MINISTRY OF FINANCE, EGYPT.

Survey of Egypt.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUBIA.

REPORT FOR 1910 - 1911.

By C. M. FIRTH.

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Description of Plates.

PLATE 1.

(*a*) Kuban fortress S side and SE Corner. Mudbrick panelled wall built in courses of eight. The small holes are for the insertion of pieces of wood to carry the scaffolding. The fortress is of the Middle Kingdom.

(*b* and *c*) The river-gate with sandstone walling and paving.

PLATE 2.

(*a*) Hermits cell Cemetery III. No. 102. In it was found a small hoard of copper coins dating from the reign at Diocletian. The walls are of rough undressed sandstone slabs some of which were roughly incised with criss cross designs. The bed is seen on the left side of the cell and a small circular sandstone table in the opposite diagonal corner. p. 112.

(*b*) Ruins of a Small sandstone Temple of Amenophis III at Kuban, to the south of the fortress. The columns were of the lotiform type. p. 237.

(*c*) Brickwork covered with white plaster from the cella of the Temple. p. 237.

(*d*) Brick stamped with Cartouche of Amenophis III. p. 237.

(*e*) Ape of sandstone from Temple of Rameses III built in front of a rock cut chapel or speos decorated with frescoes of Amenophis III. The ape is not earlier than the XIXth dynasty. p. 236.

PLATE 3.

(*a* and *b*) Temple at Amenophis III at Wadi Sebua with mud brick additions of Rameses II. The entrance has limestone jambs and before it are the bases of two sandstone statues of Rameses II. p. 234 and sqq.

PLATE 4.

(*a–e*) Typical archaic burials Cemeteries 111 and 134.

(*f*) Magazine containing grain jars. Cemetery 136.6.

PLATE 5.

(*a–f*) Typical archaic burials of later date than those on Plate 4. Cemeteries 136, 137 and 142.

PLATE 6.

(*a* and *b*) General views of Cemetery 137 showing destruction of the Cemetery by *Sebâkh* digging and the removal of the stone slabs and rubble superstructures covering the graves. p. 204.
(*c*) Middle Kingdom Nubian (C-group) Cemetery 151. p. 232.

PLATE 7.

(*a*) Middle Kingdom Nubian Cemetery 118 during clearing of circular rubble superstructures. p. 140.

(*b*) The surface of Cemetery 118 before clearing showing the superstructures entirely buried in blown sand. p. 140.

PLATE 8.

(*a, c, d* and *e*) Typical Middle Kingdom Nubian superstructures, with pottery offerings. Cemeteries 115 and 118. pp. 132 and 140.

(*b*) Mudbrick vault of sarcophagus from over MKN grave 107.

(*f*) Chapel roughly built of slabs of sandstone to protect pottery offerings. At the entrance were smoothed vertical slabs of sandstone on which were incised figures of Cows. These stelae may be to ensure milk offerings to the dead. p. 149.

PLATE 9.

(*a–d*) Middle Kingdom Nubian graves of another type which is probably later. (*b*) Contracted burial later than extended NE burials.

(*e* and *f*) Burials of girls in trenches in the floor of large Middle Kingdom Nubian grave. These are doubtless human sacrifices made at the time of the main burial. p. 39.

PLATE 10.

(*a–e*) Tombs of the early New Empire pp. 55–97.

(*a*, *b* and *c*) Model houses or offering places of mudbrick inside wall built around the mouth of the pit cut in the rock. These houses seem to be survivals of the model houses of the Middle Kingdom. Note the roughly formed altar of Nile mud for libations before the houses.

(*d*) Vaulted tomb of the New Empire.

(*e*) Rockcut shaft and remains of mudbrick temenos or superstructure of New Empire tomb.

(*f*) Slab of sandstone, with holes for ropes, used to close end chamber in New Empire tomb.

PLATE 11.

(*a*) Late New Empire burial in side chamber grave with pottery and faience offerings in basket at head.

(*b*) Typical New Empire burial in denuded side chamber grave dug in ancient alluvial Nile mud. Cemetery 121.1.

(*c*) Skull of aged female from (*a*), plaits of false hair attached to thin grey hair. Cemetery 121.1.

(*d*) Burial of the Ethiopian period in mouth of New Empire grave. Cemetery 131.1.

(*e*) Late New Empire burial of a woman who apparently died in child-birth. Skeleton of infant between femora. Cemetery 123.1.

PLATE 12.

(*a–f*) Types of incised graffiti on sandstone rocks.

PLATE 13.

(*a*) Cemetery of the Meroitic type with superstructures built of squared or untrimmed sandstone. Small projecting offering places on the east side above which may have stood the stelae with Meroitic inscriptions, with altars before them.

(*b*) Typical extended Meroitic burial in pit and end chamber tomb with pottery jars and glass bottle. Cemetery 150.12.

(*c*) Extended Meroitic burial with heavy bronze outlets wrapped in linen. Cemetery 150.1.

PLATE 14.

(*a*) Sandstone altar with inscribed Meroitic text. Cemetery 150.

(*b*) Sandstone stela with Meroitic text. Cemetery 146.1.

PLATE 15.

(*a*) Typical contracted X-group burial with pottery jars and cups in pit and end chamber tomb. Cemetery 112.9.

(*b*) Remains at contracted X-group burial on wooden bed with pottery jars and cups. Cem. 112.43.

(*c*) Circular trench or moat surrounding an X-group grave. The trench may have contained the foundation at a temenos wall. Note entrance at left hand side. Cemetery 112.47. pp. 112 and 116.

(*d* and *e*) Typical contracted and X-group burials in pit and side chamber graves. Cem. 112.22 and 122.16.

(*f*) Group of pottery at foot of (*e*).

PLATE 16.

(*a*, *b*, *c* and *d*) Blocks of sandstone from a Christian Church reused in the tomb of a Moslem saint.

(*e*) Sandstone water cistern of the Ethiopian or Meroitic period.

(*f*) Lion headed spout to cistern.

PLATE 17.

(*a*) Coptic church at Mediq looking west showing altar cupboard beneath and pottery incense burner and bronze censer, and interior of haikal, with sacristies to north and south.

(*b*) Coptic church looking north, showing pulpit with cupboard, and haikal screen.

PLATE 18.

(*a*, *b* and *c*) Gold mace handle with pink quartz macehead. The handle is covered with figures of birds and animals finely executed in relief with details made with a pointed graver. Fig. 8. p. 205. Cemetery 137, Grave 1. *This object was stolen from the Archaic room in the Cairo Museum in June 1920, Journal d'entrée No. 43883–4.*

(*d* and *e*) Lion's head in green glazed quartz pierced for suspension. Cemetery 137, Grave 1. *Cairo Museum, Journal d'entrée No. 43885.*

(*f*) Dipper in variegated slate. Cemetery 137, Grave 1. *Cairo Museum, Journal d'entrée No. 43886.*

PLATE 19.

(*a* and *b*) Fine thin ware, black polished inside with basket work patterns painted in red on a yellow ground. The whole surface is polished. This remarkable type of pottery is found in archaic graves in Nubia and may be dated by associated objects, very closely to the first Egyptian Dynasty.

(*a* 1) Cemetery 148.50. (*a* 2) Cemetery 142.1.7. (*a* 3) Cemetery 142.1. (*a* 4) Cemetery 142.7.

(*b* 1) Cemetery 148. (*b* 2) Cemetery 142.9.2. (*b* 3) Cemetery 148.44.5. (*b* 4) Cemetery 142. 1.2.

(*c* 1) Cemetery 142.7. (*c* 2) Cemetery 142.1.

(*d* 1) Cemetery 142.1.22. (*d* 2) Cemetery 142.1.5. (*d* 3) Cemetery 142.1.1A.

(*e* and *f*) Bowl and base of same of incised brownish black ware. Cemetery 136.1.1.

PLATE 20.

(*a*) Bowl of brown ware with impressed pattern. Nubian early dynastic. Cemetery 137.1.20.

(*b* 1) Shallow bowl thin red ware with red painted patterns on pink surface Nubian early dynastic. Cemetery 142.1.9.

(*c*) Thick red painted and polished ware with incised and white filled decoration. Nubian early dynastic.

(*c* 1) Cemetery 137.4.6. (*c* 2) Cemetery 143.1.

(*d*) Thin black polished ware Nubian early dynastic.

(1) Cemetery 137.3.1. (2) Cemetery 134.19.2. (3) Cemetery 134.19.1. (4) Cemetery 134.14.5. (5) Cemetery 142.1.25. (6) Cemetery 142.1.23.

(*e*) Ivory Comb. Giraffe or Kudu standing over its young. Cemetery 142.6.5.

(*f*) Ivory wand with incised patterns once filled with black and green colour. Cemetery 142.6.1.

(*g*) Typical ground stone axes of the Nubian early dynastic period.

(1) From desert near Cemetery 118.

(2) Cemetery 148.13.2 (3) Cemetery 118.153. II. (4) Cemetery 111.

PLATE 21.

(*a*) Stone vessels. Late Predynastic and Nubian early dynastic.

(1) Coarsely carved granite mortar or incense burner. Cemetery 137.2.2.

(2) Black and white bowl of Porphyritic granite. Cemetery 137.1.18.

(3) Alabaster. Cemetery 110/200 surface débris.

(4) Alabaster. Cemetery 137.5.3.

(5) White marble. Cemetery 148.16.1.

(*b*) Two handled stone vessel of grey brecchia. Cemetery 134.1.1.

(*c* 1) Double bird slate palette. Cemetery 137.1.14.

(*c* 2) Double bird slate palette. Cemetery 137.1.17.

(*d*) Quartz and variegated stone palettes for grinding malachite pigment of the Nubian early dynastic period.

(1) Cemetery 137.12. (2) Cemetery 148.50.1. (3) Cemetery 137.15.1.

(4) Green glazed quartz. Cemetery 136.5.1. (5) Cemetery 142.26.1.
(6) Cemetery 137.15.5. (7) Cemetery 142.3.7. (8) Cemetery 134.14.2.
(9) Grey brecchia. Cemetery 134 1.2. (10) Cemetery 137.10.1.
(11) Cemetery 137.4.11. (12) Cemetery 137.15.1.

(*e*) Obsidian flakes.

(1) Cemetery 134.6.i. (2) Cemetery 136.2.i.

(*f*) Mirror of Mica. Cemetery 136.3.15.

PLATE 22.

(*a*) Pendants, lip or ear ornaments and beads of the late predynastic and early dynastic periods.

(1) Pink and white stone. Cemetery 11.103.
(2) Grey and white stone. Cemetery 118.64.
(3) Alabaster. Cemetery 111.103.
(4, 5 and 6) White shell. Cemetery 142.19.
(7) Hollow gold beads. Cemetery 137.23.
(8) Green shell, Garnet. Cemetery 134.1.
(9) Green shell and Carnelian. Cemetery 136.18.
(10) Rough Garnet and Carnelian. Cemetery 137.1.
(11) Cylindrical Carnelian. Cemetery 137.7.
(12) Carnelian and Garnet. Cemetery 142.1.
(13) Garnet. Cemetery 142.1.29.
(14) Carnelian. Cemetery 142.1.30.

(*b*) Copper implements of the early dynastic period.

(1) Chisel. Cemetery 142.1.10. (2) Chisel. Cemetery 142.1.14.
(3) Adze. Cemetery 142.1.17. (4) Adze. Cemetery 142.1.
(5) Razor. Cemetery 136.3. (6 and 7) Needles or awls. Cemetery 136.3.
(8) Adze with raised stop. Cemetery 137.1.9.
(9) Adze. Cemetery 137.1.9. (10) Adze. Cemetery 137.1.9.
(11) Chisel. Cemetery 137.1.2. (12) Chisel or Adze. Cemetery 137.1.8.
(13) Chisel. Cemetery 137.1.3. (14) Chisel. Cemetery 137.6.
(15) Harpoon. Cemetery 137.1.27.

PLATE 23.

(*a*) Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-group pottery. Red polished black mouthed bowls with incised white-filled decoration. The insides of the bowls are unpolished black.

(1) Cemetery 118.118.2. (2) Cemetery 118.118.1.
(3) Cemetery 115.33.2. (4) Cemetery 118.189.2.

(*b*) Cups or bowls of red and brown polished ware with white-filled incised decoration.

(1) Cemetery 118.225.2. (2) Cemetery 118.194.5. (3) Cemetery 114.4.2.
(4) Cemetery 110.304. (5) Cemetery 115.95.3. (6) Cemetery 118.214.6.

(*c*) Cups of black polished ware with white-filled incised decoration.

(1) Cemetery 114.10.1. (2) Cemetery 118.232.2. (3) Cemetery 115.65.1.
(4) Cemetery 118.234.1. (5) Cemetery 127.7.2. (6) Cemetery 118.193.4.

PLATE 24.

(*a*) Cups black polished ware with white-filled incised decoration.

(1) Cemetery 118.169.3. (2) Cemetery 127.9.4. (3) Cemetery 118.175.2.
(4) Cemetery 115.98.1. (5) Cemetery 115.48.5. (6) Cemetery 127.8.1.

(*b*) Bases of Cups of black polished ware with white-filled incised decoration.

(1) Cemetery 118.175.2. (2) Cemetery 118.194.5. (3) Cemetery 118.169.3.
(4) Cemetery 127.9.4. (5) Cemetery 115.92.1. (6) Cemetery 127.7.2.

(*c*) Cups, black polished ware, white-filled decoration, later C-group.

(1) Cemetery 115.95.7. (2) Cemetery 118.241.2. (3) Cemetery 115.92.1.
(4) Cemetery 115.81.1. (5) Cemetery 115.70. (6) Cemetery 115.97.2.
(7) Cemetery 115.87.2.

PLATE 25.

(*a*) Incised pottery with basket patterns. C and B groups.

(1) Brownish black unpolished ware. Cemetery 135.13.3.
(2) Brownish black unpolished ware. Cemetery 114.6.1.
(3) Brownish black ware polished white-filled incised pattern. Cemetery 118.188.
(4) Red polished black mouthed ware. Cemetery 118.210.2.
(5) Brownish black unpolished ware. Cemetery 135.9.1.

(*b*) Red polished black topped bowls with impressed pattern on brims. Middle Kingdom Nubian.

(1) Cemetery 115.33.1. (2) Cemetery 118.183.1.
(3) Cemetery 118.213.1. (4) Cemetery 118.193.1.

(*c*) Later C-group pottery.

(1–3) Thin black topped ware. (4–6) Thick black mouthed ware with conventional black mouth or brim.

(1) Cemetery 110.258.5. (2) Cemetery 110.258.4. (3) Cemetery 118.1.3.
(4) Cemetery 110.66. (5) Cemetery 118.5.2. (6) Cemetery 110.203.

(*d* 1) Tatooed skin. Cemetery 110.271.

(*d* 2) Steatopygous pottery dell with tatooed patterns. C-group.

(*e*) Bowl of Nubian type outside New Empire superstructures. Cemetery 110.23.

(*f*) Same bowl, which contained bones of a newly born infant.

PLATE 26.

(*a*) Alabaster vessels of New Empire type.

(1) Cemetery 110.283. (2) Cemetery 110.308.2. (3) Cemetery 110.308.2.
(4) Cemetery 110.308.2. (5) Cemetery 110.165. (6) Cemetery 110.308.2.
(7) Cemetery 110.269.

(*b*) Alabaster toilet vessels and *kohl* pots of New Empire type.

(1) Cemetery 123.13. (2) Cemetery 110.77. (3) Cemetery 110.308.2.
(4) Cemetery 135.3. (5) Cemetery 123.1.2. (6) Cemetery 110.91.
(7) Cemetery 110.25. (8) Cemetery 110.96. (9) Cemetery 126.1.
(10) Cemetery 130.1. (11) Cemetery 130.37.

(*c*) Ivory, bone, bronze and steatite. objects of New Empire type.

(1) Knuckle bone. Cemetery 110. (2) Wand. Cemetery 110.46.
(3) Horns. bronze, C-group. Cemetery 110 surface. (4) Ivory shell. Cemetery 110.308.2.
(5) Bone inlay. Cemetery 110.111.
(6) Piece of incised steatite wand. Cemetery 110.53. (7, 8 and 9) Steatite pins. Cemetery 131.9.
(10) Natural bone needle case with bronze needles. Cemetery 110.77.

PLATE 27.

(*a* 1) Heart scarab of grey steatite. Cemetery 135.

(*a* 2) Scarab. Cemetery 110.27.

(*a* 3) Heart Scarab.

(*b*) Inscription on face of above.

(*c*) Green faience.

(1) Cup. Cemetery 110.308. (2) Cemetery 126.1. (p. 171).

(3) Handled cup or funnel. Cemetery 110.23. (4) Double *Kohl* tube. Cemetery 110.276.
(5) Small bowl. Cemetery 110.37.

(*d* 1) Two handled cup. Cemetery 121.1.3.
(2) Amulet Isis and Horus. Cemetery 121.1.8. (3) *Kohl* tubes. Cemetery 121.1.7.

(*e*) Dolls of Nile mud and Limestone from graves of children.
(1) Cemetery 110.2. (2) Cemetery 110.46. (3) Cemetery 110.46, front view.

(*f*) Steatite votive Stela. p. 236.

PLATE 28.

(*a*) Beads and Pendants. Middle Kingdom Nubian and New Empire.
(1) Apple green stone, Carnelian and speckled black and white stone. Cemetery 147.8.vi.vii.viii
(2) Hathor beads. Green glazed steatite and carnelian beads. Cemetery 119.10.
(3) Green glazed shell or quartz beads. Cemetery 110.
(4) Green glazed steatite star shaped beads. Cemetery 110.43.
(5) Hathor heads of green glazed steatite with carnelian beads. Cemetery 123.13.
(6) Gold cylindrical beads. Cemetery 110.45.
(7) Amethyst ball beads. Cemetery 110.45.
(7 *a*) Carnelian beads. Cemetery 110.27.
(8) Carnelian beads. Cemetery 110.45.

(*b*) Gold ornaments, New Empire.
(1 and 2) Gold plated coils on copper. Cemetery 130.39.
(3 and 4) Gold beads. Cemetery 110.308.
(5, 6 and 7) Gold earrings. Cemetery 110.308.
(8) Gold and copper. Cemetery 110.21.
(9) Black and white stone set in gold. Cemetery 131.5.
(10) Earring, gold, Cemetery 131.5.
(11) Cat-headed pendant. Cemetery 112.26.
(12) Earring, gold. Cemetery 120.2.
(13) Pendant, gold. Cemetery 110.308.
(14) Twin flasks gold. Cemetery 110.37.
(15) Carnelian Cowroid in gold setting. Cemetery 110.169.
(16) Scarab in gold setting. Cemetery 110.163.
(17) Fish, gold with green faience inlay. Cemetery 110.23.
(18) Gold plaque incised with human figure. Cemetery 110.169.
(19) Fly amulets, gold. Cemetery 110.25.
(20) Twin human figures, gold.
(21) Crowned uraeus. gold. Cemetery 110.308.
(22) Gold mounted hæmatite *Kohl* stick. Cemetery 110.
(23) Gold earrings.

(*c*) Amulets of the New Empire.
(1–4) Carnelian uraei. Cemetery 110.308.
(5) Carnelian uræus. Cemetery 110.283.
(6) Carnelian. Cemetery 110.308.
(7) Carnelian pomegranate. Cemetery 110.283.
(8) Goose, blue faience. Cemetery 110.100.
(9) Rams head. Cemetery 122.101.
(10) Fruit faience. Cemetery 110.42.
(11) Thoueris Carnelian. Cemetery 110.42.
(12) Carnelian. Cemetery 110.42.
(13 and 14) Human figure Carnelian. Cemetery 110.308.
(15 and 16). Blue faience finger rings. Cemetery 110.308.
(17) Bes, blue faience. Cemetery 119.13.
(18) Bes, blue faience. Cemetery 119.10.
(19) Green glazed steatite ape. Cemetery 150.
(20) Miniature ushabti. Red faience. Cemetery 110.269.

(21) Ape, blue faience. Cemetery 110.42.
(22) Thoueris, green faience. Cemetery 110.42.
(23) Hapocrates, blue faience. Cemetery 110.54.
(24) Sekhmet-faience. Cemetery 110.
(25) Isis and Horus faience. Cemetery 110.54.
(26) Ptah faience. Cemetery 110.37.
(27) Ptah faience. Cemetery 110.37.

(*d*) Group of scarabs and amulets of the Ethiopian period. Cemetery 131.
(1–2) Frogs, black and white stone. Cemetery 131.1.
(3) Cat, black and white stone. Cemetery 131.5.
(4) Two-headed lions-lapis-lazuli. Cemetery 131.1.
(5) Scarab with four rams heads in relief. Cemetery 131.1.
(6) Seal, back formed as a hedgehog. Name of Mery ra (Pepi I).
(7) Scarab, green faience.
(8) Ape, black stone.

(*e*) Reverses of *d* 1–8.

PLATE 29.

(*a*) Iron spears, Ethiopian period.
(1) Cemetery 131.1.
(2) Cemetery 131.1.
(3) Cemetery 120.15.6
(4) Halberd. Cemetery 131.1.

(*b* 1–6) Group of bronze vessels. Ethiopian or Meroitic period. Cemetery 131.1.

(*c*) White glass bottle with engraved lines. Meroitic period. Cemetery. 150.12.

(*d*) Bronze and lead vessels of the Meroitic period.
(1 and 2) Bronze. Cemetery 150.12.
(3 and 4) Lead. Cemetery 131.6.
(5 and 6) Bronze. Cemetery 150.12.
(7) Lead, bronze handle. Cemetery 150.12.

(*e*) Bronze Anklets of the Meroitic period. Cemetery 150.1.

(*f* 1–3) Incense burners, pettery with black line decoration on light red polished ground. Coptic church. Mediq. p. 233.
(2) Cup-pinkish red ware with projecting studs. Coptic church. Mediq. p. 233.

PLATE 30.

Coptic Church, Mediq. pp. 233–234.
(*a*) Frescoes on south wall. The holy apostles.
(*b*) Frescoes at north end of Haikal screen.
(*c*) Fresco at west end of church. The Resurrection.
(*d*) Altar and Haikal frescoes.
(*e*) Masonry Pier in nave and blocked north door.

PLATES 31 AND 32.

Paintings on plaster to left and right of entrance to *speos* at Wadi Sebua. *See* Pl. 3 and pp. 234–236.

PLATE 33.

Fragments of painted plaster from upper register of above. Amonhotep III and Queen Ty.

PLATE. 34

Paintings on interior walls of speos at Wadi Sebua. Amonhotep III adoring Amon. The figure of Amon has usurped that of a hawk-headed divinity. Horus of Edfu. Traces of painting seem to show that Chnum and not the Ram of Amon was part of the original design. The name Amon has been erased and rewritten in black ink.

PLATE 35.—Scarabs :—

1. Cemetery 123.14.
2. Cemetery 110.3.
3. Cemetery 110.8.
4. Cemetery 110.14.
5. Cemetery 110.77.
5*a*. Cemetery 110.27.
6. Cemetery 110.27.
7. Cemetery 110.27.
8. Cemetery 110.27.
9. Cemetery 110.27.
10. Cemetery 110.27.
11. Cemetery 110.27.
12. Cemetery 110.27.
13. Cemetery 110.33.
14. Cemetery 110.37.
15. Cemetery 110.37.
16. Cemetery 110.37.
17. Cemetery 110.37.
18. Cemetery 110.44.
19. Cemetery 110.44.
20. Cemetery 110.45.
21. Cemetery 110.43.
22. Cemetery 110.52.
23. Cemetery 110.52.
24. Cemetery 110.54.
25. Cemetery 110.54.
26. Cemetery 110.54.
27. Cemetery 110.54.
28. Cemetery 110.54.
29. Cemetery 110.62.
30. Cemetery 110.67.
31. Cemetery 110.77.
32. Cemetery 110.77.
33. Cemetery 110.77.
34. Cemetery 110.83.
35. Cemetery 110.83.
36. Cemetery 110.83.
37. Cemetery 110.83.
38. Cemetery 110.83.
39. Cemetery 110.83.
40. Cemetery 110.83.
41. Cemetery 110.83.
41*a*. Cemetery 110.83.
42. Cemetery 110.83.
43. Cemetery 110.86.
44. Cemetery 110.97.
45. Cemetery 110.97.
46. Cemetery 110.100.
47. Cemetery 110.100.
48. Cemetery 110.100.
49. Cemetery 110 100.
50. Cemetery 110.111.
51. Cemetery 110.111.
52. Cemetery 110.111.
53. Cemetery 110.111.
54. Cemetery 110.119.
55. Cemetery 110.163.
56. Cemetery 110.171.
57. Cemetery 110.171.
58. Cemetery 110.171.
59. Cemetery 110.171.
60. Cemetery 110.169.
61. Cemetery 110.163.
62. Cemetery 110.175.
63. Cemetery 110.175.
64. Cemetery 110.111.
65. Cemetery 110.111.
66. Cemetery 110.278.
67. Cemetery 110.191.
68. Cemetery 110.191.
69. Cemetery 110.199.
70. Cemetery 110.229.
71. Cemetery 110.233.
72. Cemetery 110.233.
73. Cemetery 110.258.
74. Cemetery 110.241.
75. Cemetery 110.241.
76. Cemetery 110.241.
77. Cemetery 110.241.
78. Cemetery 110.241.
79. Cemetery 110.244.
80. Cemetery 110.244.
81. Cemetery 110.244.
82. Cemetery 110.244.
83. Cemetery 110.248.
84. Cemetery 110.248.
85. Cemetery 110.257.
86. Cemetery 110.269.
87. Cemetery 110.267.
88. Cemetery 110.269.
89. Cemetery 110.272.
90. Cemetery 110.276.
91. Cemetery 110.277.
92. Cemetery 110.277.
93. Cemetery 110.277.
94. Cemetery 101.277.
95. Cemetery 110.277.
96. Cemetery 110.277.
97. Cemetery 110.278.
98. Cemetery 110.283.
99. Cemetery 110.283.
100. Cemetery 110.288.
101. Cemetery 110.308.
102. Cemetery 110.308.
103. Cemetery 110.308.
104. Cemetery 110.308.
105. Cemetery 110.308.
106. Cemetery 110.308.
107. Cemetery 110.308.
108. Cemetery 110.308.
109. Cemetery 110.308.
110. Cemetery 110.308.
111. Cemetery 110.308.
112. Cemetery 110.308.
113. Cemetery 110.308.
114. Cemetery 110.308.
115. Cemetery 110.308.
116. Cemetery 110.319.
117. Cemetery 110.319.
118. Cemetery 110.169.
119. Cemetery 110.169.
120. Cemetery 110.169.
121. Cemetery 110.169.

PLATE 36.— Scarabs :—

122. Cemetery 112.38.
123. Cemetery 118.40.
124. Cemetery 119.10.
125. Cemetery 119.10.
126. Cemetery 119.10.
127. Cemetery 119.10.
128. Cemetery 119.10.
129. Cemetery 119.10.
130. Cemetery 119.16.
131. Cemetery 119.16.
132. Cemetery 119.22.
133. Cemetery 119.22.
134. Cemetery 120.2.
135. Cemetery 120.2.
136. Cemetery 120.2.
137. Cemetery 120.9.
138. Cemetery 120.18.
139. Cemetery 120.19.
140. Cemetery 120.21.
141. Cemetery 120.33.
142. Cemetery 120.31.
143. Cemetery 120.57.
144. Cemetery 120.57.
145. Cemetery 120.34.
146. Cemetery 120.54.
147. Cemetery 120.55.
148. Cemetery 121.3.
149. Cemetery 122.22.
150. Cemetery 122.22.
151. Cemetery 122.21.
152. Cemetery 122.26.
153. Cemetery 122.26.
154. Cemetery 122.26.
155. Cemetery 122.26.
156. Cemetery 123.1.
157. Cemetery 123.3.

158. Cemetery 123.6.
159. Cemetery 123.7.
160. Cemetery 123.9.
161. Cemetery 123.11.
162. Cemetery 123.15.
163. Cemetery 126.1.
164. Cemetery 124.1.
165. Cemetery 126.4.
166. Cemetery 126.1.
167. Cemetery 126.1.
168. Cemetery 126. 1.
169. Cemetery 126.1.
170. Cemetery 126.1.
171. Cemetery 126.1.
172. Cemetery 126.1.
173. Cemetery 126.1.
174. Cemetery 126.1.
175. Cemetery 126.1.
176. Cemetery 126.1.
177. Cemetery 126.1.
178. Cemetery 126.1.
179. Cemetery 126.1.
180. Cemetery 126.1.
181. Cemetery 126.1.
182. Cemetery 128.12.
183. Cemetery 124.6.
184. Cemetery 128.16.
185. —
186. Cemetery 130.1.
187. Cemetery 130.1.
188. Cemetery 130.1.
189. Cemetery 130.3.
190. Cemetery 130.4.
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Abreviation and References.

ED ... ...=Early Dynastic.

NE ... ...=New Empire.

A-group ...=Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic.

ED ... ...=Early Dynastic including Dynasties I–III.

B-group ...=Old Kingdom Nubian.

OKN ...=Old Kingdom Nubian.

C-group ...=Middle Kingdom to Early New Empire Nubian.

MKN ... ...=Middle Kingdom Nubian.

X-group ...=Byzantine Pagan period A.D. 200–500.

PSRE ... ...=Parallel sides and rounded ends.

RP BT ...=Red polished black topped pottery.

R-P B-M ...=Red-polished black-mouthed pottery.

SCRW... ...=Smooth coarse red ware, rough faced ware.

M. ... ...=Male

F.... ... ...=Female.

MN ... ...=Magnetic North.

LN ... ...=Local North, Parallel to the Nile.

N.S.E.W. ...=North, South, East, West.

Objects in position are indicated by arabic numerals following the Cemetery and grave numbers *e.g.* Cemetery 110.285.1 means the first object in grave 258. Objects not in position receive lower case Roman numerals *e.g.* Cemetery 110.258.ii.

The scale of the small drawings of graves illustrating the text is 1 : 30 and the drawings of Pottery in the text are 1 : 10. All measurements are Metric.

All the archæological material, including pottery, illustrated in the Collotype plates may be found in the Cemetery Catalogue by referring to the Cemetery, grave, and position numbers in the Description of Plates or in the plates themselves. A reference is also given from the text to the plates.

For the pottery the classified outline drawings (Scale 1 : 8) which illustrate each Cemetery. may be consulted. The position of each vessel in the Cemetery Catalogue may be found by means of the Cemetery grave and position numbers accompanying it. The same system of reference is used for the drawings at scarabs (Plates 35 and 36).

A certain number of groups at *associated* Pottery have been drawn to a smaller scale (1 : 10) to illustrate the text and to save reference.

Specimens, which owing to their damaged condition were not drawn, will it is hoped the sufficiently identifiable by the general description of the form and ware in the text.

The above system although perhaps not very scientific gives a fair general idea of the material and avoids the use of a classification by Type-numbers which are difficult to remember, the more so as there are at least three different systems in existence.

PREFACE.

The purpose and method of work of the Nubian Archæological Survey were sufficiently described in the first Annual Report by Dr. G. A. Reisner and Captain H. G. Lyons, F.R.S. Some modifications of the original plan were unavoidable, and last year saw the large staff, which had been necessary to give the initial impetus to the undertaking, reduced to the author and one Egyptian. Both had been trained on the Nubian Survey, and it was found possible to carry on the same complete system of record which had been the feature of the work at the beginning.

No anatomist was available for the field work during the last season, but all the material was packed and sent to Cairo, where Dr. Elliot-Smith, F.R.S., was able to study the whole collection and to superintend the photographing and packing of the specimens.

The appearance of the previous volumes in this series has provoked the criticism that very little has been attempted beyond the orderly presentation of a large number of facts just as they were recorded. It is quite certain that more might have been made of the material collected during the last three years had the original organizers of this Survey been free to carry the work to its conclusion, and the Reports might have gained in lucidity or in scientific value. Perhaps a somewhat arid style of presentation (which is just now rather the fashion) is the inevitable reaction against the publication of deductions and theories accompanied by so small a part of the evidence collected as to render it impossible for the archæologist to examine the question at all, or to compare the material with that in his own field of work. No one, however competent, has the right to work through large masses of archæological evidence (even if only corroborative evidence) in the field without making a full and perfect record and making that record in some way accessible. If it is necessary to postpone this full publication (and it may be often well to do so), the essential or novel features of a season's work may be put into a Preliminary Report, and the field notes and photographic record type-written and arranged for public reference. The publication of the mass of detailed observations is an act of good faith on the part of the archæologist, and will be the best evidence that he has performed his work in a conscientious, although perhaps not brilliant, manner. By a proper arrangement of the evidence and abundant illustration, even the reader who expects to assimilate in a few hours the work of months or years may find it possible to see the wood in spite of the trees.

The plan of publication adopted in these volumes is that laid down by Dr. Reisner in the first Report of the Nubian Archæological Survey. If the present writer has followed that model to the point of plagiarism or of repetition, it is because to have done less would have sacrificed the unity of the work. The success of Dr. Reisner's method is well shown by the fact that his diagnosis of the very scanty remains of the C-group period at Shellal

has been fully borne out by the more abundant material of this period found during the last two years.

It may perhaps be hoped that the thorough examination of over one hundred miles of the Nile Valley and the complete publication of the results obtained may be taken as a proof of the solicitude of the Egyptian Government for the claims of antiquity in the Aswân Reservoir. How little has been sacrificed is hardly appreciated by the tourist who visits Philæ after the Reservoir has been filled and who is apt to grow sentimental over *la mort de Philæ*. Those who revisit the island before the end of the year will miss little except the adventitious beauty of the acacia bushes and perhaps a little colour from the stones. The squalor of the old village of Shellal will at least have disappeared and the water's edge should have a broad belt of cultivation in the autumn.

In conclusion, I should like to thank all those who have helped me with the work, and especially Captain H. G. Lyons, F.R.S., and Mr. Dowson, the past and present Director-General of the Survey Department.

To Dr. G. A. Reisner and Dr. G. Elliot-Smith, F.R.S., and Dr. D. E. Derry, the Archæological Survey and myself are especially indebted.

The archæological material found in Nubia has now, thanks to an arrangement made by Sir Murdoch Macdonald and Sir Gaston Maspéro, been arranged in the Irrigation Rest-house on Elephantine Island at Aswân.

The arrangement of the collection was carried out by myself in 1911 and the Museum was opened to the public early in 1912.

Duplicate specimens of Nubian pottery were allotted to various museums in Europe and America, while the Royal College of Surgeons received a very representative collection of the anatomical material.

C. M. F.

The publication of this report has been delayed owing to the great war. It was set up in type in 1913. In 1914 the negatives for the Plates were sent to Germany to have collotypes made from them and it was not until 1921 that the order could be completed. Meanwhile the author had undertaken the excavations of the Service des Antiquités at Saqqâra and had little time available for the completion of the work.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUBIA REPORT FOR 1910-1911.

INTRODUCTION.

The Connection of the Archæological History of Nubia with that of Egypt.

The history of Lower Nubia, as revealed by the spade and recorded in the Annual Reports of the Nubian Archæological Survey, is the story of the ebb and flow of many races and cultures on the shore of perhaps the most ancient civilization in the world. In Lower Nubia, as on a beach, the advancing and retreating tides of the Egyptian and more definitely African races have left, in the graves of those to whom Nubia was both the threshold of a new country and the frontier of an old, the whole evidence of that long struggle between a great civilization and the primitive and barbarous, although related, mass of African humanity. It is the object of these Reports to set out the material evidence which has been recovered from an area which will, necessarily, be sacrificed to the growing economic demands of Egypt, and to reconstruct, if only in outline, some part of a history of which all but the more imperishable monuments must eventually be destroyed by the waters of the Aswân Reservoir.

The nature of the country which has yielded this evidence would seem in itself hardly likely to attract settlers whose business was either agriculture or cattle-breeding. The Lower Nubian Nile, hemmed in by abrupt sandstone and granite hills, or rolling desert, was but one highway into Egypt by which people after people has sought the hospitality of the lower valley. For the purposes of a trade route, it was even less suitable, for the river, flowing for a considerable part of its course at nearly right angles to the prevailing wind, forms a bend which gave this part of the Nile its distinctive name, the Land of the Bow or Bend, and caused it to be abandoned for the more direct caravan routes through the desert, which at least obviated the dangers and delays of navigating a waterway barred by rapids and sand banks, and saved the expense and trouble of loading and unloading valuable cargoes at the second and first cataracts. Only when it was necessary to send a war fleet into Nubia was an attempt made to canalize the rapid between Aswân and Shellal; but we are expressly told that this canal fell into disrepair, consequent, no doubt, on its not being regularly used.

But the valley could not fail to be the line of immigration for the Sudanese peoples, owing to the waterless nature of the surrounding deserts, and the narrowness of the belt of pasture on each side of the river would cause a rapid movement northwards among a people possessing flocks and herds. But this advance could easily be checked by fortifying the narrowest passes, and the Egyptians early selected Elephantine, just north of the Cataract, as the natural frontier of their country, calling it the Door of the South. At this point grew up the great market for the products of the Sudan, and a base from which, in early times, stone and wood could be obtained from the districts in the neighbourhood. That

some sort of attempt was made to make this frontier a real one is very evident, but that a policy of absolute exclusion of non-Egyptians could be maintained is more doubtful, and at the fall of the Old Kingdom, a considerable population of mixed negro and Hamitic or Egyptian blood poured into Egypt, and gave to the whole district between Aswân and Edfu a distinctive character which has, in many respects, survived to the present day.

In the prehistoric and protodynastic period, however, we may consider that this process had hardly begun. The early capital of the primitive civilization at Hierakonpolis may, perhaps, be fairly regarded as being somewhat south of the centre of distribution of the predynastic clans, whose tendency was ever towards the north, a tendency which eventually found expression in the conquest of the Delta by the first historic kings, and eventually caused the political and religious centres of the kingdom to shift towards Abydos and Memphis. The southern provinces, from their geographical position, failed to keep pace with the rapid cultural development of the Old Kingdom, and being far removed from the main source of that metal on which that whole development was based, declined, and, after the break up of the central power, exhibit all the weaknesses of petty feudal states. It is at this very moment that the character of the first hundred miles north and south of the First Cataract exhibits that definite want of cultural and racial solidarity with the rest of Egypt, which was not to disappear until, under the New Empire, the political centre of the nation was again brought back to Upper Egypt. The earlier history, then, of Nubia is that of the struggle by which the political boundary of Egypt was maintained or extended, and it reveals the fact that whenever that struggle ceased, Egypt paid the penalty by receiving strangers within her gates. It was only after two thousand years of conflict that the brown and black races, the Hamitic and the Negro, were able, as it were, to crystallize out, and to pursue each its own development in Egypt and in Ethiopia. Lower Nubia, situated between the two, was deserted by both alike, and over her history there falls that strange silence of more than seven hundred years, during which the temples slowly decayed in the sun and wind, and their sand-choked courts afforded shelter to those travellers who have left the record of their visits on the unguarded walls.

Of the inhabitants of the Nubian Nile Valley, before the coming of the predynastic Egyptians, we as yet know nothing. A few worked quartz pebbles, recalling palæolithic forms, are to be found scattered on the high desert and on the floors of the lateral side valleys, but possibly some of these are but the quartz face-paint palettes of the Early Dynastic population, rejected at an early stage of manufacture, quarry tools, or are stones broken open by prospectors in their search for gold. A careful watch has been kept for any signs of primitive man, but without the slightest success, and among the many pieces of semi-fossilized bone yielded by the ancient deposits of alluvial mud, no fragment of the human skeleton has been detected. Cave floors and fissures in the sandstone showing signs of human occupation have been explored, but without result, and although a race in the palæolithic stage of culture might be postulated from the roughly worked flints of the Theban plateaux and side valleys, no human remains of such an age have come to light. But when it is considered how very recent is the discovery of the remains of the Egyptian neolithic culture, or how conflicting were the theories to which they gave rise, no surprise need be felt that the far older vestiges of the first inhabitants of the Nile Valley have hitherto escaped notice, buried beneath the *talus* at the foot of the cliffs bounding the valley, or in the deposits left by floods at the mouths of the desert Wadys. Palæolithic man, living entirely by the chase, probably followed the more edible game animals northward at the close of the last glacial

period, and Egypt awaited the arrival of a race in a higher stage of culture, which was driven into the Nile Valley by the gradually changing climatic conditions of the Eastern deserts, where a diminishing rainfall no longer permitted a growth of pasture sufficient for the flocks and herds, which owe their origin to the artificial preservation of game for their skins and milk, by primitive communities.

When the predynastic or prehistoric race of Egypt suddenly appears for the first time in the Nile Valley, it is already in the full possession of a late and very perfect form of the neolithic culture which is just on the point of being exchanged for that founded on the use of copper. Indeed, the neolithic culture is so highly developed that, while it is only to be explained by centuries of practice in the arts of flaking flint and the manufacture of hand-made pottery, it only makes the sudden rise of the very remarkable Predynastic culture the more obscure; and, in the present state of knowledge supports the hypothesis that the Nile Valley received its early population from without, and that the Prehistoric Egyptians were not, in the strict sense of the word, indigenous at all. While it is difficult to believe that an antocthonous people could have left no remains save those (in the most complete abundance) of the last years of its neolithic culture, distributed along a considerable length of the Nile to bear witness to the homogeneity of the predynastic race and its arts, it should not be forgotten that the narrow valley can be speedily traversed by boat with but little effort, and an immigrant and nomad clan of hunters and shepherds might not take very long in dispersing themselves north and south of a given centre. A close examination of the physical conditions of Upper Egypt and of certain points in the *earliest* predynastic culture certainly favours the hypothesis that a people of that type which is commonly called Hamitic, that is, of a race whose representatives are found to-day among the East African races from the Ababdeh to the Somali, followed the line of the Red Sea hills from the south, and after exploring the Wadys of the Etbaye in search of desert pasture, reached the Nile Valley at about the latitude of Qena, and began to form settlements above and below this point. The scarcity of *early* predynastic remains south of the First Cataract is some proof that the migration was not from the south by way of the river valley, while the absence of similar archæological material from Lower Egypt points to the fact that the Kingdom of the North (presuming the Delta to have been habitable at all), possessed a prehistoric culture of a different type, older and perhaps even higher, which, up to now, from the position of the deposits of this age, has eluded all archæological search.

An examination of the pottery of the *earlier* predynastic periods reveals two striking facts, first that there was a small, rare class of pottery, finely decorated with basket patterns, both painted and incised, obviously reminiscent of a time when a large proportion of vessels were, as among the Bisharin and the Galla to-day, of basket work. To these succeed the great mass of the predynastic pottery, the black-topped ware, of which certain details point to the fact that the form of this ware was influenced by leather vessels. A jar from Cemetery 17, Grave 68, actually does copy a leather vessel (just as the "black jacks" in England were reproduced in stone ware), even down to the sewn joint, while the slightly developed rim round the mouth of this pottery, and the "milled brim," imitating a stitched hem, of the red polished black-mouthed Nubian ware, which is its successor south of Aswân, are further survivals of the sewn hem or turn-over which forms the edge of leather vessels. The method of repairing a pottery fracture by means of leather thongs laced through a series of holes in the pottery is analogous to the method employed to mend a crack in a leather vessel, and it is curious that this method of repair is less frequently found on pottery

other than the black-topped and black-mouthed kind.* The whole of the *perforated* side-handled vessels of the later predynastic period appear to be imitations of the stone vessels of which this handle is typical. Stone vessels probably preceded those of pottery among the desert tribes, just as at the present day the fireproof cooking pots in use among the Ababde and Bisharin are made of serpentine and soapstone.†

The predynastic pottery may thus be said to be influenced by the leather and possibly stone vessels in use by the predynastic Egyptian race *before* the time of its first settlement in the Nile Valley, and while there was a still fainter and earlier recollection of the baskets made in the grass-growing area extending from the Etbaye to northern Abyssinia. One great principle of all primitive art is that the use of a new material will not immediately evolve the forms and patterns best suited to that material, but will continue the designs and decoration associated with the handicraft which has been displaced, or the purpose of which it is desired to imitate in the new material. That the origin of the patterns on the rare incised Predynastic pottery is in basket work is admirably demonstrated by the patterns on the Middle Kingdom, Nubian incised pottery, where the basket tradition is so faithfully followed as to reproduce exactly the actual plait of basket work and the method of forming the base with a small disc of leather surrounded by a flat spiral of basket work. Pl. 25. a.

Possibly the art of pottery making was discovered by the accidental burning or decay of an old basket which had been smeared inside with clay to make it water-tight. The Gallas and other Eastern Hamites make grass baskets so perfectly as to enable them to be used for carrying liquids, but it is often necessary to line them with clay as they become older.

The Nile Valley in the neolithic period of Egypt differed from its modern aspect in one main particular. The cultivated land was replaced by marsh, and a thick belt of trees and brushwood lined both banks of the Nile beyond the part reached by floods. Man could only form his settlements at the foot of the cliffs bordering the river, or in the lateral valleys, and he took great care that the dead were buried in dry ground well above the high water mark of the annual floods. The brushwood and trees were destroyed for timber and fuel. The game animals were gradually killed off, but not before the primitive Egyptians had learned to preserve a few species by domestication.‡ Wild fowl and fish, however, furnished an inexhaustible food supply until the development of agriculture made bread the most important food. The fields were next protected by dykes, with canals to regulate the introduction of water for irrigation. Barley, wheat, millet, sesame, flax, and the vine and olive were cultivated by the First Dynasty (the last, especially in the north), together with the domestication of the bee.

In the middle of the predynastic period, the Egyptians learned the use of copper, first for ornaments, and later for tools and weapons. It is uncertain if the first supplies of the ores of this metal were encountered in the Eastern Desert, but the rarity of the deposits of copper in this region suggest that Syria or even Sinai or Cyprus were the great

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* The cracked large white-ware jars and stone vessels of the Middle Kingdom Nubians were *riretted* with copper wire.

† The traditional forms of the stone funerary vessels degenerated with the fall of the Old Kingdom, and the art was henceforward only kept up for the production of toilet or Canopic jars. The making of stone vessels has some bearing on the original home of the Egyptian race, just before its settlement in the Nile Valley, for the great variety of stones employed can only mean that the mineral resources of the Eastern Desert were familiar to and in use by the proto-Egyptians in a way hardly explicable except by the hypothesis that, like the children of Israel, they had wandered in the desert before entering their Promised Land.

‡ The great variety of animals domesticated is well shown in the wall paintings and reliefs of the old kingdom mastaba chapels. The domestication of the desert fauna was no doubt partly for sacrificial purposes, and to furnish the ghosts of the dead with the traditional method of obtaining a livelihood, rather than sport.

sources of copper in early times. If this is so, the factor which was to change so profoundly the whole aspect of Egyptian life came from without, and it is possible that the northward advance of the prehistoric clans may have been caused by attempts made to obtain control of the sources of the new metal. The fusion of the kingdoms of the south and the north, from which the dynasties of a united Egypt were counted, gives the incidental conception of a great Delta state which had laid the foundations of its culture in metallurgy, agriculture, and weaving. But the change between the predynastic culture of Upper Egypt and that of the first two dynasties is perhaps due to something more than the adoption of the use of metal.

It would appear that the hypothetical "dynastic race," which used to be credited with all the changes which mark the 1st Dynasty, is really nothing more than the population of the Eastern Desert, which long prior to that date had begun, compelled no doubt by want of food and water, to exchange the nomadic for the agricultural life, just as many of the Beduin are doing to-day. These proto-Egyptian clans rapidly increased in the new and favourable environment, absorbed such negro or other aborigines as might have wandered into Upper Egypt from the south or from the north, founded their first capital cities at Hierakonpolis and This, and while expanding northward came into contact with the legendary lower Egyptian Kingdom, which no doubt possessed a somewhat higher civilization and a less typically African population.

The geographical position of the Delta, or that part of it in existence about 4000 B.C., would indeed suggest that its inhabitants would be derived from a non-African source, and the discovery by Dr. Elliot-Smith of a series of skulls (in the Old Kingdom cemeteries which lie round the Pyramids of Gîza), the type of which does not appear among the predynastic population of Upper Egypt, certainly confirms this hypothesis. It should be noted, moreover, that the cranial type in question, or modified forms of it, reached Upper Egypt sporadically in early dynastic times.

Now this alien type of skull is found in North Syria, and we may suppose that immigrants from this region had some share in founding the Kingdom of the North and introduced the solar worship, which, with the royal insignia, seems to have been taken over by the Upper Egyptians, until it was superseded by the more popular Osiris faith.

The myth of Osiris probably represents a struggle between the earlier agricultural clans and the later nomads of identical race who continued to pour into Upper Egypt from the south-east. The nomads were at first victorious, but were later defeated by a confederacy under Horus, armed with copper weapons, obtained, no doubt, from the northern kingdom, which was in touch with the sources of copper; Cyprus, Syria and Sinai.

What share the "Libyan" races had in the formation of early Egypt it is difficult to say. The Libyan raids of the Old Kingdom suggest a movement south-east along the oases by a people *with whom the Egyptians recognized no relationship.*

If the present day eastern and northern Hamites are related ethnically, as they appear to be linguistically, we must suppose that the same stock which founded the civilization of the Nile Valley moved across it towards North Africa and occupied the Sahara Oases, but were opposed by a race in occupation of the North African seaboard; a race which seems to be connected with the population of the Ægean Islands, and which the Egyptians recognized as being of fairer complexion than themselves. This blonde complexion is often represented on the monuments and persists among the Berbers to-day. In other words, it is possible to recognize a movement northward by the oases and away from the Nile Valley

by a section of the Hamitic, race which the Egyptians afterwards confused with the " blonde " Libyans, who appear in history before the time when the Ægean world was being threatened by the first waves of northern invasion. The blonde type cannot have originated so far south as the presumed centre of dispersal of the Hamitic stock, in north-east Africa, a centre which agrees well with the linguistic relationship between the Semitic and Hamitic language families.

The true Libyan of North Africa had, however, possibly in alliance with the Hamitic stock which had occupied the oases, reached the western frontiers of Egypt, and we have the record of their repulse in the reliefs of the Mortuary Temple of King Ne-user-re at Abu Sîr, where, even if the figure of the dying Libyan represents the physical type of the mixed Hamitic and Mediterranean or Ægean stocks, it is clear that the Hamitic element is not the dominant factor.

The Libyan question is important, as the prehistoric culture of Egypt itself was attributed by its first discoverers to the Libyans upon certain resemblances between the physical type and the artistic expression of the predynastic Egyptians and the Kabyles of Algeria. The enormous lapse of time between the two cultures, between which it was sought to establish a relationship, was quite overlooked, and the similarity between the two was reduced on examination to the fact that some Kabyle pottery resembled the small, and rather rare, class of prehistoric Egyptian pottery, in which a red-polished surface is decorated with patterns in white pigment. The truth would seem to be that the Libyans continually attempted the reconquest of the western Delta, which they may have held in prehistoric times.

There is an essential African character in the prehistoric Egyptian culture, and this element seems to have resulted in that curious mixture of savagery and civilization, of energetic power and patient docility, by which the country and its rulers were able to accomplish so much.

But, whatever the origin of the people and civilization of the Delta about the year 3500 B.C. it is clear that the proto-Egyptians had been increasing in Upper Egypt, and had founded a capital city at Hierakonpolis. Under Narmer (Mena) they attacked the Kingdom of the North, the Delta (smaller then than now), and it was eventually joined to the Kingdom of the South, perhaps on fairly honourable terms, if we may judge from the fact that the titularies and insignia of both countries were retained. The record of this conquest is apparently preserved on the great ceremonial palettes and maces of Narmer found at Hierakonpolis. By the Ist Dynasty the kings of Egypt entered Sinai, and defeated the Semitic Beduin of that district, secured access to the copper mines, and Egypt prepared, within half a millenium, to evolve the extraordinary civilization of the Old Kingdom.

But the southernmost clans of the predynastic race, such as were met with by the Nubian Archæological Survey, had not taken part in subduing and assimilating a people already in possession of a culture perhaps higher than their own, and the result was at once obvious. Although in full possession of copper weapons and tools, something hindered their cultural progress. Some factor was lacking to their development. This factor is, no doubt, the racial one, and it is essentially the slow admixture of black blood in Lower Nubia, and perhaps the absence of the Syrian admixture noted above, which was responsible for the complete want of progress, not only of Lower Nubia, but of the whole of Upper Egypt for a millenium, after the first union of the two lands. Not that a certain distinction is lacking to the cultural products of the proto-dynastic period in Nubia. A considerable effort was made to continue and develop the predynastic arts; but by the IIIrd Dynasty the discrepancy in culture

had become too great, and we know from the record of the Palermo stone that Sneferu raided the country and obliterated or enslaved the half-caste descendants of the original Egyptian colonists of the predynastic period in Nubia. After the fall of the Old Kingdom, the inevitable happened. A new people swarmed into Nubia, themselves originally akin to the predynastic Egyptians, but, owing to the assimilation of a considerable amount of Negro blood in their previous home, possessing a definite characteristic and specialized physical type. They rapidly became established in Lower Nubia, and passed into Upper Egypt, where their colonies persisted even after the overthrow of the race by the kings of the XIIth Egyptian Dynasty.

The early history of Lower Nubia consists, therefore, in the decay of the southernmost predynastic clans, after an effort at evolving a local culture which was quite independent of that of Egypt in the Ist Dynasty, and which is obviously the working-out of certain primitive artistic traditions, particularly that of pottery decoration, which had formed a feature of the early predynastic Egyptian culture. Although possessed of copper weapons and tools, the Egyptians in Nubia failed to advance, because of the growing want of solidarity in race and culture with their congeners in Egypt. At the moment when divergence became complete, they appear to have been raided by Sneferu, and gave place after a period of poverty, during which the country was in the possession of a few wandering negroid families possessing polished stone weapons, who feebly imitated the early dynastic burial customs (the B-group or Old Kingdom Nubians) to the Middle Kingdom Nubian race, the founders of the primitive and remarkable C-group culture.

But it would be impossible to dismiss the question of the African character of Egyptian origins as a whole, and their relationship to the remains of the C-group or Middle Kingdom Nubian culture in particular, without some reference to the controversy and theories which resulted from the discovery of the predynastic cemeteries and the " pan-grave " or Nubian burials in Upper Egypt.

It will be remembered that the first examination of the neolithic graves suggested that the proto-Egyptians were of a " blonde " Libyan stock, and that they had entered the Nile Valley by way of the western oases, and had dispossessed entirely the true Egyptian race whose civilization culminated in the Old Kingdom. Before the chronogical position of the predynastic graves was recognized, this Libyan invasion was placed as late as the feudal period which followed the break-up of the Old Kingdom. This theory of the Libyan origin of the race survived the demonstration of the neolithic and predynastic character of the graves in question, and a quite hypothetical " higher " or dynastic race was brought into Upper Egypt from the east by way of the Wady Hammamat. This dynastic race was given an Asiatic origin, and its culture was related to that of the Euphrates Valley, on the ground of the undoubted introduction into Egypt at, or just before, the Ist Dynasty of the art of building in mud-brick, and the use of the pear-shaped or bulbous mace-head, writing, and the cylinder seal. This dynastic race was represented as having subjugated the primitive neolithic population, and as having presumably so modified the national physical type that the blonde element entirely disappeared from Egypt. However, the discovery of the " pan-graves " with contracted burials and pottery of an archaic type and technique was made to furnish evidence that part at least of the primitive Libyan population had retired before these *dynastic* invaders into the Western Desert, and profited by the anarchy which followed the close of the XIIth Dynasty and the invasion of the Hyksos to re-enter Egypt.

The work of Reisner, Lythgoe, and Mace on the predynastic and early dynastic cemeteries of Naga el Deir and other sites seems to prove that there was on the contrary a continuous cultural development from the predynastic into the early dynastic period; that the predynastic culture contained the germs of the early dynastic arts, and that these were developed by the invention or acquisition of copper tools and weapons at the close of the neolithic period. The change in burial customs, which Professor Flinders Petrie had attempted to demonstrate, was clearly shown to be one of degree and not of kind, the contracted position for instance being the regular method of arranging the body in the grave or coffin, even in so classical an Old Kingdom burial place as that which lies behind the Pyramids of Gîza.

Professor Elliot-Smith, working on the anatomical material from the same cemeteries which furnished the above conclusions, was able to demonstrate a continuity of the physical type, and although, as already noted, he has since shown that there is a non-Egyptian or alien cranial form of a high type (provisionally named by him the *Gîza* type, from the locality of the Old Kingdom cemeteries, where its occurrence is most obvious), the fact remains that, so far as Upper Egypt is concerned, the predynastic type continued practically unchanged into the dynastic period, and was of the very strongly brunet type common to that region to-day.

Now the discovery of the alien crania referred to is very remarkable, but it would be premature, until a cemetery of earlier date than the Old Kingdom has been thoroughly examined in Lower Egypt, to do more than speculate as to the significance of this racial type. It is certainly non-Egyptian, and seems to have affinities with a North Syrian or "Armenoid" type of skull already known to anthropologists. One thing is fairly clear. This race cannot be that of the early dynastic kings who from Upper Egypt conquered the Delta and united the two lands. Very possibly this race formed part of the Kingdom of the North which, although it may have possessed a higher type of civilization, fell before the onslaught of a numerous barbaric race.

And it becomes difficult to avoid entirely the question of Asiatic influence in the Delta. The sea trade with Syria, the worship of the sun, and the existence of an Asiatic cranial type, are far too significant to be passed over, and it is at least possible that in very early times there was a racial struggle in Lower Egypt between the Libyans and the Asiatics, which gave the opportunity for a successful northward advance on the part of the Upper Egyptian population. The acquisition of copper tools and weapons was perhaps alike the incentive and the means of advance of this race, but probably something more than a knowledge of metallurgy was inherited from the conquered, and it is perhaps from the forgotten composite Kingdom of the North that Egypt received, with other cultural loans, a higher constructive imagination than had belonged even to the most perfect neolithic culture which has been preserved from the ancient world.

One other theory affecting the whole predynastic material in Egypt deserves a passing mention. Certain observers have been tempted to consider that the culture represented in predynastic graves continued as late as the New Empire, and that only the upper classes of the Egyptians did or could bury their dead in the manner typical of that period. The presence of flint implements is passed over by the hypothesis that they were ceremonial survivals, or by the fact that the use of flint for certain purposes, for example arrow-heads, is known to have lasted as late as the Middle Kingdom. Furthermore, certain burials containing a black-topped pottery have been cited as being as late as the New Empire from the date

of the deposits in which they were made, or from the fact that they occurred in the shafts or chambers of New Empire graves. But these burials seem, if errors of record are excluded, to be all of the late C-group or " pan-grave " type, and are therefore Nubian. The black-topped bowls of the C-group period, and particularly the cups (p. 53., Pl. 25. c.) of that group of the Nubian archæological material, which is certainly as late as the New Empire, might perhaps deceive an observer who was not well acquainted with the archaic pottery as a whole, or who relied on the *forms* and not on the *ware* of the vessels. The political isolation of Nubia from Egypt enabled it to evolve a special culture of a primitive type which was, however, not a continuation of that of the *Egyptian* predynastic and early dynastic remains in the district, but a parallel development, and naturally this culture penetrated deeply into Upper Egypt during and after the Middle Kingdom. Two points yet remain obscure, the range of these Middle Kingdom and New Empire Nubian cultures (C-group), and the origin of the race. That graves and pottery of the M.K.N. type exist as far south at least as the Second Cataract is now known from the work of the Oxford expedition at Faras, while, if we exclude the later or pan-graves, the northernmost cemetery was excavated by the expedition of the Vienna Academy at Khattara, well north of the First Cataract, and inside the Egyptian frontier.

That the M.K.N. remains represent the culture of Nubia between the VIth at the earliest, and the XVIIth or XVIIIth Dynasty at the latest, cannot be doubted. The period of highest development may be put at about the beginning of the XIIth Dynasty. The question of the origin of the race may be again touched on. Somewhere, possibly not in the Nile Valley, an intimate mixture took place between a dark African orthognathous stock, not unlike and perhaps identical with the predynastic Egyptians, and a negroid race. The low state of culture revealed by the O.K.N. graves, which close the early dynastic period, is an argument against the M.K.N. race and culture having evolved in the Nile Valley. There is, of course, the possibility of a south Libyan admixture or a successful invasion by the Temehu, who were already in contact with the Nubians in the VIth Dynasty, when it is recorded that the Temehu advancing from the north-west encountered the Nubians advancing by way of the Oases from the south-east. Little, however, can be established by any analogy between the M.K.N. superstructures and much later Libyan graves from Algeria and Tunis. Nothing is known of the Temehu physical type which proves a relationship with the M.K.N. race. A careful archæological survey of the Oases should settle this question once and for all. The Egyptians themselves never regarded the Nubians as having any Libyan connection at all, always ranking Libyans as a northern foreign nation. The possibility of finding remains of the M.K.N. type outside the Nubian Nile Valley must always be uncertain, since the pottery must, in a great measure, have depended on the use of the Nile clays.

But if it is difficult from the material at hand to settle the above points, how much more impossible it is to write a complete history of Nubia before 2000 B.C. In the absence of written records, it is always hard to put together a connected story. The whole personal element is lacking, and only the general character of a culture emerges from the obscurity. And Lower Nubia has never played any leading part in history; its position has always been that of a district with no natural advantages, in which it is still possible to trace, in successive stratifications, the small local cultures, to determine their position in time, and to suggest their connexion with the political vicissitudes of Egypt and the Sudan.

The Burial Customs of Lower Nubia during the Archaic and Succeeding Periods.

Before discussing and comparing the mass of evidence on the burial customs of the archaic period in Egypt and Nubia, it may not be out of place to outline the ideas which the burial customs illustrate, and to notice the various expedients adopted to give these ideas effect.

In the prehistoric period the conception as to what happened at death was extremely vague. Death was regarded merely as a change and not as the destruction of the individual. So long as a man was alive, his actions were visible and under the bodily control of his neighbours, but after death his individuality was released and continued to exist with full and uncontrolled powers for good and evil. The cult of the dead must have arisen from a fear of their ghosts rather than from any wish to ensure a *renewal* of existence for those who had died. The funerary sacrifice was first propitiatory and was for the protection of the living, the well-being of the dead being the secondary though ultimately the all-important feature of the cult of the dead. It has been suggested that a provision for the dead arose from leaving the necessities of existence with the sick whom a nomad people might be compelled to abandon on the march, and indeed some such custom seems to have existed among the Ababdé in the case of those ill with the smallpox.

But, whatever the underlying motive, we find that the earliest graves in Egypt, those of the neolithic period, are furnished with an equipment more or less complete of those things which were in use by the dead when alive. The bodies, protected by mats and skins, lay in the contracted posture in pits of no great depth, which were roofed with brushwood or logs. To protect this roofing of the grave from disturbance it was loaded with a mass of soil or gravel, and this in turn was retained in position by a low wall or palisade of sticks smeared with mud. This was the germ from which the deep pits and *mastabas*, and the Pyramids themselves, have been developed. There was no earth to earth burial, and under favourable circumstances the body became sun-and air-dried and escaped the results of decomposition. The injury done to the bodies by wild beasts and the theft of the ornaments of the dead show how accessible the grave and its offerings were. But this accessibility, perhaps originally necessary for the renewal of the offerings of food and drink, involved risk to the dead body and might entail discomfort to and possibly vengeance from the ghost. The remedy was to dig the actual burial chamber deeper and deeper, to heap the superstructure higher and higher, to store the funerary furniture in magazines themselves inaccessible, and to ensure by endowment the renewal of the food offerings in a chapel to which both the living and the spirits of the dead alike had access. The use of coffins probably arose from the necessity of preserving the dead body, with or without temporary burial, until it could be carried to the desert cemetery. The coffin was no doubt primarily the means of transport of a body from the place of death to the grave, and was fashioned and decorated like a miniature and portable house or tomb. It should be noticed in passing that the panelled construction of *both* the wooden coffins and brick superstructures is copied from brick architecture and is not derived from wood construction. The panelling or rather buttressing of brickwork is a necessity, especially in thin walls, and is practised in Nubia to-day. Probably before the invention of mud brick a similar channelled effect was produced in buttresses of plain mud reinforced by sticks.

It is curious that wooden ties continued in use in thick brick walls, being regularly introduced in horizontal courses at about every eight courses of brickwork. The use of brick itself may not have been a cultural loan, for it is but a slight improvement on the masses of earth naturally provided by the intersection of mud cracks in sun-dried soil, such as are used all over Egypt to-day as a substitute for bricks. There was, however, another type of dwelling which seemed to have been a regularized form produced by carpentry of the booths or huts or curved sticks covered with mats, such as are now used by the Ababdé and Bisharin and the south Saharan nomads. This type of portable dwelling or tent is suggested by the patterns painted on the panelled wall of the offering chamber of the tomb of Hosi at Saqqâra. It is likely that the traditional appearance of such a dwelling would be in rare cases perpetuated, even in the outside decoration of a mud-brick building. The gay woven matting or cloth lashed with cords to a wooden frame would be not unlike the temporary erections put up in the gardens of houses in Cairo to accommodate the guests at festivities.

The panelled wooden coffins are simply reproductions in another material, just as the panelled stone coffins are, of the appearance of a mud brick building buttressed to take the weight of a mud roof or upper storey. It is hardly possible that Egypt could at any time have supplied timber enough to house her population in wooden dwellings, even if the climate was suited to the preservation of wood construction. After the Ist Dynasty the tendency was to dig the funerary chambers and even the magazines deeper and deeper. The construction stairway by which the workmen removed the excavated soil or rock was carefully closed up by a series of expedients, the last of which was the system of portcullises found in the later pyramids, which was used to seal the gallery leading to the funerary chamber.

But this method of securing the body from violation led, as already noted, to a complete change in the method of making the offerings, which were necessary for the future life of the dead ; in fact, the idea that the body itself had to be preserved inviolate had grown up, and was even becoming of greater importance than the funerary offerings themselves, which, during the Old Kingdom, are no longer placed with the body. In compensation, however, for this, it had become the custom to make periodical offerings of food to the dead in the chapels or enclosures attached to the superstructures which were originally erected to protect the funerary offerings. These chapels, as early as the end of the IIIrd Dynasty, were decorated with paintings representing the furniture which it was perhaps no longer considered necessary, except in the case of royalty, to place in the tomb at all. The representations of the objects required by the dead become more and more elaborate, hunting, agricultural and other scenes of the daily life of an Egyptian noble were introduced, and sometimes models or statues of the servants of the deceased (generally preparing food) were placed in a special magazine.* The general idea would seem to be the perpetuation of the better aspects of earthly existence as well as the life of the dead man himself. In the case of royal personages the chapel becomes a temple, at first attached to the pyramid or *mastaba* covering the burial-place, but finally, as in the New Empire, mortuary temples entirely separated from the tomb, which was excavated in the desert hills at a considerable distance.

The care taken to preserve the body itself seems to have culminated in attempts made to prevent even the disturbance due to natural decay, but it is at least possible that the

* In the Middle Kingdom, especially in rock and cliff tombs, these models become very common, and were placed with the sarcophagus or coffin, which was itself, rather than the tombs, regarded, as a dwelling, being decorated like a house or mastaba.

practice of embalming was introduced to arrest decomposition during the period which must necessarily elapse between death and the completion of a tomb which might be quite unfinished, if death took place unexpectedly. Embalming would be absolutely necessary also if death occurred at a distance from the place of burial, just as the body of Joseph was embalmed to enable it to be taken to the family burial-place at Macpelah.* The process of preserving the body by the introduction of resins and other materials degenerated as the custom became more general, and the trade of embalming passed from the ritual priests to a class of undertakers, until so long, as a well wrapped mummy with an elaborately painted outer case could be laid in the tomb, no very close enquiry was, or could be, made into the exact composition of the fused mass of bones, cloth and resin which, by the Ptolemaic period, formed the core, as it were, upon which the outer case was built up or affixed.

The various attempts to conceal the body in a place of safety naturally and necessarily led to the idea that, to partake of the offerings made in the mortuary chapel, it was possible for the soul to pass from the body through the structure of the *mastaba* and enter the chapel through a special niche (called the false door). To provide the soul with a temporary abiding place or to remind the ritual priest for whom the offerings were intended, a statue was made, as nearly like the dead man as possible, and this was walled up in a special room, generally close to the chapel. The preservation of this statue came to be regarded as nearly as important as that of the body itself, since it was in it that the ghost-soul of the dead dwelt. in order to receive incense or food, or to hear the ritual repetition of the lists of mortuary offerings and endowments, which was considered to result in their magical renewal.†

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* *Cf.* the case of Sebni in the VIth Dynasty, who took embalmers and all necessary equipment into Nubia to bring back into Egypt the body of his father Makhu, who had died there.

† This maintenance of offerings and endowments for the dead must have resulted in a species of ancestor worship, since the continuity of the family could alone ensure the upkeep of the mortuary endowment of its tombs.

In the first dynasty the custom seems to have been to kill the immediate servants or attendants of a king, and to bury them around his grave. This sacrifice, of course, may have been voluntary, or considered as a religious duty.

It remained the custom in Nubia as late as the New Empire. The latest Egyptian example would seem to be found in the graves of women around the tomb of King Neshapetra Mentuhotep at Deir el Bahri.

PART I.

THE ARCHAIC PERIOD.

(CIRCA 4000 TO 3000 B.C.)

The broad divisions into which the archæological material found in Lower Nubia is divided follows the lines laid down by Dr. Reisner in the First Annual Report of this Survey, where the evidence is fully worked out, and a comparison made with the already published material from other localities. Only such slight changes as the discovery of fresh evidence seemed to render necessary have been made. For the predynastic period in Egypt reference has been made to the excellent summary of the characteristics of that period in Reisner Early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naga ed Dêr."

1.—EGYPT AND NUBIA.

Early Predynastic.

1. *Graves.*—Broad, oval, or rectangular pits (varying from about 80 × 60 — 70 cms. to about 220 × 160 — 120 cms.), always in gravelly or fine yellow-grey older alluvium. Orientated parallel to vailey, but not very constant.

2. *Burials.*—Loosely contracted on the left side with the hands between knees and face. Head usually to local south, but many deviations. The grave is usually lined with matting, and the body covered with matting. The body is often loosely wrapped in goat-skins or linen cloth, or both.

3. *Contents.*—The position of the objects in the graves is arbitrary, depending on the size of grave and the number of objects. The small objects are usually near the head; pottery around the sides of the grave (especially before and at the feet of the body). Objects worn on the body are usually in position on the body.

   (*a*) *Pottery.*—Almost exclusively reddish-brown ware with a large proportion of Nile mud mixed with the clay, usually black-topped and red-polished and burnt on the hearth, but red-polished ware with white

Late Predynastic.

1. *Graves.*—As in the early period, but with the addition of a new type: pits with a recess-chamber on the side, sometimes sunk in the floor of the pit in yellow-grey or black alluvial mounds. Orientation usually south.

2. *Burials.*—As in the early period, but more uniformly orientated to the south.

3. *Contents.*—Placed as in the early period. In side-chamber graves the objects are usually in the chamber.

   (*a*) *Pottery.*—A distinct decrease in the number of black-topped red-polished vessels, and a degeneration in the variety and character of their forms, A number of forms are made without being coloured—the smooth

line decoration and brown or black-polished ware with incised white filled design also occurs, both with basket work patterns.	coarse ware with chopped straw (*tibn*) marks. A large part of the pottery is of hard fine light-coloured material, pink, red and grey, apparently kiln baked. Some are decorated with patterns in red, and many show handles of various kinds, and seem to be copies of stone forms.
(*b*) *Stone Vessels.* — Hand-bored; disc mace-heads; flint implements.	(*b*) *Stone Vessels* and mace-heads occur, but the better forms of flint imple ments are very rare, owing to the gradual introduction of copper.
(*c*) *Slate Paint Palettes.*—Usually in animal form with pebble rubbers, malachite, galena, and resin.	(*c*) *Slate Paint Palettes* are of simple forms, usually double bird shape, fish shape, diamond-shaped, oval, square and circular.
(*d*) *Worked Copper* is extremely rare; needles with the eye made by bending the top, and possibly a few fragile bands. If copper tools occur, these imitate flint or other stone forms.	(*d*) *Copper Implements*, when they occur, are heavy practical blades, axes, adzes, chisels, harpoons.
(*e*) *Ivory Figures.* — Combs, hairpins, bracelets, rings, vessels, harpoons, and other objects (knife handle ?) of uncertain use.	(*e*) Very like the early period.
(*f*) *Beads* of carnelian and other hard stones.	(*f*) *Beads* show marked increase of amulet forms.

Thus the later predynastic differs from the early period in the more constant orientation of the grave and burial, possibly due to a development in the visible superstructures, the introduction of copper for weapons and tools, which results eventually in a diminution of the number and quality of the flint implements, and in a gradual growth of the art of representing living forms either as amulets or as designs on the pottery, which culminates in the finished style of the period just preceding the Ist Dynasty, in which convention has already begun to make its appearance. Between the early and late predynastic periods, there was the introduction of kiln burning for pottery, red-painted examples showing no sign of the " black top " which was caused by the pottery being set mouth down in the fire. Potters' marks begin to appear, as distinct from mark of ownership, but do not become common until the early dynastic period.

The red-polished black-topped pottery which is so typical of the early and middle predynastic periods is apparently derived in form from leather vessels, oval sections being converted to circular in the transition from one material to the other. The decorated pieces which only occur early in the period owe their patterns to basket work, and these patterns rapidly deteriorate, and are replaced by naturalistic forms. At a later period it was common to surround vessels with a network of leather thongs or cord, either to carry them or to prevent breakage.*

Now it is clear from the evidence of Cemetery 17 † that the Nubian Egyptian colonies

* Compare the wicker net work on Chinese ginger jars.

† Nubian Archæological Survey, Vol. I.

of the Neolithic and Ænolithic periods were in no way distinct culturally from similar communities in Egypt; but it is also clear that the geographical position of these colonies caused them to participate last of all in the cultural advances which were slowly transforming Egypt, of which the chief was the knowledge of the use of copper. There was, however, at first, apparently no delay in the metal reaching Nubia, as no doubt (even if the presence of copper in workable quantities in the Eastern Desert is excluded) the metal would be the chief medium of exchange for the ivory, ebony, and skins, which Egypt drew from the Sudan. It was rather the applications of the new metal which were slow in making their way south, since Nubia is far removed from the limestone and alabaster formations which furnished materials for building and the manufacture of stone vessels, and the economic conditions of the Nubian Valley can hardly have afforded the leisure or wealth necessary for the production on the spot of vessels of diorite or quartz, the chief local ornamental stones. The making of stone vessels in Egypt was probably fairly local, and there is certainly the great homogeneity of type in the vessels produced to support this hypothesis, and as the great use of stone vessels for funerary purposes was after Nubia had begun to diverge from Egypt, both politically and culturally, it is hardly surprising that these are conspicuous by their absence. Probably the one thing the southern colonies were anxious to obtain was copper, and even of this a considerable proportion would pass on further south in exchange for the products of the Sudan and East Africa.

The local pottery, however, was more than sufficient to provide the dead with vessels for their use in the future existence, and it is this local pottery which, during the latest predynastic and early dynastic periods, gives the Nubian graves a curiously archaic and non-Egyptian appearance.

The graves in Nubia at this period are differentiated from those of Egypt as follows:—

2.—Early Dynastic Period.

Nubian.	Egyptian.
Soil.—Almost always in ancient mud banks which have been universally denuded by wind or water and by *sebbakhîn*. The level is usually about 110 metres, but varies considerably with the site.	*Soil.*—Sandy or gravelly desert soil, usually nearer the cultivation than predynastic cemeteries at the same sites. The ancient high level mud banks of Nubia are unusual in Egypt, north of Luxor.
Graves.—The predominant type in Nubia is the rectangular pit. The covering was of stone slabs, as sometimes in Egypt, but wooden roofs are not met with. (The same type, lined with mud-brick, is the predominant type in Egypt down to the IVth Dynasty.) The circular graves and the bee-hive graves have not been found in Egypt. Their development in Nubia was no doubt due to the nature of the hard alluvial mud soil, readily cut to any form, and not easily broken. The development of a mud-brick lining in Egypt was the necessary result of the soft soil in which the graves were dug, not hard enough to support a roof, and inevitably caving in on the	*Graves.*—Small graves only are, in the Ist Dynasty, roofed with wood, and are usually lined with mud-brick. These graves are, in the IInd Dynasty, roofed with wood, and are almost always lined with mud-brick and usually covered with a corbel vault; in some cases, however, with stone slabs. In the IIIrd Dynasty the roofs are of stone slabs, the lining being still of mud-brick. In the IVth Dynasty, deep square shafts with side-chambers closed with stones.

burial. The bee-hive form undoubtedly came in as a result of the practice of covering the graves with stone instead of wood. The hole to be covered was smaller, and slabs of sufficient size were more easily obtained from the sandstone formation. The double bee-hive form, possibly derived from some form of granary, is very curious, and recalls the tombs of the Ist to IInd Dynasties in Egypt, with additional chambers and small magazines. The unlined grave in both Nubia and Egypt is the same, and undoubtedly represents the continuation of the predynastic grave-types common to both. But differing conditions have already led to a wide differentiation. The loose sandy soil, the only uncultivated soil at the disposal of the Egyptian, forced him to the use of mud-brick to protect the burial, and being part of a wealthy population, the poorest Egyptian was able to utilize the technical advances made at the cost and for the benefit of his richer neighbour, and was prone, of course, to imitate on a small scale the greater tombs. In Nubia, the hard mud in which tombs were dug at this period, on the one hand, required no lining, and on the other, permitted the development of a number of forms, such as the bee-hive type, attainable in Egypt only by means of vaulting. The interior walls of these tombs were often plastered with mud, like the mud-brick lined tombs of Egypt. When it was necessary to dig graves in the sand or in the true desert, and no great depth could be reached, a low corbelled dome of rubble was often utilized to close the grave and to support a small mound of sand or gravel. Large jars were sometimes for the same reason turned down over burials, if in loose soil.

Burial.—Contracted on the left side, head local south. Multiple burial commoner than in Egypt. The physical type is that of predynastic Egypt, with *occasional* negroid admixture.

Contents.—The position of objects continues to be much the same as in the predynastic period, but there is a disposition to range the pottery against the walls of the tomb.

Burial.—In coffins of both wood and pottery, but more often without, the use of coffins or biers being probably caused by the greater distance in Egypt of the cemeteries from the settlements. Contracted on the left side, head south.

Contents.—At first the offerings accompany the burial, but are later relegated to magazines, as the idea of safeguarding the burial became dominant.

(*a*) *Pottery.*—The predynastic red-polished black-topped ware is continued in a debased form (the black-mouthed). The late predynastic types continue in use, together with decorated un-Egyptian pottery with both painted and incised ornament.

(*b*) *Stone Vessels* are rare, and flint implements are represented by long flakes only, the fine predynastic forms are lacking. Mace-heads are represented by the bulbous or pear-shaped form.

(*c*) *Slate Paint Palettes* of rectangular, circular, and double bird form. Also oval or lozenge-shaped palettes of white quartz and other ornamental stones. With both of these are associated rubbing pebbles, large granite or hard stone tables, and rubbers for grinding grain.

(*d*) *Copper Implements* are in full use, but are rare in the graves, owing to plundering, and the possibility of the re-use of the metal. The types do not differ from those in Egypt.

(*e*) *Ivory and Bone Implements.*

(*f*) *Ornaments.*—Bracelets of shell and ivory. Hair combs of ivory. Carnelian, garnet, and other hard stone beads. White shell beads. Green glaze beads are introduced early in the period. Pendants and amulets become more common.

(*a*) The late predynastic pottery, or rather certain degenerate types of it, is retained, but the use of stone vessels for funerary purposes has brought about a general degradation in the art of pottery making for grave furniture.

(*b*) *Stone Vessels* are extremely common, and almost entirely displace the predynastic pottery offerings. The mace-head is of the bulbous or pear-shaped form, later used as a ceremonial weapon.

(*c*) *Slate Paint Palettes.*—Rare in Egypt. Small slate fish palettes survive as ornaments or amulets. The ceremonial slates with reliefs from Hierakonpolis. The ink palettes make their appearance.

(*d*) *Copper Implements.*—As in Nubia. The Old Kingdom axe form is, however, only found in the B-group period.

(*e*) *Ivory and Bone Implements.*

(*f*) *Ornaments* as in Nubia, but flint bracelets and a greater variety of small toilet vessels and objects are introduced after the Ist Dynasty.

One of the most remarkable differences between Egypt and Nubia in the proto-dynastic period is that the use of writing does not seem to have reached the latter country. Possibly the administrative connection was not very close, but the germs of the hieroglyphic system, the symbols of the gods, are shown on the later predynastic pottery, decorated with red line drawings, and a system of pot marks, many of which are hieroglyphic, are found in graves which in Egypt would certainly be classed as late predynastic. The cylinder seals found are without hieroglyph, and only bear conventional incised patterns, while the one large mud sealing found in Cemetery 40 bore a design of a man and animals before what is apparently a tomb superstructure or a tent of sticks and matting, on which is perched the Horus Hawk-totem, but no hieroglyphic inscription.

The decay of the early dynastic culture, owing to the growing separation of Nubia from Egypt, is well illustrated by the remains of the Old Kingdom Nubian or B-group, as it was at first called. The predynastic culture seems to have worked itself out of Nubia, where, in comparison with Egypt, it may almost be said to be an anachronism. In the Old Kingdom, Egypt reached perhaps the highest point of her cultural development, further

advance being only made in the minor arts. The germs of the whole of the Old Kingdom civilization existed in the predynastic period, but Nubia was, for some reason, lacking in one of the elements necessary to cause the predynastic culture to develop beyond its own limitations. In Nubia the predynastic arts ran to seed instead of evolving or even imitating the protodynastic and Old Kingdom civilization of Egypt.

This decay may be ascribed to two main factors : The economic poverty of Nubia as an agricultural country, and a considerable infusion of negro blood, which was one of the results of the commercial relations of the country with the Sudan. The result was a complete stagnation in the evolution of the local early dynastic culture, and the decay of all that was best in the predynastic tradition. From the IIIrd Dynasty onwards until the coming of the Middle Kingdom Nubians (C-group), the Nubian cemeteries only exhibit that feeble imitation of the early dynastic method of burial characterized by extreme poverty to which the name of B-group was provisionally given. Of these Nubian graves of the Old Kingdom, the characteristics are exhibited in the following summary, and the differences between them and the early dynastic graves are at once apparent.

OLD KINGDOM NUBIAN (O.K.N.) OR B-GROUP.

(Circa 3000 to 2500 B.C.)

1. *Graves.*—The B-group graves are usually broad oval, broad rectangular with rounded corners, or circular graves which are sometimes of bee-hive section. Owing to the universal denudation of the B-group graves, their original depth is uncertain, but they appear to be more shallow than either the early dynastic or the C-group graves. Usually found in a sand stratum from which a mud stratum has been denuded. The graves occur in small groups on the edges or in the neighbourhood of the early dynastic cemeteries.

2. *Burials.*—The burials are universally contracted, but on both right and left sides, and the body is covered with mats or goat-skins. The orientation is very irregular, more often north or west, but east and south orientations are also found. The physical type is more negroid than that of the early dynastic periods, and the Sudanese type of Negro occurs.

3. *Contents :—*

   (*a*) *Pottery.*—The funerary pottery is extremely poor and, as in the Old Kingdom in Egypt, of infrequent occurrence. Two main types may be distinguished, a thick red-polished black-topped ware, like the predynastic or early dynastic ware, but lacking the sense of form of the one, and the thinness of the other. There is also a series of bowls of roughly hemispherical shape.

   (*b*) *Stone vessels* are absent from the B-group graves. Flint implements are represented by flakes.

   (*c*) *Palettes* are represented by slips of slate of irregular form, "pebble palettes," which are simply any suitable hard flat stone so utilized. The green malachite face paint is still used, mixed with resin or gum as in the preceding periods.

   (*d*) *Copper implements* seem to be confined to awls for piercing basket work or leather. This poverty of heavy copper weapons is best explained by the fact that Egypt no longer used the Old Kingdom Nubians as intermediaries for

the Sudan trade, but sent trading expeditions thither. The result was that the B-group graves show a disposition to revert to stone weapons. The disc mace-heads of the predynastic period reappear, but in a debased form, and there is a large series of finely made ground stone axes, *some of which imitate metal forms.* This fact, and the discovery of these axe-heads in great numbers on the surface of sites of early dynastic settlements in Lower Nubia, is good proof that the supply of copper was not constant, and that it was supplemented by ground and polished stone implements, for which the deposits of worn pebbles of various hard rocks provided an abundant and even suggestive material. These ground stone axe-heads appear to have remained in use in the Sudan until the introduction or rather the invention of iron working.

(*e*) *Ivory, Horn, and Bone.*—Implements of these materials are common in the B-group graves, and are chiefly awls, needles, knife handles, spoons, and combs.

(*f*) *Beads* are not common, and when they occur, are generally of carnelian, shell, or blue glaze. Marine shells threaded on leather thongs, or cut into bracelets, are common, and there are a few pebbles roughly worked and drilled for hanging as pendants to necklaces. The absence of amulets would seem to indicate a low religious sense in the Old Kingdom Nubians, which is corroborated by the general poverty of the funerary equipment.

The absence of great quantities of funerary pottery from the Old Kingdom Nubian graves is somewhat analogous to the condition of funerary customs in the old Kingdom in Egypt. In Nubia, however, poverty and cultural degeneration are the cause, while in Egypt the growing belief that the souls of the dead were able to partake of food which was offered symbolically, resulted in a diminution of pottery offerings, which are, in the tombs of rich and poor alike, represented for the most part by roughly made models or pictorial representations. In Egypt, the whole cost of the burial was, owing to this development of the ideas of the living with regard to the needs of the dead, transferred from the funerary furniture itself to the erection of a *mastaba*, however small, provided with an offering place. An endowment was no doubt provided to secure the constant presentation of food and drink to the ghosts of the dead, the whole available resources of the family being devoted to this end. But such a system requires, in addition to a priesthood able to read or repeat the necessary prayers a certain permanence in the settlements of the living, hardly possible except in agricultural communities. The *apparent* poverty of the Old Kingdom grave furniture in Egypt is due to religious custom and not, as in Nubia, to economic conditions.

The Old Kingdom Nubian population possessed, then, none of the incentives to advance which were found in Egypt at this period. The considerable admixture of black blood revealed by the skeletons in the B-group graves cannot but have acted as a further bar to progress. Wedged between the Egypt of the Old Kingdom and the C-group people who were to pour into the country during the feudal age and the Middle Kingdom, the Old Kingdom Nubians represent the dregs of the population which survived the expedition of Sneferu, who, if the Palermo stone is to be taken literally, carried off 7,000 living prisoners and 200,000 large and small cattle, which must have represented a very large proportion of the population and wealth of Lower Nubia at that date.

The material illustrative of the B-group culture is necessarily meagre. The small cemeteries of the period are generally found as separate patches of graves in the neighbour-

hood of, or adjoining, considerable cemeteries of the predynastic and, more especially, the early dynastic periods, in which latter the poorest graves are not always at first sight easily distinguishable from those of the B-group, which succeed them, and which sometimes, indeed, actually form part of the cemetery. In a few cases the B-group graves appear as the predecessors of the Middle Kingdom Nubian or C-group graves, which have yet to be described, but there seems considerably less cultural connection between the Oid and Middle Kingdom Nubians than can be made out between the former and the Early Dynastic period. The Old Kingdom Nubian remains exhibit a feeble imitation of the culture of the predynastic and early dynastic period, while that of the Middle Kingdom Nubian is absolutely *sui generis* and apparently owes its origin to external influences as well as to an intruding race.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM NUBIAN PERIOD (C-GROUP)

(2500 TO 1600 B.C.)

The origin of the great and flourishing culture which has now to be described could hardly be looked for in the poor and degenerate Old Kingdom Nubian or B-group graves, although it is precisely in these graves that we find the first considerable traces of a non-Egyptian physical type. There is, however, no definite racial homogeneity about the Old Kingdom Nubians, and the burials are occasionally those of pure Negroes, such as might be expected to exist in Nubia at a period of great cultural degeneration.

The close of the Old Kingdom and the break-up of the central authority, owing to the growing power of the feudal chiefs, resulted in Egypt being unable to resist immigration from the south, and from the VIth Dynasty, that is to say, from approximately 2500 B.C. until 1600 B.C., a considerable influx of Negroid peoples took place into Lower Nubia, and even Upper Egypt. The nature of this immigration is peculiar, and if reliance may be placed on the cultural evidence now available, some attempt may perhaps be made to define the land of its origin.

The first, and perhaps the most surprising characteristic of the Middle Kingdom Nubian culture, is that in one main particular—the pottery—it reverts to the earliest predynastic period. The incised and black-polished ware with basket work patterns, the red-polished black-topped pottery, reappear in the utmost abundance in association with human remains, which, while they occasionally recall the predynastic type, are yet, for the most part, those of a race in which the orthognathous predynastic (Hamitic), and a Negroid element have been very perfectly fused. Now this is precisely the case in a great part of North-East Africa, which is to-day in possession of Hamitic peoples of dark complexion, such as the Somali and Galla. It would seem that the first Hamitic occupation of the Nile Valley, *i.e.* that of the proto-Egyptians, consisted of tribes of almost pure blood, entering Egypt by way of the Eastern Desert, while the second immigration now under discussion represents the same race, after undergoing nearly two thousand years of contact with the Negro peoples of the Upper Nile and Central Africa, reaching the Lower Nubian Nile from a south-easterly direction, probably by way of the Atbara, and thence along the Nile into Dongola and Lower Nubia. Some Libyan admixture from the west is also probable.

The predynastic Egyptians in the earliest remains available appear to have preserved only a trace of their southern origin, but the traditional connection with East Africa was preserved, and earned the Somali and perhaps the Arabian coast lands the name of Pa-Neter.

A glance at any considerable collection of C-group pottery at once suggests that it belongs to a race originally accustomed to make all vessels from grass, or perhaps gourds, suddenly transplanted to a district where there was abundant material for pottery making, but, with the exception of the palm, little suitable fibre for basket-weaving. The basket work which to-day most closely resembles the C-group pottery comes from East Africa, from South Abyssinia, and Galla Land, and this basket-weaving industry may be traced northward and westward into Egypt, as far as Esna. The palm leaf apparently replaces grass as soon as the Nile Valley is reached, but only, of course, since the spread of the date palm to Upper Egypt.

1.—Archæological Characteristics.

1. *Graves.*—The Middle Kingdom Nubian graves are in the earlier part of the period of narrow rectangular form, about 160 × 60 — 150 cms., dug in the alluvial mud banks, occasionally roofed with stone slabs, but more often with brushwood, and covered or surrounded by a circular stone cairn built dry, which is really the retaining wall of a mound of earth over the roof of the pit.* These circular rubble superstructures protected the pit from disturbance by wild animals, but rendered the grave so conspicuous that hardly any of the graves have been found undisturbed. On the other hand, owing to the rapid accumulation of blown sand among the stone cairns the pottery offerings are often found intact outside the base of the superstructure. In the late C-group period the pits are lined with mud-brick and covered by leaning vaults of the same material. The latest burials are in shallow circular or oval graves —the *pan-graves*—in loose soil with only traces of superstructures, the pottery being deposited round the periphery of the grave. The large rectangular grave, however, survives to the end of the C-group period, no doubt in imitation of those of the Early New Empire.

2. *Chapels or Offering Places.*—Some practical method of protecting the pottery and other offerings at the foot of the superstructure led to the construction of small enclosures with dwarf walls, at first of moulded mud, but later of mud-bricks. These chapels are certainly of rather late occurrence, and are especially associated with the larger graves roofed with mud-brick vaults (*cf.* Cemetery 101, northern portion, where the development of the chapel is well shown).

3. *Burials.*—The burials are almost always constructed on the right side, head *local* east, but, in the later period, possibly under Egyptian influences, the contraction of the body is less pronounced, the knees being only slightly flexed, and the head being turned towards the north. In the latest period, that is to say, between the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire, the orientation of the burial is very variable, a northward or eastward direction, however, predominating. The burials, accompanied by personal ornaments, are often wrapped in leather garments, or are covered with goat-skins, and the feet are shod with hide sandals.

4. *Contents.*—The funerary pottery is deposited outside the grave and at the foot of the superstructure, on the east side of it. These offerings are later protected by being placed in the small mud-brick chapels. Personal ornaments and toilet objects are

* This whole method of burial presents close analogies with the system of pit, mastaba and chapel of the Old Kingdom in Egypt.

placed with the body in the grave. Later, the custom of placing a few pieces of pottery in the grave was introduced, perhaps, under Egyptian influence. The pottery with coloured decoration in imitation of basket work, was generally so deposited. Animal burials are associated with the human burial in the latter graves, dogs and goats being most frequently so found.

(*a*) *Pottery* of the classes shown in Figures 1. 6., of Hard yellow white and red ware are of Egyptian manufacture or are copies of these, while the SCRW and RPBT pottery are of local make and are more exactly representative of the Nubian pottery of this date. The red-polished black-topped bowls, at first of considerable size, are only represented by models by the end of the period, and it is these models which are found in early New Empire graves. The globular jars of smooth coarse red ware with short necks and incised patterns are models of the still surviving Sudanese water jar or *burma*.

(*b*) *Stone Vessels* are rare, and when they occur are generally broken Egyptian examples of Old Kingdom form. *Kohl* pots and alabaster toilet jars of Middle Kingdom forms occur in the later graves.

(*c*) *Palettes* do not occur in the C-group period, their place being taken by marine or Nile shells, filled with black galena face paint. The same composition is found in the *kohl* pots in the later graves, together with lumps of mineral galena.

(*d*) *Copper* (*Bronze*) *Implements* are rare, and are limited to bronze daggers (in later graves), needles, pins, and tweezers. Bronze and copper mirrors are comparatively common, and are of Middle Kingdom Egyptian forms, *i.e.* of horizontal oval and lotus leaf, but not circular shape.

(*e*) *Ivory.*—A few ivory objects are found, mirror handles, and a shell for paint or cosmetic, carved in this material; also bone pins, awls, and needles.

(*f*) *Beads and Ornaments* are numerous, and are of white shell, green and blue and black glaze, black and white stone, carnelian and gold or electrum. Bead work kilts and cowrie shells, the latter split and strung on leather thongs, form part of the dress. In the latest graves, small green glaze amulets occur, of not very precise forms. Mother-of-pearl ornaments of a peculiar shape occur, and are apparently hair ornaments. Bracelets of shell and tortoise shell or horn are common, and a peculiar type of this ornament, consisting of rectangular sections of mother-of-pearl strung together, makes its appearance in the later graves. The earlier graves contain heavy finely worked armlets of quartz or grey marble.

The offerings of pottery are often accompanied by deposits of cow, ox, and goat skulls and horns, the remains of funerary sacrifices. Tall sandstone stelæ were erected in the cemeteries, sometimes bearing incised and coloured drawings of cows and calves, perhaps for the purpose of the magic renewal of milk offerings to the dead.

Writing is apparently not in use, perhaps owing to a difference in language. Button seals are, however, fairly numerous, of blue or green glaze and white stone; these bear conventional designs, patterns of crossed lines or rough copies of Egyptian symbols. It has been suggested that these are in part copied from Ægean seals obtained by trade through Libya.

The later part of the C-group period should, perhaps, be separately treated. The national life was shattered by the XIIth Dynasty wars, but the Hyksos period must have permitted some recovery As already noticed, the Nile Valley, up to Edfu, was certainly receiving immigrants from Nubia from the VIth Dynasty onwards, and these immigrants were, no doubt, reinforced by colonies of slaves or soldiers brought northwards *after* the Middle Kingdom, or by small trading communities. It is to these latter that the pan-graves are to be ascribed, as Dr. G. A. Reisner has pointed out in Bulletin No. 3 (quoted in Annual Report II), and the reason for the want of absolute coincidence between the pan-grave material and that of Nubia lies in the fact that most of the Nubian graves are of the earlier and more distinctive part of the C-group period, while the pan-graves belong to the later period, that is, to the Hyksos dominion and the early New Empire (XVth to XVIIth Dynasties). This later C-group period is evidently divided into two distinct groups of burials, the relative positions of which are not easily determinable, although both must be very nearly contemporary. There is, in the first group, the type of burial which is most closely akin to the pan-graves, and which is characteristic both of C-group cemeteries after they had become choked with sand, and of the neighbourhood of New Empire tombs. These graves are circular or oval, not very deep, and their form is perhaps determined by the sand in which they are dug. The skeleton is contracted on the right side, head north, this position being analogous to that of all the later C-groups burials. Animal burials are also associated with the human in these graves ; and the pottery is deposited apparently *on* the grave, since it is usually found at a little higher level than the body.

The class of C-group graves which remains to be described occurs in New Empire cemeteries or on the outskirts of these, and it may reasonably be inferred that a small Nubian population survived into the New Empire, occasionally even sharing an Egyptian tomb with Egyptians or Egyptianized Nubians. The typical pottery consists of very small red-polished black-topped bowls, the black top being sometimes a mere hand of even width round the mouth of the vessel. The bowls often have a hole or holes in the base, apparently with the idea of rendering the vessels of no use except to the dead, and are placed sometimes in and sometimes outside the grave, which is generally of narrow rectangular shape and rather deep. Model pottery animals occur, the substitutes for the cows and goats which we have noticed as being buried in C-group graves. The burial is slightly contracted in the right side, head north.

At certain points, especially at Shellal and Kubban, a fine black-topped ware was found both in New Empire tombs and deep rectangular graves, associated with contracted burials, and scarabs which may be dated to the XVIIth Dynasty and even earlier. Typical burials will be found described and illustrated on pages 53 and 143 of this report.

It would seem that this pottery cannot be of local make, as the technique and colour are quite different to the rest of the Nubian C-group red-polished black-topped ware. The material met with is small in quantity, and must for this reason belong to a people coming into Nubia from the Sudan or the Eastern Desert. The skulls appear to be only slightly Negroid and to resemble the C-group type.

It is probable that we have here the burials of individuals of another section of the Nubian race whose presence in Nubia and Egypt was of a temporary, although friendly, character, as is evidenced by the occurrence of the pottery in New Empire tombs in which rare visitors or servants were occasionally buried.

2.—The Middle Kingdom.

In Lower Nubia graves of the Egyptian type of this period are almost completely absent, and it is only in the neighbourhood of the great fortresses, such as that of Kubban, that tombs which are, approximately, of the Middle Empire can be found. Even these graves might, on archæological grounds, be considered as belonging to the period between the XIIth and the XVth Dynasties. During this time the differences between Egyptians and Nubians were well marked, and the latter formed part of the Egyptian army, as in the well-known models of the black and red regiments from the tomb of Masahti in the Cairo Museum; the adoption of the Nubians as a voluntary military class being probably even earlier than the Middle Kingdom.

Two problems have to be solved before the chronological position of the archæological material can be definitely settled. First, what was the interval between the Middle Kingdom and the Empire ? and, secondly, is the highest point of the Middle Kingdom Nubian culture to fall after or before the reign of Usertesen III ? In other words, was the conquest of Lower Nubia a campaign fatal to the C-group culture, or did the Nubians recover and progress up to and during the Hyksos dominion ?

The facts seem to point at present to the former hypothesis being the right one. The enormous Middle Kingdom Nubian Cemetery at Dakka (101) was abandoned and became choked with sand *before* graves demonstrably anterior to the Empire were dug in it. Again, in Cemetery 58, the very late M.K.N. graves are obviously earlier than those of the Hyksos period. The mirrors, daggers, and bronze objects which must have reached Nubia from Egypt are all of Middle Kingdom types, while the Egyptian pottery which occurs sporadically in the M.K.N. cemeteries would be considered true Middle Kingdom if found in Egypt. Some pieces even seem affiliated to Old Kingdom forms, and we are reminded that the selection of a late date for the Middle Kingdom Nubian graves will leave no archæological material to fill the gap between the IIIrd Dynasty and the XIIth, except the few graves of the Old Kingdom Nubian type which may be simply the burials of the slave class of the early dynastic period.

Now, at Kubban (Cemetery 110), the earliest Egyptian graves are either very late XIIth Dynasty or just after it, and there are a few tombs which are transitional between the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire. Both classes of graves are, when compared with those which follow them, so few in number that the period between the XIIth and the XVIIth Dynasties must be regarded as a short one, unless it be admitted that the Egyptian colony in Nubia declined under the Hyksos, an event hardly likely, in view of the distance from the centre of Hyksos power. If this period is a short one, for example, under 200 years, it would not suffice for the formation of the large indigenous cemeteries of the C-group type, such as 101 and 97 at Dakka.

The inference which may be drawn from the Egyptian fort and cemetery at Kubban is that in the XIIth Dynasty a series of fortified posts was built at intervals between the first two cataracts to check the Sudanese immigrants and to hold a recently conquered country. The garrisons of these forts were doubtless Egyptians (who were relieved at intervals), together with Nubian auxiliaries. The latter were subsequently introduced into Egypt to assist in the expulsion of the Hyksos and buried their dead in the "pan-grave" cemeteries. Those who remained at home became mixed with the Egyptian colonists of the Empire and adopted their customs, with here and there lingering survivals of the Nubian

arts. However great was the exhaustion of the people by war, the mines of the Eastern Desert and through slavery, the country must have maintained a strongly Nubian character, and no doubt possessed, in places well removed from the centres of Egyptian military and colonial activity, small settlements of purely Nubian type, burying their dead in the manner of their race, though perhaps without the full funerary equipment which had been the rule in the days of their independence.

THE NEW EMPIRE.

The invasion of Egypt by the Hyksos only resulted in a momentary withdrawal of the Egyptians from Nubia. Upper Egypt became the refuge of Egyptian national life, and, although a revolt of the Nubians is recorded under Aahmes, this is probably only a last effort of the conquered C-group race to take advantage of the absence of the Egyptian army on the campaign against the Hyksos in Lower Egypt. The revolt was suppressed by the founder of the XVIIth Dynasty, and with the rising power of the Theban house the last traces of Nubian independence and art disappeared. The opening up of the gold mines, for which the unhappy Nubians no doubt supplied the labour, attracted a considerable Egyptian population into Nubia, while the same abundance of slave labour probably enabled these colonists to develop small estates independently of the officials and monarchs who ruled to the north of the first cataract, which rendered Nubia more or less inaccessible by water. The change in burial customs is very marked, only the merest traces of the Nubian culture and arts being observable. The earliest non-Nubian graves met with are those of the Egyptian colony at Kubban, of which a few are as early as the period between the fall of the Middle Kingdom and the Hyksos dominion. The evidence of the cemetery in question, No. 110, goes far to prove that while the break between the culture of the Middle Kingdom and that of the New Empire is well marked, the difference is such as might be expected to have resulted from the national misfortunes, nor is there any sign of a long course of development spread over any very considerable space of time, as was once considered necessary for the Hyksos period and the development of the New Empire style of art.

The Egyptians, when the miseries of the Hyksos invasion were forgotten, would not fail to resuscitate the national arts, although the break in tradition by perhaps two centuries of inaction must have resulted in a changed style. The so-called Palestinian forms of pottery, especially those of black ware with dotted white filled decoration, are held to show how great was the foreign influence on Egypt, which seems to have been henceforward especially affected by the movements of the Semitic Beduin of Syria, Sinai, and Arabia. With the opening of the classical period of Egypt—the New Empire—Nubia became filled with Egyptians, and the surviving Nubians either became mixed by marriage with the invaders and died out or retreated further south. Great numbers served as soldiers in the Egyptian armies and no doubt, left their bones in Syria and the Sudan.

Meanwhile, however, for some reason as yet obscure, the Nile fell lower and lower, and agriculture, except by an enormous consumption of human labour at the *shadûfs*, became impossible. Nubia had never been an agricultural country, and could only become one if a regular system of irrigation could have been devised, and even if the present *saqia*-irrigated terraces have been built up by additions of *sebâkh*, this only means that the original cultivable area must have been extremely restricted.

The New Empire cemeteries are moreover never very large, and the greatest number of graves occur at such places as Shellal or Kubban, where there was an industry other than agriculture. The gold of the Eastern Desert must have been the great cause of the Egyptian occupation of Lower Nubia, as we know that the mines only ceased to be worked with the fall of the Empire, by which time the supply of local labour had become exhausted, since the country could no longer support a population.

The method of burial in the New Empire scarcely differs from that of Egypt. There are two main types of sepulture, the tombs and the grave, the tombs being rather in the nature of the burial-places of a family, and the grave that of an individual.

The Tomb Type.—This consists of a rectangular shaft with a lining of mud brick where necessary and an enclosure wall parallel with the pit, the purpose of which may have been to retain the tumulus over the entrance to the shaft. The shaft lining was sometimes continued upwards and supported a vault of mud brick. The entrance was at one end of this vault. At the bottom of the shaft, in one or both of the narrower sides of the pit wall, is a low door sealed with mud bricks or stone slabs and opening directly into a large chamber or series of chambers excavated in the soil or rock; where the soil is loose one or more pillars are left to support the roof. The walls of these chambers sometimes contain side niches at the floor level for additional burials. Each burial was accompanied by its own group of funerary pottery. The bodies were not embalmed but were wrapped in linen with a small plaster mask painted and gilt affixed to the face. A few personal ornaments and instruments of the toilet, such as scarabs, tweezers, alabaster *kohl* pots and *kohl* sticks are found with the skeleton, the scarabs being generally hung round the neck or wrist. The pottery offerings are more varied in the Early New Empire, and towards the decline of the same period, when the Syrian influence becomes more marked, a considerable number of flasks and decorated cups and jars are deposited with the dead.

The graves of the New Empire are of two types: the pit and side chamber, and the simple rectangular grave. The bodies are always extended as in the tombs, but in the early New Empire are often turned on the side, with the knees very slightly flexed, perhaps influenced by the contracted burials of the preceding Nubian period, in which also the later better-class graves show a very slight degree of contraction. The pit and side chamber grave is generally utilized in sloping mud banks and the plain rectangular grave on level ground, but this is not the invariable rule, nor must the rectangular graves be regarded as the poorest type of burial but rather the reverse, since the larger tombs and even the pit and side chamber graves were generally used for successive interments, a condition of things much rarer in the simple grave. When the side chamber form is adopted in level ground, it is sometimes difficult to avoid confusing these with the simple rectangular graves, since, if the chamber roof has collapsed, the grave often after clearing presents the appearance of a simple oblong pit. The position of the body, however, is generally somewhat more to one side, and there is a slight difference in the levels of the pit and chamber in these graves. As a general rule the rectangular pits are of the earlier years of the New Empire, before the late Middle Nubian grave form had been abandoned. Excellent examples of this early type occurred in Cemeteries 58 to 100 and 64, although it must not be overlooked that in both these cases the soil, loose sand, and sandstone, was quite unsuited to graves of the side chamber type.

The larger tombs remained in use throughout the XVIIIth and XIXth Dynasties, and the number of skeletons they contain varies from five to fifty or even more, which, on the hypothesis that these tombs were family burial places, would represent a period in time of about two hundred or more years.

The general character of the New Empire material from Lower Nubia is that of provincialism and poverty. If an important official died in Nubia his body would no doubt be embalmed and carried to his own tomb in Egypt, and there is little evidence that the New Empire tombs in Nubia, except, perhaps, those of the first few years of the period and at Kubban contained anything than the poorly made conventional funerary pottery, worn toilet vessels, and the cheaper forms of personal ornaments and amulets.

The archæological character and contents of the New Empire which, from the point of view of a connected series, are best illustrated in Cemetery 110, pages 60–98, of this report are as follows :—

1.—The New Empire 1600 to 1350 B.C.; the Later Empire, 1350 to 1100 B.C.

1. *Tombs and Graves.*—Of the types described above, the large tombs having a central pit with chambers at each end.
2. *Burials.*—Generally extended on the back, but sometimes, especially in the earlier graves, extended on the side with the knees occasionally very slightly flexed. The hands are generally at the sides, but sometimes crossed or laid on the pelvis. The body was sometimes placed in a wooden coffin or was wrapped in linen and decorated with a small plaster mask about ten centimetres long, gilt and painted, with a striped linen head-dress.
3. *Contents.*—The funerary pottery is piled alongside, and at the head and feet of the body, and is generally of the conventional shapes shown on page 98
   (*a*) *Pottery.*—In the early New Empire occur a few pieces with decoration reminiscent of the preceding Nubian period, including small black-topped bowls and cups. Later, about the beginning of the XIXth Dynasty, appears the series of flasks and handled vessels typical of that period. Page 98.
   (*b*) *Stone Vessels* are only represented by the alabaster and serpentine *kohl* pots, and in the later Empire by a few cups and flasks in the same material. The blue glazed vessels are generally poorly made and rare.
   (*c*) *and* (*d*) *Mirrors and Bronze Toilet Objects* are only fairly represented. Tweezers, copper bowls, and a few daggers, razors, arrow heads, and cutting out knives, are the chief metal objects found.
   (*e*) *Ushabti Figures* are rare and do not appear to have been in general use. Amulets of Bes and Thoueris are the most generally met with. Scarabs in glazed steatite and hard stone are somewhat numerous and form a complete series from the end of the Middle Kingdom until the fall of the Empire. They do not differ in any way from the similar material from Egypt.
   (*f*) Beads are of carnelian, a small barrel-shaped bead being the most common variety, pale blue and green glaze, the thin disc beads beingt he most typical, and white shell. Glass beads and pendants are more characteristic of the late Empire.

The Egyptianization of the country between the first two cataracts must have been fairly complete by the reign of Thothmes III, during which the first temples in Nubia (other than those in connection with the Middle Kingdom fortresses) were built. The greatest prosperity of Egypt, both in power and in the arts, was during the reign of Amenhotep III, himself a great builder of Nubian temples.

The great group of buildings associated with the name of Rameses II are very difficult to reconcile with the almost complete absence of cemeteries of this period. Such huge shrines as Gerf Husein, Wadi Sebua, and Abu Simbel, could not have been built by the local population, or if they were, the people which produced them has left, so far as is known, no other traces of its existence. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Nubia had become a sort of no man's land ruled by the gods and peopled by the ghosts of the dead. Into this country the piety or cruelty of such Pharaohs as Rameses II sent gangs of Sudanese and Syrians to cut out these huge sandstone shrines in the declining style of the later Empire, to propitiate the gods who led his armies to victory and to serve as monuments of his personal prowess. The coarse sandstone, unrelieved by the application of more beautiful materials is but roughly carved, and all imperfections were concealed by the plaster and colour which formed the final finish of the walls. These huge shrines, deserted almost as soon as built, became choked with, sand which was not removed until the Nubian temples were converted to Christian uses.

It is significant that between the fall of the early Empire (close of the XVIIIth Dynasty) and the Ptolemaic period, only about a dozen graves have been discovered by the Survey, and although no doubt a few families lingered on in places which were caravan stations, or trading centres, it is clear that by means of agriculture Nubia ceased, or was ill-suited, to support a population until the introduction of mechanical lift irrigation by means of the *saqia*. Such traces of ancient settlements as have been discovered lie well away from the river bank (at Dakka, nearly a kilometre inland), very much in the position which the new villages will occupy when the Aswân Reservoir is filled to its utmost capacity. From the late predynastic period down to the New Empire, Lower Nubia supported a large population, living first by the chase and fishing, and later by cattle breeding. The condition of the granite barrier at the first cataract may have held up the Nile for one hundred and fifty miles to the south, and the attempted canalization of the rapids between Shellal and Aswân in the XIIth Dynasty may have assisted nature in lowering the sill of the cataract floor. But the lowering of the Nile flood level may be due in part to a diminishing rainfall in the Eastern Sudan, and even in the region of the Etbaye Hills.* In very ancient times the level of the Nile was immensely higher and laid down three (including the clay and grvael beds) successive series of alluvial banks, and it is noteworthy that it is in the highest of these that the most ancient burials occur. The occupation of the Nile Valley in the late Neolithic period may be explained by the fact that the great floods anterior to about 5000 B.C. did not allow of the valley being occupied except for a few months in the year, or at any rate, did not permit of the establishment of an agricultural state until large areas had been protected by dykes. As the annual flood level of the river fell, the system of canals was developed to bring water on to lands which had risen beyond the reach of natural irrigation.

* The wearing down of the first cataract barrier could not affect the water level at the second, where the recorded high Nile levels are some evidence that an analogous process has taken place there. That the river should have carried a flood twenty-six feet higher than now is not very probable even if the floods were recorded at a narrow pass like that at Semna. It is noticeable that south of Wady Sebua the ancient sites approach the river and are not very much above the present high water mark.

2.—The Ptolemaic and Meroitic Periods.

The political vicissitudes of Egypt from B.C. 1000 to B.C. 300 left Lower Nubia almost untouched. The country became the deserted frontier state separating Egypt from the growing Ethiopian power. Probably neither state desired that the gap should be bridged, just as at the present day no railway connects Wady Halfa and Shellal. The Sudan and Egypt, then as now, each desired to pursue the line of development best suited to its genius, and Egypt became more and more drawn into the arena of European and Asiatic struggles, while Ethiopia evolved that barbaric civilization based on that of Egypt, of which we are only now beginning to understand the later developments.

The flight of Ergamenes from Napata about 200 B.C. and the foundation of a new state on the Ptolemaic model by him at Pselchis (Dakka) seems to be the first attempt to bridge the gap between Egypt and the Sudan. The invasion of Egypt by the Ethiopians followed and resulted in the punitive expedition under Gaius Petronius, which resulted in the sack of Napata and the establishing of some measure of Roman rule in the Sudan during the first two centuries of the Christian era.

This first contact of Ethiopia with Europe is well shown in the contents in the Meroitic tombs, in which purely Ethiopian pottery is found side by side with jars and cups ornamented with classical and quasi-classical designs, mixed with animal painting and decoration more directly inspired by the native art. The bronze vessels and even the jewellery betrays classical even more than Egyptian influence, the mixed style being analogous to that which is found in a partially Europeanized town like Cairo, at the present day. The blow dealt at the Sudanese native states by the Romans must have resulted in a period of anarchy during which the people practising the Meroitic type of culture came north of the second cataract, no doubt with the object of obtaining more easily the objects of Roman art, the design of which had so influenced the native culture. That these were the people known as the Blemmyes is by no means proved, and there are no Meroitic graves at places which are said to have been held by them north of Wady Sebua, where the most northerly Meroitic cemetery yet found was situated.

The Dodekaschoinos remained Ptolemaic-Roman in character until the introduction of the Nobadae under Diocletian, a primitive Sudanese race about to exchange their paganism for Christianity. The pottery in their graves, which have been provisionally described under the term X-group, seems to form a continuation to the *latest* Meroitic pottery, but has evolved certain typical forms which are peculiar to itself. On the Meroitic pottery classical and Egyptian emblems are found mixed together; on that of the X-group graves the emblems are Egyptian and Christian, and the classical influence is much less pronounced than it is in the Roman graves of the Dodekaschoinos or those of the Meroitic area. The question is whether these X-group graves are those of the Nobadae or of the Blemmyes, who are known to have occupied this part of Nubia in the fourth and fifth centuries. The shortness of the X-group period, as evidenced by the archæological remains, seems to favour the assumption that these graves are to be assigned to the Nobadae or a Sudanese tribe and not to the Blemmyes, whose range was over a much wider area and period than is represented by the X-group graves.* It was a confederation of the Sudanese and Nobadae under Silko

* The permission accorded to the Blemmyes to remove the image of Isis from Philæ to their own country would have been pointless, if this people had occupied the Dodekaschoinos the peculiar estate of the Temple in question.

which finally, in the sixth century, broke the Blemmye power, and Silko was a newly converted Christian prince. Whether or not Silko acted in collaboration with Narses is not known, but the fall of paganism dated from the overthrow of its most formidable adherents, the Blemmyes.

The grave type in the Ptolemaic-Roman period does not seem to develop directly out of that which had been in use in the New Empire. The most general form of tomb, in Nubia at least, during the late period, that is to say, from about 1000 to 500 B.C., was, so far as can be judged from the very few burials met with, a side chamber grave with the pit parallel to the side chamber.

Just before the Ptolemaic period, a change was made in the grave form, probably owing to the spread of the practice of embalming, of which there are very slight traces in Nubia under the Empire. The pit and end chamber grave came into use, but the pit in those cases where the tombs are cut on the slope of a hill, or where the coffin was heavy, becomes a slight incline. The chamber is rectangular, and for single burials is simply a short horizontal tunnel, with a door closed with sandstone slabs or mud-bricks opening into the pit. In family tombs the chamber is, of course, much wider. The burial was by no means invariably embalmed, the great majority being only loosely wrapped in rags and laid on the floor of the tomb chamber, generally with the feet towards the door. In sandy soil, where it was impossible to excavate a chamber, Ptolemaic-Roman graves often occur with walls and low vaults of mud-brick forming a chamber with a door opening towards the river. These mud-brick vaulted tombs are generally family burying-places, and contain wrapped mummies, sometimes with affixed cartonnages, but more often simple burials in clay coffins. The collapse of the vaulted roof has led to such burials being but poorly preserved. The large class of poor graves which may be dated to about the first century consists of pit and side-chamber graves, the pit parallel to and the whole length of the chamber. These burials follow the orientation of the pit and end-chamber tombs, and appear to succeed them.

The vast numbers of plundered pit and end-chamber tombs met with throughout Lower Nubia, as well as such large undisturbed cemeteries as that of Koshtamna, may be taken as evidence of the flourishing state of the country from about 300 to about 200 A.D. After this date, the country becomes involved in the struggle between the Blemmyes and Rome.

There are very few Meroitic cemeteries in the area examined by the Survey, although they are met with abundantly from Wady Sebua onwards. Meroitic settlements do not seem to have been encouraged in the Dodekaschoinos, in which, however, we find a new type of grave, a burial which will be described in the next section. In the table following, the Ptolemaic and Meroitic graves are contrasted :—

Ptolemaic-Roman, Period of the Dodekaschoinos. B.C. 200 –A.D. 200.	**Meroitic Period, South of the Dodekaschoinos.** B.C. 200 – A.D. 200
Tombs and Graves.	*Tombs and Graves.*
1. Pit and end-chamber tombs for single family or communal groups of burial, dug in rock or hard alluvial mud.	1. Pit and end-chamber tombs, with rectangular superstructures of mud-brick and dressed stone, which support a mass of earth over the tombs.
2. Low vaulted mud-brick chambers in loose soil.	2. Long rectangular pits with head recess, roofed with stone slabs with similar superstructures.

3. Pit and side-chamber graves for single burials, apparently poorer and later than 1 and 2.

The doors of 1, 2, and 3 are sealed with stone slabs and mud bricks.

Burials :—

Always extended on the back and in 1 and 2.

(*a*) Embalmed in resin and decorated with affixed cartonnages with white or gilt masks. The cartonnages bear vignettes of genii, etc., and inscriptions.

(*b*) Plain wrapped mummies.

(*c*) Burials without any trace of mummification beyond a few turns of cloth. Sometimes the body is laid on a bedstead or *angarib*.

In 3, the burial is extended on the back with little or no wrapping.

Contents :—

(*a*) *Pottery*. Very rare, sometimes a lamp or a large amphora is found against the outside of the door block. More rarely still, an incense cup inside the chamber.

(*b*) *Stone or Metal Vessels*.—Absent.

(*c*) *Toilet (personal) Objects*.—None, with the exception of occasional rings.

(*d*) *Figures and Statues*.—None.

(*e*) *Stelæ and Offering Tables*. — Only found in the better class of tombs, especially those excavated in rock. Small uninscribed offering tables of rude workmanship in poorer tombs.

(*f*) *Beads and Amulets*.—A few rough amulets are found among the mummy wrappings or laid on the chest of the burials, but they are rare. Beads are represented by bead nets over the mummy, and a few on young girls.

3. Graves with vaulted roofs, with similar superstructures.

4. Tombs excavated in the rock.

Burials :—

Always extended on the back, generally head west. In the rock tombs the body seems to have been wrapped or enclosed in a cartonnage, but the normal Meroitic burial does not appear to have been mummified.

Contents :—

(*a*) Very numerous, and of very varied types, *see* Figure . The Meroitic pottery is noticeable for its painted decoration of conventional and animal patterns.

(*b*) Brass and pewter vessels are quite common.

(*c*) Iron tweezers, large brass anklets, etc., beads.

(*d*) Coloured human-headed bird statues of sandstone placed outside the grave. *Ba-statues*.

(*e*) Offering tables inscribed in the Meroitic character.

(*f*) *Beads and Amulets*. — Beads and pendants are common and of fine workmanship in carnelian, quartz, hæmatite, etc.

3.—Romano-Nubian and Christian Periods.

The general character of the graves of Lower Nubia in this period falls into two main divisions, pagan and Christian. The pagan graves, called provisionally X-group, and assigned tentatively to the Nobadae, are contrasted below with those of the Christian period

which immediately succeed them. Perhaps a comparison ought to be made as well with the Meroitic graves which precede them in point of time, and with the culture of which the X-group burials are certainly more closely allied than with the Christian. A full discussion of the X-group remains will be found on pages 40, 41 of this report, in the first report of this series.

4.—Romano-Nubian Pagan Period.

Pagan.

X-group Period. Cf. *with Meroitic.*

Graves.

1. Pit and side chamber with axis of grave north and south. Chamber to west or east of pit which is parallel to and same length (or slightly less) as chamber.
2. Pit and end chamber, body sometimes laid on bed or *angarib.* Orientation as 1, but variable, being sometimes east and west.
3. Long deep narrow grave, closed with stone slabs at half its depth.

Burials :—

Contracted on right or left side generally, but not invariably. Head south. In the pit and end-chamber graves head is generally towards back of chamber. In 3, body is always extended. 1 and 2 have circular trenches dug around the grave, or the graves are surrounded by a circular enclosing wall. In 3, the body is always extended. The grave type 2 may show Roman and 3 Christian influence.

Contents :—

(*a*) *Pottery* very abundant (for types see cemeteries of this period).

(*b*) *Stone or Metal Vessels.* —None.

(*c*) *Toilet and Personal Objects.* —Body is often wrapped in a large wool

Christian.

Graves.

1. Rectangular pit closed with stone slabs at half its depth for single burials.
2. In hard ground, large mud-brick vaults with (vaulted roofs) for communal or family burials.

1 Has a superstructure in the form of a rectangular cairn of stone, enclosing loose rubbish, plastered or whitewashed.

2 Vault was protected by low side walls plastered and whitewashed.

Another type of grave was that of a small cupola like a modern Sheikh's tomb. The burial or burials were made in the floor below the cupola, in a specially prepared stratum of earth. The graves were simple shallow pits.

Burials :—

The body was extended on the back, head west, sometimes wrapped in linen, or dressed in the clothes and shoes worn during life.

Contents :—

(*a*) *Pottery.*—Lamps, often in small niches outside the west wall of the superstructure. Quantities of pot-sherds of vessels in which offerings may have been made on festivals, at the superstructure.

(*b*) *Stone or metal Vessels.*—None.

(*c*) *Toilet and Personal Objects.*—None, except in earlier period a certain

blanket with red coloured stripes of Abyssinian *shamma*.	amount of clothing which is, however, very variable, and small iron crosses worn on a string around the neck.
(*d*) *Figures and Statues.*—None.	(*d*) *Figures and Statues.*—None.
(*e*) *Stelæ and Inscriptions.*—None.	(*e*) *Stelæ and Inscriptions.*—Small rectangular stelæ in Greek and more rarely in Coptic, giving name of deceased and date of death.
(*f*) *Beads, etc.*—Very numerous, of quartz, carnelian, shell, etc. (*cf.* with Meroitic).	(*f*) *Beads, etc.*—Very rare.

CONCLUSION.

With the convertion of Lower Nubia to Christianity in about the sixth century the archæology of the country may in a sense be said to come to a close. The history of Nubian Christianity must be studied in the large mass of written material which deals with this section of the Church and from the publications describing the ruined churches and monasteries which are to be found scattered up and down the country. The general character of the Nubian burials of this period in the district examined by the Archæological Survey hardly justified the complete record of more than a few graves in each cemetery. The Christian population had no time to build up any great cultural edifice on the ruins of the Pagan world before it was called upon to exchange the Cross for El Islam. Even if this final conversion of the country was deferred, it was ultimately even more complete than in Egypt.

The introduction of Christianity was moreover coincident with the great wave of asceticism which passed over the east and ultimately produced the monastic system. The example in the Thebaid of so many holy anchorites could hardly encourage the general population to take much thought for the things of this world, especially as a material provision for the next had been the preoccupation of paganism. Remote from the centres of the mediæval civilizations which arose after the fall of the Roman Empire, the Nubian village communities became much what they are to-day, depending on military and domestic service or even slavery in Egypt. While the language of the present Nubians is some evidence of their Sudanese origin, there is of course the Beja element which has refined, as it were, the Negro type in proportion to the amount of Hamitic blood introduced. This Hamitic (Beja) factor was undoubtedly supplied by the Ababdé tribes of the Eastern Desert. The Eastern Desert has become less and less fitted to support life, and the Ababdé have for generations been settling in Upper Egypt and Lower Nubia. The Ababdé language has nearly disappeared, but the physical type has modified that of Upper Egypt and to a greater degree that of Nubia. This mingling of the Hamitic and Negro stocks has been continuous in Lower Nubia since the Early Dynastic period, and the present phase is only a repetition of what has been going on since the dawn of history. It would be surprising if this were otherwise, and it only remains to determine what sections of the Hamitic and Negro peoples have gone to form the composite race at each period. There have been pulsations of Negro immigration from the south, probably more from the west than east of the Nile, and this colonization of Lower Nubia has always been contested by

the Hamitic peoples, at whose mercy the riverside settlers must always have lived. The imposition of the slave tribute on the Nubians by the Moslem conquerors no doubt brought many Negroid families into the country between the first two cataracts for the purpose of breeding the tribute without the necessity of the long slave-trading journeys into Abyssinia Kordofan, and Darfur, which the spread of El Islam rendered necessary later.

The prehistoric Egyptian only just passed the first cataract, and the early dynastic culture of Nubia was only founded at the cost of an infusion of black blood and a failure to develop as the predynastic Egyptian did develop. By the Old Kingdom the whole country between the cataracts was in possession of Negroid tribes in a low state of culture, but who achieved (probably owing to immigration before the Middle Kingdom) a degree of barbaric culture and strength which, in conjunction with their military prestige, made them the virtual masters of Upper Egypt as far north as El Kab.

It is not clear how far the Nubian tribes were in subjection to the Pharaohs of the XIIth Dynasty, but the rebellion in Lower Nubia as late as the reign of Aahmes is some evidence of their later turbulence. During the Hyksos period Nubia had enjoyed independence, and an extraordinary number of Hyksos scarabs have been recovered, even from Sudanese sites. Whether the Nubians were in touch with the Hyksos in some way, or merely imitated their scarabs as the Ethiopians appear to have imitated Egyptian work much later, is not clear, but it is possible that with the reaccession to power of the Egyptian Dynasties a mass of useless royal Hyksos scarabs found their way south, in the way of trade or as trophies, and were copied locally. Nubians seemed to have formed a large proportion in the Egyptian armies from the XIIth Dynasty onwards, but in the New Empire their national culture and independence died out, and, if one may judge by the extent of archæological material, even the Egyptianized remnant does not survive the reign of Rameses II. It is a curious fact that out of the many hundred scarabs of the New Empire recovered by the Archæological Survey few bear cartouches of kings later than Amenhotep III, and of the pottery and other objects from even large communal burial places of the Empire only a small proportion can be attributed to the XIXth Dynasty. The explanation of the dearth of archæological material between the Empire and the Ptolemaic period is difficult to find, but the exhaustion of the hybrid population under such a Pharaoh as Rameses II, and the uselessness of the country from an agricultural point of view without mechanical lift irrigation, must have been contributory causes. The rains made agriculture possible in the Sudan, even if that country had no other sources of wealth, but Lower Nubia, once the population had abandoned the pastoral life, would be a most discouraging country to live in. Its entire dependence on its water wheels is obvious to any traveller, and the destruction of these farther south during the Mahdia and the Khalifate starved and to a large extent depopulated the Northern Sudan.

There remains the interesting question as to what was the height of the Nile flood before the Empire. Are we to regard the population of the Archaic period and the Old and Middle Kingdoms as dependent on their flocks and herds or on agriculture? If during this period the barrier at the first cataract held back the water in Nubia very much as the Aswân Dam did before it was heightened, we should have some explanation of the early prosperous period, and of the distance of the cemeteries and settlements from the river, even if the natural irrigation only resulted in a crop of grass and plants suitable for cattle and goats. That agriculture was practised is clear from the contents of jars in the predynastic and early dynastic periods, but the present high level cultivation and *saqia* irrigation must be dated

from the Ptolemaic period, and has resulted in the building up of high flat-topped terraces of levelled cultivated land, replacing the long gentle slope of vegetation watered by the ancient high Nile levels. The collapse of no very great barrier at the first cataract would result in an accelerated stream and a further erosion of the sandy river bed. In very ancient times the sluggish river deposited its silt in every available backwater and formed the terraces of extremely ancient alluvium in which the Archaic cemeteries are for the most part dug. Higher come clays and rolled pebbles, apparently the deposits of a river with a rapid current, fed by innumerable tributaries from the Eastern Desert carrying clay and pebbles, perhaps derived from the sandstone, but more especially from the formations lying immediately behind it. Throughout the historic period the volume of water carried by the Nile has no doubt been much the same, and the changes in level which have been noticed or inferred are due to erosion by a more rapid current, due to the wearing down of the cataracts. Deforestation in Abyssinia and the retreat of the rains somewhat further south may have contributed something to the process, since it is certain that the Nile and its present tributaries from the south-east are but the survivors of a host of smaller intermittant tributaries whose wadys even now are filled with rare torrents after rain.

The extremely high levels of the Nile flood recorded during the Middle Kingdom at the second cataract would point either to an immense erosion at this point (Semneh and Kumneh) or a greater volume of flood water, were we sure that these are actual points reached by the water. But the records seem to be cut in a somewhat haphazard way in some cases on loose blocks of stone. A careful examination of the marks and their position might solve the question, especially if they were all checked by levelling to ascertain whether their relative vertical positions were correct.

PART II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITES AND CEMETERIES EXAMINED DURING THE SEASON 1910-1911.

The general character of the material encountered during the concluding season spent by the Archæological Survey in Nubia was somewhat different from that of the preceding years. As the distance from the Egyptian frontier increases, the character and contents of the graves at all periods begin to show a want of homogeneity with contemporaneous Egypt, and bear the unmistakable traces of a local and more distinctly African culture, which, while perhaps more strikingly in evidence during the early period, reasserts itself with the utmost vigour when the period of Egypt's greatest prosperity, the Old Kingdom, had declined. The Middle Kingdom Nubian cemeteries become more numerous, and even those of the Early Dynastic period contain more of the non-Egyptian pottery, both of the decorated and black-mouthed kinds, and in other respects differ from Egyptian graves of the period. After the New Empire, during which objects of Egyptian type are the rule, followed a long period during which Lower Nubia appears not to have been inhabited, and the Ptolemaic Roman revival, which seems for the most part to have been confined to the Dodekaschoinos, was, to some extent, balanced by the advance from Ethiopia of, first, the Meroitic culture, and, later, by that of the X-group people. In the interval between the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire, a new type of burial makes its appearance accompanied by fine thin black-topped pottery distinct from that of the C-group, but, like the latest C-group black-topped bowls of fairly frequent occurrence in New Empire tombs. These burials (which have already been recorded in Upper Egypt), are, it would seem, those of some people of the Eastern Desert or the Sudan, who were attracted to certain parts of Egypt or Nubia by trade (just as the Ababdeh and Bisharin are at the present day), and brought with them their distinctive pottery, which was occasionally even deposited as an offering presumably to accompany a burial in a typically Egyptian tomb of the New Empire. This black-topped ware has hitherto been classed as "Pan-grave" pottery, but the graves which contain it in Nubia are fairly large rectangular pits of considerable depth. The semi-nomad Ababdeh, whose encampment is situated at the mouth of the Wady Alagi, are possibly the modern representatives of this people, whose business was to act as guides to caravans and traders across the desert to the Sudan from the Wady Alagi and Korosko.

We may consider that Ethiopia and its capital Meroe, situated just within the rainy area, represented the point at which the Eastern Hamitic nations, descending the Atbara, intermingled to some extent with the Nilotic negroes who had followed the course of the White Nile northwards. The purer Hamitic stock, like the pure Arabs of to-day, clung to the deserts, and passed into Egypt at a very early period with practically no admixture of black blood. The Middle Kingdom Nubians, however, like the Sudanese Arabs became mixed, to a large extent with the northward moving Negroes, and when they reached Lower Nubia presented precisely that ethnic mixture which is called Nubian to-day, *i.e.* an intimate blend of the Hamitic and Negro races.

The black incised pottery of the Middle Kingdom Nubians is the ancestor of the whole of the black incised pottery which is found throughout the North and North-east Sudan, and which appears to date from the sixth century B.C. onwards, and which is classed as early Meroïtic.

The work of the 1910–1911 season was, therefore, taken up with the examination of a series of cemeteries from the Early Dynastic to the Christian period, in which the Ethiopian element was present in an ever-increasing proportion. The graves of the Early and Middle Predynastic periods are apparently no longer met with. The Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic graves are, however, as numerous as ever, and the number of pieces of black-polished incised, red-polished black-mouthed wares (R P B M), and notably the thin light red ware decorated with red basket patterns, are present often in excess of the pottery which is analogous to that from Egyptian sites of the same period, or slightly earlier. This can only be interpreted as being due to a lessening of Egyptian influence as the distance south grows greater.*

Full details of the archæological characteristics of these Early Dynastic cemeteries will be found in the descriptions of Cemeteries 111, 134, 136, 137, 142, and 148. It should be noted that the slate palettes tend to disappear and are replaced by a series of beautifully worked hard stone palettes in quartz grey brecchia and diorite. The pottery becomes markedly less Egyptian and in certain graves the Nubian survival on the red-polished black-topped ware of the Predynastic period—the black-mouthed ware—and the typically Nubian decorated pottery the thin red-polished ware with basket work patterns produced by smearing or removing the red surface while wet to expose the lighter orange red colour of the ware, is present in an ever increasing proportion. A fine black-polished ware also makes its appearance; apparently another survival or development of the black-polished predynastic ware such as was met with in Cemetery 17. The Early Dynastic ware of this type is, however, far thinner, and the general effect aimed at seems to be that of fine basket and leather work. In Cemeteries 136 and 137 were found for the first time what appear to be mirrors cut from slabs of native mica or talc. The occurrence of palettes of hard stone in the graves and the absence of any signs of rubbing show that these flat pieces of mica were not used for the purpose of grinding paints and they are, moreover, provided with a hole for suspension to the wall or the dress. A fine series of copper implements and weapons from Cemeteries 137 add 142 show that the metal was not rare in Nubia during the flourishing Early Dynastic period, while the fine stone bowl and dipper from Cemetery 137 and the magnificient gold mace handles and the green glazed quartz lion's head from the same grave show how high a point art had reached at this period. The gold mace handle with animal figures in relief (*repoussé*) belongs to the same school which produced the gold sheathing to the flint knife of unknown provenance in the Cairo Museum, but is of far finer work. In ivory there is the wand or throw stick from Cemetery 142, grave 6, and the combs with the carved figures of two giraffes from the same burial. The B-group, representing the decline of culture in Nubia during the Old Kingdom class of graves, does not seem to occur except mixed with those of the Early Dynastic type, and it is often difficult to distinguish them from the poorer graves of the preceding period. B-group graves certainly occurred in Cemeteries 111, 113, 134, 140, 142, 144, and 148, but the groups of graves were generally rather continuations in use of the Early Dynastic

* The Early Dynastic material found by the Oxford University Expedition this year (1911-1912) at Faras near Wady Halfa is identical with that under discussion.

burying places than separate cemeteries. This may, perhaps, tend to support the hypothesis that, as the distance from Egypt increases, the character of the Early Dynastic culture differs more and more from that of Egypt, and that the B-group or Old Kingdom Nubian decline in culture represents the decay of the local Early Dynastic civilization itself, due to the introduction of black blood, the raid on Nubia made by Sneferu, the destruction of the Sudanese trade and the enormous consumption of copper under the Old Kingdom in Egypt, which caused this metal to reach the south in decreased quantities, and threw the country back into what is really the neolithic stage of culture. The Middle Kingdom Nubian material found this year, although great in quantity, hardly added much to the information obtained from the very large cemetery found last year at Dakka (101). There is the same absence of the human remains from the graves, due apparently to early plundering and *sebâkh* digging, and the same accumulation of sand among the superstructures which has buried the pottery offerings deposited outside them. Again in Cemetery 118 as in Cemetery 101, the Middle Kingdom Nubians have utilized the site of an Early Dynastic cemetery, and had in one case even re-used the pottery offerings from the Early Dynastic graves encountered in digging their own, arranging the vessels outside a superstructure. (Pl. 8.e.)

The *late* C-group material is, however, somewhat different in character from what has been already met with. In Cemetery 110 at Kubban were found a quantity of potsherds of finely made incised bowls, characterized by a fine diagonal ribbing and a type of incised ornament quite closely connecting them with the C-group period, and probably with that part of it which was contemporaneous with the period between the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire.* This ware is shown on Fig. 1. 234. Next comes a class of graves generally of rectangular form, containing contracted burials with small red-polished black-topped bowls, in which the black top has been reduced to a carefully outlined black band around the brim of the pot. This type of bowl occurs also in New Empire tombs, and also *outside* the superstructure of the very latest C-group graves, especially those which are found in association with New Empire burials, or on the outside edge of Middle Kingdom Nubian cemeteries. Finally, there is a curious type of burial met with first in the Wady Alagi, and there in a very much plundered condition. These graves seem to have contained skeletons of considerable size, laid on beds in the tombs, and the only fragments of pottery associated with them are the cups or beakers shown in p. 53 and Pl. 25.c. from graves of the same type, in Cemetery 110, and from contemporary New Empire tombs in which this ware occurs sporadically. A peculiarity of one of the graves, No. 103 in Cemetery 113, is the practice of burying young girls, who were apparently sacrificed, in a trench at the end of the floor of the grave together with the bones of sheep or goats. Similar graves occurred at Shellal, where they were provisionally assigned by Dr. G. A. Reisner to the B-group, but, in view of the pottery associated with them, it is more probable that they should be transferred to the later C-group period.†

Twelfth Dynasty tombs of the Egyptian type were met with at Kubban (Cemetery 110), the burial places of the first Egyptian settlers who opened the road to the Eastern Desert gold mines and the Sudan, after the wars of Sesostris III. These tombs had been reused and very much plundered as early as the New Empire.

The remainder of this cemetery was almost entirely New Empire in date, and was in use from the reign of Thothmes I to Amonhotep III. A small series of rock tombs of the

* This material is somewhat analogous to that discovered at Shellal, Report I, Figure 37.

† The material, however, both at Shellal and in the Wady Alagi, is far too scanty to allow of a precise date being given to these burials.

later Empire would seem to contain the burials of the officials who remained in charge of the station until the fall of the later Empire. Then appears to have taken place the great separation between Egypt and the Sudan, during which the Ethiopian Kingdom began to lay the foundations of a power that was later to overcome Egypt itself. The Ptolemaic community lived, as we noticed last year, at Dakka (Cemetery 98), no doubt because the river afforded some protection against the tribes of the Eastern Desert, and no graves of this period were found in the neighbourhood of Kubban.

The New Empire was fairly well represented throughout the area examined this season. The more important cemeteries were at Kubban (Cemetery 110), Qurta (Cemetery 120), Maharraqa (Cemetery 126), Naga Abu Zana (Cemetery 129), Abreyan (Cemetery 144) and Egeba (Cemetery 147). A considerable number of objects of this period were collected, about three hundred scarabs and an enormous quantity of typical New Empire pottery. One or two graves of the later period, *i.e.* between the fall of the Ramessid Empire and the Ptolemaic period, were found at Qurta (Cemetery 121) and at Garba (Cemetery 131).

The ruined temple south of Kubban Fort was cleared, and the bricks which formed the pavement were found to be stamped with the name of Amonhotep III. This temple will be found more fully described on page 238 of this Report.

A small rock-cut speos and mud-brick temple of the same Pharaoh was also cleared at Wady Sebua. This temple had been already partially cleared by Robert Mond in 1904. It is described on pages 235–237

The Ptolemaic cemeteries were comparatively few, a few rectangular pits covered with low mud-brick vaults being alone met with. As we go further south, it is evident that the Ptolemaic material typical of the Hellenistic province of the Dodekaschoines gives place to the Meroïtic, of which culture the most northerly cemeteries were met with at Egeba (Cemetery 146), and Wady Sebua (Cemetery 150). As might be expected, these are, for the most part, of the later Meroïtic period, the rock-cut tombs at Egeba being possibly earlier. A certain amount of the typical objects of the Meroïtic period pottery, bronze vessels, glass, stelæ and statuary were even found at Wady Sebua, of which the principal objects are shown on Plate 29

The X-group period is well represented by cemeteries at Kubban (Cemetery 110), Wady Alagi (Cemeteries 112 and 113), at Qurta (Cemetery 122), and at Barda, Abreyan and Khor Umm el Hamid (Cemeteries 143, 145 and 149), all with the exception of Cemetery 122, being on the east bank. The period to which these remains are to be assigned is fairly clear, and lies between the fourth and seventh centuries A.D., but to what people the graves are to be assigned it is still impossible to say with any certainty. There is certainly a general relationship with the Meroïtic civilization, but the pottery is more primitive and less influenced by artistic effort than that of the Meroïtic graves published by Dr. Randall McIver from a little further south.* But the graves are very much later than the Meroïtic, and the use of the contracted position would seem to show that the people who used them were more primitive, and were only partially under the influence of the comparatively high contemporary civilization.

The human remains are, for the most part, negro, or definitely negroid (more so than these of the Meroïtic graves), and as the Nobadæ would seem to have been introduced into Nubia at a time which roughly coincides with the X-group period, the identification of this people with the remains under discussion was tentatively made in the Second Annual Report of this

Survey (Ann. Rep. II, page 35). This identification, however, of the Nobadæ with the people of the X-group graves is open to serious objection. The Nobadæ are said historically to be a wandering tribe from the Oasis of Kharga, and even if such a tribe could be proved to have adopted a form of the later Meroïtic culture, and to have become subject to Silko, the Negro physical type would hardly be expected of the inhabitants of the Western Oasis. Possibly, of course, the fact that the Nobadæ were regarded as nomads might explain their presence at Kharga.

To consider the X-group graves as these of the Blemmyes is, of course, the only apparent alternative, but a Negro race is hardly likely to undertake raids which are far more in accordance with the historical and even recent character of such a people as the Hadendowa, who are, moreover, not Negro at all in type as are the skeleton's in the X-group graves.

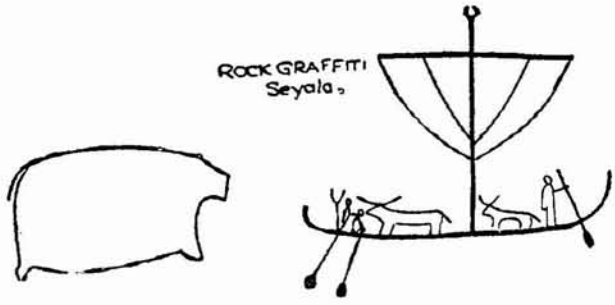
On the whole, therefore, the tentative identification of the X-group graves with the Nobadæ may stand until some further evidence is available. The connection with the later Meroïtic culture, the settled character of the people as revealed by the objects in their tombs, and the absence of large cemeteries of X-group type at Kalabsha and Ibrim, and the presence in large numbers there of graves of another type, all tend to exclude the Blemmyes. The Nobadæ appear to have become converted about the time of Justinian to Christianity, and the sudden disappearance of the remarkable X-group type of burial could be well explained by the adoption of a common religion throughout the country, and the fusion of the Nobadæ with the Nubians by intermarriage. The Blemmyes resisted Christianity to the last, and seem to have withdrawn towards the East, to appear later as the Beja.

The belief, however, that the Blemmyes are merely the ancestors of the modern Beja, and the connection of the latter with the Eastern Desert, might lead one to suppose that the X-group cemeteries of the Wady Alagi are not unconnected with them. But this would still leave the Nobadæ unaccounted for, and it is possible that the X-group graves in the Wady Alagi and its neighbourhood are those of the garrison in charge of the northern terminus of the road which led both to the Sudan and to the gold mines. The presence of a Sudanese colony at such a point is quite likely, and if the Nobadæ of Diocletian are not the Nobadæ of Silko, it is rather the latter who historically and culturally and racially most nearly fulfil all the conditions which seem postulated by the X-group graves. To the writer it would seem that two pieces of evidence, although both, of course, are negative, point to the X-group culture not being that of the Blemmyes : the absence of this type of burial from the only two places which have been identified with the Blemmye settlements and the presence there of another type of grave,* and the shortness and lateness of the X-group period, which could not, on the evidence of the pottery, be subdivided into an early and a late period, and which is evidently in contact with Christianity and about to disappear by fusion with the remainder of the population of Lower Nubia practising that religion.

In the Dodekaschoinos, the whole Meroïtic material is absent, and the late Meroïtic is replaced by the X-group. The district was completely under Ptolemaic and Roman influences and afforded an asylum to Ergamenes after his flight from Napata. The steady increase in the amount of the X-group material southwards, and its Ethiopian character, are certainly in favour of its representing a late Ethiopian culture, pushed into the Roman area from that direction. The X-group centres of population seem to avoid the thickly inhabited Ptolemaic

* The large cemeteries at Ibrim and Kalabsha are composed of tumuli heaped over crevices in the sandstone or over small roughly built chambers composed of slabs of sandstone.

or Roman districts, *e.g.* Koshtamna and Dakka, being indeed in the second case obliged to make the best of the east bank of the river, where there was little cultivable ground, but where a garrison would naturally be posted to check raids from the Eastern Desert or the Sudan. The terrible injuries found on the human remains in Cemetery 92 show that the possibility of attack at this point was a very real one. The X-group people were Sudanese in type and culture, and the pottery has many similarities with the latest Meroïtic pottery, but future research alone can decide whether they entered Lower Nubia to defend or to destroy the last vestiges of Roman rule in Upper Egypt during the fifth and sixth centuries.



LIST OF SITES EXCAVATED BY THE NUBIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY 1910–1911.

Cemetery or Site Number.	Place.	Date.	Where described.
Kubban fortress ...	North of the village of Kubban. *East bank.*	Built during the last part of the Middle Kingdom, and in use throughout the early New Empire.	Plate. 1.
Cemetery 110	To the east of Kubban village. *East bank.*	Late Middle Kingdom and New Empire with a small group of Early Dynastic and late C-group graves, a few Christian and X-group burials on the west edge of the cemetery. Later Empire graves in rock tombs NE. of the village.	pp. 46–98, Plan V.
Temple, Cemetery 111	To the south-west of Kubban village about three kilometres to the south of Kubban fort and just north of the Post Office and (1911) steamer station at Alagi. *East bank.*	Reign of Amonhotep III. Early Dynastic with a few C-group and New Empire burials.	p. 237, Plan VI. pp. 98–112, Plan VII.
Hermit's cell	On edge of higher desert immediately behind Alagi post Office. *East bank.*	Fourth century	p. 112.
Cemetery 112	In alluvial ground to the south of Alagi Post Office behind (1911) the cultivated ground. *East bank.*	X-group, Byzantine, and Christian.	pp. 112–117, Plan VIII.
Cemetery 113/1... ...	A continuation southward of cemetery 112.	Later C-group and New Empire.	pp. 125–129.
Cemetery 113/50 ...	In sand slope and ancient alluvium 100–300 metres to south-east of 113/1.	Early Dynastic B-group. Later C-group X-group.	pp. 128–129.
Cemetery 114	South of the mouth of the Wady Alagi on edge of high desert. *East bank.*	C-group	pp. 129–132, Plan
Cemetery 115	In sand	C-group...	pp. 132–138, Plan IX.
Cemetery 116	North village west bank.	Early Dynastic C-group ...	pp. 138–139.
Cemetery 117	—	C-group...	pp. 139–140.
Cemetery 118	On high desert behind village of Qurta. West bank.	Early Dynastic cemetery intruded on by large C-group cemetery and followed by a few late C-group and a New Empire graves.	pp. 140–151, Plan X.
Cemetery 119	Scattered graves in ancient alluvium behind village of Qurta. West bank.	Early Dynastic New Empire	

LIST OF SITES EXCAVATED BY THE NUBIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY 1910-1911 (*continued.*)

Cemetery or Site Number.	Place.	Date.	Where described.
Cemetery 120	—	Archaic Settlement.	p. 152
Cemetery 121	On edge of high desert behind village of Qurta. West bank.	Late New Empire and Ptolemaic with braces of late Early Dynastic or B-group graves.	pp. 155–156
Cemetery 122	In alluvium kilometres north of village of . West bank.	X-group and a few New Empire.	pp. 156–165
Cemetery 123	In alluvium behind village of Romano. West bank.	New Empire and Nubian.	pp. 166–168
Cemetery 124	—	—	pp. 168–169
Cemetery 125	—	—	
Cemetery 126	Immediately (200 metres) behind Maharraga (Uffedunia) Temple inal luvial mound.	Roman and New Empire with a few plundered C-group graves.	pp. 169–172
Cemetery 127	In sand on ancient alluvium kilometres north of village of Meharbia East bank.	C-group	pp. 172–173
Cemetery 128	—	New Empire.	pp. 173–176
Cemetery 129	—	—	—
Cemetery 130	In alluvium behind the villages of	New Empire	pp. 177–185
Cemetery 130/100 ...	East bank.	New Empire.	p. 185
Cemetery 131	In high alluvial mound behind the village East bank.	New Empire and Ethiopian (800 B.C.) followed by Meroïtic.	pp. 185–188
FORTIFIED TOWN ...	IKhmindi. West bank ...	Byzantine	p. 176
Cemetery 132	In alluvial mudbank 1 kilometre south of village of East bank.	X-group and a single Meroïtic burial.	pp. 188–190
Cemetery 133	Just south of Cemetery 132. East bank.	New Empire and plundered Roman graves.	pp. 191
Cemetery 134	At the north boundary of the Seyala district kilometres north of Seyala Post Office, 1911.	Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic with plundered group graves and superstructures to the east.	pp. 192–197
Cemetery 135	Behind Seyala village. East bank.	C-group and New Empire ...	pp. 198–199
Cemetery 136	Just south of Cemetery 135	Early dynastic C-group and New Empire.	pp. 199–204

LIST OF SITES EXCAVATED BY THE NUBIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1910–1911 (*continued*).

Cemetery or Site Number.	Place.	Date.	Where described.
Cemetery 137	In ancient alluvial clay and gravel at head of small side valley on north side of village of (Seyala), the later graves in alluvial mud mounds among the modern houses. East bank.	Early Dynastic burial place containing tombs of a prince or noble of the later Predynastic period. Late C-group and X-group graves.	pp. 204–211, Plan XI
Cemetery 138	West bank opposite Seyala village.	Quay or house walls. Romano Nubian period. Fountain Romano-Nubian period. Church and Monastry.	pp. 211–212
Cemetery 139	—	—	—
Cemetery 140	—	—	—
Cemetery 141	—	—	—
Cemetery 142	About half a kilometre north of the village of Naga Wadi at the boundary between the Sayala and Medig districts.	Early Dynastic B- and late C-group.	pp. 212–216, Plan XII
Cemetery 143	South of village East bank.	X-group	—
CHURCH	Below and slightly to south of Gebel Um Simbela.	Byzantine or Nubo-Coptic circa 900–1100 A.D.	pp. 233–234, Plan p. 233
Cemetery 144	—	New Empire B-group ...	—
Cemetery 145	—	—	—
Cemetery 146	—	Meroïtic	pp. 216–217
Cemetery 147	—	New Empire Roman and X-group.	pp. 217–219
Cemetery 148	—	Early dynastic	pp. 219–227
Cemetery 149	Khor Umm Hamid. East bank.	X-group	—
TEMPLE	100 metres south of Wady Sehua temple.	Reign of Amonhotep III and Rameses II.	pp. 234–236, Plan XIV
Cemetery 150	Just to south of village of Sebua. West bank.	Meroïtic	pp. 228–232, Plan XIII
Cemetery 151	200 metres south-west of Cemetery 150.	C-group	pp. 232–233

CEMETERY 110.—EARLY DYNASTIC, MIDLE KINGDOM, LATE C-GROUP, AND NEW EMPIRE.

Dug in a high mound of hard blown sand and ancient alluvial deposits behind the village of Kubban.

The cemetery at Kubban may be taken to be the burying ground of the colony of Egyptian officials who were in charge of the fortress just to the north of it, and the distribution of the types of burial and graves is very instructive as throwing some light on the vicissitudes of the gold mining industry which called the colony into being. The earliest burials in the cemetery lie somewhat apart from the main group, and are of the Early Dynastic period. They are few in number, and have suffered from wind denudation and plundering. To them succeed the tombs which are assignable to the close of the Middle Kingdom, or just after it. They are the first graves of the Egyptians who built the fortress and obtained control of the gold workings of the Wady Alagi. There seems a definite separation in time between these graves and those of the New Empire, and it is possible that during the Hyksos dominion the mines were less worked, or that the country was not safe for Egyptians until after the expedition of Aahmes I. The great period of prosperity appears to have been from the reign of Thothmes I onwards, and to have closed about the beginning of the XIXth Dynasty, since the Egyptians do not seem to have utilized the cemetery after that date. Possibly the foreign wars of Rameses II opened up other sources of gold supply for a time. The Nubian population, probably by now merely the slaves of the Egyptians, were buried in small shallow circular graves at various points in the cemetery. It would seem, however, that a section of the C-group race remained independent in Upper Nubia, and visited the Nile Valley towns, forming small colonies there like the modern Bisharin at Aswân, or like the Ababda colony in the Wady Alagi itself, and employed a method of burial somewhat distinct from that of the latest C-group graves. These graves, which lie apart at the edge of the main cemetery, are rectangular pits of considerable size, containing a very remarkable series of thin, black-topped, red polished vessels, all of much the same shape and apparently wheel-made, or at any rate trimmed when dry, or nearly dry, by revolving the vessel against a cutting edge.

This remarkable pottery has led to considerable controversy and even misunderstanding owing to the first discoverers of it identifying it with the predynastic black-topped pottery with which it has some general resemblance. The fact of its being black-topped and generally of beaker form, and of its being found in situations where it could not be earlier than the Middle Kingdom has led to a certain vague suspicion that the so-called predynastic period lasted until the New Empire, the pottery being occasionally found in XII—XVII dyn. tombs, especially those which were of the nature of family or communal burial places.

This pottery, while somewhat rare, seems to be found over a considerable area from above the Second Cataract to Egypt, and it is one of the wares more particularly associated with the so-called " pan-grave " burials, under which term archæologists seem to have classified everything which they could not fit into the well-known Egyptian archæological groups.

The term " pan grave " can only strictly be applied to the latest phase of the C-group culture when the Nubians had lost their independence and had almost lost their peculiar arts and customs. Scattered by the southern expeditions of the XIIth Dynasty, they seemed to have migrated in small parties to Egypt as cattle-men, soldiers, or servants. The loss of their flocks and herds in Nubia meant to them much what the destruction of the *saqias* meant to the Sudanese during the wars of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. Not being agriculturists, they had no fields to return to, and were forced to wander in search of food and work. The gold mines of the Wady Alagi alone must have swallowed up thousands of the population of both sexes, whose graves would not be found in Nubia, but among the rocks and sand in the neighbourhood of the gold workings and the roads thither.

A section, however, of the same people seem to have retained a certain independence, either in the Eastern Desert or to the south of the second Cataract. Akin to the earliest population of Nubia and to the C-group race, they retained longer than the actual dwellers in the Nile Valley the primitive method of pottery making. They appear to have reached the Nile Valley at various points such as the Wady Alagi, Shellal, and even Thebes, perhaps to trade, and they were possibly the carriers of the special products of the Sudan, skins, ivory, and ebony, for which Egypt afforded a ready market. Small colonies became settled at the points where the Eastern Desert road joined the Nile Valley ; and the characteristic pottery of the race might find its way even into Egyptian tombs when, owing to intermarriage or for some other reason, they utilized the burying place of the dominant people. The small model black-topped C-group bowls are similarly found in the New Empire graves, but between these bowls and the black-topped beakers here described, there is an absolute difference of technique, colour, firing, and purpose. The colour of the hæmatite coating of the two types of pottery is distinct, but the difference is more likely to be due to local than to racial causes, since in Cemetery 118 the two types are found in the latest graves of a C-group cemetery in association, while in Cemetery 110 they occur sporadically in about equal numbers tombs of XII–XVIII dyn. The proportion was the same at Shellal, where Dr. Reisner was able to demonstrate that in general the C-group period preceded the New Empire, but that it would be possible, owing to the occasional discovery of the latest C-group pottery in New Empire tombs, to meet with occasional graves in localities not completely Egyptianized which, although definitely C-group, should be contemporaneous with the early part of the New Empire. Such is the case, but the period of overlapping of the two periods is extremely short, and it is from the New Empire graves themselves and from town sites that a good deal of the later C-group material will probably be recovered. Only in centres far removed from Egyptian influence is it probable that any prolonged continuation of the Nubian burial, customs may be looked for.

At the end of the C-group period, then, three different types of burial may be distinguished :—

(i) The shallow circular graves with somewhat degenerate forms of the earlier C-group pottery.

(ii) The rectangular graves which are characterized by a quantity of small model red-polished, black-topped bowls, often with holes in the base, and

(iii) The rectangular graves with the wide-mouthed beakers and bowls of thin bright red-polished and black-topped ware.

The two last types of burial must be contemporaneous, or nearly so, and may be dated to the earlier part of the New Empire, that is, down to the reign of Thothmes I. The shallow

circular graves may be assigned, for the most part, to the period between the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire, and their fewness is, perhaps, some indication of how short this period was. These are the graves of those individuals of the C-group population who drifted back after the destruction of their country, and buried their dead in the sand-choked cemeteries of their race until they were finally enslaved or absorbed by the New Empire colonists. Under Egyptian influence, the plain rectangular pit was adopted, and the C-group people continuing for a short time the manufacture of their funerary pottery, a few burials are still found with a few small C-group bowls and the characteristic model animals, leather garments and beads. Such graves, as Cemeteries 68, 69 and 76 proved, are generally found in connection with or in the neighbourhood of New Empire tombs, or at the edge of the earlier C-group cemeteries.

The system of grave and burial of which Cemetery 110 : 258 may serve as a typical example, seems so different from the late C-group graves that, as indicated above, there is some reason for regarding it as belonging to another section of the Nubian peoples, either of those inhabiting the Eastern Desert or the Nile Valley itself further south. It is, of course, impossible, in the absence of precise inscriptional evidence, to identify the C-group race except in the vaguest way with the geographical divisions or tribal names mentioned in the inseriptions of the Old and Middle Kingdoms, but that tribal differences recognized by the Egyptians may point to a certain variety of race and culture among the Nubian populations.* The precise analogy that exists to-day in the Ababda and Bisharin settlements at various points in the Nile Valley in Upper Egypt and Lower Nubia may be taken as testimony that it is quite reasonable to look for small colonies of alien races at such places, especially when, as at Darau, Aswân, and the Wady Alagi, these are the starting points of caravan routes.

Turning to the bulk of the graves of Cemetery 110, we find that they fall into four main groups : Middle Kingdom, Egyptian Transition, New Empire, and Later New Empire. In the first are found the characteristic Twelfth Dynasty pottery which accompanied the burials of the first Egyptian colonists at Kubban. One or two graves, No. 54, exhibit the transitional stage between the Middle Kingdom and the Empire, but these must be carefully distinguished from the re-use of the earlier tombs by the New Empire population. The great bulk of the graves in the cemetery are quite well dated by pottery and scarabs to the long reigns of Hatshepsut and Thothmes III. One grave is dated to Thothmes I by a scarab, but the pottery does not differ from that of the next three reigns. The population at Kubban built the little temple to the south-west of the cemetery during the reign of Amenhotep III, and continued to flourish until the late New Empire. There were difficulties connected with the water supply on the road to the gold mines in the country of the Akita by the time of Rameses II, and in an inscription of Rameses II from the fortress of Kuban the non success of Sety I in finding water and the discovery of a supply by the reigning Pharaoh, are recorded. It may well be imagined that the dearth of water and ultimately the dearth of labour would lead to the abandonment of the mines, the control of which possibly passed from the Egyptians to the Ethiopians. Although the interior of Kubban fortress

* Had any such identification been possible, the use of such a term as " C-group " might have been abandoned for something more definite and more closely connected with the race it was intended to describe. The terms " Archaic Nubian " and " Middle Nubian " having already been adopted as philological divisions for the later stages of the Nubian language, it was, perhaps, inadmissible to use them. Perhaps the term " Middle Kingdom Nubian " is the least open to objection and conveys a sufficiently precise meaning. For the B-group, " Old Kingdom Nubian " might be used, and both terms may be abbreviated to MKN and OKN respectively.

has been much turned over by *sebbakhin*, late potsherds are rare with its walls, within which only Middle Kingdom and Early New Empire and C-group pottery seem to be found. To the north and west there are traces, however, of Roman occupation, and there are considerable accumulations of Byzantine and Coptic potsherds.

Along the west edge of the cemetery were a few Christian and X-group graves, intruded in some cases on these of the New Empire. This later cemetery appears to run under the houses of the village. The main X-group cemetery for the district seems to have been at Alagi, and explains the non-occurrence of the graves of the period at Dakka on the opposite bank. In two miles of river bank there were three considerable cemeteries of the X-group race, which would seem to accord well with the theory that they were the Nobadæ, since the Wady Alagi would be the natural line of attack for the tribes of the Eastern Desert. It will be necessary to discuss this further when dealing with the remains of the X-group in detail.

Certain of the New Empire graves retained the enclosure or superstructure wall which may have served as the retaining wall to a mound of earth over the shaft, or on the other hand to have served the more likely purpose of preventing any accumulation of sand or débris in the shaft leading to the burial chambers. This, is perhaps, borne out by the small model houses or offering places inside these superstructure walls which seem to have been designed to serve as points for pouring libations of beer or water to the dead. Originally model houses with tanks before them, the essential feature, the tank with the overflow channel, seems to have survived as an offering table or altar. In Meroïtic examples, the tank with the steps down into it is found side by side with the form in which the idea of the tank has disappeared in that of the altar with the offerings of bread and beer carved in relief on it. The " offering table " of later periods may thus be said to be the survival of the one feature of the Middle Kingdom model houses, namely the tank, owing to its being the receptable or point at which offerings were made.

Burials of newly born infants appear to have been often made in household bowls, filled with sand, charcoal and earth, and these bowls were then buried just outside the superstructure wall of the family tomb. No doubt it was not thought worth while to unseal the doors to the funerary chambers for the sake of an infant. It is noticeable that these burials were made in vessels of C-group type : perhaps this pottery continued for some time in household use after it had ceased to be the recognized type of pottery for funerary offerings.

Among the objects from the various tombs may be mentioned the gaming board in blue glazed faience from Tomb 191, the doll from Tomb 46, the New Empire stelæ p. 239, the amulets and scarabs from Tombs 27 and 308 and the early scarabs with titles from Tombs 37 and 267. The pottery groups given in the text of the Cemetery Catalogue, particularly the groups in association with the two types of black-topped pottery found in this cemetery, are important with regard to the dating of the ware in question. It is much to be regretted that the cemetery was so very badly preserved. Early plundering and disturbance due to re-burials had resulted in the contents of the tomb chambers being in the utmost confusion, while the necessity of searching for small objects by candle light in a high temperature made the task of recording the graves very laborious.

Cemetery 110.—Early Dynastic.

(Not shown on Plan V.)

212. *Grave*: Rectangular, 110×65—75 cm.

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

Contents:—

1. Rectangular slate palette, incised border line.
2. Bowl, R P B M.
3. Jar, smooth brownish-red ware, incised pattern. Fig. 2.
   i. Quantity of fragments of ostrich eggshell.

215. *Grave*: Rectangular, 215×110—125 cm. Originally covered with sandstone slabs.

Contents:—

i, ii. Bowls of thin smooth red ware.
ii. Carnelian pendant. As Pl. 22. a. 2.
iv. Carnelian and garnet beads. As Pl. 22. a. 12
v. *Oliva* shell.

216. *Grave* of rectangular plan but slight beehive section, 130×80—80 cm.

Contents:—

i. Bowl, R P B M.
ii. Jar, thin red painted ware with basket pattern in darker red paint. As Pl. 19. a.
iii. Alabaster jar with two side handles.

217. *Grave*: Rectangular, containing a few massive male bones. Fragments of a jar, as 216: ii.

218. Intrusive Christian burial in empty archaic grave.

220. Empty Early Dynastic grave, type as above.

221. *Grave*: Rectangular denuded, with lower parts of two burials showing contracting on left sides, heads S.W.

Contents:—

i. Long jar, hard pink ware.
ii. Black pebble palette with green malachite stain.

Cemetery 110. Kubban.

C-group burials.

68. *Grave*: Rectangular, 235×90—110 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head North.

74. Burial grave with bones heaped in no apparent order against side of pit.

76. Small rectangular grave containing the skeleton of an infant, slightly contracted on R. side, head S.E.

110. Circular grave containing skull and bones in no apparent order

Contents :—

i. Fragments of hippopotamus tooth.
ii. Dog's canine tooth.
iii. Small blue-glazed beads.
iv. Small bowl, R-P B-T.
v. Potsherds of a bowl, red painted ware (wheel made).

140 A. Circular grave with remains of a contracted skeleton, head North.

Late C-group Graves.

201. Circular grave containing bones of a contracted burial which had been covered with goatskin.

Contents :—

i. Stone rubber grooved to afford grip to hand.
ii. A few green and blue-glazed beads.

202–204. Empty graves of same type as 201. Potsherds of small late C-group R-P B-T bowls and incised ware. Pl. 25. c. 6.

205–214. Late C-group graves of rectangular form averaging in size 200×70–100. Fragments of G-group pottery incised and black-topped from débris.

219. Rectangular grave lined with mud-brick and roofed with a leaning vault.

Contents :—

i. Barrel-shaped quartz beads.
ii. Carnelian pendant.
iii. Blue-glaze ring beads.

225. Denuded late C-group grave.

Contents :—

i. Large blue glaze ball beads.
ii. Fragment of malachite or copper oxide.
iii. Copper mirror.
iv, v, vi. Shell finger rings.
vii. Blue glaze long oval bead.
viii. Small conus shells.
ix. Two ball amethyst beads.
x. Small white shell disc beads.
xi. Carnelian fly amulets.
xii. Small rectangular ivory, bracelet or necklace section with two holes for threading.
xiii. Dumb-bell shaped ivory bead.
xiv. Small blue glaze ball bead.
xv. Small blue glaze beads.

234. Circular grave. Fragments of late R-P B-T and incised C-group pottery.

235. Circular grave. Bones of a contracted burial (in disorder) wrapped in sewn red tanned leather garment, and covered with goatskins.

Contents :—

i. Quantity of red-brown or green pebbles (sling stones).
ii. Potsherds of late C-group ware, as Pl. 25. c.
iii. Finely incised red painted potsherds.

236. *Grave* : Circular, with traces of cairn.

Burial :—Contracted on R. side, head SSW.

237 Narrow rectangular grave, skeleton contracted on left side, head W.

248. Shallow circular or oval grave.

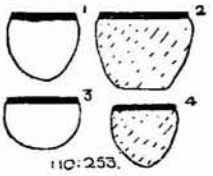
Contents :—

i. Silver penannular rings.
ii. Tubular blue glaze beads.
iii. Black and white stone tubular beads.
iv. Ball beads, green glaze.
v. Carnelian ball beads.
vi. Shell disc beads.
vii. Green glaze beads.
viii. Large ball beads, white shell.
ix. Scarab, green glaze. Pl. 36. 83.
x. Small scarab, discoloured green glaze. Pl. 36. 84.
xi. Quantity of tortoiseshell bracelets.
xii. Wooden implement handles.

253. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, 190×70—110 cm. Remains of two burials. Pl. 9. d.

Contents :—

1–4. Small R-P B-T bowls of late C-group type. All with holes in the base, and 2 and 4 with well-marked diagonal burnishing marks.



i. Fragments of ostrich eggshell.
ii. Tip of a horn.
iii. Bone awl.
iv. Small cake of hæmatite paint (natural ore).
v. Quartz lid of a small *kohl*-pot.
vi. Carnelian flakes.
vii. Flint flake.
viii. Bowl (broken) of late C-group type, as Fig.
ix. Long oval shell bead.
x. Large shell.
xi. Decayed ebony jar with side handles.
xii. Bone spatula.
xiii. Incense burner.
xiv. Marine shell.

254. Long rectangular grave, 190×60—90 cm. Remains of a male skeleton in débris.

Contents :—

i. Fragments of R-P B-T and incised late C-group pottery.
ii. Plume of ostrich feathers.
iii. Stone grinding table.
iv. Bowl of an incense burner, as Fig. ·P· 97. a.

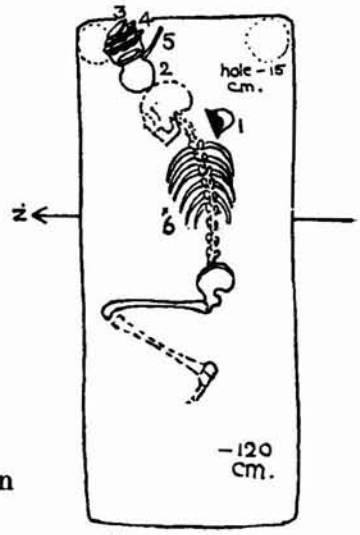
254A. Rectangular grave, 155×55—60 cm., with bones of a male skeleton in no apparent order, but originally contracted at head of grave, a hollow which had contained a large R-P B-T bowl of C-group type.

258. *Grave* : Rectangular, 200×80—120 cm. Pl. 9. c.

Burial : Contracted on the R. side, head south-east. Bones of a dog from débris above skeleton.

Contents :—

1. Beaker, R-P T-P.
2. Necked jar, white ware.
3. Beaker, R-P B-T.
4. Bowl, R-P B-T. Pl. 25. c. 2.
5. Spouted beaker, R-P B-T. Pl. 25. c. 1.
6. Scarab, green glaze.
   i. Two large carnelian ball beads.
   ii. Small blue glaze beads.

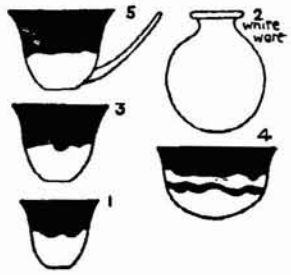


Cem. 110. Grave 258.

259. *Grave* : Rectangular, 185×65—70 cm.

Contents :—

i. ii, iii. Potsherds of 3 beakers, R-P B-T ware.
iv. Bone inlays from a box.
v. Quantity of blue glazed beads, threaded on four linen threads (untwisted).
vi. Incense burner or potstand with incised pattern.
vii. Small saucer, white ware with wavy pattern inside put on while, clay was wet.

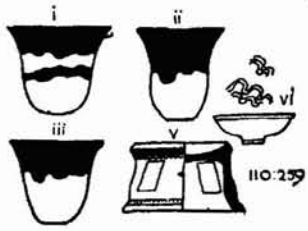


265. *Grave* : Rectangular, 200×75—170 cm., with remains of a stone cairn.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :—

i. Incense burner, as Fig. P. 97. a.
ii. Small boat-shaped bowl.
iii. Red painted pottery model of an ox (broken).
iv. Red painted pottery mask (imitation of the Egyptian masks in painted plaster).



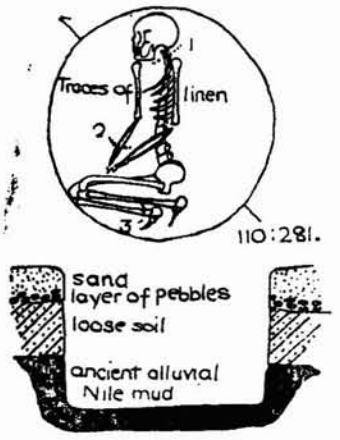
271. *Grave* : Rectangular, 140×35—80 cm.

Burial : Bones of a female skeleton in no apparent order (but originally contracted), on floor of grave. The tissues are well preserved, and the skin of the abdomen bears tattoo marks with which compare the marks on the C-group pottery dolls from Cemetery 87 (Nubian Arch. Survey, Annual Report II) Pl. 25 d. 1·2.

Contents :—

i. Quantity of white shell beads threaded on leather thong.

271A. A dozen metres to south-west of above, a small rectangular grave which originally contained the contracted skeleton of a child, hair well preserved and plaited(case of spinal disease).



281. *Grave* : Circular, 95×95—60cm. The grave appears to have been covered with pebbles, as is the modern custom in Nubia. The layer may, however, be the natural pebble strewn surface of the soil. Pl. 9. a.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, head NE. Trace of linen wrappings.

Contents :—

1. Necklace of shell disc beads.
2. Bracelet of white shell beads.
3. Anklet of shell beads.

i. Blue glaze ball beads from neck.
ii. Shell penannular hair ring.
iii. Model animal (ox) made at graveside of mixed mud and sand.

282. Oval grave, with remains of burial contracted on left side, head NE.

295. Circular grave, bones in no apparent order of a skeleton originally contracted.

Contents :—

i. Quantity of sewn red tanned leather garment with the hair on the leather.
ii. White *Natica Melanistoma* shells.

296. Rectangular grave, empty.

297. Empty circular grave.

298. Rectangular grave, lined with mud-brick and roofed with a leaning vault, completely plundered.

303. Oval grave, with female bones in no apparent order.

Contents :—

i. Fan or Plume of feathers and traces of linen on skull.

304. *Grave* : Empty rectangular (probably late C-group).

Contents :—

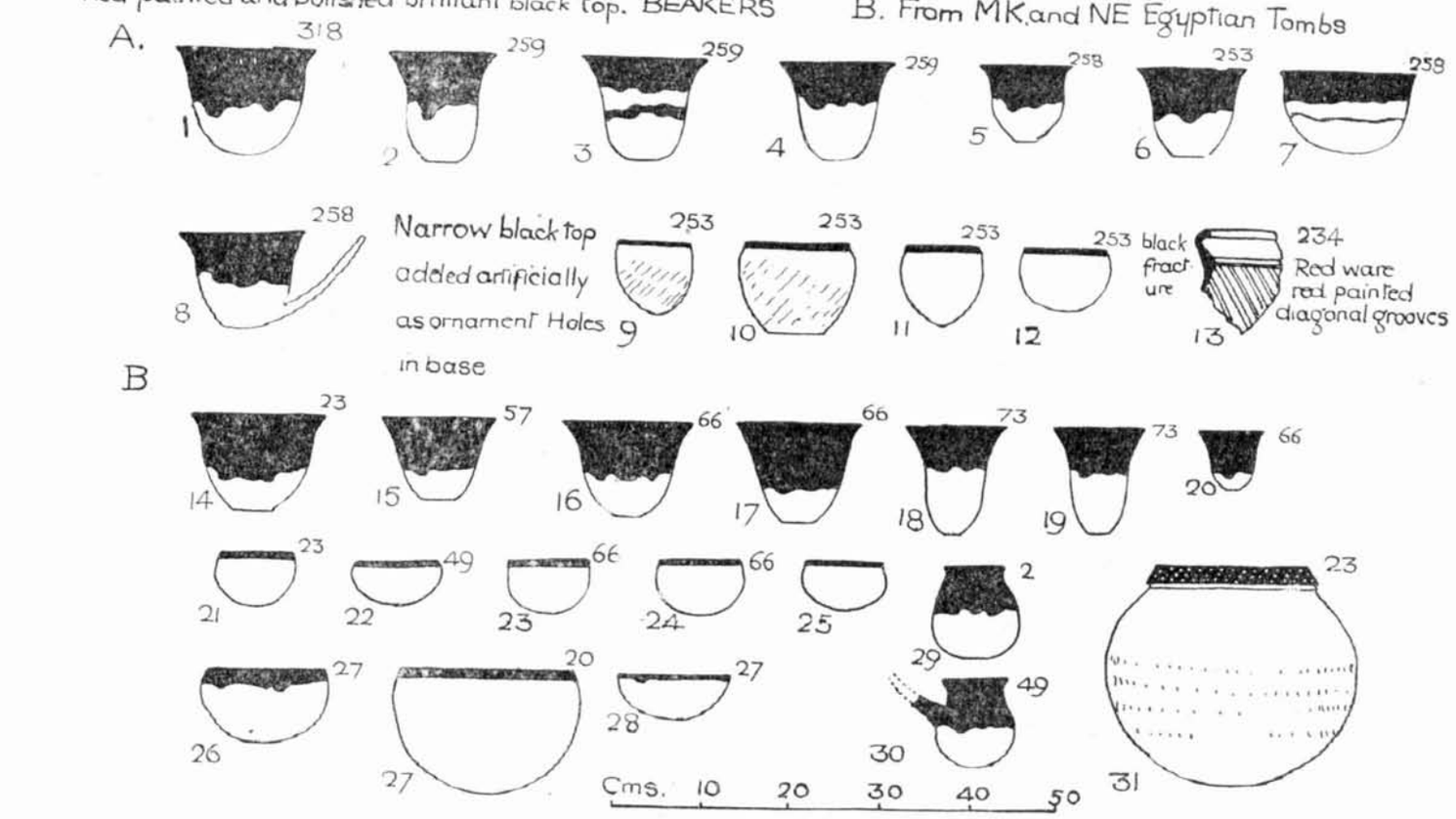
i. Deep bowl, incised patterns S-C R-W, red painted. Pl. 23 b. 4.

311. Empty circular grave.

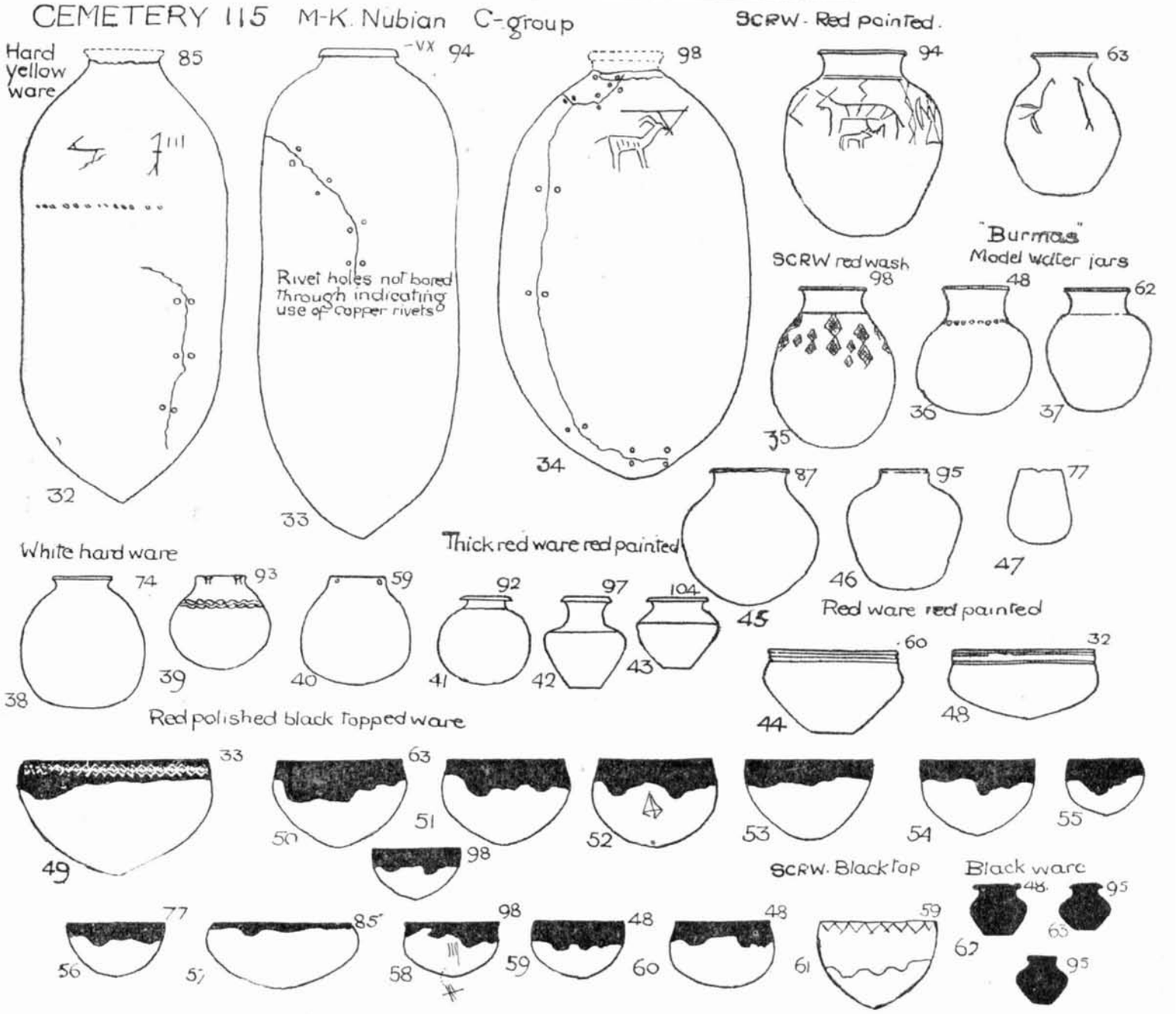
312. Empty rectangular grave.

CEMETERY 110. M-K Nubian black-topped pottery A. From Nubian graves

Red painted and polished brilliant black top. "BEAKERS" B. From M.K. and NE Egyptian Tombs



CEMETERY 115 M-K. Nubian C-group



314. C-group grave. Bones in débris, long hair on skull, mixed with feathers.

318. Rectangular grave.

Contents :—

i. Small beaker as Fig. 1. R-P B-T ware.

319. *Grave* :—

Contents :—

i. Steatite nose stud.

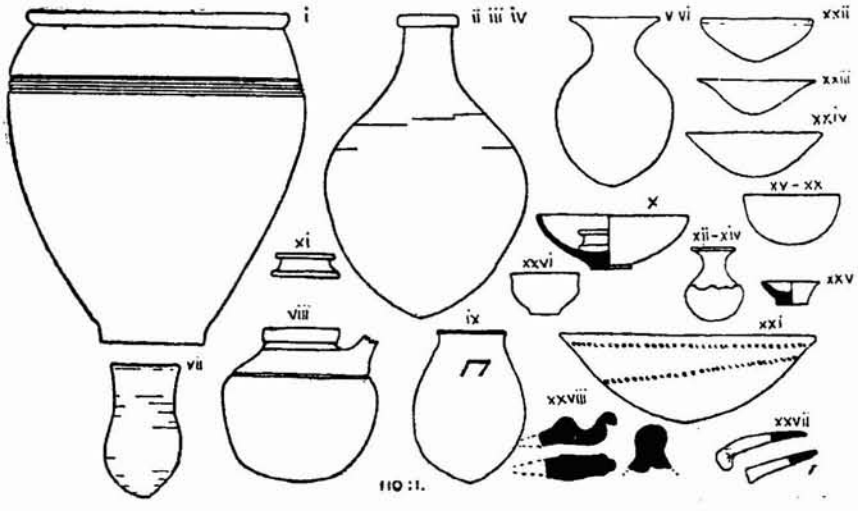
Cemetery 110. Kubban. Plan V.

Middle Kingdom Tombs.

1. *Tomb* : Shaft with chambers at both ends, completely plundered. The chambers had been extended and enlarged, but there were no examples of New Empire pottery in the débris in them.

Contents :—

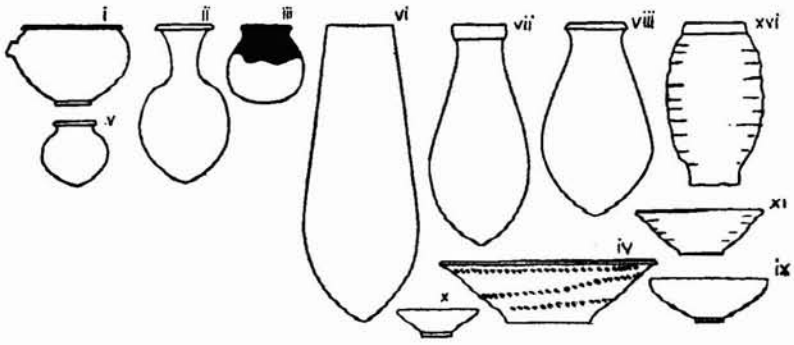
i. Large pot or deep bowl, red ware, pink wash.
ii, iii, iv. Necked jar, S-C R-W, pink wash.
v. Necked jar, hard pink ware.
vii. Jar, pink ware, pink wash.
viii. Spouted vessel, pink ware, red painted and slightly polished.
ix. Jar, hard red ware, red washed.
x. Ringstand inside bowl, red ware, pink wash.
xi. Small ringstand.
xii-xiv. Small necked jars, brown-red ware, upper part pink painted.
xv-xx. Small hemispherical bowls, thin brown ware with pink wash.
xxi. Large bowl, coarse red ware, pink washed with red painted band around brim.
xxii. Small bowl thin red ware, pink wash.
xxiii. Small bowl, smooth brown-red ware, red painted band inside brim.
xxiv. Small bowl, brown ware.
xxv. Small bowl, thick brown ware.
xxvi. Small bowl, brown ware.
xxvii. Model ox horns in red pottery with black points to the horns.
xxviii. Fragments of unbaked mud dolls.



2. *Tomb* : A Middle Kingdom chamber tomb, entered from the slope of the hill, which has been re-used early in the New Empire, completely plundered, doorways sealed with stone slabs replacing original mud-brick sealing.

Contents :—

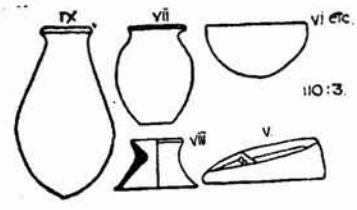
i. Spouted vessel, hard red ware.
ii. Necked vessel, hard red ware, red painted and burnished.
iii. Small jar, R-P B-T (C-group type).



iv. Bowl, brown-red ware.
v. Small spherical necked toilet jar, pink ware.
vi. Jar, hard red ware, whitewashed.
vii. Necked jar, hard red ware, red washed.
viii. Necked jar, red ware, red painted and polished.
ix. Small bowl, red ware, red painted and polished inside.
x, xi. Small bowls, red-brown ware.
xii. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
xiii. Unbaked mud doll. Pl. 27. e. 1.
xiv. Alabaster kohl pot.
xv. Green glaze jar.
xvi. Jar, brown ware.

3. *Tomb* : A Middle Kingdom chamber tomb, reused in the New Empire, entered from the slope of the hill, consisting of a stairway of six steps with two chambers.

Contents :



i. Six blue glaze uchat eye amulets.
ii. Two white uchat eye amulets.
iii. Eight split cowries.
iv. Green glaze scarab.
v. Small model house of lightly baked Nile mud.
vi. Ten small hemispherical bowls of thin brown ware, pink washed.
vii. Jar with lip for pouring, red-brown ware.
viii. Ringstand, red ware.
ix. Necked jar, dark red ware.

16. *Tomb* : Shaft lined mud-brick with side chamber, entrance to which was sealed with mud brick. The shaft has been partially destroyed by the New Empire tomb 110 : 309 being cut through it.

Contents :—

i. Small hemispherical bowls, thin red ware.
ii. Small sandstone offering table.
iii. Small ringstand.
iv. Incense burner.
v. Lower part of large necked jar.
vi. Necked jar, white ware.

31. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to south, door originally closed with a large sandstone slab.

Contents :—

i. Large dish, red ware, pink washed inside.
ii. Cup, red ware, red washed.
iii. Saucer, red ware, washed line around brim.
iv. As i, but with two red washed concentric lines inside and white line at brim.
v. Small saucer, red ware.
vi. Necked jar, *tibn* marked red ware, red washed.

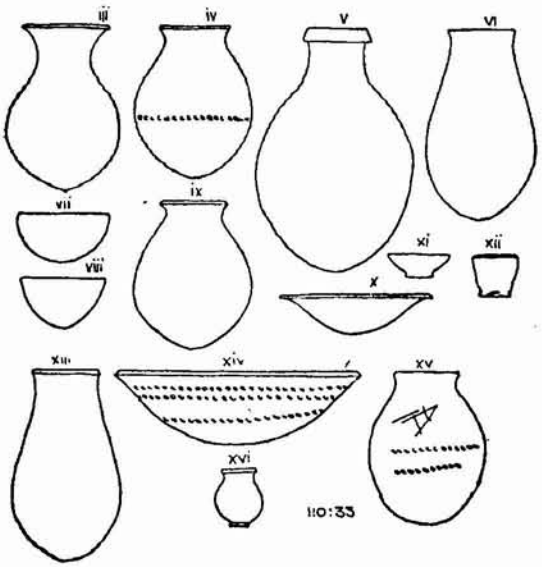
33. *Tomb* : Shaft with side chamber to south and four to north : the central chamber of those to the north was roofed with a large stone slab ; doors originally closed with large vertical slabs of sandstone.

Contents :—

i. Two amethyst ball beads.
ii. Scarab, green glazed steatite.

Pottery :—

iii. Pink ware, red washed.
iv. Red ware, red washed.
v. S-C R-W, pink washed.
vi. S-C R-W.
vii. Thin red ware (another with red line or brim).
viii. Thin red ware.
ix. S-C R-W.
x. Red ware, red line over brim.
xi. (6) Red ware, pink line on brim.
xii (3) Red ware.
xiii. Red ware. .
xiv. (2) Red ware, red washed inside, lower part of exterior white-washed.
xv. S-C R-W, potmark.
xvi. Parts of two incense burners, as Fig. P. 97. a.



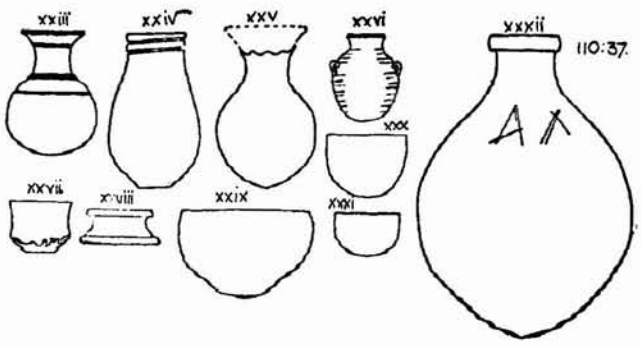
37. *Tomb* : Shaft with two chambers to south and one to north. The objects in the *debris* in the chambers are for the most part of Middle Kingdom date, but there are a few scarabs and beads which seem somewhat later. This may be explained by the fact that in attempting to dig the north chamber of Tomb 66, the south chamber of this tomb was entered.

Contents :—

i. Large faded green glazed steatite scarab.
ii. Scarab, faded green glazed steatite.
iii. Scarab, green glazed steatite.
iv. Scarab, green glazed steatite.
v. Gold pendant. Pl. 28. b. 14.
vi. Hair ring carnelian.
vii. Hair ring carnelian.
viii. Amulet representing a nude child, green glaze. Pl. 28. c. 26.
ix Cone shaped bead, green glaze, with vertical grooves.
x. Carnelian ball beads.
xi. Leopard's head, pale green glaze.
xii. Amulet (nude child) green glaze. Pl. 28. c. 27.
xiii. Carnelian pendant.
xiv. Green glaze disc beads.
xv. Two lenticular carnelian beads.
xvi. Small blue glaze fayence bowl (broken). Pl. 27. c. 5.
xvii. Hard sandstone trough, internally plastered (for gold washing), utilized as a stela by breaking away the lining of plaster and painting inside it an inscription and table of offerings.

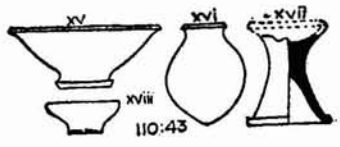
Pottery :—

xviii. S-C R-W, red painted lines.
xxiv. S-C R-W, red washed.
xxv. Thin red ware, red washed.
xxvi. White ware.
xxvii. Brown ware, pink wash on upper part.
xxviii. Red painted ware.
xxix. S-C R-W, pink wash inside.
xxx. Thin red ware.
xxxi. Brown ware, pink wash on brim.
xxxii. S-C R-W, red washed.



43. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with chamber at either end. This tomb is apparently transitional between the Middle Kingdom and the New Empire.

Contents :—



i. White shell disc beads.
ii. Small green glaze brads.
iii. Barrel-shaped carnelian bead.
iv. Green glazed scarab.
v. Green glazed crystal uninscribed scarab.
vi. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
vii. Part of an unbaked clay doll.
viii. Blue glazed drop pendant.

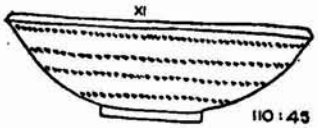
ix. Star-shaped disc beads, green glaze. Pl. 28. a.4.
x. Part of an alabaster *kohl* pot.
xi. Lid of an alabaster *kohl* pot.
xii. Large ball carnelian bead.
xiii. Plaster mask with gold foil adhering to it.
xiv. Resin.

Pottery :—

xv. Red ware, red washed.
xvi. Red ware, pink painted and slightly polished.
xvii. Incense burner.
xviii. Red ware, white washed.
xix. Base of a large necked jar,

45. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to south.

Contents :—



i. Necklace of amethyst ball beads. Pl. 28 a. 7.
ii. Necklace of small gold cylinder beads. Pl. 28 a. 6.
iii. Small green glaze beads.
iv. Small blue glaze Middle Kingdom or C-group amulets.
v. Hæmatite *kohl* stick with small gold cap.
vi. Very small green glaze beads.
vii. Scarab, green glaze.
viii. Small handled jar, black ware, with patterns lightly incised and filled with white paint.
ix. Alabaster *kohl* pot and cover.
x. Serpentine *kohl* jar.
xi. Large pan of Middle Kingdom type, smeared inside with mud used for sealing door of tomb.
xii. String of carnelian ball beads. Pl. 28 a. 8.

46. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with four chambers to south. Traces of superstructure wall on east side.

Contents :—

i. Three small bowls of unbaked mud with scolloped edges.
ii. Pottery doll or statuette, nude female figure, yellow painted hair, hair bracelets, and tattoo marks indicated with black paint : ring of black crosses around waist. Pl. 27. e. 2. 2 bis.
iii. Ivory hand (wand). Pl. 26. c. 2.
iv. Bronze mirror wrapped in linen.
v. Small decayed alabaster *kohl* pot.
vi. Piece of a clay model house.

56. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with chambers to north and south, broken into by chamber to south of 6, and also by an unfinished shaft immediately to the south.

Contents :—

i. Conus shells pierced for threading.
ii. White shell disc beads.
iii. Incense burner, as 110.309.

267. *Q.v.* Scarab 267/ii and Middle Kingdom pottery 267/v–xii.

Cemetery 110. Kubban Plan V.

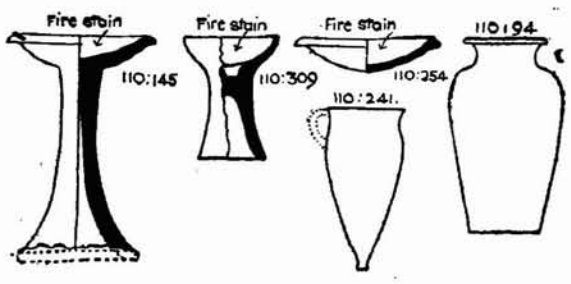
New Empire occasionally reusing M.K. Tambs.

The letters A.—Q. refer to the types of New Empire Pottery or page 97. a. the small following numeral indicates the number of specimens.

4. *Tomb* : Pit with a succession of three chambers, entrance lined with vertical sandstone slabs and roofed and closed with same. Jambs of a doorway to chamber 1 in débris.

Contents :—

i. Alabaster *kohl* pot.



5. *Tomb :* Entrance in slope of hill, sealed with mud bricks, with two successive chambers, the doors of which are furnished with squared sandstone jambs.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types C, G, red line round brim.
G. whitewashed inside and out.
i. *Natica Melanistoma* shells pierced for suspension.

6. *Tomb* : Large communal burying place of the shaft with two end chambers type. The mouth of the shaft brick-lined. The shaft hed been utilized for a X-group burial. Remains of at least twenty New Empire burials.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types B, H, I, L, K, and a flask as Fig. p. 97. a. L. a.
Incense burner as Fig. above X-group pottery.
i. Small alabaster *kohl* pot.
ii. Scarab.

7. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with chamber at south end.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types B^4, C, E^1, E^1, model, G, H^2, with whitewashed cross inside, K^2.
i. Small double handled flask as Fig. p. 97. a. 4.

8. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft leading to a succession of chambers at south end.

Contents :—

i. Gilt glass melon-shaped beads.
ii. Split cowries.

iii. Carnelian barrel-shaped beads.
iv. Cynocephalus ape amulet, green glaze.
v. Small green glaze beads.

9. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft communicating with three end chambers at south end.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types C^3, E^5, G^1, I^5. Flask as Fig. p. 97. a. q.

10. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft leading to three end chambers at south end.

Contents :—

Pottery : Type I.

i. Incense burner as Fig. p. 97. a. P.

11. *Tomb* : Shaft leading to chambers one at each end of pit, an unfinished shaft 110 : 11 A broke through the roof of the north chamber. Remains of a Roman burial on west side with part of a large amphora.

12. *Tomb* : Shaft with end chambers to south.

Contents :—

i. Alabaster *kohl* pot lid.
ii. Uninscribed carnelian scarab.

13. *Tomb* : Shaft with two chambers at south end. Mouth of shaft lined with horizontal stone slabs.

Contents :—

Pottery : C^3, E^5, I^1, K^2, 2 bowls brown ware. H^3.

14. *Tomb* : Shaft with two chambers to south.

Burials : One male, with acute vertebral spondylitis ; one female.

Contents :—

Pottery : B^3, G^2, K^{10}, M^1.

i. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
ii. Scarab, faded green glaze.
iii. Scaraboid opaque green stone.
iv. Bronze tweezers (broken).
v. Plaster mask.
vi. Ivory mirror handle.

15. *Tomb* : Large communal burial place,with about twenty burials. One skull with aural disease. Brick-lined shaft leading to three chambers at south end.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types A, E^7, G^1, whitewashed cross, H^2, I^2, K^4. Small bowl R-P B-T.

i. Gold foil.
ii. Fragments of sheet bronze with rivets.
iii. Strip of ivory with groups of pierced holes.
iv. Small dark green stone beads.
v. Ushabti figure white and black glaze (broken).

vi, vii. Ushabti figure, blue glaze.
viii. Bronze axe head.
ix. Lower part of black pottery female doll.
x. Carnelian hair ring.
xi. Split cowrie.
xii. Funerary stela.
xiii. Upper part of a large sandstone ushabti figure, red painted, with carvel detail filled with yellow pigment. The figure has been dipped in black paint or resinous varnish.

17. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with two end chambers at south end.

Burial : At the south-west corner of the shaft a later contracted burial 110 : 1^7 A, has been made in a small roughly circular grave, covered with a small cairn of stones.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types E^4, I^1. Fig. P. 97. a. 9.
i. Gold foil.
ii. Fragments of plaster mask.
iii. Copper or bronze lance head.
iv. Copper or bronze vase, 10 cm. high.
vi. Small sandstone whetstone with green stain of copper oxide.

18. *Tomb* : Shaft brick enclosure wall or superstructure, chambers at each end.

19. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with traces of brick enclosure wall or superstructure within which, at south end, is a small offering table of sandstone, *cf.* 110 : 55.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types C^3, E^{12}, F^3, H^3, K^5, I^3, J^3.
i. Small plaster mask.

20. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft and enclosure or superstructure wall. Three chambers to south and one to north.

Burial : On west side of superstructure was a red polished black-topped bowl of late C-group pattern, containing the bones of a newly or prematurely born child (femur 3·3 cm. long), covered with river sand.

Contents :—

i. Fragments of a plaster mask.
ii. Ivory disc with depression in centre (drill cap).

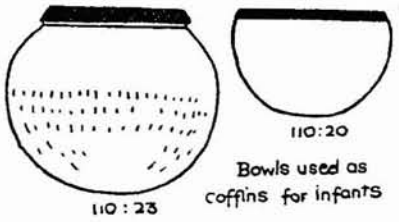
21. *Tomb* : Shaft with chambers at either end.

Contents :—

i. Leaf-shaped pink pottery inlaying piece.
ii. Gold ring with copper boss. Pl. 28. b. 8.
iii. Small jar, type E.

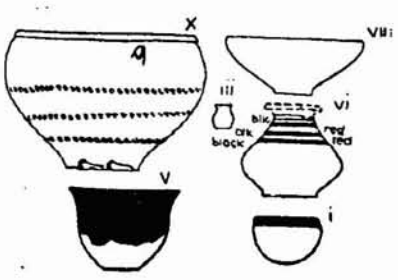
22. *Tomb* : Shaft with enclosure wall or superstructure of mud-brick. Two chambers at south end.

23. *Tomb* : Shaft surrounded by enclosure wall or superstructure : the entrance to latter at north end being closed by mud-bricks. Three chambers at south end of shaft.



Burial : Outside of the south end wall of the superl-structure was a large bowl containing charcoa, together with black earth from house floor, covering the bones of a newly born infant femur 7·5 cm., and a small green glazed scarab. The bowl so utilized was of red ware with an imitation raised black top or brim with white filled punched dots. Pl. 25. e. f.

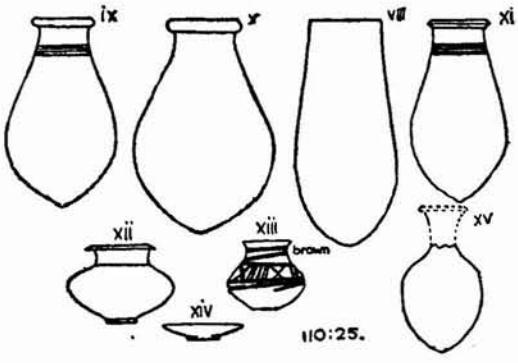
Contents :—



i. Small bowl, late C-group R-P B-T ware.
ii. Situla of pale green glaze with designs in purple brown. Pl. 27 c. 3.
iii. Small toilet jar for *kohl*, red ware, red painted and polished.
iv. Corner of a slate (palette) with ser-rated edge.
v. Beaker of very thin red polished black-topped ware,
vi. Short necked jar, red ware, cream painted, decoration of alternate black and red lines.
vii. Bowl, Type I.
viii. Gold fish with oval of blue paste or stone set on it. Pl. 28. b. 17.
ix. Amulet. as Pl. 28. c. 13.
x. Large spouted vessel or bowl, S-C R-W, pink wash.

24. *Tomb* : Shaft, mouth lined with sandstone slabs, leading to two chambers at south end.

25. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with three chambers at south end. The mouth of the shaft has been re-used for an extended burial of New Empire date. The chambers must therefore have been plundered early.



Contents :—

i. Alabaster *kohl* pot. Pl. 26. b. 7.
ii. Alabaster *kohl* pot and cover.
iii. Gold mounted green glazed scarabs.
iv. Four gold flies. Pl. 28. b. 19.
v. Gold foil.
vi. Green glaze carved bead.
vii. Alabaster *kohl* pot lid.

Pottery :—

viii. Nine jars, red ware.
ix. Necked jar, red ware.
x. Necked jar, buff ware.

xi. Necked jar, red ware.
xii. White ware.
xiii. White ware, purple-brown decoration.
xiv. White ware white washed at brim.
xv. Necked jar, red painted and polished ware.
xvi. Handled flask, brown ware with black bands.

26. *Tomb* : Shaft end with chamber to south, sill of door to chamber of mud-brick, sandstone jambs.

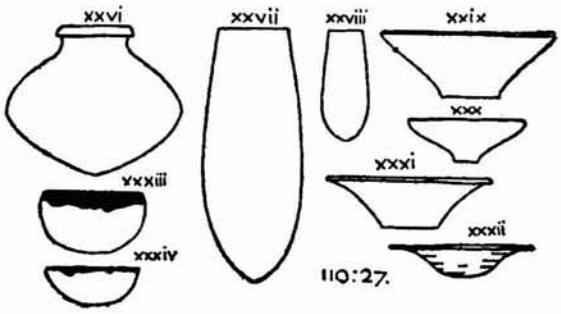
Contents :—

i. Small plaster mask.

Pottery : Types C^3, E^3, I^1 K^2.

27. *Tomb* : Shaft with three chambers at south end. The shaft has been broken into from chamber of the preceding tomb, or *vice versa*.

Contents :—



i. Pragment of ivory inlay.
ii. *Kohl* stick, hæmatite.
iii. Gold foil.
v. Small cernelian ball beads Pl. 28. a. 7. a.
v. Three small uninscribed green glaze scarabs.
vi. Scaraboid bead, light green stone.
vii. Heart scarab in slate with 7-line inscription. Pl. 27. a. 2. b. 2.
viii. Large scarab of carnelian, uninscribed.
ix. Scarab, carnelian.
x. Scaraboid seal, green glaze.
xi. Scaraboid seal, white steatite.
xii. Scarab, pale green glazed.
xiii. Scaraboid seal in gold setting.
xiv. Carnelian scarab in gold setting.
xv. Carnelian scarab in gold setting.
xvi. Scarab (Thothmes I).
xvii. Scarab, pale green stone, uninscribed.
xviii. Scarab, black and white stone, in gold setting (uninscribed).
xix. Scaraboid seal, faded green glazed steatite.
xx. Fly amulet, carnelian.
xxi. Model mirror in bronze.
xxii. Eyed needle in bronze.
xxiii. Part of bronze tweezers.
xxiv. Kohl pot, serpentine.
xvx. Scarab with fish design. light green glaze.

Pottery :—

xxvi. White ware.
xxvii. Red ware, red washed.

xxviii. Red ware, red painted.
xxix. Red ware, white washed line over brim.
xxx. Red ware, red painted and polished.
xxxi. Red ware, red line over brim.
xxxii. Red ware, red washed.
xxxiii. R-P B-T bowl (late C-group).
xxxiv. R-P B-T bowl (late C-group).
xxxv. Jar, as Type B (broken).

28. *Tomb*: Shaft with small end chamber at south end. Pottery Type G.

29. Empty rectangular brick-lined grave, 210×45—55 cm.

30. Burial in sand extended on back, head N., hands at sides.

32. *Tomb*: Shaft with chamber to north and three to south.

Contents:—

Pottery: Types A^2, E^6 G, I^3, K.

34. *Tomb*: Shaft with two chambers at south end containing remains of about six human burials.

Contents:—

Pottery: Types B^3, E^2, G.

36. *Tomb*: Shaft with end chamber to south.

Contents:—

Pottery: Type K, and X-group jar.

39. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with two chambers to the south.

Burial: In the mouth of the shaft a few centimetres below the surface was a burial of New Empire date extended on the back, head east. This burial was accompanied by two bowls of Type I, which lay mouth down on the pelvis. The chambers were, no doubt, plundered before this burial was made, and therefore in the New Empire itself.

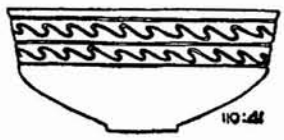
Contents:—

Pottery: Types B^3, E^5, K^{12}.
i. Copper razor.
ii. *Kohl* pot, alabaster.
iii. Small R-P B-T bowl of late C-group type.

41. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with chambers to south which communicated with north chambers of Tombs 49 and 61. Door to chamber has sandstone jambs and was closed with dressed slab.

Contents:—

Pottery: Types F, I^2, E^3 small. Two incense burners as Fig. P. 97. a. P. Large bowl red ware, red washed.



42. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with two chambers to south and four to the north.

Contents :—

i. Carnelian hair rings.
ii. Large disc green glaze beads.
iii. Cylindrical bead with cross hatching, green glaze.
iv. Blue glaze amulet with winged beetle in dark blue on it. Pl. 28. c. 10.
v. Carnelian pendant.
vi. Carnelian amulet (Thoueris). Pl. 28. c. 11
vii. Blue glaze amulet (Thoueris). Pl. 28. c. 22.
viii. Amulet, blue glaze, cynocephalus ape with rope round neck, walking. Pl. 28. c. 21.
ix. The same, seated.
x. Small handle containing a black composition for marking stone.
xi. Model house in lightly baked clay.
xii. Very roughly made sandstone offering table.

Pottery : Types A^5, B^2, E^4, I.H. Upper part of incense burner as Fig. P. 97. a.P. red polished ware.

44. *Tomb* : Shaft with end chamber to south. The floor of the shaft of this grave is the roof of the earlier grave 45 ; a communication also exists between the chamber of 44 and the shaft of Tomb 151 to the south of it.

Contents :—

i. Large scarab, green glazed steatite with figure of an oryx.
ii. Scarab, green glaze.
ii. Funerary stela.

Pottery : Type C.

47. *Tomb* : Shaft with two end chambers, no pottery or bones.

48. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with chamber to south.

Contents :—

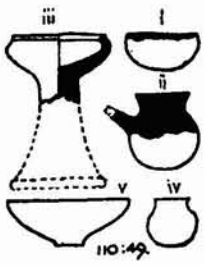
i. Worn serpentine *kohl* pot.
ii. Worn alabaster *kohl* pot.

Pottery : Types C, F, I.

49. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with chambers to north, south, and east, the east chamber connecting with the rest, but not with the central shaft.

Contents :—

i. Bowl, R-P B-T (late C-group).
ii. Spouted vessel R-P B-T (late C-group).
iii. Incense burner (handle broken away).
iv. Small toilet vessel S-C R-W.
v. Bowl, red ware, red painted and polished.



50. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with two chambers to south.

52. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with stone slabs supporting brick work with chamber to souht.

Contents :—

i. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
ii. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
iii. Small alabaster *kohl* pot.
iv. Very small alabaster *kohl* pot.
v. Decayed alabaster *kohl* pot.
vi. Gold foil.
vii. Amulet, upper part of blue glaze, Bes.
viii. Two green glaze beads.
ix. Scarab roughly made, green glaze.
x. Small scarab, green glaze.
xi. Piece of bronze (razor handle).
xii. Plaster mask.

Pottery : Types C^4, E^7, G red, line on brim.

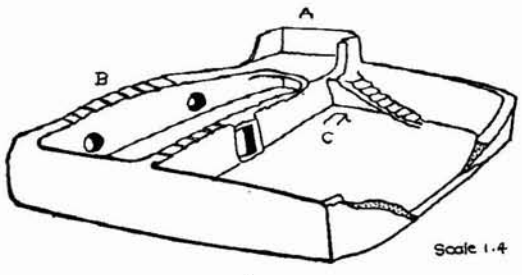
53. *Tomb* : Mouth of shaft lined with bricks set in sand mortar. Two chambers to south.

Contents :—

i. Hair ring, carnelian.
ii. Narrow rectangular and petal-shaped ivory inlay slips.
iii. Gold foil.
iv. Bead of green glaze.
v. Part of a wand of white steatite, with engraved figures of cynocephalus ape, frog, etc. Pl. 26. c. 6.

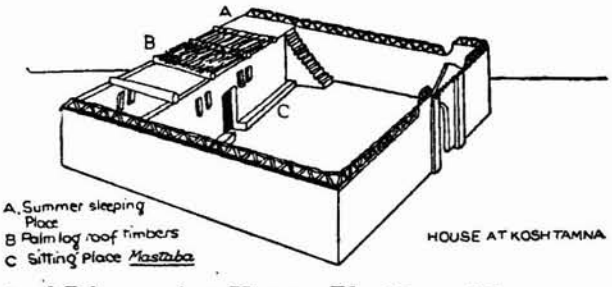
Pottery : Types C^2, I , and R-P B-T beaker.

54. *Tomb* : Probably transitional between the Old Kingdom and the New Empire, and continuing in use down to the reign of Thothmes III. The mouth of the shaft is surrounded by an enclosure wall of mud-brick which has an entrance at the north end. Inside the south end wall of the enclosure are two small model houses or granaries, built up of a few mud-bricks set on end and having in front of them shallow mud pans with a spout or outflow towards the shaft. These were, no doubt, the places of offering or libation to the dead. Pl. 10. c.

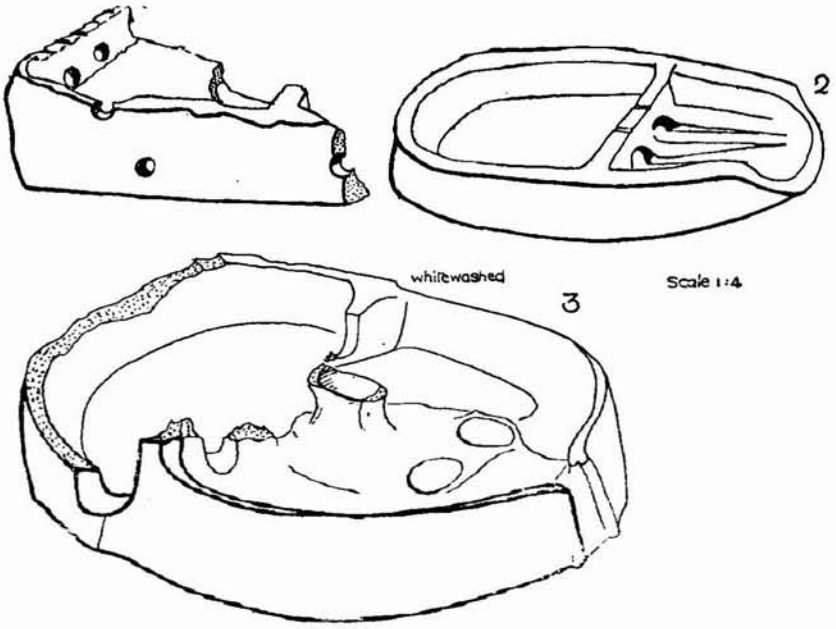


Contents :—

i. Scarab, green glaze, Thothmes III.
ii. Scarab, green glaze, Thothmes III.
iii. Scarab, green glaze.
iv. Scarab, green glaze.
vi. Small blue glaze figure of child with side-lock Pl. 28. c. 23.
via. Small Bes figure, blue glaze.
vii. Small green glaze amulet of Isis nursing Horus Pl. 28. c. 25.

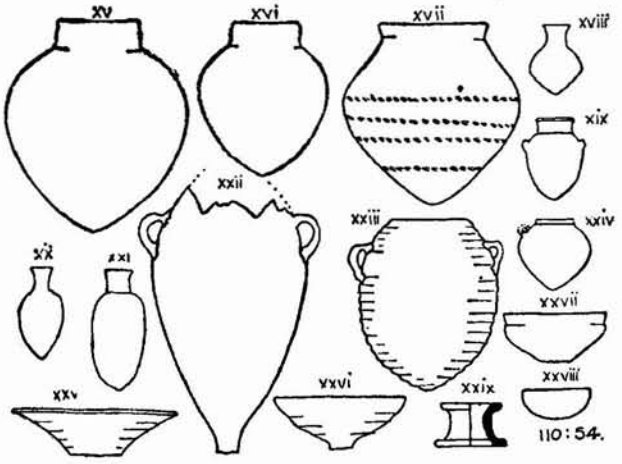


viii. Large barrel-shaped carnelian bead.
ix. Small button seal, black glazed pottery.
x. Scarab, green glaze.
xi. Part of a wooden pillow.
xii. Grey stone saucer, broken.
xiii. Part of a green glaze bowl.
xiv. Two model houses, lightly baked clay.
xv. Fragments of black-topped C-group ware.



Pottery :—

xv. Red ware, red washed.
xvi. Red ware, red washed.
xvii. Red ware, pink painted.
xviii. White ware.
xix. White ware.
xx. Red ware, bright red painted and polished.
xxi. White ware.
xxii. Hard pink ware.
xxiii. White ware.
xxiv. White ware.
xxv. Brown ware, white-washed outside.
xxvi. Red ware, red painted and polished.
xxvii. White ware.
xxviii. Thick white ware.
xxix. Red ware, white-washed.



55. *Tomb* : Shaft surrounded by an enclosure wall with an entrance on the north side. Within the enclosure wall and against the south side end were two model houses built up of a few mud-bricks, Pl. 10. a. b. In front of one was a small spouted stone trough or offering table.

Contents :—

ii. Nile shell.
ii. Two model jars Type E,
iii. Bowl, S-C R-W.

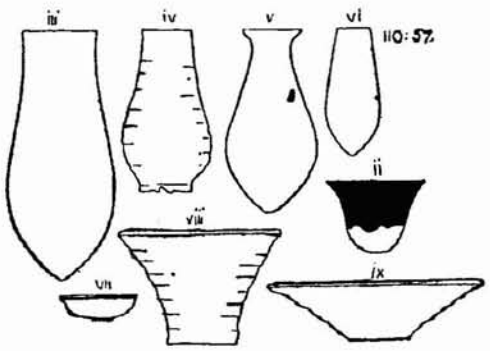
57. *Tomb* : Shaft lined with mud-brick, with two chambers to south, one of which communicates with main chamber of 62.

Contents :—

i. Small decayed alabaster *kohl* pot.

Pottery :—

ii. Cup, R-P B-T ware.
iii. Pink ware.
iv. Brown ware.
v. Red ware, red painted.
vi. Red ware, red painted.
vii. Pink ware.
viii. Brown ware, hole in base.
ix. Brown ware.



58. *Tomb* : Shaft with enclosing wall, chamber to south. This tomb was possibly never used, and may be unfinished owing to large stones being encountered in the roof of the chamber. No pottery or bones.

59. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to south.

60. *Tomb* : Shaft with small chamber to south, no bones or pottery.

61. *Tomb* : Shaft with three chambers to south and one to north.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types C, E^7, F^2, small funnel of red polished ware.

62. *Tomb* : Shaft, brick-lined. Three chambers to south, apparently of about beginning of the New Empire.

Contents :—

i. Green glaze scarab.
ii. Dark green stone scarab, uninscribed.

63. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft. Chambers to north and south. Fones of a single burial.

Contents :—

i. Decayed alabaster *kohl* pot lid.
ii. Bronze tweezers.
iii. Silver or lead spiral ring (ear-ring).
iv. Two small green stone uninscribed scarabs.
v. Pendant of beryl or green felspar.

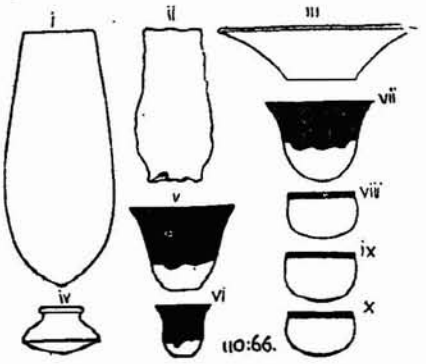
64. *Tomb*: Mouth of shaft lined with stones. Two chambers to the south. No traces of burial or offerings.

65. Burial extended on back, head south, in shallow rectangular grave.

66. *Tomb*: Shaft lined with mud-brick, four chambers to south, the one to north abandoned on account of earlier Middle Kingdom grave 37, *q.v.*

Pottery: Mixture of early New Empire and late C-group types.

i. Brown ware.
ii. Brown ware.
iii. Brown ware.
iv. Red ware, red painted and polished.
v–vii. Red polished, black-topped.
viii–x. Red polished narrow black-topped.
Pl. 25. c. 4.



67. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with two chambers to the south.

Contents:—

i. Fragments of ivory bracelet.
ii. Scarab seal, green glazed.
iii. Small faded and illegible green glaze scarab.

Pottery: Types C, E, F^3, I^2.

69. Rectangular grave, burial extended on back, head south.

71. *Tomb*: Shaft with small chamber to north.

Pottery: Types C^2, E^3, I^1, K^4.

72. *Grave*: Rectangular burial extended on back, head north.

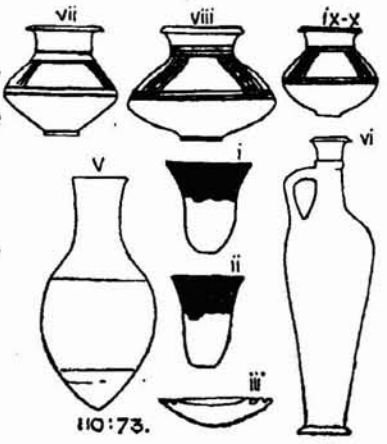
Contents:—

i. Bone tube (natural bone) needle case and copper needle.
ii. Green glaze ribbed bead.

73. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with three chambers to the south.

Pottery: A mixture of New Empire and late C-group forms.

i, ii. Red polished black-topped beakers.
iii. Unbaked mud dish, red painted inside.
iv. Cylindrical alabaster toilet vessel.
v. Jar, white ware.
vi. White ware.
vii–x. Cream coloured ware, red and black decoration.



75. Rectangular grave with skeleton extended on back, head south.

77. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with chamber at north end.

Contents :—

i. Six pear-shaped objects about 3 cm. long, of pale green glaze.
ii. Quantity of small faded green glaze disc beads.
iii. Small carnelian beds.
iv. Fragments of two copper or bronze penannular earrings.
v. Scarab, faded green glaze.
vi. Cownoid faded green glaze.
vii. Cartouche shaped plaque, green glaze.
viii. Toilet jar, buff ware.
ix. Alabaster *kohl* pot and lid.
x. Small jar, hard pink ware with purple painted decoration of stripes, as Fig. P. 97. a. 5.
xi. Alabaster toilet vessel. Pl, 26. b. 2.
xii. Bronze knife.
xiii. Natural hollow bone case containing four bronze needles and ivory earpick. Pl. 26. c. 10.
xiv. Bronze knife.
xv. Fragments of another.
xvi. Small whetstone of hard fawn coloured stone.

Pottery : Types E, I, H.

78. Extended burial on back, head east, knees slightly flexed.

79. Deep rectangular grave.

Contents :—

Pottery : Types B, C, E.

80, 80 A. Extended burial on back, head NE. Burial of a child intruded on this grave.

81. Rectangular grave with slight side chamber originally sealed with sandstone slabs.
Burial : Skeleton on R. side, knees slightly flexed.

82. Shaft with chamber to south.

Contents :—

i. Copper knife.
ii. Sandstone ushabti figure, body black, head dress blue and yellow.
iii. Alabaster *kohl* pot and lid.
iv. Pottery doll's head.
v. Worn scarab, pale green glaze.
vi. Three carnelian hair rings, two with serrated edges.
vii. Carnelian pendant.
viii. Rock crystal pendant.
ix. Four amethyst ball beads.
x. Ten green glaze fly amulets.
xi. *Oliva* shells.
xii. Shell disc beads.

xiii. Carnelian beads.
xiv. Green glaze figure of Bes.

Pottery : Type B.

83. Shaft lined with mud-bricks, with chamber to south, doorway originally sealed with mud-brick. Remains of four burials.

Contents :—

i. Quantity of gold foil from a plaster mask.
ii. Small white shell disc beads.
iii. Carnelian ball beads.
iv. Fragments of an ivory bracelet.
v. *Conus* shells.
vi. Silver ring.
vii. Plaster mask with gold foil adhering.
viii. Copper bowl.
ix. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
x. Small alabaster *kohl* pot.
xi. Grey alabaster or marble *kohl* pot lid.
xii. Melon-shaped green glaze beads.
xiii. Pale green glaze fly amulet.
xiv. Scarab, faded green glaze.
xv. Scarab, faded green glaze.
xvi. Scarab, blue paste.
xvii. Scaraboid.
xviii. Scarab, green paste.
xix. Scarab, faded greenish-grey paste.
xx. Scaraboid, faded green glaze.
xxi. Blue glazed paste plaque.
xxii. Scarab, faded green glaze.
xxiii. Small cube, carnelian, pierced for threading.
xxiv. Small cube of pale green stone, set in gold, with X engraved on it.
xxv. Small plaque, green stone, with fish engraved on it.
xxvi. Leopard's head in red jasper.
xxvii. Frog amulet in green glaze.
xxviii. Uninscribed green glazed scarab.
xxix. Two pale green stone scarabs.
xxx. Carnelian scarab.
xxxi. Carnelian ball bead.

Pottery : Types E^7, F, small ring stand.

84. *Tomb* : Small rectangular shaft with chamber to south.

Pottery : Type K.

85. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with chambers to north and south.

Contents :—

i. Fragments of wooden coffin.

Pottery : Types B^3, C, E^2, K^4.

86. *Tomb* : Mouth of shaft lined with mud-brick, two chambers to south.

Contents :—

i. Scarab, faded green glaze.

Pottery : Types B^2, E^2, F, K^2,

87. Rectangular grave with burial extended on right side, head N.

88. *Tomb* : Shaft lined with mud-brick.

Contents :—

i. Plaster mask with gold foil adhering.
ii. Small black pottery *kohl* pot.

Pottery : Types E^4, F^5, I.

89. *Tomb* : Shaft brick-lined with two chambers to south.

Contents :—

i. Nile oyster shell.
ii. Part of a bronze needle.
Fragments of jar of type C.

90. *Tomb* : Shaft lined mud-brick and enclosed by a low brick wall with shaped coping not quite parallel to shaft, about 50 cm. high. Two chambers to south.

91. *Tomb* : Shaft with two chambers to south. Bones of two burials.

Contents :—Potsherds of Middle Kingdom and New Empire types.

i. Incense burner. P. 60.
ii. Green glazed egg-shaped object.
iii. Albaster kohl pot. Pl. 26· b. 6.

92. *Tomb* : Shaft with two chambers to south, also a small side chamber in west wall of shaft.

Burial : Skull with axe blow or sword cut.

93. *Tomb* : Shaft lined with mud-brick. Axis N.W. and S.E. owing to slope of hill. Two chambers to S.E. Numerous burials.

Contents :—

i. Plaster mask.
ii. Small unbaked mud cup.
iii. R-P B-T beaker.
iv. Small jar as Type E

Pottery : Types B^2, E^3, I, K^2. Bowl H with white cross inside. Incense burner as P. 60.

94. *Tomb* : Shaft, lined mud-brick. Three chambers to south.

Contents :—

i. Copper or bronze ring.
ii. Pendant, dark blue glass.
iii. Tubular green glaze beads.
iv. Shell disc beads.
Fragments of New Empire pottery.

95. *Tomb*: Shaft with side chamber to north.

Contents:—

Pottery: Types B^2, K^3.

96. *Tomb*: Shaft lind in lower part with mud-brick. Chamber to south.

Contents:—

i. Kohl pot on stand, alabaster. Pl. 26. b. 8.
ii. Serpentine lid for same.
iii. Plaster mask.

Pottery: Types E^3, C^2, F^2.

97. *Tomb*: Shaft with enclosure wall or superstructure; three chambers to south. Skull with two sword cuts.

Contents:—

i. Scarab, faded green glaze.
ii. Scaraboid seal, fish carved on back, green glaze.
iii. Piece of a shell finger ring.
iv. Blue glaze disc beads.

Pottery: Types C^2, F^{12}, G^1, two with white line on brim and two with red line.

98. Circular pit containing three pieces of New Empire pottery, Types B, C, and I.

99. Rectangular grave with two pieces of New Empire pottery at south end: (1) a bowl; H. (2) a necked jar with a small spout at side.

Burial: Infant's bones in débris.

100. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with chamber to south.

Contents:—

i. Cowroid seal, green glaze.
ii. Goose amulet, blue glaze. Pl. 28. C. 8.
iii. Plaque, blue glaze.
iv. Scarab, faded green glaze.
v. Seal, green glaze.
vi. Amulets, blue glass and green glaze.
vii. Thick copper tweezers or tongs.
viii. Masks of mud, plaster and wood.

Pottery: of Types B^4, C^1, I, J, K^{10}.

Cemetery 110. Graves 101–141.

Poorer graves lying to the east side of the main cemetery.

101–102. *Grave*: Approximately rectangular, 115×75—65 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head slightly west of south, covered with straw matting.

The grave had been intruded on by a later plundered New Empire grave, 101, of the narrow rectangular type, which contained only traces of a wooden coffin, and a few pieces of New Empire pottery of Types B, C, D, K.

Contents :—

i. Small blue glaze beads.

103 (107). Two narrow rectangular graves, the one dug through the other at right angles to it.

Pottery : Type E.

104. Side chamber grave. *Pottery* in débris of Types B, F, K^3.

105, 105 A. Narrow rectangular grave with burial extended on back, head NE.

Pottery : of Types A, E^4, H.

106. Rectangular grave with extended burial, head NE.

Pottery : of Type K.

108 (v. **128**). Narrow rectangular grave, skeleton extended on R. side, head N.W.

Pottery : Type E.

108. Two narrow rectangular graves, dug one through the other.

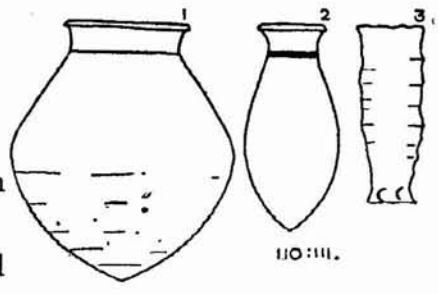
Pottery : Types E, I.

111. *Grave* : Rectangular with tibiæ of a skeleton in position, showing that burial was extended on back, head NE. Bones of a later burial in débris.

Contents :—

1. Jar, red ware.
2. Necked jar.
3, 4. Jars brown ware.

i. Small bowl, Type I.
ii.
iii. Bone tube filled with galena.
iv. Copper knife.
v. Small grey stone offering dish with spout.
vi. Five bone inlays from a box, covered with dots and circles. **Pl. 26. c. 5.**
vii. Scarab, green glaze.
viii. Scarab, Thothmes I, fine blue-green glaze.
ix. Scarab, blue-green glaze.
x. Tubular bead, blue glaze.



112. Rectangular grave containing part of a skeleton showing extension on back, head slightly west of south.

Pottery : Type E.

113. Narrow rectangular grave, with skeleton on face, head south.

Contents :—

i. Scarab, green glaze.
ii. Scarab, green glaze.

114. Rectangular grave with deposit of stones and charcoal at south end of grave.

Pottery : Types E, F, G^2, H, K, and small handled flask, black were. Type P.

115. Side chamber grave with skeleton extended on back, head SW.

116. Side chamber grave.

Pottery : Type E.

117. Narrow rectangular grave, skeleton extended on L. side, head S.

118. Small rectangular grave, with burial of a child, head W.

119. Rectangular grave, burial removed.

Contents :—

i. Scarab, green glaze.
ii. Tubular blue glazed bead.

Pottery : Types E, I.

120. Barrow rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type E.

121. Pit with end chamber to north.

Contents :—

i. Fragments of plaster mask.

Pottery : Types T, K^4.

122. Narrow rectangular grave.

Pottery : Types C, D, E model, I.

123. *Tomb* : Brick-lined enclosure wall to mouth of shaft. Chamber to south, containing burial extended on back and left side, head E.

Pottery : Types B^4, C, K.

124. Side chamber grave. Skeleton extended on back and R. side, head N.

Pottery : Type F.

125. Side chamber grave. Skeleton of a child extended on left side, head W.

Contents :—

i. Jar Type Q.
i. Rough carnelian ball beads.
ii. Large green glazed ball bead on plaited leather cord.

126. Rectangular grave. Burial removed. Bowl in débris, fire-stained from incense

127. Side chamber grave. Skeleton extended on L. side, head SW.

Pottery : Types E, G.

128. Rectangular grave intruded on by 108. Skeleton on back, head S.

129. Narrow rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type I.

130. Rectangular grave.

Pottery : Types C^2, G.

131. Narrow rectangular grave. Skeleton extended, head NW.

132. Narrow rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type F.

133. Narrow rectangular grave, apparently dug through an earlier circular C-group grave. Skeleton extended on back, head NW.

134. Narrow rectangular grave.

135. Narrow rectangular grave. Skeleton extended on L. side, head south.

Pottery : Types B^2, I, K^2.

136. Rectangular grave, burial of a child, extended on R. side, knees slightly fleued, head north.

Pottery : at head of burial. Types B, E, G.

137. Narrow rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type E.

138. Narrow rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type A.

139. Narrow rectangular grave with bones of the skeleton in disorder on floor of grave. Head of burial was apparently S.

140. Rectangular grave with extended burial, head north.

141. Side chamber grave. Burial removed.

Pottery : Types D, G, I.

i. Small alabaster *kohl* jar on stand with feet.

142. *Tomb* : Shaft with end chamber to south. Entrance originally sealed with mud-bricks.

Pottery : Types A, B^3, C^2, K^8. Small jar as Fig. P. 97. a. 5.

Contents :—

i. Plaster mask, red yellow and black painted headdress.

143. *Tomb* : Shaft with end chambers to SE. and NW.

Pottery : Types B^2, D^2, E^3, G, H, K^3.

144. *Tomb*: Deep shaft with chambers to SW. and NE.

Pottery: Types E^2, F, G, H, K^4.
Handled flask Type L.
Jar Type T.

Contents :—

i. Fragments green glazed fayence bowl.
ii. Four bronze arrow heads.
iii. Fragments of plaster mask.

145. *Tomb*: Shaft with chamber to NE.

Pottery: Types B^5, E^2, I, K^{11}.
Ringstand.
Incense burner as Fig. P. 97. a. 7.

146. *Tomb*: Shaft with chamber to SW.

Pottery: Types A, F, H^6, K^9.
Large amphora as Type. N.
Jar with red and black painted stripe decoration. as Fig. P. 97. a. 7.

147. Rectangular grave, burial extended on back, head SW.

Pottery: Types B, K^2.

148. Side chamber grave. Vertebræ of skeleton fused by spondylitis.

Pottery: Types E^3, H, K^3.

Contents :—

i. Plaster mask, yellow face, blue, red and yellow headdress.

149. *Tomb*: Shaft with chamber to south, mouth of shaft lined with mud-brick.

150. *Tomb*: Shaft with chamber to east. One burial.

151. *Tomb*: Shaft with chamber to south. Two burials and skull of dog.

Contents :—

i. Small bowl, R-P B-T (late C-group). as Fig. I. B. 21.
ii. Bowl, thin white ware (late C-group).
iii. Deep bowl, red washed ware, incised line below brim (late C-group).

152. Sloping entrance with steps to chamber. Skull with injury.

153. *Tomb*: Brick-lined shaft with chamber to south.

154. *Tomb*: Deep shaft with chamber to south. Buried in sand and rubbish over this tomb was a riveted pot of C-group type, containing infant's bones. *Cf.* Pl. 25e. f.

155. *Tomb*: Shaft with chamber to south.

Pottery: Type E^2.

156. *Tomb* : Brick-lined shaft with chamber to south. Door of chamber with sandstone lintel.

Pottery : Types. H. M. Q.

157. *Tomb* : Shaft with mouth lined with flat stones, chamber to S.

Pottery : Types C^2, E, F, G^2, H^2, I, K.

Contents :—

i. Three pale blue glazed pear-shaped pellets.

158. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to North, and a small chamber or niche to South at a higher level. Two burials.

Pottery : Types C, G, I.

Contents :—

i. Part of an unbaked clay model sheep.

159. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types E, F, I^5, K^3, and lower part of a jar as fig. P. 97. a. 5. red polished ware.

160. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types A, C^3, D, D buff pottery, E^6, K^4, I, H.
Necked jar Type as fig. P. 97. a. 7.
Necked jar, white ware with purple striped decoration as fig. P. 97. a. 1. without handle.

161. *Tomb* : Shaft with brick-lined mouth surrounded by an oval brick enclosure wall or superstructure.

Pottery : Types B^2, E^2, H, I, K^4.

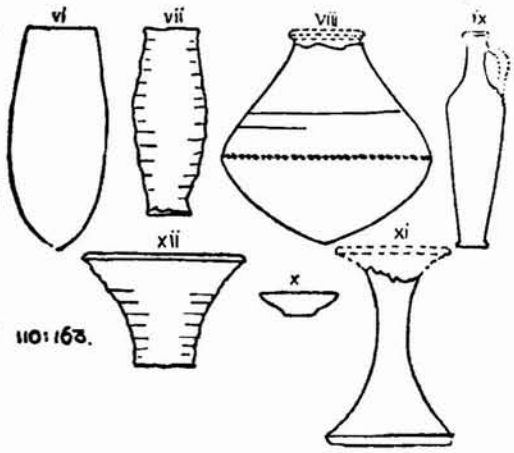
162. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types C, E^5, F.

163. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South, with later New Empire burial in narrow rectangular grave parallel to mouth of shaft and on west side of it.

Contents :—

i. Faded green glaze scarab, heavily mounted in gold. Pl. 28. b. 16.
ii. Faded green glaze scarab.
iii. Alabaster block containing two holes for *kohl*.
iv. Two amethyst ball beads.
v. Head of a pair of bronze tweezers.



Pottery :—

vi. Red ware (9 pieces).
vii. Brown ware.

viii. Red ware, pink wash.
ix. Bright red painted and polished.
x. Brown ware.
xi. Bright red painted and polished.
xii. 12 pieces brown ware.

164. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to North and to South.

Pottery : Types B^2, I, K^3, and large amphora Type. S.

165. *Tomb* : Shaft with chambers to South and North.

Contents :—

i. Large two-handled alabaster vessel. Pl. 26. a. 5.

Pottery : Jar red ware, Type O.

166. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South.

Potsherds of late C-group R-P B-T bowl. and of small beaker as Fig. I. A. B.

167. Rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type D, and jar as Fig. p. 97. a. 5.

Contents :—

i. Scarabs.

168. Rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type G.

169. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber at South end, and a niche on each side wall of the shaft at about half its depth.

Contents :—

i. Gold rectangular plate with roughly scratched figure of a man. Suspension ring at back. Pl. 28. b. 18.
ii. Cowroid seal, gold mounted. Pl. 28. b. 15.
iii. Small gold mounted scarab.
iv. Gold mounted scarab.
v. vi. Two small translucent green stone scarabs, uninscribed.
vii. Scarab, faded green glaze.
viii. Small gold mounted scarab.
ix. Small carnelian scarab.
x. Gold mounted scarab, dark green stone.
xi. White stone pendant (quartz).

Pottery :—

Necked jar., Type R.
Types E^2, C. J.
Handled jar Type L.
Large yellow amphora Type S.

170. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery :—

Types E^2, F, I, K^{12}.
Necked jars Types 10. 11.
Large amphora Type S.
Necked jars, red painted ware, Type 5.
Necked jar Type T.

171. *Tomb* : Shaft with chambers to North and South. Six burials.

Contents :—

i. Hard dark green stone scarab, uninscribed.
ii. Brim of an ivory toilet vessel.
iii. Scarab, faded green glaze.
iv. Scarab, faded green glaze.
v. Conwoid seal.
vi. Scarab (Hatshepsut). faded green glaze.
vii. Alabaster *kohl* jar.

Pottery :—

Types A, B, C^6, D, E^2, H, J, K^8.
Necked jar, white ware. Type V.
Side handled jar, white painted with red and black painted lines and black spots, Type 2.

172. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Type K.

173. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South, originally closed with mud-bricks. Two burials

Pottery : Types E, F, K^3. W.

174. Grave with side chamber to West, originally closed with mud-bricks, one burial.

Pottery : Type E^2.

175. *Tomb* : Shaft with side chamber to West, sealed with mud-bricks, and chamber to North.

Contents :—

i. Handle of a copper vessel.
ii. Plaque, green glaze, Thotmes II. Pl. 35. 62. 63.

Pottery : Types C, E, I, K.

176. *Tomb* : Shaft, chambers to North and South.

Contents :—

i. Bowl, red ware. Type 16.
ii. Large C-group R-P B-T bowl.

177. *Tomb* : Shaft with brick-lined mouth ; chamber to South.

Contents :—

i. Shell hair ring.
ii. Broken shell finger ring.

iii. Fragments, gold foil.
vi. Hæmatite *kohl* stick.

Pottery : Types B, C, D^4, E^6, E model, white washed, H, K^2.
Necked jars Types 5. 7.

178. *Tomb* : Shaft with brick-lined mouth and two chambers to South.

Contents :—

i. Plaster mask.

Pottery : Types D. E^9, G^2, I^2.

179. *Tomb* : Shaft with chambers to North and South.

Contents :—

i. A quantity of blue glaze and white shell beads.
ii. Gold foil.
iii. Blue glaze beads with serrated edge.

Pottery : Types C^2, E^4, T^2, G, H^2, I, K^6.
Handled flask, red painted and polished, with black line decoration Type 1.
Very small R-P B-T bowl.

180. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South, roof supported by a detached pillar of soil. Door to chamber was originally closed with a dressed stone slab set in mud-bricks.

Contents :—

i. Five plaster masks.

Pottery : Large amphora Type S.
Long jar Type T.
Jar Type Y.
Long flask Type L.
Two jars Type B.
Necked jars (5) Type. A.
16 jars, Type K.
Bowl Type H.
Small funnel, red painted ware.
Double flask, brown polished ware. Type 15.
9 necked jars. Type 16. black or red striped decoration.

181. *Tomb* : Deep shaft without chambers (unfinished tomb).

Pottery : Necked jar, Type F.

182. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to North and South.

Pottery : Types B^5, C^5, E^4, F^3, K^5, H^4.
Small model jar, Type E. red painted with artificially made black top.

183. *Tomb* : Shaft with niches on either side. Children's burials.

Pottery : Types F, H, I, K.

184. *Tomb* : Deep shaft with chamber to North.

Contents :—

i. Painted plaster mask.

Pottery : Types B, E, F, G.
Necked jar, white ware, Type F.

185. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to North. Two burials.

Pottery : Types B^2, K^3.

186. *Tomb* : Small shaft with end niches to North and South. Children's burials.

Pottery : Type K^2.
Side handled jar, as Type **14.**

187. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to North, and three chambers to South.

Contents :—

i. Fragments of sheet bronze.
ii. Two carnelian pendants.
iii, iv. Blue and white fayence or glass beads.

188. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South, no bones or pottery. This tomb, being on the edge of the New Empire cemetery, may be one of the latest dug, and unused.

190. *Tomb* : Shaft of tomb only, no chambers, filled with blown sand. No bones or pottery. Probably an unfinished tomb.

190. Small grave of side chamber type, originally sealed with stones.

Contents :—

i. Copper ear-ring.
ii. Set of roughly made blue glaze amulets, cynocephalus ape, Bes, Bast, Isis.
iii. Small glaze figure of Bes.

191. *Tomb* : Shaft with brick-lined mouth, two chambers to South. About twenty burials.

Contents :—

i. Blue glaze inlays of an Egyptian chessboard.
ii. Ivory knuckle bone, used for gaming.
iii. Small plaque, green paste.

Pottery : Types B, D, E^3, H, K^5, J^2.
Necked jar, Type V.
Handled flask, Type L.
Two jars cream painted ware, black line decoration, Type 7.

192. *Tomb* : Shaft with two chambers to South and one to North.

Contents :—

i. Long tubular pale green glaze bead.

Pottery : Types A^2, E^2, G, H, I^2, K^5.
Model of E.
Black-topped beaker.
Small handled flask, Type 8.
Long handled flask, Type L.

192 A. Narrow rectangular grave with female skeleton extended on back, head North, hands crossed on pelvis.

Contents :—

i. Armlet of elephant hair.

193. *Tomb* : Shaft with brick-lined mouth, chamber to west. Remains of enclosing or superstructure wall.

194. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to North and South.

Contents :—

i. *Kohl* pot lid, alabaster.
ii. Ivory inlay ?
iii. Pieces of an ivory bracelet.
iv. Hæmatite *kohl* stick.
v. Long tubular blue and green glazed beads.
vi. Gold foil.

Pottery : Small red painted jar, Type E.

195. *Tomb* : Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types B, G, K-.
Jar, Type O.
Small model as Fig.
Large amphora Type S.
Jar with side handles, red painted with black lines, Type 2.

196. *Tomb* : Top of shaft enclosed with mud-brick, three chambers to South. On east side and at foot of superstructure, burial of a child in a shallow grave.

Contents :—

i. Egg-shaped objects of pale green glaze.
ii. Small pendant, translucent green stone.
iii. Dark blue glass ball beads.
iv. *Conus* shells pierced for stringing.
v. Two long tubular blue glazed beads.

Pottery : Jar Type T, flat base.
Types D, E^4, I, K^6.
Jar, Type T.
Jar, Type Y.
Large amphora, Type S.

197. *Tomb* : Shaft, with chamber to South. Pottery Types R. 13.

198. *Tomb* : Shaft, with chamber to North.

Pottery : Types C, B^8, I, K^2.
Small handled flask, brown polished ware, Type 15.

199. *Tomb* : Shaft, with chamber to South.

Contents :—

i. Scarab, Thothmes III, faded green glaze.
ii. White shell, pierced for stringing.
iii. Fragments of copper wire.

Pottery : Types G, H, K.
Models (3) of K.
Handled jug, Type 1.

200. *Grave* : Side chambered grave, chamber to East, entrance sealed with stone slabs.

Burial : Extended on back, head North.

Contents :—

i. Jar, Type D.
ii. Bowl, Type H.

224. Outlying grave from main cemetery.
Side chambered grave, chamber to South. Entrance originally closed with mud-bricks.

Burial : Bones of a human skeleton or of a dog in débris.

Contents :—

i. Jar, Type D.

227. Shaft, mouth brick-lined, chamber to South.

Pottery : Types C, D, G.

228. Shaft, mouth originally lined with mud-brick, with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types B, K.

229. Shaft with three chambers to North and a small one to the South. Entrance to main chamber was originally blocked with sandstone slabs.

Contents :—

i. Scaraboid seal or plaque, green glaze.
ii. Rosette-shaped pendant, pale green glaze.
iii. White shells.
iv. White shells.
v. Three blue glaze ushabti figures.
vi. Ushabti figures, white glaze, with red face, black wig and inscription.

Pottery :—

Large jar, Type N.
Handled jug, Type 12.
Jar, Type O.
Strainer of white ware.

Small jar, pinkish-white ware, black line decoration. Type 10.
Ringstand of buff ware.
Bowl white ware. Type I.
Also : Types C, J, H.

230. Shaft, lined mud-brick at mouth with chamber to North and South.

Pottery : Types D, E^2, G, H, K.

231. Shaft, mouth lined with mud-brick, three chambers to South and a return chamber towards the East.

Contents :—

i. Part of an ivory comb.
ii. Piece of an alabaster *kohl* pot.
iii. Fragments of a bronze razor.
iv. Blue glaze beads.
v. Small sandstone offering table.
vi. Three plaster masks.

Pottery : Type K^2 and slender handled flask. Type L.
Small handled flask of white ware. Type 8.

232. Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types E, K, and a small jar, red painted ware. Type 5.

233. Shaft with chamber to South, originally closed with mud-bricks.
Two burials.

Contents :—

Plaque, blue glaze (Amenhotep III).

Pottery : Types B, K^7.

237. Shaft with two chambers to South, no traces of bones or pottery.

239. Side chamber grave, chamber to East of pit. One burial.

240. Shaft with chamber to South, one burial.

Pottery : Type K^2.

241. Shaft with chamber to South and side chamber.

Contents :—

i. Scarab (Thothmes III), green glaze.
ii. Scarab (Thothmes III), green glaze.
iii. Scarab (Thothmes III), green glaze.
iv. Scarab (Thothmes III), green glaze.
v. Scarab, green glaze.
vi. Convoid, green glaze.
vii. Rectangular ivory slip (box inlay).
viii. White shell disc beads on linen thread.
ix. Long oval carnelian beads.

Pottery : Type K^7.

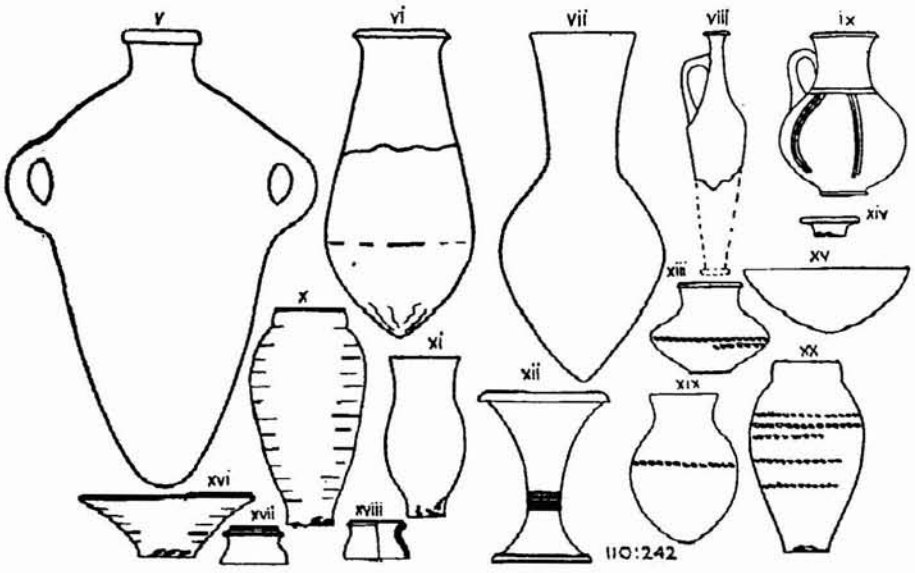
242. Shaft with brick-lined mouth, chamber to South.

Contents :

i. Nine *Natica Melanistoma* shells, pierced for threading.
ii. Shell disc beads.
iii. Faded green glaze uchat eye.
iv. Potsherd of large amphora with cartouches of Thothmes III an Hatshepsut conjoined.

Pottery :—

v. Large amphora, white ware.
vi. Brown ware.
vii. Red ware, red washed.
viii. Red painted and polished ware.
ix. Red ware, cream painted, brown line decoration.
x. Red ware, red washed.
xi. Red ware, red wash.
xii. Red ware, red painted and polished.



xiii. Red painted ware, slight polish.
xiv. Red ware, red washed.
xv. Red ware, red wash inside.
xvi. Red ware.
xvii. Red ware.
xviii. Red ware.
xix. Red ware, red washed.
xx. Red ware, red washed.

243. Brick-lined shaft, leading to a lower shaft owing to great depth of loose sand, chambers to East.

Contents :—

i. Two hair rings, dark carnelian.
ii. Penannular shell ring.

Pottery : Types B^6, D^5, E^4, G, K^{12}.

244. Shaft with three large chambers to South.

Contents :—

i. Plaque with design of uræi, white steatite.
ii. Rough scaraboid seal, faded green glaze.
iii. Small plaque, green glaze.
iv. Scarab, faded green glaze.
v. Leg of a pottery doll.

Pottery : Types A, E, necked jar, Type V.

245. Shaft with three chambers to South. Empty.

246. Shaft with chamber at South end.

Contents : —

i. Two carnelian hair rings.
ii. Scarab, rough blue glaze.
iii. Quantity of small black glaze ring beads.
iv. Pieces of shell and tortoiseshell bracelets.
v. Long oval opaque white glass beads.

249. Narrow rectangular grave with skeleton on right side, knees slightly flexed, head North.

250. Denuded grave with two extended burials, heads North, which have been intruded on by a contracted burial, right side, head South, in a circular grave. Pl. 9. b.

252. Very large deep rectangular pit, originally roofed with a leaning mud-brick vault, and entrance was apparently by a door and sloping passage on the South and East sides. Chambers dug in the soil are on the West and North sides. The whole tomb had been completely plundered. Pl. 10. d.

Contents :—

i. Large heart scarab in black stone.
ii. Two large alabaster *kohl* pot lids.
iii. Lotiform green glaze cup.
iv. Shell hair ring.
v. Plaster mask.
vi. Bronze arrow head.
vii. Bronze penannular ring.
viii. Copper or bronze signet ring.
ix. Small faded green glaze scarab.
x. Pale green glaze fly amulet.

Pottery : Large amphora, white ware, Type S.
Types B^3, G, K^{20}.

255. Narrow rectangular grave. Skeleton of a child extended on E. side, head South, knees slightly flexed.

Contents :—

1. Small toilet jar, dark red painted and polished ware, Type 5.

256. Circular hole in ground, probably a child's grave, with two New Empire pots of Types B, C. One of Type K in débris.

Contents :—

i. Small blue glaze beads.
ii. Oval amethyst bead.

257. Empty New Empire rectangular grave.

Pottery : Types A, I.

i. Scarab.
ii. Blue glaze ring beads.

A Christian or early Moslem burial has been intruded on this grave.

261. Rectangular grave. Burial extended on back, head East.
New Empire pottery, Types E^2, G.

262. Side chamber grave. Chamber to West, originally closed with stone slabs set in mud. Two burials.

Pottery : New Empire Types, I, J.

i. *Kohl* stick tortoiseshell or horn.

263. Rectangular grave, with burial or a young woman.

Pottery : Type I.

Contents :—

i. Quantity of small blue glaze beads strung on linen thread.

264. Shaft with chambers to North and South.

Contents :—

i. Alabaster *kohl* pot lid.
ii. Fragments of bronze.
iii. Gold foil.

A quantity of potsherds of New Empire types, worn by being used for digging.

Pottery : Types E^4, E^2 model, I.
Bowl, R-P B-T, late C-group type, as Fig. 1. B. 25.

266. Rectangular New Empire grave, re-used in Christian or Moslem period.

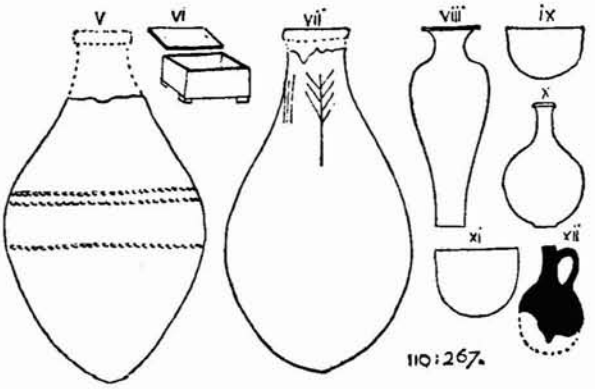
Pottery : New Empire, Type I.

266 A. New Empire burial of a child, with pottery in débris of Types E, I.

Contents :—

i. Quantity of small blue glaze beads.
ii. Dark green stone scarab.
iii. Wooden *kohl* stick.
iv. Alabaster *kohl* pot with galena eye paint.
v. Large bead, pale yellow translucent quartz.

267. Shaft with two chambers to the North and two to the South, the doorways fitted with stone jambs. The tomb appears to have been made at the end of the Middle Kingdom, and to have continued in use or have been enlarged and re-used during the early New Empire, of which period most of the pottery was broken.



Contents :—

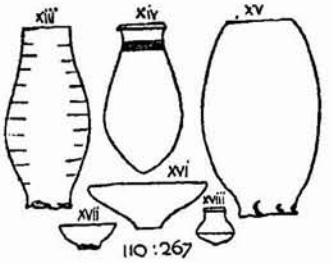
i. Cynocephalus ape, pale green glaze, details in purple glaze.
ii. Scarab with title Pl. 35.87. (Middle Kingdom).
iii. Small quartz or shell pendant. Carnelian drop pendant.
vi. Bronze razor blade.

Middle Kingdom Pottery :—

v. Red ware, red washed (four examples).
vi. Pottery toilet box and cover, S-C R-W.
vii. Red ware, red washed with potmark.
viii. Red polished ware (two examples).
ix. Small bowl, red ware, red washed.
x. Necked flask, white ware.
xi. Thin red ware.
xii. Handled flask, black polished ware.

New Empire Pottery :—

xiii. Red ware.
xiv. Red ware, red painted.
xv. Red ware, red washed.
xvi. Red ware, red painted and polished inside.
xvii. Red ware.
xviii. Red ware, red painted.



269. Shaft with two chambers to the North, doors sealed with sand stone slabs set in sandstone jambs. Another shaft communicates with the northermost chamber. Possibly those shafts and chambers were originally separate tombs.

Contents :—

i. Twelve carnelian hair rings.
ii. Black and white stone barrel shaped beads.
iii. Carnelian beads.
vi. Stick of green (eye) paint.
v. Pink glaze ushabti figure. Pl. 28. c. 20.
vi. Faded green glaze scarab.
vii. Faded green glaze scarab.
viii. Quantity of small blue glaze amulets for threading.
ix. Alabaster ape, toilet vessel. Pl. 26. a. 7.
x. Carnelian amulets (shuttle of Neith and double Sebek).

Pottery :—

Large amphora, Type S.
Amphora.
Necked jar, Type N.
Jars 9. D.
Handled jug, Type 12.
Bowls, Type H.

272. A plundered communal burial place, about 25 burials.

Pottery : Types A, C, and jar Type 5.

Contents :—

i. Cowroid.
ii. Quantity of black glaze, and blue glaze beads and shell disc beads.

273. Shaft with chamber to South, originally sealed with mud-bricks, communicating with North chamber of 269.

Pottery : Types B, E.

274. Narrow rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type B.

275. Shaft with mouth lined with mud-brick. Chamber to North.

Pottery : Types B, C, D^2, H, K^{25}.

4 Ringstands.
Red painted necked jar, with black stripes, Type F.
Large amphora, Type S.

Group of Tombs in Rock, of Later New Empire.

These rock tombs are cut in the sandstone in the desert, in and near a quarry, about 300metres North of the main cemetery, just across the small gully which forms the northern boundary of Cemetery 110. One or two of the graves had been examined by Prof. J. Garstang in 19 .

276. Shaft with three chambers to East. Axis of shaft East and West. The tomb appears to have been reused in the Roman period, as pottery of this period was found.

Pottery : Large amphora with hieratic inscription, Type S.

Large shallow bowl, red ware, red painted inside and over brim.
Jar, Type D. Bowl, Type H.

Contents :—

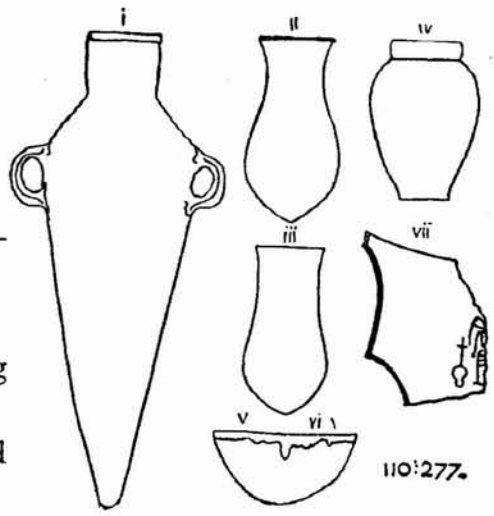
i. Amethyst scarab.
ii. Amethyst bead.
iii. Scarab, faded green glaze.
iv. Barrel-shaped bead, blue glaze.
v. Blue glaze bead with raised purple glaze spots.
vi. Split cowrie.
vii. Quartz bead.
viii. Pink glaze beads.
ix. Conwoid seal, turquoise ?

x. Fragment of a carnelian uchat eye amulet.
xi. Double *kohl* tube, green glaze. Pl. 27. c. 4.
xii. Fragments of four decayed rough white glazed ushabti figures.

277. Rock tomb, cut in old quarry face, consisting of two chambers approached by two mud rooms or chapels which originally had vaulted roofs of the same material.

Pottery :—

i. White ware.
ii. Red ware, pink wash.
iii. Red ware.
iv. Red ware, pink wash.
v, vi. Red grooved line on brim, and red wash inside.
vii. Potsherd with incised figure of a man, and *Nefer* sign.
viii. Scarab, green glaze, Thothmes III.
ix. Scarab.
x. Scarab.
xi. Sarab.
xii. Frog-shaped seal.
xiii. Pebble roughly worked to represent a scarab.
xiv. Scarab.
xv. Pale pink carnelian hair ring with serrated edge.
xvi. White shell blue glaze and carnelian beads.
xvii–xxi. Green glaze amulets.
xxii. Black and blue glaze pendants.



GRAVES SOMEWHAT TO EAST OF CEMETERY 110.

278. Rectangular grave.

Pottery : Type B, K^2.

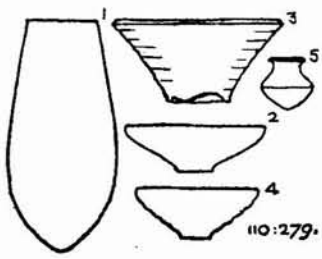
Contents :—

i. Scarab (Thothmes III), green glaze.
ii. Scarab, green glaze.

279. Rectangular grave. Skeleton on left side, knees slighlty bent.

Contents :—

1. Jar, red ware.
2. Red ware, red line inside brim and over it.
3. Pot, red ware, blackened by fire inside.
4. Red ware, red painted and polished inside.
5. Small toilet jar, red ware.



280. Extended burial on left side, heat West, inside chambered grave. At feet small jar, red painted, Type 5.

283. Rock-cut tomb near 276 and 277. The contents apparently destroyed by fire. The tomb apparently of the XIXth Dynasty.

Contents :—

i. Copper vessel.
ii. Carnelian hair ring.
iii. Carnelian hair ring with serrated edge.
iv. Piece of selenite (Crystalline gypsum).
v. Fragments of bronze tweezers.
vi. Blu glaze beads.
vii. Wooden amulet with incised pattern filled with blue.
viii. Shell bracelet.
ix. Ostrich eggshell disc.
x. Alabaster spoon Pl. 26. a. 1.
xi. White stone drill cap.
xii. Scarab (Sety I).
xiii. Scarab.
xiv. Carnelian hair ring.
xv. Green glaze pendant (Nefer).
xvi. Green glaze pendant (jar).
xvii–xix. Carnelian pendants. Pl. 28. c. 7.
xx. Fly amulet carnelian.
xxi. Uræus, carnelian. Pl. 28. c. 5.

Pottery :—

Large amphora, Type S.
Jar, Type X.
Jar, Type O.

---

284. Shaft with mouth lined with mud-brick, chamber to South.

Contents :—

i. Small alabaster saucer.

Pottery :—

Types 3^3, D^4, E, H, I, J, with whitewashed cross inside, K^2.
Small jar, Type 5.
Jar, white ware, with red and black painted line decoration, Type 7.

285. Shaft with oval lining of mud-brick. Chambers to North and South, of which the contents have been destroyed by fire.

Contents :—

i. Carnelian pendant.
ii. Blue glaze pendant.
iii. Two black pottery earrings or plugs for distending the hole in the lobe of the ear.

Pottery :—

Jar, Type O.
Jar, Type X.

Small jar, Type 5.
Handled flask, Type L.

286. Shaft, with chamber to South, entrance to which was originally closed with a stone slab.

Pottery : Types E^5, I.

287. Narrow grave with extended burial (of an aged woman) on R. side, head West, with white plaited hair.

Pottery :—
Jar, Type Z.
Bowl, Type 16.

288. Shaft with chambers to North and South, the northern chamber originally closed with mud-bricks.

Contents :—
i. Scarab, pale green glaze.
ii. Convoid of blue paste.

Pottery :—
Large jar, Type 10.
Large amphora, Type S.
Ten pots, Type K.
Bowl, Type J.
Jar, Type B.
Jar, cream painted, shape Type F. with three bands of red painted horizontal stripes edged with black.
Jar, Type C.

289. Shaft, mouth lined with mud-brick, chambers to South and North.

Pottery :—
Types B^4, B^{10}, C^3, H^9, K^{13}.
Jar, shape as F, with two bands of painted black lines.
Two jars, Type O.
Jar, Type C.
Saucer with hieratic inscription, Type I.

290. Shaft with side chamber to East, originally sealed with mud-bricks.

Pottery : Types D, K, G, with yellow wash inside.

291. Shaft, mouth lined with mud-brick, with chamber to North.

Contents :—
i. Broken plaster mask.

Pottery : Types B^6, K^9.

292. Shaft with mouth lined with rubble.

Pottery : Large pan, red painted ware.
Types B, D^2, K^2.

299. Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types C, D, E, I, J.

300. Shaft lined with mud-brick, chamber to East.

Contents :—

i. Fragments of a painted plaster mask.

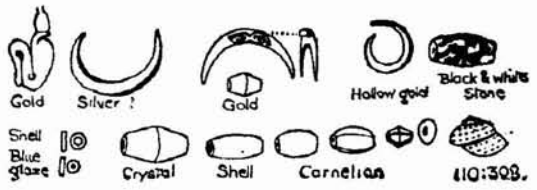
301. Shaft with chamber to East.

Pottery : Types B, J, K[1].

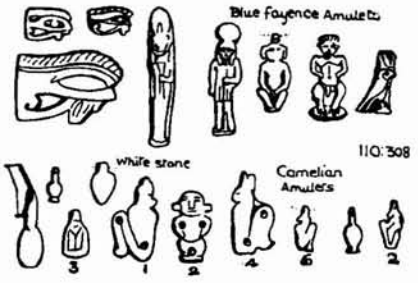
302. Long rectangular grave. Bones of extended skeleton in débris.

308. Rock-cut tomb of the New Empire. Shaft cut vertically in the sandstone, and with a rebate at the edge to take a horizontal closing slab or slabs. The shaft was filled with clean blown sand. The door to the chamber was a large vertical dressed slab with two holes at the upper end for ropes, by which it had been lowered and secured against the white sandstone door jambs with mud plaster. The door showed signs of having been repeatedly opened and sealed up again. There were traces of a mud-brick enclosure wall around the shaft. On removing the slab the main tomb chamber was entered, a nearly square room with four sandstone pillars left to support the roof. The floor was covered with a deep layer of black rubbish, bones, and the results of the decay of wooden coffins and the bodies themselves. The burials lay for the most part, parallel to the walls, but those in the spaces between the pillars were laid diagonally for want of space. The head was generally towards the door, the bodies having been carried in feet foremost. There were at least twelve burials in the main chamber, and one or two in the small side chambers opening out of the main room. Some of the burials had been made in wood coffins shaped to the mummy and decorated with plaster coloured yellow and blue. It was impossible to tell with which burials the objects found scattered in the débris on the floor should be associated. The tomb must have been in use from the reign of Thothmes III onwards, the later burials being apparently of the XIXth Dynasty. Pl. 10. e.f.

Contents :—



i. Scarab, white steatite.
ii. Scarab.
iii. Scarab.
iv. Scarab.
v. Scarab.
vi. Scarab (Thothmes III), white steatite.
vii. Scarab (Thothmes III).
viii. Scarab.
ix. Scarab.
x. Scarab.
xi. Scarab, slate.
xii. Scarab.
xiii. Scarab.



xiv. Uræus with crown of Upper Egypt, gold. Pl. 28. b. 21.
xv. Pendant, gold. Pl. 28. b. 13.
xvi. Four earrings, hollow gold. Pl. 28. b. 5.6.7.
xvii. Earring, silver.
xviii. Three barrel-shaped gold beads. Pl. 28. b. 3.4.

xix. Three small hollow gold ball beads.

xx. White shell crystal carnelian and black and white stone beads.

xxi. *Natica Melanistoma* and *Pharaonius* shells.

xxii. Two hollow silver rings.

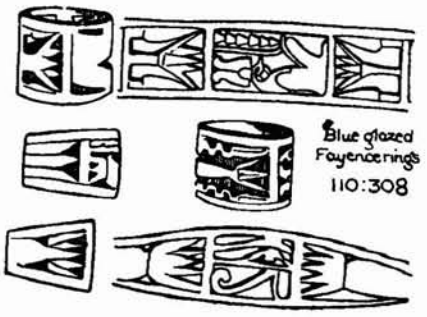
xxiii. Scarab.

xxiv. Scarab.

xxv. Blue glaze open work ring.

xxvi. Two similar rings. Pl. 28 c. 15. 16.

xxvii. Penannular rings gold plated on bronze.



xxviii–xxxv. Small blue glaze amulets.

xxxvi–xiv. Carnelian pendants and amulets. Pl. 28. c. 1–4. 6. 13.14.

xvi. Blue glaze lotiform cup, black pottery. Pl. 27. c. 1.

xvii. Slender flat flask, red painted and polished.

xviii. Alabaster cup. Pl. 26. a. 2.

xix. Alabaster cup. Pl. 26. a. 3.

l. Alabaster cup with handle. Pl. 26. a. 4.

li. Alabaster cup with handle. Pl. 26. a. 6.

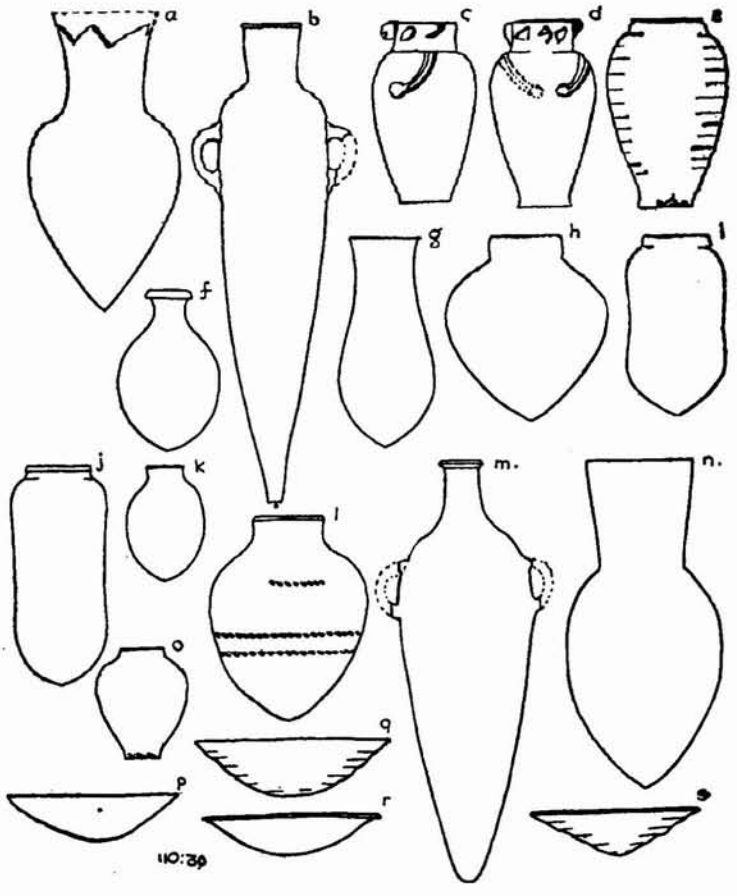
lii. Slate palette shaped like a shell. Pl. 26. c. 4.

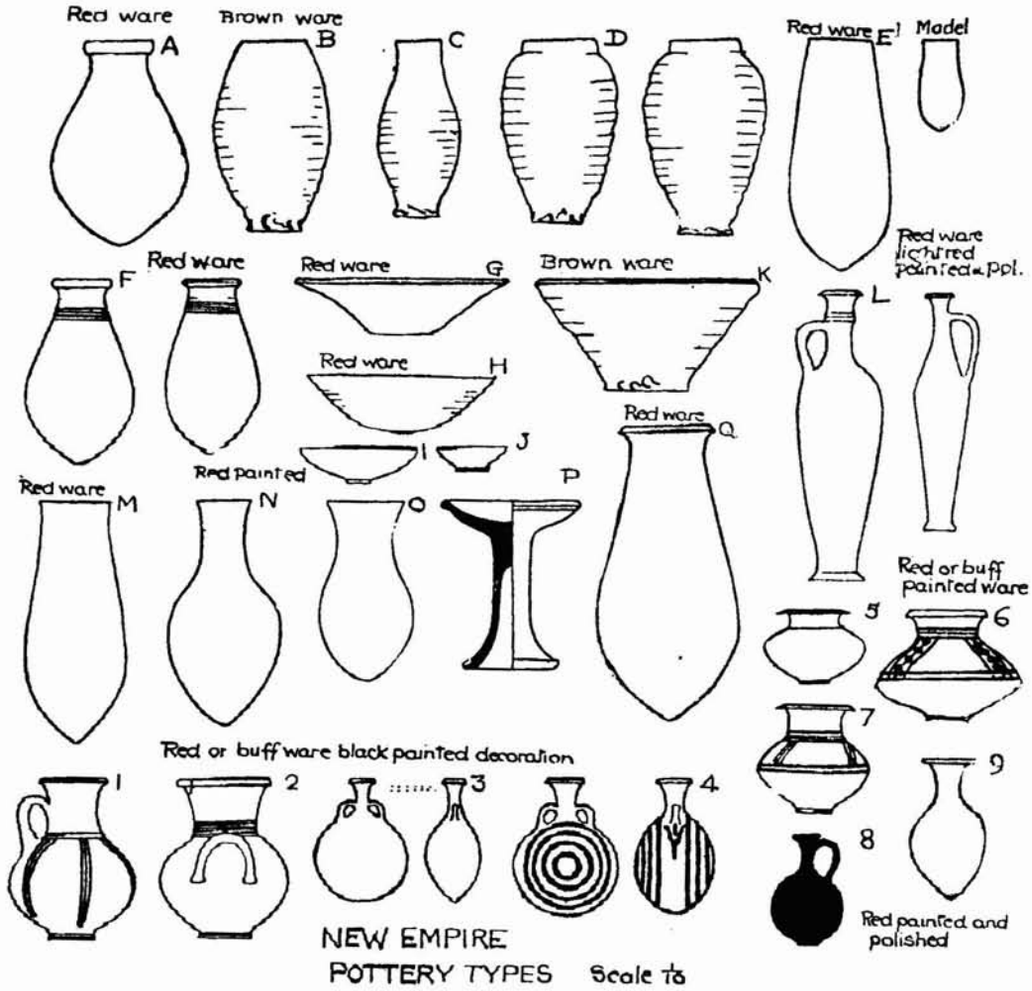
liii. Small alabaster toilet jar. Pl. 26. b. 3.

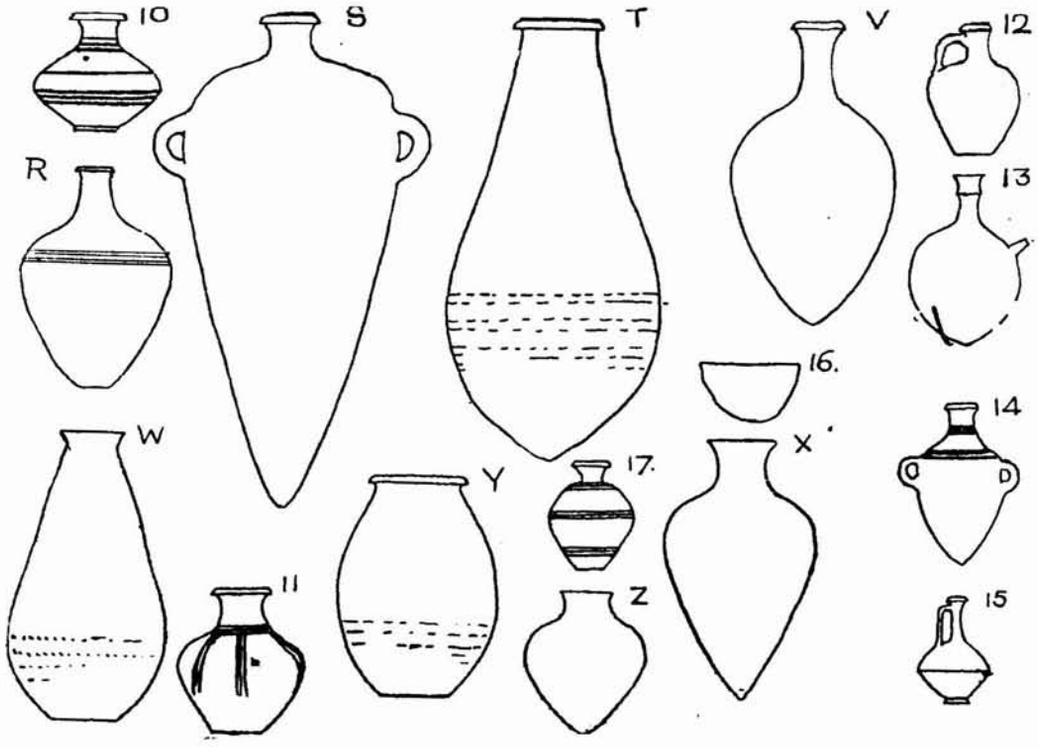
Pottery :—

a. Red ware, pink wash.

b. Red ware, lightly whitewashed, three examples.




Red ware
A
Brown ware
B
C
D
Red ware
E
Model
Red ware
F
Red ware
G
Brown ware
K
Red ware
H
Red ware
Q
I
J
Red painted
P
Red ware
M
N
O
L
Red or buff
painted ware
5
6
7
Red or buff ware black painted decoration
1
2
3
4
9
8
Red painted and
polished
NEW EMPIRE
POTTERY TYPES Scale 1/6


10
S
T
V
12
R
13
16.
14
W
Y
17.
X
11
Z
15

c. Red ware, pink wash. Canopic jar ?
d. Red ware, pink wash. Canopic jar ?
e. Red ware, pink wash.
f. Red ware, red wash.
g. Red ware, pink wash.
h. Red ware, pink wash (from inner room).
i. Red ware, pink wash.
j. Red ware, pink wash.
k. Red ware, pink wash, two examples.
l. Red ware, pink wash.
m. Hard grey ware, originally whitewashed.
n. Red ware, red wash.
o. Red ware, pink wash.
p. Red ware, pink wash, red line on brim.
q. Red ware, pink wash, red line on brim.
r. Red ware, pink wash, red line on brim.
s. Red ware, red washed.

306. Shaft with chamber to South.

Pottery : Types B, D, E^2.

307. Shaft, mouth brick-lined, chambers to North and South.

Pottery : Small necked jar, pink ware, Type 5.
Small jar, white ware, Type E model.

309. Shaft, brick-lined mouth, separated from 16 by a brick wall made of bricks hastily made from the local soil. Two chambers to South.

310. Extended burial on L side, head East.

313. Brick-lined grave, containing burial of a child.

315. Brick-lined shaft with two chambers to West and two to East. Door originally closed with sandstone slabs.

Pottery : Types B, H, J, K^{10}.
Handled jugs, light red polishedwater, Type 12.
Jar, red painted and polished ware, Type 5.

Contents :—

i. Flat rectangular stone (steatite) tray.

316. Shaft and side chamber grave. Chamber to West.

Burial : Single male burial.

Contents :—

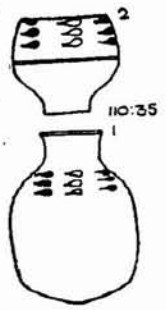
i, ii. Two copper knives.
iii. Slate whetstone.
iv. Small jar, pink ware, Type 7, with decoration of black lines.

D. CEMETERY 110. KUBBAN.

X-Group and Christian Burials.

35. *Grave*: Side chamber type.

Burial: Disturbed X-group skeleton (male), was contracted, head South, originally covered with a woollen cloth.

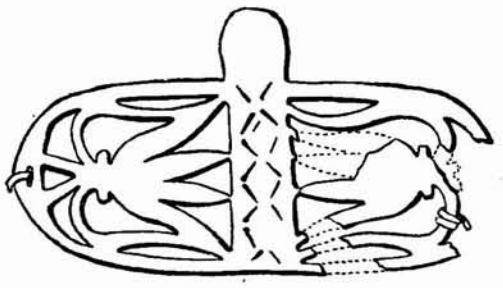


Contents:—

1. Jar, red ware, painted decoration of black and white spots.
2. Cup, similarly decorated.
3. Necklace of black and white stone, orange glaze and blue-glass beads.

40. *Grave*: Side chamber type.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head South, covered with coarse woollen cloth.



Contents:—

1. On L. wrist an open work cut leather or hide bracelet.
2. Necklace of green and blue glass beads.

CEMETERY 111. PLAN VII.

Early Dynastic, C-Group, and New Empire.

This cemetery was dug in a deposit of alluvium thickly overlaid with hard blown sand about half a kilometre to the north of the Wady Alagi Post Office and steamer station on the east bank. The cemetery contained in all about 100 graves of the later Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods, upon which had been intruded a few of the Middle Kingdom Nubian type and one or two poor tombs of New Empire date. The latest archaic graves are at the south end of the cemetery, and comprise a few which may be assigned to the Old Kingdom Nubian period.

Predynastic and Early Dynastic Graves.

2. *Grave*: Irregular oval, 115×60—85 cm. In sand.

Burial: Contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents:—

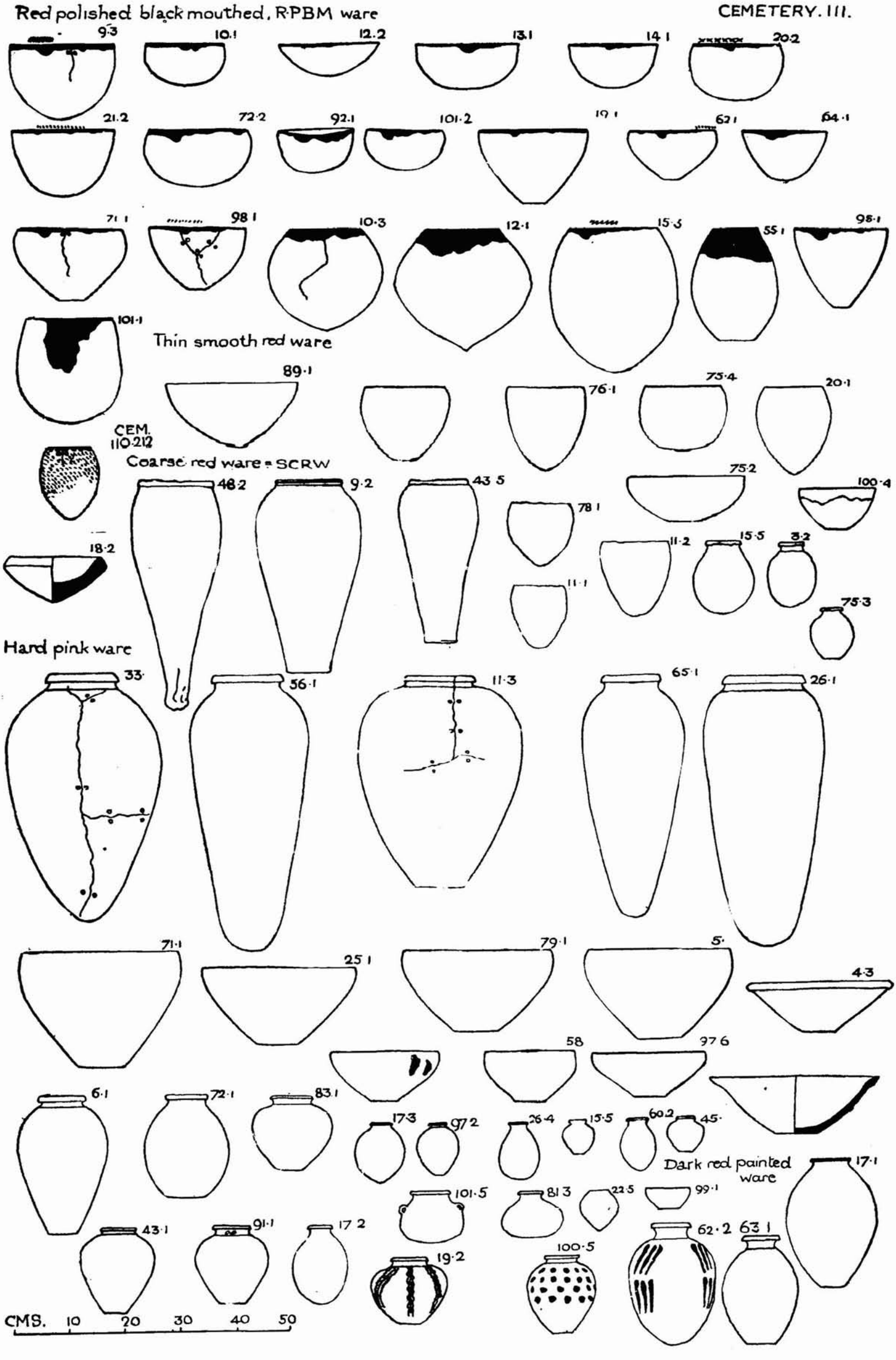
1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Wavy side-handed jar, hard pink ware.

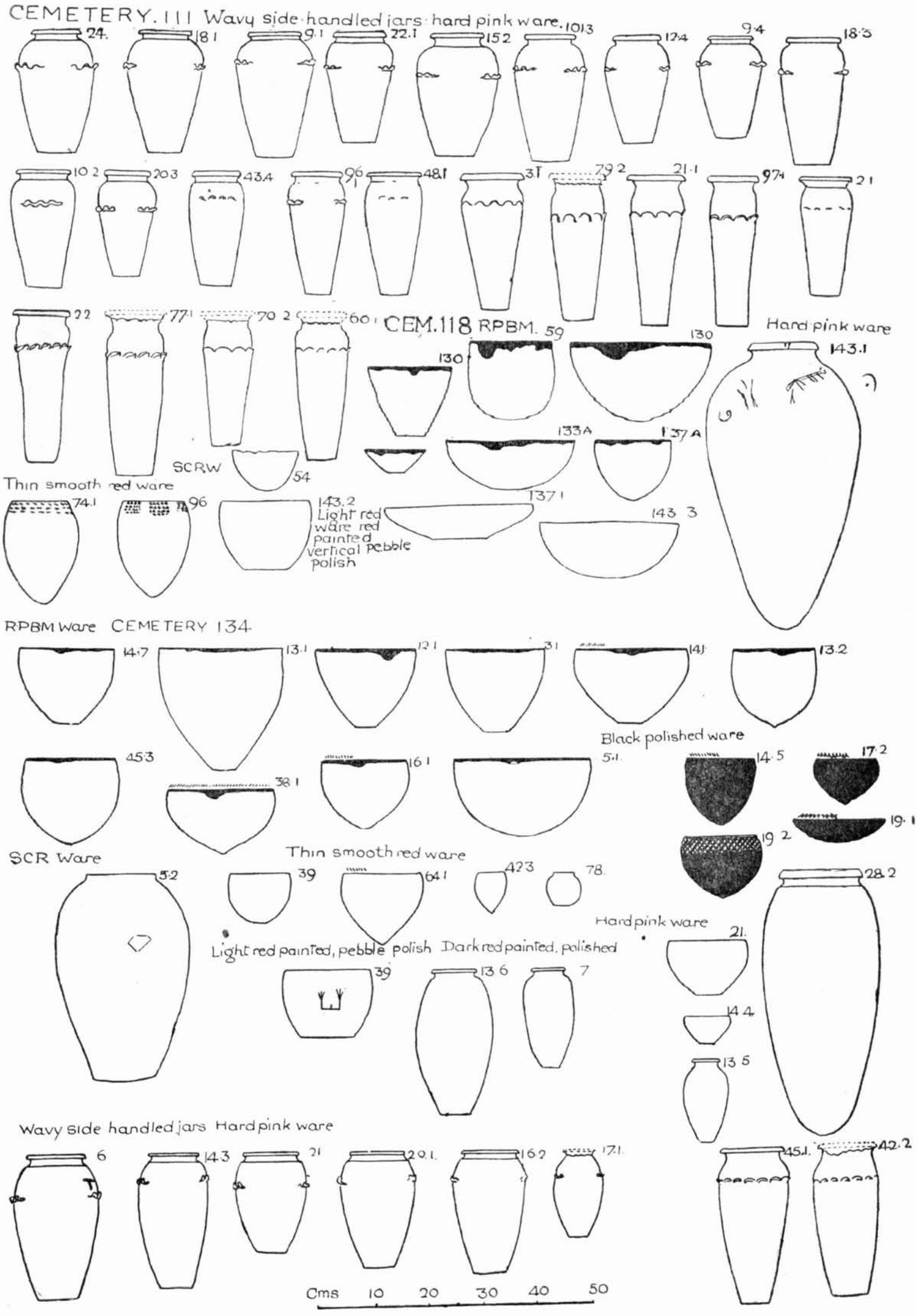
3. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends. 120×60—75 cm. In sand.

Burial: Contracted on left side, head local South.

Contents:—

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Small jar, decayed S-C R-W.


Red polished black mouthed, R·PBM ware
CEMETERY. III.
9·3
10.1
12.2
13.1
14 1
20·2
21.2
72·2
92.1
101·2
19 1
62 1
64·1
71 1
98 1
10·3
12·1
15·3
55 1
98·1
101·1
Thin smooth red ware
89·1
76·1
75·4
20·1
CEM. 110·212
Coarse red ware = SCRW
48·2
9·2
43 5
75·2
100·4
78 1
18·2
11·2
15·5
3·2
11·1
75·3
Hard pink ware
33·
56·1
11·3
65·1
26·1
71·1
25 1
79·1
5·
4·3
58
97 6
6·1
72·1
83 1
17·3
97 2
26·4
15·5
60·2
45·
Dark red painted ware
17·1
101·5
81 3
22·5
99·1
43·1
91·1
17 2
19·2
100·5
62·2
63 1
CMS. 10 20 30 40 50


CEMETERY. 111 Wavy side handled jars hard pink ware.
24.
18.1
9.1
22.1
15.2
101.3
12.4
9.4
18.3
10.2
20.3
43.4
96
48.1
31
79.2
21.1
97.4
21
22
77.1
70.2
60.1
CEM. 118 RPBM. 59
130
130
Hard pink ware
143.1
133A
137A
SCRW
54
Thin smooth red ware
74.1
96
143.2
Light red ware red painted vertical pebble polish
137.1
143.3
RPBM Ware CEMETERY 134
14.7
13.1
12.1
31
14.1
13.2
Black polished ware
45.3
38.1
16.1
5.1
14.5
17.2
19.1
19.2
SCR Ware
Thin smooth red ware
5.2
39
64.1
42.3
78.
28.2
Hard pink ware
21.
Light red painted, pebble polish
Dark red painted, polished
39
13.6
7
14.4
13.5
Wavy side handled jars Hard pink ware
6
14.3
21
20.1.
16.2
17.1.
45.1.
42.2
Cms 10 20 30 40 50

4. *Grave* : Oval, 115×90—35 cm. In sand.

Burial : Remains of a skeleton showing contraction on left side, head local SW.

Contents ;—

1. Black pebble palette.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Bowl, thick hard yellow ware.

5. *Grave* : Oval, 140×90—40 cm.

From Filling :—

i. Pebble palette.
ii. Bowl, hard pink ware, red painted inside and over brim.

6. *Grave* : Oval, 100×65—90 cm. In sand.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Jar, dark red painted and polished ware.
2. Quartz pebble palette.
   i. Ivory pin with ring-shaped head.
   ii. Piece of a shell bracelet.

7. *Grave* : Irregular oval, 115×95—75 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local South.

Contents :—

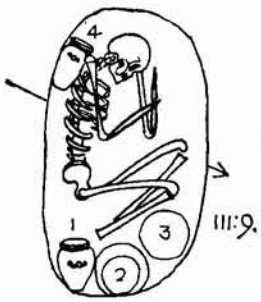
1. Long jar, red ware, red painted.
2. Bowl, riveted, R-P B-M ware.
3. Small bowl, black polished ware.
4. Bowl, red painted red ware.
5. Black pebble palette or rubber with worn edge.

8. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 110×65—60 cm.

Burial : Traces of a skeleton, showing contraction on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-M. ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M. ware.
3. Small deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
4. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

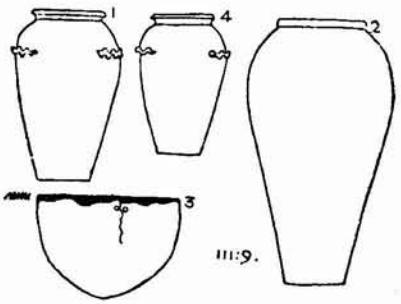


9. *Grave* : Oval, 110×65—70 cm. Pl. 4. a.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Long jar, S-C R-W.
3. Deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. As 1.

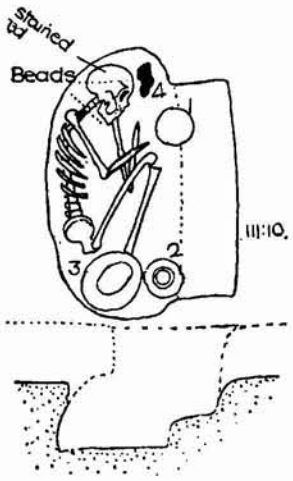


10. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber type, 105×60—50 ? cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local South.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, S-C R-W, black-mouthed.
2. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
3. Deep bowl, riveted R-P B-M ware.
4. Rough stone palette.
   i. A quantity of carnelian disc heads at neck and around skull green glaze and white shell beads, perhaps forming part of a leather cap which has stained the skull red.
   ii. Fragments of malachite.

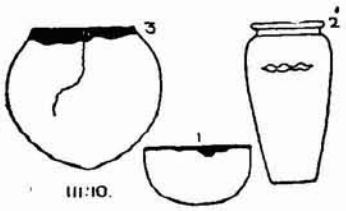


11. *Grave* : Rectangular, 130×80—75 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left, side head local S.W.

Contents :—

1. Deep pot, red painted and polished black-mouthep ware.
2. Deep pot S-C R-W, fire-stained.
3. Large jar, hard pink ware, much riveted.

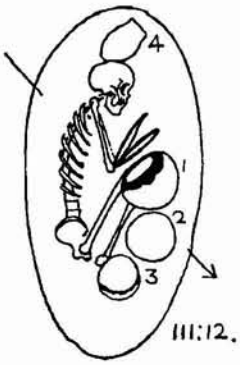


12. *Grave* : Oval, 135×70—55 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local SSW.

Contents :—

1. Large deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
4. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.



13. *Grave* : Rectangular, 115×80—85 cm. Lined matting or straw.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, broken and riveted.
2. Small deep bowl, R-P B-M ware.

14. *Grave* : Rectangular, 100×60—50 cm.

Burial : Traces of skeleton contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

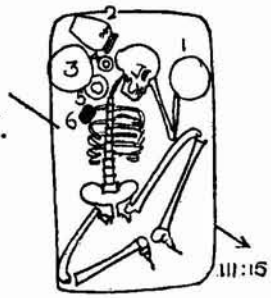
1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Rour shell bracelets on right arm.
3. Four shell bracelets on left arm. All roughly cut from shell.
4. Rough slate palette and rubbing pebble.

15. *Grave* : Rectangular, 115×65—70 cm.

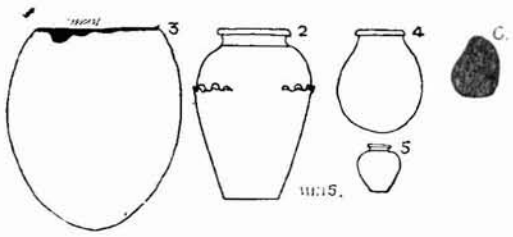
Burial : Contracted on back and left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

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



3. Large deep jar, R-P B-M ware.
4. Jar, S-C R-W.
5. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.
6. Pebble palette.



16. *Grave* : Oval ? 55×45—20 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Pebble palette.
2, 3. Deep pots, smooth coarse black ware.

17. *Grave* : Apparently of side chamber type with the roof to chamber destroyed. 95×90—50 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Jar, red ware, plum painted.
2. Smaller jar, red ware, plum painted.
3. Small necked jar, hard pink ware.

18. *Grave* : Roughly rectangular, 85×60—35 cm.

Burial : Lower part of the skeleton of a child, showing contraction on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

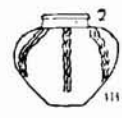
1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl, thick coarse brown ware.
3. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
4. Two decayed shell bracelets on left wrist.
   i. Slate palette, degenerate double bird type.
   ii. Three large barrel-shaped beads of dark green stone.
   iii. Shell, carnelian and green glazed disc beads.
   iv. Small broken green glazed rock crystal pendant.
   v. Flint flake.
   vi. Green felspar heads.

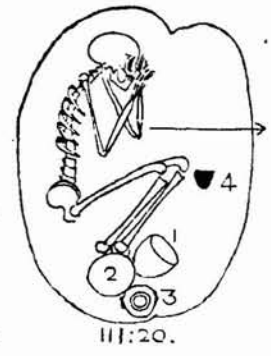
19. *Grave* : Oval, 130×75—90 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

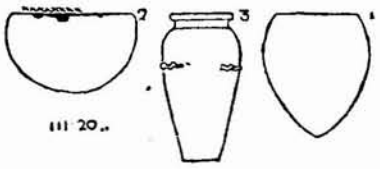
1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, with milled brim.
2. Small jar, hard pink ware with decoration in brown.
3. Square schist palette.
4. Pink quartz rubbing pebble.
   i. Quantity of resin.
   ii. Quantity of finely chopped straw from under head.





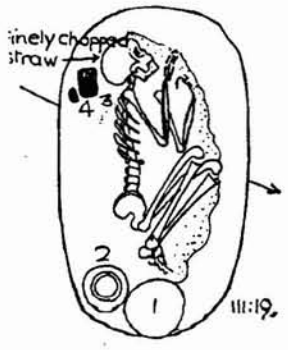
20. *Grave*: Side chamber type, roof collapsed, 125×90—145 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head local WSW.



Contents :—

1. Deep pot thin smooth red ware, with a slight burnish, fire-stained.
2. Bowl R-P B-M, milled brim.
3. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
3. Quartz palette with green stain.
   i. Flint flake.

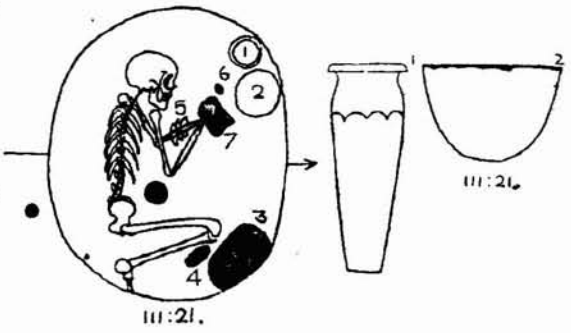


21. *Grave*: Oval, 115×90—95 cm. Pl. 4. *b*

Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

1. Cylindrical wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
3. Quartzite slab for grinding grain.
4. Quartz grinding stone for 3.
5. Three decayed shell bracelets on left arm.
6. Rubbing pebble for 7.
7. Rough slate palette.
   i. *Natica Melanistoma* shells, pierced for threading.
   ii. Green glaze disc beads.
   iii. Shell with red paint.



22. *Grave*: Oval, 90×75—45 cm.

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

Contents :—

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Palette of white schist with green stain.
4. Decayed shell bracelet on left wrist.
5. Small rough toilet jar, decayed pink ware.

25. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 105×70—105 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

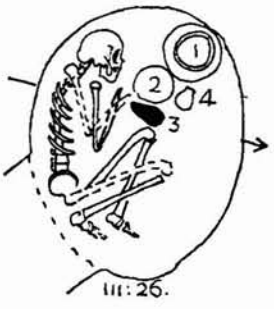
1. Bowl, hard pink ware.

26. *Grave*: Oval, 105×90—110 cm., intruded on an empty earlier ? grave.

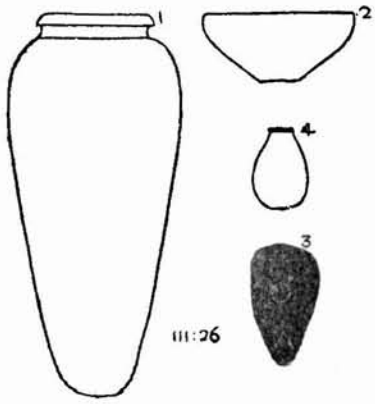
Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

1. Long jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl, hard pink ware.



3. Oval slate palette with green stain.
4. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.



42. Small circular grave.

From filling :—

i. Amulet, elephant's head in black stone.
ii. The same amulet in ivory (decayed).

43, 44. *Grave* : Oval, 155×120—130 cm., intruded on by a Middle Kingdom Nubian grave, 111 : 44.

Burial : Contracted on back and right side, head local SSW.

Contents :—

1. Jar.
2. Rough slate palette.
3. Rubbing palette.
4. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
5. Long jar, S-C R-W ware

45. *Grave* : Side chamber type, 90×85—135 cm.

Burials : Contracted on left side, heads local SW. (Remains of a second burial).

Contents :

1. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.
2. Grey stone, oval pebble palette.

48. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 200×95—110 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Wavy side-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Long jar, S-C R-W.
   i. Fragment of double bird slate palette.
   ii. Rubbing pebble.
   iii. *Natica Melanistoma* shells, pierced.
   iv. *Oliva* shells, pierced.

53. *Grave* : Oval, 120×75—95 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head local SW.

Contents :—

Behind skull, single bird shaped slate palette.

55. *Grave* : Parellel sides and rounded ends, 110×75—105 cm.

Burial : Confused mass of bones on floor of grave but skeleton was apparently contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

Jar, R-P B-M.

56. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber type, 120×95—120 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local SWW.

Contents :—

1. Long necked jar, hard pink ware.

57. *Grave* : Pot and side chamber type, 75×40—75 cm.

Burial : Skeleton of an infant contracted on left side, head local SW.

60. *Grave* : Side chamber type with roof collapsed, 95×70—110 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.
3. Gey stone pebble palette.
4, 5. Rubbing pebbles.
   i. Shell.
   ii. Fragment of malachite.
   iii. Slate palette.

62. *Grave* : Approximately rectangular, 120×70—110 cm.

Burial : Mass of bones from two burials on floor of grave in no apparent order.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Oviform necked jar, white ware with brown painted decoration.
   i. Some green glazed shell beads.
   ii. Blue glaze ring and shell beads and mother-of-pearl pendant (C-group).

63. *Grave* : Rectangular, 125×85—85 cm. Pl. 4. C.

Burials : A and B. A, the earlier, contracted on right side ; B on left side ; heads local SW. Head of B resting on chopped straw.

Contents :—

1. Jar (with B), red ware, light red painted.
2. Quartz pebble (slightly worked) palette.
3. Three rubbing pebbles.
   i. Fragments of malachite.

71. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 120×80—105 cm.

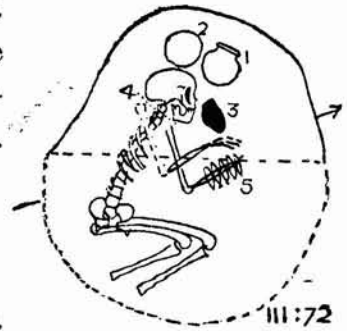
Burials : A and B. A, the earlier, contracted on left side : B probably on right side, but skeleton is much disturbed. Heads local W.

Contents :—

1. Large bowl, hard pink ware, with vertical brown lines inside.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
3. Rough pebble palette.

72. *Grave* : Side chamber type, 120×125—85 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local WSW. Possibly the chamber of the grave was dug on the wrong side of the pit, and the burial was afterwards correctly orientated with the result shown.

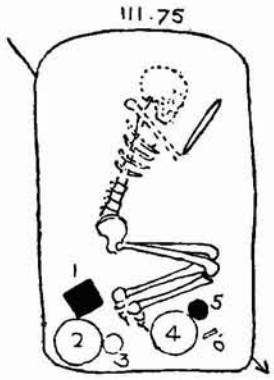


Contents :—

1. Jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-M.
3. Roughly shaped black sandstone pebble palette.
4. Carnelian bead necklace with an occasional green glazed crystal bead.
5. Four shell bracelets.

   i. Thick shell beads originally strung on red leather.
   ii. Copper wire ornament.
   iii. Copper tube.
   iv. Shells (Clanculus Pharaonius), pierced for stringing.

75. *Grave* : Rectangular, 120×90—100 cm.



Burial : Lower part of skeleton showing contraction on left side, head local South,

Contents :—

1. Rectangular slate palette with border lines.
2. Bowl smooth pink ware, vertical pebble polish inside.
3. Small necked jar, black ware.
4. Bowl S-C R-W, discoloured to black.
5. Circular slate palette, insised border.
6. Flint flake.

   i. Carnelian and shell beads.
   ii. Boat shaped bowl, R-P B-M. ware.

76. *Grave* : Oval, 120×90—100 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local WSW. Chopped straw under skull.

Contents :—

1. Deep pot S-C R-W, blackened.
2. Approximately rectangular slate palette.
3. Rubbing pebble.

   i. Potsherds of a deep pot of brown ware with incised ornament.

77. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 110×70—140 cm. Sandstone slabs used for closing grave in the débris.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local W.

Contents :—

1. Worn cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Slate palette, attempted perforation for suspension.

78. *Grave* : Oval, 80×45—80 cm.

Bîrial : Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head local South.

Contents :—

Deep pot S-C R-W, blackened.

79. *Grave* : Oval, 110×70—130 cm.

Burial : Upper part of skeleton showing contraction on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Large bowl, hard pink ware.
2. Worn cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
   - i. Rubbing pebble.
   - ii. Shells pierced for threading.
   - iii. Shell beads.

81. *Grave* : Originally rectangular, but outline destroyed (Early Dynastic).

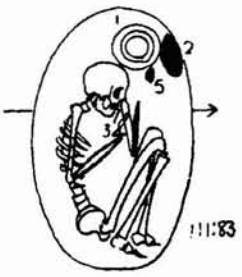
Burial : Intrusive remains of skeleton of a child, showing contraction on left side, head West (C-group).

Contents :

1. Small bowl, riveted, R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, orange painted and polished ware with red basket pattern.
3. Toilet jar, hard pink ware.
4. Broken quartz palette, with *black* paint stain.
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Shell bracelet on wrist.
   - i. Finger ring of shell.
   - ii. Sheell bracelet.
   - iii. Carnelian pendant.
   - iv. Small green glaze amulets.
   - v. Small green glaze beads.
   - vi. *Natica Melanistoma* shell, pierced for threading.
   - vii. Large green glaze beads.

83. *Grave* : Oval, 100×60—100 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local SW.



Contents :—

1. Jar, hard pink ware.
2. Rough slate palette.
3. Copper awl.
4. Flint flake.
5. Rubbing pebbles for 2.

84. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 115—75—125 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local W.

Contents :—

1. Rough slate palette and rubbing pebble.

85. *Grave*: Side chamber type ? 110×75—90 m. Pl. 4. d.

Burial: Two skeletons, A and B, both disturbed, but contracted on left side, heads local SSW.

Contents :—

1. Large pan, bright pink ware, riveted.
2. Pot, thin light red painted and polished ware, with dark red basket patterns.
3. Broken bowl, rough black ware.
   i. Carnelian pomegranate and drop shaped pendants.

86. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 100×60—120 cm.

Burial: Contracted on left side, head local SSW.

87. Irregular excavation containing a long jar of hard pink ware.

89. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 75×60—80 cm.

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

Cnotents :—

1. Bowl, thin smooth red ware
2. Four shell bracelets on right wrist.

91. *Grave*: Oval, 85×70—55 cm.

Burial: Contracted on right side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

1. Jar, hard pink ware.
   i. Oliva shells.
   ii. Shell beads.
   iii. Pale green glaze tubular bead.
   iv. Small green glaze beads.
   v. Carnelian bead.

92. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 120×55—110 cm.

Burial: Contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

Small triangular mouthed bowl, R-P B-M ware.

93. Burial of an infant contracted on right side, head South.

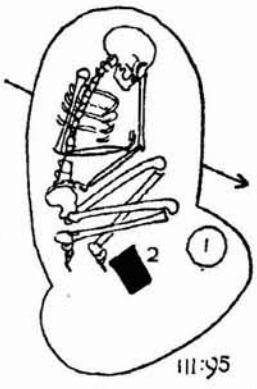
94. Oval grave, containing burial contracted on right side, head local NE.

95. *Grave*: Oval ? 125×70—95 cm.

Burial: Contracted on left side, head local SW.

Contents :—

1. Deep bowl, R-P B-M.
2. Rectangular slate palette.
   i. Large bowl hard light red ware with vertical pebble burnish inside.



96. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 120×75—120 cm.

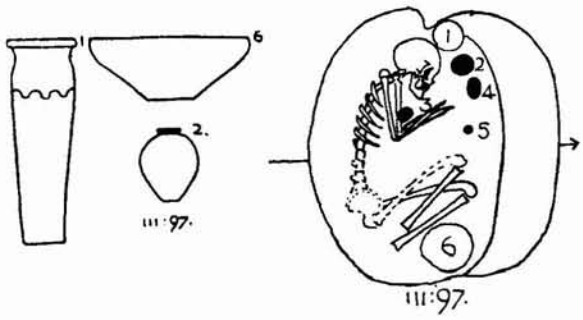
Burial: Skeleton contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

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

97. *Grave* : Side chamber type, 110×70—140 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local W.



Contents :—

1. Cylindrical wavy-handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Toilet jar, hard pink ware.
3. Rough stone palette.
4. Grinding stone or pounder.
5. Rubbing pebble for 3.
6. Bowl, hard pink ware.
   i. Half of a sandstone table for grinding grain to which 4 belonged.

98. *Grave* : Oval, 120×75—130 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

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

99. *Burial* in sand, outline of grave not preserved. Skeleton contracted on right side, head local South.

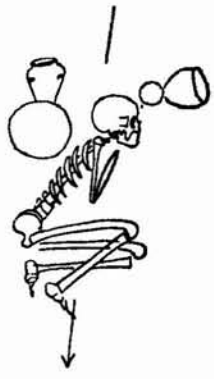
Contents :—

1. Small bowl, brown-red ware.
2. Rubbing pebble.
3. Rectangular stone palette (slate).

100. *Burial* in sand, outline of grave not preserved. Skeleton contracted on left side, head local W.

Contents :—

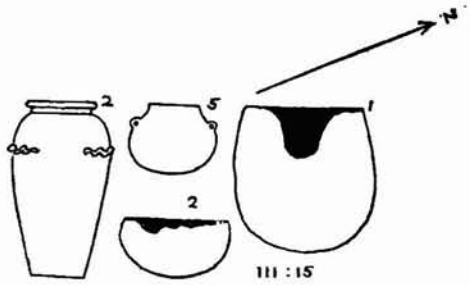
1. Oval quartz palette, green malachite stain.
2. Four decayed shell bracelets on right wrist.
3. Rubbing pebble for 1.
4. Bowl, fine red, ware, red wash on brim.
5. Jar, hard pink ware, decorated with brown painted spots.
6. String of *Natica Melanistoma* shells on right wrist.
   i. Large mass of resin.
   ii. Decayed shell bracelet.
   iii. Carnelian bead.
   iv. Small drop pendant, green glazed rock crystal.



101.

1. Deep pot, R.PBM.
2. Small bowl, RPBM.
3. Wavy side handled jar hard pink ware.

4. Large jar SCRW.
5. Small jar hard pink ware.
6. Flint flake (behind head).



103.

i. Grey breccia pendant Pl. 22 a. 1.
ii. Alabaster pendant Pl. 22 a. 3.
iii. Barrel shaped shell beads.
iv. Three shell bracelets.
v. Stone bracelet.

The following graves were intruded on the archaic cemetery, and may be ascribed to the C-group or Middle Kingdom Nubian period.

31. Rectangular grave.

Contents :—

i. Potsherds of a bowl of black polished ware with incised white filled decoration.

37, 38, 39. *Contents* :—

i. Bowl of R-P B-T ware in position on east side.
ii. Quantity of black incised potsherds.

40, 41. *Contents* :—

i. Potsherds of a R-P B-T bowl.
ii. Large bowl finely ribbed C-group S-C-R ware.

46. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 135×75—150 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head East.

47. *Grave* : Oval, 100×75—75 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head East.

Contents :—

1. Double string of green glazed ring beads at neck.
   i. Small green glazed beads.
   ii. Small diamond shaped ostrich-egg shell pendants, pierced at one corner.

49. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 115×65—45 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right sude, head West.

Contents :—

1. Anklet of blue glaze ring and white shell disc beads, on left ankle.
2. Bracelet of blue beads on left wrist.

50. Fragments of black unpolished incised C-group ware.

54. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 110×70—65 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head local East.

58. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 135×75—120 cm.

In position on East side of grave :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
3. Bowl, smooth red painted ware.
4. Small cup black polished and incised ware.

i. Steatopygous pottery doll (head and thighs only).

64. Empty C-group grave, intruded on one of the Early Dynastic period. Traces of superstructure on East side.

65. C-group grave, intruded on one of the Early Dynastic period. Traces of superstructure on East side.

Contents :—

i. Fragments of R-P B-T potsherds and incised S-C R-W potsherds.

65 A. Empty C-group grave with traces of superstructure.

73. C-group grave intruded on an Early Dynastic grave.

Contents :—

i. A few gold barrel shaped beads.

The following may belong to either the B or the C-group :—

80. *Grave* : Oval, 140×100—75 cm.

Burial : Intrusive burial of a child on a pile of débris in an Early Dynastic grave Contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

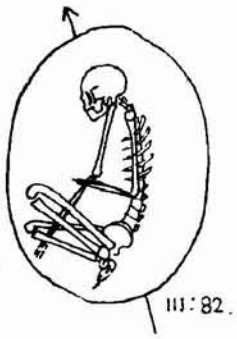
1. Bowl, thin R-P B-M ware with basket patterns in darker red.
2. Copper needle or awl.
3. Two or more strings of blue glaze beads at waist.

82. *Grave* : Oval, 105×90—90 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head local North.

Contents :—

i. Decayed wood from a pillow under skull.



III: 82.

88. *Grave* : Rectangular, 100×60—85 cm.

Burial : Laid on leather, contracted on left side, head local WSW.

Contents :—

i. Ostrich egg-shell discs with central hole.
ii. Mother-of-pearl pennannular ring.
iii. *Natica Melanistoma* shells.
iv. Conus shells.
v. Gold barrel shaped beads.
vi. Green short cylindrical glaze beads.

The following graves are of the New Empire :—

1. Pit and side chamber. Pottery P. 98 Types K.C.

27. Pit and side chamber. Pottery Types B.H.

29. Pit and side chamber. Pottery Types B. and P. 97. a. 6.

30. Pit and side chamber grave. Bones of a child. Amethyst barrel and green glaze ring beads.

35. *Burial* extended on left side, head West.

36. Pit and side chamber.

66. Rectangular grave, burial extended on right side, head East.

67. Pit and side chamber grave.

69. Extended burial, head North.

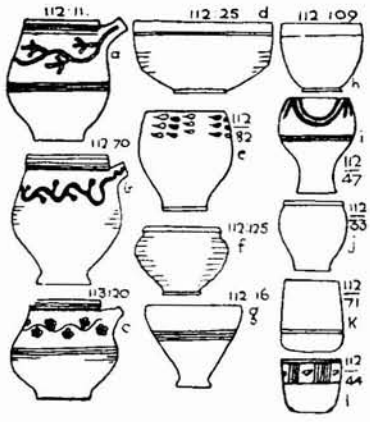
70. Burial extended on left side, head South in a side chamber grave which has been cut through one of the Early Dynastic period.

68. A contracted burial on left side, head local East, in pit and end chamber grave, probably X-group.

CEMETERY 112 Plai VIII.

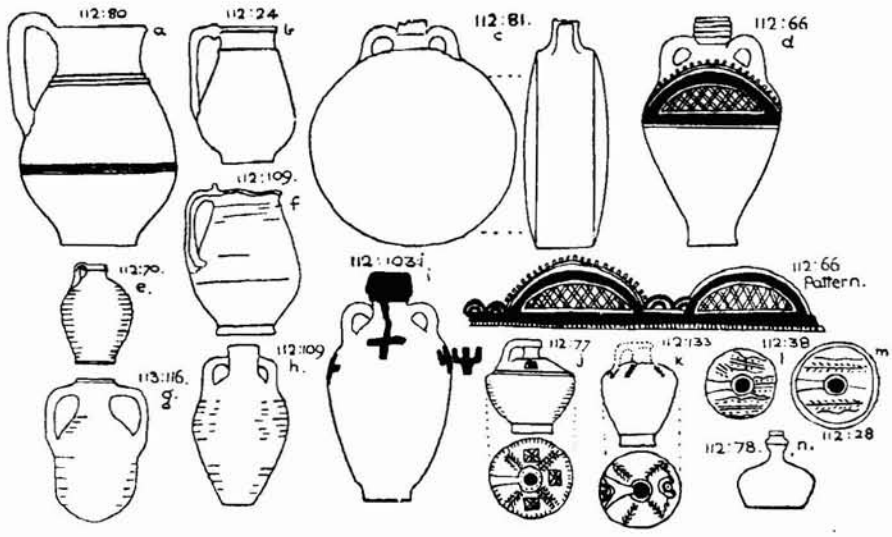
About two hundred yards from Cemetery 111, and a little to the south of it, on the first rocks of the edge of the sandstone desert, was a walled enclosure composed of rough sandstone slabs which apparently form the lower part of the rubble or mud-brick walls of a house. The entrance is turned towards the river. The lower part of the walls was lined with small flat pieces of white sandstone set on edge and decorated with chevron and hatched patterns roughly cut into the stone by rubbing grooves with the edge of a hard pebble or piece of iron. On the left of the door and close to it, inside the house, was the upper part of a sandstone column used as a kind of table or seat. A fragment of pillar was also found of sandstone with vertical grooved lines, which may have formed the base of another table or seat. On the floor of the room were found two lamps of pale grey green pottery (not glazed) with a design of a frog on the top. These were accompanied by a small cup with projecting studs and small punched circles, in imitation of metal work, and evidently of the Early Coptic period. Finally, in the floor of a kind of recess in the wall, which may have been a cupboard or a bed, were a quantity of late Roman brass coins, much oxydized.

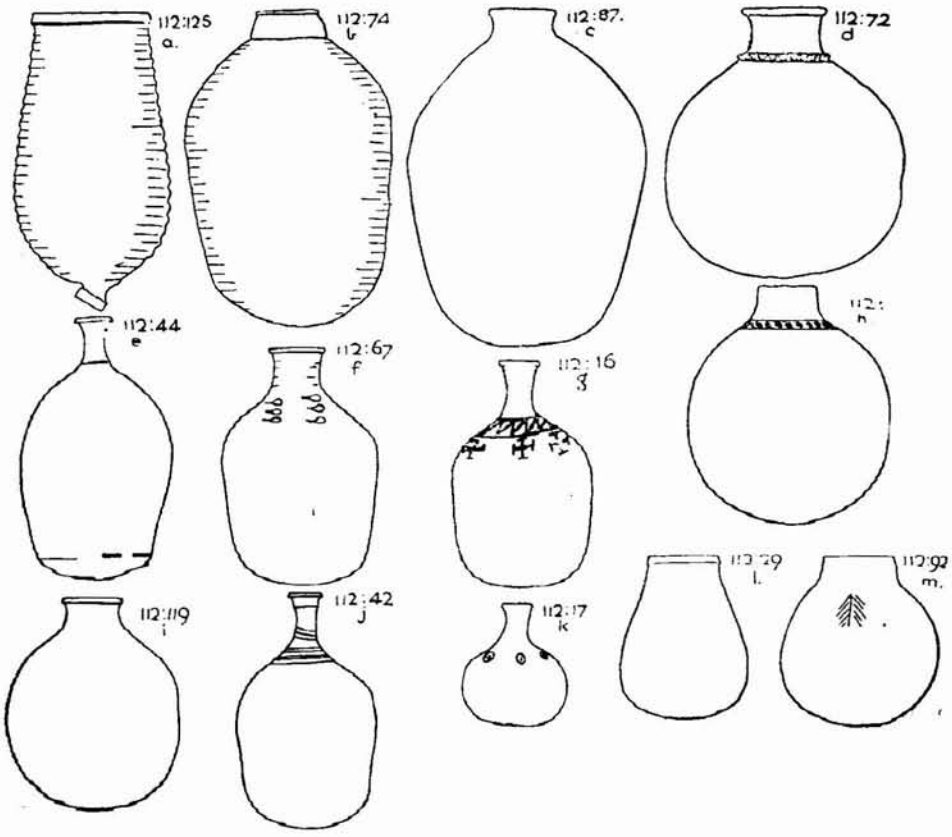
The general appearance of the place is given on Plate 2 a. and would give the impression that it was a single-roomed cell of about the fifth or sixth century, which was occupied by a hermit.



Cemetery 112 was a considerable cemetery of the X-group period behind and somewhat to the south of the Wady Alagi Post Office and steamer station. The graves were almost all of the pit and end chamber or pit and side chamber types, with contracted burials, among which were a few extended burials of Byzantine type. The graves are all dug in the alluvial mud and in almost every case had been entered and plundered. There is no doubt that the cemetery must have been in its original state a very important one, and it contained a few graves, *e.g.* Nos. 30, 41, 47, 77, and 81, surrounded by circular trenches with a small bridge left at one part for the purpose of entering the enclosure thus formed. Both of the normal types of X-group graves, the pit and end chamber, and the pit and side chamber, were so enclosed.

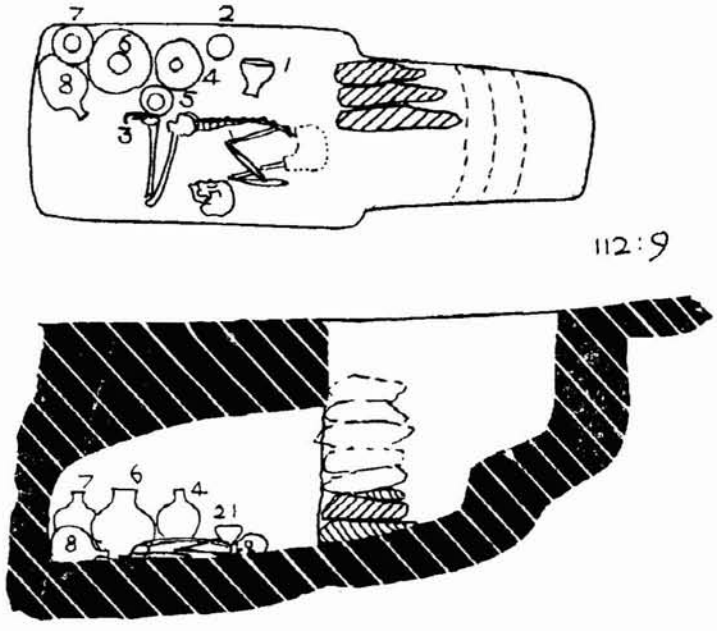
The remainder of the cemetery was very scattered, a circumstance which might lead one to suppose that, in view of the circular trenches already noticed, each X-group grave stood originally within an enclosure of some kind. There were a few Byzantine end chamber tombs of similar type to the X-group ones, but they contained extended burials without pottery. In both periods the body was laid on a string and wood bedstead (angarib). A peculiarity in the closing of some of the doors to the graves was in the stones being laid on edge with their longest axes parallel with the grave and not across it. The local stone consisting in small flat slabs rendered any other method impractical. The pottery was of the usual types met with in this period, very few new forms being met with. A few graves in Cemetery 113 are obviously only a continuation of those in Cemetery 112. In view of the considerable amount of plundering which resulted in most of the pottery and skeleton being not found in psition, the whole cemetery is given in tabular form with the few graves which were in better preservation more fully described. The pottery contained a larger proportion of decorated pieces and among these the *cross swastica* and *ankh* signs were prominente and a lamp with a Christian inscription from a tomb at a distance from Christian graves. This would perhaps serve to fix the date of the whole cemetery, as being just before the con-





version of the Nubians to Christianity, or about the latter half of the fifth, or the beginning of the sixth century. Possibly the hermit, who may have occupied the cell already described, was the missionary to the pagan colony of Alagi.

9. *Grave*: Pit and end chamber tomb 300 × 100 - 120 cm., doorway blocked with sandstone slabs.



Burial: Contracted on left side, head towards door. Skull moved from body. Pl. 15. a.

Contents :—

1. Cup red ware painted, black and white painted spots.
2. As 1.
3. Sandals of raw hide on feet.
4. Necked jar red ware, red painted.
5. Rough coarsely made red ware pot.
6. Large jar red ware, red painted.
7. Necked jar with moulded pattern around neck S-C R-W whitewashed.
8. Necked jar red ware, red painted.

11. *Grave*: Pit and end chamber tomb.

Burial: Bones in disorder, the burial had originally been covered with red striped woollen cloth and a fleece.

Contents :—

i. Large jar.
ii. Spouted vessel.
iii. iv. Cups.
v. Cup with white and black spots
vi. Two-handled jar.

13. Pit and end chamber tomb, containing remains of a burial contracted on left side, and jars as Fig. .

i. White shell beads.

16. *Grave*: Pit and side chamber type.

Burial: Bones in disorder. Body was originally contracted and wrapped in a woollen cloth.

Contents :

i. Jar.
ii. Necked jar.
iii. Cup.
iv. Cup.
v. Small cup.
vi. Spouted vessel, shape, black ware.

17. *Grave*: Pit and end chamber tomb, one sealing slab bears rude drawings of oxen.

Burial: Skeleton of a child in the débris.

Contents :—

i. Necked jar.
ii-iv. Small cups.
v. Necked jar.
vi. Necked jar with decoration.

18. *Grave*: Pit and end chamber tomb.

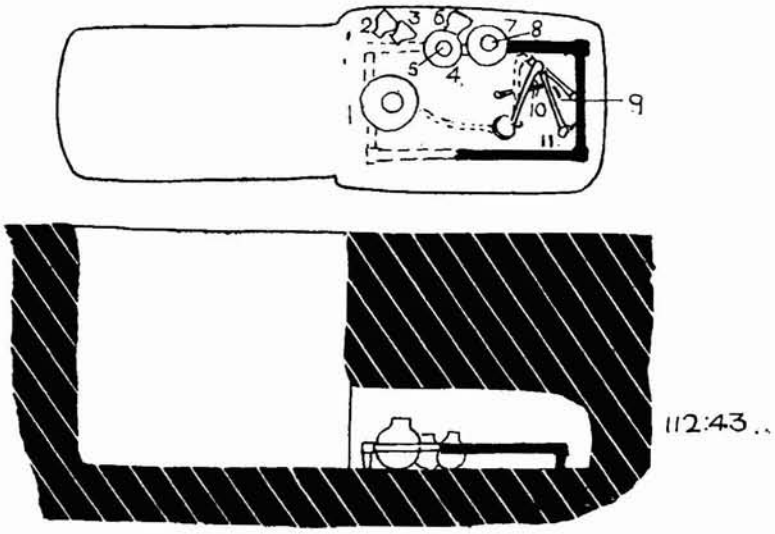
Burial: Bones in débris.

Contents:—

i. Jar.
ii. Double handled jar, white ware.
iii. Small cup.
iv. Brass penannular ear-rings.
iv. White shell beads large and small.

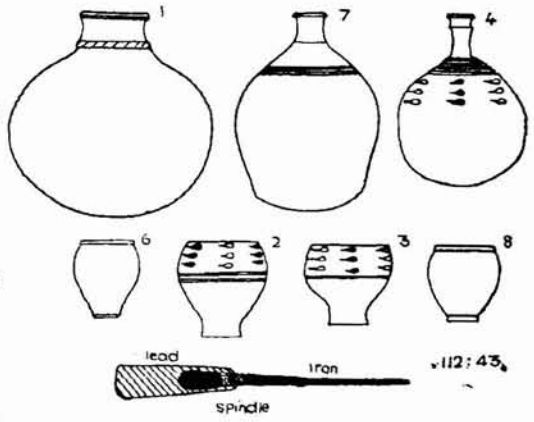
43. *Grave*: Pit and end chamber tomb, 360×115—190 cm. Pl. 15. b.

Burial: Contracted on left side, head W., on a bed of wood and matting, only the lower half of the skeleton was in position.



Contents:—

1. Large jar, S-C R-W, red painted.
2, 3. Cups with spot decoration.
4. Necked jar white ware with cup (5) over neck.
5. Cup, red ware.
6. Cup, red ware as 5.
7. Necked jar, red ware with cup 8 over mouth.
8. Cup.
9. Iron awl or spindle in lead handle.
10. Two strings of white short cylindrical shell beads in place on arm bone which was not itself in position.
11. Leather from shoes.

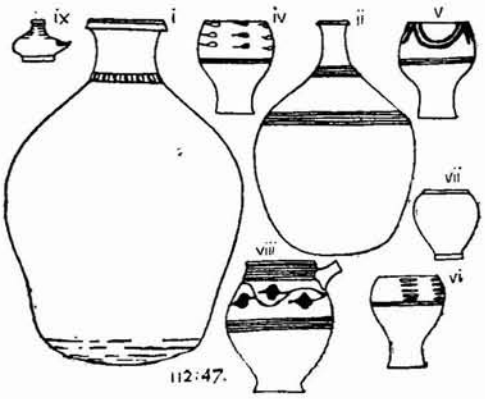


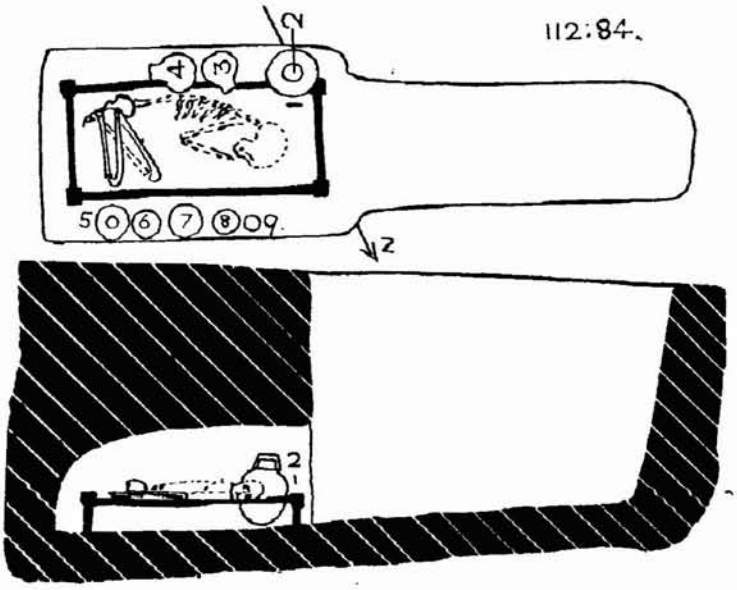
47. End chamber tomb within large circular trench with entrance on East side. Pl. 15. c.

Burial: Removed.

Contents :—

i. Necked jar S-C R-W.
ii. Necked jar, red ware.
iii, iv. Cups with spot decoration.
v. Cup with festoon decoration in black and white.
vi. Cup decorated in white.
vii. Cup, red ware.
viii. Spouted vessel, red ware, red painted with black decoration.
ix. Small lamp.





60. *Grave*: End chamber tomb, closed with apparently undisturbed sandstone blocks.

Burial: Contracted on left side, on a bed of wood and matting, but the burial had been disturbed both by plundering and by collapse of the bed. The body had been wrapped in woollen cloth.

Contents :—

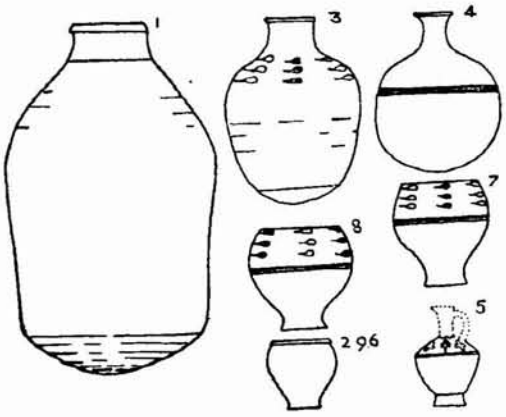
1. Leather sandals on feet.

84. *Grave*: End chamber tomb, 440×130—150 cm

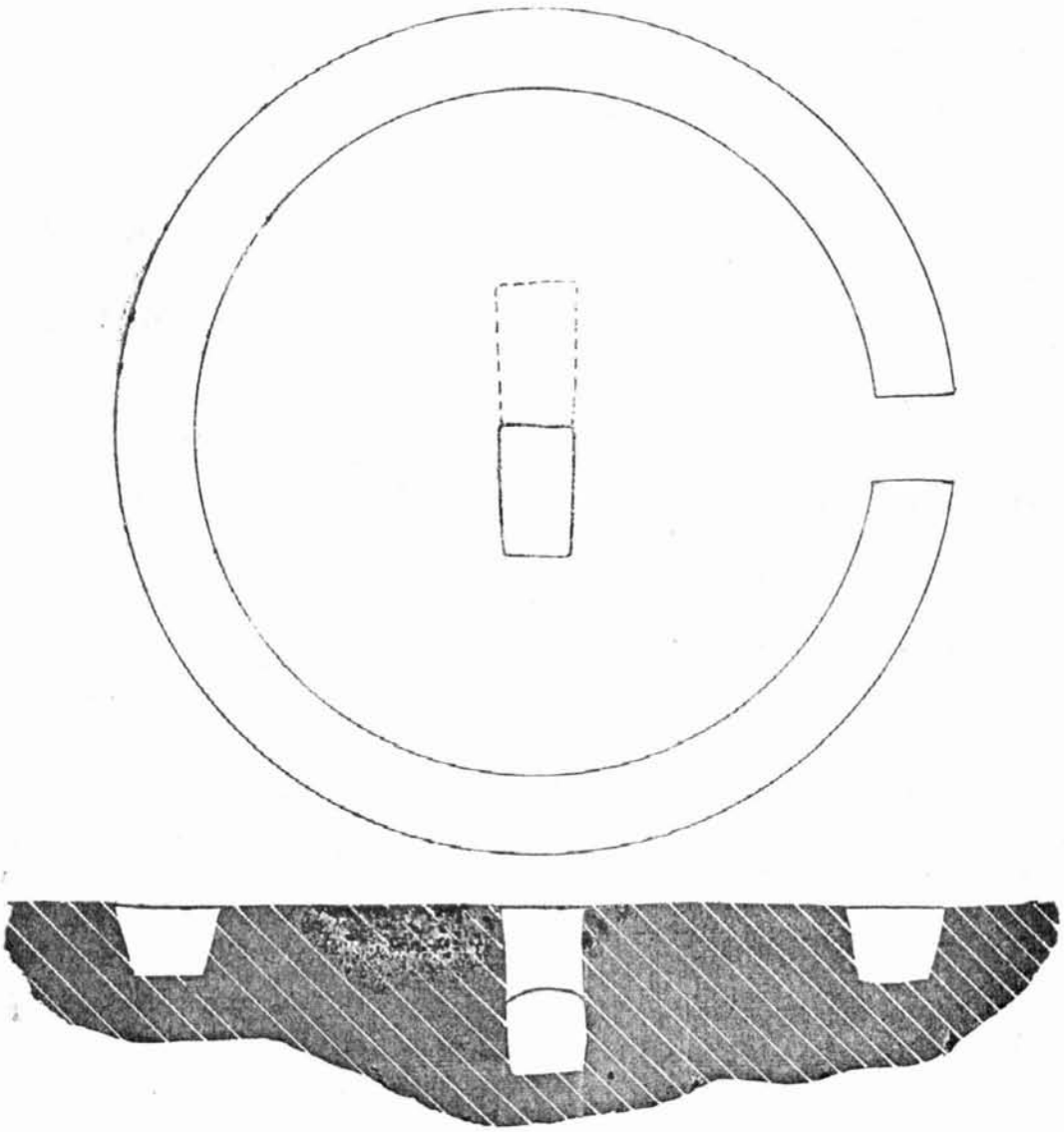
Burial: Lower part of skeleton contracted on wooden bedstead (angarib).

Contents :—

1. Large jar, red ware, red painted.
2. Cup, turned down over mouth of 1.
3. Jar with decoration of black and white spots.
4. Narrow necked jar.



5. Ampulla with cross and *ankh* designs.
6. Cup, red ware.
7. Cup with painted spot decoration.
8. As 7.
9. As 6.



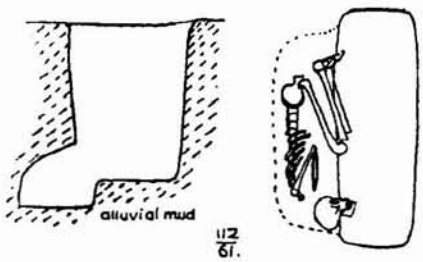
X-Group Graves in Cemeteries 112 and 113.

No.	Type of Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
10	Side chamber...	Contracted on right side, wrapped in wool.	—
12	Side chamber...	—	—
14	Side chamber...	Contracted on left side...	Body wrapped in brown woollen cloth with yellow stripes. i. Jar.
15	End chamber...	—	—
19	Side chamber...	Contracted on right side	1. Quartz pendant. ii. Blue, green, and orange glaze beads.
21	End chamber...	—	i. Cup. ii, iii. Cups. iv, v. Cups.
22	Side chamber...	Contracted on left side Pl. 15. d.	i. Jar. ii. Cup.
23	Side chamber...	Contracted on left side...	—
24	End chamber...	—	Burial originally wrapped in woollen cloth with red stripes. i. Jug. ii. Cup.
25	Side chamber...	Contracted on left side...	i. Jar. ii. Small bowl, S-C R-W.
27	End chamber...	—	i. Jar. ii. Jar. iii. Jar, S-C R-W. iv. Cup. v. Cup.
28	End chamber...	Body originally wrapped in woollen cloth with red stripes.	i. Iron knife. ii. Fragments of a lamp with inscription. iii. Cup. iv. Small ampulla. v. Hide sandals.
29	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar. ii–iv. Cups. v–vi. Jar.
30	End chamber with side niche in shaft.	—	i, ii. Jars. iii. Large jar. iv. Jar. v, vi. Cups. vii, viii. Cups. ix. Ampulla.
31	Side chamber...	Contracted skeleton of a child ...	i. Cup. ii. Jar.

X-Group Graves in Cemeteries 112 and 113 (*continued*).

No.	Type of Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
32	Side chamber...	—	i. Sakia pot.
33	Side chamber...	Contracted burial covered with fleece and wool cloth with red stripes, quantity of leather sewn with leather (armour ;).	i. Jar. ii. Jar. iii. Two-handled jar. iv. Cup. v. Cup. vi, vii. Cups.
34	Side chamber...	Contracted on right side	—
35	Side chamber...	—	i. Cup. ii. Cup. iii. Jar. iv. Jar. v. Iron adze head. vi. Beads.
37	End chamber...	Bones of a child	—
38	End chamber...	—	i. Amphora lined with pitch. ii. Mud sealing of same, xxx in red paint. iii. Jar. iv. Jar. v. Jar. vi. Cups (4). vii. Cup. viii. Ampulla. ix. Iron knife blade set in wood. x. Green glazed scarab seal with figure of an ox. xi. Green glaze and shell beads alternating. xii. Carnelian pebble bead. xiv. Quartz drop pendant.
40	Side chamber...	Skeleton of a child	i. Cup. ii. Jar.
41	Side chamber with circular trench.	Contracted on right side, head south	i. Cup. ii. Flat-sided amphora.
42	End chamber...	—	i. Cups (2). ii. Jar. iii. Cups (3). iv. Jar.
44	End chamber in large circle.	—	i–iv. Cups (2). v. Necked jar vi. Necked jar. vii. As vi, without spots. viii. Ampulla. ix. Cup. x. Cup white ware, brown painted decoration. xi. Small blue glaze and white shell beads.
45	Side chamber...	Infant's skeleton contracted on back, wrapped in woollen cloth.	—

X-Group Graves in Cemeteries 112 and 113 (*continued*).

No.	Type of Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
48	End chamber...	Bones of child wrapped in woollen cloth.	i. Lamp.
59	End chamber...	Bones in debris	i. Remains of a bed of wood and matting (*angarib*).
61	Side chamber...	Contracted on right side, head west, child.	—
			
62	End chamber...	—	—
63	End chamber...	—	—
64	Side chamber...	Contracted skeleton of an infant wrapped in woollen cloth.	—
65	Side chamber...	Bones of a child in debris	i, ii. Cups. iii. Necked jar.
66	Side chamber...	—	i. Two handled jar. ii. White shell beads.
67	End chamber...	—	i. Necked jar. ii, iii. Cups. iv. Iron socketted spear point, much rusted.
68	End chamber...	—	—
70	End chamber...	—	i. Two handled jar. ii. Large jar. iii. Cup. iv. Cup. v. Small ampulla. vi, vii. Necked jars. viii. Spouted vessel. ix. Green and orange glazed beads and pentagonal black and red glazed long beads. x. Lamp. xi-xiii. Cups.
71	End chamber...	—	i. Jar, riveted, S-C R-W. ii. Handled vessel. iii. Cup. iv. Cup.

X-Group Graves in Cemeteries 112 and 113 (*continued*).

No.	Type of Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
72	End chamber...	—	i. Globular jar, S-C R-W. ii. Necked jar. iii. Necked jar. iv. Cup. v, vi. Cups. vii. Small saucer. viii. Small ampulla (broken), smeared with pitch.
74	End chamber...	—	i. Jar, ribbed ware. ii. Globular jar, white washed red ware. iii, iv. Cups. v. Cup. vi. Cup. vii. Globular pot, S-C-R-W, blackened. viii. Large jar. ix. Necked jar.
77	Side chamber...	—	i. Ampulla. ii, iii. Cups.
78	Side chamber...	—	i. Leather sandal. ii. Small bottle, red ware.
79	End chamber...	—	i. Cup.
80	Side chamber...	—	i. Jug. ii. Cup.
81	End chamber within large circle.	—	i. Flat flask shaped jar. ii. Large jar. iii, iv. Cups. v, vi. Cups.
82	End chamber in circle...	—	i–iii. Cups. iv, v. Cups.
83	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar. ii. Two-handled jar. iii. Fragment of cuttle fish bone.
85	End chamber...	—	i. Large jar, red ware.
87	Side chamber...	Contracted left side, head S.(child)	—
88	Side chamber...	Bones of a child wrapped in brown woollen cloth.	—
89	Side chamber...	Massive male bones wrapped in brown cloth.	i. Jar. ii. Set of iron implements (pick and tweezers), on a ring.
90	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	i. Necked jar. ii. Cup.
91	Side chamber...	—	i. Cup.

X- Group Graves in Cemeteries 112 and 113 (*continued*).

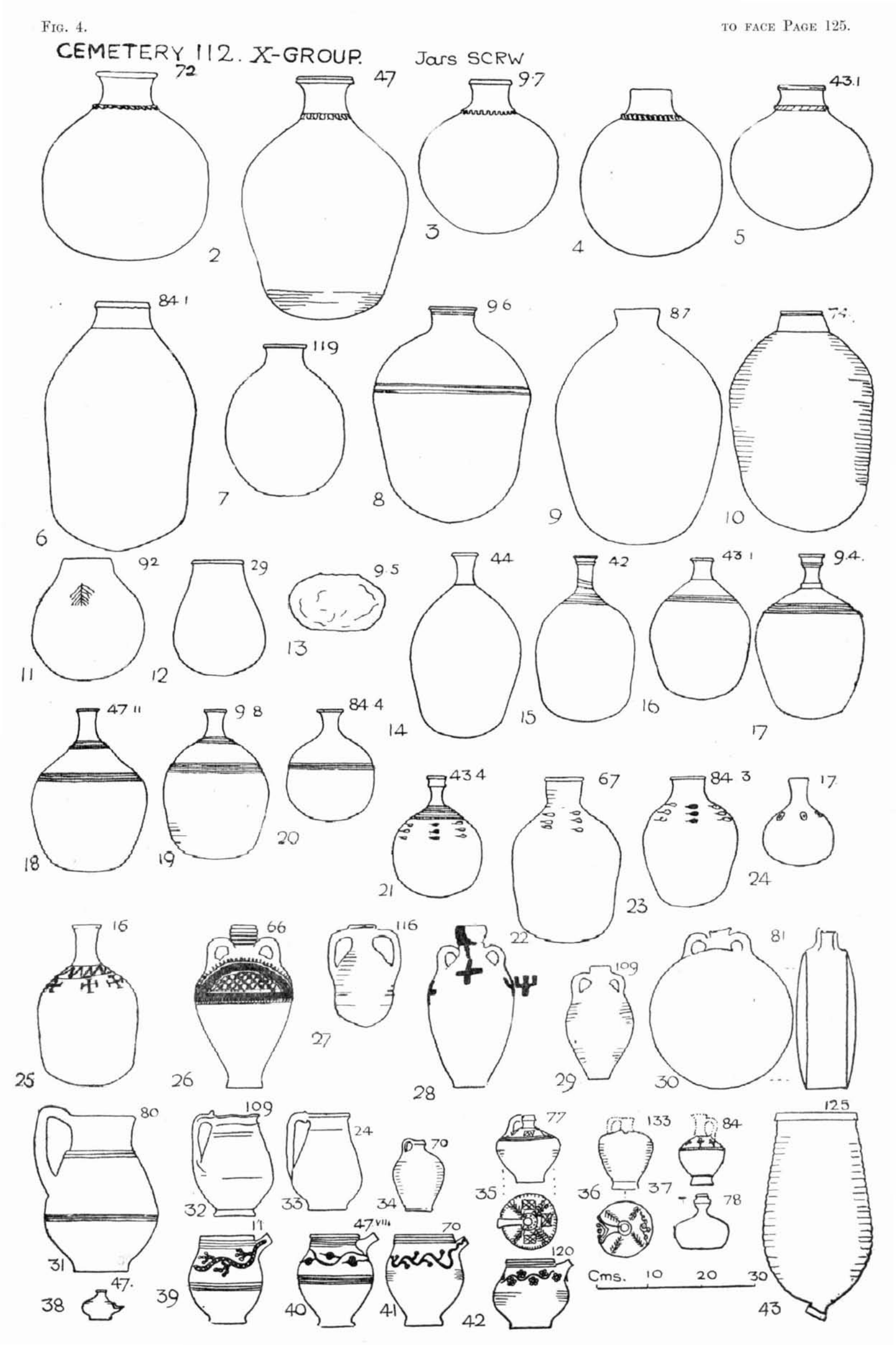
No.	Type of Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
92	Side chamber within a large circular trench.	—	i. Jar with potmark, C-S-R-W. ii. Cup. iii. Cup. iv. White quartz drop-shaped pendants. v. Copper ring. vi. Ball carnelian and white stone beads. vii. Fragment of an iron knife or razor.
93	Side chamber...	Child's bones	i. Jar.
94	Side chamber...	Bones of a child wrapped in brown woollen cloth.	i. Small ampulla.
95	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	i. Two-handled jar, white ware. ii. Cup.
96	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar.
97	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar.
98	Side chamber...	Adult bones	i. A few blue glaze beads.
99	End chamber...	—	i. Cup. ii, iii. Cups.
100	Side chamber...	Skeleton originally contracted and wrapped in woollen cloth.	—
101	Side chamber...	Bones in debris	—
102	Side chamber...	Contracted on right side, heads wrapped in brown-red striped woollen cloth.	—
103	Side chamber...	Body originally wrapped in brown woollen cloth with red stripes.	i. Two-handled jar of white ware with black crosses put on with resin. ii. Small ampulla.
104	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
105	Side chamber...	—	—
106	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
107	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
108	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	i. Two-handled jar, red ware.
109	Side chamber...	—	i. Globular jar, S-C-R-W. ii. Jug. iii. Two-handled jar. iv. Cup, white ware.
110	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
111	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—

X-Group Graves in Cemeteries 112 and 113 (*continued*).

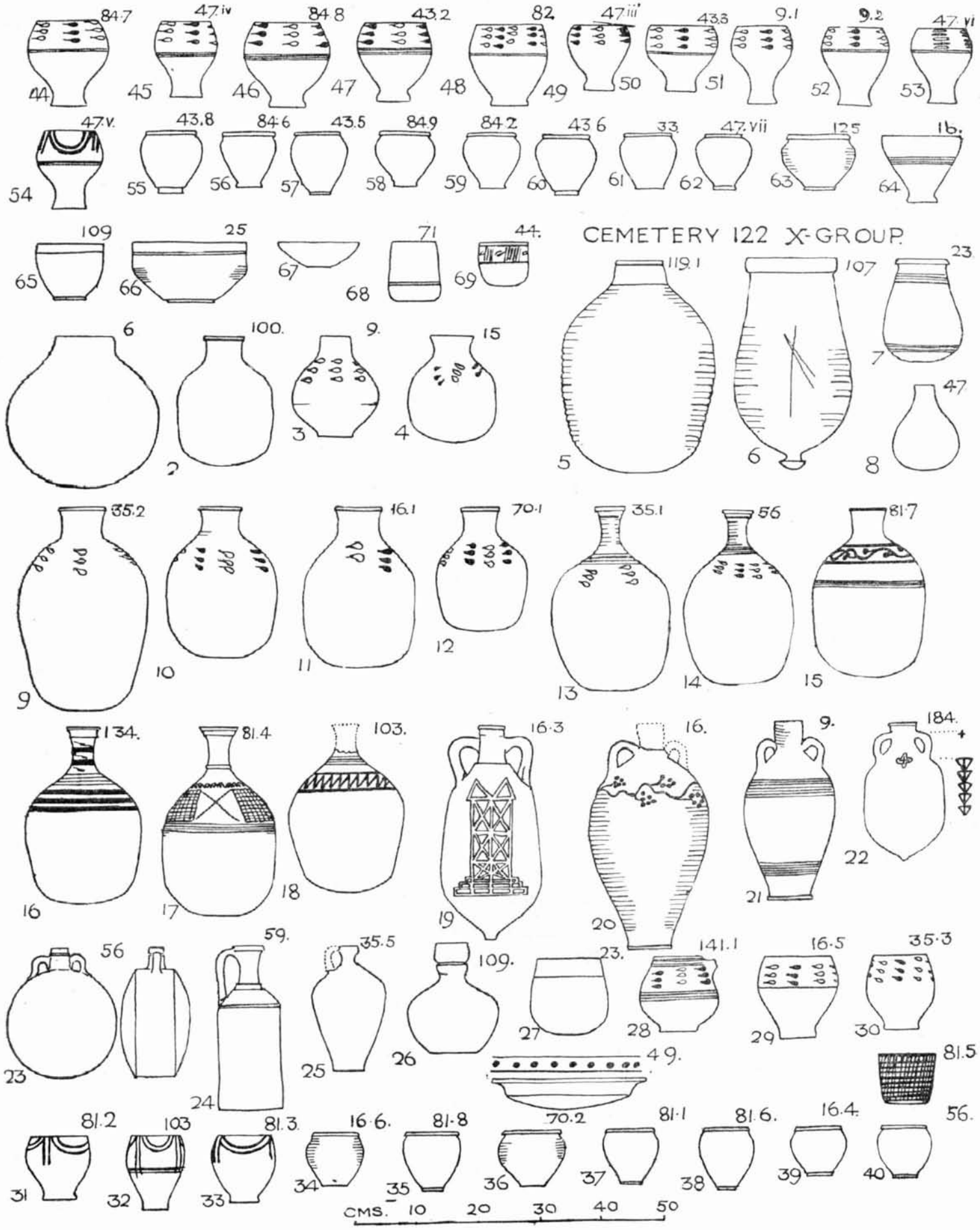
No.	Type of Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
112	Side chamber...	Bones in débris	—
113	Side chamber...	Body originally wrapped in brown woollen cloth.	i. Jar.
114	Side chamber...	Bones of a infant	—
115	Side chamber...	Bones of a infant	—
116	Side chamber...	—	—
117	Side chamber...	Bones of an infant...	—
118	Side chamber...	—	i. Cup.
119	Side chamber...	Disturbed, but originally contracted, skeleton wrapped in woollen red striped cloth.	i. Jar. ii. Quartz drop pendant.
120	Side chamber...	—	i. Sakia pot.
121	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar, S-C-R-W.
122	Side chamber...	Broken bones	—
123	Sidechamber	Broken bones, originally wrapped in woollen cloth.	—
124	Side chamber...	—	i. Beads of bright green and blue glazed faience. ii. Short cylindrical shell beads.
125	Side chamber...	—	i. Sakia pot. ii. Small bronze bell. iii. Cup. iv. Cup.
126	Side chamber...	Adult bones	—
127	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
128	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
129	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
130	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
131	Side chamber...	Body was originally wrapped in woollen cloth with red and purple stripes.	i. Jar. ii. Cup. iii. Ampulla.
132	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar. ii. Cup. iii. Cup. iv. Shell beads. v. Small lamp. vi. Fragments of iron and copper. vii. Bone pierced and worn as a pendant.

X-Group Graves in Cemeteries 112 and 113 (*continued*).

No.	Type of Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
133	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar, S-C-R-W. ii, iii. Cups.
134	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	—
135	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar. ii. Sakia pot.
136	Side chamber...	—	—
137	Side chamber...	—	i. Cup.
138	Side chamber...	Bones of a child	i, ii. Cups. iii. Bracelet or cord of plaited green yellow, blue and red wool threads.
61, 62, 67	Side chamber...	Bones in débris	—
113	Side chamber...	—	i. Necked jar. ii. Cup.
114	Side chamber...	—	i. Jar. ii. Slender necked jar.
115	Side chamber...	—	—
116	Side chamber...	Body originally wrapped in woollen red striped cloth.	i. Two handled jar cream painted ware. ii. Cup.
117	Side chamber...	—	i. Cobalt blue glazed beads.
119	Side chamber...	—	i. Two-handled jar white ware. ii. Slender necked jar.
120	Side chamber...	—	i. Spouted vessel red ware.


CEMETERY 112. X-GROUP.
Jars SCRW
Cms. 10 20 30

CEMETERY 112. X-GROUP CUPS.



Early Dynastic.

About 50 metres to the east of Cemetery 112, but included in it, was a group of about a dozen graves numbered 75, 76A, 76B, etc., dating apparently from the later Early Dynastic period. On the surface were two jars and a sandstone table for grinding grain with its grinding stone.

Byzantine Roman.

Of the pit and end chamber type. Burial extended sometimes on a wood and matting bedstead (*angarib*).

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 20, 26, 36.

Christian Period.

Burials extended on the back, head west, in narrow rectangular graves. Sometimes with a floor recess. These graves no doubt originally had rectangular rubble superstructures like those at Ginari (Cemetery 55).

Nos. 3, 4, 39, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 (Lamp), 56, 57, 58, 69, 96.

Modern ?

Extended on right side, head south, in a pit and side chamber grave, sealed with stones.

No. 2.

Cemetery 113/1 lay immediately to the south of Cemetery 112, and contained two types of burials :—

(*a*) Contracted burials apparently of the later C-group period. The manner of contraction is typically Middle Kingdom Nubian in character.

(*b*) New Empire extended burials, in long narrow graves.

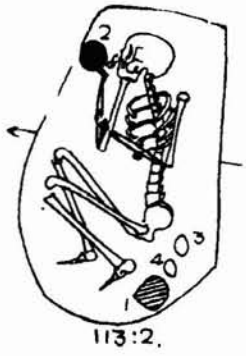
Cemetery 113/50 was situated partly in a sandy slope about 100 metres to the east of the above, and was continued in an easterly direction 50 metres further on, in some high ancient alluvial mud banks. These two patches of graves contained the following types of burial :—

(*a*) Later Early Dynastic to B-group, including a large number of empty beehive section pits.

(*b*) Later C-group of the type met with in Cemetery 110, *e.g.* 110 : Graves 253. 258 but presenting several novel features.

(*c*) A few scattered X-group burials, and those described under Cemetery 112.

Cemetery 113/1. (*a*) Late C-group Burials.



113:2.

1. Empty circular pit lined with sandstone slabs on edge.

2. *Grave* : Irregular, 130×70—55 cm.

Burial : Contrated on right side, head East.

Contents :—

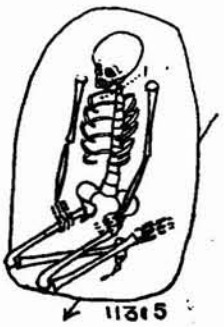
1. Slate palette.
2. Bronze mirror.
3. Pottery palette.
4. Rubbing pebble for 1.

5. *Grave*: Oval, 120×70—65 cm.

Burial: Contracted on right side, head local SE.

Contents :—

1. Necklace of carnelian beads.



6. Oval grave, 110×65 cm., containing skeleton contracted on right side, head South.

7. Crater in sand, containing fragments of human arm-bones, stained green.

Contents :—

i. Flask pink ware, red painted.
ii. Copper needle.

8. Shallow rectangular grave, with fragments of bone from a contracted burial.

Contents :—

i. Two Nile shells with galena *kohl.*
ii. Shell bracelet.
iii. Split cowrie.
iv. Broken shell bracelet.
v. Quantity of shell disc beads.

11. Rectangular grave, 100×40—50 cm., with burial contracted on left side, head North.

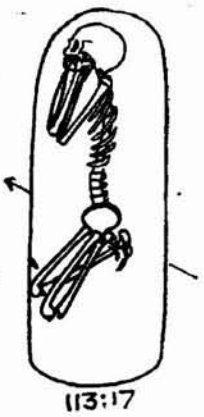
13, 14, 15. Empty graves.

17. Empty grave with a quantity of stones (remains of a cairn) in débris.

17. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends, containg skeleton contracted on right side, head local NE.

18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30. Empty graves.

25. Graves, parallel sides and rounded ends, 130×60—150 cm., containing skeleton contracted on right side, head East.



31. Rectangular grave of late C-group type.

Contents :—

i. Imitation of a New Empire bowl, Type. I.

32. Empty circular grave in débris.

Contents :—

Jars, New Empire types F. D. and potsherds of latest C-group small black-topped bowls. The New Empire pottery doubtless from the adjoining graves of that period.

35. Oval grave with skeleton contracted on left side, head East.

37, 38, 40. Empty graves.

39. Sandy crater containing part of the skeleton of a child contracted on right side, head East.

41. As 39.

42. Narrow oval grave, containing skeleton closely contracted on left side and chest, head East.

113:44.

43. Empty grave.

44. Shallow narrow rectangular grave with skeleton contracted on left side and chest head East.

45. Oval grave in sand with lower part of skeleton showing contraction on left side, head East. Bones stained red from tanned or dyed leather.

CEMETERY 113/1. (*b*) NEW EMPIRE BURIALS.

Narrow rectangular pits with burial extended on back or side, head North. Those marked * contained skeleton.

i. Small rectangular slate pendant.
ii. Shell blue and black gaze beads.
iii. Large blue glaze ball bead.

3, 4, 9*, 10*, 12, 24*, 27, 28, 33, 34, 36, 46*, (Head East). Pottery at head. N.E. type F.J.K, 47, 48*, Head East; 49*, Head East, Jar, type B.

CEMETERY 113/50. (*a*) EARLY DYNASTIC GRAVES.

53. Crater in sand lined with matting, containing burial contracted on left side, head local NW.

In débris :—

i. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
ii. Potsherds of black ware from a bowl with incised pattern at brim.

54. Crater in sand, containing burial contracted on left side, head local NW.

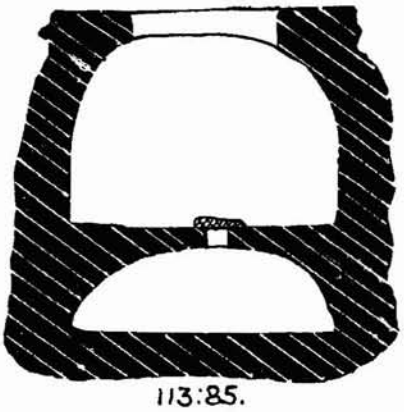
In débris :—

i. Bowl, hard red ware, red painted and polished.

68-74, 78, 82-84, 97, 98. Denuded graves of beehive section.

75-77, 79, 80, 81, 86, 99. Empty rectangular graves.

85. Double beehive grave. Entrance to lower magazine sealed with circular piece of sand stone 40 cm. in diameter.


113:85.

Contents :—

i. Potsherds of large jar, hard pink ware.

100. Circular beehive grave, cut into by a smaller grave (C-group).

101. Small circular grave.

CEMETERY 113/50. (*b*) LATE C-GROUP GRAVES.

55-57, 59. Empty oval graves with fragments of leather and bone.

58. Shallow oval grave with skeleton contracted on left side, head North.

Contents :—

i. Small latest type C-group R-P B-T bowl, before face.
i. *Natica Melanistoma* shells pierced for threading.
ii. Tubular bone beads.
iii. Shells.
iv. Quartz nose stud.

63. Rectangular grave, 170×100—75 cm. Axis N. and S.

In débris : Potsherds.

i. Black polished pot or cup.
ii. Bowl, black polished ware.
iii. Small saucer, black polished ware.
iv. Pot, shape as 1, R-P B-T ware.
v. Cup, black polished ware, white filled incised pattern.
vi. Small necked toilet vessel, white ware.
vii. Large bowl R-P B-M ware, roughly incised pattern on brim.
viii. Bowl, hard red ware, bright red painted and polished.
ix. Plume or fan of ostrich feathers.
x. Leather.

Human bones mixed with those of a sheep or goat, from floor of grave.

64. *Grave* with parallel sides and rounded ends. Axis E. and W.

From débris :—

i. Small necked jar, S-C R-W.
ii. Plume or fan of ostrich feather.
iii. Leather with ox hair.
ix. Fragments of wood from a bed or pillow.
v. Fragments of copper oxide.

65. Rectangular grave, axis E. and W. containing the contracted burial of a girl? on right side, head north, on a pile of earth at east end of grave. *Cf.* No. 103.

66. Grave with parallel sides and rounded ends.

Contents :—

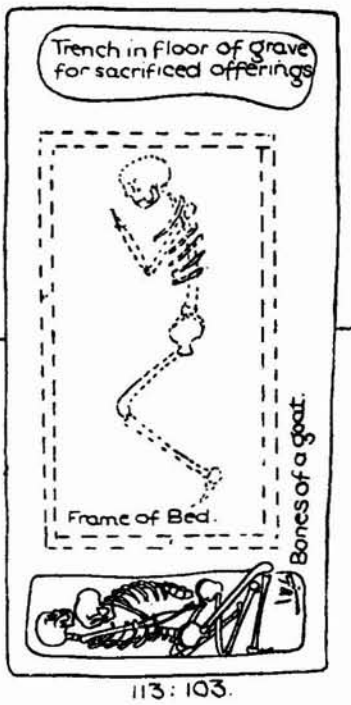
i. Ostrich feather plume or fan.
ii. Quantity of red tanned leather, goatskin, with black and brown hair.

86–96. Empty C-group graves of circular or rectangular form.

On the lower slopes of the alluvial mud banks, was a small group of graves, apparently of the latest C-group period. The pits had been completely cleared out.

103. *Grave*: Large rectangular pit, 230×120—155 cm. oriented E. and W. Pl. 9. e. f.

Burials: The main burial seems to have been removed, but was apparently contracted on a bedstead of which a few fragments and two of the legs were found in the filling of the grave. At each end of the floor of the grave, and across its main ax is, wasa trench which contained the contracted skeleton of two young girls and the bones of a goat. Possibly these were all sacrificed at the burial of the occupant of the grave. The bones of the main burial were male, and were of great size.



113: 103.

104. *Grave*: Large rectangular pit, longer axis E. and W., 235×100—170 cm., with remains of a cairn or superstructure.

Burial: Massive male bones in the débris.

Contents:—

i. Quantity of wood from a bedstead.

ii. Beaker red polished black-topped ware, as Fig. 1. A.

105. *Grave*: Rectangular, 165×90—115 cm.

Burial: Loosely contracted on left side, head North.

106. Rectangular grave with burial extended on back, head East (New Empire ?).

CEMETERY 114.

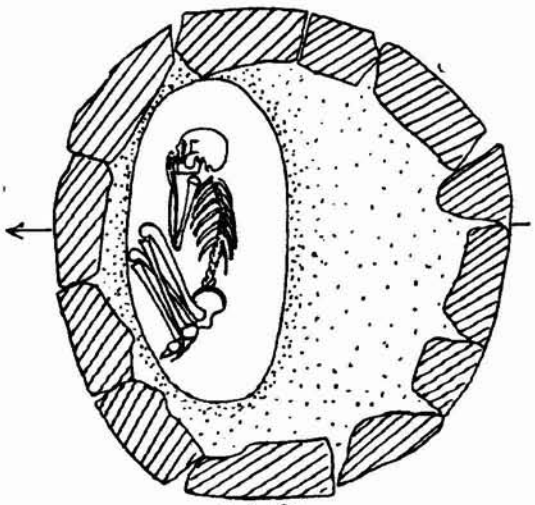
Just south of the mouth of the Wady Alagi, in a deposit of hard blown sand, was a small group of the earlier C-group graves with circular rubble superstructures. This was the first group of graves of this type met with on the east bank, and it at once furnished a proof that the position of the offerings on the east side of the superstructure and the easterly orientation of the burials were ritual, and were not caused by the community simply utilizing for this purpose the side of the superstructure or grave nearest to the settlement. The whole cemetery only consisted of twenty-five graves, after which the spot chosen was filled, and it became necessary to find a burying-ground elsewhere. This is, no doubt, the graveyard of a small community possessing the fertile patch of ground at the mouth of the Wady

Alagi, where water is found close to the surface, which keeps green a long strip of gardens, small fields and plantations on both sides of the channel which carries the storm water of the desert to the Nile. Further up the Wady there is a regular ravine in which the traces of floods are very evident, and many potholes and beds of pebbles wedged between the boulders show that tremendous floods and continuous water action must have taken place here in the past. Water in considerable quantities came down the ravine about ten years ago, while about thirty years before that, there is a tradition of a great flood in the Wady which surprised a camp of the Bisharin and drowned two of their number.

No.	Superstructure.	Grave.	Burial.	Pottery Offerings.
1	—	P-S R-E ...	Fragments of bones in débris.	*Postherds* of :— i. Bowl, R-P B-T. ii. Bowl, R-P B-T, with punched pattern on brim. iii. Faded green glaze ring beads. iv. Broken shell bracelet.
2	Traces of circular superstructure.	P-S R-E ...	Lower part of skeleton contracted on L. side, head E.	*On East side* :— 1. Bowl, R-P B-T. 2. Bowl, R-P B-T, with incised patterns.
3	Oval rubble superstructure.	P-S R-E ...	—	*Potsherds of* :— i. Necked jar, S-C R-W. ii. Large R-P B-T ware with " punched " pattern. iii. Bowl red painted ware. iv. Brim of a bowl black unpolished ware, incised pattern.
4	Destroyed	Oval	—	*On East side* :— 1. Bowl, R-P B-T. 2. Bowl, R-P B-T, with incised patterns. Pl. 23. b. 3. *Potsherds* :— i. Pot or bowl of finely ribbed brown ware. ii. Bowl, R-PB-T, with "punched" patterns.
5	Traces of a N. side ...	P-S R-E ...	—	—
6	—	P-S R-E ...	—	*On N.E. side* :— 1. Bowl unpolished nearly black ware with incised basket pattern. Pl. 25. a. 2. 2. Bowl, R-P B-T. 3. Bowl, R-P B-T, mouth down over. 4. Bowl, R-P B-T.
7	—	Oval	—	—

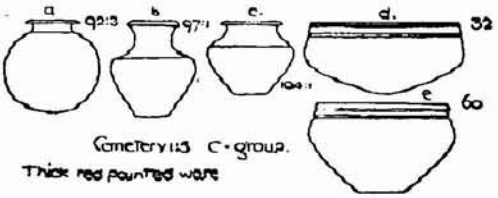
No.	Superstructure.	Grave.	Burial.	Pottery Offerings.
8	Traces on S. side ...	Oval	—	*On East side* :— 1. Necked jar, S-C R-W. 2. Small necked jar, red ware, dark red painted. 3. Cup black polished and incised ware. 4. Cup, R-P B-T. 5. Cup black polished incised ware. *Potsherds of* :— i. R-P B-T bowl with "punched" pattern. ii. Bowl, R-P B-T.
9	—	Carter in sand	—	*Potsherds of* :— i. Bowl, R-P B-T.
10	On N. and E. sides ...	P-S R-E ...	—	*On East side* :— 1. Cup black polished incised ware. Pl. 23. c. 1. 2. Necked jar, S-C R-W, with incised patterns. *Potsherds of* :— i. Large jar yellow ware. ii. Bowl, R-P B-M, with "punched" pattern.
11		Crater ins and	Fragments of bones	—
12		Crater in sand	Fragments of bones	*Potsherds of* :— i. Bowl, S-C R-W.
13	—	P-S R-E ...	Fragments of bones	i. Pieces of ivory bracelets. ii. Green glaze ring beads. iii. Small gold oviform beads.
14	—	Empty crater in sand.	—	—
15	—	Large circular hole in sand.	—	—
16	—	P-S R-E ...	Skull and bones in filling of grave stained red fine leather.	*Potsherds of* :— i. Bowl, R-P B-T, "punched" pattern. ii. Green and black glazed ivory beads.
17	Traces on N. side	P-S R-E ...	Fragments of bones	*Potsherds of* :— i. R-P B-M bowl with "punched" pattern.
18	—	P-S R-E ...	Fragments of bones	—
19	Completely preserved...	P-S R-E ...	—	*On S.E. side* (local E.) :— 1. Bowl, R-P B-T. *Potsherds of* :— i. Cup black polished incised ware. ii, iii. Bowls, R-P B-T.
20	—	P-S R-E ...	Fragments of bones	—

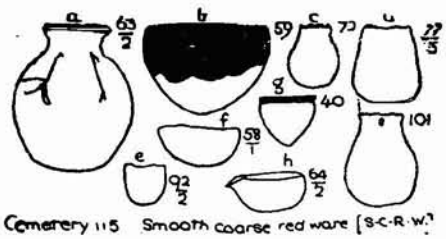
No	Superstructure.	Grave.	Burial.	Pottery Offerings.
21	Completely preserved...	P-S R-E. 130 × 60—120 cm.	Contracted on R. side, laid head E. on matting, Fig.	—
22	—	P-S R-E ...	—	—
23	Preserved on S. side...	P-S R-E ...	Large male bones in débris.	*Potsherds of* :— i. Bowl, R-P B-T. ii. Cup black polished incised. iii. Bowl, R-PB-M, incised patterns iv. Bowl, R-P B-T, "punched" patterns. v. Bowl, R-P B-T.



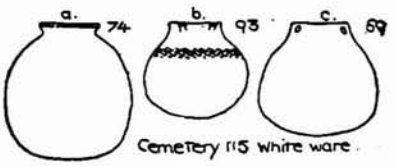
CEMETERY 115 Plan IX.

Cemetery 115 was of the same date as the preceding, but was on the west bank in the northern part of the district of Qurta. The graves were dug in ancient drift sand, their outlines being in consequence badly preserved. There was the usual almost complete absence of burials in the pits, and as the filling of these was blown sand, it is not easy to ascribe the removal of the bodies to *sebâkh* digging. Possibly the cemeteries were destroyed in New Empire times or later, for political or religious reasons, somewhat in the same way that the Royal Tombs in France and those of the regicides in England were treated. It is hardly conceivable that plunderers would have removed in many cases the complete burial, and this could hardly have been done except when the skeleton was still held together by tissue, which was possibly still the case in the New Empire. Again, the removal of the dead may have been carried out by the Middle Kingdom Nubians themselves when the country was occupied in the New Empire by Egyptians. The same absence of skeletons from the C-group graves is reported from other sites of

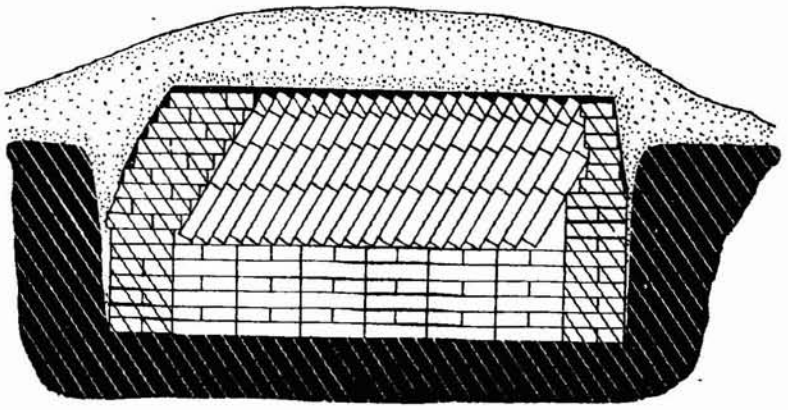




this period. Of course if the bones were thrown out on to the surface by plunderers, they would very soon become disintegrated and in the search for small objects, such as gold beads, there is little doubt that the whole contents of a grave would have to be passed up in baskets and put through a sieve. The prominence given to a Middle Kingdom Nubian grave by its superstructure would result in very few escaping being ransacked sooner or later.



The relative position and size of the superstructures will be found on Plan IX. Only such graves as possessed deposits of pottery offerings or burials are described below. The potsherds of the C-group pottery were entered on the record according to the nearest super-



structure to them, but in view of the fact that it is in almost every case absolutely impossible to know the original position of the vessels when complete, they are not entered below. These potsherds were all, without exception, fragments of vessels similar to those in position. Any attempt to establish sequence dates for the C-group pottery must be based on the pottery groups *in position*.

4.
i. Shell earring.
ii. Greenish black glazed ring beads.

11. *Superstructure* : Remains only at North end.

Grave : Rectangular pit in sand, 190×80—100 cm., lined with mud-brick, originally roofed with a leaning vault of mud-brick. Small hole in end wall of vault at Cemetery 110, graves

Burial : Removed.

Contents : Potsherds of small model water jars S-C R-W with incised patterns.

16. *Contents* :—

i. White shell beads.
ii. Fragments of a shell bracelet.

18. Oval grave, 125×80—95 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head East.

19. *Contents* :—

i. Green glaze ring beads.

22. *Contents* :—

i. Green glaze ring beads.
ii. Quantity of leather.

28. Circular superstructure, with one bowl of R-P B-T ware on NE. side.

30. Remains of circular superstructure with one R-P B-T bowl.

On East side: i. Green glaze ring bead.

32. *Contents* :—

i. Black glaze beads.
ii. Small roughly-made ivory cynocephalus ape amulet.
iii. Bowl red ware red painted.

33. Remains of superstructure on East side.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with impressed pattern round brim. Pl. 25. b. 1.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware, with incised white filled patterns. Pl. 23. a. 3.

35. Fragments of human and animal (sheep) bones.

36. Fragments of human bones stained red from contact with tanned leather.

38. Late C-group burial in sand on ancient surface. Skeleton contracted on R. side, head East.

39. Late C-group burial on ancient surface. Skeleton contracted on R. side, head East. Pelvis covered with leather.

Contents :—

i. Red and green glaze slips (pendants?).
ii. Blue glaze ring beads.

40. *Contents* :—

i. Bowl, S-C R-W, slight burnish.
ii. Shell bracelet.
iii. Shell hair ring.
iv. Pale blue and black glaze ring beads.

41. *Contents* :—

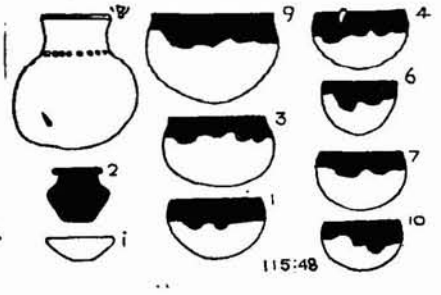
i. Nile shell with galena *kohl*.
ii. *Natica Melanistoma* shell, pierced for threading.

42. Skeleton loosely conracted on R. side, head East.

46. *On North side* :—

1. Bowl or cup of black ware.

48. Large circular superstructure, four metres in diameter.



On North side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T ware.
2. Samll-necked jar, black polished ware.
3, 4. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
5. Bowl black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. a. 5.
6, 7. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

8. Necked jar, S-C R-W.
9, 10. Bowls R-P. B-T.

i. Small saucer, white ware.

52. *Contents* :—

i. Nile shell with black galena *kohl*

58. *On East side* :—

1. Small bowl, S-C R-W, black inside.

59. *Contents* :—

i. Fragment of shell bracelet.
ii. Ostrich egg shell oval pendant.

60. *On East side* :—

1. Bowl red painted ware.

61. *Contents* :—

i, ii. Long jars, yellowish ware (broken)

62. *On North-east side* :—

1. Necked jar, S-C R-W.
2. Bowl, black polished ware with incised patterns.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

63. *On North-east side* :—

1. Cup, black polished and incised ware.
2. Necked jar, S-C R-W, with incised drawings (oxen, ostriches, etc.).
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

64, 64A. Two superstructures cutting each other.

On South side of 64*A* :—

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

On East side of 64 :—

2. Lamp? S-C R-W.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

i. Potsherds of a deep bowl, smooth coarse brown ware, with incised pattern at brim.

65. *On East side* :—

1. Bowl black polished ware, with incised patterns. Pl. 23. C. 3.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

67. *On East side* :—

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

i. Cup of thick pinkish limestone.
ii. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

69. *Contents* :—

i, ii. Bowls, R-P B-T ware (broken).

70. *Contents* :—

i. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

ii. Cup, black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. c. 5.

71. *On East side* :—

1. Cup reddish-black polished ware, with incised patterns.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

72. *On East side* :—

1. Small-necked jar, S-C R-W.

74. *On East side* :—

Large jar (broken) yellow ware.

i. Base of a large jar of yellow ware with pottery plug to close accidental hole.

ii, iii. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

iv. Cup black polished and incised ware.

v. Necked jar, white ware.

77. *On North side* :—

1–4. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

5. Small jar, S-C R-W.

i. Potsherds large necked jar, S-C R-W.

ii. Cup black polished and incised ware.

79. *On North side* :—

1. Cup, reddish-black polished and incised ware.

i. Bowl, R-P B-T.

81. *On East side* :—

1. Cup black polished and incised ware, filled with ashes. Pl. 24. c. 4.
2, 3. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

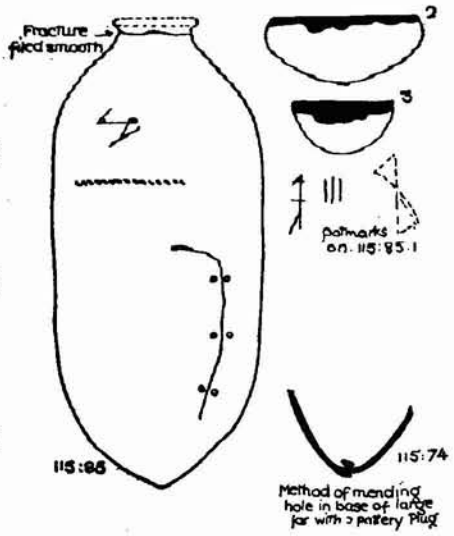
83. *Contents* :—

i. Broken bowl, R-P B-T.

ii. Neck of jar, S-C R-W, with incised pattern.

iii. Necked jar (broken) white ware.

iv. Cup black polished ware with dotted incised patterns.



85. *On East side* :—

1. Long jar, hard yellow ware (potmarked and riveted).
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

87. *On East side* :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Cup, black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. c. 7.
3. 4. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
5. Necked jar, S-C R-W.

88. Rectangular mud-brick lined pit, 190×90 cm., originally covered with a leaning mud-brick vault.

In débris :—

i, ii, iii. Potsherds of *small* R-P B-T bowls.
iv. Pottery doll.
v. Mother-of-pearl hair ring.
vi. Shell disc beads.
vii. Blue glaze beads.

89. Rectangular mud-brick lined pit, 160×90 cm. Originally covered with a leaning mud brick vault. Empty.

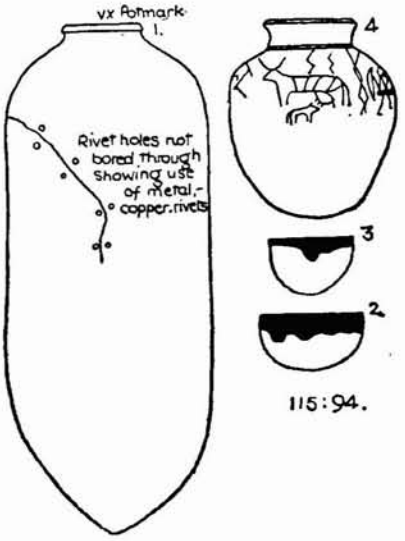
90. Rectangular mud-brick lined pit, 175×100—55 cm. (top of leaning vault 125 cm. from floor), enclosed by remains of a stone superstructure.

92. *On East side* :—

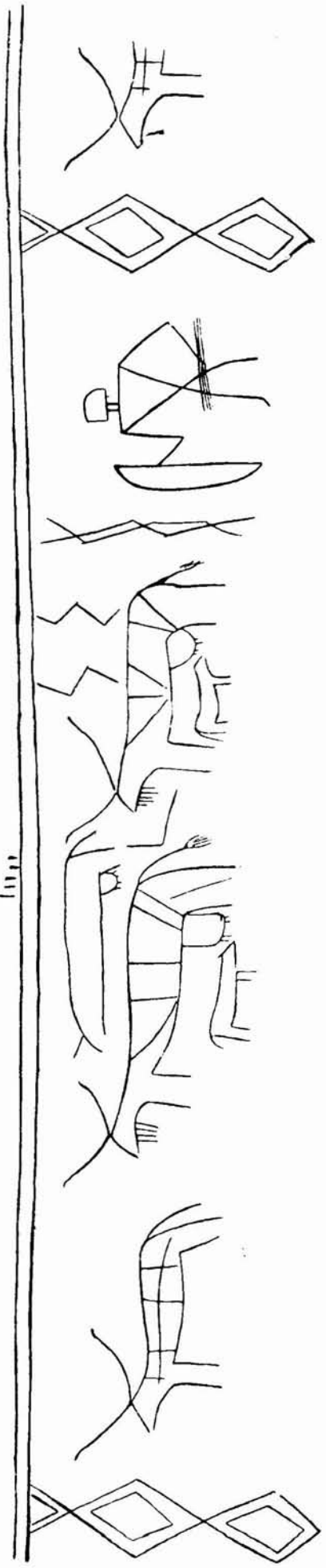
1. Cup reddish-black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. b. 5. c. 2.
2. Small cup, S-C R-W.
3. Necked jar, thick red-polished ware.

94. *On East side* :—

1. Large yellow ware (potmarked and riveted).



2, 3. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
4. Necked jar, S-C R-W. with incised drawings of cows and calves and man with bow and arrows.



95. *On East side* :— Pl. 8. a.

1. Necked jar, S-C R-W.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
3. Cup reddish-black polished and white filled incised ware. Pl. 23. b. 5.

5, 6. Small necked toilet jars, black ware.

7. Cup black polished and incised ware, containing ashes. Pl. 24. c. 1.

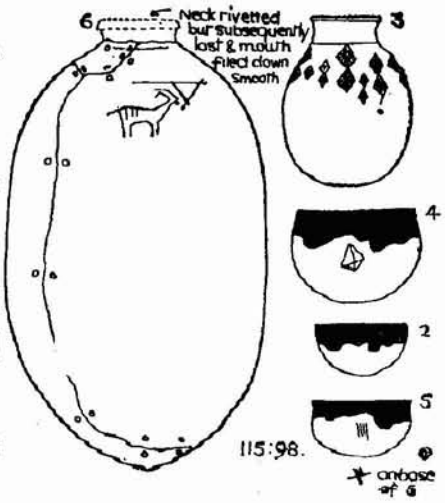
96. *In débris* :—

i. Necked jar, hard white ware.
ii. Cup black polished and incised ware.
iii. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
iv. Blue glaze ring beads.
v. Nile shell with galena *kohl.*
vi. Piece of a mother-of-pearl hair ring.

97. *On East side* :—

1. Necked jar, red painted ware.
2. Cup black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. c. 6.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware (pot-marked).

98. *On North and North-east side* :— Pl. 8. c.



1. Cup reddish-black polished and white filled incised ware. Pl. 24 a. 4.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
3. Necked jar, S-C R-W, with incised patterns.
4. Bowl, R-P B-T ware (pot-marked).
5. Bowl, R-P B-T ware (pot-marked).
6. Large jar hard yellow ware (pot-marked and much riveted, and neck broken away and filed down).

   i. Potsherds of a small model necked jar S-C R-W, with incised patterns.

101. *On North-east side* :—

1. Large jar hard yellow ware.

104. *On East side* :—

1. Small necked jar red painted ware.

   i. Rectangular mother-of-pearl pendant.

107. Rectangular mud-brick lined pit, 200×120 cm., to top of leaning mub-brick vault, 115 cm. Pl. 8. b.

i. Small cup, R-P B-T.

CEMETERIES 116 AND 117.

Cemeteries 116 and 117 consisted of a series of graves of the Archaic, C-group, New Empire and Ptolemaic to Roman periods. The ground was cut to pieces by *sebakh* digging, and the graves had in consequence been almost completely destroyed. At the north end of the area includes under Cemetery 116 was a small group of large rectangular pits lined with mud-brick and originally covered with round vaults, the type of grave being very much like that described from Cemetery 5 in the First Annual Report. In the neighbourhood of these were a number of side chamber graves for extended burials (axes of graves east and west) of the Roman period mixed with circular archaic graves of beehive section.

Graves Nos. 47–50 were somewhat further south, on a mound of alluvium capped with sand and gravel. Here a few Early Dynastic graves had been intruded on by some graves of the pit and end chamber type of the Roman Byzantine period. All were completely plundered. From the débris in one rectangular Early Dynastic grave (49) were recovered:—

i. Grey quartz palette with green malachite stain.
ii. Barrel-shaped and ball ivory beads.
iii. *Conus* shell.
iv Fragments of an ivory bracelet.
v. Small egg-shaped jar S-C R-W.

Graves 53–61 were poor burials of the New Empire period, being either deep pits with side chamber or simple rectangular graves. The skeletons were either extended on the back or chest, or on the right or left side, with the knees very slightly flexed.

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
53	Pit and side chamber	Extended on back and right side	Pottery types P. 97. a. 1. Type B. 2. 3. Type K. 4. Type B.
54	Pit and side chamber	Extended on chest	—
55	Pit and side chamber	Extended on back	Type: E.K.C.G. Alabaster kohl pots.
57	Pit and side chamber	On left side	Types E.F.K.G.
58	Rectangular, traces of wooden coffin.	On back	Type G.
59	Pit and cross and chamber ...	Extended on back, traces of 3 others from debris.	Type B.
60	Pit and side chamber	Extended on right side, left knee slightly flexed head North.	Types B.F.H.J. i. Small green glaze cowroid seal. ii. Green glaze melon-shaped beads with grooved sides.
61	Pit and side chamber	Extended on back, traces of wooden coffin.	As Fig. E.C.F.I.

Cemetery 117 was of the C-group period and consisted of about thirty graves (parallel sides with rounded ends) from which the circular superstructures had been removed. The burials had been as usual removed or broken up, only a few bones being found in the fillings

of the graves. The axes of the graves were uniformly east and west, except Nos. 1–5, which were north and south, and which may be archaic (No. 4 fragment of a shell bracelet). Only a few objects of Middle Kingdom Nubian character were recovered, as below :—

7. i. Shell with galena *kohl.*
ii. Leather.
iii. Small blue glaze ring beads.

8. Coarse black ware with incised patterns.

14. i. Nile shell with galena *kohl.*

24. i. Shell with galena *kohl.*
ii. Small blue glaze ring beads.
iii. iv. Broad shell bracelets, one riveted.

32. i. Blue glaze ring beads.

There were a considerable number of R-P B-T and yellow potsherds strewn over the whole cemetery.

CEMETERY 118. Pl. 7. a. b. Plan. X.

Cemetery 118 was situated on the high desert and somewhat back from the sandstone slopes bounding the valley. The deposit in which the graves were dug was very ancient alluvium, at this point from 124–125 metres above sea-level, or 15 metres above the present Nile. This alluvium is somewhat blacker than that below, and is mixed with, or resting on, a yellowish soil or clay. The spot had been utilized as a burying-ground about the beginning of the third Egyptian dynasty, the early dynastic graves found being just before the B-group. The archaic cemetery was a small one, and was not at first apparently disturbed by the C-group graves. Rather late in the Middle Kingdom, however, the C-group cemetery intruded on the earlier graves, and even in one case utilized the earlier pottery found as offerings outside their superstructures (Cem. 118, Grave 143). The latest graves of all are those of that part of the C-group period which seems to overlap the early New Empire. This, the first portion cleared, yielded a few pieces of the later black-topped pottery of unusual forms. The early part of the cemetery was completely buried, and the labour and time expended on removing the blown sand made it impossible to clear the whole of the southern half of the cemetery. The height of the cemetery above the river will prevent it from being affected by the new Reservoir, and since the graves yet unexamined are deeply buried in sand, and almost certainly empty, there is little likelihood that any material will be lost, except a few duplicate pieces of the C-group pottery.

One grave (No. 215) had a roughly constructed stone chapel on the east side, built into which were pieces of a sandstone stela with incised drawings of cows such as were recorded from Cemetery 101 at Dakka, 1909–1910. Graves 1, 5, 9, 21, 25 and 48 are important as showing the connection between the thin black-topped ware, the thick black-topped ware (small jars and bowls) with a regular black band round the brim, and the Early New Empire pottery or imitations of it. In the catalogue of graves in this cemetery, all empty graves are omitted, and reference should be made to the Plan for the relative sizes and positions of these. The condition or size of the superstructures is also sufficiently well shown there, and on Plates 7. 8.

There was throughout the cemetery, and especially in the western and older portion of it, an extraordinary absence of skeletons, or even bones, from the pits : apparently due to very early plundering, or deliberate sacrilege.

Archaic Graves.

These graves appear to date from the latter part of the Early Dynastic period, *i.e.* from about the time of the Second Egyptian Dynasty. They just precede the B-group or Old Kingdom Nubian period.

59. *Grave* : Rectangular, 105×60—80 cm., nearly intruded on by the deep C-group grave 58, and included within the superstructure of the latter.

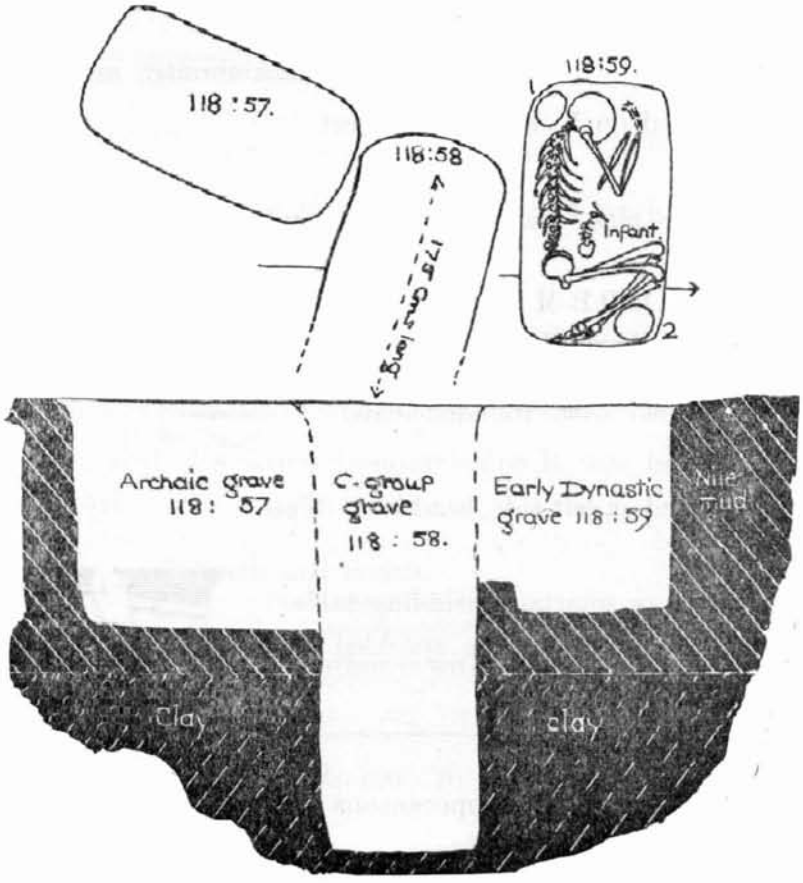
Burial : Contracted on left side, head West, local SW. Bones of a child (fœtus ?) before lower ribs. Pelvis covered with leather.

Contents :—

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

74. Oval grave, skeleton contracted on left side, head West.

1. Small deep pot, thin brown ware, with incised pattern at brim.
   - i. String of *Natica melanistoma* shells.
   - ii. Small oval quartz palette.
   - iii. Ivory bracelet.
   - iv. Green glaze beads.
   - v, vi. Shell bracelets.



vii. *Natica melanistoma oliva* and *Conus* shells.
viii. Quantity of broken ostrich egg shell.
ix. Large shell beads.

96. Rectangular grave, axis local SW. or NE.

Contents :—

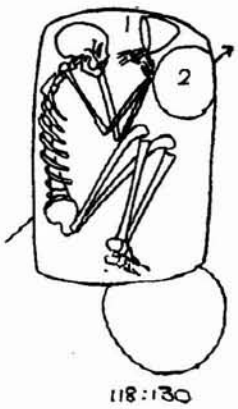
i. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
ii. Deep pot, thin brown ware with incised patterns.
iii. Quantity of ostrich egg shell.

130. *Grave.* Rectangular, 110×75—80 cm.

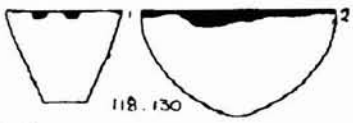
Burial : Contracted on L. side, head local W.

Contents :—

1. Deep pot, R-P B-M ware.
2. Large bowl, R-P B-M ware.
   i. Mother-of-pearl bracelet.
   ii. Shell bracelet.
   iii. Small bowl, thin S-C R-W.
   iv. Large barrel-shaped ivory bead.
   v. Barrel-shaped quartz beads.
   vi. Mud jar sealing with illegible impressions from a circular seal.
   vii. White shell disc and green glaze ring beads.



At east end of grave, at a higher level, was an approximately circular hole which seems to have been dug to receive a jar, of which only the sealing (vi) now remains. This and beads (vii) are no doubt later than the burial, and are of the C-group period.

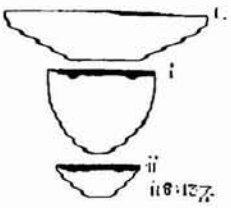


137. *Grave :* Rectangular or oval, 105×65—85 cm., cut through an older ? circular pit.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head West.

Contents :—

1. Bowl fine pink ware, light red painted and pebble polished.
   i. Pot, R-P B-M ware.
   ii. Small bowl, R-P B-M ware.

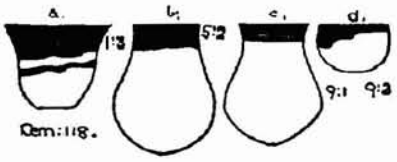


179. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends. 110×70 -45 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head local West.

Contents :—

1. Sandstone or quartzite grinding table.
2. Broken black and white speckled stone palette.



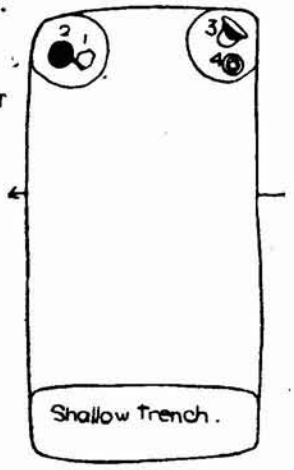
Grave of the latest C-group, contemporaneous with the Early New Empire (Dynasties, 15 to 18).

1. *Grave*: Rectangular, 180×90—75 cm. Axis East and West. Shallow trench at west end of grave.

Burial: Bones of two girls in no apparent order, from floor of grave.

Contents: In shallow pits at east end of grave:—

1. Alabaster *kohl* pot, New Empire type.
2. Small bronze mirror.
3. Beaker of thin black-topped ware. Pl. 25. c. 3.
4. Small necked toilet jar, thick red painted ware.
   i. White shell beads.



118:1

5. *Grave*: Rectangular, 165×85—70 cm. Axis East and West.

Burial.

Contents:—

1. Small necked jar red painted ware.
2. Pot or jar, R-P B-T ware, the top being very regular. Pl. 25. c. 5.
3. Ring stand red ware red painted.
   i. Quantity of decayed wood apparently from a bed.
   ii. Potsherds of a beaker, Thin R-P B-T ware.

9. *Grave*: Long narrow grave with rounded ends, 190×60—57 cm. Axis East and West.

Burial.

Contents:—

1. Jar R-P B-T ware with the top very regular.
2. Small bowl R-P B-T ware.

15. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends. Bones in disorder, but skeleton must have been contracted.

Contents:—

i. Rectangular mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.
ii. Shells pierced for threading.
iii. Shell beads.
iv. Blue glaze ball bead.

16. *Grave*: Narrow, parallel sides with rounded ends, 170×40—50 cm.

Burial: Lower part of a skeleton contracted on R. side, head North.

22. *Grave*: Rectangular, axis North and South.

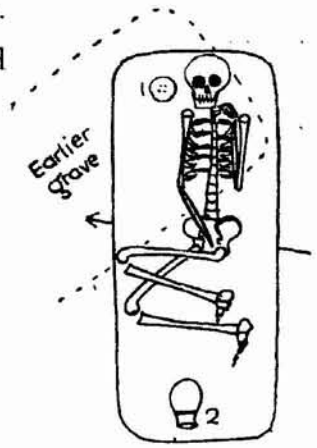
Contents:—

i, ii. Small late C-group bowls with evenly made black top.

25. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 150×70—95 cm., dug through an earlier grave.

Burial: Contracted on back and R. side, head East.

118:25



118:25.

Contents :—

1. Small R-P B-T bowl.
2. Necked jar red painted ware.

28. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, partially lined with sandstone slabs.

28. *Contents* :—

i. Small bowl, R-P B-T ware.
ii. Potsherds of a small bowl, R-P B-T ware.
iii. Speckled black and white stone pendant.
iv. Blue glaze ring and glandiform beads.
v. Flint flake.
vi. Shells.

32. *Contents* :—

i. Green glaze ring and shell disc beads.
ii. Small necked toilet jar, red painted ware.
iii. Potsherds, incised R-P B-T ware.
iv. *Oliva* shells.

35. *Grave* : Rectangular, 115×70—40 cm.

Burial : Contracted on left side, head East. Body had been covered with leather

Contents :—

1. Necked bottle, white ware.
2. Pebble palette.
3. Rubbing pebble.

i. Rectangular bronze awl.

This grave may possibly be as early as the B-group or Old Kingdom Nubian period.

38. *Grave* : Circular, 105×105—100 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head East.

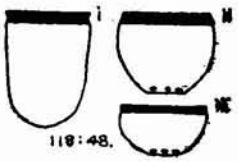
In position on surface, just outside of grave and mouth down, a small cup, late R-P-B-T. ware.

44, 45. Potsherds of small late-Cgroup R-P B-T bowls.

48. *Grave* : Large rectangular pit, 200×70—90 cm.

Burial : *Extended* on back, head East.

Contents :—



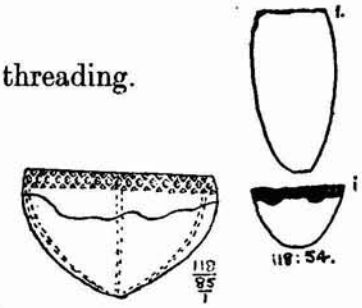
i. Deep bowl or pot, R-P B-T ware, with evenly made black top.
ii–iv. Small bowls, R-P B-T ware, two with holes in base.
v. Bowl, R-P B-T ware, coarsely incised patterns.
vi. Small shallow cup black incised ware, hole in base.

54. *Grave :* Circular, on floor of grave :—

1. Pot, S-C R-W.

i. Small bowl, S-C R-W, black mouth.

ii. Large whelk shell rapproche pierced for threading.



75. *Grave* : Large rectangular, axis East and West.

Contents :—

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

ii. Potsherds of bowls, incised R-P B-T ware.

iii. Potsherds of beaker of thin black-topped ware.

iv. Potsherds of R-P B-T ware with impressed patterns at brim.

This grave is intruded on two smaller archaic graves, 76 and 74.

Graves of the Earlier C-Group Period.

106. Rectangular grave.

i. Quantity of feathers.

ii. Rectangular mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.

iii. Shell beads.

110. *Grave* with parallel sides and rounded ends.

i. Feathers.

ii. Quantity of C-group potsherds (R-P B-T ware and incised).

iii. Blue glaze ring beads.

iv. Natica melanistoma shells.

v. Oval pendant of ostrich egg shell.

112. *Grave* with parallel sides and rounded ends.

On North side :—

1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

i. Two discs of pottery (jar stoppers).

ii. Fragments of quartz armlet.

iii. Fragments of alabaster vessel.

115. i. Rectangular mother-of-pearl bracelet sections.

117. *On East side* :—

1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

118. Circular stone superstructure.

On North-East side :—

1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns. Pl. 23. a. 1. 2.

143. Circular stone superstructure.

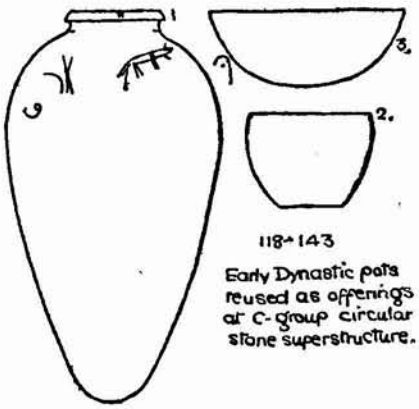
On North-East side :—Pl. 8. e.

1. Long jar hard pink ware (pot-marked).
2. Bowl hard pink ware, red ware bright red painted and polished.
3. Large bowl, ware as 2.

These three pieces of pottery are all taken from an archaic grave and reused as offerings outside a C-group superstructure. Near the offerings were found :—

i. Quartz pebble palette, green malachite.

ii. Large pounding stone.



118+143
Early Dynastic pots reused as offerings at C-group circular stone superstructure.

146. Stela (top broken away) in position in hole in the ground.

153–154. *On East side of superstructure* :—

1. Jar, yellow ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

i. Small bowl, S-C R-W.

ii. Stone axe-head. Pl. 20. g. 3.

iii. Quartz palette.

iv. Rim of bowl smooth coarse brown ware with incised patterns.

ii–iv are from an archaic grave (151 ?).

155. Human bones stained green from a mirror.

159. i. Bowl R-P B-T ware.

160. Superstructure. *On North-east side* :—

1. Necked bottle hard white ware, contained pebbles.

Grave : Parallel sides and rounded ends.

Burial : Apparently on back and right side, but only the lower part of the skeleton remains, and the grave is too short for an extended body.

i. Small necked toilet jar, black polished ware.

163.

i. Quantity of small split cowrie shells.

ii. Shell disc beads.

iii. Black and green glaze ring beads.

164.

i. Potsherds of a cup black polished and incised ware.

ii. Small bowl S-C R-W black-topped.

iii. Potsherds of bowl red polished ware with incised pattern.

iv. Pendant and bead speckled black and white stone.

v. *Natica melanistoma* shells.

vi. Pieces of a shell and ivory bracelets.

vii. Blue glaze ball and shell disc beads.

166. i. Fragments thick ivory bracelet.
ii. Two shell penannular hair rings.

169. *On South side of superstructure* :—
1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Small toilet vessel red ware.
3. Bowl black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. a. 1. b. 3.

174. *On East side* :—
1. Cup, red polished incised ware.
i. *Kohl* shell.
ii, iii. White and red pebbles.
iv. White shell disc beads.

175. *On East side* :—
1. Ring stand red ware red painted and polished (pot marked).
2. Bowl, black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. a. 3. b. 1.
i. Split cowrie shells.
ii. Shell disc beads.

183. *On North side* :—
1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with impressed decoration at brim. Pl. 25. b. 2.
i. Fragments of a shallow slate bowl of Old Kingdom type.

184. *On West side* :— Pl. 8. d.
1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware, impressed patterns.
2. Oval sandstone grinding table.

185. *On South side* :—
1. Large jar yellow ware (pot marked).

187. *On East side* :—
1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

188. *On East side* :—
1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
i. Potsherds of bowl R-P B-T ware with impressed patterns round brim
ii. Long *situla*, brown polished ware with incised patterns. Pl. 25. a. 3.

189. *On North side* :—
1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware incised patterns. Pl. 23. a. 4.
3. Cup, reddish-black polished ware, incised patterns.

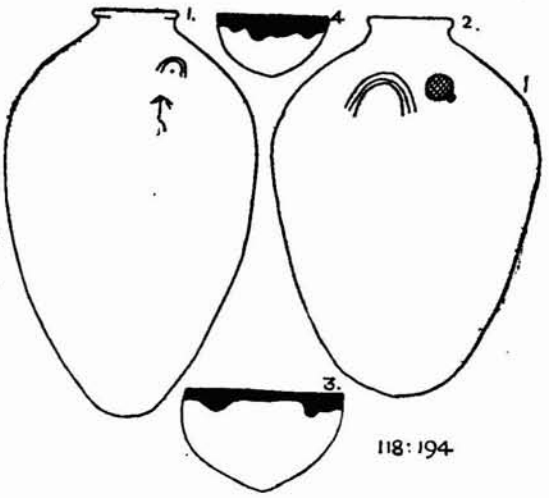
193. *On North-east side* :—
1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware. Pl. 25. b. 4.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T incised ware.
4. Cup black polished and incised ware. Pl. 23. c. 6.

194. *On West side* :—

1. Large jar yellow ware.

On North-east side :—

2. Large jar, yellow ware.
3, 4. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
5. Bowl black polished with white filled incised lines. Pl. 23. b. 2. Pl. 24. b. 2.



118: 194

197. *On East and North-east sides* :—

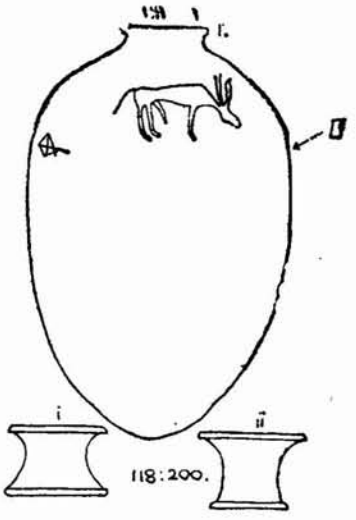
1, 2, 3. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

198. *On North side* :—

1. Necked jar hard white ware.

200. *On West side* :—

1. Large jar yellow ware (pot mark).
   i, ii. Ring stands red ware, red painted and polished.
   iii. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns.



118:200.

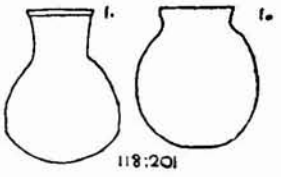
201. Later C-group grave which apparently never had a superstructure.

Grave : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 130 × 55—130 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head East. The skull appears to have rested on a mass of chopped straw and the body was covered with leather.

Contents :—

1. Necked jars, S-C R-W and white ware.
   i. Quantity of blackish green glaze ring beads.


118:201

204. *On South-east side* :—

1. Necked jar, S-C R-W.
2, 3. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

205. *On East side* :—

1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

208. *On East side* :—

1, 2. Necked jars, S-C R-W.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns.

210. *On South side* :—

1. Necked jar hard white ware.

This superstructure seems to have been enlarged or repaired. On clearing the grave the remains of an earlier superstructure came to light, having on the East side :—

1. Necked jar red painted and polished.

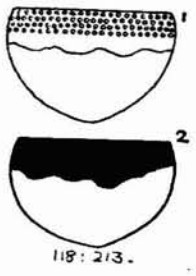
2. Bowl, R-P B-T with incised patterns. Pl. 25. a. 4.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
4. Necked jar, S-C R-W.

211. *On East side* :—

1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns.

213. *On East side* :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with impressed pattern round brim. Pl. 25. b. 3.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.



From edge of grave inside superstructure :—

A. Necked jar, S-C R-W.
B. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns.
   i. Shell bracelet.
   ii. Trapezoidal ostrich eggshell pendant.

214. *On East side* :—

1. Large jar, yellow ware, lower part coated with mud.
2. Necked jar S-C R-W.
3. Necked jar hard white ware.
4, 5. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
6. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns. Pl. 23. b. 6.
7. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

215. Superstructure with offering place or chapel on east side. The chapel is built of slabs of sandstone set on edge. At north-east corner was a stela (broken), either in position or used merely as building material for the chapel. It bore incised drawings of cows. Pl. 8. f.

217. *On North-east side* :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
   i. Green glaze ring beads.

218. *On North-east side* :—

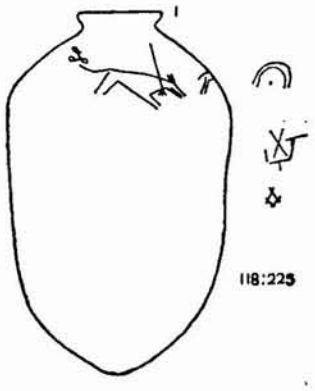
1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

222. Inside superstructure, but on surface at east end of grave :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware much worn by wind and sand.

223. *On North-east side* :—

1. Large jar jellow ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.



225. *On North and East sides* :—

1. Large jar yellow ware.
2. Bowl black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. b. 1.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns.

227. *On North-east side* :—

1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

i. Necked jar, S-C R-W.

228. *On North side* :—

1. Necked jar S-C R-W.
2. Necked jar, red painted and polished.

230. *On East side* :—

1. Cup black polished incised ware.
2, 3. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

232. *On East side* :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Bowl, black polished and incised ware, containing ashes. Pl. 23. C. 2.
3, 4. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

i. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns (broken).

ii. Potsherds of large necked jar, S-C R-W, with incised patterns.

233. *On East side* :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware with incised patterns.

i. *Kohl* shell.

234. *On South-east side* :—

1. Cup black polished and incised ware. Pl. 23. C. 4.

i. *Kohl* shell with black galena paint.

ii. Potherds of a large bowl, smooth coarse black ware with incised patterns at brim.

235. *On East side* :—

1. Cup black polished and incised ware, much sandworn.
2. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.

i. Large jar (broken), hard yellow ware.

239. *On East side* :—

1. Small necked jar, S-C R-W.
2. Small necked jar. white ware.
3. Small bowl, R-P B-T ware.

241. *On North-east side* :—

1. Necked jar, S-C R-W.
2. Cup, black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. C. 2.
3. Lower part of a jar or large *situla*, S-C R-W red washed.
4, 5. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

i. Copper fish hook.

ii. Minute clay doll.

iii. Mother-of-pearl hair ring.
iv. Shell carnelian and green glaze beads.
v. Ivory bracelet.
vi. Shell finger rings.

242. *On South side* :—

1. Globular necked jar pink ware.
2. Necked jar black polished ware (encrusted with lime).

i, ii. Potsherds of bowls, R-P B-T ware.
iii. Cup, black polished and incised ware.
iv. Necked jar with incised pattern, S-C R-W.
v. Fragments of penannular ivory bracelet.

There were a few scattered poor graves of the late C-group period on the ground below Cemetery 118, lettered A, B, C, etc. :—

A. Oval grave, skeleton of a child slightly contracted on back and left side, head East.

B. Circular grave. Skeleton contracted on right side, head East. At neck, split cowrie shell.

In débris :—

i. Potsherds of bowl, R-P B-T ware.
ii. Small blue glaze ring beads and small shell beads.

C. Oval grave. Skeleton contracted on right side, head North.

NEW EMPIRE GRAVES (CEMETERIES 118. 119.)

2. Long grave with lower part of skeleton, showing extension on back and right side, head West.

4. Long grave with bones of an extended burial in disorder.

i. Fragments of jar Type F. and small bowl Type I.

21. Narrow grave. Bones of a child in débris.

i. Necked jar Type F.
ii. Small bowl, R-P, B-T ware.
iii. Bowl, red polished and painted ware, Type I.
iv. Small spouted vessel smooth coarse black ware, slightly burnished.
v. *Natica Melanistoma* shells pierced for threading.

Cem 119. 10. Long grave. i Necklace Hathor heads, green glazed steatite. ii Scarabs and Plaques. Pl. 37-124-129. Figure of Bes Pl. 28 c. 18.

13. Pit and side chamber. Blue faience figure of Bes Pl. 28. c. 17.
16. Pit and end chamber grave. N.E. Pottery. Scarabs. Pl. 36. 131. 132.
22. Scarabs. Pl. 36-132-133.

CEMETERY 120.

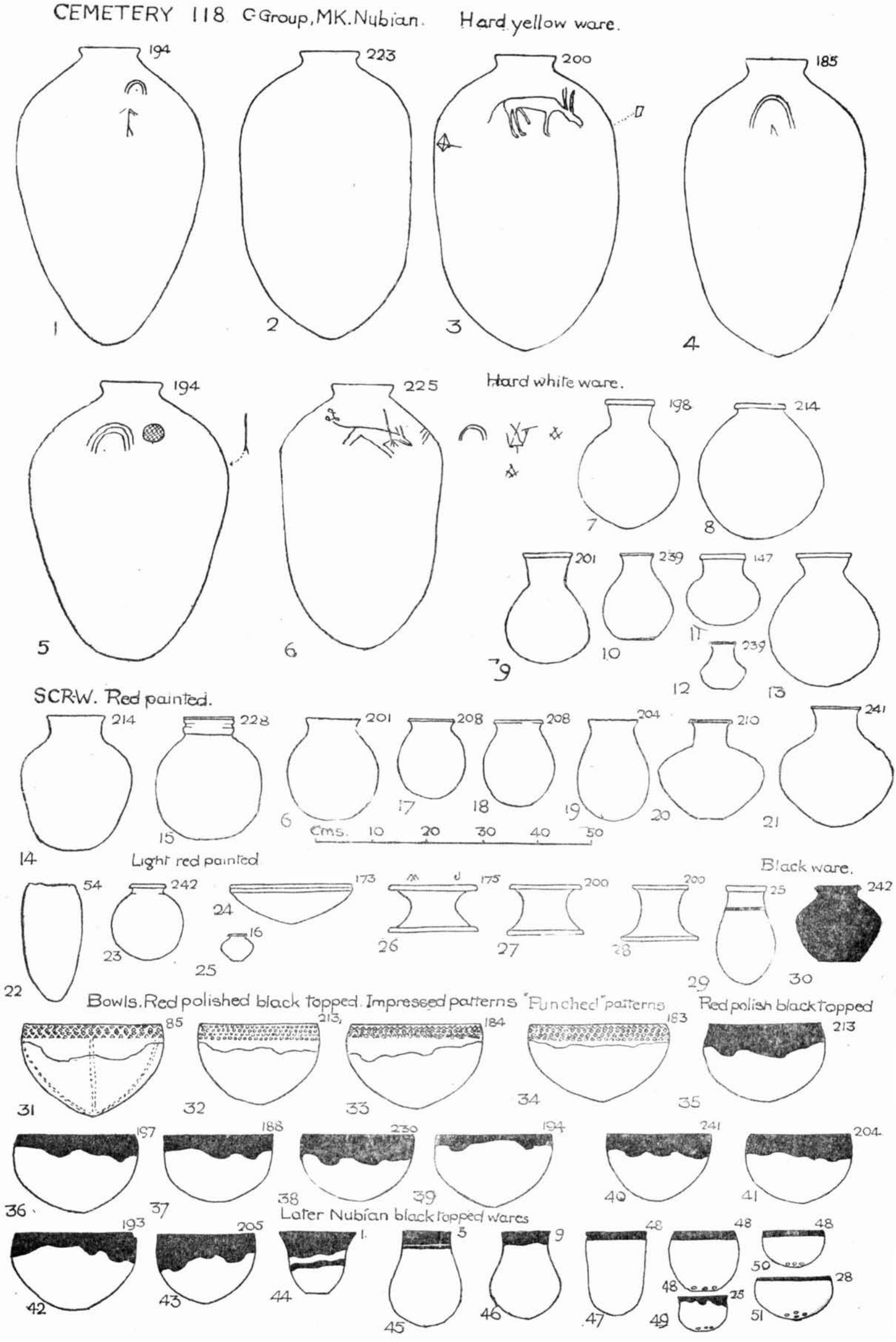
The ground occupied by Cemetery 120 was a long stretch of alluvial soil capped with gravel and sand. The site was first occupied by an archaic settlement. Bones, ashes, broken pottery and small ground stone axes of the Early Dynastic and Old Kingdom periods were found scattered over a large area. The site could not have been that of a cemetery on account of the deposits of ashes and broken animal bones, and the stone axe-heads were found in every stage of manufacture.

These axe-heads are curious as indicating that, by the close of the archaic period, *i.e.* at the time when the Early Dynastic culture was replaced by that of the B-group or Old Kingdom Nubian type, the amount of copper reaching Nubia was insufficient for the needs of the population, and no doubt the policy of Sneferu and his successors would be to prevent supplies of the metal reaching the Sudanese. Perhaps too, the great building works of the Old Kingdom used up by actual wear great quantities of copper tools and contributed to this scarcity of the metal in Upper Egypt.

The burials found at different points are mostly those of the New Empire, and their condition would seem to prove that the site was not that of an archaic cemetery turned over by *sebbakhin*. The earlier New Empire is the period to which most of the graves are to be attributed, but there are two or three from the later Empire, a few of the Ptolemaic Roman, and one of the X-group period.

Later New Empire Graves.

No.	Grave Type.	Burial.	Contents.
1	Pit and side chamber	Bones generally in disorder...	i. Jar red ware. ii. Split corwies. iii, iv. Penannular carnelian rings. v. Melon-shaped green glaze bead with grooved sides. vi. Small plaque with fish on back.
2	Pit and side chamber	Bones generally in disorder...	i. Gold ear ring. Pl. 28. b. 12. ii. Green glaze amulet (Isis and child). iii. Long barrel-shaped green glaze beads. iv. Blue glaze pendants. v. Small blue glaze figure amulet. vi. Scarab, green glaze.
7	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Broken uchat eye blue glaze amulets. ii. Fragments of gold foil and gold beads. iii. Small carnelian beads. iv. Quantity of carnelian chips and broken beads. v. Facetted carnelian beads.


CEMETERY 118 C-Group, MK. Nubian. Hard yellow ware.
194
223
200
185
1
2
3
4
194
225
Hard white ware.
198
214
5
6
7
8
201
239
147
239
9
10
11
12
13
SCRW. Red painted.
214
228
201
208
208
204
210
241
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
Cms. 10 20 30 40 50
Light red painted
Black ware.
54
242
173
175
200
200
25
242
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
Bowls. Red polished black topped. Impressed patterns "Punched" patterns
Red polish black topped
85
213
184
183
213
31
32
33
34
35
197
188
230
194
241
204
36
37
38
39
40
41
Later Nubian black topped wares
193
205
1
5
9
48
48
48
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
25
28
51

LATER NEW EMPIRE GRAVES (*continued*).

No.	BURIAL.	GRAVE TYPE.	CONTENTS.
9	—	Narrow rectangular grave ...	i. Scarab (Thothmes III) faded green glaze.
2	—	Pit with side chamber	i. Split cowries. ii. Shell disc beads. iii. Blue glaze barrel-shaped and star-shaped beads. iv. Uchat eye amulet in blue and purple glaze.
18	—	Pit with side chamber	i. Scarab, blue-green glaze.
19	Pit with side chamber	—	i. Blue glass ball beads. ii. Scaraboid bead. iii. Lenticular bead with grooved side. iv. Green glaze scarab.
21	Pit with side chamber	Bones generally in disorder...	i. Roughly made scarab. ii. Small glazed figure of Bes.
26	Pit with side chamber	—	i. Amulet crocodile head pale bluish-green glaze. ii. Bone tube. iii, iv. Bronze hooks (from a scale beam).

EARLY NEW EMPIRE GRAVES.

29. Narrow rectangular grave. On left side, head North.

i. Jar, Type Q.

ii. Bowl Type H.

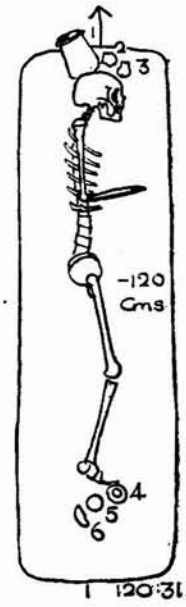
31. *Grave:* Rectangular, 215×6—120 cm.

Burial: Extended on left side, knees slightly flexed, head North.

Contents :—

1. Jar red painted. Type A.
2. Small alabaster vessel.
3, 4. Small toilet vessels, red ware, red painted.
5. Hollow sandstone nodule (for *kohl*).
6. Nile shell.

i. Scarab, green glaze.



32. *Grave:* Pit and side chamber, 200×70—165 cm.

Burial: On right side, head North, knees slightly flexed.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, red painted inside. Type I.
2. Jar, red ware. Type C.
3. Bowl, red ware. Type H.
4. Pot with hole in base. Type K.

5. As 2.
6. Long jar, red ware. Type F.

33. *Grave:* Pit and side chamber, 220×80—150 cm. Roof collapsed.

Burial: Extended on back, head South.

Contents :—

1. Jar, red painted and polished. Fig. P. 97. a. 9.
2. Necked jar, red painted ware. Type A.
3. Alabaster *kohl* pot with lid.
   i. Scarab, blue glaze with hatched pattern.
   ii. Broken ivory *kohl* stick or hairpin with carved head.
   iii. Blue and green glaze beads.
   iv. Blue glaze and glass ball beads.

No.	Burial.	Grave Type.	Contents.
34	Narrow rectangular	—	i. Jar, red painted ware. Type F. ii. Scarab. iii. Stone axe-head (archaic) in débris.
35	Narrow rectangular	Extended on back, head N. ...	i. Jar, red ware. Type F.
36	Narrow rectangular	—	i. Bowl, red painted ware, polished inside. Type I. ii. Necked jar, white ware.
37	Narrow rectangular	Extended on back, head North	1, 2. Jars, red painted ware. Type F.
42	Narrow rectangular	—	i. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
44	Narrow rectangular	—	1, 2. *Situlæ*. 3. Pot, red line on brim.
45	Pit and side chamber	—	1. Flask, red ware red painted and polished. Fig. P. 97. a. 9. 2. Jar, white polished ware. Type O. 3. Jar, red painted ware. Tyoe F.
54	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Scarab.
55	Pit and side chamber	Extended on back, head North	i. Scarab.
56	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Bowl, red ware. Type G.
57	Pit and end chamber	Extended on back, head North towards doorway which was sealed with vertical sandstone slab. Offerings 1–7 arranged alongside wall of chamber on left side of skeleton.	1. Necked flask, red ware. P. 97. a. 9. 2. Jar. Type B. 3. Pot. Type K. 4. As 2. 5. As 3. 6. Bowl, red line on brim. Type H. 7. Bowl, red painted inside and over brim. Type H. 8. Necked jar, toilet vessel, white ware. i. Green glazed plaque with design on four sides, Thothmes III. ii. Scarab, defaced design.

Empty pit and side chamber New Empire graves : 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28.
Empty pit and end chamber New Empire graves : 41, 49, 50, 51.
Empty narrow rectangular New Empire graves : 13, 14, 15, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 48
Circular graves : 4, 39, 52, 53.

Ptolemaic graves :—

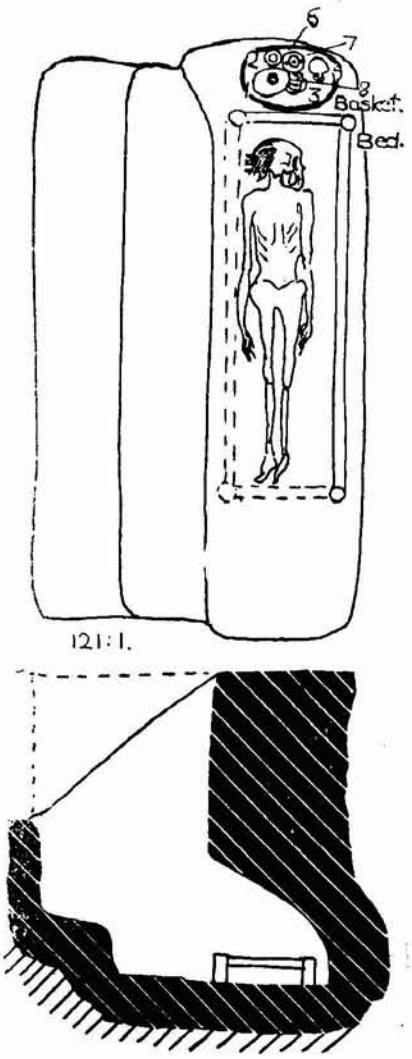
16. Large rectangular pit, lined and vaulted with mud-brick.
i. Iron spear-head. Pl. 29. a. 3.

58. Grave as 16, containing two clay coffins, A and B, with modelled faces on lids. Extended burials in each coffin and burial of a child without a coffin at side of coffin A.

X-group graves :—

17. Pit and side chamber grave, containing a skeleton contracted on right side, head South.
At feet :—
1. Jar cream painted as Fig. 5. 14.
2. Cup as Fig. 5. 56. turned down over neck of 1.

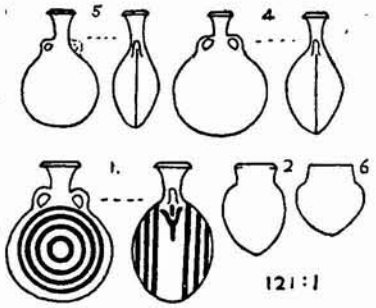
CEMETERY 121.



Cemetery 121 was dug in very ancient alluvium resting on the sandstone at the edge of the desert plateau some metres above the general alluvial plain of Qurta. The graves in this cemetery are of two periods. At the north end of the cemetery were about a dozen circular archaic graves of beehive section completely plundered, from which only a shallow pan or bowl of S-C R-W, and a sandstone pounding stone were recovered. The remainder of the cemetery was of the intermediate period between the Later Empire and the Ptolemaic period. So very few graves between the end of the XIXth Dynasty and the fourth century B.C. have been found in Lower Nubia that this small cemetery is of special interest. It had unfortunately been very much plundered, but two graves, Nos. 1 and 6, were sufficiently well preserved as to their contents to demonstrate the original character of the whole cemetery.

1. *Grave :* Pit and side chamber grave, 240 × 140—120 cm.
Burial : Female skeleton extended on back, hands at sides, on a wooden bed, and wrapped in coarse cloth. Pl. 11. a.
Contents : In a basket at head of bed :—
1. Small two-handled flask.
2. Small jar white ware.

3. Blue glaze vessel with two handles. Pl. 27 d. 1.
4. Small two-handled flask.
5. One-handled flask.
6. Small toilet jar, red ware.
7. Blue glaze *kohl* tubes. Pl. 27. d. 3.
8. Blue glaze statuette of Isis and Horus (broken). Pl. 27. d. 2.
   i. Twist of human hair with 3 carnelian beads strung on it.



2. Pit and side chamber tomb, clay coffin which has been broken open, and the burial thrown out.

3. Pit and side chamber grave. Bones of skeleton in disorder, the skull with an abcess cavity.

i. Black and white stone pendant.
ii. Dark blue glazed beads.
iii. Carnelian ball bead.
iv. Scarab, blue glaze.

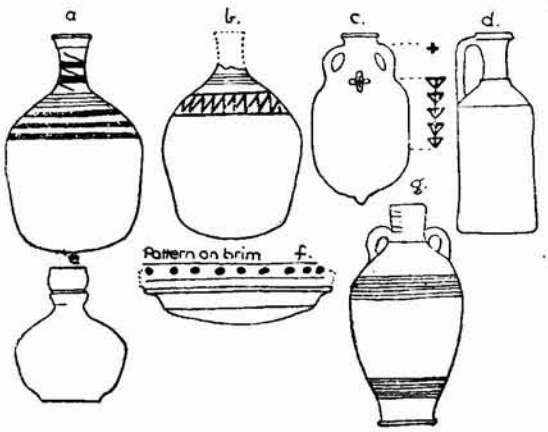
5. Pit and side chamber grave, with traces of wooden bedstead, *cf.* 121 : 1.

i. Pieces of wood.
ii. Hide sandals with leather straps.
iii. Jar pink ware with buff coloured wash.
iv. Side handled jar, white ware.

6. Denuded grave containing an extended burial. Near head :—

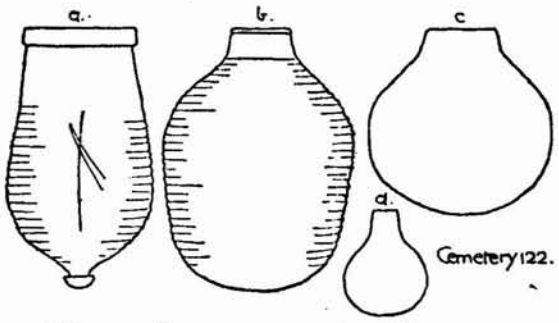
1. Jar.
2. Flask-shaped amphora with side handles.
   i. Bowl red ware coarse red washed inside and over brim.

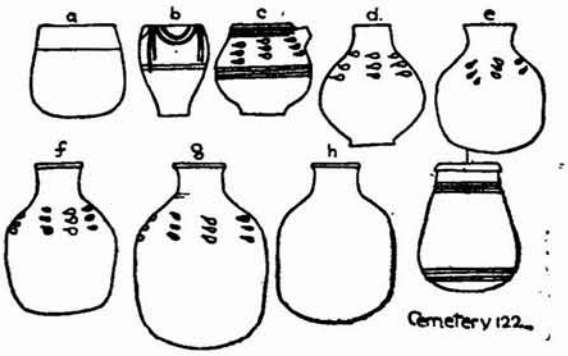
Cemetery 122.



Cemetery 122 was dug in the ancient Nile alluvial mud about three kilometres north of Maharraga Temple. It thus lay almost halfway between the two Roman town sites of Qurta (Korte) and Maharraga (Hierasykaminos). The dunes deeply covering the ruins of the former place and the still existing traces of Qurta Temple were only examined superficially, the enormous amount of accumulated sand rendering any other course, impractical although it is, of course, to be regretted that one town site of this date could not have been cleared. The sand, however, was about two or three metres

deep, and as the small section uncovered showed nothing but mud house walls cut to pieces by early *sebâkh* digging before the ruins became sand buried, it seemed inadvisable, in view of the time and money still available, to do more.





The earliest graves in Cemetery 122 are those of the later Empire, and these were intruded on by a large cemetry of the-Xgroup period, and apparently somewhat early in the period. The graves had been extensively plundered, but there was a considerable amount of pottery from the rifled tomb chambers. The principal forms are given on Fig. 5.

A few of the burials are in narrow rectangular graves, east and west, and are of the Christian period.

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
1	Pit and end chamber, a reused New Empire.	Originally wrapped in a coarse woollen cloth.	i, ii. Large jars red ware, with decoration of painted spots. iii. Lustre and other glass beads.
2	Pit and sides chambers ealed with vertical andstone slabs.	—	i. Necked jar.
3	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head S.	1. Necked jar. i, ii. Cups.

5. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber, 210×165—205 cm.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on left side, head South.

Contents :—

1, 2. Necked jars.
3, 4. Cups.
5. Lower part of a small ampulla.
6. Pebble palette, red hæmatite, and a rubbing pebble.

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
6	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Jar, S-C R-W. ii. Necked jar.
7	Pit and side chamber	Originally wrapped in coarse woollen cloth.	i. Necked jar. ii. Shell beads. iii. Brass ear-ring. iv. String of small orange beads.
8	Pit and side chamber	Bones of a child	—

9. *Grave*: Pit and side chamber, 165×195—175 cm.

Burial: Contracted on right side, head South, wrapped in red and yellow striped woollen cloth.

Contents :—

i. Two handled jar, cream painted ware.
ii. Large cup.
iii, iv. Small cups.
v. Slender necked jar.
vi. Necked jar with spotted decoration.

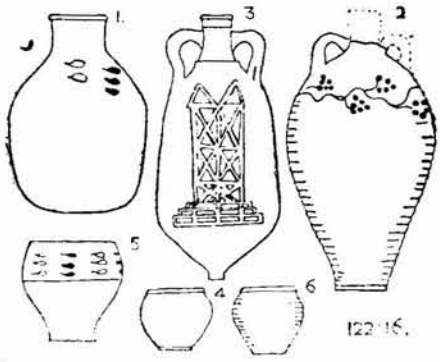
No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
10	Pit and side chamber	—	i, iii. Cups.
11	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar. ii. Cup. iii. Small jar, S-C R-W.
13	Pit and side chamber	Bones of a child	—
14	Pit and side chamber	—	—
15	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Slender necked jar cream painted ware with black decoration.

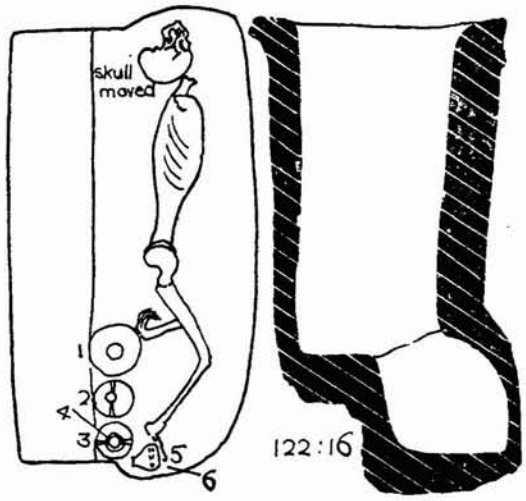
16. *Grave*: Pit and side chamber, 175×100—170 cm.

Burial: Contracted on left side, head South, but the body has been disturbed, and the skull and right arm torn off by plunderers. Pl. 15. e. f.

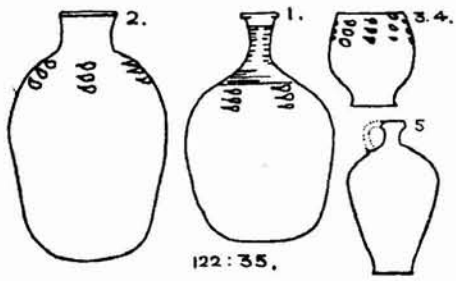
Contents :—

1. Necked jar with spotted decoration in black and white.
2. Two-handled jar white painted ware with vine decoration in black.
3. Two-handled jar of red ware with white painted design of a house or altar.
4. Cup turned down on mouth of 3.
5. Cup with black and white spots.
6. Plain cup.





No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
23	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar. ii. Cup. iii. Cup with spotted decoration. iv. Jar.
28	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head South, wrapped in woollen cloth.	—
29	Pit and side chamber	Bones of a child	i. Cup.
30	Pit and side chamber	Bones of a child originally wrapped in brown woollen cloth.	i. Slender necked jar. ii. Slender necked jar. iii. Cup.
31	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on R. side, head S.	1. Necked jar. 2. Cup.
35	Pit and end chamberg rave, door originally blocked with sandstone slabs.	—	1. Slender necked jar. 2. Necked jar. 3, 4. Cups. 5. Ampulla. i. Cup. ii. Brass penannular ear-ring. iii. Quantity of small orange glaze beads. v. Shell beads.
38	Pit and end chamber grave...	Skeleton contracted on R. side, head S. towards door.	1. Necked jar. 2. Cup.
39	Pit and side chamber	—	1. Cup. 2. Necked jar. i. Quantity of dark blue glass dumbell-shaped beads.
40	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Cup. ii. Brim of a glass vessel.



41. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber.

Burial : Remains of a female skeleton showing contraction on right side, head South.

Contents :—

1. Broken ampulla with traces of floral decoration in black.
2. Large globular pot, S-C R-W.
3. Wooden (ebony ?) box bound with brass and fastened with iron nails; contained a few X-group beads.
4. Cup.

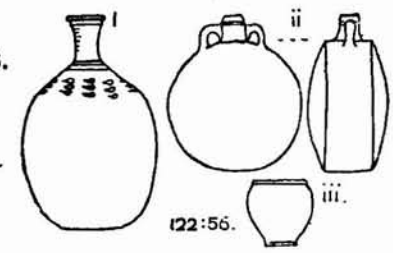
No.	Grave.	Burial	Contents.
42	Pit and side chamber	Bones of a child	i. Peg shaped slate, and white and red stone pendants. ii. Bracelet of shell beads. iii. Green glaze ring beads. iv. Copper fastenings of a box.
43–5	Empty pit and side chamber graves.	—	—
47	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Small jar, S-C R-W.
49	Pit and side chamber	—	1. Jar, S-C R-W. 2. Cup. 3. Large plate red painted ware, with black painted spots on brim. i. Cup as 2.
50	Pit and side chamber	—	1. Sakia pot.
52	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Cup. ii. X-group beads (small orange glaze, carnelian drop pendants, facetted carnelian, and green glaze).
54	Pit and side chamber	—	i, ii. Necked jar. iii, iv. Cups. v. Shell beads.
55	Pit and side chamber	Skeleton of a child contracted on left side, head West.	i. Two-handled jar. ii. Cup.

56. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber.

Burial : Skeleton contracted on right side, head West.

Contents :—

i. Slender necked jar.
ii. Flask.
iii. Cup.

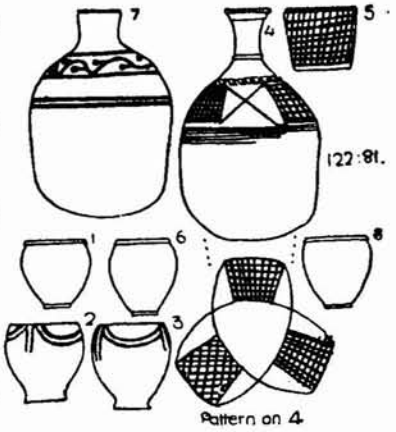


No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
57	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on right side, head South, wrapped in woollen cloth with red stripe.	i. Hide sandal.
58	Pit and side chamber	—	—
59	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Straight-sided jug. ii. Necked jar. iii. Slender necked jar. iv. Small lamp. v. Iron spindles for spinning wool thread. vi. Hide cup.

60. Christian grave with extended burial, head West, intruded on an X-group grave with burial contracted on left side, head South.

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
62	Pit and side chamber	—	—
63	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar. ii. Necked jar. iii, iv. Cups.
64	Pit and side chamber	—	—
65	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar. ii. Necked jar. iii. Cup. iv. Carnelian drop pendant, large short cylindrical orange glaze and quartz beads.
66	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head S.	i. Two-handled jar. ii, iii. Cups.
67	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head West, wrapped in woollen cloth.	—
68	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on right side, head South.	1. Large jar S-C R-W. 2, 3. Cups. 4. Cup.
69	—	—	i. Small ampulla. ii. Ball carnelian beads. iii. Penannular shell rings. iv. Small ditto. v. Carnelian drop pendants. vi. Quartz ball beads.
70	Pit and side chamber grave ...	Burial extended on back, head West.	1. Necked jar. 2. Cup on mouth of 1. 3. Cup. i. Orange and green glaze, and small white shell beads.
72	Pit and side chamber grave ...	—	i. Necked jar.
73	Pit and side chamber grave ...	Infant's bones...	i, ii. Necked jar. iii. Cup. iv. Cup.
74	Pit and side chamber grave ...	Infant's bones...	i. White quartz long barrel-shaped beads (nearly cylindrical). ii. Small shell beads. iii. Short cylindrical blue glaze beads.
79	Pit and side chamber	Infant's bones...	i. Cup.

81. *Grave* : Pit and end chamber, 300×70—200 cm. (chamber 160×75—110 cm.).



Burial : Lower part of skeleton contracted on right side, head South (towards door of chamber).

Contents : Mass of pottery just inside entrance to chamber.

1. Cup.
2, 3. Cups with festoon decoration.
4. Necked jar cream painted ware, with hatched patterns in brown paint.
5. Cup white painted with hatched decoration of brown painted lines.
6. Cup as 1.
7. Necked jar red ware with black painted decoration.
8. Cup as 6.

i. Necked jar S-C R-W (broken).

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
83	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head North.	—
84	Pit and end chamber	—	—
85	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on right side, head West.	—
86	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Cup. ii. Ampulla. iii. Iron spindle. iv. Beads.
88	Pit and side chamber	—	—
89	Pit and side chamber	Bones of a child	i. Jug, S-C R-W. ii. Cup.
90	Pit and side chamber	—	—
91	Pit and end chamber	—	—
92	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on right side, head South, wrapped in brown cloth.	i. Quantity of blue and green glaze and shell beads.
96	Pit and side chamber	—	—
97	Pit and side chamber	—	—
100	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar, spotted decoration. ii. Cup. iii. Necked jar, red painted ware. iv. Silver penannular earring. v. String of white shell or quartz beads.

No.	Grave.	Grave.	Contents
			vi. String of green glaze ball beads and white quartz beads alternately. vii. (In surface débris) :— Ram's head in green glaze.
102	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Two-handled flask.
103	Pit and end chamber	Removed burial, originally wrapped in red striped woollen cloth.	i. Necked jar cream painted with brown painted decoration. ii. Necked jar red painted ware. iii. Cup with festoon decoration.
104	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on right side, head South.	1. Two-handled jar. 2. Small two-handled jar. i, ii. Pieces of wooden combs for wool weaving.
105	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar, S-C R-W. ii. Cup. iii, v. Cups. iv. Necked jar. vi. Black and white speckled. stone beads. vii. Carnelian drop pendants
107.	Pit and side chamber	Slightly contracted on red heads	1. Sakia pot.
108	Pit and side chamber	—	—
109	Pit and side chamber	--	i. Small bottle.
110–113	Pit and side chamber	—	—
114	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on right side, head South.	
116	Pit and side chamber	Bones of an infant...	i. Sakia pot.
119	Pit and side chamber	Part of skeleton showing contraction on right side, head South.	1. Jar. 2. Necked jar with spot decoration. 3. Cup.
124	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on right side, head S.	i, ii. Two leather tubes with tooled patterns (quivers or sheaths). ii, iv. Hide sandals or feet. iv. Cup.
125	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar, spot decoration. ii. Cup, spot decoration. iii. Cup. iv. Two-handled flask, ribbed ware.
127	Pit and end chamber	—	i. Necked jar, spot decoration. ii. Cup, spot decoration. iii. Necked jar, spot decoration.

No.	Grave.	Grave.	Contents.
129	Pit and side chamber	Bones of a child	—
130	Pit and side chamber	—	—
131	Pit and side chamber	Skeleton of a child contracted on right side, head South, wrapped in a woollen cloth withred and yellow stripes.	—
132	Pit and side chamber	Child contracted on right side, head South.	1. Cup with spot decoration.
133	Pit and side chamber	Child contracted on right side, head South.	—
134	Pit and side chamber	—	i. Necked jar pink painted ware with black painted bands. ii, iii. Cups.
135	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head South.	—
136	Pit and side chamber	—	—
138	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head South, wrapped in woollen cloth.	—
140	Pit and side chamber	Contracted on left side, head North.	i. Cup.

New Empire Graves.

18. Large rectangular pit (denuded side chamber grave).

Contents :—

i. Necked jar or flask, white ware.
ii. Silver crescent-shaped earring.
iii. Gold barrel-shaped beads.
iv. Greenish red glaze ring beads.

22. Grave as 18.

Contents :—

i. Scarab.
ii. Scarab.
iii. Plaque green glaze with uchat eye on back.
iv. Two stone uchat eyes.

24. Grave as 18. Empty.

25. Grave as 18.

Contents :—

i. Potsherds of jar, white ware.

ii. Carnelian drop beads, speckled black and white stone beads, dark blue grave green glass beads.

From an X-Group Grave.

26. Grave as 18.

Contents :—

i. Small toilet jar, pink ware white painted.
ii. Scarab.
iii. Scarab.
v. Scarab.
iv. Scarab.
vi. Small glaze uchat eyes.
vii. White shell barrel-shaped beads.
viii. Silver pendant head of Sekhmet. Pl. 28. b. 11.
ix. Black and white barrel-shaped stone beads.

32. Narrow pit and side chamber grave, burial extended on back, head W.

33. Pit and side chamber grave, burial removed.

Contents :—

1. Jar red painted ware.

34. As 33. Empty.

36. As 33. Empty.

37. As 33. Empty.

94. As 37. Empty.

95. Rectangular grave, N–S. Empty.

128. Denuded pit and side chamber grave with burial extended on back. head South.

Christian Graves.

Burial extended on back, head West, in narrow rectangular graves.

5, 12 wrapped in woollen cloth with red and yellow stripes; 20, 21, 27, 46, 48, 48A 48B, 51, 53, 60, 75, 76, 77, 78, 83, 99, 115, 117, 118, 120, 123, 126, 137, 139.

Roman Byzantine Graves.

Pit and end chamber type, door blocked with stones. Burial extended on back, head to door. 19, 98.

Byzantine Graves.

Pit and side chamber, burial extended, head West. 71, 80, 106.

121. i. Shell disc beads. 122.
ii. Brass pennanular ring. 122.

CEMETERY 123.

Cemetery 123 was dug in ancient alluvial Nile mud capped with sand about a kilometre south of Cemetery 122, and about a kilometre north of the Temple of Maharraga (Uffedunia). The cemetery was of the later Empire, and the graves of this period had been intruded on at the north end of the cemetery by a number of pit and end chamber graves of the Roman period, from which a certain number of cups and other vessels were recovered, in red ware with designs in black. The graves had been much disturbed by *sebbakhin*.

New Empire Graves.

1. *Grave*: Pit and side chamber, 190×60—70 cm.

Burial: Female skeleton extended on back, hands at sides, head N. Death apparently took place during birth of a child, as the skeleton of a partially born infant lay head downwards between the femora. Pl. 11. e.

Contents :—

1. Small two-handled flask. Fig. p. 97 a. 3.
2. Small flat alabaster vessel. Pl. 26. b. 5.
   - i. Three small green glazed amulets (cats).
   - ii. Green glazed uchat eye.
   - iii. Blue paste amulet.

2. Pit and side chamber grave with burial extended on back, head N.

3. As 2.

Contents :—

- i. Split cowrie shell.
- ii. *Situla*-shaped amulet in green glaze.
- iii. Scarab.

4. As 2.

Contents :—

- i. Wooden pillow (a rectangular block of wood with concave top).
- ii. Fragments of ivory bracelet.
- iii. Barrel-shaped carnelian beads and black and white speckled stone beads.

6. As 2.

Contents :—

- i. Scarab mounted on a copper wire ring.
- ii. Black and white speckled stone, white quartz and carnelian barrel-shaped beads.

7. Pit and side chamber grave. Burial removed.

Contents :—

- i. Scarab.

9. Pit and side chamber grave. Burial removed.

Contents :—

i. Scarab.

11. Pit and side chamber grave. Burial removed.

Contents :—

i. Blue glaze ring beads.
ii. Blue glaze uninscribed cowroid.
iii. Scarab.

12. Pit and side chamber grave. Burial removed.

Contents :—

i. Small blue glaze uninscribed scarab.
ii. Quartz ball bead.

13. Pit and side chamber grave. Burial removed.

Contents :—

i. Two-handled flask. Fig P. 97 a. 3.
ii. Necklace of green glazed steatite Hathor heads. Pl. 28. a. 5.
iii. Necklace of carnelian and white shell beads.
iv. Alabaster toilet jar. Pl. 26. b. 1.

14. Pit and side chamber New Empire grave, intruded on by a pit and end chamber Roman grave.

Burial : None.

Contents :—

i. Scarab.

15. Pit and side chamber grave.

Burial : None.

Contents :—

i. Bowl red ware, red painted inside.
ii. Flask with two handles. Fig P. 97. 3.
iii. Fragments of a copper strainer from neck of a jar.
iv. Split cowries.
v. Fragment of lapis lazuli inlay.
vi. Alabaster spoon.
ii. Barrel-shaped garnet bead.
viii. Scarab.
ix. Green glaze amulet.

16. Pit and side chamber grave.

Burial : None.

Contents :—

i. Worn green glaze amulet (Isis and Horus).
ii. Split cowries.

ROMANO-NUBIAN GRAVES.

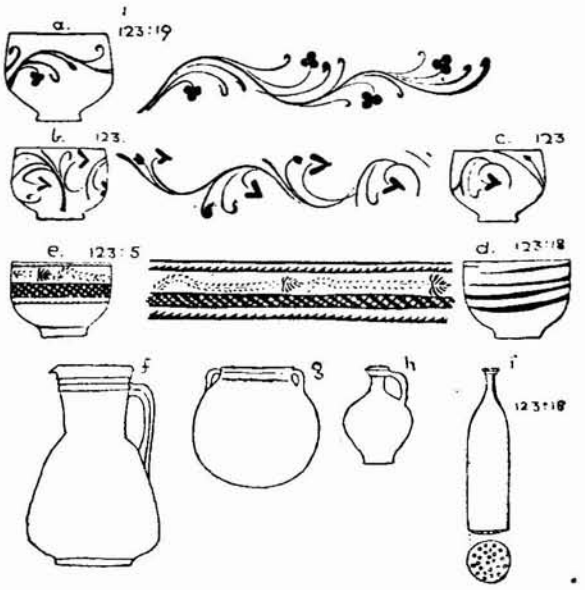
5. Empty pit and end chamber tomb.

8. Empty pit and end chamber tomb.
i. Broken green glaze hawk amulet.

10. Empty pit and end chamber tomb.
i. Two-handled pot.
ii. Small set of iron implements for removing thorns.

16. Empty pit and end chamber tomb.

17. Empty pit and end chamber tomb.
i. Fragments of amphora.
ii. Jug.
iii. Cup.



18. Empty pit and end chamber tomb.
i, ii, iii. Cups with parallel black painted bands.
iv. Funnel for serving *marissa.*
v. Potsherds of amphora.

No. iv, Fig. , is a device for serving barley beer or other liquids in which there are floating grains. The instrument is lowered into the liquid which enters by means of the strainer holes. The thumb is then applied to the orifice at the other end, and the instrument is raised full of liquid which is prevented from running out bv the vacuum formed above it (on the principle of the pipette).

CEMETERY 124.

About half a kilometre further south was a small group of somewhat earlier New Empire graves, four in number, dug in a sandy stratum.

1. *Grave*: Rectangular, lined with mud-bricks.

Burial: Extended on back and right side, head West.

Contents:—

1. Jar, red ware. Type D.
2. *Situla*, red ware. Type E.
3. Bowl, red painted and polished inside. Type I.
4. Jar, pink ware. As fig P. 97. a. 5.
5. 6 Bowl, red ware. Type G.
   i. As 6.
   ii. As 1.
   iii. Scarab, green glazed steatite.

iv. Spiral coil of lead or silver wire.
v. Small green stone fly or lotus bud amulets.
vi. Small green stone hawk.

2-3. Rectangular graves, axes East and West. Pottery Types E.G.

4. Rectangular grave.

i. Small plaque blue glaze.
ii. Small *uraeus* head in green glaze.

CEMETERY 126.

This cemetery seems to have been the burying place of the community settled around Maharraga (Uffedunia) Temple. The earliest graves seem to be those of the C-group, and were dug in a knoll of blow sand. The graves were completely destroyed by the *sebbakhîn* and by plundering. A certain amount of archæological clearing of these graves seems to have been done at a recent date, as there were small heaps of sifted earth and groups of potsherds and bones at the edges of the graves. On the summit and on the side of the knoll of sand-capped alluvium and river sand facing the river and the Temple, were a few graves or rather communal tombs of the New Empire. With a single exception these had been completely cleared out. The tomb in question was of the pit and end chamber type, and was filled from the floor nearly to the roof with ten successive burials, lettered for reference A to J. Of these, D and H at least were of women, and had false hair plaited into their own.

The burials would seem to range from the XVIIth Dynasty to the reign of Thothmes IV, scarabs of Amonhotep I and Thothmes III occurring in the débris between the burials. The pottery found is given on P. 170. The small Roman numerals show the order in which the pottery was removed in clearing the grave, the higher numbers being approximately those of the pottery found on the floor of the chamber. The whole tomb was, however, in a considerable state of confusion through frequent reuse, and although the group of pottery may be said to be representative of the earlier part of the New Empire, it cannot be classified chronologically within that period except approximately. The uppermost burial A was enclosed in a wooden coffin, and there were traces of coffins with the lower burials, but all woodwork had been destroyed by white ants. Objects from the tomb other than the pottery are given below. The filling of the grave pit contained a few potsherds of C-group pottery which, no doubt, all stood outside the superstructures of the cemetery of that period, a few metres to the north-west, and which was, no doubt, ruinous at the time the latest New Empire burial took place. Only a single piece of the C-group pottery, a R-P B-T bowl, was found in the New Empire tomb chamber itself. Skull with false hair Pl. 11. c.

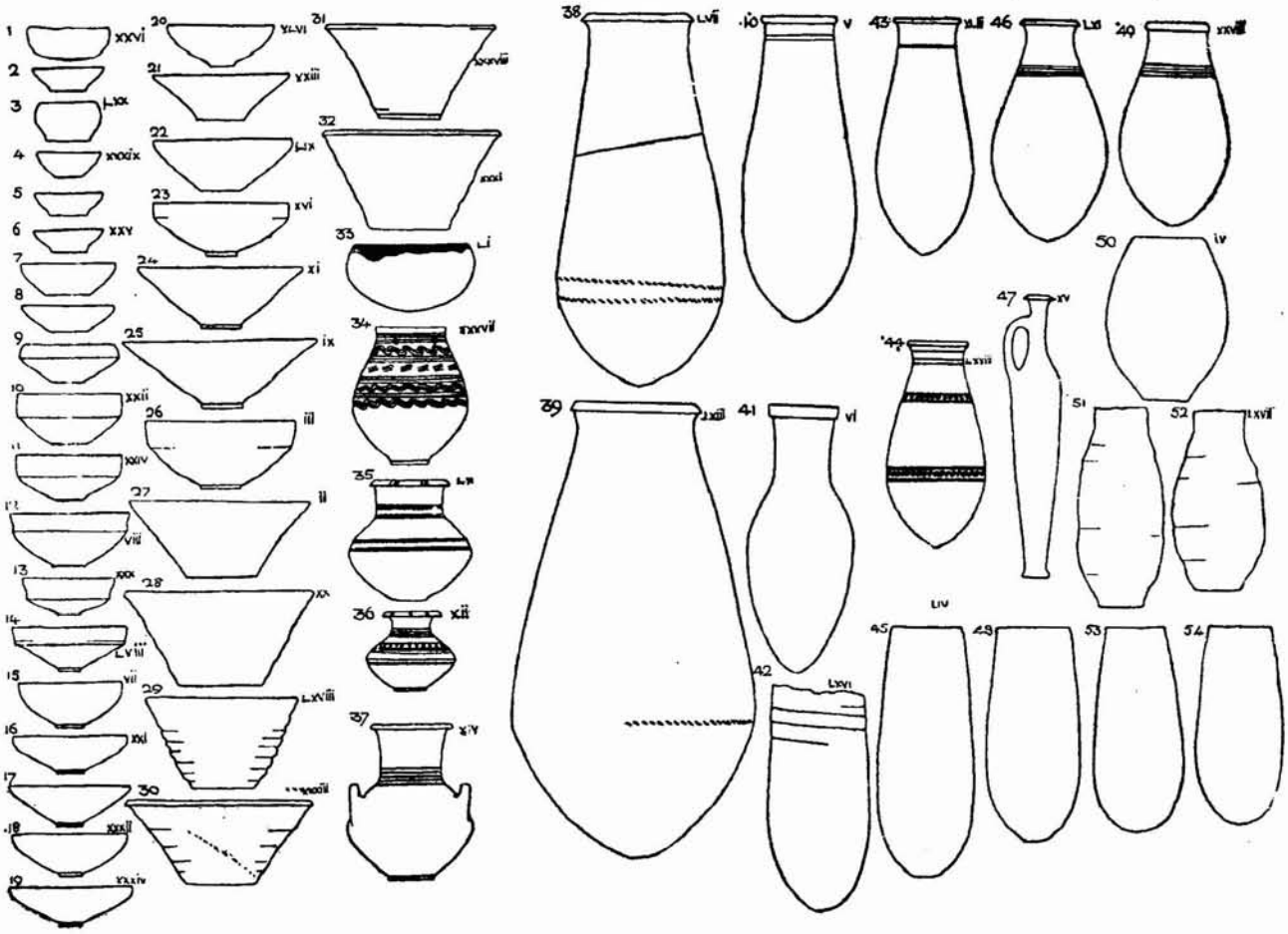
1. Pit and end chamber tomb. Chamber 220×150+130 cm. Pit 180×70—100 cm.

The Arabic numerals in brackets refer to the pottery group P. 170.

Contents :—

i. Neck of large jar of C-group period yellow ware.
ii. Pot, red ware (27).
iii. Bowl, red ware, red painted inside (26).
iv. Pot, brown ware (50).
v. Necked jar, buff ware (40).

vi. Necked jar, yellow ware (41).
vii. Bowl, thin red ware, red spots of paint inside (15).
viii. Bowl, buff ware (12).
ix. Large bowl, red ware, red line inside brim (25).
x. Jar, brown ware (51).
xi. Bowl, red painted and polished inside (24).
xii. Small short-necked jar, red painted and polished with black painted decoration (36).
xiii. Alabaster *kohl* pot. Pl. 26. b. 9.



xiv. Side-handled jar, buff ware (37).
xv. Slender single-hadled flask, red polished ware (47).
xvi. Bowl, red painted and polished (23).
xvii. Quantity of bronze arrow-heads.
xviii. Bronze razor.
xix. Bronze dagger.

From floor of grave :—

xx. Pot, brown ware (28).
xxi. Bowl, red painted and polished (16).
xxii. Cover for xxi (10).
xxiii. Bowl red ware, red line over brim (21).
xxiv. Bowl, yellow ware, yellow washed, containing xxv and xxvi (11).
xxv. Small saucer, rough brown ware (6).
xxvi. Bowl, lightly baked mud (1).

xxvii. Large bowl, red painted and polished inside (24).
xxviii. Necked jar, red painted (49).
xxix. Bowl, red painted and polished inside, containing xxx (24).
xxx. Small bowl, pink ware (13).
xxxi. Pot, brown ware (32).
xxxii. Small bowl or saucer, red painted and polished ware (18).
xxxiii. Pot, brown ware, no hole in base (30).
xxxiv. Saucer, red painted and polished (19).
xxxv. Small saucer, red ware, red line on brim (as 6).
xxxvi. Smaller saucer, as xxxv (as 6).
xxxvii. Jar, white ware with incised patterns (34).
xxxviii. Pot, brown ware, containing xxxix and xl (31).
xxxix. Small saucer, red ware (4).
xl. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
xli, xlii. Alabaster *kohl* pots.
xliii. Long necked jar, white painted white ware (43).
xliv. Plaster mask, blue head-dress, yellow face, black eyes.
xlv. Small bowl, red ware (as 11).
xlvi, xlvii. Saucers, buff painted ware with slight polish inside (20).
xlviii. Plaster mask, yellow face, blue and yellow striped head-dress, black eye with red details.
xlix. Pot, red ware (as 30).
l. Bone point.
li. Bowl, R-P B-T ware (later C-group) (33).
lii. Blue glaze and white shell beads strung in sections of ten beads of each colour.
liii, liv. *Situlæ* (45, 48, 53).
lv. Small saucer, red ware (as 8).
lvi. Small bowl, red painted and polished inside (as 16).
lvii. Long jar, brown ware (38).
lviii. Bowl, red-brown ware (14).
lix. Bowl, red washed with brighter red spots inside (22).
lx. Short-necked jar, black painted decoration (35).
lxi. Necked jar, red painted ware (46).
lxii. Egg-shaped objects of blue glaze about 2–3 cm. long. Pl. 27. a. 2.
lxiii. Long jar, buff ware (39).
lxiv. Jar, yellow ware (filled with river sand (as 40).
lxv, lxvi. Broken *situlæ* (42).
lxvii. Pot, brown ware (52).
lxviii. Pot, brown ware (29).
lxxi. *Situla* (54).
lxx. Small saucer, thick red ware (3).
lxxi. Copper hinge and " washers " from a folding stool.
lxxii. Bone point or awl.
lxxiii. Jar red ware black painted decoration (44).

Scarabs and Plaques :— See Pl. 36.

a. Amonhotep I. Pl. 36. 166.
b. Horus and *uraeus*. Pl. 36. 167.
c. Scorpions. Pl. 36. 174.
d. Amen. Pl. 36. 169.
e. Lotus, etc. Pl. 36. 172.
f. Pl. 36. 173.
g. Vulture. Pl. 36. 168.
h. Thothmes III. Pl. 36. 170.
i. Thothmes III. Pl. 36. 175.
j. Amon. Pl. 36. 177.
k. Amon. Pl. 36. 178.
l. Pl. 36. 179.
m. Lotus pattern. Pl. 36, 173.
n. Pl. 36. 181.
o. Plaque. Pl. 36. 176.
r. Pl. 36. 171.

3. Large communal tomb completely cleared out, consisting of a brick-work shaft with doors leading to three large chambers, one of which was originally covered with a brick vault.

6. Large plundered pit and end chamber tomb, the roof collapsed, and a pit and end chamber Roman tomb cut into it.

In débris :—

i, ii. Pots whitewashed, Type K.
iii. Bowl red painted and polished inside, Type H.
iv. Saucer, red ware, whitewashed. Type G.
v. Hemispherical bowl, red ware red washed inside.
vi. Large jar, red ware, Type Q.
vii. Blue glazed scarab (scorpion).
viii. Carnelian pendant.
xi. Small blue glass ball beads.

The C-group graves in Cemetery 126 yielded nothing except in the following cases :—

9.
i. Potsherds of yellow ware from a large jar.
ii, iii. Bone needles.
iv. Shell bracelet.
v. Blue glaze ring beads.

10–23. Circular C-group graves with remains of superstructures. Only potsherds of the usual C-group pottery were recovered, for the most part of R-P B-T and S-C R-W jars.

Cemetery 127 on the east bank, nearly opposite to the Temple of Maharraga (Uffedunia), was dug in a small patch of the more ancient alluvial Nile mud, here capped with a few centi-

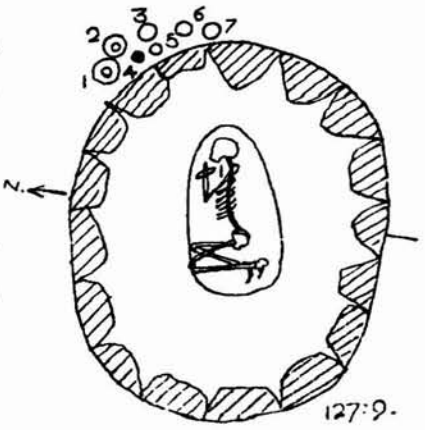
metres of compact blown sand. The superstructures average three metres in diameter. The graves, with the exception of No. 9, contained no intact burials, while only the following retained the deposits of pottery :—

7. On NE. side of circular superstructure, diameter 320 cm.

1. Long jar, yellow ware.
2. Cup, black polished and incised ware (contained ashes). Pl. 23. c. 5. Pl. 24. b. 6.

3, 4. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

Axis of grave east and west, no burial.



8. On east side of circular superstructure, diameter 280 cm.

1. Cup, black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. a. 6.

2–4. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

9. On east side of oval superstructure :—

1. Necked jar, S-C R-W.
2. Necked jar, white ware.
3. Bowl, R-P B-T ware.
4. Cup, black polished and incised ware. Pl. 24. a. 2. b. 4.

5-7. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.

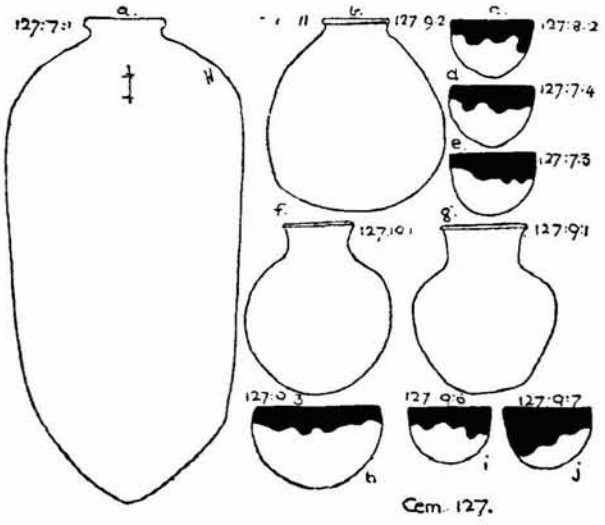
Grave : Oval grave, 120×80—90 cm.

Burial : Contracted on right side, head east. On left wrist, shell bracelet.

i. Fragments of tortoiseshell penannular bracelet.

10. On west side of circular superstructure, diameter 335 cm.

1. Necked jar, S-C R-W.



CEMETERY 128.

About 500 metres south of 127 is a broad sheet of ancient alluvium filling a depression in the sandstone just to the north of the village of Meharbia. In this alluvium was a series of New Empire pit and end chamber and pit and side chamber graves which had been recently plundered. The following summary of those graves which still retained part of their contents is all that need be given in view of their plundered condition.

1. *Grave* : Pit and side Chamber.

Burials : Two burials.

2. *Grave* : Pit and end chamber.

Burials : Three burials.

Contents :—

i. v. Pots as Type K.
vi. Jar. Type B.
vii. Jar. Type E.
viii. Jar. Type A.
ix. Bowl. Type I.

3. *Grave* : Pit and end chamber.

Burial : Fragment of large wooden coffin with wooden painted mask.

Contents :—

i. Large Amphora.
ii. Necked jar.
iii. Bowl.
iv. Shallow bowl, red painted. Type H
v. Pot. Type K.

4. *Grave* : Pit and end chamber. Communal or family burying place.

Burials : Twelve burials.

Contents :—

i. Jar. Type B.
ii. Pot. Type K.
iii. Jar.
iv. Jar. Type C.
v. Bowl. Type H.
vi. Bowl. Type I.
vii. Situla. Type E.

6. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber.

Burial :—

One burial.

Contents :—

i. Pot. Type K.
ii. Two handled jar.

7. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber.

Burial :—

Contents :—

i. Necked jar. Type F.
ii. Bowl. Type I.
iii. Hemispherical bowl, red painted inside and over brim. Type. H.

8. *Grave* :—

Pit and end chambers.

Burials :—

Two burials.

Contents :—

i. Jar. Type B.
ii. Bowl.
iii. Bowl. Type I.
iv. Jar.

9. *Grave* :—

Pit and end chamber.

Burials :—

Three burials.

Contents.

11. *Grave* :—

Pit and end chamber.

i. Pot. Type K.
ii. Jar. Type B.
iii. Bowl. Type I.
iv. Shallow bowl, whitewashed inside. Type G.
v–viii. Shell hair rings.

12. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber.

Burials :—

Two burials.

Contents :—

i. Faded green glaze scarab (Amon).

13. *Grave* :—

Pit and end chamber. Entrance originally sealed with a sandstone slab.

Contents :—

i. Pot. Type K.
ii. Bowl, red lines on brim. Type G.
iii. Large bowl, red washed ware. As cem. 110/45. xi.
vi. Bowl, white washed inside. Type H.

15. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber.

Burial :—

One burial.

Contents :—

i. Wooden mirror handle with white filled incised pattern.
ii. Four penannular shell hair rings.

iii. Shell beads.
iv. Carnelian lens shaped beads.
iv. Thin disc beads of blue glaze.
vi. Mother of pearl rectangular bracelet section.

16. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber.

Contents :—

i. Blue glass ball and disc beads.
ii. Head of Bes, red glaze.
iii. Blue glaze figures of Bes.
iv. Button or plaque, blue and green faience.
v. Amulet.

Just beyond the village of Naga Abu Zana is a long slope of alluvial mud in which are dug a large number of Roman tombs of the pit and end chamber type, the mouths of which lay open, the burial being in consequence either removed or broken up. To these succeed a few X-group graves of the pit and side chamber type, all equally plundered : a few skulls were collected and a few pieces of typical pottery from the débris around the plundered graves. In one grave was a sheath of tooled leather *of* Cem. 122 grave 124.

The west bank, from Offedunia Temple to Ikhmindi fortified town, seems quite devoid of any archæological interest. The rocky edge of the desert comes close to the river and the whole space between the houses which are built against the rocks, is occupied by a high terrace of soil built up by annual additions of *sevakh* and levelled for *saqîa* irrigation. By the time Ikhmindi is reached the cultivation has disappeared, and the cliff on which the town is built rises almost sheer from the water's edge. The town is protected by a deep gorge running behind it, and is surrounded by walls on all sides except towards the river where the natural steepness of the cliff is a sufficient protection. The north and south walls run right down to the river and would ensure a protected access to the water at all times. The walled and fortified enclosure within which the town is build resembles Sabagura but is far more perfect. In plan it follows the Meroitic model, being somewhat analogous to the fort at Faras. These Nubian fortified towns are extremely hard to date, and this is rendered even more difficult by the fact that they continued to be inhabited for some centuries perhaps until the present system of village communities became the rule. Ikhmindi seems to have been built about the time of the introduction of Christianity into Nubia, as the lower courses of the south gate of the town have blocks of cut stone from an Egyptian building worked into them, but of course this isolated fact is not conclusive. There is one church outside the south gate and an apsidal building, possibly also a church, within the walls. The church at Sabagura was also outside the walls. The potsherds picked up inside the ruined houses would no doubt date chiefly from the later part of the occupation of the town, and as these seem to be of the sixth to eighth centuries we may have here some indication of the period at which the place declined. One or two fragments suggested the Romano-Nubian and Meroitic pottery of the fourth and fifth centuries.

The position of Ikhmindi is admirably adapted for the purpose of a fortified port. It may be compared in this respect to Ibrim (Premnis) and its natural advantages may have

led that place to its occupation by the Blemmyes. Possibly Ikhmindi is one of the towns mentioned by Olympiodorus of which the sites are no longer to be traced.

A few kilometres south of Ikhmindi is another completely ruined town site on the west bank. There are traces of the walls of an important building and the whole slope is strewn with Romano-Nubian and Byzantine pottery. A ruined church and monastery are on the edge of the desert above, the monastery being somewhat further inland. The situation of these ruins and those at Ikhmindi did not permit of more than a summary examination being made as they are situated on the high desert above the reach of the waters of the new reservoir. Ikhmindi, with its arched streets and numerous nearly perfect houses, certainly deserves a more detailed survey than it was possible to make this year.

Cemetery 130 consisted of a series of New Empire graves between the villages of Naga Abu Zana and Barsineshei. The graves were all dug in the alluvial mud resting on sandstone. The cemetery seemed to date, with the exception of a burial in Grave 7, from the early years of the New Empire till about the reign of Amenhotep III. A considerable number of scarabs occurred in the cemetery, none of great interest. The surface of the cemetery had been considerably denuded by wind and by *sebâkh* digging. Graves 25, 28, 32, and 33 contained examples of the small late C-groups M K N black topped bowls.

1. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.

Burial : removed.

Contents :—

i–iii. Small bowls, red washed line on brim. Type I.
iv. Scarabs with interlaced pattern.
v. Scarab.
vi. Scarab.
vii. Seven shell hair rings (penannular).
viii. Copper bowl.
ix. Alabaster *kohl* pot. Pl. 26. b. 10.

2. Early dynastic rectangular grave, burial removed.

i. Deep bowl, red painted and polished ware.

3. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.

Burial :—

Distorted skeleton of a woman with plaited hair.

Contents :—

At North end of Grave.

1. Long jar, buff ware with decoration round neck in black. Type Q.
2. Necked jar.
3, 4. Bowls, red ware.Lype G.
5. As 2 but larger.

i. Bowl, red painted and polished inside. Type I.
ii. Scarabs.

4. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W.

Burial :—

Removed.

Contents :—

i. Jar, brown ware. Type B.
ii. Jar, red ware. Fig P. 97. a. 5.
iii. Bowl. Type H.
iv. Scarab (Maat Ra).

5. *Grave* :—

Pit and end chamber.

Burial :—

Bones of a single burial in débris.

Contents :—

i. Bowl, red line on brim. Type H.
ii. Blue glaze scarab.
iii. Alabaster *kohl* pot.

6. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Door originally sealed with mud bricks.

Burial :—

Removed.

Contents :—

i, ii. Long jars, red ware. Type F.

7. *Grave* :—

Large communal or family tomb, of pit and end chamber type with successive enlargements. Reused as late as the later Empire.

Burial :—

Removed.

Contents :—

ii. Flower pot jar. Type K.
ii. Ring stand of red painted and polished ware.
iii. Jar, red ware. Type O.
iv. Bowl, red line on brim. Type I.
v. Parts of a wooden coffin painted black with traces of hieroglyphic inscriptions and figures of genii in yellow.

8. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Entrance originally sealed with mud bricks. Axis N. and S.

Burial :—

Removed.

Contents :—

i. Jar. Type K.
ii. Long jar. Type F.
iii. Long jar. Type E.
iv. Bowl red painted and polished. Type I.

9. *Grave* :—

Pit and end chamber. Axis E.W.

Burial :—

Bones of a single burial in débris.

Contents :—

i. Bowl, red, ware, red washed line on brim. Type H.
ii. Hide sandal.

10. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis EW. Door was sealed with stone slabs on end.

Burial :—

Contents :—

i. Bowl. Type G.
ii. Jar, white ware. Type Q.
iii. Two-handled flask, white ware. Fig P. 97. a. 3.

11. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber.

Burial :—

Removed.

Contents :—

i. Long jar, white ware. Type F.

12. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W.

i. Situla.Type E.
ii. Bowl. Type H.
iii. Jar, yellow painted ware with decoration of horizontal brown lines. Type Q.

13. *Grave* :—

Pit and chamber at and across N. end.

Contents :—

i. Jar. Type K.
ii. Jar. Type E.
iii. Jar. Type C.

14. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber grave. Chamber 265×110—70 (denuded). Axis N. and S.

Burial:—

Extended on back head N. woman with plaited hair. Bones of two other burials in débris.

Contents (at right of head) :—

1. Situla. Type E.
2. Bowl, white washed inside and red line on brim. Type G.
3. At feet, long jar, red ware. Type F.
4. Necked jar. Type M.
5. (at right of skull). Alabaster *kohl* pot.
6. (on chost). Copper mirror in linen bag.
   i. Scarabs (Thothmes III).
   ii. Scarab.
   iii. Small plaque of green glaze with Hathor head and seal with name of Amon.

15. Empty pit and side chamber grave. Axis E. and W. cutting another similar grave at an angle of 45°.

16. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to N. Entrance originally sealed with vertical slabs.

i. Lenticular blue glaze beads.

Contents :—

i. Blue glass disc.
ii. Small blue green glass seal with uchat eye on neck.

17. *Gravc* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis SE. and NW.

Burial :—

On R. side, head SE., knees slightly flexed.

Contents :—.

At head :—

1. Jar, red painted ware. Type F.
2. Bowl, red painted and polished ware. Type I.

18. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to N.

Burial :—

Remains of a single buria..

Contents :—

i. Bowl, red line, on brim. Type H.
ii. Flower pot jar. Type K.

19. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to N.

Burial :—

Remains of a single burial.

Contents :—

At west end of grave :—

1. Jar, red painted. Type F.
2. Bowl with white cross painted inside. Type G.
3. Bowl of buff ware containing a few dried fruits.

i. Scarab.

20. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber.

Burial :—

Remains of a single burial.

Contents :—

i. Scarab.
ii. Conroid seat.

21. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to S.

Burial :—

Remains of two burials.

Contents :—

At west end of grave :—

1. Jar, red painted. Type F,
2. Large jar, red painted. Type A.

i, ii. As 1.
iii. Bowl, red painted and polished. Type I.
iv. Black and white *Natica Melanistoma* shells pierced.
v. Alabaster *kohl* pot inside.
vi. Scarab.
vii. Scarab.

22. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to N.

Contents :—

i. Large jar. Type F.
ii. Necked jar, red painted ware. Fig. P. 97. a. 9.
iii. Small grey marble *kohl* pot.
iv. Alabaster *kohl* pot and stick.

23. *Grave* :—

Small pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S. Chamber to E.

Burial :—

Bones of a child

Contents :—

i. Necked jar, red painted ware. Type F.

24. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S. Chamber to W.

Burial :—

Single burial.

Contents :—

i. Scarab, Thotmes III.
ii. Scarab.
iii. Scarab.

25. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber 250×170—60 (denuded). Axis N. and S. Chamber to W.

Burials :—

A. Extended on back head N. and turned towards R. shoulder, hands crossed on pelvis.

Remains of other Burials B, C, D, E, from above A.

Contents :—

1. Necked jar, red painted black horizontal lines Type F.
2. Flower pot. Type K.
3. *Situla*. Type E.
4. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
5. Jar, red painted and polished. Fig. P. 97 a. 9,
6. Shallow bowl, red line on brim. Type G.
7. Bowl, red painted and polished. Type I.
8. Small bowl, red polished, black topped ware.
9. Alabaster *kohl* pot.
10. Bowl, red painted inside. Type G.
11. Bowl, red polished black topped ware.
13. Long jar, red ware. Type F.
14. Small toilet jar, white ware.
15. Bowl, red line on brim.
16. Necked bottle, red painted and polished, black painted decoration.
17. Jar. Type C.
    i. Jar as 17.
    ii. Scarab (Thothmes III).

26. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to N.

Contents :—

i, ii. Jars. Type E.

27. *Grave* :—

As 26.

Burial :—

Remains of a single burial.

Contents :—

i. Necked jar, red painted. Type F.

28. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chambers. Axis N. and S. Chamber to W.

Burial :—

Remains of a single burial.

Contents :—

At North end of grave :—

1. Red polished black topped bowl.
2. Necked jar, red painted and polished. Type A.

29. *Grave* :—

Pit and side chamber grave. Axis N. and S. to which a cross end chamber has been added at S. end.

Contents :—

i–v. Cups, red painted and polished. Type I.
vi–x. Necked jar red painted ware. Type F.

30. *Grave* :—

Long parallel sided grave with rounded ends. Axis N. and S.

Contents :—

i. Necked jar, red painted. Type A.
ii. Blue glaze bead.
iii. Small copper or bronze saw.
vi. Bronze awl.

31. *Grave* :—

As 30.

Burial :—

Remains of a single burial.

Contents :—

i. Cup, red painted and polished. Type I.
ii. Long jar, white ware. Type F.

32. *Grave* : Pit and end chamber grave. Axis N. and S. Chamber to S.

Contents :—

i. Small red polished black topped bowl.
ii. Bowl, red painted and polished. Type I.
iii, iv. Jars, red ware. Type F.
v, vi. Jar, buff painted ware. Type F.
vii. Pair of raw hide sandals.

33. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber grave. Axis E. and W. Chamber to N.

Contents :—

i. Cup, red polished black topped ware.
ii. Jar, red painted ware. Type F.
iii. Blue glaze nose plug.
iv. Cylindrical bead, green paste.

v. Blue glaze beads.
vi. Blue glaze and shell beads, threaded alternately.
vii. Red glaze ball beads.
viii. Wood spoon or small toilet dish.
ix. Ivory bracelet.
x. Horn bracelet.

34. *Grave*: Pit and side chamber. Axis NE. and SW. Chamber to NW.

Contents:—

i. Small situla, red painted. Type E.
ii. Jar, red painted. Type F.
iii. Scarab.

35. *Grave*: Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to S.

Contents:—

i. Jar, red painted. Type F.
ii. Jar, red painted and polished. Type F.
iii–v. Jars, red painted. Type E.
vi. Small bowl, red painted and polished. Type I.

36. *Grave*: Pit and side chamber. Axis E. and W. Chamber to S.

Contents:—

i, ii. Situlæ red ware. Type E.
iii. iv. Jars, red painted. Type F.
v. Necked jar, red painted and polished. Fig. P. 97. a. 9.
vi, vii. Two copper rings covered with gold plate.
viii. Composition or wooden ring covered with gold plate.

37. *Grave*: Narrow rectangular pit. Axis N. and S.

Contents:—

i. Spiral of copper or bronze wire.
ii. Shell beads.
iii, iv. Two small scarab seals.
v. Small seal.
vi. Alabaster *kohl* pot. Pl. 26. b. 11.
vii. Alabaster *kohl* pot.

37A. *Grave*: As 37.

Burial: Extended on to side, head N., knees slightly flexed.

Contents:—

i. A few blue glaze beads.

38. *Grave*: As 37.

Contents:—

i. Small scarab seal with rough copy of an interlaced design.

39. Pit and side chamber.

Contents :—

i, ii. Jars, red painted ware. Type F.
iii. Two gold covered copper spirals. Pl. 22. b. 1. 2.
iv. Small blue glaze beads.
v. Fragments of broken and riveted shell bracelet.
vi. Shell bracelet.
vii. Blue glass pendant.
viii. Carved bone bead.
ix. *Natica Melanistoma* shells.
x. Blue glass ball beads.
xi. Long barrel shaped Cornelian beads.
xii. Small scarab.
xiii. Scarab seal with triple scarab on back.

CEMETERY 130/100.

A small patch of graves about 200 metres south of Cemetery 130 and of about the same date.

101. *Grave* : Pit and end chamber. Axis N. and S.

Burial : Remains of two burials, one of a woman with plaited hair.

Contents :—

i. Scarab, Thothmes III.
ii. Scarab, Thothmes III.
iii. Alabaster *kohl* pot.

102. *Grave* : Pit and cross end chamber. Axis N. and S. Chamber E. and W.

Burial : Remains of five burials.

Contents :—

i, ii, viii. Jars. Type C.
iii, iv, ix. Jars. Type F.
v. Bowl, red line on brim. Type G.
vi. Bowl, red paint spot inside. Type I.
vii. Long jar. Type Q.
x. Flower pot. Type K.

103. *Grave* : An empty circular grave (late C-group).

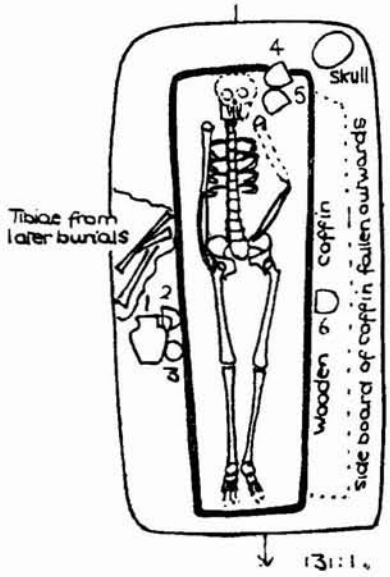
CEMETERY 131.

This cemetery was dug in a high alluvial mound immediately behind the houses of the village of Arabi Hilla. Its position had naturally resulted in its being almost completely plundered. The south slope of the mound had been utilized for burials in the late Early Dynastic period, but these graves, 131/3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 131/100 and 131/125, had been completely destroyed by wind denudation and plundering, only one or two pots or deep bowls of thin smoothed red ware being found in the débris. The next interments on the

mound were those of the New Empire, in deep chambered family or communal tombs, and in these also the contents were in confusion (131/1 and 131/9), and the chambers of 131/1 were filled in ancient times with a quantity of a light fluffy black and white vegetable material, probably the results of the decay or spontaneous combustion of a quantity of seeds. Possibly the chambers had been used as a granary long after their use for burials, as the skulls were filled with the vegetable matter.

The shaft of 131/1 was re-used later still for burial of the late period (Dynasty XXVI, or the Ethiopic Dominion). The upper burial was in a coffin which had been burst open by plunderers, and is probably Meroitic. This burial, Pl. 11. d, it was surrounded by bronze vessels which apparently were put in the grave with the coffin, but it should not be overlooked that the bones of four other skeletons were found in the filling of the pit before the burial in question was found. These bones may be of New Empire date, and have been simply mixed with the earth used in filling the grave, or may be later burials turned out by the plunderers as they went down the shaft. The remainder of the cemetery consisted of Meroïtic graves of the pit and end chamber type, driven into the side of the mound. The floors of the entrance pits inclined slightly downwards, and the floors of the chamber were also sloped away from the entrance to the back of the chamber, perhaps with the idea of strengthening the roof. All these graves had been cleared out, and only the objects enumerated below were recovered from the débris in the tomb chambers, or in the entrance pits. The cemetery is interesting, as being the northernmost unmistakeable Meroïtic burials yet discovered, and affords somme indication that the southern frontier of the Dodekaschoinos was a real boundary against the Sudan, and that the fortified hill town of Ikhmindi may represent the guard station protecting the Temple of Uffedunia and the wide fields of Qurta from sudden raids.

1. Shaft and chambered tomb of the New Empire. The north chamber was filled with a mass of bones and earth and a quantity of light fluffy material resembling the wool from seed pods. Perhaps the chambers may have been used as a store for some grain or even cotton, or the material may have been used to line the burial chambers, although the fact that the skulls were found packed full of it is against this latter hypothesis. The bones represent about 50 burials, and the pottery is all of types... In the shaft of the grave were the disturbed remains of later burials, accompanied by a few amulets and scarabs, Pl. 36. 215. 224, of late type, and probably dating from the Ethiopian period or the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, *i.e.* from about 700–600 B.C. One of the seals bears the name of Pepy, but not in a cartouche. The amulets are all somewhat Ethiopian in style. The only burial even approximately in position is the one figured.



Burial : Skeleton extended on back, hands on pelvis, head South (skull removed). The body was buried in a wooden coffin in which were the copper vessels 1–6. The amulets and seals all came from below the coffin, and appear to have belonged to the disturbed burials below it.

Contents :—

1. Copper jug. Pl. 29. b. 2.

2–6. Copper cups. Pl. 29. b. 1. 3–6.

7. Iron spears. Pl. 29. a. 1. 2. 4.

i. Large blue-glazed scarab of fine colour. Pl. 28. d. e. 4.

ii. Seal of white stone with details in brown in the form of a hedgehog. Pl. 28. d. e. 6.

iii. Small scarab, green glazed steatite. Pl. 28 d. e. 7.

iv. Two lapis lazuli amulets, heads and foreparts of two lions back to back. Pl. 28. d. e. 4.

v. Small lapis lazuli figure. Bes ?

vi. Fly ? blue glaze.

vii. Two frog amulets hard black and white stone. Pl. 28. d. e. 1. 2.

viii. Broken lapis lazuli scarab.

ix. Small blue glaze uchat eye.

x. Faded green glazed steatite amulet.

xi. Small carnelian amulet.

xii. Small carnelian pendant.

xiii. Black and white stone pendants.

xiv. Large black and white stone pendants.

xv. Nine black and white pebble pendants.

xvi. Hæmatite cynocephalous ape amulet. Pl. 28. d. e. 8.

xvii. White stone (quartz) ball bead.

xviii. White stone uninscribed scarab.

xix. Long barrel-shaped carnelian beads and blue black serpentine.

xx. Barrel-shaped black and white stone beads.

xxiv. Pottery from N.E. burials in lower chambers including Ægean type vase.

From lower part of shaft :—

xxi. Scarab.

xxii. Scarab (figure of Ptah).

xxiii. Small double scarab.

5. From the débris of this grave, the following objects were recovered apparently of the same date, B.C. 700–600 :—

i. Two white shell penannular rings.

ii. Two carnelian uchat eyes.

iii. Nine carnelian lotiform pendants.

iv. Small carnelian short barrel-shaped beads.

v. Black and white stone ends gold capped. Pl. 28. b. 9

vi. Gold earring. Pl. 28 b. 10.

vii. Seal, blue glaze.

viii. Plaque.

ix. Scarab, green glaze.
x. Cat amulet, black and white stone. Pl. 28. d. e. 3.

8. Small rectangular grave with bones of a child.
i. Small scarab.
ii. Long barrel-shaped black and white stone bead.
iii. Small green and white glazed beads.

The remaining New Empire grave, 131 : 9, was of the pit and large irregular end chamber type, with a rectangular pier left to support the roof. The entrance had been closed with upright sandstone slabs set against door jambs of the same material.

There were remains of about 15 skeletons, one of which had been burned. The pottery was of types H.D.O. flask. and included two hemispherical bowls roughly made of slightly baked Nile mud. In the débris were the remains of a bedstead, four steatite pins Pl. 26. c. 7. 8. 9. and a copper knife.

The Meroïtic graves were all of the pit and end chamber type, only the following objects being recovered :—

2. i. Sandstone Ba-bird statue (broken).
ii. Large globular jar, orange painted ware with black bands.

6. i, ii. Two lead or pewter cups. Pl. 29. d. 3. 4.

10. Small cup (as Cem. 123. 18. i. d.), pink painted ware with black bands.

Early Dynastic Period.

3. Rectangular grave, axis SW. and NE.
i. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.
ii. Broken slate palette.

CEMETERY 132.

A considerable cemetery of X-group graves along the alluvial ridge immediately to the south of the tomb shrine of Sheikh Sharaf :—

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
1	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Iron bracelet. ii. Ball beads of millefiore glass.
2	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Contracted burial wrapped in red striped brown wool cloth.	—
3	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	—
4	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	—
5	Rectangular pit	—	—

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
6	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Contracted on right side, head S.	At feet :— 1, 2. Large jars S-C R-W. Fig 4. 4. 3. Necked jar with plain cup on neck (4). 5. Plain cup. Fig 5. 55. 6. Cup with black and white spots. Fig 5. 44.
7	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Small amphora. Fig. 4. 27. ii. Plain cup. Fig. 5. 56. iii. Band of plaited wool in four colours.
8	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Two-handled jar. Fig. 5. 21. ii. Cup white painted ware. iii. Cup with festoon decoration in black and white. Fig. 5 54.
9	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Contracted on left side head South.	1. Necked jar. Fig. 4 17.
10	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Necked jar. Fig. 5. 1.
11	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	—
12	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Contracted on right side, head South. Body wrapped in wool cloth.	1. Two-handled jar. Fig. 5. 21. 2. Cup turned down on mouth Fig. 5. 56. 3. Necked jar with decoration of black and white spots. Fig. 5. 10,
13	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Hide bracelet. i, ii. Cups red ware with black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5. 44. iii. Hide sandal.
14	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	—
15	Rectangular pit for extended burial, body covered with stones.	Extended on back, head South.	—
16	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Bones of a child	i. Rough spherical jar, S-C R-W. Fig. 5. 1. ii. Necked jar orange painted ware with red painted hatched decoration. iii. Necked jar with decoration of black and white spots. Nig. 5. 10. iv. Small ampulla (neck gone). Fig. 4. 36. v. Dish.
17	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	—
18	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	—
19	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Contracted on right side, head South.	1. Cup with decoration of black and white spots. Eig. 5. 44. 2. Necked jar. Fig. 5. 7. 3. Plain cup. Fig. 5. 56.

No.	Grave.	Burial.	Contents.
20	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Necked jar. Fig. 5. 7. ii. Plain cup. Fig. 5. 56.
21	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	—
22	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Skeleton of a child	i. Mass of short lengths of coloured wools red, green, blue and yellow.
23	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Necked jar with black and white spot decoration. Fig. 4. 23. ii, iii. Cups with same decoartion. Fig. 5. 44. iv. Plain cup. Fig. 5. 56.
24	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.		i. Necked jar with black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5. 11.
25	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Jar S-C R-W. Fig. 5. 1. ii. Tanned leather sandal.
26	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Necked jar black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5. 11.
27	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Necked jar black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5. 11.
28	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	ii. Cup. Fig. 5. 56.
29	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Contracted skeleton ofa child, disturbed.	i. *Sakia* jar. Fig. 5. 6. ii. Plain cup. Fig. 5. 56.
30	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Large jar S-C R-W. Fig. 5. 1.
31	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Large ribbed jar, yellow white ware. Fig. 5. 5. ii. Small model amphora. Fig 5. 19. iii. Cup black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5, 44.
32	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. And S.	—	i. Necked jar black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5. 10 ii. Cup same decoration. Fig. 5. 44. iii. Jar red ware. Fig. 5. 7. iv. Small two-handled jar. Fig. 4. 29, v. Plain cup. Fig. 5. 56. iv. *Dom* palm nuts.
33	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	—	i. Necked jar, black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5. 10. ii. Spouted vessel black and white spot decoration. Fig 4. 40. iii. Plain cup. Fig. 5. 56.
34	Pit and side chamber. Axis N. and S.	Contracted on right side head South.	i. Necked jar. Fig. 5. 2. ii. Necked jar black and white spot decoration. Fig. 5. 10. iii. Spherical pot S-C R-W. Fig. 5. 6. iv, v. Cups black and white spot decoration. Fih. 5. 44.

CEMETRY 133.

To the south of Cemetery 132 was a cemetery of New Empire date, consisting of four family tombs of pit and end chamber type, containing a quantity of pottery of the period.

1. Shaft and chamber to North. Twelve skeletons. Pottery Types. See Fig P. 97. a.

i. Type C.
ii. Type Q.
iii. Type I.
iv. Type F.
v. Type F. black painted bands.
vi. Type F. black and red bands.
vii. Type K.
viii. Type K. white washed.
ix. Type B.
x. Type F. white ware.
xi. Type F. red ware.
xii. Type E.
xiii. Type A.
xiv. Sicle handled small aniphora.
xv. Type C.
xvi. Type N. black bands
xvii. Type I.
xviii. Type Q.
xix. Alabaster *kohl* pot.

2. As 1. Doorway closed with large mud-bricks.

i. Saucer, type I.

4. Shaft with chambers at each end. Pottery types :—

i. Type K.
ii. Type C.
iii. Type B.
iv. Type F.
v. Type F.
vi. Type I.

5. As 4. Pottery types :—

i. Plastermask
ii. Type F.
iii. Type F. black bands.
iv. Type I.
v. Type F..
vi. Type A.

Also a number of graves of pit and end chamber type of the Romano-Nubian period, Nos. 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, (i) gilt glass beads (ii) brass penannular earrings, 14, 15, and plain rectangular pits, Byzantine Christian, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18.

CEMETERY 134.
East Bank.

Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic.

For pottery see Fig. 3.

This cemetery was dug in a knoll of very ancient alluvial mud mixed with yellowish clay and gravel. It lay about a kilometre and a half south of Sheikh Sharaf, and had no doubt been originally a very important cemetery. It had, hovewer, been extensively plundered by *sebbakhîn*, although a few intact burials still remained.

The most notable objects from the cemetery are the stone jar in grey breccia and a palette of the same material from 134/1, the occurrence of *Obsidian* in 134/6 and the decorated and black polished pottery in many of the graves.

The use of obsidian is somewhat rare in Egypt, and would seem to indicate an early connection with the Ægean, unless some North-East African source can be demonstrated, Obsidian flakes have been found in archaic cemeteries in Egypt, and the material has been used in the eyes of statues, and notably for the eyes of the gold hawk found by Quibell at Hierakonpolis, although of course this hawk head is probably rather later than the period under discussion. Another obsidian flake was found in the near neighbourhood (Cemetery 136, grave 2), tending to show that a considerable quantity of this material was in use. If emery was employed by the ancient Egyptians in the archaic period for cutting stone vessels, it is quite possible that both it and the obsidian came from one source in the Mediterranean.

The graves in this cemetery are nearly all oval or rectangular, and had been roofed with sandstone slabs, but the loose nature of the soil caused many of the rectangular graves to appear somewhat round ended.

1. *Grave*: Oval. 130×100—105 cm. Slightly narrow at mouth. Pl. 4. e.

Burial: Contracted on L. site head S.W.

Contents: Stone two handled vessel of grey brecchia. Pl. 21. b.

2. Long palette of the same material. Pl. 21. d. 9.
   - i. Green glazed short cylindrical steatite beads.
   - ii. Garnet beads. Pl. 22. a. 8.
   - iii. Green glazed shell heads. Pl. 22. a. 8.

3. *Grave*: Oval, 70×50—85 cm.

Burial: Contracted skeleton of a child on R. side head S.W.

Contents:—

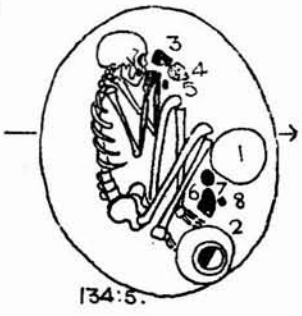
1. Deep pot or bowl thin orange painted ware with darker red painted decoration.
2. Small greenish-black and white cushion shaped stone palette with rubbing pebble.

5. *Grave*: Oval, 110×90—125 cm.

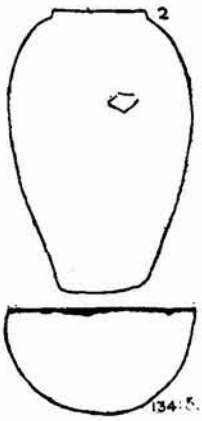
Burial: Contracted on L. side head W.

Contents:—

1. Bowl R-P B-M. ware.
2. Large jar S-C R-W.



3. Pieces of a slate palette and pebble.
4. Lump of resin.
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Part of broken slate palette.
7. Rubbing stone.
8. Rubbing pebble.



6. *Grave* : Oval, 115×70—120 cm.

Burial : Removed.

Contents not in position :—

i. Flake of obsidian. Pl. 21. e. 1.
ii. Small toilet jar smoothed coarse red ware.
iii. Roughly rectangular slate palette.
iv. Wavy side-handled jar pink ware.

7. *Grave* : Oval, 90×50—85 cm.

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

Contents :—

1. Jar, pink ware, originally painted and polished dark red.

8. *Grave* : Oval, 110×80—35 cm.

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

Contents :—

i. Lump of resin.
ii. Broken R-P B-M ware bowl.

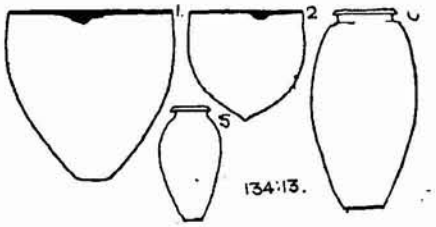
12. *Grave* : Oval, 90×50—85 cm.

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

Contents :—

1. Pebble palette.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware with slight pattern produced by removing parts of red painted surface with the finger or a pebble while still wet.

13. *Grave* : Rectangular with slightly rounded ends, 115×65—110 cm. Axis SSW. and NNE.



Burial : Removed.

Contents :—

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M.
2. Cushion shaped palette grey and white brecchia.
3. Rectangular slate palette.
4. Deep pot or bowl R-P B-M ware.
5. Necked toilet jar pink ware.
6. Long jar red plum painted and polished ware.

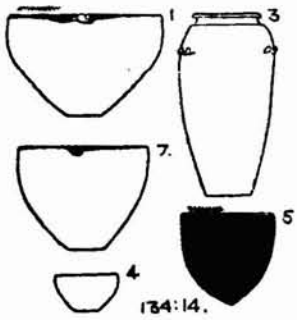
i. Rubbing pebble.
ii. Grinding slab and grinding stone.
iii. Deep pot R-P B-M.

14. *Grave*: Nearly rectangular, 130×80—105 cm. Slightly narrowing towards mouth.

Burials: two, A and B. A, the lower burial in position contracted on L. side, head S.W. B was also contracted on L. side, head S.W. (humeri in position),

Contents :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-M, milled brim.
2. Quartz palette. Pl. 21. d. 8.
3. Wavy side handled jar, hard pink ware.
4. Small bowl, pink ware.
5. Deep bowl or pot black polished ware. Pl. 20. d. 4.
6. Rubbing stone (in 7).
7. Deep bowl R-P B-M.
8. Quartz palette.
   i. Thick shell beads.
   ii. Pieces of shell and ivory bracelets.
   iii. Long broken green glaze bead.



16. *Grave*: Rectangular 100×55—85 cm.

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

Contents :—

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

17. *Grave*: Oval, 90×60—100 cm.

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

Contents :—

1. Jar, much worn, wavy side, handled hard pink ware.
   i. Resin.
   ii. Malachite.

18. *Grave*: Oval, 130×85—105 cm. Axis SW. and NE.

Burial: Removed in disorder.

Contents :—

1. Black and white stone palette.
2. Black and white stone palette.
3. Quartz palette with green malachite stain.
4. Rubbing pebble.
   i. Deep bowl or jar, black ware with incised pattern.

19. *Grave*: Rectangular, 115×50—135 cm. Axis E. and W.

Burial: Removed.

Contents :—

1. Shallow bowl, black polished ware. Pl. 20. d. 3.
2. Black polished bowl with incised ornament on brim. Pl. 20. d. 2.

20. *Grave*; Irregular oval, 90×50—65 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :—

1. Wavy handled jar, hard pink ware.
   - i. Broken shell and mother-of-pearl bracelets.
   - ii. Tortoiseshell or horn finger ring.
   - iii. White shell beads.
   - iv. Green glazed amulets.

23. *Grave*: Oval, 125×80—115 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :—

1. Small rough slate palette with green malachite stain.
2. Lump of resin.
   - i. Potsherds of bowl R-P B-M ware milled brim.
   - ii. Long jar S-C R-W (broken).

28. *Grave*: Oval, 160×85—100 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head SSW.

Contents :—

1. Long jar hard pink ware.
2. Roughly formed slate palette.

38. *Grave*: Rectangular, 100×50—60 cm.

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

Contents :—

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

42. *Grave*: Large circular pit 140 cm. in diameter and 100 cm. deep, narrowing towards mouth (beehive section).

Burial: On pile of soil against side of grave, child's skeleton contracted on R. side, head S.

Remains of three other burials from above.

Contents :—

1. Grey limestone palette.
2. Cylindrical wavy handled jar, hard pink ware.
3. Small pot S-C R-W blackened.
4. Small "Bird" palette.
5. Pebble palette.

6. Rubbing pebble.
7. On L. arm, 4 shell bracelets.
8. On R. arm, 2 shell bracelets.
   i. Roughly shaped grey limestone palette.
   ii. Shell disc beads.
   iii. Shells pierced for suspension.

45. *Grave* : Nearly rectangular, 95×55—115 cm.

Burial : Skull and upper part of child's skeleton originally contracted on L. side, head E.

Contents :—

1. Cylindrical wavy handled jar, hard pink ware.
2. Grey marble or crystalline limestone palette.
3. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware. Surface slightly patterned by removal of wet painted coating.
   i. Mass of leather (bag?).
   ii. Rubbing peble.

About thirty metres to the east of Cemetery 134 were two circular empty graves and No. 66 below.

66. *Grave* : Oval, 120×95—105 cm.

Burial : A. Contracted on R. side, head S. Bones of a second burial B from above.

Contents :—

1. Broken quartz palette, green malachite stain.
2, 4. Small toilet jars, roughly made pink ware.

Further east was another group of graves numbered 71–81, all rectangular with rounded ends and some internally plastered. These graves had been surmounted by cairns and were therefore Old Kingdom Nubian or Middle Kingdom Nubian (C-group). The pits were quite empty, only a small spherical necked toilet jar in plum painted ware, and two bronze arrowheads from No. 72 being found in the débris. No potsherds of typical C-group pottery were recorded.

There was a large proportion of otherwise empty graves in Cemetery 134, from the fillings of which a few objects were recorded as below.

Nos.

2. Sandstone covering slab in position.

4. Sandstone covering slab in position.

11. i. Deep pot R-P B-M ware with stain showing firing on one side.

15. Covering slab in position.

18. i. Tubular bone beads.
    ii. Blue glaze beads.

21. i. Wavy side handled jar hard pink ware.
    ii. Bowl, hard pink ware.

22. i. Shell with black *kohl* (c.f. C-groups *kohl* shells).
    ii. Worn quartz palette with green stain.

27. Covering slab in position.
    i. Broken rectangular diorite-palette.
    ii. Shell bracelet.
    iii. Malachite.

31. i. Star shaped green glazed beads.
    ii. Amulets of green glaze.
    iii. Copper knife blade. (Possibly a B-group grave.)

40. i. Broken grey brecchia.
    ii. Rubbing pebble.

43. i. Resin.
    ii. Malachite.
    iii. *Natica Melanistoma* shells.

46. Covering slab in position.
    i. Roughly worked quartz palette.
    ii. Rubbing pebble.

47. Covering slab in position.

50. i, ii. Right and left *humeri* of a child with eight shell bracelets on each.
    iii. Rubbing pebble.
    iv. Rough quartz palette.

52. i. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
    ii. Broken shell bracelet.
    iii. Marine shell.
    iv. Quartz palette.

56. i. Large grey granite grinding table.
    ii. Circular sandstone grinding table.

57. i. *Natica Melanistoma* shells pierced.

59. i. Quartz pebble palette.
    ii. Potsherds of bowl R-P B-M ware.

60. Covering slab in position.

62. Covering slab in position. Remains of three burials.
    i. Quartz palette.
    ii. Oval sandstone pebble palette with green stain.
    iii. White quartz grinding stone.
    vi. Potsherds of thin ware with red or orange patterns.
    v. Large split cowrie shell.
    vi. Circular ostrich eggshell disc with central hole.
    vii. Oliva shell.
    viii. Three rubbing pebbles.

63. Sealing slab in position.

64. Infants' bones.
    i. Small bowl S-C R-W blackened.

CEMETERY 135.

East Bank.

Cemetery 135 was a group of poor and late C-group graves behind the northermost houses at Segala village. The C-group graves were all dug in sand covered by the usual circular rubble superstructures, but these pits had been rifled and the cairns were in a ruinous state, a considerable quantity of the loose stone had been removed to build house walls in Segala. Only the following graves yielded pottery or objects of the period.

6. *Superstructures* : Traces of circular superstructure.

Offerings : On NE. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T ware.

Grave : Crater in sand.

8. *Superstructure* : Traces of circular superstructure.

Offerings : i. Potsherds of black unpolished ware with incised patterns.

Grave : Crater in sand.

Contents :—

i. Small blue glaze ring beads.
ii. Shell beads.

9. *Superstructure* : Traces of circular superstructure.

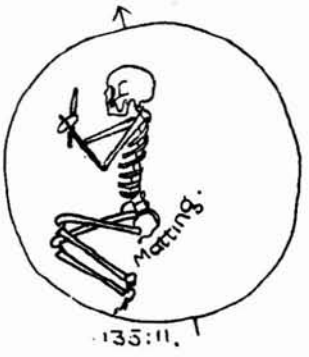
Offerings : On NE. side :—

1. Bowl, black ware, roughly incised pattern. Pl. 15. a. 5.
2, 3. Bowls R-P B-R ware.

Grave : Crater in sand.

11. *Superstructure* : Removed.

Grave : In sand crater, skeleton contracted on R. side head N. covered with matting.



Contents :—

1. On L. wrist shell bracelet.
   i. Blue glaze beads.

13. *Superstructure* : Fairly complete.

Offerings : On NE. side :—

1, 2. Bowls, R-P B-T ware.
3. Deep bowl, ribbed black ware. Pl. 25. a. 1.
4. Bowl S-C R-W black inside.
   i. Bowl R-P B-T (broken).

Grave : Crater in sand.

18. *Superstructure :* Traces of.

Offerings : On N. side :—

1. Bowl R-P B-T ware, turned mouth down over 2 small bowls R-P B-T.

Grave : Crater in sand.

19. *Superstructure* : Preserved on NE. and W. sides.

Offerings : On E. side :—

1, 2. Bowls R-P B-T ware.

Grave : Crater in sand.

21. *Superstructure* : Removed.

Offerings : On N.E. side :—

1, 2. Bowls R-P B-T ware.

Grave : Circular sand crater.

Contents :—

i. Small shell beads.
ii. Black glaze beads.
iii. Bowl, black unpolished incised ware.

26. i. Small faded green glaze beads. ii. Oval gold beads.

New Empire Burials.

A few much plundered graves considerably below the C-group graves and passing under the houses of Seyala village. The graves were numbered consecutively with Cemetery 135 C-group portion.

27. *Grave* : Large rectangular pit, probably a denuded pit and side chamber grave, containing two skeletons extended on the back, heads W. and a quantity of pottery of types, Q. E. C. G. J. F. B. a small cup of S-C R-W black polished inside, and from the débris :—

i. Incense burner.
ii. Heart Scarab. Pl. 27. a. 1. b. 1.

28. Pit and end chamber grave in which the six burials had been broken up. A quantity of New Empire pottery in the débris of types I. H. C. F. together with a small funerary mask of Nile mud covered with white plaster and painted yellow, and a shell pen-annular hair ring.

The continuation of these New Empire tombs (numbered 136 N.E.) lay just below Cemetery 136 (archaic graves). The graves were partly under the houses of Seyala village and the roofs of the tombs had fallen in and the place had been used as a *sebâkh* quarry. A few scarabs and pieces of typical New Empire pottery were recovered from the débris. The tombs appeared to be of the pit and end chamber type, and had each contained several burials.

CEMETERY 136.

This was a small archaic cemetery much damaged by *sebâkh* digging. The graves were all of the early dynastic period, and were quite strongly Nubian in character, that is to say the proportion of R-P B-M pottery increases, replacing the more definitely Egyptian types.

The period of the graves is shown by the occurrence of late prehistoric Egyptian pottery forms, but the stone palettes are non-Egyptian, and are of the types which are found in Nubia side by side with the rectangular and circular slate palettes which are attributed in Egypt to the latest predynastic period or to the first dynasty.

The most remarkable grave was No. 3, a side chambered grave with the contracted burial of a girl, the pottery being remarkable as being uniformly Nubian in character, while the palettes, except one of the double bird type in slate, are also of the local type. A large slab of native mica drilled for suspension was evidently used as a mirror, and a steatopygous pottery doll tended to confirm the observation of this Survey that these dolls are apparently invariably placed in the graves of young females or children, and are not to be regarded as models of sacrificed female slaves or as wives. The representation of steatopygy seems to be in the nature of a caricature of the female form, and the modern dolls made at Aswân for the native children still exhibit this characteristic.

Grave No. 2 contained an obsidian flake. Grave No. 6, contained one of the *caches* of large jars which have been already recorded, notably in Cemetery 102 at Dakka (Nubian Arch. Survey Ann. Rep. III, Plate 10. e.). Possibly the circular internally plastered beehive pits were originally granaries which were placed in the neighbourhood of cemeteries for protection, as is the case to-day among the Nubians, who but a short while since used frequently to bury grain in circular pits lined with mud plaster (or would sink a dried mud corn bin into the ground) in the shadow of the tomb shrine of a Moslem saint. At the present day the grain is stored in bins at the door of the house), but the old pits remain and the bulkier stores of wood, *dhurra* stalks and even cattle dung are still placed under the protection of (but not as offerings to) the local saints.

1. *Grave*: Oval, 65×45--70 cm.

Burial: Bones of a child apparently originally contracted on R. side, head SSW.

Contents:—

1. Bowl brown-black ware with impressed patterns. Pl. 19. e. f.
2. Deep bowl, red brown ware with incised patterns.
3. Small cup, thin R-P B-M ware with pattern produced by smearing red coating when wet to show orange red pottery surface.

2. *Grave*: Oval, 110×80—90 cm.

Burial: A. Skeleton of a child contracted on R. side, head S.W.
B. Bones of an adult male skeleton from above A.

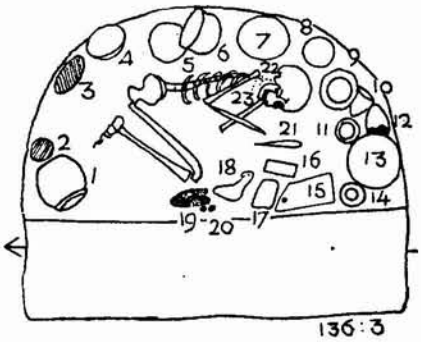
Contents:—

1. Bowl R-P B-M milled brim.
2. Quartz palette, black stain on one face and green on the other.
3. Quartz pebble grinding stone or palette.
4. Shallow bowl, R-P B-M ware.
5. Nine shell bracelets on R. arm, seven on left.
6. Rubbing pebble.
   i. Obsidian flake. Pl. 21. e. 2.
   ii. Small rough pot S-C R-W, blackened.

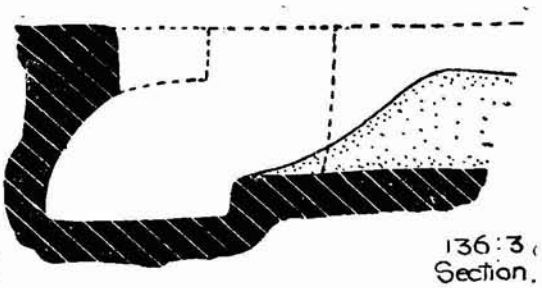
3. *Grave* : Pit and side chamber. Chamber 150×85—75 cm. (but roof collapsed). Pl. 5. a.

Burial : Much decayed skeleton of a girl, contracted on L. side, head S.

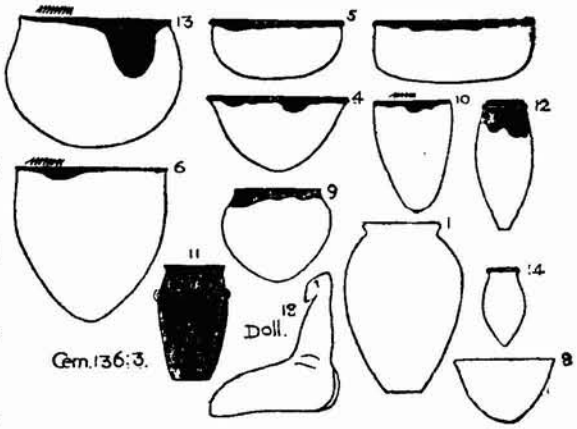
Contents :—



1. Necked jar, dark red painted and polished ware.
2. Quartz rubbing stone.
3. Sandstone rubbing stone.
4. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
5. Shallow bowl RP B-M ware (containing chopped straw).
6. Deep bowl R-P B-M (filled with resin).
7. Shallow bowl R-P B-M ware.
8. Small bowl red polished with traces of black mouth.
9. Deep pot or bowl R-P B-M ware.
10. Pot R-P B-M ware.
11. Cylindrical jar with pierced side handles, black ware imitating basalt.



12. Pot R-P B-M ware.
13. Bowl R-P B-M ware milled brim.
14. Small necked toilet jar red painted and polished.
15. Mica mirror with suspension hole. Pl. 21. f.
16. Rectangular palette streaked grey and white stone.
17. Black and white porphyry cushion shaped palette.



18. Steatopygous pottery doll lightly baked clay, originally red painted.
19. Double bird slate palette.
20. Rubbing palette.
21. Copper knife. Pl. 22. b. 5.
22. Small nodules of manganese from the sandstone.
23. Beads of Cornelian and gold.
    i. Large sandstone grinding slab with two suspension holes.
    ii. Two copper awls Pl. 22. b. 6. 7.

5. *Grave* : Circular, diameter 140 cm. beehive section narrowing to 100 cm. at mouth, depth 110 cm.

Burial : Upper part of skeleton contracted on R. side, head SSW.

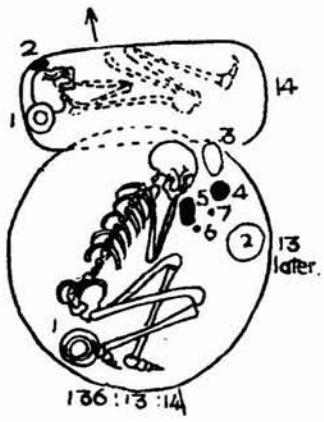
Contents :—

1. Green marble (?) palette with two suspension holes. Pl. 21. d. 4.
2. Oval quartz palette.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

4. Small bowl S-C R-W.
5. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
   i. Rubbing pebble.
   ii. Thick copper needle with turned over eye.
   iii. Ostrich eggshell disc beads and pendant.
   iv. Decayed roughly made shell bracelet.

6. Circular pit of beehive section 100 cm. in diameter narrowing to 90 cm. at mouth 80 cm. containing three large jars hard pink ware. No traces of a burial. the pit having evidently been purposely made for storing the jars. Pl. 4. f.

13, 14. A narrow grave, parallel sides with rounded ends, 136/14 has beenintruded on by a circular grave of beehive section, 136/13.

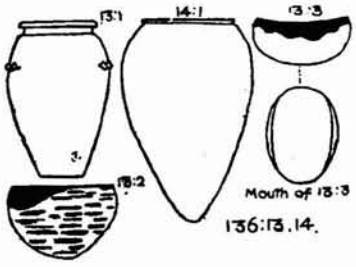


13. *Grave*: Circular of beehive section 100 cm. in diameter—95 cm.

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

Contents:—

1. Wavy side handled jar hard pink ware.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware slight red on orange pattern.
3. Boat shaped bowl R-P B-M ware.
4. Quartz pounding or rubbing pebble.
5. Pebble palette of grey and white speckled stone.
6, 7. Rubbing pebbles.
   i. Malachite.
   ii. Bone awl.
   iii. Fragment of shell bracelet.
   iv. *Natica Melanistoma* shell.



14. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends 100×35—105 cm. coverings slabs in débris.

Burial: Skull in position showing contraction of L. side, head W.

Contents:—

1. Long jar with pointed foot S-C R-W.
2. Lozenge shaped slate palette.

17. *Grave*: Oval, 100×60—120 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents:—

1. Bowl, smooth, dicoloured blackish red ware, black topped
2. Small necked toilet jar, S-C R-W.
3. Black and white porphyry stone palette.
4. Rubbing pebble.
5. Fish slate palette.
   i. Bowl or deep pot R-P B-M fired lying on one side.
   ii. Green glaze bead.
   iii. Cylindrical quartz bead.

19. *Grave*: Oval, 80×45—45 vm.

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

Contents :—

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Bowl, smooth coarse blackish red ware.

20. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends (covering slab in débris) 105×45—95 cm.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on R. side, head SW.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, red polished ware fired resting on hearth mouth up.
2. Short necked toilet jar hard pink ware.

21. *Grave*: Oval, 100×65—70 xm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head NNW.

Contents :—

1. Large deep bowl S-C R-W.
2. Deep bowl or pot thin smoothed and slightly burnished ware with deep blackened mouth.
   i. Bowl S-C R-W.
   ii. Bowl, thin smoothed red ware with milled brim.
   iii. Shell bracelets.
   iv. Shells.

23. *Grave*: Rectangular 145×85—75 cm.

Burial: Male skeleton contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :—

1. Bowl with turned over brim, smoothed coarse red ware.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

23A. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 130×55—70 cm, *probably a C-group grave.*

Burial: Contracted on R. side, head E.

Contents :—

None.

25. *Grave*: Large circular pit of slight beehive section 145 cm. in diameter 125 cm. deep. mud plastered internally.

Burial: Contracted on L. side facing W. wall of pit, head SW.

Contents :—

i. Potsherds of black unpolished ware with incised and dotted patterns.

The following are the graves of Cemetery 136 which although otherwise empty yielded objects from the débris or in position :—

7. Circular beehive grave :—

i. Deep bowl, thin smoothed red ware, slightly burnished.

ii. Part of a quartz palette.
iii. Grey schist palette.
iv. Part of a jar or deep bowl. thin orange red ware with red basket patterns.
v. Split cowries and small green glazed beads.

8. i. Deep bowl, fine smoothed red ware, slightly burnished with incised pattern.

9. Circular beehive grave :—
i. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.
ii. Broken quartz palette.
iii. White crystalline schist grinding stone.

11. i. Broken mother-of-pearl bracelets.

12. 1. Deep bowl or pot, smooth coarse black ware.
2. Squat necked jar, hard pink ware.
3. Nearly circular slate palette.

15. i. Quartz palette pounder.

16. 1. Sandstone pebble palette.
2. Nearly rectangular hard grey stone palette.
3. Quarts pebble palette.
4. Minute wavy handled toilet jar, hard pink ware.
5. Small deep bowl, smoothed coarse red ware.
i. Deep bowl or pot, brown ware with incised patterns.

18. i. Two decayed shell bracelets.
ii. Carnelian and green shell beads. Pl. 22. a. 9.

CEMETERY 137. Plan XI. (*For pottery See Fig. 7. 9.*)
East Bank.

Half a Kilometre South of Seyala.

This group of graves was perhaps the most interesting from the point of view of a few of the objects of the early dynastic period found in them, of all the archaic cemeteries examined this year. Pl. 6. a. b.

The graves, although thoroughly plundered, still afforded some idea of what the burial of a chieftain or king of an early Dynastic community must have been. The graves are all large, and none of them could have been those of persons of low ranks, while the re-use of the graves for the burial of persons of the same rank and the small size of the cemetery are some indication that we have here the private place of a lower Nubian chief and his family. The graves were all originally roofed with sandstone slabs of considerable size and length, and are dug in the very ancient alluvium and clay next the sandstone desert at the head of the small Wady at the south of which is built the hamlet of Nag om Agag.

The sandstone roofing slabs had been broken up and the whole place used as a quarry for stone and *sebâkh* and the site might easily so far as surface indications went, have been overlooked.

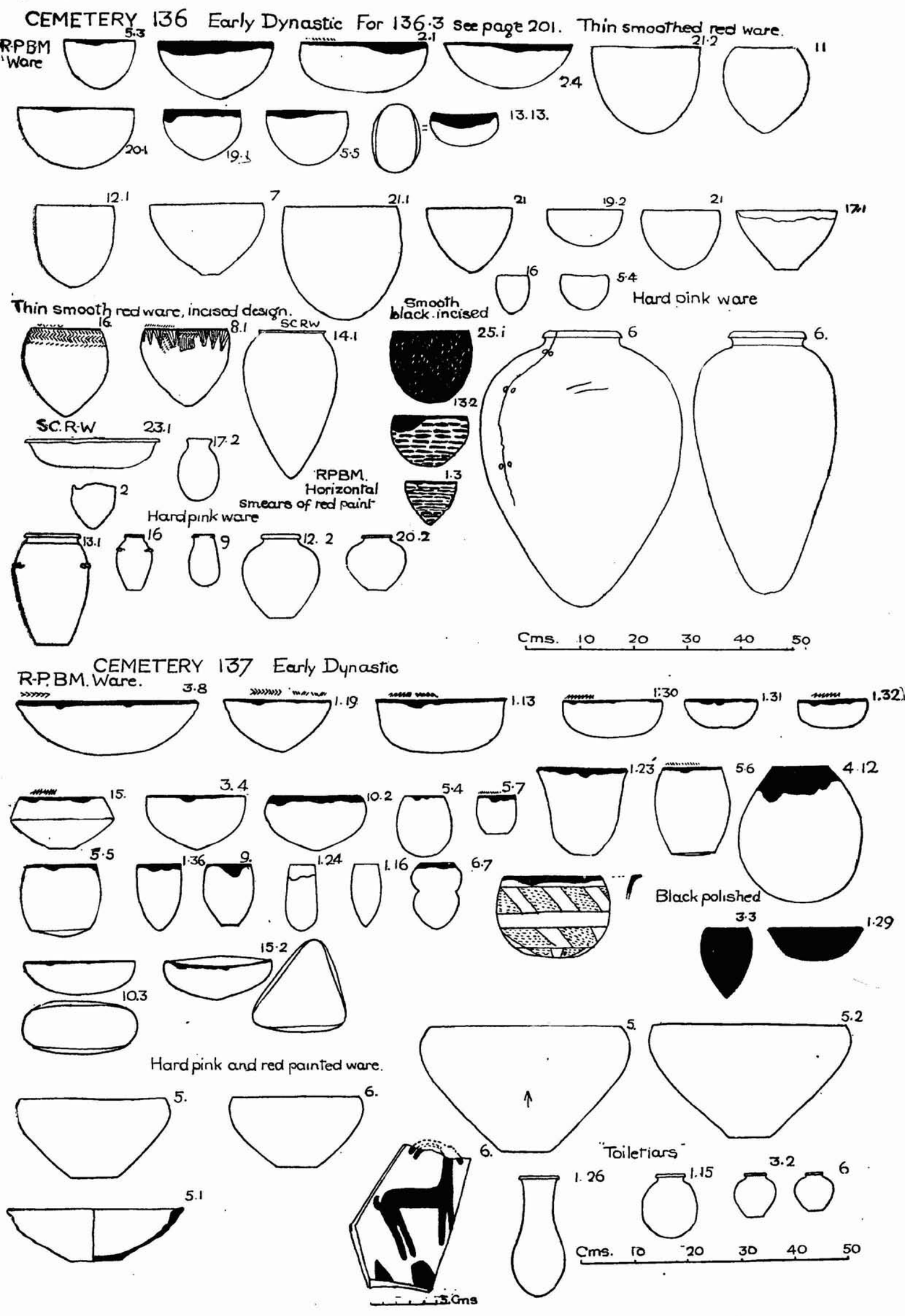
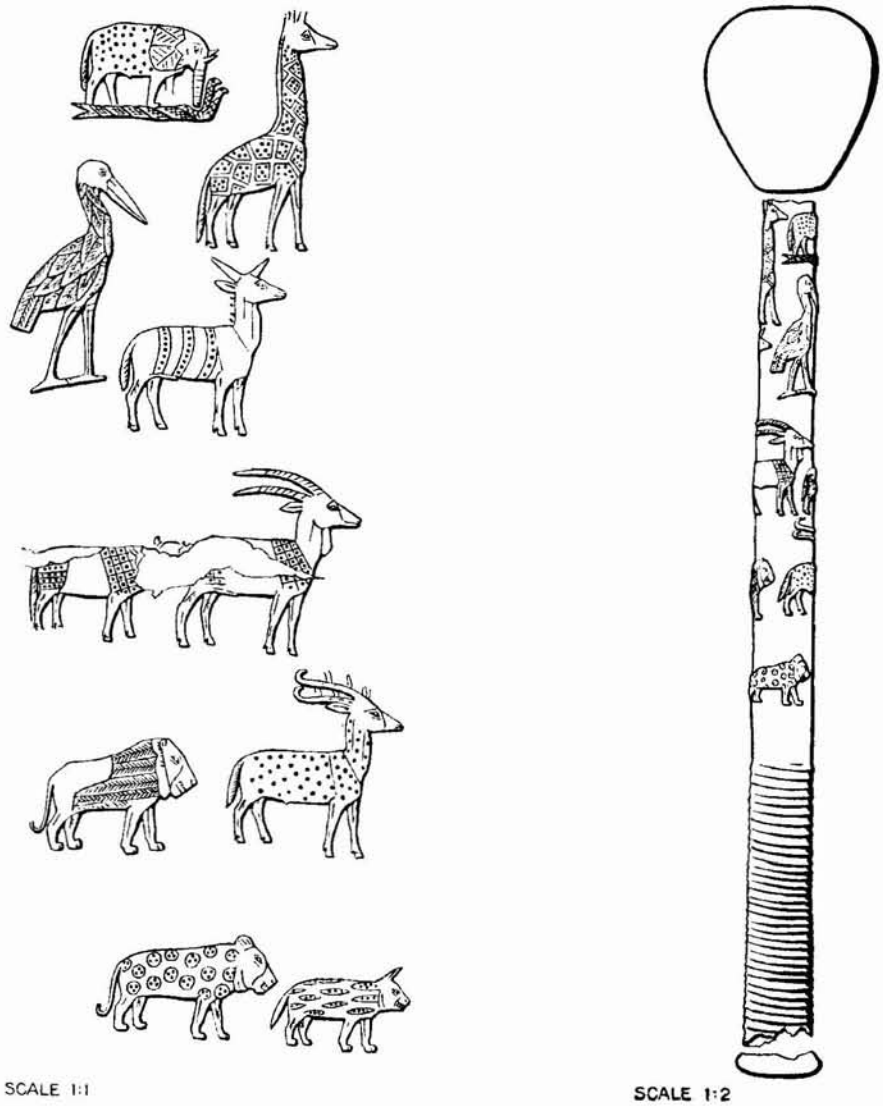

CEMETERY 136 Early Dynastic For 136·3 see page 201. Thin smoothed red ware.
R·P·B·M Ware
Thin smooth red ware, incised design.
Smooth black incised
Hard pink ware
SC.R.W
RPBM. Horizontal smears of red paint
Hard pink ware
Cms. 10 20 30 40 50
CEMETERY 137 Early Dynastic
R·P·B·M. Ware.
Black polished
Hard pink and red painted ware.
"Toiletiars"
Cms. 10 20 30 40 50
5 Cms

FIG. 8.



a. Gold mace handle with Pink quartz mace head:

The handle is covered with figures of animals and birds in hors relief with engraved details.

b. Elephant and twin serpents.

Giraffe.
Balaenoceps rex.
Kudu ?
Ox.
Oryx.
Lion.
Antlered deer.
Leopard.
Hyena.

The disturbance to the graves was due in part to the reburials mentioned above, and grave 4 is a good example of this, the original burial with its funerary furniture having been pushed aside to make room for the later burial B, which must have been made after the grave had been partly filled with earth and dust, which were not sufficiently deep to prevent those preparing the grave for the later interment from pushing the bones and pottery and stone objects towards one end of the grave, evidence perhaps that the filling up of these graves with earth was a gradual and natural process, especially in the stone covered graves which would preserve the body from contact with the soil longer than a brushwood roofing heaped with earth.* The confused mass of bones and offerings in grave 1, while perhaps due to reburials or early plundering, is more like that caused by *sebâkh* digging, and the objects in this grave were only preserved by one of the large roofing slabs having fallen into the pit, and been mistaken for a natural rock by those who cleared out the southern part of the grave. But for this fortunate accident, a fine group of objects must have been lost. This tomb must have contained many burials, as the lower parts of two skeletons were approximately in position under the mass of objects at the north end of the pit (Grave 1), which all date from the last years of the predynastic period, or perhaps, allowing for provincial retardation in Nubia, from the first dynasty.

The most notable objects in the cemetery were : 137 : 1, 4, 5. The gold plated coverings of two mace handles. These remarkable objects consisted of two tubes of thin gold Pl. 18. a. b. c.Fig 8. The larger handle was decorated with a horizontal ribbed or corrugated pattern imitating the binding of cord or leather strips of the flexible shafts on which the heavy stone mace heads were fixed. Probably the pear shaped stone head was sometimes enclosed in a network of cord or leather, the ends of which were bound to the handle which may have been made of strips of flexible wood or even of hippopotamus hide. Such a mace is the traditional weapon with which the early dynastic monarchs are represented despatching their enemies. An examination of the two pear shaped mace heads from this grave shows that unless the mace handles were slightly flexible, or the stone head affixed to the handle by a flexible lashing, there would be a risk of the top of the shaft breaking off when the mace-was used. Much of the effectiveness of stone weapons lies in their hafting, which if too rigid would not have taken up the jar of a blow which might have caused the haft to snap The hafting of the predynastic disc mace head is similar, except that in this case the leather lashings appear to have been passed through the mace head and tied in a button to prevent the mace head flying off its handle. Probably also the late pear shaped mace heads were mounted in this way, but late examples are known in which the enclosing cord work is imitated in the stone, this enclosing net being perhaps originally the loose strands arranged in this way instead of being plaited into a button which, as the disc maces had a cutting edge, was not possible in their case. The pear shaped mace displaced the disc form simply because the introduction of copper rendered unnecessary the manufacture of stone cutting edges. The disc shape enabled fore and back handed blows to be given without shifting the grip.

The smaller of the two gold handles 137 : 1, 4, had in addition to the ribbed pattern, which in this case does not extend beyond the grip, a series of animals in low relief, with details added with a hard, probably bone, point. The joint of the gold tube is quite invisible, and the junction between the two edges of the gold must have been produced by cold welding.

* Single burials would no doubt rely on a covering of mats or skins to keep the soil away from the body. The use of sandstone slabs would not be possible in a granite district.

The forms of the animals were apparently produced by pressing or hammering down the gold background, so as to leave the design in relief. The animals represented are : giraffe, crane or stork, antlered deer, now extinct in Egypt, but still found in Algiers and Tunis, bull, cow lion, leopard and hyæna. The work on this mace handle is far finer than that on the gold flint knife handle in the Cairo Museum (Catalogue No.) which is in the same style. We have here much the same style of animal drawing as is exhibited in the slate palettes of the reign of Narmer, the style which was to find its fuller and later expression in the fine animal sculptures in the Old Kingdom Mastaba chapels.

In this grave there was a large number of copper axes, bar-ingots and chisels, which are shown on Plate 22 b. These were all somewhat injured by oxydization, but had been heavy effective tools or weapons. There were two stone vessels, one a black and white porphyry bowl, Pl. 21. a 2. very similar to that found in Cemetery 40, Grave , and shown on Plate of the first volume of these Reports, the other a dipper most beautifully made from purple and green banded slate and so truly shaped as to give the impression that it had been turned on the lathe. Plate 18. f. This dipper is quite different in style from any type of stone vessel met with in Egypt or Nubia and even the material is quite different to the grey Egyptian slate, indeed so unusual is it, that more than one archæologist has been quite at a loss to explain its origin, connecting it even with the early stone vessels of the Ægean culture rather than admit the possibility that *ex Africa semper aliquid novi.*

Other remarkable objects were a finely incised black pottery bowl (Plate 20. a), two large double bird shaped palettes, Pl. 21. c here found in association with those of diorite and quartz and the mace heads, one of rose quartz probably belonging to the gold handle with the animals and the other of white and grey marble belonging to the ribbed gold handle. Finally on removing the final layer of débris from the grave the fine lion's head of rose quartz glazed green (Plate 18. d. e) was discovered. It is almost the finest example of this early art of glazing quartz and rock crystal.

Grave 2 contained a remarkable mortar or incense burner of granite with a carved pattern of deep grooves. Pl. 21. a. 1.

Grave 3 contained a mica miror and Grave 4 some fine speckled porphyry or diorite palettes.

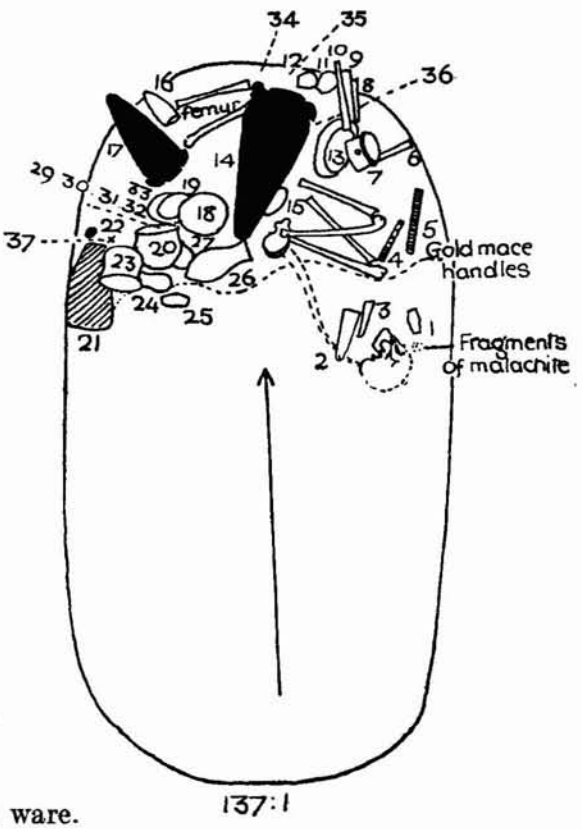
1. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends 285×150—170 cm., originally roofed with sandstones labs of which one by falling into the grave concealed the mass of bones and funerary furniture at the north end of the grave. Pl. 5. c. d.

Burials: Lower parts of two skeletons contracted on the R. side. Heads south.

Contents :—

1. Quartz pebble.
2. Copper chisel. Pl. 22 b. 11.
3. Copper chisel. Pl. 22 b. 13.
4. Gold mace handle with figures of animals. Pl. 18 a. b. c. Fig. 8. Journal d'entrée Cairo 43883.
5. Gold mace handle with ribbed pattern.
6. Copper chisel. Pl. 22 b. 9.
7. Slate dipper. Pl. 18. f. Journal d'entrée Cairo 43886.
8. Copper chisel. Pl. 22 b 12.
9. Copper adzes Pl. 22. b. 8 9. 10.

10. Long quadrangular copper bar.
11. White marble mace head.
12. Quartz mace head. C.J. 43,884.
13. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
14. Very large double bird slate palette. Pl. 21. c. 1.
15. Necked jar thick red painted and polished ware.
16. Small *situla* shaped vessel.
17. Large double bird slate palette. Pl. 21. c. 2.
18. Black and white porphyry bowl. Pl. 21. a. 2.
19. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
20. Bowl black incised ware. Pl. 20. a.
21. Grinding slab.
22. Rubbing pebble.
23. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware.
24. *Situla* shaped vessel red painted ware.
25. Quartz palette.
26. Necked jar red painted ware.
27. Copper harpoon Pl. 22. b. 15.
28. Bowl, black polished ware.
29. Shallow bowl, black polished ware.
30. Bowl R-P B-M ware, crushed.
31. Bowl R-P B-M ware, crushed.
32. Bowl R-P B-M ware, crushed.
33. Shallow pan red ware, decayed.
34. Granite palette.
35. Ivory implement handle.
36. Pot R-P B-M ware.
37. Lion's head with suspension hole green glazed quartz Pl. 18. d. e. C.J. 43,885.
    i. Long jar, S-C R-W.
    ii. Long jar hard pink ware.
    iii. Small pierced turquoises.
    iv. Green glazed shell, garnet and carnelian beads. Pl. 22. a. 10.
    v. Shells.



2. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends 240×90—150 cm. Axis NNE. and SSW. (nearly N. and S.). Covering slab in position at N. end, in clayey soil with about 30 cm. of Nile mud over it.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:—

1. Long jar hard pink ware.
2. Granite mortar or incense burner with grooved pattern outside. Pl. 21. a. 1.

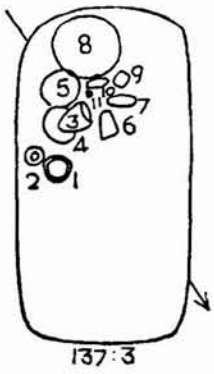
i. White sandstone grinding slab.
ii. Rubber jar (i).
iii. Pink sandstone grinding slab.
iv. Quartz rubber.
v. Grey stone pebble palette.
vi. Black and white diorite (?) palette.
vii. Large cowrie shell.
viii. *Natica Melanistoma* shells.
ix. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware.
x. Granite mortar (in fragments).
xi. Fragments of several mother-of-pearl bracelets.
xii. Potsherds of thin orange ware with red basket patterns.

3. *Grave:* Parallel sides and rounded ends 140×70—125 cm.

Burial: Removed.

Contents :—

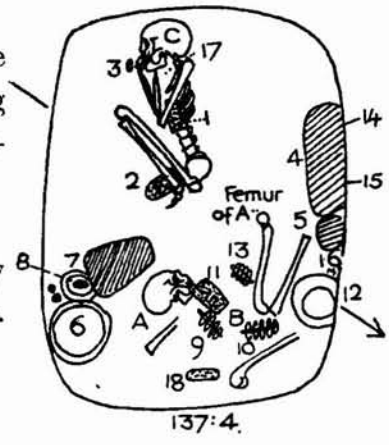
1. Bowl black ware incised basket pattern. Pl. 20. d. 1.
2. Small toilet jar hard pink ware.
3. Pointed jar black polished ware.
4. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
5. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
6. Mica mirror.
7. Quartz palette.
8. Large shallow bowl thick R-P B-M ware.
9. Roughly shaped quartz palette.
10, 11. Quartz palette and rubbing pebble.
i. Broken shell bracelet.
ii. Mother of pearl bracelet.
iii. Ivory bracelet.
iv. Resin.
v, vi. Potsherds of two R-P B-M bowls.
vii. Shell beads.
viii. Shell.



4. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends (nearly rectangular), 160×125—160 cm.

Burial :—

A. Contracted on R. side, head S., but only the lower part of the skeleton in position, having been pushed aside together with the funerary furniture to make room for B.
B. Fragments of a child's skeleton.
C. Contracted on R. side, head S., a considerably later burial, possibly Old Kingdom in date.



Contents :—

With Burial C :—

1. Black and white speckled porphyry palette.
2. Another.
3. Rubbing pebbles.

With Burial A :—

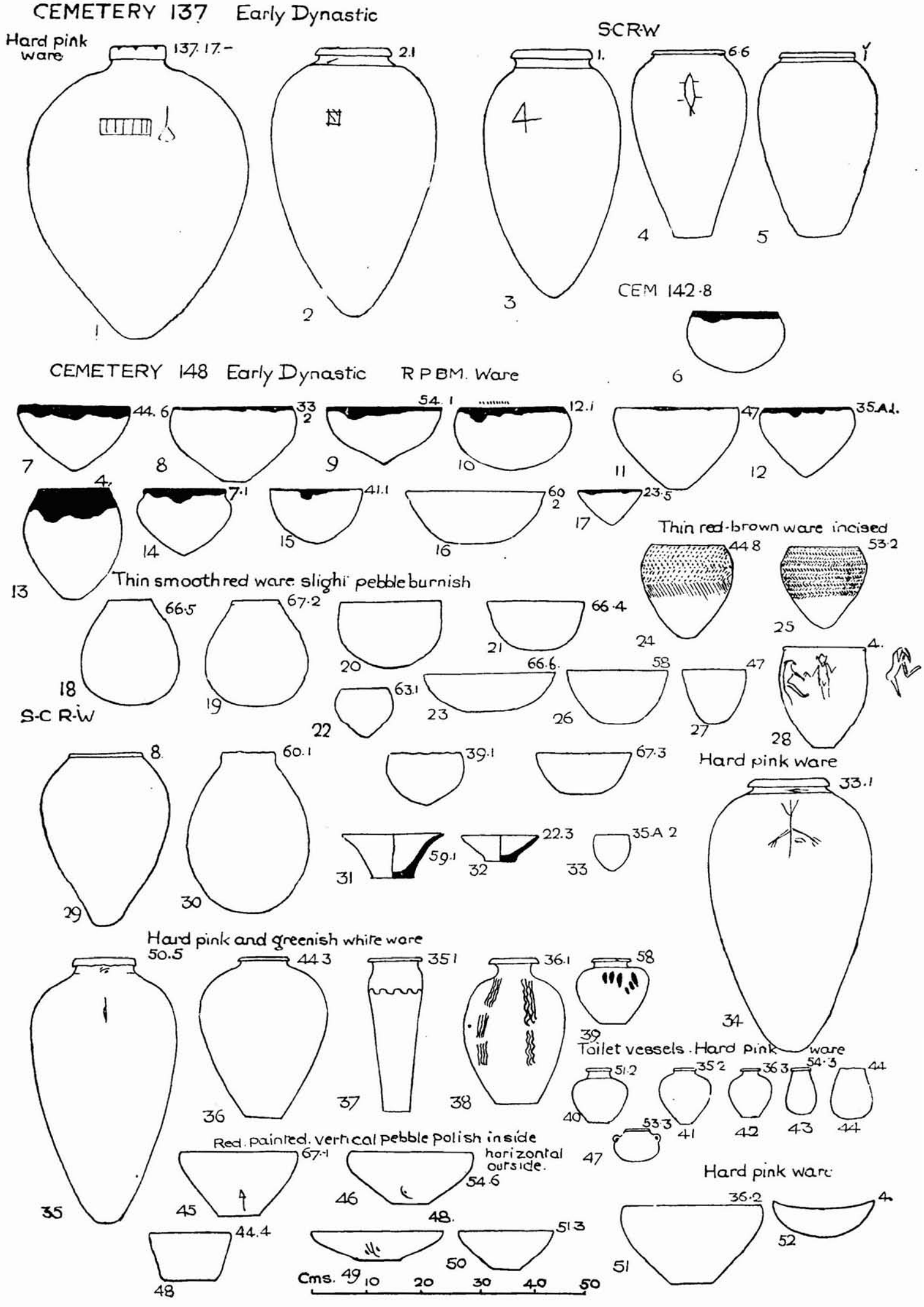
4. Large granite grinding slab.
5. Circular sandstone grinder.
6. Bowl thick R-P B-M incised ware. Pl. 20. c. 1.
7. Oval sandstone mortar.
8. Quartz grinding stone or pounder (inside 7).
9. Four small bracelets on arm bones of child's skeleton C.
10. Six shell bracelets on arm bones of child's skeleton C.
11. Rectangular black and white porphyry palette. Pl. 21. d. 11.
12. Deep pot R-P B-M ware.
13. Four shell bracelets on arm bones of A.
14. Quartz pounder.
15. Circular sandstone mortar.
16. Bone cylindrical beads.
17. Small green glaze ball beads at neck of C.
18. Black and white stone palette.
    - i. Malachite.
    - ii. Grey stone mortar.
    - iii, iv. Quartz palettes.
    - v. Small piece of mica mirror.
    - vi. Banded white and yellow quartz pebble pendant pierced for suspension
    - vii. Oliva and *Natica Melanistoma* shells.
    - viii. Shell bracelets.
    - ix. Long tubular cornelian bead.
    - x. Five rubbing pebbles.
    - xi. Sandstone grinding slab.

5. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends 280×150—185 cm. Axis NNE. and SSW.

Burial : Removed.

Contents :—

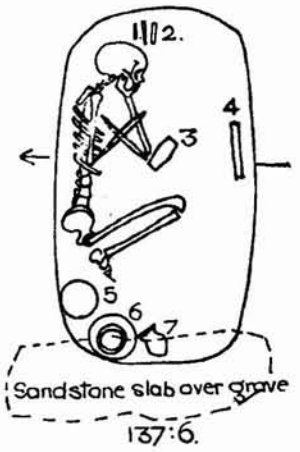
1. Bowl with flat brim hard pink ware.
2. Bowl hard pink ware.
3. Alababaster vessel. Pl. 21. a. 4.
4, 5, 6, 7. Bowls R-P B-M ware.
8. Black and white speckled stone palette.
    - i. Sandstone grinding table.
    - ii. Bowls pink ware.
    - iii. Thick shell beads.
    - iv. Small green glaze short cylindrical beads.
    - iv. Shell nose stud.


CEMETERY 137 Early Dynastic
Hard pink ware
137.17.-
2.1
S-C R-W
1.
6.6
CEM 142.8
CEMETERY 148 Early Dynastic
R P BM. Ware
44.6
33 2
54.1
12.1
47
35.A1.
4.
7.1
41.1
60 2
23.5
Thin red-brown ware incised
44.8
53.2
Thin smooth red ware slight pebble burnish
66.5
67.2
66.4
66.6.
58
47
4.
63.1
S-C R-W
8.
60.1
39.1
67.3
Hard pink ware
33.1
59.1
22.3
35.A 2
Hard pink and greenish white ware
50.5
44.3
35.1
36.1
58
Toilet vessels. Hard pink ware
51.2
35.2
36.3
54.3
44
53.3
Red. painted. vertical pebble polish inside horizontal outside.
67.1
54.6
Hard pink ware
36.2
4.
44.4
51.3
Cms. 10 20 30 40 50

6. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 140×80—120 cm. Sealing slab in position across foot of grave.

Burial: Skeleton contracted on L. side. Head WSW. Bones of a second burial B. in débris.

Contents:—



1. Bone point.
2. Bone pont.
3. Quartz palette.
4. Copper chisel. Pl. 22. b. 14.
5. Shallow black polished ware.
6. Long jar S-C R-W.
7. Double gourd shaped jar R-P B-M ware.
   - i. Bone point.
   - ii. Decayed shell bracelets.
   - iii. Carved shell bracelet (broken).
   - iv. Malachite.
   - v. Flint flakes with serrated edges.
   - vi. Potsherd hard pink ware, with painted figure of a kid in purple.
   - vii. *Natica Melanistoma* shells.
   - viii. Large cowries.
   - ix. Large shell beads.
   - x. Resin.
   - xi. Three rubbing pebbles.
   - xii. Cushion shaped grey and white speckled stone palettes.
   - xiii. Fragments of mother-of-pearl bracelet.
   - xiv. Small toilet jar hard pink ware.
   - xv. Potsherds of large deep bowl R-P B-M riveted.
   - xvi. Broken bowl fine hard red ware.

Grave: Parallel sides with rounded ends 180×105—140 cm.

Burial: Removed.

Contents:—

1, 3, 4. Speckled black and white stone palettes.

2. Triangular mouthed R-P B-M bowl.

5. Quartz palette.
   - i. Small jar black polished ware.
   - ii. Bowl with pointed foot R-P B-M ware.
   - iii. *Natica Melanistoma* shells.
   - iv. Broken shell bracelets.
   - v. Ivory bracelet.

From the débris remaining graves of Cemetery 137 the following objects were recovered:—

7. Parallel sides with rounded ends, sealing stones in position across S. end of pit. Axis SSW. and NNE:—

- i. Quartz palette (broken).
- ii. Bowl R-P B-M ware (broken).
- iii. Cylindrical carnelian beads Pl. 22. a. 11.

8. As 7.

i. Fragments of malachite.
ii. Potsherds of thin orange ware with basket patterns in red.
iii. Broken mother-of-pearl and shell bracelets.

9. As 7.

i. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware.

10. As 7. On floor of grave :—

1. Palette black and white speckled stone. Pl. 21. d. 10.
2. Boat shaped bowl B-P B-M ware.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

i. Piece of hæmatite ground flat by use as a paint.
ii. Piece of mica mirror.

12. As 7.

i, ii. Potsherds of two bowls thin orange ware with red paint basket patterns.
iii. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
iv. Quartz palette. Pl. 21. d. 1.

15. Oval grave 185×110—140.

1, 3, 4, Speckled black and white stone palettes. Pl. 21. d. 3. 12.
2. Triangular mouthed RPBM bowl.
5. Quartz palette. Pl. 21. d. 6.

i. Small jar black polished ware.
ii. Bowl RPBM ware.

23.

i. Gold beads. Pl. 22. a. 7.
ii. Garnet beads.
iii. Cylindrical glazed steatite beads.

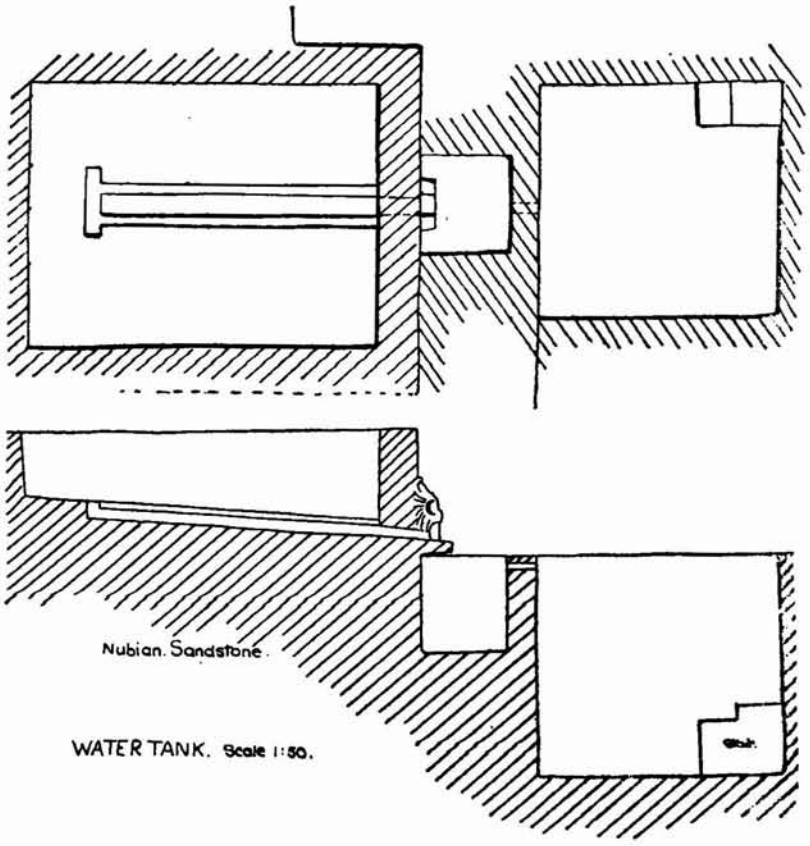
Among the houses of the village of Naga el Gama were a few plundered burials of the later C-group period together with some pit and side chamber X-group graves. The following grave yielded objects from the débris. Grave 26. Scarab. Pl. 36. 229.

CEMETERY 138.

West Bank.

In Alluvial Mud Slope.

A considerable number (about 50) of completely plundered circular pits of the later Early Dynastic period followed by pit and end chamber graves (Roman). At the top of the mound a few extended burials in long narrow pit and side chambered graves (Byzantine) and at the foot of the slope a few plundered X-group graves of both pit and end chamber and pit and side chamber type followed and intruded on by deep narrow Christian graves with floor recess.



Close to this cemetery was a ruined cistern cut in the sandstone similar to Pl. 16. e. approached by five steps on the south side. The whole basin of the cistern has been thrown down by the excavation, either by *sebbakhîn* or potters of a clayey stratum underlying the sandstone. A long row of stones marks the line of the *saqîa* channel which supplied the cistern. There is a considerable growth of rushes, evidence of the existence of underground water here, and it is possible the cistern may have been filled from a well.

CEMETERY 142. Plan XII for pottery see fig 8.

East Bank.

About a Kilometre North of the Village of Naga wadi

This cemetery had been an important early dynastic burying place, but the graves had been very thoroughly rifled by a Luxor dealer who had showed the villagers a paper purporting to be a permit from the Department of Antiquities to excavate for archæological material. This cemetery was one of the few in which there were clear traces of modern plundering, the pottery in the graves having been wantonly smashed. Only a very few graves had escaped.

The cemetery, however, yielded some remarkable pottery and other objects, one grave, 142/1, being very rich in decorated and black polished pottery of non-Egyptian types and in copper implements. Grave No. 3 is an example of the re-use of an archaic grave in the New Empire apparently for a contracted burial latest C-group and the pottery from the grave is therefore of both periods. Grave No. 6 contained a fine ivory throw stick and a long ivory dish turned down over a remarkably fine comb of the same material carved with the figures of two giraffes, a female standing in a very characterictic attitude over a

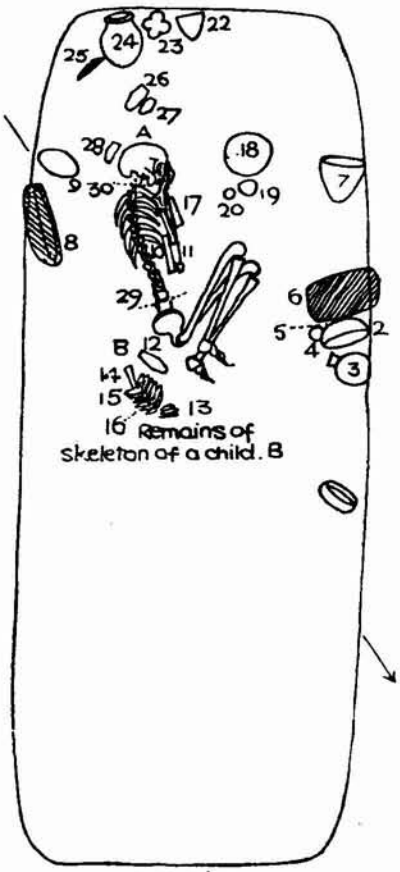
young one. Grave 11 had been re-used for a Middle Kingdom Nubian contracted burial with which was a scarab Pl. 36. 230. of King *Maa-ab-re* who is placed in the Ninth Dynasty. Grave 7 was a large side chambered archaic grave from which a quantity of (recently broken) potsherds of the thin orange painted ware with red basket patterns was recovered.

1. *Grave* : Rectangular. 335×135—160 cm. Pl. 5. b.

Burials :—

A. Adult skeleton contracted on L. side, head SSW.

B. Part of the arm bones of the skeleton of a child.



Contents :—

1. Oval grey stone mortar.
1a small jar thin ware painted in red with ostriches Pl. 19. d. 3.
2. Bowl red patterns on orange. Pl. 19. b. 4.
3. Bottle bright red painted and polished ware.
4. Small pottery toilet jar.
5. Small ribbed jar thin orange painted ware red basket patterns. Pl. 19. d. 2.
6. Grinding table and rubber.
7. Deep bowl thin orange painted ware with red basket patterns. Pl. 19. a. 2.
8. Grinding table.
9. Bowl very thin ware pink painted with red patterns. Pl. 20. b. 1.
10. Copper chisel. Pl. 22. b. 1.
11. Copper axe head. Pl. 22. b. 4.
12. Quartz palette.
13. Mass of mother-of-pearl shell and ivory bracelets on arm of child (B).
14. Copper chisel. Pl. 22. b. 2.
15. Long carnelian beads.
16. Garnet and carnelian beads. Pl. 22. a. 12.
17. Copper axe. Pl. 22. b. 3.
18. Shallow bowl thin orange painted ware with red basket patterns.
19. Quartz rubbing stone.
20. Small egg-shaped ivory cup with holes for suspension or lid fastening.
21. Tubular ivory knife handle (?)
22. Small bowl thin orange painted ware with patterns both painted in red and incised. Pl. 19. d. 1. 22. A. Larger Pl. 19. c. 1. 2.
23. Bowl black polished ware quatrefoil shape with knob on base with suspension hole. Pl. 20. d. 6.Pl. 20. d. 5.
24. Necked jar white ware.
25. Shallow bowl, black polished ware.

26, 27, 28. Quartz palettes.

29. Garnet beads from waist of A. Pl. 22. a. 13.

30. Necklace carnelian beads. Pl, 22. a. 14.

i. Large red-backed cowrie shell.

ii. Incised jar red ware. Pl. 20 c. 2.

iii. Cup, red ware.

iv. Deep bowl thin ware red painted pattern. Pl. 19. a. 3.

v. Carnelian pendants.

2. *Grave*: Oval, 105×65—65 cm.

Burial: Contracted on R. side, head WSW. and covered with goat skins.

Contents :—

1. Large oval speckled stone palette with green malachite stain.

i–iv. Four rubbing pebbles.

This is apparentky a B-group grave.

3. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends. 145×80—85 cm.

Burials: This archaic grave has been re-used during the early New Empire for a contracted burial A on L. side, head S., of the latest C-group period which is accompanied by the two New Empire jars.

1 and 2. Above this burial was a mass of earth, the filling of the grave when this burial was made, containing the bones of the archaic burials, an adult and a child, which originally occupied the pit and had been accompanied by the objects numbered 3, 4, 7.

Contents :—

With A :—

1. Long jar, new Empire type.

2. Roughly made jar New Empire type.

With original burial :—

3. Stone mortar or incense burner.

4. Bowl, pink ware, red painted and vertically pebble polished.

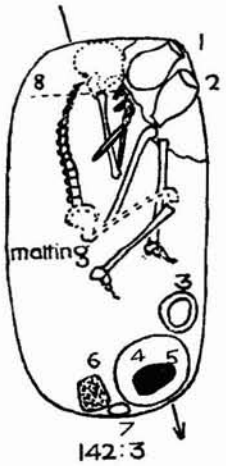
5. Degraded double bird slate palette.

6. Speckled stone palette.

7. Small quartz palette. Pl. 21. d. 7.

8. Small toilet jar.

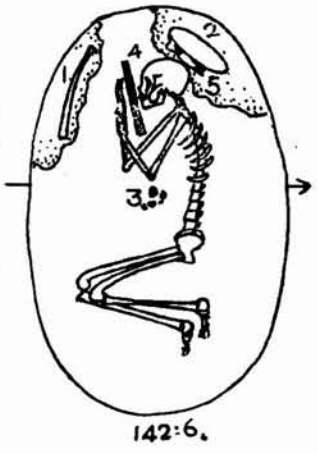
i. Mass of C-group matting from above A.



142:3

Note.—Possibly the contracted burial A is the earlier burial and the New Empire pottery remained in position in spite of a plundering of the later burials (late C-group).

4. Large empty grave 270×110—160 cm. with a sealing slab still in position across one end of pit.



142:6.

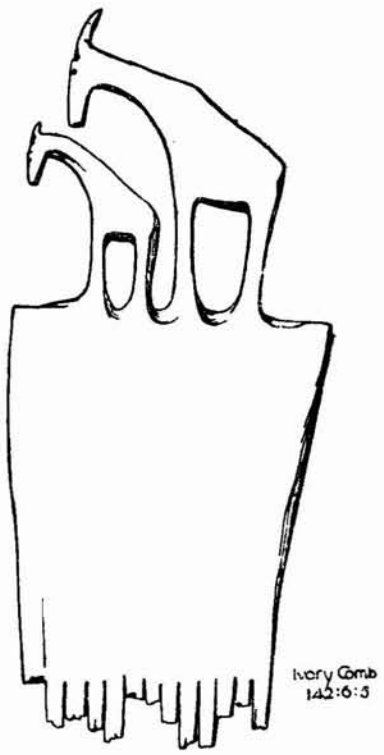
6. *Grave*: Oval, 160×100—30 cm. Pl. 5. f.

Burial: Contracted on R. side, head W.

Contents :—

1. Ivory wand or a throw stick. Pl. 20. f.
2. Long boat shaped ivory shid.
3. Malachite.
4. Piece of decayed wood (bow stave?).
5. Ivory comb with carved figures of giraffe and young. Pl. 20. e.
   i. Piece of a small alabaster vessel.
   ii. Part of a mother-of-pearl bracelet.

This grave may be as late as the Old Kingdom.



7. A large and deep pit and side chamber grave, axis N. and S., the entrance to the side chamber having been originally sealed with stones set in mud. The first appearance of this tomb was that of a New Empire side chamber grave, but the floor of the chamber was littered with fragments of Early Dynastic decorated pottery. Pl. 19 a. 4. c. 1.

8. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 90×50—70 cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :—

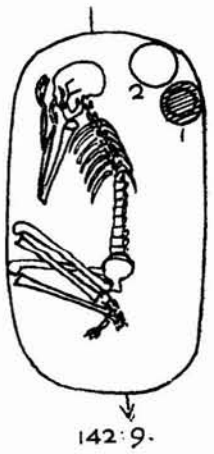
1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Small bowl (inside 1) R-P B-M ware.

9. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 140×75—90 cm.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents :—

1. Stone mortar.
2. Deep bowl, thin orange painted ware with red painted patterns. Pl. 19. b. 2.



11. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 130×70—105 cm.

Burials :—

A. Contracted on R. side, head SW.

B. Bones of a disturbed burial from above A.
   i. Scarab (Pl. 36. 230) in débris with burial from Above A.

In alluvial mud somewhat south of above.

18. *Grave :* Parallel sides and rounded ends, 120×60—80 cm.

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

Contents :—

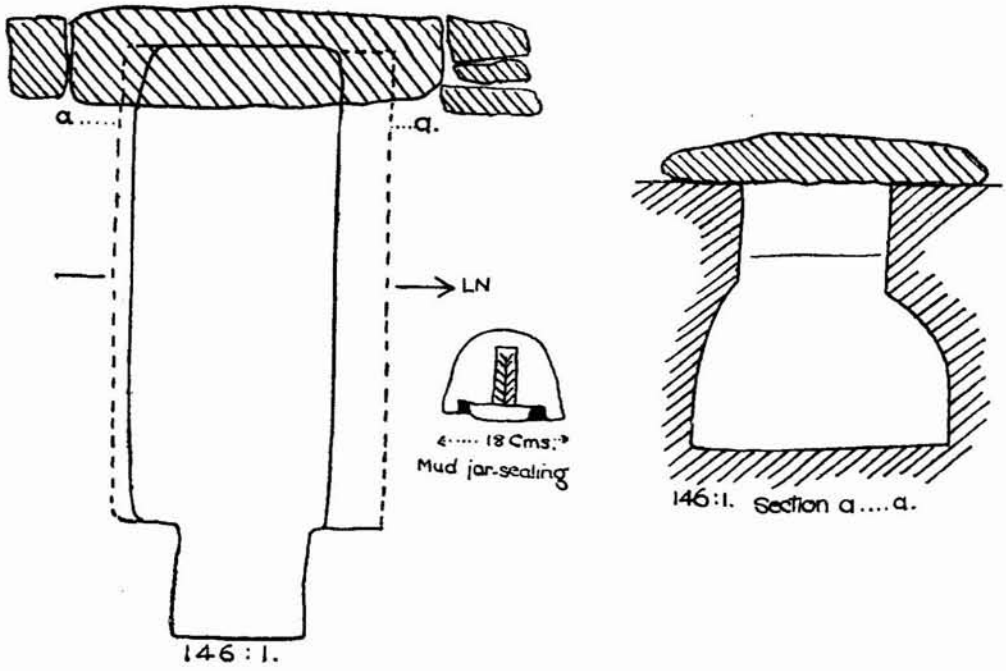
1. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl, thin orange painted ware with red basket patterns.
3. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.

Graves 14 and 15 were two large pits containing bones of oxen. Graves 16, 17, 18 oval pits containing sheep burials. From the débris of grave 19 a small mother-of-pearl ornament shaped like a crescent above a rectangle and several white shell nose or lip studs. Pl. 22. a. 4. 5. 6.

CEMETERY 146.

To the south of the village of Egeba (Oqba) is the celebrated Meroïtic inscription on a mass of sandstone below a quarry now filled with blown sand. The position of the inscription is shown on Plan III. There is a dressed line on the sandstone face as if to indicate that the inscription had been sheltered or surmounted by a wooden or stone pediment. In the horizontal rock surface immediately above the inscription is a rock-cut tomb, 146 : 7, infra, which may, when the inscription has been completely deciphered, have some connection with it. That the group of graves is definitely Meroïtic would seem to be proved by the stela from Grave 146 : 1, Pl. 14. b. The sand-covered area between the cultivated strip along the river bank and the desert edge could not be completely excavated owing to the presence of the Moslem cemetery. The site ought certainly to be re-examined after the reservoir has been filled and emptied. The recovery of even a single bilingual inscription in the Meroïtic and Greek languages would be of the greatest importance, and no more likely position than the frontier between the Meroïtic and Roman possessions could be found for the erection of such an inscription. The rock tombs of Cemetery 146 had all been completely plundered, and in some cases the contents had been burnt. Evidence was also found that the dry sandstone tomb chambers had been utilized as granaries.

1. *Grave* : Entrance pit with chamber originally roofed with sandstone slabs. The chamber is somewhat of beehive section, perhaps to enable the offerings to be placed at each side of the mummy or coffin.



Contents :—

i. Round-topped Meroïtic stela, Pl. 14. b.
ii. Hemispherical pot of S-C R-W, blackened by fire.
iii. Mud jar sealing with bee pattern, seal impression.
iv. Quantity of burnt human bones and ashes.

2. *Grave* : A similar grave, upper part of shaft walled with roughly dressed sandstone blocks.

Contents : Quantity of burnt human bones.

3. Empty grave with chamber only to one side of pit.

4. Pit with side chambers, as 146. 7. but chambers not so wide.

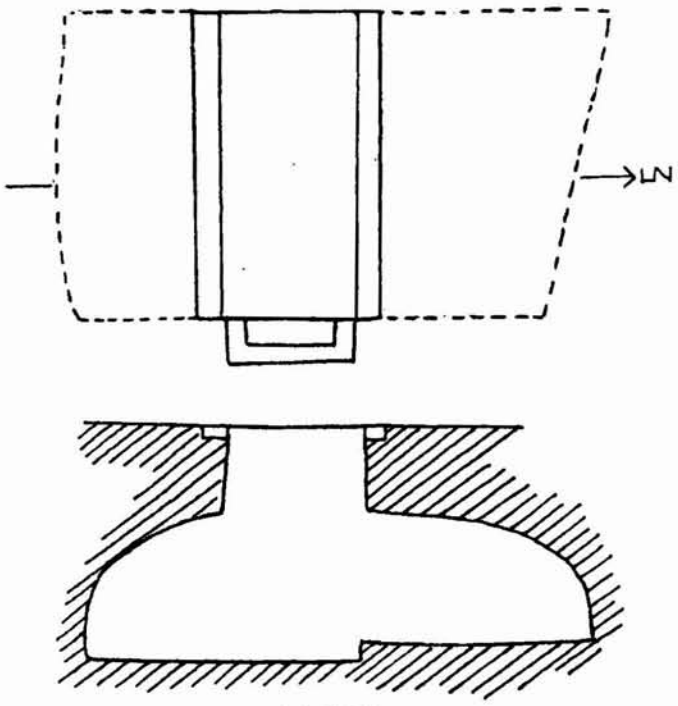
Contents :—

i. Fragments of wood painted green and black from a mummy case, together with pieces of a green painted plaster mask.

5. A similar type, but without rebate for cover stones. Filled with earth and straw.

6. Of similar type. Sand filled. Deep hole drilled in rock, 1·20 m. to south of tomb mouth, showing that the sandstone has shifted, the upper and lower portions of the hole being no longer concentric.

7. Plan and section, as below. Empty.



146:7.

CEMETERY 147.

A small cemetery on an alluvial mound, capped with sand. The graves were much plundered, many being represented by empty sand-filled pits. The earliest graves, circular and of beehive section, were of the later Early Dynastic period or B-group, represented by No. 7. The next in point of date were those of the late C-group period, Nos. 4, 5, and

furnished an example of the flaring-mouthed cups of black-topped, bright red ware which were met with at Cemetery 110, *e.g.* Fig. 1. 1. et s99.

The New Empire is represented by two graves, Nos. 6 and 8. The latter contained a quantity of pottery, and a fine scarab of Hatshepsut.

A few metres to the south of the mound was a single burial of the Romano-Nubian or Meroïtic period, No. 10.

1–3. Empty circular graves of beehive section.

4. Parallel sides and rounded ends, containing the lower part of a skeleton showing contraction on right side, head North.

i. Hide sandals.

5. Parallel sides with rounded ends. Axis North and South.

i. Cup, bright red polished black-topped ware (as Fig. 1.1).

ii. Part of a bowl or pot of red ware with roughly hatched pattern with conventional black top.

6. Pit and side chamber grave. Axis North-South. Extended burial on back, head North. Grave sealed with stones. No pottery.

7. Circular grave of beehive section, mud-plastered internally.

Burial: Contracted on right side, head west. Remains of two other burials in filling of grave.

i. Quantity of grey *Natica Melanistoma* shells.

8. *Grave*: Large pit and side chamber tomb with later burials in the pit, which measures 230×95—140 cm.

Burials: (In pit). A, extended on back, head N., hands at side.
B, extended on left side, head N., against side of pit.
C, infant's bones in 12.

Contents (of pit) :—

1. Small necked jar, red painted ware, black lines. P. 98. Fig. No.
2. Jar. Type K.
3. Saucer. Type I.
4, 5. Long jars. Type E.
6. Bowl, red washed, line on brim. Type H.
7, 8. Small ampulla of black ware. P. 97. a. Fig. No. 7..
9. Saucer, red painted and polished ware. Type I.
10. As 1.
11. Long *situla* with small foot. Type M.
12. Long jar, broken, containing earth and bones of an infant. Type Q.
13. Saucer. Type J.
14. As 1.
15. Small *kohl* pot, black ware, with incised pattern.
16. Jar type C.
17. Long jar, red ware. Type F.

18. As 2.
19. As 16.
20. As 2, broken.
21. As 13.

In chamber, 250×100+95 cm., on West side of pit :—

Burials : Three burials, apparently enclosed in a single wooden coffin.

Contents :—

1. Four *situlæ*, type.
2. Long jar.
3. Long necked jar. Type N.
4. Bowl, red line on brim. Type G.
5. Bowl, red line on brim. Type H.
6. Saucer, red painted and polished ware. Type I.
7. Bowl, red painted. Type G.
   - i. Scarab green glaze steatite.
   - ii. Scarab green glaze steatite.
   - iii. Scarab green glaze steatite.
   - iv. Scarab (Hatshepsut) green glazed steatite.
   - v. Scarab seal, incised X.
   - vi. Seven carnelian fish pendants. Pl. 28 a. 1.
   - vii. Eight small amulets of light blue opaque glass or glaze, owl *Nefer* and fish. Pl. 28. a. 1.
   - viii. Six black and white stone drop beads or pendants. Pl. 28. a. 1.

10. *Burial* : Male, in sand, extended on back, head West, hands on pelvis probably meroitic.

Contents :—

1. Necklace of blue glass beads.
2. On ankles, pair of heavy bronze anklets with hatched patterns, as Pl. 29. e.

CEMETRY 148.

Early Dynastic.

This cemetery is situated about kilometres north of the village of and is an excellent example of an early Dynastic cemetery of strongly Nubian type. The pottery from the graves contains the usual high proportion of red polished black mouthed pieces, but there are in addition a number of jars which are quite distinctively Egyptian. A good number of pots were so crushed and decayed as to preclude them from being drawn at all, and in some cases even the shapes were doubtful. The thin orange painted ware with red basket patterns seems to occur in comparatively poor graves, *e.g.* the whole cemetery yielded very few objects of importance, only a small marble jar and some penannular beryl ornaments in Graves 16 and 2 respectively being in any way noteworthy. The anatomical material was in a very crushed and decayed condition. The northernmost graves were also considerably denuded. The cemetery was dug in rather crumbling ancient alluvial mud. The stone axes hitherto chiefly associated with the B-group graves and archaic settlements were found in position in Graves 12 and 23 A.

1. *Grave*: Oval, 110×70—20 cm.

Burial: Remains of skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head SW.

Contents :—

1. Bowl. Thin smoothed red ware unpainted slight black mouth.

2. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends. 100×50—25 cm.

Burial: Removed.

Contents :—

i. "Fish" slate palette.
ii. Quartz rubbing pebble.
iii. Cornelian beads.
iv. Beryl pennannular pendants.

3. *Grave*: Oval, 90×70—80 cm.

Burial: Contracted on R. side, head SW.

Contents :—

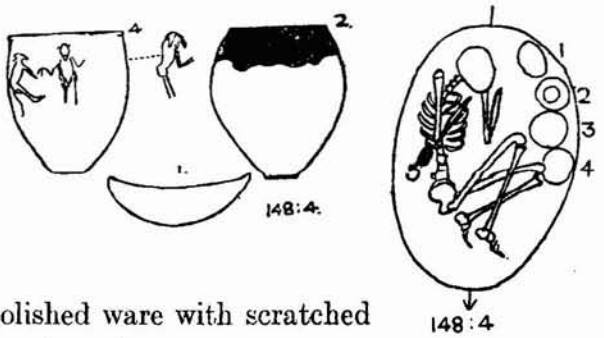
i. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware milled brim.

4. *Grave*: Oval 105×65—35 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents :—

1. Oval bowl, smoothed red ware.
2. Deep pot R-P B-M ware, imitation of predynastic R-P B-M ware.
3. Deep pot thin red painted and polished ware with scratched figures of man and animals (monkeys ?).
5. Pebble palette.



5. *Grave*: Probably a denuded side chamber grave 130×60—35 cm.

Burial: Contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents :—

1. Long jar S-C R-W.
2. Deep pot R-P B-M ware.

7. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 130×75—39 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :—

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

11. Rectangular grave, 90×80—25 cm. Skeleton contracted on L. side, head N. *Probably B-group or even later.*

12. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 110×70—50 cm.

Burial: Contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware, milled brim.
2. White sandstone palette (under head).
2. Small cup S-C R-W.

13. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends, 100×55—30 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head W.

Contents :—

1. 2. Stone axe heads. Pl. 20. g. 2.
3. Bowl R-P B-M ware (broken).
4. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware (broken).
5. Shin bone of a sheep (?) possibly the handle of a stone axe.

15. *Grave*: Semicircular, 115×65—55 cm.

Burial: Contracted on back and right side, head SSW.

Contents :—

1. Small deep pot thin S-C R-W.
   i. *Natica melanistoma* shell, pierced for threading.

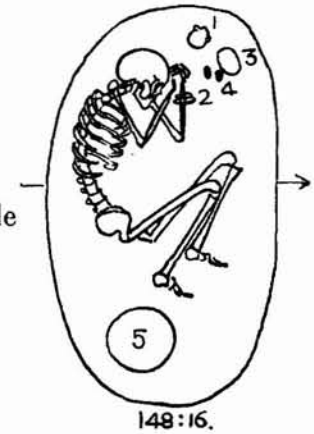
Probably a B-group grave.

16. *Grave*: Oval, 150×85—20 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side head W.

Contents :—

1. Small white marble toilet vessel with pierced side handles. Pl. 21. a. 5.
2. Two copper wire bracelets on L. wrist.
3. Grey and white brecchia palette.
4. Two rubbing pebbles.
5. Bowl R-P B-M ware (broken).
   i. Garnet, cornelian, lapis lazuli, white shell and green glaze beads.



148:16.

17. Oval grave, 110×75—45 cm., containing lower part of skeleton showing contraction on L. side, head S.

17A. Rectangular grave, 110×65—40 cm., containing upper part of a skeleton showing contraction on R. side, head S.

Contents :—

1. Bowl S-C R-W.
2. Half of a quartz palette.

19. Rectangular grave, 100×60—50 cm., containing lower part of a skeleton showing contraction of L. side, head SW.

Contents :—

1. Slate palette.

i. Shells.
ii. Shell bracelets.

22. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends 125×60—35 cm.

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

Contents:—

1. Deep bowl or pot, smooth coarse ware blackened.
2. Half a palette of schist or slate.
3. Bowl, thick red ware.

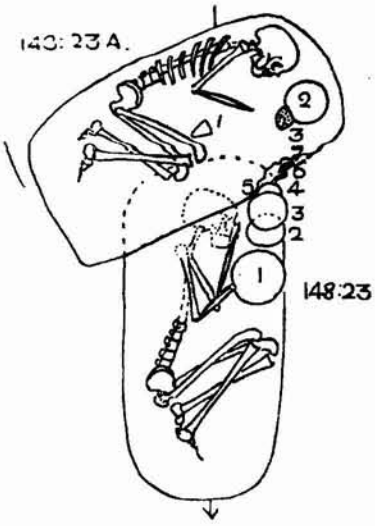
23, 23A. The earlier grave, 23, has been intruded on by a grave of similar type although poorer and later in the style of its furniture. In cutting the deeper grave 23 A, the skull and some of the offerings in grave 23 were destroyed. The different types of implements in the two graves is very instructive. The *earlier* grave has a copper, chisel, the *later* a ground and polished stone axe head. The orientation of the earlier burial is true south, that of the later nearly west.

23. *Grave*: Parallel sides and rounded ends originally, 150×60—40 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head S.

Contents:

1. Large deep pot R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware.
3. Shallow bowl R-P B-M ware.
4. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
5. Small bowl R-P B-M ware with red painted stripes.
6. Copper chisel.
7. Slate palette.



23 A. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 120×65—55 cm.

Burial: Contracted on L. side, head WSW.

Contents:

1. Stone axe head.
2. Bowl R-P B-M.
3. Black and white stone palette with green malachite stain.

Grave 23A may possible be as late as the B-group period and the bowl 148, 23 *A*. 2 *may be reused from the earlier burial.*

24. *Grave*: Rectangular 120×60—60 cm.

Burial: Apparently *a B-group burial in an earlier pit.* Skeleton contracted on R. side, head S., accompanied by skull of a large goat or similar horned animal.

Contents :—

1. Grinding stone or pounder.
2. Black and white stone rectangular palette.
3. Deep bowl S-C R-W blackened.
   i. Rubbing pebble.

26. Oval grave, 125×75—70 cm. with cover stone across head of pit, containing burial contracted on L. side head SSW. Between hands : i. Rubbing pebble.

29. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 135×60—30 cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side head SSW.

Contents :—

1. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware milled brim.
2. Shallow pan R-P B-M ware milled brim.
3. Deep bowl, smooth coarse red ware.
4. Shallow bowl, smooth coarse red ware.

The following graves were situated a few metres further south, but belonged to the same cemetery.

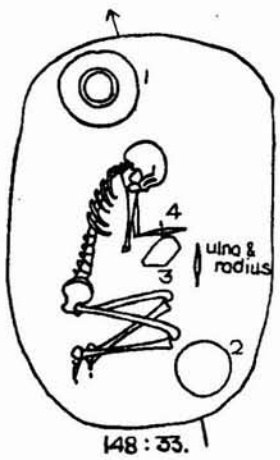
32. Circular grave 120 cm. in diameter and 50 cm. deep of slight beehive section containing the lower part of a skeleton contracted on R. side, head W.

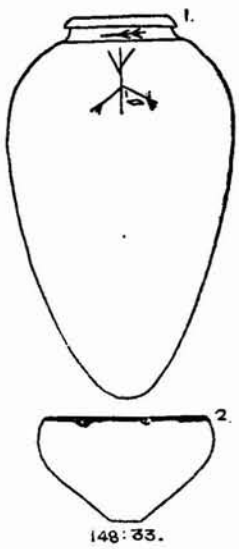
3. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 155×105—155 cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head NNE.

Contents :—

1. Long jar, hard pink ware.
2. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
3. Grey quartz palette.
4. String of shells on L. wrist.
5. Shell beads at pelvis.





34. Rectangular grave 120×80 cm. containing a skeleton contracted on L. side, head W. and 1. Deep bowl smooth red ware, cracked and riveted.

35. *Grave* : Oval, 110×65—100 cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head SSW.

Contents :—

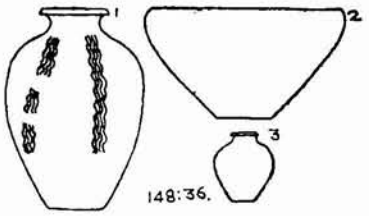
1. Long wavy handled cylindrical jar hard pink ware.
2. Small toilet jar hard pink ware.

To the south of this grave was a plundered rectangular grave 95×65—85 cm. on the floor of which were two pots of smoothed red ware.

36. *Grave* : Oval, 105×65—150 cm.

Burial : Contracted on R. side head SSW.

Contents :—



1. Necked jar, hard pink ware with purple painted pattern.
2. Bowl, hard yellow ware (over burnt hard pink ware).
3. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.

   i. Short cylindrical green glaze beads.

37. *Grave* : Parallel sides and rounded ends, 105×70—80 cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head SW.

Contents :—

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Deep bowl or pot S-C R-W.

38. Rectangular grave, 110×80—40 cm. containing a burial contracted on R. side, head W. B-group (?).

39. *Grave* : Oval, 80×60—75 cm.

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

Contents :—

1. Bowl S-C R-W.
2. Quartz pebble palette.

41. *Grave* : Rectangular, 110×60—85 cm.

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

Contents :—

1. Bowl smoothed thin coarse red ware slightly burnished.
2. Pebble palette with green malachite stain.

Both 39 and 41 are probably B-group graves.

42. *Grave* : Trapezoidal, 145×80—50 cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head NNW.

Contents :—

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Shallow pan smoothed red ware slightly polished.
3. Two shell bracelets on L. arm.

43. Circular grave 140 cm. in diameter and 100 cm. deep containing a rectangular slate palette.

44. *Grave*: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 145×90—120 cm.

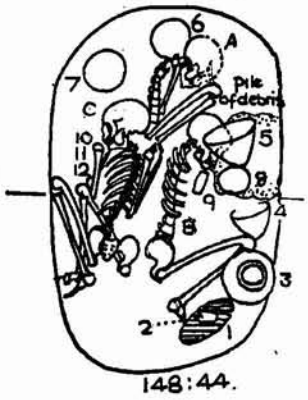
Burials :—

A. Contracted on L. side, head W.

B. Contracted on L. side, head W.

C. Contracted on chest and R. side, head W.

D. In Filling of grave possible bones of an earlier burial.

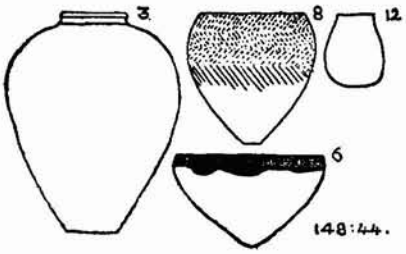


Contents :—

1. Sandstone grinding table
2. Quartz grinder.
3. Long jar hard pink ware.
4. Bowl, red painted and polished ware.
5. Thin orange painted and polished ware with red basket patterns. Pl. 19 b. 3.

With A. 6. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

7. Bowl, ware as 5.
8. Pot, brownish red ware with incised pattern.
9. Quartz palette.
10. Quartz palette.
11. Quartz palette.
12. Toilet jar, S-C R-W.



i. Cornelian pendant.

ii. Decayed shell bracelet.

45. Parallel sided grave with rounded ends containing the following objects not in position :—

i. Quartz palette.

ii. Bowl, hard pink ware, with pebble burnishing lines horizontal outside, vertical inside.

iii. Bowl, R-P T-M ware.

iv. Bowl, thin smooth red ware.

v. Circular ostrich egg-shell pendant with central hole.

vi. Fragment of ostrich eggshell.

47. Parallel sides grave with rounded ends, 145×80—150 cm., containing the following objects not in position :—

i. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

ii. Bowl R-P B-M ware slight smeared pattern on red painted surface.

iii. Deep bowl R-P B-M ware.

iv. Quartz palette.

v. Ostrich eggshell.

vi. Deep bowl or pot thin smooth red ware, slightly burnished.

48. Parallel sided grave with rounded ends, 145×75—130 cm., containing the following objects not in position :—

i. Bowl R-P B-M ware.

ii. Shallow bowl hard pink ware pebble burnished and riveted, pot mark.

iii. Quartz palette.

50. *Grave* :—

Parallel sides with rounded ends, **165×90—145** cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head SSW.

Contents :—

1. Quartz palette. Pl. 21. d. 2.
2. Circular quartz pounding pebble.
3. Deep bowl, thin orange painted ware with red basket patterns. Pl. 19. a. 1.
4. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
5. Long jar hard pink kare.
6. Bowl, hard pink ware, bright red painted pebble burnished vertically inside horizontally out. Pot mark.

51. *Grave* : Oval, 130×90—115 cm.

Burial : Remains of skeleton, showing contraction on L. side, head SSW.

Contents :—

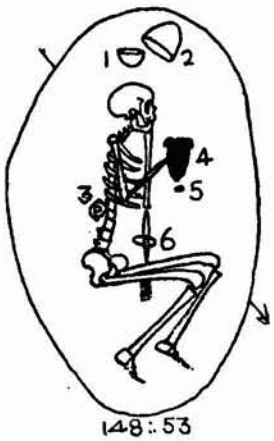
1. Deep bowl R-P B-M.
2. Small toilet jar, hard pink ware.
3. Bowl hard pink ware pebble burnished.
4. Small quartz palette.
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Large split cowrie shells and star shaped mother-of-pearl pendants.

53. *Grave* : Oval, 160×100—110 cm.

Burial : Contracted on L. side, head SW.

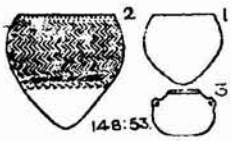
Contents :—

1. Small deep bowl slightly burnished thin S-C R-W.
2. Pot or deep bowl red-brown ware incised pattern.
3. Small squat side handled jar hard pink ware.
4. Double bird slate palette (much worn).
5. Rubbing pebble.
6. Shell bracelet on L. arm.



54. *Grave* : Nearly circular, 115×105—135 cm.

Burial : Remains of skeleton showing contraction on L. side head SW.



Contents :—

1. Bowl, R-P B-M ware.
2. Pot or deep bowl thin orange painted and polished, ware with red painted basket patterns. Pl. 19. b· 1.
3. Small toilet jar hard pink ware.
4. Quartz palette.
5. Pebble palette.
6. Underneath : 1. Bowl bright red ware pebble burnished vertically inside, horizontally outside.
   i. Mother-of-pearl finger ring.
   ii. Quartz and shell beads.

59. *Grave* : Long oval, 150×85—90 cm.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, head S.

Contents :—

1. Bowl R-P B-M ware.
2. Jar of bowl S-C R-W.

60. *Grave* ;— Parallel sides with rounded ends, 120×70—110 cm. Cover stone in position across head of grave.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, head N.

Contents :

1. Long jar thin S-C R-W slightly burnished.
2. Bowl, thin red polished ware, contained bones of a newly born infant.

64. *Grave* : Parallel sides with rounded ends, 120×70—75 cm.

Burial : Contracted on R. side head S.

Contents :—

1. Shallow bowl S-C R-W smoothed and slightly burnished.

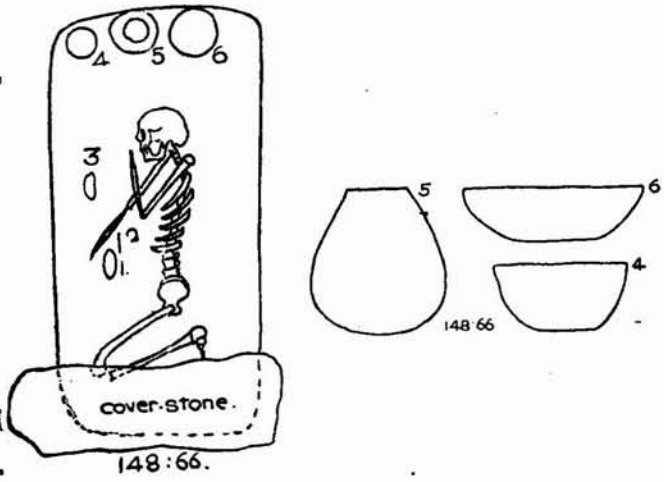
66. *Grave* : Rectangular 170×85—190 cm.

Cover stone across end.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, head S. slightly.

Contents :—

1. Quartz palette.
2. Copper needle.
3. Shell.
4. Bowl, thin S-C R-W, slightly burnihsed.
5. Deep pot, thin smoothed red ware, slight burnish.
6. Shallow bowl, thin smooth coarse red ware, traces of red paint and pebble polish.



67. *Grave* : Rectangular, 130×55—120 cm., cover stone across foot of grave.

Burial : Contracted on R. side, bead SW.

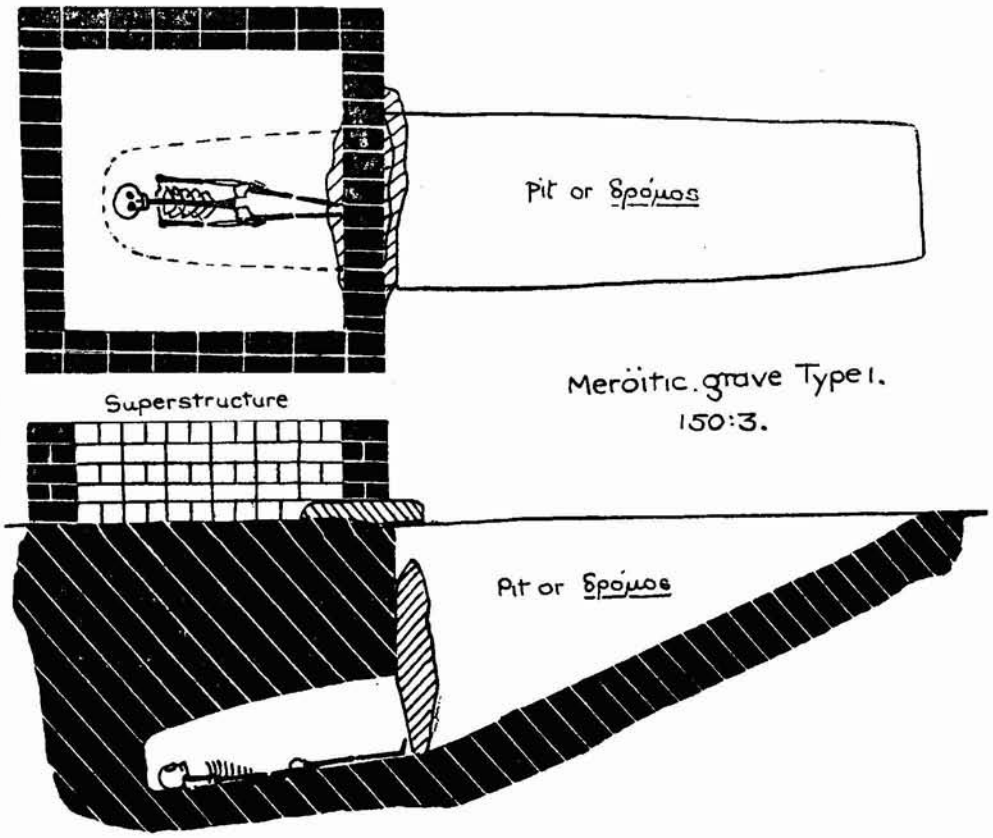
Contents :—

1. Bowl pink ware, bright red painted and pebble burnished vertically inside horizontally out, pot marked.
2. Deep bowl S-C R-W slightly burnished.
3. Bowl S-C R-W slightly burnished.
4. Quartz palette.

i. Long oval green glazed beads.

CEMETERY 150. Pl. 13. a. Plan XII.

Cemetery 150 was situated nearly a kilometre to the south of Wady Sebua Temple, and the site had been intruded on by a Moslem cemetery, a fact which, as at Egeba, rendered the complete examination of the site impossible. The cemetery had been completely plundered, but not very recently. After the removal of the accumulations of sand which had collected around the superstructures, the fact was apparent that hardly a grave had escaped being rifled. The usual plan seems to have been for the plunderers to sink a hole in the centre of the superstructure in order to reach the burial chamber. In the case of the untouched burial Grave 150 : 12, the pit sunk by the plunderers was made too much to the right of the chamber. All superstructures have been stripped for building stone, possibly to construct the church inside Wady Sebua Temple.



Type 1.

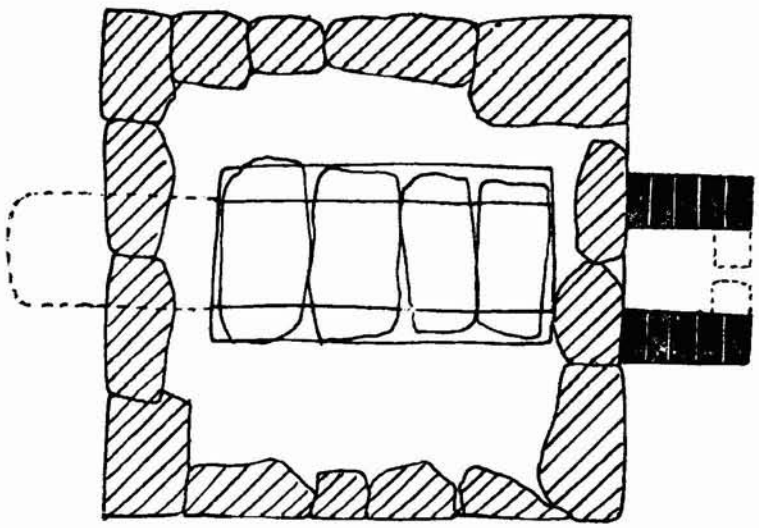
The cemetery is divided into two sections. The northernmost portion is, however, not so definitely later as the southern, and is about two centuries or more earlier. Its Sudanese character is also less pronounced, and it conforms more closely to the Ptolemaic-Roman graves than to the Meroïtic. The sloping down chamber is again used (*cf.* Cemetery 131) to give the chamber roof sufficient thickness in ground with only a very slight slope. The superstructures are of mud-brick and may have had the form of hollow Pyramids when complete, the interior being filled with the soil taken from the entrance passage and the burial chamber. The front wall of the superstructure is given a foundation of sandstone to prevent its collapsing into the entrance shaft, *vide* Fig. *supra.*

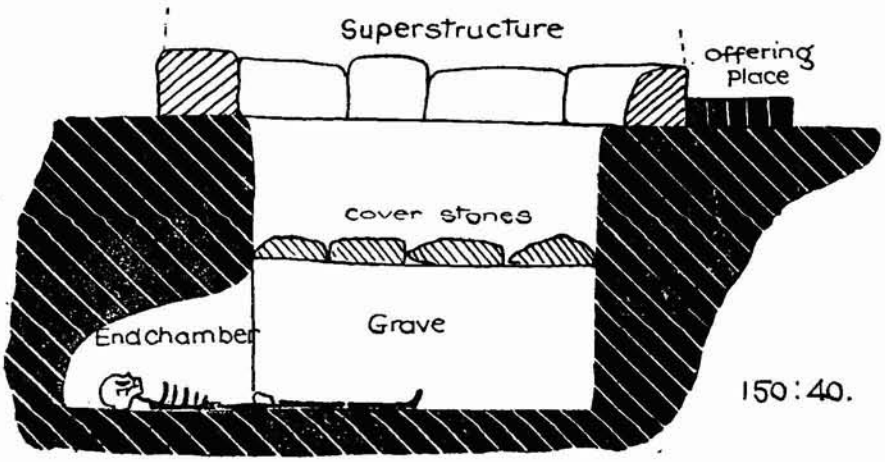
The numbering of the two sections of the cemetery is continuous.

1. *Grave:* As Pl. 13. c. burial extended on back, head local West, hand on pelvis. Large anklets of bronze on legs, Pl. 29. e. with cloth to prevent chafing.

2, 3. Similar to 1, but burials removed.

5. Similar to 1. In débris, base and feet of a Ba-bird statue in white sandstone.





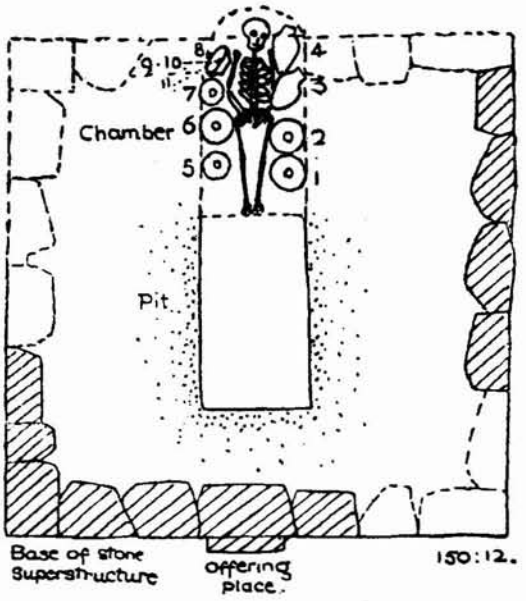
Type 2.

The remainder of the graves in the northern part of Cemetery 150 were of the same type, but cut to pieces by plunderers and *sebbakhîn*. One pit and end chamber tomb containing remains of an extended skeleton yielded from the débris a broken cynocephalus ape of finely blue glazed steatite apparently of late Ethiopian work (*circa* B.C. 400). Pl. 28. c. 19.

The southern part of the cemetery consisted of graves of the type shown on P. 230. The superstructure is of sandstone blocks, sometimes roughly dressed, the grave is either a pit with end chamber closed with vertical slabs, or a pit with a shelf halfway down to take horizontal cover slabs with a short end chamber only long enough, in some cases, to receive the head and body of the burial, the lower limbs being placed in the pit. The burials were made on the back, head West. At the East side of the superstructures is a small mud-brick

offering place, and this appears to have been the position of the human-headed Ba-bird statues, and the inscribed tables of offerings. In a few cases the superstructures were of mud-brick.

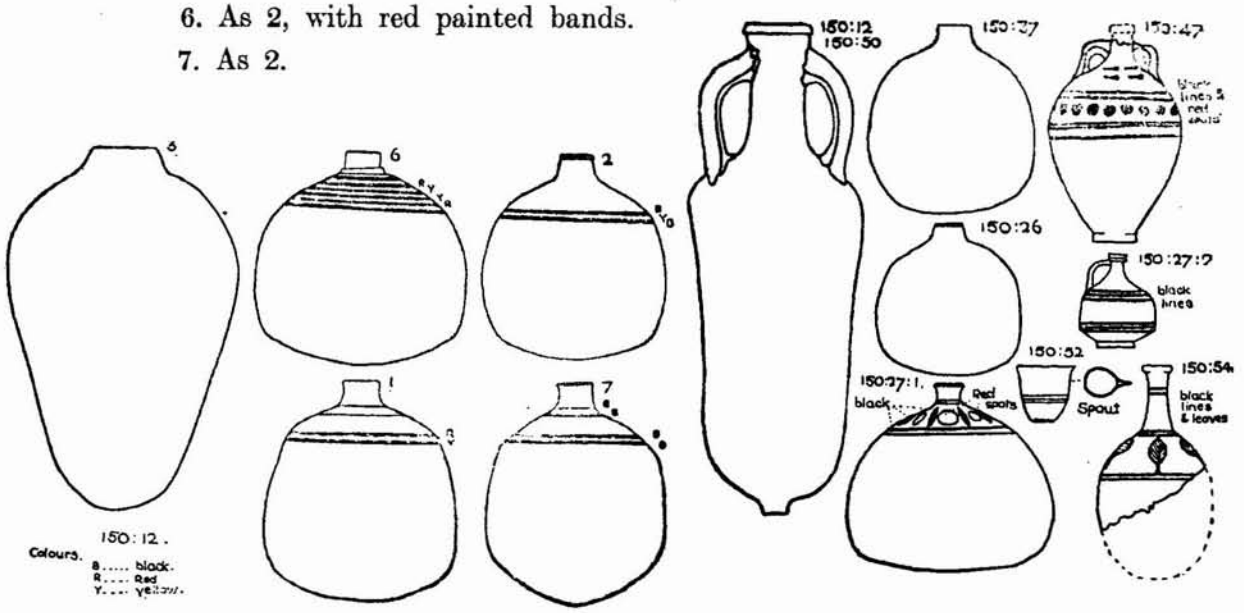
12. *Grave*: Pl. 13. b. Pit and end chamber tomb surrounded by a superstructure of dressed stone. Remains of an offering place on East side.



Burial: Extended on back, head West, hands on pelvis, head slightly turned towards left shoulder.

Contents:—

1. Short-necked jar, red painted ware with yellow painted bands.
2. As 1, with black and yellow bands.
3. Long jar, red ware.
4. As 3.
5. Blown glass bottle with pattern of concentric engraved circles, Pl. 29. c.
6. As 2, with red painted bands.
7. As 2.



8. Bronze tray containing brass vessels 9, 10, 11. Pl. 29. d. 1.
9, 10. Small-handled bronze jugs. Pl. 29. d. 5. 6.
11. Tinned copper or bronze cup with handle formed of an old bronze *fibula*. Pl. 29. d. 7.

In débris:—

i. As 3.
ii. Large amphora.

22, 23. Type 2. Stone superstructue.

23 A. Type 2, mud-brick superstructure.

24. Type 2. Stone superstructure.

25. Type 2. Stone superstructure.

i. Necks of two amphoræ with mud-brick stoppers and sealings.

26. Type 2. Superstructure removed.

27. Type 2. On floor of pit :—

1. Large jar, as Fig. as 150. 12. 3.
2. Small ampulla red ware.

i. Fragments of large jar.

28. Narrow rectangular grave, axis East and West. Christian ?

29. Type 2.

30. Type 2. Shelf for cover stones built of mud-brick Jas as 150. 12. 3.

31. Type 2. Two burials, adult and infant.

32. Type 2.

33. Type 2. Mud-brick and stone superstructure.

34. Type 2. Rectangular grave roofed stone slabs.

35. Irregular excavation.

36. Type 2. Mud brick superstructure.

37. Type 2.

i. Sandstone offering table.
ii. Jar.

38. Type 2. tore superstrcture.

39. Type 2. Mud-brick superstructure.

40 (44). Type 2. Stone superstructure.

i. Sandstone offering table.
ii. Iron rod carved with hand.

41. Type 2.

42. Type 2. Stone superstructure.

i. Sandstone offering table.

43. Type 2. Stone supstructure.

i. Sandstone offering table.

45. Type 2.

46. Type 2. Traces of mud-brick superstructure.

47. Type 2.

i. Two-handled jar.

48. Type 2. Stone superstructure.

49. As Fig.

i. Large jar, as 150. 12. 3.
ii. Long tubular glass bead.
iii. Cobalt blue glass pendants.
iv. Red glass beads.

50. Type 2. Stone superstrcture.

i. Large amphora lined pitch.
ii, iii. As 150. 12. 1.

51. Type 2. Stone superstructure.

i. Fragment of stale or offering table with Meroïtic lettering.
ii. Female Ba-bird (headless) in white sandstone.
iii. Small cup with lip.

52. Type 2. Mud-brick superstructure.

53. Type 2. No superstructure.

54. Type 2. Stone superstructure. with mud brick offering place.

i. Uninscribed offering table.
ii. Fragments of another, ruled for writing, but uninscribed.
iii. Potsherds large jar, red ware, with ten concentric lines.
iv. Neck of jar with black painted leaves.

55. Type 2. Mud-brick superstructure.

56. Type 2. Stone superstructure, mud-brick offering place.

i. ii. Two small uninscribed offering tables.

57. Type 2. Stone superstructure mud-brick offering place.

In the sand and soil covering the cemetery area were found a considerable quantity of Meroïtic potsherds and Meroïtic glass. A fine sandstone offering table with a Meroïtic inscription coloured red was found near Grave 40 (44), Pl. 14. a. and the head of a Ba-bird statue from the same spot.

CEMETERY 151. Pl. 6. c.

To the SW. of Cemetery 150, a small cemetery (20 graves) of the C-group period completely choked with sand, which at this point forms deep drifts. The graves all retained portions of the circular stone superstructures or cairns, and these averaged about three metres in diameter. As usual, the burial pits were empty, a few bones being found scattered in the débris and sand. The axis of the graves was nearly uniformly to the East and West, and the offerings on the East side. Only the following graves retained any of the pottery funerary offerings.

1.
i. Small shell and green glazed beads.
ii. Fragment of ivory bracelet.

3.
i. Potsherds of R-P B-T bowls.
ii. Large yellow jar.

4.
1. On East side, bowl R-P B-T ware.
i. Potsherds of another.

9. *Superstructure*: Diameter 270 cm.

Grave: Parallel sides with rounded ends, 156×100—120 cm.

Burial: Contracted on right side, head East.

On East side of superstructure:—

1. Bowl R-P B-T ware.
2. Necked jar S-C R-W, incised patterns.

3. 4. Bowls R-P B-T ware.
5. Necked jar S-C R-W.
6. Broken long jar, buff ware.

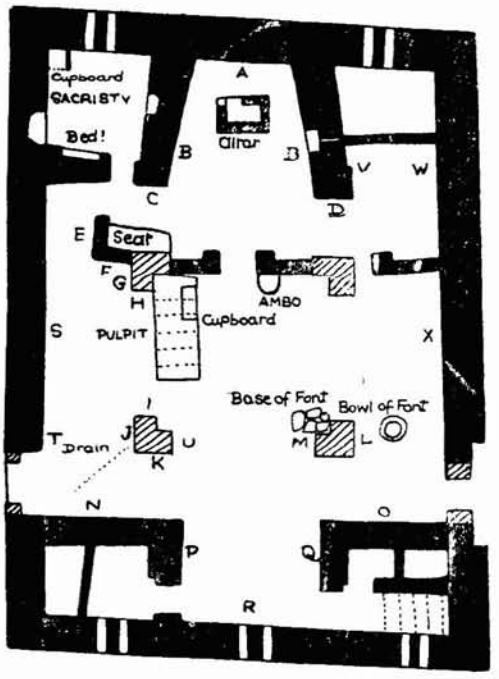
10. Bones of massive male skeleton in débris.

i. Neck of large jar, yellow ware.
ii. Necked jar (broken) S-C R-W, incised pattern.
iii. Small blue glaze and white shell beads.
vi. Bowl broken R-P B-T ware.

11. i. Blue glaze ring beads.

CHURCH AT MEDIQ. Pl. 17. a.b. Pl. 30. a.b.c.d.e.

This church, apparently built in the 11th Century, was found buried in a drift of sand which descends from the southern shoulder of the hill called Gebel Umm Simbela which rises on the west bank and forms a natural boundary between the districts of Mediq and Seyala. The building was filled with blown sand and the remains of the roof which had fallen in much, however, of the débris of the collapsed vaults had been dug out by *sebbakhîn*. The church bears every sign of having been hurriedly abandoned, as the bronze censer and pottery incense burners Pl. 29. f. were left in the cupboard under the altar or in niches in the walls. The building would appear to be later than, though perhaps connected with the monastic settlement about a kilometre further south, and it would seem to have been adapted for use as a parish church since the mud screen was erected together with the pulpit after the frescoes of the interior had been completed.



CHURCH AT MEDIQ

The church is rectangular in plan and is built of mud bricks. The only stonework is represented by the four pieces of finely dressed white sandstone which supported the central dome and the jambs of the doorways. The form at the apex and the position of the sacristy will be clear from the plan. At the west end were two store rooms from one of which a stair ascended to the roof or possibly to another room on the first floor. The side aisles were covered with barrel vaults, the nave being roofed with the central dome and barrel vault on the west and with, presumably, a hemispherical vault or half dome over the apex.

On the surface of the south-west pier of the dome were written in ink two prayers, the language being a mixture of Greek and Nubian. An inscribed stone was found in the sacristy but so sandworn as to be indecipherable.

The chief interest of the church lay in the frescoes which although only preserved to a certain height could in many cases be identified. The subjects were as follows :—

The letters refer to the plan.

A apse.—*East wall.* Virgin and Child enthroned with an Angel adoring on each side.

BB.—*Side walls.*—Standing figures of saints and apostles including Saints Macarius, Peter, James, Thomas and Bartholomew.

C.—*West face of side valls of apse north side.*—Bearded saint (St. Mark?) in vestments holding a book. D. south side Christ with a chalice.

E.—North side of end wall of screen Presentation of Christ in the Temple ?

F.—West face of screen behind pier, Saint with a chalice.

G.—On north face of pier, Figure called

H.—West face of pier, Conventional vine

On the fences of the north-west pier lettered I, O, were two interlaced crosses. Another cross on face K was inscribed.

On the south-west pier was another interlaced cross L and on the other face of the pier were the prayers already alluded to.

On the wall N was the lower part of a fresco possibly representing the raising of Lazarus. On the corresponding wall, O, an interlaced circle and a figure.

On the wall P was a group of persons being swept away or buried ; on the opposite wall Q was a group of figures in a garden, apparently the Blest in Paradise.

The central part of the west wall contained a fresco of a pig swallowing people who are rising from graves, a crocodile faces the pig on the other side. Along the north wall ran a broad band of interlaced pattern with the feet of a row of figures and peacocks above.

Near the north door T was another conventionalized Vine, while the barren figtree was frescoed on the south side of the pier opposite U.

At V and W were two facing rows of saints, at V were the figures of Saints James and Bartholomew and at W seated figures of apostles.

At X were fragmentary coptic texts, on the whitewash. Many fragments of ostrich egg shell were found in the débris, no doubt the remains of eggs which had been hung up as offerings or ornaments.

The screen was 1·7 metres high and the spring of the vaulting in the S. aisle was 1·7 metres from the floor.

THE TEMPLE OF AMONHOTEP III, WADY SEBUA. Pl. 31. 32. 33. 34. Plan. XIV.

About two hundred metres to the south of the large Temple of Rameses II at Wady Sebua, Robert Mond had uncovered a small speos with frescoes and inscriptions, bearing the cartouches of Amonhotep III. Mond also cleared the outer face of the speos and recorded the frescoes on the brick and plaster casing of these walls by means of a three-colour camera. In the absence of any published account of the temple, it was determined to clear the speos once more, and look for any remains of the temple in front of it. Mond had carefully refilled the rock-cut chamber, and had covered the face of the frescoes outside with clean blown sand. Unfortunately, the place having become known, the villagers of the locality had destroyed part of the mud-brick facing of the speos for the sake of *sebâkh*, and were actually engaged in doing so at the time the Archæological Survey reached the spot.

The whole area in front of the speos was at once uncovered, and the plan of the temple exposed. Pl. 3. a. b. The latter was entirely built of mud-brick with door jambs and lintels

of dressed sandstone. The inscriptions cut on the stone showed that the temple had been repaired by Rameses II, and the sanctity of the locality was no doubt the reason for building the large temple to the north. It is difficult to reconcile the almost complete absence of tombs of the late New Empire at Wady Sebua with the presence of these temples. Possibly the tombs of this period may be cut in the rock face of the edge of the desert, and are hidden by the drifts of sand which choked the temple courts at an early date. A population capable of excavating the great rock-cut chambers of Wady Sebua would have found it a light task to cut a few tombs in the same rock. The enormous accumulation of sand prevented any search for these tombs from being made in the limited time left at the disposal of the Archæological Survey at the end of February 1911. A search for these tombs was actually in progress when the work came to a close. At the same time the absence of any great cultivable area is against the probability of there having been any considerable ancient population at Wady Sebua which was dependent on agriculture. The place may have had an importance as a river station on the way to the Sudan, or a caravan route may have started from this point up the Wady on the east bank. But it is at least possible that the labour of building the Temple may have been supplied by gangs of convicts, the prisoners taken in the southern campaigns of Rameses II, to whose personal glory as much as that of the gods, the Temple seems to have been erected. The more modest building of Amonhotep III was, no doubt, sufficient for local needs, and it is difficult to imagine any cause of prosperity which might have enabled the very small population of Wady Sebua to undertake building on so large a scale.

The large Temple of Ramses II, thanks to the careful and excellent way in which it has been cleared by Mr. A. Barsanti for the Department of Antiquities, is now the most complete temple of the New Empire in Nubia. Moreover, it has been spared the necessity of restoration, as it stands high, and sufficiently far south of the Aswân Barrage to escape the effects of the raising of the water-level of the Reservoir. Since a complete description of the temple will, no doubt, be published by the Department of Antiquities, it would be superfluous to do more than call attention to this interesting building and the two churches which it contains.*

The mud-brick temple of Amonhotep III must originally have been a building of great charm, in spite of the humble materials of which it was composed. The frescoes, especially those outside, are remarkably good, even if the fact be taken into consideration that the reign which produced them saw the conventional art of the New Empire at its best. These frescoes were all copied in colour, in view of the scant remains of the art of this period as applied to a mud-brick temple. Plaks 31. 32. 33. 34.

A close examination of the frescoes in the speos, or rock-cut sanctuary of the temple, reveals the fact that the frescoes in it have been restored at least twice. The original dedication of the temple was to Horus, probably the Horus of Baki. In the frescoes on the back wall at least, the emblems and hawk head of this deity are distincly visible under the later head of Amon. This usurpation of the shrine by the tribal god of Thebes was avenged by the deletion of the head of the god wherever it occurred, and of the name Amon in the texts accompanying the frescoes and in the cartouches of Amonhotep III. Undoubtedly this was done during the reign of Amonhotep IV. After his fall, the head of Amon was repainted, and the cartouches and inscriptions hastily restored by means of black ink or paint. That

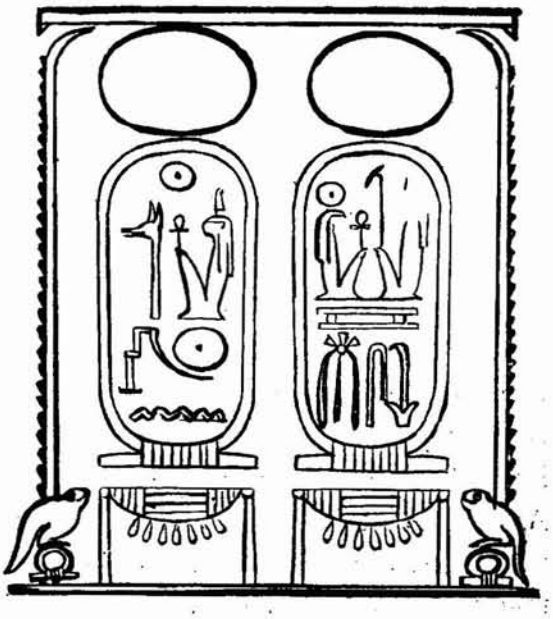
* Of the latter, the Archæological Survey made a plan, and copied some of the frescoes in colour. Owing to a misunderstanding the Director General of the Department of Antiquities refused the Archæological Survey access to the Temple, and the work could not be continue l. Such record as was completed was made in the anticipation that no difficulty would arise.

a shrine of Horus was not merely usurped by Amon is shown by this mutilation of the royal cartouches of Amonhotep III. The reforming zeal of Akhnaton was specially aimed at the worship and even the name of Amon. Moreover, the vulture and the group of papyrus and the ram's head on the altar have both been repainted in slightly different positions. It is possibly also significant that the ram painted after the restoration of the Amon worship is stripped of the solar disc still visible in the under painting, and is surmounted by an ostrich feather fan. The style of all the restored portion of the frescoes is less good than that of the earlier work. Pl. 34.

The finest work in fresco is that of the hall immediately outside the door of the speos. The irregular cliff face in which the shrine is cut was made good and faced with a thin layer of mud-brick and mud plaster, and this was lime-washed as a ground for the decoration in colour. The two walls formed by the cliff face on each side of the door of the speos received a design in two registers. The upper registers contained a fresco of Amonhotep III and his queen, while the lower were filled with a procession, one on each side, of Nile gods and goddesses bringing offerings of ripe and unripe corn, fish, birds, and fruits to the shrine. A good deal of the upper registers had fallen since the frescoes were photographed by Mond, and it is only from his photographs and fragments recovered from the débris that some idea can be derived of the style of the upper registers. The colouring was extremely brilliant, and the pigments were laid on with the utmost sharpness. Similar frescoes representing Amonhotep III and his queen and courtiers adorned the upper part of the side walls of the central chamber of the temple, but these had been almost completely destroyed by the collapse of the mud-brick vaulting of the chamber, and by *sebâkh* digging. The lower part of the walls was whitewashed and between it and the frescoed scenes ran a broad band of *Ded Uas* and *ankh* signs on a blue ground. Plates 31. 32. 33. 34.

On each side of the main hall were ranges of store rooms or granaries and living rooms for the temple servants. The outer court was built or restored under Rameses II, whose statues were, perhaps, deliberately destroyed, as they were found broken to pieces, only the bases and legs remaining intact, and these bore traces of fire and blows with a hammer.

In the speos was a small rectangular altar, and the floor was thickly covered with fine ashes, perhaps the remains of burnt offerings, or the ashes of incense. In the main hall the ground was covered with only a thin layer of ashes. Here was a second altar* with the usual gorge and cornice moulding around the top. On the floor was a statue in white sandstone of a cynocephalous ape with the forepaws raised in adoration. Similar apes were found at Abu Simbel with an altar. The muzzle of this statue had been broken off in antiquity, and had been replaced in plaster. Pl. 2. c. Several votive stelae of sandstone, Figs. 10 were found, including a small steatite tablet. Pl. 27. t.

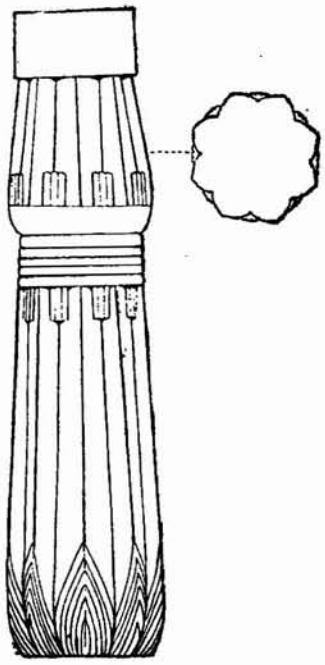


A few fragments of blue glazed amulets were also found in the débris on the floor of the various chambers in the temple.

* Or the base for supporting a sacred barque of the god.

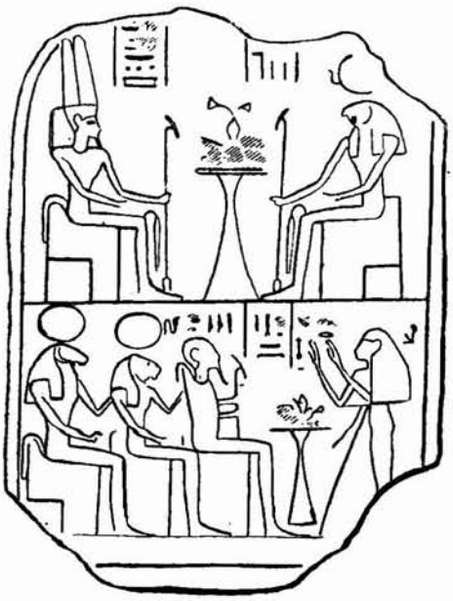
TEMPLE OF AMONHOTEP III, KUBBAN. Pl. 2. b. Plan VI.

Somewhat to the south of Kubban village, and about a kilometre from the fortress, was a spur of sandstone on which were the ruins of a temple. Very little of the walls remained except a short section on the north side, but the ground within the temple area was strewn with the drums and capitals of papyrus bud-and-stalk columns. It was, at first, extremely difficult to decide what had been the position and number of these columns, for although at first sight they appeared to have fallen from the remaining wall of the temple, a close inspection revealed the fact that they had been rolled to their present positions by *sebâkh* diggers or quarrymen, engaged in destroying the temple pavement. The drums of the columns were, in some cases, actually wedged up to enable the floor to be removed from beneath them.



On the floor of the western part of the temple was a small section of a plastered and whitewashed brick wall. On removing the mud-bricks, one by one, the name of Amonhotep III was seen to be stamped on several of them, Pl. 2. c. d. This at once furnished a date for the temple in conformity with the style of the columns. In Bulletin No. 7, the theory is advanced that this temple could not be the source of the inscribed sandstone blocks bearing the name of Thothmes III, utilized in building the foundations of the unfinished northward extension of Dakka temple. A close examination of the plan of the temple shows, however, that the portion containing the stamped bricks and the fallen columns is not necessarily an addition to an already existing temple but was complete in itself.

The plan of the portion built under Amonhotep III is apparently analogous to that of the small temple of Elephantine Island of the same reign. The four papyrus bud columns stood within a square enclosure possibly on each side of the doors of a cella which was apparently, in this case, of mud-brick. The low wall enclosing the columns and this cella has a cornice about two metres from the ground, and this wall was probably continued upwards in mudbrick or stone to the same height as the columns and was furnished with windows, or rather the mud-brick work or masonry was arranged as a series of rectangular piers (with intervening spaces) which supported the roof. Very little can be made out of the plan of the earlier part of the temple, only the channels cut in the rock to take the lower course of the walls remaining to show that it was of stone, while the corner mouldings on the north-east and south-east corners show that it was a rectangular cell with possibly a portico and a short causeway connecting it with the later temple of Amonhotep III. It was apparently in the ruins of this temple that the stela of Rameses II was found which relates the attempt made under that Pharaoh to provide water for the road to the Wady Alagi mines.



Sandstode Stelac from Kuhad and Wadi Sebua.

Government Press
6081-1923-300 ex.

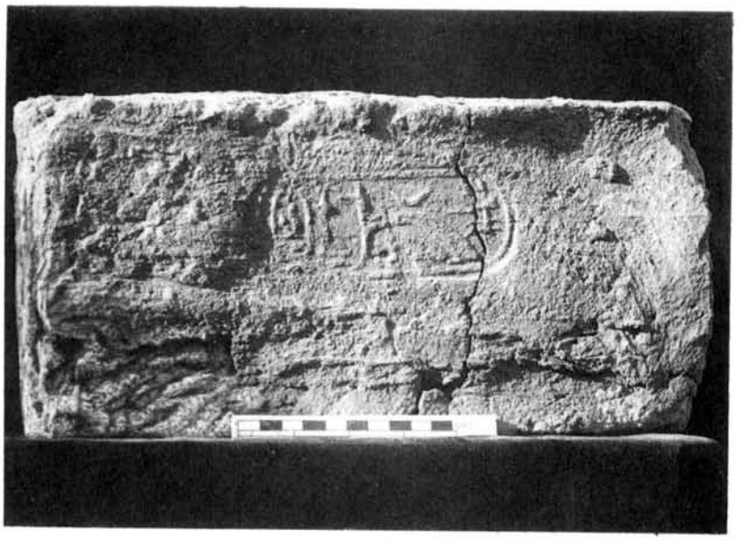
a) Kuban fortress, south side

b) Kuban fortress, river gate

c) Kuban fortress, river gate

Printed by Albert Frisch, Berlin W 35

a) Cemetery III : 102. Hermits Cell



d) Inscribed brick of Amenophis III, From. C

b) Temple of Amenophis III, Kuban looking west

e) Stone Ape. Temple of Amenophis III
Wadi Sebua

c) Plastered brick-work

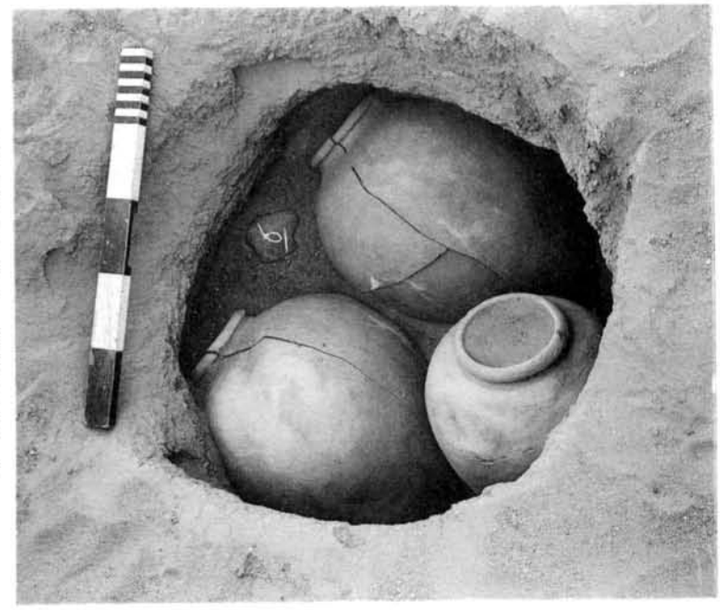
TEMPLE OF AMENOPHIS III WADI SEBUA

a) Looking west

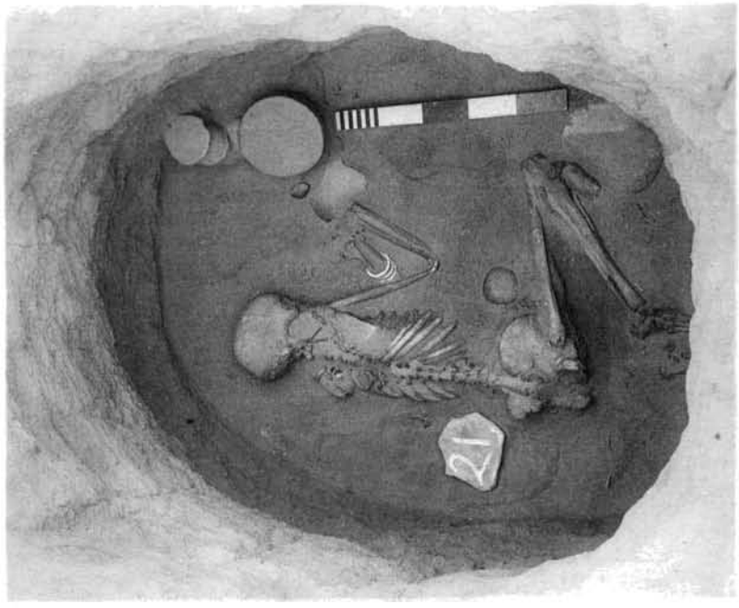
b) Looking north-west

ARCHAIC BURIALS

c) Cemetery 111, Grave 63



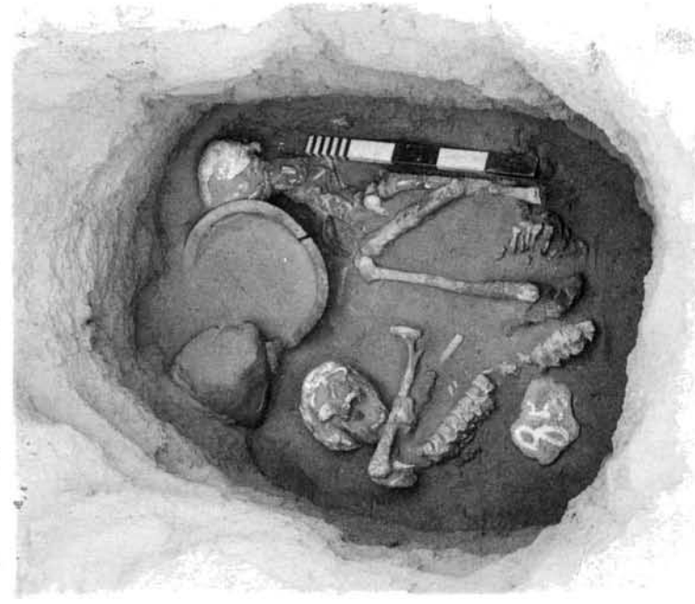
f) Cemetery 136, Pottery in magazine 6



b) Cemetery 111, Grave 21

e) Cemetery 134, Grave 1

a) Cemetery 111, Grave 9

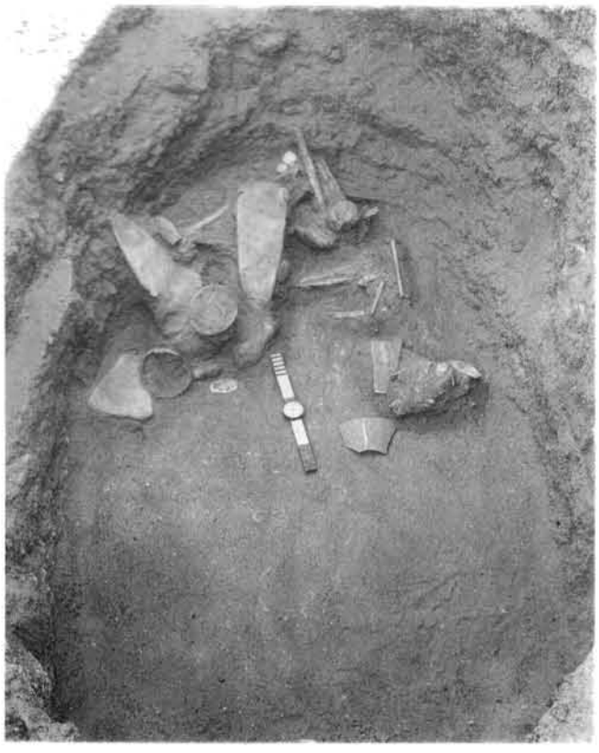


d) Cemetery 111, Grave 85

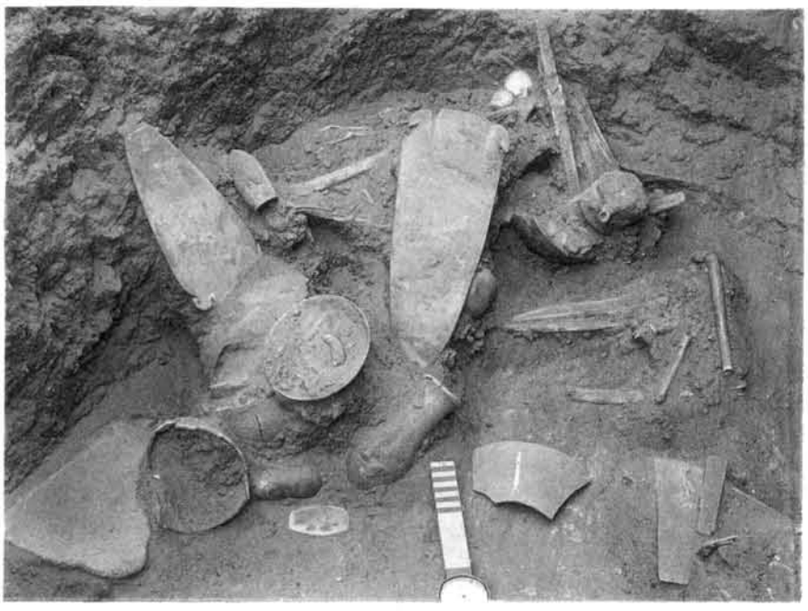
ARCHAIC BURIALS

a) Cemetery 136, Grave 3

b) Cemetery 142, Grave 1



c) Cemetery 137, Grave 1

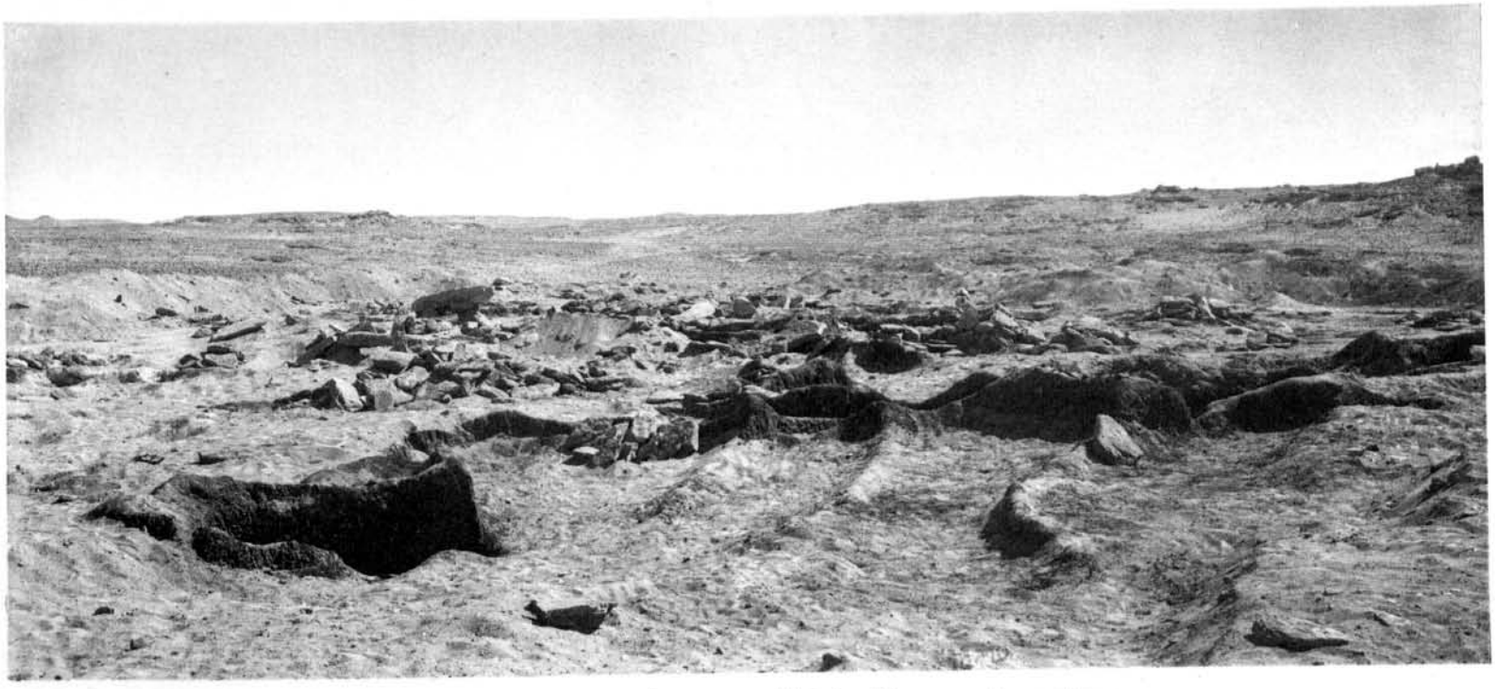


d) Cemetery 137, Grave 1

e) Cemetery 137, Grave 4

f) Cemetery 142, Grave 6

a) General view, Cemetery 137, looking north

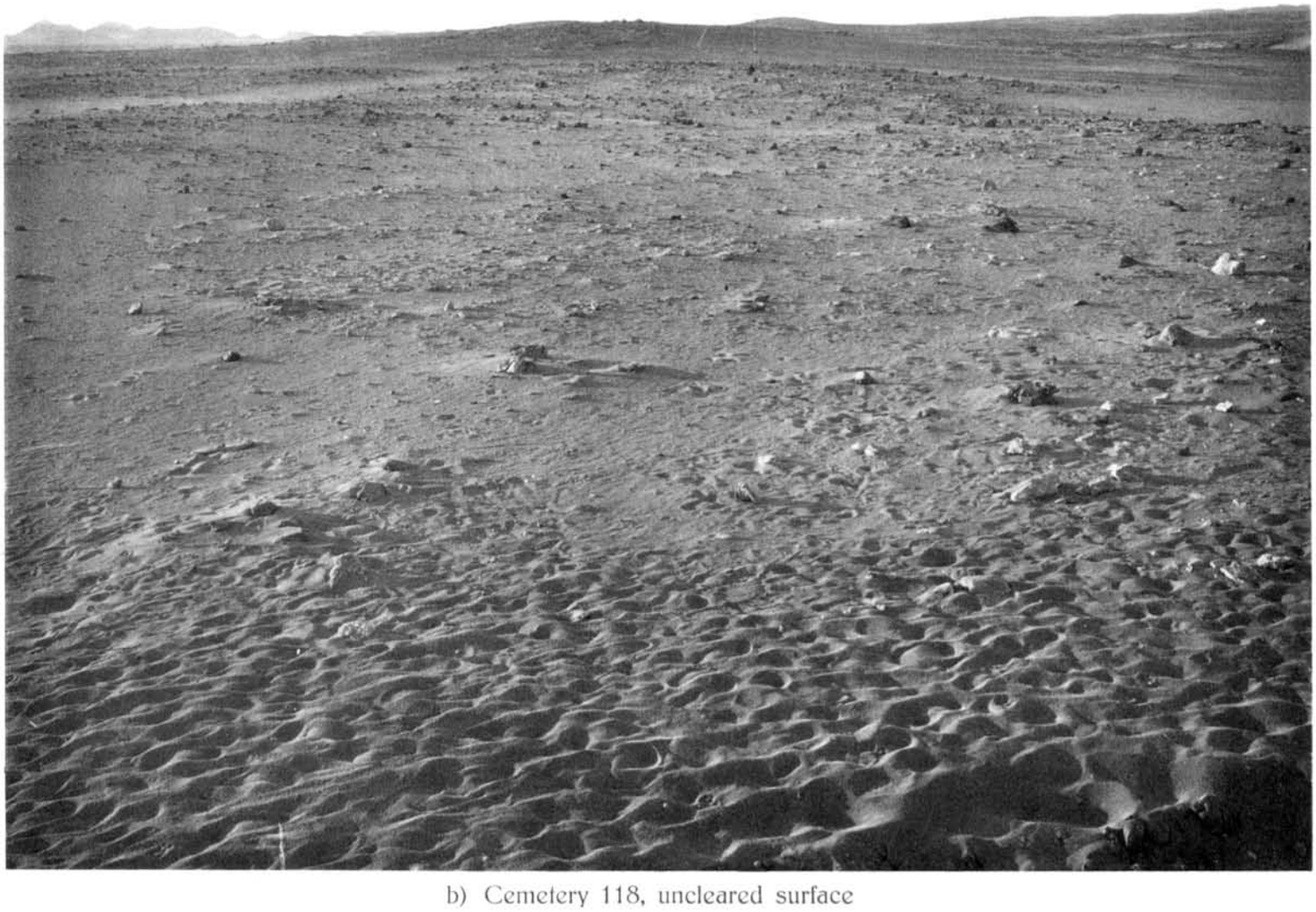


b) General view, Cemetery 137, looking south-east

c) Cemetery 151

MKN OR C-GROUP

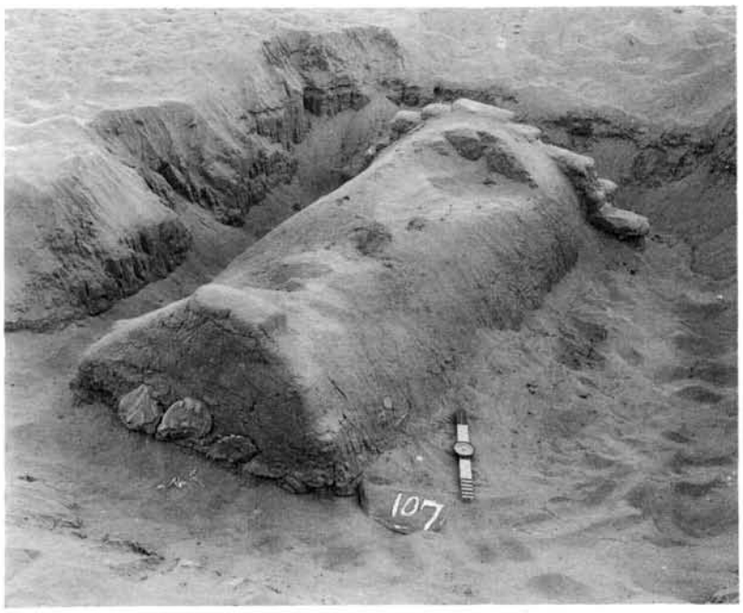
a) Cemetery 118, during clearing of Superstructures



b) Cemetery 118, uncleared surface

MKN OR C-GROUP SUPERSTRUCTURES

a) Cemetery 115 Superstructure 95

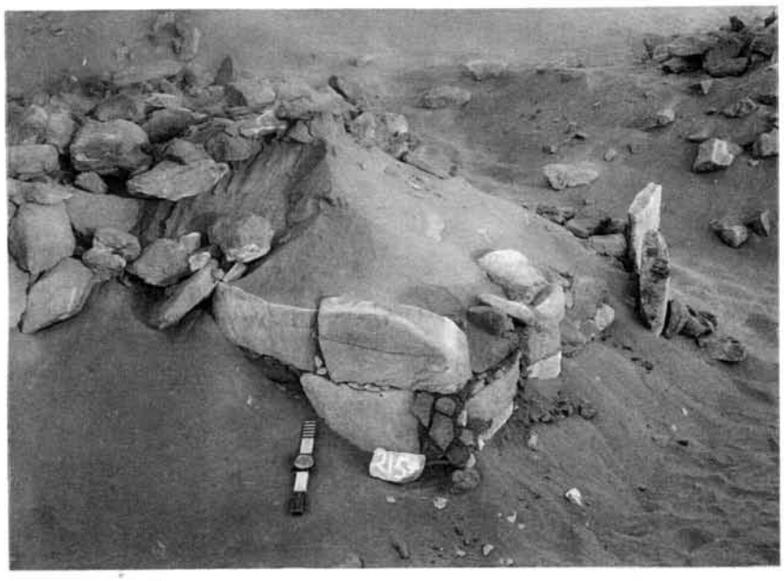


b) Cemetery 115 Mudbrick vault 107

c) Cemetery 115 Superstructure 98

d) Cemetery 118 Superstructure 184

e) Cemetery 118 Early dynastic pottery reused as offerings at c-group grave 143



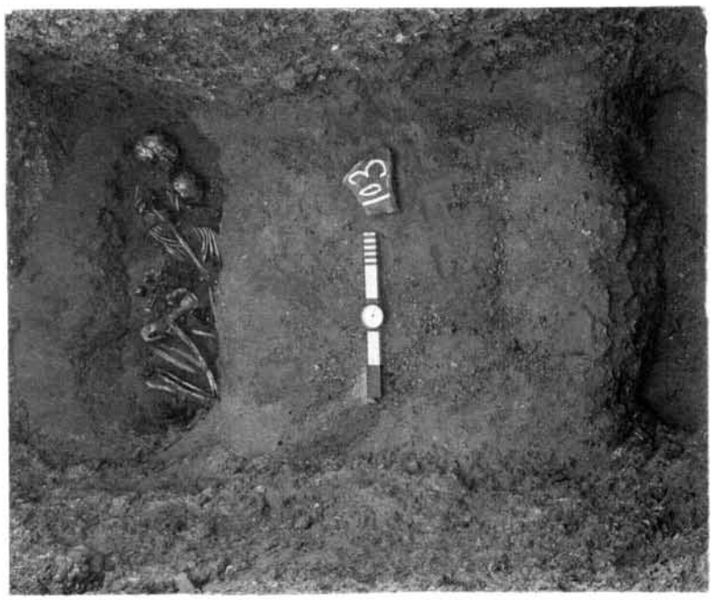
f) Cemetery 118 Offering chapel to superstructure 215

LATER C-GROUP BURIALS

c) Cemetery 110, Grave 258

f) Cemetery 113, Grave 103 Near view

b) Cemetery 110, Grave 250

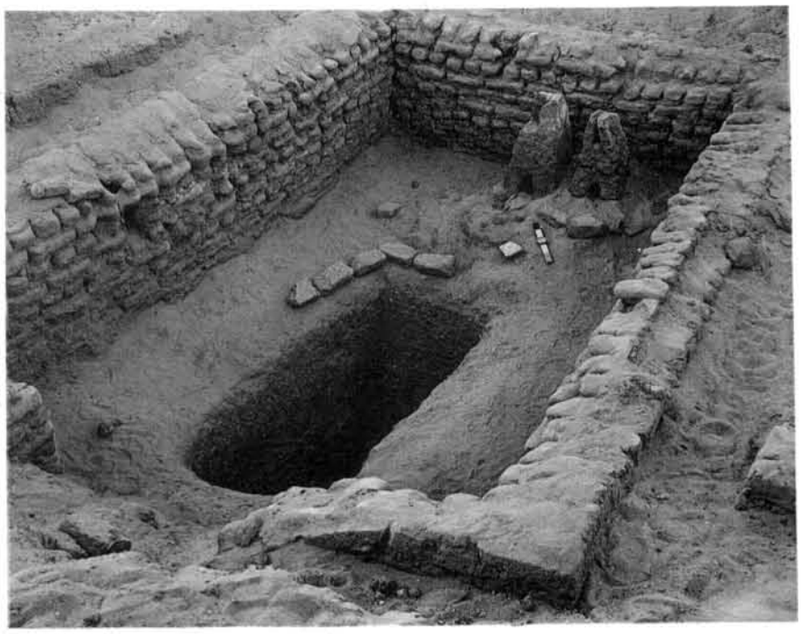


e) Cemetery 113, Grave 103

a) Cemetery 110, Grave 281

d) Cemetery 110, Grave 253

NEW EMPIRE TOMBS

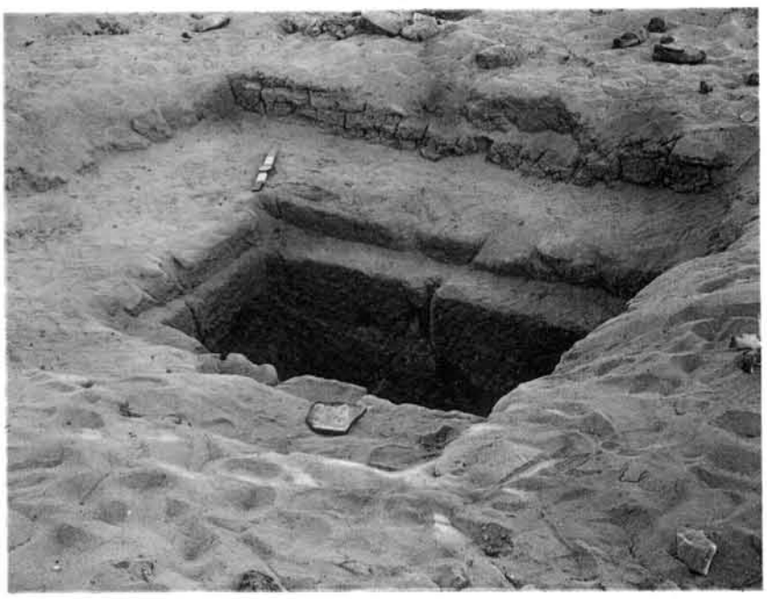


a) Superstructure and shaft, Cemetery 110, Grave 55

b) Model house offering places, Cemetery 110, Grave 55

c) Superstructure, shaft, and offering place Cemetery 110, Grave 54

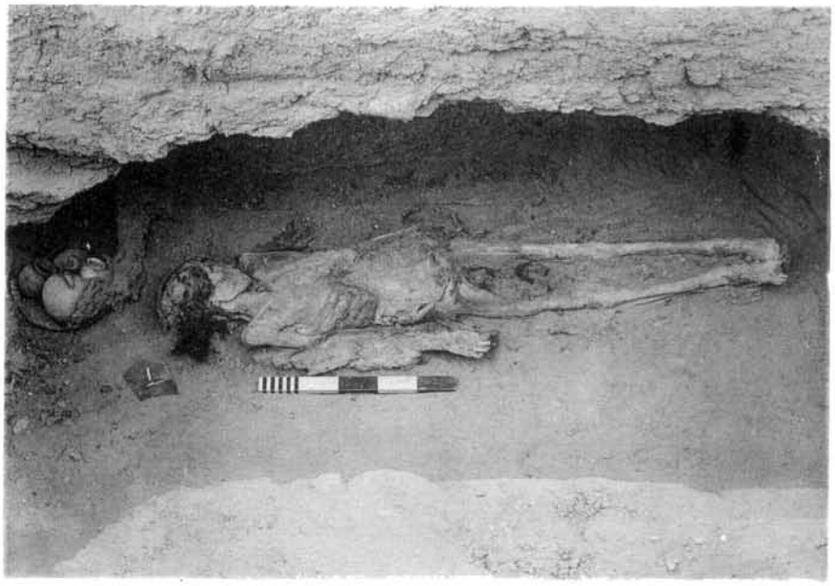
d) Vaulted tomb, Cemetery 110, Grave 252



e) Shaft, Cemetery 110, Grave 308

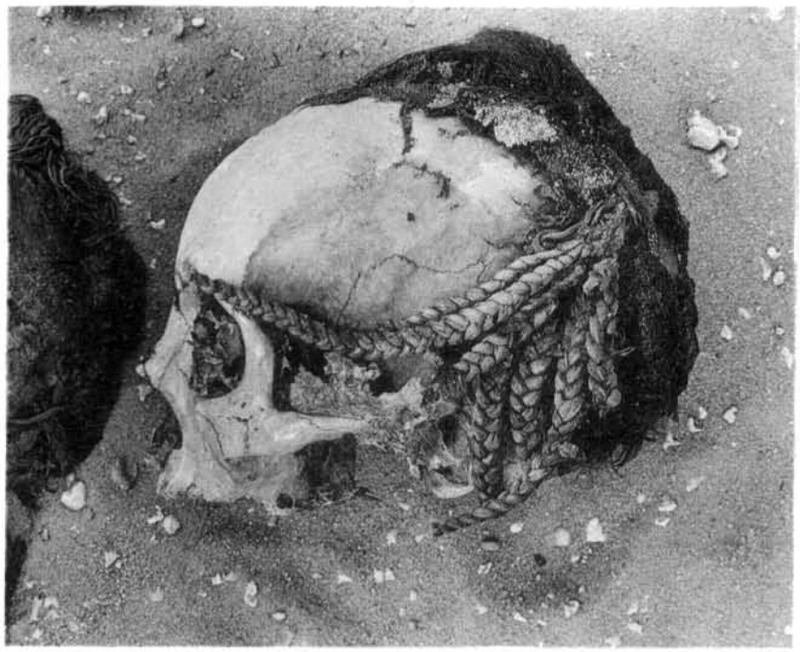
f) Door of tomb chamber, Cemetery 110 Grave 308

NEW EMPIRE AND LATER BURIALS

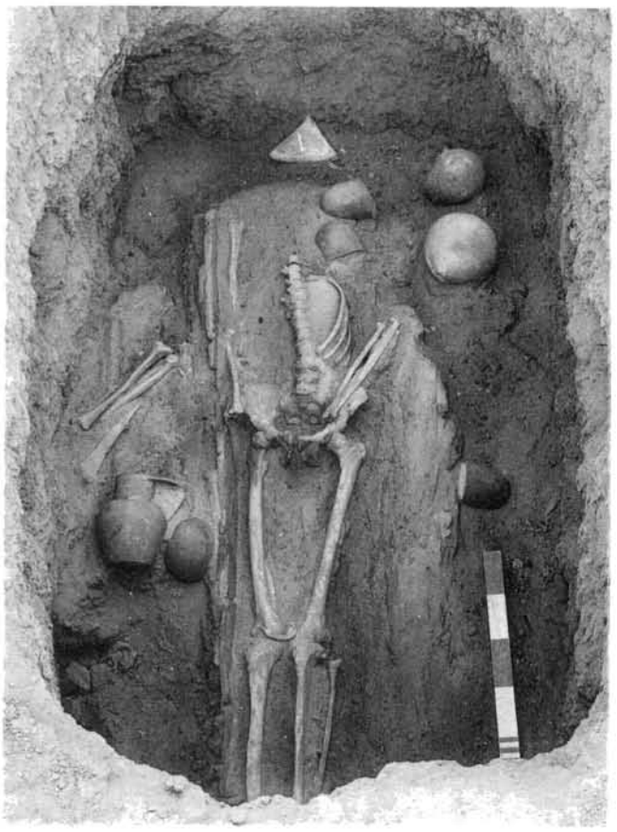


a) Late New Empire burial, Cemetery 121, Grave 1

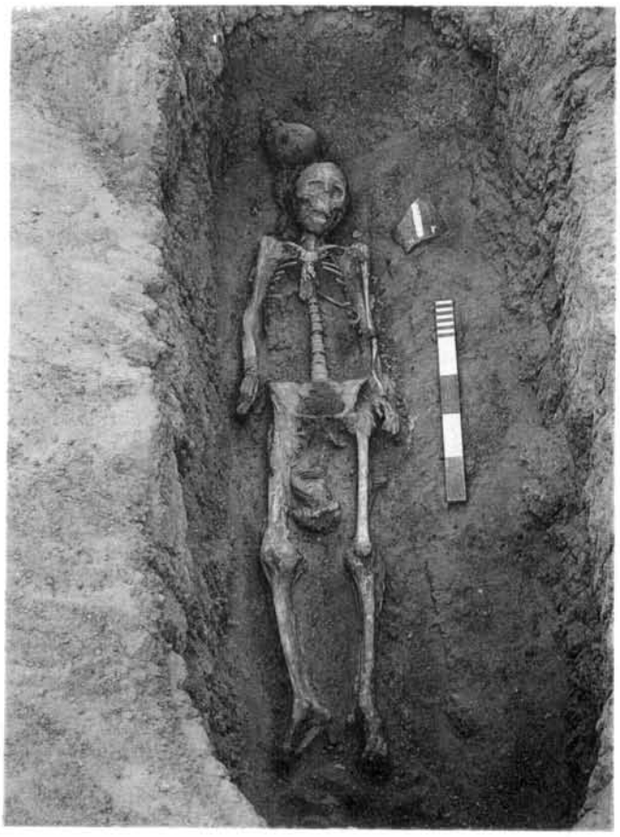
b) New Empire burial, Cemetery 139, Grave 25



c) Female skull with false hair, Cemetery 126, Grave 1



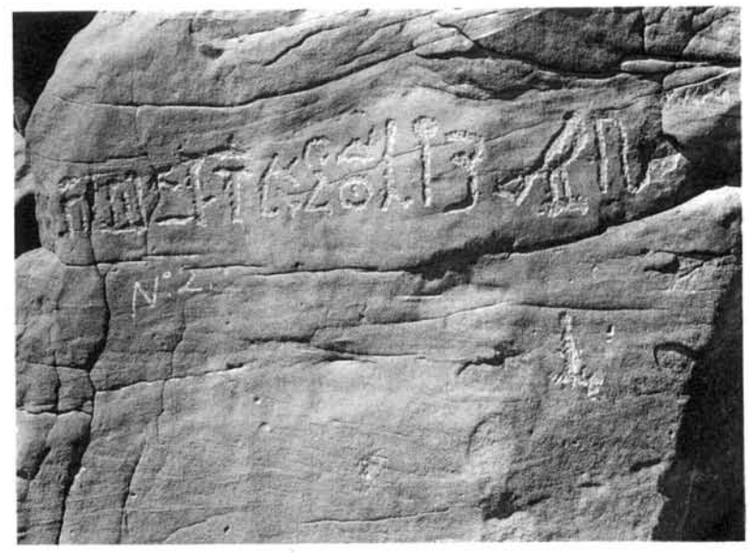
d) Burial Ethiopian period
Cemetery 131, Grave 1



e) Burial of a woman with newly-born child
Cemetery 123, Grave 1

GRAFFITI

a) Mediq

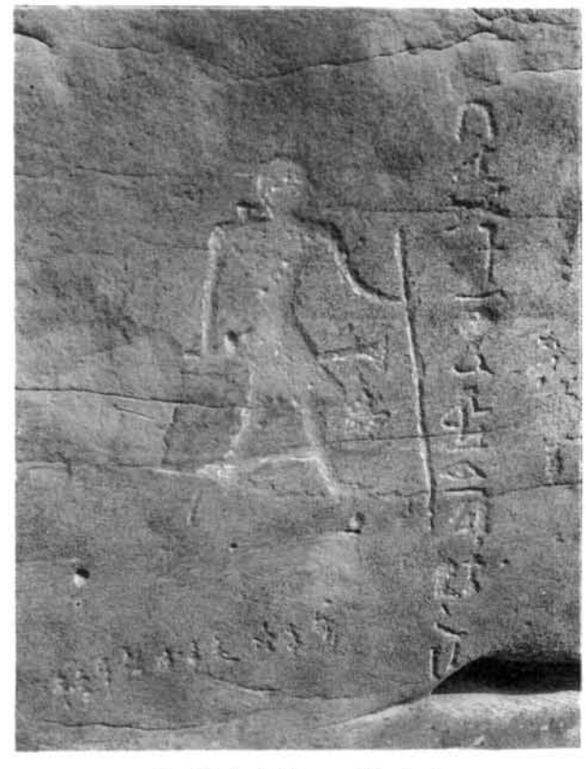


b) Mediq

c) Mediq

d) Mediq

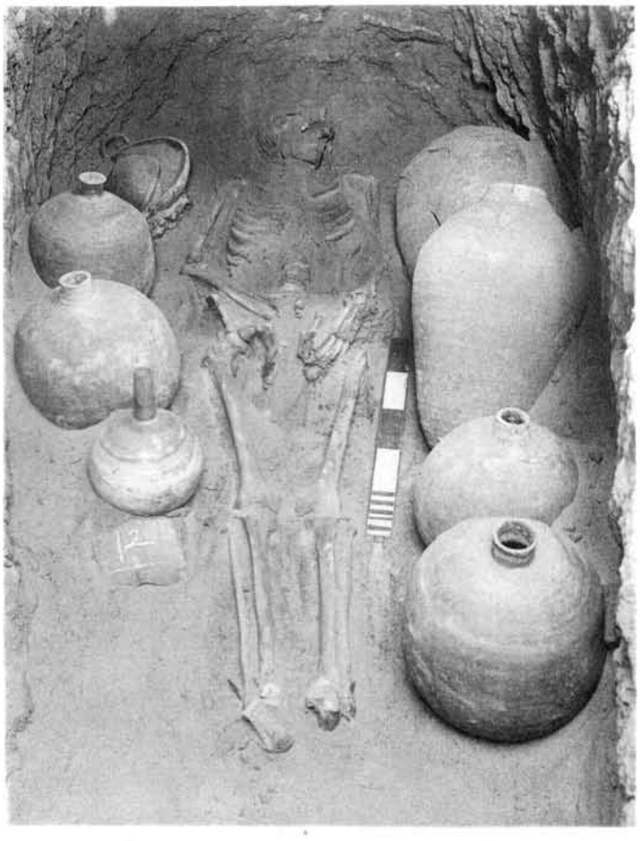
e) Mediq



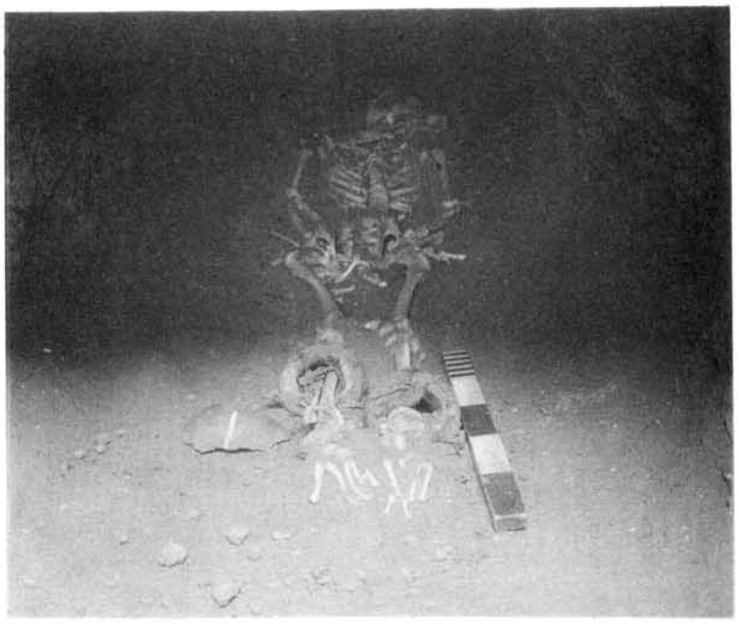
f) Gebel Umm Simbela

MERÖITIC BURIALS

a) Cemetery 150, General view



b) Cemetery 150, Grave 12



c) Cemetery 150, Grave 1

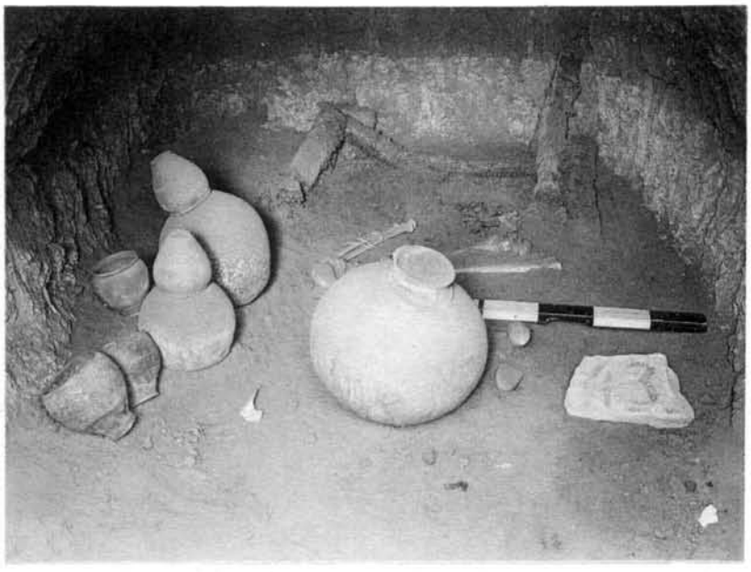
MERÖITIC INSCRIPTIONS

a) Altar, Cemetery 150

b) Stela, Cemetery 146, grave 1

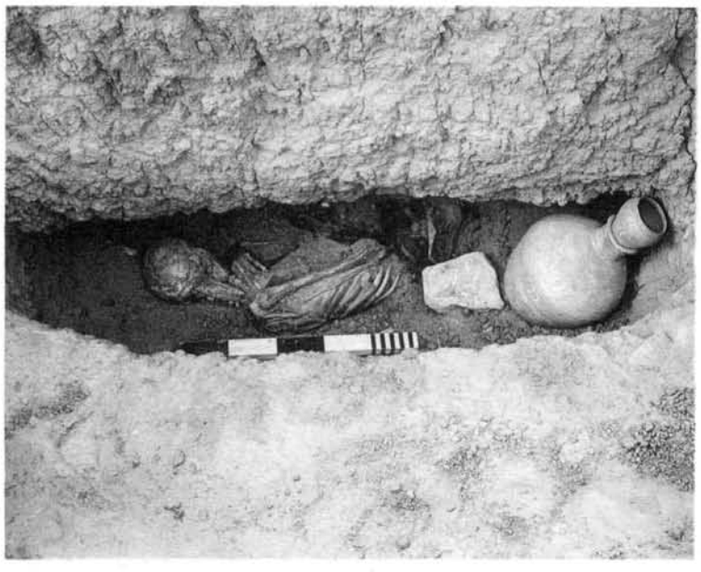
X GROUP BURIALS

a) Cemetery 112, Grave 9

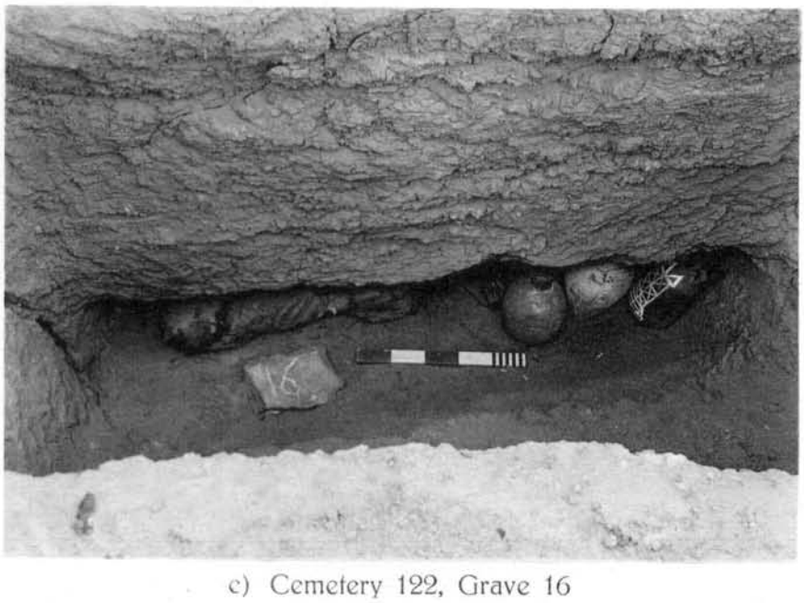


b) Cemetery 112, Grave 43

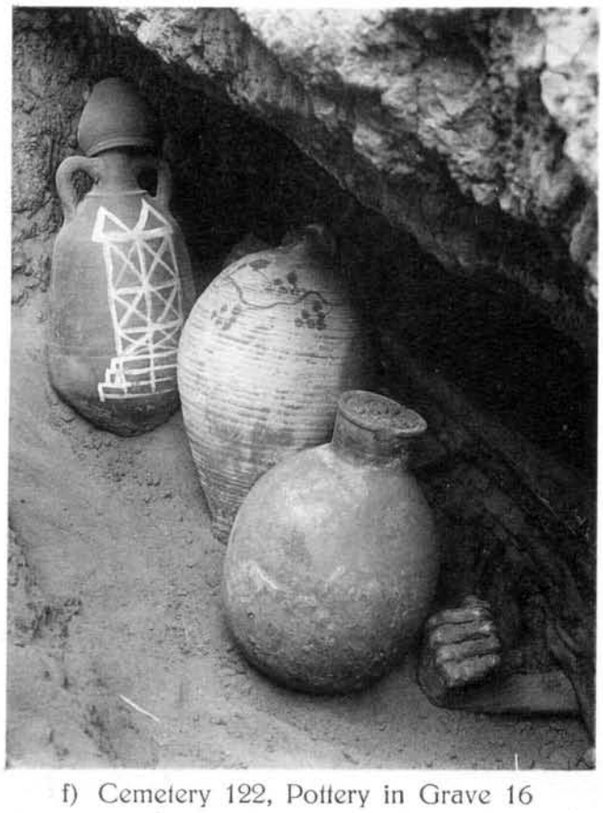
c) Cemetery 112, Enclosure to Tomb 57



d) Cemetery 112, Grave 22



e) Cemetery 122, Grave 16



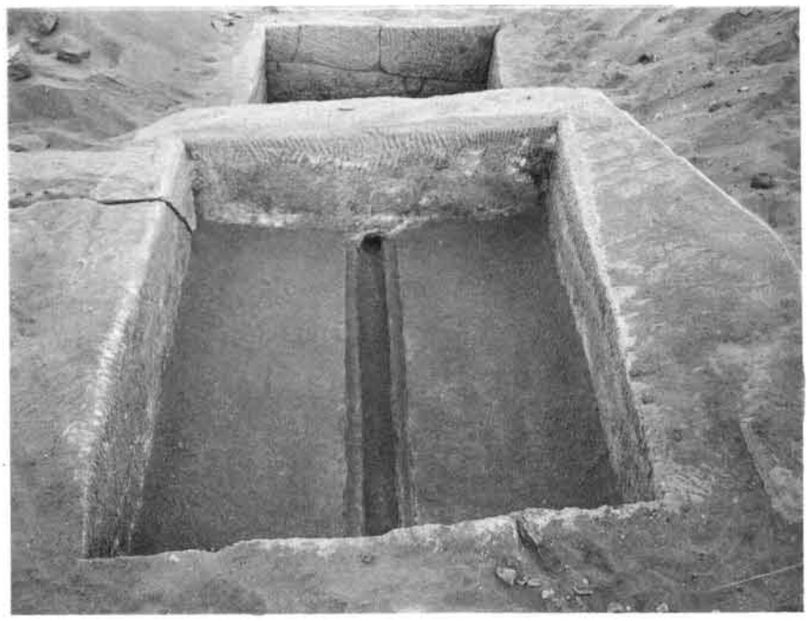
f) Cemetery 122, Pottery in Grave 16

a) Coptic Lions reused in Sheikh's Tomb

b) Coptic inscription reused in Sheikh's Tomb

c) Coptic carving reused in Sheikh's Tomb

d) Coptic carving reused in Sheikh's Tomb



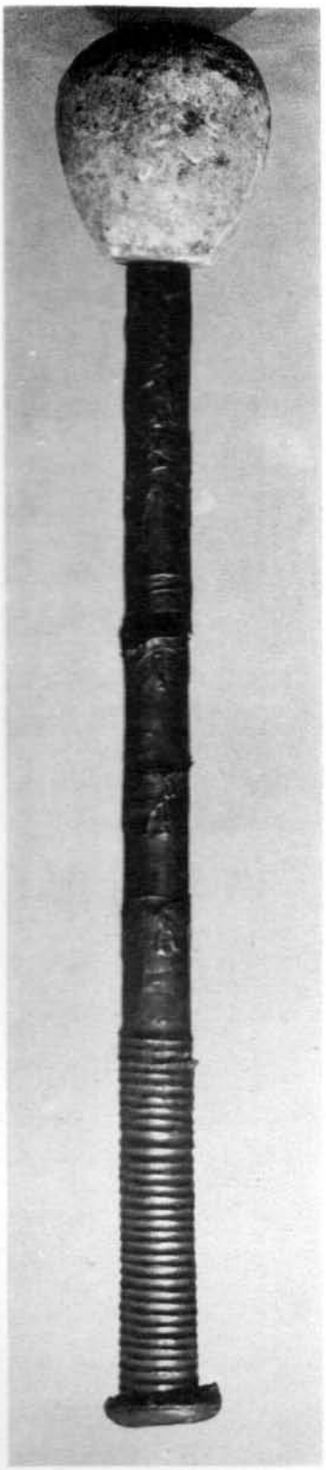
e) Water cistern. Ethiopian period

f) Lion headed water spout to cistern

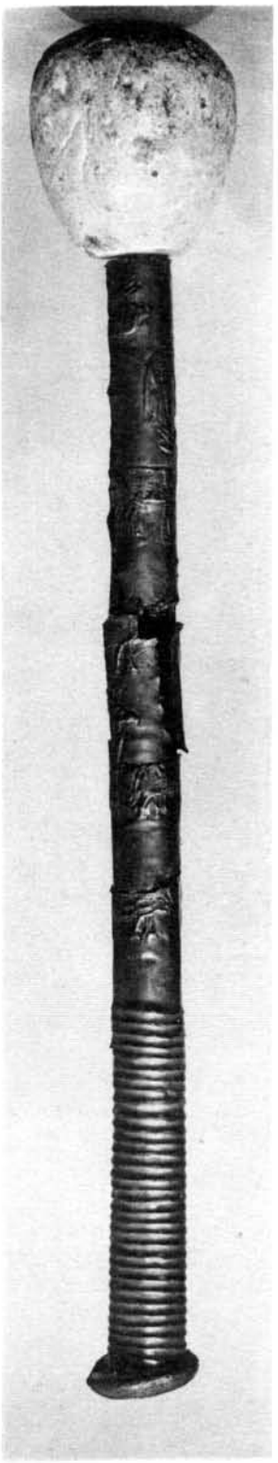
a) Coptic church Mediq, looking west

b) Coptic church Mediq, looking north

The gold mace handle, Plate 18, a), b), c), Fig. 8, p., 205, was taken from the Egyptian Museum at Cairo (No. du Journal d'Entrée 43883) in or about June, 1920. The Director General of the Department of Antiquities, Cairo, is anxious to recover this object by purchase and would be grateful for any information as to its present whereabouts.



a)



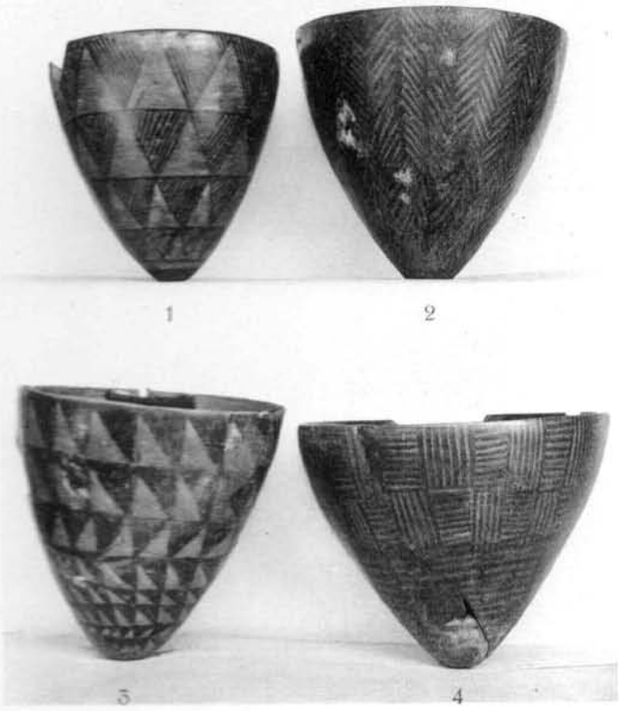
b)

c)

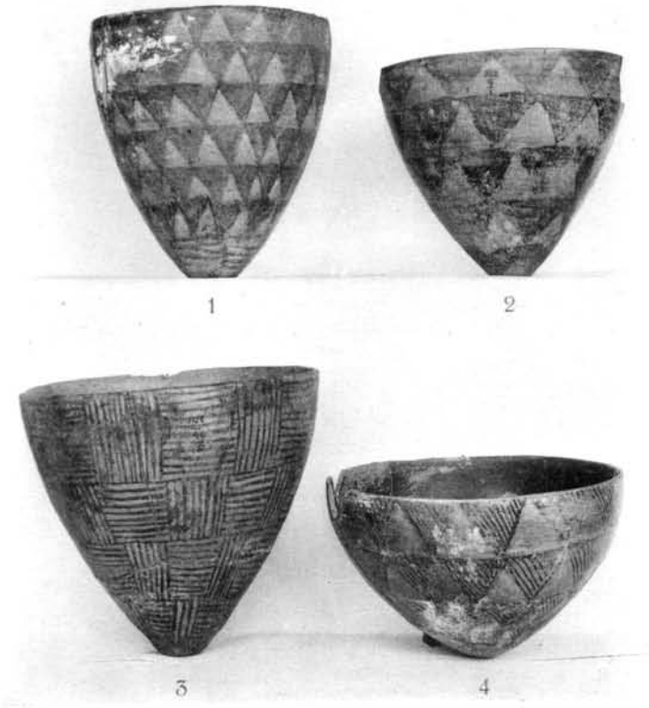
Gold Mace handle with quartz head

d) e) Lions head amulet in green glaze quartz

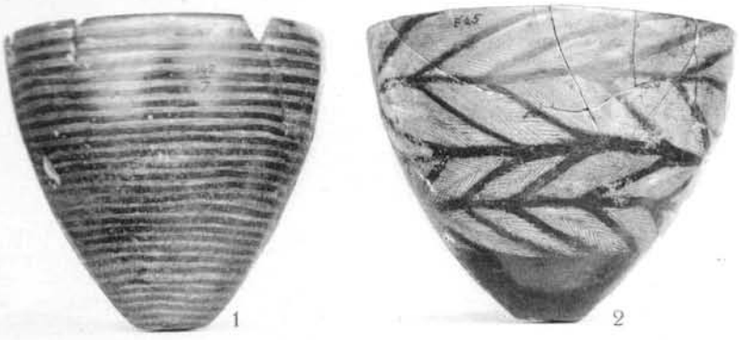
f) Dipper in variegated slate



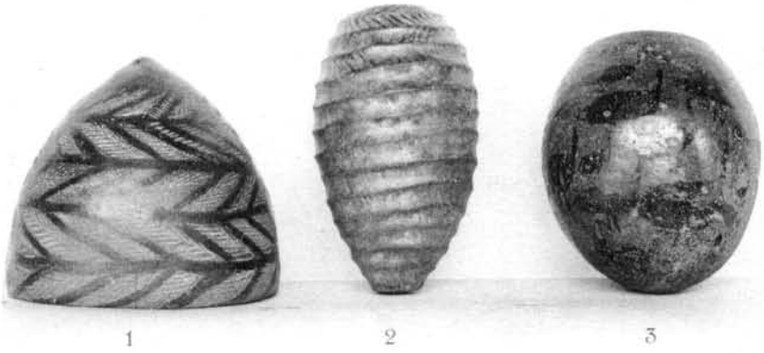
a) Thin polished ware with red painted patterns



b) Thin polished ware with red painted patterns



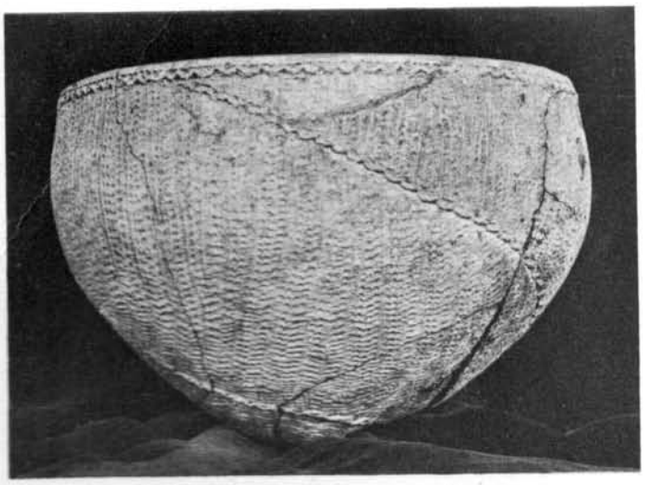
c) Thin polished ware with red painted and incised patterns



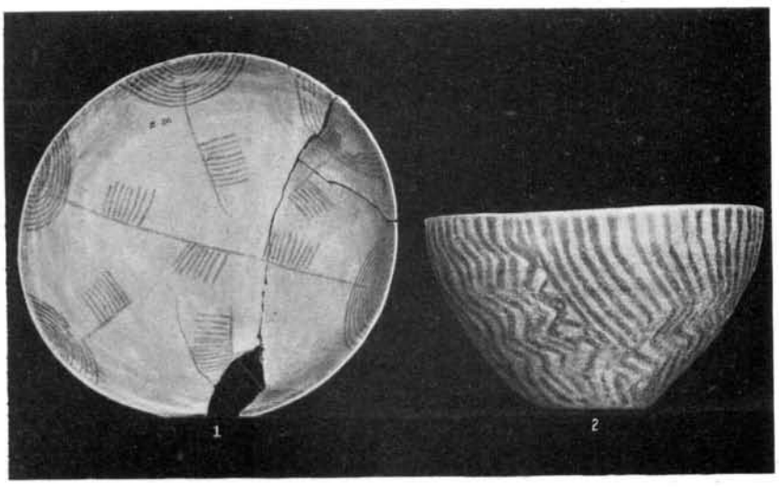
d) Thin polished ware with incised and red painted patterns

e) Bowl brown unpolished ware, impressed pattern

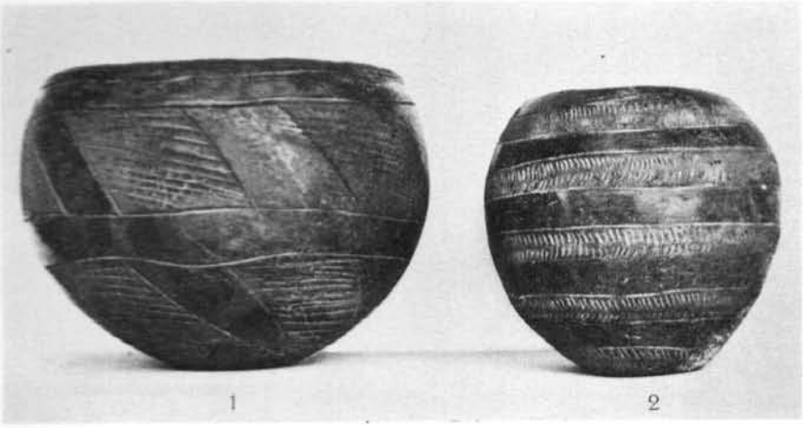
f) Base of same



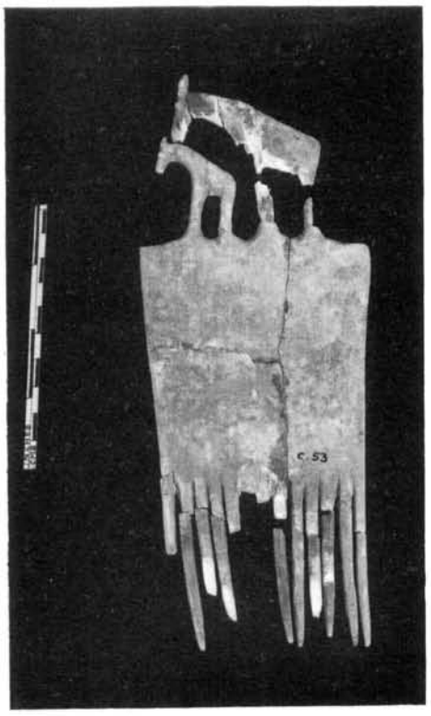
a) Brown ware, impressed pattern



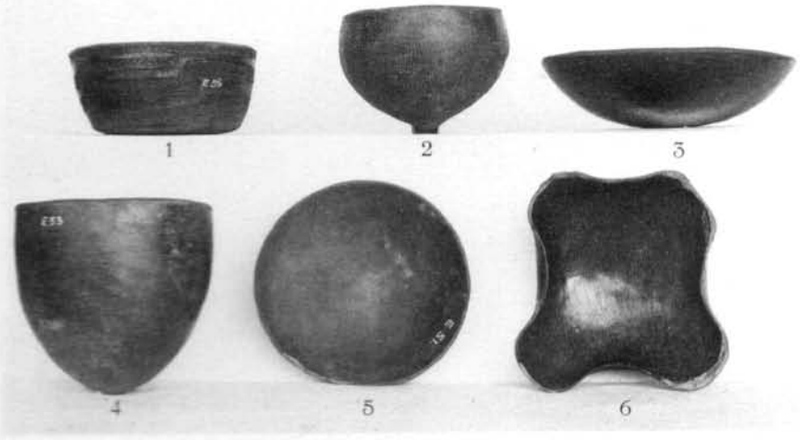
b) Thin ware red painted patterns



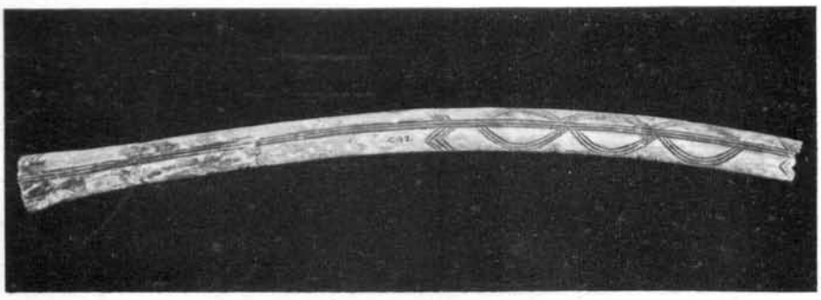
c) Thick red polished ware incised patterns



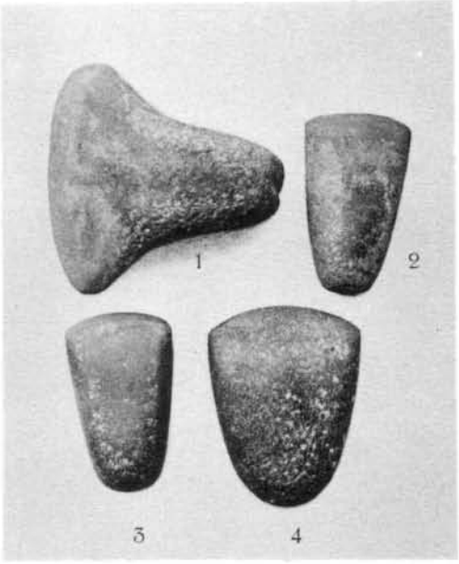
e) Ivory comb. Giraffe and young



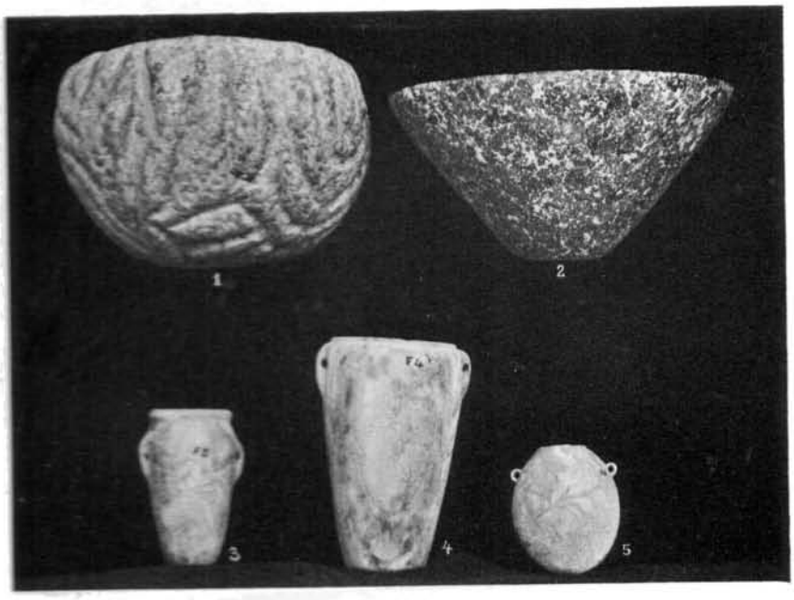
d) Black polished pottery



f) Ivory wand incised pattern

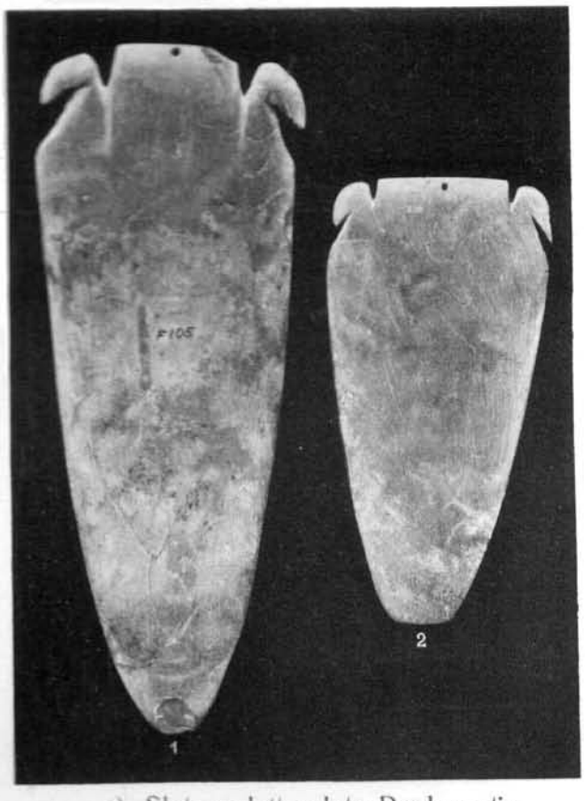


g) Stone axe heads

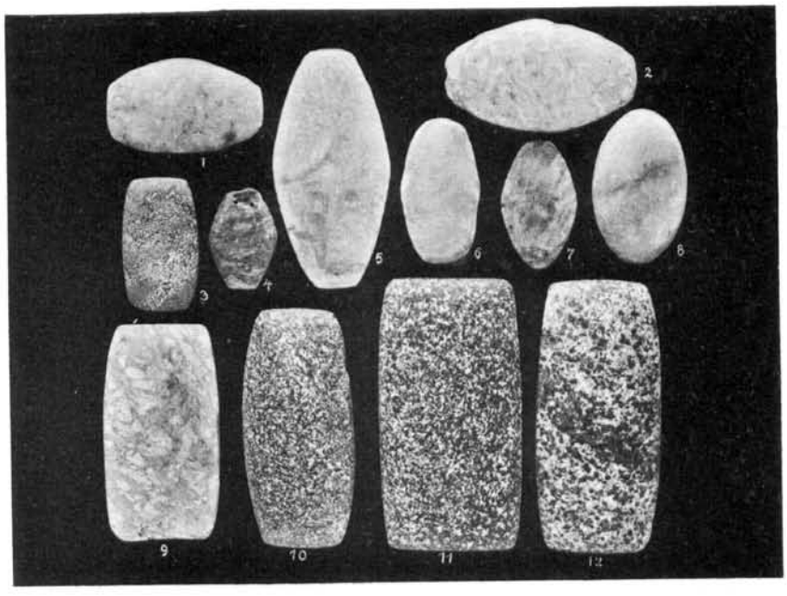


a) Stone vessels, Early Dynastic and late Predynastic

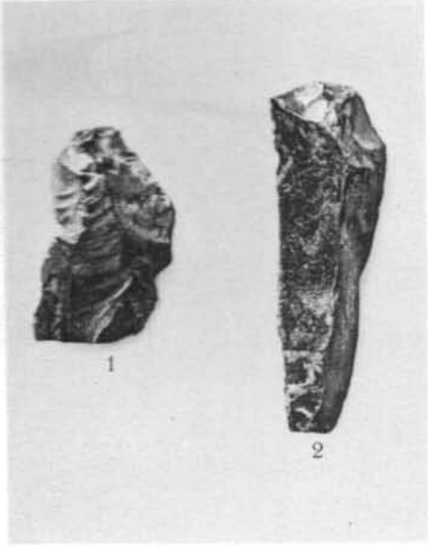
b) Grey marble jar Predynastic period



c) Slate palettes late Predynastic or Early Dynastic

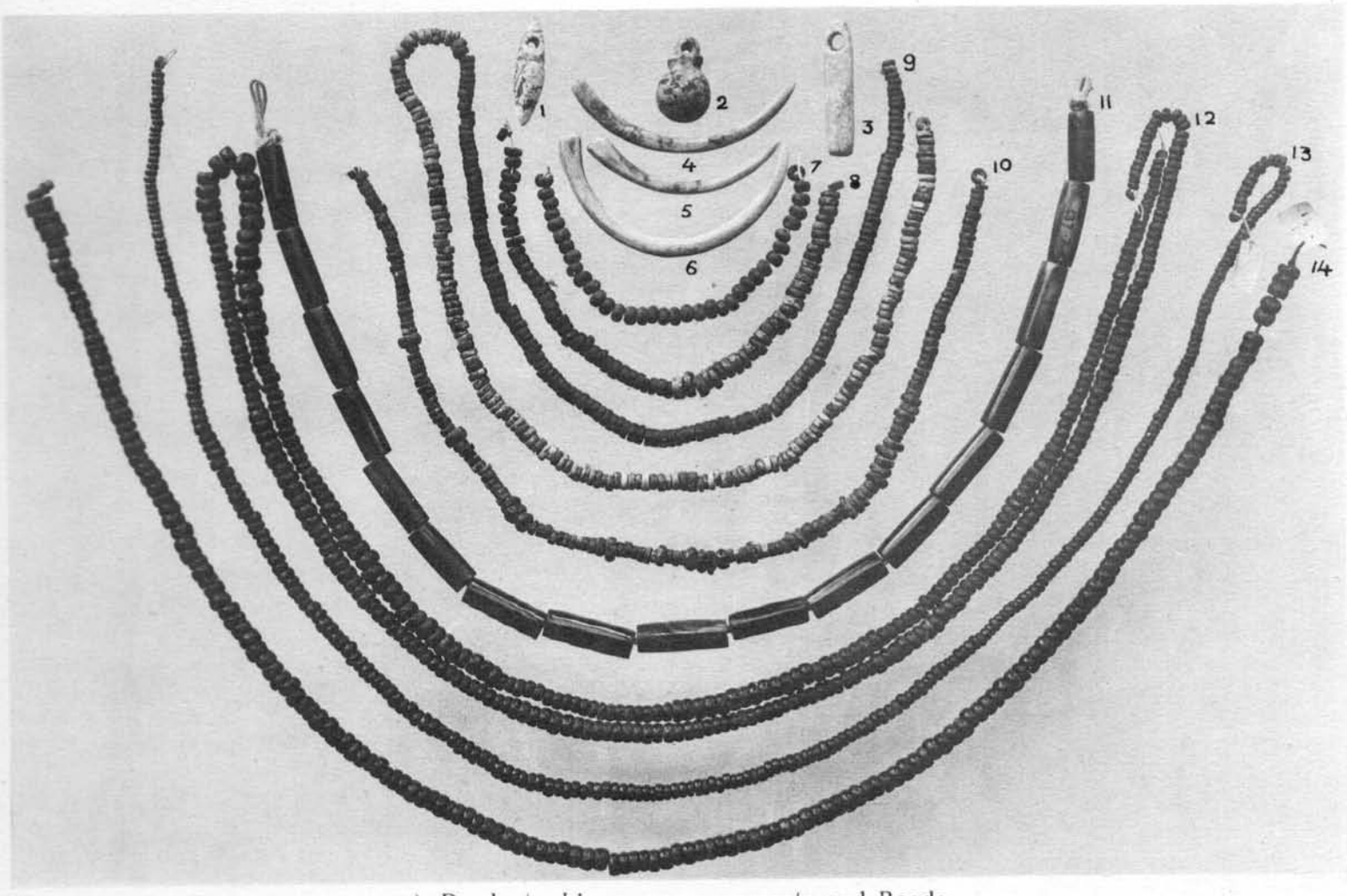


d) Quartz and stone palettes, Early Dynastic

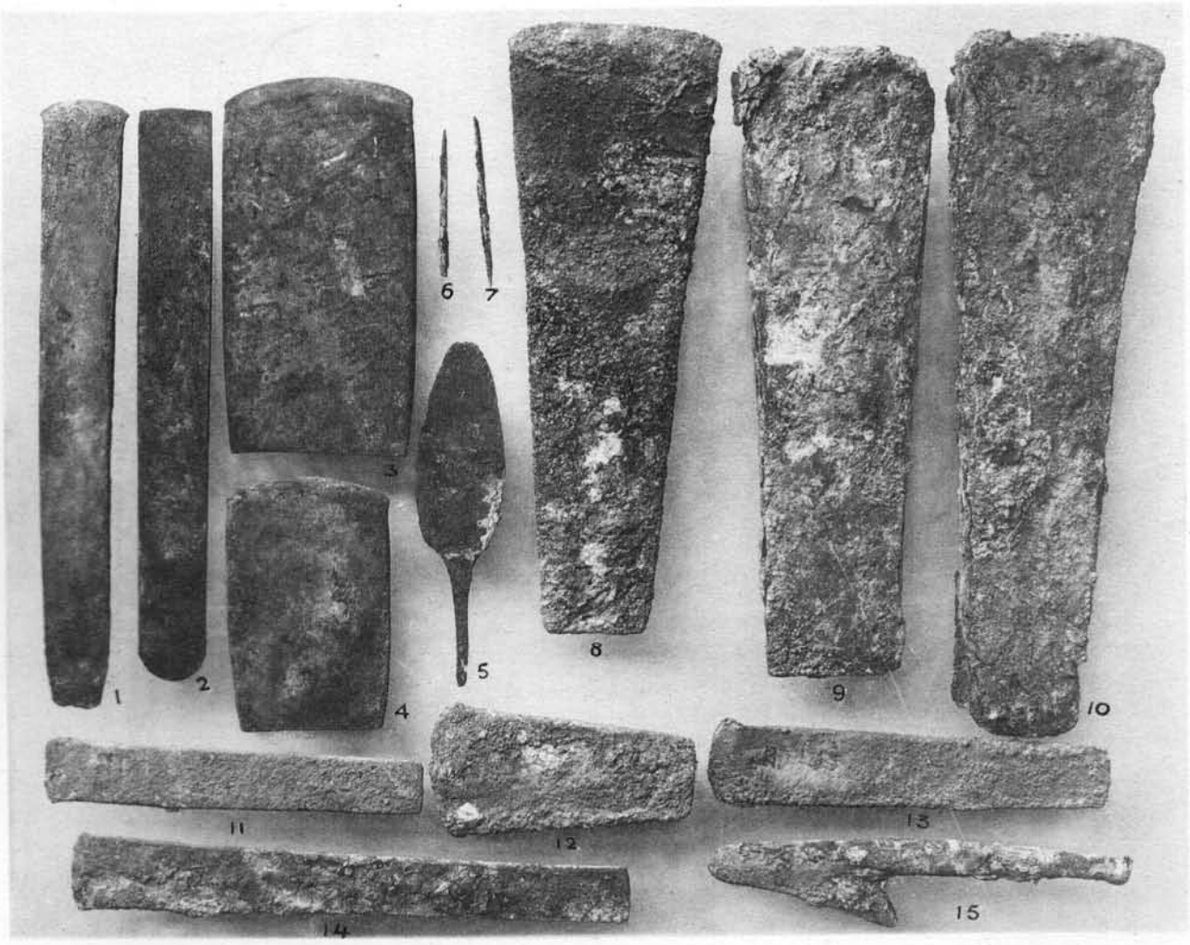


e) Obsidian flakes, Early Dynastic

f) Mica mirror, Early Dynastic



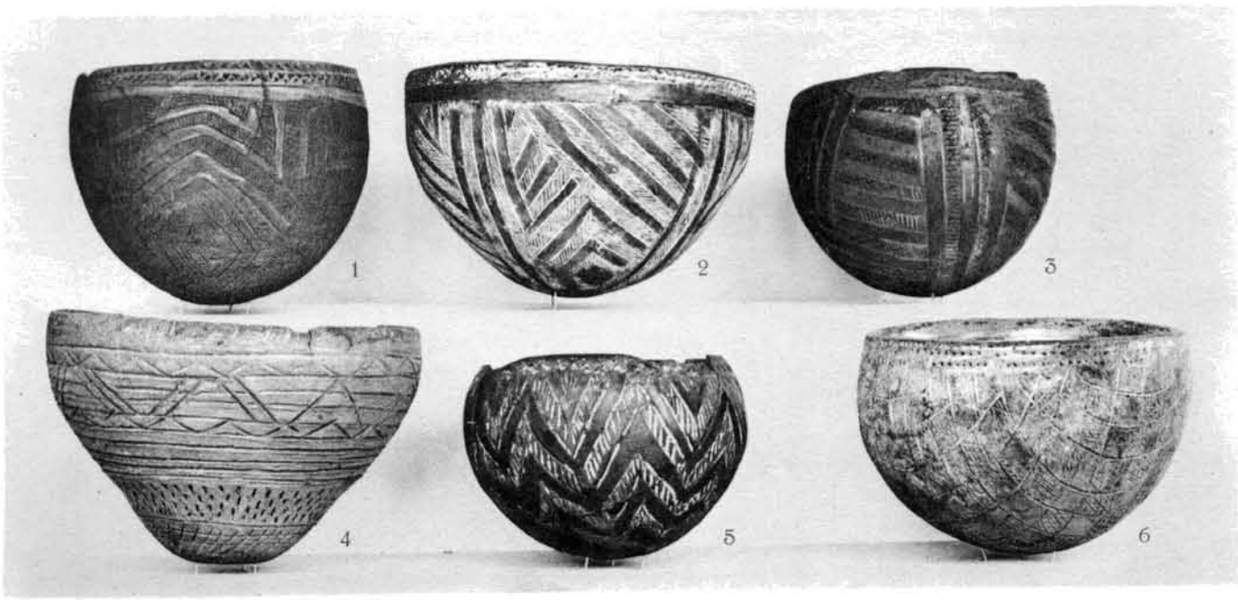
a) Pendants, Lip or ear ornaments and Beads
Late Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods



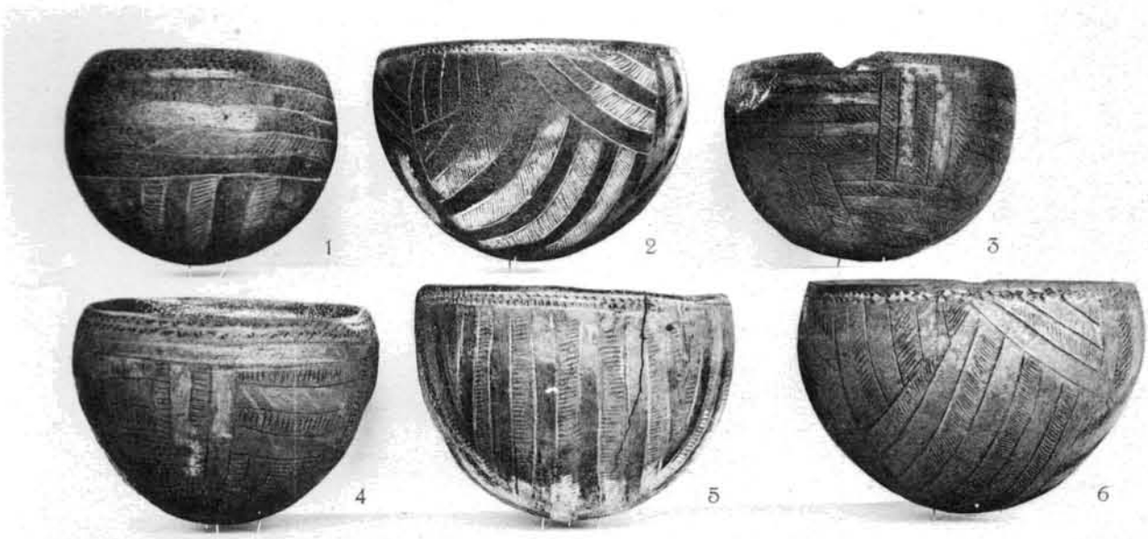
b) Copper Implements
Early Dynastic period

MKN OR C-GROUP POTTERY

a) Red polished bowls with incised white filled decoration

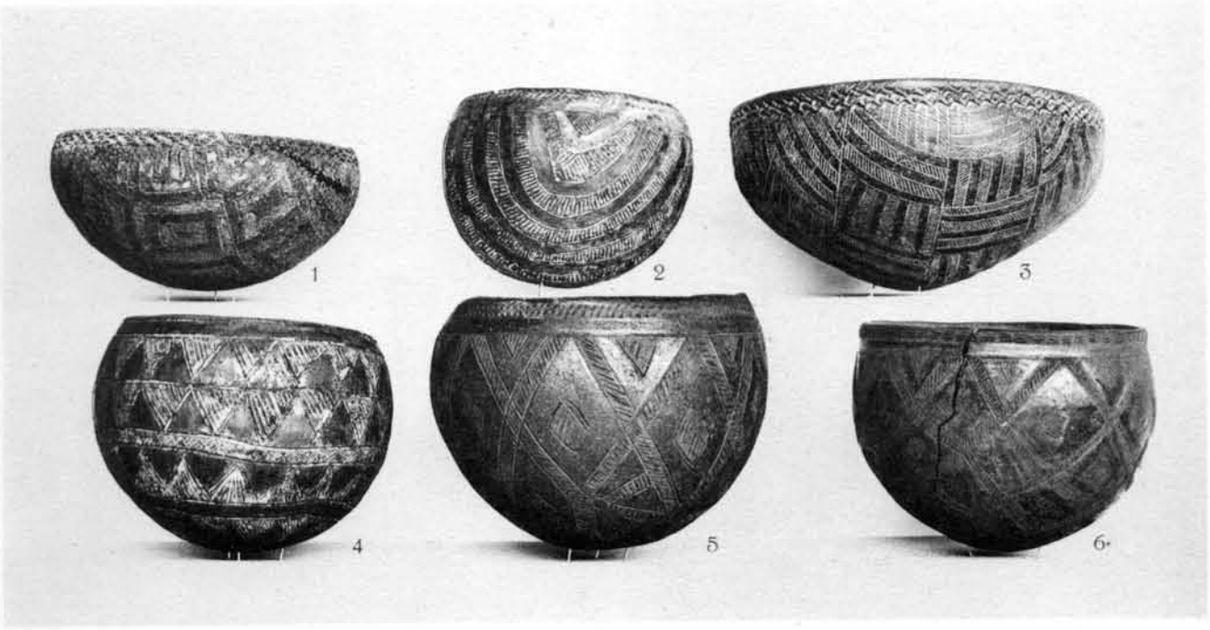


b) Cups red and brown polished ware, white filled incised decoration

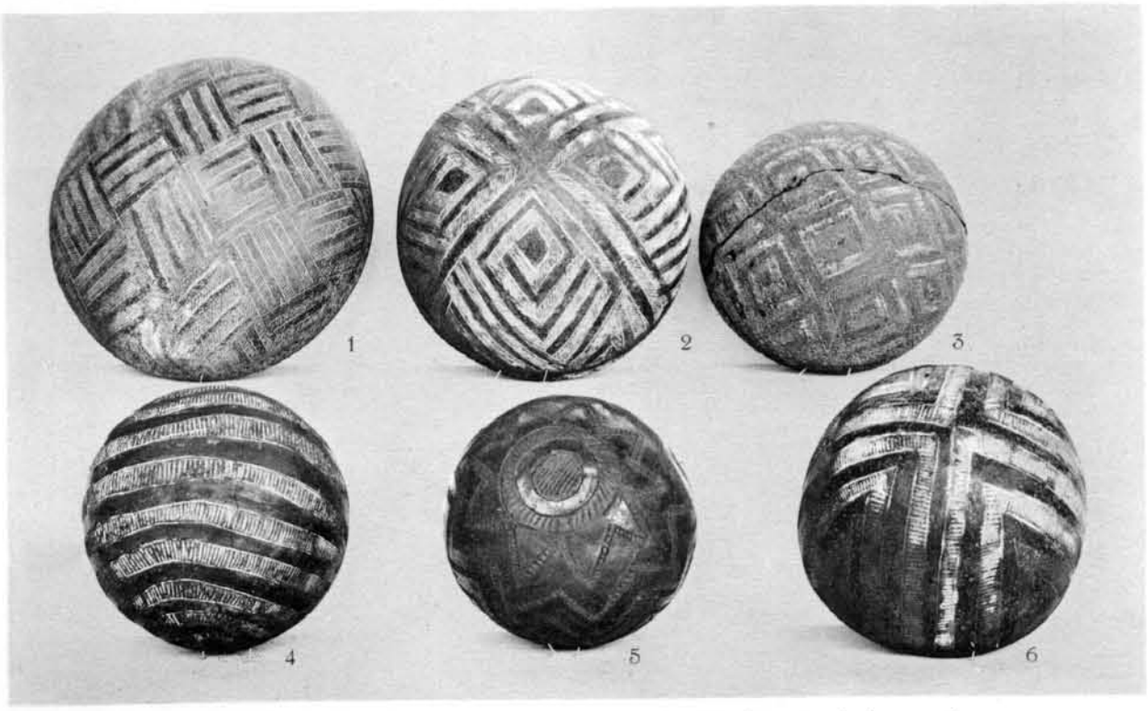


c) Cups, black polished ware, white filled incised decoration

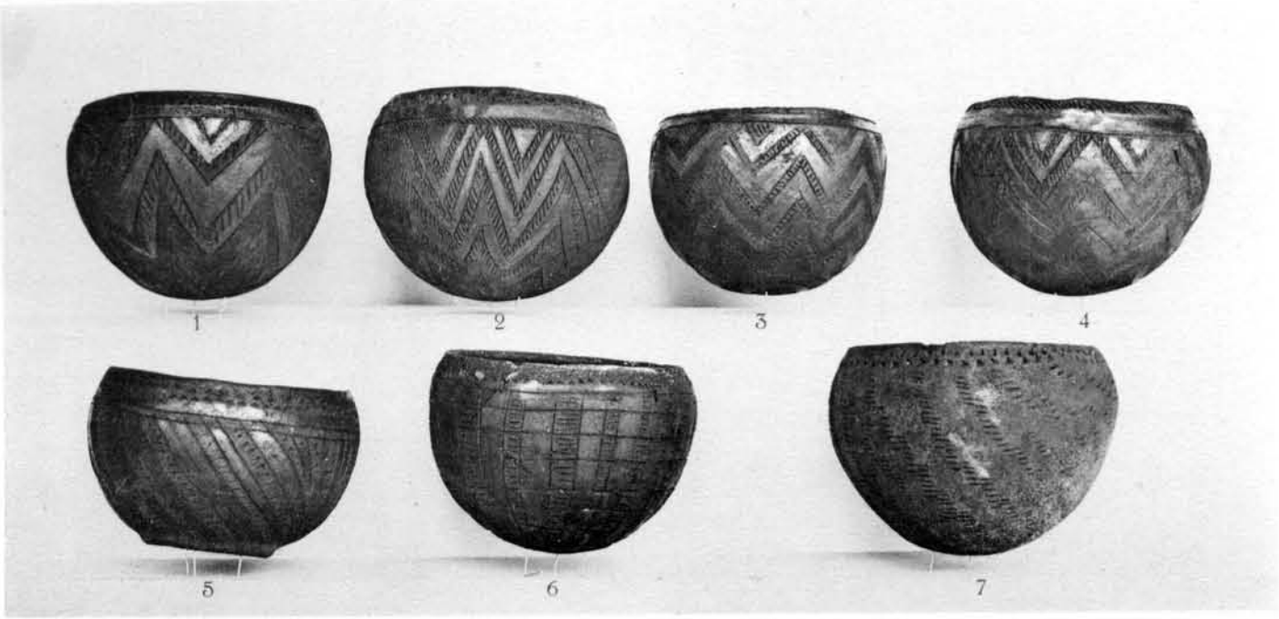
MKN OR C-GROUP POTTERY



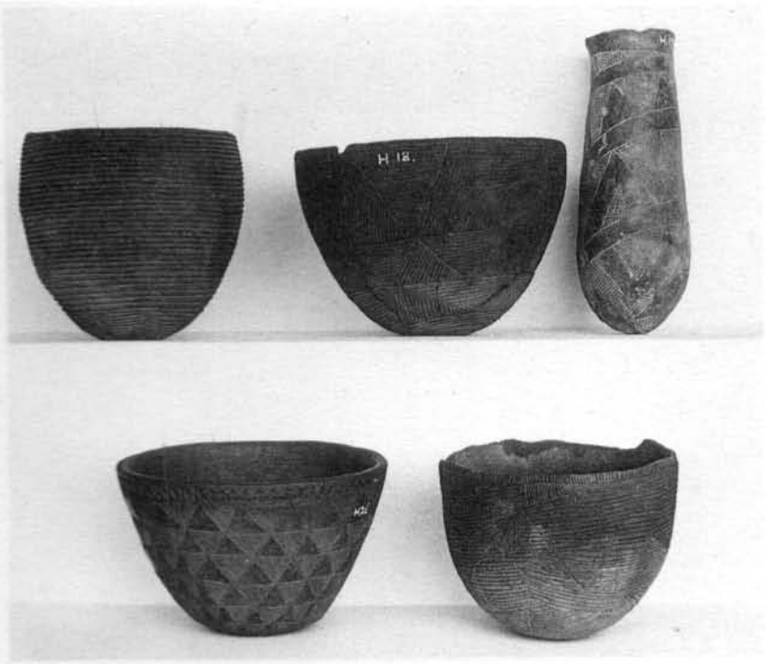
a) Cups, black polished ware, with white filled incised decoration



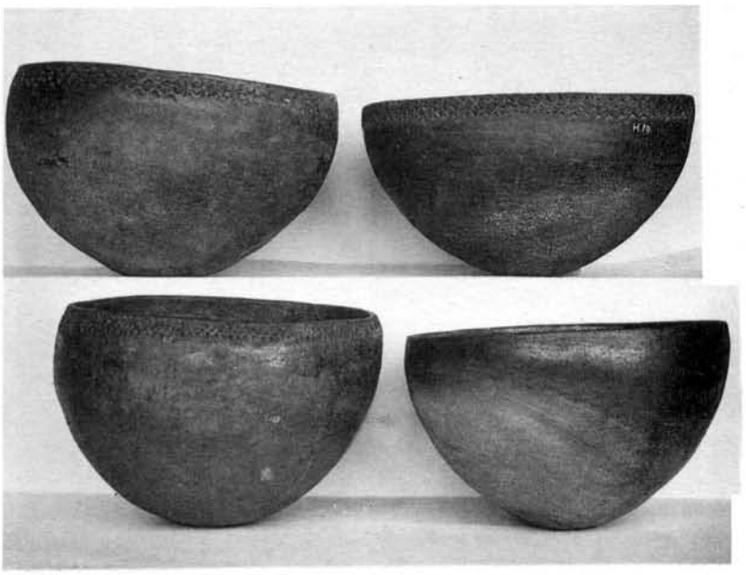
b) Cups, black polished ware, with white filled incised decoration



c) Cups, black polished ware, with white filled incised decoration

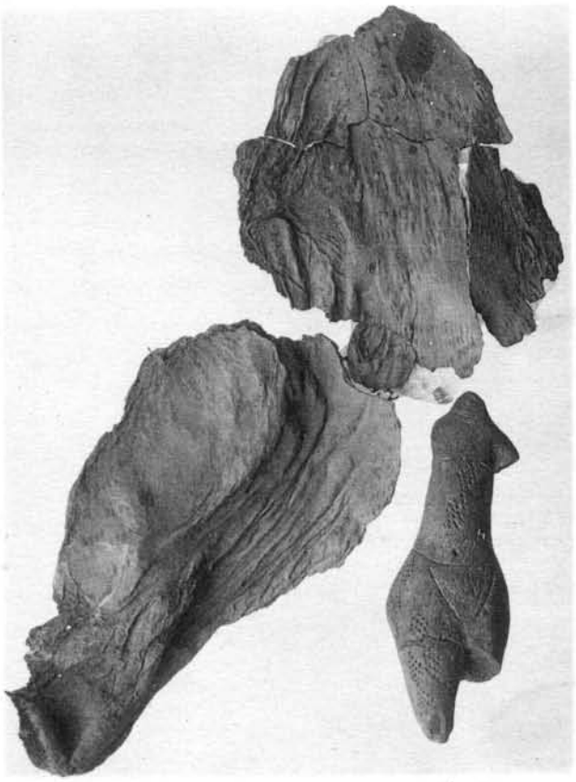


a) Incised pottery with basket patterns



b) Red polished black topped bowls

c) Late C-Group red polished black topped pottery

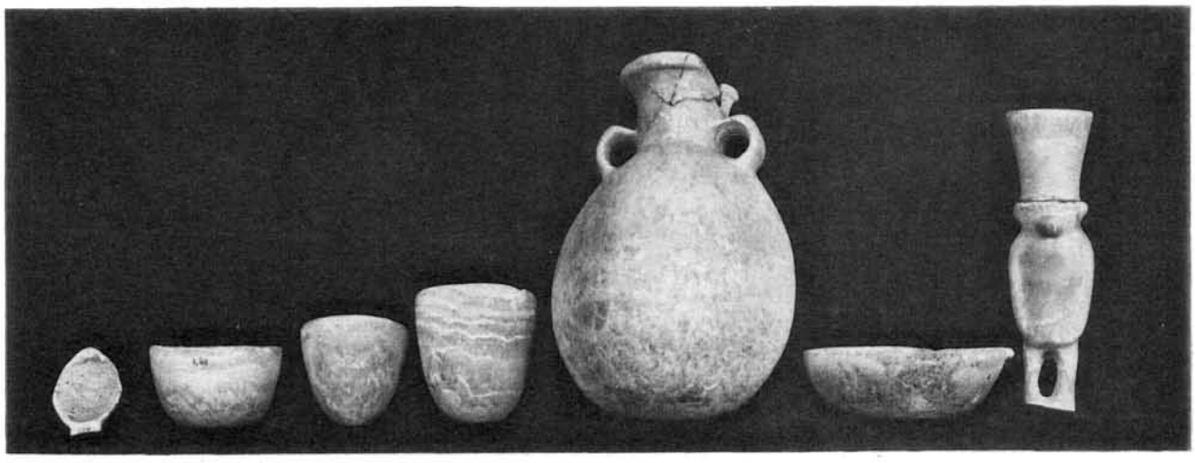


d) 1. Tatooed skin. 2. Doll with tatoo patterns

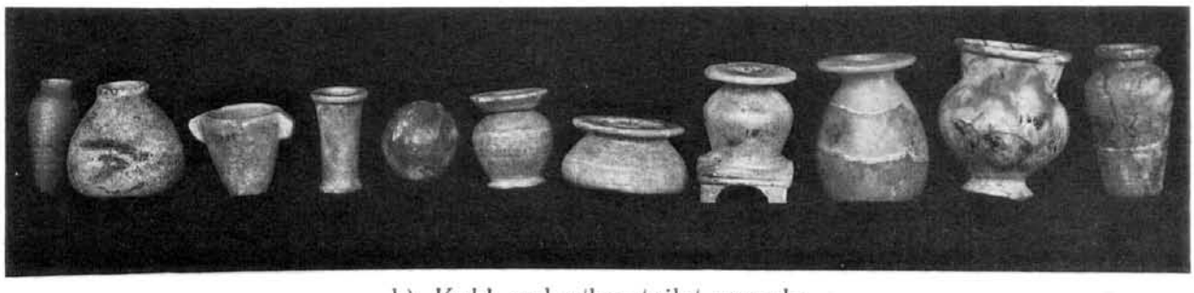
e) C-Group bowl outside New Empire superstructure

f) Contents of bowl, skeleton of an infant

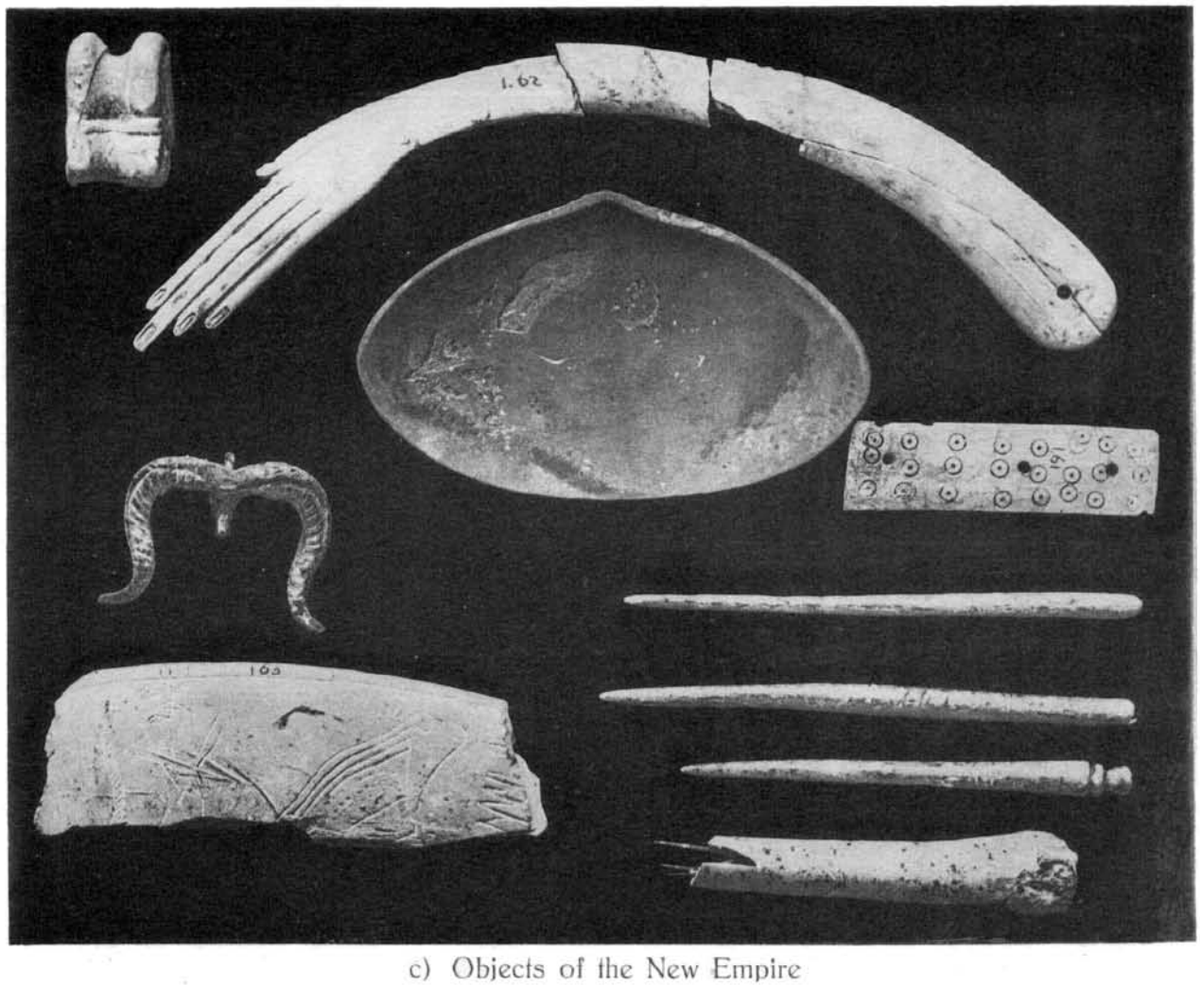
Cemetery 110, Grave 23



a) Alabaster vessels



b) Kohl and other toilet vessels



c) Objects of the New Empire

1 2 3

a) Heart Scarabs Reverse

1 2 3

b) Heart Scarabs Obverse

1 2 3 4 5

c) Green and blue faïence

1 2 3

d) Blue faïence

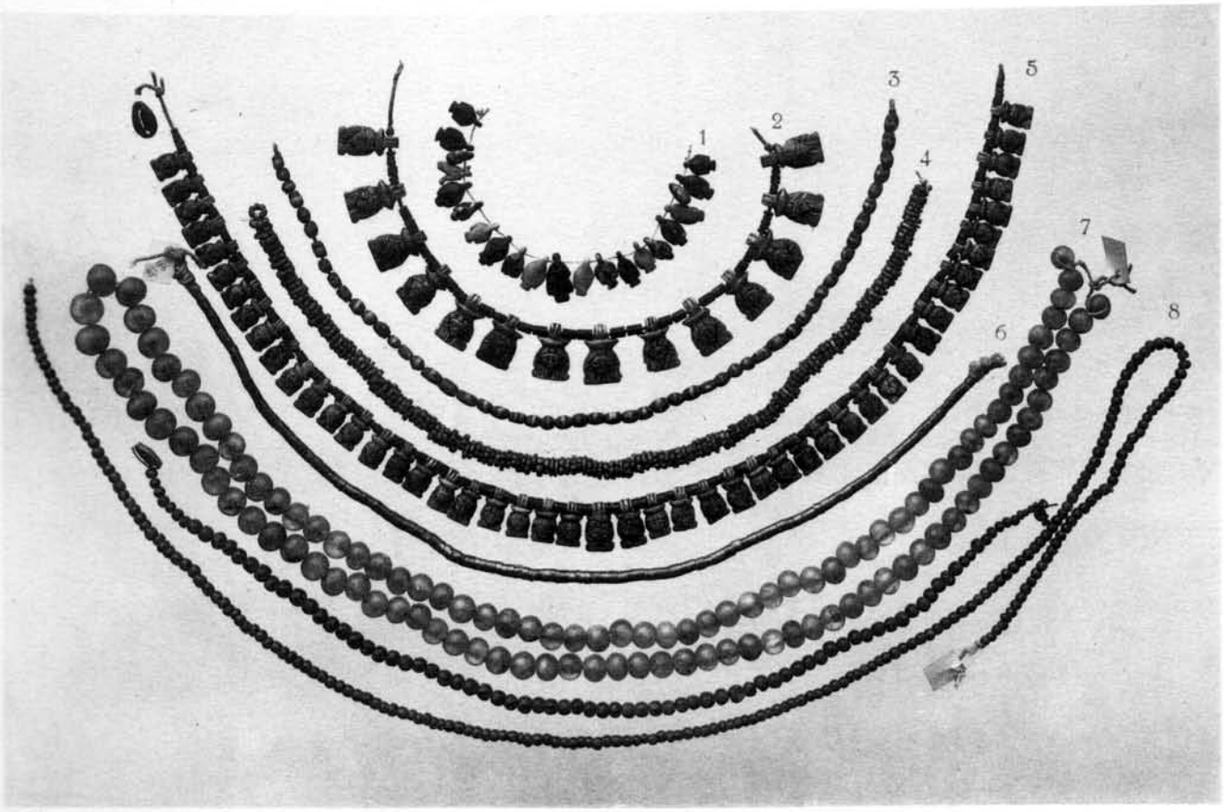
1 2

e) Dolls

1

Doll 2 front view

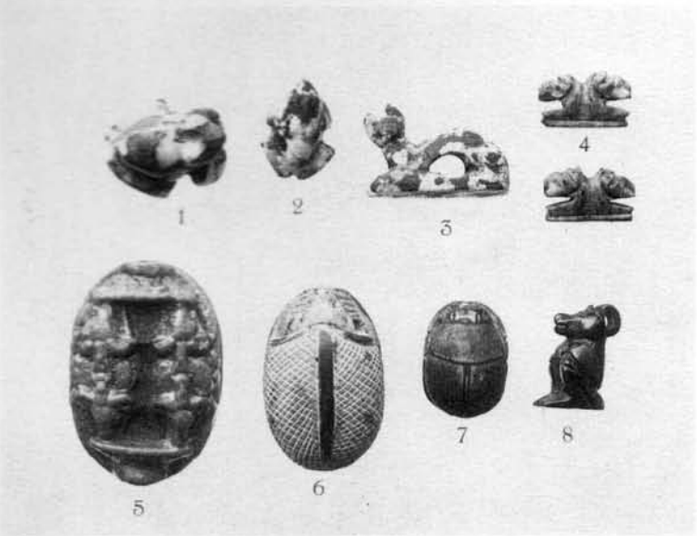
f) Votive stela of steatite



a) Beads and Pendants, Middle kingdom and New Empire

b) Gold ornaments, New Empire

c) Amulets, New Empire



d) Scarabs and Amulets Ethiopian period Reverse

e) Scarabs and Amulets Ethiopian period Obverse

1 2 3 4

a) Iron Weapons Ethiopian period

1 2 3

4 5 6

b) Bronze vessels Ethiopian period

c) Glass bottle Meröitic period

1 2

3 4 5 6 7

d) Bronze and lead vessels Ethiopian and Meröitic periods

1 2

e) Bronze anklets Meröitic period

1 2 3

f) Incense burners and cup Coptic period

COPTIC CHURCH MEDIQ

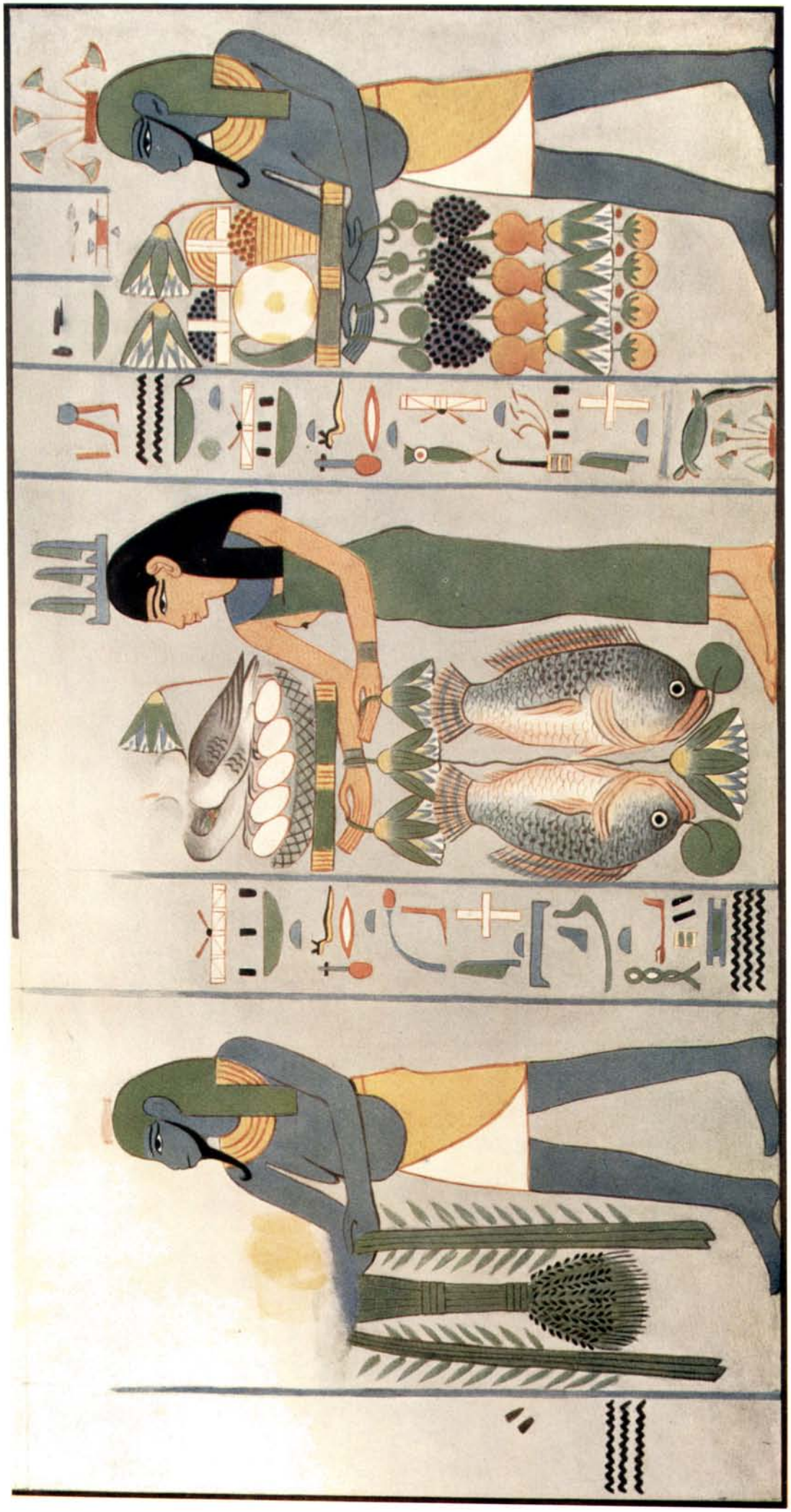
a) S. Wall

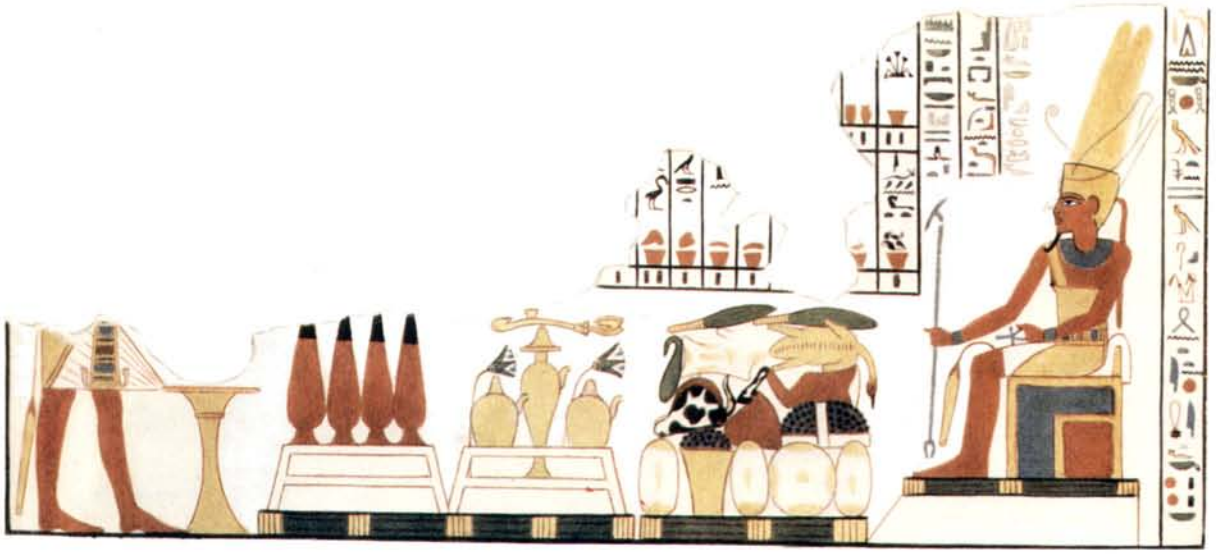
b) N end of Screen

c) W end

d) Altar and apse frescoes

e) Masonry pier and N. door





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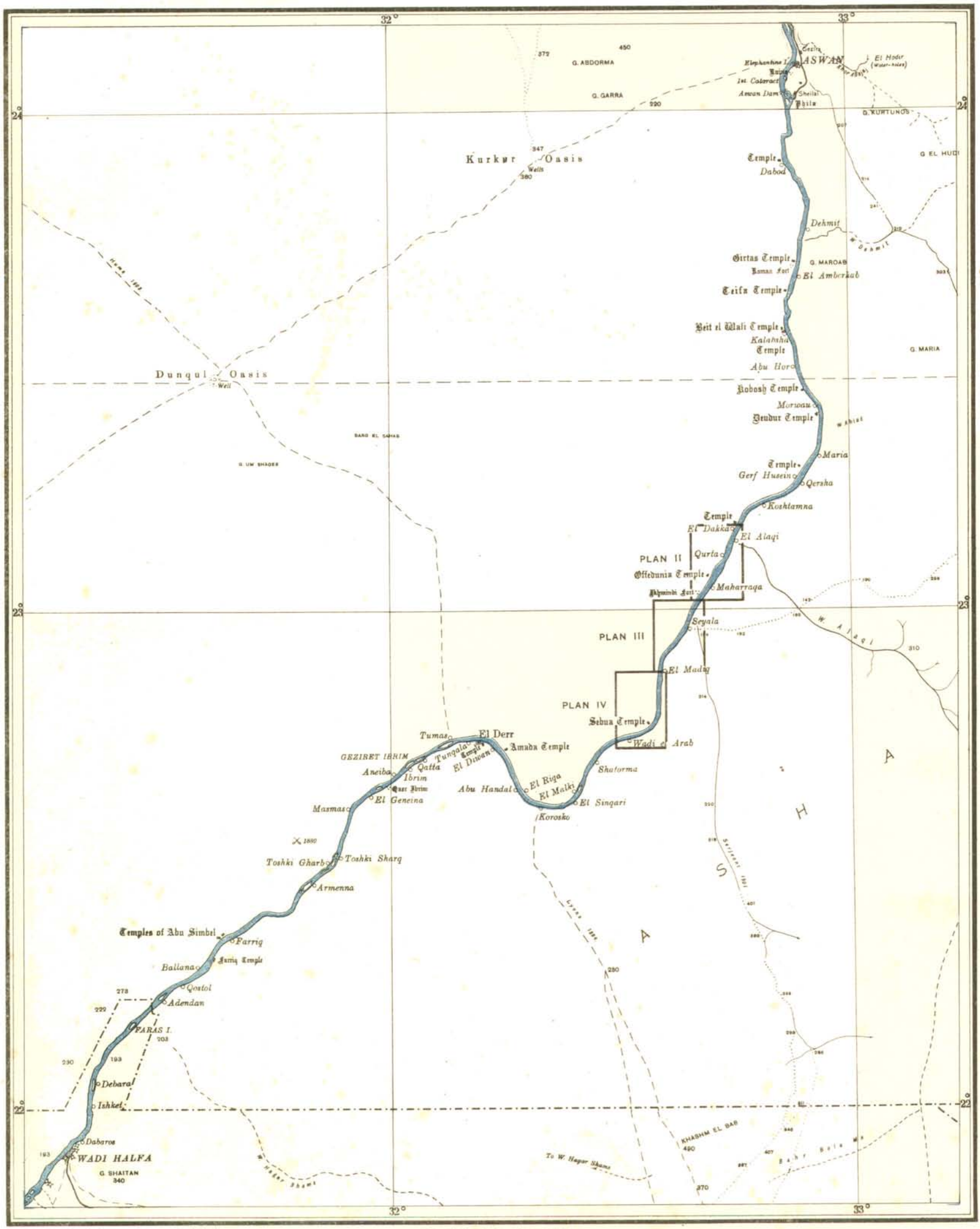
MAP OF THE NILE VALLEY BETWEEN ASWAN AND WADI HALFA



Published by the Survey of Egypt 27/794

SCALE 1:1,000,000

Kilometres 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Kilometres

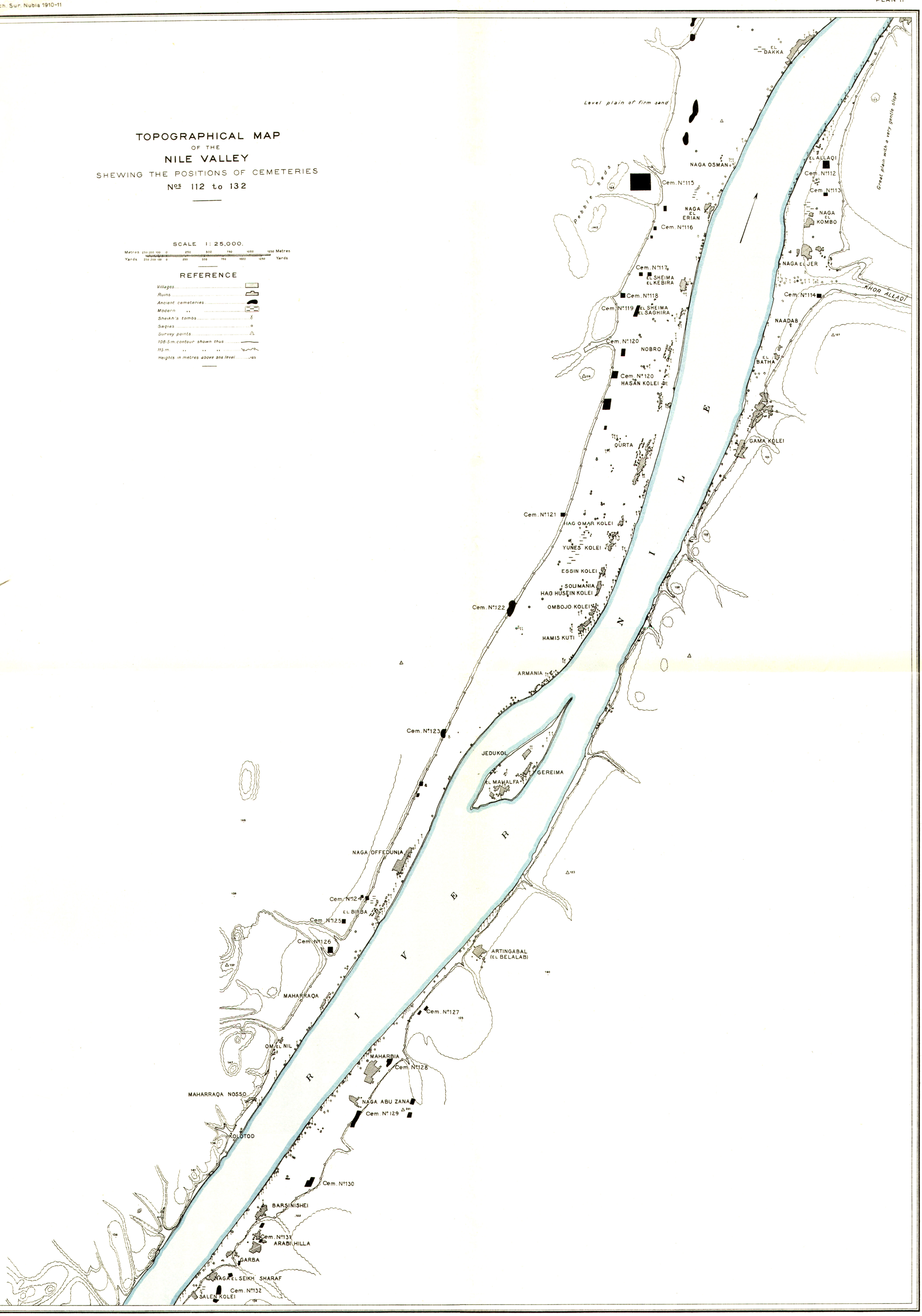
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
NILE VALLEY
SHEWING THE POSITIONS OF CEMETERIES
Nos 112 to 132

SCALE 1: 25,000.

Metres 250 200 100 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 Metres
Yards 250 200 100 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 Yards

REFERENCE

- Villages
- Ruins
- Ancient cemeteries
- Modern ,,
- Sheikh's tombs
- Saqias
- Survey points
- 106·5 m. contour shown thus
- 115 m. ,, ,, ,,
- Heights in metres above sea level .125



Survey Dept. Cairo 1914 26/772

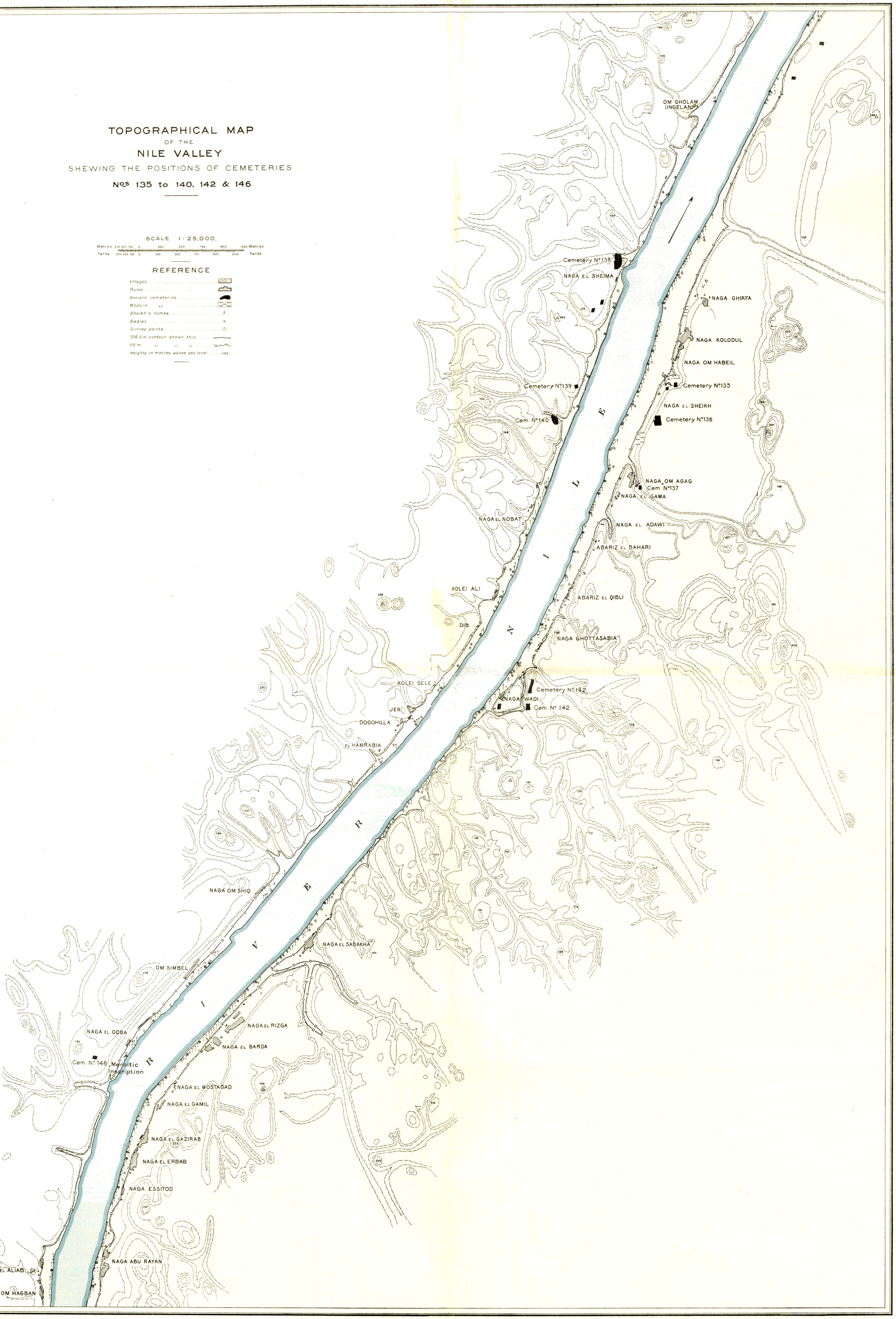
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
NILE VALLEY
SHEWING THE POSITIONS OF CEMETERIES
Nos 135 to 140, 142 & 146

SCALE 1: 25,000.

Metres 250 200 100 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 Metres
Yards 250 200 100 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 Yards

REFERENCE

Villages
Ruins
Ancient cemeteries
Modern ,,
Sheikh's tombs
Saqias
Survey points
106·5 m. contour shown thus
115 m. ,, ,, ,,
Heights in metres above sea level .125



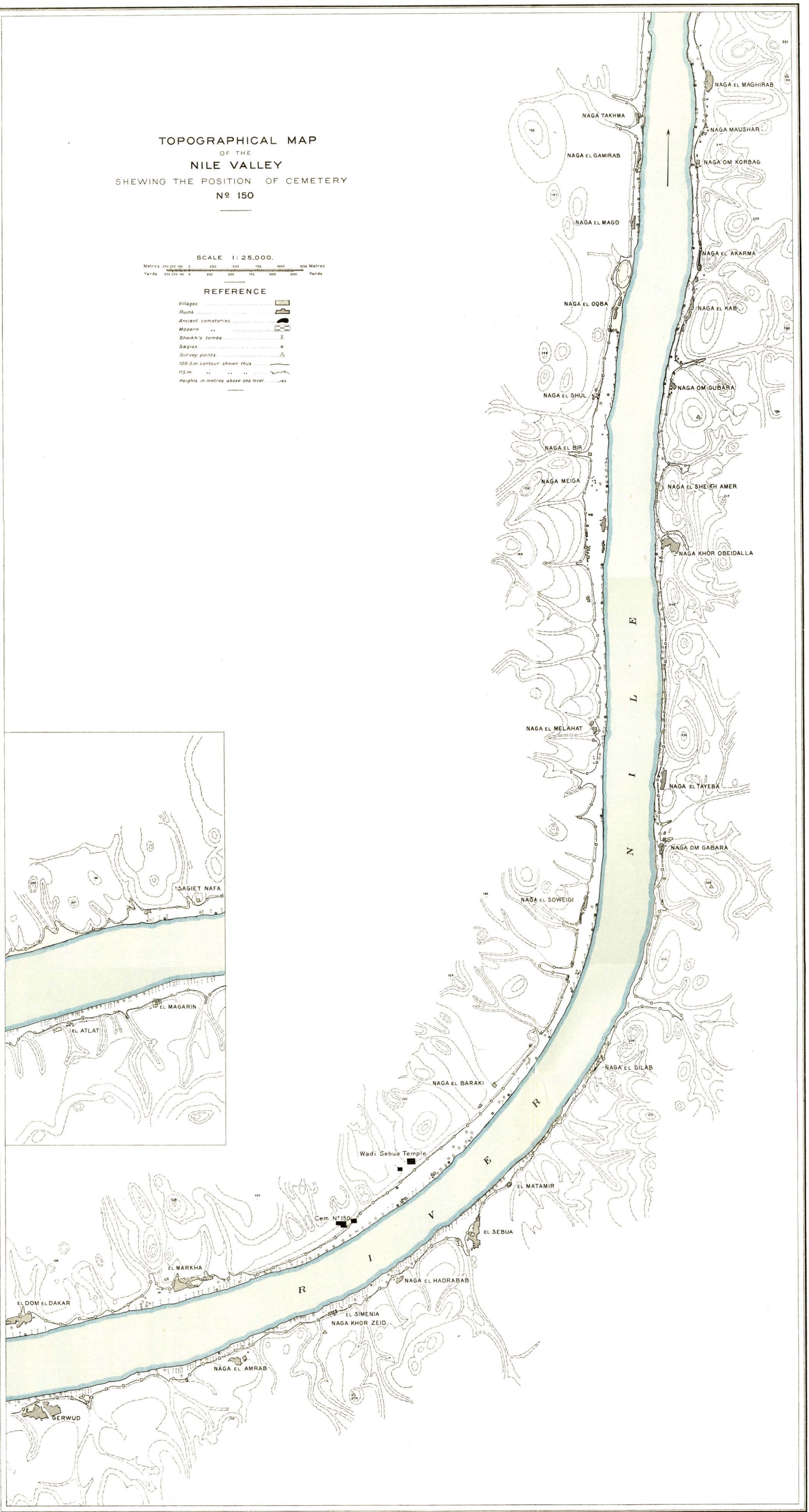
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
NILE VALLEY
SHEWING THE POSITION OF CEMETERY
Nº 150

SCALE 1: 25,000.

Metres 250 200 100 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 Metres
Yards 250 200 100 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 Yards

REFERENCE

Villages
Ruins
Ancient cemeteries
Modern ..
Sheikh's tombs
Saqias
Survey points
106·5 m. contour shown thus
115 m. .. .. ..
Heights in metres above sea level 185



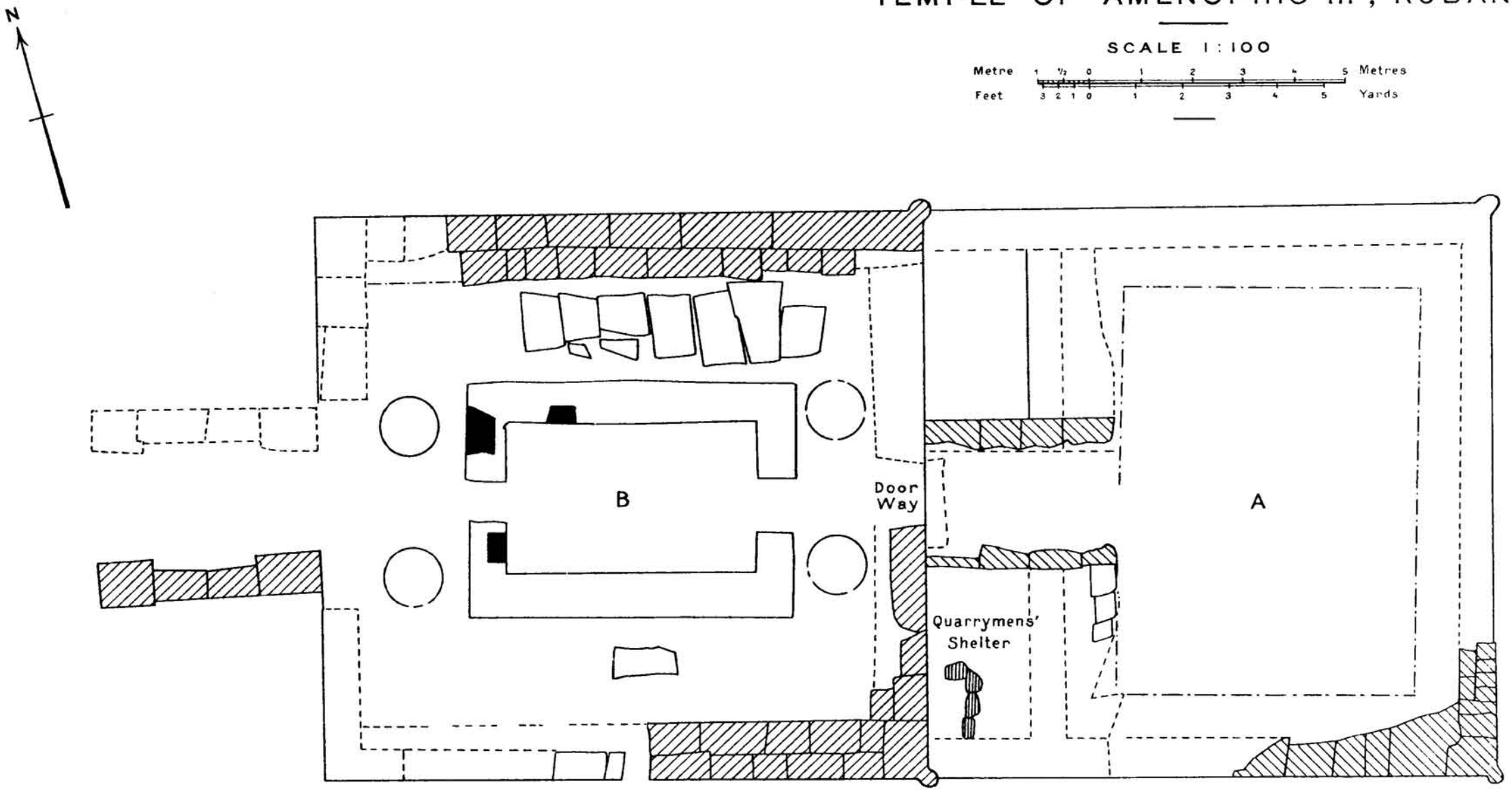
Survey Dept. Cairo 1914 26/772

CEMETERY Nº 110, MIDDLE KINGDOM AND NEW EMPIRE.

Reproduced by the Photo-Metal Process at the Survey Dept Giza 1914. (755-0:1-0)

TEMPLE OF AMENOPHIS III, KUBAN.

SCALE 1:100

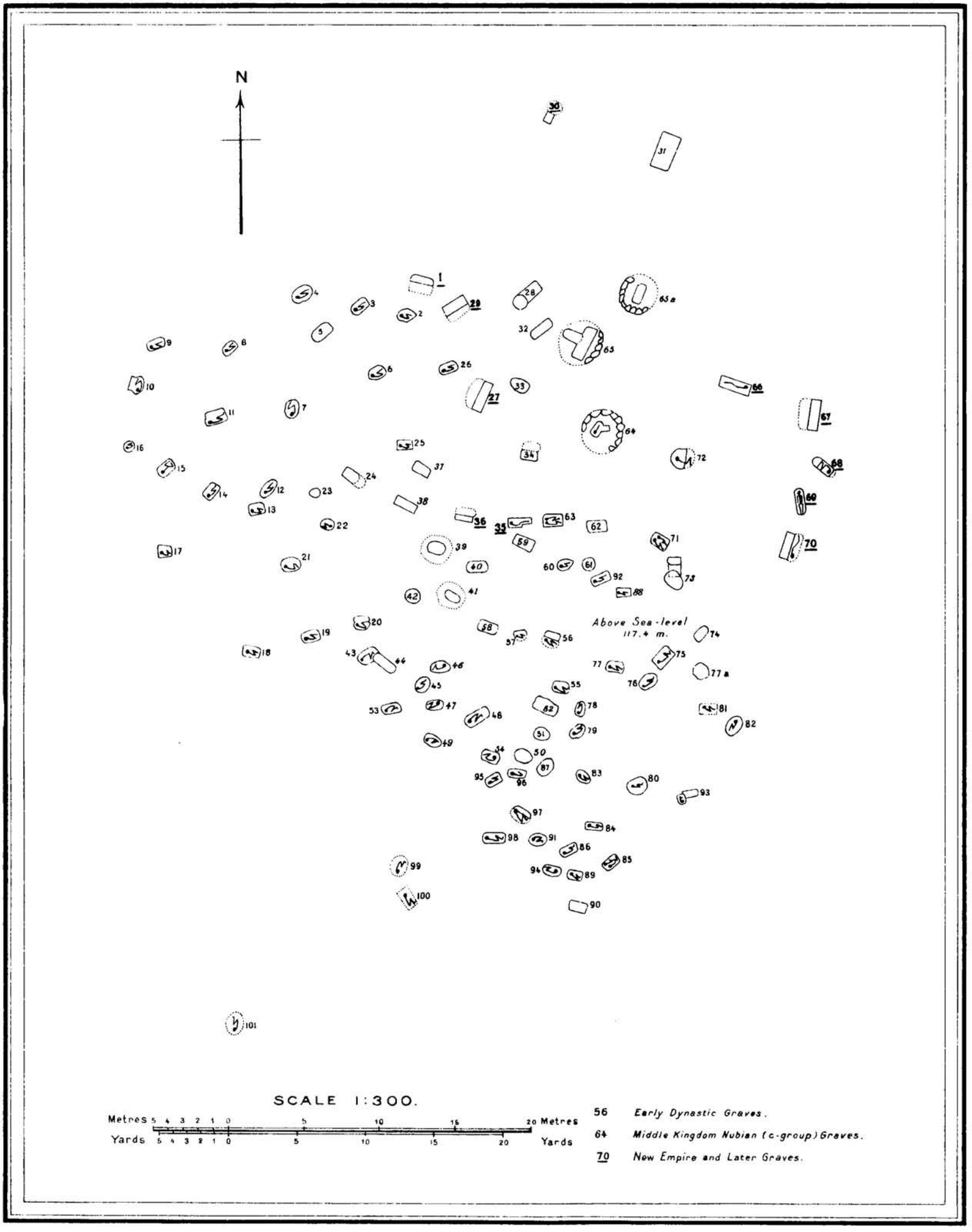


A. *Temple of Tuthmosis III ?*

B. *Temple of Amenophis III.*

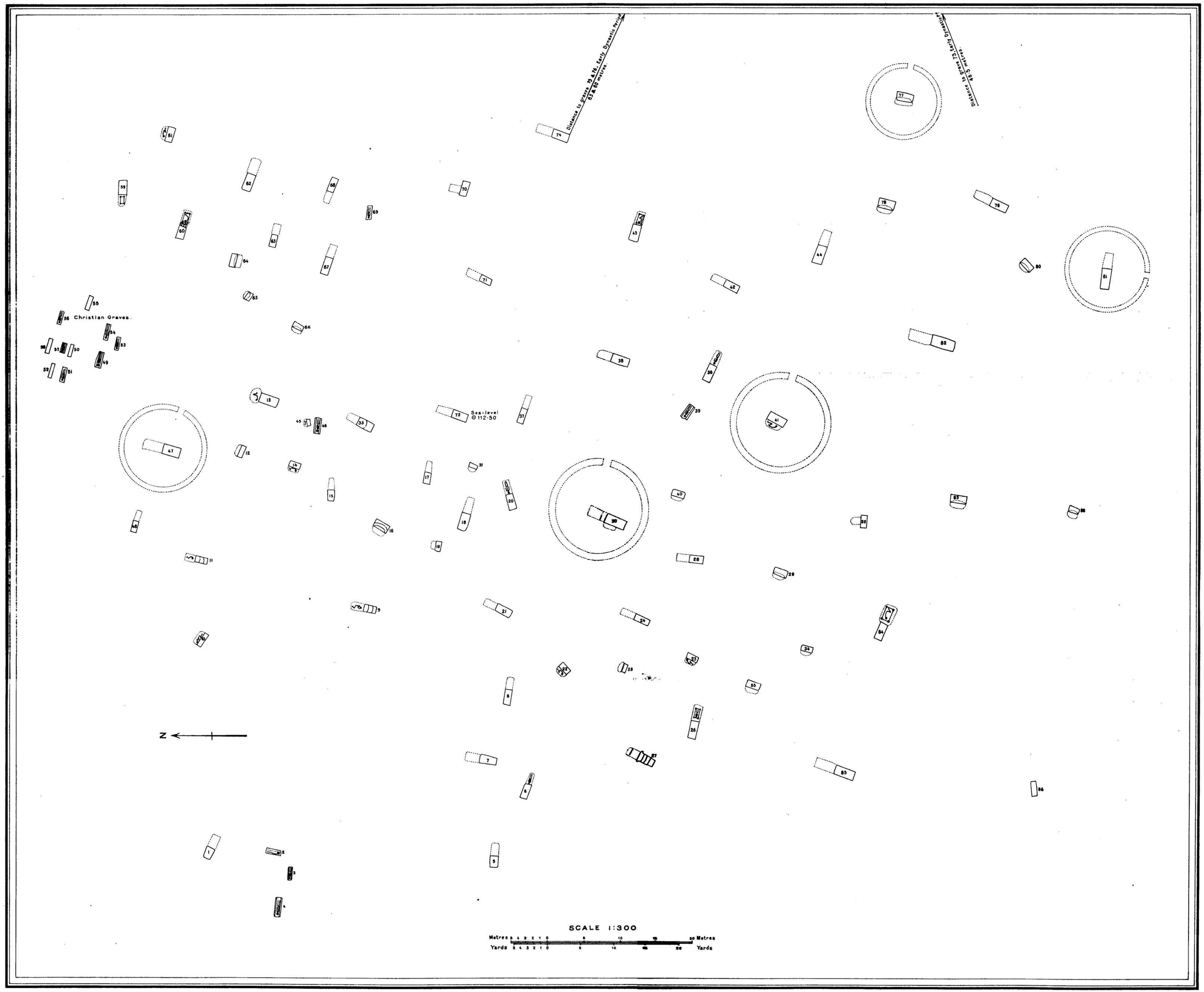
Reproduced by the Photo-Metal Process at the Survey Dept. Giza. 1914. (756-0 ; 1-0)

CEMETERY Nº 111, EARLY DYNASTIC AND MIDDLE KINGDOM NUBIAN. (C-GROUP).



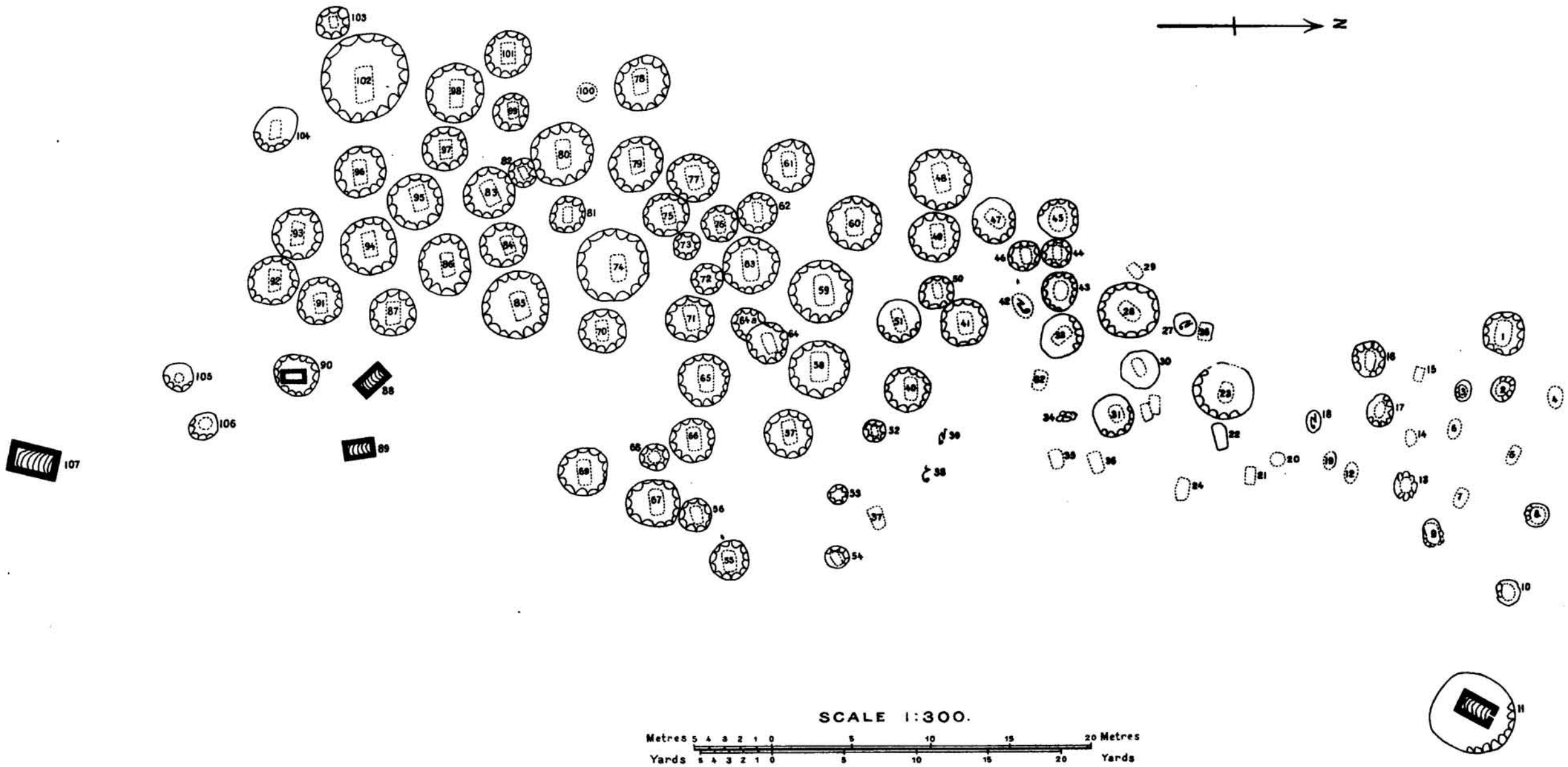
Reproduced by the Photo-Metal Process at the Survey Dept. Giza. 1914. (755-0; 1-0)

NORTHERN PORTION OF CEMETERY Nº 112, (X-GROUP).



Reproduced by the Photo-Metal Process at the Survey Dept. Giza. 1914. (755-0; 1-0)

CEMETERY Nº 115, MIDDLE KINGDOM NUBIAN. (C-GROUP).



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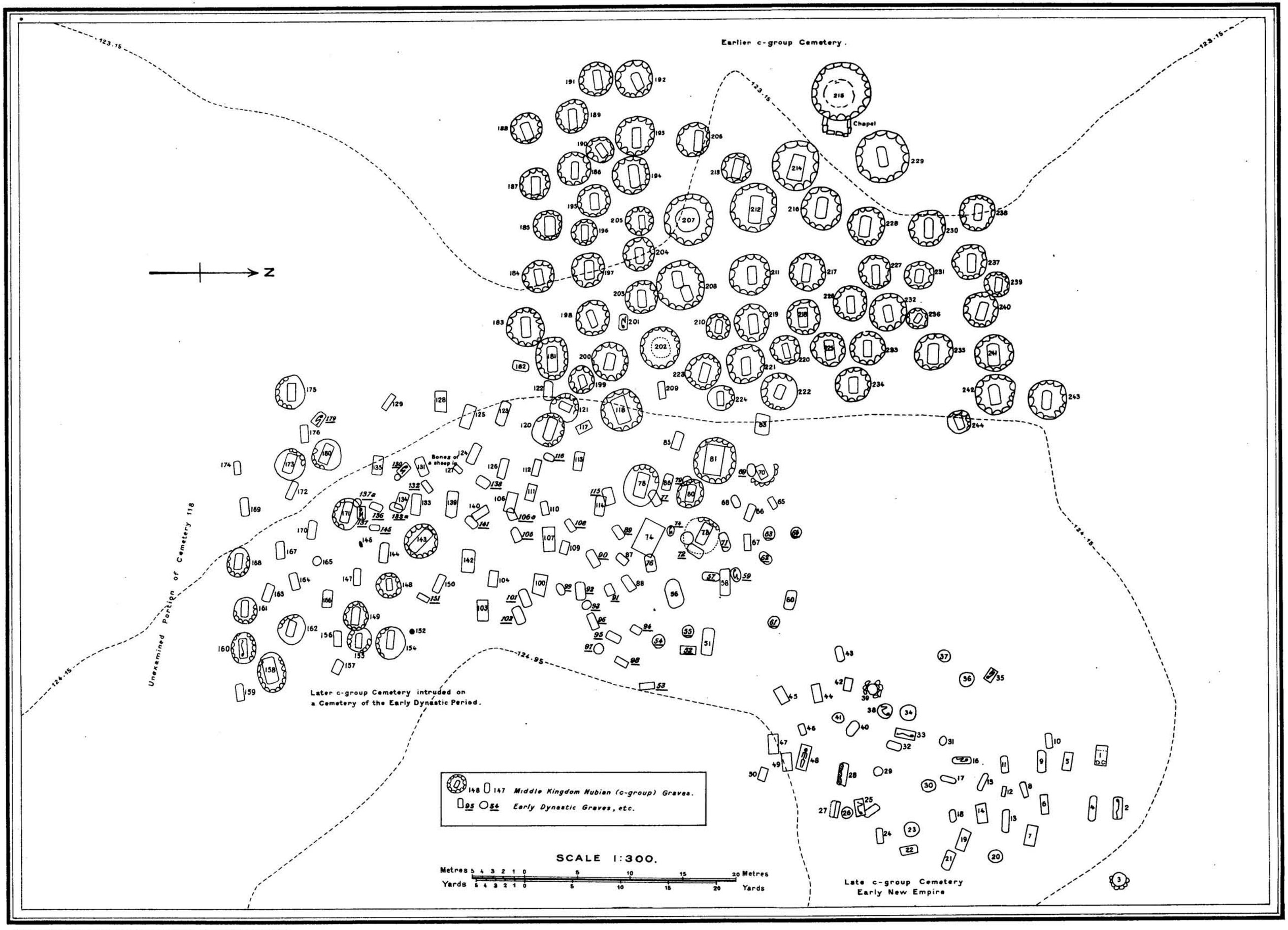
CEMETERY Nº 118, EARLY DYNASTIC AND MIDDLE KINGDOM NUBIAN, (C-GROUP). LATE C-GROUP.



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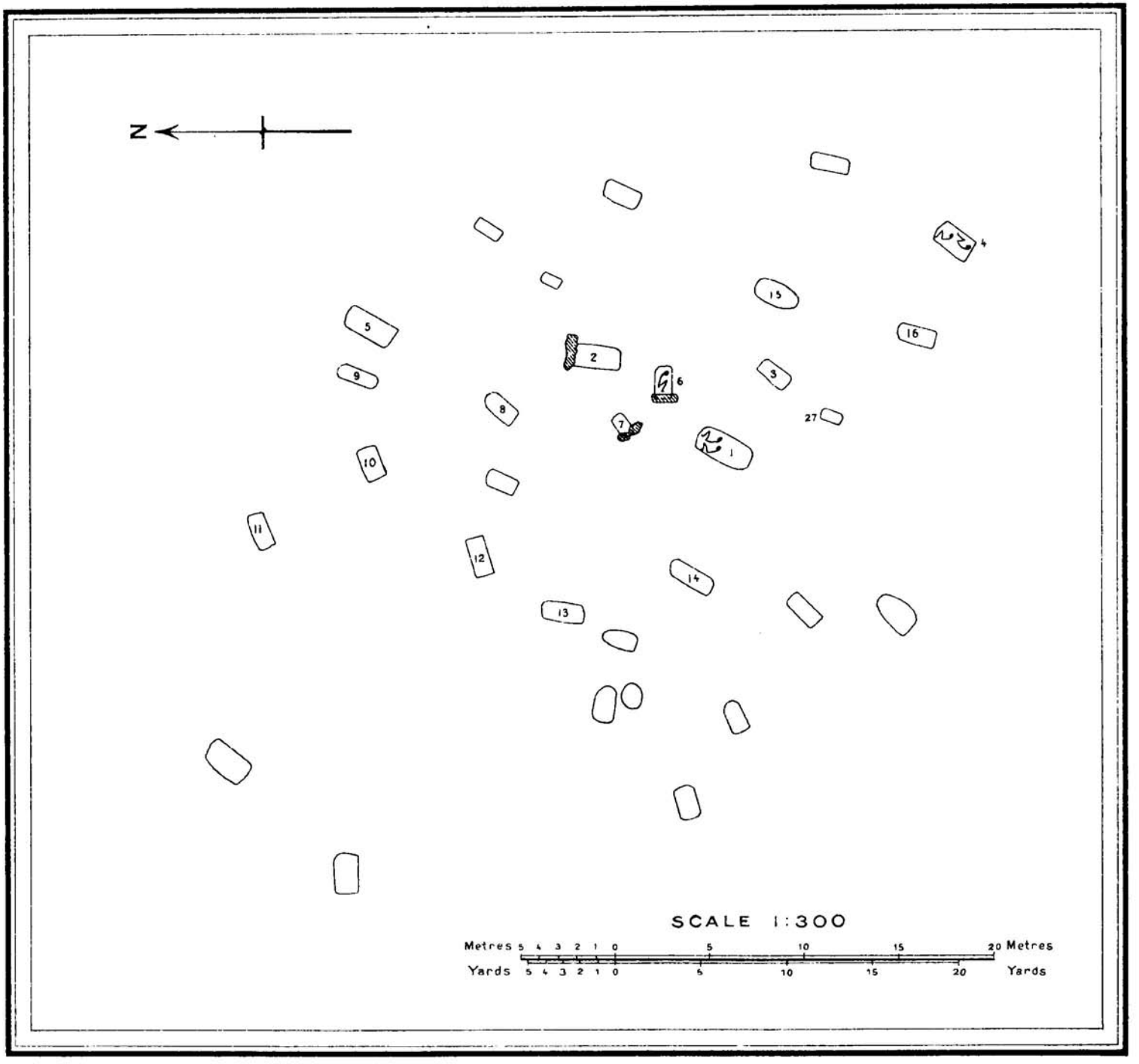
CEMETERY Nº 137, EARLY DYNASTIC.



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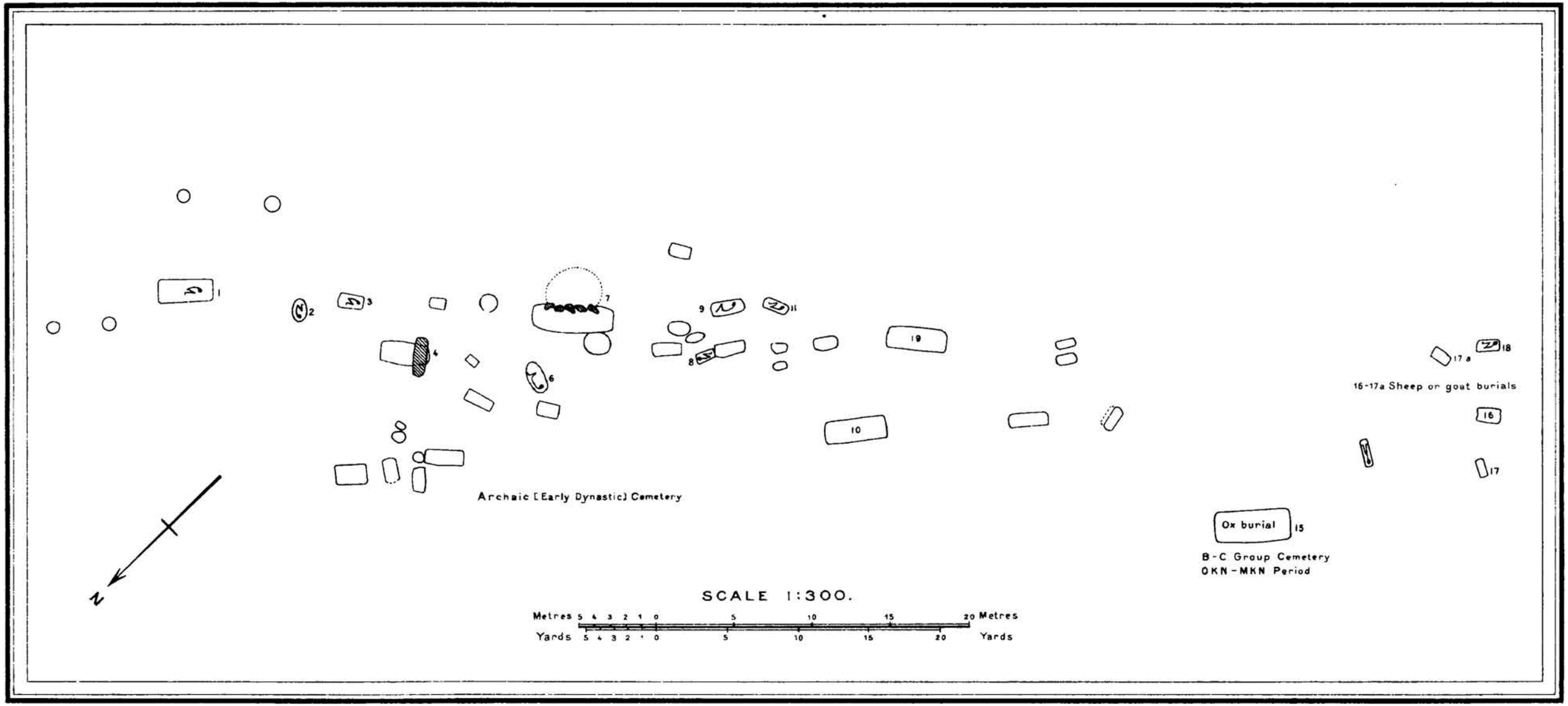
CEMETERY Nº 142, EARLY DYNASTIC, ETC.



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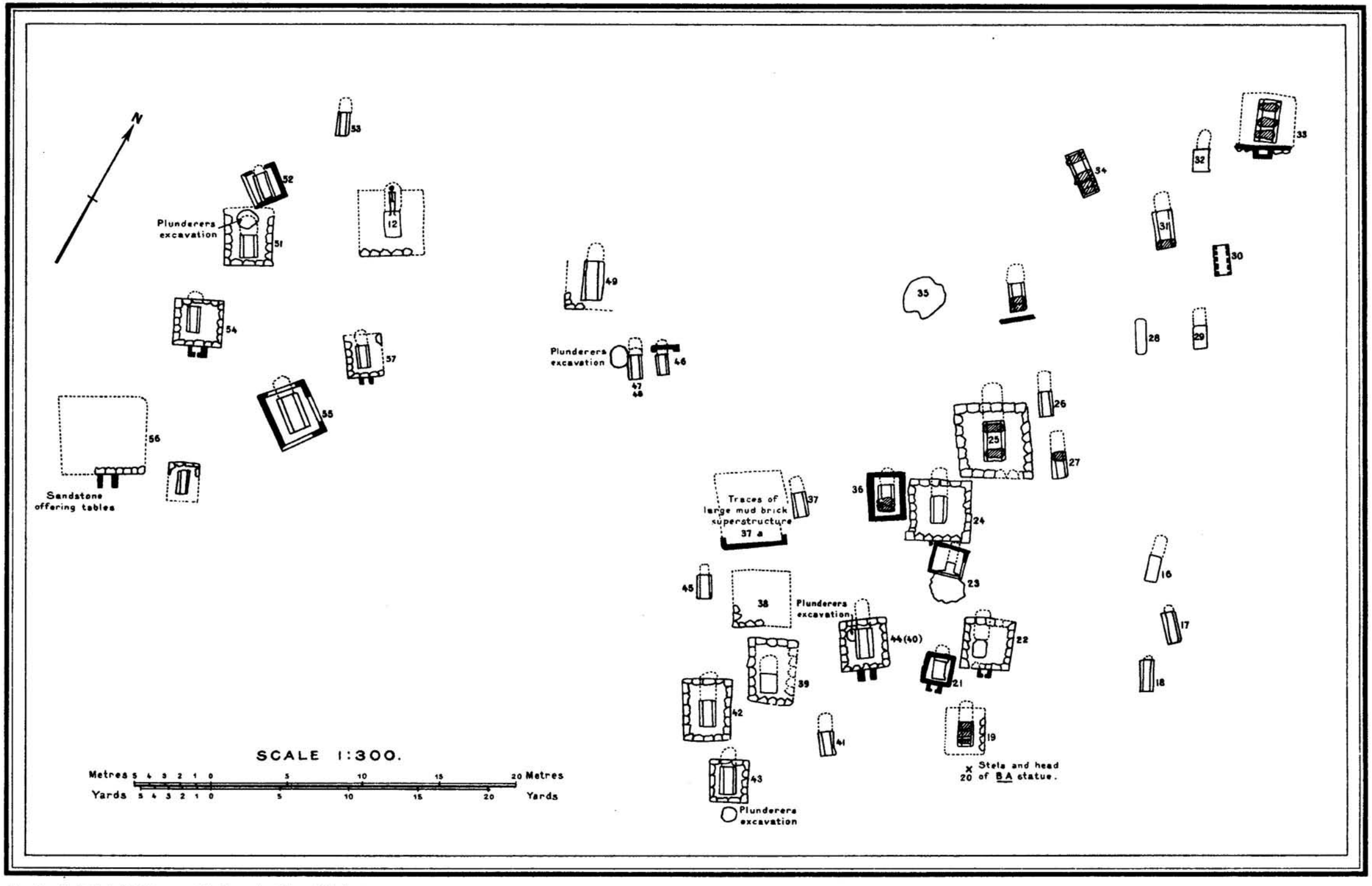
PORTION OF CEMETERY Nº 150, MEROÏTIC PERIOD.



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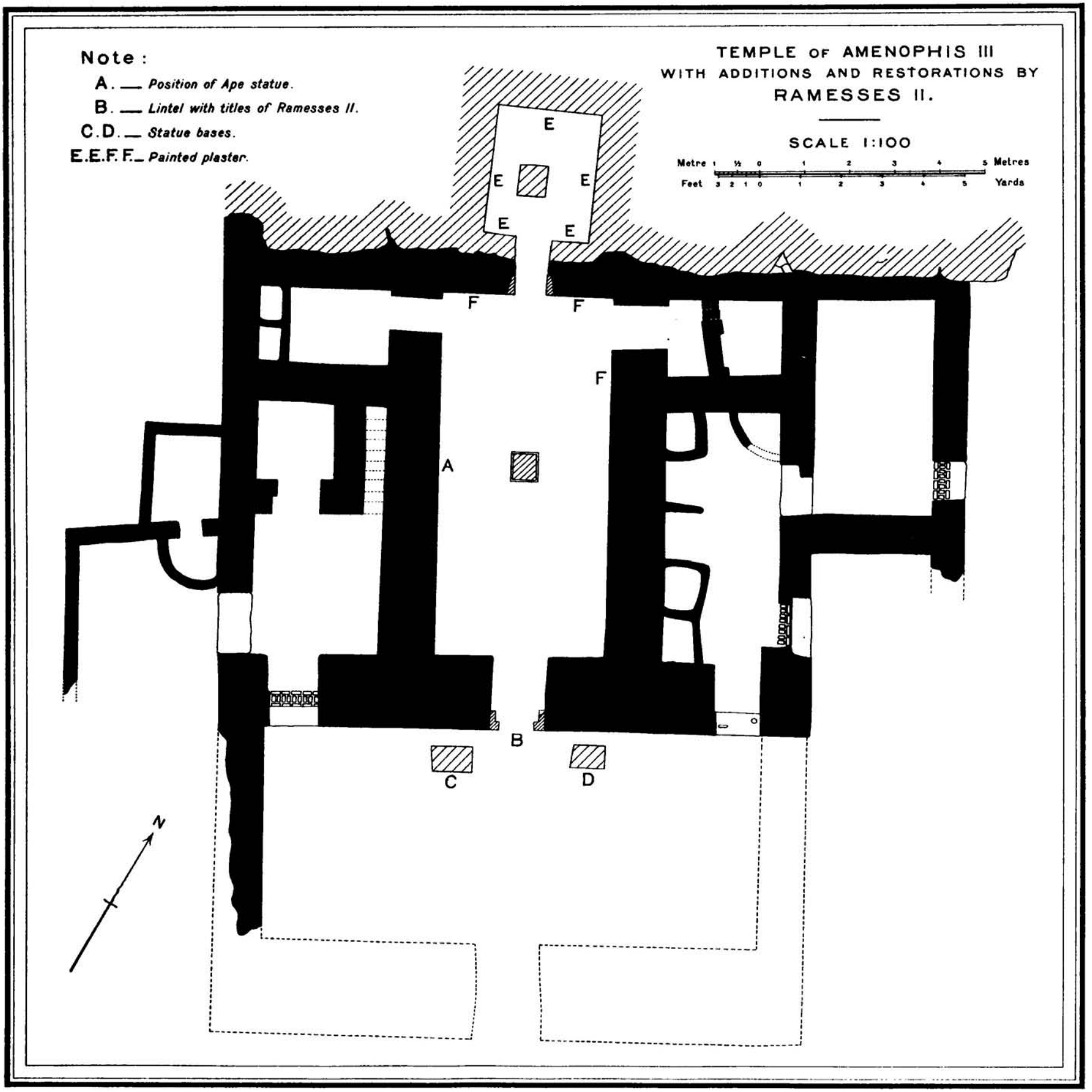
SMALL TEMPLE WADY SEBUA



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