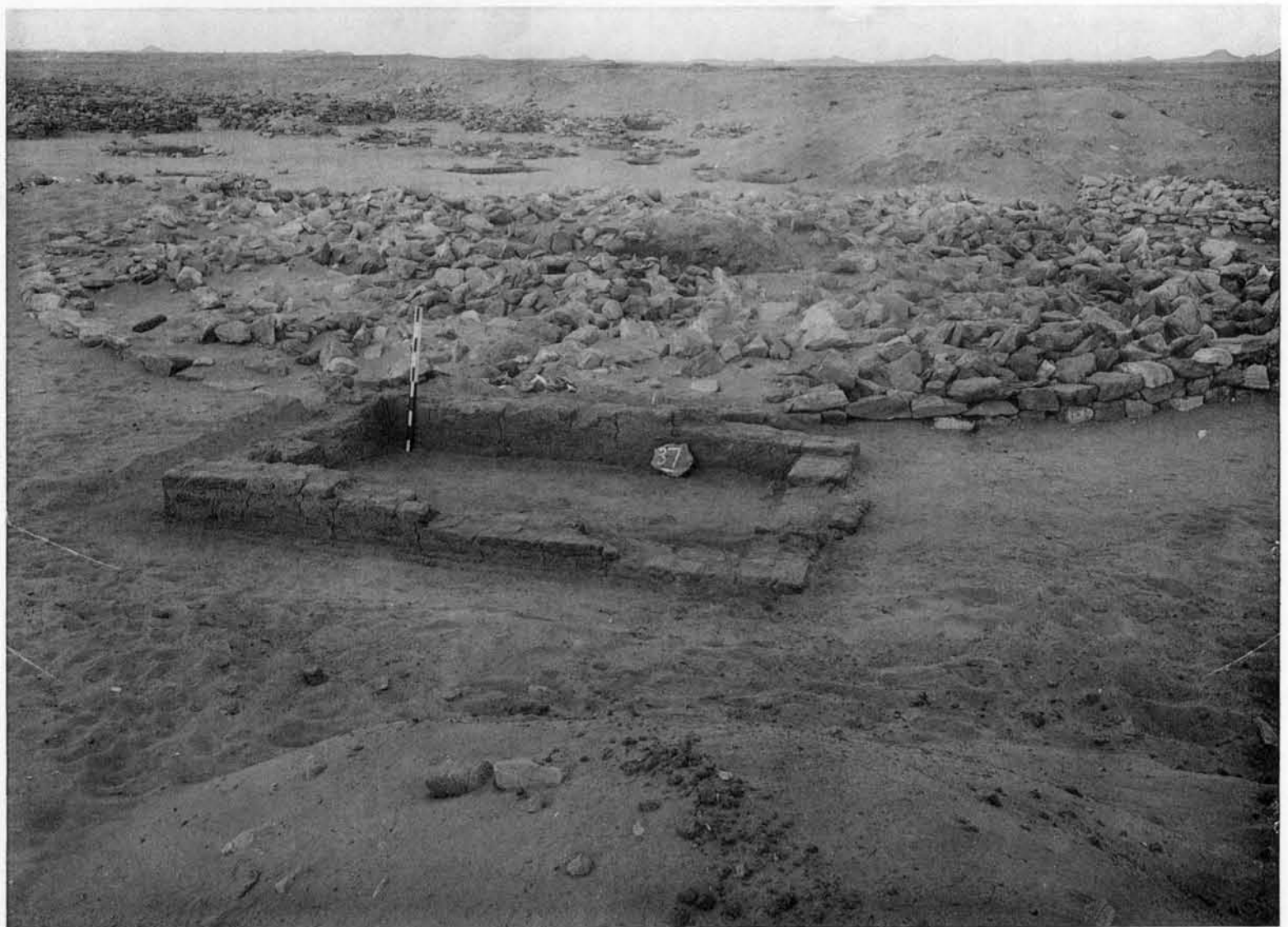


b. Circular mud-brick superstructure of grave 12. Cemetery 101.

Later C-Group Superstructures with Offering-Chapels.



a. Brick offering-place or chapel of grave 40. Cemetery 101.



b. Brick offering-place or chapel of grave 37. Cemetery 101.

Later C-Group Superstructures with Offering-Chapels.



a. Mud-brick offering-place or chapel with secondary stone chapel.

Grave 33. Cemetery 101.



b. Mud-brick offering-places or chapels to graves 116-128, 135. Cemetery 101.

C-Group Superstructures with Offerings.



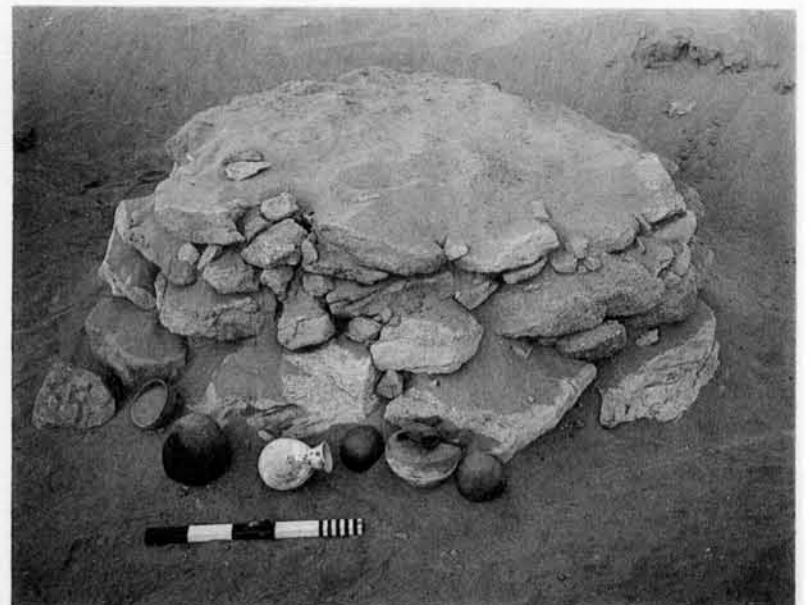
a. Cemetery 101, cleared and uncleared surface.



b. Cemetery 101, Graves 55, 58, Broken Stela.



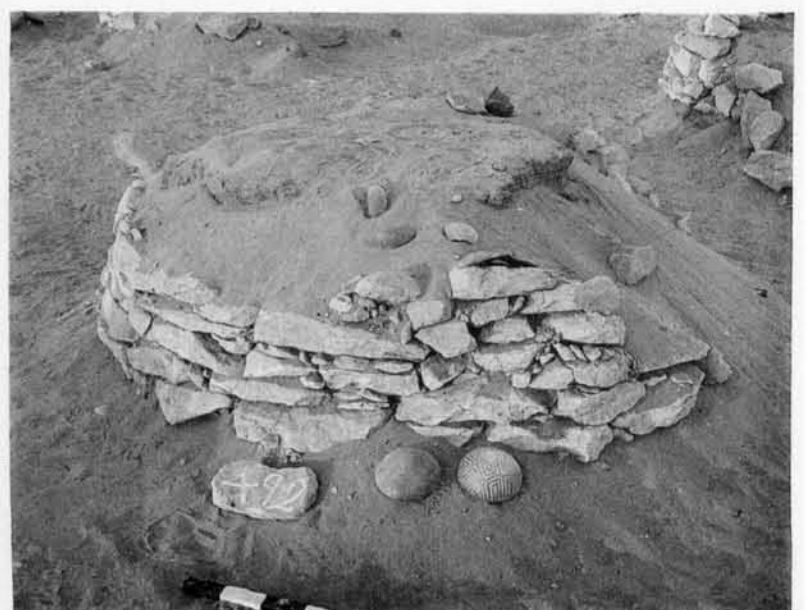
c. Cemetery 101, Grave 62.



d. Cemetery 101, Grave 65.



e. Cemetery 101, Grave 86.



f. Cemetery 101, Grave 492.

Position of Pottery Offering in the C-Group Period. Cemetery 101.



a. Cemetery 101. Grave 374, Pottery outside superstructure.



b. Cemetery 101. Grave 113, Holes in floor of pit.



c. Cemetery 101. Grave 46, Pottery outside superstructure.



d. Cemetery 101. Grave 46, Pottery inside grave.



e. Cemetery 101. Grave 40, Pottery protected by mud-brick chapel.



g. Cemetery 101. Grave 135, Pottery outside chapel of moulded mud.



f. Pottery in chapel of grave 40, Cemetery 101.



h. Pottery on floor of vault, Cemetery 101, Grave 1.



a. Cemetery 101, Grave 382, Superstructures and offerings.



b. Cemetery 101, Grave 382, Burial.



c. Cemetery 101, Grave 111, Burial.



d. Cemetery 101, Grave 111, Superstructure.

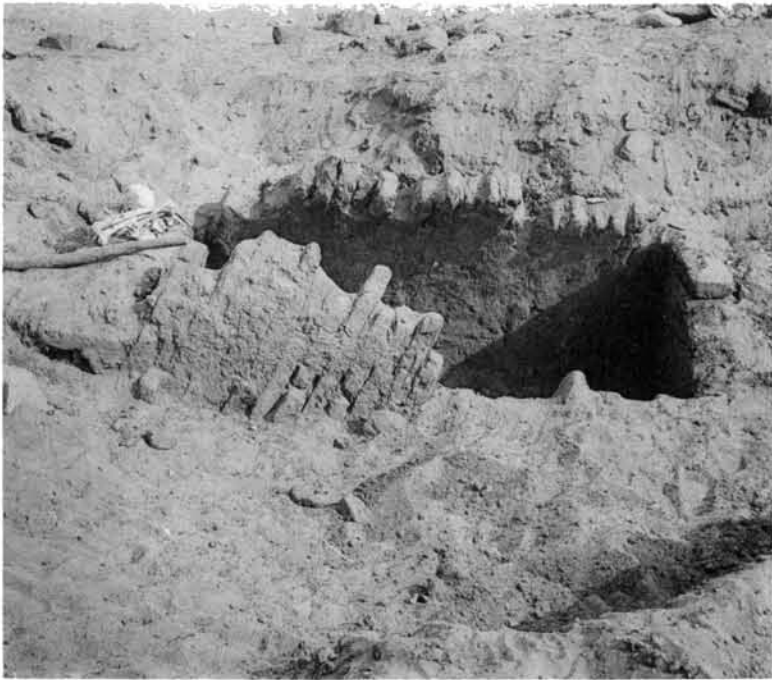


e. Cemetery 101, Grave 451.

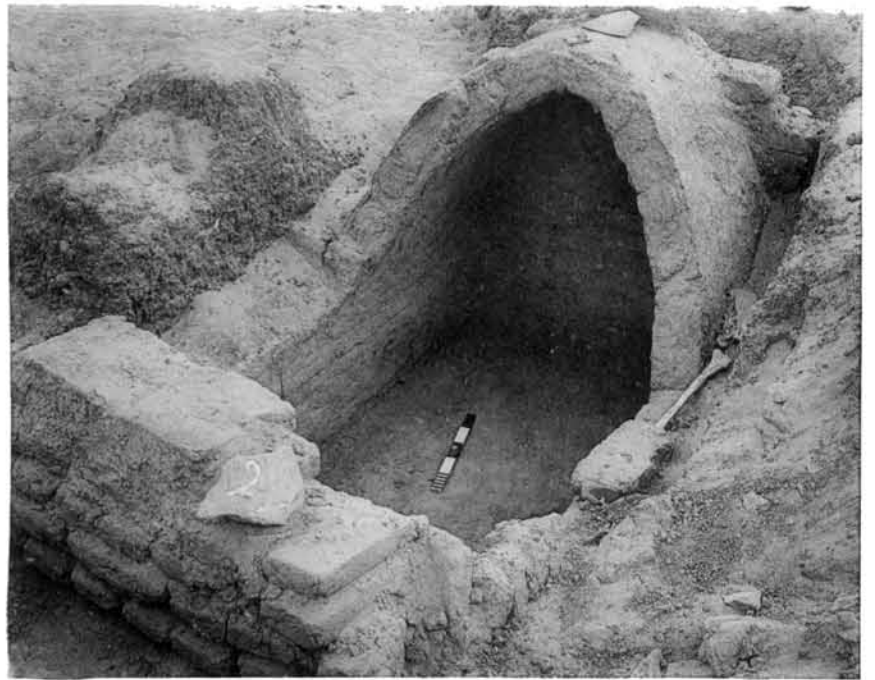


f. Cemetery 101, Grave 363.

Construction of Vaults to Later C-Group Graves.



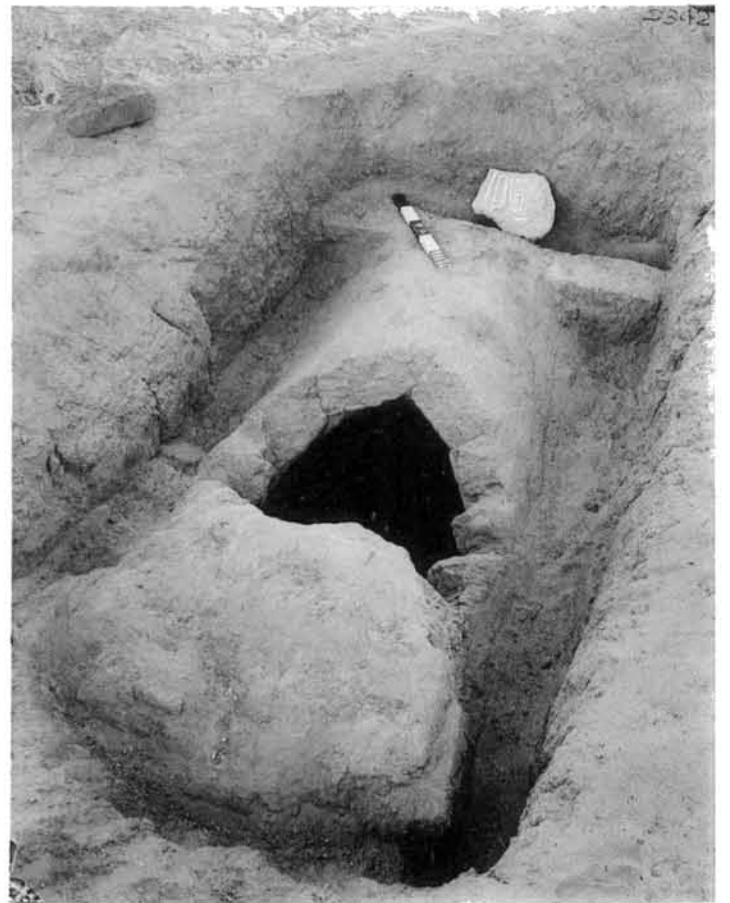
a. Cemetery 101, Grave 1, Leaning vault in side view.



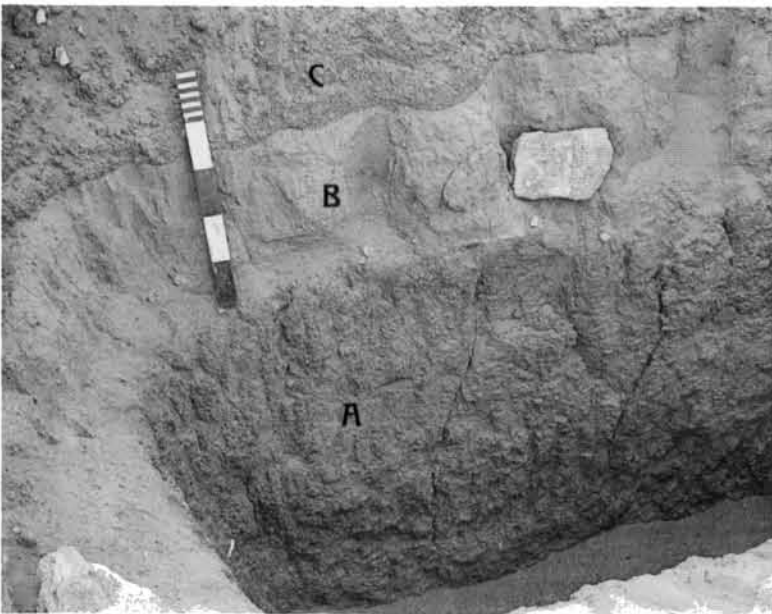
b. Cemetery 101, Grave 2, Pointed leaning vault.



c. Cemetery 101, Grave 35, Corbelled finish to end of vault.



d. Cemetery 101, Grave 105, cross butress to end of vault.

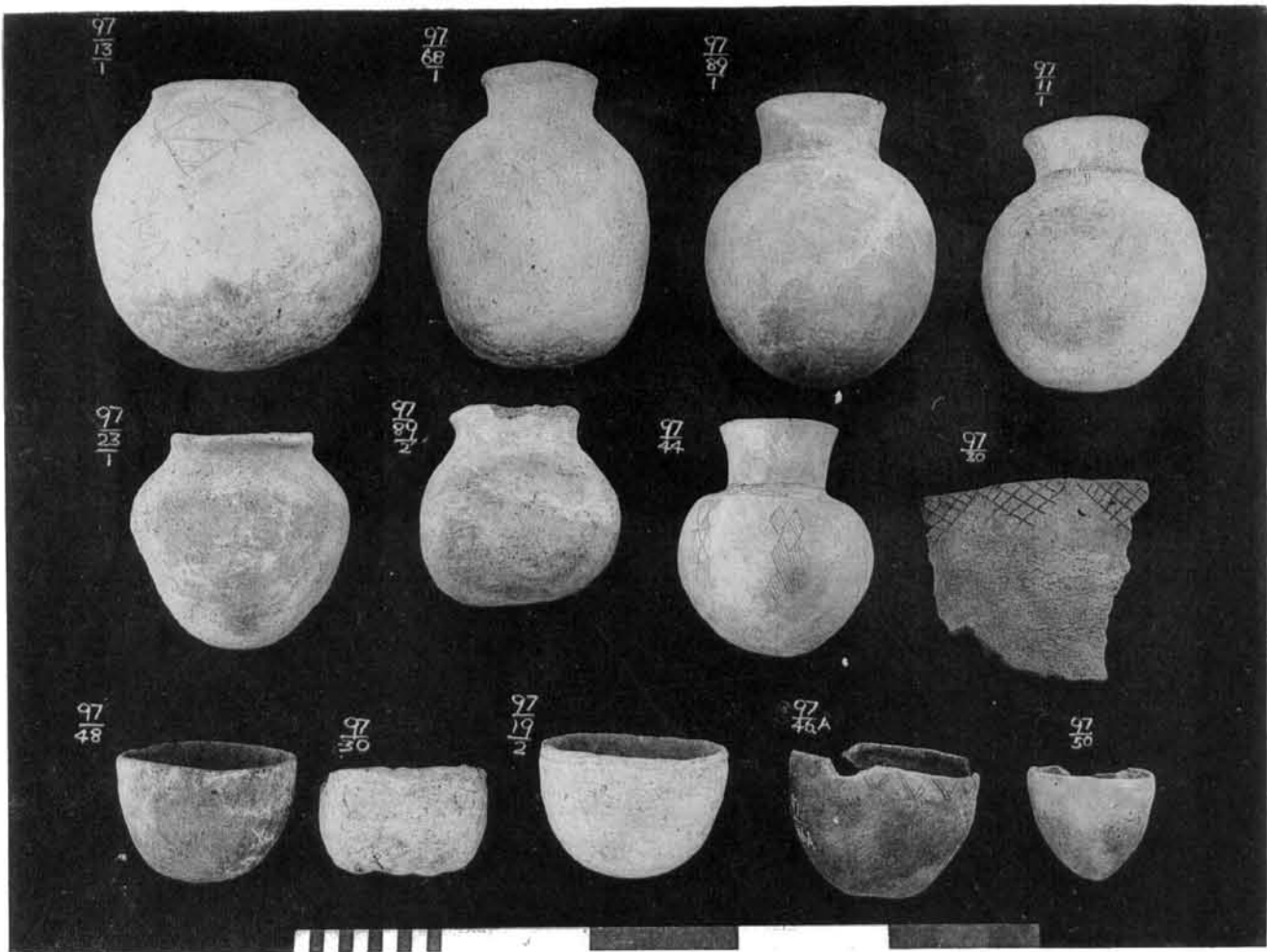


e. Section of C-group grave, Cemetery 101:372.
A. Alluvial Nile mud
B. Original sand surface.
C. Mound of alluvial soil from pit, covering grave.

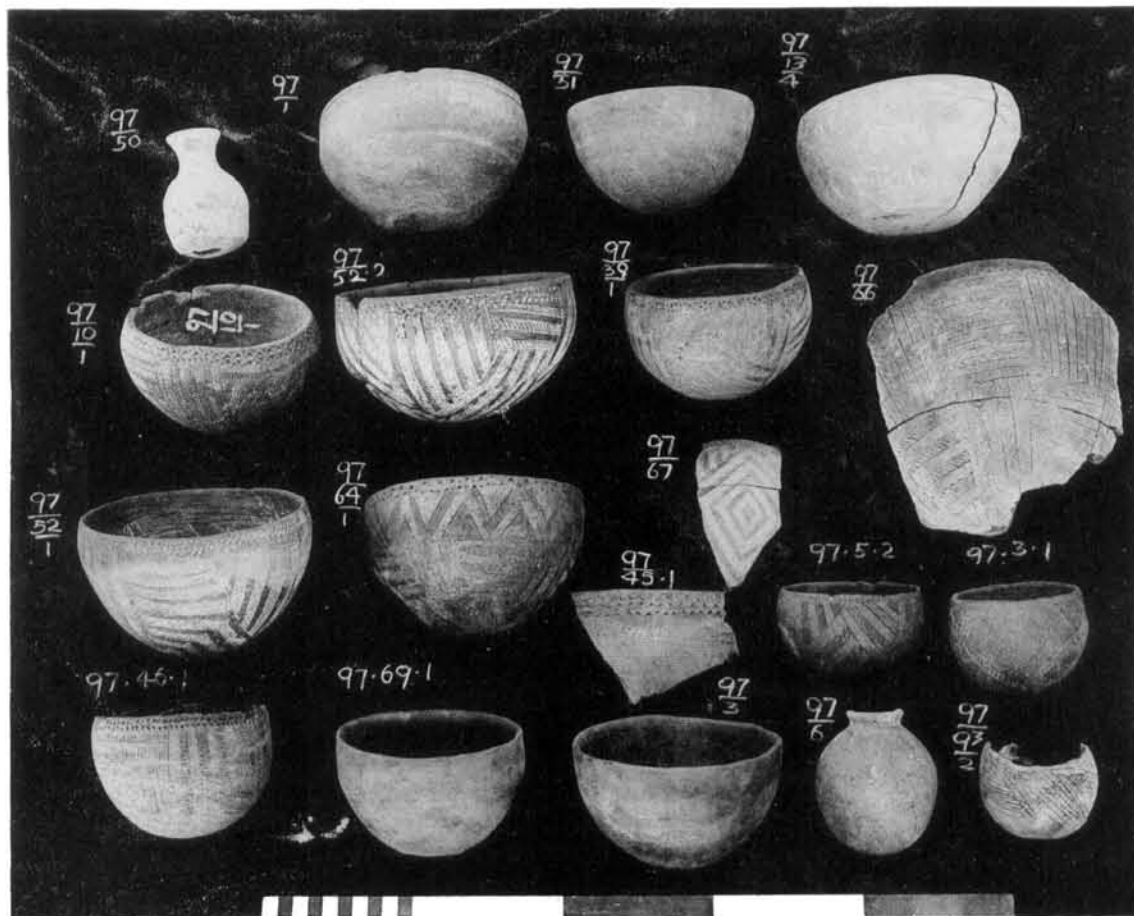


f. Cemetery 101, Grave 10. Sandstone roofing slabs.

C-Group Pottery Cemetery 97.



a. Smooth coarse ware, Necked jars and bowls.



b. Red-painted ware and red and black-polished incised ware.

New Empire Pottery.



a. Group of objects and pottery, grave 106, Cemetery 96/100.

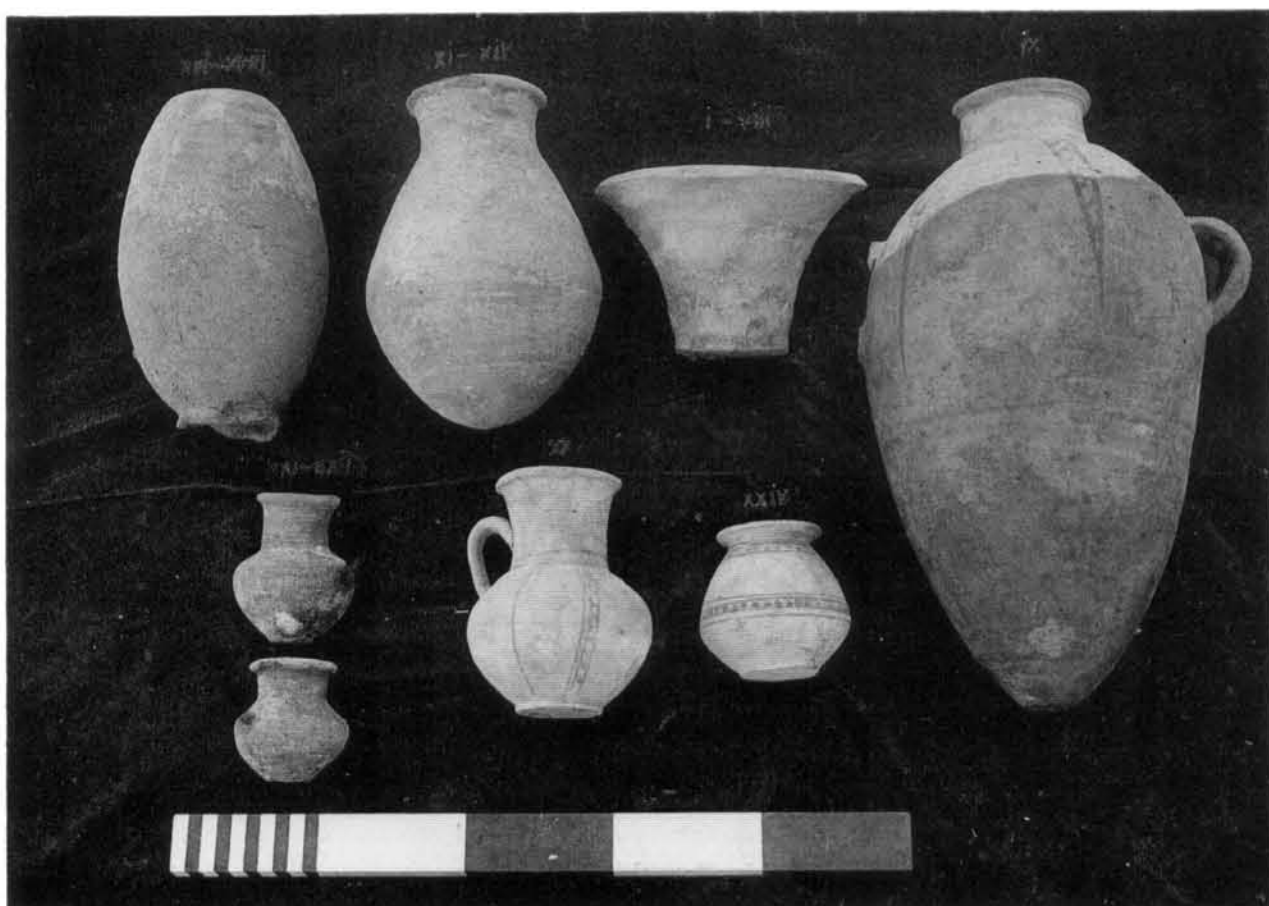


b. Group of pottery, grave 107, Cemetery 96/100.

New Empire Pottery.



a. Group of pottery, grave 101, Cemetery 96/100.



b. Group of pottery, grave 102, Cemetery 96/100.



a. Pottery deposit near Canteen or Customs House, Romano-Nubian period.



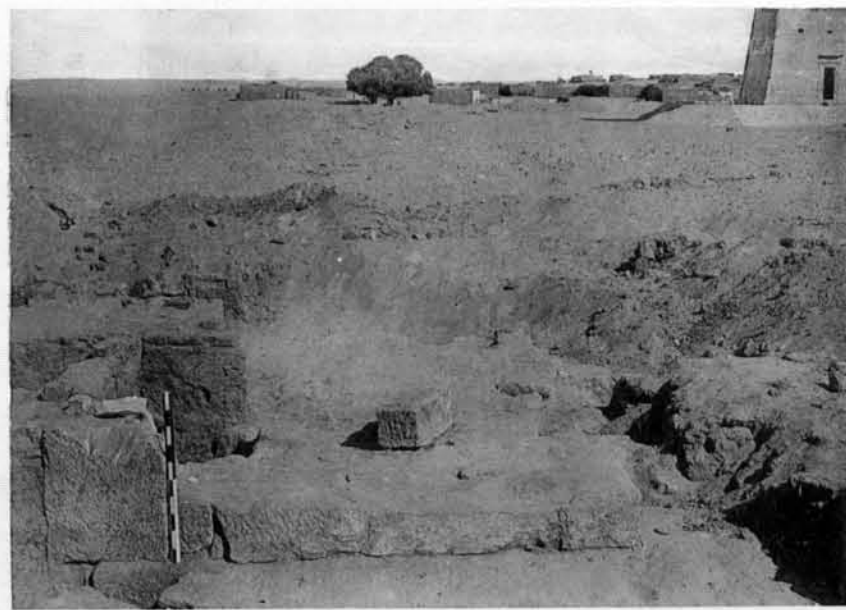
b. Canteen or Customs House. East side.



c. Corn mill of red granite, Roman Camp.



d. Roman Camp, west gate.

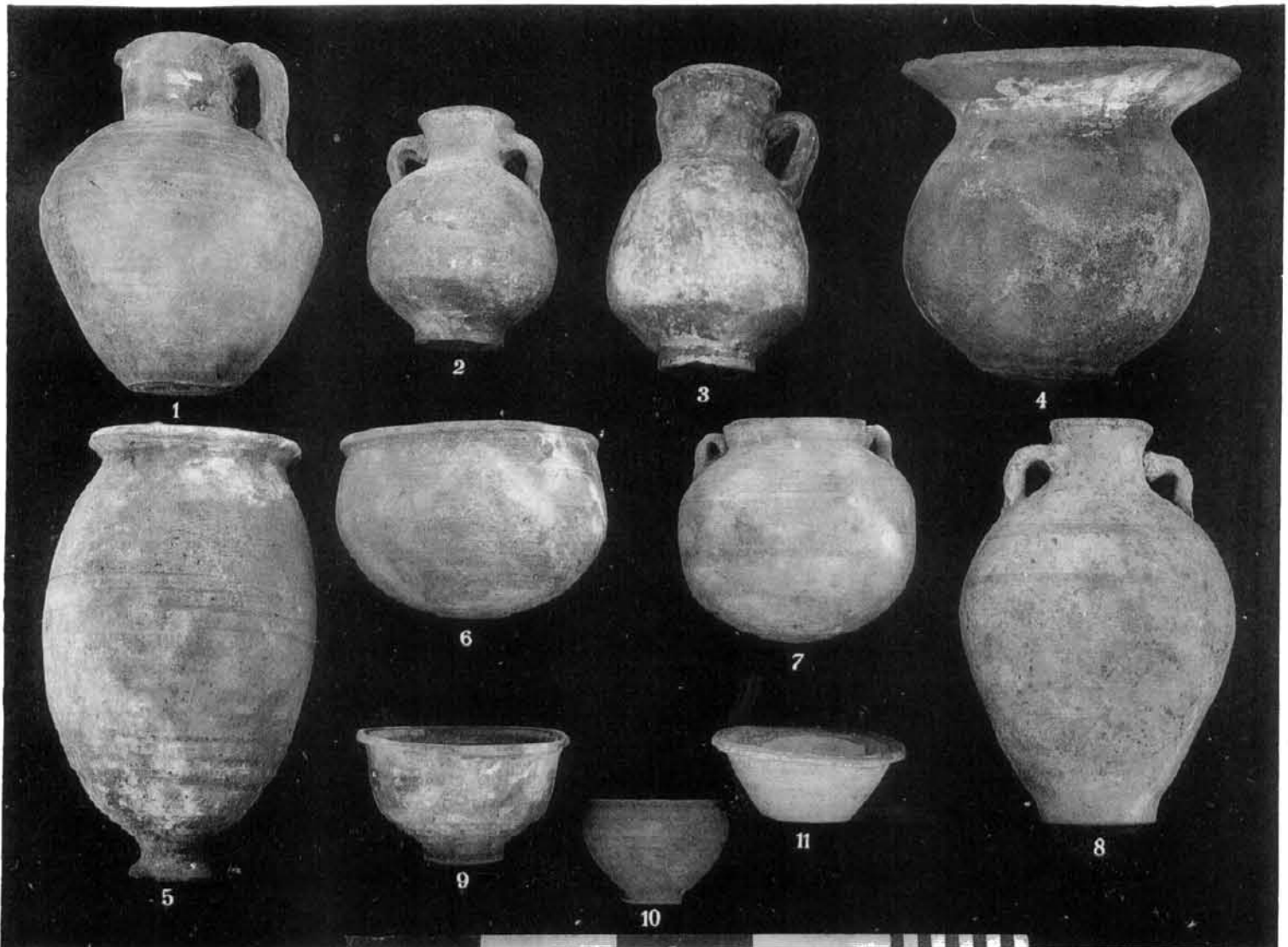


e. Roman Camp, south gate.

Romano-Nubian Pottery.



a. Romano-Nubian Pottery from Cemetery 100.



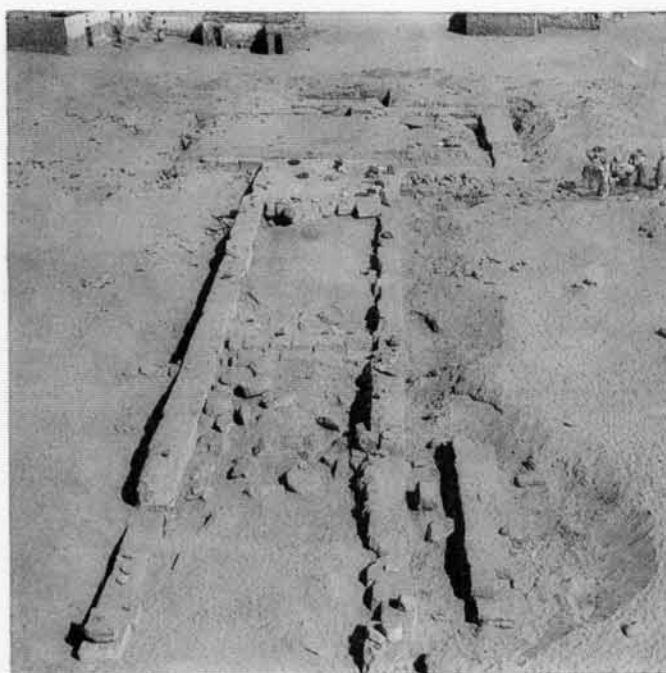
b. Romano-Nubian Pottery from Cemetery 100.



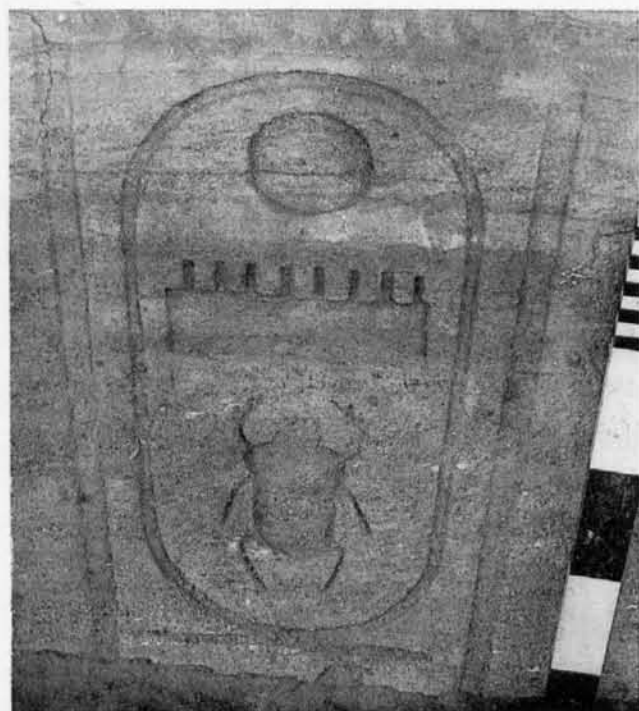
a. Northward unfinished extension, Dakka Temple.



c. Inscribed block.



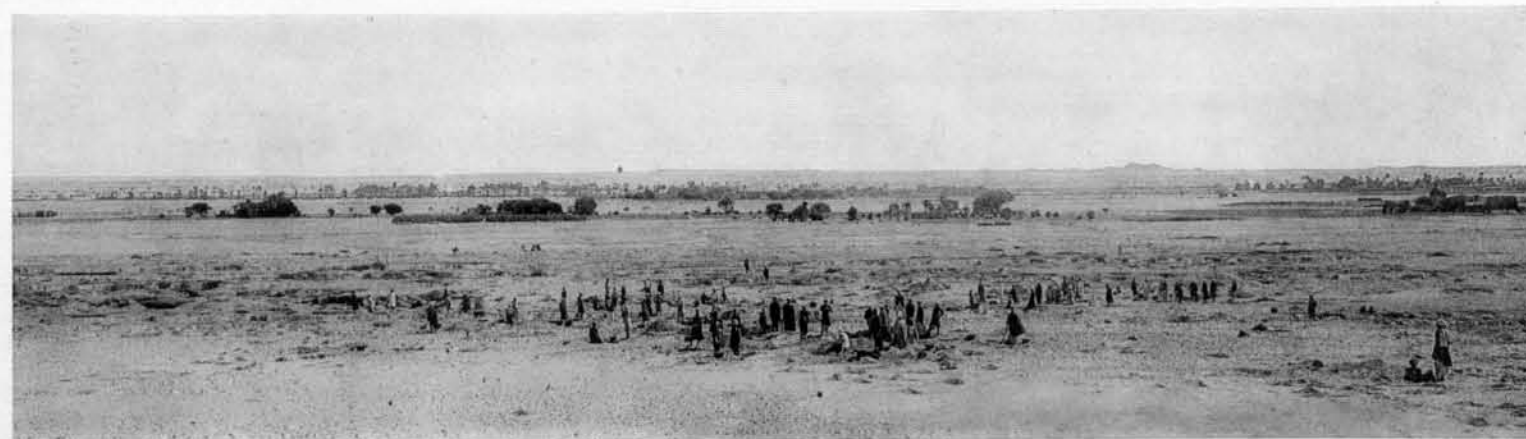
b. Northward extension, Dakka Temple.



d. Inscribed block.



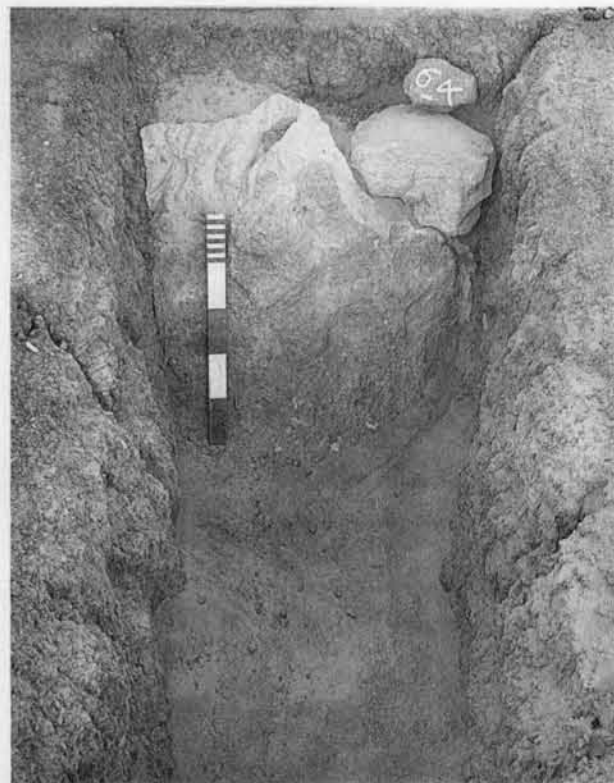
e. Inscribed block.



f. General view of Plain of Dakka. Cemetery 98 in foreground.



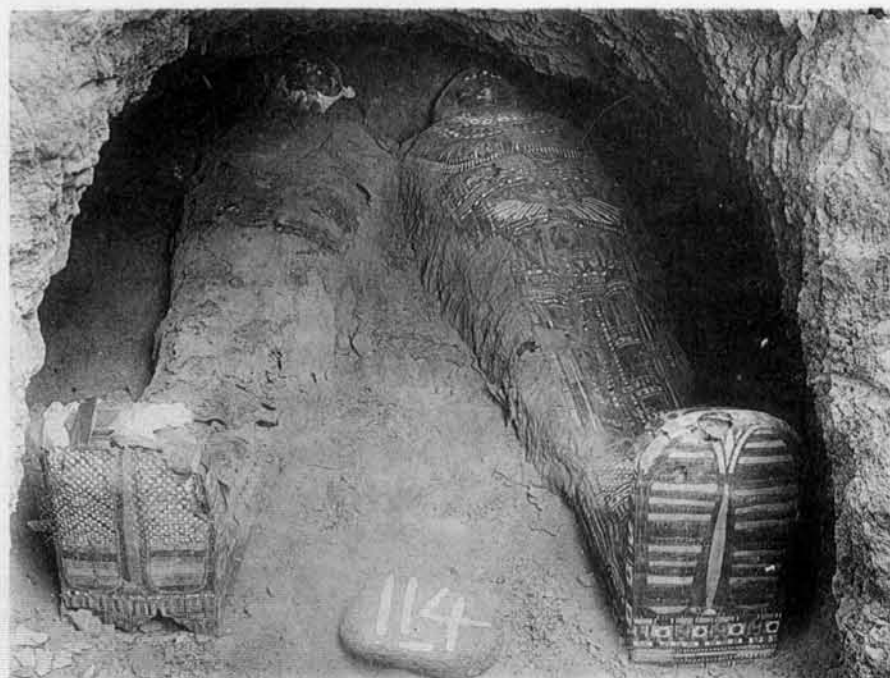
a. Cemetery 94/300 Grave 321.



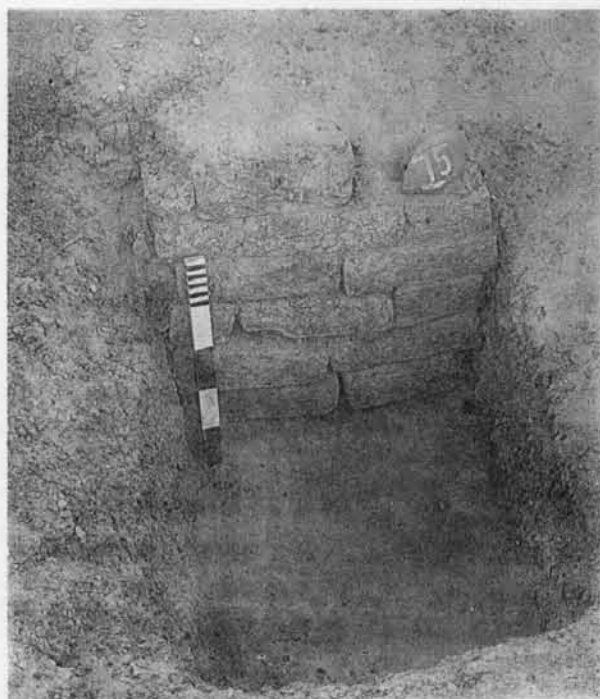
b. Cemetery 107 Grave 64, door block.



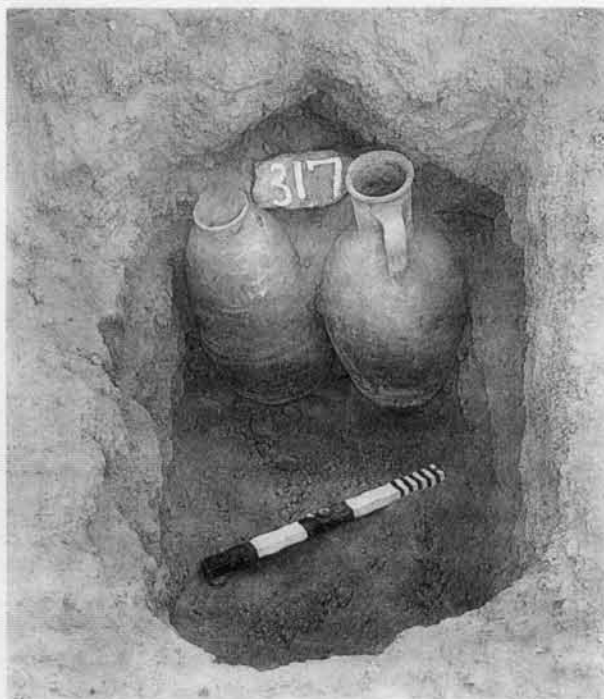
c. Cemetery 98, Grave 59.



d. Cemetery 94/300, Grave 314.

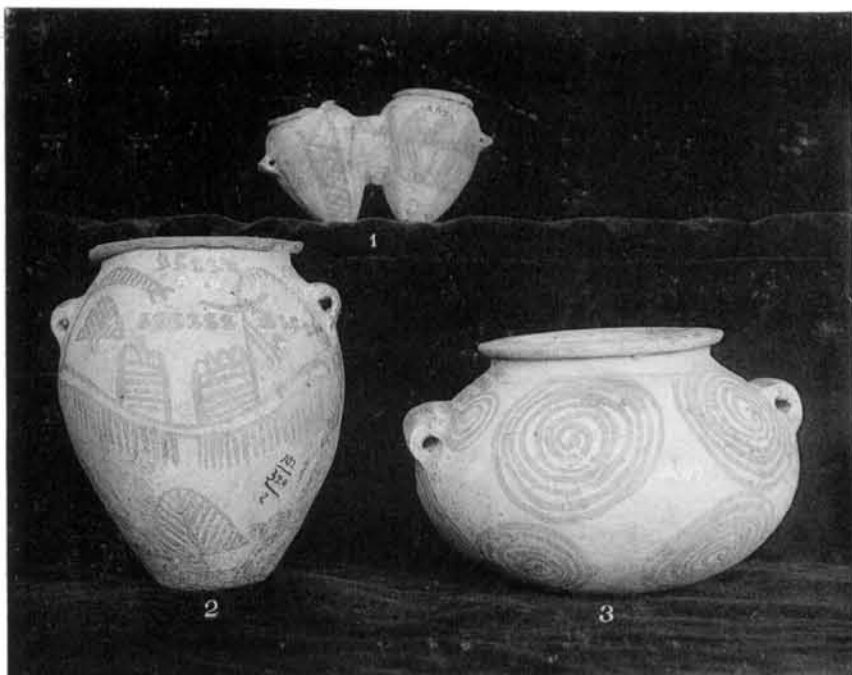


e. Cemetery 107, Grave 75, door block.

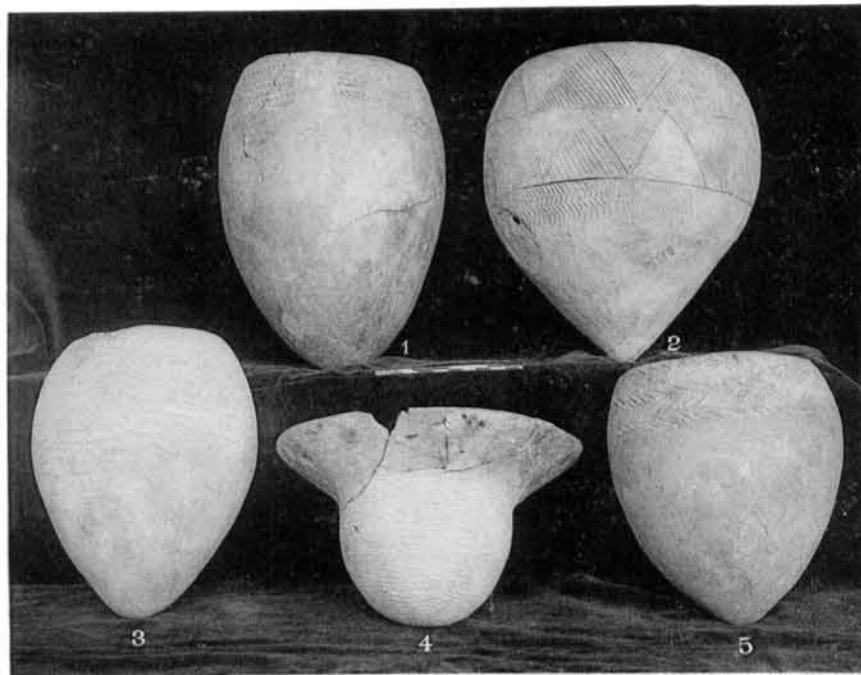


f. Cemetery 98, Grave 317, door block.

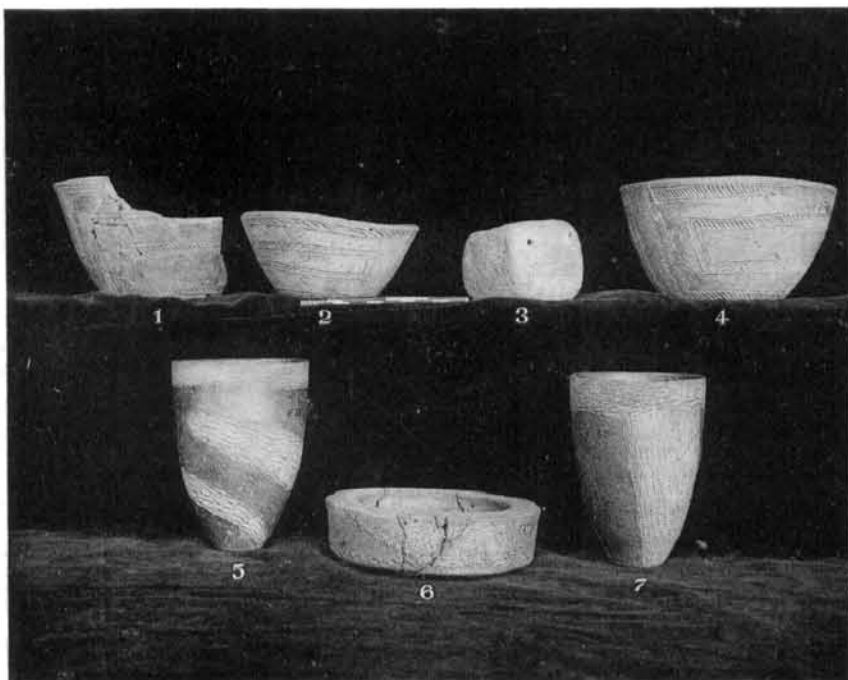
Decorated Archaic Pottery.



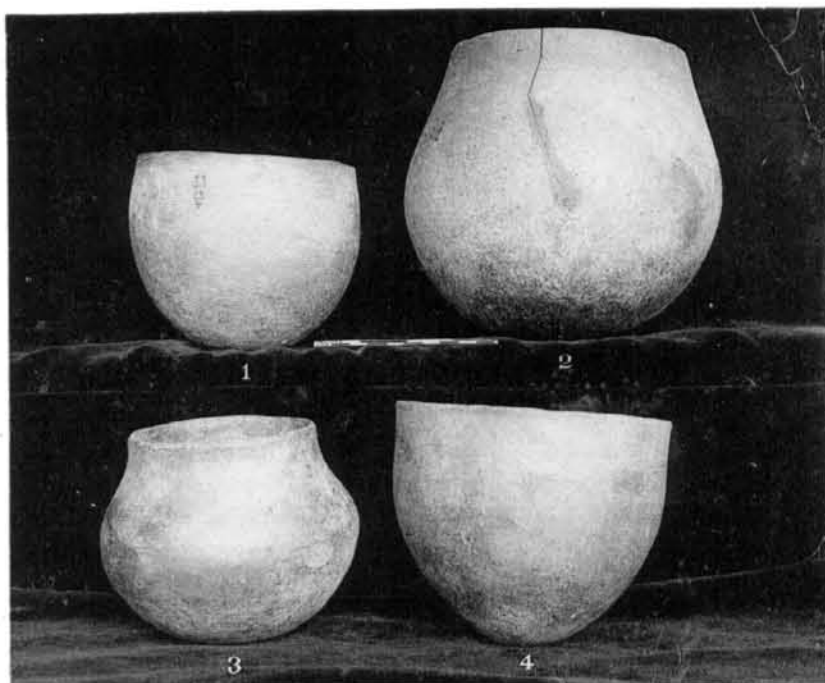
a. Red-painted designs on buff ware.



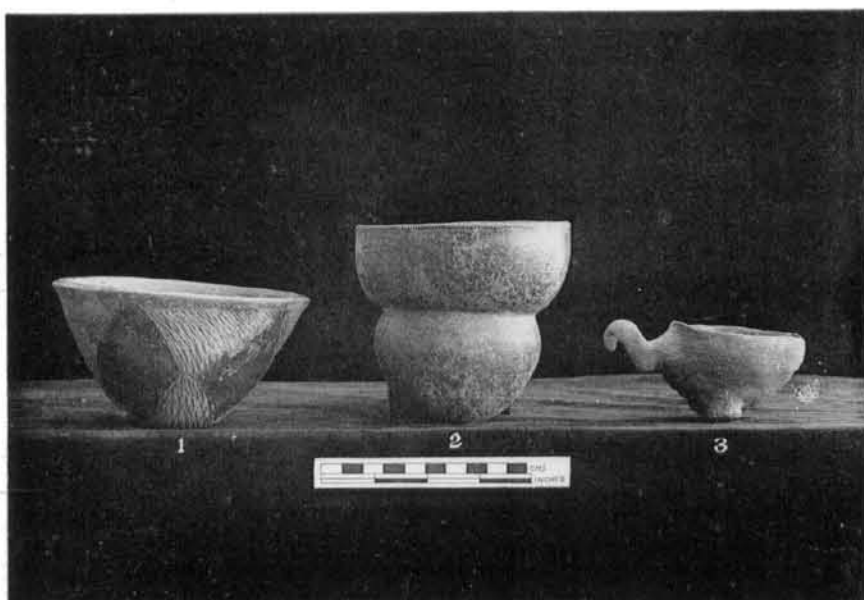
b. Incised designs on red or brown ware.



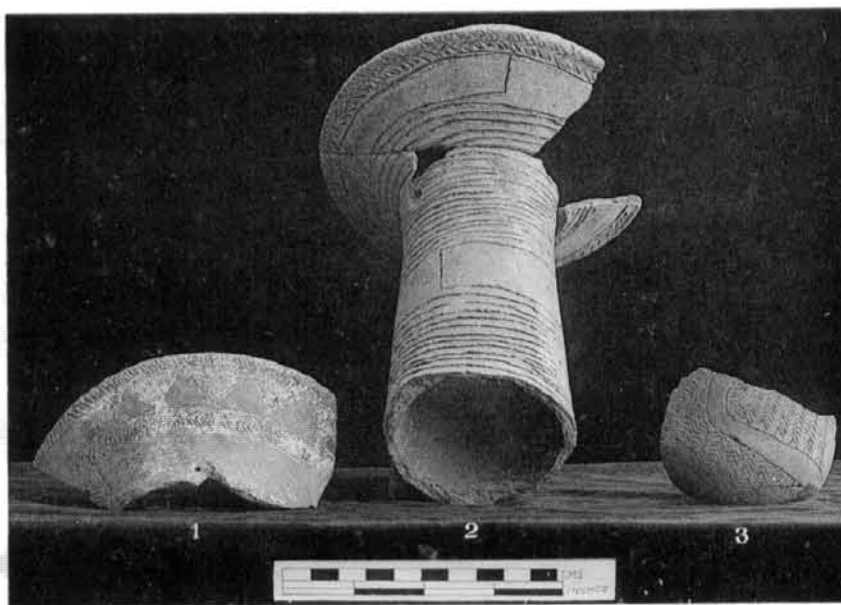
c. Incised designs on red or brown and black-polished ware.



d. Red-polished black-mouthed ware.

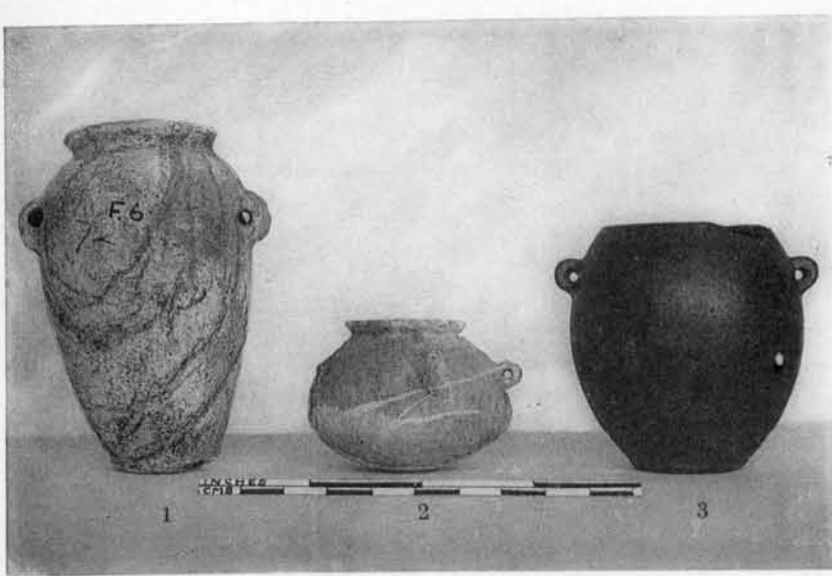


e. Red-painted and polished ware.

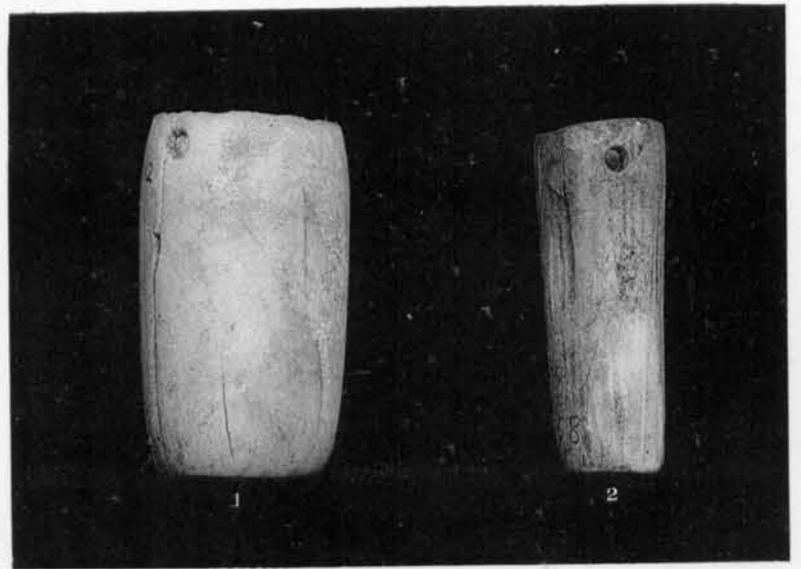


f. Incised designs on brown-polished ware

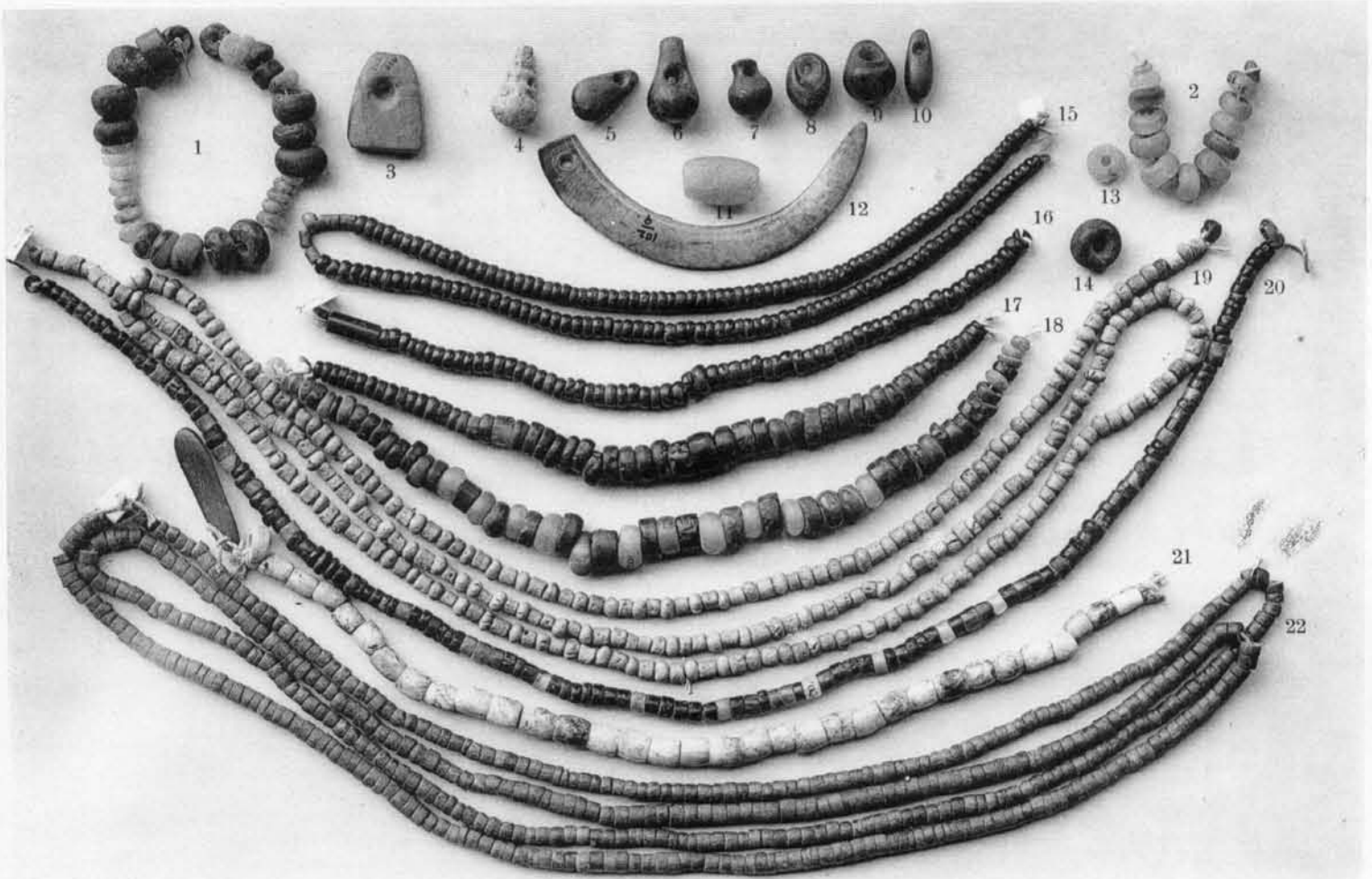
Archaic Objects.



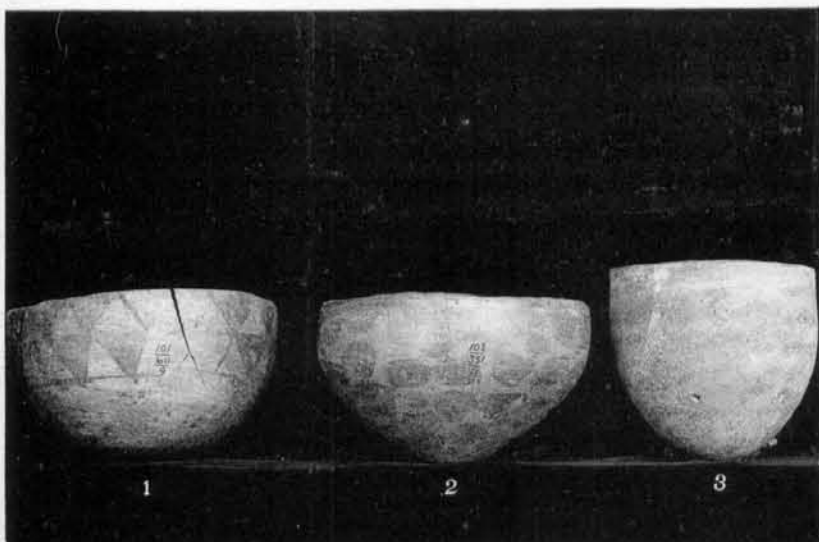
a. Stone vessels.



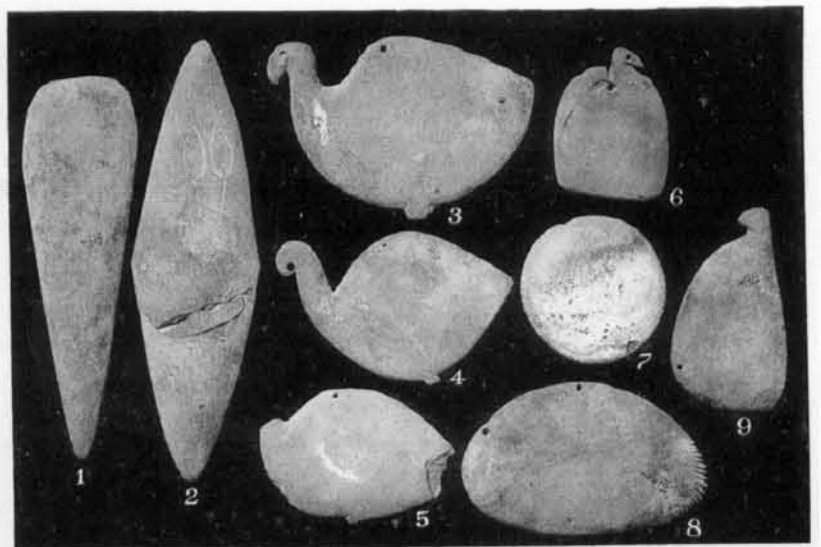
b. Ivory cups.



c. Necklaces and Pendants.

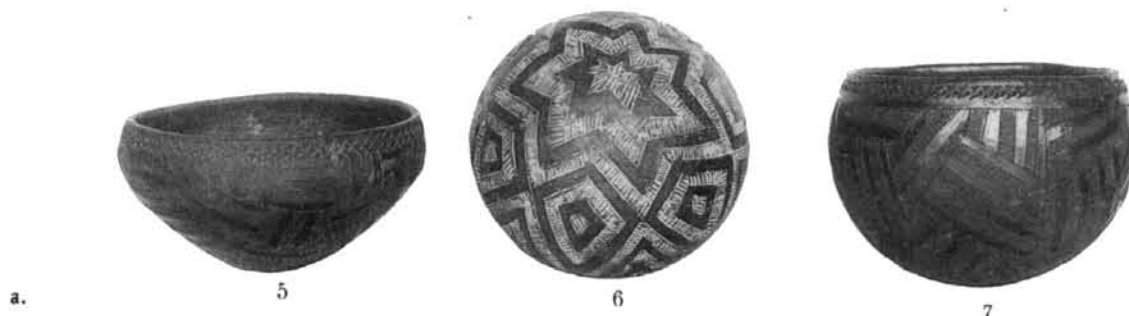


d. Thin red-painted pottery with red-painted designs.



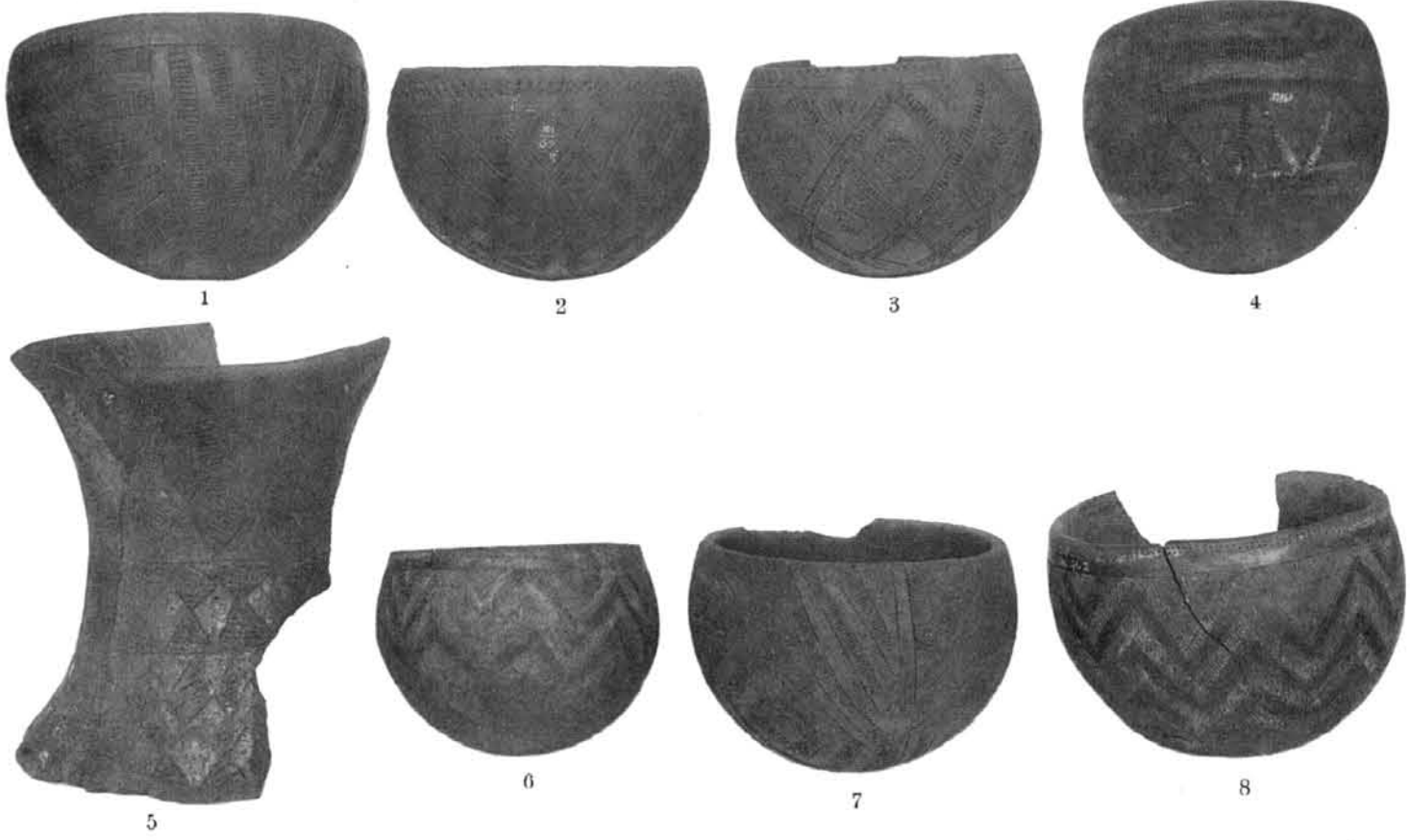
e. Slate Palettes.

Black-Polished Pottery with Incised Patterns, C-Group Period.

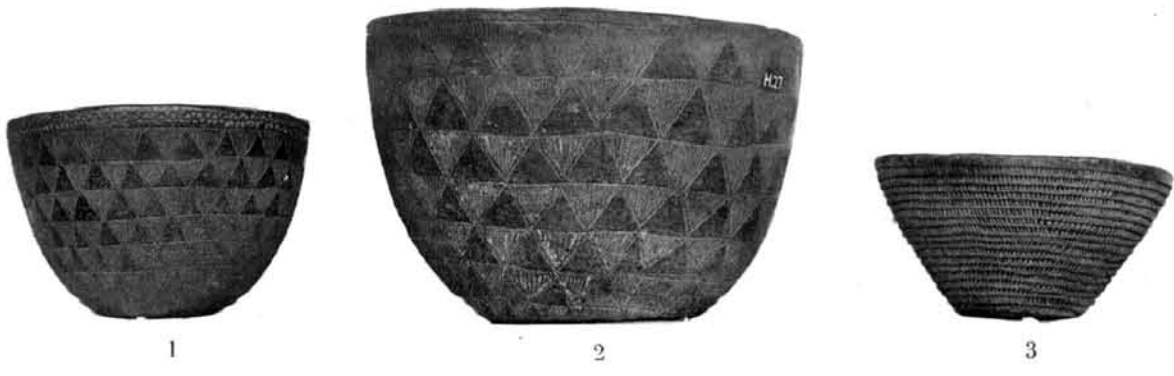
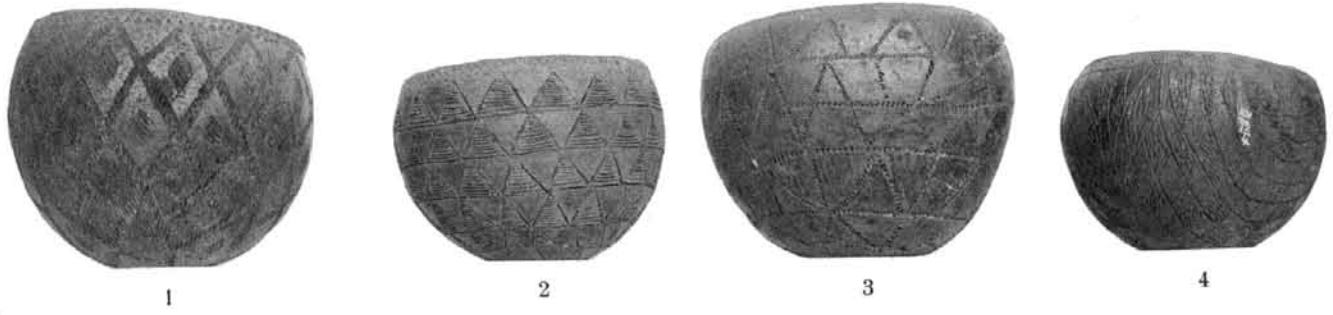


c.

a. b. Black-Polished Pottery with Incised Patterns.
c. Red-Polished Pottery with Incised Basket-Work Pattern.



a.





1

2

3



4

5



1

2

3



4

5

6

b



1

2

3



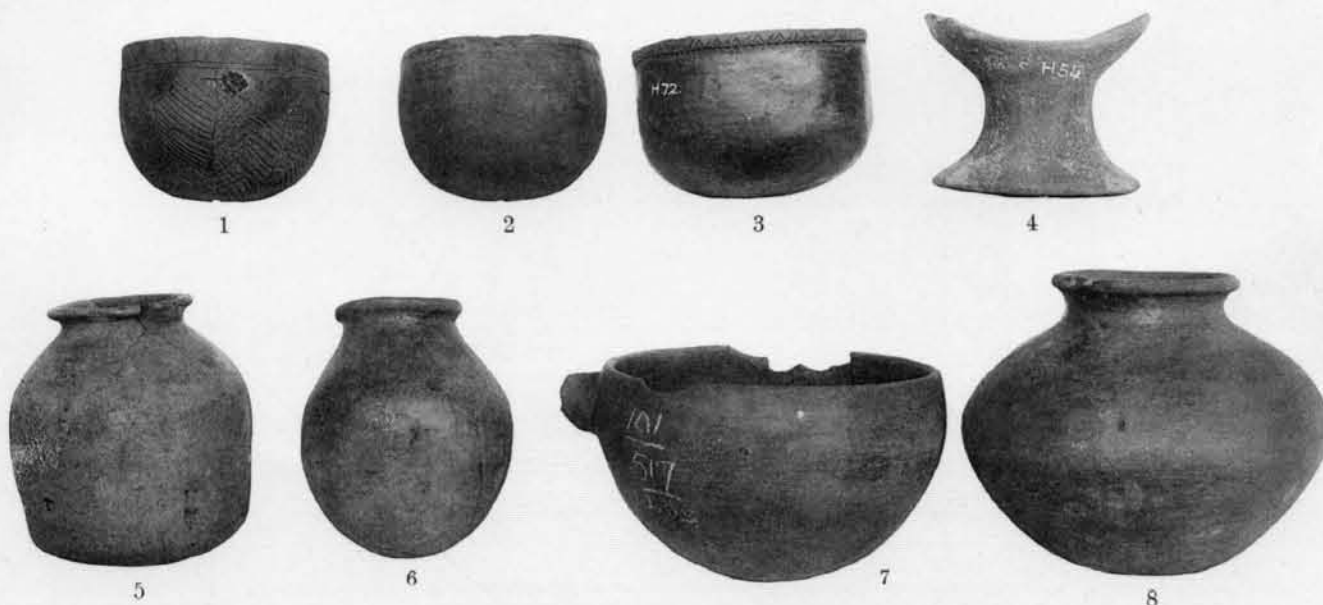
4

5

6



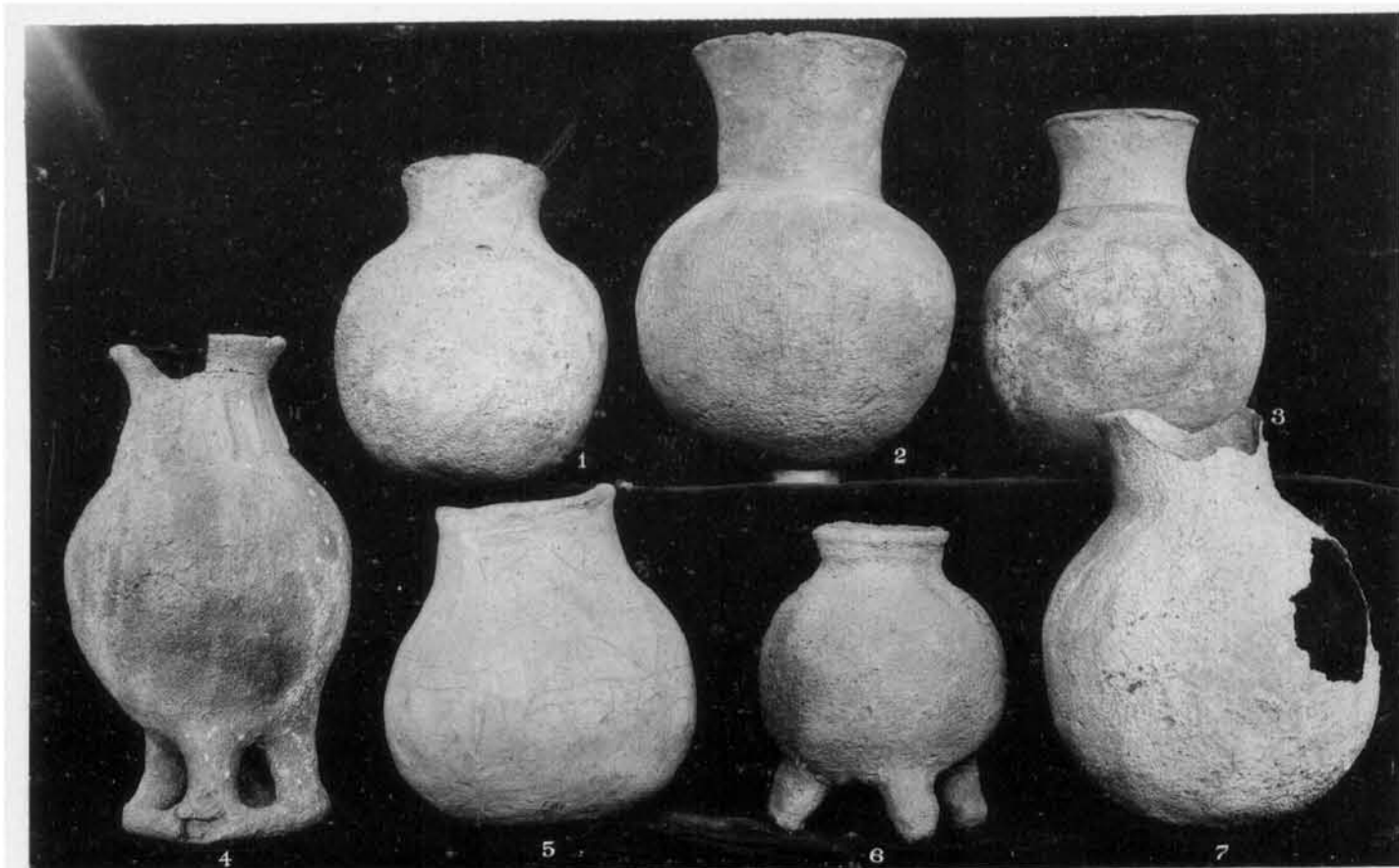
a. Red-polished black-topped ware.



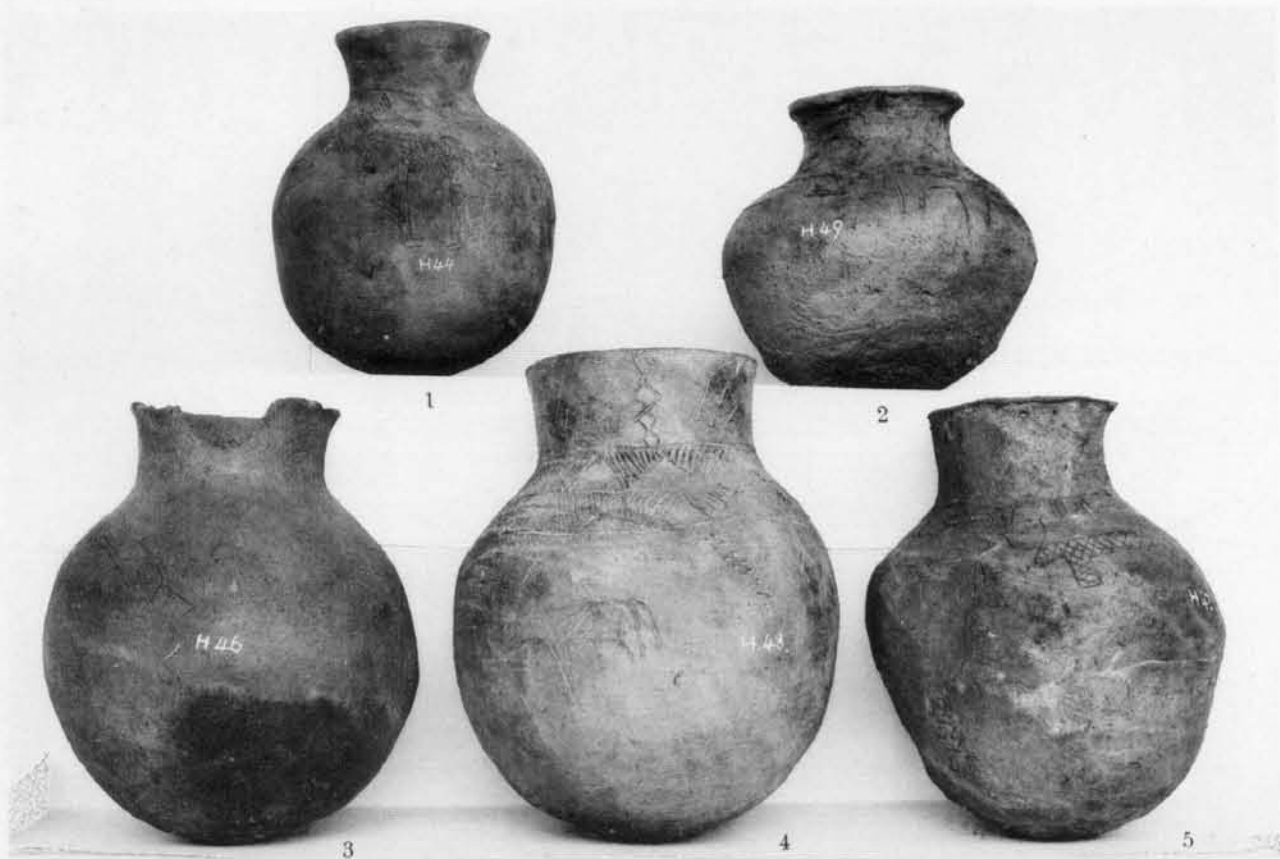
b. 1-3 Thin red and black incised bowls, 4 Pottery Pillow, 5-7 Red-polished black-topped ware.



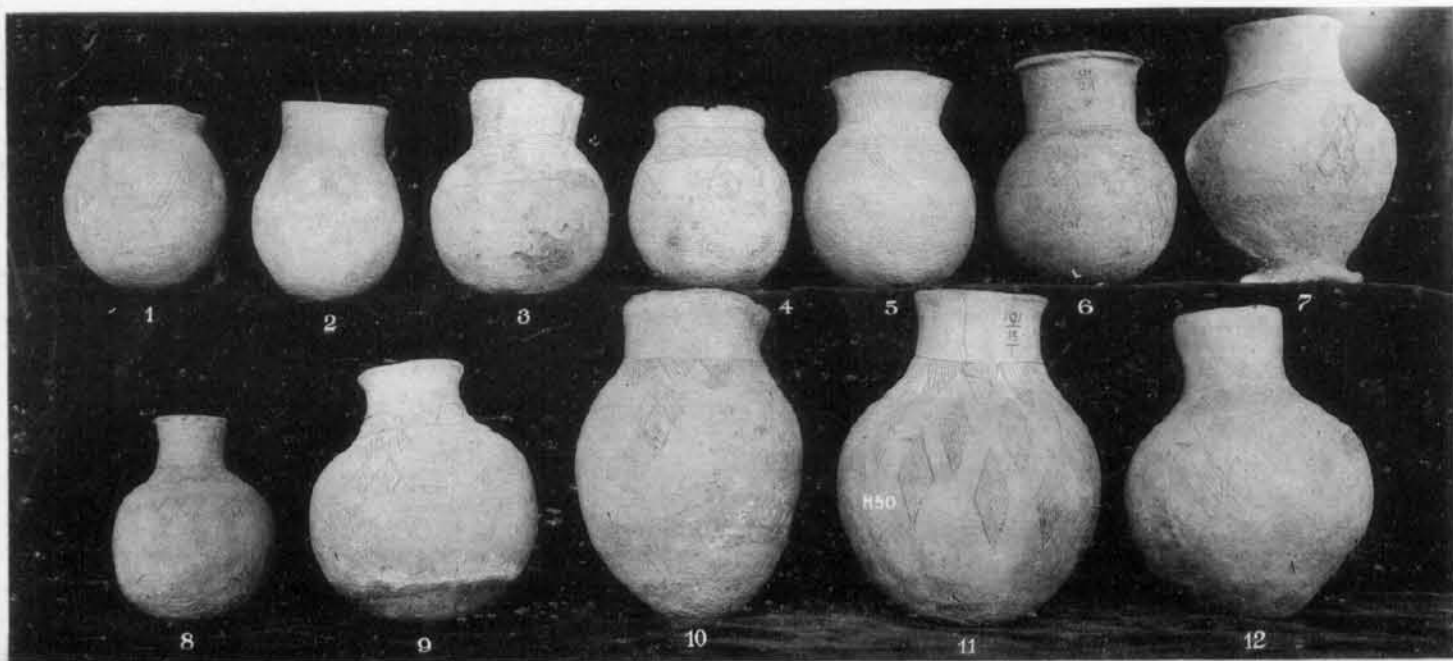
c. Red-polished black-topped pottery, bowls with decorated brim.



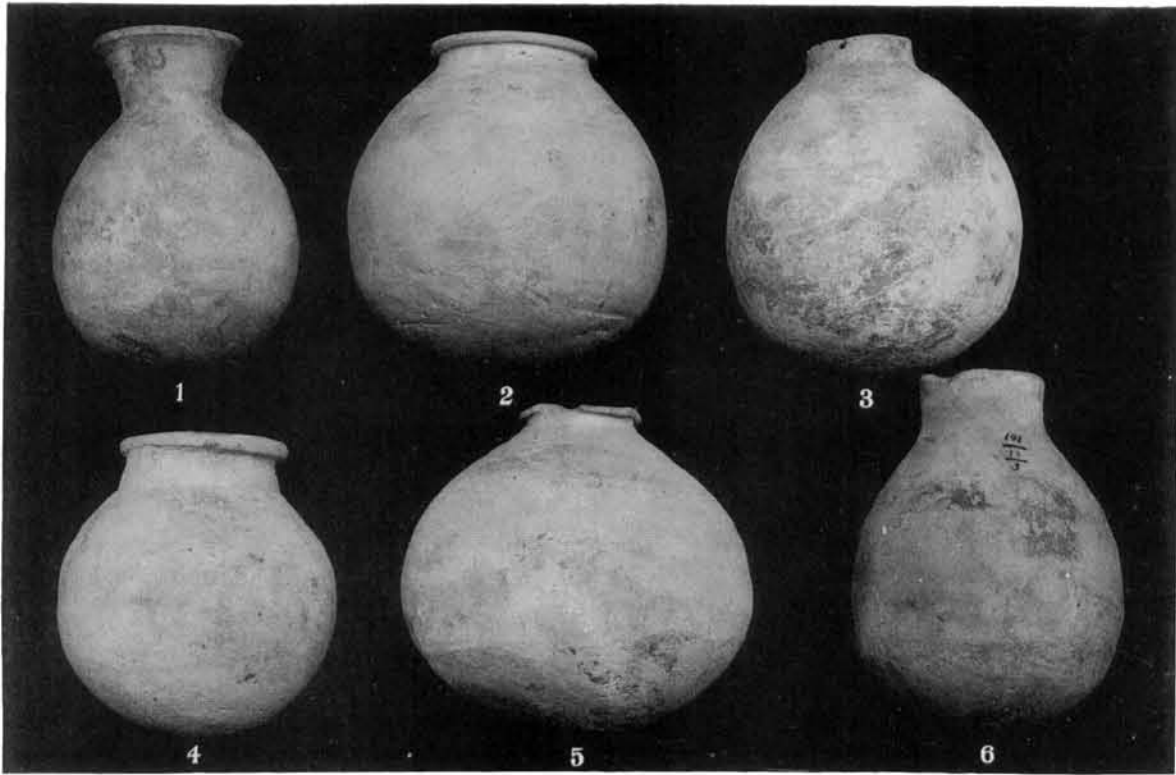
a. Smooth coarse red ware.



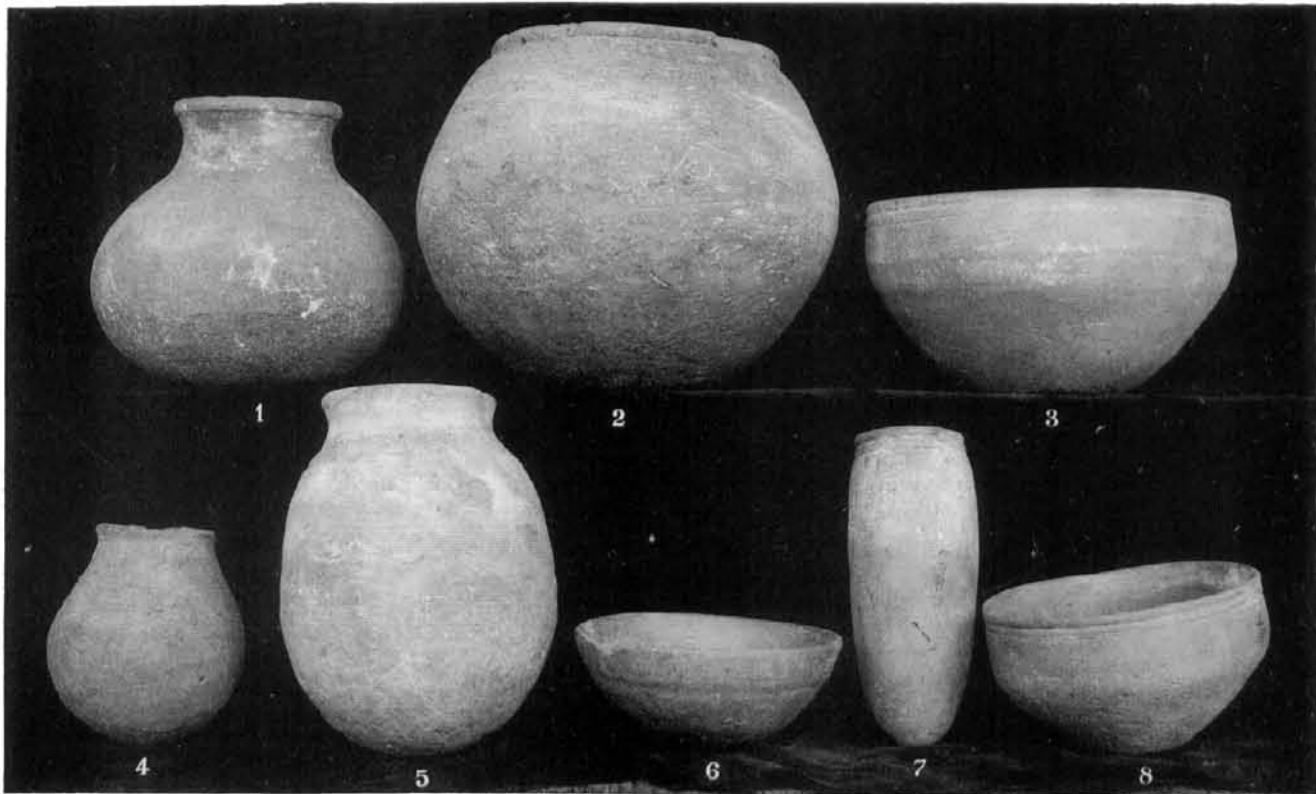
b. Smooth coarse red ware with incised drawings of men, oxen and birds.



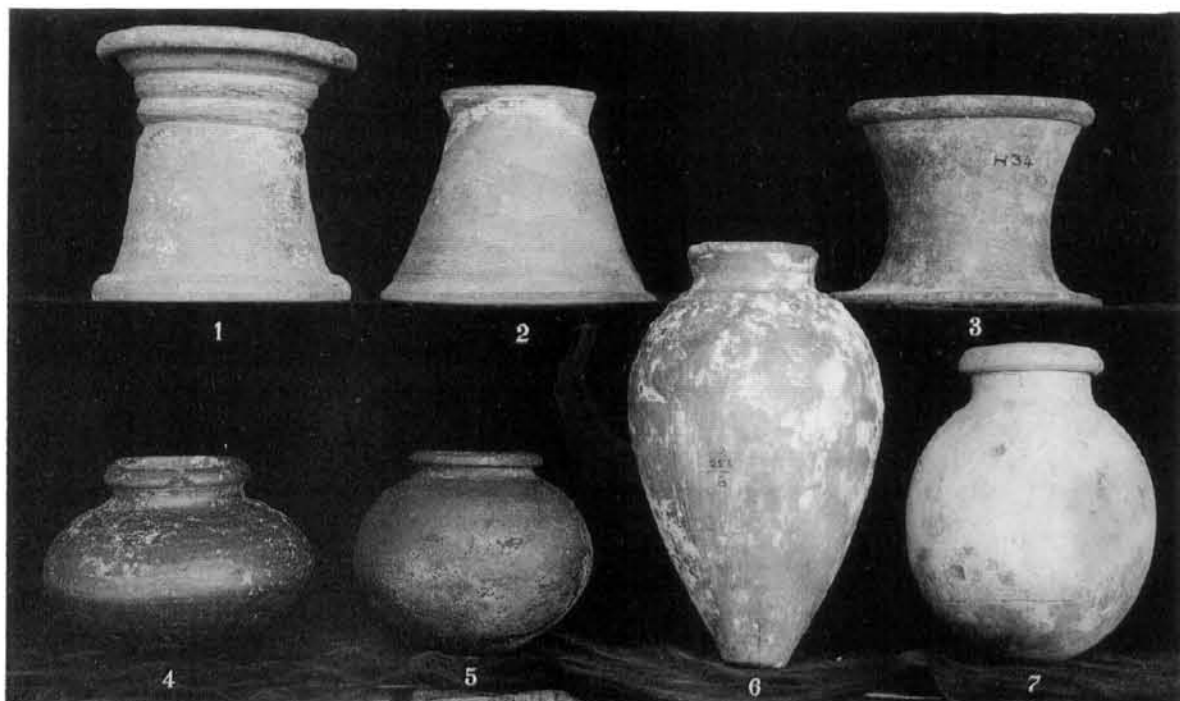
c. Models of above jars, of smooth coarse red ware with incised pattern.



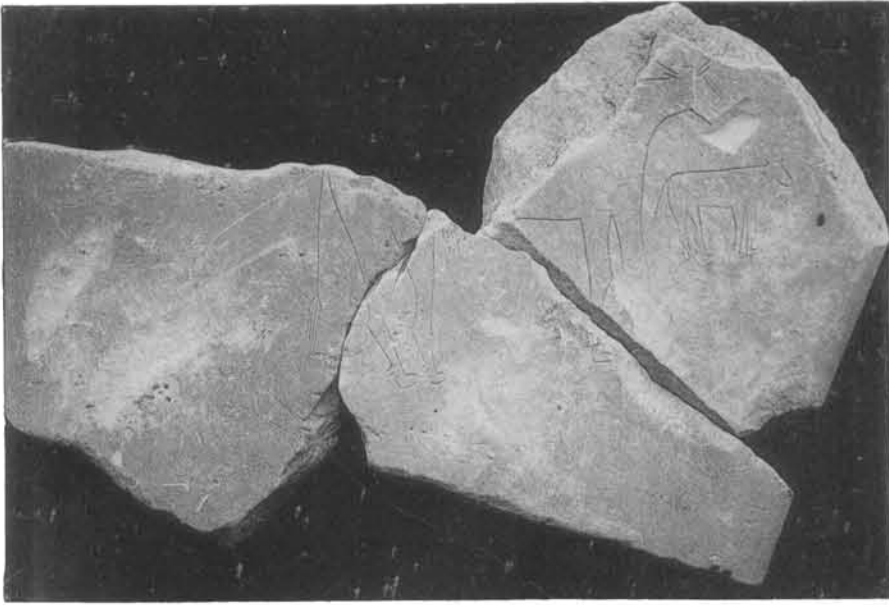
a. Hard white ware.



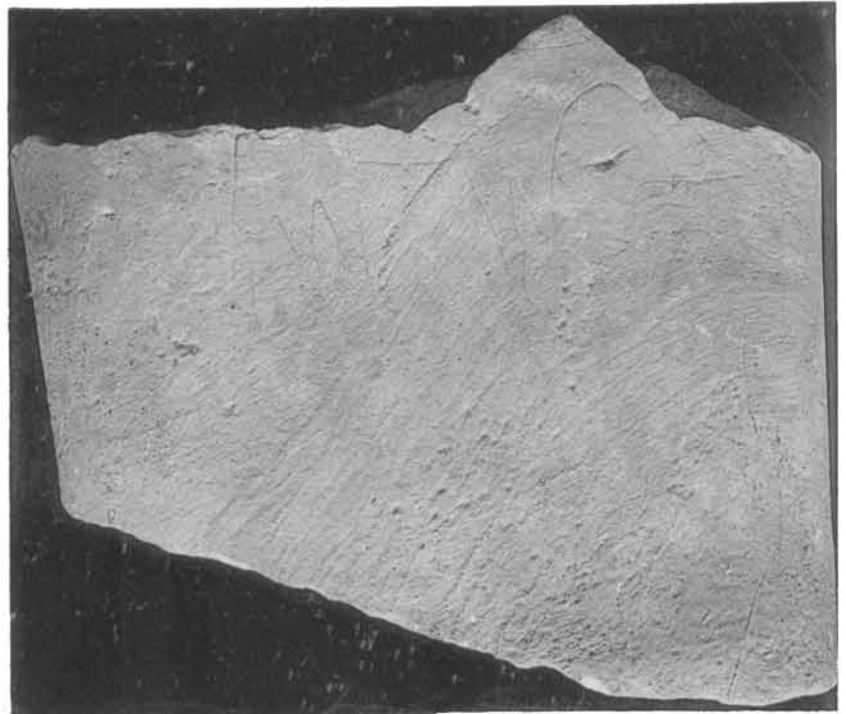
b. Red-painted ware.



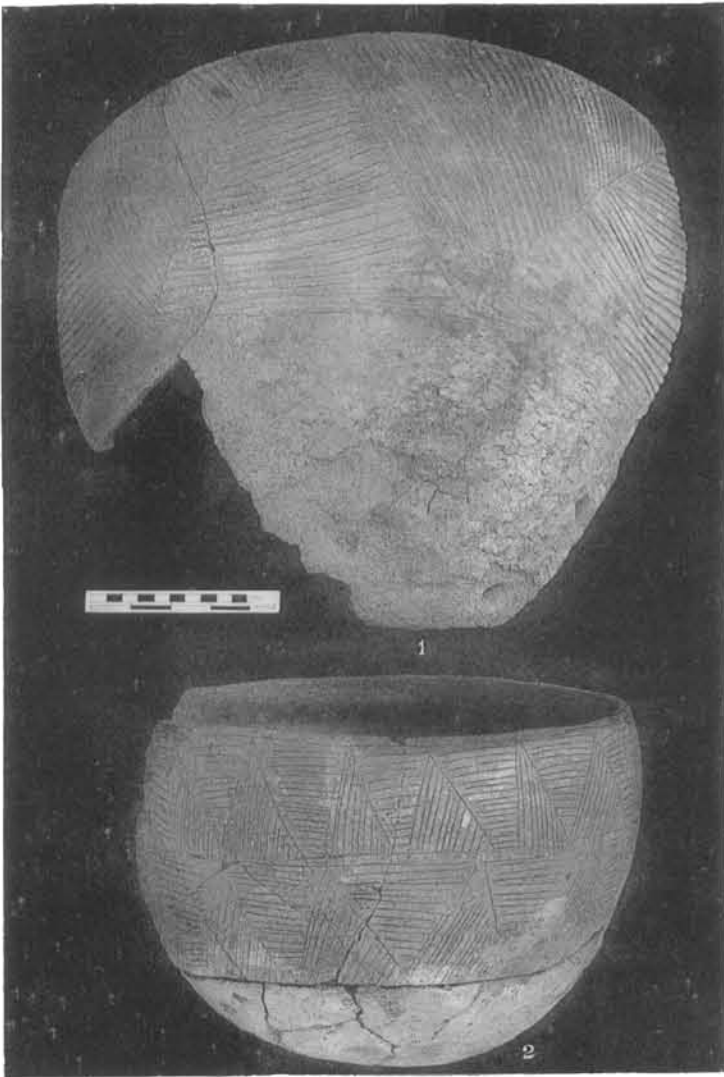
c. 1-3 Ring-stands red-painted ware, 4-7 Dark and light red-painted ware.



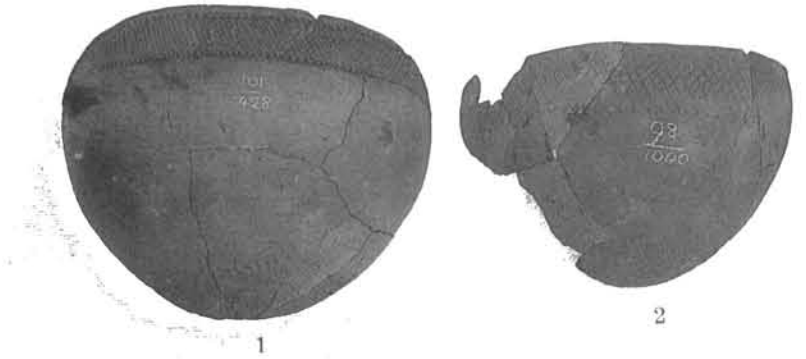
a. Sandstone stela incised painted drawings of a cow.



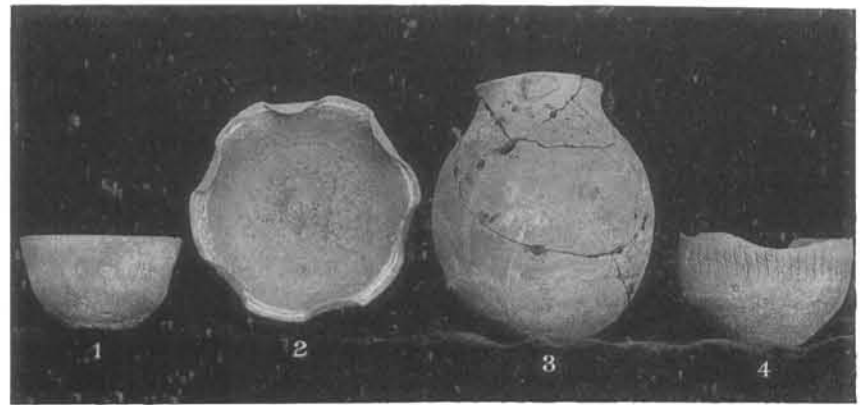
b. Sandstone stela incised and painted drawings of a cow.



c. Coarse blackish-red ware.



d. Fine blackish-red ware, incised pattern.



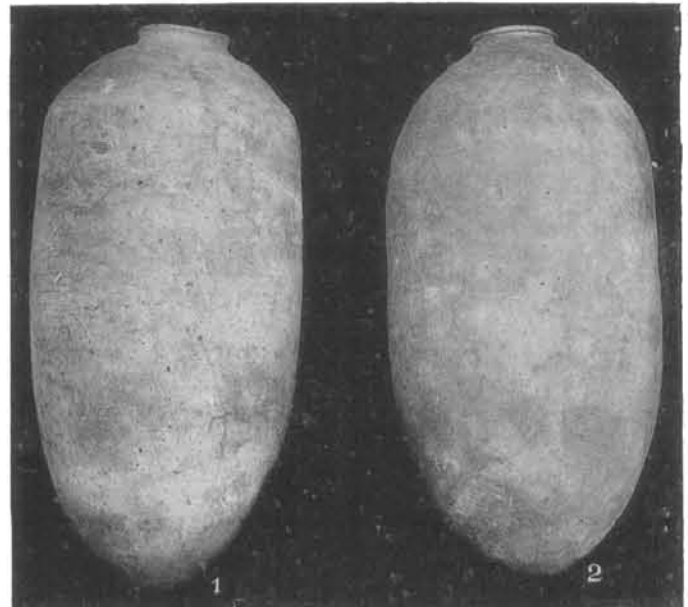
e. Later pottery with incised designs.



f. Modern basket with decoration of coloured grass and leather of Plate 30, 2.



g. Modern Sudanese "Burma" cf. Plate 33.



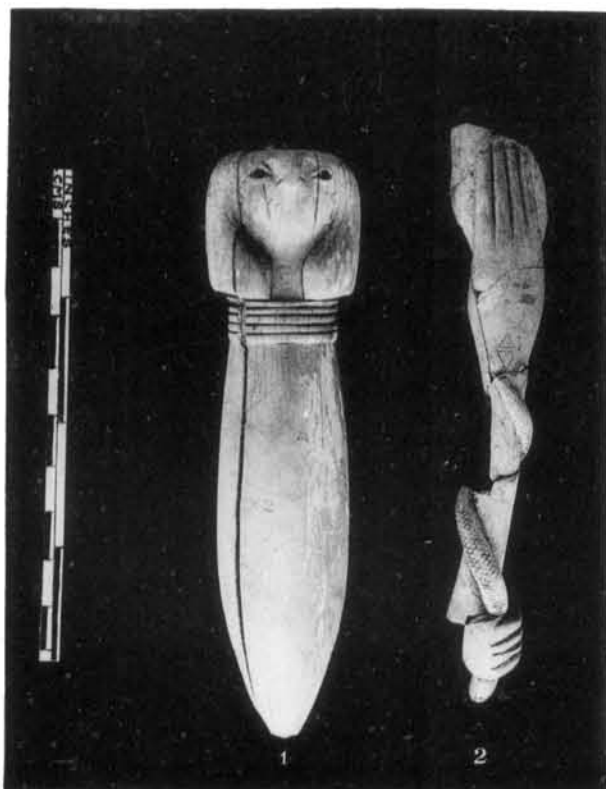
h. Long jars, yellow ware.



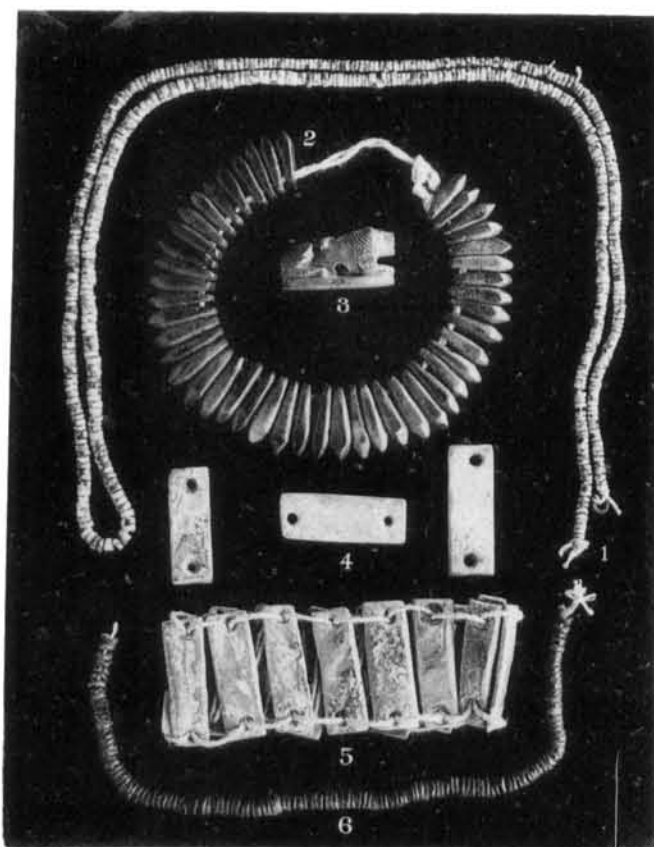
a. Flabaster, quartz and diorite vessels.



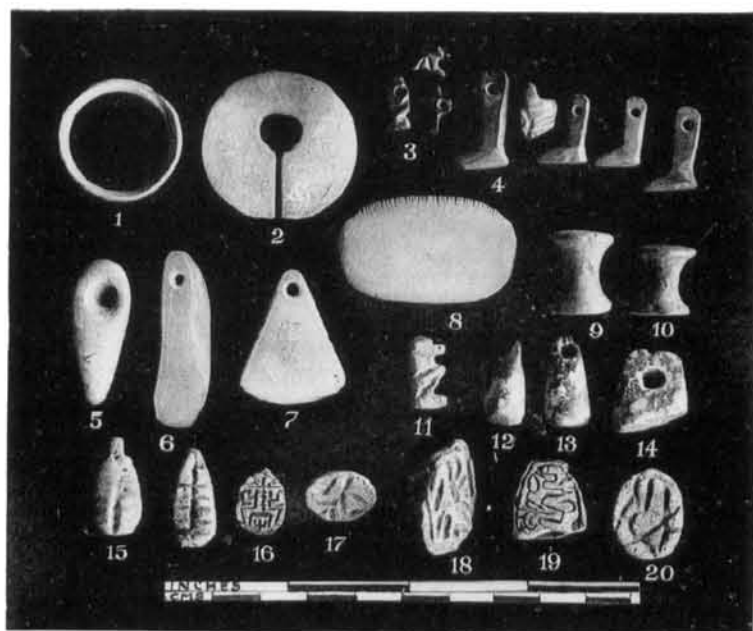
b. Bowl of sandstone carved as a hippopotamus.



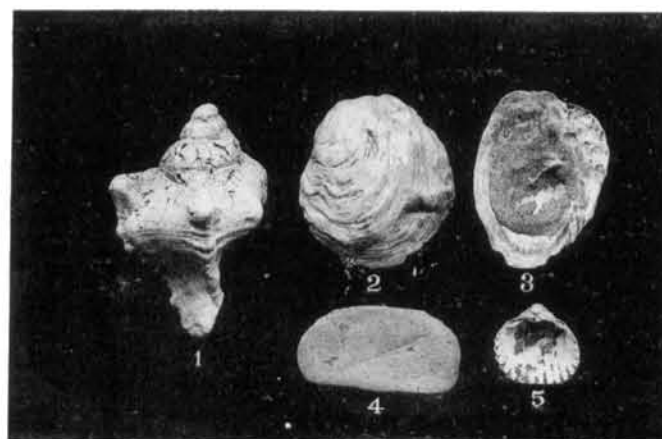
c. Ivory mirror handle and hand holding a shell.



d. Bracelets, beads and seal.

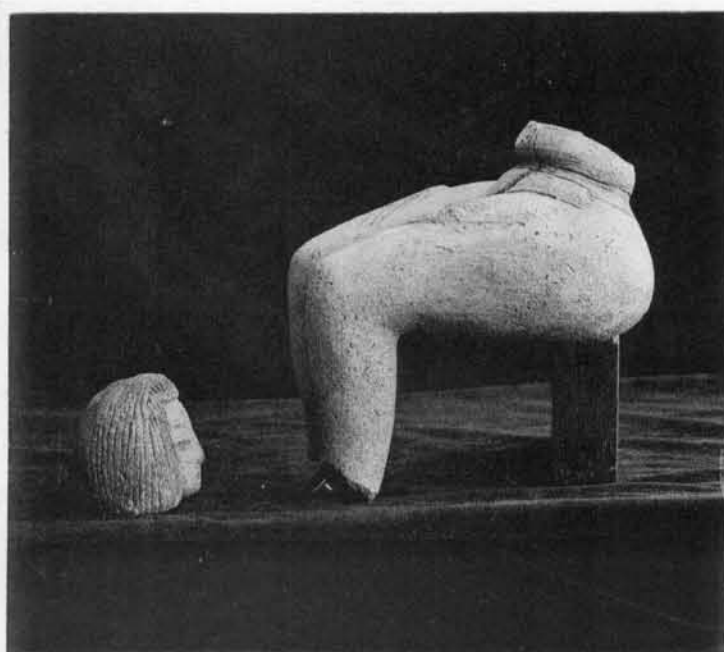


e. Seals, pendants, nose plugs, etc.



f. Shells containing black kohl.

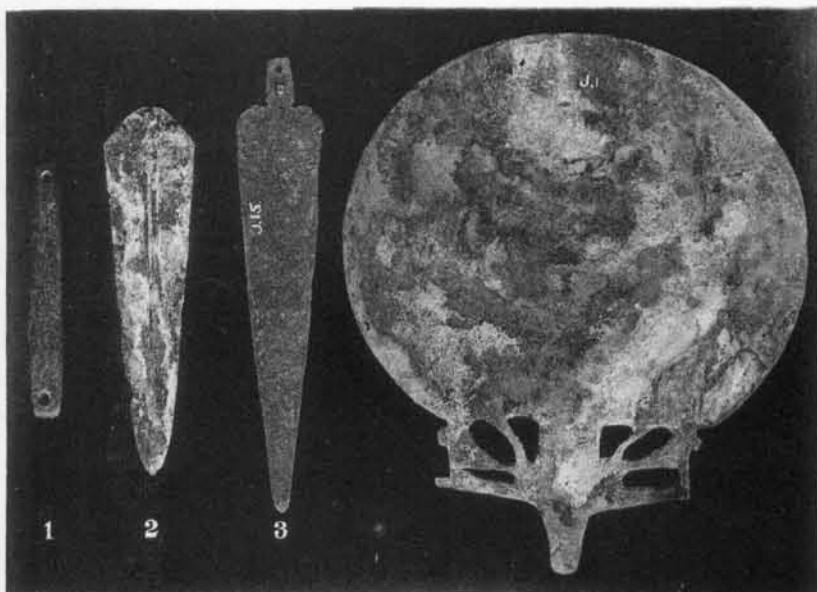
Objects of C-Group Period.



a. Steatopygous pottery doll.



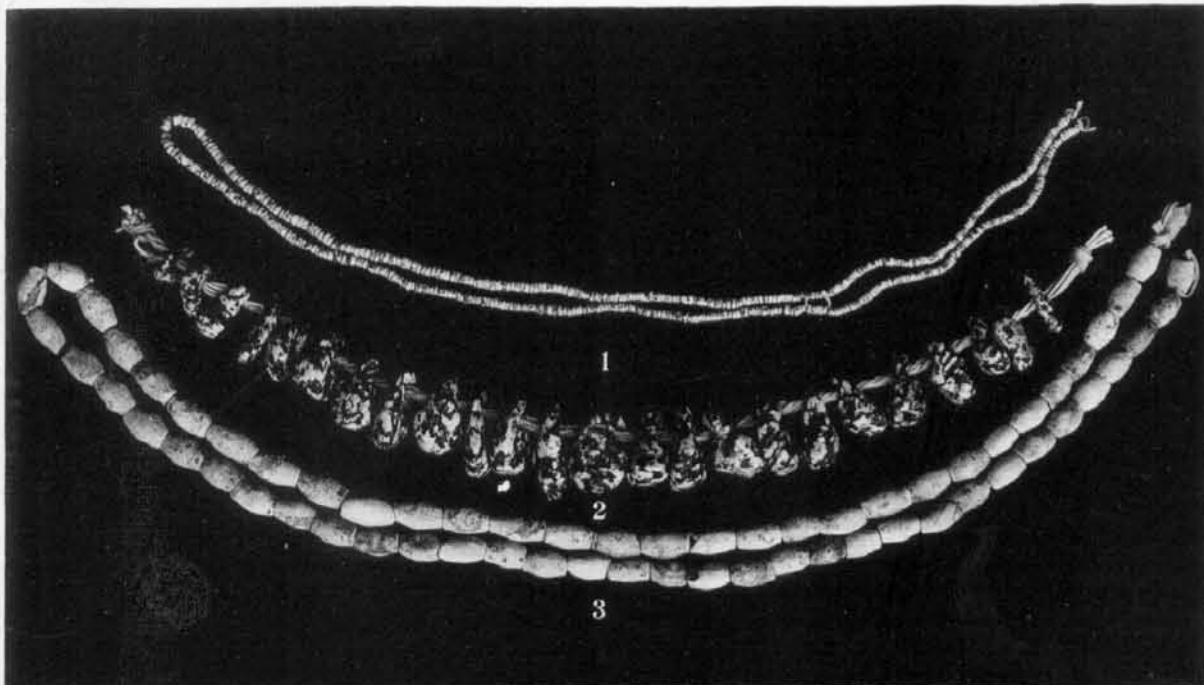
b. Steatopygous pottery doll.



c. Daggers, whetstone and mirror.



d. Steatopygous pottery dolls and pottery models of animals.

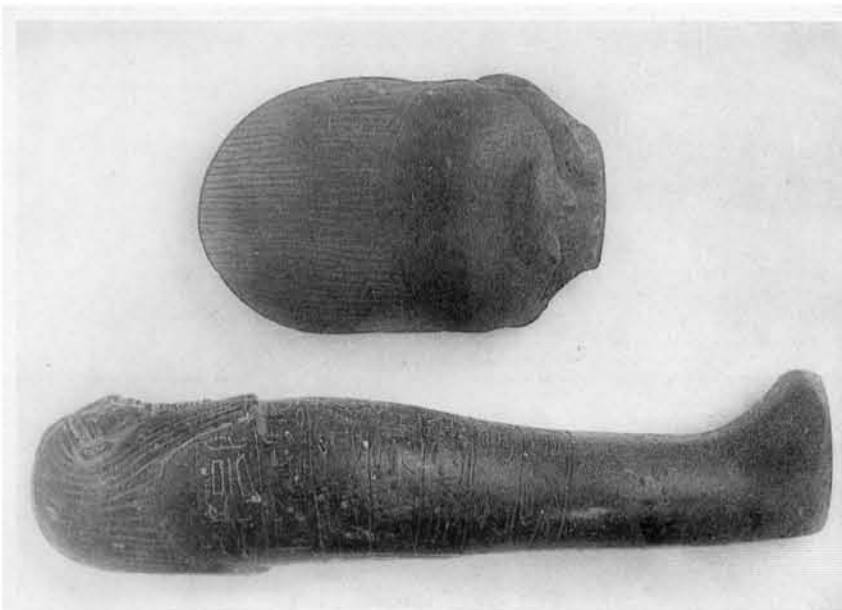


e. Necklaces in black and white stone and grey breccia.



f. Blue Faïence lotiform cup or incense burner.

Objects of the New Empire.



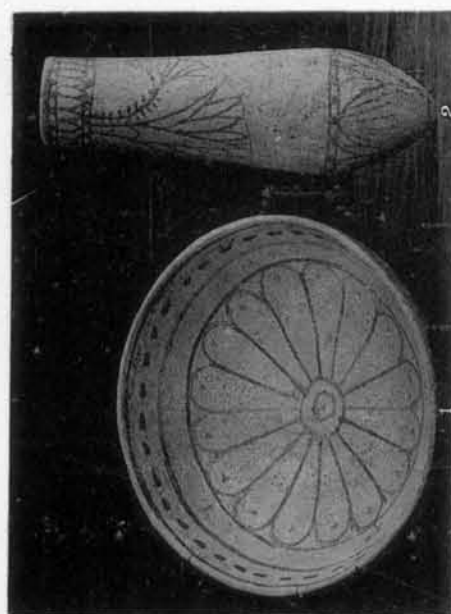
c. Slate ushebti and heart scarab.



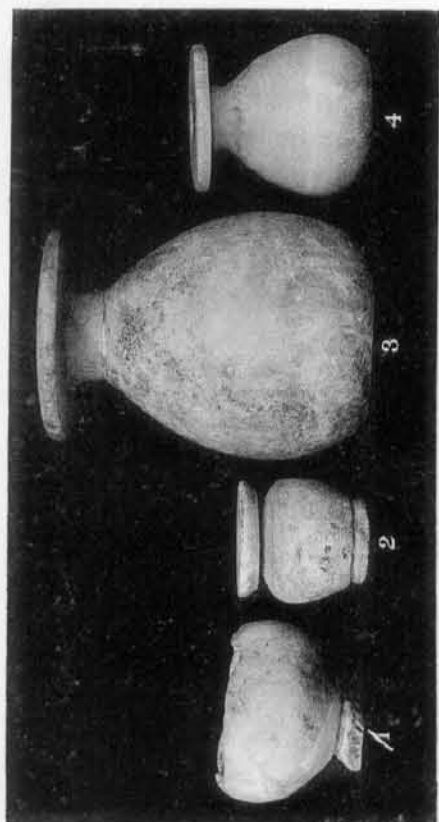
b. Slate ushebti and heart scarab.



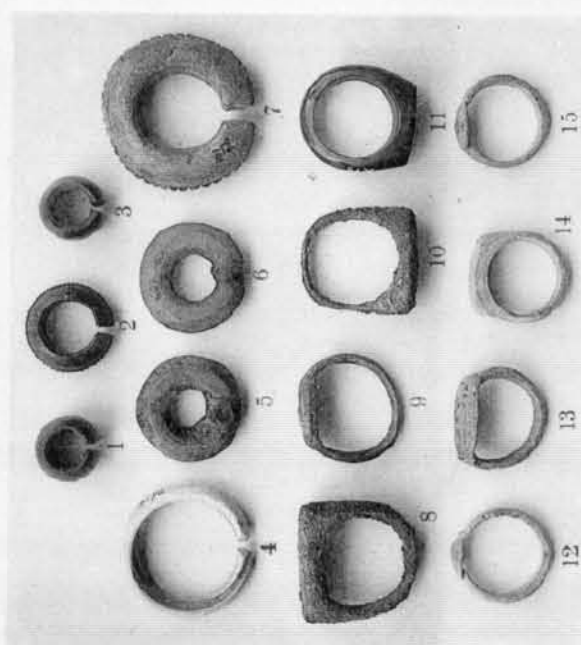
g. Amulets.



f. Blue Faience bowl and situla.



a. Kohl pots.



d. 1-7 Hair and 8-15 finger-rings.



e. Bronze arrow-head in vertebra.



Scale 1 : 3.

LATER C-GROUP PERIOD.

Black polished pottery with patterns incised and coloured to imitate basket-work c.f. Plate 35 f.
1. Cemetery 101, Grave 1. 2. Cemetery 87, Grave 21. 3. Cemetery 101, Grave 38.
4. Cemetery 101, Grave 35. 5. Cemetery 101, Grave 10.
6. Cemetery 101, Graves 33 and 35.



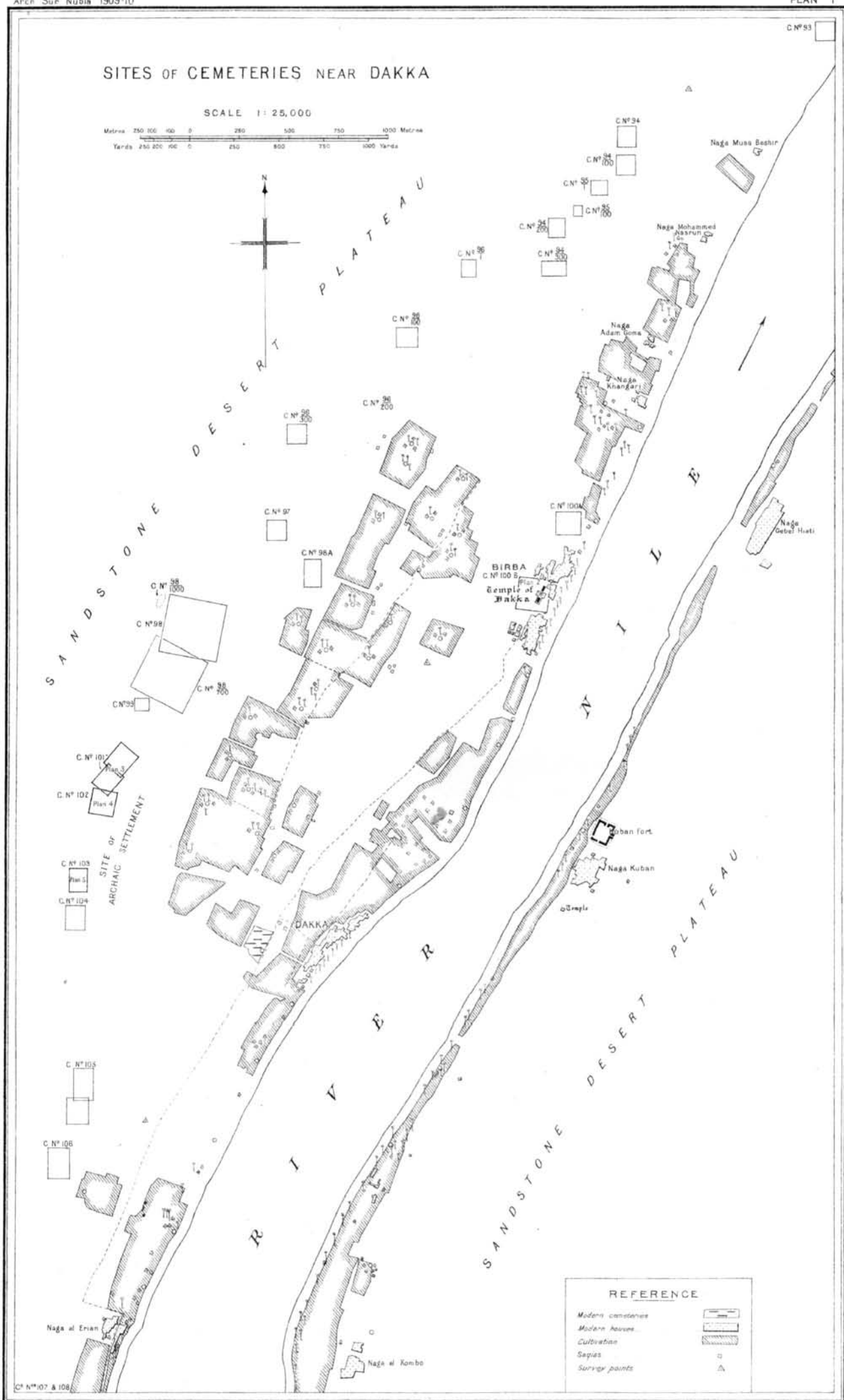
Scale 1 : 3.

LATER C-GROUP PERIOD

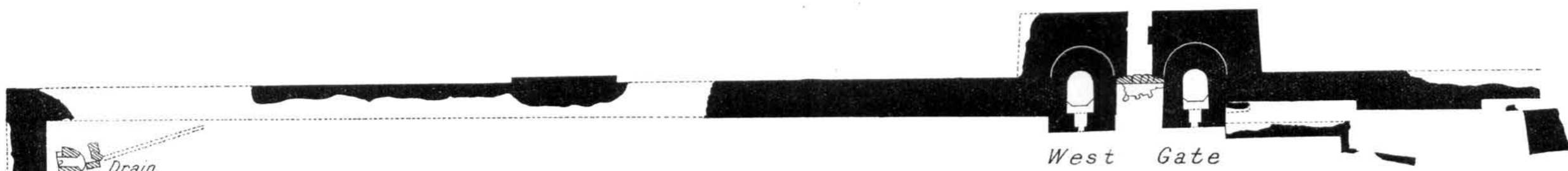
Large jar of black polished ware with incised and coloured patterns in imitation of basket-work.
Cemetery 101, Grave 38.

SITES OF CEMETERIES NEAR DAKKA

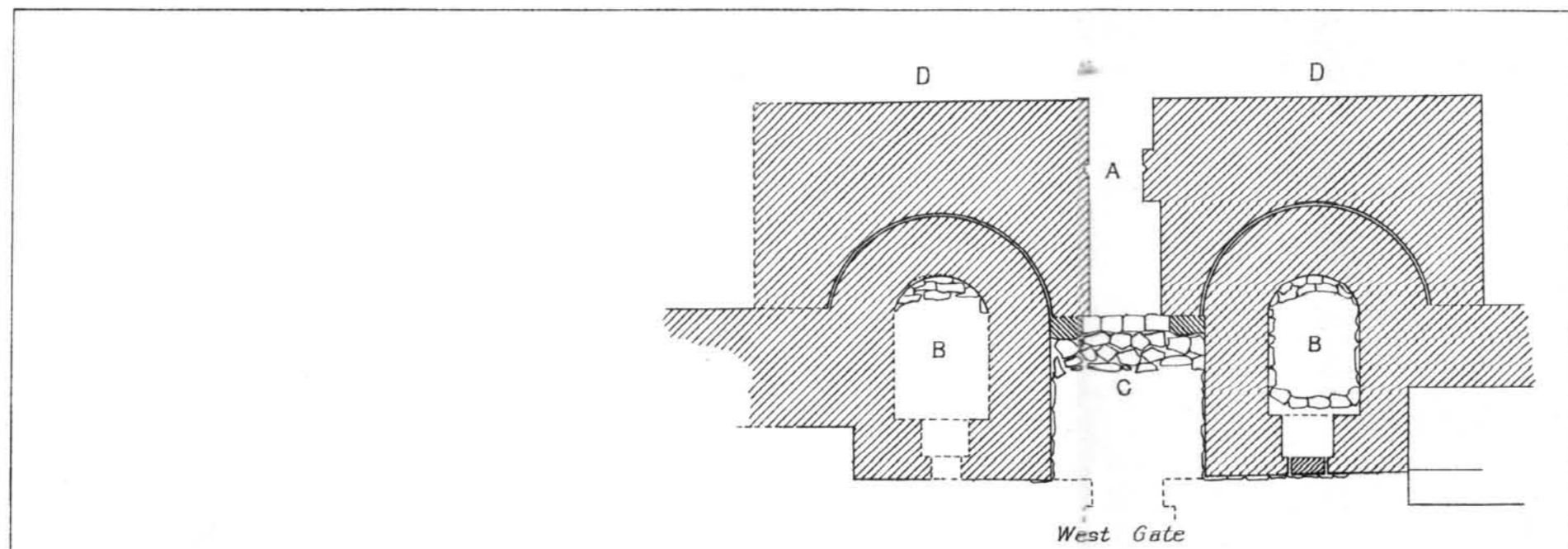
SCALE 1:25,000



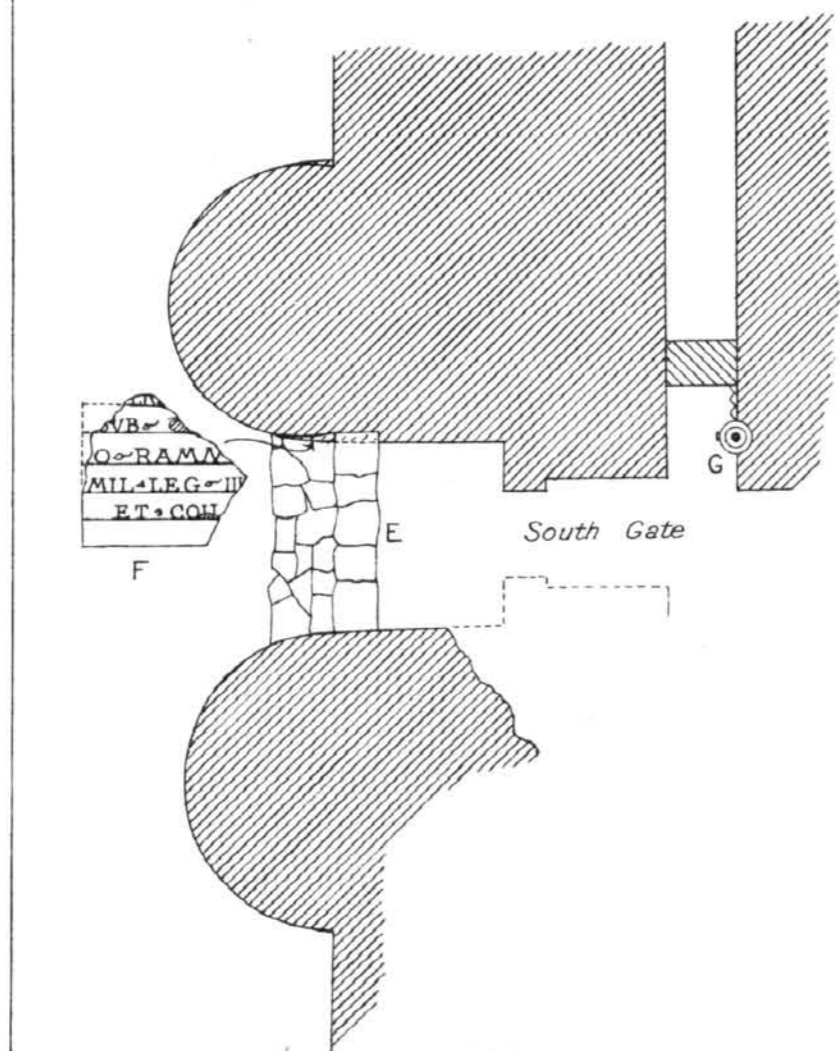
REFERENCE	
Modern cemeteries	
Modern houses	
Cultivation	
Sapies	
Survey points	



West Gate



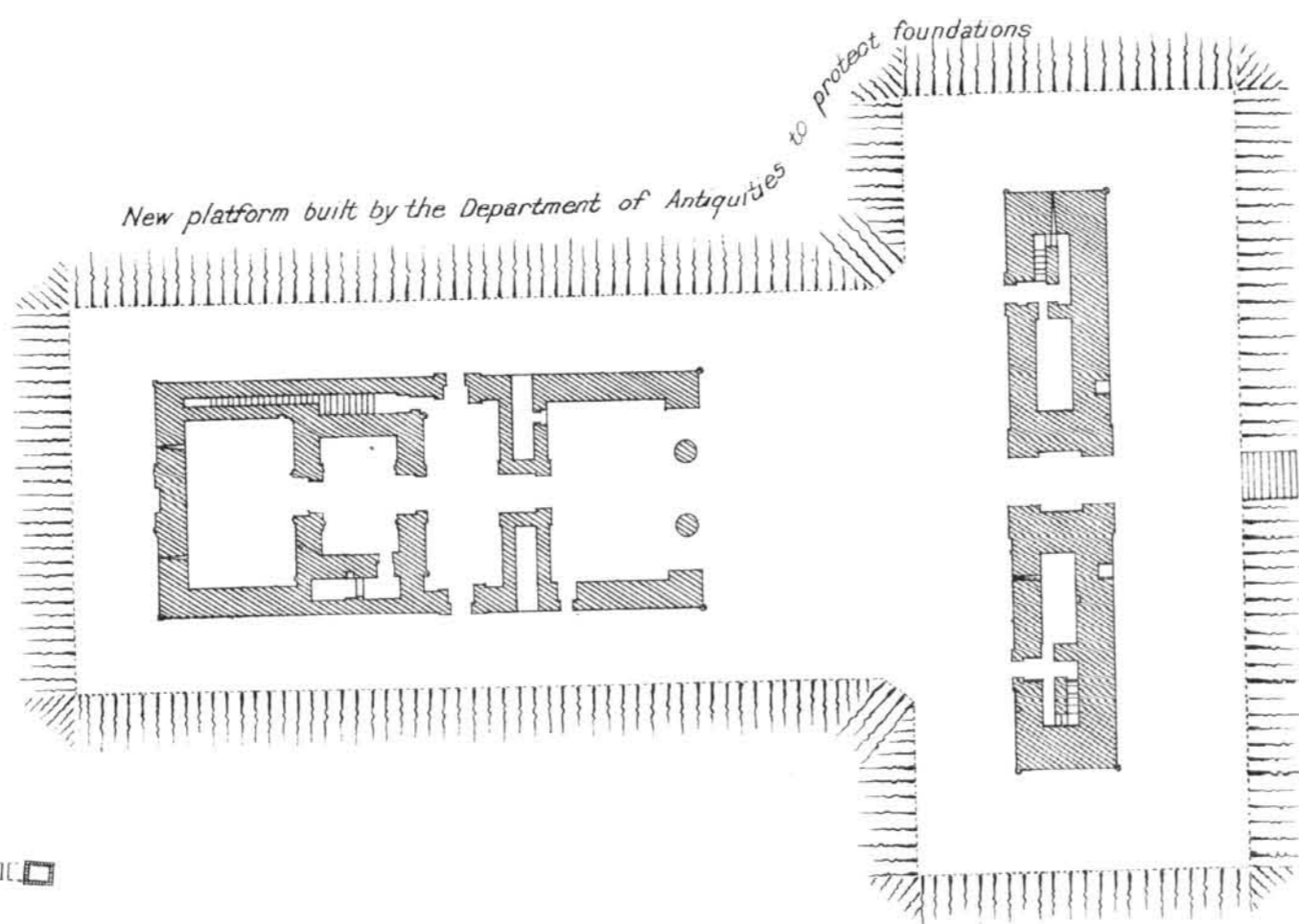
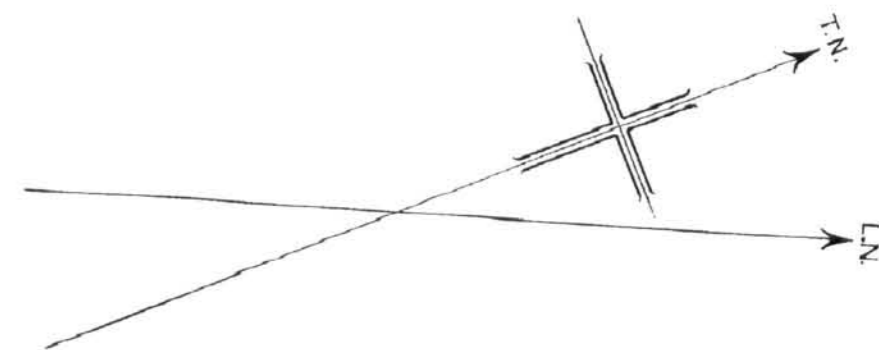
West Gate



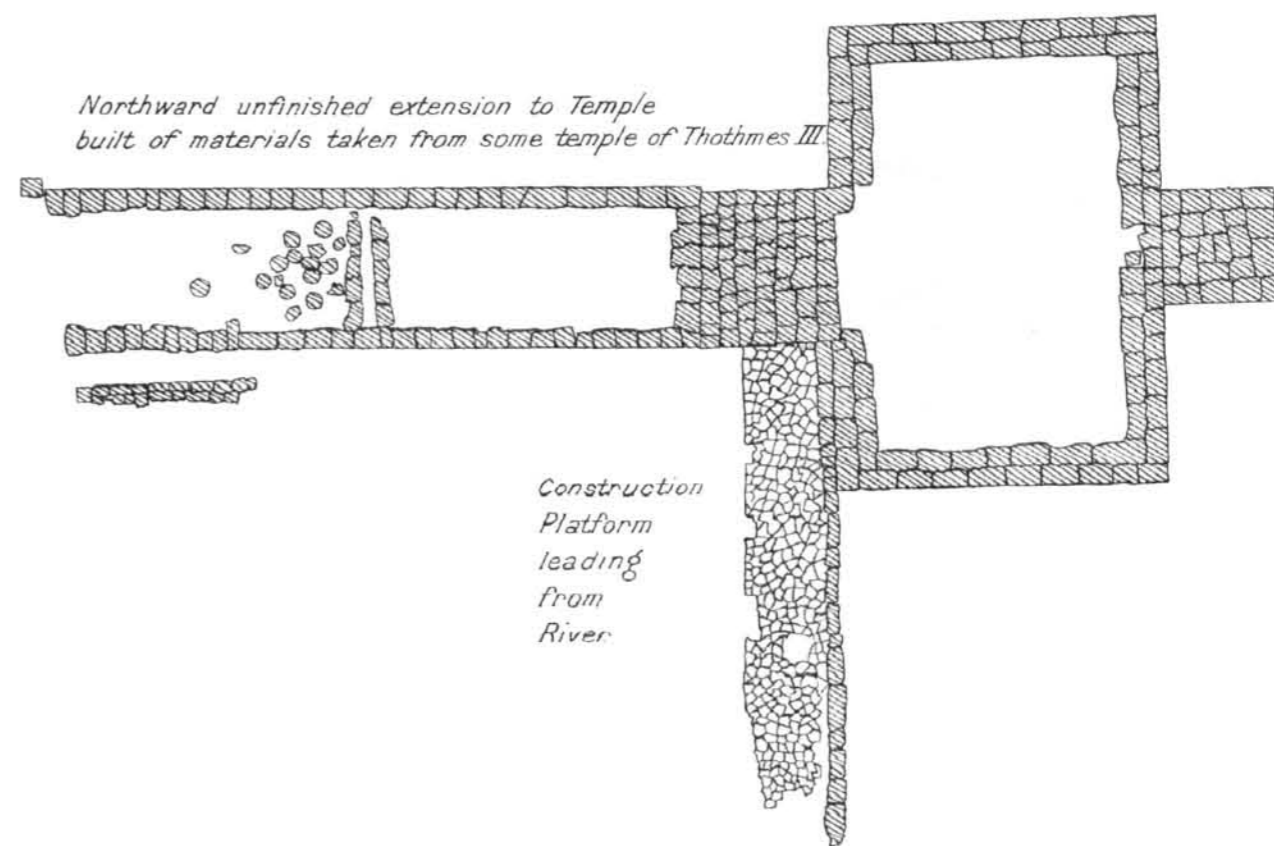
South Gate

PLAN OF WEST AND SOUTH GATES
Scale 1:120

- West Gate
- A. Position of bronze gates.
 - B-B. Chambers in gateway towers.
 - C. Pavement of original gateway.
 - D-D. Added square bastions.
- South Gate
- E. Pavement.
 - F. Early military inscription built into pavement.
 - G. Red granite corn-mill.

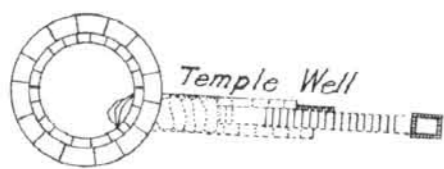


New platform built by the Department of Antiquities to protect foundations

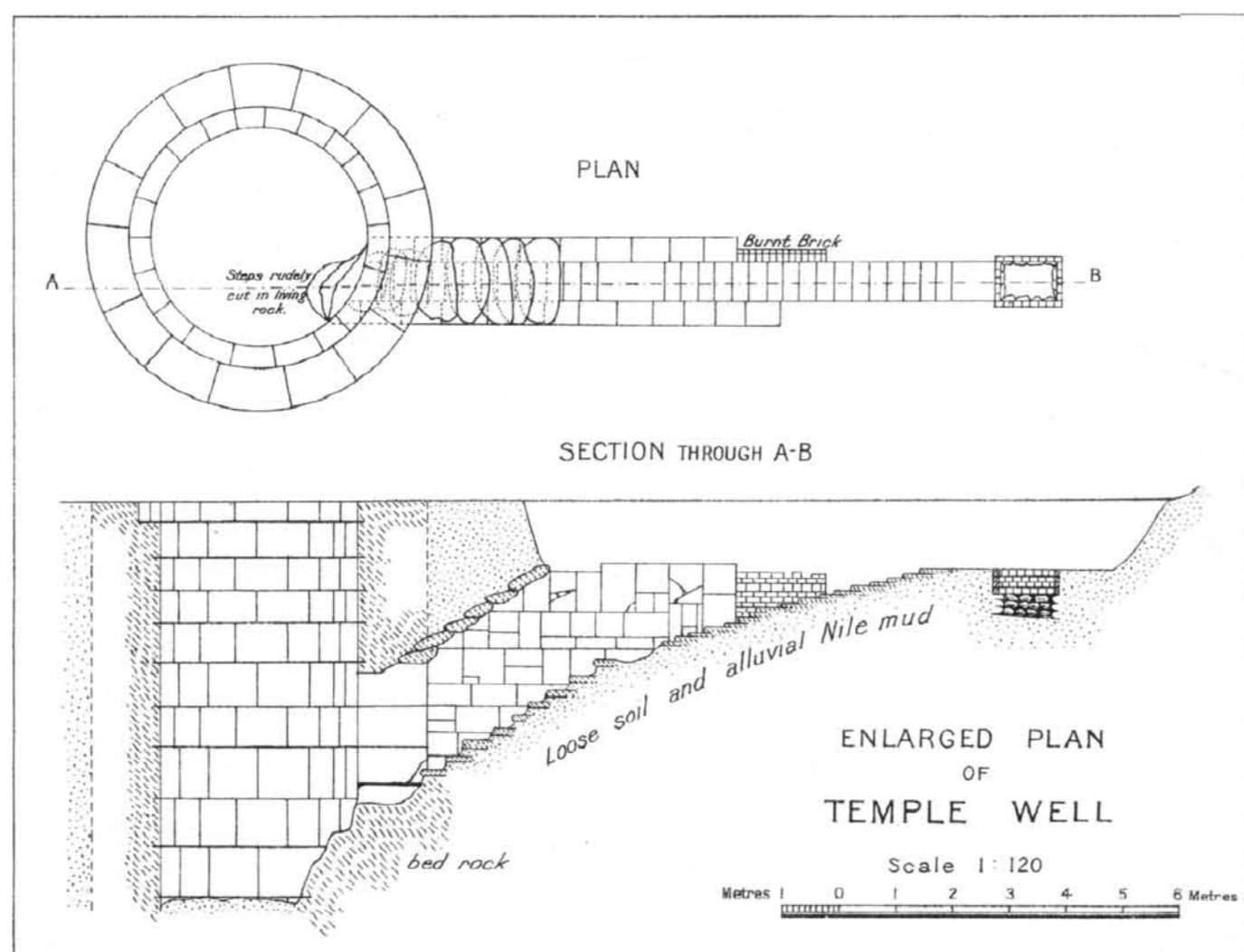


Northward unfinished extension to Temple built of materials taken from some temple of Thothmes III

Construction Platform leading from River.



Temple Well



ENLARGED PLAN OF TEMPLE WELL

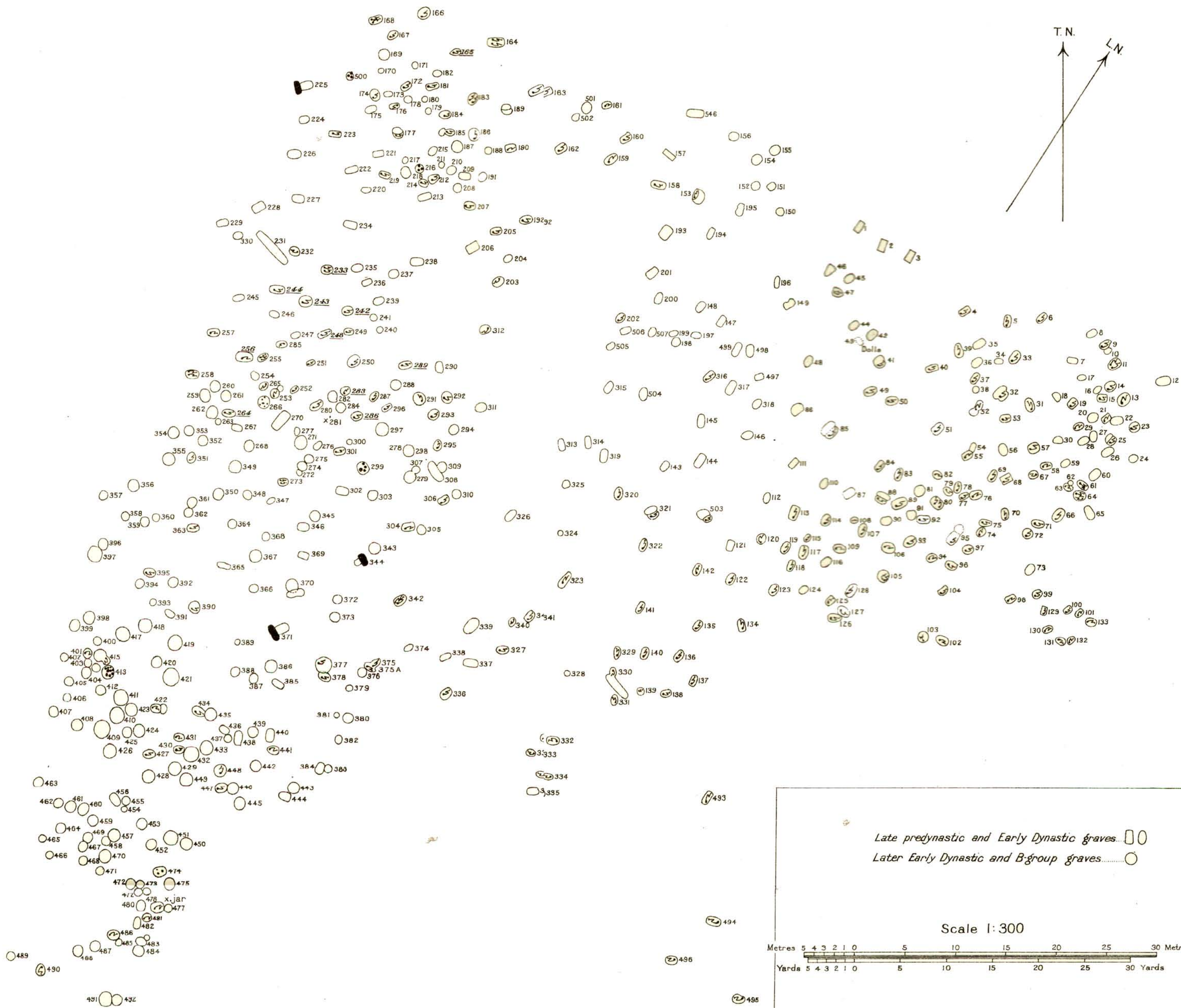
Scale 1:120

Metres 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Metres

Scale 1:300

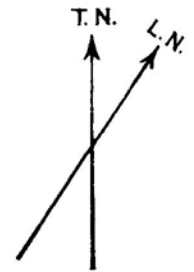
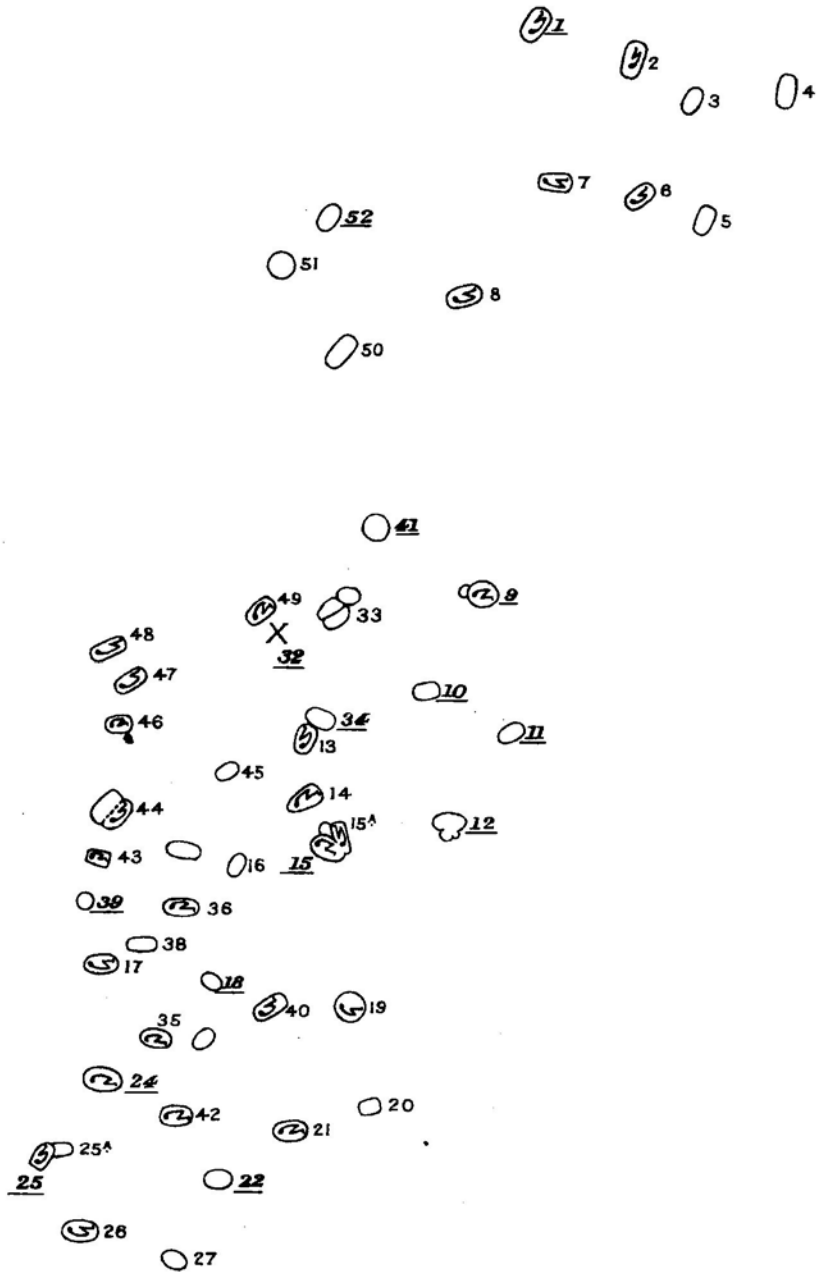
Metres 5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Metres

Yards 5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Yards



Plan of Cemetery N° 103

○ 18 Late predynastic
 ○ 33 Early dynastic



Scale 1:300

