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The fact that Sargon is named where the parallel omen uses the term 'rebel' is interesting, since it shows that Sargon was the typical rebel in the tradition of the priesthood. We are in fact able to affirm with some certainty from whom he rebelled. It has been pointed out by Gadd, *Dynasties of Sumer and Akkad*, 23-25, that Sargon was the cupbearer of Ur-Iliba, and that his reign almost certainly commenced immediately on the death of that king. All other Assyriologists who have dissented from this view have assumed that Sargon was the cupbearer of the deified Ur-Iliba. Professor Langdon now states that Dr. Weidner has found a text at Berlin which states that Ur-Iliba ordered his cupbearer, Sargon, to bring the wine of libation from Esagila. This proves that Gadd's view is the only correct one; Sargon was an official in the lifetime of Ur-Iliba, and therefore his reign includes the years assigned to the last five kings of the dynasty of Kish, and to Lugalzaggisi of Erech. Sargon most probably rebelled immediately after the death of Ur-Iliba, that is on the accession of Zimudar, but it may be that his rebellion occurred at the end of Ur-Iliba's reign, to which an impossible length is assigned by the dynastic lists.

1. Following Father Schell, who gave this explanation, *R.A.,* XVIII, 100.
2. The Weld-Blundell Collection, Vol. II, 3. Why Professor Langdon rejects this evidence as legendary, when he accepts legends as historical (see Weld-Blundell Collection, Vol. II, 3) is not clear.

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**OXFORD EXCAVATIONS IN NUBIA**

*By F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.*

(Continued from *Vol. x, p. 171*)

**XXVII. THE PRE-MEROITIC HISTORICAL GAP IN LOWER NUBIA**

The archaeologist is confronted everywhere in Lower Nubia by groups of remains which have well-defined and distinct characteristics and are attributable to definite periods, but these periods are separated from each other by more or less complete voids; and practically the same voids occur throughout the region at the same chronological points. The proto-dynastic cemetery at Faras, as elsewhere, probably ended about the middle of the First Dynasty, and is in every respect entirely distinct from the G-group cemetery, the beginning of which cannot be placed earlier than the end of the Sixth Dynasty. Again the G-group cemeteries of Lower Nubia appear to the present writer to end with the Egyptian conquests of the Twelfth Dynasty, and are hardly linked up by the scanty remains of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom to the Egyptian temples and colonies of the New Kingdom. The temple blocks at Faras belong solely to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties, although the record of the New Kingdom in the region can be brought down by scattered inscriptions and monuments to the Twentieth Dynasty.

a. **From the New Kingdom to the Ptolemies**

In Egypt, after the New Kingdom we see the power of Thebes falling into decay, Lower Egypt rising in importance with the growth of Mediterranean trade, and military dynasties originating from captains of Libyan

mercenaries seizing the throne. The Twenty-first Dynasty arose from Tanis, the Twenty-second from Heracleopolis and Bubastis, the Twenty-third Dynasty was one of several rival families each of which possessed a realm of its own. From one of these, at Napata, Professor Reisner considers that the great Ethiopian Dynasty which conquered Egypt was derived.\textsuperscript{1} The Assyrian invasions in the seventh century weakened the Ethiopian hold on the north and led to the welding together of the Egyptian Kingdom by Psammetichus of Saia. After a century and a quarter of prosperity under the Saite kings Egypt fell under the domination of the Persians for about the same length of time, on which there followed a successful revolt and the establishment of a series of native Deltaic dynasties for over sixty years. Again the Persians conquered under Ochus, but in ten years more they were overcome in turn by Alexander, and thirty years later in 304 the Ptolemaic Dynasty was established, lasting until the dethronement of Cleopatra by Octavian in 30 B.C. Its hold on Upper Egypt, so far as we know, was unbroken except for twenty years from the sixteenth year of Philopator to the nineteenth of Epiphanes, 206-186 B.C., when the Nubian kings Ergamenes and Azakhelaman appear to have extended their rule to the borders of Egypt at Philae and supported the native kings in revolt at Thebes,\textsuperscript{2} and again about 87-84 B.C. when another revolt of Thebes was heavily punished by Lathyrus.

In Lower Nubia after the New Kingdom, the first trace of human existence that we find consists of scanty and not very important remains of the Ethiopian king Tahraq\textsuperscript{3} including inscriptions of the nineteenth year on the path behind the Bâb el-Kalabaha;\textsuperscript{4} and it would not be justifiable as yet to quote a puzzling fragment of sculpture\textsuperscript{5} from the Meroitic cemetery of Paras as representing the Ethiopian Kingdom of Napata there, since it seems rather to belong to the series of slabs of Tutankhamun's temple; next in age to Tahraq are the famous Greek and Phoenician inscriptions on the colossus of Ramesses II at Abu-Simbel. But these are no evidence of settled life & habitation, and the graves attributable to all this period are exceedingly few.\textsuperscript{6} Afterwards there is a

2. C. Sehhe, Die historische Bedeutung des westlichen Philis-Dekrete, in Zeitschr. f. äg. Spr., LIII, 42.
3. Annals, IX, p. 68.
5. Annals VIII, pp. 91-92 and Pl. XXVII, 12.
6. Annals, IX, p. 68.

b. THE DODECASCHOENUS AND PTOLEMAIC POWER IN NUBIA

It is probable that the Dodecaschoenus counted as a separate unit in Lower Nubia before the Ptolemaic period. It is referred to obscurely by Herodotus in his description of the region about the Cataract, and a Ptolemaic inscription at Shiel even professes to be a decree of Zoser of the Third Dynasty granting rights over it to the temple of Khnum at Elephantine. In the later age Philae was its metropolis and it extended southward to include Dakka (Pselechis). Unfortunately the monuments in the Dodecaschoenus do not help before the Ptolemaic age, when many temples were built, or rebuilt on New Kingdom sites, and possibly destroyed records of the intervening ages; even Philae shows nothing substantial before Nechthnebus I, though there may have been work there of Tahraq and Amasis II. So far as we know, no Ptolemaic or Roman ruler had his name inscribed on any building in Nubia south of the Dodecaschoenus. The earliest of the Ptolemies whose name is found south of Philae is Philopator at Dakkhe. At the end of his reign Upper Egypt revolted and remained independent till the nineteenth year of his successor. The names of two Nubian kings occur at this time:—Ergamenes, who is said to have received a Greek education, built at Philae and at Dakkhe, the Egyptian priests there giving him similar titles to those borne by Philopator; and Azakhelaman built at Debed. Evidently the troubles in Egypt enabled them to assert their authority as far as the Cataract, leaving Upper Egypt in the hands of friendly native kings, Harmakhis and his successor Ankhmakhis.\textsuperscript{3}

The first mention of the Dodecaschoenus on the monuments is when Ergamenes at Dakkhe grants to Isis of Philae her boundary towards (?) Ethiopia, from Syene to Tacampos, making twelve schoeni on the west

2. Annals, X, pp. 89, 93.
and twelve schoeni on the east.' After the suppression of the revolt in Upper Egypt the Ptolemies must have definitely taken over the Dodecachoenous, and not only temples but also contemporary burials 1 bear witness to the settled life of its Egyptian or Egyptianised inhabitants. No doubt it served as a barrier against attacks on Egypt, and above all it secured the way to the gold mines in the Wādī Allāqi which reaches the east bank of the Nile beyond Dakkeh, just within the boundary.

South of the Dodecachoenous we have only a few records of Cyrenaean Greeks in the temple built by Hatespait at Buhen opposite Wādī Halfa. From this place Professor Sayce published two graffiti of Cyrenaeans, attributing them to the second or third century B.C.; 2 and in 1912 the present writer removed into the temple for safety a sandstone slab inscribed with the name of a certain grave-stone, which lay amongst the slabs forming a pathway for tourists through the river gateway of the temple. Mr. M. N. Tod, on the strength of my rough hand-copy, assigns the lettering to the period from the fourth to the second century B.C. The only other evidence of direct Ptolemaic influence beyond the Dodecachoenous is contained in an inscription from the region of the First Cataract 3 recording that in the reign of Philometor (181-166 B.C.) a certain Boethus, a Carian, founded the cities of Philometoros and Cleopatra in the Triacontachoenous, perhaps the name of the district between the First and Second Catarracts.

These and the few scraps enumerated in the preceding section are all the materials we possess to fill the enormous gap of nearly a thousand years between the New Kingdom and the prosperous 'Meroitic' age in Lower Nubia.

On the survey of the history it seems evident that civilisation never had more than a slender hold upon Nubia. Egyptian kings could build temples and Egyptian colonists and resident officials could temporarily uplift the land to a certain degree of prosperity; even a barbarian tribe under a settled system of government by their own rulers could rise to a good degree of culture. But Egyptian rule meant the enslavement of the Nubians or at least the destruction of their initiative, and it is obvious that a prolonged famine or a succession of raids along the narrow valley could annihilate civilisation. After such a calamity, for a longer or shorter

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XXXVIII. THE MEROITIC KINGDOM

Since our work in Nubia came to an end the researches of Dr. Reisner at Napata and Meroe, in the course of which he has scientifically excavated the whole of their pyramid fields, have provided a complete historical scheme of the kings of Ethiopia (a quarter of them still nameless) for eleven hundred years, 1 whereas heretofore only four points had any definition, namely the fifty years of Ethiopian domination over Egypt, the episodes of Ergamenes and of Candace and Petronius, and the Axumite invasion. The scheme is founded on archaeological evidence, very carefully weighed and ingeniously combined, written records giving deplorably little help. It is doubtless liable to correction by further discovery, but can be accepted at once, at the very least, as a solid working hypothesis.

According to Dr. Reisner, after 450 years of supremacy, Napata was forced to cede at least an equal place to Meroe about 300 B.C., in or immediately after the reign of Nastase. Here then begins the 'Meroitic

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period of Ethiopia. But a line of kings labelled the ‘First Meroitic Kingdom of Napata’ ruled at Napata for some eighty years after Nastasen down to the time of Ergamenes. It may be that the enlightened Ergamenes, after annihilating the priestly power in Napata, contrived the ‘Meroitic’ alphabet to enable his people to read and write their native tongue, although it may be doubted whether any example of it has been discovered earlier than 50 B.C. A ‘Second Meroitic Kingdom of Napata’ began about 100 B.C. and continued through five reigns down to the harrying of Northern Nubia and the destruction of Napata by Petronius in 22 B.C. The kings of Meroe on the other hand persisted in all for more than six hundred years, until Aenizas of Axum led his Abyssinian troops down the Athbara and up the Nile and destroyed the last remnants of their power in the middle of the fourth century A.D.

The Meroitic Period is a convenient term, apart from its political justification which is now fully confirmed, for the time during which pagan Nubia with its numerous survivals from Egyptian art and religion was influenced by the contemporary Hellenistic culture of Greece and Rome. In Lower Nubia the flourishing time of this mixed civilisation appears to extend from the end of the first century B.C. to the middle of the third century A.D., during which it is represented by an abundance of antiquities in the cemeteries. The weakness of the last Ptolemies and their conflict with Rome, when a large part of Upper Egypt was neglected entirely, must have encouraged the Meroites to push northward down the valley of the Nile.

In the first year of the Roman domination, 29 B.C., Cornelius Gallus, the prefect of Egypt, after putting down an insurrection in the Thebaic, received at Philae an embassy from the (Meroitic) king of Ethiopia and took him under his protection; and further appointed a ‘tyrant’ or petty king for the Triactiaschoenous at the border (I) of Ethiopia (in fine Aethiopius). All this we learn from his trilingual inscription discovered by Lyons and Borchardt in their excavation of Philae.

As for the district called the Triactiaschoenous, Ptolemy the geographer

1. For Petronius’ expedition see my Meroitic Studies, IV, in Journ. of Ep. Arch., IV, 109 et seqq. It is evident that Dr. Boeimer’s scheme would not admit the identificatio of Candace with the Queen of Meroe on the stele of Akhmin. More died in accordance with Professor Sayce’s view.


3. According to Maspero’s restoration which is accepted by subsequent editors, O. G. I. S., II, 9.

(c. A.D. 150) places it in the region southward from the Second Cataract. It may be that it lay there, far off from Egypt, but from this inscription and the other in which it is mentioned it would be more appropriate to identify it as the country between the two cataracts (including the Dodecaschoenous) which the Ptolemies and consequently Augustus’ prefect may well have claimed as in their sphere of influence; the geographer seems often in error about positions in Ethiopia, and the term was probably no longer of political importance in his day.

The district from Syene to the temple of Oedooine comprised in the twelve schoeni of the Dodecaschoenous measures 123 kilometres along the river, giving 10½ kilometres to the schoenous. From Syene to the Second Cataract the distance along the river is 360 kilometres (with the great bend which might indeed be cut short by the desert road), making thirty-five of these schoeni, but the number thirty is obviously a round one.

In 23 B.C. the Ethiopians were roused to attack Egypt while the new prefect Aelius Gallus was embarrassed in Arabia. They captured Philae, Elephantine and Syene; but Petronius, the third prefect, drove them back to Pselphis (Dakka), defeated them there with great loss, and marched forward to Napata which he captured and destroyed. He then strengthened and garrisoned Primis (Ibrim), and eventually sent on the envoys of Candace to the emperor at Samos, where Augustus granted them all they asked and even remitted the taxes which he had imposed.

The long peace that ensued evidently brought great prosperity to the Ethiopians of Lower Nubia. It is not as yet easy to determine precisely on what this prosperity was based; perhaps it was simply that a settled form of government in Egypt and in Ethiopia with friendly relations between the two countries brought plentiful passengers, freight, and trade to the sailors of Lower Nubia and a good demand for all cattle, corn and dates that could be produced by the scanty patches of cultivation on the banks of the Nubian Nile. The gold mines of the eastern desert may have contributed also to the prosperity of the valley.

The Dodecaschoenous formed the northern boundary of the Meroitic population and rule. Dr. Blackman found some Meroitic potsherds on the town site of Pselphis at Dakka, but the northernmost Meroitic
cemetery in Mr. Firth’s exhaustive exploration for the Archaeological Survey of Nubia was No. 131, just south of Maharraqa. Roman garrisons occupied the Dodecaschoenus until they were withdrawn by Diocletian about A.D. 290.

So long as Egypt flourished during the first two centuries of Roman rule, Lower Nubia flourished with it. It is probable that, apart from the actual metropolis at Meroe, the northern province, thanks to the good influence of its neighbour, was the most prosperous and civilised part of the Merotic Empire, and the tribes of the eastern desert were under its control. But the progressive impoverishment of Egypt from the end of the second century must have gradually brought the trade and industries of Lower Nubia to ruin and sapped its strength, until after another century these tribes, no longer subject to nor even awed by the Meroites, plundered their farms and villages as they did those of Egypt. Thus it was not Ethiopians but Blemmyes against whom Diocletian took the precaution of encouraging the Nobatae from the west to occupy the Dodecaschoenus when the Romans finally abandoned it and the gold mines, and it may be doubted whether Meroitic Ethiopians survived at all at that time in Lower Nubia.

In the far south it was probably different. Dr. Reisner carries on his line of kings of Meroe for another sixty years. In the middle of the fourth century black ‘Nóbá’ had ousted the ‘Kásá’ (Cushites, Ethiopians, Meroites) from some of their towns on the Nile and about the ‘Takkazá’ (Athbara); they had followed up the course of the Athbara and begun to attack the ‘red’ people, defying the warnings of ‘Ézáá’, the king of the ‘Aksám’ in Abyssinia. Aezanias gathered his army, defeated the Nóbá at Kemêlê, and pursued them for twenty-three days to the ‘Sédá’ (Nile?) and pillaged and destroyed both the straw-but villages of the Nóbá and the built towns of the Káá. From the junction of the Sédá and the Takkazá he sent his troops southward as far as ‘Alwá’ (Sobá), the southern capital of the Káá on the Blue Nile, and northward until they reached the ‘red Nóbá’, capturing the towns of the Káá and (black) Nóbá, and slaying or enslaving the inhabitants. The whole expedition seems to have been intended to punish the blacks, perhaps related to

the modern Núba tribes of the hills of Kordofán, who had been molesting the reds (Hamitic peoples) towards Abyssinia. The ‘red Nóbá’ in the north, who were left unmolested, were probably the Nubi and Blemmyes now settled in the valley of the Nile. This destructive expedition was evidently the death-blow to the Meroitic kingdom.

XXIX. BLEMMYES AND NUBIANS

According to Eratosthenes, writing in the second half of the third century B.C., the country below Meroe and above Egypt, west of the Nile, was inhabited by Nubae who were independent of Meroe and were divided into several kingdoms of their own; on the east side there were Megabari and Blemmyes, subject to their own ethnics (Meroites) and bordering on the Egyptians, while Troglydotèes inhabited the parts by the Red Sea. As Eratosthenes flourished from the last year of the reign of Philopator to the end of that of Philopator, Lower Nubia and the Dodecaschoenus may have been in the possession of either Egypt or of the Meroites when he wrote.

The dry Libyan deserts probably kept the Nubian tribes at a distance from the Nile valley, and they were therefore neither subject to the Meroites nor were they in close touch with Egypt until, long afterwards, Diocletian tempted them to occupy the Dodecaschoenus; but on the east side the scanty nomads wandered everywhere. Thus, while the Nubae have not yet been recognised in Ptolemaic documents, a ‘Mekhabar born in Egypt’ with the Egyptian name Pabés is mentioned in a demotic contract from Edfú of the reign of Philopator, and is son of a certain Harmena who is elsewhere described as a ‘Blemmnow born in Egypt’. It seems as if Blemmyes and Megabari were readily confused in Egypt. There are other instances of Blemmyes born in Egypt and even of Philean-people (man of Pilak born in Egypt) in Ptolemaic documents, showing that the Dodecaschoenus right down to Syene was reckoned either by nationality, language, or geography to be outside the bounds of Egypt proper. The Meroites are evidently designated by the name

2. See Milne, History of Egypt under Roman Rule, p. 66.
3. See the following, see Littmann’s interpretation of the great inscription in Deutsche Akademie-Expedition, IV, pp. 32-33.
Ekesh in Egyptian, applied for instance to the Ethiopian supporters of the native Upper Egyptian dynasty in its struggle with Epiphanes.  

Strabo borrows from Agatharchides (writing about 130 B.C.) a description of the manners and customs of the Megabari (under which name he perhaps included the Blemmyes), their mode of burial under heaps of stones and their primitive methods of fighting (probably with some exaggeration); their numbers were few and they were not warlike. During the first centuries of the Roman rule Egypt suffered little or nothing from these tribes, thanks to the good guarding of the frontiers, although they were a danger to travellers in the eastern desert. In the third century A.D., however, the Blemmyes became formidable, and in the reign of Decius in 250 we hear of raids by them on the Egyptian borders; they seem to have spread northward and soon dominated the trade routes between the Nile and the Red Sea. When Diocletian in or about 290 withdrew the Roman garrisons from the Dodecaschoenus he encouraged the Nobatae from the western desert to settle in the valley, giving them an annual subsidy to protect Upper Egypt against the Blemmyes. In the second quarter of the fifth century Olympiodorus is stated to have been well received by the pagarchs and priest of the Blemmyes (sic), and visited their cities from Talmis (Kalabsheh) as far south as Prima, i.e. Ibrim opposite Anibeh, some fifty miles north of Faras. During all this time no attack was made on Egypt, and the tribes settled in the Dodecaschoenus, whether Nobatae or Blemmyes or both together, seem to have lived in sufficient amity with each other. But towards 450 we hear again of a Blemmy raid on Egypt, and in 453 the Byzantine generals Maximinus and Florus compelled both Blemmyes and Nobatae to agree to peace for a hundred years on condition that they were permitted to visit the temple of Isis at Philae (which island still belonged to the Empire) and borrow the statue of the goddess to take to their own country. At the expiration of the period named Justinian closed the temple and carried off the statues to Constantinople.  

Shortly afterwards, Christianity finally drove out paganism from the Nubian valley.

Philae throughout this time was apparently the frontier post of the Empire, which therefore held the entire First Cataract. The rest of the

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1. See their Karum, vol. III, chapter XII, with Appendix I, which contains the statements of Greek and Latin writers on Nubia in the Roman and Byzantine ages.
first sight appeared. I cannot help feeling sorry that Professor Elliot Smith has advanced this possibility, though there is nothing unreasonable in it a priori. It is based on nothing more than the 'peculiar configuration of Akhenaten's body, as depicted in his statues and bas-reliefs,' coupled with a slight degree of hydrocephalus in the skull. Yet I can find nothing in the configuration of the king's body which is not to be found in those of all his court and his people, and if once we are to admit exceptions to the rule then all medical evidence as to the age of mummies based on the amount of ossification becomes suspect. For nearly twenty years we have believed in Elliot Smith's limit of thirty for the age of Akhenaten and shaped our ideas of his history to suit this, and this new suggestion strikes a heavy blow at the value of anatomical evidence. The authors treat in complete silence Seth's article referred to above, which is a very reasonable and serious attack on the authenticity of the body. If Seth does not prove his case he does at least bring forward arguments which should have been met in this book.

With regard to the curiously shaped heads of Akhenaten's daughters in relief and painting the authors rightly suggest the possibility that they are not true to nature but also hint at the possibility of head-binding. If this is the only Egyptian evidence for the practice we see little justification for its categorical inclusion on p. 31 among the features of Egyptian civilization which afterwards spread over the world. It is difficult to believe that either nature or art had endowed these two young ladies with skulls quite so grotesque as would appear from their pictures, and, if the form be not a mere freak of the artist, the possibility that it represents an elaborate coiffure should perhaps not be overlooked.

The spelling Aahmose (p. 87) is surely indefensible. The -is is purely a Greek ending and should only be used if a full Greek form is employed. The curiously worded reference to Herodotus, 'Euterpe, Bk. II,' (p. 126, cf. p. 18) arouses in us a suspicion which is doubtless quite unfounded.

T. E. ERIC PEET

Several reviews are unavoidably held over to the next number.

OXFORD EXCAVATIONS IN NUBIA

BY F. L. GRIFFITH, M.A.

WITH PLATES XIV-LXXII

(Continued from p. 125)

XXX. THE MERODIC CEMETERY AT FARAS

The extensive cemetery about the temple of Tutankhamun 1 yielded an abundance of antiquities covering the whole of the Merotic age at Faras, by the side of which the finds of that period on the rest of the site are very scanty. It is desirable, therefore, to study it before proceeding to discuss other materials, and it is sufficiently large and rich to fill and overflow the space obtainable for this year's instalment of the 'Oxford Excavations.'

In the first season, 1910-1911, with Dr. Blackman's assistance, two separate portions of the cemetery were excavated. We began at the southern end with a band of fifty metres breadth, starting from the eastern edge where the graves were very small and poor, and running westward for 190 metres until the tamarisk hills and sand drifts made further excavation too laborious (graves 1-999 and 2000-2099) although the graves were still plentiful; southward there appeared to be very few graves, the southern edge of the main cemetery running straight. On the northern side of this excavation we came upon the site of the temple of Tutankhamun, and before closing work we made an extension of the digging over part of it (graves 2901-23..). Meanwhile we had attacked the northern half of the cemetery where traces of larger brick structures were visible, and soon found ourselves in a field of mastaba-tombs occupying the north-east corner, with miscellaneous graves behind them (graves 1001-1221, 1501-1550). This excavation was carried on some 200 metres northward, to the north-east edge, where the modern burial ground adjoins, and com-

1. For the position of the cemetery see Vol. VIII, Pl. I, and for the plan see Pl. XIV in this volume.
prised the clearance and removal of the ruins of a church which had been built in crude brick over 1063.

In 1911-1912, to begin with, during my absence owing to illness, Mr. Woolley completed the exploration of the temple area with its adjacent brick buildings. Afterwards, skirting the sand dunes and deep sand on the west and north, we joined up the two excavations along the western edge, revealing the graves 1224-1226, 2373 A-2378 A, and 2380-2900; in so doing we worked out the remainder of the mastaba-field, unless more mastabas exist under the deep sand behind and beyond 2782 and 2800.

The total number of graves excavated was therefore over 1400 in the first season, and over 600 in the second. The mere figures give 2036 graves, but there are many A-numbers to add, and very few Christian graves to subtract. A considerable number of the Meroitic graves contained two or more skeletons, or had secondary interments destroying the original bodies, so that the total number of Meroitic burials in the cemetery must have reached several thousand.

The cemetery may be said to have formed an equilateral triangle of about 200 metres in the side, and centred on the temple of Tutankhamun. That it had definite boundaries is impossible, and the straight line on the south marks really the limit of our excavation, and not that of the cemetery, though the ground beyond was almost devoid of graves. The plan of the cemetery is made up from several portions sketch-mapped separately, and joined together at home; the junction between the work of the first and the second season in the mastaba-field (i.e. of 1000-1500 with 2000-2500), and the relation of the mastaba-field to the southern strip were but vaguely determined, chiefly by dead reckoning, and are liable to correction. The relative positions of the graves in all of the Paros cemeteries were sketched into the usual ten-metre squares as they were excavated.¹ Several cairns of stones were erected by us in and about the cemetery as sighting points.

The temple of Tutankhamun had evidently lost all its sanctity when the Meroites began to bury here; in fact, it was then already a mere remnant of utter ruin, and its convenience as a crude brick and stone quarry for tomb-construction may have attracted them to the place. The earliest cave graves were sealed with stones from the temple, and graves of the ‘lateral niche’ type were burrowed into the brick walls, and beneath the stone column bases, and even under the foundations of the main entrance. It might be worth while hereafter to excavate the portions of the cemetery that remain untouched eastward of the temple buildings, which would probably yield more ‘anklet’ cave graves and fragments of Tutankhamun’s sculptures.

The whole of the cemetery is in alluvial soil encroached upon by sand, and but little raised above the level of high Nile. No rock was met with. We were informed that portions of the area had occasionally been irrigated and cultivated in recent times; consequently, as may be supposed, the condition of the graves was extremely bad. There was no sign of recent plundering, but all the burials had been robbed in ancient times, the large populations of Christian Pachoras being no doubt a chief cause of this. The stone work had been carried off, and the brick work dug away by successive generations of cultivators, and swarms of white ants, together with the damp and salt from irrigation and Nile soakage, had in their various ways destroyed almost all perishable material, including wood, iron, ivory, and even glass. The church on the top of mastaba 1063 had gone far towards preserving the superstructures of this and of the surrounding mastabas; on the other hand graves lying beneath sand drifts and tamarisk hills, as far as we excavated westward, showed precisely the same degree of denudation and ruin as those in the more open portions of the cemetery. In the most populous parts there were often three or four layers of graves superimposed, early cave graves being intruded upon by pit graves of various types and ages. But practically all were Meroitic, the only exceptions being a few graves of pagan Blemnyes or Nobatae, chiefly at the south-east corner, a few Christian graves, chiefly in the vicinity of the church, and a few Moslem graves amongst the mastabas towards the modern cemetery.

XXXI. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON THE TEMPLE OF TUTANKHAMUN

(The Treasure-Chamber)

The plan of the temple alone is shown in Vol. VIII, Pl. XXVI, but on Pl. XIV of the present volume Mr. Woolley’s plan of the temple, with

the confused remnants of brick buildings of the same period, has been worked into the plan of the cemetery. In describing the temple I overlooked the rectangular, oblong projection from the temple wall at the north-west corner which, as I have realised since, is of great importance. It represents a rectangular chamber sunk in the ground like a tomb with stone-lined floor and sides. But it is the only stone-lined chamber in the cemetery region; it had no trace of a grave deposit, and it is well constructed and conformable with the temple buildings. Mr. Woolley rightly added it to the plan of the temple. Unfortunately we have no notes upon it, and do not know its precise measurements or depth which, at any rate, did not much exceed the height of a man. According to the plan it must have measured close upon four metres by two. It was perfectly plain, the upper part destroyed down to below the level of the temple floor, and it had no recognisable means of access unless from the top. One cannot but conclude that it was the safe deposit or treasure-chamber for temple valuables. It lies beyond the other remnants that visibly belonged to the temple, and so forms a projection beyond the outline suggested by Mr. Woolley. But it can hardly be doubted that there was originally a further extension of the temple area westwards. The depository would have been beneath the floor of a chamber, and reached by lifting a trap-door or slab. In the larger houses of Tell el-Amarna, contemporary with this temple, small brick-lined pits frequently occurred beneath the floors, and were evidently for the storage of valuables.

XXXII. MEROITIC AND OTHER PAGAN BURIALS

In arranging the material from the cemetery the present writer thinks that he can distinguish four stages before the collapse of paganism. These are characterised especially by

A. Cave graves with very scanty antiquities; wheel-made lekythoi and primitive pottery, bronze vessels, glass and other beads. These may be divided into an earlier group, in which the burials are with feet to entrance, often with bronze anklets, and a later group with head to entrance. Late Ptolemaic.

B. Foot-niche and lateral-niche graves, abundant pottery, wheel-made

and hand-made, decorated and plain, and thick glass unguentaria.

First to second centuries A.D.

C. Rectangular graves bricked all round, abundant wheel-made pottery, decorated and plain, unguentaria and handled vessels of glass. Second to third centuries A.D.

D. Wheel-made plain pottery, including saggia-pots, bodies often contracted. Nubian-Blemmy period, 250-550 A.D.

The last three centuries are very scantily represented by graves, which moreover may cover only part of the time between the dates mentioned.

Most of the graves in the cemetery were of a size to contain a single body with a few accompaniments, but some were large chambers, and the notables seem generally to have had a superstructure erected over their graves. These graves were in some cases large pits, in others narrow trenches; the superstructure was generally square with tapering sides, a framework of bricks or stone filled solid with rubble. The upper parts were always destroyed; they may have been pyramidal, but following Woolley and MacIver's terminology at 'Anibe, we call them mastabas; they had little chambers or niches built on to the middle of the east wall as shrines. Many superstructures were represented only by a few bricks, and many large graves showed no trace of any superstructure that they may have had.

The small single graves were of several classes: (1) Cave graves.

(2) Foot-niche graves, the end of the grave burrowed out to hold the feet.

(3) Lateral-niche graves, body laid in a hollow in the side of a trench.

(4) Rectangular graves, all sides bricked.

It will be readily seen that the four types develop logically from each other; the cave graves (1), with sunk approach by slope or steps or well, were liable to collapse upon the excavator in the alluvial soil at Faras; it was easier to open up the whole area and build an artificial cave in it. This was at first done incompletely, either (2) by covering a grave with bricks in the trench itself but burrowing its narrow foot end in the alluvium, or (3) by hollowing laterally from the trench and completing the roofing by lean-to bricks against the hollowed side; and then, completely (4) by bricking over an entire rectangular grave in the trench.

1. See Pls. XXXIV, LXXI, 1-7, for plans, etc.

2. Some early graves are transitional from the cave with feet to entrance, and show a deep head niche and a lateral niche for the body with shelf.
That this was actually the course of development at Faras is clear by the relative ages of the types, though the earlier types survived or reappeared at later stages.

The graves of the south-eastern fringe (1-50) were chiefly of very late date. Behind these and northward a broad middle band contained the early cave graves with others of every type; the western parts were characterised by large rectangular graves, frequently containing more than one body. The mastabas formed two groups near the eastern edge, north and south of the temple site which they avoided, and altars, stelae, and other stones from them were re-used in graves throughout this region. The northern group was by far the largest, and those that composed the southern group had been almost entirely destroyed.

Bricks or stones were used for blocking the entrances of the cave graves, bricks for lining and vaulting all other graves and for building the superstructure; occasionally slabs of stone were laid flat over a grave, resting on ledges, and parts of the lower courses of mastabas might be in small blocks of ashlars.

Orientation. The orientation of the graves agrees roughly with that of the temple of Tutankhamun, their axes lying east and west by the river (south-east and north-west by compass) with considerable variation. A few (19, 50, 51, 102 A, etc.) lay at right angles to the usual direction, roughly north and south (north-east and south-west by compass). In almost every case these exceptions could be identified as of the lateral-niche type; thus their lateral openings were to the east or west, like the axial openings of all the other types of graves.

Of the corpse, at the best only the skeleton survived, usually mutilated and disturbed by plunderers. Even the bones were in a fragile condition, or largely decayed away, especially in the damp mud at the lowest levels. A pottery coffin was found in the early cave grave 577 (Pl. XXXV, 2), but no trace was anywhere observed of cartonnage such as usually encloses late mumies in Egypt. It is probable that the bodies were clothed or wrapped, but not bandaged; 1 many studs were found such as would have been used for fastening a garment on the shoulder or chest.

Normally the bodies were laid extended on the back, heads to the west, the arms down the sides, hands usually over the pelvis. But there are exceptions. The heads are to the east in many cave graves and, in

many lateral-niche graves, to the south. In narrow lateral-niche graves too, the corpse may be laid on its side, or at least tilted with face either towards or away from the opening, and the limbs sometimes slightly flexed. Out of at least a thousand skeletons in which the original position was recognisable only twelve were contracted, and most of these appear to be of Nubian-Blemmy age (D).

XXXIII. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES

Pl. XIV. Plan of the Meroitic cemetery, with the remains of the temple of Tutankhamun and the brick buildings belonging to it (Seltepentê) pieced together and reduced from rough sectional plans. See above, p. 141, and the additional note on the temple of Tutankhamun on p. 143. The irregular bounding lines show in parts the limits of the excavation.

Pls. XV-XXXII. Types of vessels in pottery, glass, and bronze. The pottery types are classified by form and not by fabric, except that the black hand-made pottery is treated separately. Some forms were represented by single specimens only, others by many, with endless variations. The drawings were made throughout the two seasons in Nubia, and some were added in England, after which they were all re-classified. The selection of objects for drawing depended partly on their condition, and a great deal on the stage reached in the excavation. A leisurely survey of the whole of the material at the end of the two seasons would have given a much more satisfactory result, but of course was impracticable, as most of it was then out of reach.

Pl. XV. Types of black pottery vessels. The colour of the pottery is brown, the surface often blackened and smoothed or polished. Almost all is hand-made, and the decoration is by comb-pricking. Some types of hand-made red pots of a similar style are added; these are duly noted in the following:

bl. 1, a-m, beakers and cups, all hand-made, A, B; except l, m which are wheel-made, C, cf. pottery type LXV.

a, dec.=XLI, 20, B. e, dec.=XLI, 17, B.
b, dec.=XLI, 18, A. f, A.
c, B. g, dec.=XLI, 16, B.
d, pol. B. h, dec.=XLI, 13, A.

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1. Of, Karum, III, p. 27.
i. pol. = XLI, 3, B. k, dec. = XLI, 7, B. j. five pricked diamonds round l. wheel (?) - made, pol. rather thick, C.
middle, A. m. hard thin, C.
bl. h, a, n, jars, thick, hand-made, A, B; except m, which is C. f, g
are red, the rest brown or black.
a. giraffes (?) on neck, herring bone below, B. This type, very
common in B, seems not to occur without decoration, see Pl.
XLIII; it appears to be of local make, being plentiful also
at Buhen,1 but absent northward at Shablûl and 'Aniba,2
and southward at Kerma.3
b, dec. = XLII, 2, A. b and c occur plain; similar at 'Aniba.3
four groups of parallel lines on neck, tasselled band on shoulder,
A. d, tasselled band on shoulder, B.
e. pattern with tassels on shoulder, B.
f, red, leather style, B.
g, red, B.
h, incisions below rim, tasselled band at middle, A.
i. B.
j. polished, B (?).
k. B.
l. B.
m, polished, C.
n, incisions below rim, two altars with horns of Isis (?) incised on
shoulder, B.

At foot of plate, jar incised and comb-pricked, four panels separated
by plain vertical bands, h. 22-5, B.

Pls. XVI-XXXI. Types of pottery vessels (general). Types i-xxiii
without handles; xxxiii-xlvi, one handle; xlvii-xlx, two handles;
Ixx-xlxxvi, cups and bowls. The decoration is usually in a dark colour
with a purplish tint, very often varied with red or cream, on buff, red, or
cream ground.

Pl. XVI. i, a-d. Tall jars of coarse reddish ware, tapering to foot,
necks rimless. Common in groups in mastabas and large graves, C,
generally plain.

1. MacIver and Woolley, Buhen, Pl. 69.
2. Reisner, Kerma, Ch. V.; of the few specimens of brown-black ware found, the
nearest to any of ours seem to be Nos. 45, 46 in Fig. 16.

a, eleven in 54, two having neck washed with cream.
b, three in 159.
c, neck white, ringed white and purple, tortoise or fish sketched on
shoulder.
d, B or C.

ii. a-c. Tall jars pointed below, finer ware than i and smaller; generally
decorated; common B. m, hard shiny buff, is A; b, c, plain are
late B and C; g, dec. in purple and red is B-C; d, l, o p are bright red,
dec. cream, and purple, B.

Pl. XVII. iii, a-j. Gourd-shaped and other primitive forms of the last,
A-early B. a, hand-made, reddish, not uncommon in caves, cf. bl. ii b.
b, e are coarse red smoothed, ringed cream and purple, A. c (bright
red polished, ringed cream and purple), g (coarse pink, band of cream),
and h, j (coarse red) are B. d, smooth red, dec. purple, apparently
belonged to cave 499, A.
v. a-j, long-necked jars, B. a, bright red, ringed purple, vase incised
on shoulder. b, j, polished red, dec. purple and cream, j with neck
shortened. c, g, necks moulded. h, white gulla ware. i, red, C.
v, a-d, large-bodied A-B. c, coarse shiny red, dec. purple and
cream.

Pl. XVIII.
vi. a-d, plain coarse, narrowing below, late C-D.

vii. a-g, fine and thin, red or buff, B. a, very fine red, highly
polished.

viii. all B, but a, c (hard fine reddish, ringed purple) also late A;
k, late A (?).

ix, all B. d, polished red, cream band outlined brown.
x, B except a, early C (?).
xii, B. c, fine shiny orange, purple band.

Pl. XIX.

xii, coarse, hard, blotches of purple and white round neck, D. a,
hand-made, raised band with finger impressions.

xiii. C. a, red, rings of purple and cream on shoulder.

xiv, abundant in C, usually plain red. a, buff, dec. orange, 'ankh
incised on shoulder. l-n, B.

xv, D. b, red, neck cream.

xvi, a, red, dec. cream edged with dark purple, D. b, pink, five lotus
buds (?) (resembling upright strawberries) purple, C.
Pl. XX.

xvii. B. b, red, ringed cream; c-e, finely polished.

xviii. B. a, fine thin buff, rosette on base. b, red polished, dec. white on black.

xix. late A-B. c, polished orange; d, thin and light, pink; e-g, red.

xx. B. e, hard red.

xxi. e, mouth broken away and worn smooth, late A; c, C; b, D; the rest B.

Pl. XXI.

xxii. 'ginger jars,' B. a, fine buff, the others red.

xxiii. a, painted white, dec. red, D (?); the others drab, B; a, c, d, have four holes bored below rim for tying cover.

xxiv. complete, polished red, dec. cream and purple.

xxv. D. a, sappo-pot, coarse brown; b, red.

xxvi. with three lugs, coarse reddish, B.

xxvii. vase on vase, red, B.

xxviii. vase on stand. a—XLVI, 15; b—XLVII, 2.

xxix. klepsydra-dippers, B, pink.

xxx. coarse brown polished, late B.

xxxi. pink, B (?)

xxii. shiny red, may have had one handle, A.

xxxii. lekythoi, B; d, f, C; a, dec. grey, cream and purple; b, handle with three ribs.

Pl. XXII.

xxxiv. a, d, B; b, c, C.

xxxv. fine polished red, B.

xxxvi. A-B.

xxxvii. A-B; a, C; i, buff, dec. purple and red.

xxxviii. B.

xxxix. jugs, B.

xl. a, b, A (?); c, d, B; e, C (?).

xli. C.

Pl. XXIII.

xl. e, f, j (?), A; a, d, h, B; b (?), g, C; c, brown painted white, D (?).

xli. cylindrical jugs, A, red, dec. purple and cream, altar LXXII, 8 incised on shoulder before baking; a, b, C; c, handle ribbed, D.

xliv. askoi, or skin jugs, reddish, B.

xlv. buff, C.

xlvi. strainer jug, buff, D.

xlvii. strainer jug with spout, buff, B.

Pl. XXIV.

xlviii. imported wine-amphorae. a, b, A-B. This large variety with long peg must be connected with the type F, xv in Kar. Cem., Pl. 104, which was confined to the mastaba (G. 187) of the Rossetti Malaten (Kar. Inscr., No. 77) of period B-C. It was of a size suitable for the tomb of a great prince, and at Farsa it occurred only in the great mastaba 2800. f, of similar size is also from 2800.

c, d, characteristic of C. e, hard pink, dec. purple (local imitation) C.

g, coarse red. i, thin brown, washed with white, D (?).

h, inside pitched, C. j, restored from 49 and 426, C.

k, red, base hollow, late C; l, hard red, shiny, D.

xlix. c, d, characteristic of B, neck usually perforated between handles. b, C; the rest B.

Pl. XXV.

li. wine-amphorae, broadening downwards, C.

lii. e, g, h, q, A-B; c, B-C; the rest B. a has purple sprigs on shoulder, b purple scrolls.

Pl. XXVI.

lix. a, 796B, coarse brown, painted red, ringed purple and cream, B.

b, c, red, partially washed with cream, D.

d, red, ringed purple and cream, C-D.

lix. a, cream, traces of dec. also on shoulders, B-C; b, fine cream, dec. orange and purple, C.

liv. a, b, B; c, d, C.

lv. a, C-D; b (buff), c, white gulla-ware, B.

lvi. cooking pots, hard plain, B; and rim 397/3, A; the rest B.

lvi, four handles, A-B; b, B; c, coarse red, cream wash, D.

lvii. spouted strainer-jars, B. b, white gulla.

Pl. XXVII.

lxx. ring flasks, buff, dec. purple and red, B-C.

lxi. pilgrim barrel, buff, dec. purple and red, B-C.

lxii. bowls, c, D, the rest B.
TYPES OF GLASS VESSELS

It is doubtful whether any glass vessel was found belonging to the earliest class of cave graves. In the B-period the very simple blown glass unguentaria were common, and handled and engraved specimens were frequent in the C-period, especially in the mastabas, though nearly all were found in fragments and in a surprising state of decay or complete disintegration; a few fragments of variegated glass were among these. The scanty graves of the D-period yielded no trace of glass vessels.

Pl. i. Thick bottles with two ears, D. A swing-handle of bronze was often attached by metal rings put in the ears, as in Kar. No. 7352, see the type illustrated in Kar. Cem., Pl. 38 and pp. 248-249. With a (plain) and b (engraved circles) is a drawing of a decayed example with hatched band on the body, measuring originally about 17×14.

Pl. ii. The very tall jug of square section from 1217 is drawn sc. 1 : 10, h. 52.

Pl. iii. Unguentaria (lachrymatories), thick except h (thin green), i, j. All B, except j, which is D.

TYPES OF BRONZE VESSELS

Pl. XXXII.

Cups, br. ii e-j, capped pottery vessels, and similar cups of lead or pewter, utterly decayed, were often recognisable, and occurred in early cave graves.

Pl. i. Cauldrons and bowls.

Pl. ii, simple bowls and cups.

Pl. XXXI.

Pl. XXXII.

LXXXIII, feeder cups; a, thin, C; b, with purple dec.; c, B-C; d, C; e, f, B.

LXXXIV, situæ, period (I).

LXXXV, small conical pot, two holes below mouth to fasten cover, two ducks purple and white, B.

LXXXVI, braziers, A; b=XL, 12.
4, plan of an unusually elaborate bricked grave in a pit, 2648, with high and broad footwall for the commencement of the roof, vaulted chamber and ante-chamber with entrances, and rough sloping approach. Period C. Scale 1 : 50.

5, 6, plan and section of 2432, apparently combining foot niche E. with lateral niche and shelf S., and well entrance W.; roof quite gone. Period B. Scale 1 : 100.

7, 8, typical plan and section of infants' graves 1-5, consisting of pit cut obliquely, the lower end undercut to correspond to a rounded step in the wall opposite. The grave was probably closed by bricking from the step to the opposite side. Period D. Scale 1 : 40.

9, 10, plan and section of cave grave 926, opening W., rather broad and short with sloping floor ; the head of the skeleton projected into the pit where it was roofed by bricks resting on a brick shelf, N., as well as by the usual brick sidd, thus combining the beginnings of a lateral-niche grave with a cave grave. Period early B. Sketch not made to scale.

11, small cave 80, opening E., with sloping approach and sloping floor, filled by a crouched skeleton. Period D. Scale 1 : 40.

Pl. XXXV. Cave graves.
1, anklet grave 266, roof destroyed. Early A.
2, burial in pottery coffin 577, roof destroyed; the only one found. Early A.
3, burial head outward, with pottery and bronze klespydra-dipper, 691, roof destroyed. Later A.

Pl. XXXVI. Foot-niche and lateral-niche graves.
1, graves crowded and superposed, from the west. The most conspicuous is 301, foot-niche grave in a pit, with remains of brick vault resting on ledges cut in the firm soil, and bricks closing the entrance at the head end; at the side high up is an extended skeleton, 340, perhaps laid in a lateral-niche grave in moved ground. Other graves, 291, 292, 293, 300, 341, 343, were empty, but several were recognisably of foot-niche type.
2, lateral-niche grave 2872, with black and painted pottery and much bronze, including a cauldron on a broad decorated cooking pot and a mirror by the head; beads on the neck. Period B.

3, probably a lateral-niche grave enlarged to hold a second skeleton, 2665, a good series of vessels of bronze and pottery, laid over sk. 6, apparently deposited there for sk. 6, but perhaps moved by robbers. Period B.

Pl. XXXVII. Lateral-niche and bricked footed graves.
1. lateral niche 729A, showing part of lean-to brick roof remaining. Period B.
   2. large grave in mastaba 1013, jars xiv, one capped by bronze beaker, granite staff head by left elbow. Period C.
   3. lateral niche 733A, jar at head closed by sherd, pot at foot closed by small jar standing in the mouth, oenochoe by knee (a frequent arrangement). Period B.
   4. child’s grave 181, pots with cup-covers, bowls and feeder, beads round neck and earrings. Period late B.
   Pl. XXXVIII. Brick-footed and later graves.
   1. shallow brick grave 2810, roofed by two inscribed altars, an obliterated round-topped stela, and two plain door jambs. Period C.
   2. pit containing a child’s grave 31, bricked over. Period D.
   3. brick-vaulted grave in pit 339, the footwall at the far end (against which the vaulting started) extending beyond the sides. Period C.
   4. lateral-niche grave 2987, with bricked shelf, the original extended interment half cut away and a closely contracted skeleton laid in the north half with a brick at the feet taken from the shelf; no antiquities. Period D (?).
   Pl. XXXIX. Mastabas in the northern field. Period C.
   1. looking W., brick mastaba 1039, the central interment having pots as xiv. Other brick mastabas, likewise worn down to the general level, are seen partly cleared, viz. on right 1040, and behind 1037, 1035, 1035A, etc.
   2. looking E., mastabas after excavation: 1029; on right 1027; behind 1011, 1010, 1005, stone mastaba 1033, etc.
   3. looking W., child’s diminutive mastaba 1035, and small oblong mastaba 1035A.
   Pl. XL I, 1, engraved bronze bowl, C; 2-12, objects from early cave graves, early A.
   1. bronze bowl, two lines below rim; beneath them on one side a figure which apparently represents an altar with stand of offerings upon it, spout below, and disk between horns of Isis above; a palm branch is on either side, and below; d. 15-5. The number was lost in cleaning; but apparently should be 1205/13 by the shape and measurement. C.
   2. solid penannular anket of bronze, the largest found, interior curve slightly hollowed; engraved with band of cross-hatching between narrower bands of sprigs of fruit alternated with cross-hatching, inner edge flounced, w. 14, weight 6½ lb. = 3 kilogs., 194/3.
   3. similar anklet, section nearly circular, ends coarsely engraved with the usual band of cross-hatching and flounced edge, w. 12-25, 385A.
   4. similar anklet, interior curve flattened, engraving finer than on the last, w. 11-5, 582.
   5. similar anklet, section circular, plain, w. 11-5, 349.
   6-8. bronze bowls: d. 12-5, 194/1; d. 12, 234/1; h. 10, 582.
   9. toe-ring, a coil of thin bronze ribbon, 582.
   10. child’s penannular bronze anklets, plain, w. 5-25, 234/2.
   11. barrel beads of variegated glass with minute spacers, decayed, 194/4.
   12. type XXXVII b, brazier of hand-made pottery, coarse red-brown, lip ornamented with rows of oblique punctures, punctured ornament outside, h. 10, d. 16-5, 194/2.
   Pl. XLI. Black hand-made cups, etc., some with pricked decoration filled with white. The only specimens found with red filling are shown in 20, 21. Chiefly B; 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, A.
   1. 2013/B, mouth of a double vessel (?), four strings of tassels, h. 8.
   2. 241/3, incised triangle at lip, d. 13-5.
   3. 2016 = type bl. 1 i, plain polished, d. 13-4.
   4. 2374/2, oblique comb impressions followed by line of crescents, d. 10.
   5. 1193/B, d. 10.
   6. 643A/B, plain, d. 11.
   7. 2050/6 = type bl. 1 k, h. 8.
   8. 476, h. 8-3.
   9. 654/R, h. 3, the cross probably represents four lotus flowers, cf. 18.
   10. 93/2, d. 14.
   11. 939, reddish, h. 9-5.
   12. 848/R, d. 10-5.
   13. 447/2 = type bl. 1 b, h. 9.
   14. 447/3, h. 9.
   15. 788/R, plain polished, h. 10.
   16. 833 = type bl. 1 g, reddish brown, coarsely incised, h. 11.
   17. 934/1 = type bl. 1 e, h. 10-2.
   18. 894/1 = type bl. 1 b, h. 12. Cf. 10.
   19. 2698/2, decoration repeated in four compartments, h. 10-5.
   20. 2081/R = type bl. 1 a, h. 11.
   21, 22, 972/4, 9, close comb impressions filled with red, h. 10-75 and 10.
1. 938/1, group of three vertical lines on neck, tassels on shoulder, h. 36.
2. 7691/2, h. 35.
3. 329/2, h. 35.
4. 945A/1, herring-bone and tassels, h. 29.
5. 975/7, h. 37-5.
6. 594/2, h. 29.
7. 365, h. 24.
8. 375, h. about 23.

Pl. XLIII. Brown hand-made pots, lateral-niche graves. Period B; except 11, period B-C, 12, period A (1).
1. 880/4, h. 26-5.
2. 2020/3, h. 27-5.
3. 762/2, h. 30.
4. 2071/2, h. 25.
5. 785/9, h. 28.
6. 2029A/4, h. 24-5.
7. 212/2, h. 27.
8. 925/2, h. 24.
9. 978/2, h. 27.
11. 1134H, h. 22.
12. 2374/1, h. 22.

Pl. XLIV. The decoration on 1, 2, period A, recalls the ancient C-group pottery, but the shapes are quite different. The others are of period B, except 6, 9, 10, which may be A.
1. 585/R, beaker, black, polished and incised in chevrons, h. 13-5; probably thrown out of cave 592, opening W. head W.
2. 607/2, pot with similar design in punctures, h. 19.
3. 913, brown, wash of haematite, h. 15.
4. 20710A/4, h. 15.
5. 2372/1, h. 11.
6. 507/1, white-filled, h. 16.
7. 949, h. 15.
8. 2081/R, h. 21-5.
9. 638, h. 30.
10. 506/4/R, h. 18.

1. Vol. VIII, Pl. XIII.

Pl. XLV. Painted pots.
1. 217, brown painted white, ringed with red at shoulder and above base, h. c. 38.
2. 1067/W, reticulated pattern, red knots, purple spots, h. c. 34.
3. 2486/3, conventional lotuses with rectangular stems in red and purple, h. 30.
4. 731/4, buff, dec. red and purple, lion-heads on crescents, etc., h. 19.
5. 2070/8, pink, thickly coated with cream, dec. red and purple, string of beads below neck, two winged 'ankh' with formal lotus flower and buds between, h. 17.
6. 2004/3, shiny, h. 21.
7. 974/3, red, four Hathor heads, internal lines brown, h. 21-5.
8. 1084/2, fine buff, red and purple network and quatrefoils in compartments, h. 20-5.
9. 1090D/2, buff, beads and stiff lotus in purple and red, h. 19.
10. 2515/1, buff, beads and lotus design in purple and red, h. 18.
11. 2835/4, fine buff, leaf scrolls and beads in purple and red, h. 22-2.
12. 1090F/4, fine thin cream, orange wash, jewellery-designs, lion's mask between two lotus flowers supporting three uraei with disks, fan on either side, purple and red, h. 12-5.
13. 2636/2, buff, bead string and crescents with quatrefoils and 'ankh, h. 18.

Pl. XLVI. Painted pots and jars.
1. 2097/8, sprays of leaves and large inverted triangle, h. 28-5.
2. 2006/R, red, three uraei with disk and human arm holding branch, h. 31.
3. 922/1, pink, dec. purple, scroll on shoulder and lotus flowers, h. 29.
4. 2830/R, polished red, upper half painted cream with designs in purple and red, h. 29.
5. 502/1, pink, purple outlines filled with red, h. 27-5.
6. 2006/7—a type xvIII a, fine thin buff, hatched triangles below neck, rosette on base, h. 12.
7. 671A—a type xx a, pink washed with buff, dec. purple and red, h. 16-5.
8. 666, pale buff, dec. purple, h. 12-4.
9. 2050/R, shields on shoulder, half length of man and ape among tulips and quatrefoils, h. 21.
10. 731/5, dec. purple and red, h. 21.
11. 974/8, cream, dec. purple and red, h. 23.
12, 983A/8, triangles (?) on shoulder, bands of tulips, h. 24.
13 2833/1, polished red, buff band on shoulder, h. 37.
14, 2013/R = type iv g, polished red, vine scroll on pale orange band, h. 38.
15, 983A/2 = type xxviii a, plants bearing acorns, h. 26.
Pl. XLVII.
1, 2097/3, bowl on pail; below neck of bowl, string of red and purple beads, h. 30-5.
2, 2663/6 = type xxviii b, pot on stand, fine pink coated with buff, man, ibis, frogs, dogs, as amulet, placed work above, scrolls below, h. 22-5.
3, 2004/4, pot on cup, pink, below neck, string of purple tulips between strings of red beads, h. 33.
4, 892/5, pot on bowl, red, frogs facing ears of corn on cream, h. 25.
5, 585/2 = type iii b, red-brown, painted red, dec. purple and white, h. 32.
6, 932/R, polished red, dec. cream on purple, h. 20.
7, 2728/1 (?), similar, neck imperfect, present h. 21.
Pl. XLVIII.
1, 2096/4, buff, dec. red and purple, h. 17-5.
2, 2096/3, cream, string of cream flowers on orange between purple lines, h. 14.
3, 2912/6, pink painted yellow, mouth and top of handle red, leaves on purple and red band above scale pattern, h. 18-5.
4, 2097/R, buff, dec. purple, scattered leaves on neck, h. 13.
5, 2948/4, pinkish cream, dec. red and purple, h. 18.
6, 1226/4, pink, dec. black with white spots; on neck hut amphora on stand, ducks round base, h. 43.
7, 1067/1, pink, dec. black and cream; negro archer, negro carrying yoke, followed by dog (?) separated by sprigs, h. 45.
Pl. XLIX. Barbotine cups, etc.
1, 2829/R, h. 7-5.
2, 2074/4, h. 7-5.
3, no number.
4, 2070/2, h. 7-5.
5, 2070/6, h. 7-3.
6, 2698/3, h. 7.
7, 2819/4, h. 8-2.
8, 2842, h. 7-2 (?).

9, 2312/1, with chain, h. 10-5 (see 13).
10, 2087&A/14, h. 7.
11, 2011/2, h. 9.
12, 2718/1, h. 9-2.
13, 2319/1 (see 9).
14, 850/R, thin pink, five rows of large blobs with rows of smaller intervening, h. 25.
15, found inside 2065/1, thin hard ware, washed buff, h. 8.
16, 975/R, buff, grey to above base, three bands of incisions, h. 8.
17, apparently 2099/R, h. 9-8.
18, 2050/8, yellow with yellow barbotine, very thin, h. 12.
19, 20, 1092/R = types lxviii h g; 19, fine cream, painted scallops reaching to circle at base, h. 10; 20, h. 8-5.
21, 2093/3, pink, painted white, dec. purple and red, h. 8-3.
22, 2050/7, buff, four rows of ankh, the bottom row cut short (cf. Pl. L, 23), h. 7-75.
Pl. L. Painted cups.
1, 756, buff, two Hathor heads, red and purple, h. 7-5.
2, 2089, h. 7-5.
3, 4, 945/1, buff, lion's head, bush, lotus flowers, etc., cross on base, h. 6-5.
5, 937/8, buff, lotus bouquet alternating with triangular objects, h. 7.
6, 736/A/3, buff, chain of pomegranates separated by beads, h. 8.
7, 974/2, coated with cream and polished, rosette on base, h. 8-5.
8, 2050/9, fine reddish buff, rosette on base, h. 8.
9, 786/R, fine buff, red rim, griffin interrupting chain of lilies and red beads, h. 7.
10, 1123/8, fine cream, lion or frog interrupting alternate sprigs and flowers, h. 7.
11, 1076/R, h. 7.
12, 919, h. 8.
13, 2696/4, buff, dec. in sepias, rosette on base, h. 7.
14, 10632/R, fine pink washed with cream, goose on back of crocodile, finely drawn in burnt umber, repeated, h. 8.
15, 1021, ibis with Thoth crown separated by stalked fruits, h. 7-5.
16, 1018/1, buff, three guinea-fowls in burnt sienna, h. 7.
17, 112/1, buff, h. 7-5.
18, 2090/10, fine cream, sometimes crossed by band in red and purple, h. 8.
19, 2065, fine cream with chequers, h. 6-5.
20, 2007/4, pink, quatrefoil on base, h. 8.
21, 2048/R, fine cream, finely drawn diaper, rosette on base with red centre, h. 7.
22, 2636/5, buff, dec. sepia, rosette on base, h. 7.
23, 2090/13, buff, five rows of 'ankh, the top and bottom ones cut short (cf. Pl. XLIX, 22), h. 6.
24, 856/R, fine buff, star on base, h. 6.
Pl. LI. Decorated cups.
1, 606/R, thumb pot, buff, lotus flowers and buds purple and red, h. 9-5.
2, 2081/3, fine buff, dec. brown on cream, h. 11.
3, 2097/R, white, dec. black, h. 10.
4, 2090/11, buff with cream wash, dec. dark red, h. 9.
5, 1035A/B, fine buff, dec. red and purple, h. 4, d. 10-5.
6, 558/R, fine buff, purple vine scroll outside, h. 6-5, d. 13-5.
7, 1034/5, buff, two purple lines below rim outside, inside deep yellow, three snakes red with purple outlines, h. 5, d. 15-5.
8, 1034/4, fine white, two purple lines below rim outside, inside dec. red and purple, h. 4-5, d. 12.
9, 415/R, fine buff, outside pink, inside cream, lip red, seed stalks radiating, h. 5, d. 10.
> 10, 2016/R, fine thin white, impressed with five rows of alternate 'ankhs and triple triangles, purple line above and below, h. 8.
11, 2832/5, pink, impressed 'ankhs in lozenges, purple lines, h. 9-5.
12, 2710/1 = type LXXI, buff, three red rings, two rows of stamped uraei, d. 14-2.
13, 2012/3, cream, seven close rows of impressions of conventional 'ankhs (1), double purple lines above and below, h. 9.
14, 1090D/3, feeder, lip marked with purple, h. 7.
15, 2066/6, cup with foot, lip red, beads and crescents red and purple, h. 14-5.
16, 2081/R, pierced incense cup with purple outlines, etc., h. 9. No other example was found of pierced work.
17, near 2910, pyxis, d. 8.
18, 1161/2-3, pyxis with lid, fine buff, dec. red and purple, h. 6-3, d. 5-25.
19, 937A/7, pyxis, knob of cover pierced vertically, h. 15, d. 16.
20, 2606/6, box, lid lost, chequers red and purple, d. 5.5 × 7.6.
21, 2605, casket with sliding lid, ends with projecting wings; chequers on sides, ends dark red with white sa, outlined red, on lid two serpents holding leaves, 15 × 11 × 10-5.
22, 2097/6, beaker of glass with blisters, very rotten, built up from fragments by Mr. E. T. Leeds, h. 12.
Pl. LII. Fragments of painted pottery.
1, 2073/R, fragments of cover cup, fine buff painted cream, with delicately drawn vine-scrolls in purple, partly filled with red. The pattern probably continued uninterrupted over the flat upper edge of the cylinder on to the sides of the domed top, which terminates with a rosette; h. about 13. See the approximate restoration LXXI, 18; compare another cover cup drawn as type LXXVII.
2, 974/R, one of two fragments of large vessels, perhaps as XXVIII a rather than Pl. XLVI, 12, fine buff, dec. purple and red; bead string below neck, Hathor heads and formal papyrus with buds on shoulder; scale about 2: 3.
3, 2692/6, fragments of large bowl, fine buff, decorated with various winged monsters in purple and red (scale 1: 2), from coloured drawings by Miss E. M. Cochrane.
4, 675, pot as xiv d, red, painted cream from neck to shoulder, on which are two lions red with purple outlines, each devouring a prostrate negro coloured blue, w. 31. The second photograph (scale 1: 2) is to show three scarifications painted on the cheek of the negro. This detail was kindly pointed out to me by Professor C. G. Seligman, and shows the considerable antiquity of the custom which still prevails in Nubia. 'Three cuts on the cheekbone ' is recorded also on a bar-bracteate from 'Aniba.'
Pl. LIII. Ornamental bronze vessels, etc.
1, 2041/1, jug, tinned, comic mask at base of handle, h. 13.
2, 71/3, vase in shape of boy's head, eyes inlaid with silver; bronze swing handle attached by iron rings, now almost decayed away, h. of vase 11-6.
3, 88/R, winged (?) figure kneeling with Meroitic altar on its knees; probably foot of a tripod vessel, the wings apparently to serve as attachments, h. 8-1. In the British Museum is a fine example of the figure with altar and distinct wings.
4, 1043/4, small tripod cup, usual incised dec. on body, as br. vii b, d. 9-5.

5. 374, feeding-cup, handle consisting of a plate fitted to the edge, engraved with two long-beaked birds’ heads, h. 5-5, d. 9-5.
6. 151/6, lamp, l. 13, w. 5-5.
7. 2589/3—type br. ii 1, finely engraved, d. 14.
8. 2984/4, thick, tinned inside, finely engraved, d. 15.
9. 2818/1, burr of ornamental of little scales pushed up with a punch; two incised lines below rim between which is Κατηγορία Ανέγοι ‘Soter dedicated’ (unfinished), d. 12-1. Mr. Tod kindly informs me that no other form than ανέγοι would be used.
10. number lost in cleaning, but apparently 116/4 to judge by the shape, state of its base, and its size in a photograph of the grave. Wreath of three-petalled flowers below rim, two hawks with spread wings holding fans; bottom mended with plates inside and out, d. about 18.
11. 494A/1, bowl, sides with waved fluting, base ribbed concentrically, h. 5, d. 12.

Pl. LIV. Bronze bowls and cups.
1. 2589/1, cauldron, d. 39-5, h. about 23.
2. 271/1/1, cup, d. 7.
3. 2026/1—type br. iv d, cup, d. 8-5.
4. 2834, originally a thin bowl, small concavity in base; sides pressed together to form an oval with spouts and ring inserted in middle of one of the long sides, l. 14, w. 7-5.
5. 474/2, cauldron, d. 19.
6. 1219/3, beaker, heavy, h. 10-5, d. 7.
7. 2041/4, beaker, h. 10-5.
8. 71/4, small vase with remains of base, very thin and rotted, h. 9.
9. 2809/7, small jar, bottom plate soldered (now loose), h. 11-5.
10. 1216/8, cup, double lines engraved round neck and shoulder, d. 6-5.
11. 937A/1, cup, d. 7-75.
12. 1616/4, feeder, d. 6.
13. 1205/12A, feeder, two pairs of engraved lines round body, scrolls on rim, d. 11.
14. 2532/3, feeder, wavy sprays engraved on rim, h. 8-5.
15. 1203/4, feeder, plain, rim turned out and then upward, very long spout truncated with end bevelled down, d. 5.
16. 479-480, feeding-cup, rim engraved with vine scrolls, d. 10.
17. 216, saucer-shaped lamp, d. 9.
18. 2335/3, saucer cup, d. 17, h. 3-5.

19. 2097/12, cup, base flat, d. 10-5.
20. 596/2, conical bowl, heavy, tinned inside and out, h. 10, d. 15-5.
21. 1110, bowl tinned inside, d. 20-5.
22. 159/3, bowl, d. 16-2.
23. 1219/1, bowl, triangular marks of handles (?) on opposite sides, d. 18-5 (a leaf-shaped tab of bronze with hinge, 1219/6, was found inside).
24. 2804/2, saucepan, circular hole near end of handle for suspension, d. 15.
25. 1006/11, cauldron, d. 22-5.
26. 2984/15—type br. v a, stand brazed on, handles ending in ducks’ heads, d. 34.

Pl. LV. Bronze utensils and fittings.
1. 691/3, klepsydra-dipper, the bulb formed of a conical funnel and pierced semi-globular cap, total l. 33.
2. 2323/2, klepsydra-dipper, complete with flat rim, thin and decayed, l. 22-5.
3. 679A, bulb of klepsydra-dipper, in the form of a diminutive lekythos, with handle (not shown), end of the tube remaining in the mouth, filter plate separated (h. 9); see the pieces re-united in LXIX, 9.
4. 2530/5, bottle, h. 8.
5. 2004/8, bottle, h. 10.
6. 2010/6, bottle, h. 9.
7. 975/15, combined kohl stick with spoon, l. 14.
8. 1092/16, ladle, round bowl, and duck’s head end, l. 31.
9. 2281, similar ladle, fine work and preservation, l. 55.
10. 706A, needle, eye broken, l. 6.
11. 2838, portion of lock-bolt, end pierced for falls, l. 4-6.
12. 151/7, casket, lid fastened by hook with looped tab, cube of 6-5.
13. 1217, circular lock plate, d. 5.
14. 82, tweezers, l. 8.
15. 106/7, tweezers with sliding ring, and ring for suspension, l. 11.
16. 106, iron tweezers with loop for suspension, l. 8.
17. 2054/7, amulet case (?) with end caps and eye for suspension, l. 7-5.
18. 2338, knife blade (?), thin flat plate with sharp edges, 7 × 5.
19. 2338, knife blade (?), thin flat plate of iron, 6 × 3.
20. 2755/8, blade-like tab with straight tang (?), engraved on both faces, l. 4.
21. 2720/1, mirror with plain tang, d. 14.
22. 2007/5, mirror, loop handle attached by female masks, d. 11.
23. 2872/3, mirror with baluster handle, d. 17-4.

Pl. LVII. 2689/4, cover of mirror with short lateral handle and loop for suspension. On the outer face is an appliqué female bust of late Hellenistic type; the interior face shows centre and turned circles with engraved design of Harpocrates on the lotus, surrounded by a band of nine mythical and other animals and birds. The mirror itself is a plain disk with bevelled edges on the mirror face, d. 20.

Pl. LVII. Arrowheads, stone utensils, etc.

The bronze arrowheads in most cases were found singly among a quiverful of iron arrowheads; the thin flat ones, 3-5, would be ineffective as weapons, but perhaps had amuletic value to increase the power of the iron-tipped arrows. They are here full size, the iron arrowheads half size.

1. 697, bronze, leaf-shaped, l. 5-75, with many barbless iron, l. 7.
2. 363, bronze arrowhead, one-barbed, stout, l. 7 (with iron one-barbed, l. 5-5-4-5).
3. 815, bronze arrowhead, thin and flat.
4. 2551, similar.
5. 2065, similar, with many iron, mostly single-barbed.
6. 2551, iron, one-barbed (scale 1 : 2), with many others.
7. 82, iron, one-barbed (see 10).
8. 9, 106, iron, one-barbed.
10. 82, iron, leaf-shaped, l. 9 (see 7).
11. 12, 13, 2833, large iron leaf-shaped, scale 1 : 2.
14. 2833, plain slate palette, neatly made, the other face flat (scale 1 : 2); another similar was found in 1947.
15. 288, staff-head, grey granite, very pale, irregular, l. 3, d. 4-75.
16. 106, staff-head, grey granite, l. 2-75, d. 4-5.
17. 975/6 or 8, iron shears, l. about 18.
18. 2782/17, shears, iron blades, bronze handle, l. 14-5.
19. 20, 1201, grey granite pestle, l. 7-5, and mortar, greatest width 30, d. of hollow, 20-5.
21. 22, 1002/9, 10, black granite pestle, l. 11, and mortar, total w. 25.
23. 1217/12, granite mortar, d. 19-2.
24. 2998, part of the grave, showing barbotine and white-filled black cups standing in mouths of jars.

Pl. LVIII. Jewellery, etc., from the great mastaba 2782, full size.

1. gold Eye of Horus, drop lost, cloisons filled with enamel.
2. gold pendant in the shape of a round-topped stela, hinged to a plain hoop ring of the size and shape of a plain finger ring, and with a fringe of five cowroid pendants, hanging from a hinge-pin at the base. The ring lies in the same plane as the pendant, not, as might be expected, at right angles to it. The pendant has a raised border. At the top is the sun's disk with uraei, winged with vulture's wings sharply curved to fit the outline. This design is wholly appliquéd. The space between the wings is filled with a lotus flower reversed, and below is a Meroitic sa between two Horus-eyes. The sa is wholly appliquéd, the eyes and lotus are outlined in appliquéd work with rounded edges, but these outlines formed cloisons for enamel which filled the field and other spaces. Unfortunately, much of the enamel has perished, and the original colours are much altered. Traces indicate that the ground below the flower and round the outlines of the Horus-eyes was red. The base of the lotus was red, the petals were blue. The space between the eyebrow and the eye was blue, the eye itself probably white or blue, with pupil of a different colour, presumably black; between the eye and the coil there seems to be a trace of red, and the ground colour appears again between the coil and the drop. The design is bounded at the base by three wires, double-twisted in alternate directions, the upper two forming a kind of herring-bone, between two straight wires.
3. hollow gold figure of child or dwarf, loop behind the neck for stringing.
4. small gold finger-ring, engraved with a Meroitic sa, the symbol of protection.
5. Gold finger ring, the bezel engraved with a figure of Muthis, the consort of Ammon.
6. two hollow gold figures resembling double sa-symbols, each with two transverse holes for stringing.
7. three hollow gold flies, the sides open for transverse stringing.
8. two hollow gold cowries, back and front made of separate pieces of thick leaf, the ends open for longitudinal stringing.
9. three diamond-shaped ornaments of granular work, loop behind at top and bottom for stringing.
10. nine pendants with loop at the back. The loop is fixed to a disk of

1. As on the stela, M. Incr., II, Pl. VII.
gold on which a solid half globe is built of gold grains, and a ring of pellets
is added behind the disk to hide the loop.
11. hollow gold ball bead; 12, ring beads; 13, minute ring beads.
14, three connected beads of pale gold or electrum (?) backed with a
flat plate of silver or tin.
15, connected beads, five forming a complete group, of similar material
and fabric to the last, but larger. [N.B.—This and the last were clean
and bright when found.]
16-19, selected specimens of hollow silver (?) objects of which many
were found decayed and injured; they were originally filled with cement
which had perished, and are now re-filled with plaster. The types are :
cowries; fruits, disks, or cockle-shells (?) (cf. LXXI, 8); sa-amulets; heads
of Ammon-ram with disk. They had probably been appliquéd to a coffin
or cartonnage in several rows to represent an elaborate collar lying on
the breast.

Pl. LIX. Small ornaments and rings, all full size.
1, 2555, pair of studs of milk quartz.
2, 1061, pair of studs of green paste, pierced in middle of stem.
3, 2853, one of a pair of glass studs.
4, 248/R, circular stud, made of a thick fragment from a decorated
bowl of the New Kingdom, the neck being made in the core.
5, 6, 111/R, 671A (?), blue glass studs.
7, 2066, blue glass quatrefoil stud.
8, 966A, stud from neck, milky quartz (?), with black-filled annulets.
9, 1155, pair of glazed studs, head as three disked uraei.
10, 1155, glass stud, head as scarab with disk and four wings.
11, 1205, glass stud, head as swan (?) .
12, 13, 899, buttons of black quartz, from wrists.
14, 1039B, child’s earrings, decayed glass bead on pendant.
15, 224, pair of silver earrings.
16, 17, 2945, pair of child’s earrings, of gold and silver wire re-
spectively.
18, 1217, pair of silver bosses, perhaps heads of studs or rivets.
19, 1205, silver boss, head wearing disk.
20, 23, loops of bronze wire ending in two close coils: 1 some small beads
are sticking to it (X-group).

1. Of a protodynamic example apparently of the same thing, Vol. VIII, p. 16
(gr. 113/20), and note thereto.

21, 2741/24, bronze finger ring, penannular, with serpentine ends to lie
along the finger.
22, 1205, glaze crocodile, transverse bezel of (broken) wire ring of silver.
23, 2037, bronze finger ring set with small glazed scarab.
24, 90, bronze finger ring, set with gem (lapis lazuli ?)=LX, 1.
25, 2486, bronze finger ring=LX, 40.
26, 494, bronze finger ring=LX, 51.
27, 166, silver=LX, 17.
28, 1135, silver=LX, 35.
29, 720B, bronze=LX, 15.
30, 2830/R, bronze=LX, 3.
31, 2633, bronze=LX, 7.
32, 72, silver finger ring, winged figure=LX, 11.
33, 72, another, enamelled=LXIX, 5.
34, 72, another, monkeys, etc.—LX, 14.
35, 72, another, bust with Ammon horns.
36, 72, another, Eye of Horus on nes, traces of enamel.

Pl. LX. Impressions from signet rings, full size; 1 material bronze
unless otherwise stated.
1, 90—LX, 24, Hercules (?) standing.
2, 1062, figure holding was in one hand, loop in the other, cloak (?)
from shoulder.
3, 2830/R—LIX, 30, man cutting down bush, or perhaps striking a
smaller figure with hands raised.
4, 804, figure seated on carpisoned elephant, drinking through a tube
from a jar upheld by the end of its trunk.
5, 1008, horse and rider, classical style.
6, 804, Bes with post (?).
7, 2633=LIX, 31, Isis nursing Horus on bark with hawk at each end.
8, 804, apparently goddess kneeling supporting head and tail of
crocodile in her outstretched hands; perhaps intended for Neith nursing
the two crocodiles.2
9, 899, winged Isis (?) kneeling wearing uraeus, horns, and disk, 'ankh
in each hand.
10, 588, winged Thoth kneeling, holding two 'ankhs, small seated ape
on either side adoring.

1. Compare Kor. Gem., Pl. 33.
11, 72—LIX, 32, silver; composite male figure standing, wings and hawk's tail, crowned with 以上 and holding three-headed ankh-sceptre.
12, 2502; 13, 2377 A, winged serpent of Isis. 1
14, 72—LIX, 34, silver; four monkeys adorning serpent (?).
15, 720B—LIX, 29, cynocephalus seated facing.
16, 804, recumbent lion, head facing.
17, 166—LIX, 27, silver; lion seated on serpent (?).
18, 2893A, cock (?).
19, 2061, hawk and uraeus.
20, 1030, hawk with double crown, uraeus in front.
21, 894, ibis seated.
22, 1091, winged serpent of Isis protecting hawk of Horus.
23, 1087, two crocodiles.
24, 2596; 25, 609, hawk-headed crocodile on shrine, disk on head, holding staff, sprig (?) in field.
26, 2007, hawk-headed crocodile on shrine, holding vase.
27, 2593, hawk-headed crocodile on shrine, crowned with double plume and holding ankh.
28, 2804, crocodile, hawk-headed (?).
29, 668, crocodile, rudely engraved.
30, 881, crocodile.
31, 2040, frog and lotus (?).
32, 194, bearded face, rudely engraved.
33, 2859, silver; Bes mask.
34, 1087, male bust in profile wearing disk and uraeus, upon a crescent.
35, 1185—LIX, 28, silver; bust of Osiris in profile.
36, 1092; 37, 460A, bust of Osiris in profile on crescent.
38, no number (wrongly marked 766), bust of Osiris, full face, on crescent.
39, 2054, bust of goddess with two plumes and vulture head-dress.
40, 2466—LIX, 25, bust of Osiris, full face, between two lion heads wearing similar crowns (Shu and Tefenis (?)), all upon the serekh-basket.
41, 2006, head of lion deity with pendant uraei.
42, 2034, ram-head of Ammon or Khnum, crowned.
43, 683, ram-head with disk and uraeus.
44, 2062, similar ram-head, disk and uraeus perverted.


45, 2368, heads of Horus and Thoth on serekh-basket.
46, no number, head of hawk of Re'.
47, 964, head of Thoth crowned.
48, 919, umbilicus, human head with uraeus and disk.
49, 2097, helmet of Shu (?) with double feathers and uraeus, crescent below.
50, 2893A; 51, 494—LIX, 26, Meroitic sa-amulet.
52, 2033, quadrefold design, perhaps representing ankh.

Pl. LXI. Scarabs and other small ornaments, full size. 1-20 are of earlier make re-used; 21-33 are of Meroitic manufacture, as are most of the glazed objects following.

1. 5, 2746, black stone cylinder (with impression), much worn, proto-dynastic; 3 three scarabs of steatite, one with prenomen of Thutmose III, rectangular plaque pierced for three strings of blue paste, one side inscribed but much worn.

6, 716, button seal, blue glaze (period Dyn. VI-XI). Such are found in C-group cemeteries (see A.S.N. Report, 1909-1910, Pl. 41, 22, 23).

7, 8, 937A, steatite scarab Shehhi (Hyksos Period), and another with scorpion of yellow paste.

9, 557, steatite scarab, base engraved with three hieroglyphs.
10, 2519, steatite scarab, Shu and Tefnut.
11, 861, steatite scarab.
12, 11671, white steatite plaque, prenomen of Thutmose I; on the other face, sphinx, three uraei, etc., in one design.
13, 1253, steatite scarab, prenomen of Thutmose III.
14, 639, scarab of green glazed steatite, prenomen of Thutmose III, etc.

15, 2499A, steatite plaque, crocodile and fish.
16, 2376, oval plaque incised on both sides, name of Ammon.
17, 2064A, hedgehog scaraboid, name of Ammon.
18, 2503 (1?), steatite scarab, name of Ammon.
19, 2507, small scarab, name of Ammon.
20, 534, sealing of black clay, bull standing, perhaps not Meroitic.
21, 22, 23, 3001, two blue glaze scaraboids, design of 'ankh between two scarabs; scarab.
24, 25, 720B, two scarabs of yellow paste.

1. See Vol. VIII, p. 5.
26, 354, blue glaze scarab, uraeus and obelisk.
27, 542, blue glaze scarab, rude workmanship.
28-30, 966A, two blue glaze ducks and scaraboid.
31, 32, 998, two blue glaze scarabs, one with altar having Isis horns and disk on opposite side to the spout.
32, 2871/R, blue glaze scarab.
34, 148, blue glaze plaque, altar (!) on one face, hieroglyph of man seated eating on the other.
35, 2024, large plain scarab of yellowish glaze.
36, 2462, blue glaze pendant, shrine containing hawk-headed Re’.
37, 2001, blue glaze lotus-petal pendant.
38, 2801B/R, small blue glaze lion with yellow points, recumbent.
39, 2802/R, small blue glaze woman-headed sphinx with yellow points, walking.
40, 1155, small blue glaze crocodile pierced transversely (cf. Pl. LXIX, 22).
41, 42, 43, 1002, small blue glaze head and collar of Isis (!), two Horus-eyes.
44, near 2330, glaze head of Ammon ram with disk.
45, 2990, blue glaze head of Ammon ram with disk, two uraei and ornamental band at base of disk.
46, 181, pendant, head of serpent, glazed ware.
47, 2464, blue glaze ox’s head.
48, 1129/R, large pendant of glazed steatite, three uraei wearing diads, much worn, back plain.
49, 1062, blue glaze pendant, imitating the hoop of a Roman buckle with boss on either side of the hollow in which the tongue would rest; an ornament like Bes-feathers on the opposite side. Perhaps an amulet of security.

Pl. LXII. Beads (scale 1:2).
1, 3658, green glaze Bes pendants with yellow points strung with pink glaze barrel beads (all but one decayed) on neck of infant.
2, 1075, blue glaze Horus, lion, ‘blackberry’ beads, tubular beads, and a glass bead with mosaic human face.
3, 1061, glass cylindrical, double strung with ball beads, from neck.
4, 2337, gold-in-glass and carnelian, from neck.
5, 270, gold-in-glass, from neck.
6, 357, thin oval blue paste, drop of alabaster (!), carnelian, dark glass, and blue glaze, with prehistoric or protodynastic hawk of carnelian.
7, 2464 (!), mosaic glass, flat.
8, 1105, blue glass with variegations white and dark blue (decayed and preserved with wax).
9, 2976, eyed glass barrel, brown, green, and pale blue.
10, 1067, mosaic glass with one tubular glazed.
11=LXX, 10, 2342, glass striped black and yellow with carnelian bivalve pendant, from head.
12, 829A, carnelian with milk quartz and carnelian pendants.
13, 1061, pendants of breccia carnelian and milk quartz.
14=LXX, 7, 2674, thin tooth-like pendants of carnelian expanding downwards to the pointed ends; originally alternating with small spheroids (singly or in pairs) or dumb-bells, of dark glass.
15, 1064, green glass, flattened.
16, 2372, red glass, from child’s neck.
17, 1056, ring beads, black and milk quartz, carnelian and one blue glaze.
18, 286, carnelian and garnet with two rude green glazed scarabs.
19, 1066, drop pendants of black quartz, drop and bivalve pendants of milk quartz.
20, 2564, small red, from neck.
21, 1018B, milleflore, red, black and white in light blue, from neck of infant.
22, 2367, carnelian with blue and white glass eye beads.
23, 2506, string nearly in original order, pendants of bluish green glass, milk quartz, one black quartz, spaced by one red between two blue glass beads, from neck of infant.
24, 224, rough facetted carnelian barrel, pendants of milk and black quartz, from head.
25, 2506, blue glass, from neck of infant.

Pl. LXIII. Beads, 1-10 scale ¼, 11-20 scale ½.
1, 2, 1220, strings of red and white (!) glass drop beads, from neck of child.
3, 697, keeled carnelian.
4, 2372, blue glass ‘aegis’-pendants with gold-in-glass and small blue glaze beads, from neck of child.

1. Petrie, Naga and Balsa, LX, and for Nubia, A.S.N. Memoir, 1908-9, Pl. 37, a.
5, 2792, green glass barrel beads with white spacers, original order.
6, 2880, blue glazed Horus-eyes, with remains of red spacers, from neck of child.
7, 480, green glass with white spacers.
8, 542, carnelian from right arm above elbow.
9, 2506, green glass, from neck of infant.
10, 2592A, carnelian and glass, large blue glazed eyed bead, with large and small shell pendants of black and milk quartz, carnelian and rock crystal.
11=LXX, 13, 1509A, very large lentoid beads of milk quartz and blue glazed barrel beads, spacers of carnelian and glass.
12, 1028C, large drop pendants of milk quartz.
13, 394, blue glazed bead, carnelian barrel bead, shell disks.
14=LXX, 12, between 1017 and 1018, whitish glass, each resembling a flattened lentoid bead with spacer at each end; also spirally marked blue and yellow glass bead and a double bead.
15, 587, variegated white and grey glass.
16, 2763, blue glass as pendants and spacers, in original order, except the rossette.
17, 181, faceted blue glass, from neck of infant.
18, 2763, minute blue glazed rings.
19, 2978, ostrich shell disks.
20, 693, blue glazed disks.
21, 974, blue glazed tubular; several found together as here strung, on left arm.

Pl. LXIV. Ivory inlays of caskets, etc. 1
1, 2306, crescents.
2, 4, 1061, triangles.
3, 1502, triangles.
5, 2306, eyes (?) 6, 7, 1504, fragments of plaques.
8, 9, 1061, fragments of plaques.
10, 1061, lotus petals.
11, 12, 1061, 1504, lotus flower.
13, 14, 1061, 2306, rossette.
15, 16, 1502, bulls.
17, 2306, mouth of kohl-pot (?) 7.


18, 19, 1061, two squares with ‘ankh.
20, 2741, frog.
21, 1061, plaque with sa.
22, 1504, fragment of Hathor-head design.
23, 1507, child Horus (1) standing with arms down, branch in right hand, garment across legs.
24, 1507, child Horus walking, carrying Horus-eyes on each shoulder, garment fallen off.

Pl. LXV. Round-topped stelae.
1, roughly shaped, painted with standing figures of boy (1), probably naked, and girl, within a frame formed above by the winged disk, and on the right by a papyrus column, h. 30, w. 27.
2, 1503, relief of stout aged man, his right hand outstretched over the head of a naked child. The man wears an ample loin cloth, and in his left hand holds a hooked staff, or a napkin (1). Above is painted a disk with uraei, probably the remnant of a winged disk. One of four Merotic altars and stelae covering late Merotic burial 190.
3, woman standing in high relief, full face, with pendulous breasts, left hand holding flexible object, tunic from waist to ankles, foot seen as if in profile to right, sunk in plain frame with winged disk above, h. 55. Covering Moellem (1) burial 1053.
4, roughly shaped, painted; man in tunic with elaborate fall, palm branch in right hand, curved thong (?) in left; above are obscure remains perhaps of a rude winged disk, h. 48. Found in rubbish between 1518 and 1519.

Pl. LXVI. *Ba*-statues.
1, female of good plain style in good pink sandstone, head lost, body human, breasts pendant, tunic to feet, arms down sides, left hand holding napkin (?), hawk’s wings and tail in one; base pierced in middle, h. 62, l. of base 47. Found behind north half of mastaba 1301, and perhaps belonged to the fine stone mastaba 2984, hardly to 1302.
2, 4, hawk with human head, h. 60, l. of base 52. Found at the south-east corner of mastaba 1011, slightly pushed under the brickwork.
3, hawk with no human features, h. 50, l. of base 50, LXVII. 4. In mouth of an empty cave grave 1119, south of the mastaba-field.
4, headless, hawk body wings and tail, no arms, human feet with sandals; round neck a string of ring beads, another of large globular beads with spacers, and a longer string over the chest of globular beads.
from which hangs a figure of the human-headed Ammon of Nête (Meroë),\(^1\) h. 49, l. of base 37. Found in the rubbish over mastaba 1218.

The necklaces and pendant of Ammon seem to be marks of the pesatê-king, who often held titles connecting him with Ammon in Napata. Three examples were found at Anîbîh. C 409232, a human baâ-statue with triple necklace and Ammon pendant, belonged to the mastaba G. 187,\(^2\) the stela from which commemorates ‘Malêtê, pesatê in Akiî.’\(^3\) Again, 7001, wearing a corselet with remains of a similar pendant of Ammon, belonged to G. 183,\(^4\) and the stela which probably came from it is of Khwîtîrârê, pesatê in Akiî.\(^5\) Lastly, 7000, a baâ-statue with two necklaces but no pendant, is from G. 203,\(^6\) whence came the altar for ‘Nîtwêwit, peshatê in Akiî.’\(^7\) There seems to be a pendant on the breast of the exalted lady (C 40193) who wears a disk on her head,\(^8\) and necklaces on the male statue 7006,\(^9\) belonging probably to the important mastaba G. 182, from which no inscriptions has survived, though the pesatê Khwîtîrârê was buried in the adjoining G. 183.\(^10\) Unfortunately the Paraâ mastabas were more thoroughly ruined and disturbed even than those at Anîbîh, and we cannot decide for which pesatê Fig. 4 was made.

6, hawk with remains of human head and wig and pendant breasts, human (?) feet and base lost, h. 33. Near grave 750 at the south end of the cemetery.

Pl. LXVII. Fragments of baâ-statues; thistle posts.
1. profile and front view of the best head found, showing remains of red paint on the flesh, 2502.
2. feet with sandals, 1508.
3. feet pierced for sandal-straps in bronze or other material, 69/B.
4. base of hawk (LXVI, 3), showing square hole for fixing 6 × 7.
5. base of baâ-statue with roughly chiselled post, probably for fixing in brickwork (h. 60), from rubbish near mastaba 1019; a similar base was found near 2910.
6. post of circular section with thistle top, the lower part broken short (h. 30, w. 25), re-used in wall of 2382.
7. similar post, the flower with some engraved detail, much decayed.

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8. similar post ending below in a rectangular peg for insertion in stone (?), from rubbish of mastaba 1062 (?).

Pl. LXVIII. Various sculptures.
1. Left jamb for shrine; goddess with vulture head-dress holding a vase horizontally; the left hand may hold a handle, and a stream of water is probably intended to fall from the vessel to the ground, but these are rendered very unintelligently, h. 80. Found east of grave 88, with the fine altar of Malêtîrê, envoy to Rome.\(^1\)
2. Left jamb for shrine; goddess engraved in outline and coloured, wearing tunic, armlets and bracelets, vulture head-dress, and ostrich plume, standing with bent knees holding in both hands an ill-shaped vase from which water pours. Found south of grave 84.
3. small sculptured slab from 1518.
4. fragment of architrave for a shrine, winged disk, 35 × 20, from rubbish of mastaba 1510.
5. fragment of door-jamb (?), gazelle tied for sacrifice, l. about 35. Laid at a grave in the Moelêm cemetery just beyond the northern group of mastabas.
6. bird scratched on a fragment.
7. fragment of stela with rudely engraved figure of Anubis, from rubbish on mastaba 1043.
8. fragment, probably from an altar, showing raised edge, the deeply sunk field sculptured with vegetables and flowers in relief, near late grave 2910.

Pl. LXIX.
1. bronze bell with dog’s (?) head pointing outwards on each side, green glaze melon beads and cowries, full size, 2369.
2. bronze dipper, l. 33, 2326.
3. bronze hook, full size, 2916.
4. jar 572A/3, red brown with black core, polished orange facing, ringed with purple on and below neck, h. 36; above shoulder inscription scratched after baking in archaic Meroitic characters, zkelti-tê ‘from (or by, for) the zaaske,’ followed by a sistrum. Zaaaske is a sacerdotal title at ‘Anîba, and tê is a suffix that occurs in graffiti at Measawarât, Philae, and Sanam, and on ostraca.\(^2\)

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2. See the indexes to my Meroitic Inscriptions and Karumîg, and for Sanam, Annals, Vol. IX, Pl. XII, 1; the ostraca I hope to publish with the next installment of Oxford Excavations.
5. bezel of silver ring—LIX, 33, figure of deity with hawk's wings and tail, holding emblems; remains of enamel in the hollows, grave 72, full size.

6. alabaster amulet in the shape of a heart, thin and flat; full size, (New Kingdom (?) from rubbish of grave 81.

7. bronze cup, as br. vii b, under side, showing three circular hollow bulbous supports instead of feet; three thin plates embossed with an acorn-shaped bud surrounded by groups of dots, were found with it, and have also been replaced where they seem to have been originally attached between the bulbs; d. 6, from 1005B.

8. bronze patera with side handles, d. 7-5, 748/1.

9. bronze bulb of klypsydra-dipper in shape of lekythos, strainer and handle re-fixed (see LV, 3), 879A.

LXX. All full size.

1. large double ring bead of blue glass, 370.

2. large 'bivalve' pendants of carnelian, two of clear crystal, green glaze beads, 2462.

3. mosaic bead and stick of beads, rubbish of 2563.

4. composite beads and pendant of deep blue glass, 2321.

5. glass barrel beads and small flower pendants of shell, 564.

6. blue glass beads with pendant of yellow paste in shape of a bivalve shell (cockle?), with depression in middle of valve, 23.

7. LXX. 14.

8. small facetted and other beads of variegated glass, and shell disk beads (decayed), rubbish of 116.

9. drop beads of yellow paste, 33.

10. LXXI, 11.

11. number lost. Diamond-shaped pendant of milky quartz, two of green glaze, ram's head with disk, Toueris much worn, and beads.

12. LXXIII, 14.

13. LXXIII, 11.

Pl. LXXI. Types of graves. Supplementary drawings.

1. 2, type of foot-niche grave, tapering, with sidd and well entrance.

2. type of lateral-niche grave with double shelf (section).

3. the same, one shelf removed, and the broad space gained made into a vaulted grave.

4. type of lateral-niche grave with bricked shelf (plan). The skeleton tilted to right.

6. type of rectangular bricked grave, the footwall extended on either side, the head end closed with bricks laid longitudinally.

7. type of cave grave with two-drop entrance and brick sidd.

8. 3799/20, half-deben weight of bronze, circular, moulded in a shape resembling one valve of a shell such as Cytherea, solid, wt. 730 grains = 47.3 grammes, d. 3-2, h. 1-6 (from a rough sketch).

9. 2733, iron axe-head, l. 13 (rough sketch from the remains and measurements).\(^1\)

10. 96, bronze piercer (?) with roughened handle, l. 4-7 (from rough sketch).\(^2\)

11. 96, iron harpoon (?)-head, l. 10-5 (from rough sketch).

12. 104, bronze tongs ending in human hands, on ring, l. 29 (from rough sketch).\(^3\)

13. 136, cylindrical ivory pommel or handle, l. 2-75.

14. 1090Z/1, small glazed pendant, crescent-shaped with two pimplies (from rough sketch).

15. 1090D/5, ornament of white shell, a knot, the ends shaped as lotus-flower between buds (from rough sketch).


17. 66/14a, bowl, imitation 'Samian,' with double band of oval impressions, etc., the lower series generally doubled, d. 13.

18. 2073/R=LXII, 1, suggested restoration.

Pl. LXXII. Graffiti, etc.

1. 2, 1219/R, 90, perhaps the Egyptian 3n in Merotic, written in black, a little to the left of a vase on a stand with circular foil (?) over the mouth drawn in cream, full size; they are on a fragment of a large pot, and as these occurred again in the same relative positions on a second fragment of the same or a similar pot, their association must be significant.

3. 1080/R, vase on stand, circular loof at the side, scratched on fragment of large jar. (Full size.)

4. 2881/1, dark brown jar, thin, with dec. of comb impressions, h. c. 35, on one side, vase on stand (?), in red paint.

5. 698, incised on plain water jar as xiv (from note in records).

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2. Ibid., Nos. 7275-7288 (two specimens) and Pl. 36, No. 7371.

3. Ibid., Pl. 36, No. 7394.
6. 7, 2732/2, 4, vase with sucking tube (?) in mouth, incised; altar with horns and disk of Isis, painted, from two jars as 1 a.
8. 90/1, figure resembling an altar, incised before baking (?) on shoulder of jar XXIII (XLIII a).
9. 1039/2, star or pentagram, incised after baking on shoulder of pot as xiv a.
10-12, 2065, Greek περετε, demotic name Petesi, and ?, on shoulder of wine amphora as XLVIII b.
13, 2744/1, demotic name Pahenkarkhebi on fragment of wine amphora as XLVIII.
14, 1087/2, Greek πετετε, below neck of wine amphora as xvii c-d.
15, no number, Greek καλεω (?) on wine amphora.¹
16, Meroitic ostraca, portion of five lines in black ink. Found in the top rubbish about 1507, at the N.E. end of the cemetery, but presumably belonged to a group of houses of which foundations remain towards the Moslem cemetery.

1. Professor Hunt kindly verified the readings of the Greek on the originals. They probably represent proper names of Egyptian wine-merchants.

REVIEWS


Mr. Frankfort’s book deals with the problems presented by the early potteries of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt, a subject of great interest which appears to be treated by the author with great soundness and acumen, but one on which the present writer is unfortunately not competent to offer any remarks beyond expressing his satisfaction that a very probable home in North Syria has now been found for those foreign sherds discovered by Sir Flinders Petrie in the Royal Tombs at Abydos, which it has long been difficult to think Egean.

Every one, however, who has any acquaintance with excavation and the problems presented thereby must appreciate the introductory chapter in which Mr. Frankfort discusses the nature of the evidence supplied by pottery. It should be read by all who may ever have to deal with such evidence for the many cautions it contains against false reasoning and over facile generalisations.

It is not perhaps possible to follow Mr. Frankfort in every direction. In the Egean world, for instance, we might find ourselves in greater difficulties by assuming the presence of foreigners ‘in no small numbers,’ wherever foreign features are discerned, than by putting these down to commercial intercourse. If the foreign maker of ‘Minyan’ ware is to be thought to have made it, for example, in the island of Melos, the distinctly inferior Melan imitations become inexplicable, for we cannot then assume that cheaper conditions of production permitted them to undersell the true ‘Minyan.’ Or are we to think that foreigners always imported their goods from home?

There is another small point to which, as a frequent sinner, no doubt, in Mr. Frankfort’s eyes, the present writer feels constrained to refer. In mathematics and in the natural sciences the accurate use of terms is essential, and no doubt it is equally desirable in the less exact studies of philosophy and aesthetics. And so presumably one should not cavil at Mr. Frankfort’s restriction of the word ‘style’ to a very narrow meaning. He has a right, of course, to pay his words like Humpty Dumpty, and it is probably admirable that he should do so in this instance, but all the same it would appear that in normal free gratis English, to desert which is always a pity, the word ‘style’ has a wider
Types of Pottery Vessels, I, II.

Types of Black Pottery.

III, I, II, etc.; III, II, etc.; V, etc., etc.
Types of Pottery Vessels, XXXIV-XLI.
Types of Pottery Vessels, LXXIV-LXXXII.

Types of Pottery Vessels, LXVIIIg-LXXXIII.
FOOT-NICHE AND LATERAL NICHES GRAVES.
1. Engraved Bowl; 2-12. Objects from Early Cave Graves.
CUPS, ETC., OF BLACK AND BROWN WARE.
Decorated Cups.
Bronze Objects
BRONZE MIRROR COVER. Scale about \( \frac{1}{2} \).
Objects in Metal and Stone; View of Pottery in Grave.
PLATE LVIII

JEWELLERY FROM A MASTABA.
STUDS, RINGS, AND ORNAMENTS.
Impressions of Rings.
PLATE LXII

Beads, Scale 1.
IVORY INLAYS, ETC.
Stelae.
Bronze Objects, etc.
Beads, etc., full size.
Types of Graves; Supplementary Drawings.
Graffiti, etc., etc. 4.