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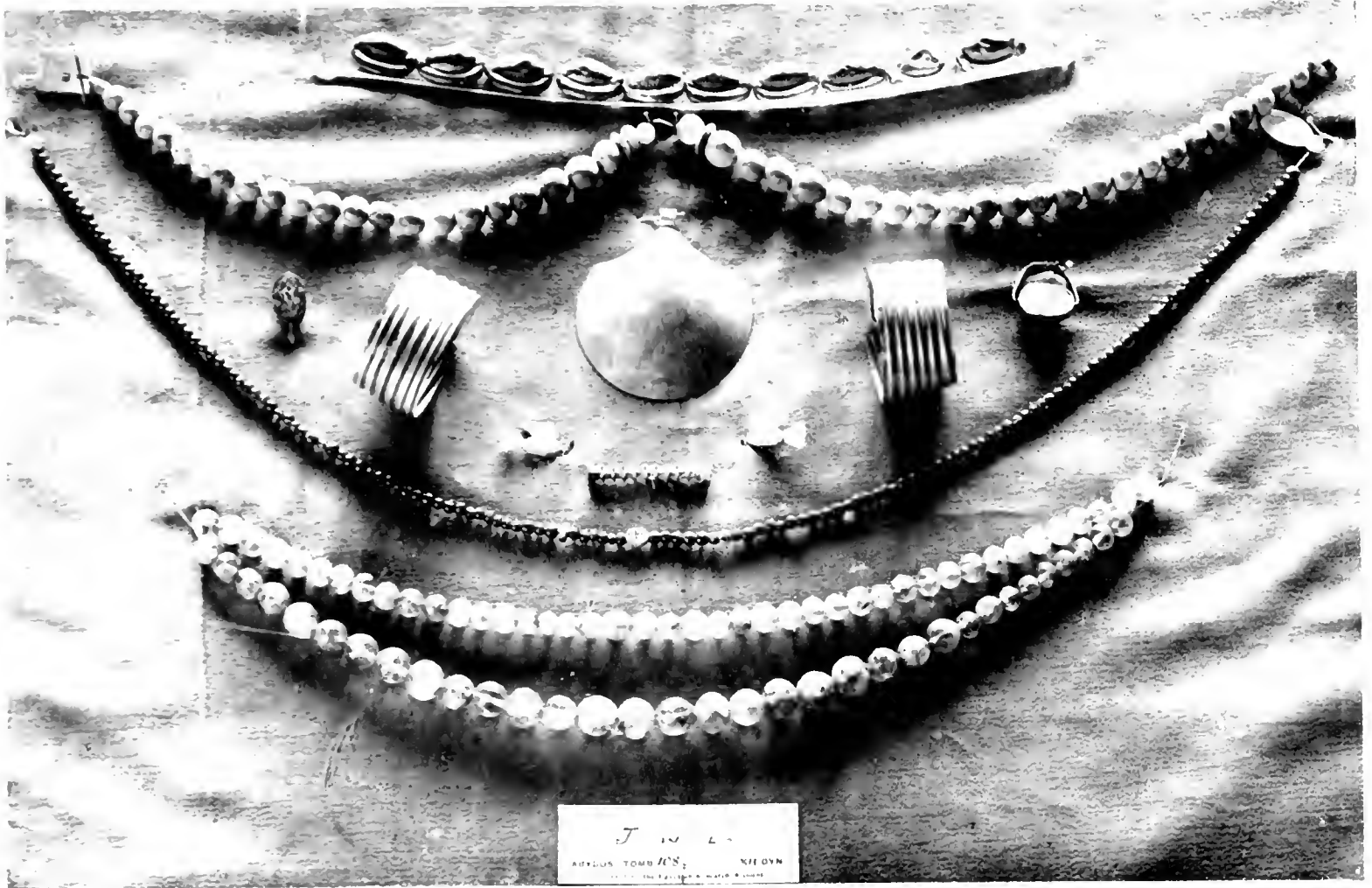
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EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT.

1900.

EL ARÁBAH:

*A CEMETERY OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM;
SURVEY OF THE OLD KINGDOM TEMENOS;
GRAFFITI FROM THE TEMPLE OF SETY.*

BY
JOHN GARSTANG.

WITH NOTES BY
PERCY E. NEWBERRY
ON THE HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTIONS

AND BY
J. GRAFTON MILNE
ON THE GREEK GRAFFITI.

200380
5/2/26

LONDON:
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY, W.

1901.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

Dedicated

TO THE MEMORY OF

ANTHONY WILKIN,

WHO DIED IN CAIRO, MAY 17, 1901.

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CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE SITE OF EXCAVATION AND THE DATING OF THE DEPOSITS.

Situation and character of site—General.

THE town Arábah, from which this volume takes its name, is the modern representative of that ancient Abydos, which, from the first dynasty down to the close of the monarchic history of the country, remained one of the chief centres of religious and funereal rites in Upper Egypt. Of the former town little remains: its site is possibly marked by a portion of the modern one, where it abuts upon the desert near to the Temple of Sety, a district which bears the significant appellation of *madfuná*, or "buried." Yet there is no indication that the town itself ever attained to a degree of size or importance: as usual, it was due to no special feature of its social life, to no excellence of its domestic arts, that the name of Ab-du became famous. It was rather because of religious traditions the origin of which dated back to the remote beginnings of the country. It was there, near to his reputed burial-place, that stood the chief shrine to Osiris, the greatest of the old gods. In the outlying desert, too, lay buried Egypt's earliest kings, whose names with lapse of time became enshrouded with a sanctity almost divine. From these causes, then, more than any other, in after years there arose the custom, which long persisted, that chief men in the country should be buried if possible in a spot so sacred, or at least make their tribute of offerings there at the shrine of the god of the dead. Hence the necropolis of Abydos became one of the most vast as well as the most important in the country.

To the excavator it is also one of the most fertile. Probably it can be claimed for no other site that not one dynasty, from the first to the last, is unrepresented in its tombs. Nor does this indicate merely

an unparalleled local continuity. There may here lie in neighbouring graves a priest of one of the temples, a foreigner with Semitic name and Syrian-looking tomb furniture, and a general who fought his king's battles abroad. The deposits of this site, could an adequate series be brought together, would yield not merely a complete illustration of the changes, through four thousand years, in the local artistic forms, but would provide also examples of the types prevailing elsewhere throughout Egypt contemporaneously at several different epochs.

Situation and character of site—Particular.

This continuity in the expansion of the necropolis is of peculiar interest, in view of its general bearing on the problem now in hand, the dating of these remains. To realize this it is well to keep in view the general plan of the surroundings and the disposition of the tombs. At the north-western corner of the town, where it gives way to the waste sands, is the four-walled enclosure that marks the site of the oldest temples, of which little remains. About a mile to the south, in a similar situation, are the better known temples of the kings of the XIXth dynasty. It is in the desert to the west of this tract, which lies between the old temples and the new, that the tombs chiefly abound. Half a mile directly west from the early temple site, alone in the desert, stands the old-kingdom fortress known as the Shunet-ez-Zebib. Two or three miles beyond, the limestone cliff which marks the edge of the Libyan plateau here bends around in the form of a bay several miles across, forming the boundary of the lower desert and the complete horizon of the west. A broad and slowly ascending valley, passing to the south of the fortress, leads towards the centre of this bay.

This was the natural approach from the old site to the outlying desert. At its head are placed the royal tombs of the earliest dynasties, and the necropolis which grew in later years reaches out nearly a mile on either hand. A strip of eight or ten acres in area, bounded on the south by this valley, marked off on the north by the Shuna, and so westward, was selected for the Research Account to explore. It was thus in the centre of a longer strip, marked off, as it were, by slight natural features from the whole, and lying westward from the ancient *temenos*. To judge from an inscription found in the present year, this had early been selected as a burying-ground, and its boundaries marked out by monumental stones. The division is convenient, for it enables the growth and character of this stretch to be examined independently of the rest, of which less is known.

This piece, however, has now been fairly well examined. The nearer portion early attracted the attention of Mariette and others; its further end has more recently been excavated by the Egypt Exploration Fund; and the intervening piece is that which is now in question. The old results agree with the new in showing that the spread of the tombs in this direction was gradual and continuous. Each successive generation sought the unused ground adjoining that which was already filled. The process began with the mastabas of the old kingdom that cluster under the walls of the *temenos*: by the XIIth dynasty the ever-growing necropolis extended as far as the Shuna, and eventually reached its limits, beyond the space now under consideration, in the elaborated structures which Mr. Mace's explorations show to have belonged to the XVIIIth, XIXth and later dynasties.

The sequence is not unbroken: traces of pits not protected by superstructure or retaining wall must soon have become obliterated by the drifting sands, so that here and there are isolated cases of tombs unlike their neighbours, or even set down in the midst of those which had previously occupied the same place. Yet their presence is explainable, and the general principle of the sequence remains the same. In the site itself, as may be seen by reference to its plan, those few tombs which are definitely of the XIIth dynasty lie generally to the east, while those of the XVIIIth dynasty occupy the western boundary. The probability at once suggests itself, that the pit-tombs of the intervening space, between those of the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties, represent the burials of the intermediate period.

This point is tempting. So little is known archæologically of the period, and so uncertain are the records bearing upon it, that any further chance of information about it must be welcomed. It may be urged that in times so disturbed as tradition holds them to have been, there was probably a lapse in the burial custom that brought strangers to be interred in this locality. That may have been so. Yet the continued, though slower, growth of the necropolis would be but a natural consequence of continuity in the history of Ab-du itself, or at least of its priesthood, whose tombs chiefly abound. There is no suggestion that throughout this period the town lay devastated and the temples razed, which is the only alternative. The gap in the Table of Kings at Abydos, again, can hardly be urged against this continuity. The lapse of literary record, the decay of art and architecture, as well as the second-hand accounts of the period derived from Manetho and other sources, all point to a dark age, the chronicle of which became confused by rapid succession of rulers and changes of power. The omission, too, of names representative of foreign domination, was more natural than their insertion, particularly on a royal monument. In any case this would have little local significance. On the other hand, inscriptions of the earlier part of this period are not wanting, both from the enclosure and from the burial grounds, whilst a scarab of Shesha from the site itself belongs probably to the same period. In the extreme paucity of dated records of this time, these monuments, though few in number, constitute a factor of evidence by no means disproportionate or negligible.

Yet they are not sufficient: and with the rapid progress of excavation throughout Egypt it becomes needful to be able to identify the archæological types of this period, if any further light is to be thrown upon it. And to establish these it is necessary, then, to look aside from the more direct method, to see whether by comparison of unknown forms with known, of the undated with those which can be dated, some inferences may not become possible; and to neglect no result, however small, because its immediate utility may not be discernible.

In the lack of a satisfactory chronology, it may be difficult as yet to penetrate the dark that particularly surrounds the Hyksos period: it is not probable that there was any local change of forms corresponding to the change of dynasty. But with a more general

Possibly representative of XIIIth to XVIIth dynasties.

Position between XIIth and XVIIIth dynasty sites.

Difficulty of obtaining any direct evidence on the period.

aim for the present in view, some advance may be effected.

This and other sites have yielded undisturbed burials, both of the XIIth dynasty and of the XVIIIth, from which it has been possible to assign definite dates to certain archæological forms, as to objects of alabaster and marble, beads and pottery, the very nature of the cutting on inscribed stones, or the architecture of a tomb. If then an object of like nature be found to correspond in some respect with the types established for each of the dates mentioned, such that—to borrow an illustration familiar in another science—the curve representing the changes between them is smooth and continuous, there is some degree of justification for assigning such object to the Intermediate Period.

Or, again, a particular form may have become assigned to a particular date, on account of its resemblance to, or common association with, some known type. If then one such form, called of the XIIth dynasty, and one such of the XVIIIth, be found commonly in association in groups from the same tombs, and certain precautionary tests as to their limits be satisfied also, there is an increasing probability that each object belongs rather to the intervening period.

These principles are perfectly general, and have been steadily kept in view throughout this volume; but they have been peculiarly applicable to the problems of this particular period between the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties, inasmuch as the site itself has in many cases furnished the limiting types from which the inferences have been possible. The results in this direction may appear few—a few groups of pottery, and some half-dozen plates of tomb-deposits assigned to the period in question—yet they have absorbed a much larger quantity of material, for the evidence is necessarily cumulative in character.

There are also many cases, some of which would otherwise lead to interesting conclusions, that have to be rejected in the process of eliminating from the evidence those factors of it that admit of ambiguous interpretation. In the second of the two principles enunciated above, for example, the solution of the case of association of two forms supposed to be of different dates, by assigning each to an intervening date, could only be accepted when every other factor of evidence from the two deposits at least admitted the same possibility. The chance of really mixed dates, arising

from re-use of the same tomb for later burial, for instance, would always suggest itself as a possible solution; and any evidence in its favour would lead to rejection of the case. Cases occur, too, not infrequently of real survival of forms, which must be tested for by an examination of the further limits. The absence or uncertainty of one of the limiting types, again, admits a greater possibility of error. It seems well then, in the present volume, with regard to such inductive results, to await the result of their comparison with similar cases from other excavations, to see to what extent they may be confirmed, and how much they require modification, before using them as the basis of further argument. To some extent, indeed, such a comparison is already possible. The independent results obtained by Mr. Mace in his excavations at Hu, recently published in *Diospolis Parva*, afford some interesting analogies.

The better known periods of the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties also are well represented by the excavated remains. Historically the most important discovery is that of an inscription recounting the deeds of a great soldier, Sebek-khu, in the XIIth dynasty; and incidentally recording some of the early wars of Egypt with the Retenu on the one hand, and with the people of Nubia on the other. The other results are for the most part of archæological import. By combining some observations made in more recent excavations, a local custom has been traced which in some measure explains the use of the small plaster faces which are almost peculiar to the Middle Kingdom. A fortunate preservation of several burials undisturbed, both of the Middle Kingdom and of the XVIIIth dynasty, has also rendered possible a detailed study of several types of burial customs of those periods. The growth of foreign relations in the XVIIIth dynasty is illustrated by several well-dated groups, notably a burial deposit of terracotta vases of Grecian character, as well as some types of pottery found generally around the coasts and islands of the eastern Mediterranean.

In dealing with the objects discovered, a chief aim has been, where possible, to represent them in the group as originally deposited, and to draw any inferences that might be warranted, whether archæological or chronological, from the comparisons and analogies thus afforded. The illustrations, too, have been arranged with this chiefly in view, which accounts for some of the objects having been pictured a second time when it has been found desirable to compare the specimens of some particular form.

CHAPTER II.—DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

[For copies of short inscriptions, see Plates XV and XXV.]

(a) THE XIITH–XIIITH DYNASTIES.
PLATES I–X.

a similar pair are those numbered 30484–5 in the Egyptian Room of the British Museum.

PLATE I, with references to PLS. III, XV, XVI.

[Jewels, upper half of PL. I ; statuette,
Tomb E. 108. PL. III.]

This group was recovered from the southern chamber of a disturbed pit tomb, into which plunderers had anciently made their way from a tomb adjoining, but had retreated, with their work only partly done, owing to a fall of sand from the roof. The jewels include: (i) a set of hollow beads like cowry shells, made of electrum; (ii) two ribbed bracelets of gold; (iii) a shell breast-pendant, or pectoral, of gold; (iv) two small fishes with bodies of green felspar set in gold; and (v) a delicate electrum charm-case, pendant, studded with rows of small pins bound by an entwined thread of the same metal, and containing a roll of papyrus. The scarabs are, one of green glaze, with scroll pattern surrounding the emblems Ra, Nefer; another of lapis-lazuli, mounted in gold as a ring, inscribed with the name of Hor, Chancellor of the King of Lower Egypt, Chief of the Secrets, etc. (see PL. XV and Chapter V); and a third, small, of glaze. The beads of the upper string are blue glazed; the small dark beads in the middle are of garnet, and those below are of rich coloured amethyst. Near the door of the chamber, at the pit bottom, was found the statuette pictured on PL. III, which is made of serpentine, but not inscribed.

A pectoral similar in design, but of electrum, was subsequently found in position on an undisturbed burial (E. 230, Chapter III). It was suspended from the neck by a plain circlet of the same metal, the ends of which were curved slightly outwards but not joined, remaining in approximation by the natural spring of the material. A fish-pendant of this kind has been found also with a XIIth dynasty deposit at Hu (see *Diospolis Parva*, PL. XXVII, W. 38); and

The photograph on the left hand in the E. 30. lowest half of PL. I shows the deposit from a rich XIIth dynasty burial, which had, however, been partly disturbed. By a glance at PL. II or PL. XXX it may be seen that the shaft of this tomb adjoins the sloped approach which descends under the mastaba, near which it is built, so that its chamber, being on the south side, had been found anciently most readily accessible to the plunderers of the mastaba by a small hole pierced in the wall of gravel that intervened. But their economy preserved to us the essential features of the burial intact; for the head and shoulders, being towards the north, were covered by the sand which had poured in, to its natural angle of rest, through the unclosed door of the chamber. Through such a sand-slope it was impossible for them to work down, for the place of any sand removed would have been instantly filled by fresh sand pressing in from without. Thus only the legs and hands had been removed; even the beads from the wrists, though disturbed, remained in separate groups; so that a complete description of the burial is deferred until Chapter III (Undisturbed Burials, No. 1).

Lying on the breast was a group of gold jewels, represented in the centre of the photograph, comprising crowned hawks of gold and silver, pairs of birds, also of gold and silver, fishes and single birds of gold. Around the neck was a long string of amethyst beads, deep coloured, and of globular form in graduated sizes. They passed twice closely round the neck, and a third time more loosely, so encircling the jewels in a loop of the heavier beads. The other strings, from the wrists, are of carnelian and garnet beads respectively; with the latter are strung also several small pendants of glaze and two scarabs, the one of glaze and the other of plain garnet. The vessels are of alabaster, and the mirror, of which

there is a drawing on PL. XVI also, is of copper, with a decorated wooden handle.

[For somewhat similar bird-pendants of gold, see No. 30468 in the Egyptian Room of the British Museum.]

E. 45. The jewellery on the right hand, and the statuettes shown on PL. III, are the deposits mainly from three undisturbed burials found in the large northern chamber of a pit tomb; these will be described with more detail in Chapter IV. The disc is of gold, and the pendants on either side of it of electrum. The beads, taken in order from the right hand, are: green glaze, amethyst, carnelian (with a large pendant of the same), garnet, and (arranged horizontally) a string of large amethysts. The dark-coloured vessels are of serpentine, and the taller vase on the left of alabaster. The copper mirror, which concludes the group, was found wrapped in cloth, part of which still adheres. The statuettes found with the same deposits are pictured on PL. III.

PLATE III.

E. 45
contd. The photographs in the upper row of this plate represent the two statuettes found with the jewels last described; both are of basalt. The group of two figures, on the left, is of good work, the hair and features being clearly chiselled; it possibly represents the deceased and his *ka*, but it is not inscribed. The statuette on the right, shown both in front and in profile, represents Mut-Sent seated, with hands on knees. The head-dress well accords with the type prevailing towards the end of the XIIth dynasty, but the profile of the face is not so usual. The seat is inscribed on all sides with a formula to Osiris for the *ka* of Mut-Sent (for which see PL. XV, and Mr. Newberry's note in Chapter V).

E. 105. This group of beads, statuette, and alabaster vessels was recovered from a disturbed pit-tomb near to E. 108. It is conspicuous for the quality and artistic forms of the small objects which it comprises. The globular beads of green glaze, shown at the top of the photograph, are each capped around the threading-holes with thin shells of gold. The pendant in their centre is in the form of the hieroglyph *shenu*, which somewhat resembles the cartouche-oval, but is not clearly defined. Its central disc of carnelian is surrounded by a border of small

pieces of green inlay, each set in a slender division of gold. The work is minute, and its effect harmonious. The alabaster vessels are of the finest quality of stone, with light veins running through symmetrically, and are worked down to translucency, with a rich polish of surface which is still retained. Five of them are of globular form, with lids, while the sixth is moulded to the more usual pattern of kohl vessels. The serpentine figure, by contrast, appears rather ponderous, being of the nature of an early ushabti figure; it bears the name of Nekht, Superintendent of the North Land, in a short inscription given on PL. XV. The remainder of the group includes two eyes, originally inlaid in the coffin, and a few long tube beads of green glaze, which suggest an early date in the XIIth dynasty.

E. 108. The burial group of Hor, of which this statuette is a part, is described under PL. I.

PLATE IV, with references to PLS. X, XI.

The objects pictured on this plate were all found in tombs that had been previously disturbed.

E. 3. The first to be described is the cylindrical ivory box figured on the left of the upper row of photographs. It stands upon four short legs; and seems to have been originally provided with a swivel lid, but both that and its bottom are missing. The decoration, which may be better seen from the unrolled drawing on PL. XI, consists in the main of three incised panels, enclosing figures of an ape, uraeus, and Bes. It was found in one of a row of similar pits, with some small objects that resemble in type the deposits from several undisturbed burials found in the adjoining tombs, which may with some degree of probability be dated to the XIIIth dynasty. (See PL. X and Chapter III.)

E. 282. The central photograph of this plate contains an object equally unusual. It is a compound bead of seven cylinders, bound together by a uniform design, around the whole, after the manner of the clustered lotus column. It is made of green glazed schist; and a threading hole runs through a central cylinder which the seven enclose. As may be seen from the extended drawing on PL. XI, it is decorated with three royal names inscribed symmetrically down the cylinders; that of Useratesen I occurs once, while

the two others of Usertesen III and Amenemhat III appear three times alternately. With it was found the alabaster cup, shown in the same group, as well as some blue glazed beads, both the globular and the tube-like types, and a kohl vessel of blue marble, all of which might have been assigned independently to the time of the late XIIth or the XIIIth dynasty.

E. 251. This rough pottery figure, resembling a bear and cub, came from ground that had been much disturbed; yet the small vessels of blue marble and alabaster, with which it was found, may well belong to the XIIIth dynasty or thereabouts.

E. 303. The glazed figure of Horus, seated, which completes the central photograph, is of a glaze and character typical of the XIIth dynasty; a date confirmed to some extent by its association with some beads and a scarab of garnet, and a tall serpentine vessel, of the same period. But in this case, as in the last, the ground had probably been turned over several times before, with consequent increase in the possibility of a mixing of objects from different deposits, so that the grouping becomes of less value as a means of inferring the date.

E. 238. On the right hand of the same row is a photograph of a table of offerings of limestone. The one row of inscription, which bears the name of Pepa, Superintendent of the North Land, is incised; while the offerings themselves, upon a mat, are shown in low relief. Both features are carved in the sunken panel which serves as a tray, and from which a grooved channel leads away to two basins in the upper corners. Mr. Newberry supplies details of the inscription in Chapter V.

E. 11. The left hand of the two larger inscribed pieces is a limestone stele of Sebek-khu, with incised hieroglyphs, and a picture of rough quality showing the chief personage seated before a table piled with offerings. He was already known as a great general of the XIIth dynasty; and these inscriptions recount his wars under the Kings Usertesen III and Amenemhat III. On account of its importance, the following plate, numbered V, is devoted to Mr. Newberry's transcript of this stone, showing his restorations of the pieces broken away. His full translation and notes appear in Chapter V.

E. 181. The limestone stele on the right hand, the photograph of which completes this plate, comes, like the last, from a disturbed tomb without

special association. It bears the names of Sebek-dedu-ren-senb, and Ren-ef-ankh-Amenemhat, being the two brothers seated on opposite sides of the tables of offerings; and below of Mentu-hetep and Min-hetep, the former being brother also to the two first named.

PLATE V. See Plate IV, Tomb E. 11; and Chapter V.

PLATE VI, with references to PL. VII.

E. 295. The inscribed pieces pictured in the two upper photographs on this plate are limestone steles from a disturbed mastaba of the XIIth dynasty, surrounded by XVIIIth dynasty tombs. The larger is a well-finished piece of work: the incisions are sharp and the outlines well defined; the flesh-coloured parts are tinted, as also are symmetric portions of the border. It represents Amenemhat-nebuia, who was superintendent of the offerings of the Royal Domain, in the act of receiving and inspecting offerings and produce. Members of the same family occupied prominent official positions also: his brother Se-ankh, who is here represented as Superintendent of the Canal Workers, is obviously the same to whom the smaller broken stele is partly dedicated, under his later title of Superintendent of the Domain, conjointly with his brother Nebuia. The brother Se-Renenutet also appears standing as a prominent figure in both. It seems at first sight as though the name Nebuia of the second stele refers to another brother not mentioned on the first, who succeeded Amenemhat in his office. The stone is obviously later, since it accords to Se-ankh a higher rank. Yet the omission of Nebuia's name on the larger stone now becomes unaccountable, since, to succeed Amenemhat, he must already have occupied a position more prominent than all those relatives who obtain mention. Coupling this with the recurrence of the two names, and the general similarity of the dedications, it becomes apparent that Amenemhat-nebuia of the one and Nebuia of the other are identical, a conclusion which Mr. Newberry confirms in his note on the inscription in Chapter V.

E. 252. This limestone sarcophagus was recovered in many fragments from the chamber, pit, and surface about the mouth of a plundered tomb. The pieces build up completely, the whole being 6 ft. 6 in.

by 2 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. in height. The white stone is faintly decorated and starred with pink, and the inside is wholly blue. The hieroglyphs are incised, and painted blue on a yellow ground, between lines of blue, incised also; they are arranged in a top row and columns, so as to include four panels on each side, and one at each end. On the east side the panel at the head is decorated with a pair of weeping eyes, and the end panels each enclose a mourning figure. The lid is rounded and hollowed inside, with raised head and foot pieces, and fits directly on to the box: it is uniformly decorated, with one row of hieroglyphs along the centre. Its head is marked with a sign (like the *Ankh* in shape) to correspond with a notch in the sarcophagus. The whole is supported below each vertical column by short legs, which are connected with those opposite by the ridge of stone left uncut between them. The curiously bungled nature of the inscription, of which a facsimile copy is given on the following plate, suggests a real decline in knowledge of inscribing. Yet the situation and nature of the tomb date it as earlier than some pits at hand which themselves are probably not later than the XIVth dynasty. Hence the date of the sarcophagus must be put down to the XIIIth dynasty; and the error may be ascribed to the workman, who, with a copy of the inscription before him, inserted odd portions from it here and there to fill up spaces that would otherwise have been blank.

The figure which accompanies it is of interest, being of the nature of an early ushabti: it is inscribed in hieratic with the same name and titles, Nekhta, Regulator of the *Sa* order. It is of limestone, carved, with the inscription painted on in black.

PLATE VII. See above, under PL. VI, E. 252.

PLATE VIII, with references to PL. X.

E. 236. Of the two fine pieces of carving pictured on this plate, that on the left is a limestone door frame, found complete at the bottom of a pit tomb that had been disturbed. One of the jambs is in two pieces, not broken, while the other is a single stone. The frame is seven feet high, inscribed symmetrically with similar formulae, which read in opposite directions from the centre of the lintel and so down the jambs. The hieroglyphs are cleanly incised and painted blue,

between lines of the same. The finish is good, and the work probably of the XIIth dynasty—the small group of alabasters on PL. X was found in the same tomb.

E. 345. The octagonal column on the right of the plate, also of limestone, is similar in style of work to the foregoing; the grouping of the hieroglyphs is rather closer, but this is probably owing to the nature of the monument. It was found in a neighbouring tomb, without, however, any deposit. Mr. Newberry describes the inscriptions in Chapter V.

PLATE IX, with reference to PL. X.

E. 107. The small Hathor figure, shown in the left hand photograph of this plate, was found with some beads suggesting the Middle Kingdom for its date, with which the type of its head-dress accords. It is provided below the feet with a small projection—not shown in the illustration—for fitting it to a stand or to some other object.

E. 281. The two-handled vessel of blue marble, shown in the same photograph, was found in a disturbed pit tomb with the pieces of wood coffin of the next plate. Its form is unusual, at any rate for this period; indeed, it suggests some influence not Egyptian, which might have been a ready explanation for its appearance in an XVIIIth dynasty deposit. Yet it is made of blue marble, which was commonest in the Middle Kingdom; and it is of exquisite proportion and finish, work characteristic in particular of the XIIth dynasty. Since, also, it was found with Middle Kingdom objects, in a tomb surrounded by others of that date, there seems to be no reason to suppose otherwise than that it is an early as well as a beautiful example of the form.

E. 237. The photograph on the right hand is the base view of a blue marble dish, with hollow turned-in rim. It is decorated with a symmetrical design, in low relief, of two monkeys climbing in opposite directions from below, their tails entwined. The head and nose of each, projecting from under the rim, provides the vessel with a small handle on

either side. This unique object, which is now at Cairo, is better dated than the foregoing. Its deposit is larger and well marked, consisting of several vessels of alabaster and a palette of serpentine, all of known types, with beads of blue glaze, both globular and cylindrical.

It is interesting to compare with this dish, the vessel of blue marble numbered 20759 at the British Museum. In the latter case the design shows monkeys on opposite sides apparently holding the more upright vessel between them. The motive is in each case the same, though different in effect.

(b) THE XIIITH-XVIITH DYNASTIES.
PLATES X-XVI.

PLATE X, with references to PLS. II, IV, VIII and XI.

In the description of PL. IV some objects, E. 3 (3) were mentioned from the disturbed portion of a row of pits, numbered 3 in the plan on PL. II; this group illustrates the types of deposits in the undisturbed chambers of this series, being itself from the third, or easterly pit. It consists of vessels of alabaster and serpentine, a palette, mirror, and beads, and will be more fully described in the chapter dealing with Undisturbed Burials.

The three alabaster vessels in the next group E. 236 are from the tomb of Amenemhat ren-ef-senb, the door frame of which is pictured on PL. VIII. With these were two scarabs on the top row of the photograph adjoining, the one of glaze with scroll pattern, and the other of plain green jasper. The forms of these vessels are interesting, and somewhat unusual for the period; that in the centre is a kohl vessel with two small handles, and that to the right is a miniature of a type familiar in the VIth dynasty.

In the third photograph on the left are two glazed vessels, found in disturbed tombs without deposit, and classed in this period by analogy only. That on the left somewhat resembles in form the alabaster pictured above, and is decorated with black section lines and rim. Accompanying

E. 124. it is a smaller vessel, probably a kohl pot, decorated with a lotus pattern in black.

The serpentine statuette on pedestal, shown E. 189. in the illustration in front and profile, was found without other deposit; but it is assigned to this date on account of the dressing of the hair and its general type. The hieratic inscription scratched on the back and base, as shown on PL. XV, is difficult to understand. Its interesting and unique feature is the detail of the dress that hangs from its waist. Professor Petrie has suggested that it represents a starched garment after having been folded; and the alternation of ridge and crease seems to bear out the supposition.

The right hand photograph shows seventeen Scarabs. scarabs arranged for comparison, some of them from deposits described on other plates. The designs of these are for the most part not uncommon. The most interesting is that of Shesha (193), which was found with an XVIIIth dynasty group, and is itself of somewhat worn appearance. The most noticeable for symmetry and finish are those numbered E. 313, which is of rare quality, 236 and 20. A brief list of the objects deposited with each of these scarabs is added here for ready reference; it will be seen that those numbered 102, 123, 230 (300) and 114, are assigned to the period between the XIIIth and XVIIth dynasties (sometimes conveniently spoken of as the Intermediate Period). A further selection, chiefly of later dates, is given on PL. XXV.

E. 20	With dish and large glazed beads (PL. XII); mirror and tweezers (XVI), ivory pin and inlay (XIV) and alabaster kohl pots.
236	(Two). With XVIII th dynasty deposit (XXI); group probably mixed.
102	(Three). With group of pottery (XXVII); probably XIII th -XV th dynasties.
3	With ivory box (IV and XI); vessels of alabaster and glaze; glazed beads (X), and mirror (XVI).
257	With early ushabti figure of Ked-hetep (PLs. XIV-XV).
313	(Two).
123	With alabaster vessel; probably XII th -XIII th dynasties.
131	and 179, without deposits.
210	(Three). With alabaster vessels (PL. XVIII); a mixed group, unless all may be assigned to the XVI th -XVII th dynasties.
230	(Two). From undisturbed burial, of about XIV th dynasty (see ch. iii).
300	With group of two figures, sandstone (XII); and ivory pin with jackal's head (XIV).
114	With crude alabaster and blue marble kohl pot; glaze and shell beads.
193	With XVIII th dynasty deposit.
271	With lid of serpentine vessel; beads of glaze and amethyst, and two scarabs on PL. XXV.

The lowest photographs on this plate show E. 281. two pieces of a broken wood coffin, from the same tomb as the blue marble vessel of the plate

preceding. The scenes and inscriptions are painted on the wood, black and white being the colours chiefly employed, though blue and red are freely used for tinting or decorative purposes. The design may be better seen, perhaps, from the facsimile in outline given on the following plate, number XI, of this and the other side of the coffin. In the upper portion the four bearers are represented as walking two abreast, supporting the ends of the coffin, apparently, on poles borne by each pair at shoulder height, but with the hands. A mourning woman moves by the side. The lower pieces of PL. XI form a continuous side, probably the east, of the coffin; on them both the mourners and the bearers of offerings are represented in the panels, between columns of hieroglyphs containing the usual invocations. Its date is probably the XIIIth dynasty.

PLATE XI.

The ivory box (E. 3) and the seven-cylinder bead (E. 282) are described under PL. IV; while the fragments of a wood coffin (E. 281) have just been referred to as illustrating the photograph of PL. X.

PLATE XII.

The pottery dishes will be referred to under PL. XXVII.

E. 20. This group includes some exceptionally large glazed ball beads, a glazed scarab of scroll pattern, and a glazed dish with a symmetric lotus design inside. From the same tomb come also the scarab shown on PL. X and the copper mirror on PL. XVI; the whole deposit is typically of the XIIth dynasty.

E. 41. Found with this figure were some small ball beads and other remains resembling the types of the XIIth dynasty, but of inferior quality. The statuette itself is of poor workmanship and modelling; on the back it bears the name Ka-mes. The deposit may well belong to the period intermediate between the XIIIth and XVIIth dynasties, for none of its objects bears any resemblance to the types of the XVIIIth dynasty, nor can be so early as the XIIth.

E. 330. The sandstone stele of Refu was found with that of Nub on PL. XXIII, in a disturbed pit-tomb adjoining a broken mastaba. The inscription is dealt with in Chapter V.

E. 312. The limestone stele of Senbu was without other deposit.

PLATE XIII.

E. 261. The first photograph of this plate shows a sandstone figure, seated on a high-backed chair, with hands on knees; the whole is upon a pedestal. The hair is coloured blue, the body red; and the loin cloth is white. There is no inscription. From the same tomb came a blue glazed bottle and some small beads, not distinctive, but approaching the types of the XVIIIth dynasty rather than the XIIth.

E. 300. This is a group of two figures, also in yellow limestone, which stand upon a lower pedestal or plinth. The carving is better in detail than that last described, though the modelling in this case is not good. From the same deposit came the scarabs shown on PL. X and the ivory pin on PL. XIV, the whole being presumably of about the XIIIth or XIVth dynasty in date.

E. 347. The small limestone stele of Kemsu is without other deposit; but the style of its work, particularly with regard to the figures, suggests the Hyksos (or Intermediate) Period, a view which agrees with Mr. Newberry's opinion of the inscription. The hieroglyphs and outlines are incised; and the bodies are coloured red, some other portions of the stone also being decorated with the same colour.

E. 211. The limestone stele of An was also without other deposit. It was found in a small four-walled room or chapel, on the western side at the southern end, standing *in situ* close to the wall. The ground around was so filled with pit tombs, no one of which had a chamber under this mastaba, and was in general so much disturbed, that it could not be decided which of them, if any, belonged to the original design of the structure. The chapel also had no door: the surrounding tombs were chiefly of the late Middle Kingdom.

With the coloured limestone stele of Beba, in E. 172. which the bodies as before are red, was found a small object not here reproduced. It was the base of a small limestone statuette, representing a seated figure, with an inscription painted on the back of Her-ab, born of Ta-sep.

PLATE XIV.

In the GROUP OF IVORY OBJECTS all are apparently of the XIIth dynasty or just later: several have been previously referred to, with their tomb deposits. Of the rest, the two wands numbered 5 and 60 are well dated by their groups to the XIIth or XIIIth dynasty. The hand (no. 260) was with a deep-coloured blue marble dish, without decoration, and the mirror on PL. XVI: the group is well dated by the scarab of Amenemhat III on PL. XXV, which was found with it. The piece of wand (172) is the only object found in the pit of the mastaba E. 172 (PL. XXXI); the stele of PL. XIII was found in the easterly part of the enclosure where there had been some reconstruction, and so may have been a later deposit. The bracelet numbered 252 is from the tomb of Nekhta (PLS. VI-VII), but that numbered 287 was without other objects. The pieces numbered 1 and 259 are apparently mirror-handles. The GROUP E. 356 includes some good examples of the ivory carving of the XIIth dynasty; notably the pair of forearms, and the pair of castanets which, when put together, resemble the lotus flower and stem. (These remain at Cairo.)

GROUP OF BRONZE OBJECTS.—The two mirrors pictured here provide an interesting comparison. That numbered 145 is heavy, with a thick reflecting disc; its deposit included a group of alabaster and serpentine vessels, some blue-glazed ball beads, the head and body of a doll, and other small objects all dateable to the XIIth-XIIIth dynasty. The other, number 166-2, on the other hand, is thin and light; the curve of the handle head is more pronounced, the hair of the figure in its handle is without the characteristic dressing of the XIIth dynasty; it was found with a group of scarabs and pottery of the kind introduced by trade in the early part of the XVIIIth dynasty. Of the rest, the dagger 156 was found alone, but it is similar to those figured on PL. XVI; the tweezers No. 20 were found with the group shown on PL. XII.

GROUP OF PLASTER FACES.—These interesting objects have been not uncommonly met with in the course of excavation, and more recently have attracted some amount of attention among archaeologists. It is now possible to say something at least with regard to their local origin and use, and to determine approximately the dates during which the types here pictured were chiefly in use in the vicinity of Abydos (also see *Diospolis Parva*, p. 51).

From their associations it was considered probable at the time that the faces shown in the photograph were all dateable to the Middle Kingdom and the succeeding period. But their use was still a matter of doubt until, towards the close of the season's excavations, one of similar character was found undisturbed in position, on the burial numbered 294 on PL. XVIII, with a deposit readily dateable to the XVIIIth dynasty; and in this, the year of publication, in the excavation of an older site at El Mahasna, some way to the north, another has been found on an equally preserved burial of the XIth dynasty.

These two dates seem to mark off the period through which these objects were chiefly used. The lower limit, at any rate, seems to be quite definite; for the undisturbed site at Mahasna yielded over 400 burials of all consecutive periods from the VIth to the XIth dynasty, and in no case before the latter—in which the types in the tomb deposits approached closely to those of the XIIth dynasty—was such an object found. The further limit is less definitely marked; yet few, if any, such objects are to be found of a date later than the XVIIIth dynasty, for while the paucity of undisturbed burials representative of that period renders inference from isolated cases less conclusive, yet the subsequent changes in modes of decoration, in particular the style of colouring prevailing in the XIXth dynasty, would have rendered any of later date conspicuous, had such existed. The period intervening between these limits is, however, well represented by specimens both from these excavations and from others in the locality.

With regard to their use, a local burial custom seems to have come into vogue at the rise of the Middle Kingdom, by which the body after preparation was covered wholly with a layer of stucco or plaster, preserving the human form beneath. This custom, as will be shown in a subsequent volume, had its origin in a more primitive method of several dynasties earlier, and its development is full of

interest. In the earlier stages the body was encased in a mould of Nile mud, prepared and mixed in such a way as to give it all the consistence and hardening properties of clay. Somewhat later this case became covered for its better appearance with a layer of stucco, which again became decorated later by patterns of geometric type painted on in colours; and in time, too, even the features, the hands and feet and hair, came to be delineated. With this increase of attention to the outer visible covering, the use of the hard mud below (excellent preservative though it was) fell gradually into disfavour, until in the Middle Kingdom it disappeared, and was supplanted entirely by the layer of plaster and stucco, now become so thick as to preserve the consistency of a coffin-shell. It was in the furtherance of the custom at this stage that the plaster faces came into use, in an attempt to give the features more realism and relief. They were apparently made separately, and being placed in position while the layer of plaster was still wet, became fixed by its drying and hardening. But they are for the most part small, a few inches only in height; possibly the friability of the material accounts for the fact that they never became made of life size (though the specimen of the XVIIIth dynasty, shown on PL. XVIII, is more nearly so), and for this reason also, more than any other, they were ultimately discarded in favour of the more solid representations of the New Kingdom.

The decoration on these objects was various, the colours blue, green, and red being freely used according to the design on the shell. As a rule, the face itself was left untinted, but that numbered 100 in the illustration is coloured yellow, with the eyes and eyebrows black. Brown eyes are not unknown, while the face to the right hand at the top of the photograph was elaborately covered with gold foil.

The enclosing of the body in the way described was no obstacle to the use of an outer protection also; originally this seems to have been a mere recess of stuccoed earth [El Mahasna, 1901], later a coffin of wood; while the two burials (E. 294) of the XVIIIth dynasty were enclosed in a solid sarcophagus of stone.

PLATE XV, with references to I, III, IV, IX, XIV, XVII.

This plate contains chiefly copies in facsimile of various small inscriptions to which the references are

given. The tomb No. 220, from which came the triple limestone figure of Neshmet-dudu, seems to have been reused; for the group from its inscription and style is believed to belong to the Middle Kingdom, while the jug of PL. XVII from the same tomb, from its Cypriote design, cannot well be of date much before the middle of the XVIIIth dynasty. The two ushabti figures, 177, 257, are both of the earliest type of such, the former dating from the XVIth or XVIIth dynasty, and the latter, with the inscription in hieratic, with which was the scarab already figured in PL. X, from the XIIth or XIIIth.

The foot of the large ushabti figure of Minmes (G. 100) was found in the tomb of Khnumy and Minmes, not on the same site (E), but across the valley to the south (site G). This tomb (PL. XXXIII) was excavated because of a report that a previous excavator had left behind him a large granite statue, a report which proved to be partly true, for therein was a huge granite lid of a sarcophagus, carved and inscribed in the style of the XIXth dynasty, to which period also this ushabti base belongs.

PLATE XVI.

In this plate are shown outline drawings of copper and bronze objects; these are in many cases referred to with their tomb deposits, and in some cases pictured therewith. Their reproduction together on one page, however, facilitates comparison, and renders obvious at a glance any changes of form corresponding to differences of date. The mirrors are for the most part of the XIIth and XIIIth dynasties; the group with E. 30 is figured on PLS. I and II, E. 20 on PL. XII, E. 108 on PL. I, E. 251 on PL. IV, E. 260 on PLS. XIV and XXV, E. 3 on PL. IV, and E. 281 on PLS. IX and X. The handle of that numbered 30 is of wood, ornamented with incised lotus pattern. The pair numbered 262 are of some interest. By lying in contact in the tomb, wrapped together in a cloth, they had preserved the original polish of some part of their reflecting surfaces.

The daggers are of bronze, with small handles of ivory rounded and fashioned after the usual manner for grasping in the palm. The blades are detachable, riveted in each case to the haft, which is partly inlaid with ivory near the socket for the handle. With the exception of a slight difference in the blade of that numbered 320, they are all of one type, and probably of about the same date. The longest of

them, numbered 156, was found with the group of pottery pictured on PL. XXVII, which probably represents its period as about the XVIIIth dynasty. It is analogous to the types of the XVIIIth dynasty, but differs slightly in the handle from those of the XIIth and just later. In *Diospolis Parva* PL. XXXII, is figured a type of the XIVth dynasty from which it immediately developed. In the earlier kind the handle had not the exact elliptical and symmetrical form of that in view; the open spaces, too, which serve no obvious purpose, were larger.

Of the other objects in bronze, E. 42 is a Sa amulet, of date somewhat before the XVIIIth dynasty. The tweezers numbered 20 are from the group of PLS. X and XII. The knife 230 is from an undisturbed burial (described in the following chapter), from which came also the scarabs of PL. X.

The two objects 143, 225, are implements whose use is not quite evident, the cutting edge of their blade being outwards: they are possibly for the toilet, as combined hair-curlers and trimmers; though it has been suggested that they may be models of an obstetric instrument. The former belongs to the group on PL. XVIII, and with the latter are the two razors pictured below it. The group of four objects from tomb 10 is associated with a characteristic deposit of the early XVIIIth dynasty figured on PL. XVII. The group dated to the time of Hatshepsut is from tomb 155, of which some remains appear on PL. XXI. The pottery of tomb 268, of the time of Thothmes III, is shown on PLS. XVIII and XX; while the burial and tomb group numbered 294 appear on PL. XVIII also. The razor, 255, reappears in the photograph of the next plate.

(c) THE XVIIIth AND LATER DYNASTIES.
PLATES XVI-XXVI.

PLATE XVI

contains, as has been noticed, some bronze objects of the XVIIIth dynasty, to which reference will be made in connection with their associated deposits pictured on the ensuing plates. They may be found under numbers 10, 320, and 255 on PL. XVII; 294, 143, and 268 on PL. XVIII; 178 on PL. XIX; and 155 on PL. XXI.

PLATE XVII, with references to XVI, XXVIII, and XXXV.

With this tomb group was found a scarab of E. 10. Thothmes III. It includes also a limestone kohl pot, decorated with a broken scroll pattern incised upon the cylinder, which is supported by the small figure of an ape. There are five bronze pieces, pictured on PL. XVI, including a needle, razor, tweezers, and (possibly) a blade for cutting out. The ivory wand bears designs of the usual character. The black incised jug will be referred to later in the section dealing with the Pottery types; it was associated in this deposit with examples of the forms

pictured on the left of the group 176 on PL. XXVIII. Among the alabaster vessels are two ordinary kohl vessels; and a shallow dish of a type very similar to those found in prehistoric sites. The tomb adjoins a pit-tomb of the XIIth dynasty, a fact which may help to account for the presence of the object last mentioned; yet the same form recurs in a dated group of the same period from tomb E. 178 on PL. XIX; and the possibility is therefore suggested that the form after a lapse of many centuries was reintroduced, or even copied from the prehistoric type. The tomb itself is of elaborate construction, and is described on PL. XXXV.

A scarab of Amenhetep II (shown in the E. 255. picture) was found with this group. The beads are of blue glaze, some small, with larger discs of a well-known type. The bronzes, for which see also PL. XVI, are two razors; and a small object like a scissor with sharp edge outwards, whilst at the other end is a close-fitting pliers, the use of which has been already mentioned. There is a tall vessel of alabaster with flat projecting bottom and ridged-out rim; and a globular object of pottery, hollow, enclosing small hard substances which rattle within, the handle of which had apparently been a ring, possibly surmounted by the gazelle-head of the same material and decoration which adjoins it in the photo-

graph: both are dappled with white spots on the dull pot surface. The piece of pottery here figured forms one of a distinctive group, selected as a type for illustration, for which see PL. XXVIII.

E. 320. This bronze object was possibly an implement for the toilet, consisting of tweezers and trimmers: it is ornamented with the model of a running gazelle. It was found with the dagger bearing the same number figured on PL. XVI, with which it is probably contemporary. Allowing also for the slight difference in the curve of the dagger-blade from those shown with it, these two may well belong to the early XVIIIth dynasty.

E. 220. This jug illustrates a type of pottery which will be later discussed more fully. It is of dull red ware, polished, with design of interlacing lines upon it in black, which do not appear distinctly in the photograph. Its pattern is essentially sets of three lines vertical (necessarily converging at the top), enclosing spaces in which diagonal pairs of three lines intersect; around the neck are five rings. It is a type of decoration commonly found in other countries of the eastern Mediterranean; compare, for example, No. 336 of the Cyprus Museum Catalogue of the Bronze Age. The analogies thus afforded are further considered in Section D of the present chapter.

E. 167 is a wooden doll-figure showing the collar and head-dress of the time. The single lock of hair is very unusual for a girl. Below, also, from tombs 5 and 312, are pieces of dolls of the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasty types respectively, the former being of stone and the latter of pottery.

PLATE XVIII, with references to XX, XXI, XXVIII.

E. 294. The left-hand photograph bearing this number shows a burial-deposit of alabaster vessels, bronzes, scarabs, plaster-face, and pottery; arranged somewhat as they were found, these will be further discussed in Chapter III. The right-hand photograph is a selection of the pottery types and miscellaneous objects from the same tomb; three small objects on the top row are chiefly of interest; on the left is a cup of pottery copied from a vessel of

sewn leather; adjoining it is a glazed ball with its alternate segments blue and white; and at the end of the row is a cylindrical kohl-vessel of wood, the lid of which is of ivory, moving on a swivel, and fixed in position by the kohl stick itself which fits into a notch and groove in the side opposite the pin.

E. 210. The dating of this group of five small alabaster vessels is uncertain; if they were contemporary with the other objects found in the same tomb they would belong to the Middle Kingdom—a date which would assign to the central type an earlier beginning than usual for analogous forms. The group is possibly mixed.

E. 121. Alabaster jar, with drilled projection at the top for fitting a swivel lid. This idea is not uncommon; compare, for instance, the smaller type in group 155 on PL. XXI.

E. 143. With this tomb group of small objects are four pieces of pottery shown on PL. XX. The beads are the small ball and glazed disc beads of the early XVIIIth dynasty. On the left top is an unglazed pot with three elementary handles; on the right an alabaster kohl pot. The bronze object has already been referred to as suggesting a toilet implement, a supposition somewhat supported by their frequent appearance in ordinary tomb deposits. Two small kohl pots, the one to the left of the bronze, and the other below its handle, are of blue marble; the latter stands on a tiny four-legged pedestal, and is of delicate finish. The use of this stone had already become uncommon—indeed this is one of the exceptional instances of its use in the XVIIIth dynasty. The smallness and character of the objects illustrate the comparative rarity of the stone at this period. Unlike some cases of survival of this stone they show little sign of wear, their edges seeming to be fresh and newly cut. In the left bottom corner are two specimens—the one broken—of a pot quite unlike anything else from the site in form and decoration, indeed possibly unique. The section is well shown in the lower one; and a fair suggestion of the collar supplied by the upper. The ware itself is drab colour; around the neck are two rings of black; below them, around the shoulder of the vessel, is a ring of red, above another of black with pendants of the same; at the bottom again is a ring of red. The colours themselves are frequent in the time of Thothmes III; but their application to this mode of

decoration and form of vessel is strange. The small ivory box is simply decorated with an incised line. To its right is a large alabaster kohl vessel (in half); and at the right hand a good specimen of a development from the dark pottery jug fashioned to resemble its predecessor of sewn hide. The pottery ware of PL. XX fits well to this period, but their types will be discussed later, under PL. XXVIII, Section D.

E. 268. This group consists chiefly of pottery types of the time of Thothmes III, continued on PL. XX; these will be further discussed in Section D. Accompanying the pottery are three small vessels of alabaster of somewhat unusual forms, a kohl vessel of limestone with incised line decoration, inlaid yellow, and a cylindrical kohl vessel of wood. From the same tomb came also the five bronze objects figured on PL. XVI, consisting of a large needle, a cutter, knife, tweezers and small scissor-like implement of undefined use. This last may be some variation of the forms 143 and 225, or it may be a toilet trimmer merely.

PLATE XIX.

E. 178. This plate is wholly devoted to the illustration of objects from a single pit-tomb No. 178, which had, as usual, two chambers, one to the north, the other to the south. In the latter a stone sarcophagus had escaped the attention of the early plunderers, who had otherwise disturbed the tomb; it was sunk into the floor of the chamber covered with an unbroken lid, and so preserved a threefold burial within. The photograph on the left at the top shows the deposits found with these burials, which were arranged in two groups as represented by the diagram on the following plate. In the same chamber were the objects contained in this photograph on the right, including a scarab of Amenhetep II, which approximately dates the whole. Among the pendants is one of dark green glass, with a bead attachment. The dish is blue-glazed, with familiar lotus decoration inside; and there is a kohl vessel of serpentine. The pottery is wholly characteristic of the period; other pieces were found both in this chamber and in that opposite, of the types illustrated by the groups 259 and 255 on PL. XXVIII.

The lower photographs illustrate some of the less familiar forms recovered from the northern chamber. There is a dish of wood, an alabaster vessel after

the prehistoric model (analogous to the one shown on the preceding plate), two vessels of serpentine, one with a wooden cap, a double cylinder kohl vessel of wood and the lid of another which had three cylinders. The beads and scarab, again, are known at this date. There remain three objects of exceptional interest and character. The first is the vessel shaped like a frog, with neck and mouth rising from behind the head; it is of dull brown pottery ware, white-spotted. Below it is a small piece of terracotta, hollow, decorated with a single black line, slightly raised, running centrally and symmetrically around. Adjoining is a photograph of a terracotta bottle, shaped as a figure, from which the spout of the bottle and the shoulders of the figure are missing. The features are peculiar, the nose almost negroid. In the right hand is a jug of the type figured on PL. XXIX, on the left of the group numbered 299. Held by the fingers of the left hand are two jugs of the kind pictured in the burial-group above, the third or inner of the bottom row on the left; while in the hand itself is a dish not well defined. The jugs are characteristic of the foreign types of the XVIIIth dynasty, and would alone be sufficient to date the figure. But the whole deposit is well marked, is free from contradictory forms, and contains many known types characteristic of the period; so that there is no reason to doubt that these three objects become dated by their association to the time of Amenhetep II in the XVIIIth dynasty.

By this result a large class of objects becomes dated. In the Louvre at Paris, bearing the references 1614, No. 8062, amongst the latest acquisitions is a figure which affords an interesting comparison with this one. It is slender, but it holds in either hand jugs of similar forms. From the adjoining site excavated by Mr. Mace come two little figures of similar motive; while that numbered 5114 in the British Museum is also somewhat analogous. A vase in the form of a hedgehog, also, viewed from the front, bears the curves and decoration and general character of the smaller vessel described second above. This again is analogous to the vase numbered C 407 in the British Museum. The jug in the upper photograph, with face in the spout, has also several analogies, notably number 29937, also in the British Museum. The burial itself, being undisturbed, will be further described in Chapter III. The whole group reveals the presence of several foreign influences, in which the Syrian and the Greek may possibly be distinguished.

PLATE XX.

These diagrams are supplementary to PLS. XVIII and XIX. The burials, 294, 178, will also be further described in the third chapter ensuing.

PLATE XXI.

The first photograph on this plate represents E. 158. a group of some interest, apparently of the XVIIIth dynasty, though from a disturbed tomb. There are two familiar kohl-vessels of alabaster and serpentine, and a third, much worn and broken, of blue marble. In the upper row also is a wooden box of four cylinders for containing kohl, with an eye-ring for holding the stick. Lower down is a small vessel of limestone, with supporting ape, very similar in motive to that figured with group 10 on PL. XVII; near it is a small plaster face, which helps to bear out the analogy. Below these again is a perfect example of the early form of a heart scarab. It is properly so called: in contour it resembles the hieroglyphic sign *ab* of the heart; its inscription is from the chapter on the Heart from the Book of the Dead; and on the back is a finely-cut beetle. It bears the name of Apu-sheer. Next to it is the base of an alabaster vessel of delicate shape, known in the XVIIIth dynasty. The pottery, too, is characteristic of the time, though it is of foreign influence and uncertain origin.

At the top of PL. XXI, on the right, is a group of the XVIIIth dynasty, containing several familiar forms, with a group of scarabs bearing the names of Amenhetep and Hatshepsut. The special object is the finely-worked model of a fish, in limestone, and hollow in the usual tray form; the scales in particular are delicately cut. There are also two vessels of alabaster, the one tall with socket for the pin of a swivel lid, the other a kohl vessel; a bone handle, and a triple-cylinder kohl tube. The limestone kohl pot, from which the rim is broken away, is somewhat akin to that figured on PL. XXIX from tomb 266; but its incisions are made yellow and the body of the vessel black. The whole group of six bronze objects appears also on PL. XVI. The piece of pottery is part of a double pot with black line decoration; the group included also many pots of the characteristic forms of the XVIIIth dynasty.

This small group also contains an example E. 233. of the type of pottery with ring body, as shown in the photograph above, associated with two heart scarabs of a later date. The dish is of blue glaze without decoration. The alternate segments of the glazed ball bead are in this case black and green, contrasting with that on PL. XVIII, No. 194.

The chief interest of this group, which may belong to the XXth or XXIst dynasty, is the decoration of the glazed dish, in which fish are represented in black line. The other vessels are kohl pots of alabaster and limestone, much worn.

From this tomb came two slender glazed E. 236. vases of type here figured, bearing the name Meht-n-usekht in black, with four columns of religious formula. There is also a small glazed figure, with head-dress and collar, of some interest; and a scarab bearing the name Amenhetep, which is, however, probably not contemporary.

PLATE XXII, with references to XVI-XXI.

This tomb and those adjoining it were much E. 42. disturbed, and plunderers had made connecting holes between their underground chambers, so that the separation of the groups and their dating is rendered difficult. Possibly the objects here pictured may belong to the XXth dynasty, or just later; with them was the bronze Sa amulet on PL. XVI, and some non-characteristic beads. The vulture is a specimen of delicate work in carved limestone: on the under side it is provided with a threading hole suggesting its use as a pectoral. The dummy vases of Se-Ast are covered with acacia gum, which has darkened by age, through which the black letters show but faintly.

The beadwork pattern probably belongs to E. 148. the XXIVth or XXVth dynasty; the rosette design is possibly new; the other combinations of blue and yellow do not show well in the photograph.

This table of offerings, which was carved on E. 296. the centre of a large slab of limestone, was cut out for the purpose of transportation. It came from a tomb in which were ushabti figures of Bak-n-khensu, Divine Father of Amen.

E. 193. The limestone stele of Ren-senb is carved with a moulded base in the form of a plinth. The inscriptions are incised, with the figures outlined and tinted flesh-colour when necessary. It is a good example of the local work of the age of Thothmes I, whose cartouche appears upon it.

PLATE XXIII, with inscriptions on PL. XXV.

E. 301. The two upper photographs represent features of the tomb bearing this number. On the left is an arched entrance leading to the southern chamber, marked *d* on the plan on PL. XXXIV; and in front the upper steps of a short flight leading down to the northern room. The upper part of the adjoining picture shows two rough pieces of limestone that had been used for the practice of inexperienced hands in the drawing, grouping, and probably the carving, of the hieroglyphs. The method of procedure was to divide the surface up into approximate squares, and to work with these as guides. On the right side is an outline in part of a human figure; on the left are hieroglyphs; but the lines being red do not appear well in the photograph upon the yellow stone. In one place there are obvious, on the original, the attempts of a pupil to delineate a face outlined as copy by the firm hand of his master. The well-built chamber in which they were found, on the south, had evidently been made to serve at some time subsequent to the XXIInd dynasty as a studio. The alabaster canopic jars, one of which is of unusual form, were found in the southern chamber: the inscriptions, bearing the name of (Zed) Anhur-auf-ankh, Priest of Amen, are given at length on PL. XXV.

E. 299. From the well of this pit came the large sandstone head shown in the photograph; but as pieces of the same statue were found scattered about through a considerable area, it seems unlikely that the figure was part of the deposit of this tomb. From the same tomb came the group of five pieces of pottery figured on PL. XXIX. There was, again, no receptacle, such as occasionally is found in the end walls of a pit, for holding such a statue.

E. 291. From this tomb came the curious unpolished pottery heads, and the double pot here pictured, all of about the XXVth dynasty. The heads had probably served as lids to some form of canopic jars, but they do not fit the double pot below them.

E. 330. This stele of Nub well illustrates the renewed attempt at the clean chiselling of hieroglyphs which characterises the XXVIth dynasty. The grouping of the letters is, however, by no means the same in effect as the better work of earlier dynasties, while the spelling and the forms of many of the letters are typical of their own age.

PLATE XXIV, with inscriptions on PL. XXV.

E. 11. These two steles are probably of the XXVth dynasty, or thereabouts. That on the left, which is of simple character, bears the name Auf-det; while the other, which is painted only, is without names. From the same tomb came the set of limestone canopic jars, one of which bears a short cursive inscription shown on the next plate. The tomb had been disturbed, all the objects being thrown together at the bottom of the well, and with them was the stele of Sebek-khu on PL. IV (of the XIIth dynasty). The silver strip shown on the next plate, inscribed with the name of Na-menkhet-Amen, also accompanied the group.

E. 42. The alabaster heads from this tomb are lids of canopic jars.

E. 112. This set of canopic jars, of limestone, is probably of the XXVIth dynasty. The inscriptions painted on them are transcribed on the following plate.

PLATE XXV.

This plate is mainly supplementary to PLS. XVIII and XXV, on which the objects are pictured from which these inscriptions are transcribed. Of the scarabs, those from tombs 343 and 260 are supplementary to those shown by photographs on PL. X, being of the XIIth and XIIIth dynasty, the latter bearing the name of Amenemhat III, and the three in the former group denoting the characteristic scroll work of the period. The two scarabs **E. 1** are curious, and, from their association, of the Middle Kingdom, but the name which seems to be carved on the left is not intelligible. Other royal names, among the later scarabs, are of Amenhetep I (271), Thothmes III (259), and the prince Tu-ry (270). The remaining group of eight scarabs from tomb 258 is probably work of the XXIInd dynasty.

PLATE XXVI.

These fragments of a painted wood coffin, of about the XIIth dynasty, are of peculiar interest and beauty. On the largest piece is a mirror of electrum, coloured white, with a handle, apparently of wood, of characteristic shape. Next are necklets of "her-set," which is carnelian. Then follow a series of collars with representations of the "mankhet" between them. The first is of electrum, shown white as before, with a "mankhet" of the same. The material of which the

collars are composed is not certain: possibly they might be of threaded beads, but some kind of inlay work is more probable. In the fragment numbered (3) are represented the upper parts of two vessels; from their form they are probably of metal, and—from their colour—of gold. It is interesting to compare these representations with those of Steindorff (*Das Grab des Mentuhetep, &c., I*). The detail and colouring of the Mankhet (Tafel III) and of the series of collars (Tafel V) are essentially different, though the forms are the same.

(d) DATED GROUPS AND TYPES OF POTTERY.
PLATES XXVII-XXIX.

[With illustrations from Plates XVII-XXI.]

The pottery represented on the three plates numbered XXVII-XXIX has been selected for illustration mainly for one reason, the approximate accuracy with which it might be dated. With the exception of a few special types, as the XIIth dynasty dishes with incised decoration, the pot-stand and new forms on PL. XXIX, these examples are familiar in their general character; and present interest centres chiefly in their grouping and associations. Archæologically they may be divided into two classes, the one of which may be regarded as truly indigenous, represented by the two main groups of PL. XXVII, which illustrate the persistence of some forms, and the slow merging of others during the period between the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties; the other class is characterised by the addition of handles and of line decoration, the sudden result of the development of commerce in the XVIIIth dynasty, whether by actual importation or the local imitation of patterns introduced from abroad. A subdivision might be added: it would comprise those obvious cases in which the foreign methods of decoration became applied to the local surviving forms and ware.

Pottery of the first of these classes was excavated in great quantity. It lends itself readily to the principles of inductive dating enunciated in the first chapter; and by the gradual process of elimination

almost every separate type of the two groups numbered 102 and 156 (on PL. XXVII) might have been established with even narrower date than has been finally assigned to them. But the fact that so many types are embodied in these two groups, while it confirms the date in general, is in itself opposed to any attempt to assign a definite limit to the use of these forms.

This continuity of form, on the other hand, this persistence and even survival in general of the XIIth dynasty type throughout the whole of this period, is the more significant when the state of the country is taken into consideration. It would seem to argue for one if not both of two possibilities: either for a short intermediate period, a suggestion which is not without independent confirmation—or at least that the influence of foreign invasion did not put an end to the local industries.

With the second class, of which representative dated groups are shown on PLS. XXVIII and XXIX, there should be included the general types pictured with their tomb deposits in PLS. XVII to XXI also. The ready term Phœnician has been commonly employed to designate this class, the many varieties of which have been indicated by the facile compounds, Græco-Phœnician, Phœnicio-Syrian, and the like. Yet such terms are unsatisfactory and often misleading. In the present paucity of comparative evidence on this subject, and the differences of specialist opinions as to fundamental dates, it is in the majority of cases impossible to trace these influences definitely to their homes; in many instances little more may be realised than the presence of a

common influence of uncertain origin prevailing contemporaneously in different countries.

PLATE XXVII, with PL. XII.

These plates contain illustrations of a type of dish not uncommon in the XIIth dynasty. It is flat, oval, and shallow, and is decorated with a natural palm-branch pattern scratched on the inside. The left-hand photograph at the top of PL. XII shows a good example of this design, and that numbered 269 on PL. XXVII is equally interesting, as showing the loss with use of the original motive of the decoration. The dish from tomb 235 (PL. XII), again, reproduces closely the features characteristic of the type shown on PL. XXVII (from tomb numbered 310), of which it is a degradation characteristic of a slightly later period. The decoration of the jug 110 is equally natural and economic, being given to the vessel while still unbaked by scratches more or less symmetrical made with a twig. (See also *Kahun*, PL. XIII.)

Lower down on PL. XXVII are three pots that call for some special notice; they are figured in the upper left-hand corner of the group from tomb 156. The white spotted dish may be regarded as an early form of a pattern which later developed strongly, and became a type of local ornamentation. The small vessel (with broken neck) of black ware is also of interest. It is without decoration, and apparently had no handle. The material is that of a class of pottery familiar in prehistoric Egypt, which became again prominent in the period that followed the XIIth dynasty, while the intervening dynasties are not unrepresented. But the examples of this ware occur almost invariably with an incised decoration, for the most part pricked-in merely—a type which will be mentioned in connection with PL. XVII, Group 10. The present specimen, however, is without ornament, and it preserves a form of pot common in slightly earlier times. The remaining pot of these three is important. Its association with this group supplies its approximate date; it might otherwise have been assigned more definitely to the XVIIth dynasty. Its form may be regarded as characteristically Egyptian, the development of a plain type of the XIIth dynasty; but the origin of its decoration is not so evident. There is some reason to believe that this is a case of local pottery ornamented with foreign design, of which class it is one of the earliest examples to appear. The character of this influence

will be further discussed when the later types of such decoration on the ensuing plates have been examined. The pottery stands at the foot of this plate belong to the XIIIth and XIVth dynasties.

PLATES XXVIII, XXIX, with PLS. XVII–XXI.

With the advent of the XVIIIth dynasty a great change comes over the prevailing character of the pottery found in Egypt. Old forms still survive in plenty, but they attract little attention in the presence of those newly introduced from the Mediterranean coasts and islands. The appearance of handles, of decorations in line and later in colours, of a subtle polish and refinement that had long been wanting, presents a new vista beside which the utilitarian forms of the preceding dynasties appear cold and unlovely. Though in the prehistoric age pottery-making was a highly cultivated art, yet in the history of dynastic Egypt it became somewhat neglected, and only revived when foreign trade gave it stimulus by introducing new models and ideas of decoration. The types that illustrate this revival may be readily singled out from the groups with which they are pictured.

PLATE XVII.

One mode of embellishing a certain class of pottery had already long been known; but it cannot be claimed for Egypt that the type was indigenous. It is the "black incised" pottery, a rich black ware ornamented with lines pricked in some pattern on the surface, and often whitened. In the pre-dynastic ages it was familiar in several forms: it was still represented in the earlier dynasties, and reappeared in the XIIth and XIIIth. In association with the "pan-graves" of the Hyksos period it again became plentiful. It was thus commonest in the periods most subject to outer influences, and appears to have been introduced at different times from abroad, from a country or countries where it was in constant or consecutive use. But what this country was, or in which direction it lay, is not apparent. Examples of this pottery appear freely in nearly every district that has received archaeological attention around the Mediterranean sea-board. In Cyprus and the Greek Islands it is common; it appears in Syria, in Asia Minor, and in Italy, and is not unknown in Spain. It is representative of an earliest age of pottery in these countries; yet in that which at different times supplied Egypt with its examples (if, indeed, their

similarity is any argument), the main characteristics of this ware seem to have been preserved through a long number of years. A good specimen of the ware, modelled to a contemporary form, and retaining the old design of incised pricked patterns whitened, is the jug figured with group E. 10 on PL. XVII. It was found in a numerous deposit which included several jugs of the types (to be considered) pictured at the bottom of PL. XXVIII, and that which appears below it in the group 255. These are equally of non-Egyptian origin. Its duplicate appears with exactly similar deposit, so far as these foreign forms are concerned, in a tomb of the Mycenaean age at Enkomi. The analogy might be extended: the common influence which supplied each of these countries with identical forms is well indicated by these examples. Other specimens from Egypt have been illustrated by Professor Petrie in *Neqada*, PL. XXX; *Denderah*, XXI; *Illahun*, I; and *Kahun*, XXVII.

The type of jug pictured on the same plate from tomb 255, of which a specimen occurs in the group last described, is also regarded as early in other countries, though it makes no dated appearance in Egypt or Syria before the XVIIIth dynasty. Both at Enkomi and in Cyprus, where it is common, it is assigned to the pre-Mycenaean age. It is a dark brown ware, thin and hard, with long neck and wide rim. A slender curving handle connects the body with the upper part of the neck, to which it appears to be bound by two raised bands running around. This feature is quite common, as may be seen from the specimens shown on the two following plates. Cases occur, too, in which these raised bands are prominent on other parts of the vessel, as, for example, on the body of that from tomb 143 pictured on PL. XVIII. It has been supposed that this feature preserves the appearance of seams in earlier vessels made of leather or skin, in which the insertion of a reed neck, as Professor Petrie suggests, with the addition of a leather thong, would give to it the form and appearance characteristic of this type.

On the same plate, No. XVII, the jug from tomb 220 introduces an example of a mode of decoration of which there has already been some mention, consisting essentially of sets of black lines arranged generally with reticulated effect. In the present instance the design, which is in sets of three lines, consists of vertical and reticulated sets alternating, as was not uncommon; it decorates a jug the shape and lip of which are less usual, while the neck also is bound with plain threads of the same black

lines encircling it. The design is similarly worked out on other pieces of the XVIIIth dynasty pottery. Examples occur on PL. XXIX, numbers 299 (the central piece) and 100 (on the right); while that of other specimens is intimately connected with it, notably the 2nd and 4th pieces of tomb 158, on the top row of the same plate, and the 2nd and 3rd of the lower row from tomb 255 on PL. XXVIII. The lower row of No. 268, PL. XVIII, again, provides some interesting illustrations of the same motive.

What this motive was in the decoration is fairly apparent. It preserves the idea of a vessel bound with wicker, after the manner still common in Italy to-day. The originals of it cannot well have been Egyptian; there is nothing to show that such a custom ever prevailed in the country. The practice of carrying vessels in a netted rope certainly existed; in the predynastic age it probably suggested a decoration familiar on cylindrical jars, while an actual specimen of the XVIIIth dynasty still remains to show how long the use survived.

But the method of decoration in question is illustrative of another and different custom. Nor are these specimens to illustrate any local development from a simpler form; the earliest examples found in Egypt are effective representatives of the type. The late date, too, of its appearance in Egypt is against the supposition of local origin. It is common in the XVIIIth dynasty, and not infrequent in the XVIIth, so far as that may be distinguished. Could a definite sequence be established for this period it might be traced back even earlier; but in the XIIth dynasty it is unrepresented. Its origin also is uncertain; but what evidence there is points to Cyprus as its home. An almost exact prototype of the case first considered is found in that island, of the bronze age, numbered 336 in the Cyprus Museum Catalogue. Other examples are numerous both from this island and from Greece. The Mycenaean period yields some striking analogies, which may be traced back to more elementary forms in the preceding age.

PLATE XXVIII

at the bottom contains examples (which have already been mentioned incidentally) of another class of pottery foreign to Egypt, which became common in the XVIIIth dynasty. Specimens occur also on PL. XVIII, from the groups numbered 294 and 268. The ware is characterised in several marked ways.

In colour it is sandy-red, and its surface retains a smooth polish. Its prevailing forms are two: the one a long slender jug, of peculiar grace, with one handle, the other a round body of oval section, with a short neck between two small handles, in the well-known fashion of a pilgrim bottle. It has received the enigmatic name of Phoenician, and its introduction has been ascribed to Phoenician traders. The specimens equally plentiful in Cyprus have been described as Gracco-Phoenician; whilst in Greece it has been not unusual to look to Egypt for some explanation of its appearance. The excavations at Enkomi were particularly fruitful of this ware. It is impossible to trace its origin from the collected evidence. It seems probable that its home was

further east, and that it was introduced from Syria almost simultaneously to Egypt and to the islands of the Mediterranean. (See also *Illahun*, PL. XXVII.)

This result, so far as it leads, is independent, yet in seeming agreement with what Professor Petrie has pointed out with regard to the natural home of skin vessels, namely the clayless regions of southern Syria. Even the long jug may well preserve the form of its prototype made from the leg-skin of some animal. But by what process or stages a pottery was evolved of so much grace and finish is not easily traced, though it might be guessed. Any investigation of the kind is rendered difficult by the lack of illustrated accounts of the commoner varieties of pottery found in other countries.

(c) ARCHITECTURE OF THE MASTABAS AND
TOMBS. PLATES XXX-XXXVI.

PLATE XXX.

Mastaba E. 30. The burial chamber has walls of brick, plastered, and a vaulted roof. The path to it descends through the desert gravels at an angle of 1 in 2; the loose sand only at the surface is retained by a low brick wall along the whole length. The superstructure rises upon a platform of brick, immediately above the burial chamber. Around its exterior are a symmetrical series of recesses for offerings, or false doors; but it is difficult to restore the interior, indeed it seems possible that little else existed anciently than what now remains. In the threshold to the east is a large stone slab. There were no inscribed pieces found, nor any dateable objects: two long cylindrical beads, with spiral pattern in black and green, and some few fragments of wood were the sum of its remains. To date the structure it is necessary, therefore, to look for other indications. The pit tombs ranged alongside the head of its shaft, represented by dotted lines in the plan, are of later date; and these—one of which yielded the undisturbed burial E. 30, on PL. I—are of the XIIth-XIIIth dynasty. The known plans of mastabas of the VIth dynasty, again, present so many differences in design and detail, that this can hardly have been coeval with them. It remains then to see on which side of the VIth dynasty the type may have pre-

vailed, being limited by the XIIth dynasty on the one hand, and by the lack of proto-dynastic types on the other. To judge from the analogy afforded by the mastabas of the Medûm period, this would seem to be possibly of the IVth dynasty also. The upper picture attempts to show the burial chamber by imagining the earth removed from the line of view, and putting it in the same perspective as the sketch of the superstructure.

PLATE XXXI.

Mastaba E. 172. Though the same in principle, the detail of this tomb differs essentially from that of the previous plate. Access to the burial chamber is by means of a shaft, bricked as deeply as necessary; and the burial chamber also is bricked to a certain height. The superstructure is surrounded by a low wall, and has no central chamber. A small construction to the east, roughly put together, was evidently a later addition contemporary with certain other features not shown. The exact date of this mastaba also is uncertain, but for similar reasons as in the foregoing case was possibly about the IVth dynasty.

PLATE XXXII.

This plate gives the surface plans of a few types of tombs provided with a walled enclosure, sometimes

surrounding the shaft, but often adjoining it. In the case E. 40 the enclosure is on the east, for E. 45 on the west, but in each case the entrance leads directly to the mouth of the shaft. A threshold (built of an earlier inscribed stone reused) connects the two, which were apparently related in some way. The four tombs, E. 41 to E. 44, are obviously of late construction. The tombs 251, 250, again open from within their enclosure: in the case of 252 it is not quite clear what was its exact relation to the building at hand, the ground having been much disturbed.

The three small mastabas at the foot of the plate are of a different kind, being of the nature of chapels for reception of offerings, the Ka statue, the inscribed tombstone, and all the funereal tributes. The burial chamber, as in the mastabas of PLS. XXX, XXXI, is in each case under the chapel, whether it be to north or south of the shaft. The simple form shown on the extreme left occurs very commonly: in some cases the shaft leads to more than one chamber, but one of these chambers is always below the mastaba, the door of which is to the east. Occasionally traces may be found of a short pathway leading up on the desert from the east, having been prepared by scraping away the blown sand and setting a row of bricks on either hand.

PLATE XXXIII.

G. 100. The tomb, G. 100, which is not in the same region as the others, was dug for the special purpose of recovering the inscribed stone sarcophagus left behind by a previous excavator. The unusual feature is the slope by which, when cleared out, entrance may be much more readily effected than by the shaft. Being blocked from the inside its traces were not obvious until the chamber had been reached by means of the shaft and passages. Little else was found in the chamber (see PL. XVI): some ushabti figures of the XIXth dynasty bore the name of Min-mes, High Priest of Anhur; whilst a few fittings, and scraps of jewelry, betokened burials of some magnificence.

PLATE XXXIV.

E. 301. An elaborate and well-built tomb of the XXIInd dynasty. A stairway, *a a*, leads down from the desert to the doorway *b*, whence it is a short jump to the bottom of the shaft. An opposite door-

way, *c*, leads directly into the similar tomb adjoining, and another low doorway, *d*, a photograph of which appears on PL. XXIII, leads into the lower chamber *e* on the south side. Above *e* is a similar vaulted chamber *f*, to which access is gained directly from the stairway *a a* by the doorway *g*. Facing the doorway *d*, a flight of six steps, *h h*, leads down in the bottom of the shaft to a large chamber on the north side. The adjoining shaft presents similar features, which appear in the sketch at the top of the plate. On the surface were some traces of a mastaba-like superstructure, above the northern chambers. This was the tomb of (Zed-) Anhur-auf-ankh; but objects found in the two chambers, *e, f*, showed them to have been used as working-rooms by a sculptor. Such a man might have been engaged in carving inscriptions for the cemetery; and the stones found were those on which his assistants or pupils had been practising. The undressed surfaces of these were divided into small squares (in red) for assistance in drawing; and in one or more cases there were apparent the firm outlines drawn by the skilled hand and the copies made by the novice.

This was the best-built tomb in this region. It was situated upon the outskirts of a small site almost wholly given over to XVIIIth dynasty tombs, lying between them and the greater portion of the cemetery. A few remains of an earlier date were found thrown down into its easterly pit.

PLATE XXXV.

These are four tombs, ranging in date apparently from the XVIIIth dynasty (E. 10) to the XXVIth (E. 39), not typical of any time or style, but each one of interest from its peculiar features. E. 10 is apparently two tombs built at the same time; three vaulted chambers are reached from one shaft, two from the other. Of E. 11, the curious feature is the superposition of the chambers, the two upper ones of which have no apparent entrance, but were gained from a plunderer's hole through the roof. The shaft itself is in this case half-vaulted. E. 273 represents a different type. Here the burial chamber also is vaulted, but is entered by a flight of steps from an enclosure which preserves the character of the earlier mastaba wall. E. 39 is interesting; its portico must have been carried to some height and roofed over, unless the bases are meaningless; it is not clear whether such roof would cover the mouth of the shaft.

PLATE XXXVI.

These are two characteristic dome-tombs of the later dynasties, somewhat elaborate in design. The chief feature of E. 173 is the unmistakable fact that the dome was really carried up upon the inside at least. Not only was the whole foundation of it entire, but the vertical curve was already indicated in the sections shown, suggesting—so far as may be inferred from so short an arc—a circular dome of the same radius as the horizontal section; in other words, a hemisphere. As for the outside, there is no sufficient evidence to show whether indeed it was pyramidal, according to the reconstruction effected by Mariette, or whether it was more nearly a dome of the kind which still covers the tombs of village Sheikhs. It is noticeable that the surface-chamber had no direct communication with the burial-chambers below it. A date at the end of the dynasties has been tentatively assigned to this tomb as being most consistent with other observed cases of the type. Yet there is good reason to believe that the names of Nehemes-Bast, and the compound of Anhur-auf-ankh, that appear on inscriptions from within it, cannot well have been of a date more than a generation later than the XXIVth dynasty. E. 274 is a tomb interesting from its original plan, yet equally so from the traces that remained of a further use to which it had been put in Roman times. In the upper enclosure remained a large jar for storing grain, fragments of water-jugs, and smaller domestic articles of the time, whilst in a small recess were abundant traces of a fire. In the interior, partitions had been thrown up, windows and doors made, even seats and recesses provided. It may well have been the abode of a band of tomb robbers.

NOTE ON THE ROOFING OF TOMBS.

Some amount of sand was found to have accumulated upon the site during the time that has elapsed since it ceased to be used as a burying ground; and as it had been in use for an equally long period before, it is reasonable to suppose that the process began at the time when the ground was first disturbed and so presented a rougher surface to catch the drifting sands. In places where some ancient surface-feature has survived, as for example a pathway, it is possible to form an estimate of the average accumulation, which varies from one quarter to three quarters of a metre. It was at this depth, in nearly every case,

that first indications of a tomb were found, which is precisely what would occur had each generation taken down to the sand level the buildings of its predecessors for the sake of the bricks. It therefore becomes a matter of difficulty, and often impossible, to decide whether buildings had been carried much higher than the traces that remained. The elaborate superstructures of the later tombs are not open to this doubt. The two pictured on PL. XXXVI were plainly covered by roofs of brick, whether domed or otherwise; and that numbered E. 39 on PL. XXXV was presumably a portico whose roof was partly supported by the columns. But for cases like those shown on PL. XXXII there is less evidence. Large enclosures similar to E. 40 and E. 251 would have required a large area of roofing, which would have necessitated internal columns also for its support, of which however there were found no traces. The smaller chapels of the type E. 20, E. 21, would have been more readily roofed; yet here again is a difficulty. The use of the arch was well known throughout all this period, and freely used to cover the burial chambers when near the surface; it is reasonable to suppose that some at least of these chapels would have been roofed with brick had they been designed for a roof at all. Yet no remains were ever to be found to indicate that such had been the case, nor indeed that the walls themselves had ever stood higher than the two or three feet which was their measure when found. It is quite possible that these chapels, whether large or small, were merely enclosures in many cases. Another argument applies emphatically to the case of pit-tombs. Though in the earliest dynasties the custom was to roof the tombs with timber and mud, yet the examples of those times must have acted as a strong deterrent to the continuance of the custom. The practice of organised and systematic robbery of tombs was early established, and by the third dynasty most elaborate precautions were taken against it in the better tombs. It is therefore not probable that pit-tombs containing valuable offerings would be left open with no better protection against the robbers than a slender roof. To have refilled the pits with sand, on the other hand, was on the whole the best protection, for without the connivance of the guards it would have been in many cases impossible to have dug out the tomb without being observed; and the law was unmistakably against the offenders. Had the pits been roofed, too, some indication of the custom must have remained.

(f) THE EARLY TEMENOS OF ABYDOS.

PLATE XXXVII.

This historic but little known enclosure has never been systematically excavated, but is to be the centre of Professor Petrie's investigations during the coming season. It would, for this reason, be futile to attempt any detailed description of its features; but its present appearance is not altogether uninteresting. In its north-west corner is the small enclosure known as the Kom es-Sultan. The deep clearing made in it by Mariette, with results so remarkable, has bared also on either side the walls that enclose it, to a depth of more than twenty feet. There are plainly three distinct periods of building, in the Old and Middle Kingdoms, but it cannot be said that the bottom is yet reached nor the earliest walling revealed.

The whole of the outer wall around the large enclosure is possibly of the Middle Kingdom; it is built as usual in alternate sections curved and straight. It is difficult to account for the shape it assumes, or to explain its relation towards the smaller walls which are symmetrically placed. On the north side, a large space stands bare, or is under cultivation, being liable to flood water at high Nile. This has

destroyed in that direction any traces that might be found in a cursory excavation such as was made for the purpose of this plan. The causeway, however, from the eastern towards the western gate, stands clear of the annual waters. It is curbed with dressed blocks of limestone, and was paved apparently with slabs of the same. In the area it seems to terminate in a great threshold stone of granite; at the other end with the stout jamb of a doorway; while about its middle it is crossed by a pavement leading from a square platform which lies partly covered by a mound. There are other similar platforms, notably two which lie connected to one another at right angles, in the south-westerly portion of the area. These are supposed to be in some way connected with the early temple or temples that formerly existed on the site. There are remains, also, of restorations or additions made by Rameses the IInd in the XIXth dynasty. A stone portico of four columns, as it were *in antis*, of somewhat pleasing effect, is well preserved in its foundations just without the western gate at the approach to the desert. At a much later date again, reconstructions seem to have been made in the south-easterly portion, and possibly the break in the wall at that place dates from the same period, though this is by no means clear.

(g) SOME GREEK GRAFFITI FROM THE TEMPLE OF SETI. PLATES XXXVIII-XL.

Both Professor Sayce and M. Fröhner have published some selection of the graffiti which abound on the walls of the Temple of Seti. On the present occasion it had been purposed to obtain a fairly complete set of all the more interesting or typical of

these inscriptions. This design was frustrated by an accident, and later removal to a new site for excavations prevented resumption of the work. These fifty are therefore given as a typical series obtained from the three small cellæ of Isis, Osiris and Horus, in the north-western corner of the structure. Mr. Milne deals with the transcription and dating of these in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER III.—FURTHER ACCOUNT OF BURIALS FOUND UNDISTURBED.

[With illustrations from Plates I, III; X, XVI; XVIII-XX.]

FOR the purpose of further describing some modes of burial employed in the XIIth, XVIIIth, and intervening dynasties, seven groups of burials have been selected from a number of twelve or fifteen that were found undisturbed. Of these, two, namely those from tombs E. 30 and E. 45, are typically of the XIIth dynasty, while those numbered E. 294 and 178 are dated to the XVIIIth. The other three, E. 3, E. 230, and E. 100, are believed to represent the intermediate period. The burials of the earlier date had been enclosed simply in wooden coffins which the white ant had almost destroyed. That numbered E. 30 was a single burial, rich in the jewels and characteristic tomb furniture of the age. The three numbered 45, on the other hand, were from a large chamber which had originally contained a fourth, probably that of Mut-sent, whose statuette was found in the doorway. The ornaments laid with them are also characteristic of their (slightly later) period, though not so splendid as those with the former.

The burials that represent the few following dynasties, again, are more varied in character. In those numbered E. 3 (for there were several in the second and third pits of that row), there survived many features of the XIIth dynasty, and they themselves are probably not later than the XIIIth, an age which their tomb furniture indicates. They also were enclosed in wooden coffins. The next, however, numbered 230, showed a difference more marked. It still retained some forms of jewelry and ornaments that spoke of the XIIth dynasty, and was equally free from the foreign influences of the XVIIIth dynasty. Though its date is somewhat uncertain, it probably belongs to the XIVth or possibly to the XVth dynasty. The latest burial of this period, numbered 100, presents differences even more marked. Its pottery, though of Egyptian character, already shows some sign of the changes that had become

accomplished by the XVIIIth dynasty. The furniture was scanty, and the burial hasty. It lay some way down in a pit that was really the shaft of an earlier tomb, with chambers at a lower depth. In this way it bears some analogy to the burials of that other "intermediate period," which lies between the VIth dynasty and the XIth, or between the Old Kingdom and the Middle Kingdom—a period which was equally one of decline from the higher level of that which preceded it, and which later gave way to one of fresh character. This burial, though not representative of the invaders themselves, possibly dates from the Hyksos period, the XVth or XVIth dynasty.

The two burials of the XVIIIth dynasty are characteristic and instructive. They tell plainly of the prevailing influences of the age. That numbered 294 bears some features but newly introduced to the country from abroad: one jar is even marked with the Semitic name of Aatuna, yet it still preserves many features of Egyptian usage. The bodies, though enclosed in a stone sarcophagus, had been first covered with thin layers of stucco, and to one was attached a plaster face, after the older fashion.

Some of its pottery, too, though decorated with a black line wicker-pattern, of non-Egyptian motive, yet preserves the earlier forms of the vessels themselves. The other burials, numbered 178, are furnished chiefly with deposits of a non-Egyptian character. The familiar lotus pattern remains on a glazed dish; while some forms of pottery and kohl vessels bear a semblance to those of a previous time. But the character of the whole, with the approximated accuracy of its date, is further evidence, if such were needed, of the close inter-relation, whether directly, or through the medium of a third or other influence, that existed between Egypt and the Greek islands generally in the XVIIIth dynasty.

BURIALS OF THE XIIITH DYNASTY.

PLATE I.

E. 30. It has already been shown in Chapter II, how the chief part of this rich burial had escaped the plunderers. The body had laid, apparently, half over on its right side, and the head was fallen towards the west. The arms lay naturally by the side and in front of the body. Near the left hand, which had been disturbed, lay the garnet beads, small glazed pendants, and scarabs that appear in the central string of the photograph. Apart from them, and probably from the right wrist, were the larger beads of carnelian that make up the longer string adjoining. The smaller beads of garnet strung with them were more generally scattered about, and may have formed part of the other string of their kind. Wound twice around the neck, and hanging loose in a third loop of the larger beads, was the necklace of rich coloured amethyst beads, graduated and of globular form. They encircled the jewels of gold, which were pendent on the breast. This set is represented by the specimens in the photograph, but duplicates remain at Cairo and are not shown here. The full set included duplicates of each form, crowned hawks, fish, birds in pairs and singly, in both gold and silver. In front of the face was the mirror with wooden handle. The tall alabaster vase lay obliquely near the forehead, and near it was the smaller kohl vessel of blue marble with a wooden stick. The chamber was to the south, at the bottom of the shaft of an ordinary pit-tomb 6 metres deep, bricked down to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres. The head was to the north, as was invariably the case in this cemetery, and the coffin was too much destroyed, by white ants and by the plunderers' efforts, for its nature or decoration to be made out.

E. 45. Three burials were found in the large northern chamber of this tomb, and the other remains found scattered here and there about the entrance indicated that a fourth had lain in a space found vacant alongside the others on the east. These objects include the statuette of Mut-sent, and the pair of two figures shown on PL. III; the gold disc and pendants of electrum in the centre of the photograph on the frontispiece, bearing this number, as well as the beads of amethyst, four small pendants of silver and a tube-bead of the same which are pictured below.

The other objects illustrated belong to three groups; on the right hand from burial (2) are beads, a mirror, and a kohl vessel. In the centre are beads and pendant, with a kohl vessel below (and a palette for pounding this material not shown in the photograph). On the left are a set of beads and two tall vessels of limestone and serpentine. Burial (2), counting from the east, with that disturbed as number (1), was that of a child. In front of the face was a mirror, wrapped in cloth; near it was the small kohl vessel of serpentine, and around the neck a string of green glazed ball beads. Burial (3) was that of an adult, probably a woman. She was decked with a necklace of carnelian beads and a finely-polished pendant of the same; on her left wrist was a string of garnet beads, large and lustrous. Near her head had been placed her small vessel for holding the kohl and the palette for preparing it, both of serpentine. Burial (4) was again that of a child, possibly a boy. Under the chin was the upright vessel of serpentine, with its lid some ten inches away, and near at hand was the other vessel similar to it in form, made of limestone. Inside the palm of the left hand was a plain amethyst scarab, and around the neck was a string of small beads, composed miscellaneously of carnelian, garnet, amethyst, and green glaze. A bead of carnelian rested, seemingly, in the left eye. All these burials lay parallel to one another, in the same attitudes, with heads to the north and faces towards the east.

BURIALS OF THE XIIIITH-XVITH DYNASTIES.

PLATE X.

E. 3. Two of this row of three pits were undisturbed, one wholly, the other below its upper chamber. In the one were two chambers superposed both north and south; in the other, to the east, which was very deep, were four at each end, or eight in all. There were thus a number of burials found in them intact, and of these four are selected to illustrate their types. The first is that from which the deposit is figured on PL. X. It came from the bottommost chamber on the northerly side of the third or easterly shaft. In the same chamber, to its west, was another burial which was uninformative. In front of the face was lying the well fashioned jar of alabaster, shown in the photograph. In other burials this place was commonly assigned to the mirror, which in this case,

however, lay flat, touching the top of the head. Near it was the palette for preparing kohl, and, some distance away, to the north of the decayed stratum which marked the outline of the coffin, the two small kohl vessels were placed singly. The string of green glazed beads encircled the neck, and near the left arm were two small vessels of pottery. The burial, which was that of an adult, lay half over on its left side, with head to the north.

A second burial lay in similar position. Around its neck were small ball beads of green glaze and of carnelian, while some beads of unbaked mud had apparently been threaded also. Before the face was a mirror wrapped in cloth, and near it two small kohl vessels, with a palette and pestle. In a group at the head were a glazed slab, a glazed staff head, decorated with a lotus pattern in black, and a small dog or lion also of glaze. In the left hand was a scarab with half-scroll design. The burial was that of an infant, and it lay alone in a southern chamber of the second shaft, with its head near the aperture.

A third burial was more simple: it was provided with the kohl vessels, palette, and pestle, as before; and around the neck were ball beads of green glaze; but there was no other deposit. This also was a child.

The fourth presented a less common feature. As well as some beads and small objects of similar character, at the head were two weights, the one of 1 lb. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., the other of 2 oz. (av.). In addition there were two *spatulae*, the one of bone, the other of slate; and a disc of gold, on which lay grains of kohl. The coffin was of wood, painted with a rectilinear pattern in blue and green and white; the inside of it was also stuccoed. The body was further dressed with a layer of stucco, and before the face was the plaster face which appears in the centre of the bottom row in the photograph of PL. XIV. This was the burial of a boy. The small ivory box figured on PL. IV also came from this group of tombs, but from near a chamber which was in some measure disturbed. There were indications that several bodies of this series had been stuccoed previous to being placed in the wooden coffins.

E. 230. The objects found with this and the burial next to be described are not pictured as tomb-groups in the plates. Some of the pieces found with them, however, appear in groups with others of their kind, and will be indicated accordingly. This burial was enclosed in a wooden coffin, the east side of

which preserved an inscription in nicely-coloured hieroglyphs.

The body itself had been also covered with a layer of stucco, after the manner already described, and this case was decorated with a geometrical pattern in green and blue upon the white. Hanging from the neck was a shell pendant of electrum, identical in form with that which appears with Group 105 on the frontispiece. It was suspended by a plain circlet of the same metal clasped around the neck. In the left hand were the two scarabs of green glaze shown on PL. X. On the breast was a mirror, and under it the knife which is outlined on PL. XVI. The sex could not be determined; and the position was as usual.

Here was a burial of unusual appearance. E. 100 (2). It lay in the shaft of an earlier pit, about two metres only below the surface, half on its right side, with head to the north. One elbow was bent, but the other arm lay straight; the knees were only slightly bent. The pottery found with it included examples of the six forms shown in the right of the top complete row, numbered 156 on PL. XXVII. In the hair, which was very black, were some curious pendants, like curled shreds of metal. A set of beads which encircled the neck had lost their character by decomposition of the glaze; in the right hand, curiously, was a small scarab with plain loop decoration, and near it was a needle. There was no coffin, apparently; but a recess had been prepared with mud for the body, which was that of a man. The deposits proper of this pit were of a date about the XIIIth dynasty; in that which adjoined, somewhat later.

BURIALS OF THE XVIIIITH DYNASTY. PLATES XVIII-XX.

PLATES XVIII, XX.

E. 294. The two burials bearing this number were found intact in a sarcophagus of stone, sunk into the floor of the southern chamber. The tomb itself had been plundered and disturbed; the objects found in its clearance are pictured on the right hand of PL. XVIII, and have been described in Chapter II. The shaft or pit of the tomb was well constructed, with brick walls built down to a depth of six metres, or within two metres of its total depth; it gave access also to a chamber on the north, which was, however,

disturbed, though productive. In the southern chamber another coffin, also of stone, stood empty at one side, with its lid broken and thrown about in pieces. This one had only escaped by the carelessness or haste of the plunderers.

Each body was covered thinly with a layer of stucco or plaster. This had, however, in many places broken away, and the remainder was so friable that the vibration of removing the coffin-lid caused it to completely disintegrate. From what was to be seen, it had not been decorated: a plaster face had been attached to that numbered 2 in the diagram of PL. XX, though rather below the chin than directly before the face. The body lay half over on the left side, with face to the east. At its feet were three small pottery vases of polished red ware. Near the left wrist, to which they had been apparently attached, were four scarabs, shown in the group on PL. XVIII. At the head, arranged in the order shown in the diagram, was the group of pots and bronze objects marked with the letters *c* to *h*. Of this *d* and *h* are vessels of pronouncedly foreign type, as described in Section D of Chapter II; *c* is an alabaster vessel of somewhat cylindrical form, and near it a small cup of the same stone. The two pots *g* are decorated with a wicker pattern in black line. At *e* were two bronze objects—a cutting-knife and a razor—both of which are shown on the photograph illustrating this group on PL. XVIII; and at *f* was a small hone. This burial was apparently that of a female; the other, numbered 1, was probably a male. At the foot, propped up in the corner of the sarcophagus, was the large jar, pictured with the diagram, inscribed in hieratic "Cassia of Aatuna." This is a Semitic name, and definitely that of a man. On his left hand, upon the middle finger, was a scarab ring, the lowest one in the group of five shown in the photograph on PL. XVIII. Near the head, which had, however, not lain upon it, was a wooden headrest very much decayed. Near were six small vessels of pottery, two of which were inverted. The curious thing about these burials is the arrangement of the deposits, which give to the woman furniture that would more aptly belong to a man. Yet though the impression left by examination of the bones, the skull and pelvis, was that they belonged to a female, there is always some liability to error in this result, owing to peculiarities of individual cases.

Two male burials would seem more probable, though a group of scarabs with a male is less usual.

PLATES XIX, XX.

E. 178. In this case the same difficulty does not arise, though the deposits are less distinctive in character. The burial numbered 1 in the diagram of PL. XX was certainly that of a male; while 2 and 3 appeared to be those of females; they were superposed, the third upon the second, and in places their bones had fallen together. With number 1 was a scarab ring, of blue glaze, with decoration of a figure of Bes within a scroll border; it was near the left hand, but whether attached to a finger or merely enclosed in the palm was not apparent. Across the body diagonally was a short round staff, with bronze cap. With the left hand of number 2, which was disarranged, were two scarab rings, shown together in the photographs of PL. XIX, the one bearing the name of Thothmes III. In the left palm of number 3 were also two scarabs, the one plain, of carnelian, the other a ring. The rest of these burials must be described together, for it was impossible to say to which of the two the small objects deposited at their head and feet really belong. The group lettered *g* in the diagram of PL. XX consists of three jugs, shown together in the photograph of the plate preceding. All three are non-Egyptian in character. That on the left, of polished red ware, seems to be copied from the form of a leathern jug. The central jug is somewhat of the shape of a pilgrim's bottle, with one handle, however, placed in the oval section; it is of the same ware as the preceding. The third is of a type better known, of polished brown ware, and thin; it is seen in Section D of Chapter II, that it possibly preserves the appearance of a prototype in skin, with neck of reed, and a connecting thong. The four vessels at the head are also shown in the photograph. The jug marked *a* is unusual and interesting. Its form is well shown in the picture, and its horizontal section is oval. In the neck appears a face, and behind the head is fitted the handle. It has somewhat the appearance of a jug numbered 29,937 in the British Museum. The two vessels *b* are of alabaster, and *c* is of pottery.

CHAPTER IV.—THE USES OF MATERIALS.

[As illustrated by objects found in this excavation only.]

[Alabaster, Amethyst, Basalt, Blue Marble, Breccia, Carnelian, Electrum, Garnet, Glazed Ball Beads, Glass, Gold, Haematite, Iron, Ivory, Jasper, Lapis Lazuli, Limestone, Obsidian, Sandstone, Serpentine, Silver, Terracotta.]

ALABASTER is found freely used for small objects, such as kohl pots and the like, both in the XIIth and in the XVIIIth dynasty. There are, however, some forms of vessels which, though analogous, have features characteristic of each period separately, as well as others which are peculiar to one period only. On PL. I, for instance, in group 30, is a polished vase of this material, with flat circular bottom, upright, and curving inwards slightly to the base; its rim also is pronounced, and squarely moulded. Another example was found in the tombs numbered 3. It occurs in miniature also in the group 282 on PL. IV, while its form appears again in limestone, and in serpentine in group 45 of the frontispiece. Its representatives in the XVIIIth dynasty are shown on PLS. XVII and XVIII. Their differences are well marked; it might be said there is a falling away from the artistic effect of the earlier forms. In the example of group 255 the curve of the base reappears almost in the form of a plinth; the outline narrows straightly without curving; the surface is lustreless, and the vessel not worked to the same fineness as the earlier example. In group 294, again, the lower plinth has become more developed, and the form of the vessel itself is more cylindrical, and the general effect even heavier.

The globular vessels pictured in group 105 on PL. III are of exceptional forms and of the finest quality of stone. The site yielded no other objects analogous to them. There is again a class of vessel in alabaster which does not appear before the XVIIIth dynasty. Its form possibly betrays some Greek influence. It is characterised chiefly by the presence of a moulded base or pedestal which supports the body. This may appear in an elementary form as a development of the smaller plinth, as is the case in the two examples from group 178 on PL. XIX; or it may take the more defined

appearance illustrated by the fragment in group 158 on PL. XXI. In the latter case the cup or body is broken away, but its form is not uncommon. The cases on PLS. XVII and XIX, in which the form of a prehistoric dish reappears in the XVIIIth dynasty, have previously been noticed. Further examples of unusual forms to which the stone was worked occur on PL. XXIII, in the four alabaster canopic jars of the XXIInd dynasty. What renders them more noticeable is the different form of one of the set, though there is no reason to suppose they were not contemporary.

AMETHYST.—No beads of this stone were found of the XVIIIth dynasty, and the good specimens were all of the XIIth. The beginning of its use was, however, much older, dating back even to the Ist dynasty; and it cannot be asserted that it is quite unrepresented in the XVIIIth dynasty. But the XIIth dynasty is unquestionably the period when the most perfect examples were fashioned. Some larger beads of the oval type are shown with group 45 on the first plate. The group 108 also contains some specimens of the well finished globular form; but the long string of 192 beads in the group 30, surpasses all others found in richness and purity of colour and symmetry of cutting.

BASALT.—Only two examples of the use of this stone were found, both from the same tomb, number 45. The objects are pictured on PL. III, a group of two figures and a statuette representing Mut-sent seated.

BLUE MARBLE.—The best examples of the use of this stone again occur in the XIIth dynasty; indeed, its common use was almost limited to that period. On PL. IX are pictured the two best

specimens: the one is a two-handled vase of delicate finish, in a uniform lustrous piece of stone of light shade; the other a dish of unusual character, decorated on its base with a pattern in relief, and with an in-curving rim, in a veined stone. Another dish in uniform stone of a deeper blue also was found, but is not illustrated.

Its use, however, was more common for small kohl vessels and the like. In twelve cases small vessels of this character were found in association with XIIth dynasty deposits. No case occurred in which the stone appeared before the XIIth dynasty, though there were few tombs of the earlier period. In three cases, on the other hand, blue marble is found with groups that cannot be well assigned to a date earlier than the beginning of the XVIIIth dynasty, and these instances are therefore of importance. In the first a kohl pot of this material is grouped with pottery showing foreign influences in its form, and with all is a heart-scarab of early type. The date of the group, which is numbered 158 on PL. XXI, is certainly limited by the XVIIIth dynasty: it might be later, but could not be earlier. The vessel of blue marble, however, though not newly broken, is plainly worn and chipped, as though it was already old when placed in the tomb.

The other two cases, however, are more valuable as evidence. In each there is a certain similarity. The objects are small, delicate in design, and well finished; and they are found with pottery and other objects of foreign form and device. One of these cases, from tomb 143, is fully pictured on PL. XVIII. The groups are typically of the XVIIIth dynasty, though the objects of blue marble themselves preserve somewhat the forms of an earlier date.

A few more instances might be cited, but they hardly afford direct evidence on the point. They indicate, however, the possibility of the stone occurring somewhat later than the XIIth dynasty. For cases occur frequently in which it is found with groups of small objects apparently "mixed," that is to say, some presumably of the XIIth dynasty, others possibly of the XVIIIth, as the case may be, pointing to the re-use of the tomb. Yet, on the principle already explained, even here there are some cases that invite careful reconsideration, for the dates of individual small objects such as usually occur in pit-tombs can hardly be fixed with exactness, and an approximation is often to be obtained only by indirect links. This admits always the possibility that among such cases of apparently mixed grouping some should

be rather assigned to the Intermediate Period, as combining the characteristics of both limits. Granted this, speaking as before for this burying ground only, it is possible to say that the working of blue marble, though not uncommon in toilet vessels of the XIIth dynasty, seems to have become rare with increasing scarcity of the stone, until it was used for small ornamental forms only; and finally, in the XVIIIth dynasty, disappeared almost entirely.

BRECCIA.—One small vessel only of this stone was found, in tomb 284, but without any associations. It was of the form rather of vessels of the Old Kingdom, similar, for instance, to some from El-Kab in serpentine; and this may be a case of survival.

CARNELIAN.—Beads of this material were found commonly in groups of the XIIth dynasty. At this period they were larger than in later times; the specimens of the XVIIIth dynasty were smaller and less common. The best examples of the earlier class occur with the undisturbed burials E. 30 and 45 on the frontispiece. With the latter, in the centre of the group is also a fine pendant of this stone, flat, tapering and well polished. The centre of the jewelled pendant with group E. 105 on PL. III is also of the same.

ELECTRUM.—The best examples of the use of this metal appear on the frontispiece, with groups of the XIIth dynasty. The ten bead-like cowry shells in the upper row, and the delicately made charm case, with its studs and entwined threads, are instances from tomb 108. Below, in group 45, are two small hornlike pendants of the same material. A further specimen occurred in a burial of slightly later date, number 230, with which were found a shell-like pectoral, in the form of the gold one pictured with group 108, and a plain circlet of the same which bound it to the neck.

GARNET was found solely with groups of the XIIth dynasty, as, for example, those illustrated on the first plate. Though instances of plain scarabs of this stone are not unknown, one, for instance, being found with group 30 with small beads of the same, yet its use was almost confined to beads. Strings of these of varying length commonly encircled the left wrist of females. The beads are nearly always globular, and for the most part small.

GLAZED BALL BEADS are characteristic at their best of the XIIth dynasty. From several good sets obtained two may be specially referred to. The necklace of PL. III from tomb 105 is composed of somewhat dark beads of this class, each one of which is double-capped about its threading hole with a thin shell of gold. A pendant of harmonious appearance, with carnelian centre set in a border of green inlay, accompanies the set. The second noteworthy example is pictured on PL. XII, in the group numbered 20. When the smaller scale of the photograph is taken into consideration, it becomes plain that these beads are of exceptional size; their quality too is excellent, and the green colour vivid and strong. An equally perfect scarab is a pendant to the string. Necklaces of these beads, both ribbed and plain, are common in the XIIth and XIIIth dynasties, but from that time onwards the specimens show a marked deterioration. By the XVIIIth dynasty, as illustrated by the example of group 143 on PL. XVIII, they have become small, irregular, and ill-glazed. They could almost be regarded as another class of bead. Compare also the observations made in *Diospolis Parva*, pp. 42-44.

GLASS was here, as elsewhere, rare until the XVIIIth dynasty. The earliest specimen, the only one, indeed, of any note, is pictured on PL. XIX, in the group from tomb 178. It is a small pendant of dark green glass, with a bead attached. It is of good shape, and shows some familiarity with the working of the material; yet, curiously enough, though glazing was a very long-practised art, the continued scarcity of early specimens of glass confirms the late appearance of glass itself.

GOLD is particularly evident as the material of the earlier jewels, as in the cases of the bracelets, pectoral, and pendants on the first plate. It is used as the mount for scarab rings, both at this time and in the XVIIIth dynasty, and it is fashioned into caps for the glazed ball beads from tomb 105 on PL. III. Except these smaller illustrations of its use no others were found; but it cannot be doubted that it was employed also at this time for the making of larger objects, which had previously attracted the cupidity of the early tomb-robbers. The coloured plate, number 26, shows two vessels with spouts which are probably of this nature, and other similar indications are not uncommon.

HAEMATITE occurred rarely; the gold-mounted kohl stick found with a vessel of obsidian in a deposit of the XIIth dynasty from tomb 234 was perhaps the only example of its use.

IRON is not common until the end of the dynasties. An interesting example of its incipient use, however, occurs in a well-dated group of the XVIIIth dynasty. The deposit is not wholly illustrated in the plates, but it includes, amongst other objects, the mirror with figure handle numbered 166 on PL. XIV, two scarabs, an alabaster vessel, and several pieces of pottery of the foreign types that prevailed in the XVIIIth dynasty. There had been, apparently, a small kohl vessel of ivory accompanying, of which the lid was found. It was of two parts, the lower square with central hole, and the upper swivel, the lid of which was decorated with the small figure of a frog in actual relief. These two portions were connected by a small pin which was made of iron. It was fixed to the lower piece, and pierced a corner of the upper, which thus rotated about it.

IVORY is chiefly reserved for artistic forms of the XIIth dynasty. The best illustrations of its use are grouped together on PL. XIV, including wands, bracelets, castanets, arms, needles, and the like. One piece, numbered 172, is probably of the Old Kingdom, while specimens of the XVIIIth dynasty are not unknown in this site.

JASPER occurs in only one example, a plain scarab of the XIIth dynasty, shown on PL. X under the number 236. It is dark green, and its surface bears a good polish.

LAPIS LAZULI, too, is only found in one jewel, also of the XIIth dynasty. It forms the bezel of the scarab ring with the group from tomb 108 on the first plate; it is well cut, with a good polish and surface, and is inscribed with the name of Hor and the titles of this official.

LIMESTONE is the familiar material of most inscribed or monumental pieces. Steles and sarcophagi, statuettes and small vessels are freely made of it. Two noteworthy illustrations of the fineness to which it might be carved occur with groups of the New Kingdom, namely, the fish shown on PL. XXI with group 155, and the vulture (pectoral) on the plate that follows from tomb 42.

OBSIDIAN.—This rare material is found in a very perfect small vessel, possibly a kohl pot, of the XIIth dynasty, from tomb 234. In spite of its hardness the shaping is accurately performed, and the surface well polished. With it was a kohl stick of haematite, gold mounted.

SANDSTONE is not commonly employed, on account of the rough surface which refused to be polished. Examples of its use, however, do occur. The stele of Refu, numbered 330, on PL. XII, and the painted figure upon a seat, shown on PL. XIII, from tomb 261, are carved from this stone; as also is the head of a large statue found in tomb 299 and pictured on PL. XXIII.

SERPENTINE is freely used for the smaller vessels that were part of the general furniture of the XIIth dynasty burials, notably for statuettes, kohl vessels and other jars, and the like. On account of the favourable quality of the stone, which lent itself to

ready and finished working, its use persisted through the XVIIIth dynasty and later in somewhat altered forms.

SILVER is not so commonly found as electrum, and occurs more rarely than gold in the XIIth dynasty. The bird pendants from group 30, shown on the first plate, are duplicated both in gold and in silver; but it would often be a matter of difficulty to determine precisely whether a jewel is of silver or some alloy without further damaging an already weakened surface.

TERRACOTTA of the well finished type, with polished red surface, does not appear until the New Kingdom, and then chiefly in connection with forms borrowed or introduced from abroad. The best examples were found in tomb 178, and are shown on PL. XIX. The bottle-figure and small vessel to its left are of distinctly non-Egyptian, and probably Grecian, character.

CHAPTER V.—THE INSCRIPTIONS.

By PERCY E. NEWBERRY.

PL. I. Gold ring with lapis lazuli bezel (for inscription *cf.* PL. XV): *her sesheta [em] per seten, sáhu báti, mer khetem (?) Heru*, "Chief over the secrets [in] the royal residence, Chancellor of the King of Lower Egypt, the superintendent of the seal, Hor."

[E. 108.]

PL. III. *a.* Basalt statuette of Mut-sent (*cf.* PL. XV): *De hetep seten* to Osiris, Lord of Abydos, "that he may give offerings and an honourable life in the service of Ptah-seker for the *ka* of Mut-sent born of Hetept."

[E. 45.]

b. Funerary statuette of Nekht (*cf.* PL. XV): *De hetep seten* to Osiris for the *ka* of the *mer ta mehu* "Superintendent of the North Land (*i.e.* the Delta), Nekht." Basalt.

[E. 105.]

PL. IV. *a.* Seven-cylinder bead (*cf.* PL. XI): Cartouches of Usertsen I, Usertsen III, and Amenemhat III.

[E. 282.]

b. Table of offerings of Pepa. *De hetep seten* to Osiris for offerings for the *ka* of the *mer ta mehu*, "Superintendent of the North Land (*i.e.* the Delta), Pepa, son of Sehetep-ab." Limestone. [E. 238.]

Note.—Of this Pepa no other monuments appear to be known, but we may perhaps identify his father Sehetep-ab with the *mer ta mehu* of the same name whose stele is in the Amherst Collection (Sharpe, *E. Ins.* ii, pl. 85), whose scarab is in the Grant Collection (Petrie, *Scarabs*, No. 432), and whose plaque-seal is preserved in the British Museum (No. 30554).

c. Stele of Sebek-dudu. Invocation to visitors to repeat the *De hetep seten* formula to "Osiris, Lord of Dedu, the Great God, Lord of Abydos, and to the Great and Little Cycle of Gods within the Sacred Land, that they should give offerings of all good and pure things which the heaven gives, the earth produces, and which are brought down by the Nile at the monthly and half-monthly festivals and all the festivals of heaven," for the *kas* of (1) the *mer per heseb uaa*, "Steward of the accounts of boats," Sebek-dudu-ren-senb, born of the Lady Merýt; (2) the *mer*

per ne hetepu neter, "Steward of the divine offerings," Ren-ef-ankh-Amenemhat, born of the Lady Merýt. Below, the same prayer is asked for the *kas* of (3) the *Qenbet ne u*, "Surveyor of the district," Mentu-hetep, born of the Lady Merýt, and of (4) the *mer per*, "steward," Min-hetep, born of the Lady Memá. Limestone. [E. 181.]

PL. V. Stele of the great *uártu*¹ of the (Royal) City, Sebek-khu, son of Á-tau (inscription see PL. V). In the upper half of the stele Sebek-khu is represented seated on a low-backed chair, before him is a table laden with offerings, and behind it, in two rows, are seated his nurse, the superintendent of his office, and four of his relations. The names given are: upper row, (1) "His daughter Sabu, born of . . ."; (2) "His brother Dedu, born of Mert-átef-es"; (3) "The superintendent of the office, Átef, born of Shaýt"; lower row, (1) "His nurse, Ren-ef-ánkh, born of Dedá"; (2) "Áubu, born of Mert-átef-es"; (3) "Nebt-ánt, born of Áubu."

Above this scene are four horizontal lines of hieroglyphs giving the *De hetep seten* formula to Osiris for all kinds of offerings for the *ka* of "the hereditary mayor, who daily speaks that which is good and repeats (only) that which is desired, the Great *uártu* of the (Royal) City, Sebek-khu, whose good name is Zaa, born of A-tau."

The lower half of the stele is also divided into two parts; the upper part is inscribed with five horizontal lines of hieroglyphs; the lower, with twelve vertical lines.

Upper part:—(1) "His Majesty proceeded down the river in order to overthrow the Mentu-Sati (Asiatics²); His Majesty arrived at a district,³

¹ It is obvious from this and other XIIth dynasty inscriptions that *uártu áa ne net* was a military title, but its precise meaning is not clear. *Net* must here be taken as the city *par excellence*, *i.e.* the "Royal" city, the "capital," *cf.* the title *mer net* of the vezirs of Egypt.

² *Cf.* the Inscription of Aahmes at El Kab (*L.D.* iii, 12 d, l. 16).

³ *Hesch*, "a district"? In the story of the Sekhti the word is often used, and seems there to mean a "village."

Sekmem⁴ is its name. (2) His Majesty gave an excellent example⁵ in proceeding to the palace (lit. "the palace of Life, Prosperity, and Health"). Then Sekmem allied itself (?) with the vile Retenu; I was forming the rear-guard of the army when the *ankhu*-officers⁶ of the army joined⁷ in combat with the *Aamu*; (4) I caught hold of an *Aamu* and I caused his weapons to be seized by two *ankhu*-officers of the army. I did not turn back⁸ from fighting (but) I set my face forwards and did not give my back to an *Aamu*; by the Life of Usertsen (5) I speak the truth!⁹ Then he gave me a staff¹⁰ of electrum into my hand (together with) a bow¹¹ and a dagger¹² worked with electrum and his (other) weapons.

Lower part:—(6) The hereditary mayor, firm of sandal,¹³ content with entering and making the way of him who makes him perfect.¹⁴ (7) The lord of the two lands has given his glory, and his love has heightened his place, the Great *uärtu* of the (Royal) City, Zaa. (8) He says: I made for myself this splendid tomb and established its seat at the staircase of (9) the Great God, lord of life within Abydos, upon the hill-side, Neb(t)hetept upon the hill-side, mistress of life, smelling of incense¹⁵ (10) issuing out of the . . . as divine dew, the Great *uärtu* of the (Royal) City, Zaa. (11) He says: I was born in the year XXVII under the Majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt *Nub-kau-Rá* (Amenemhat II) justified; (12) and when the Majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, *Khá-kau-Rá* (Usertsen III) ascended the throne and put on the white and red crowns upon the seat of Horus of the living, His Majesty caused

⁴ This place-name has not been found elsewhere, and the reading is doubtful; it ought perhaps to be read Sekemkem.

⁵ For the meaning of *tef nefer* see *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* Nov. 1891, p. 8.

⁶ This seems to be the only possible reading here, cf. Frazer's *Scarabs*, pl. 1, l. 6; for the soldier sign in the next line cf. Golenischeff, *Epigraphische Resultate*, &c., pl. viii, l. 8.

⁷ *Abekh*.

⁸ Read *nen tesh*.

⁹ For the oath, cf. Blackden and Frazer, *Het-nub Graffiti*, No. x.

¹⁰ Read *sethes* as in Golenischeff, *Epigraphische Resultate*, &c., pl. xvi, l. 12.

¹¹ Read *ant*, and cf. Steindorff, *Das Grab des Mentuhetep*, Taf. iii, and p. 18.

¹² Read *megsu*, and cf. Steindorff, *Das Grab des Mentuhetep*, Taf. v. My friend Spiegelberg suggested this reading to me.

¹³ Read *men theb*, and cf. Golenischeff, *Epigraphische Resultate*, &c., pl. iv, l. 4.

¹⁴ Cf. Golenischeff, *Epigraphische Resultate*, &c., pl. iv, l. 5, and stele of Antef, son of Sent, in *Brit. Mus.* l. 4.

¹⁵ Cf. Sharpe, *Egyptian Inscriptions* I, pl. 18.

that I should be made to work in fighting after him and by the side of His Majesty with seven men of the palace. I was ever ready at his side, and His Majesty promoted me to be a follower of the ruler (15) and gave me sixty men. His Majesty (at another time) went up the river to overthrow (16) the *Antiu* of Nubia (and I accompanied him); I caught hold of a Negro of . . . at the side of my town- (17) Then I went down the river with six followers of the palace, and he made me an instructor of the followers and gave me one hundred men as a reward.¹⁶ [E. II.]

Notes.—Sebek-khu mentions in l. II, that he was born in the 27th year of the reign of Amenemhat II; therefore, on the accession of Usertsen II he must have been five years old. Usertsen II reigned for nineteen years;¹⁷ therefore, on the accession of Usertsen III, Sebek-khu would have been twenty-four years of age, and it was at this period of his life that he began his military career. Unfortunately we have no means of fixing the date of the fighting against Sekmem and the Retenu, nor can we ascertain from the stele the precise date of the campaign of Usertsen III against Nubia, in which Sebek-khu distinguished himself. Besides this Abydos stele, we have another record of Sebek-khu in an inscription on one of the rocks at Semneh (*L.D.* ii, 1396). This is dated in the ninth year of Amenemhat III, at which time the gallant soldier must have been about seventy years of age.

The history of Sebek-khu's career is interesting to the student of Egyptian titles. He starts life as one of the men of the palace (*se ne khenu*), is then raised to the position of a *seshemu ne heq*, "follower of the Ruler," with a command of sixty men (*tef*). From this rank he is promoted to be a *se-hez seshemu*, "instructor of the followers," and given one hundred men (*tef*), and when the stele was set up at Abydos this distinguished officer had attained the rank of *uärtu áa ne net*, "Great *uärtu* of the (Royal) City." Some years later we find him mentioned in the Semneh inscription as *uärtu ne heq*, "*uärtu* of the Ruler."

PL. VI. a. Stele of Amenemhat-nebuia. In the upper register Amenemhat is seated before a table piled up with offerings; behind him are (1) his mother, Nefert born of Aý, and (2) his wife (?), the Lady Senb, born of Amený. In front of the table are his two brothers, (3) the *mer meru*, "Superintendent of the canal workers," Se-ankh born of Nefert, and (4)

¹⁶ For the word *feka*, cf. *Boulac Papyri*, No. 18.

¹⁷ See Borchardt, *A. Z.* xxxvii, p. 92.

Ren-ankh; also (5) his sister Remt-ankh and two cooks (6) Ren-ef-senb and (7) Usertesén. At the top of this register is a horizontal line of hieroglyphs giving the *De hetep seten* formula to Osiris Unnefer that he may give offerings for the *ka* of the *mer per ne hetepu neter*, "Steward of the divine offerings," Amenemhat-nebuia.

In the lower register Amenemhat-nebuia "inspects the abundant products" of his lands. He is accompanied by "his brother Se-Renenutet, born of Mesÿt." The produce is being brought to him by (1) "his brother Ptah-shedu," (2) "his brother Ren-ef-senb, born of Aÿ," (3) the *aam* Neb-sunu, (4) "his brother Ren-senb, (6) the herdsman Amenemhat," who leads an *aua*-ox, and (7) "his brother, Zefau-em-a-ptah," who carries a gazelle and leads another by a string. Limestone. [E. 295.]

b. Stele of Se-ankh and Nebui. In the upper register are two seated figures, one of the *mer per ne hetepu neter*, "Steward of the divine offerings," Nebui, born of Nefert, the other of "his brother the *mer gesu*, superintendent of the domain" (?) Se-ankh born of Nefert. In the register beneath are represented: on the left, Nebui's father Usertsen born of Neb-ant; on the right his mother Nefert. Between these two figures is shown a standing figure of "his brother," Se-Renenutet, born of Mesÿt. Limestone. [E. 295.]

Note.—That Nebui is the same person as Amenemhat-nebuia of the preceding stele is evident not merely from the fact that his mother's name is Nefert, but his brother Se-Renenutet "born of Mesÿt" is mentioned on both monuments.

c. Sarcophagus of the *meti ne sa*, "Regulator of the *Sa*-order" Nekhta (for inscription *cf.* PL. VII). The inscriptions on this sarcophagus are very badly written, and blunders in the text are so frequent that it is doubtful whether the sculptor could read hieroglyphs. The horizontal line upon the lid gives a prayer to Anubis (spelt Nu-ptá), that on the west side is also to Anubis (spelt Nepá) and that on the east side to Osiris. The inscriptions on the ends of the coffin and in the vertical lines down the sides give the speeches of Osiris, Ptah-seker, Ra, Tuamantef, Kebh-sennuef, Hapi, and Mestha (spelt Mesem); also of Isis and Nephthys. Limestone. [E. 252.]

d. Ushabti figure of Nekhta. The hieratic inscription gives the name of the owner and his title *meti ne sa*, "Regulator of the *sa*-order." Limestone. [E. 252.]

PL. VII. Sarcophagus of Nekhta (see *supra*, PL. VI).

PL. VIII. *a.* Lintel and jambs of a doorway to the tomb of the *rekhat*¹⁸ *ne het neter*, "washerman (?) of the temple," Amenemhat-ren-ef-senb. The inscriptions give (1) the *De hetep seten* formula to Up-uat that he may give provisions for the *ka* of Amenemhat-ren-ef-senb, (2) the *De hetep seten* formula to Ptah-seker-osiris that he may give *per-kheru* offerings for the *ka* of Amenemhat, son of Hor-hetep by (the Lady) Er-de-es. Below the inscription of the left jamb is a small figure of Amenemhat's brother Se-Hather *ar de hetep seten* "making a *de hetep seten*." Limestone. [E. 236.]

b. Octagonal column from the tomb of Ren-senb. Prayer to [Upuat, Lord of Ta]-Zeser that he may give *per-kheru* offerings of all good and pure things which heaven gives, the earth produces and upon which the gods live, for the *ka* of the Chancellor, the Superintendent of the domain, Ren-senb, born of Henut, made of Neb-atef. Limestone. [E. 345.]

PL. IX. *c.* Serpentine statuette with roughly-cut inscription giving the name . . . se-pa-ar. (For inscription, see PL. XV.) [E. 189.]

PL. X. *a.* Inscribed Scarabs. Centre scarab, second row: *sesb ur ne mer khetem Se-Ptah*, "the chief scribe of the chancellor Se-Ptah." Centre scarab, bottom row: *Se Ra Sessa*, The son of Ra Shesha.

b. Fragments of painted wood coffin. (For inscriptions, see PL. XI.) The vertical lines of hieroglyphs give speeches of the gods and goddesses, Hapi, Nebt-tuat, Neith, Shenyt, Hekt, Nut and Amset for offerings of delicacies, sweets, fine bread, etc. [E. 281.]

PL. XI. For the seven-cylinder bead, see *supra*, PL. IV, and for the fragments of wood coffins, see *supra*, PL. X.

PL. XII. Statuette inscribed roughly down the back with name of Ka-mes. [E. 41.]

PL. XII. *a.* Stele of the *adenu*¹⁹ *ne mer khetem*, "wakil of the Chancellor" Neteru-refu. The five horizontal lines above the seated figure of Neteru-refu give the *De hetep seten* formula to Osiris and to Upuat, that they may give *per-kheru* offerings, the sweet breath of life, and glorification, power, and justification in the under-world, also fine bread and delicacies and all good and pure things upon which the gods live in the good festivals of heaven, for the

¹⁸ Mr. Griffith suggested to me that this title is perhaps the same as *Rekhti*.

¹⁹ The scribe's error of *ader* for *aden* is curious. On the Gizeh stele the sign *aden* is given correctly.

ka of Neteru-refu. Above the smaller figure offering to Neteru-refu are four vertical lines of hieroglyphs giving the partly obliterated name of the *Khetemu kher-â ne mer khetem*, "seal-bearer under the authority of the Chancellor" Senb-ef-ankh (?). Limestone.

[E. 330.]

Note.—Another stele of Neteru-refu, found by Mariette, is preserved in the Gizeh Museum. It is published in *Mar. Cat. Abydos*, 914.

b. Stele of the *meti ne sa*, "Regulator of the Sa-order" Senbu. Upper register: On the left is a figure of Senbu seated before a table of offerings. In front are three vertical lines of hieroglyphs giving the *De hetep seten* formula to Upuat for *per-kheru* offerings for Senbu's *ka*. On the right is a kneeling figure of Senbu's wife and in front of her a vertical line of inscriptions reading "his wife, his beloved one, the Lady of the house Set-sebek." Second register: On the left two kneeling female figures facing one another, between them their names, (1) the Lady Ren-senb and (2) the Lady Senbu-res. On the right two kneeling female figures also facing one another, (1) "his sister of his mother (*i.e.* step-sister) Ren-ef-res" and (2) "his sister of his mother (*i.e.* step-sister) Nekhta. Third row: On the left two figures kneeling, (1) the *khenti* "baker" Ren-ef-senb, (2) "his wife the Lady Dedâ" (?). On the right two figures kneeling, (1) "his sister Set-Anhur" and (2) "his mother Hetep-na." Fourth register: On the left two kneeling figures, (1) "her son Nef-ne-senbu," (2) *hent* "the female slave Ren-es-res." On the right again two kneeling figures, (1) the *Kesti*. . . . Se-ankhâ and (2) "his sister Anhur-dedu." Limestone.

[E. 312.]

PL. XIII. *a.* Stele of the *uârtu ne hekt khaut* "uârtu of the Prince's table" (?) Kemsâ. The three horizontal lines of hieroglyphs give the *De hetep seten* formula to Ptah, Lord of Ankh-taui, and to Osiris the Great God, Lord of Abydos, that he (*sic*) may give offerings of fine bread and delicacies for the *ka* of Kemsâ. The stele is dedicated by "his brother who makes to live his name" the *sab âri Nekhen* "doctor and judge" Nefer-hetep. Limestone, painted.

[E. 347.]

b. Stele of An (?). Large limestone stele showing An (?) and his wife seated before a table loaded with offerings, and beneath them two rows of male and female relatives carrying lotus flowers in their hands. The inscription in four vertical lines at the top of the stele gives the usual prayer to Osiris for offerings, but the text is extremely inaccurately written. The

name of the person for whom the stele was cut is given in the second line An. His brother's name appears to be Ankh-ren-ef-em-per-hetep (?), and the mother Se-anhur. An's father's name Ankh is given in the last line together with that of the grandfather Aÿ.

[E. 211.]

c. Stele of the *uârtu ne hekt khaut*, "uârtu of the prince's table" (?) Beba. The two uppermost horizontal lines give the *De hetep seten* formula to Osiris for offerings for the *ka* of Beba. The third line gives a prayer to "Hathor, Lady of Per-Ûa, for the *ka* of Beba's wife, the royal ornament Nebt-ant." The scene beneath shows Beba and his wife seated on a double chair, with members of his family and household before him and in the two rows beneath him. The names of these persons are: (1) "his son Sebek-nekht, (2 and 3) the weavers (?) Anhur and Set-Ra (?). Second row: (1) Se-Hather-res, (2) Ra, (3) "his brother" Khnemu, (4) "his brother" Amenÿ, (5) "his brother" Upuat, (6) Nefer-hetep, (7) Sebek-hetep. Third row: (1) Nesh[emt]-dedu, (2) Dedâ, (3) "the nurse" Ab-aa, (4) "her son" Amenu, (5) "her daughter" (?), (6) "her (?) daughter" Khnemu. Limestone.

[E. 172.]

PL. XV. Back of triple limestone figure. (1) *De hetep seten* to Osiris for the *ka* of the Lady Nennâ, justified, by the son of her son who made to live her name, the *meti ne sa*, "regulator of the *sa-order*," Neshemet-dede. (2) *De hetep seten* to Osiris for the *ka* of her daughter Khred-neshemet-dede, justified, by the son of the brother of her mother who made to live her name, the *meti ne sa*, "regulator of the *sa-order*," Neshemet-dede. (3) *De hetep seten* to Osiris for the *ka* of the Osirian, the Lady Hent, justified, by the son of the son of her sister of her mother who made to live her name, the regulator of the *sa-order*, Neshemet-dede. XIIIth - XVIIth dynasty.

[E. 220.]

Ushabti figure of Anhur-mes giving the early shauabti text.

[E. 177.]

Ushabti figure of Ked-hetep giving the early shauabti text.

[E. 257.]

Base of Ushabti figure of the High Priest of Anhur Min-mes, son of the doctor the High Priest of Anhur, Horus. XIXth dynasty.

[G. 100.]

PL. XXII. Stele of Ren-senb. Ren-senb, seated in a chair and clad in a long white garment, holds a lotus flower to his nose with his left hand. Before him is a figure of "his brother who made to live his name Tufnâ," pouring a libation from a vase over an altar. In the horizontal line above we read the name

of the "Good God, the Lord of the two lands, Ra-aa-kheper-Ka (Thothmes I) giving life eternally." XVIIIth dynasty. [E. 193.]

PL. XXIII. Stele of the steward Nub, son of the steward Zed-ast-auf-ankh. In the upper part of the stele Nub stands before a large table of offerings behind which is represented Osiris with Isis. Behind Nub is a standing figure of his wife Hert, daughter of Ankh-ef by (the lady) Ament. The eight horizontal lines give the *De hetep seten* formula to Osiris and Anhur that they may give all that which is upon their altars for the *ka* of the steward Nub. Also in ll. 4-6 an invocation to visitors for prayers, etc., for the steward of Nub, son of the steward Zed-ast-auf-ankh born of Nes-ta-urt. XXIInd dynasty. [E. 330.]

PL. XXIV. Stele of Auf-det. Auf-det stands in an attitude of adoration before an altar and a standing figure of Ra-Horakhuti the great god. Above Auf-det is his name with that of "his mother An-amen-as-nebt." XXVth-XXVIth dynasty. [E. 11.]

PL. XXV. Inscriptions on alabaster Canopic jars of Zeṭ-anhur-auf-ankh giving the speeches of Mesth, Hapý, Tua-mut-ef and Kheb-senu-ef. The titles of

Zeṭ-anhur-auf-ankh are Priest of Amen and *rekh-seten maa*, "true royal friend." [E. 301.]

Silver strip. *De hetep seten* to Osiris for *per-kheru* offerings for the *ka* of the "royal friend Namenkhet-Amen." [E. 11.]

Inscription on jar: *nezem ne Aa-tu-na* "Cassia of Aa-tu-na." [E. 294.]

Among the scarabs may be noted E. 271 (1) Amenhetep I, E. 260 Amenemhat III, E. 259 Thothmes III, E. 270 "The Royal Son Tu-rý," Son of Thothmes I (cf. *Rec. de Travaux*, xiii, 202).

PL. XXVI. Fragments of a wooden coffin elaborately painted with representations of mirrors, necklaces, collars, etc. Among the objects represented may be noted a *maau ne uasem*, "mirror of electrum"; a *mengbyt herset*, "necklace of *herset*-beads"; several specimens of *usekh*-collars, one with the royal hawk (*bak*), another with the uraeus (*âart*), a third with the uraeus and vulture combined (*nebti*) and a fourth with the vulture (*nerut*). On the names of the various ornaments represented, see Steindorff, *Grabfunde des M. R. in den K. Museen zu Berlin I. Das Grab des Mentuhetep*, pp. 26-30, and cf. Newberry, *Beni Hasan II*, pl. vii, top row. [E. 234.]

Note by PROFESSOR STEINDORFF.

PL. XXVI. Fragments of a wooden coffin, elaborately painted with religious texts and representations of various dresses, mirror, necklaces, collars, etc. The name of the dead is not preserved. (1) Fragments of the book of the dead, written in the fine cursive of the middle empire. (2) Three different *usech*-collars and three *pendeloques*; their names are noted above: *usech en bak*, "necklace of hawk," *usech en âart*, "necklace of uracus," *usech en nebti*, "necklace of the two mistresses" (the uracus and vulture combined), etc. (3) Fragments of golden (?) vases and clothes. (4) Fragments of the book of the dead (see 1).

(5) Representations of different loin-clothes, bandages, etc.; their names (*bsau*, *msbau*, *seshtu en hen*) are written above. (6) Names of different sticks, sceptres, etc., which were represented underneath. (7) Different *usech*-collars (*usech en zet*, *usech en usem*, "collar of electrum"), *pendeloques*, necklaces (*mengbyt herset*, "necklace of *herset*-beads"), a mirror of electrum; the names are written above.

The coffin belongs to the XIIth dynasty, like the similar coffins in the Berlin Museum, the British Museum, and the Museum of Gizch.

CHAPTER VI.—NOTES ON THE GREEK GRAFFITI: PLATES XXXVIII-XL.

By J. GRAFTON MILNE, M.A.

THE Greek graffiti from the temple of Seti I at Abydos have been copied on at least three occasions before Mr. Garstang's visit: but no complete collection has ever been published. The earliest transcripts of which I have any information were made by H. Brugsch, and are among his papers at Göttingen, as I learn from M. Seymour de Ricci, to whom I am much indebted for several particulars in relation to these inscriptions. He has further told me that the note-books of Théodule Deveria, the second scholar who copied the Abydos graffiti, are now in the possession of M. Fröhner of Paris: some pages of them were reproduced by photogravure in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, vol. i, plates xvi and xvii: none, however, of the texts included in the present instalment of Mr. Garstang's copies appear on those plates. In 1884 and 1886 Professor Sayce made a careful study of the inscriptions, and published a selection of his transcripts in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vol. x, pp. 377 ff.; to these copies, which were, unfortunately, accompanied by very few facsimiles, references will be given as necessary in the following list.

[In this catalogue I have assigned dates to most of the graffiti. There are, however, such scanty materials for classifying the Greek graffiti of Egypt in any chronological sequence, that these dates must be regarded as purely tentative.]

A. Chamber of Horus.

1. Γαλατῆς Δημήτριος. 3rd cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 381: he quotes another graffito by two Galatians in the same chamber, which does not seem to have been found by Mr. Garstang, and connects them with the force of Galatian mercenaries raised by Ptolemy IV Philopator.)

2. Δήμος ἀρχηγέτης. 2nd cent. B.C.

3. Λύαρχος Ἡρακλέα. 3rd cent. B.C.

(This may be an invocation of Herakles; or perhaps Ἡρακλεία should be read.)

4. Διονύσιος | Εὐβούλου | Ἀλαβανδεὺς | ἦκω | τοῦ

[Εὐ]βούλ(ο)υ | | ... | τὸ προσκύνημα.
2nd cent. A.D.

(It is perhaps not impossible to make out of the jumble of letters in the sixth and seventh lines *τε γεγράμμαι* (ἐ)μοῦ π(α)τρὸς). But probably other equally possible renderings could be suggested.)

5. Αἰγλίτερος | Κλα[υ]δίου | ἦκω · | Μυρτίλη · | Ἀμμώνια · | Αἴγυπτο[ς] | Ἄν·ήτου. 1st cent. A.D.

(The first and last two lines are scarcely intelligible.)

6. (a) Δημήτριος | Καττάρωνος | καὶ Ἀμμώνια ἦκει | ἢ Δημητρίου · | Ῥόδων Ἐρμίου | καὶ Ἡδίστη ἦκει. | (b) Ἡρακλείδης · | Ἀπο[[η]]λλών(ε)α. (a) 2nd cent. B.C. (b) 1st cent. B.C.

7. Κρίτια[ς] | Νίκη | Φιλ{ω}τερα | · ανα · εν 1st cent. A.D.

8. Ἡρακλείδης. 2nd cent. B.C.

9. Καήρας Ἰάσιδος | τὸ προσκύνημα
.... 1st cent. B.C.

10. Ἡλθεῖν | Ἀπολλοφάνης | | | Σέραπιον | πατέρα. 2nd cent. A.D.

11. Πλουτογένης. 1st cent. B.C.

12. Φίλα | Δημητρία · | Ζήνων Γορδίου | Ἀλεξανδρεὺς. 3rd cent. B.C.

13. Σεραπίων | ἦκω πρὸς Σέραπι(ν) | πατέρ(α).
1st cent. A.D.

(Sayce, p. 381, reads *Σεραπίων ἦκω Σερράπι[δι] πατέρ[ι]*; but what he takes to be the first ρ in *Σερραπι* seems to have no connection with the graffito.)

14. Ποσ(ε)ίδι(π)πος. 3rd cent. B.C.

15. Λ Σ φα(ρ)μουθι ε' | Νέων | Χαρμίππο[υ] | Βοιώτιος. 2nd cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 381, reads *Λε Φαμονέων Χαρμίππου Βοιώτιος*. The first line, however, containing the date, seems to be continued downwards.)

16. (a) Λύσανδρος | ἦκω. 1st cent. A.D.

(b) Θυριστήλος ἦκω. 1st cent. A.D.

(c) Ποσειδάμιος | ἦκω. 1st cent. A.D.

(d) Πίης ἦκω | μετ' Ἀντιγόνας | μεθ' υ(ι)ῶν | Λ ιδ' Μεχέρ | ζ. 1st cent. B.C.

(In the first column the first and third lines seem

to have been written by the same hand, and the second to have been intruded.)

17. Νικάνωρ | Ἀπολλώμιος ἦκω. 1st cent. A.D.
 18. [Ἐτέαρ]χος Κυρηναίος. 2nd cent. B.C.
 19. Ἱερσόλης. 3rd cent. B.C.

B. Chamber of Osiris.

20. Ἀμμώμιος χαίρειν | παρὰ τοῦ Σαραπίω[νος],
 | χαίρειν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλ[έ]ως. 2nd cent. B.C.

21. Ἀπτιλος προσεύχεται | τοῖς {έν} Ἀβύδω
 θεοῖς | ἵνα ἰγιάιη. 1st cent. A.D.

(Ἀπτιλος, presumably for Ἀπταλος, is the likeliest reading for the first word of this very illiterate graffito. ἰΑβυτον in the second line may be due to the vulgar εἰς Ἀβυδον for ἐν Ἀβύδω.)

22. Ἀμμώνιος Ἀγαθοκλέου | Θηβαις αρκας τῆς
 Θηβά[[ε]]ιδος. 2nd cent. B.C.

(Θηβαις αρκας would appear to be meant for Θήβαρχος.)

23. Ἀθηνοδώρου καὶ Ἀθηνοδώρου | καὶ Σαραπίαιδος
 καὶ Θεάνους καὶ Διδύ[μου] | Εἰρηναίου Ἀρτεμιδώρου
 ὄδε | τὸ προσκύνημα παρὰ τοῖς | ἐν Ἀβύδω θεοῖς ·
 Ἀθηνοδώρος ἦκω. 1st cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 383, who reads at the end of the second line καὶ Αἰσ[χύλου καὶ].)

24. Φαῦστος | Γαίου | πρὸς τὸν | Σέραπιν. 1st
 cent. A.D.

25. Τὸ προσκύνημα | Πτόλλουκος | Πᾶν · ἦκω.
 1st cent. A.D.

26. Τὸ προσκύνημα | Πάνισκος Βήσα. 1st cent.
 A.D.

27. Εὔνικος ἦκω. 1st cent. B.C.

28. (Cypriote) see Sayce, *P. S. B. A.* vi, p. 219,
 No. xxiv.

29. Κόρραμος. 1st cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 387, who reads Κόδραμος.)

30. Σπάλκας Τάρουλλου | ἦκω · | Ἀβλούζελμις
 Κότνος | ἦκω. 2nd cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 387, who reads Ταρόμου; but compare Ταρούλας, probably meant for the same name, in No. 37. The first name might perhaps be read Σιτάλκας.)

31. Ὄνασας | Ζοαλίου Πάφιος. 4th cent. B.C.

32. Ἀριστος | κολυμβήτης | λε.οεμ[.]ος. 1st cent.
 B.C.

33. Ἄοφευς. 1st cent. B.C.

34. Γάνκος | [.]σεὺς σωθεῖς | πρὸς τὸν | Σέραπιν.
 2nd cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 382, who reads Γάνκος Ἄσσεύς.)

35. Πλξε ὁ υἱὸς Φ[.]βρη[.]νος καὶ Ἀρ[.]σιν[.]όη καὶ |

Δημητρ[.]α ἢ θυγα[.]τήρ | Ἀριστονίκη ἢ μητ[.]ήρ αὐτῶν
 1st cent. A.D.

36. Μαῖος Γλύκωνος Ταρσεῖς | πρὸς τὸν Σέραπιν.
 1st cent. A.D.

37. Σάτυρος | Πρωτόμαχος | Τάρουλας | σωθέντες |
 πρὸς τὸν Σέραπιν. 2nd cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 382.)

38. Σωτήριχος | Ξενοδίκου | σωθεῖς. 2nd cent. B.C.

39. Ἡρόφιλος | πρὸς τὸν | Σέραπιν. 2nd cent. B.C.

40. Ἀριστόλαος | Περδί[.]κα[.]ς | Ἀρτεμιδώρος.
 2nd cent. B.C.

41. Ἀμμάδισκο[.]ς | Κλαυκο | Μακεδών. 2nd cent.
 B.C.

(Sayce, p. 387, who reads Ἀμμάδισκος Λαυτο. Κλαυκο is probably meant for Γλαύκου.)

42. (a) Νίκαρχος. 3rd cent. B.C.

(b) Ἀπολλώνιος. 2nd cent. B.C.

43. Ἡράκλειτος. 1st cent. B.C.

44. Πανσανία[.]ς | Ἀριστομέδου | Κιβυράτης ἦκω[.]
 2nd cent. B.C.

45. Τὸ προσκύνημα | Ἰώσης. 1st cent. A.D.

46. Πάμφιλος. 2nd cent. B.C.

47. Μηνογένης | ἦκω. 2nd cent. B.C.

C. Chamber of Isis.

48. Ἰππαλος Ἐρετριεύς · | Δεῖτιλος Ἀλήτορος Κρής
 ἦκω[.] · | Ἀρίστιππος ἦκω · | Δεῖτιλος Κρής ἦκω · |
 Στράτων ἦκω. 2nd cent. B.C.

(Line 4, Sayce, p. 387, note.)

49. Πέταλος Ἀγαθοκλέους Θράξ παρεγενήθη πρὸς
 τὸν Σέραπιν νουμηνία | Ἀνδρόνικος ἦκω. 2nd cent.
 B.C.

(Line 1, Sayce, p. 382, who reads παρεγενέθη—
 νουμηνία.)

50. Νικάνωρ ἦκω μεθ' Ἡρακλέ[.]ας Α[.] [.]ρυχιτιδος
 | μεθ' υ[.](ί)ων. 2nd cent. B.C.

(Sayce, p. 387, who reads [Δ]ρυχιτιδος μεθύων.
 M. de Ricci suggested the correct rendering of the
 last word here and in 16 (d).)

The following graffiti, published by Professor Sayce, do not seem to have been re-copied by Mr. Garstang.

Chamber of Horns.

p. 380. Τῶν Γαλάτων Θόας Καλλίστρατος [καὶ]
 Ἀκάνων Ἀπολλώνιος ἦλθον ἐν[θάδε] καὶ
 ἀλώπεκα ἔλαβον ἐνθάδε.

p. 381. Ἐτους ε φαρμουδι ιε Σεραπίων Ἀρχεστράτου
 Ὀρθωσιεύς παρεγενέθη.

Chamber of Osiris.

- p. 381. Ε[ῥ]μηλος Ἀρτεμιδώρου Ζεργαῖος ἤ[κω] Λιε.
 p. 382. Πύργης Πύργου Ἀλικαρνασεὺς σωθεὶς πρὸς
 τὸν Σάραπιν.

Chamber of Isis.

- p. 381. Φιλόκλης Ἱεροκλέους Τροιζήνιος παρεγενέσθην
 προσκυνῶν τὸν Σάρα(πιν) ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀβύδου
 πολιορκίας Λκ Παννί κη.

Note.—In the foregoing transcripts, square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, round brackets () the resolution of an abbreviation, angular brackets < > letters omitted in the original, double square brackets [[]] superfluous letters in the original, braces { } errors in spelling. Dots inside brackets represent the number of letters lost; dots outside brackets represent illegible letters.

CHAPTER VII.—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

NAMES AND TITLES UPON THE INSCRIBED OBJECTS.

[A star denotes a female.]

Plates.	Tomb.	Object.	Chief Name.	Titles and Relationship, etc.
MIDDLE KINGDOM.				
I (xv)	E. 108	Scarab ring	Hor	Chief of the Secrets in the Royal Residence. Chancellor of the King of Lower Egypt. Superintendent of the Seal.
III (xv) do.	45 105	Statuette do.	Mut-sent Nekht	Mother : Hetep.* Superintendent of the North Land.
IV	238	Table of offerings	Pepa	Superintendent of the North Land. Father : Se-hetep-ab.
— (v)	11	Stele	Sebek-khu	Good name : Zaa. Great Uartu, etc., etc. (See Chap. V. Father : A-tau. Mother : Mert-ef-es.* Brother : Dedu. Daughter : Sabu.* Daughter of Mert-ef-es* : Aubu.* Daughter of Aubu* : Nebt-Ant.* Nurse : Ren-ef-ankh. Mother of Ren-ef-ankh : Dedu.* Superintendent of office : Atef. Father of Atef : Shayt. Uartu-officer : Tept.
—	181	Stele	Ren-ef-ankh Sebek-dudu Other names :	Steward of the Accounts of Boats. Ren-senb, son of Meryt.* Amenemhat, son of Meryt* ; steward of the divine offerings. Meryt,* mother of above. Mentu-hetep, son of Meryt* ; surveyor of the district. Min-hetep, son of Mema* ; steward.

Plates.	Tomb.	Object.	Chief Name.	Titles and Relationship, etc.
VI	295	Stele	Amenemhat-nebuia	Steward of the divine offerings. Mother: Nefert.* Her mother: Aÿ.* (?) Wife: Senb.* Her mother: Ameny.* Brothers: Se-ankh, superintendent of canal-workers. Ren-ankh. Ptah-shedu. Ren-ef-senb. Ren-senb. Zefau-em-a-ptah. Half-brother: Se-Renenutet. His mother: Mesyt.* Sister: Remt-ankh.* Cooks: Ren-ef-ankh. Usertesén. Aam: Neb-sunu. Herdsman: Amenemhat.
	do.	Stele	(i) Se-ankh (ii) Nebui [Amenemhat Nebuia]	Superintendent of the domain. Mother: Nefert.* Steward of the divine offerings. Father: Usertesén. His mother: Neb-ant. Mother: Nefert.* Brother: Se-Renenutet. His mother: Mesyt.*
VI (vii)	252	Coffin and Ushabti	Nekhta	Regulator of the Sa Order.
VIII	236	Door-frame	Amenemhat-ren-ef-senb	Washerman (?) in the temple. Father: Hor-hetep. Mother: Er-de-es.* Brother: Se-Hather.
	345	Octagonal column	Ren-senb	Chancellor, Superintendent of the Domain. Father: Neb-atef. Mother: Hemut.*
IX	189	Statuette	(?) Se-pa-iri	
X	313	Scarab	Se-Ptah	Chief Scribe of the Chancellor.
XIIIth-XVIIth DYNASTY.				
XII	41	Statuette	Ka-mes	
	330	Stele	Neteru-refu	Wakil of the Chancellor. Senb-ef-ankh; Seal bearer under authority of the Chancellor.
	312	Stele	Senbu	Regulator of the Sa order. Wife: Set-Sebek.* Ladies: Ren-senb.* Senbu-res.* Step-sisters: Ren-ef-res.* Nekhta.* Baker: Ren-ef-senb. His wife: Deda.* Mother of Ren-senb: Hetep-na.* Daughter of Ren-senb: Set-anhui.* Kestî officer: Se-ankh. His sister: Anhur-dedu.* Slave: Ren-es-res.* Her son: Nef-ne-senbu.

Plates.	Tomb.	Object.	Chief Name.	Titles and Relationship, etc.
XIII	347	Stele	Kemsa	Uartu of the Prince's table.
	211	Stele	An	Brother: Nefer-hetep; Doctor and Judge. Grandfather: Aÿ. Father: Ankh. Mother: Se-anhur.*
	172	Stele	Beba	Brother: Ankh-ren-ef-em-per-hetep (?). Uartu of the Prince's table (?). Wife: Nebt-ant.* Son: Sebek-nekht. Weavers (?): Anhur. Set-ra (?). Se-hather-res. Brothers: Khnemu. Ameny. Up-uat. Nefer-hetep. Sebek-hetep. Nesh[emt]dedu. Nurse: Ab-aa.* Her son: Amenu. (?) do. Knemu.
No Pl.	172	Statuette (base)	Her-ab	Mother: Ta-sep.*
XV	220	Group figures	Nenna *	Son of her son: Neshemet-dede; Regulator of the Sa order. Daughter: Khred-neshemet-dede.* Son of her brother of her mother: Neshemet-dede; Regulator of the Sa order. Sister: Hent.* Son of the son of her sister of her mother: Neshemet-dede.
<pre> graph TD Nenna["Nenna.*"] --- Hent["Hent.*"] Nenna --- Khred["Khred-neshemet-dede.*"] Hent --- Khred Khred --- Neshmet["Neshmet-dede [who dedicated it]."] </pre>				
—	177	Shabti	Anhur-mes	
—	257	do.	Ked-hetep	
XIXth DYNASTY.				
—	G. 100	Ushabti	Min-mes	High Priest of Anhur. Father: Horus; Doctor.
No Pl.	—	Sarcophagus	Khnumy	
NEW KINGDOM.				
XX	E. 294	Jug of Cassia	Aatuna	
XXI	158	Heart-scarab	Apu-sher	
	236	Vase	Meht-n-usekht	
XXII	42	Vases	Se-Ast	Uab Priest of Isis.
	233	Heart-scarabs	Arfu and Anren	
	193	Stele	Ren-senb	Brother: Tufna.
XXIII	330	Stele	Nub	Steward. Father: Zed-ast-auf-ankh; Steward. Mother: Nes-ta-urt.* Wife: Hert.* Her father: Ankh-ef. Her mother: Ament.*

Plates.	Tomb.	Object.	Chief Name.	Titles and Relationship, etc.
XXIV	11	Stele	Auf-det	An-amen-as-neb.
XXV	11	Silver strip	Na-menkhet-Amen	Deb-priest of Thebes ; friend of the King.
—	301	Canopics	(Zed)-Anhur-auf-Ankh	Priest of Amen ; True Royal Friend.
—	270	Scarab	Tury	[Prince.]
No Pl.	E. 301 (2)	Fragment of Stone	. . . Ankh	Son of a Priest of Amen.
—	—	—	Amen-em-apt	Priest.
—	255	Piece of Wood	Userken	The Chief General.
—	121	Alabaster Jar	Ta-usrt	
—	173	Frame end of coffin	Nehemes-bast	
—	—	Cartonage	Nes-qa-shuti	<i>Udeb</i> -priest of Anubis.
				Father : Khnemt - anhur - auf - ankh ; Mayor of Thinis.
—	37	Fragment from Tomb	ꜥmat-âb	Mother : Thu-peq-pen.*
—	—	—	ꜥy	Superintendent of the domain.
—	—	—	Antef	Royal Wife.
—	—	—	Up-uat-hetep	Royal Ornament.
—	—	—	Neshemet-hetep-tha	Superintendent of the domain.
				Lady of house.
XIV	296	Ushabti	Bak-en-khensu	Divine father of Amen.
No Pl.	—	—	Nest-mart-ra	
—	—	—	Hor	
—	—	—	Thent-Ast	
—	—	—	Zed-Khensu-auf-ankh	
—	—	—	Hent-taui	
—	—	—	Zed-mut	
—	—	—	Khensu-nes-Amen	
XIV	136	—	Ankhi-es-ast	Lady of house : Chantress of Amen.
No Pl.	—	—	Auf	Divine father of Amen.
—	—	—	Ta-bak-en-khensu	
—	—	—	Amen-mes	Chief divine father of Amen.
—	—	—	Hent-taui-neb	
—	—	—	Sheshen	Chantress of Amen.
—	—	—	Ast-en-kheb	
—	—	—	Zed-ne-khensu	
—	269	—	Hor-pen-ast	
—	—	—	Hor-mes	
—	259	—	Nesi-pa-Hor	
—	—	—	Nesi-Hor	
—	—	—	Ra	Chantress of Amen.
—	—	—	Sa-Amen	

APPENDIX B.

GROUPING OF THE TOMB DEPOSITS.

[Indexed in numerical order of tombs.]

- Tomb E. 1. Ivory handle, PL. XIV and p. 10; scarabs, PL. XXV and p. 16; also glazed dog, pottery figure, green glazed ball beads, two alabaster vessels, and a kohl pot of blue marble.
- E. 3. Ivory box, PLS. IV, XI, and p. 5; burial group, PL. X and pp. 8, 25; scarab, PL. X; ivory carving, PL. XIV; mirror, PL. XVI.
- E. 5. Ivory wand, PL. XIV and p. 10; doll, PL. XVII and p. 13; pottery, PL. XXIX; also glazed beads and amethyst.
- E. 10. Plaster face, PL. XIV and p. 10; bronze implements, PL. XVI and p. 12; tomb group, PL. XVII and p. 12; plan of tomb, PL. XXXV and p. 21.
- E. 11. Stele of Sebek-khu, PLS. IV, V, and pp. 6, 32, 33; stele of Auf-det and another, PL. XXIV and pp. 16, 36; canopic jars, PLS. XXIV, XXV, and p. 16; inscription of Na-menkhet-Amen, PL. XXV and pp. 16, 36; plan of tomb, PL. XXXV and p. 21.
- E. 20. Scarab, PL. X and p. 8; glazed dish and ball beads, PL. XII and pp. 9, 30; mirror and tweezers, PL. XVI and p. 10; also small alabaster vessel, fragments of ivory inlay and ivory pin.
- E. 30. Burial deposit, PL. I and pp. 4, 25; mirrors, PL. XVI.
- E. 39. Fragment of inscribed stone, p. 43; plan of tomb, PL. XXXV and p. 21.
- E. 40-45. Plan of tombs, PL. XXXII, p. 20.
- E. 41. Figure of Ka-mes, PL. XII and pp. 9, 34.
- E. 42. Sa ornament, PL. XVI and pp. 12, 15; vulture in limestone and vases of Se-Ast, PL. XXII and p. 15; alabaster canopic heads, PL. XXIV and p. 16.
- E. 45. Tomb group,*PL. I and pp. 5, 25; and statuettes of Mut-sent, PLS. III, XV, and pp. 5, 32; mirror, PL. XVI.
- E. 60. Ivory wand; tweezers, PL. XIV; green glazed ball beads, plain and ribbed; beads of garnet; two alabaster vessels.
- E. 100. Plaster face, PL. XIV and p. 10; four small vessels of alabaster and two of blue marble, with kohl stick; pottery, PL. XXIX (Liverpool).
- E. 100 (2). Burial, p. 26.
- G. 100. Ushabti figure of Min-mes, PL. XIV and pp. 11, 35; bronze fitting, PL. XVI; plan of tomb, PL. XXXIII and p. 21.
- E. 102. Scarabs, PL. X; group of pottery, PL. XXVII and p. 18; two vessels of alabaster and two of serpentine (Liverpool).
- E. 105. Tomb group and statuette of Nekht, PL. II and pp. 5, 32; mirror, PL. XVI.
- E. 107. Hathor figure, PL. IX and p. 7.
- E. 108. Tomb group of Hor, PL. I and p. 4; and statuette, PL. III and p. 5, scarab ring, PL. XV and p. 32, and mirror, PL. XVI.
- E. 110. Pottery jar, PL. XXVII and p. 18; small glazed beads.
- E. 112. Canopic jars, PLS. XXIV, XXV, and p. 16.
- E. 114. Scarab, PL. X and p. 8; one vessel of alabaster, and a kohl pot of blue marble; disc beads of black and green glaze.
- E. 121. Alabaster jar, PL. XVIII and p. 13; three small vessels of alabaster.
- E. 122. Glazed vessel, PL. X and p. 8.
- E. 123. Scarab, PL. X and p. 8; vessel of alabaster.
- E. 124. Blue glazed kohl vessel with lotus decoration, PL. X and p. 8.
- E. 131. Scarab, PL. X and p. 8.
- E. 136. Ushabti figure, PL. XIV and p. 43.
- E. 143. Toilet implement, PL. XVI and p. 12; tomb group, PL. XVIII and p. 13; pottery, PL. XX and p. 19.
- E. 145. Copper mirror, PL. XIV and p. 10; head and body of doll, tweezers, tall alabaster vessel, hone, beads of blue and green glaze, disc and ball, with some tube-beads of the same (Blackburn).
- E. 148. Vari-coloured beads in patterns, PL. XXII and p. 15.
- E. 155. Bronze razors, PL. XVI; tomb group with fish carved in limestone, PL. XXI and p. 15.
- E. 156. Bronze dagger, PLS. XIV, XVI, and pp. 10, 11; pottery group, PL. XXVII and p. 18.
- E. 158. Plaster face, PL. XIV and p. 10; tomb group, heart scarab of Apu-she, PLS. XXI, XXII, and p. 15. Group of pottery, PL. XXIX and p. 18.
- E. 166 (2). Mirror, PL. XIV and p. 10; a kohl vessel of

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- E. 167. Wooden doll, PL. XVII and p. 13; bronze razor; base of blue glazed jar.
- E. 172. Stele of Beba, coloured, PL. XIII and pp. 10, 35; figure of Her-ab (base), p. 10; ivory carving, PL. XIV and p. 10; plan of Mastaba, PL. XXXI and p. 20.
- E. 173. Wooden birds and imitation coffin, dolls, and beads; plan of tomb, PL. XXXVI and p. 22.
- E. 176. Bronze razor, etc., PL. XVI; group of pottery, PL. XXVIII and p. 18.
- E. 177. Ushabti figure of Anhur-mes, PLS. XIV, XV, and p. 35.
- E. 178. Burial deposit and tomb group, PL. XIX and p. 14; sketch plan, PL. XX and p. 27.
- E. 179. Green glazed kohl vessel; scarab, PL. X and p. 8.
- E. 181. Stele of Sebek-dudu and Ren-ef-Ankh, PL. IV and pp. 6, 32.
- E. 184. Bronze knives, PL. XVI.
- E. 187. Ivory bracelet, PL. XIV and p. 10; pot and alabaster, PL. XXIX.
- E. 189. Figure of . . . se-pa-ar, PL. IX and pp. 8, 34.
- E. 193. Scarab of Shesha, PL. X and pp. 8, 34; stele of Ren-senb, PL. XXXII and pp. 16, 36; scarab of Amenhetep II and another; wooden kohl vessel, ape supporting; blue glazed lid of vessel.
- E. 210. Scarabs, PL. X and p. 8; plaster face, PL. XIV and p. 80; alabaster vessels, PL. XVIII and p. 13.
- E. 211. Stele of An (?), coloured, PL. XIII and pp. 9, 35.
- E. 212. Plaster face, PL. XIV and p. 10.
- E. 220. Triple figure of Neshemet-dede, PL. XV and pp. 11, 35; jug, PL. XVII and p. 13; other pottery with black line patterns.
- E. 225. Bronze implements, PL. XVI and p. 12.
- E. 230. Scarab, PL. X; bronze knife, PL. XVI; alabaster vessel and glazed beads; burial, p. 26.
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- E. 235. Dish with incised pattern, PL. XII and p. 18.
- E. 236. Door frame of Amenemhat-ren-ef-senb, PL. VIII and pp. 6, 34, 39; scarabs and alabaster vessels, PL. X and p. 8.
- E. 236 (2). Vessels of Meht-en-Usekht, PL. XXI and p. 15.
- E. 237. Dish of blue marble, PL. IX and p. 7; alabaster vessels, palette of serpentine, beads of glaze.
- E. 238. Table of offerings of Pepa, PL. IV and pp. 6, 32.
- E. 243. Bronze dagger, PL. XVI and p. 11.
- E. 251. Bear and cub, PL. IV and p. 6; ivory carving, PL. XIV and p. 10; mirror, PL. XVI; vessels of blue marble and alabaster.
- E. 252. Sarcophagus and ushabti of Nekhta, PLS. VI, VII, and pp. 7, 34; ivory bracelet, PL. XIV and p. 10.
- E. 254. Ivory handle, PL. XIV and p. 10.
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- E. 256. Heart scarabs, PL. XXII; wax figure; three alabaster vessels.
- E. 257. Scarab, PL. X; ushabti figure of Ked-hetep, PLS. XIV, XV, and p. 35.
- E. 258. Group of scarabs, PL. XXV.
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- E. 268. Bronze implements, PL. XVI and p. 10; group of pottery, PLS. XVII, XX, and pp. 14, 18.
- E. 269. Pottery dish, PL. XXVIII and p. 18; alabaster vessel.
- E. 270. Tweezers, PL. XVI; scarab of Turý, PL. XXV and p. 36.
- E. 271. Scarabs, PLS. X, XXV, and pp. 8, 36; beads of glaze and amethyst.
- E. 273. Plan of tomb, PL. XXXV and p. 21.
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- E. 276. Tomb group, scarabs, etc., PL. XXI and p. 15.
- E. 279. Bronze kohl stick, PL. XVI; tall vessel of alabaster on pedestal (Ashmolean).
- E. 281. Blue marble vessel, PL. IX and p. 7; fragments of early painted wood coffin, PLS. X, XI, and pp. 8, 34; mirror, PL. XVI.
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- E. 288. Group of pottery, PL. XXIX and p. 18.
- E. 291. Pottery heads and double pot, PL. XXIII and p. 16.
- E. 294. Bronze razors, PL. XVI; tomb group and burial, PLS. XVIII, XX, and pp. 13, 26; inscription of Aatuna, PL. XXV and p. 36.
- E. 295. Steles of Amenemhat-nebuia, of Se-ankh and Nebuia, PL. VI and pp. 6, 33, 34.
- E. 296. Ushabti figure of Bak-en-khensu, PL. XIV and pp. 15, 43; table of offerings, PL. XXII and p. 15.
- E. 299. Head of statue, PL. XXIII and p. 16; group of pottery, PL. XXIX and p. 18.
- E. 300. Scarabs, PL. X and p. 8; sandstone figures, PL. XIII and p. 9; ivory pin, PL. XIV.
- E. 301. Canopic jars of Anhur-auf-ankh, PLS. XXIII, XXV, and pp. 16, 36; tomb door, PL. XXV; plan of tomb, PL. XXXIV and p. 21.
- E. 303. Figure of Horus, glazed, PL. IV and p. 6; vase of serpentine, glazed beads, scarab of garnet.
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- E. 311. Pottery, PL. XXVII and p. 18.
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 E. 356. Ivory castanets, etc., PL. XIV and p. 10.

APPENDIX C.

LOCATION OF OBJECTS DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT.

Bruxelles : Musées Royaux.
 Cairo : The Museum.
 Cambridge : Fitzwilliam Museum.
 Chicago : University Museum.
 Dewsbury : The Museum.

Liverpool : City Museum.
 Manchester : The Owens College.
 Oxford : The Ashmolean Museum.
 Philadelphia : University Museum.
 South Kensington : Science and Art Museum.

Plate	I	108 : Philadelphia.	30 : Oxford.	45 : Brussels.	
"	III	105 : Oxford.	45 and 108 as above.		
"	IV	3 ; 303 : Oxford.	282 ; 238 : Philadelphia.	11 : Manchester.	181 : Cambridge.
"	VI	295 : Cambridge.	252 : Brussels.		
"	VIII	236 : Philadelphia.	345 : Cambridge.		
"	IX	107 : Oxford.	281 : Oxford.	237 : Cairo.	189 : Philadelphia.
"	X	3—3 : Oxford.	122 ; 124 : Philadelphia.	281 : Cambridge.	Scarabs : 313, South Kensington. 193, Philadelphia.
"	XII	Dish : Cairo.	20 Philadelphia.	330 : Manchester.	312 : Chicago.
"	XIII	261 ; 300 ; 347 : Philadelphia.	211 : Manchester.	172 : Chicago.	
"	XIV	356 : Cairo.	156 (Dagger), and 166, 145, Mirrors : Philadelphia.		
"	XVI	243 : Cairo.	320 : Chicago.	Rest with groups.	
"	XVII	10 ; 270 : Oxford.	255 ; 167 ; 312 ; 5 : Philadelphia.	320 : South Kensington.	
"	XVIII	294 : Manchester.	121 : Philadelphia.	143 ; 268 : Oxford.	
"	XIX	178 : Oxford.			
"	XXI	158 : Cambridge.	155 ; 233 ; 226 ; Philadelphia.	236 : Chicago.	
"	XXII	42 ; 256, 193 : Philadelphia.	296 : Cambridge.		
"	XXIII	299 : Manchester.	301, Stones : South Kensington. Jars : British Museum.		330 : Manchester.
"	XXIV	11 : Cambridge.	42 : Philadelphia.	112 : Dewsbury.	
"	XXV	270 : Chicago.	XXVI 234 : Philadelphia.		
"	XXVII	102 : Ashmolean.	156 : München.		
"	XXVIII	259 : München.	255 ; 176 : Philadelphia.		
"	XXIX	158 ; 288 : Cambridge.	100 : Ring Stand and New Type.	Edward's Library, Univ. Coll., W.C.	

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1 : 2. DOUBLE FIGURE

AND STATUETTE OF

MUT-SENT. E 45.



2 : 5. STATUETTE OF NEKHT AND TOMB-GROUP. E 105.



2 : 3. UNINSCRIBED FIGURE OF (P) HOR. E 108.
(SEE FRONTISPICE.)



Subscription information and other details, including the name of the publisher, are faintly visible in the upper right section of the page.



1: 1. IVORY BOX. E 3.
FOR DRAWING, SEE PLATE XI.



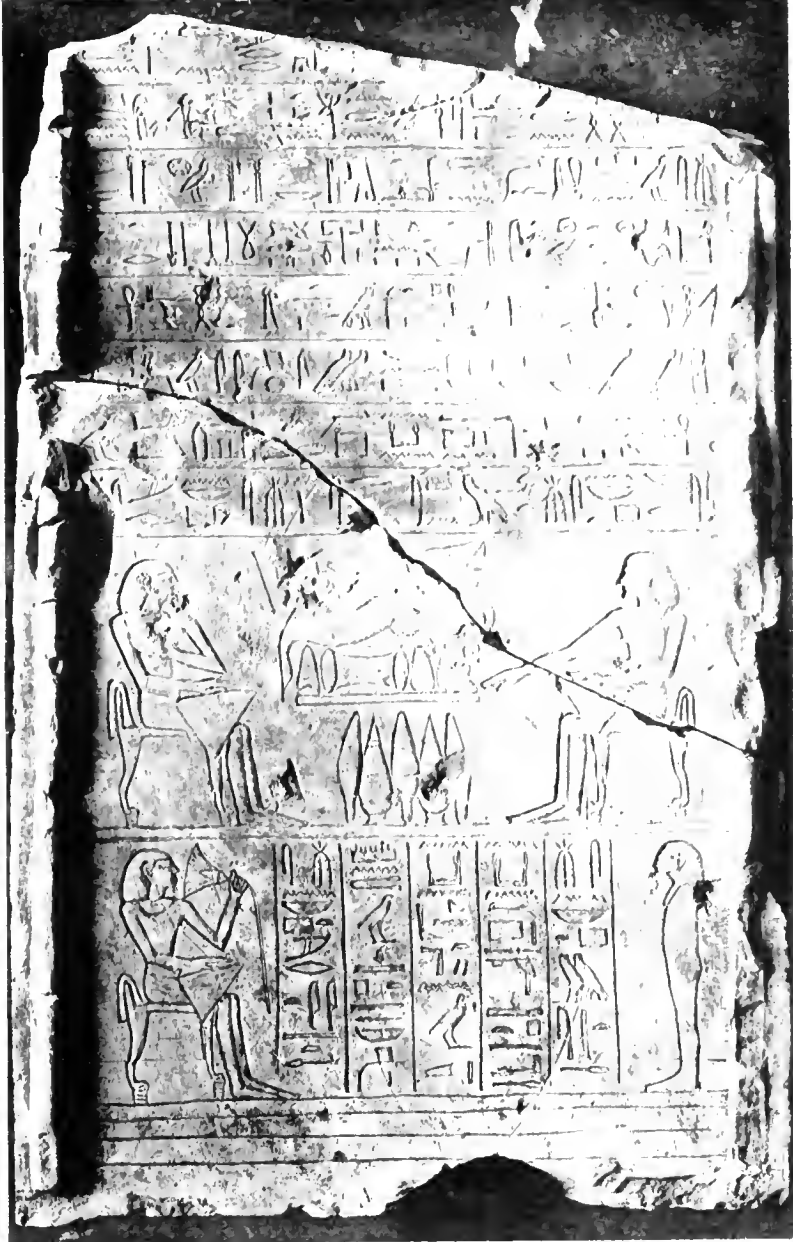
1: 1. SEVEN CYLINDER BEAD, HORUS BEAR AND CUB.



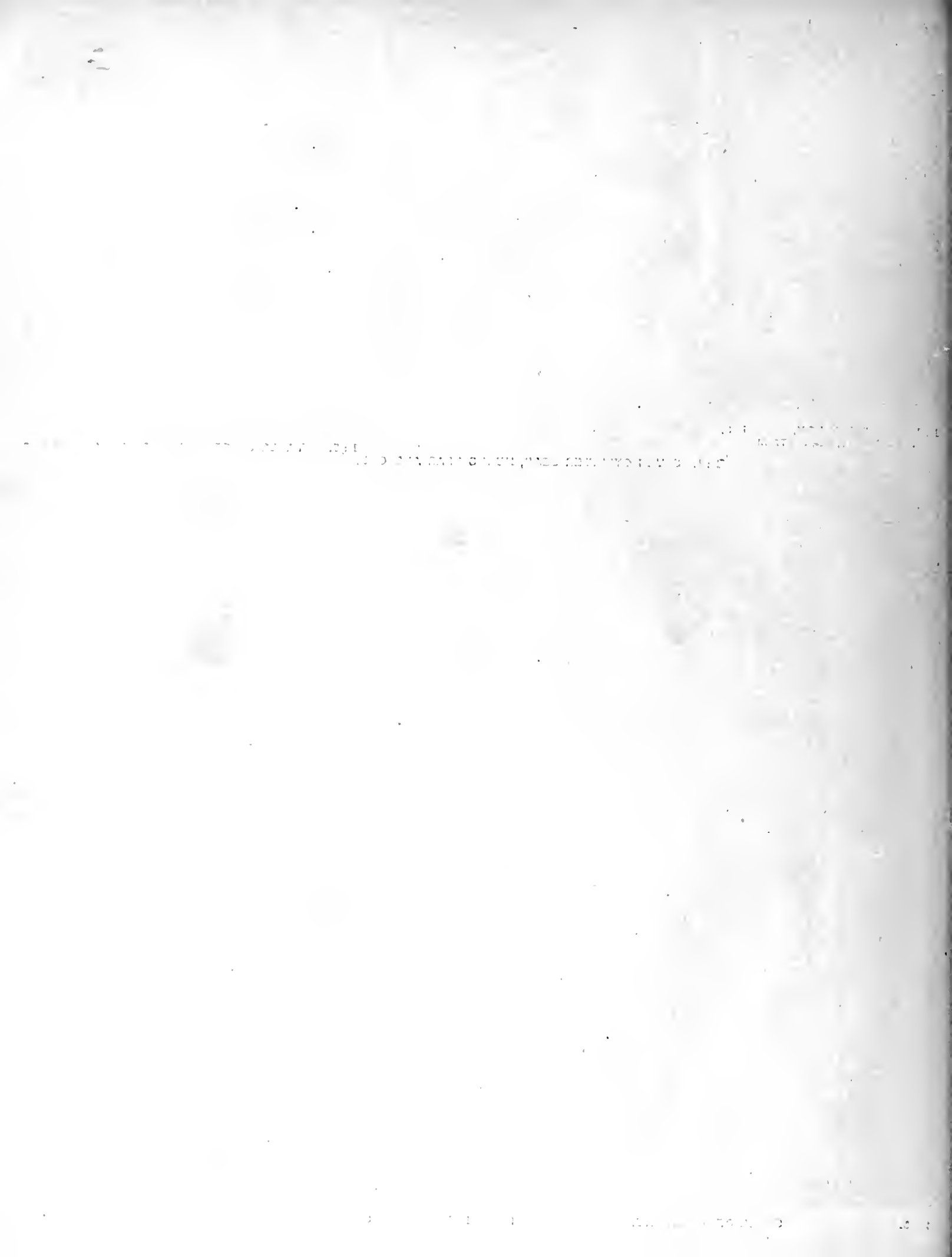
1: 5. TABLE OF OFFERINGS OF PEPA. E 238.

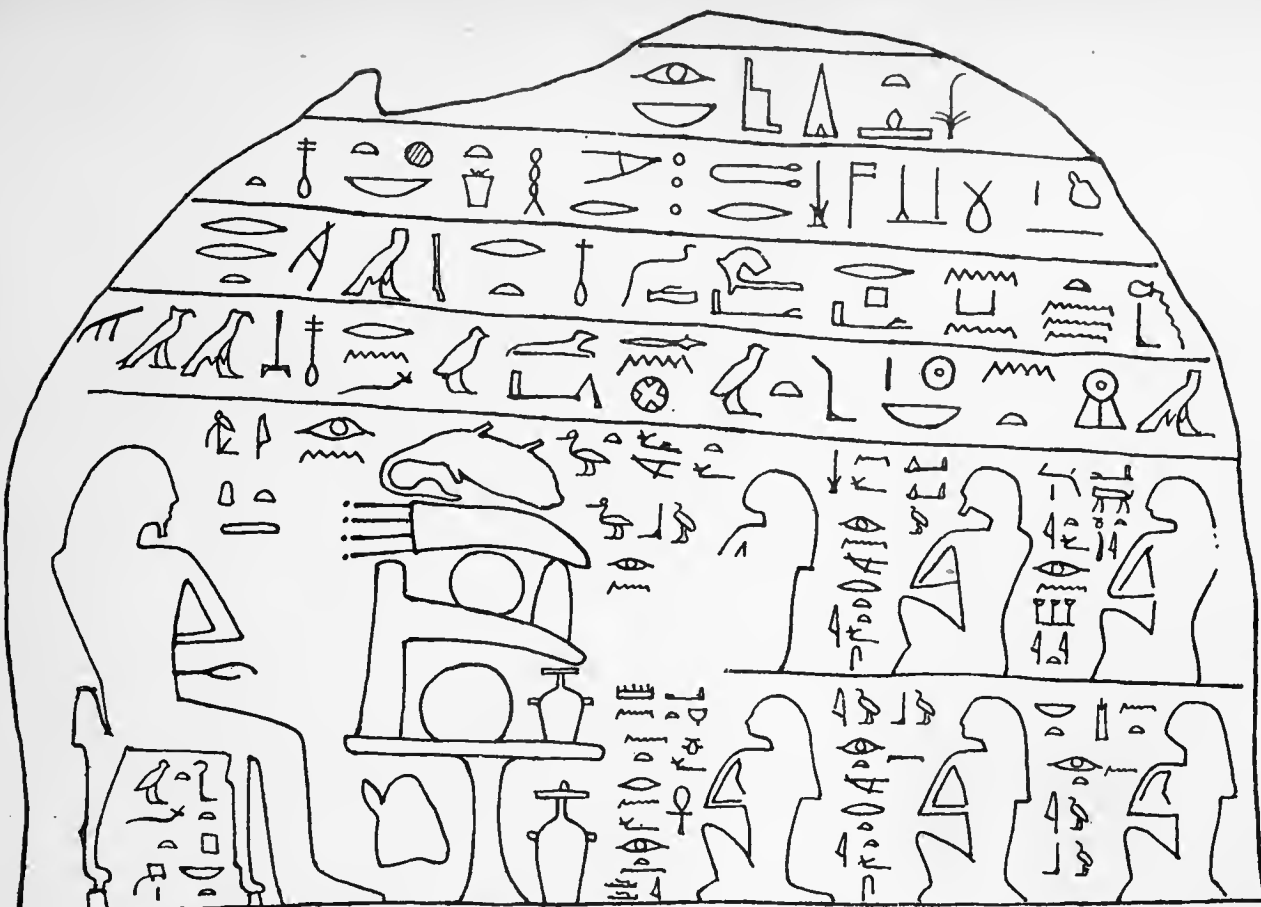


2: 5 STELE OF SEBEK-KHU.



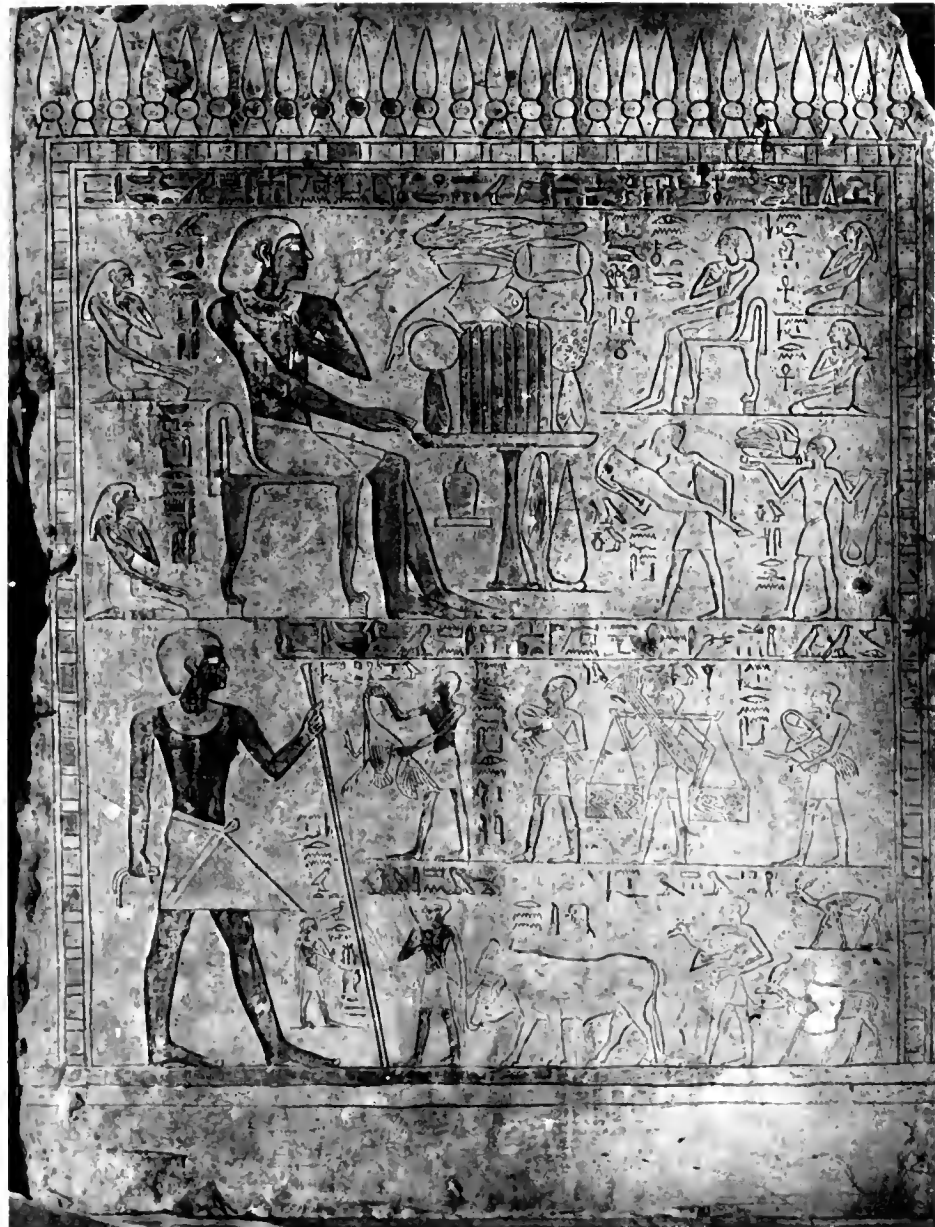
E 11. 1: 5. STELE OF SEBEK-DEDU AND REN-EF-ANKH. E 181.





Four horizontal registers of hieroglyphic text. The first register contains 12 symbols, the second 14, the third 16, and the fourth 18. The symbols are arranged in a regular, grid-like pattern, typical of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Bottom section of the relief featuring vertical columns of hieroglyphs. There are 10 columns in total. The first column on the left has 12 symbols, the second 14, the third 16, the fourth 18, the fifth 20, the sixth 22, the seventh 24, the eighth 26, the ninth 28, and the tenth 30. The symbols are arranged in a regular, grid-like pattern, typical of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. A large, shaded circular area is present in the lower-left quadrant of this section.



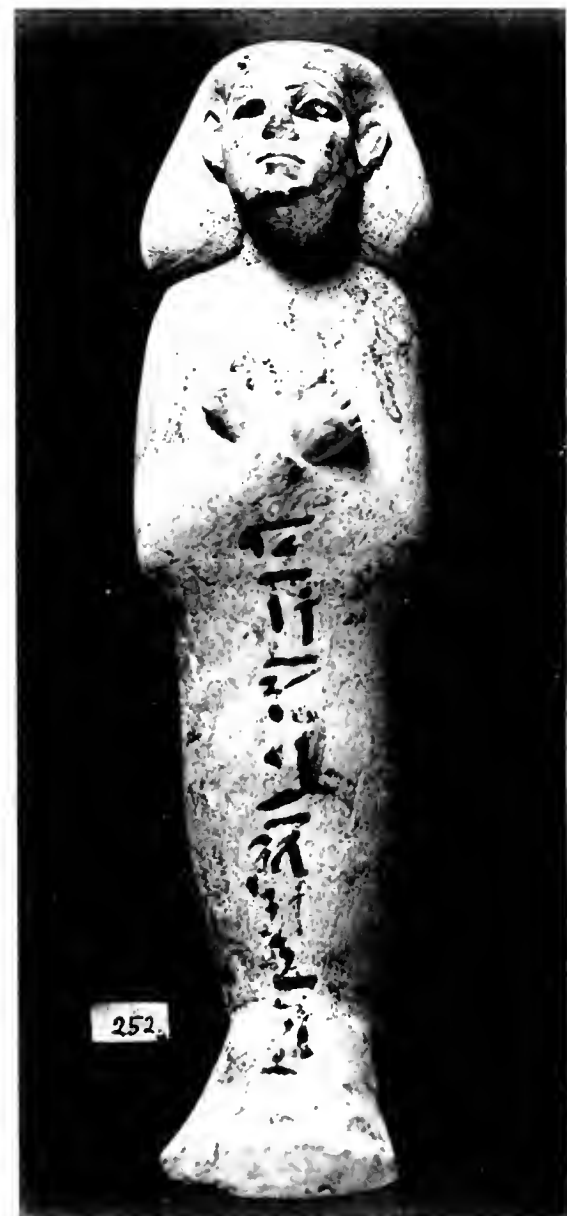
I: 5. STELE OF AMENEMHAT-NEBUJA. E 295.



I: 6. STELE OF SE-ANKH and NEBUJA. E 295.



SARCOPHAGUS OF NEKHTA. E 252.



2: 3. STATUETTE OF NEKHTA. E 252.



KEY TO ARRANGEMENT OF INSCRIPTIONS.



SOUTH END

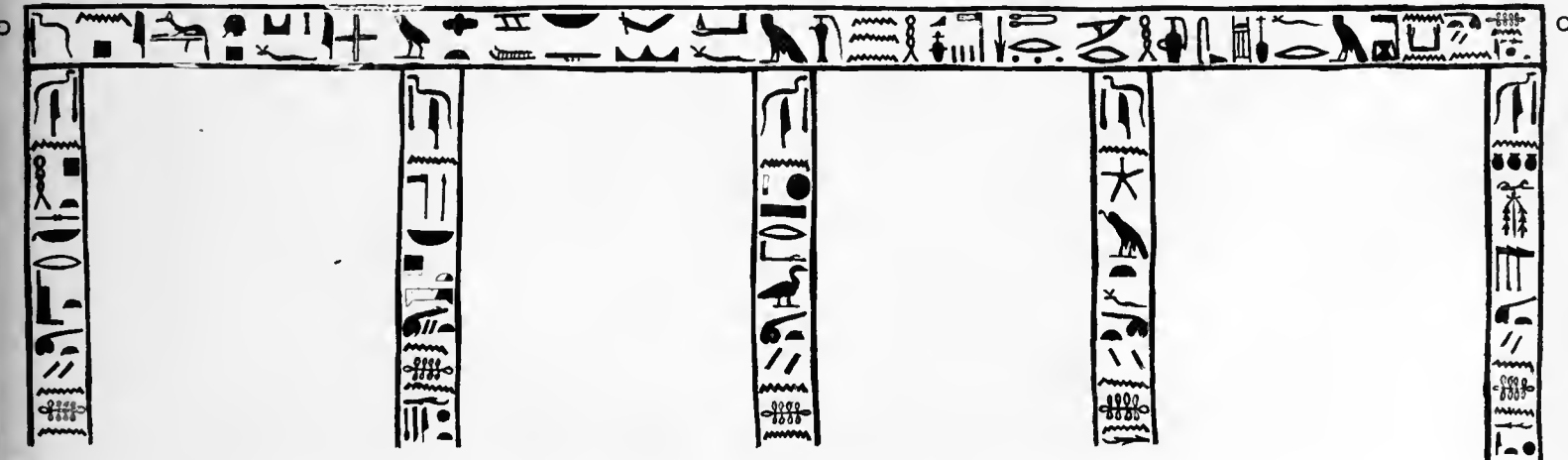
NORTH END



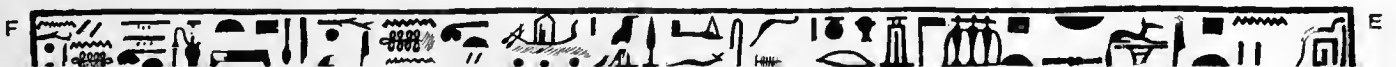
EAST SIDE



WEST SIDE



LID





1 : 7. DOOR-FRAME FROM TOMB OF AMENEMHAT-REN-EF-SENB. E 236.

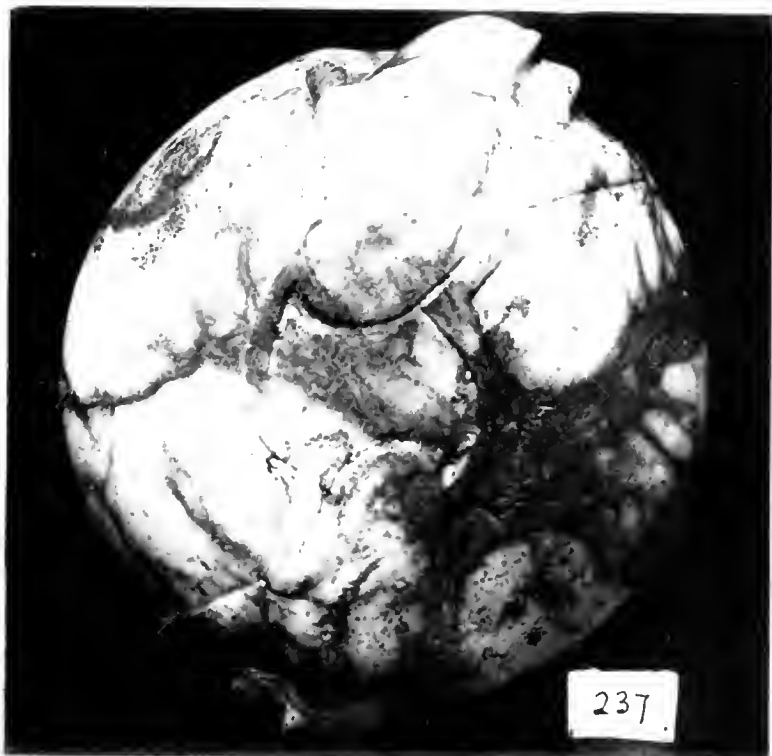


1 : 7. E 345. OCTAGONAL COLUMN

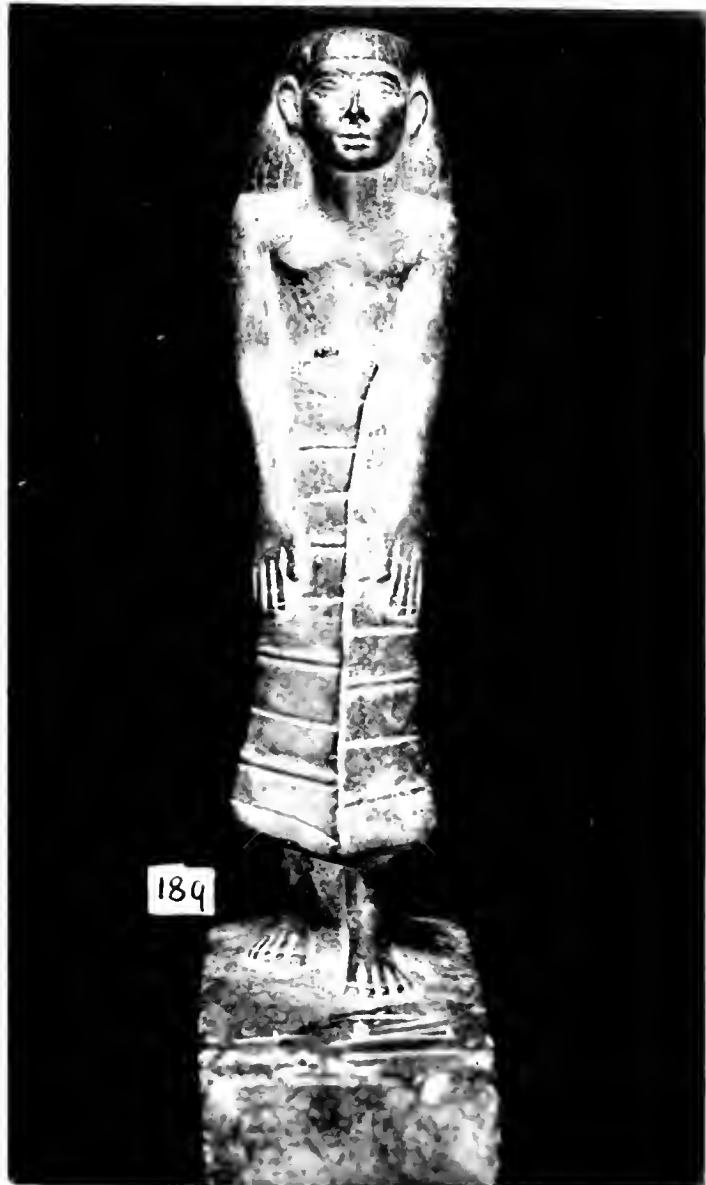




1:1. BRONZE. 107. BLUE MARBLE. 281.



1:1 (NEARLY). BLUE MARBLE DISH. E 237.





1:3. FROM UNDISTURBED BURIAL. E 3-3.



2:3. ALABASTER VESSELS. E 236.



1:2. GLAZE VESSELS. E 122 & 124.



1:5. FRAGMENTS OF EARLY PAINTED WOOD COFFIN. (SEE PLATE XI.)

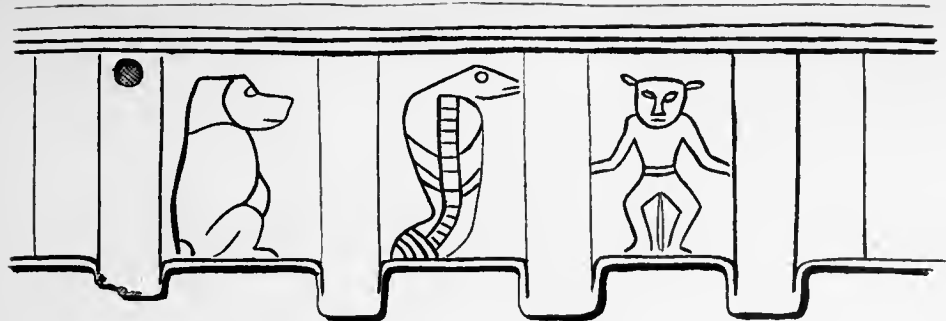


1:1.	20	236	236	102	102	102
	3	257	313 [SE-PTAH.]	123		131
	179	210	210			313
	230	230	300	300		300
	114	300	193 [SHESHA.]	-		271

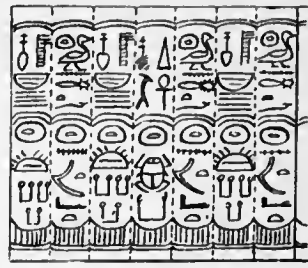


E 281.

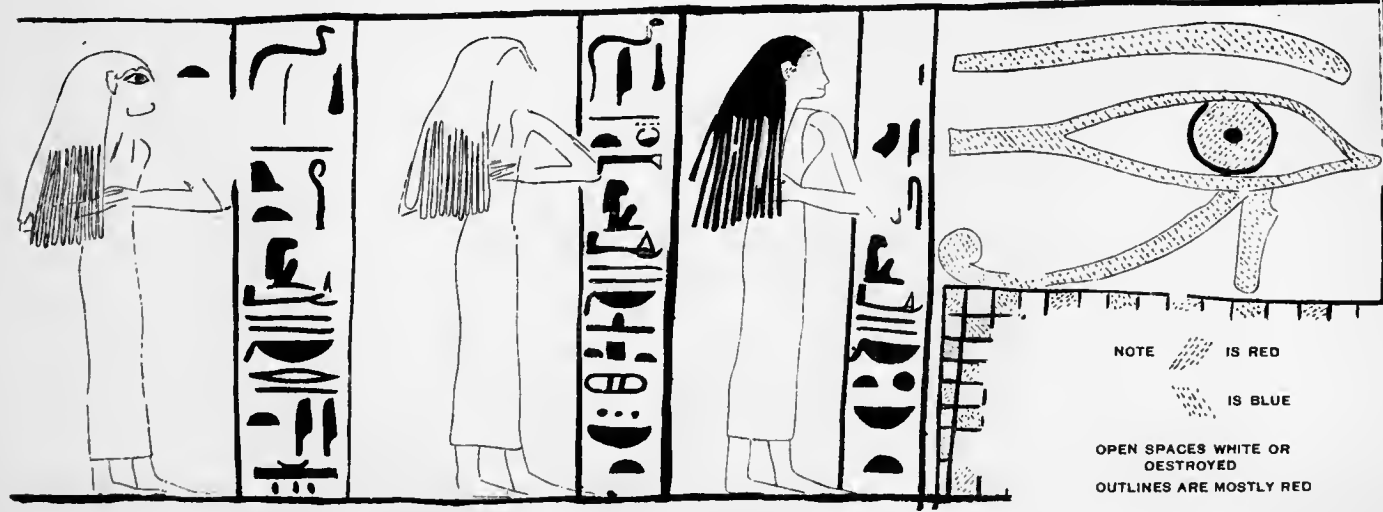
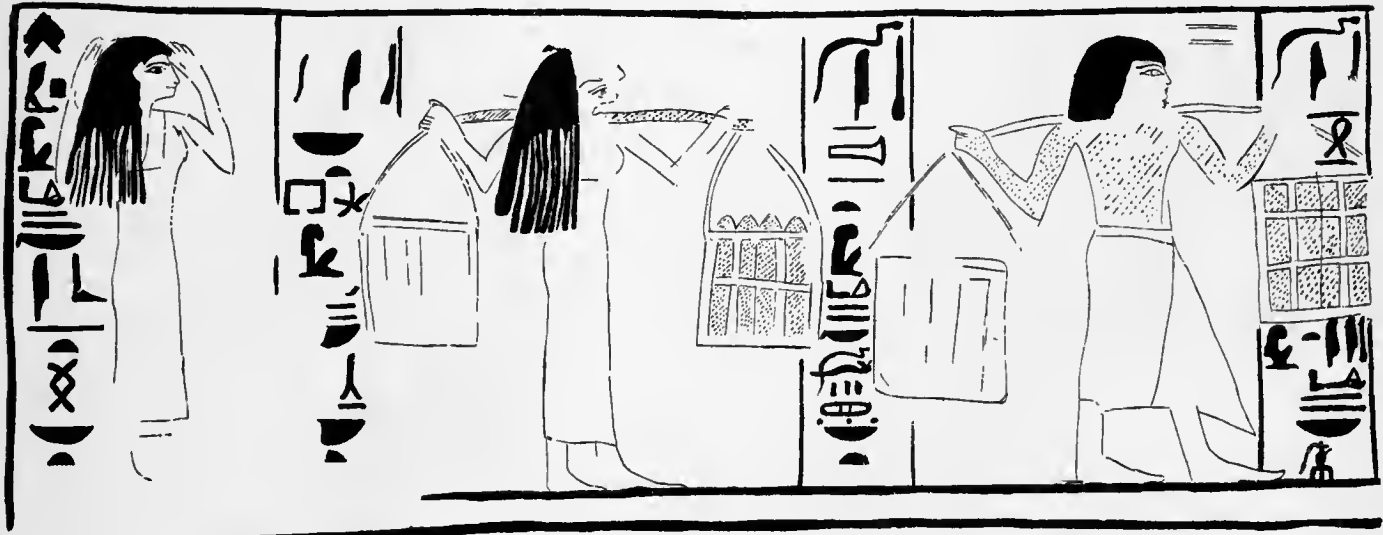
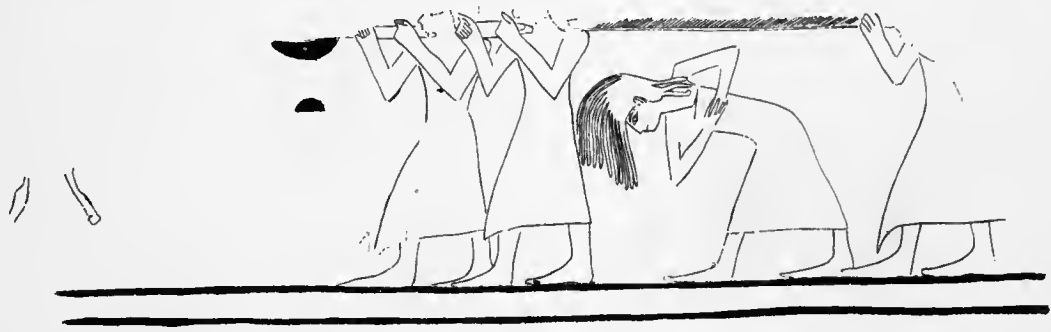




1:1 THE IVORY BOX (Plate IV). E.3



1:1 THE SEVEN-CYLINDER BEAD (Plate IV) E.282



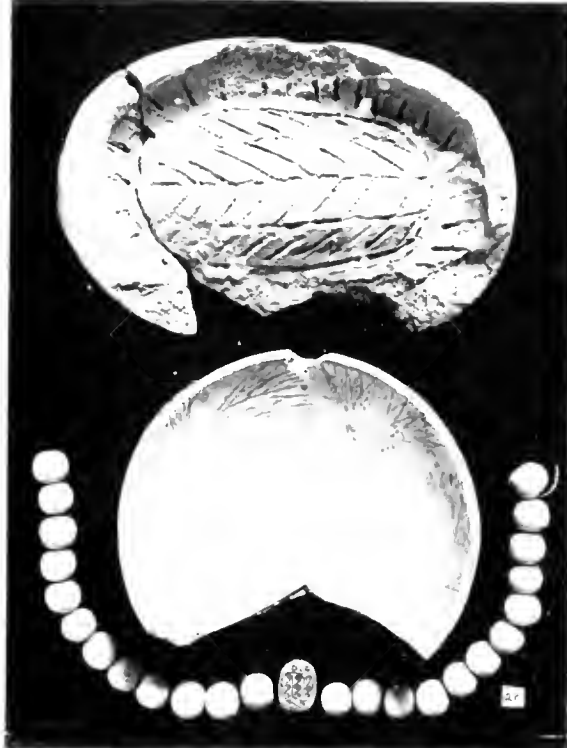
NOTE  IS RED
 IS BLUE
 OPEN SPACES WHITE OR DESTROYED
 OUTLINES ARE MOSTLY RED

1:5 FRAGMENT OF EARLY PAINTED WOOD COFFIN E.281 (Plate X)





1. 4. DISH OF XIIITH DYNASTY



2. 5. DISH OF INTERMEDIATE PERIOD, E 235.
XIIITH DYN DISH OF BLUE GLAZE, E 20.



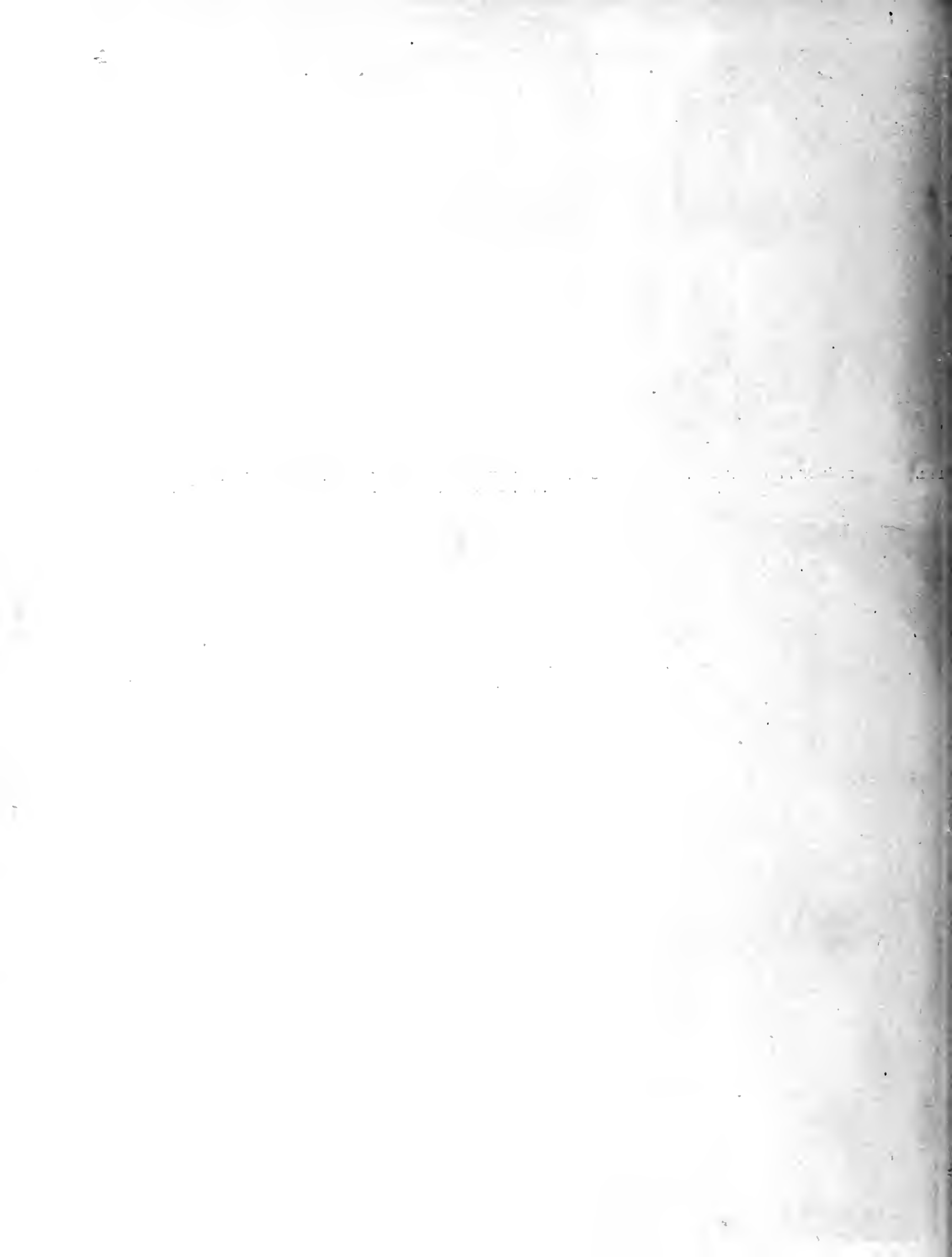
1. 3. FIGURE OF INTERMEDIATE PERIOD. E 41.

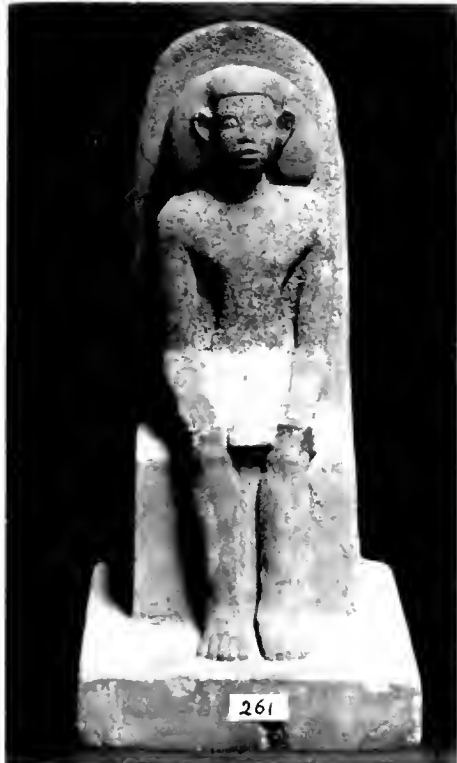


1. 3. STELE OF NETERU BEEM



1. 3. STELE OF NETERU BEEM





261



300



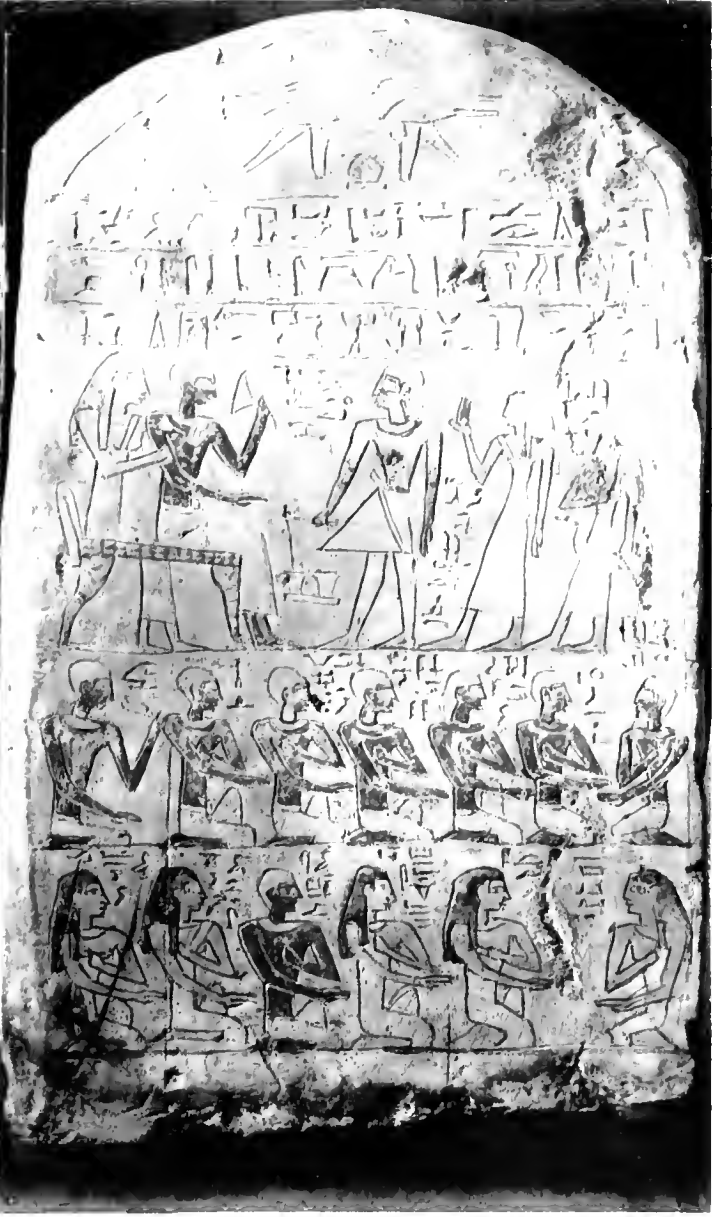
2: 5. SANDSTONE FIGURE—COLOURED.

E 261. 4: 5. SANDSTONE FIGURES.

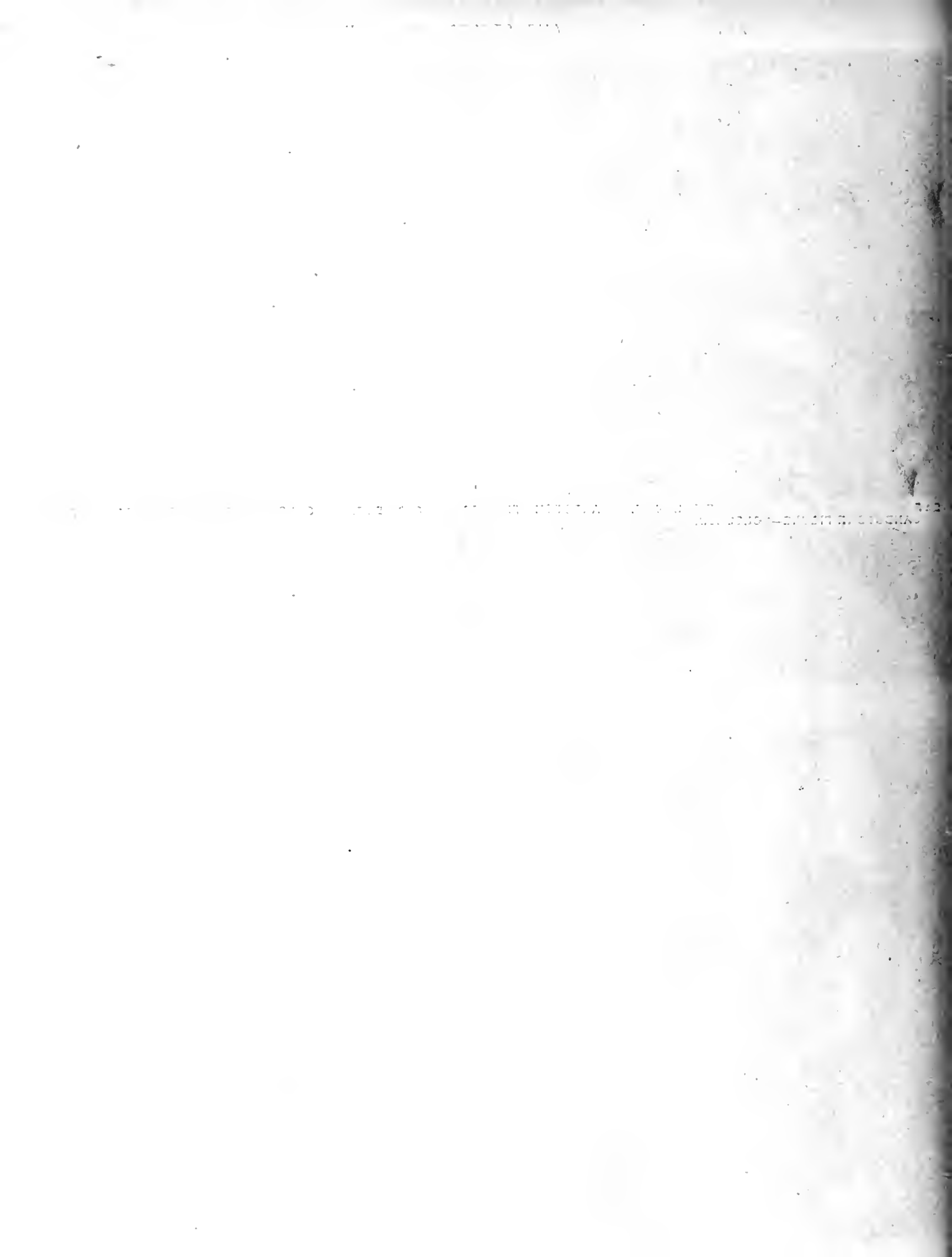
E 300. 2: 5. COLOURED STELE OF KEMSA. E. 347.



1: 5. COLOURED STELE OF ANKH.



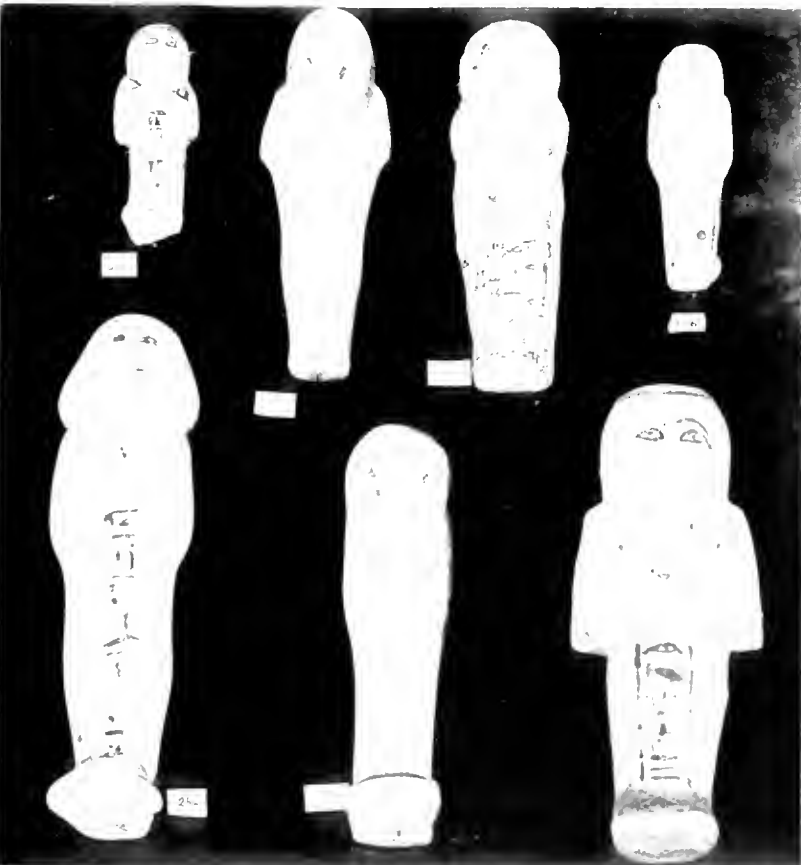
E 211. 2: 5. COLOURED STELE OF BEBA-SE-ANKH. E 172.



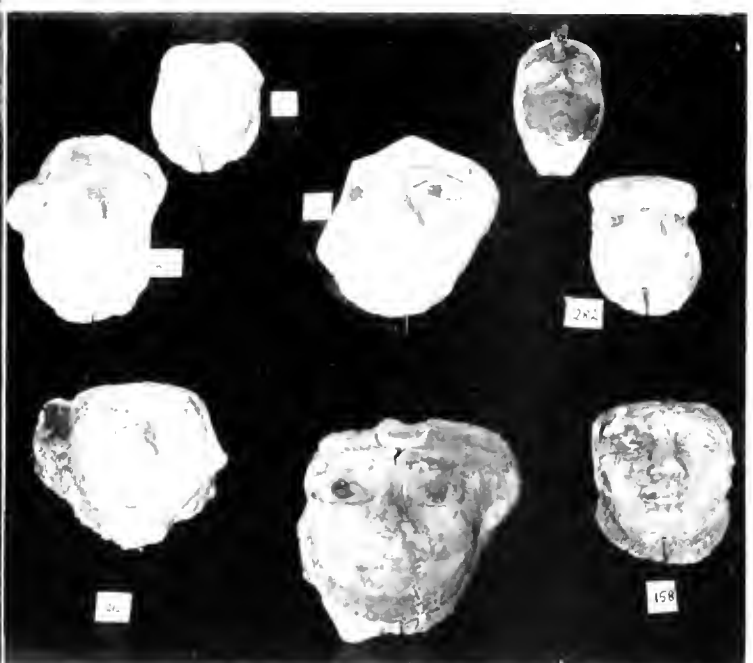


1 : 4. IVORIES. (XIIITH DYN.)

1 : 2. BRONZES. (XIII. XVIII.)



1 : 4. USHABTI FIGURES, &c. XIV. TO XXII. DYNS.



1 : 4. PLASTER FACES, PROBABLY MIDDLE EMPIRE.

STATUETTE OF NEKHT
(late III) E.105

STATUETTE OF MUT-SENT. (Plate III). E.45

STATUETTE OF MUT-SENT. (Plate III). E.45

STATUETTE OF MUT-SENT. (Plate III). E.45

STATUETTE OF MUT-SENT. (Plate III). E.45

BACK OF TRIPLE LIMESTONE FIGURE. E.220

2:3 STATUETTE OF MUT-SENT. (Plate III). E.45

2:3 BACK OF TRIPLE LIMESTONE FIGURE. E.220

STATUETTE OF NEKHT
(late III) E.105

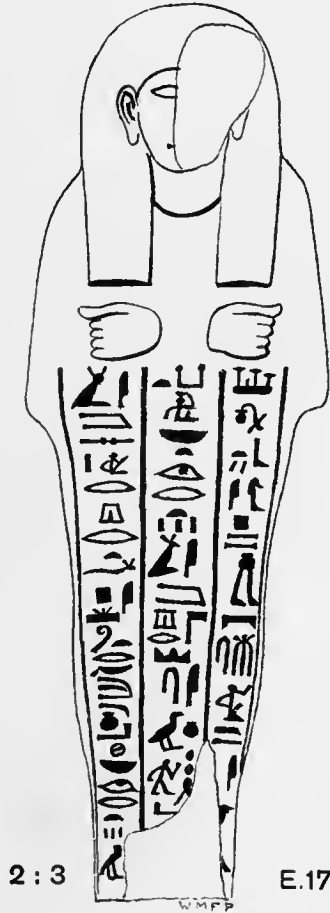


AMULET OF HOR
(Plate I) E.108

BACK:

AMULET OF HOR
(Plate I) E.108

EARLY USHABTI FIGURE OF ANHUR-MES. (Plate XIV) E.177



2:3 EARLY USHABTI FIGURE OF ANHUR-MES. (Plate XIV) E.177

2:3 EARLY USHABTI FIGURE OF ANHUR-MES. (Plate XIV)

HIERATIC INSCRIPTION.

TRANSCRIPTION.

HIERATIC INSCRIPTION.

TRANSCRIPTION.

HIERATIC INSCRIPTION.

TRANSCRIPTION.

2:3 EARLY USHABTI FIGURE OF KED-HETEP. (Plate XIV) E.257

(Plate XIV)

E.257
(Plate XIV).

ON
BASE:

ON
BASE:

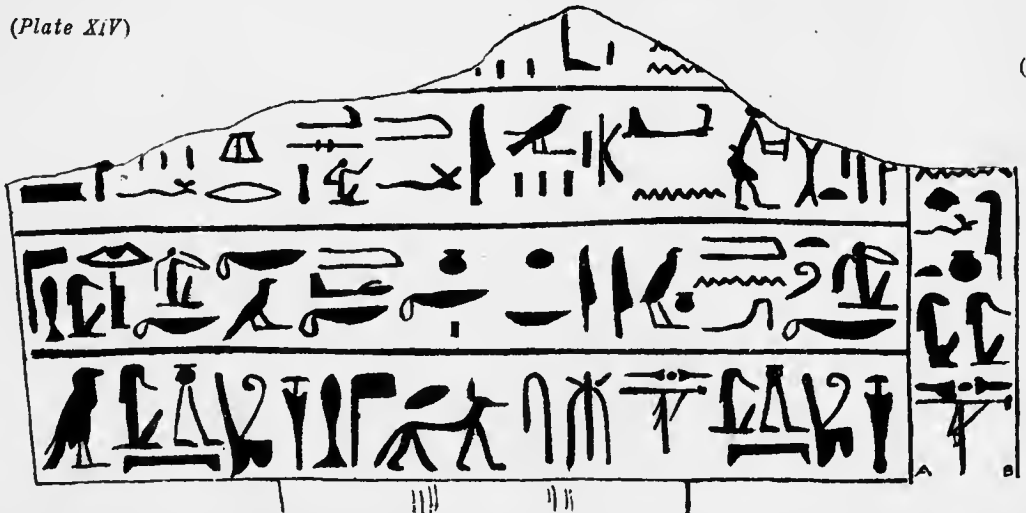
STATUETTE OF SE-PA-IRI.
(Plate IX) E.189

2:3

FOOT OF USHABTI FIGURE OF MIN-MES,

G.100

HIGH PRIEST OF ANHUR, SON OF HOR. NINTH DYN.

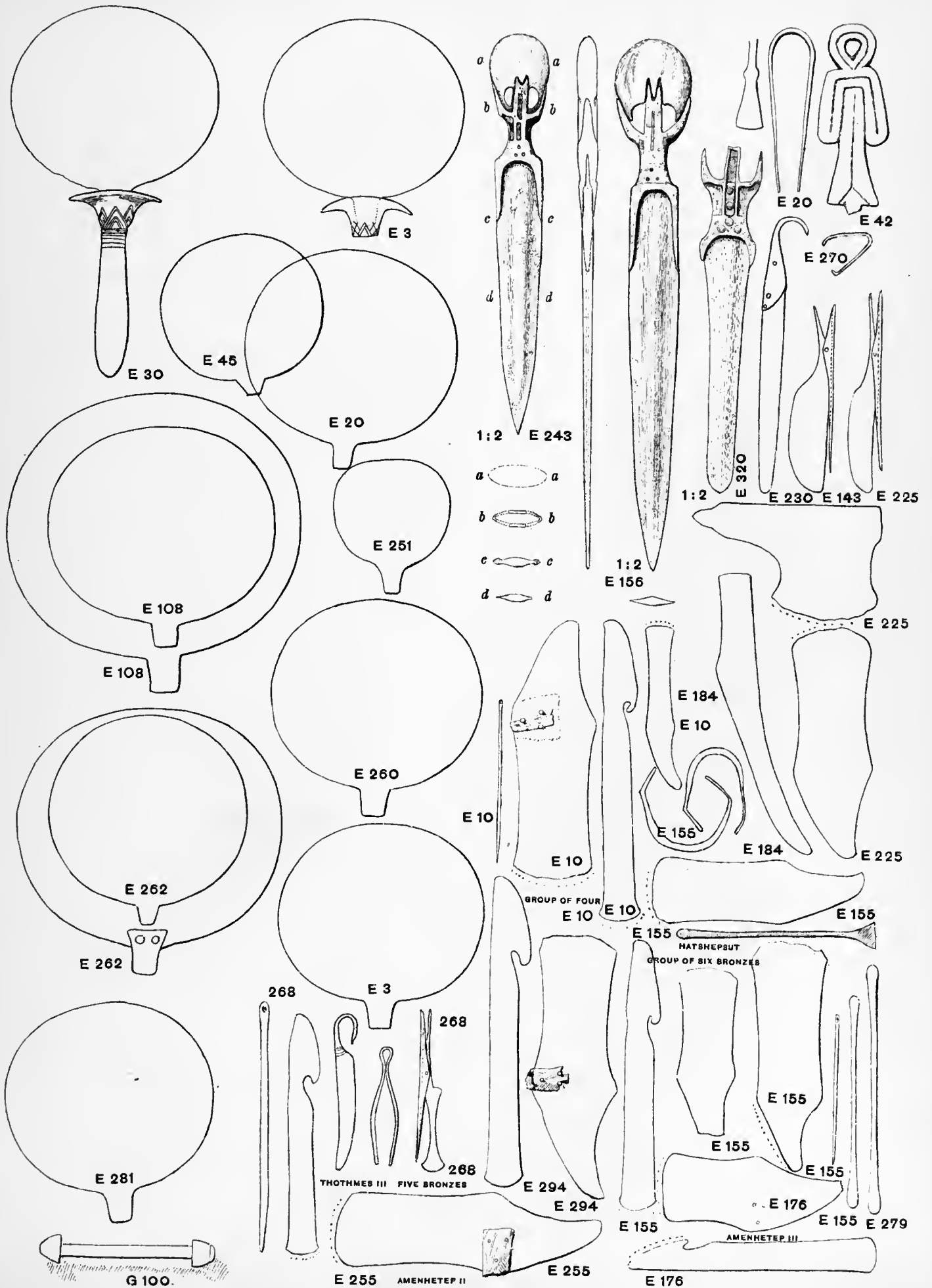


H.F.P.

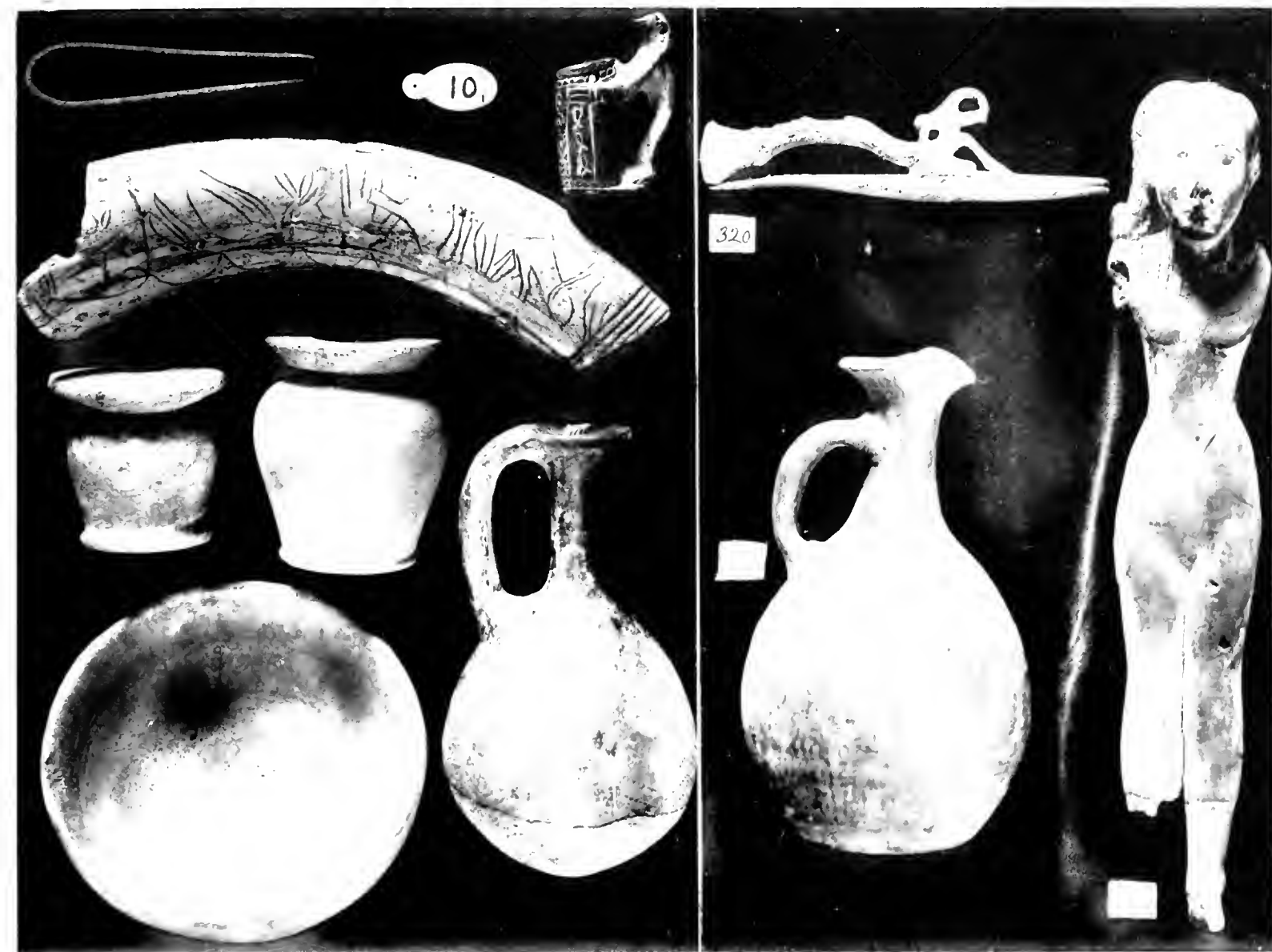
H.F.P.



[Note: the sharp edges are dotted].

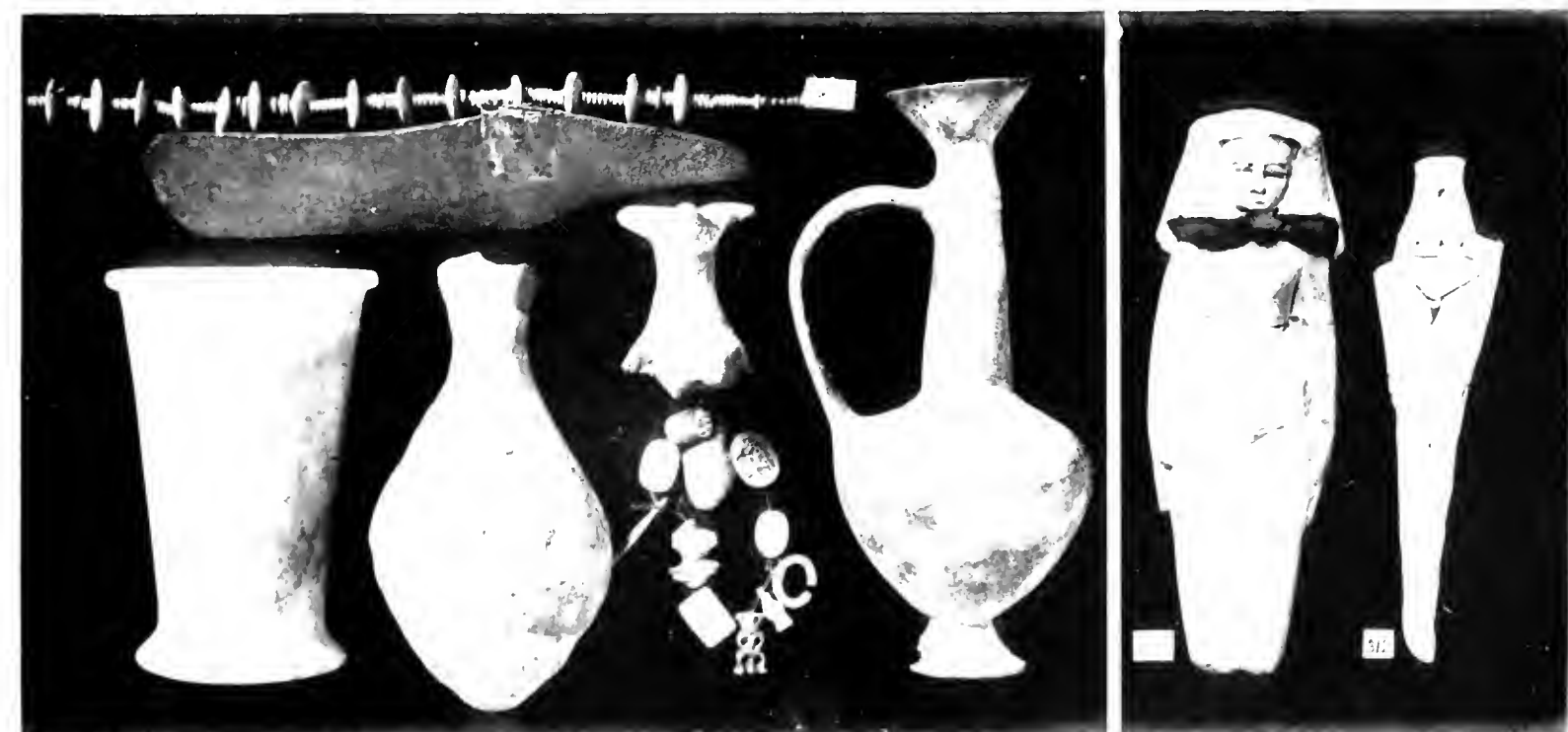






2 : 3. GROUP OF WAND, ALABASTERS, &c.

E 10. 2 : 3. BRONZE, E 320. JUG, 220. WOOD FIGURE, 167.



2 : 3. GROUP OF ALABASTER, "RATTLE," JUG, &c.

E 255. 2 : 3. DOLL, E 5 (XIIth). DOLL LEGS. E 312.





1 : 4. UNDISTURBED BURIAL. E 294.



1 : 4. POTTERY FROM TOMB. E 294.



1 : 4. ALABASTER VESSELS. E 210.



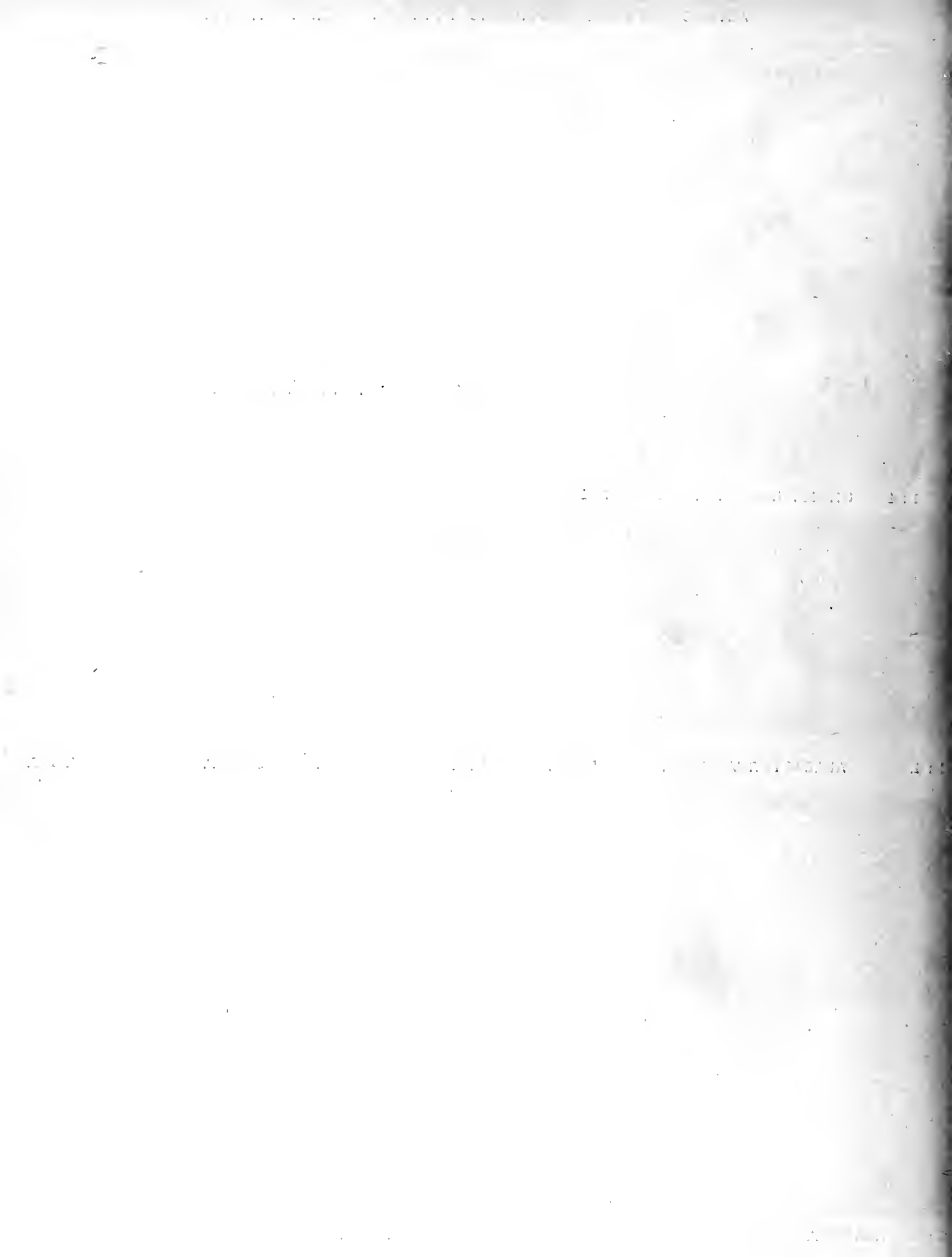
1 : 3. TOMB GROUP. E 143.



2 : 5. ALABASTER JAR. E 121. 1 : 4.



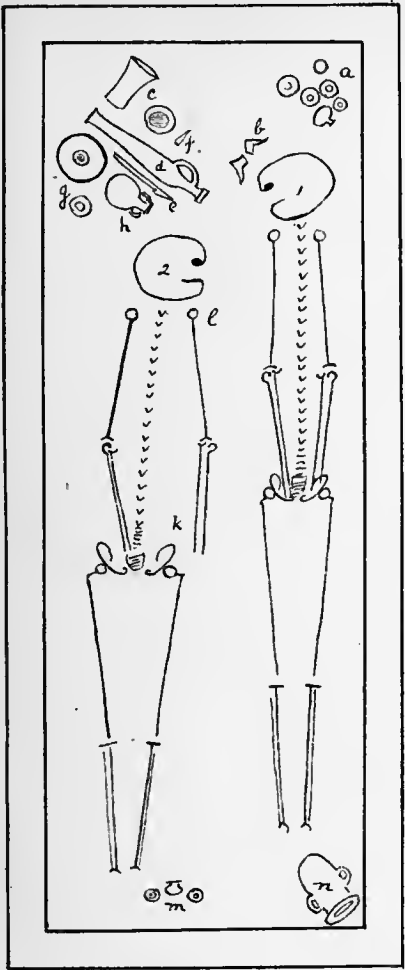
GROUP OF POTTERY. E 268.



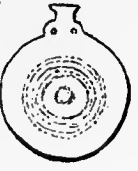


TERRA-COTTA FIGURE.



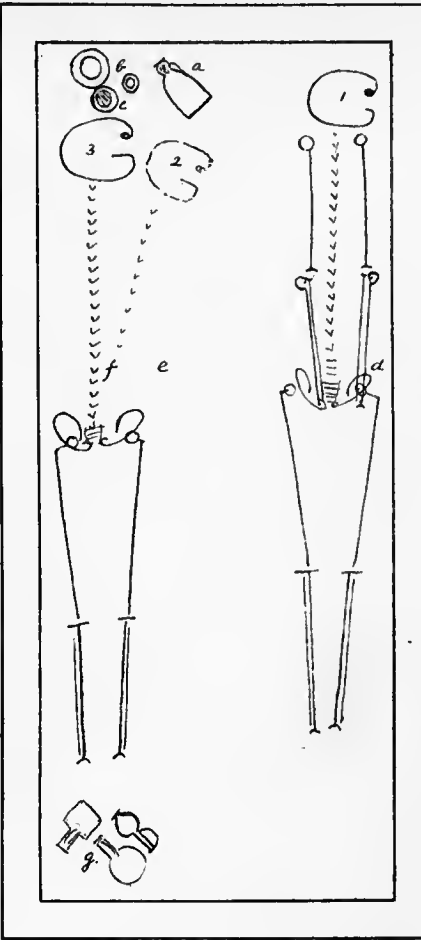


Notes to sketch of Burials E. 294 [Vid. Pl. XVIII]
 a Group of six pots, two inverted
 b Head-rest, broken
 c Two alabaster vessels
 d Jug of Syrian type
 e Two bronzes
 f Hone
 g Pot
 h



i Plaster-face
 k Four scarabs

m Three small pots, polished red
 n Jar inscribed in hieratic:
 CASSIA OF AATUNA



Notes to Sketch of Burials E.178 [Vid. photos, Pl. XIX]
 a Human-headed jug
 b Two alabaster vessels
 c Pot

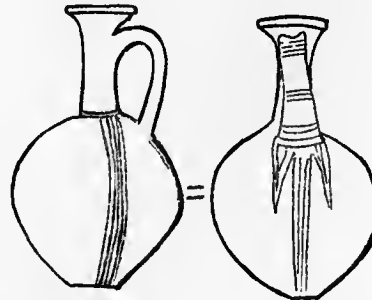
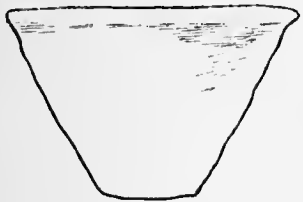
d Scarab-ring (left hand)
 e Two scarab-rings (Thothmes III) left hand of Burial 2. Rest of burial lies under No. 3
 f Scarab inside palm, and scarab-ring, left hand Burial No. 3

g Group of three jugs shown on photo, Pl. XIX.

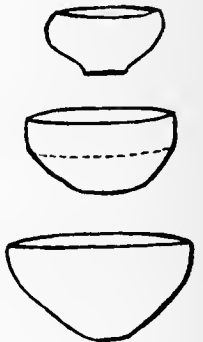
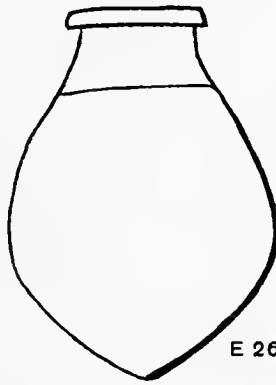
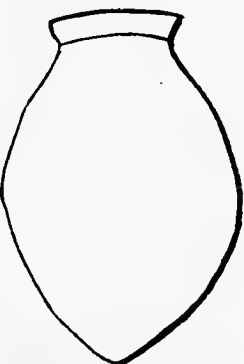
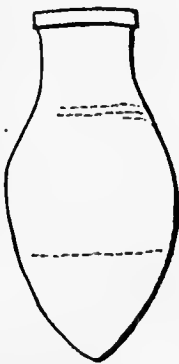
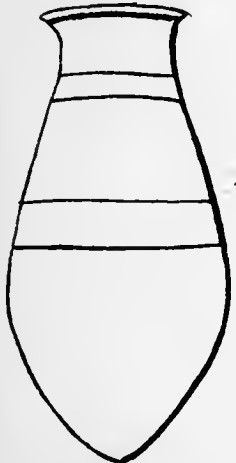
1:18 TWO BURIALS IN SARCOPHAGUS E 294

1:18 THREE BURIALS IN SARCOPHAGUS E 178

(Vid. Plate XVIII)
 DISH, TOMB E 294



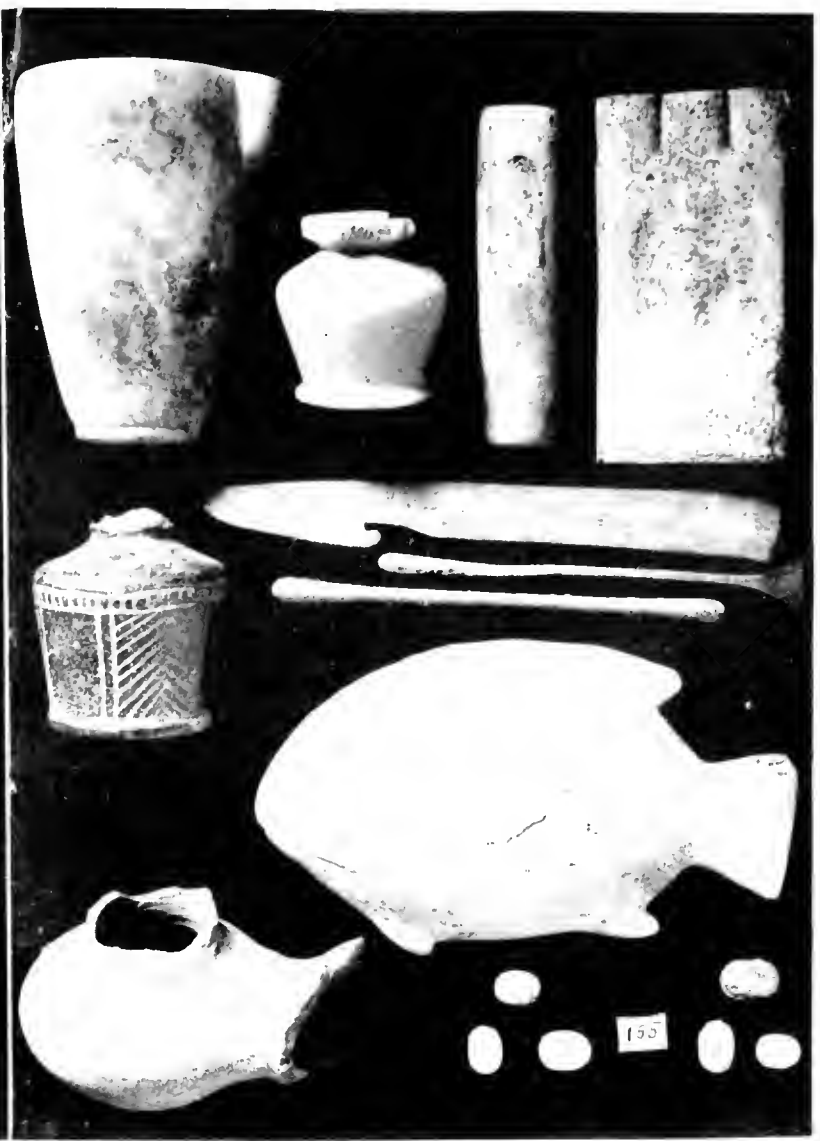
1:6. THREE POTS AND LID, REMDR. OF GROUP PLATE XVIII E 143



E 268

E 268





9. HEART SCARAB OF ARU-SHER AND TOMB-GROUP.

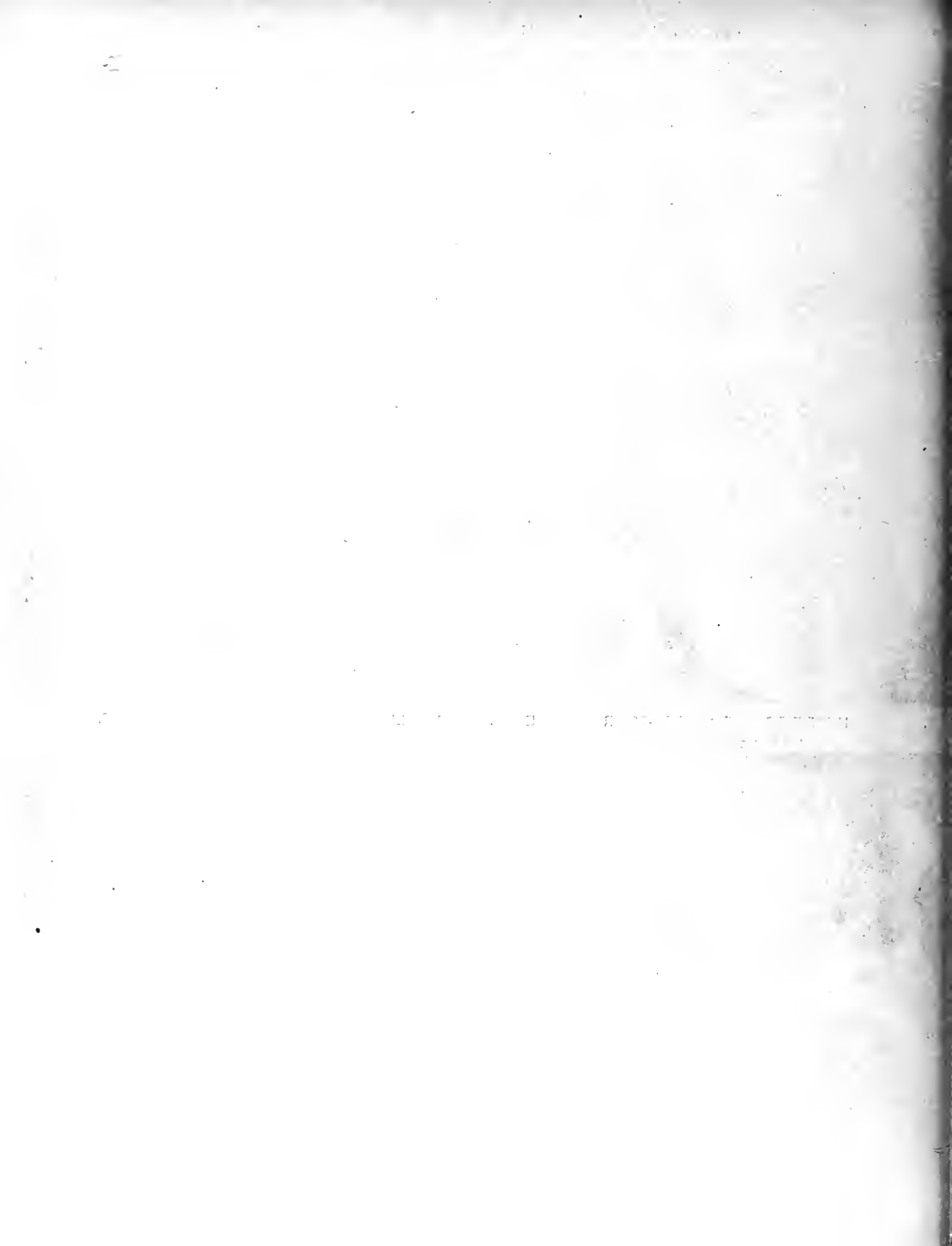
E 158. 4: 9. LIMESTONE FISH AND TOMB-GROUP. E 155.



9. HEART SCARABS, &c. E 233.

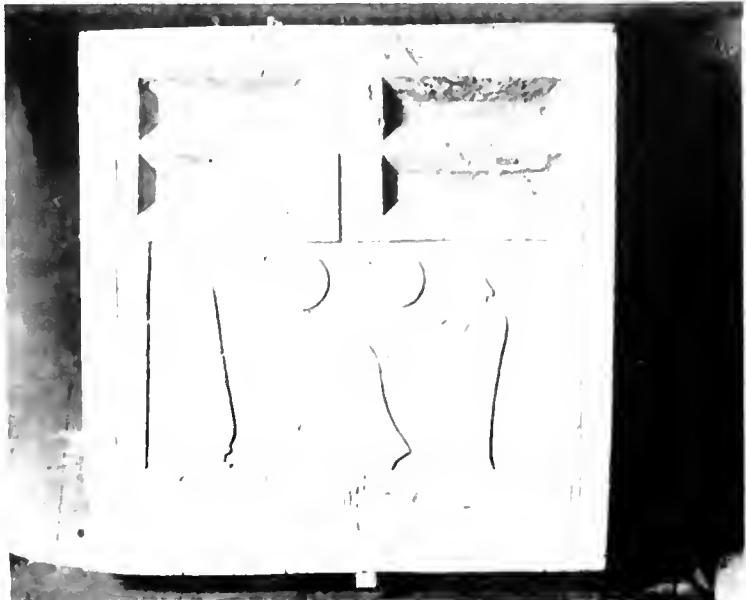
4: 9. GLAZE DISH, &c. E 276.

4: 9. GLAZE JAR OF MEHT-EN-USEKHT. E 236.





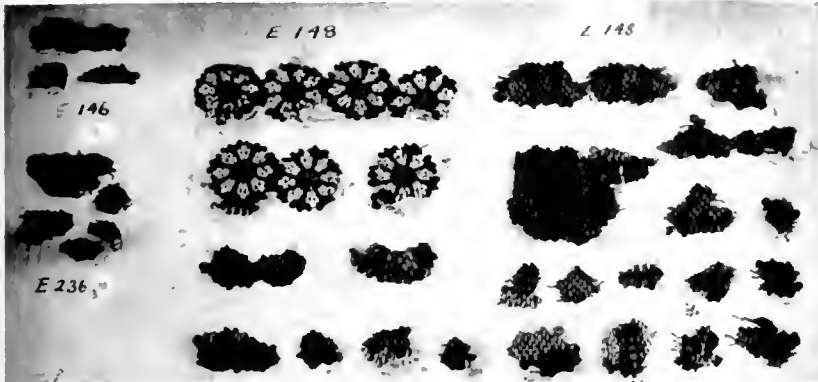
1:2. LIMESTONE VULTURE. E 42.



1:7. TABLE OF OFFERINGS. E 296.



1:4. IMITATION VASES OF "SE-AST, UAB-PRIEST OF ISIS." E 42.



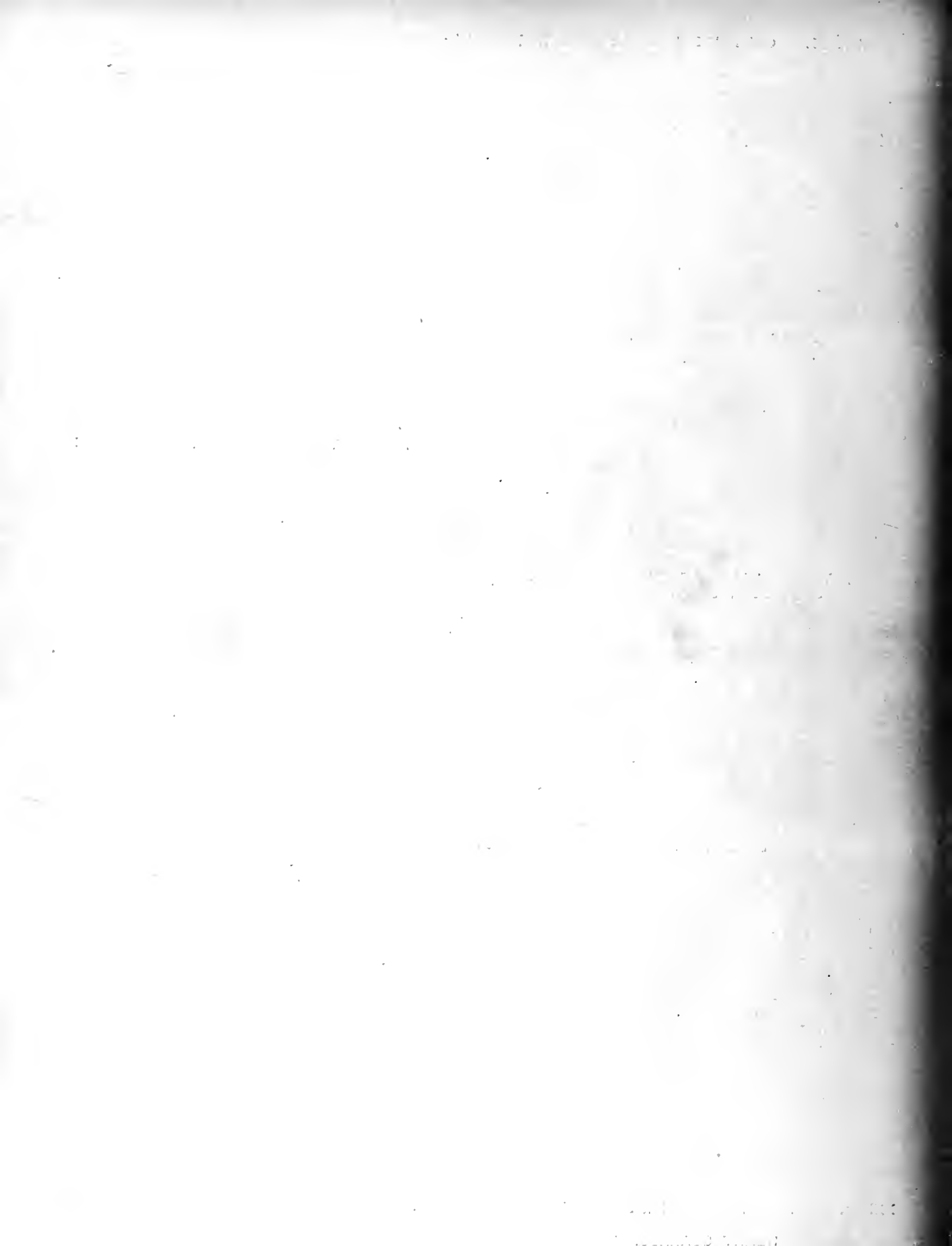
1:2. BEAD-WORK. E 148



2:5. HEART SCARABS. XXIInd. APU-SHER (XVIIIth DY.) XXVth.

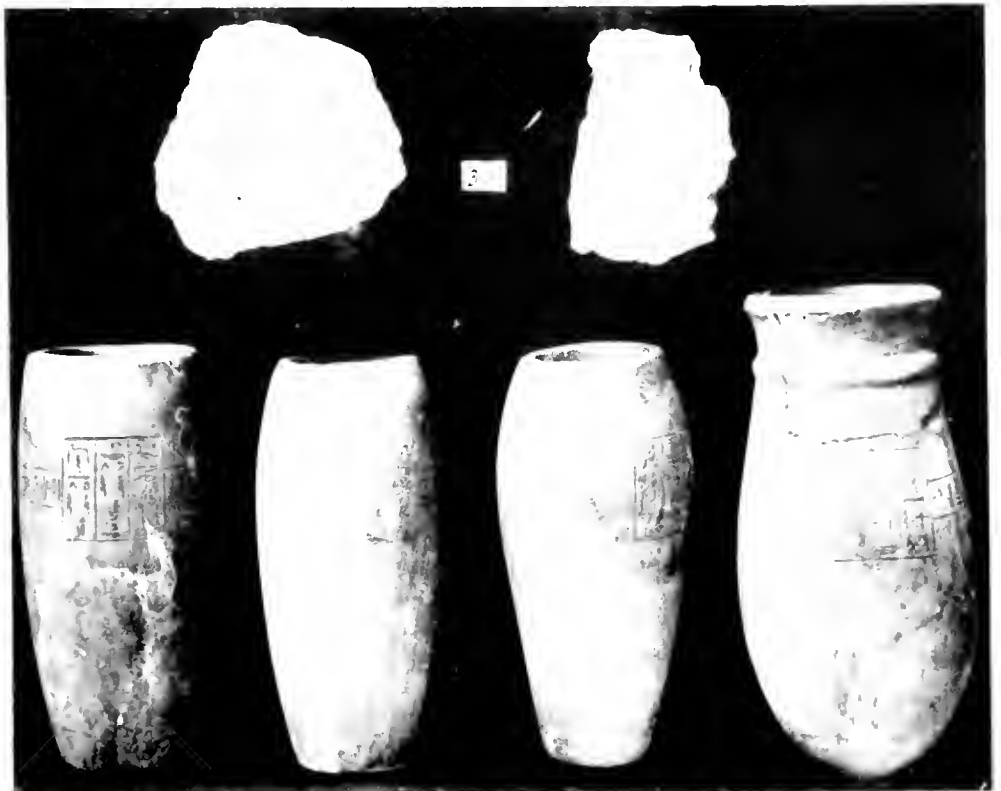


1:3. STELE OF REN-SENB. E 193.





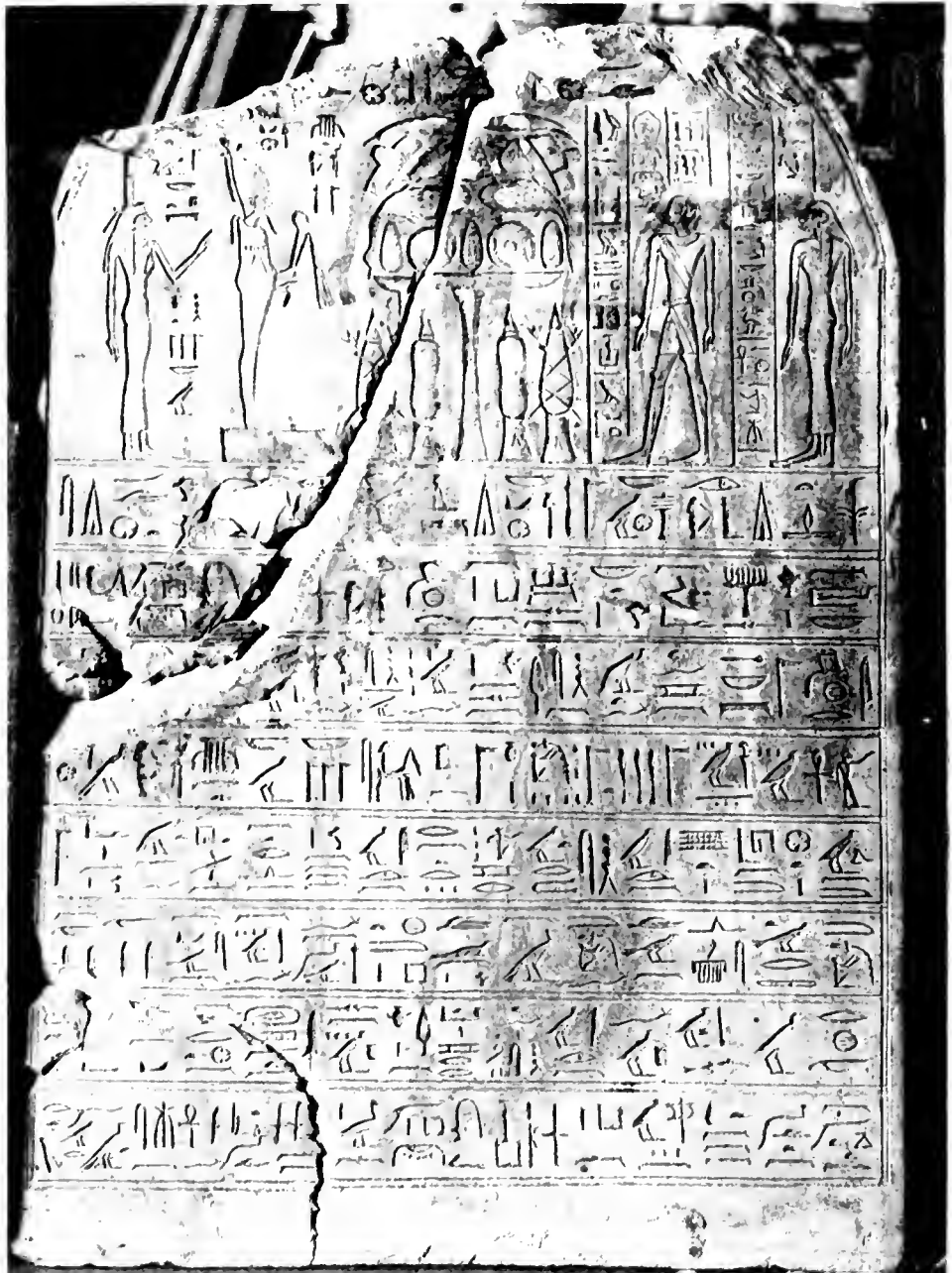
30. TOMB-DOOR. E 301.



1: 5. CANOPIC JARS, &c. E 301.



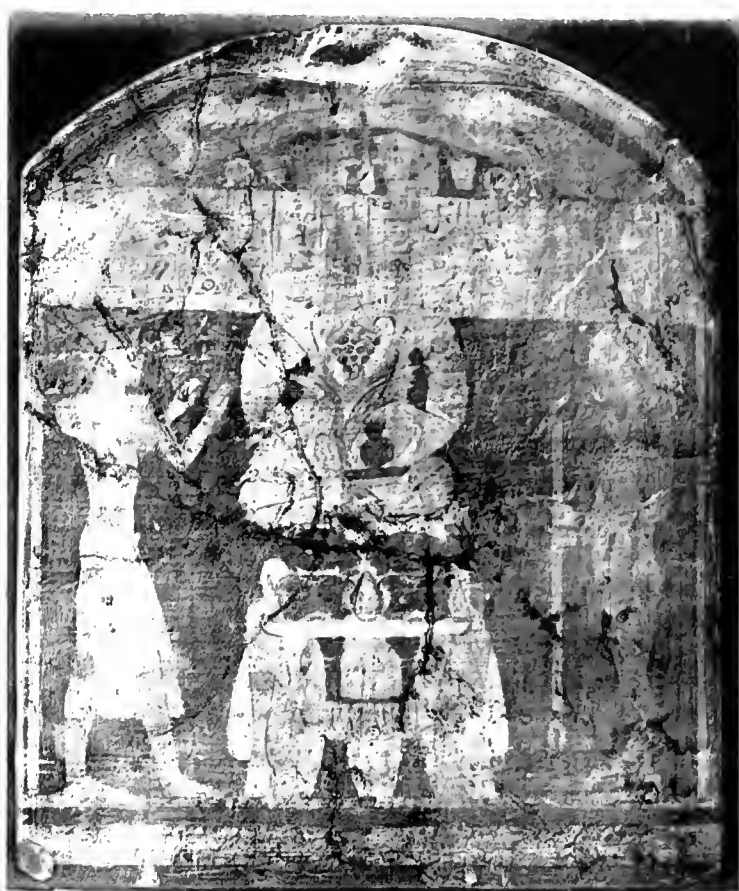
4. HEAD OF SANDSTONE STATUE. E 299







2:5. STELE OF AUF DET. E 11.



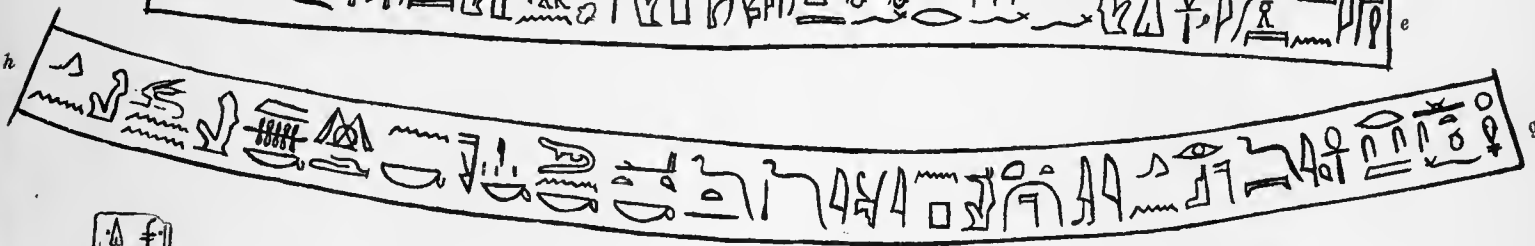
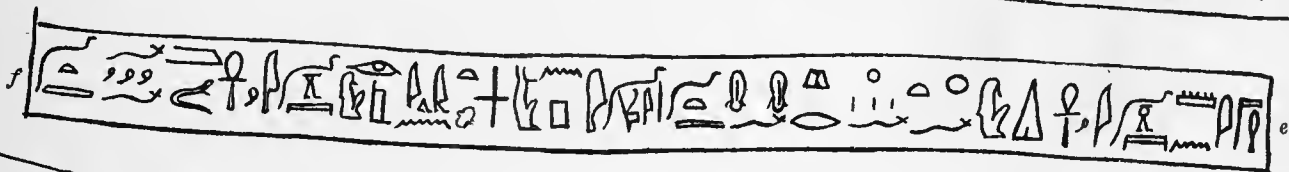
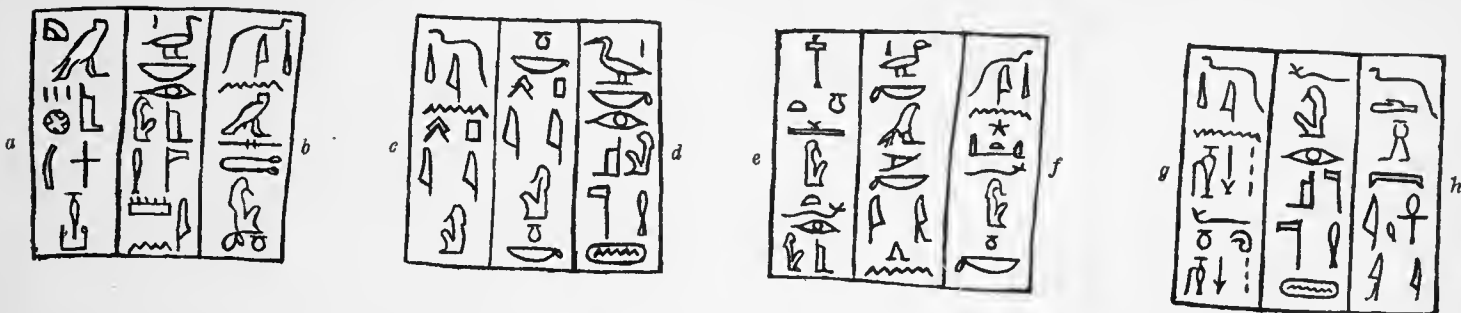
2:5. PAINTED STELE. E 11.



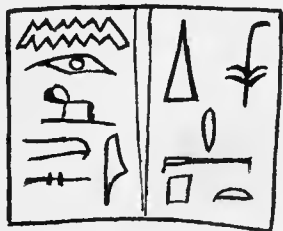
1:5. CANOPIC HEADS (ALABASTER). CANOPIC JARS (LIMESTONE). E 42.



1:5. CANOPIC JARS (LIMESTONE). E 11.

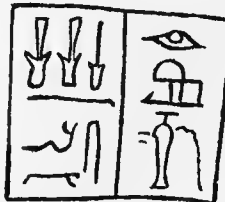
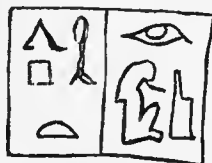


1:2 INSCRIPTIONS ON THE FOUR ALABASTER CANOPIC JARS OF ANHUR-AUF-ANKH (Plate XXIII). E.301



1:2 ON LIMESTONE CANOPIC. E.11

ON LIMESTONE CANOPIC.



ON JAR E.294

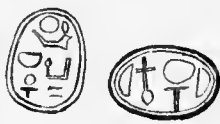
1:2 ON JAR E.294

1:2 INSCRIPTIONS ON THREE LIMESTONE CANOPIC JARS. E.112

CASSIA OF AATUNA (Plate XVIII)



1:1 GROUP OF THREE SCARABS E.343



1:1 TWO SCARABS E.271



E.260



1:1 TWO



SCARABS E.259



E.270



1:2 SILVER STRIP E.II



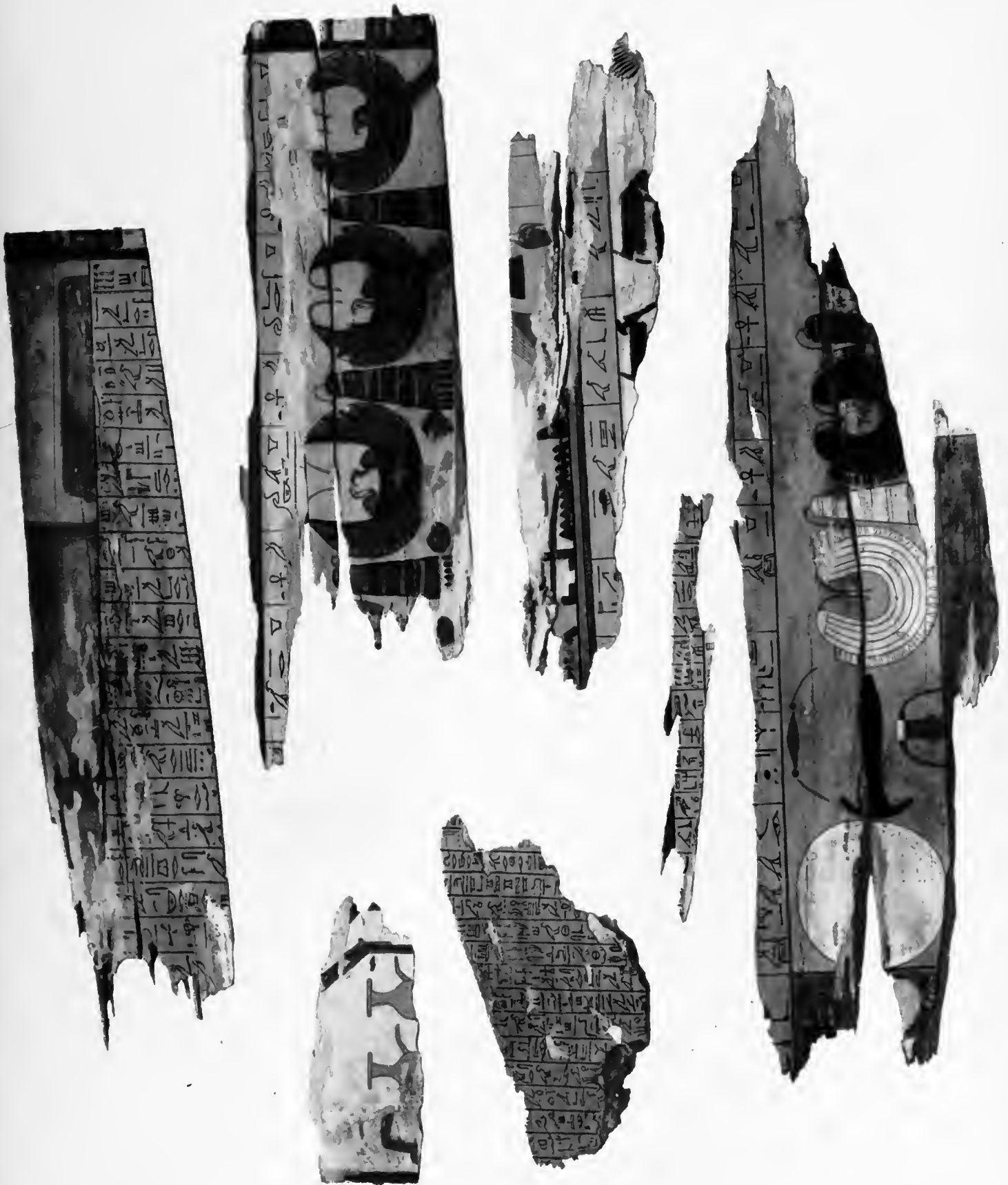
1:1 TWO SCARABS E.1



1:1 GROUP OF EIGHT SCARABS (ABOUT XXIIND DYN.) E.258

E.258



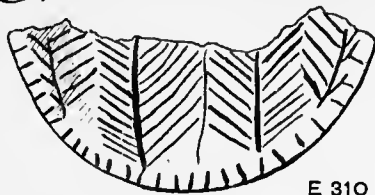




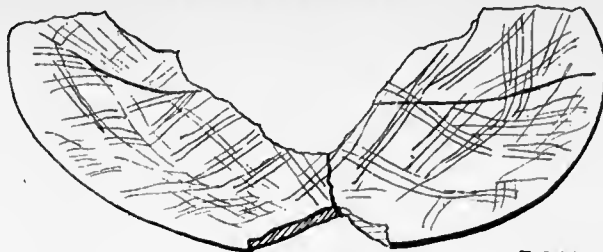
[Notes: r. is red, y. yellow, p.r. polished red, d.r. dull red, sm. w. smeared white].



E 110

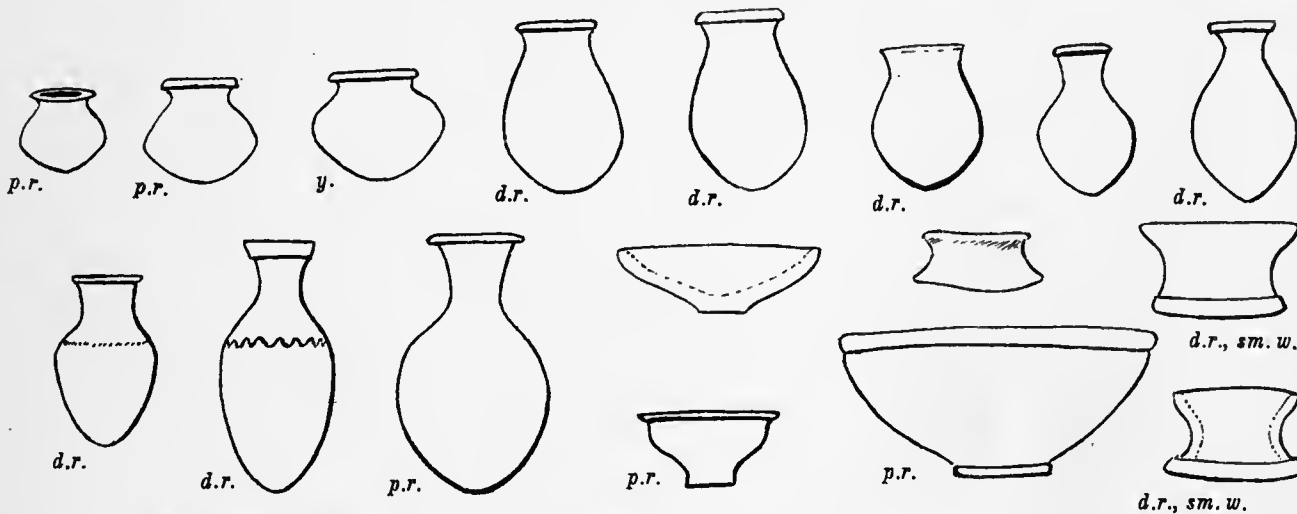


E 310

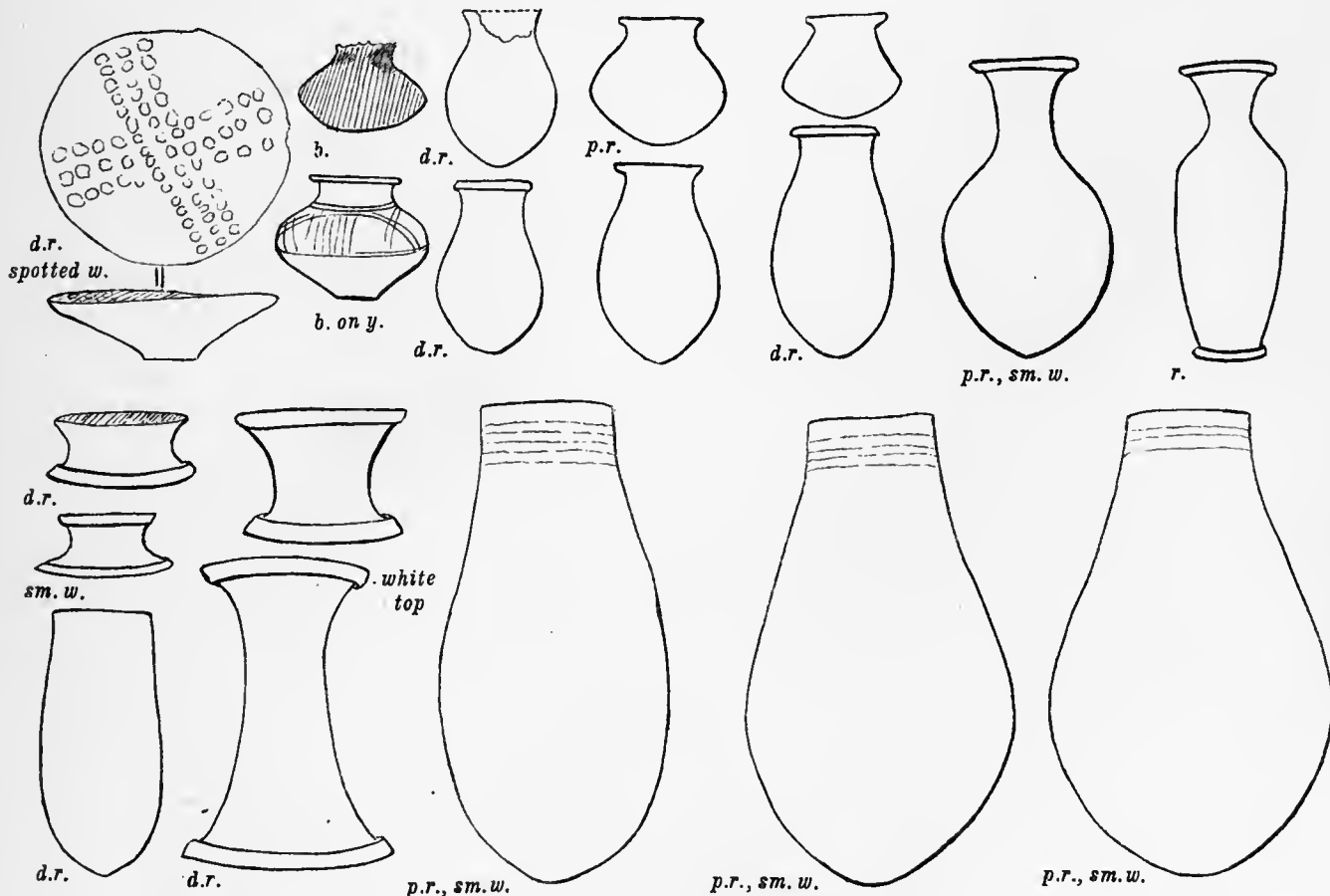


E 269

JAR AND TWO DISHES OF THE XIII-TH DYNASTY.



1:6 TOMB-GROUP OF POTTERY OF EARLY INTERMEDIATE PERIOD: XIII-XVI DYN. E 102

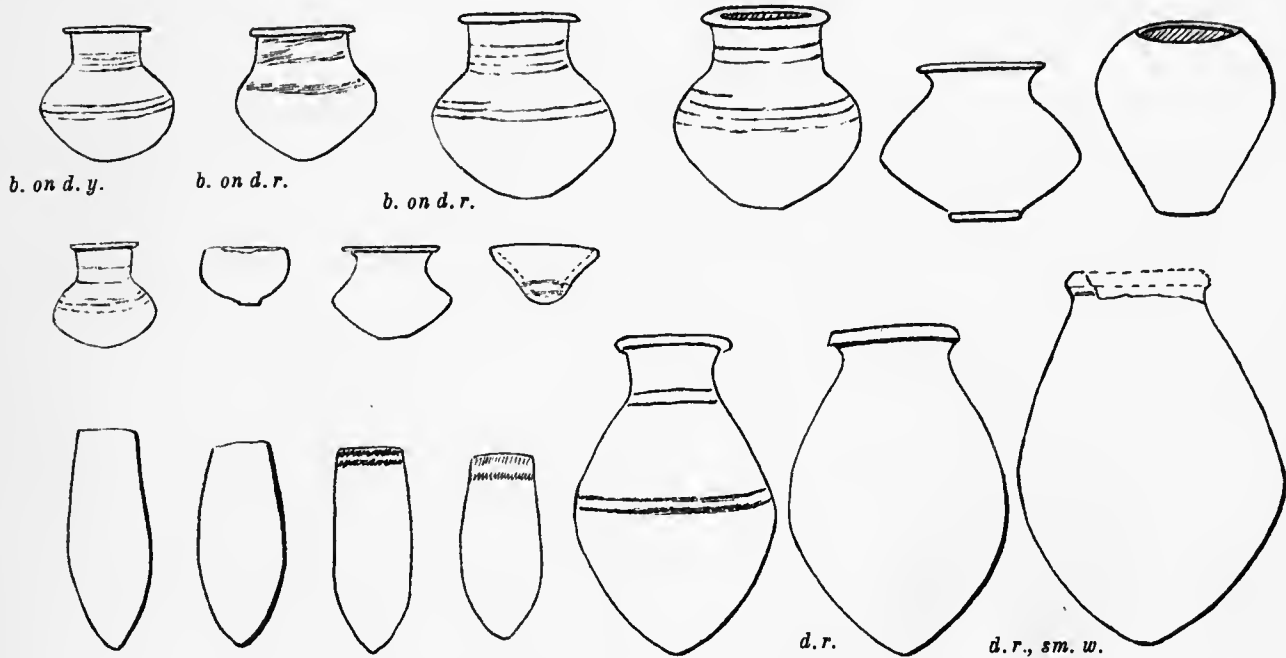


1:6 TOMB-GROUP OF POTTERY OF LATE INTERMEDIATE PERIOD: XV-XVII DYN. E 156





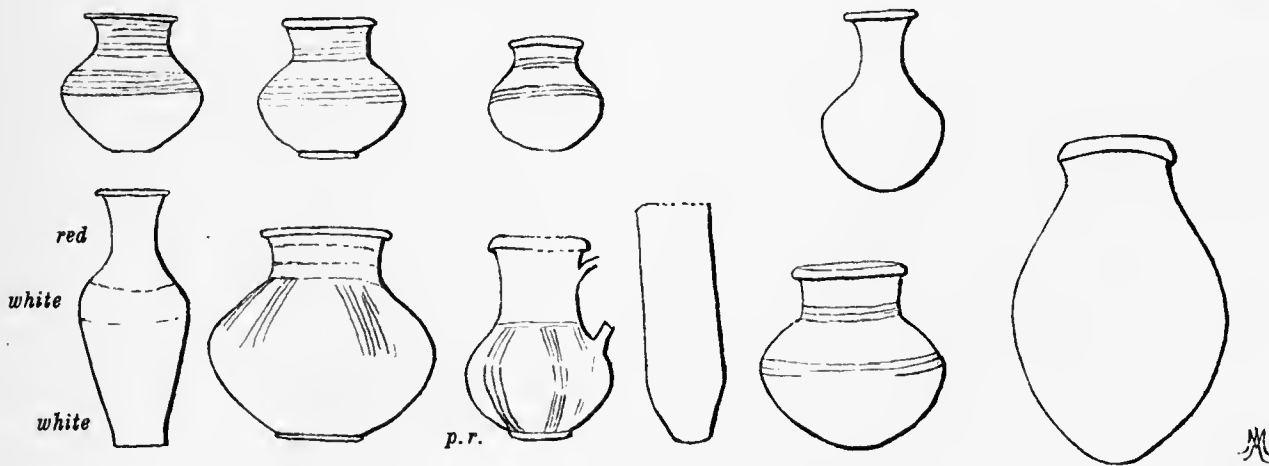
[Notes: b. is black, r. red, d. r. dull red, p. r. polished red, sm. w. smeared white].



1:6

TOMB-GROUP OF POTTERY, TIME OF THOTHMES III.

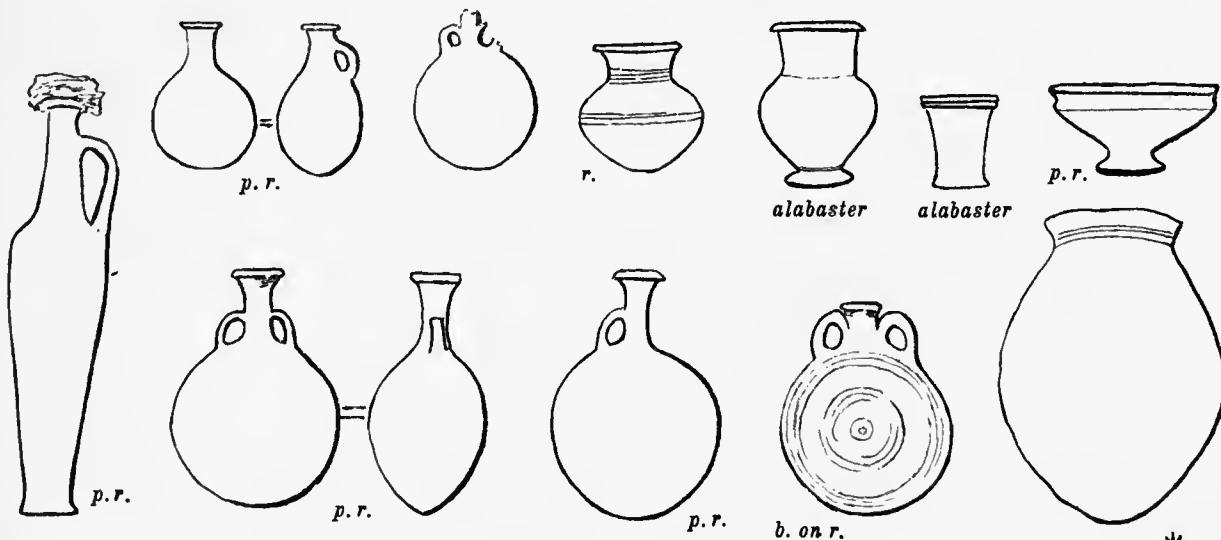
E.259



1:6

TOMB-GROUP OF POTTERY, TIME OF AMENHETEP II.

E.256



1:6

TOMB-GROUP OF POTTERY, TIME OF AMENHETEP III.

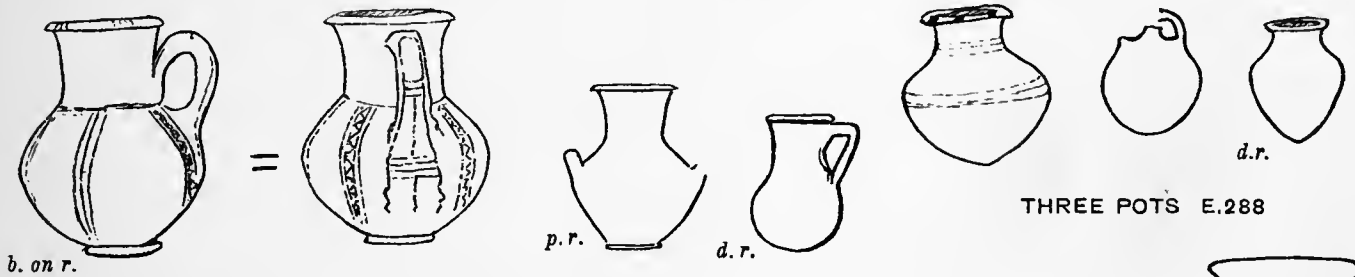
E.176



[Notes: *y.* is yellow, *b.* black, *r.* red, *sm. w.* smeared white, *d.r.* dull red, *p.r.* polished red, &c.]

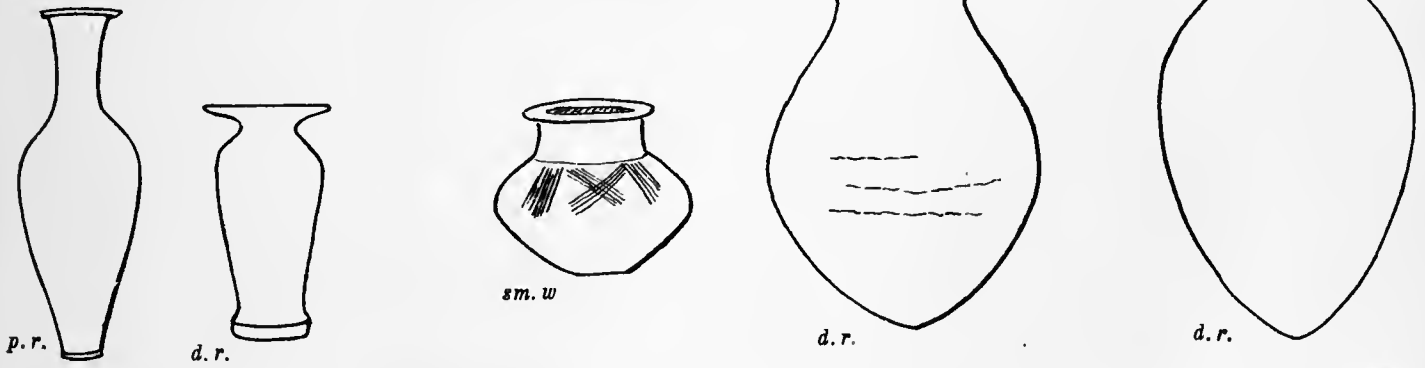


1:6 TOMB-GROUP FOUND WITH HEART-SCARAB OF APU-SHER, XVIIIth DYN. E.158



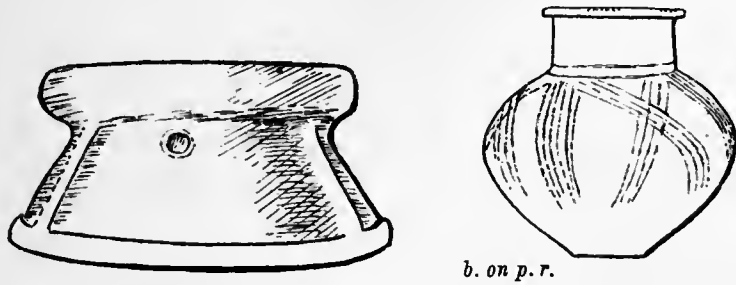
THREE POTS E.288

1:6 GROUP OF SIX PIECES, TIME OF THOTHMES III. E.288



1:6 GROUP OF FIVE PIECES

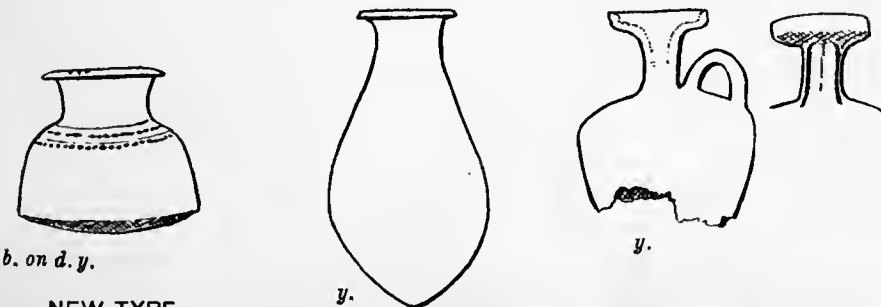
E.299



1:6 RING POT-STAND AND JAR E.100

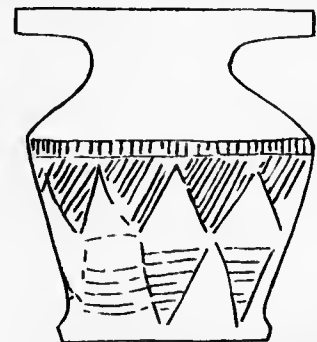


1:6 POT AND ALABASTER E.187



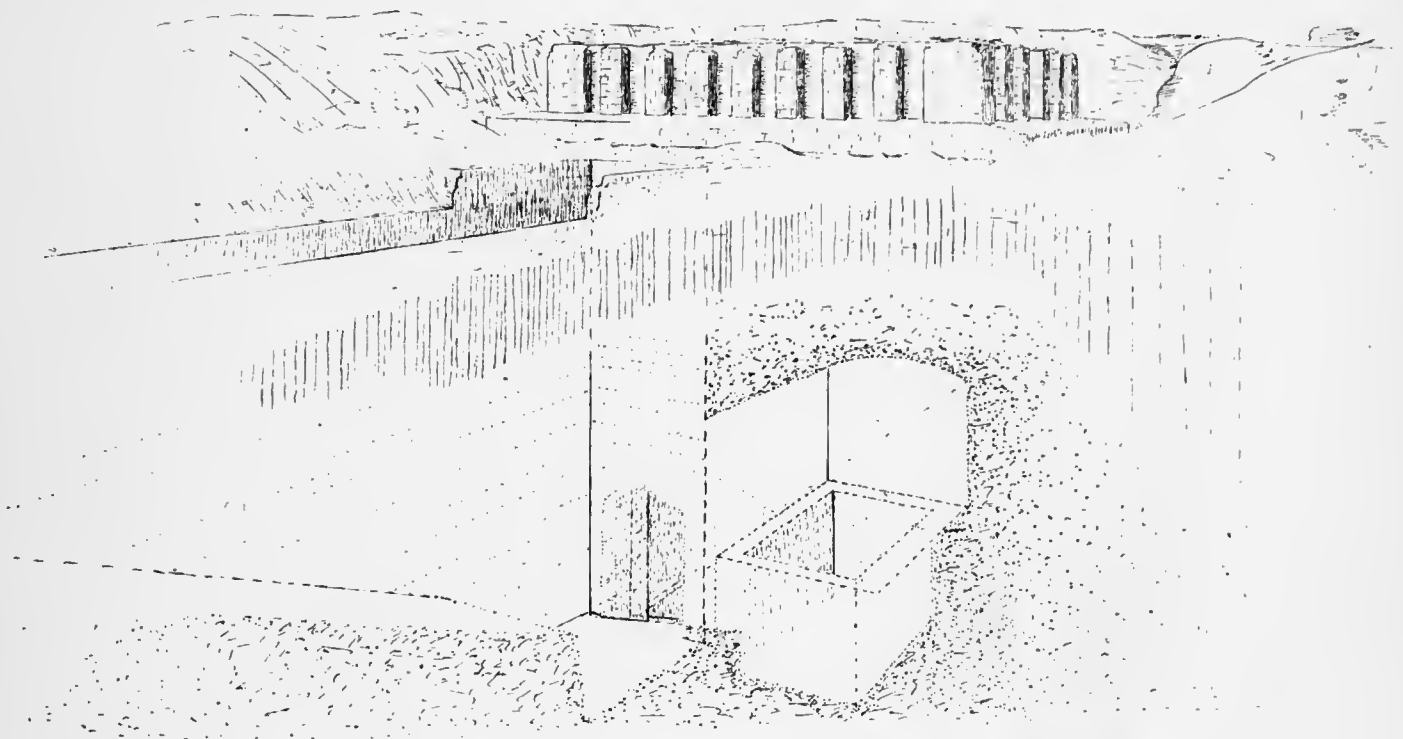
NEW TYPE

1:6 TWO POTS E.5

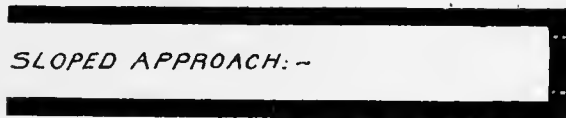


2:3 LIMESTONE KOHL POT E.266

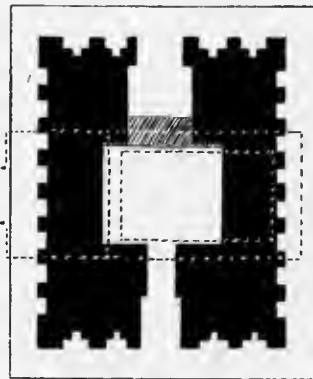




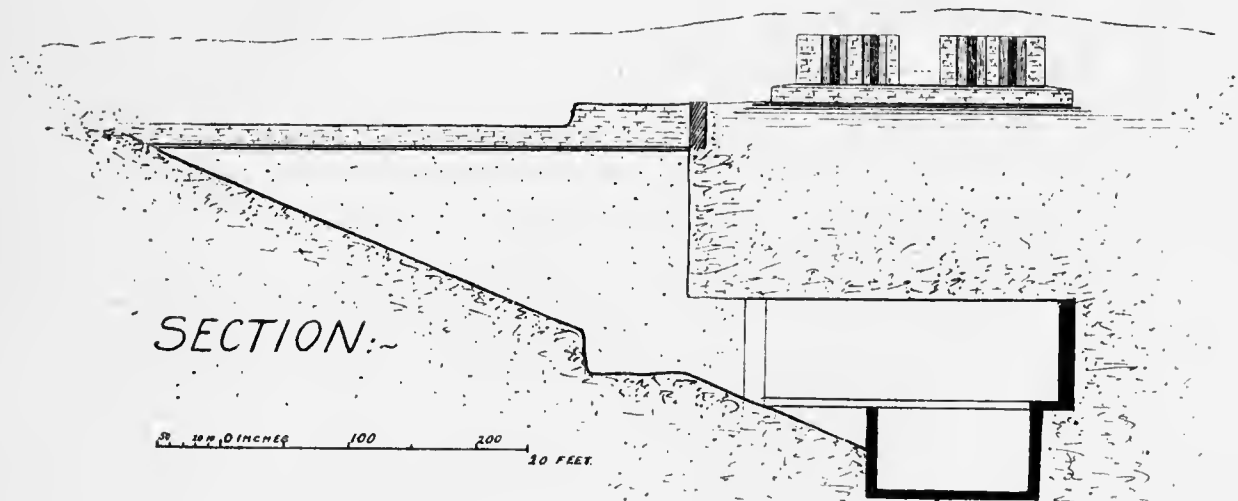
PLAN:~



SLOPED APPROACH:~



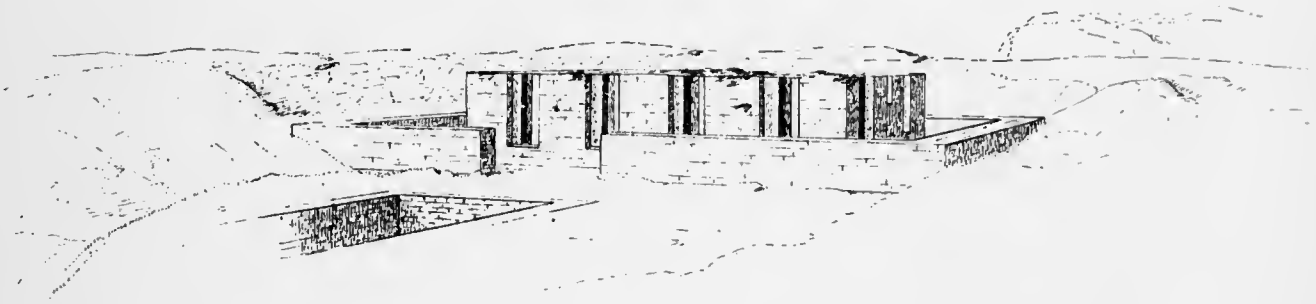
SECTION:~



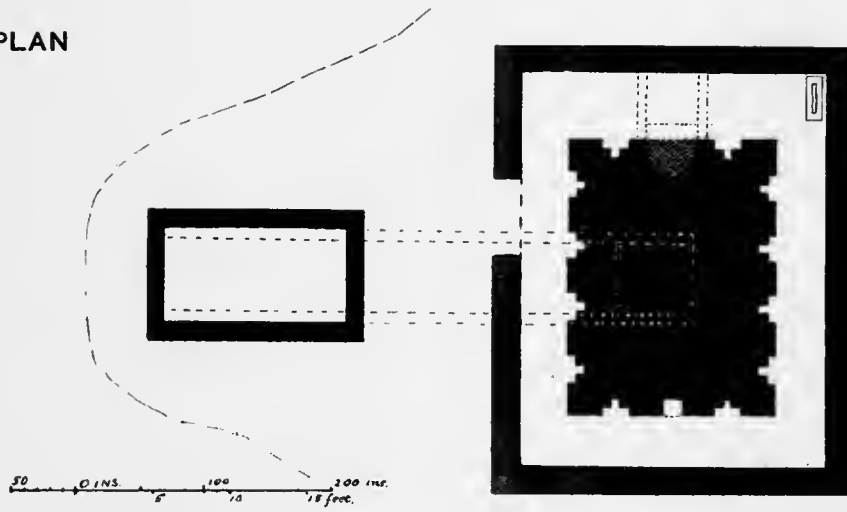
30 100 200 30 FEET

J.G.

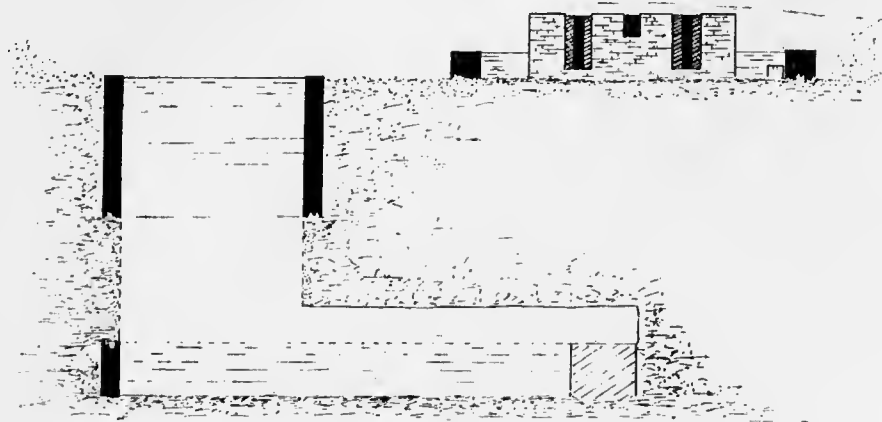




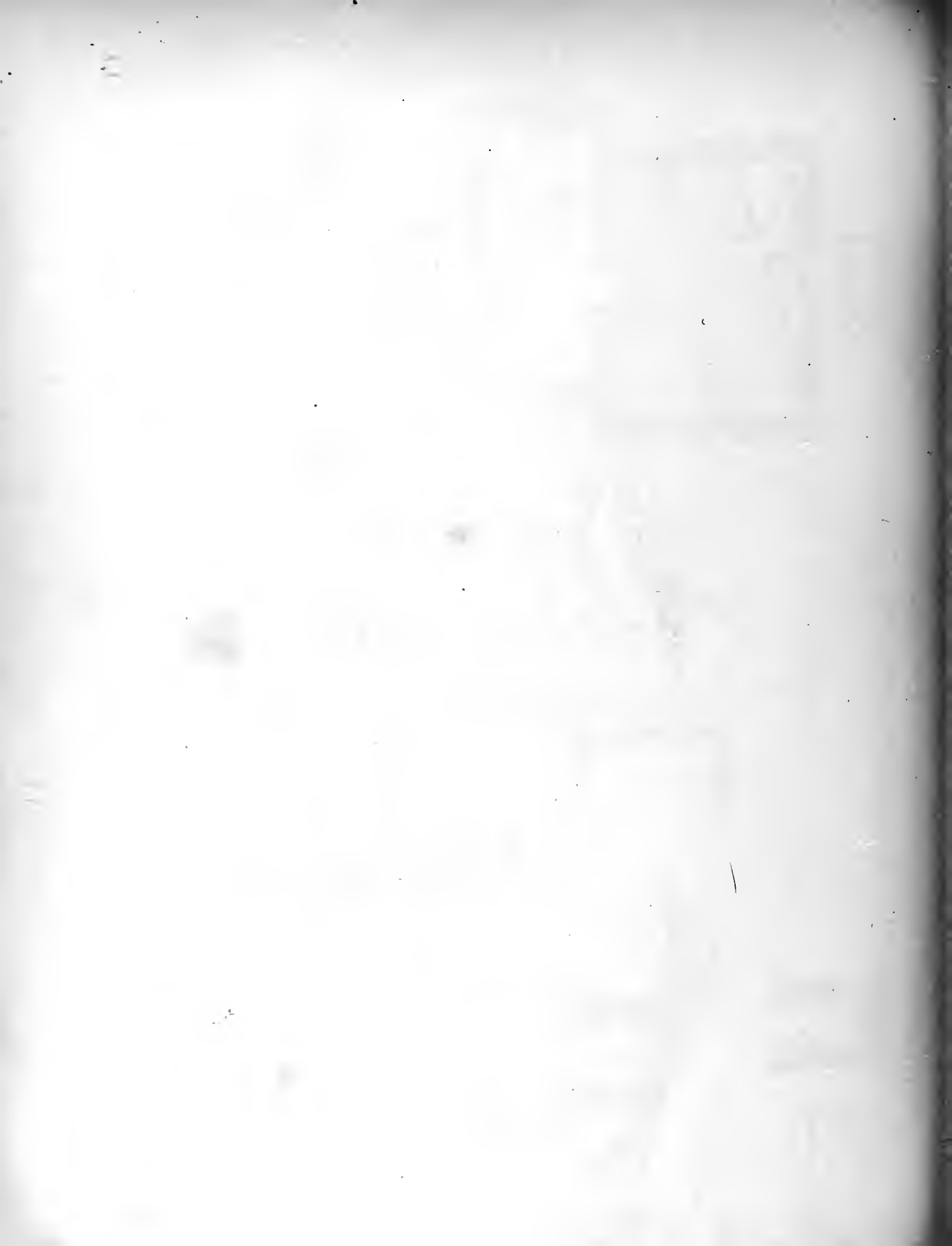
PLAN

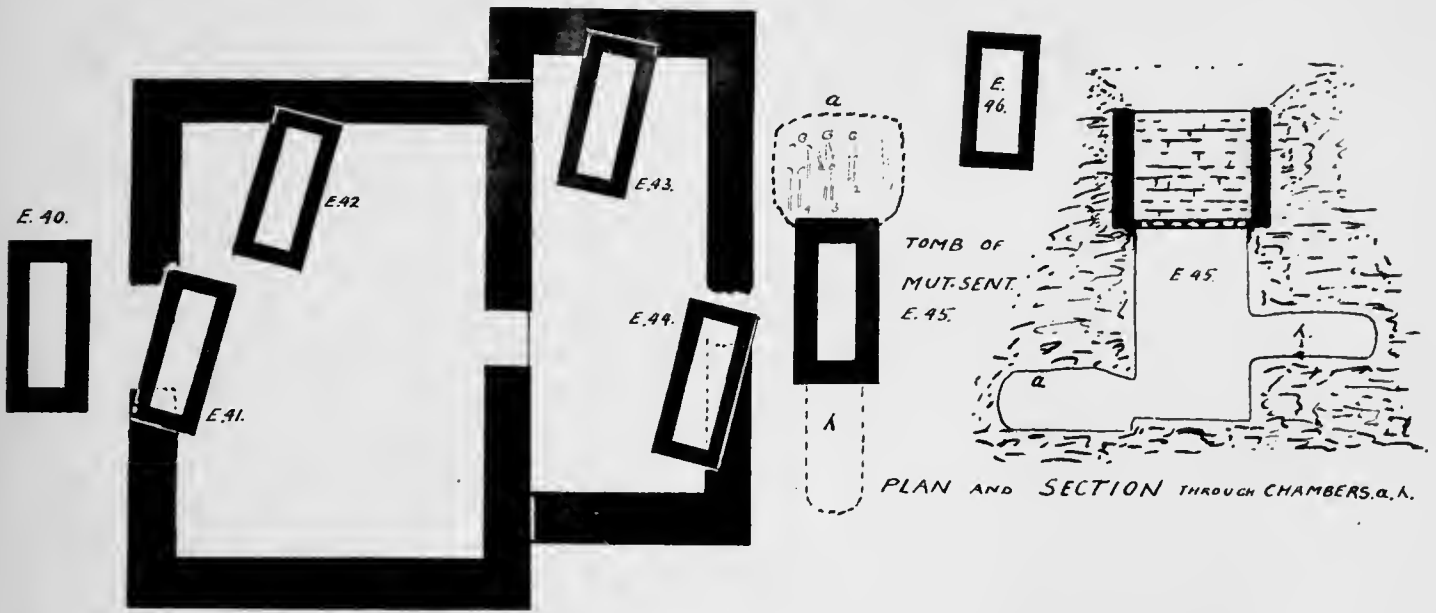


SECTION

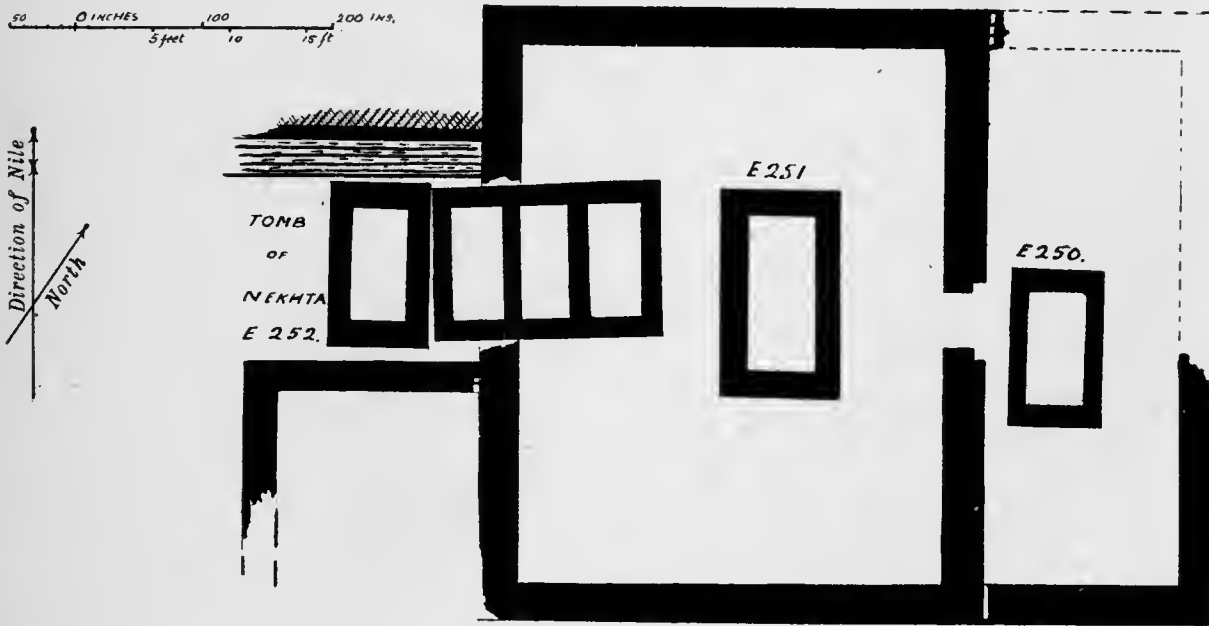


Jg.

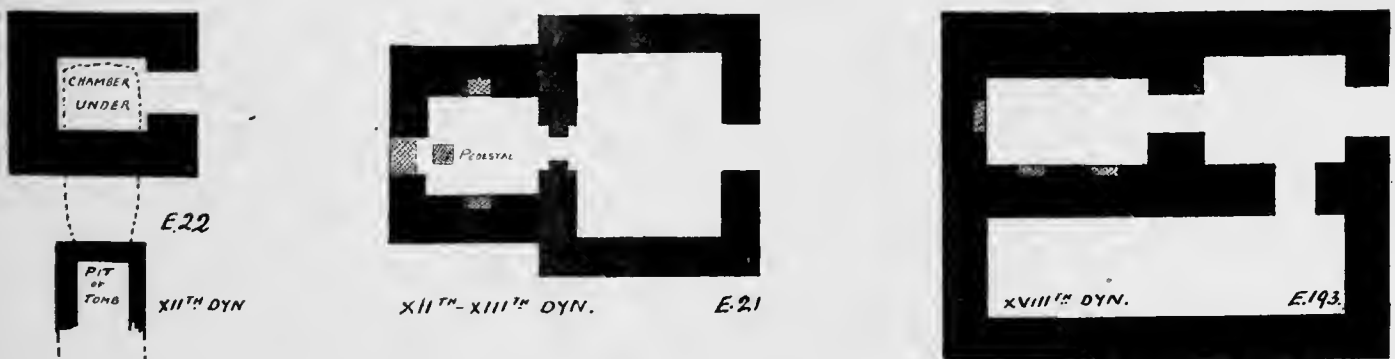




XIITH DYNASTY MASTABA E.40—E.45: TOMB OF MUT-SENT.



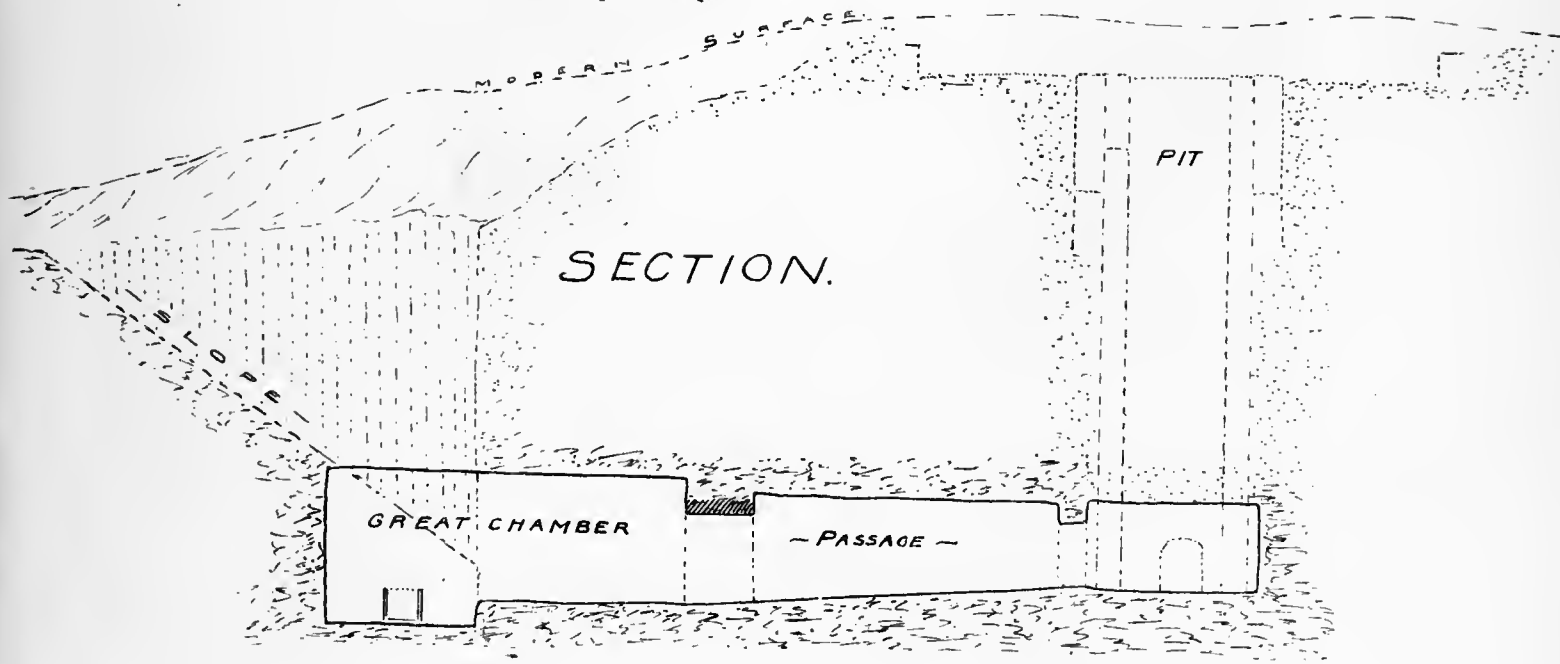
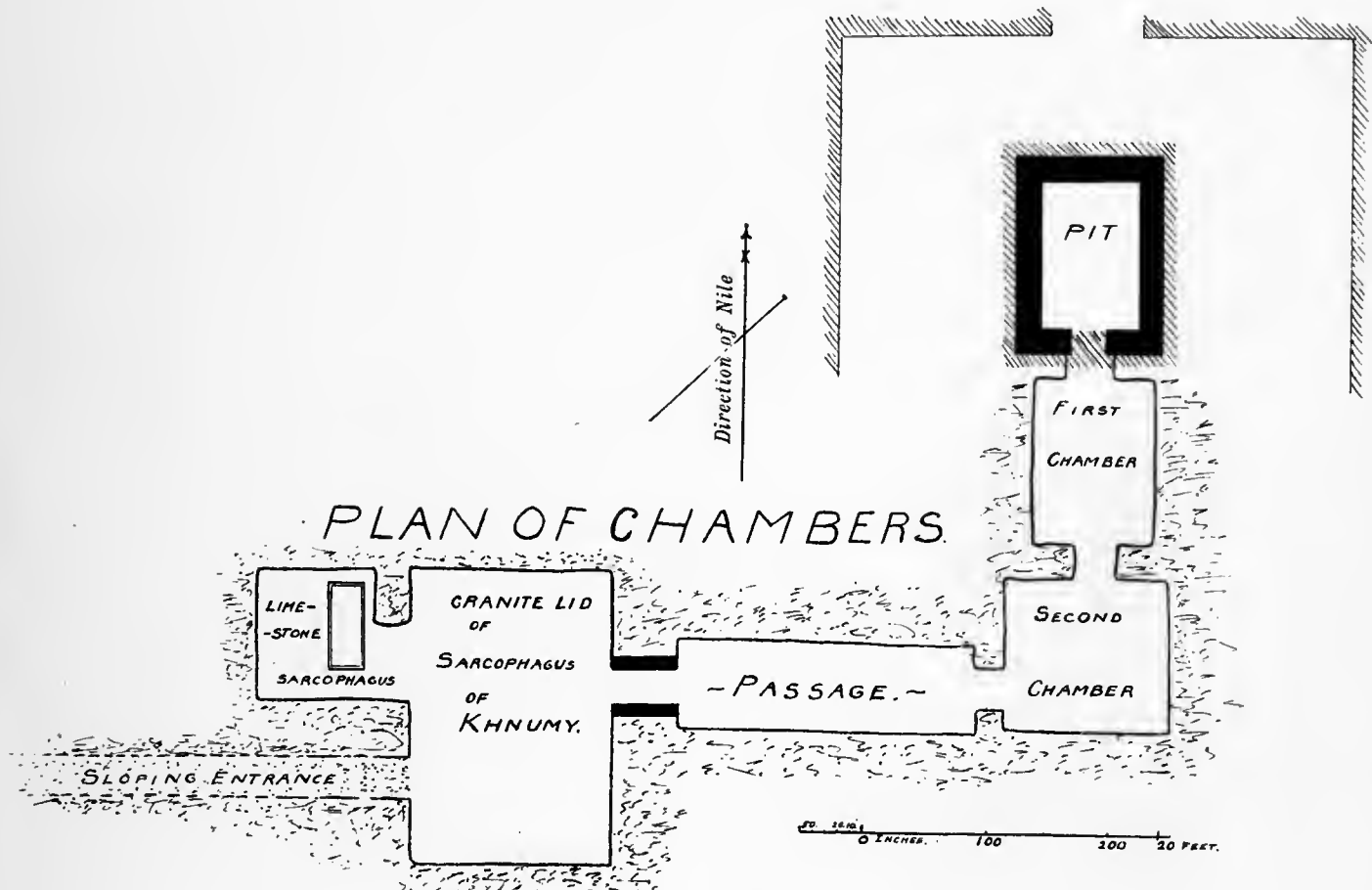
XIITH DYNASTY MASTABA E.250—E.252: TOMB OF NEKHTA.



J.G.

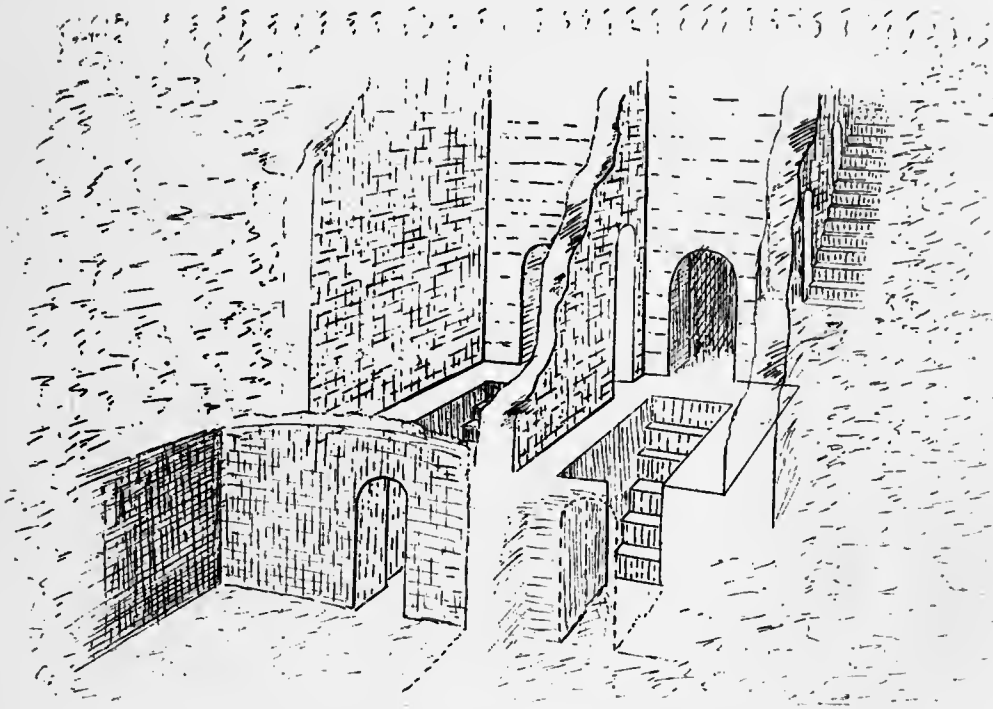
THE FORM OF SIMPLE MASTABA IN THE XIITH DYNASTY, AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE XVIIIITH



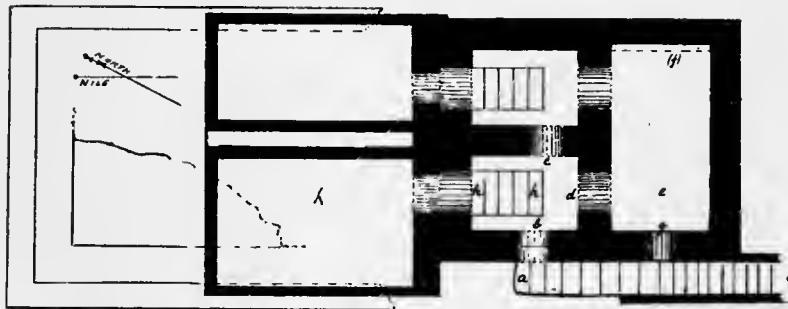


36.

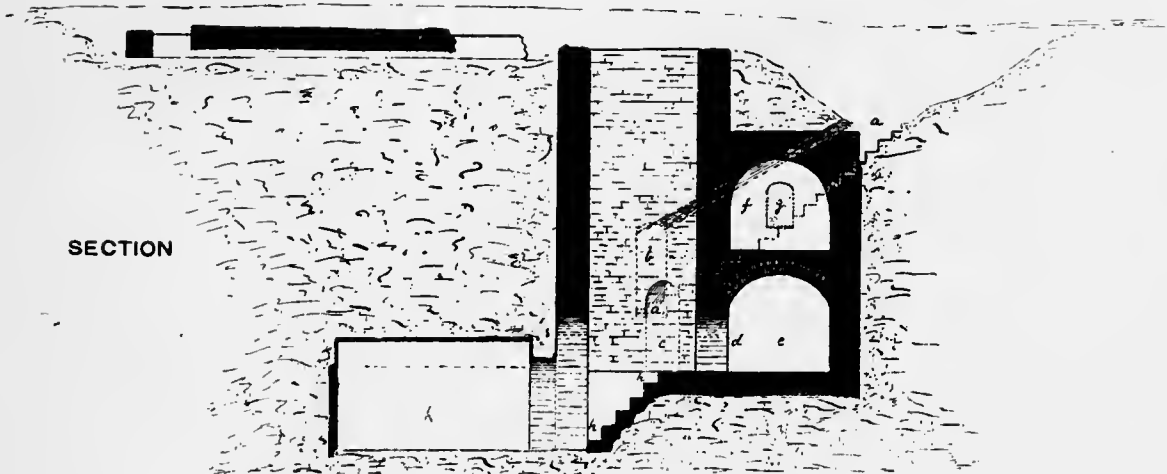
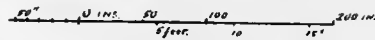




SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING STAIRWAYS

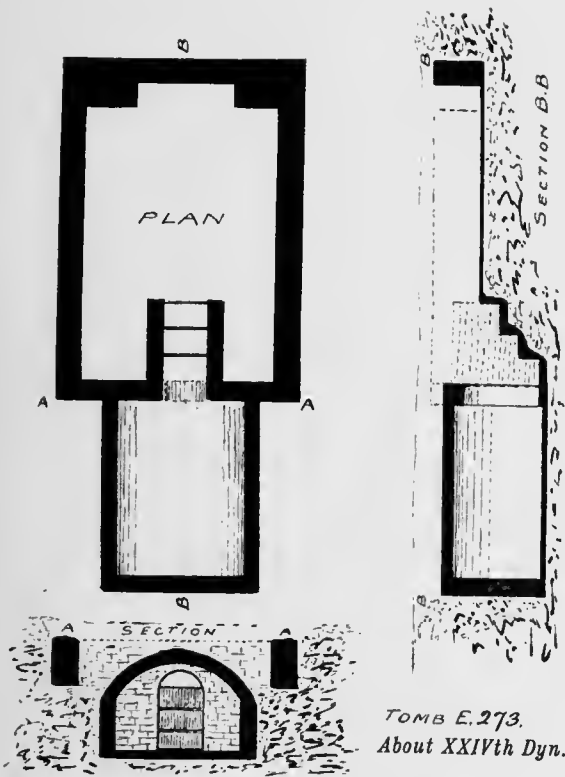


FLOOR PLAN

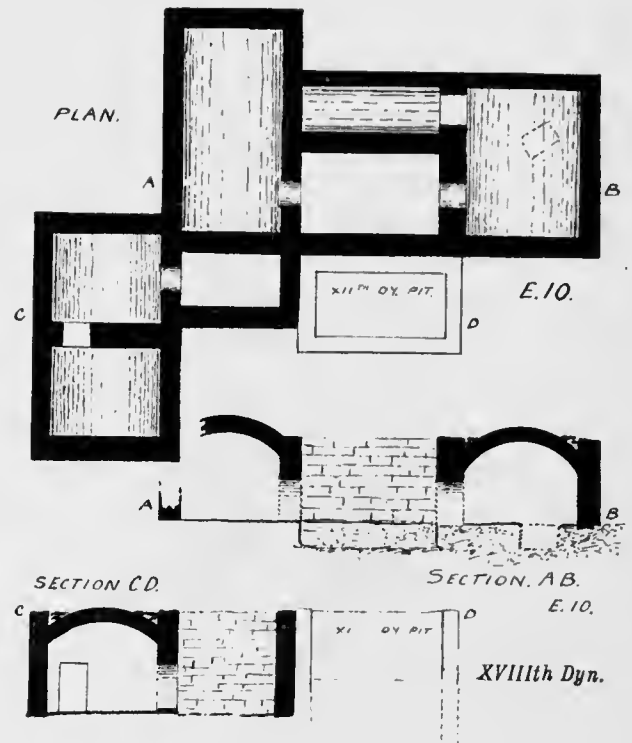


SECTION

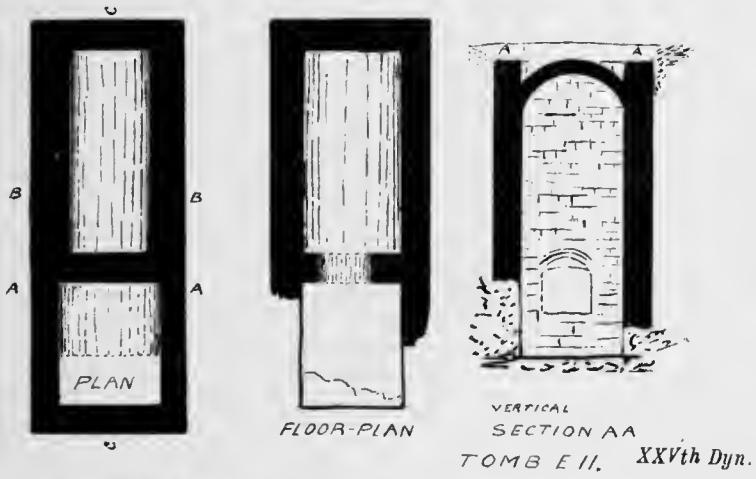




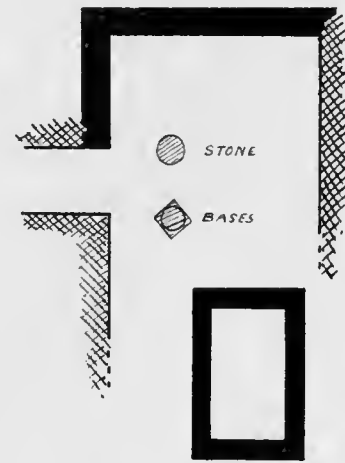
TOMB E.273.
About XXIVth Dyn.



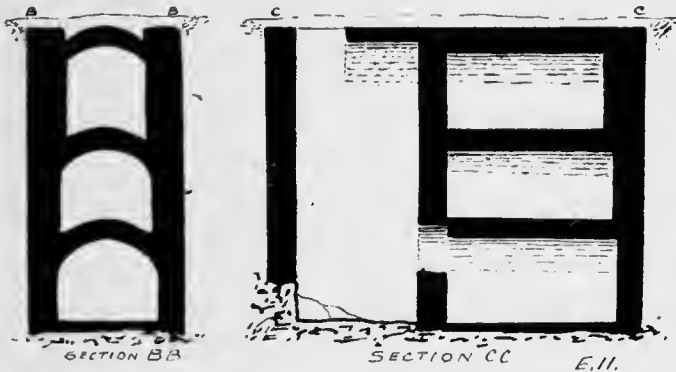
E.10.
XVIIIth Dyn.



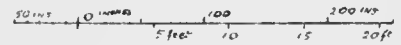
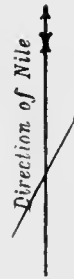
VERTICAL
SECTION A.A.
TOMB E.11. XXVth Dyn.



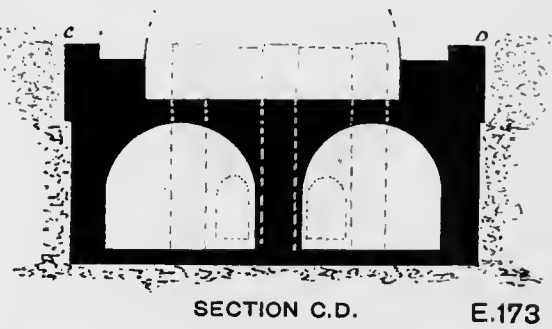
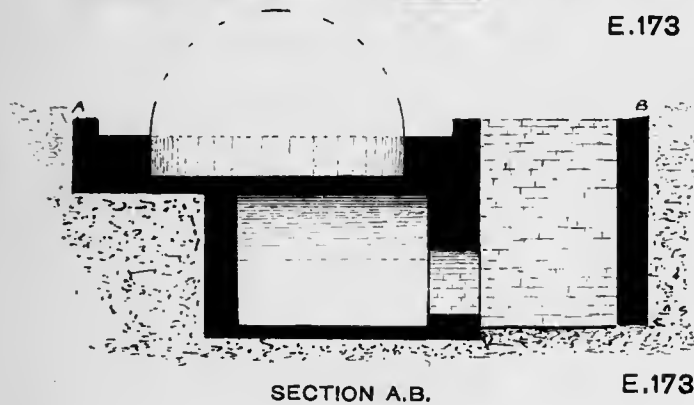
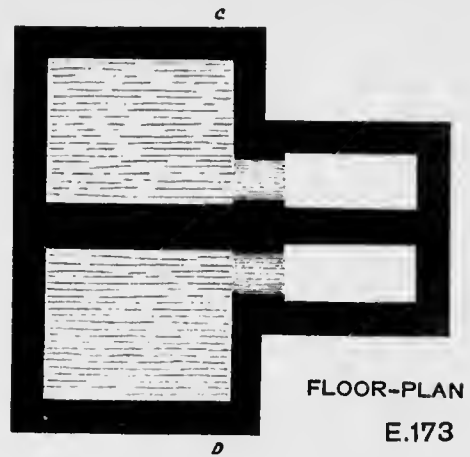
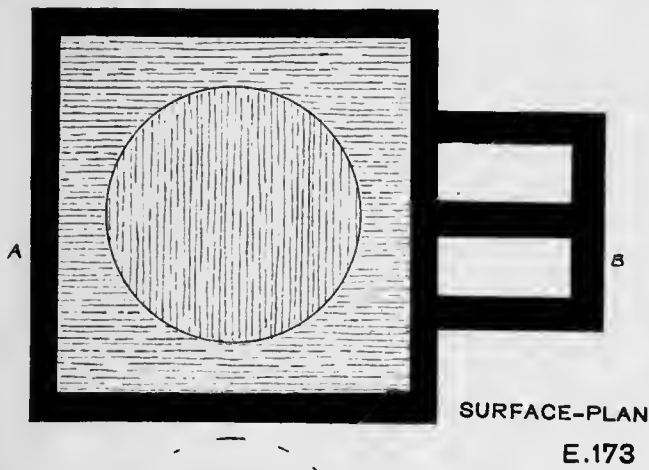
PLAN OF
TOMB AND PORTICO
E.34
About XXVIth Dyn.



SECTION B.B. E.11.
SECTION C.C.

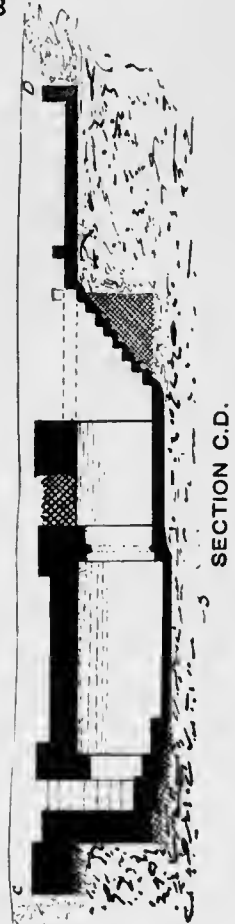
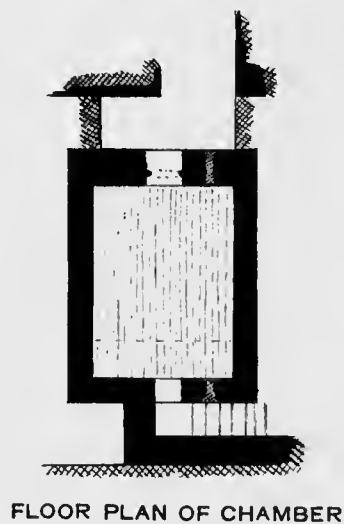
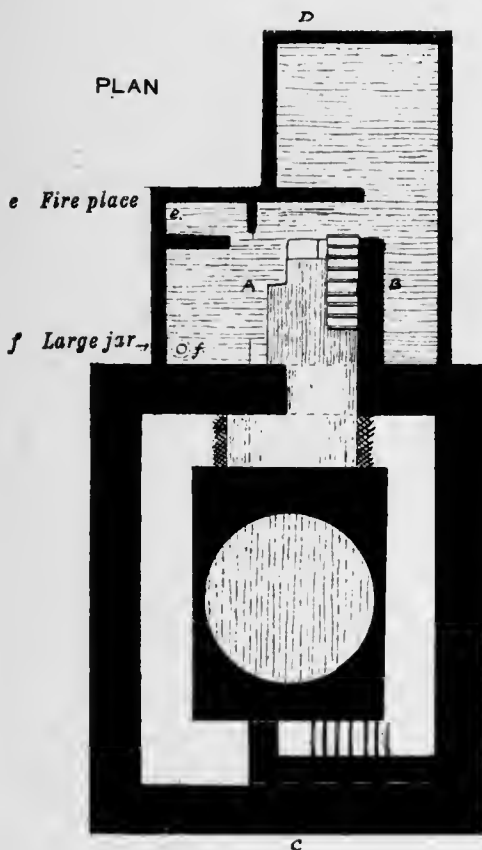






TOMB OF NEHEMES-BAST (ABOUT XXXTH DYN.). E.173

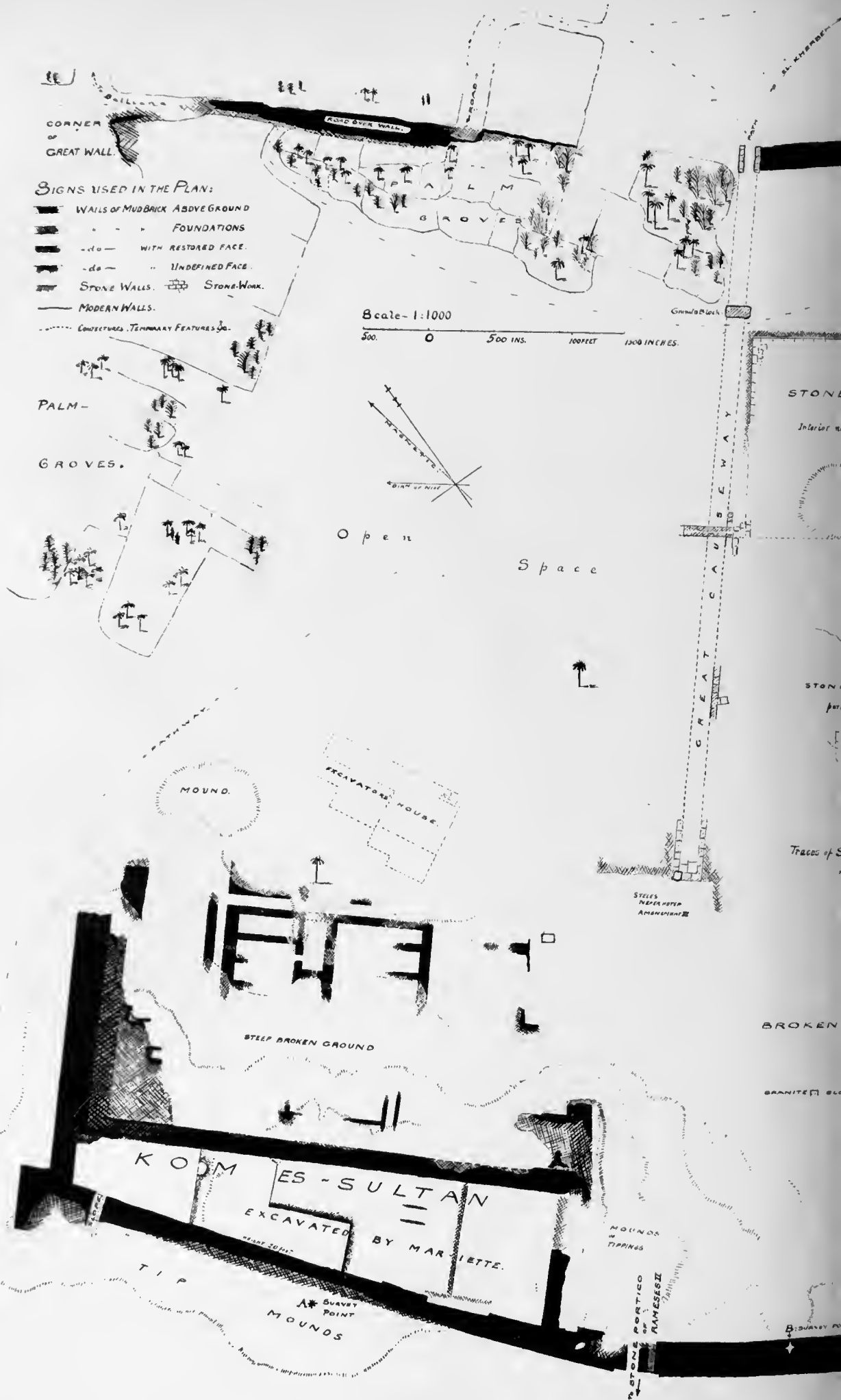
50 0 INS. 100 200 INCHES.
5 feet 10 13 feet

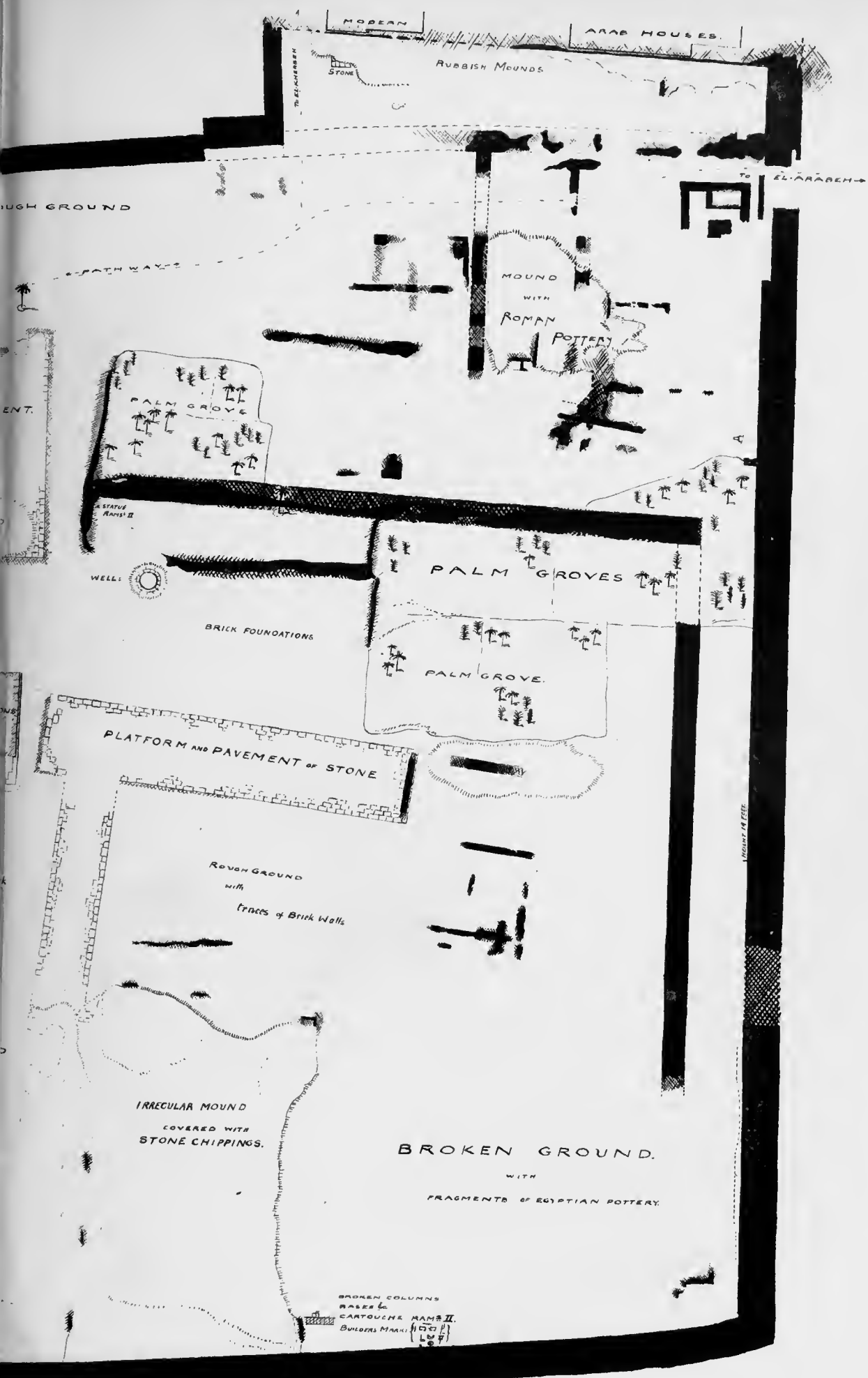


E.274

TOMB USED IN ROMAN TIMES AS DWELLING PLACE.









1
ΓΑΛΑΤΗΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ

2
ΔΗΜΟΣ
ΑΡΧΗΓΗΣ

3
ΛΑΑΡΧΟΣ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ

9
ΚΑΠΡΑΙΑΣ
ΔΟΣΙΜΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΧΡΟΝΟΥ

10
ΝΑΕΝ
ΑΠΟΛΥΤΟ
ΤΑΝΤΗ
ΕΧΘΕ
ΕΠΙΔΕΙΞΕ
ΤΟΥ ΧΡΟΝΟΥ
ΠΡΟΤΕΡΑ

14
ΠΡΟΞΙΠΟΣ

15
ΛΕΥΚΑΜΟΙ
ΝΑΩΝ
ΧΑΡΜΙΠΠΟΣ
ΒΟΙΩΤΙΟΣ



4
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ
ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟΥ
ΑΔΑΚΑΝΕΤΣ
ΗΚΚΩ
ΤΟΥ ΕΒΟΥΛΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝ
ΜΟΥ
ΤΑΠΦΑ
ΣΚΥΜ
ΜΑΧ

8
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑΝ

11
ΠΧΟΥΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ

12
ΦΙΛΑΧΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑ
ΙΗΝΩΝ ΓΟΡΔΙΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΥΣ

5
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΣ
ΚΛΑΔΟΥ
ΝΙΚΩ
ΜΥΡΤΑΝ
ΔΙΜΩΝΙΑ
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟ
ΑΝΤΙΟΥ

6
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ
ΚΑΤΤΑΡΩΝΟΣ
ΚΑΙΑΜΜΩΝΙΑΚΕΙ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΡΟΔΩΝΕΡΜΙΟΥ
ΚΑΙ Η ΑΚΤΗΚΕΙ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ
ΚΑΙ Η ΑΜΜΩΝΙΑ

7
ΙΡΙΤΙΚ
ΝΙΚΗ
ΦΙΛΟΤΕΡΑ
Η ΑΝΔΡΕΙ

13
ΣΕΡΑΓΓΙΩΝ
ΗΚΩΠΡΟΣΣΕΡΡΑΤΣΙ
ΠΑΤΕΡ

16
ΛΥΚΑΝΔΡΑΣ
ΘΥΡΡΙΠΤΩΝΗΚΩ
ΗΚΩ
ΠΟΛΛΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ
ΗΚΩ
ΠΗΛΗΚΩ
ΜΕΤΑΝΤΙ
ΓΟΝΑΕ
ΜΕΘΥΛΩΝ
ΗΔΜΕΜΕΡΑ
Ι

20
 ΑΜΜΟΝΙΟΣ ΑΙΡΕΙΝ
 ΠΑΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΑΡΑΓΕΙΝ
 ΧΑΙΡΕΙΝ ΠΑΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΒΑΡΑ
 ΗΩΣ

21
 ΑΤΤΗΘΕΠΡΟΕΥΧΕΤΑ
 ΤΩΤΙΣ ΝΥΤΟΝΘΕΟΥΣ
 ΙΝΑΥΠΙΔΗΝΗ

22
 ΑΜΜΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΩ ΚΛΕΟΥ
 ΘΗΒΑΚΑΡΚΑΧΤΗΣ ΘΗΒΑΕΙΔΟΣ

24
 ΦΑΥΣΤΟΣ
 ΔΙΟΥ
 ΠΡΟΣΤΟΝ
 ΕΡΑΠΠ

25
 ΤΟΜΡΟΣ
 ΚΥΝΗΩΣ
 ΠΡΑΛΙΝΚΟΣ
 ΡΑΝΙΗΚΛ

23
 ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ
 ΚΑΚΑΡΤΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΕΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤ
 ΕΙΡΗΝΑΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΩΣ
 ΤΕ ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΗΜΑΤΑ ΑΓΑΘΟΙΣ
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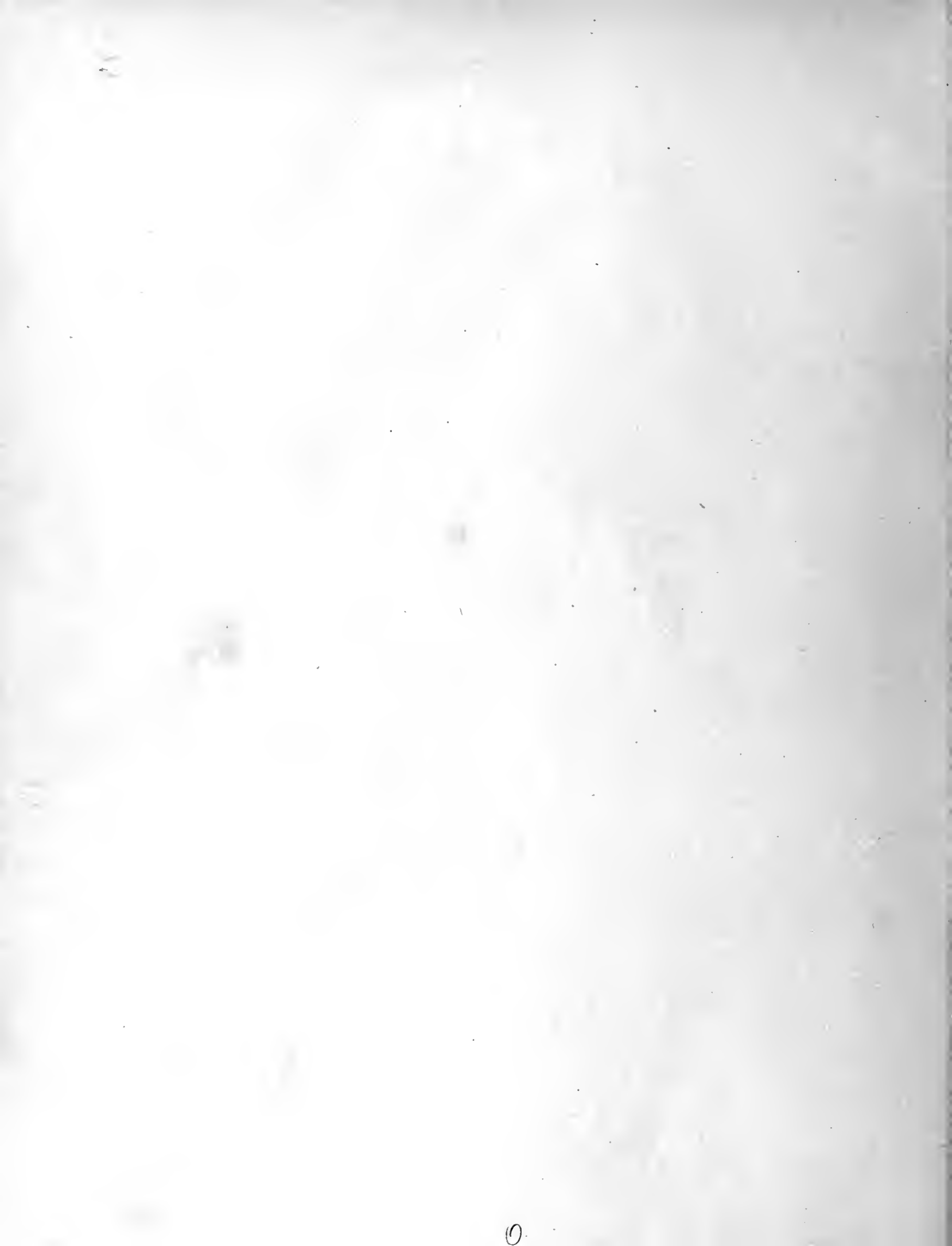
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