

**ANCIENT GAZA**  
**II**

BY  
**FLINDERS PETRIE, KT., F.R.S., F.B.A.**

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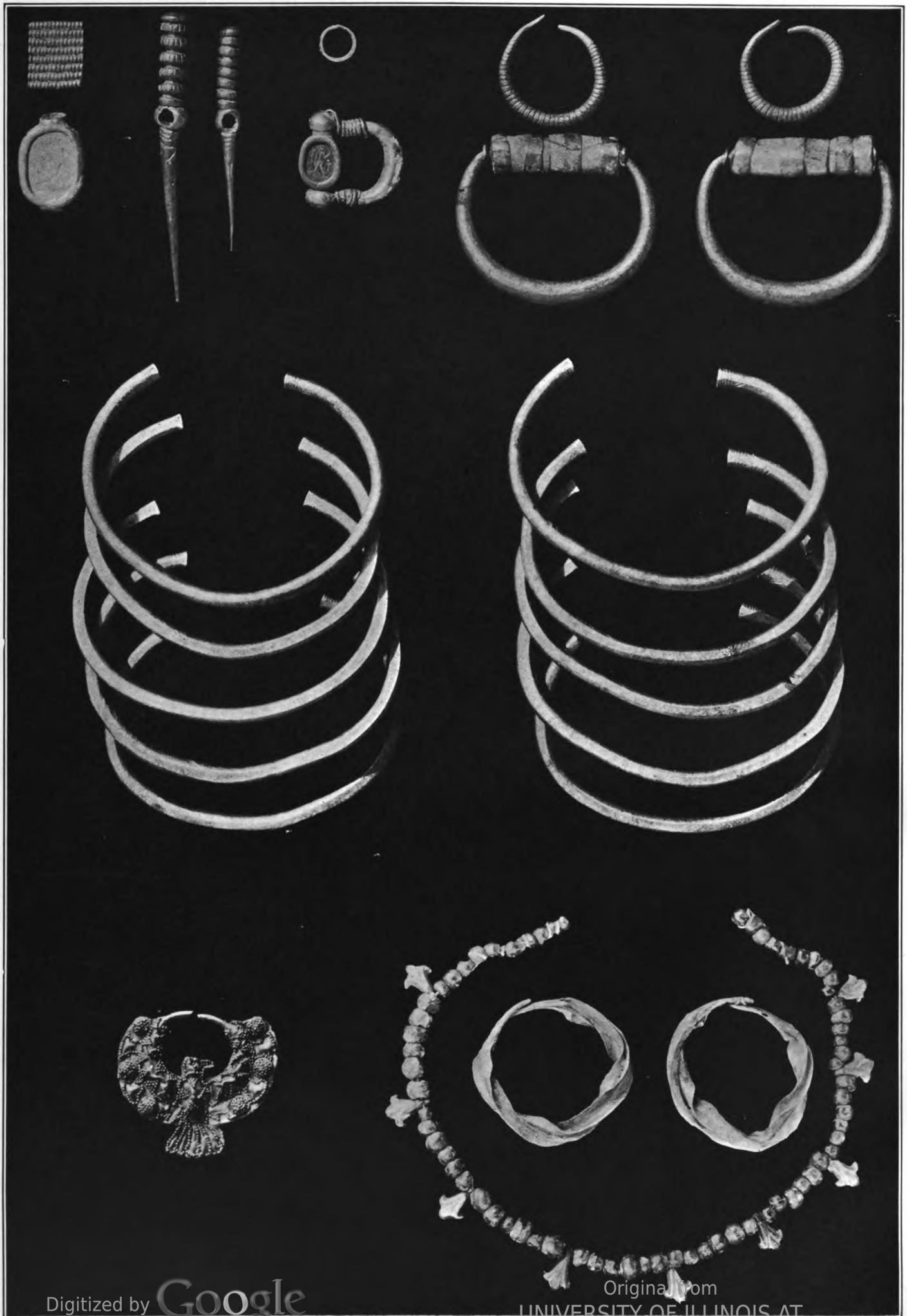
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# ANCIENT GAZA II

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BY

FLINDERS PETRIE, K<sup>T</sup>, F.R.S., F.B.A.

LONDON

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT  
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## STAGES OF EARLY PALESTINE

	Dyn.	B.C.
Handled cup, Teleilet Ghassul pottery . . . . .		Egyptian Date. S.D. 30 ?
Ledge handles begin, fine neolithic . . . . .		S.D. 40
Copper users eject neolithics . . . . .		S.D. 60
Copper Age cemetery, Tell el Ajjul . . . . .	V-VI	3300-3100
Ledge handles disappear . . . . .	VI	3300 ?
Palace I built (before vii dyn.) . . . . .	end VI	3200
Conquest of Egypt . . . . .	VII	3127
Ejection from Egypt . . . . .	end VIII	2912
Great denudation . . . . .		3000-2600 ?
Courtyard cemetery, veined dagger . . . . .	X-XI	2800-2600
Palace II built, Egyptian . . . . .	XII	2500
Palace III Hyksos (before xv dyn.) . . . . .	XV	2400
Palace IV Hyksos . . . . .	XVI	2100
Palace V Egyptian . . . . .	XVIII	1500
Latest tomb . . . . .	XXII	900

Financial difficulties continue to surround most of our subscribers, and the receipts of the School have been greatly diminished. It is hoped that all who cannot afford the usual donation will raise contributions to an equal amount and send them in.

# ANCIENT GAZA II

## CHAPTER I

### THE HISTORICAL POSITION

1. THE general conditions of the site of Tell el Ajjūl have been already described in the previous volume, sections 1 to 7. Most of the former staff were present during last season. Others who joined us were Mr. T. P. O'Brien, Lt.-Col. N. P. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hastings, Dr. Sperrin-Johnson, and, part of the time, Miss Bentwich.

2. The purpose of work last season was the recovery of the public buildings, and the further examination of the cemetery. Looking at our experience at Gerar and Beth-pelet, the important buildings were likely to be on the highest part of the Tell, nearest to the sea, to secure the cooler breeze. On beginning a wide clearance there, we soon found walls 4 ft. thick, of large square buildings. Toward the north were smaller irregular buildings, which led to nothing. Our clearance was spread southwards, as far as the larger walls extended. Having found the length of frontage, the work was then widened eastward, as much as the time allowed in one season. In any case we went down to the basal marl over this area, so as to have a complete history of the region which we cleared. This is a necessary rule, in order to obtain the historical relations of the remains.

The broad result was the discovery of the massive lower courses of five successive buildings, one under the other, about 4 ft. apart in level. Each was a definite block of rooms, self-contained (see plan, pl. xxvi). The lower blocks have bathrooms, white plastered, with sloping floor. This proves that these buildings were for residence as palaces, and were not temples.

3. The dating of these palaces is limited in both directions. The lowest palace, I, has fragments of pottery similar in nature to those of later levels; but not a single fragment or form is like those of the Copper Age, found in 1931 (*Gaza* I, xli) and also

in the cemetery again this year. This delimits the palace as subsequent to the Copper Age, which I dated last year early in the vith dynasty (*G. I*, p. 3). Another apparent indication of age is the massive sandstone foundation of palace I; the supply of over 1,000 tons of hewn stone can only have come from the excavation of the great fosse around three sides of the hill. This fosse is of the North Syrian type, vertical on the outer side and with a long slope up the hill on the inner face, like the fortification of Homs, Emesa. We know that the viith and viiith dynasties of Egypt came from North Syria, and presumably the great fosse was cut by these people, at the latter part of the vith dynasty, when on their way into Egypt. After they conquered southward they would not have any object in fortifying Gaza so strongly; the only use of such strength was while it was a frontier city. Thus the building of palace I is limited to the period before the close of the Egyptian vith dynasty.

4. At the other end of the scale, the last palace is associated with pottery of the xviiiith dynasty, especially a piece of a jar with double cartouches of Hatshepsut and Tehutmes III, 1481 B.C. (viii, 117). Not a scarab or other object of the xixth dynasty was found in the palace region, so probably the latest building was due to Tehutmes III, and its fall to the revolt under Akhenaten. Since that time the only occupants have been Arab squatters.

5. There are, then, three palace buildings, II, III and IV, between palace I late in the vith dynasty and No. V at 1480 B.C. There was a long interval of erosion between I and II, during which 30 inches of blown and washed earth covered the ashes of ruin, corresponding to the period of desolation, described in *G I*, sect. 13. This pushes the date of palace II some centuries after the vith dynasty; as that building is of very fine work, it is likely to be of the xiith dynasty, and the interval of six centuries between the founding of I and II is quite probable.

The walls of palace II were taken down for bricks to build palace III, so it had no long existence, and the substitution of a massive fortress in place of the palace II would accord with the Hyksos xvth = xiii<sup>th</sup> dynasty in Egypt. Palace IV was in the Hyksos age, as the horse sacrifice and horse feast were held at its foundation; it would, therefore, be the work of the Hyksos xvth dynasty. This historical distribution seems therefore fairly fixed, by its concordance with known history.

Most of the drawings are not signed, as there was a continual mixture of work, due to the various hands, Miss Bentwich, Miss Tufnell, Col. Clarke, Mr. Harding, and myself.

It was a season in which more than the usual amount of energy had to be expended. We were working on a large scale, and Lady Petrie and I were fully occupied in keeping things running. Superintendence at every point is always needed to ensure a successful expedition.

We hope, if donations are forthcoming, to find the temple site next, in order to gain further evidence as to the dating. Lady Petrie's work of collecting sufficient funds was rendered so difficult by the financial situation, that it was found necessary to employ capital reserves to a large extent. There had been outlay with a view to co-operation with U.S.A. (as in the previous season when New York had borne one fourth of the costs). At the beginning of the work, however, it became apparent that no help would come from U.S.A. With one exception, the larger donors at home were unable to give. Sir Charles Marston, now Vice-Chairman of the School, was alone in sending a major contribution.

## CHAPTER II THE COPPER AGE

**6.** A WIDE search was made in the plain below the city, for more remains of the Copper Age. From the cemetery known last year on the eastern side, the ground was turned over along the north and west of the city, but no such early graves were found till near the close of the season. This cemetery was about a quarter of a mile west of the city, with some forty graves, half of which contained copper daggers, see pl. lix, Register of tombs 1530-1572.

**7.** There were three types of tomb: A, lined pits; B, shaft, and chamber on south; C, shaft, and chamber on north, pls. l, li.

Type A. A rectangular pit was dug in the marl, and lined with a wall of upright slabs, or of loose

blocks of stone. Over this was a roofing of blocks, which had invariably collapsed. The burials were always contracted, with the thighs at less than a right angle to the spine. The head was to the east in all types of Copper Age tombs, but the face might be to north or south according to the direction of the chamber, in order to face the shaft.

Type B. Here there is a square shaft, and the chamber is a shallow recess, on the south side just sufficient for the body, usually 20 to 30 ins. high.

Type C. The chamber is on the north of the shaft, and usually wider than the shaft.

**8.** The forms of the daggers (pls. ix-xiii) vary from a smooth curved face, as fig. 50, to a stiletto-like spine with a blade on each side as thin as card, fig. 67. The type is not connected with any form of tomb. The only feature connected with the tomb is the handle, of which traces are seen at the butt; this in some cases extends along the edges of the butt (figs. 50, 52, 57, 64, 66, 67) and these are all in the B tombs. It is very unusual in other countries to have the riveting so prolonged on the sides of the butt.

The pottery is always of thin friable light-brown ware, poorly baked (pl. xxix, 30 F to J). The form is always flat-based, a tall globular body, with narrow neck. In the B tombs there are a few jars of taller and better form, with high neck, and no ledge handle, and only one jar in six has a spout. In C tombs there are four jars in all, and each with a spout (xxi, 10).

**9.** In the west cemetery, near the Tell, a pit (1511) was found containing fragments of various domestic forms of Copper Age pottery. These are at the base of pl. xxxvi. The hole-mouth jar, 2, and the flat bases, 4, 5, are typical of the time. The row of thumb-bosses on 5 is a frequent ornament on the early pottery of the Copper Age. The pan, 1, with turned-in edge, seems to have led on to the pans of the courtyard cemetery, 1400, which are probably of the x-xith dynasties; this is the only Copper Age type which survived the North Syrian attack. Otherwise the whole of the forms and ware of this pottery, and the forms of dagger, entirely disappeared at the entry of the North Syrian people.

## CHAPTER III THE EARLIEST PALACE

**10.** THE cutting of the great fosse around three sides of the hill on which the city was built, supplied



an immense amount of stone. This is a soft sandstone of dune origin, infiltrated by gypsum. In all lands where the evaporation exceeds the rainfall—as in Egypt and south Palestine—there will be an accumulation of salts owing to the capillary rising of moisture from below. This brings gypsum to the surface in Palestine, and slowly concretes the sand dunes. The stone is easy to cut, and was worked out in slabs about 30 inches across and 6 to 9 inches thick. These were used for the lowest course of palace I (xliii, xlv). They were placed on edge for the inner and outer faces of the wall, and then the space between was filled in with rougher blocks, as shown in the plan. The portions as yet exposed are drawn in detail, which will be completed when the later walls over it are removed.

**11.** The stone slabs are carefully dressed with flat edges, and the smooth face is slightly drafted along the margin. This base course was about half sunk in the native marl, and half projected above the paving level, forming a wainscot of stone, on which rested the wall of mud-brick.

One drum of a stone column remained, half covered by a wall of palace II (xliv, 3). Where it originally stood may be discovered when the later buildings are removed.

Regarding the plan, xlv, as a whole, there are five chambers on the north side, as far as preserved, but the east end has been entirely removed for stone. It can hardly be doubted that there was a return wing on the south; if so, there would have been at least eight chambers along the west side. The south and east sides of the courtyard have still to be opened up.

**12.** Dimensions. Along the west wall there were doubtless rooms as on the north. As the cross-walls are 45 inches thick, like those on the north, it is evident that we have not yet reached the south side. There must be a wall at MV not yet found, agreeing with that at MW, and so the south side will be beyond MW, making the west side 150 feet long. Similarly the north side must be at least 75 feet long. Until the plan is ascertained the unit of measure is uncertain, but it seems likely to be the foot of 11.7 inches, formed from the best known early digit and widely used.

**13.** In the north-west corner of the palace is a bathroom (xliv, 1) paved with white plaster, sloping down 10 inches from the north-east to the south-west corner, where probably a drain ran out through the back wall, now destroyed. In the view, the

two plastered steps in the doorway, leading up to the bath, are at the right hand, with a large jar partly sunk in the ground. The stone wall leading thence to the left, is the base from which most of the brick wall is removed, to show the construction. Backing on this wall is a pit in the bathroom floor, which was probably a cess-pit.

In OG (xlv) there is part of a plastered floor remaining.

**14.** Levels are on the plan, in inches over sea level; they are fixed from the government bench mark on the top of the hill. The native marl is highest at the north of the palace, about 970; at the palace it sloped down to 950 at the north wall, 930 at OG, and still lower to the south. The stone foundations were half sunk in the marl; the tops of the edge slabs vary from 968 at the north to 936 at the south, sloping 1 in 44. The floor of the bathroom is raised to 975, to drain down to 965, the same as the step up to the bath, 964. The plaster floor at OG is at 939.

**15.** Outside palace I, on the north of it, are remains of a stone revetment, xliv, 2. This was a facing to a bank of sandstone grit (on the right) that was crowned by the city wall. At the foot of this slope was a paved way, seen brightly here in reflected sunlight. The level of this is 1,000, so that it was the same as the door and sill of palace II (999). As there is only a foot of loose earth, however, between the stone and the native marl, and the great wall base would probably be somewhat raised, it seems more likely that the revetment was connected with palace I, the nearest floor of that being at 975.

**16.** The bank of clean sandstone grit would be obviously supplied by all the digging of the fosse, and trimming the blocks there quarried; it would therefore be co-eval with the fosse which supplied the stone for palace I. On the top of the bank originally stood the city wall of black mud brick. It has long ago been washed away by the rains, but it left its evidence in a slope of mud wash on the inner side of the bank. This was seen at a level of 1087, sloping down at 27° to 970 level, in a pit which we sank about 60 ft. south of the remains of the revetment. This mud was clearly washed down, and not a tip heap, as there were long thin streaks of mud and sand alternating down the whole length exposed. It doubtless continued below 970, but to expose the whole of the bank face would require a heavy removal of earth.

## CHAPTER IV

## PALACES II, III, IV AND V

**17.** PALACE I was ruined and burnt, leaving a bed of ashes nearly six inches thick over its ruins. Some centuries elapsed, during which there was heavy rainfall. This denuded the land seven feet or more in parts, washing away the whole height of the tunnel and roof (G. I, 11), and it was therefore subsequent to the formation of the fosse and defences. It also washed away the Copper Age tombs in some parts.

Such rainfall spread about three feet of washed earth over the ashes of palace I, and it was on this plain of earth that palace II was built. Probably the builders never saw more than some mouldering lines of brick wall on this surface, and they did not use a single wall of the old construction as a basis.

**18.** Palace II (xlvi) was entirely built of fine yellow clay bricks, hard and durable, mostly 14 inches square, and some 14 × 22 inches. These made up 39 inches of wall thickness by leaving a wide middle joint in the mass. These were the thinnest walls of all the palaces, an evidence of a sense of power and security quite different from that shown by the 6 ft. wall of palace I, or the 8½ ft. wall of palace III. This security points to palace II being the work of the powerful xiith dynasty, the most settled of all periods between the vth and xviiiith dynasties.

The bathroom is on the east side (xliv, 4), with a drain of stone, under the courtyard of that age. The bathroom floor is of white plaster, sloping down to the drain-hole in the wall. On the south side of the room was the cesspit. There had evidently been a stone seat here, as the marks of it remain. Such a seat block (from some other position) is seen in xliii, 1 lying tilted against the corner of the brick tower, to the left of the levelling rod. In the pit were some sherds of fine pottery, both hard white and thin brown Cypriote bowls.

**19.** The walls had deep foundations, 20 ins. along the front. They had been carefully taken to pieces, and the stepping seen in the view is due to the removal of regular courses of bricks. This was done by the builders of palace III, the Hyksos, in order to re-use the bricks. In sections cut in this later wall, the yellow bricks are in alternate layers with the black bricks.

The north-east corner of palace II has been entirely destroyed. The front wall is in good

state below the floor level, for 20 ins. deep. The entrance is marked by the large irregular flagstones placed for a threshold.

**20.** Dimensions. The front is 785 inches, the depth back about 482 to 496, but the outside of the back has not yet been exposed. The outer walls are 39 thick, made up of 14 + 22, and 3 of the same yellow clay filled in between. The basis of the planning is the foot of 13 inches; front 785 is 60 of 13.08, divided into rooms of 8, 7½, 19, and 10 feet; the depth inside is 40 feet, with rooms of 11, 9½, and 6 feet. The mean foot is 13.28 inches; this is the Great Northern foot, which was used from the Indus to England, and from Germany to Egypt.

**21.** Palace III was built while the previous palace was in good condition, so that the sound material could be re-used. The thickness of the walls suggests that this preceded the close of the xiith dynasty, as such defence would have been useless when the Hyksos held Egypt as well as Palestine. That they ruled both countries in one government is proved by the High Treasurer, Ha-al, holding the same office in both lands, even late in the dynasty. The plastered walls of palace III are seen in xliii, 2, bearing many coats of renewal. The nearest corner of the buttress in the foreground has a broken edge of brick which shows traces of having been a projection, so that may have been the side of a doorway, with the usual reveal cut away. The floor is so much denuded that no trace of an opposite pier could be found. Pl. xlviii.

**22.** For some reason the whole of the back wall began to tilt inward, probably due to some sinking of foundation over looser earth in the old rooms: there is sometimes five inches or more of overhang. This led to partial reconstruction of more than one date. The complex of walls in chamber MU is shown in the view, xliii, 3. The lowest level marked 1 is top and base at 970/966, 2 is at 990/968, running on to 3 996/990; 4 is part of the yellow brick palace II 996/976; 5 is the 8 ft. Hyksos wall 1088/991, made out of 4; 6 is a later cross-wall 1051/994, and 7 is the subsequent thickening of the back-wall 1053/994, to strengthen it against the inward tilt. The meaning of the separate block under 7 is not yet clear till 7 is removed.

Under the north-west corner of the palace was found a globular jar, with a saucer covering it; there were small bones in it. The level of it was 986, the wall foundation being 1021 to 1033. A bust (pl. v) from these levels is probably of Hyksos type.

**23.** Palace IV was a refurbishing of palace III. The leaning back-wall was held back by thickening it with a lining, and by taking down some cross-walls and putting in others thicker, to take the thrust. The floor was raised five feet on the new walls. In xliii, 2 a wall that has been mostly taken down is in the middle distance, left in stepping courses. The new lining wall had covered the old plastered face for five feet up, and so preserved it. At the left hand there is, just showing, a portion of the thick new wall which buttressed the back-wall on the right. Part has been cut away, with the lining wall, in our excavations, in order to examine the structure. The exact order of various changes can hardly be settled, but the purpose was evidently to hold up the overhanging back-wall and raise the floors. Pl. xlix.

At this refounding of the palace at the higher level, a pit about five feet deep was dug in the debris and in the wall of a building north of palace III. In this pit was thrown a sacrificed horse, after removing the shoulder blades for food; on the ground by the pit were strewn the bones of two horses, completely separated, evidently the remains of a horse feast, see pl. lii. This will not accord with any position in the history except the xvth dynasty.

**24.** Palace V was almost all washed away by denudation. The builders utilised palace IV, raising the floors and extending the buildings farther west. In each period the builders seem to have pushed the building area westward, by banking up more sandstone grit on the outer side of the city. Of the new buildings of palace V there is nowhere more than a foot left, and the walls thin out so that, after tracing an inch or two of brick to the north, they vanish, probably much before the original end of the building.

**25.** The only later occupation was by Arab squatters. Much denudation had sloped the ground, so that there was an exposure of some of the earlier strata. Thus Arab objects are found at various date levels on the surface. More serious mixture was caused by the innumerable grain pits sunk by the Arabs, and afterwards filled up as rubbish holes. The digging of these had thrown up earlier material and so brought objects upward, while it let late things fall down below. Hence in judging of the range of any kind of pottery or other objects, it is only a continuity of occurrence which is decisive, while single examples at very different levels may be regarded as sporadic. Of course so soon as a

rubbish pit was found, all work around it was stopped and the whole contents were completely brought to the top. There anything notable was kept, and the rest removed before cutting away the ground around the pit. After taking these precautions, it was found that the whole area of the palaces and courtyard was truly level within a foot, except for later changes, as stated in the chapter on Decorated Pottery. The only traces of construction in Arab times are a few rude lines of rough stones of walls skew to the xviiiith dynasty walls which they overlay.

**26.** In connection with the palaces should be noted the burials in the courtyard. A few were at the Hyksos level, but were not of importance. The bones were measured, the skulls were waxed in the field. In the store room they were immersed in melted wax for a time, to soak in and expel the air. When cold they were completely swathed in a tight strip of muslin, and finally waxed to secure this binding. Nothing short of this will preserve, in transport, skulls full of earth such as these. The skulls have been placed in the collection of crania, Eugenics Department, University College.

Below these Hyksos bodies were other burials, which must have preceded the xiith dynasty, judging from their depth under the courtyard, and from the pottery found with them. Those in the north of the court (pl. xlv) may perhaps be rather earlier than those to the south (pl. xlv), but the pottery scarcely differed. The forms 25 E to G and 28 P (pl. xxviii) are unlike any found in Hyksos tombs or in palace II. They seem to belong to x-xith dynasties, and it was in that period that the place was deserted, and liable to be used as a cemetery. A veined bronze dagger (ix; xiv, 74) was found with burial 1417, and is the earliest known of this type. A donkey was buried at the mouth of the tomb, similar to the favourite donkeys buried by the tomb of a noble in the Ist dynasty (*Tarkhan* II, xix).

## CHAPTER V

### METAL WORK

**27.** IN the open courtyard before the palace there stood a brick tower, numbered 1450 on pl. xlviii. There was a height of about five feet remaining, and evidently it had been greatly denuded like the palace buildings. There was no doorway, but within it was a chamber 68 × 58 inches, the tower

being 184N, 183S, 174W, 171 ? E. ins. The paving of rough stones in the chamber was at 1018 level. Adjoining the north end of the east side of the tower there lay a jar containing burnt bones of bird and gazelle: this was lower than the base of the tower, so it might belong entirely to an older period. The floor of the chamber, 1018 level, agrees with that of the adjacent corner of palace III, Hyksos xvth dynasty, at 1021. The base of the tower is about 995, and the main wall of palace III is based at 990. It corresponds therefore with palace III, which is twenty-two feet west of it. A view of the tower, with a survey pole leaning against it, is in pl. xliii, 1.

28. On removing the loose stones which filled the chamber, there was found on the rough stone floor the group of gold armlets and the objects above them on pl. i; for detail, see pl. ii. There were not any bones or pottery placed with the jewellery. Gold alone was in the chamber. The tower was, then, a cenotaph, not a tomb. When some queen of the city had died, it may have been thought dangerous to place so much gold far out of sight in the cemetery; so the real burial and its offerings of meat and drink with pottery, was in the cemetery, while a cenotaph in front of the palace was both a memorial and a safe deposit for the jewellery.

29. The gold armlets are in two groups of five, each group being numbered from 1 to 11111 by cuts near one end, see pl. ii. (4 J) \*. Around each end were fine incised lines, between four and seven in number; also slight vandyke lines below. The terminal armlets, 1, 2, 9, 10 are rounded on the terminal surface, but flattened where touching the next, see section. All the medial armlets 3 to 8 are flattened on both sides, so as to lie close together. This flattening is entirely original in the making, and not due to wear, as the weight of the terminals averages 692 grains and of the medials 696 grains, though the latter have twice the wear. The specific gravity is 17.2, and therefore probably with 10 per cent. of alloy.

The large earrings above (1 J) have a bar of greyish blue lazuli, tipped at the ends and hooped with gold. The weight of the ring, without the bar, is 291.0 and 291.4 grains. These and the armlets are on the Egyptian qedet unit of weight, and of the same fineness. The size of the bars implies the piercing of wide holes in the ear, and Akhenaten, influenced by Syrian customs, had similar piercings.

\* Objects marked J have been chosen for the Jerusalem Museum.

The small ribbed earrings (1 J), are certainly of Asiatic style; they weigh 57.4 and 58.2 grs. The two toggle-pins (J) weigh 172.3 and 89.1 grs. All of these are on the khoirine unit of North Syria (see list of weights, pl. lviii).

30. The regions where toggle-pins are found give some evidence of the movement of the peoples who brought them to Palestine. Not only do they appear in Mesopotamia, but also in the Caucasus; a valuable paper in *Eurasia Septentrionalis* vii., 113-182, by Franz Hančar, describes the sites of toggle-pins. They are in the valley of the river Kur, on the eastern slopes facing the Caspian, but none on the slope to the Black Sea. They have both rings and spirals as ornaments, like those of the Hyksos. The inference is that they were used by a people on the west of the Caspian, or in Mesopotamia. These people may well have been those whom we know as North Syrians, of the viith and viiith dynasties in Egypt. Confirming this, toggle-pins of gold are found at MV 983 level, and tomb 1406 at the same level. There were also four of copper in the tombs 1409 and 1410 which are before the xiith dynasty, and down to palace I level at PL 925 (pl. xviii, 202-6). They have not been found in the xiith dynasty, so they may have died out then, and been reintroduced by the Hyksos from the same region.

31. In this group of jewellery was a scaraboid (J) of grey lazuli in a gold mount, but without a hoop (viii, 120). On it is engraved a seated winged dog, and two scorpions in the field. There was also a haematite scarab (J) in a small massive gold ring. The engraving is a figure of the child Horus, with *onkh* before him, and a papyrus plant behind (viii, 121). Some plain pieces of thick sheet gold, perhaps dowels, were also found (J).

The deposit represented the contents of a jewel case, and all the objects were for personal adornment. There was a spacer-bead of gold (I, 1) for a necklace of eight strings of gold beads, but no such beads were found though all the earth was carefully sifted. Also there was a small gold ring from some larger ornament. These must have been the odds and ends of the jewel box. The valuables of a great personage were thus strangely preserved during four thousand years.

32. Pl. III, *Gold work*. 11A to 11H, see pls. iii, iv: 12 ivory. Expiatory deposit. This group belonged to a man, the purgation of whose crime resembled that of Achan (*Josh.* vii, 24). In a pit

on the plain west of the city, no. 1504 on plan, pl. 1, there was an immense quantity of sooty black ash, the remains of burnt garments. Amid this was goldwork, most carefully destroyed; the bracelets with serpent's head terminals (iii A) were cut into scraps, the little eyes still gleaming on the severed heads; the bright plating of gold was stripped from objects and torn into the smallest fragments; gold-plated studs and nails (iii E, H) were all loose from some woodwork which had been burnt. One ring with leaf terminals (iii B) yet remained, and the hoop (iii C) from which a scarab was broken. All the rest of the gold was melted into lumps and globules. Silver was also mostly melted, and only a few beads remained, as iii F, G, and a ring iii D. The ivory draughtsman (iii, 12) is one of those which endured, partly calcined. Copper was mostly broken up, only two pieces remained in shape, xix, 293, 294; the use of them is unknown.

Of stone work there are two basalt tripod stands, xxiii, 46, 47. These had been broken to pieces on the spot, as not a single fragment was missing; 47 is the finest example of basalt work, with a central pillar, bearing a six-lobed capital (see pl. iv). A large alabaster jar, xxiii, 48, with wide brim, was smashed and burnt; a smaller one like this was in a Hyksos deposit in Egypt (*Sedment II*, xli, 2). A slate dish (45) was similarly broken up and burnt. A piece of a pottery jar, like xxxi, 38 o', was also found burnt. The level of this jar in the Tell shows that it is of the xiith dynasty, or immediately after. Many teeth of horses and chips of burnt bones were also found.

Here there was a complete destruction of property, with gold and silver, consigned to expiate a great crime, and purge the community from a curse—a very close parallel to the case of Achan. This proves that this mode of communal purgation was a custom of Canaan a thousand years before the Israelite tragedy took place.

**33.** III, 13. The gold toggle-pin found on body 1165 lay with a scarab of Apepa I and five others, vii, 75–80. The top is split and turned over to retain a ring, which was probably placed to secure a bead of perishable material (glass?). This is the best dated pin. No. 14 was found with a gold frontlet band, 42, and an alabaster vase, xxii, 7, in a burial beneath the corner of the room MU, below the Hyksos wall. 15 is a gold toggle found in the chamber MV 983, the same level as the previous. 16 is a silver toggle probably late in the xvth

dynasty. 17 to 19 are of the earlier part of the xviiiith dynasty, 20, 21 are of the xixth.

**22.** The crescent or horns amulet with small gold pendants (viii, 117–9) in tomb 1080, was found with the gold ring, vii, 46, of about the mid xviiiith dynasty. Another, of 1095, was with scarabs of Amenhetep III, vii. 52–3. The latest form, fig. 23, is clumsily elaborate, and belongs to the xixth dynasty.

**34.** Torque earrings. Fig. 24 is one of a pair of gold earrings (x J) found with the string of carnelian and gold beads and pendants, at the base of pl. 1, tomb 1073. From that tomb there are three scarabs, vii, 39–41, of the age of Tahutmes III, a rough scarab in gold setting, iii, 36, and an empty setting 38, probably of a glass scarab decomposed. The fabric of this twisted earring is that of some Irish earrings (see E.C.R. ARMSTRONG, *Catalogue of Irish Gold Ornaments*, p. 87, xviii, 415–7). Two strips of gold are folded along the whole length at right angles  $>$ , and soldered together  $<$ ; this gives a rod with four flanges. Lengths of this are swaged at the ends into a thin rod, and the whole is then coiled into a ring. Such a fabric is found in Britain and in France, doubtless exported from Ireland, which produced most of the western gold. One ring of such fabric was found at Troy (*Ilios*, fig. 593). Four such rings come from Enkomi, Cyprus, (Brit. Mus.) accompanied by about twenty stouter rings, probably made in Cyprus. The distinction is that the Irish examples are so thin that the flanges distort sideways when coiled; the Cypriote are made stouter so that the gold can flow under tension without distortion, like a solid screw. The examples at Gaza are of the Irish quality, and extend the area of trade connection to the farthest corner of the Mediterranean.

Such a connection at 1450 B.C. is what might be expected, since we know of the transfer to Ireland of lotus and of spiral patterns which were extinct in the Mediterranean by 1200 B.C. (*Decorative Patterns*, p. 9). It is in accord with the strong tradition of such migration, and it is also substantiated by Sir Arthur Keith's conclusion that skulls show a steady infusion of people from the Mediterranean as well as from the Rhine.

**35.** III, 25 was with the earring 17. 26 is of dyn. xviii. 27 is a Hat-hor pendant of dyn. xviii found with the larger dagger, xiv, 77; arrow heads, xvi, 136–7, xvii, 154–7, 160; bangle 172 and the group xxiv, 26–31. It is of impressed

gold foil attached to a foil back. The silver pendant earring, 28, was with the figure and rosettes, vii, 174, 184, also bronze earrings xvii, 178, and beads xxv, 100-107. The silver crescent pendant, 29, was with a Hyksos scarab vii, 107, a silver disc 41, two toggles xviii, 218-9, and an amethyst scarab in bronze ring, 246.

Figs. 30-33, group 1037, are dated to Amenhetep II, scarab 19, with a silver ram viii, 176, many arrow heads, and five alabasters, 14, 18, 21, 30, 33.

34. A string of gold and carnelian beads was with two scarabs of dyn. xviii (vii, 72-3), a silver ring with figure of Ptah (iii, 44), and alabaster vases xxii, 22, 27, 31. The gold beads were made by pressing in a cup mould, and then uniting the two cups around the edges. 35, lotus pendant, was with the gold earring 24, pl. i. figs. 36, 38, see 24. 39 is of late xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty.

36. Pls. X-XIII have been described in Chapter II. Fig. 68 is of a different fabric from the other daggers, with two incised lines along the axis; also it is corroded and this suggests that it is alloyed. It cannot be analysed as it was kept at Jerusalem. There was no pottery with it, but the tomb and burial were like those of the copper daggers.

XIV. 69 is probably a lance-head; by the level, it is of the xi<sup>th</sup> dynasty. Fig. 70 was with pottery of dyn. xvi; the tang and hole for pegging it, and the round end, differ entirely from any others here.

71 has raised veins on the face, and side clutches to the handle. It was set in a wooden handle covered with sheet bronze, and having a white stone ball pommel. The wood had entirely decayed, and the bronze was crushed flat. With this were two spear-heads, 72, and a narrow axe of Mesopotamian type (all J). The only pottery with it was a large jar of oval outline, 43 D8; this is most like 43 E7, which is from 1408 in the courtyard, and therefore of dyn. x-xi. The axe 73 is known in the xi<sup>th</sup> dynasty.

The other example of a veined dagger, 74, had also a narrow spear-head, 75, with it. It was in one of the courtyard tombs, associated with the usual pottery of that group, and there is no reason for its not being of the x<sup>th</sup>-xiii<sup>th</sup> dynasties, like the rest of that cemetery. Thus both the veined daggers are of one period.

76. This long dagger with a mid-rib is of about xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty, but the arrow-heads and pottery with it do not fix the date. 77 is of the same type,

but with a smooth blade; for the group, see iii, 27, sect. 35.

37. XV, 78. Tubular cover for a staff, from a plain burial, no pottery. 79-80. Tubular cover for handle, with axe, also arrow-heads 114-6, and alabaster kohl-pot xxii, 19; early in dyn. xviii.

81. Razor of usual form, with knife xix, 267, and pin xviii, 237; dyn. xviii.

82. Mirror with square handle, so probably Syrian, the Egyptian being triangular; with alabaster xxiii, 29, mid dyn. xviii. 83. Mirror with bronze dish xxiii, 41, and arrow-heads, see last group in pl. xxi; all of dyn. xviii. 84. Mirror from fosse tomb, dyn. xix. Armlets, 85 of x-xi. 86 of xxii, with the four heavy anklets 88, and a great quantity of bead necklaces, also Cypriote vases. 87, fragment of bracelet, Hyksos. 89, four heavy anklets from 1067 of same age as 88. These anklets are probably intended to be two *debens* in weight in accord with the meaning of the word; the original weight of the remitted examples is 88, 2740 and 2620 grs., 89, 2860 and 2680; those at Jerusalem have not been cleaned.

90. A plain disc of bronze. The wire bangles are common; for the groups, see the registers, lvi-lix.

38. XVI, XVII. A great quantity of copper arrow-heads were found, from half-a-dozen to a score in a single grave. They are of mid and late Hyksos, and of dyn. xviii. The few thicker lance-heads are 98-101. The levelled arrow-heads from the city are 103-127; from graves 129-160, approximately in historic order as far as can be gathered. The metal is always flexible, and not deeply corroded, and it cleans perfectly to bright metal, so it is nearly pure copper. They were cast with a duct at the tip. Sometimes along with these are bullet arrows 161-168 for fowling, as from the tomb of Tutankhamen. This makes it probable that the large arrow-heads were for hunting rather than for war. The smaller bangles and finger rings are entered in the registers, pls. lvi-lix.

39. Pl. XVIII. Toggle-pins. These are first found in the 1400 cemetery of the palace courtyard, certainly before the xi<sup>th</sup> dynasty, and to be classed as x<sup>th</sup>-xiii<sup>th</sup> dynasties. These pins here prove that the toggle was brought in before the Hyksos came; and probably by the people of the viii<sup>th</sup> dynasty—the first palace, see sect. 26. Those from the cemetery, 209-219, are mostly of dyn. xviii. In gold work there is a fine one, 18, dated to Apepa I. So it appears that the use of the toggle

extended through the Hyksos age into the xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty. Of the latter age is a gold one from Gurob (*Objects of Daily Use*, p. 6 ; ii. 13).

Needles and hair-pins, 220-240, are mostly of late period. 234 has a bone head attached ; it is dated to Amenhetep II. The kohl sticks squared in the middle to give a hold, 253-258, are only known of Roman age, and perhaps Arab. The low levels of these must be due to the denudation of the eastern side of the courtyard. The toilet spoons 259-263 are also later.

**40. XIX.** A chisel, 264, with a half-socket for the handle, is like the daggers in *Beth-pelet* I, xi, 82, *Gaza* I, xix, 41. The double-edged knife, 267, is of a form which was usual in dyn. xviii. The thick brand, 272, is of a type usual in Egypt in dyns. xviii-xix (*T.W.* lxxi, 49) ; the goose here was probably supplemented by a disc for Ra, to mark the royal title "Son of the Sun" on the animal.

274 is in imitation of a Chinese mirror, due to mediaeval Arab trade. The silver tweezer, 284, was found in a pit, so is probably Arab.

293, 294 are pieces of bronze work, found burnt in the accursed deposit, 1504 (sect. 32). The small measure of bronze, fig. 300, found with the dagger, fig. 76, we had no means of gauging before it passed to the Jerusalem Museum.

**41. XX.** *Iron work.* 303, this spear-head was discovered at the late Hyksos level, just in front of the palace ; as that ground was denuded to this level, it may belong to the early Iron Age. The iron mace-head, 305, was in a tomb, 1011, of early Iron Age. It is rusted all through, and the outline here is restored to original form by deduction from the weight.

## CHAPTER VI

### SCARABS

**42. VII.** SCARABS from cemetery. These are placed here in order of the tomb numbers, for convenience of reference in groups. The unusual ones are the following. 15 seal with dog and oryx, dyn. xviii. 32 bronze ring, reading *Amen the Great*, xviii. 42, 43 seals found in the Solomonic burial, 1074, with Cypriote vases, large anklets, and many strings of beads (xxv, 76-92), see plan liii ; 42 is of the oriental drill work, 43 is finely cut on sard, like early Greek gems. 59 has with it a silver setting and loop for suspension. 64, 65 were with the silver Hathor ring, iii. 43. 72, 73 were

with a string of gold and carnelian beads (1147). 74 bears a fine figure of a prince of the Hyksos age (1163). The group 75-80 is dated by 77, of Apepa I, the only dated Hyksos material in this season ; with these, placed on the breast, was the fine gold toggle-pin, iii, 13. The great tomb, 1166, contained many scarabs, 81 to 101, on the numerous burials, see pl. liii ; it was a family tomb, of the xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty to Rameses II. Nos. 103 to 106 were on the courtyard burials, 1406-1410, probably of X-XI<sup>th</sup> dynasty.

**43. VIII.** 111-118 scarabs from known levels. 111-112 of dyn. xviii have been dropped to a lower level by denudation ; others are at their correct levels. 116 is an impress with a very rare figure of a giraffe, connected with those figured at Deir el Bahri by Hatshepsut. 117 is a sherd of pale brown hard pottery, stamped with the names of Hatshepsut and Tehutmes III, during their brief co-regency about 1481 B.C. The scarabs of hard stone, 120, 121, belong to the cenotaph deposit, see sect. 31.

122 to 135 were picked up loose on the surface of the cemetery, 1000, and have no connections. 123 is a copy of a scarab of Amenemhat III. 124 seems to have a figure in tall boots, connected perhaps with the Hittite large boots.

143-168 have been picked up about the site. 143 has the rare name of Ra-ne-maot, probably the 48<sup>th</sup> of the xiii<sup>th</sup> dyn., Sebekhetep IX. 164 is of a curious fabric of relief in faience, glazed. 167 belongs to the first year of Ramessu II, by the form of the *user*.

Among the small objects and pendants there is a bronze seated figure, 173, apparently a deity, with pointed cap and outspread wings, found with scarab 22 and pottery, tomb 1049, xxii? Also from the group 1037 the silver sheep 176, scarab 19 of Amenhetep II, and fine alabasters xxii, 14, 18, 21, 30, 33.

## CHAPTER VII

### STONE WORK

**44. PL. XXII.** 1. In the Copper Age cemetery were found three natural lumps of limestone, perforated ; similar lumps were seen at Gerar. The perforation is conical, from each side (see the section), and could not retain a handle. Similar stones are used by the Bedawy to-day, for weighting down tents in a wind, by throwing a rope over the

tent with a stone at each end. It is possible that tents were thus secured in the Copper Age. No habitations of that period have yet been found at Gaza, and tents may have been in use.

2 to 6. Basalt and trachyte bowls. Their fabrication begins in the south with the people from the Jordan valley, in the middle Neolithic, and continued till late times. The finest examples known are the two table stands, 46-47, see sect. 32.

7. Alabaster found with gold frontlet and toggle-pin, with a burial under the foundation of the first Hyksos palace.

9. Only one mace-head was found ; it was of the age of the first palace.

10-13. These small spindle-whorls are indications of delicate spinning in Hyksos times. 14 was with the silver sheep, see sect. 43. 16 with finger ring 43. 17 with broken oval steatite vase, 25, and copper bangle 172. 19 with the bronze axe, xv, 79-80, and arrow-heads, early xviii. 22 in tomb 1147 with 27, 31 and bronze ; 72-3, scarabs of xviii ; silver ring 44, and beads of cupped gold 34.

23 is well wrought in black serpentine, early xviii. 24 is of Hyksos age. 26 is probably of late xvi ; 27, 28 of xviii.

45. XXIII. 29-34 are all of xviii. 35-40 of Ramessu II. 42, 43 were with pottery 51 P8, probably late Hyksos. 44 is perhaps part of an alabaster gaming board.

45-48 stone vessels, broken up in the "Achan" deposit, 1504, see sect. 32, pl. iv.

49. Sard finger-ring from 1166 tomb, Ramessu II.

50. Flints of a sickle, found in position, though the wood had decayed ; with painted jar 37 J2'.

## CHAPTER VIII

### BONE, BEADS AND GLASS

46. XXIV. BONE. Two early pieces of engraved bone were found, fig. 1 on the basal marl, and 2 to 7 in a chamber of palace I, at 10 ins. over the stone basing. Thus both are before the xiith dynasty. 3 represents a captive, with a Syrian robe, but a wig head-dress like an Egyptian. It may represent an Egyptian of rank, prisoner of the Syrian viith dynasty, granted a Syrian robe for the climate.

8-II, 20, bone with ring pattern ; these look like Arabic strays on the denuded surface.

16 rod of bone, xii dyn. 17, 18, 33 are of xix. 19 was with the Solomonian group, 1074, see sect. 42.

26-31 are from a large group, tomb 1514, with gold Hathor head, 27, and large dagger 77.

47. XXV. Beads are arranged by their level in the town, to show their period ; from the cemetery the arrangement is by tomb number. Corresponding objects are in the registers, lvi to lix.

48. XXVI. Glass and paste. 136 is a restoration from fragments of glazed quadruple kohl-tubes, of the Hyksos age : the tube form was therefore used in Syria before it entered Egypt under Tahutmes III. 137, paste vase decomposed by damp, late Hyksos. 138, blue paste cup of xxiind dynasty.

139-141, glass vases much decomposed by damp, all of dyn. xviii.

142 is the form of glazed beads found with early scarabs in the X-XIth dyn. cemetery, 1406.

143-4 were with a scarab of Amenhetep II, in a large group, see register lvi. Plan of the palaces superposed, see sects. 2 to 5.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE FOREIGN POTTERY

49. Pls. XXXVIII-XLI. MUCH more of the painted pottery from foreign sources was found, in continuation of the varieties published in *Gaza* I, xxviii-xxxiv. The definite palace levels and dates being known, it was possible to fix the ages of pottery found in that connection. Every piece of distinctive pottery from the palaces and courtyard was levelled and the place of it marked on it ; thus we are in a position to study the whole effectively. Mr. O'Brien with, later, Mrs. Warren Hastings were most careful in preserving this record.

The first question is about the uniformity of level of any period, and the risk of disturbance. From the beginning of the work, we found that the floors of the upper buildings did not vary more than an inch or two. The most decisive test, over the whole area and at all levels, was from the fine Anatolian decoration being superseded by the coarse Cypriote imitation of it. There were more than three hundred fragments of these wares, so casual variation was immaterial. If from any cause there were irregular levels, we should find that the transition from the fine to the coarse painting was widely spread. On the contrary, the beginning of the Cypriote series is only 17 ins. below the end of the fine Anatolian, and the coarse Anatolian lasted but little later. Some period of mixture must have occurred during



the fading out of imports of fine ware, and the establishing of the Cypriote imitation. But 17 ins. for the whole period of admixture, leaves no room for more than a foot depth of accidental confusion. There are a few exceptional cases, far from the continuous series, due to Arab mixture by digging grain-pits, and throwing out early material at a higher level; but on pl. xxxvii. the curves of distribution of the two styles make it evident where the continuous series begins and ends, and what are the sporadic single examples due to disturbance.

In this diagram, xxxvii, the height of the curves shows the number of examples found in each 10 ins. of level. The vertical lines divide each 20 ins. of level. The Anatolian is a broken curve, and the Cypriote is the full line. The apparent extent of overlap is rather diffused owing to counting by 10-inch groups, but the individual examples of first and last at the overlap are as stated above. This result agrees with the observation of horizontal bedding in the plans, so that the level seems fixed as probably significant to the nearest foot, or century, of the history.

The sources of most of the painted pottery are yet unknown. None of the students of the Nearer East have identified the locality of such wares, partly owing to the lack of excavation north of Palestine, partly owing to later material hiding the remains earlier than 2000 B.C.

50. XLII. The range of each kind of decoration is marked on this diagram; each distinct class of ornament has a line; each 10 ins. of level has a column, with the level in inches above sea marked at the top. Each specimen found is entered in place, by the two letters of the chamber or area where found, referring to pl. xlviii. The broad distinctions of the five palaces are shown by thick vertical lines at the general separation.

It will be seen how the Arab digging of pits has thrown up sporadic examples. For instance, the Vandyke is mostly at 980-9, while two bits appear at 1050 and 1070; the plaited band is found continuously from 930-1030, and then two sporadic pieces at 1060, 1070; the 'Union Jack' pattern is from 930 to 1010, and then one stray at 1100. This table is not to be used blindly, but with due regard to the small proportion of scattered material, which we see must have resulted from the numerous grain-pits of Arab settlers. It is the continuity in the levels of a type which is the decisive evidence.

The broad result is that almost all the forms of

decoration started in the first palace period, and lasted through the time of the second palace, or xiith dynasty. The decline is seen as soon as the Hyksos were well established, at about 1030 level. Whether this change was due to a general decline of civilisation about 2100 B.C., or due to broken trade routes cutting off the distant supply, may be traceable in future. Certainly the fine quality of pottery and painted design in fig. 11, at 1013 level, does not look like a decline in work.

The value of the Gaza site is not only for its own history. It was a main gathering ground for fine work from elsewhere, imported for the palace of the greatest ruler in South Syria; these foreign works are here dated by a long succession of palaces, identified with the known history of Egypt, and providing regular levels of the site. Here we can sample and put in historic position the arts of which we have not yet found the sources; and our dating here will serve to clear up the future discoveries in the Eastern Mediterranean.

51. XXXVIII-XL. These plates are classified by the nature of the objects represented, quadrupeds, birds, fish, cross, zigzag, lily, and stitch patterns. Vertical shading is for red. It is useless to describe what is obvious on the plates, but some details need attention.

Figs. 1 and 11 are akin, by the good drawing and a peculiarly brilliant red colour; they were found at opposite ends of the site, but at the same level (compare *Gaza I*, xxviii, 5). At the right end of 11 is part of a form like that of 12. 3 is the latest and worst quadruped figure. 15 shows a little Egyptian influence. 14 is a horn in the round, probably from a head of Hathor.

18 is almost the earliest fish figure. 20, 21, 22, 25 are "Maltese" crosses, also found last year, *G. I*, xxx, 23-26; these belong to the time of the viiith to xiith dynasties.

24, 25 are parts of a large vase found in the cemetery, tomb 1146. They were completely encrusted with lime, and it was only when cleaned in London that they were found to be coloured; this is a history like that of no. 5 last year.

26, 27 are thin bowls of polished white face with chocolate brown pattern; only small pieces of these were found, 26 lay at 950 and 955 level, 27 at 958 and 985. Another piece of the same ware is 28, found at 990 between the bones of a Hyksos skeleton. The chocolate and white pottery is the finest fabric, with a hard body as white as porcelain in the best

examples, and a bright white face well polished. A fine specimen is the bowl iv, 1, which was found loose in the cemetery (J). Among the examples of this fabric last year (G. I, xxxii), no. 59 has the running spiral degraded from the form in the xiith dynasty and also found at Butmir in Bosnia.

33 shows how pieces were thrown up in pit digging; the top part was at 1017, close to other examples, but the bottom piece which joins it was at 1090, six feet higher: date early in dyn. xv.

34, 35, this metopic design with red or black diagonals is usually on thin fine bowls, with brilliant red.

39, 40, are of strange matt-faced soft ware. The lily with withered spathe is known on a jasper scarab of the xiith dynasty, the age of 39 here. The running spiral on 40, with buds in the angles, is found in the xiith dynasty. There is, then, no reason to doubt these being of palaces II and III, in accord with the levels.

XLI, see pls. iv, v. The succession of Anatolian and Cypriote bowls has been already described, as evidence for the level stratification of the site, sect. 49. Fig. 42 is a strange style, unique in this place. 43, a duck head on a bowl. 44, one of six legs of pottery dolls; tomb 1080 xviii dynasty, probably Aegean. Figs. 45 and onward are Arabic.

52. Of the sources of the painted pottery not much can yet be determined. The styles are mostly unknown in origin, and the value of the specimens here lies in the dating which can be assigned by the levels, and will serve to date their occurrence elsewhere. In these few notes I have used Prof. J. L. Myres' paper on the *Early pot-fabrics of Asia Minor*, *J. Anthropol Inst.* xxxiii, 367-398, and Genouillac, *Céramique Cappadocienne*.

Much of what is here has been already found in Cyprus; the Anatolian and Cypriote bowls, the wheel in a spiral (*Gaza I*, xxx, 31-3), the birds no. 11 (xxxviii), the fluted vase type 59 A, the thin brown with relief bands 89 F, brown with white lines, the red on black bowls 10 U, and the black incised 60 M, are all in the British Museum. The brown ware is doubtless of Cypriote origin; the animal paintings come from some other source, for the massive and hard pottery is from the mainland.

The best indication of origin is the colouring. The vivid red differs from any native to Palestine or Cyprus, and agrees with the red "better than that of any other country" from Cappadocia (Strabo XII, ii, 10). The same paragraph describes the

"ivory white" pottery of the meerschaum clay near Kaisariyeh which agrees with the frequent class of white pottery, often with chocolate lines, 26-29 here, and G. I, 55-62. This Cappadocian connection agrees (Gen., C.C., pls. 25, 39) with the patterns of checkers, G. I, 56, and pieces this year: also with the vandykes, Gen., C.C. I, 9, the diagonal squares divided, 37 here and at Boghaz-koi, G., C.C. I., and the hour-glass type as Gen., C.C. pl. 52.

The plaited pattern, 19, 22 here, is at Ur and Kouyunjik, also common in the West, Crete to Britain. The 'Union Jack' pattern and wheel are not yet placed to any site; the Maltese cross is rare in Assyria, and in early Crete (M.M. 1), though common in late times in the Mediterranean. So the decoration that can be identified, and the colouring, agree on the Cappadocian connection, while the other styles are yet to seek.

The early dating of much of this pottery is surprising. On the diagram xlii, most of the styles begin about the viiith dynasty, and no good ware survives the xvth. Broadly, it is 3000 to 2000 B.C. that was the great age of decoration. The Cypriote wares go back in several styles to the viiith dynasty, 3100 B.C.

## CHAPTER X

### NOTES ON PLATES

53. XLIII. THE views here have been noted in connection with the different palaces. Fig. 1 shows the method of placing the slabs and blocks of sandstone for the walls of the first palace. Behind it at a higher level is the cenotaph of the xvth dynasty. On the nearest corner of that is a large displaced block of sandstone, the seat of a privy, but not fitting to the marks on the bathroom floors of either palace I or II. 2 is a chamber in palace III, lined with white plaster, in many successive coats. On the long wall face is seen the mark about 5 ft. up, where the later walling extended before we cut it away. 3 shows the succession of alterations, walls 1, 2 before the xiith dyn., 3, 4, of the xiith, 5 of the xvth, 6, 7, alterations by the xvth. The pile in the corner of 5-6 is filling of earth left in place for a step in our excavation.

XLIV. 1 is the white plastered bathroom of palace I. It was reached by two steps, at the right hand, in which was set the water-jar that is outlined on pl. xlv. From this there runs to the left the

stone basing of the wall, of which a part of the brickwork remains.

2 is the revetment of the city bank, and the stone road along the foot of it. In 3 the only drum of a stone column appears, built over by palace II. 4 is the white-plastered bathroom of palace II; the walls have been systematically removed for bricks to build palace III. 5 is a bath with steps covered with white stucco, in the cemetery ground north-east of the palace. It must be older than the earliest buildings there, as the wall ran over it; yet later than burial 1409, which it partly overlies, see pl. xlvi. 6 is the cenotaph in which the Hyksos jewellery was deposited.

54. XLV. The plan of palace I of the viith dynasty is described in sects. 10, 11, 12. It was contemporary with the great fosse, of which the section is here; that supplied the stone for the palace. The jar is that at the palace bathroom, and is therefore of the vith or viith dynasty, and much older than any other such jar at Byblos, or later in the Hyksos age. At the base of the plate is the detailed plan and section of the large sunken way, on the north-east of the cemetery in li, lii. The purpose of this trench is obscure; it does not lead to any tomb or other work, it rises abruptly at one end, it does not cut across any exposed ridge of land. For the dromos to a tomb, if unfinished, it would be far too long.

XLVI. Here the previous plan is outlined, and this shows how completely it was ignored by the builders of palace II in the xiith dynasty. As there are two or three feet of washed-down earth between the stone and the later building, the people of the xiith dynasty would have seen only mouldering stumps of the brick walls, and not know of the great stone basing. The door sill of stone marks OF as the entrance hall; OG was the main hall, 21 × 22 ft., which probably had a central pillar to carry roof beams. OH being the bathroom, the chambers behind that would be bedrooms, and the long hall 33 × 8 ft. was the private store-room. The corner chamber MV has been entirely removed by the Hyksos in their appropriation of brick. The drain from the bathroom was hidden beneath the courtyard of that period. It was merely a soak-away.

In the courtyard there was a cemetery which must be before the xiith dynasty palace II; this is indicated by the level, and also the pottery in it is unlike any of the Hyksos age, and a form of pan

is found with pottery of the Copper Age, see base of pl. xxxvi. All the forms here are characteristically early, see Register lviii. The tombs are sunk in the marl, and the largest were chambers cut entirely in the rock, such as 1417, with a slain donkey buried high up over the entrance.

XLVII. The interior of 1417 is shown in xlvi, 1, and the veined dagger in xiv, 74. The attitude is plainly that of death, and not owing to the decomposition of an orderly laid body; in particular, the spread of the right arm could not occur by any falling apart. As a contrast, see the precise burial of 1413 next to it. The cutting across the great fosse gives some idea of the depth of it; the slope at the back is that up the city bank. At the side of the lowest workman is the square shaft down to a large tomb of the ninth dynasty, 1166, planned in liii. The section of the fosse is on xlv.

XLVIII. The remainder of the cemetery is placed later, on pl. xlvi, as the relation to the walls above it is important. Obviously tombs 1407 and 1409 must have preceded the walls, but those walls are based only twenty inches above the marl. They are of the same level as the Hyksos palace III in that plate; as the tombs cannot be of the xiith dynasty when palace II was important, they must precede that. In 1403 is a brick sarcophagus; the entry was to the west, blocked by stones. Similarly in 1404 the entry was by 1406, blocked by bricks; and in 1407 the entry was on the west, blocked by stones. The types of pottery in the northern tombs up to 1409 are practically the same as in the southern 1410 and on, see lviii.

55. The palace III had massive walls, over eight feet thick in front; it had few chambers and no bathroom. The equally massive building to the north has no obvious meaning. A large solid block of brickwork to the south of it looks like the base of a tower. It seems to have been a residence, as it has cesspits, ML, and a drain through the wall. The revetment is entered on plan xlvi, to show how it was ruined and disregarded when building these walls across it, only four inches above the stones. The cenotaph, 1450, in the courtyard has been described, in discussing the jewellery found in it, sect. 27. The letters given to areas, for marking the place of pottery found here, are all entered on this plan, as it is nearly related to the courtyard; the open outline of palace II is shown.

The shaded parts of palace chambers show where the walls were thickened to resist the collapse of

the back wall. The top of the thickening was the floor of the next occupation.

XLIX. Palace IV of the later Hyksos, xvth dynasty, was partly identical with the walls of III, with floors raised 52 inches. At the north end of the northern building some irregular brick chambers, NA . . . , were added, over a mass of sandstone grit. The great bank of the city wall was continually extended outward, and the western chambers MF, MG, rest on this new ground.

Palace V of the xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty is distinguished by its being carried still further west; but as it is on the top it has been heavily denuded, so that there is only fifteen inches' height left of it, tapering off to nothing on the north.

Of Arab times there were traces of irregular lines of rough stones in a few parts, not enough to give any connected idea of a building. Such was all that remained of the camp of Malik al Kamil in A.D. 1227; or of the Mamluk beacon station which ended the chain of signals from the Euphrates; hence to Cairo the link was by pigeon post. Mr. C. H. Johns, who informs me of this, also states that the Arab glazed wares here resemble those from 'Atlit, or more nearly from 'Ajlun, which were both occupied by the Ayyubids, and Mamluks, xiii<sup>th</sup> to xv<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. To this period therefore must be assigned the design pottery, pl. xli.

L. The founding of the later Hyksos palace IV was signalled by digging a pit in the walls of palace III (xlvi<sup>iii</sup>). In this pit a horse was thrown after removal of the shoulders for eating, and the left thigh. On the new ground level, about 1060, there were the scattered bones of two other horses which had been eaten. Such a sacrifice would be impossible to Egyptians, and stamps this as the Hyksos level. Two and a half feet higher is found the pottery of Tehutmes III and Hatshepsut (viii).

Another field of bones was some way beyond the outer end of the long tunnel. In this spread, the remarkable burial of severed limbs is unexplained. There is a whole human arm, but no scapula; a whole leg and a piece of hip, but no more; many skulls, but no vertebrae. Of animals there are various limbs and skulls of ass, gazelle, horse, and ox. Near by, a smaller patch of broken bones and pottery contained sherds of fine Anatolian, but no Cypriote bowls. This throws the date back to the 980 level of the Tell, the middle of the xii<sup>th</sup> dynasty or earlier.

## CHAPTER XI

### THE CEMETERIES

56. LI. On the right hand of this plate is marked a "deep pit." Above this pit were the burials just named. It was entirely filled up by washed-in earth before the limb burials took place, as they were over the pit. As the pit is probably due to the great excavators of the fosse, vi-viii<sup>th</sup> dynasty, the filling up of it is due to the age of denudation which succeeded that, and washed about eight feet off the surface of the ground. Thus the limb burial is limited to the age just before the Egyptian occupation by the xii<sup>th</sup> dynasty, as such burial of limbs is entirely un-Egyptian. In all this we have a curiously close fitting of evidences which leaves only a century or two of uncertainty, though solely by inference from material facts.

The tunnel found last year, and cleared out through 500 ft., was entirely washed away at the end nearest to the city gate. This year we found at a lower level another tunnel, which was probably the substitute when the upper one was destroyed. Where this lower tunnel goes we do not yet know; a small portion of it found last year was then supposed to be the edge of the gangway into the city, but the opposite side has now been found, proving it to be a passage.

The purpose of the three "deep pit" sites, two found last year and one in this year, to the west, is yet quite unexplained. The narrow trenches or channels shown on the plan were for irrigation canals, see lii.

The cemetery to the west, near the corner of the city, was mainly of the xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty; some tombs were of Hyksos age, and others of the xxi<sup>nd</sup> dynasty. The "sunk way" on the north has been already described (sect. 54, base of pl. xlv).

The most notable tomb was no. 1037, pl. liii, described with that plate. Away to the west of the city, about a quarter of a mile distant, was the cemetery of the Copper Age, outlined here in its correct relation to the city. As an inset on this plate there is, on the right, the detailed plan of the position of the tombs, described in sect. 7. For the whole of the cemetery surveys we are particularly indebted to the care of Mr. G. F. Royds, O.B.E., who has most kindly helped us a second year.

57. LII. The cemetery of the xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty occupied the higher ground north of the Tell. Not

only was this all turned over by us, but also the ground elsewhere around it, as outlined on li.

The tombs vary much in form. Each type is lettered on liii, and the letter is placed in the third column of the register of tombs, lvi to lix. Some burials were made on the ground sloping down into the deep pit: three out of the five so placed were cremation burials.

The long narrow trenches can only be explained as irrigation channels, made before the sand had blown over the surface. To the east of the cemetery is a large well, with stairway leading down, and a central shaft of stone placed later for drawing water by a rope. The top of this is at 811 level. (The written numbers are for levels, the printed numbers for tombs.) To the north a channel runs down to 745 level, where it ends in a sump pit, from which water could be drawn. Another channel runs to the south from 811 to 809 level. A long channel runs to the west from 820 to 801, 789, 775, 764, 751, 734. There another well appears, and would seem to have supplied further on to 767, 763, ending at 751. These continuous falls from the wells seem to prove that water control was the purpose. The long straight channel through the cemetery runs from 904 in the middle, sloping to 763 on south, and to 882 on north. No well was observed at the middle, but as we only sought for burials it may have been passed over.

The sunk ways are of quite a different character, too wide for irrigation supply, which would soak away, and deeper in the middle than at the ends. The levelled section of the largest (xlv) seems quite inexplicable. The shaded rectangles in the north-east corner are some of the many trial pits which we made in search of cemeteries.

On the south of the plan is marked the Great Fosse, cut in the dune sandstone; it is almost vertical on the outer side, and slopes up at about 35° to the city bank. The section cut across it was near the north-west corner of the city, the highest ground, where it could be cleared above water-level. The section is on xlv. A rock tomb, 1166, was cut, under the xviii<sup>th</sup> dynasty, in the city slope (see foot of xlv, and liii). A few plain burials were in the ditch.

Scattered burials west of the city are not recorded here, as more will be done in that region. The straight "line of shells" to the south of the cemetery is about two feet wide; the shells are laid closely together, but there were no tombs found within a

hundred feet of the band, though the whole ground was searched. The band was higher on the north side, as if it were a southern boundary of an area.

58. LIII. The types of the tombs are drawn here, from good examples, and lettered CS to SC, for reference in the registers of tombs. No. 1037 was the most considerable tomb, having a stairway, a lining of large stones, and a roof now destroyed. Though anciently robbed, it still contained a few small gold ornaments, a silver ram amulet, three good alabaster vases and two saucers, besides 26 bronze arrow-heads and a scarab of Amenhetep II, with three common pots. So far, no trace has been found of the great tombs due to rulers of the city when independent, but only the cenotaph with jewellery of that age.

The rock tomb 1166 in the side of the fosse contained about a dozen burials. Some were evidently thrust on one side, to the right hand at A, confused and broken. These had a scarab of Tehutmes III and another which might be as early.

The burials at C had scarabs and a jasper ring which might be of the time of Sety I. Those at D, E, had scarabs entirely of Rameses II. The tomb seems, then, to have been cut in the most flourishing age, under Tehutmes, and to have been despoiled, and altered with enlarged chamber under Rameses.

The burial 1074, in a plain trench, was the latest in the cemetery, of the xxist dynasty. It was notable for the great quantity of bead necklaces of carnelian and glass, besides wristlets; a remarkable scarab of sard with an animal which was like early Aegean work, a haematite seal with figures of horsemen fighting (vii, 42, 43), two heavy anklets on each leg weighing about two *deben* each, and 42 small pottery flasks, many of Cypriote work. This abundance of fine beads reflects again the wealth of the Solomonic age, as at Beth-pelet (*B. I.*, 23).

LIV. Selected burials. 1521 is one of the best of the Copper Age tombs, in the north-east of that cemetery, with a large dagger broken across by a fall of the roof, and bones of an animal, but no vase. 1462 is a group of four bodies; two originals were laid face to face, a child over them, and lastly a large man placed head to foot of the previous; by the level these were of Hyksos age.

1514 was a rich tomb in the plain to the west (top corner in lii). It contained a gold Hathor amulet (iii. 27), a large dagger (xiv. 77), many copper arrow-heads, a bone kohl-tube, and a dozen forms

of pottery. It was evidently re-used, having bones of an earlier burial pushed away beyond the heads.

1406, 1405 are burials of the x-xith dynasties in the courtyard. 1406 had the greatest variety of pottery, ten pieces, and two fine scarabs (103, 104). The entrance was carefully walled across with brickwork.

59. We can now sum up the new position that we gain by this season's work. The most important clue lies in the toggle-pins. These are known on the coast of the Caspian up as far as the Caucasus, but not on the Black Sea slope. They also appear in Iraq, but are rarely found elsewhere. They were introduced into Palestine by the Hyksos. They also occur in the pre-xiith cemetery of the courtyard of our palaces, and probably belong therefore to the Ist palace. Moreover two daggers with raised lines of veining were found in tombs belonging to the pre-xiith age, and such are found on the Kur river in the Caucasus (*Eurasia Septentrionalis*, vii, 88) but not, apparently, elsewhere. It seems, then, that the people of the palaces I and III came from the same region.

Thus six eastern invasions are known, the conquerors each coming down Syria and subduing Egypt.

The last of these was Saladin the Kurd, with Turkoman troops.

Before him, about 950 B.C. we find evidence in models of box waggons with smooth and spiked wheels, found at Gaza and Gerar, similar to those known from Anau in Turkestan and from Assyria. This movement of people was probably headed by Sheshenq, named after the Persian great god Shushenqu, "He of Susa."

Before that came the Hyksos of palace III, about 2,300 B.C.

Earlier there came the builders of palace I, the North Syrians, who went on into Egypt to found dynasties vii-viii.

Yet before that, there was an eastern migration of the Gerzean people (predynastic Egyptian), bringing lazuli in, and introducing face-veils.

Then, before all the others, there was the Badarian migration, which brought emmer wheat from the Caucasus into Egypt. The place-names of the Caucasus are embedded in the earliest mythology of Egypt (*Ancient Egypt*, 1926, 41; 1928, 20). The continual repetitions of invasion from the same region re-inforce the validity of the conclusions. We have here a general view which gives a frame to Asiatic movements over eight or ten thousand years.

The places to which objects have been assigned are marked by initial letters in the Registers, and at top left side in the plates.

A Aberdeen. B Belfast. Bn Bolton. By Batley. E Ethnological, Cambridge. F Fitzwilliam, Cambridge. G Glasgow. H Hull. I Ipswich. J Jerusalem. L London. M Manchester. N Newcastle. O Oxford. Q Reading. R Rochdale. W Wellcome Medical Museum.

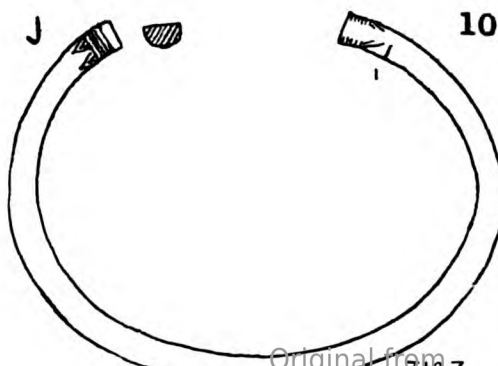
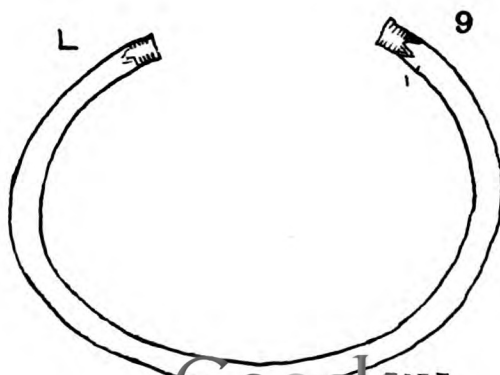
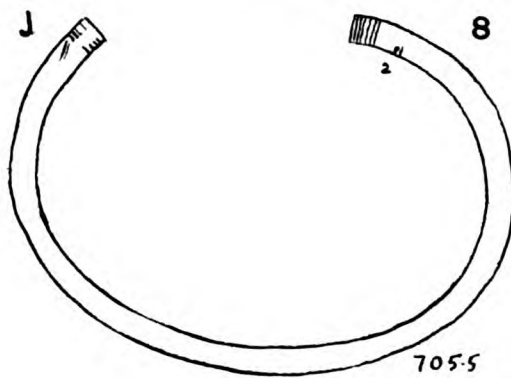
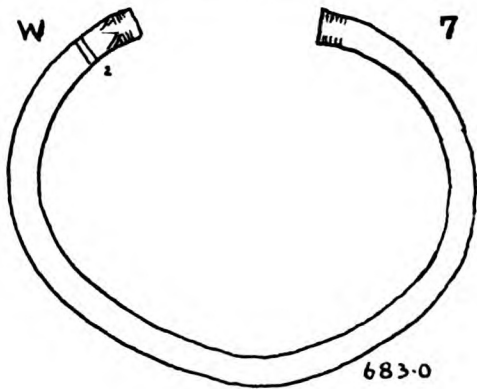
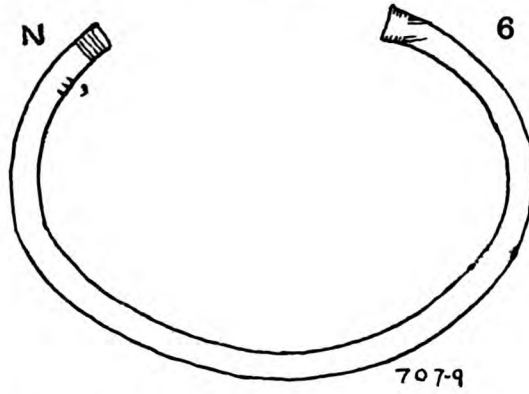
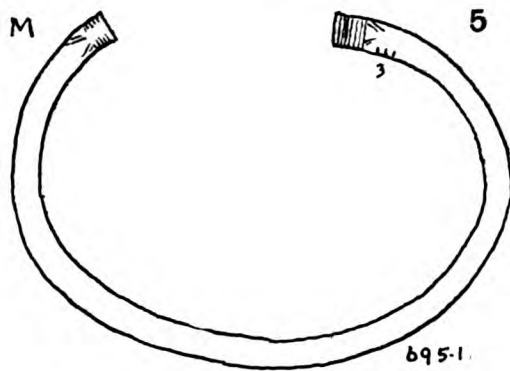
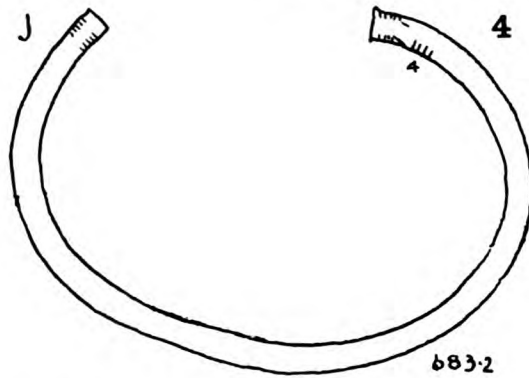
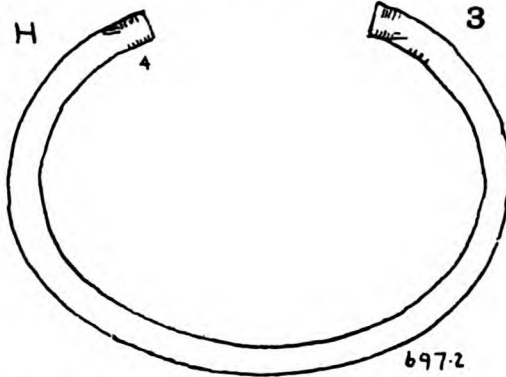
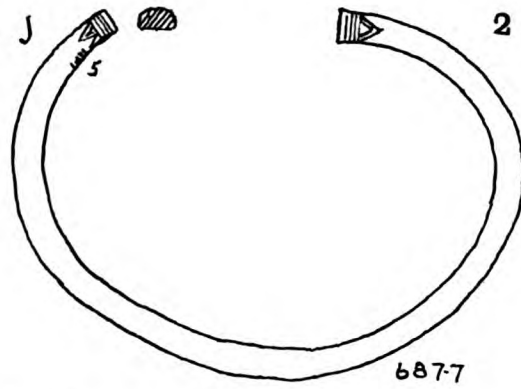
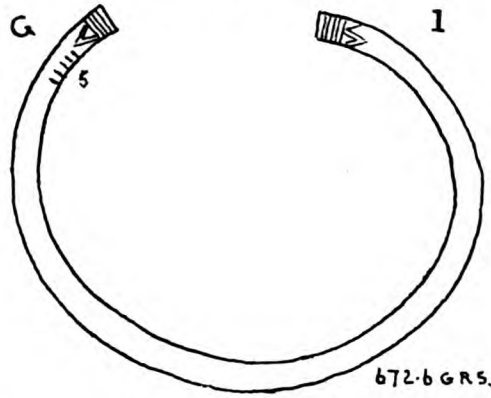
Small letters indicate the place of a part of the group.

## I N D E X

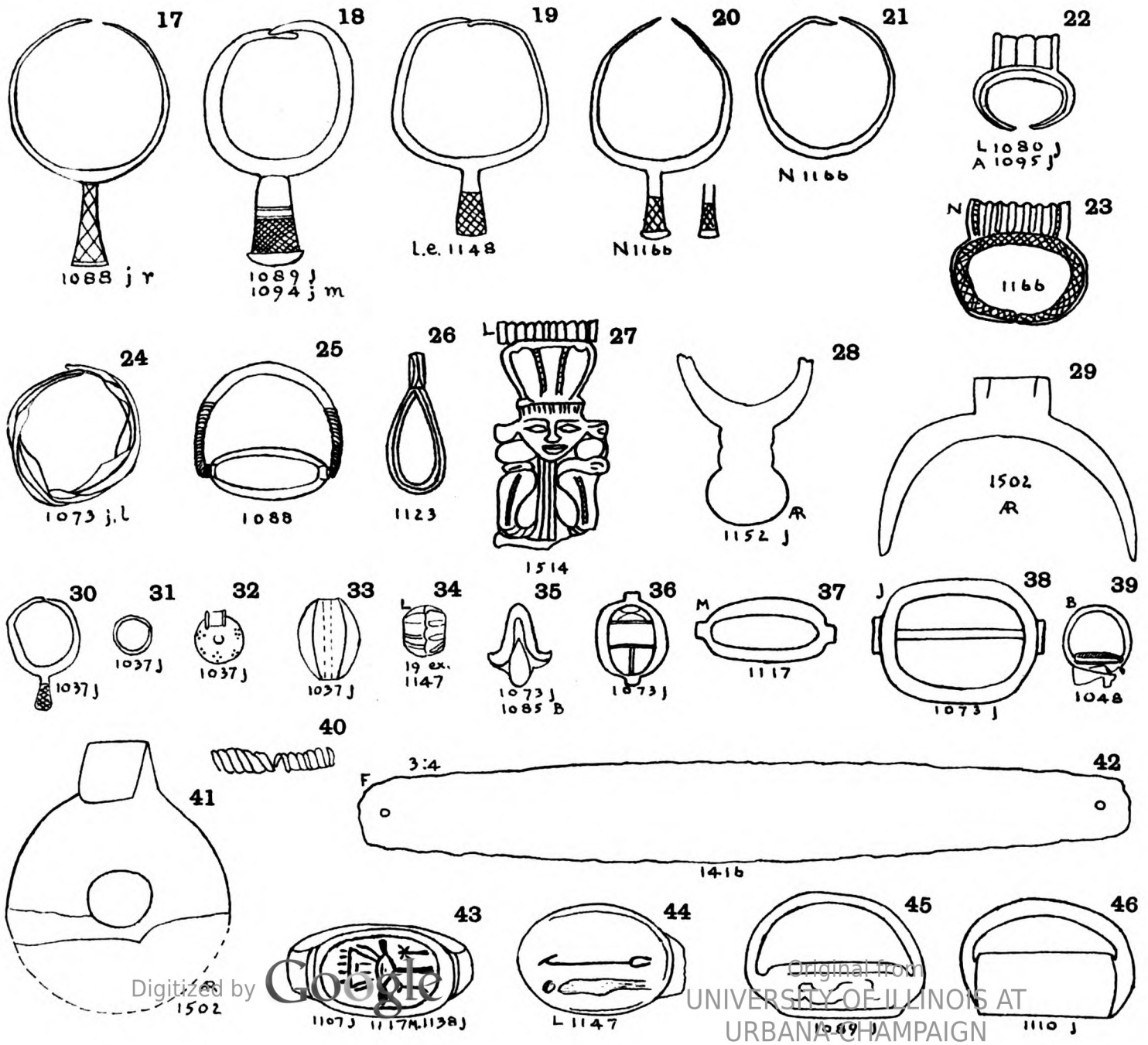
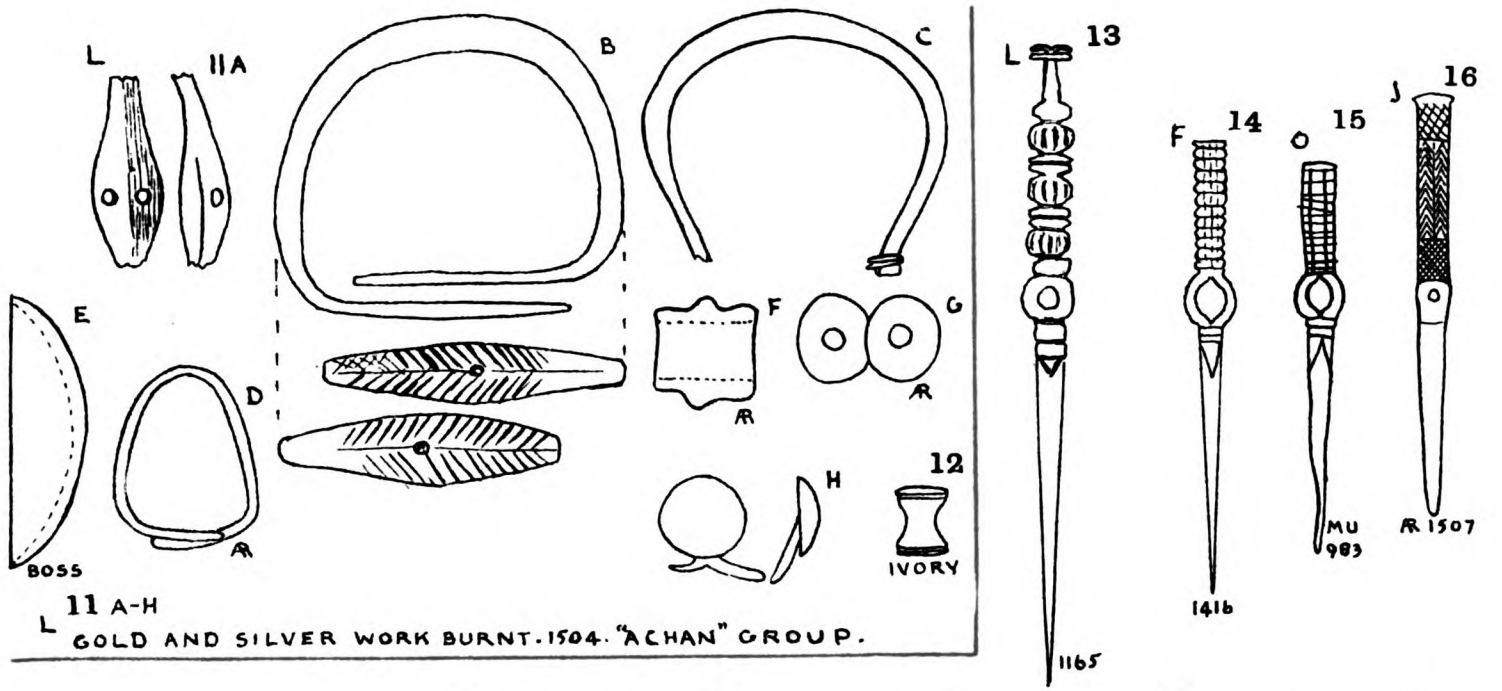
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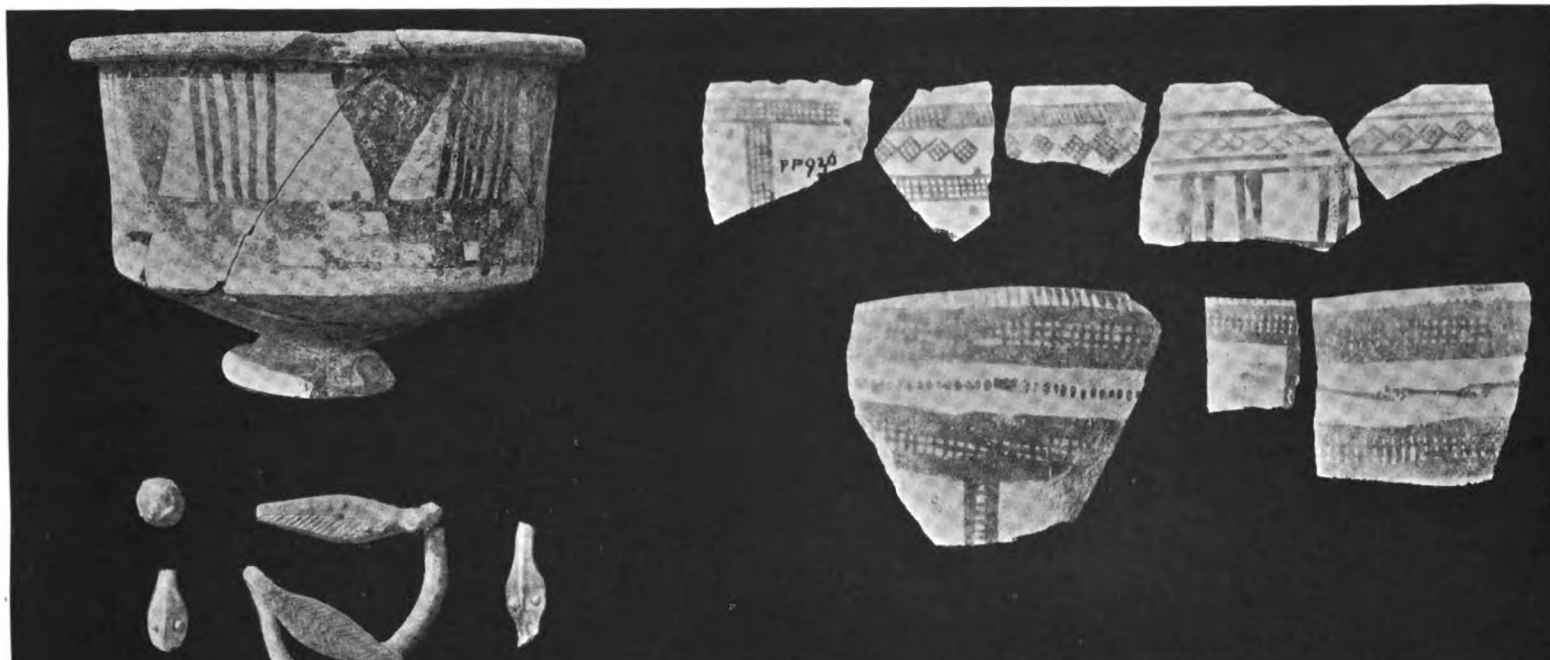




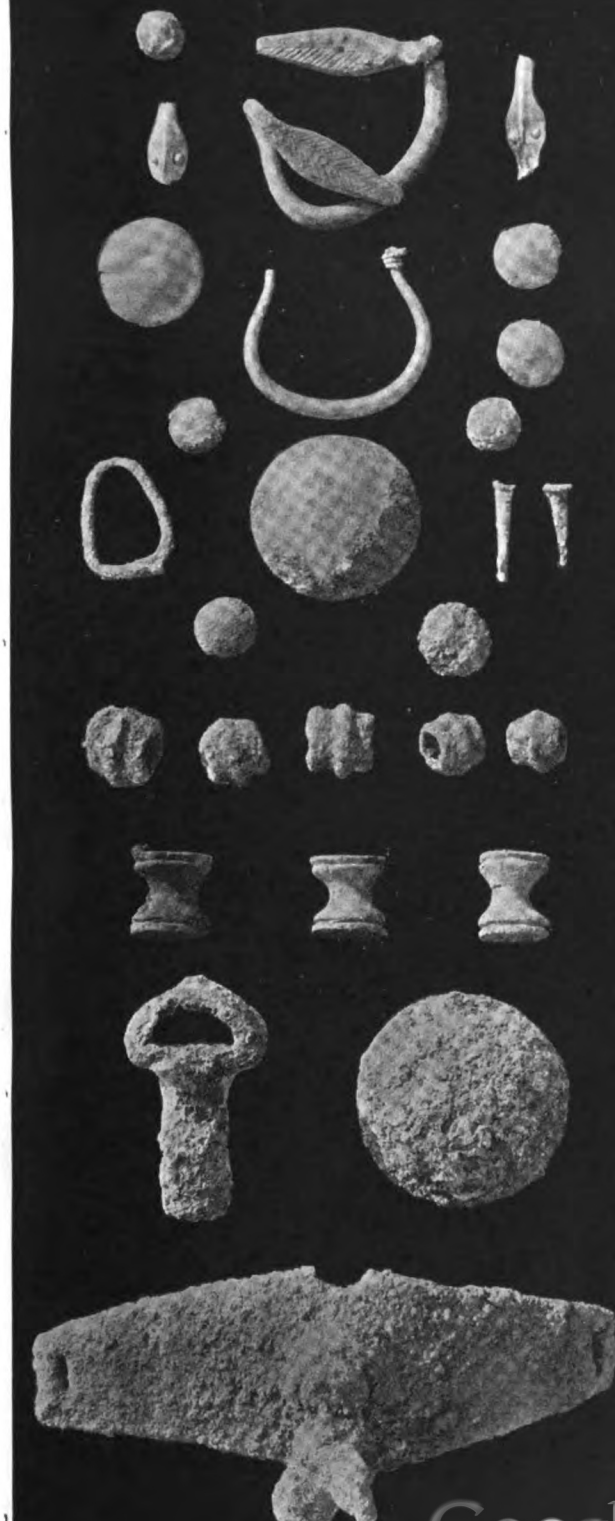
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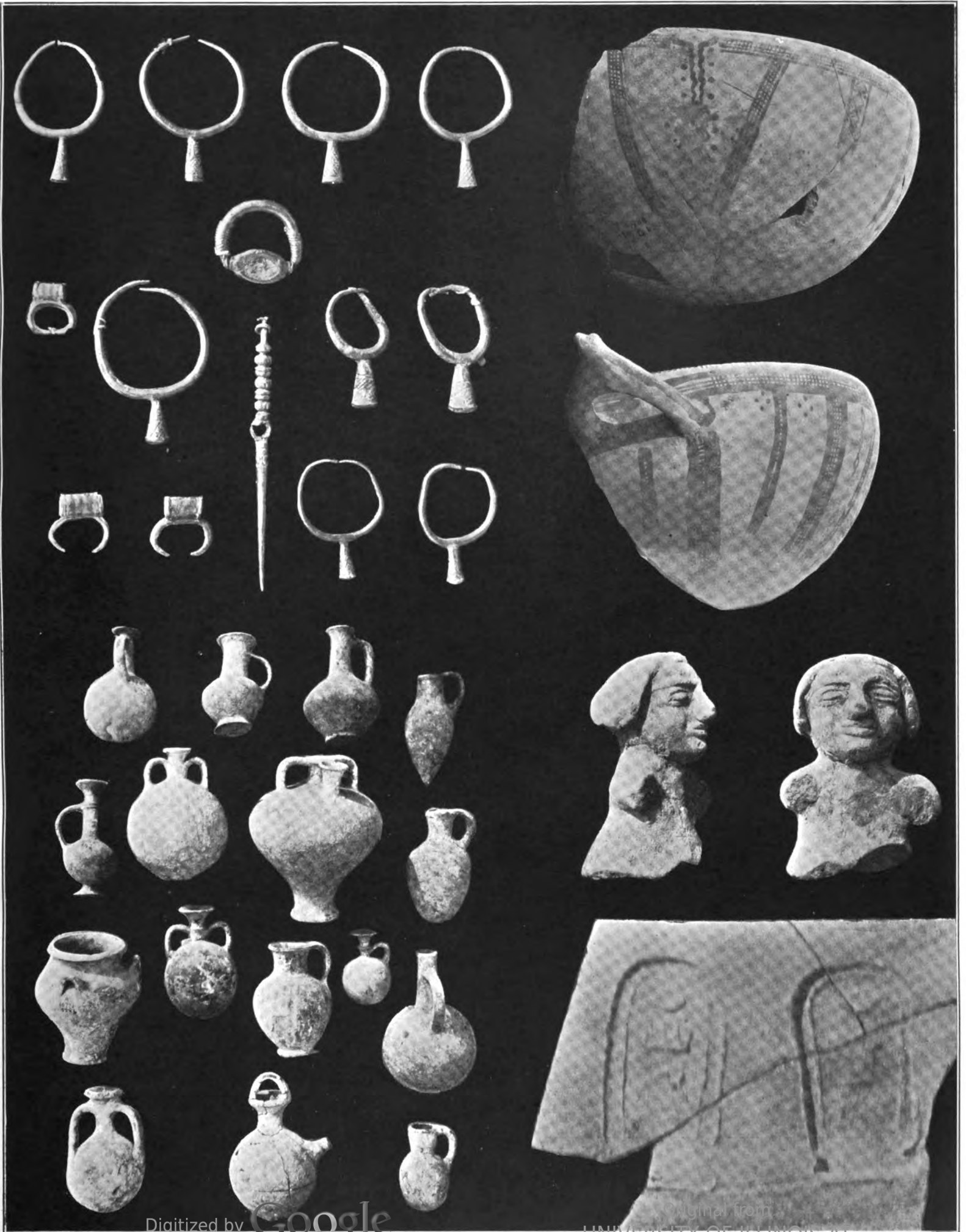
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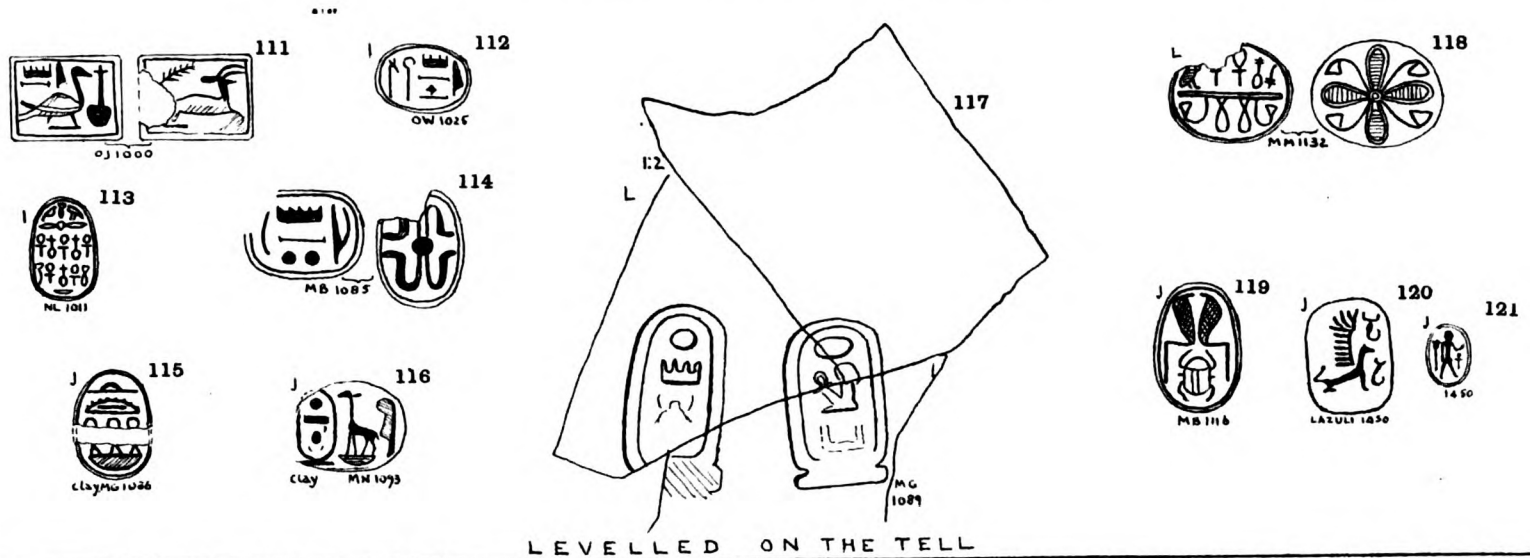
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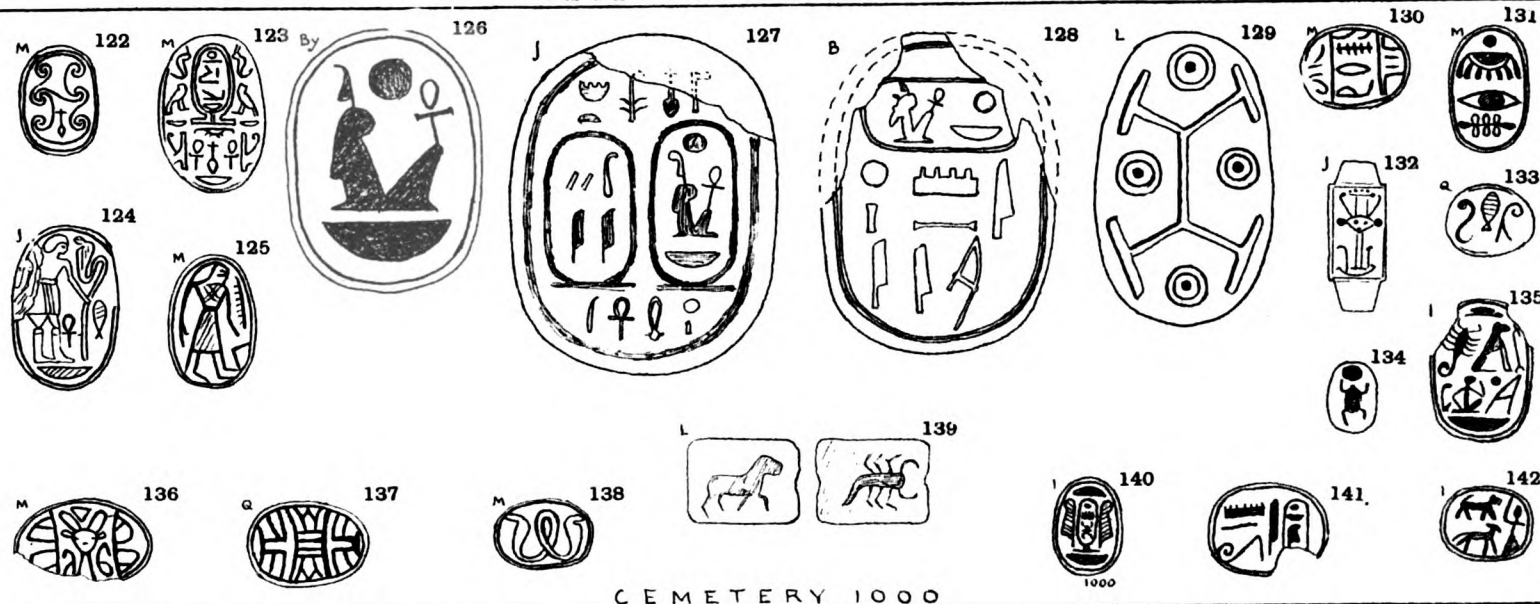
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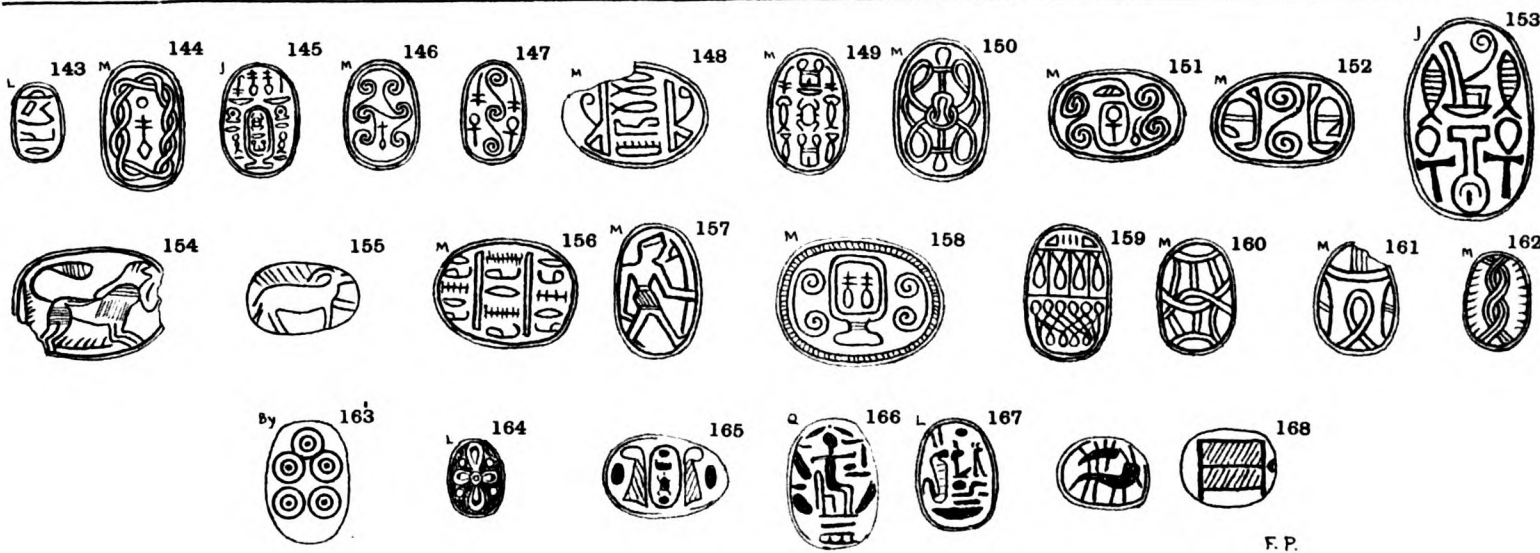
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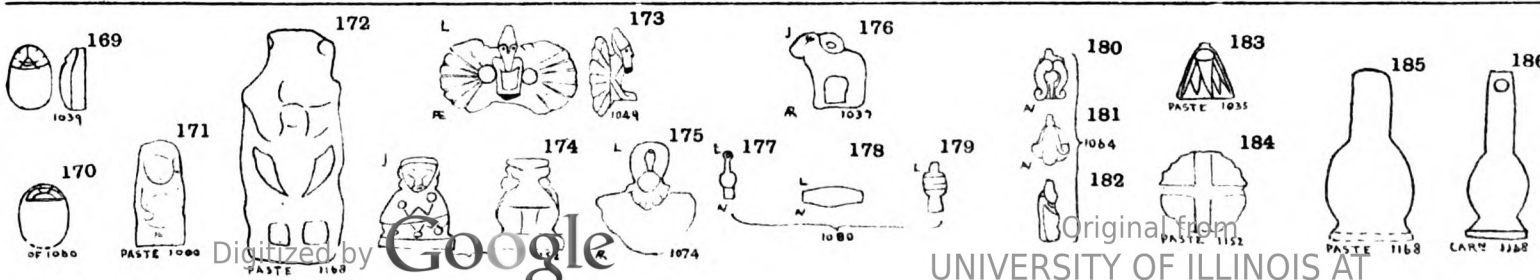
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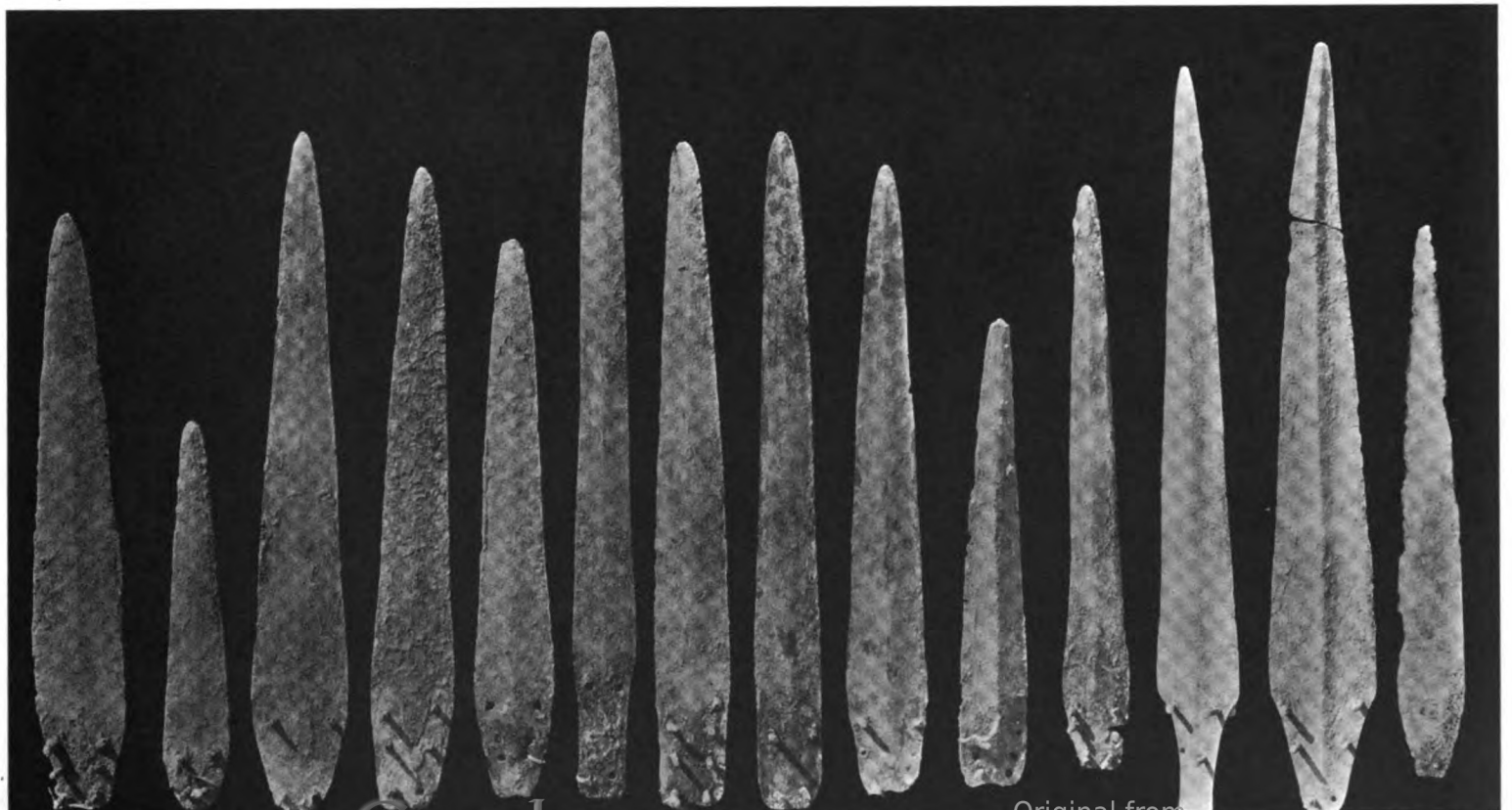


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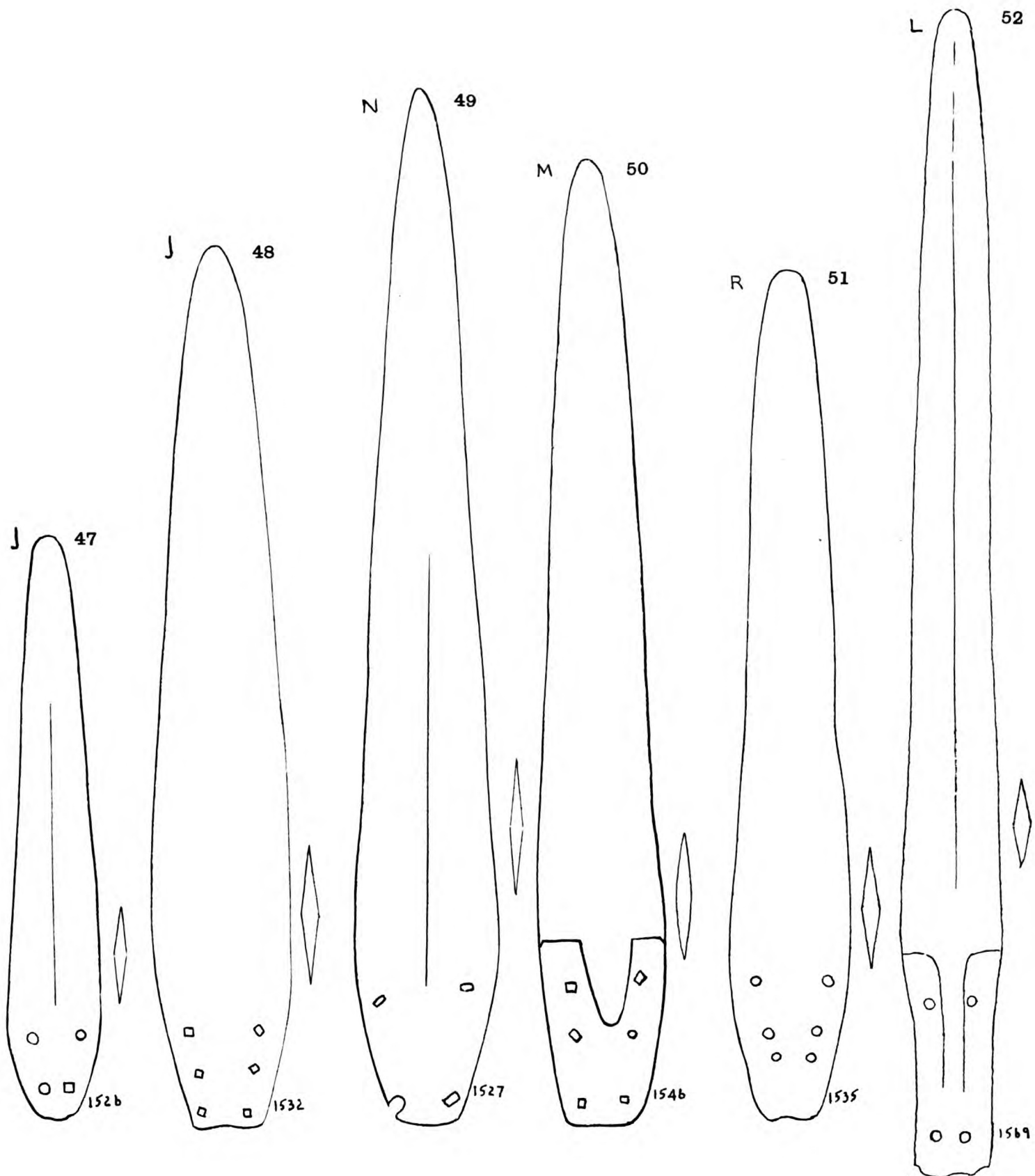


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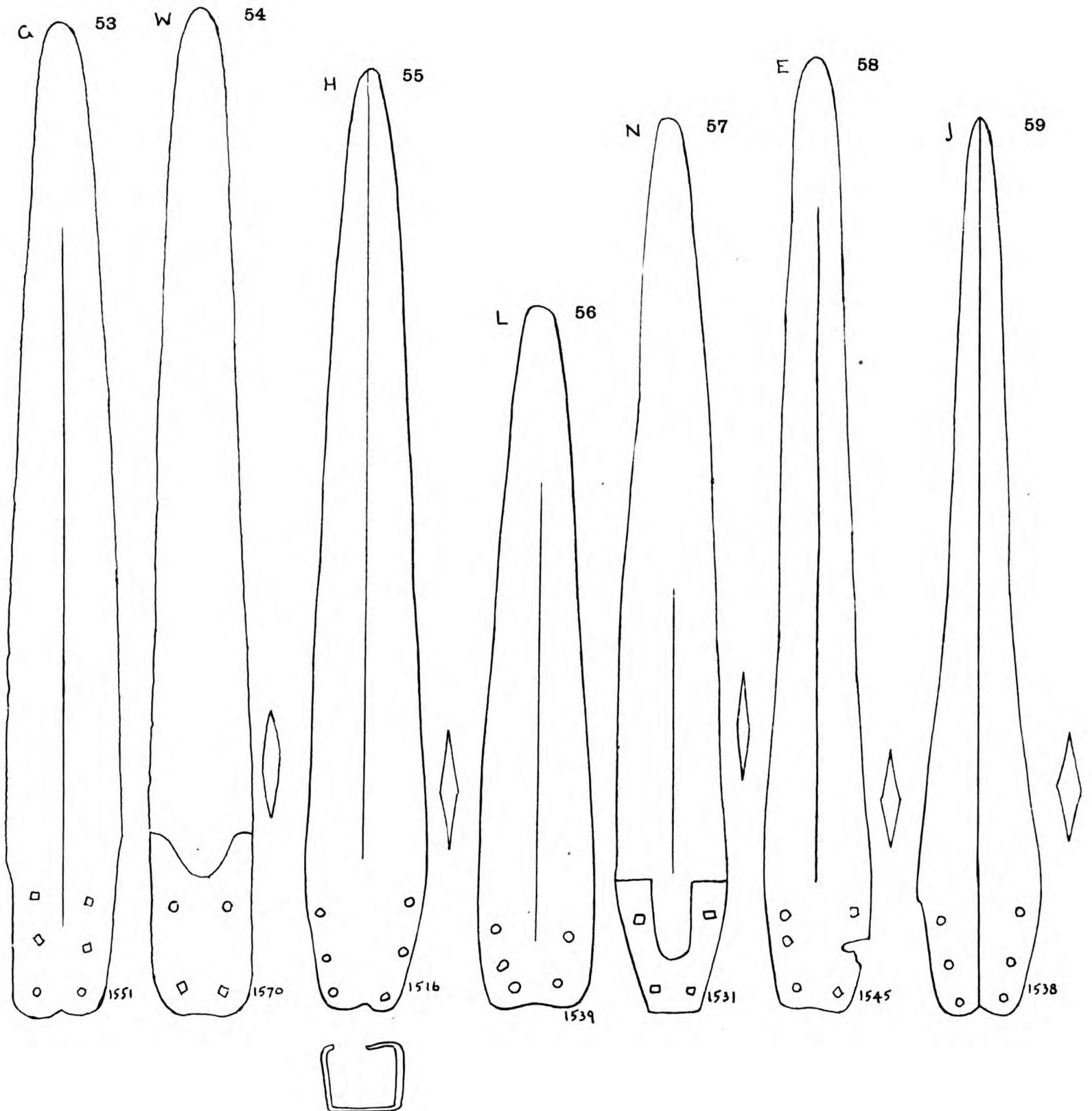


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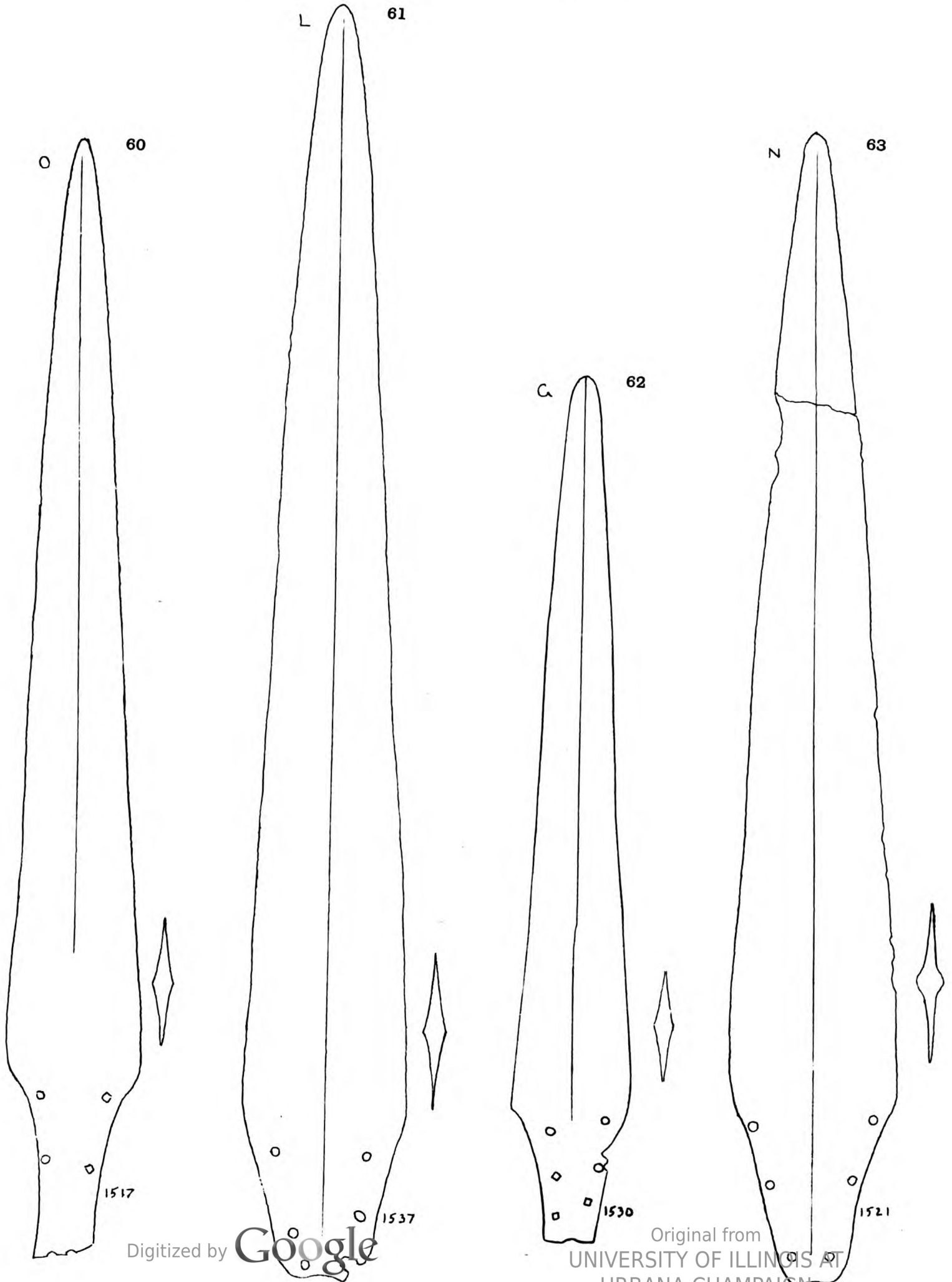
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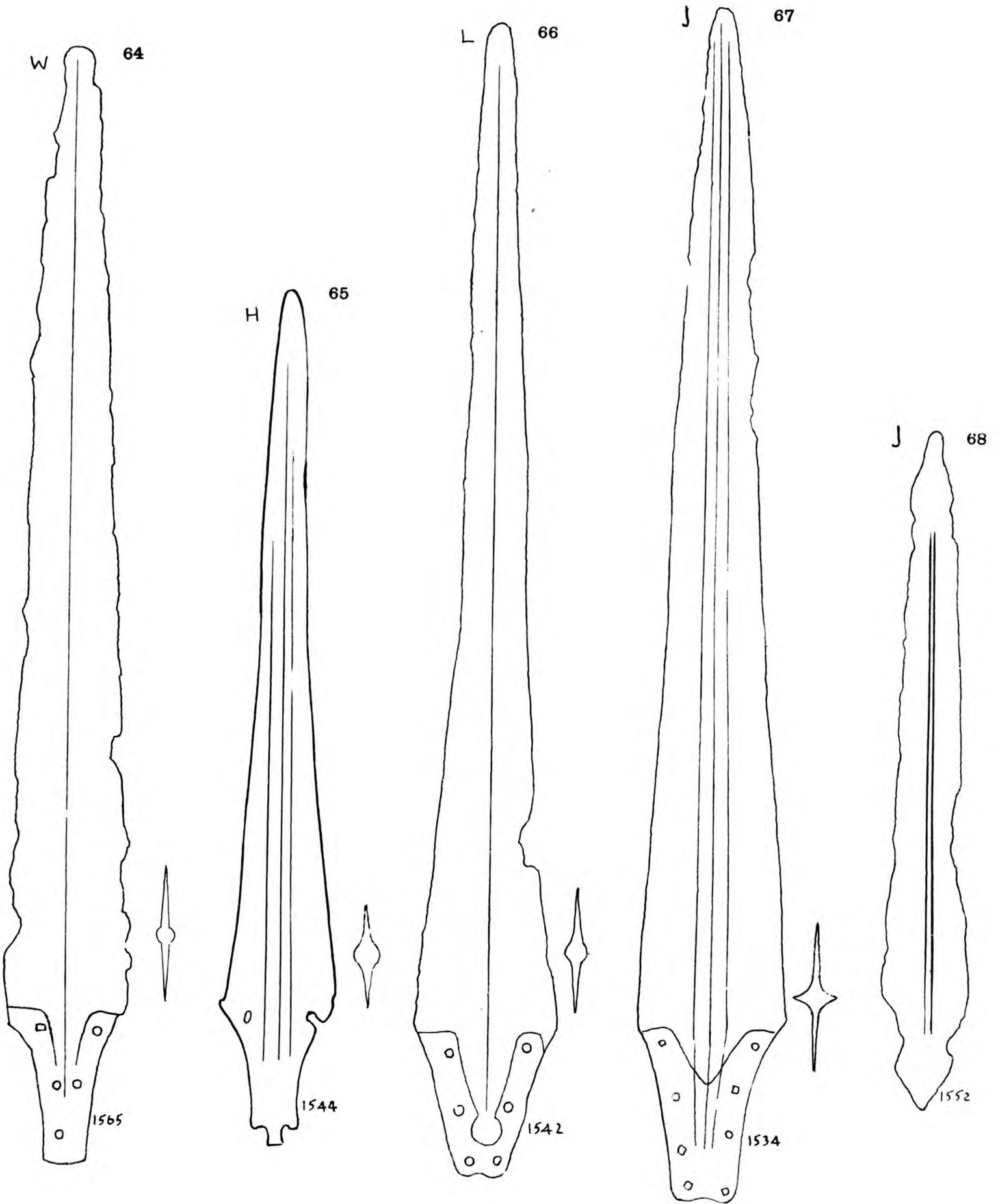


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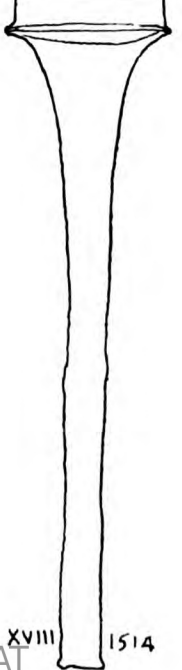
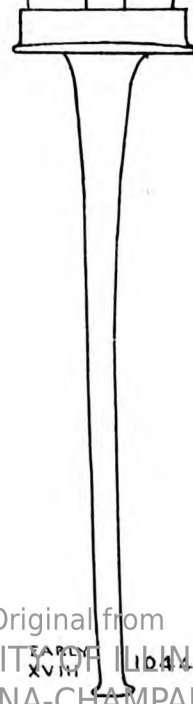
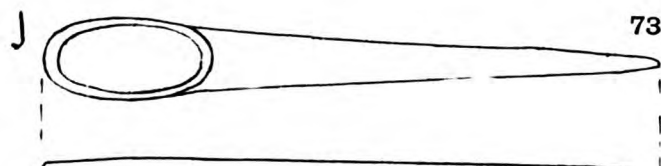
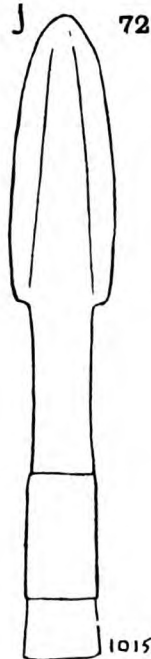
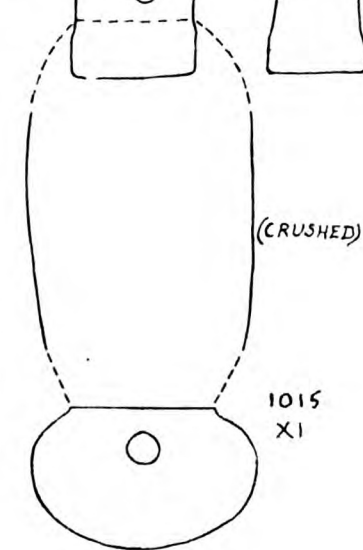
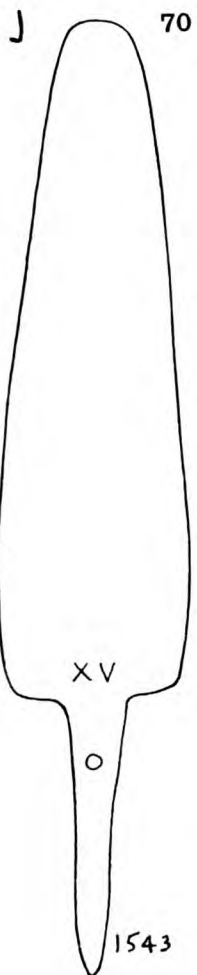
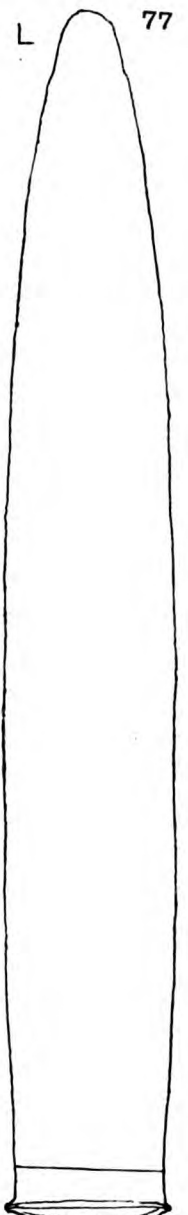
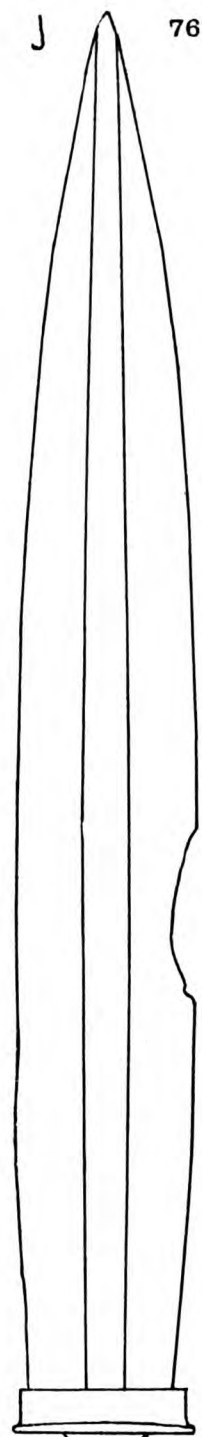
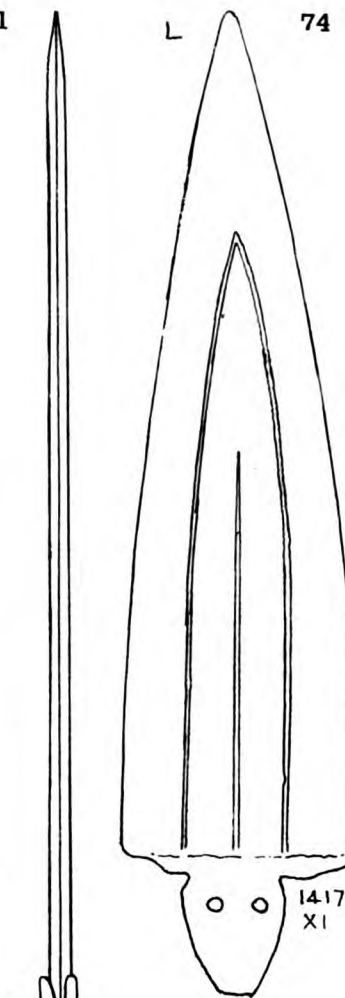
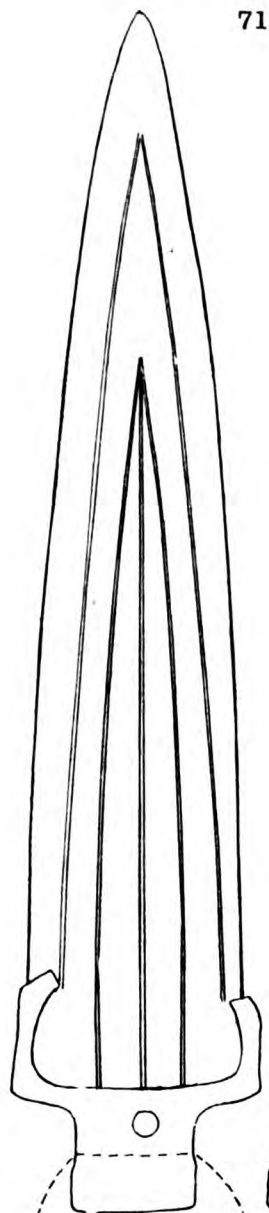
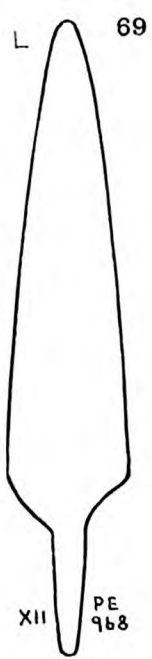


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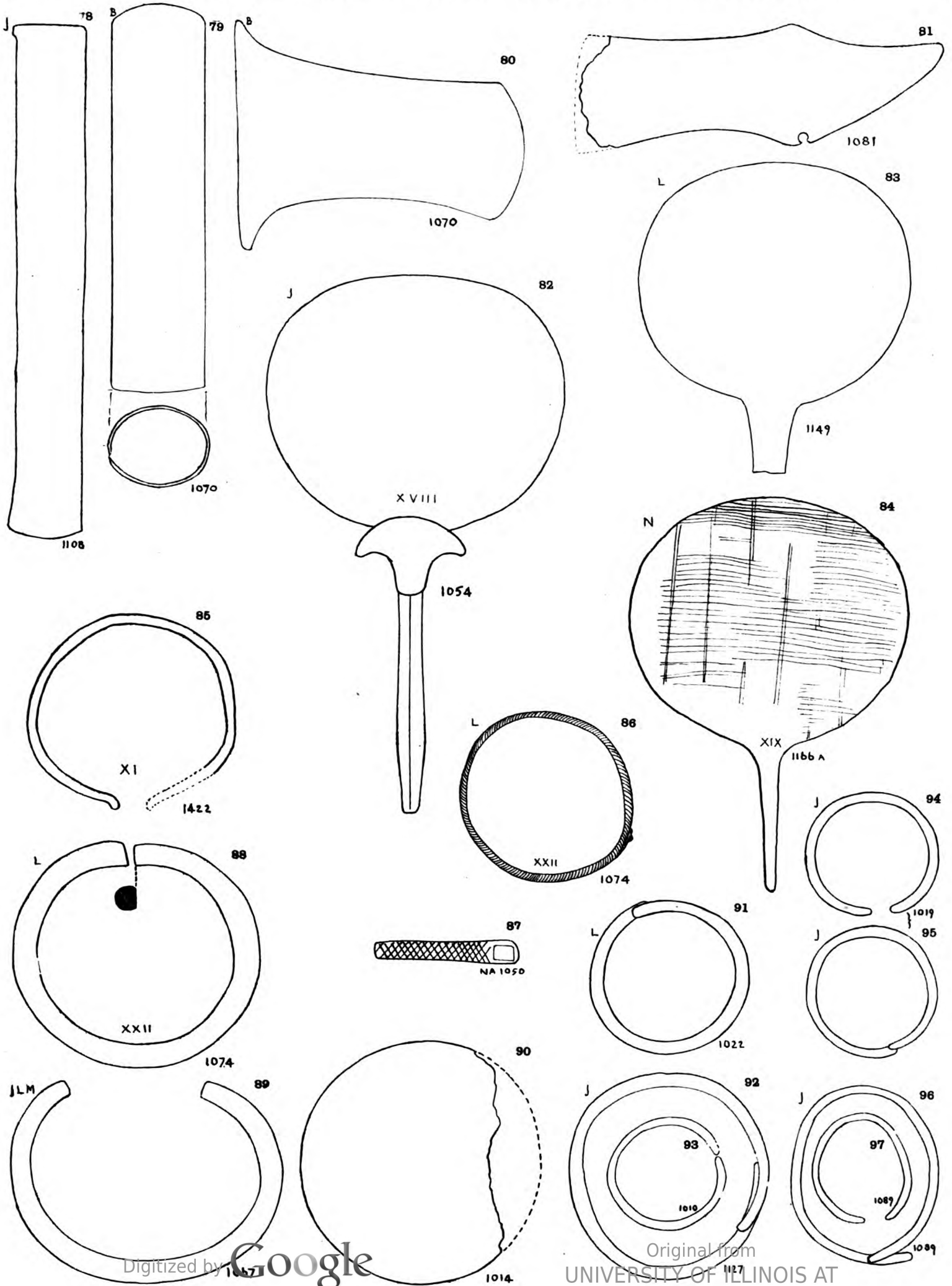




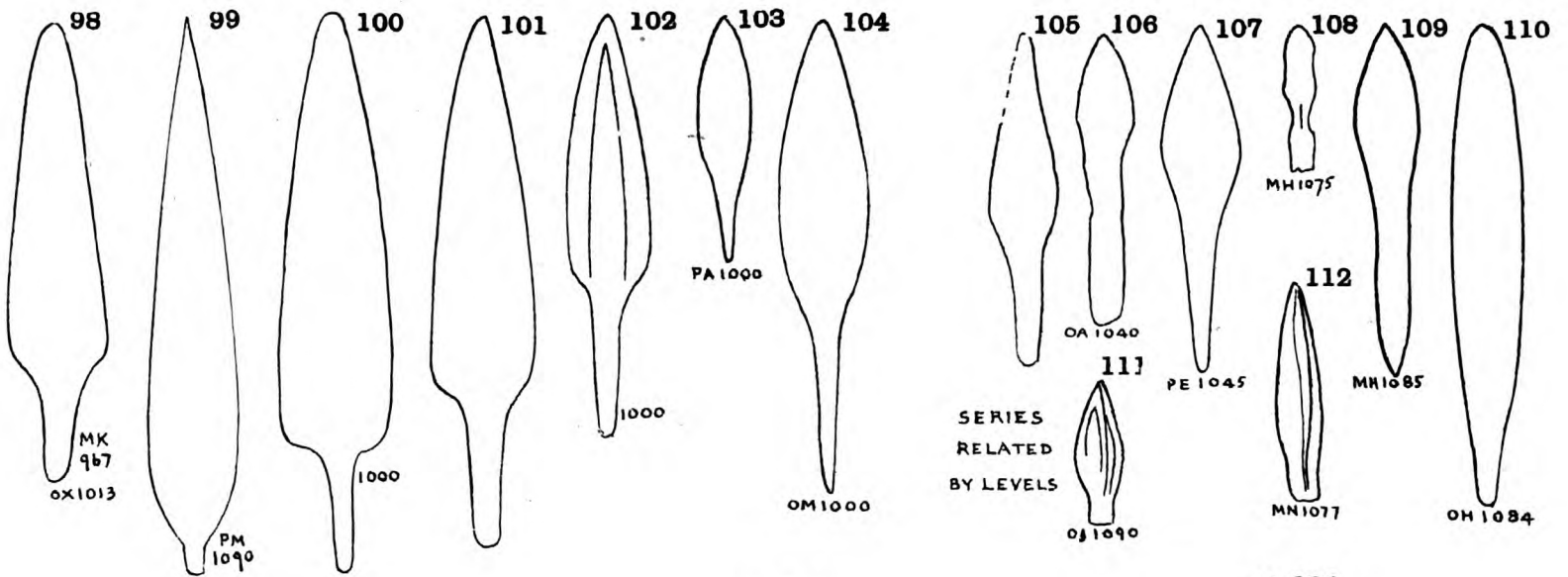
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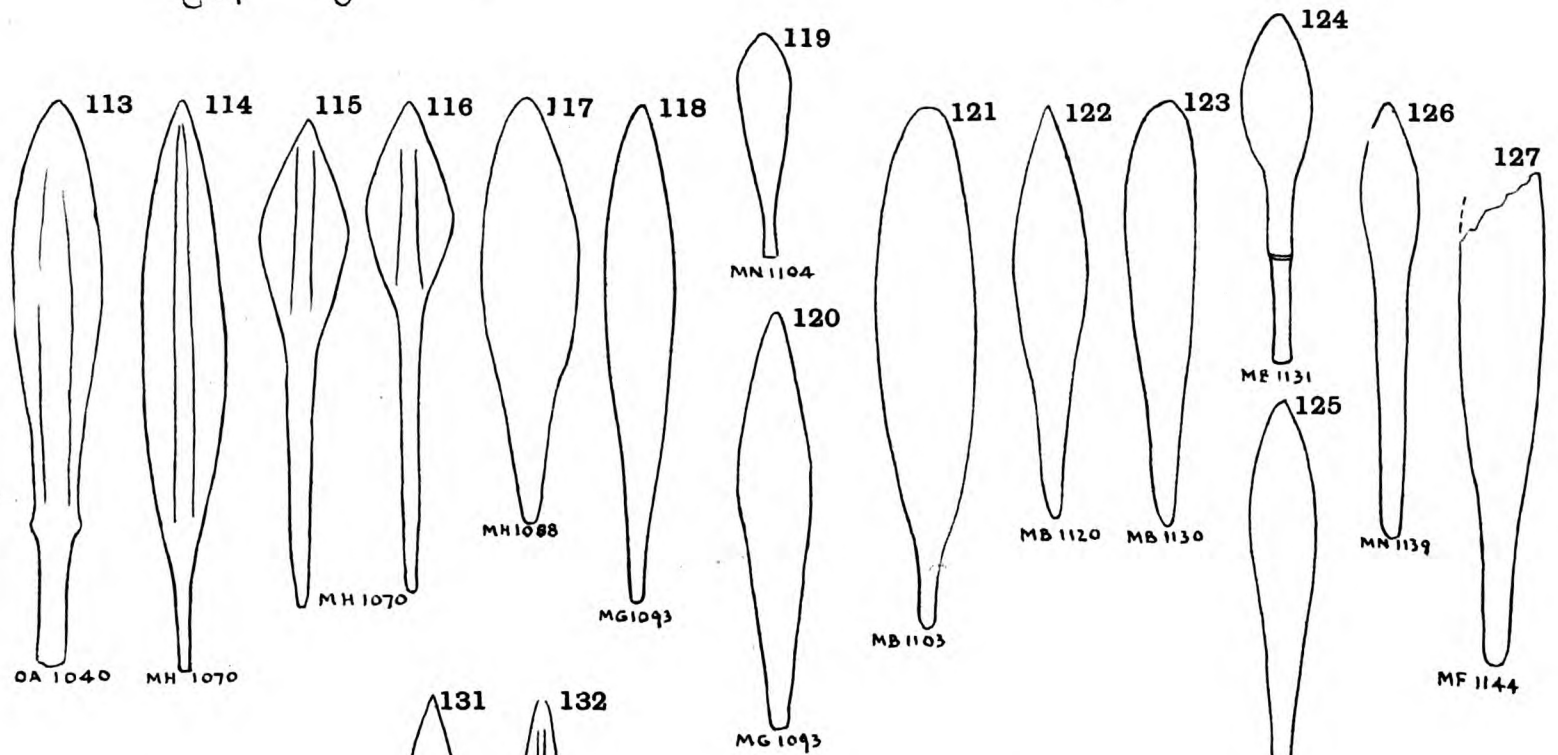
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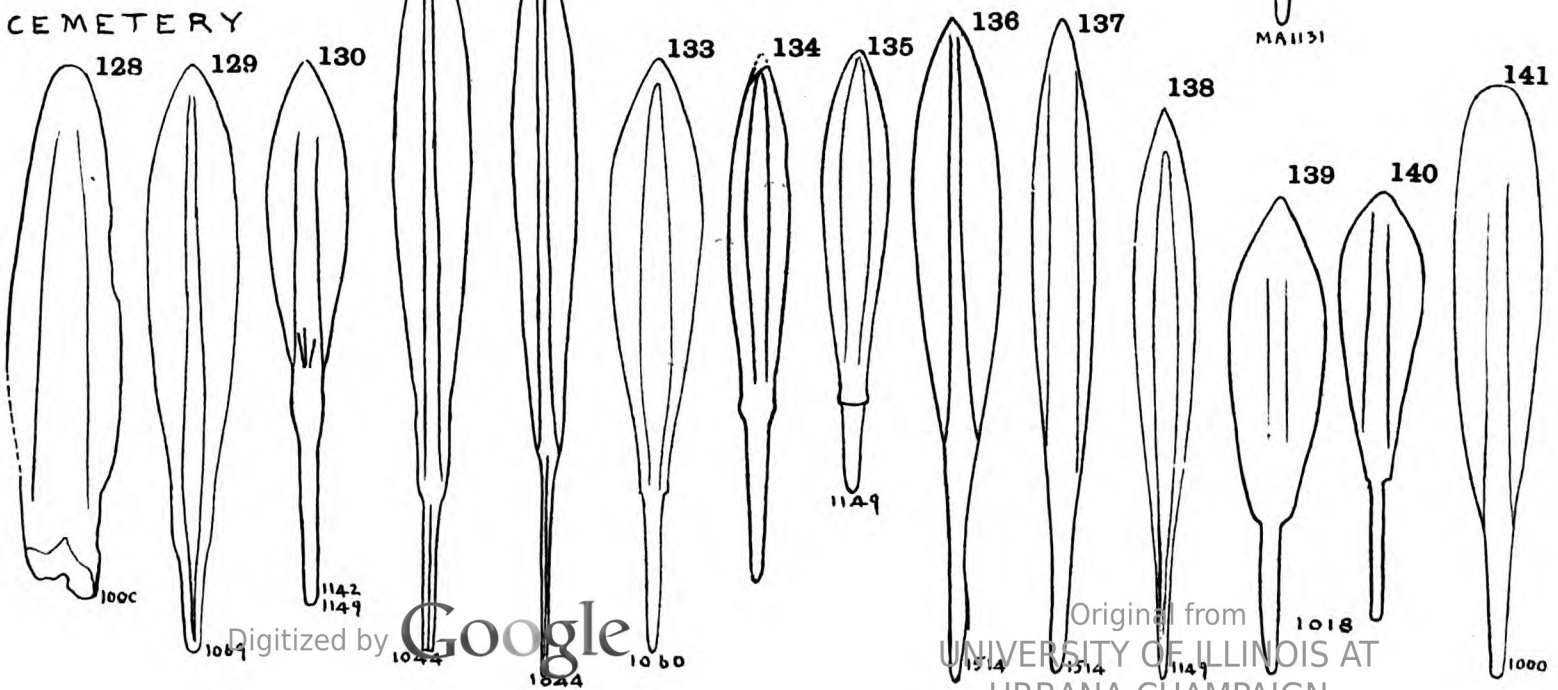
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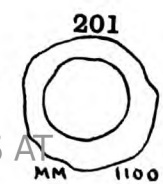
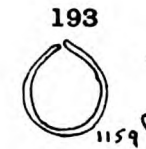
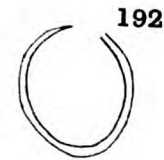
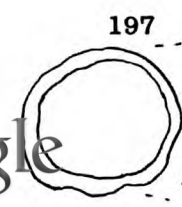
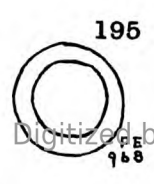
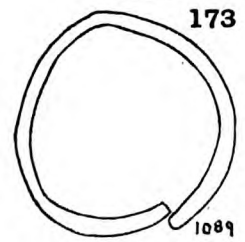
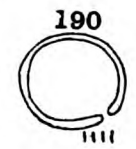
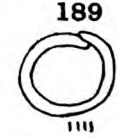
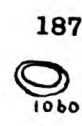
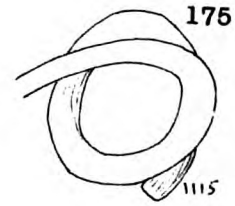
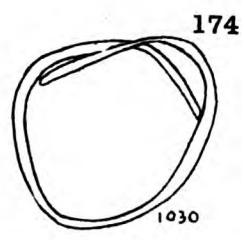
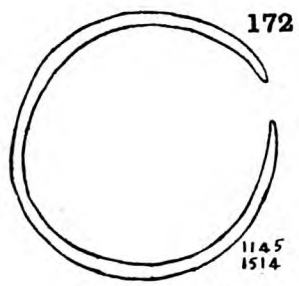
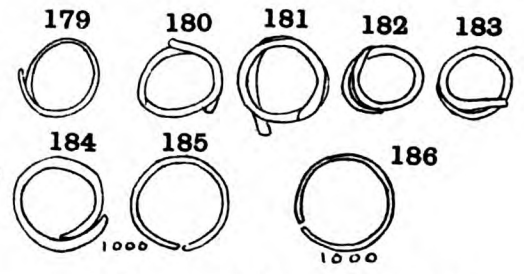
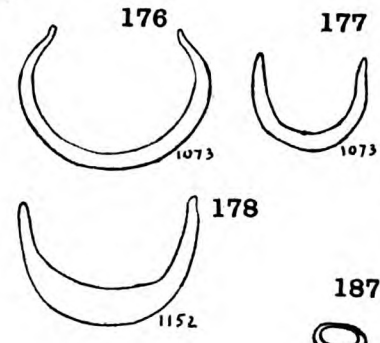
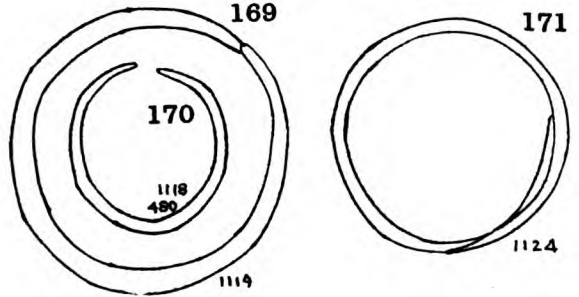
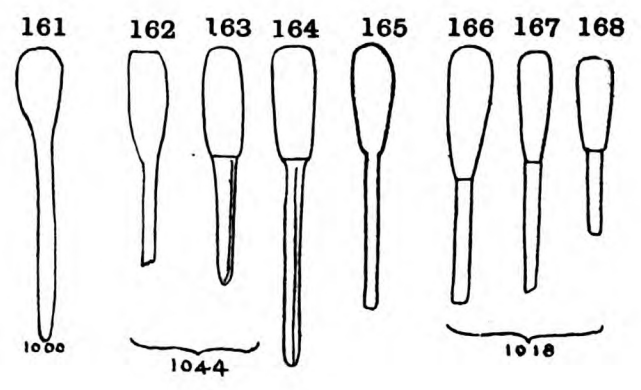
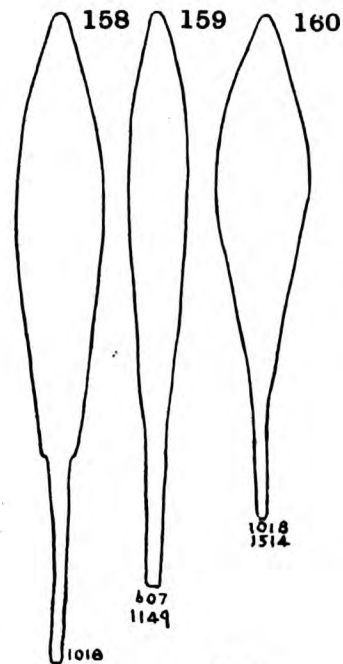
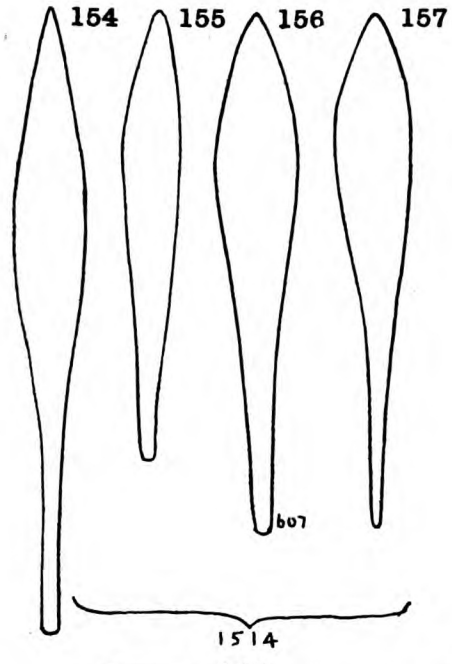
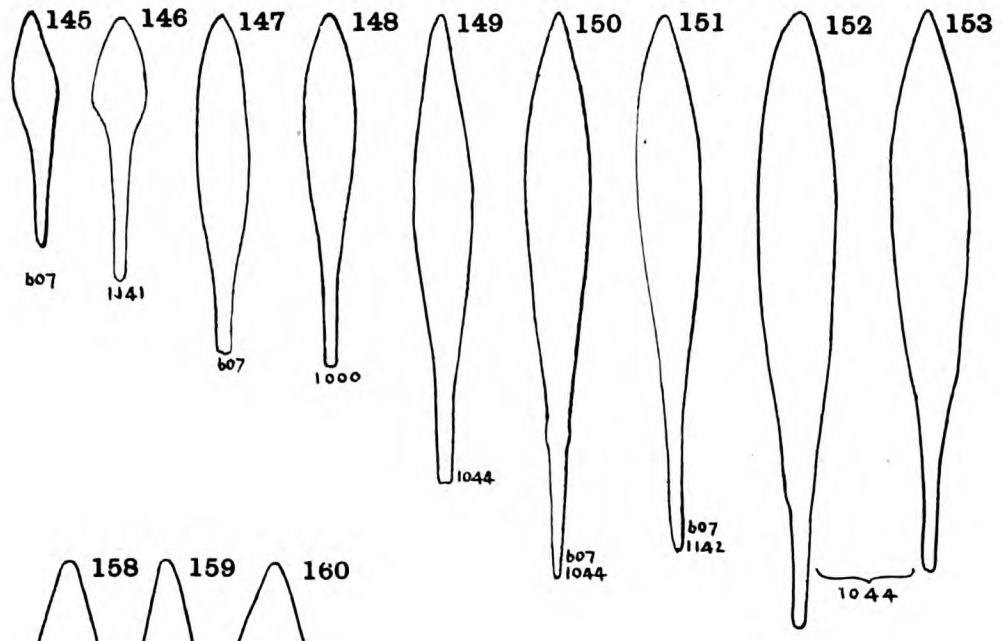
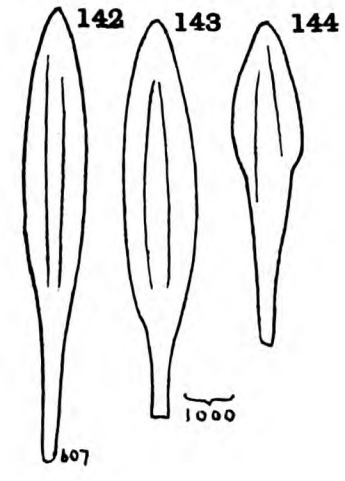


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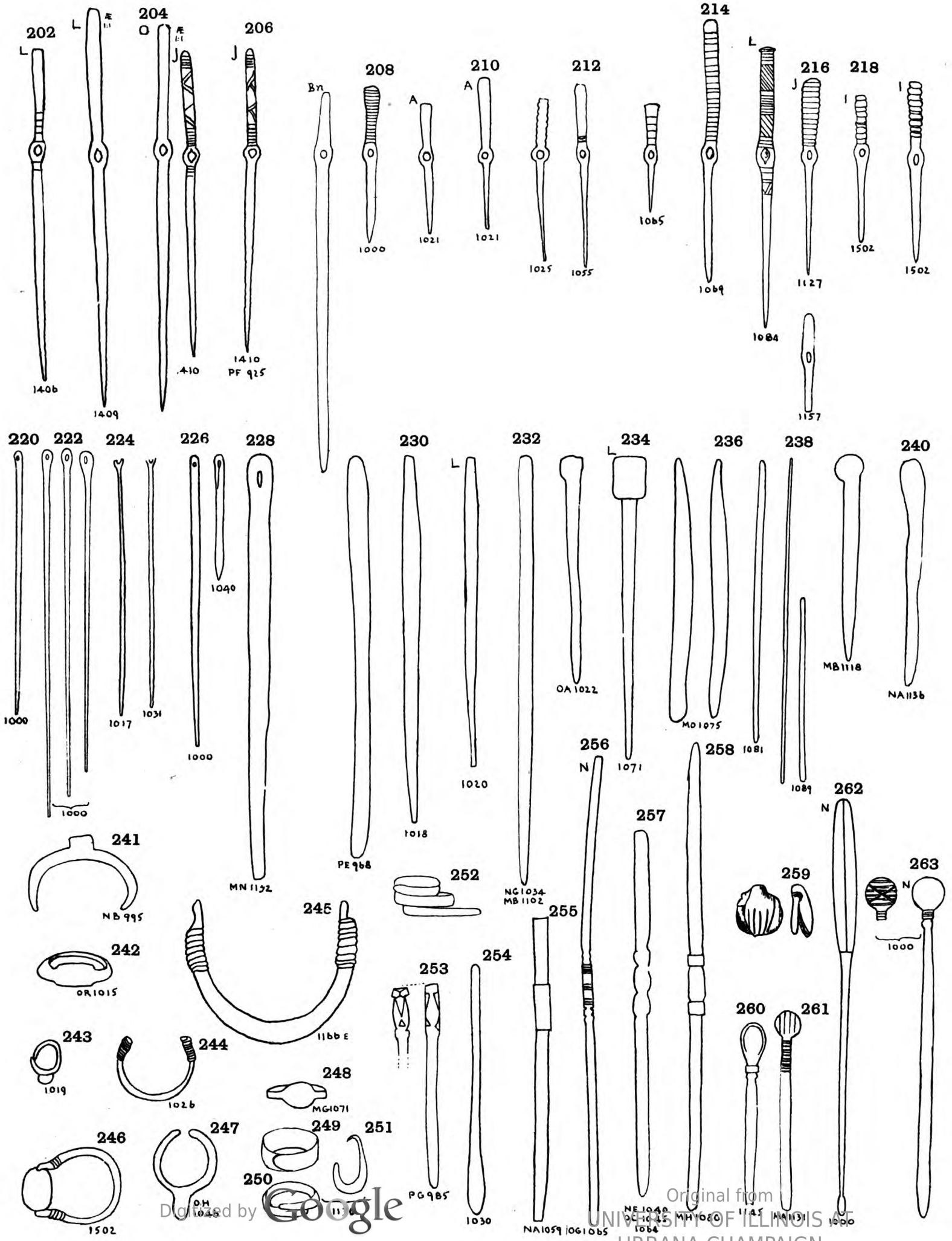


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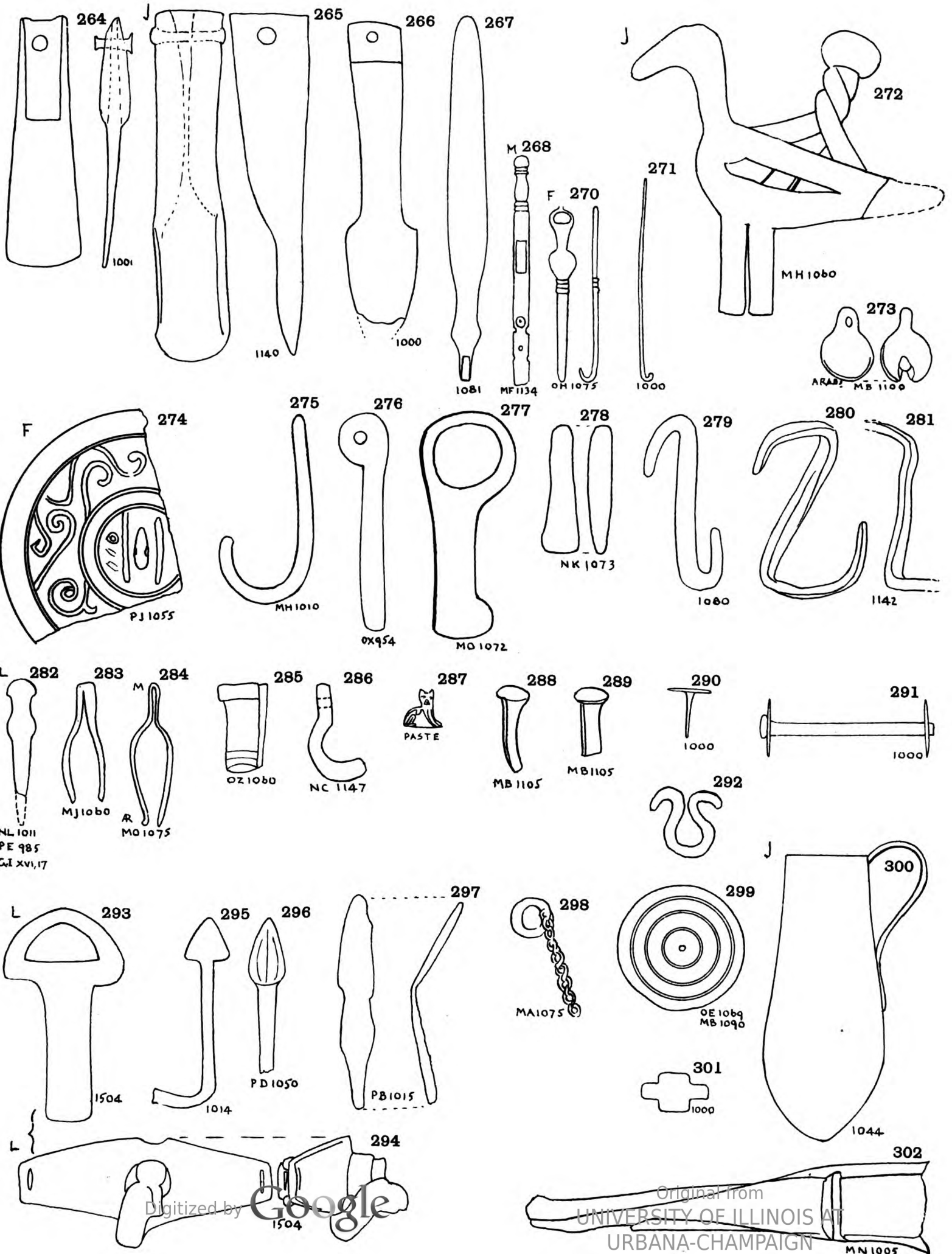




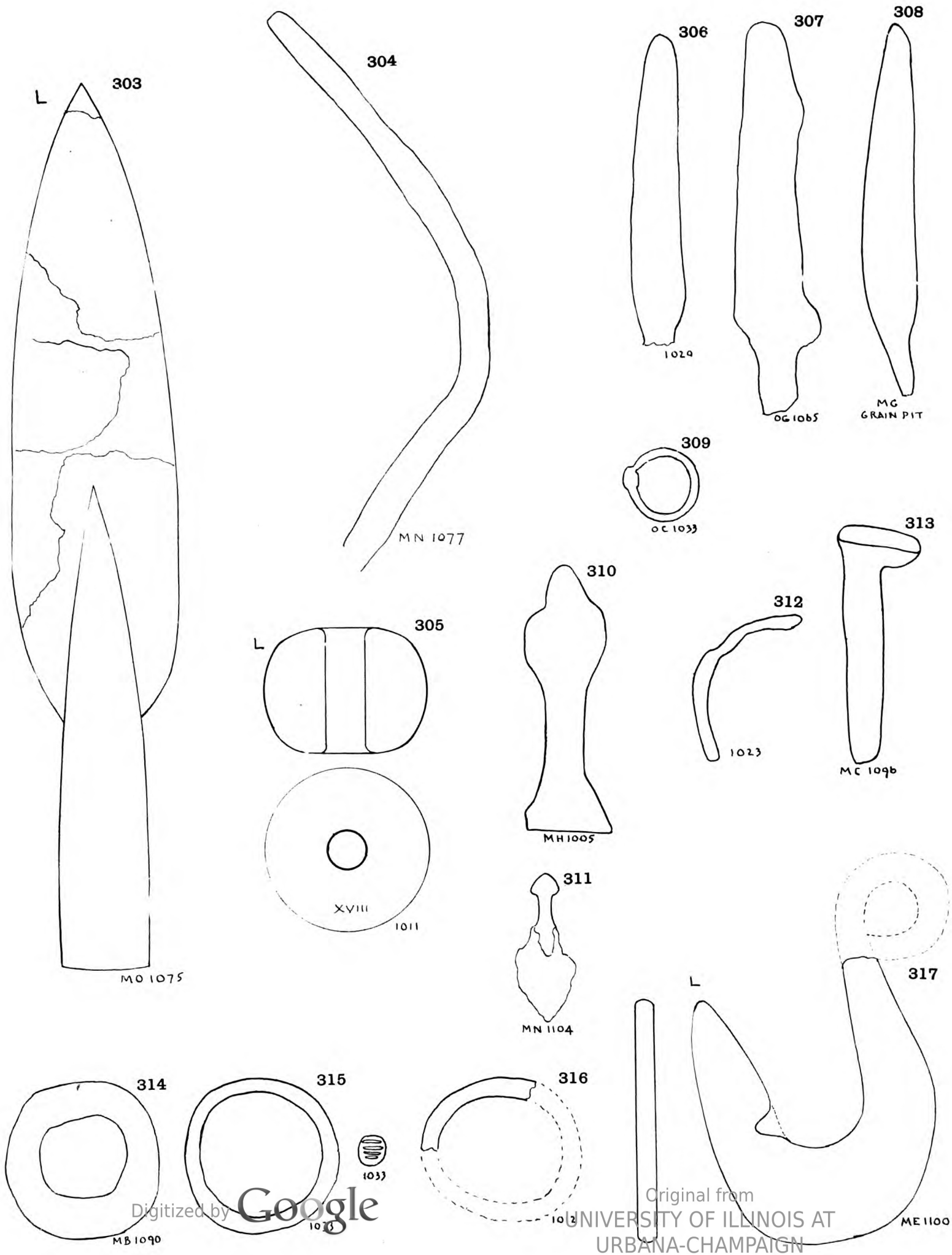
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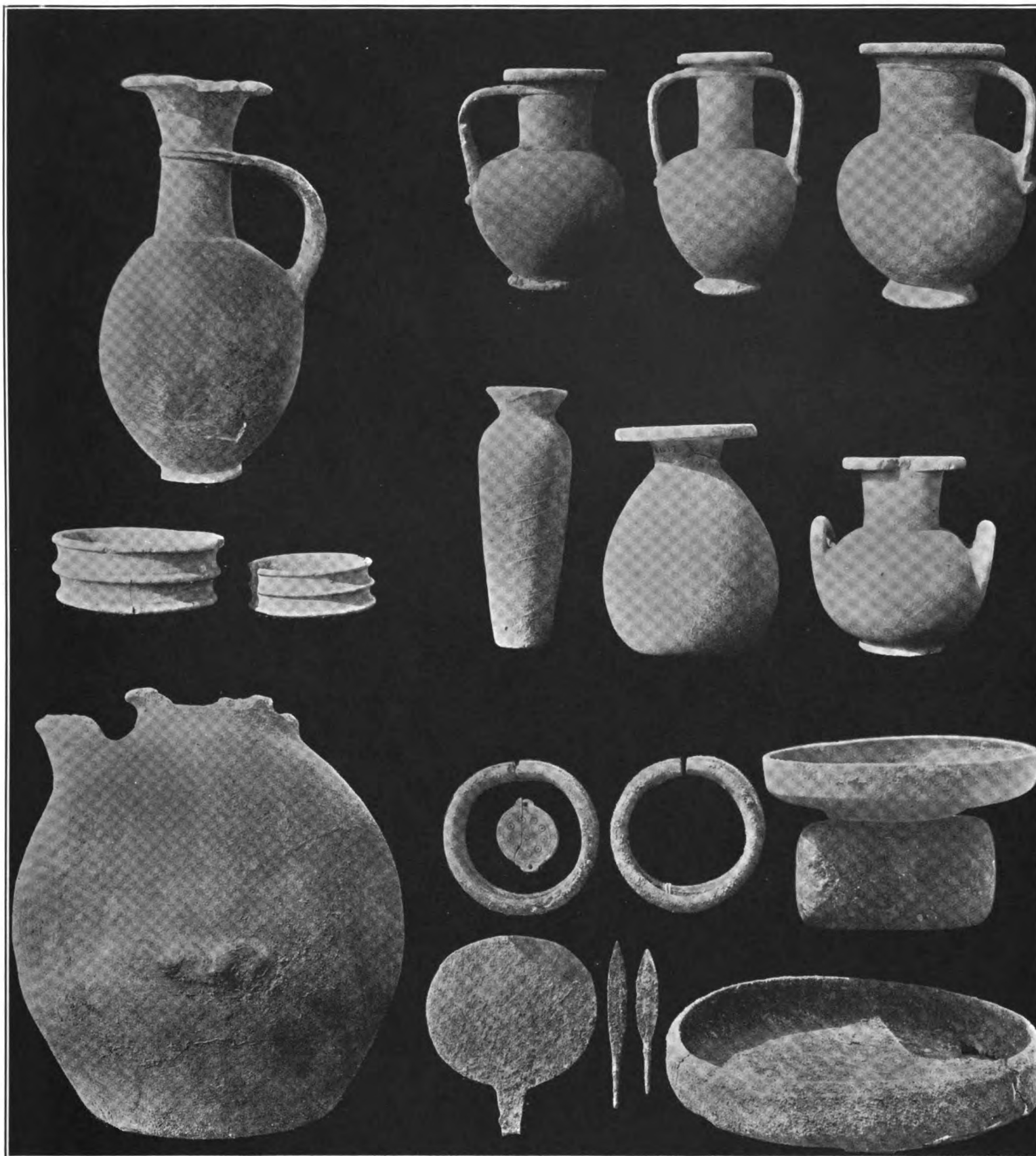


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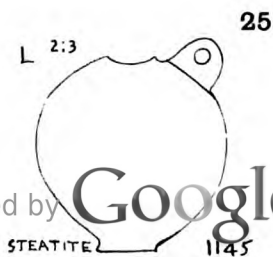
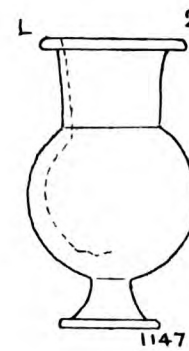
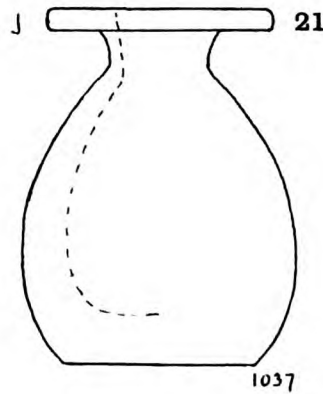
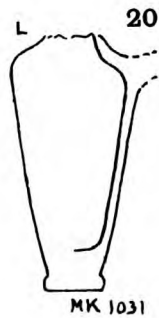
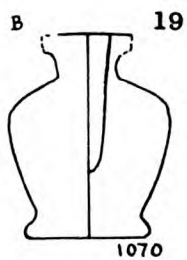
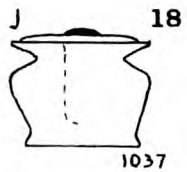
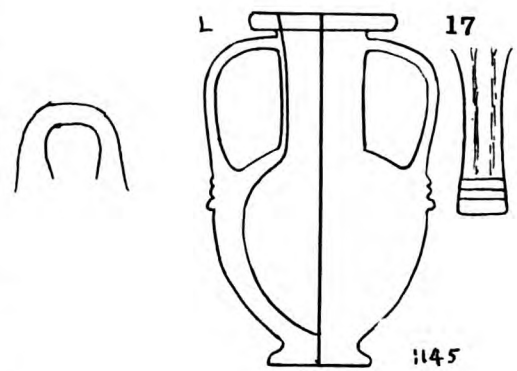
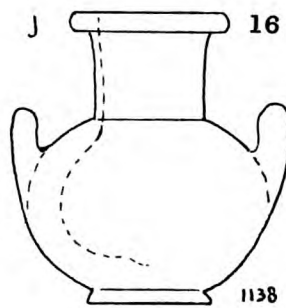
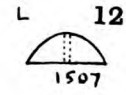
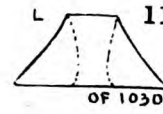
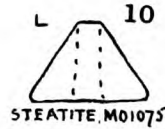
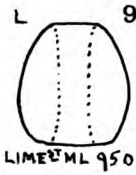
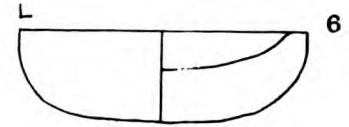
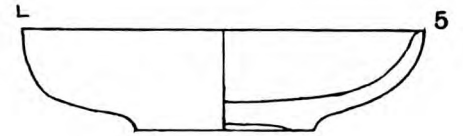
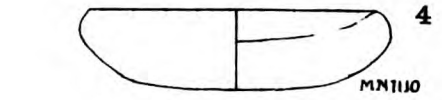
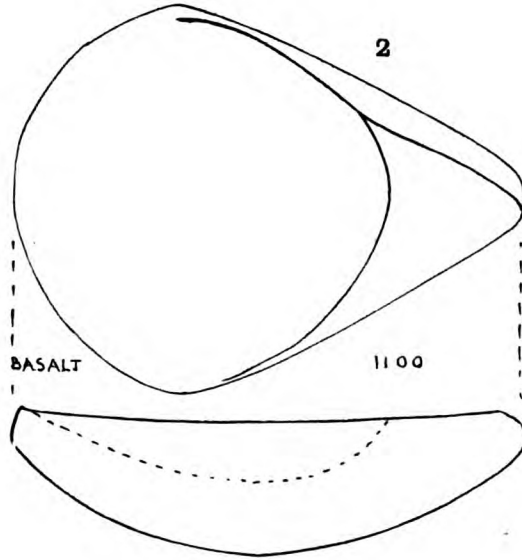
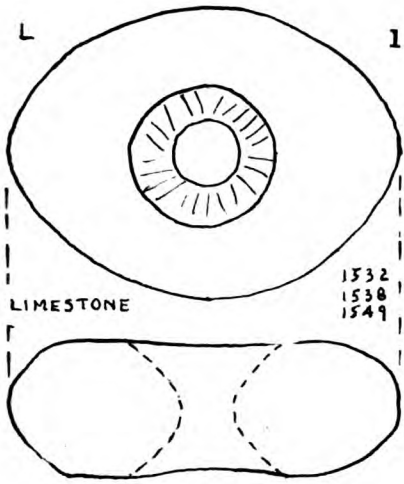


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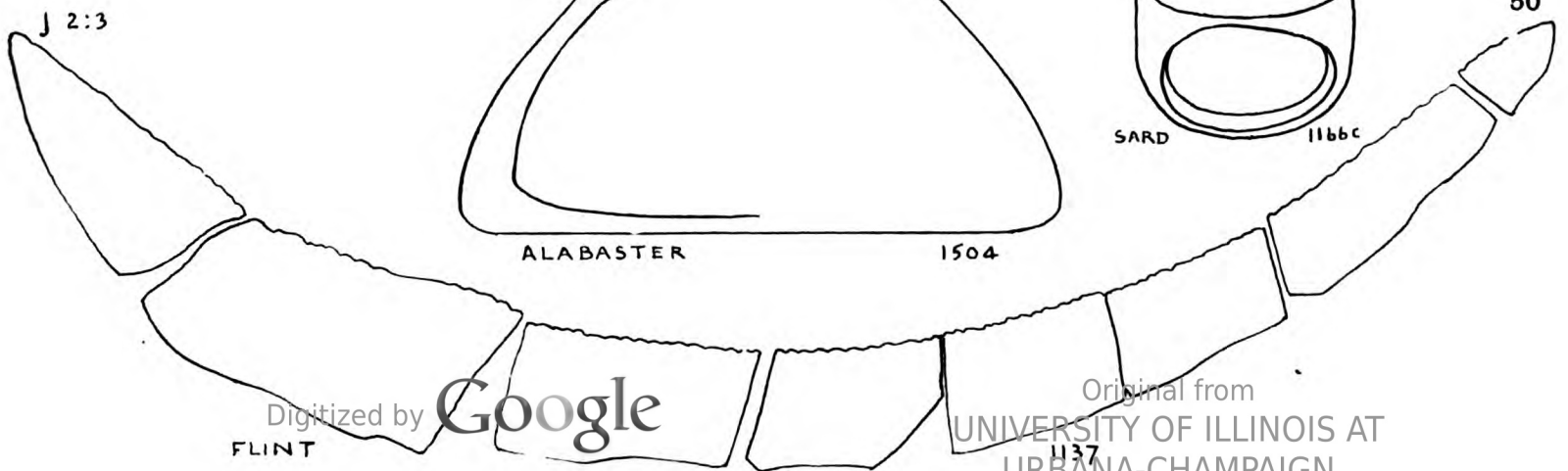
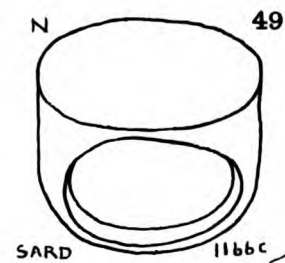
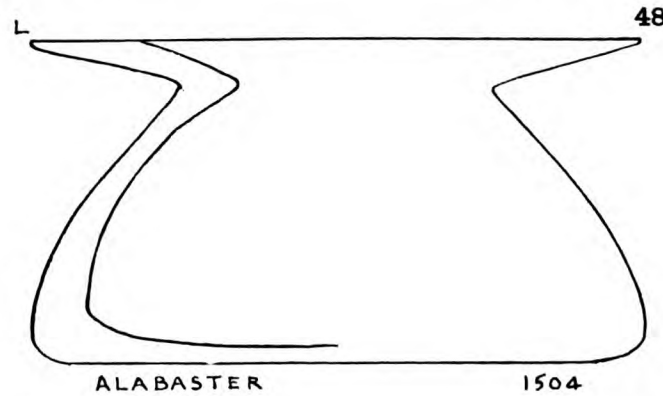
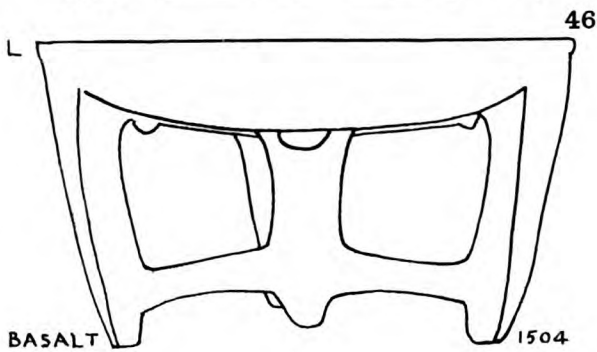
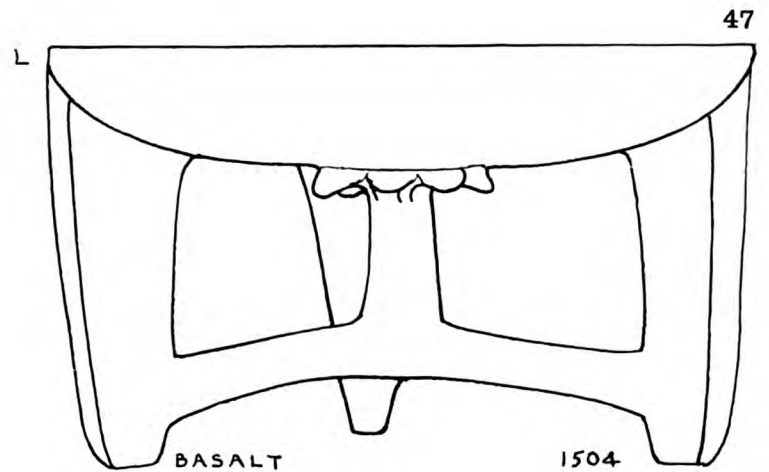
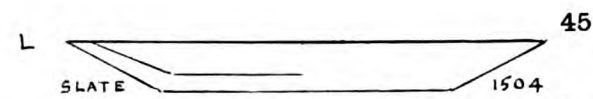
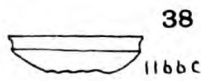
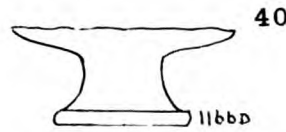
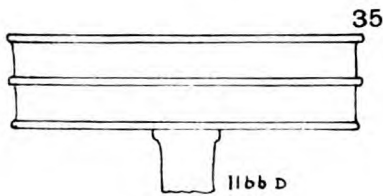
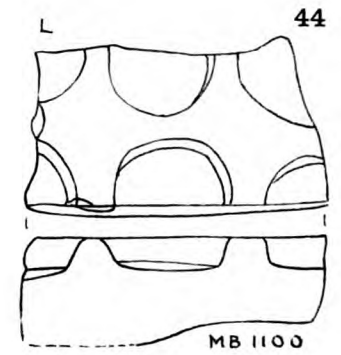
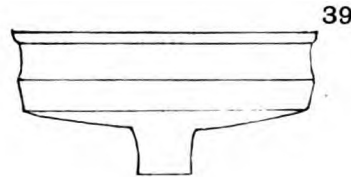
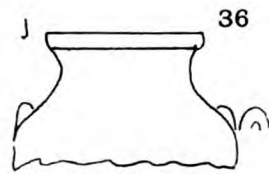
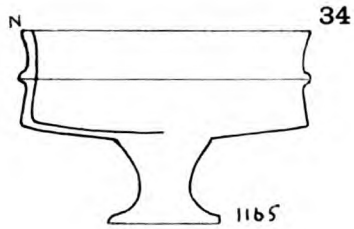
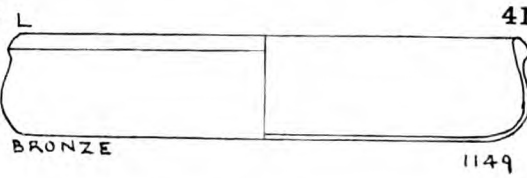
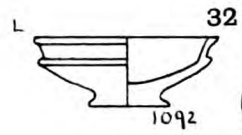
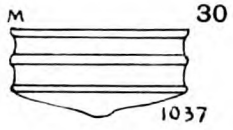
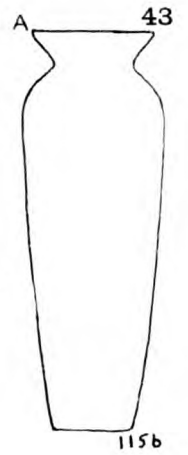
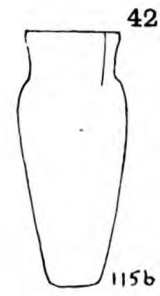
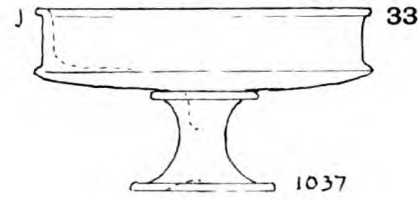
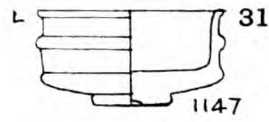
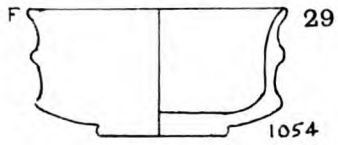




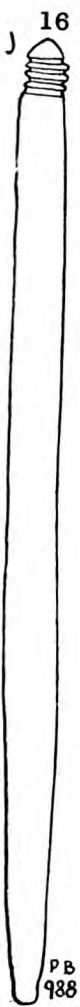
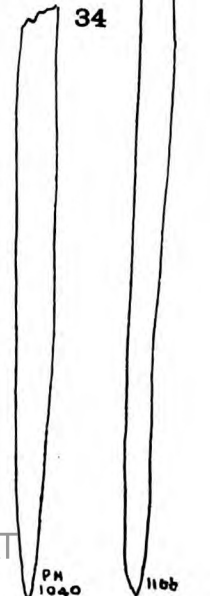
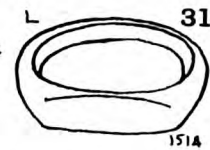
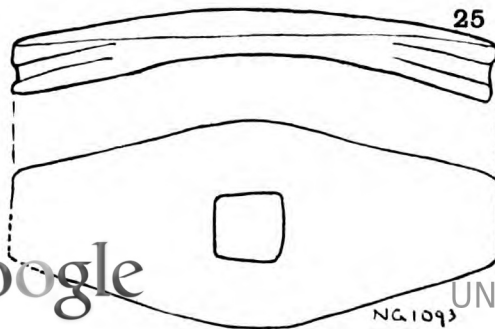
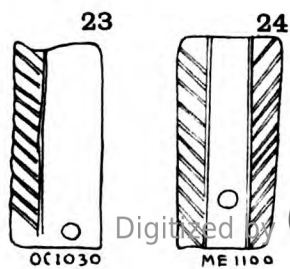
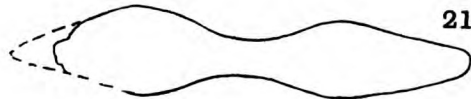
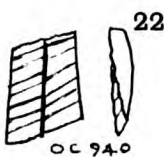
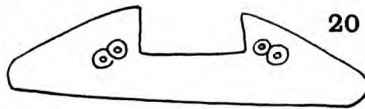
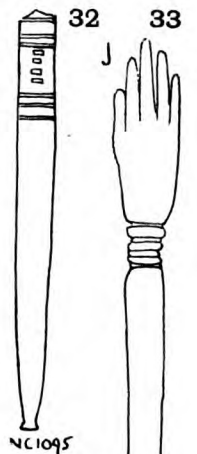
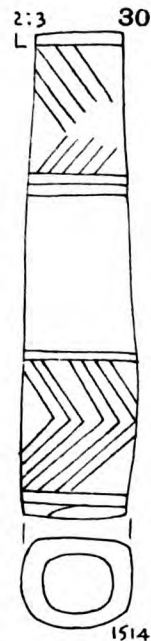
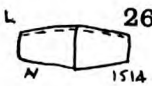
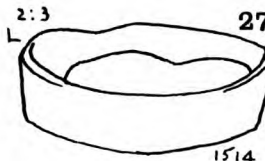
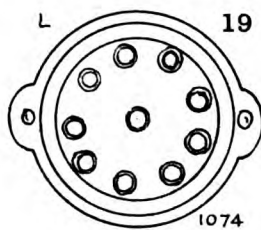
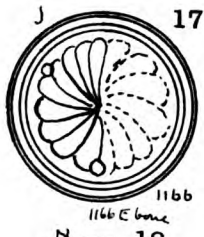
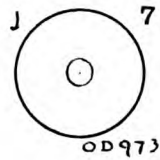
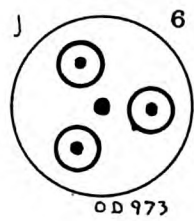
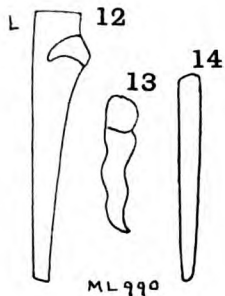
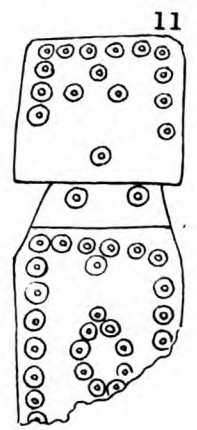
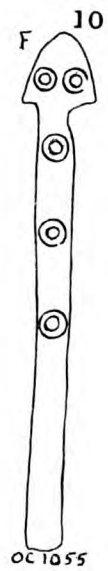
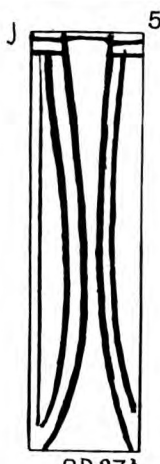
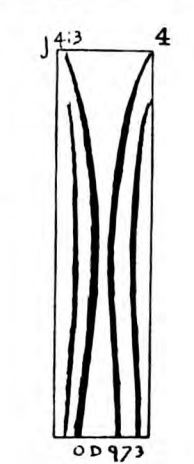
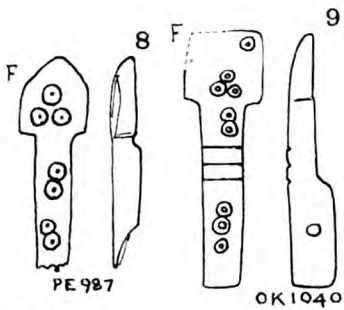
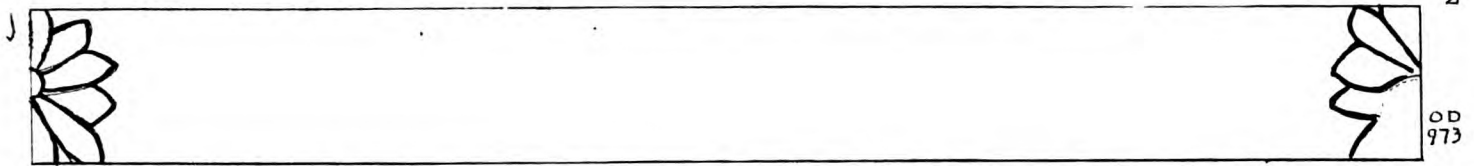
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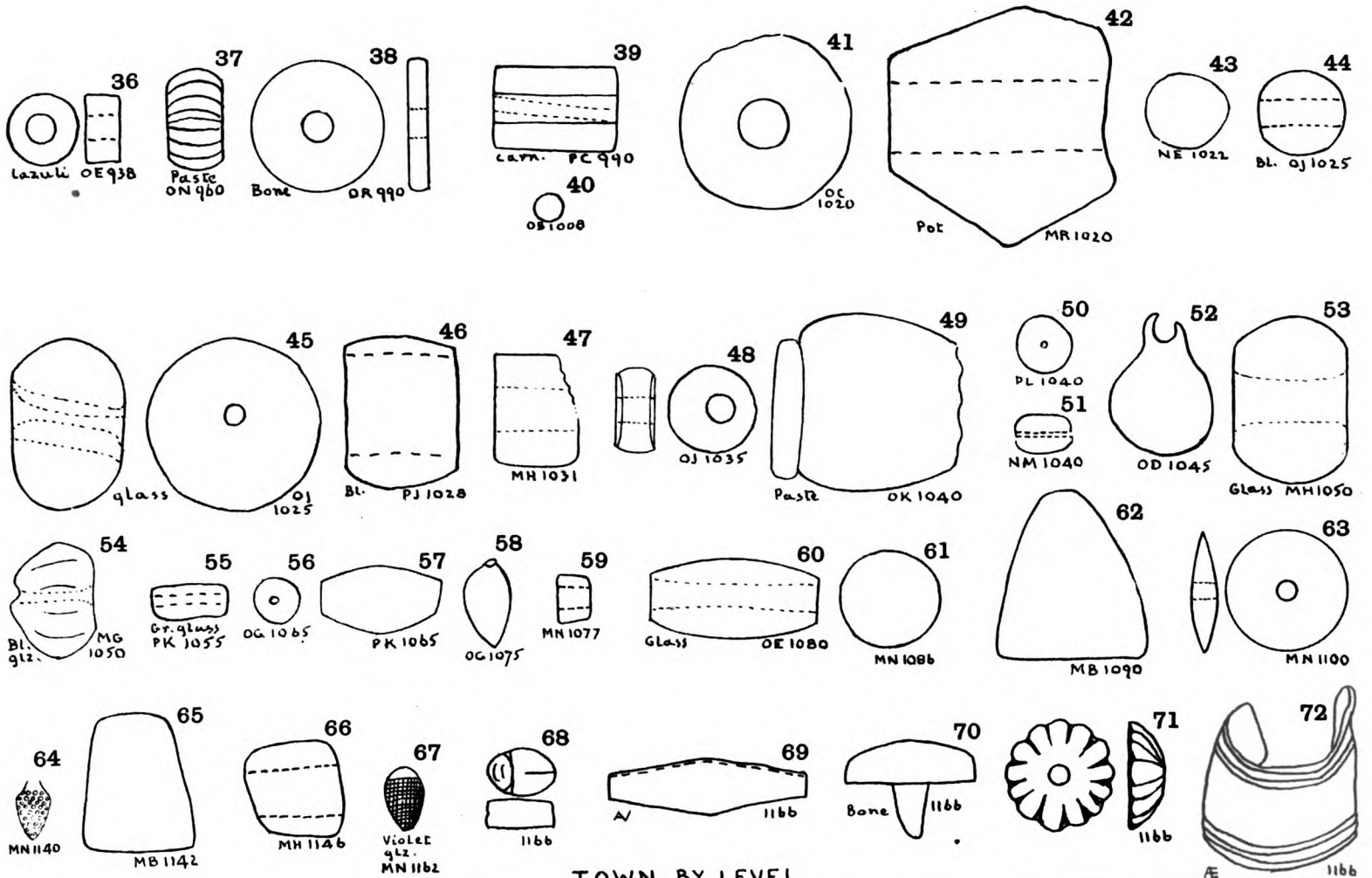


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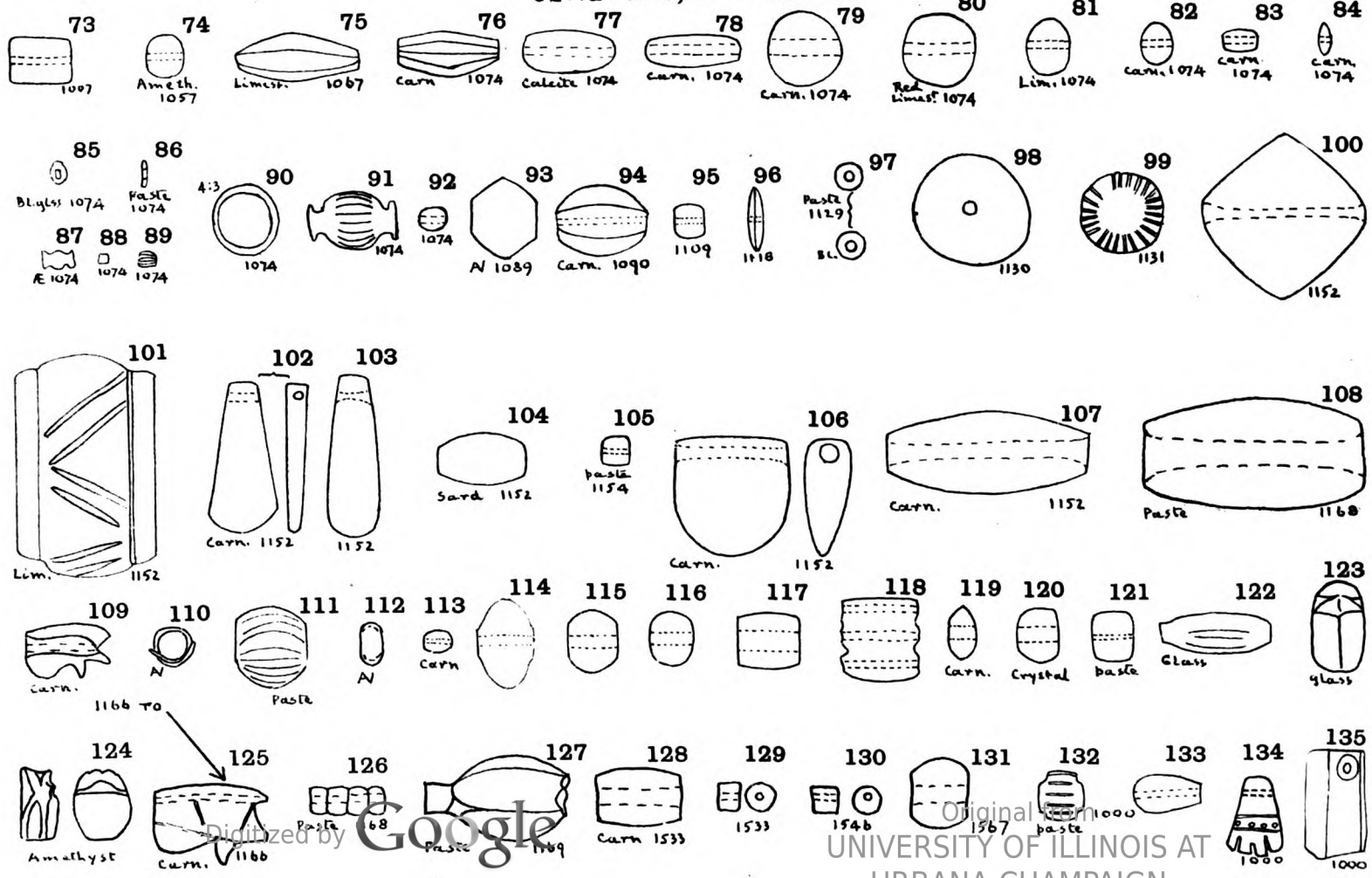
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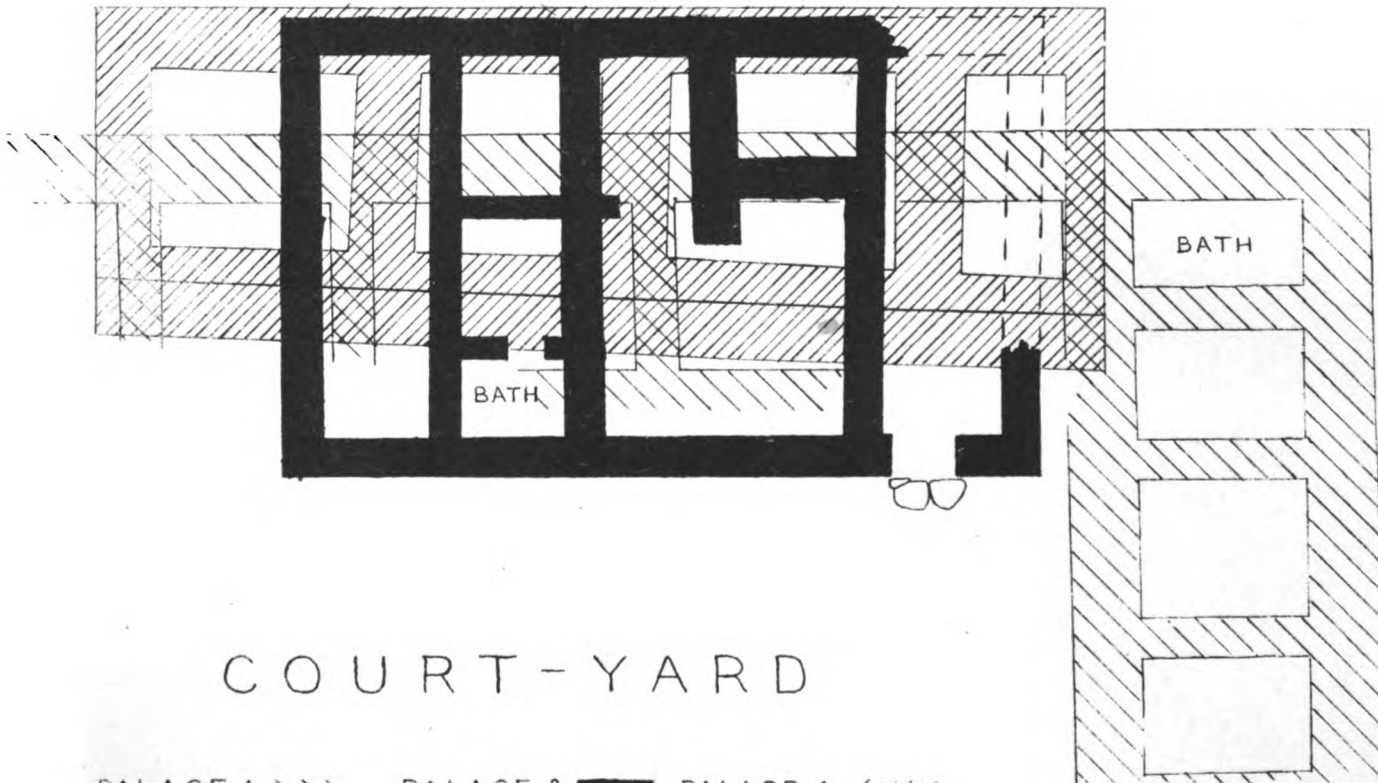
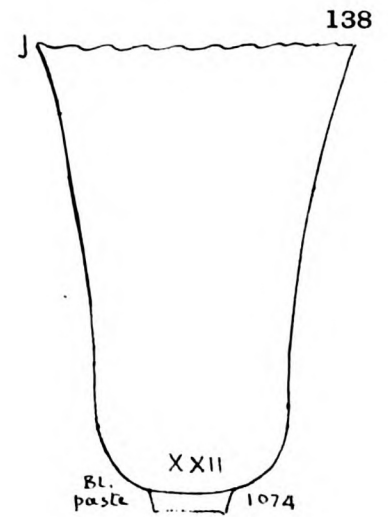
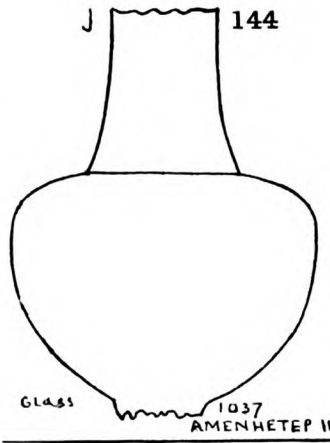
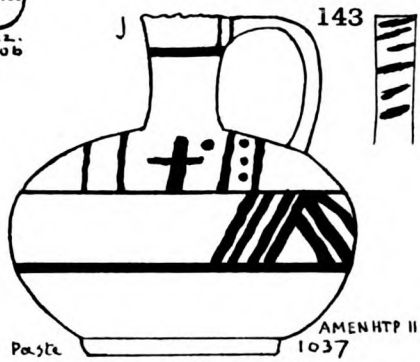
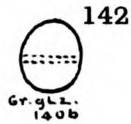
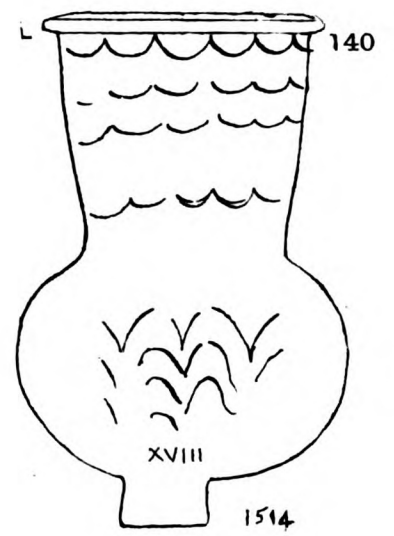
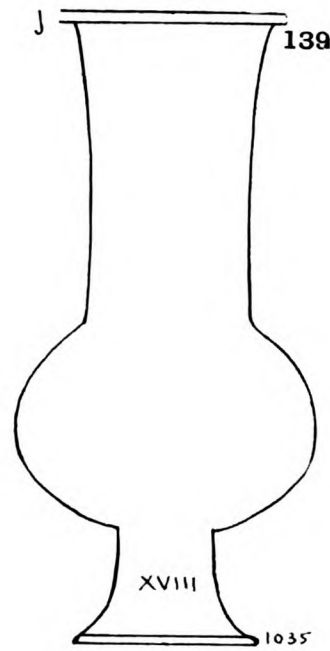
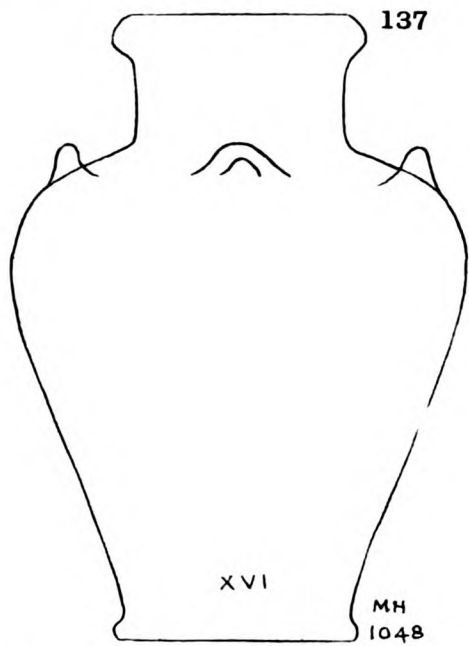
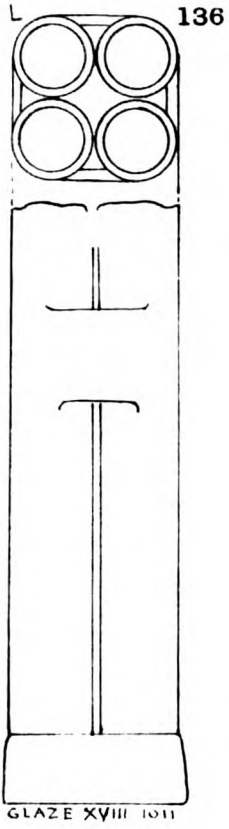


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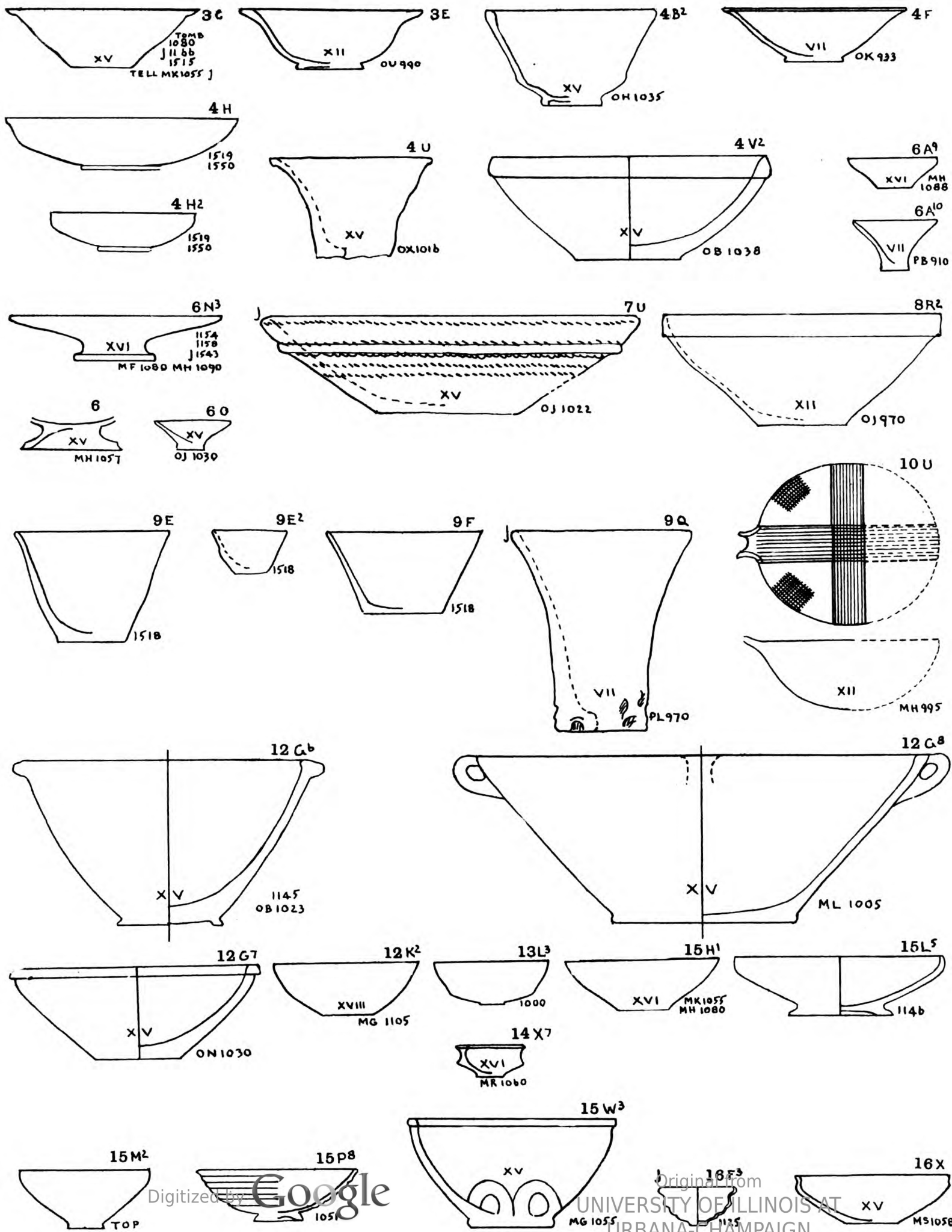
PALACE 1 \\\ PALACE 2 ■ PALACE 4 //

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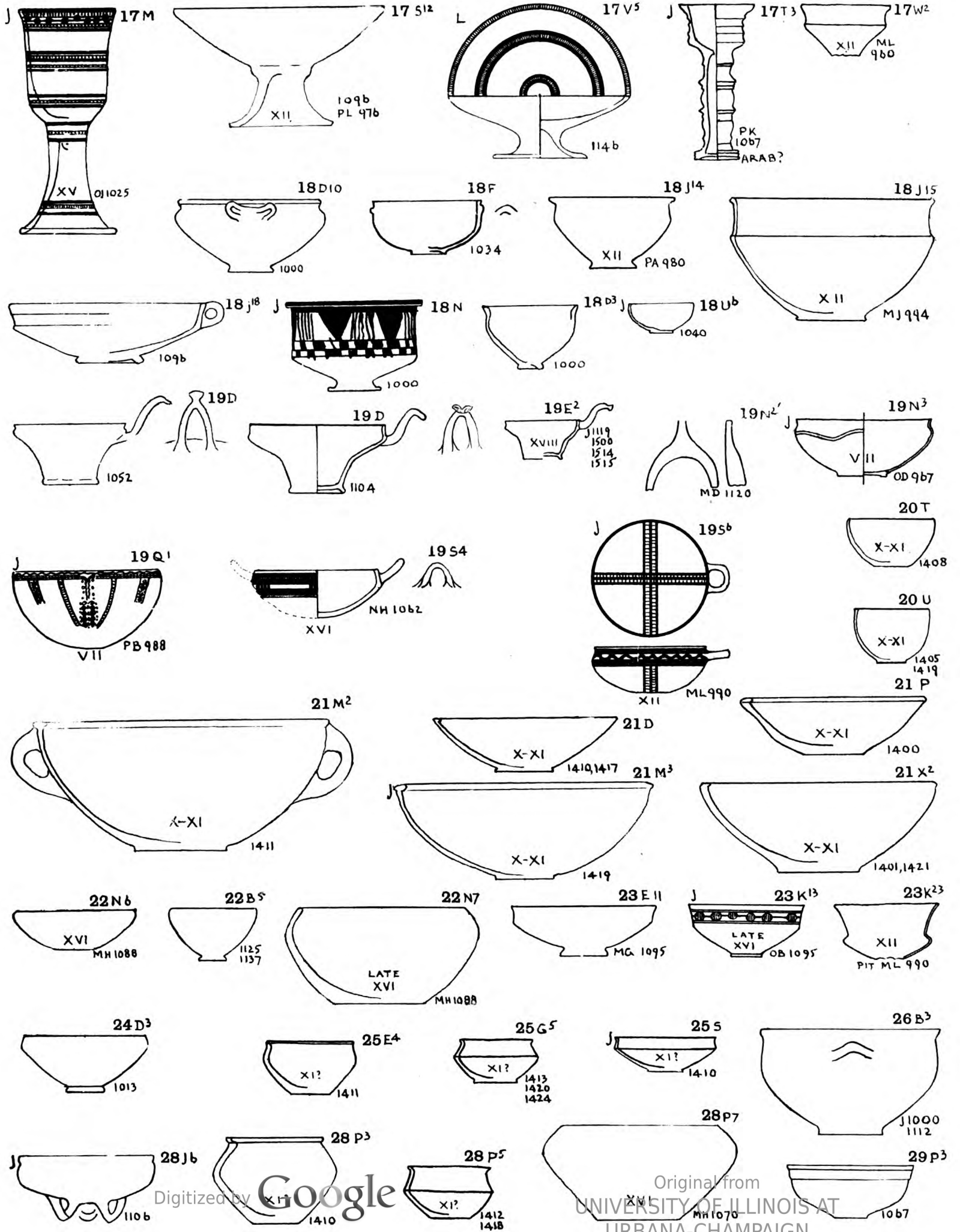
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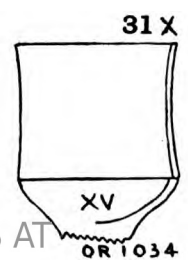
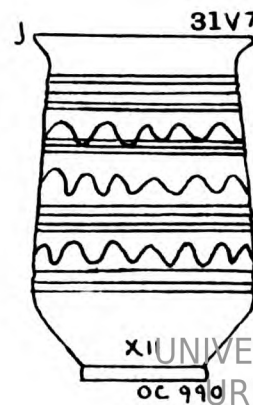
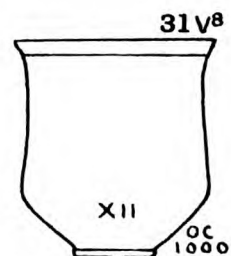
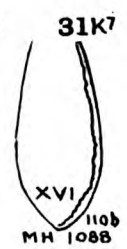
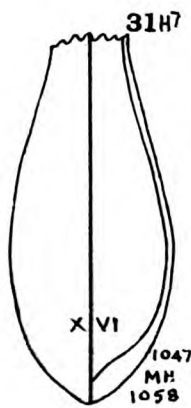
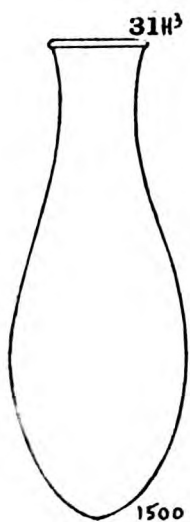
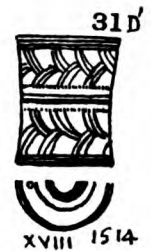
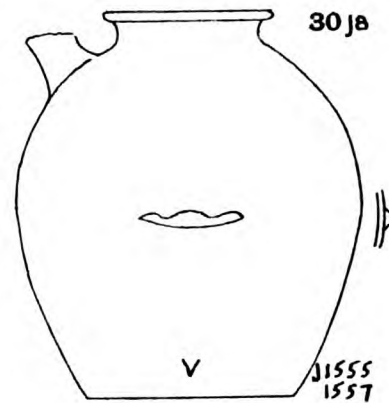
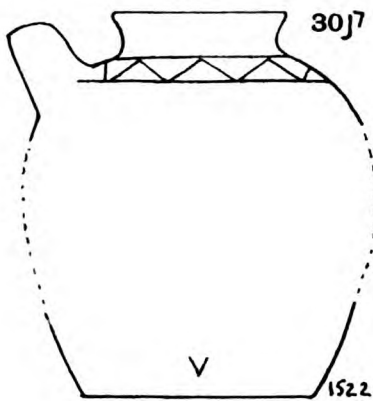
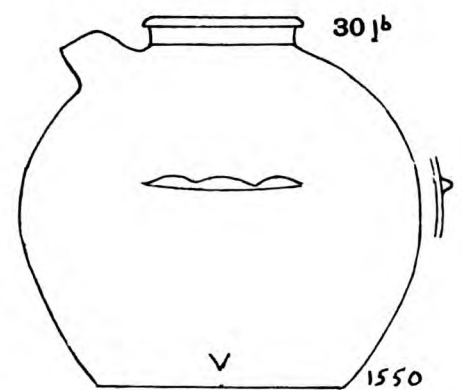
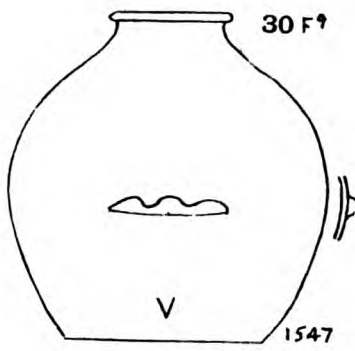
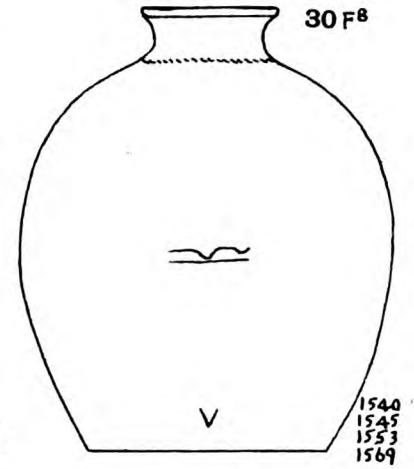
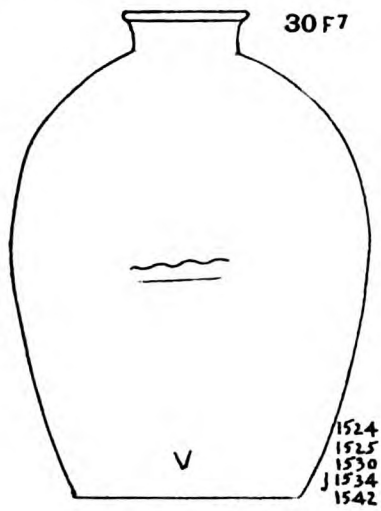
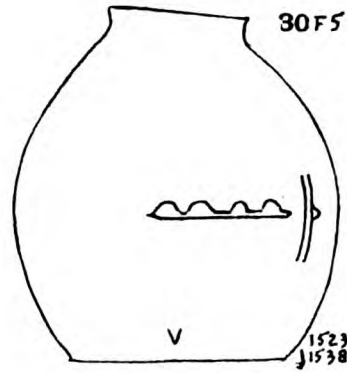
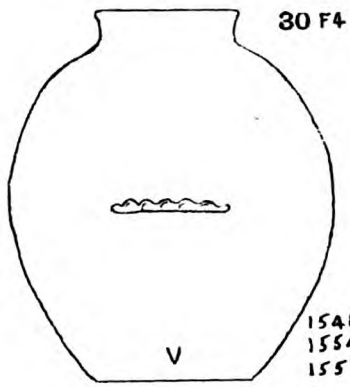


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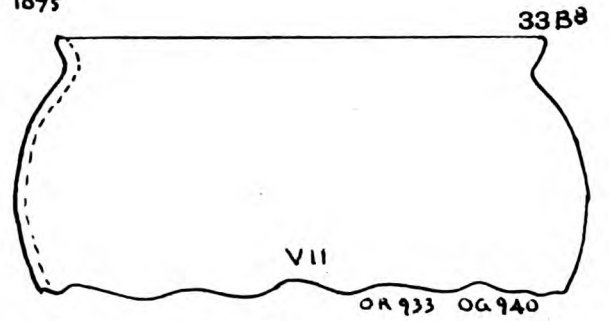
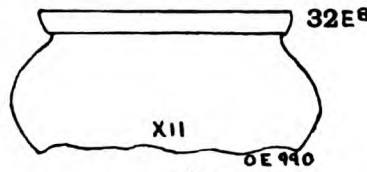
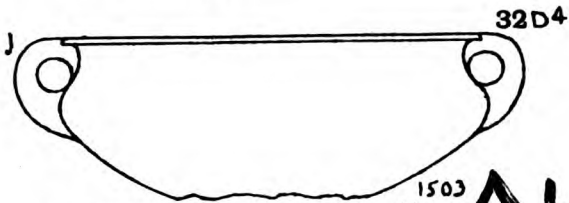
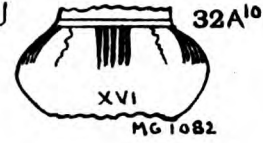
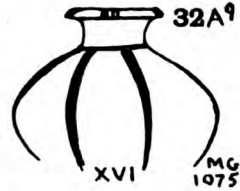
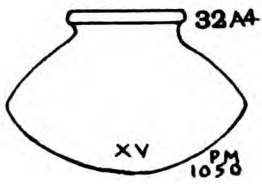
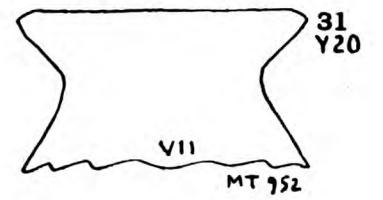
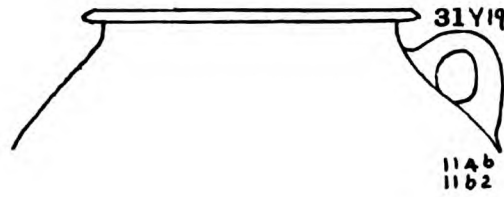
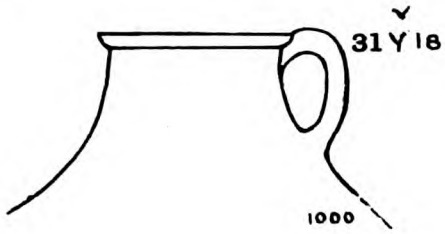


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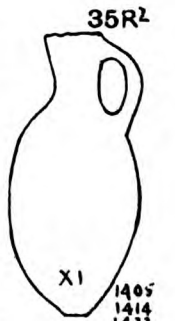
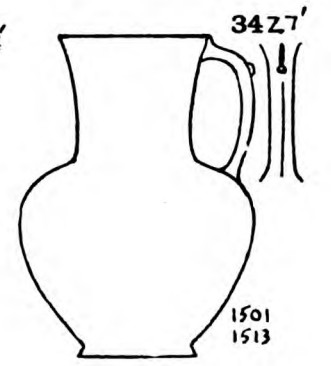
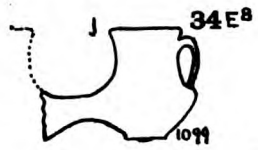
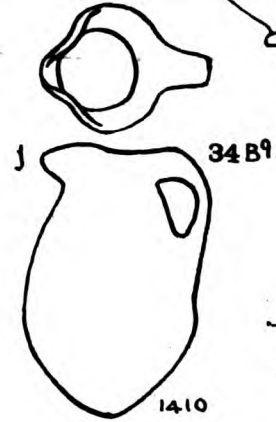
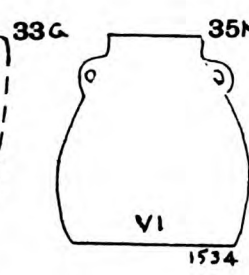
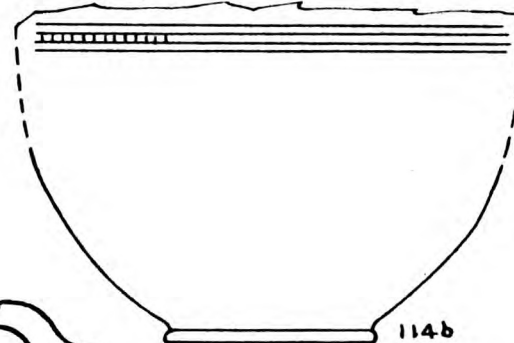
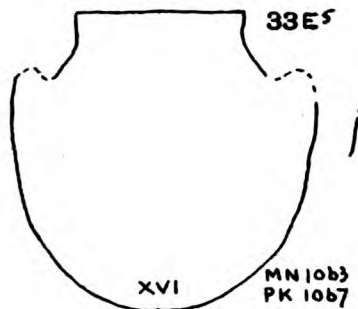




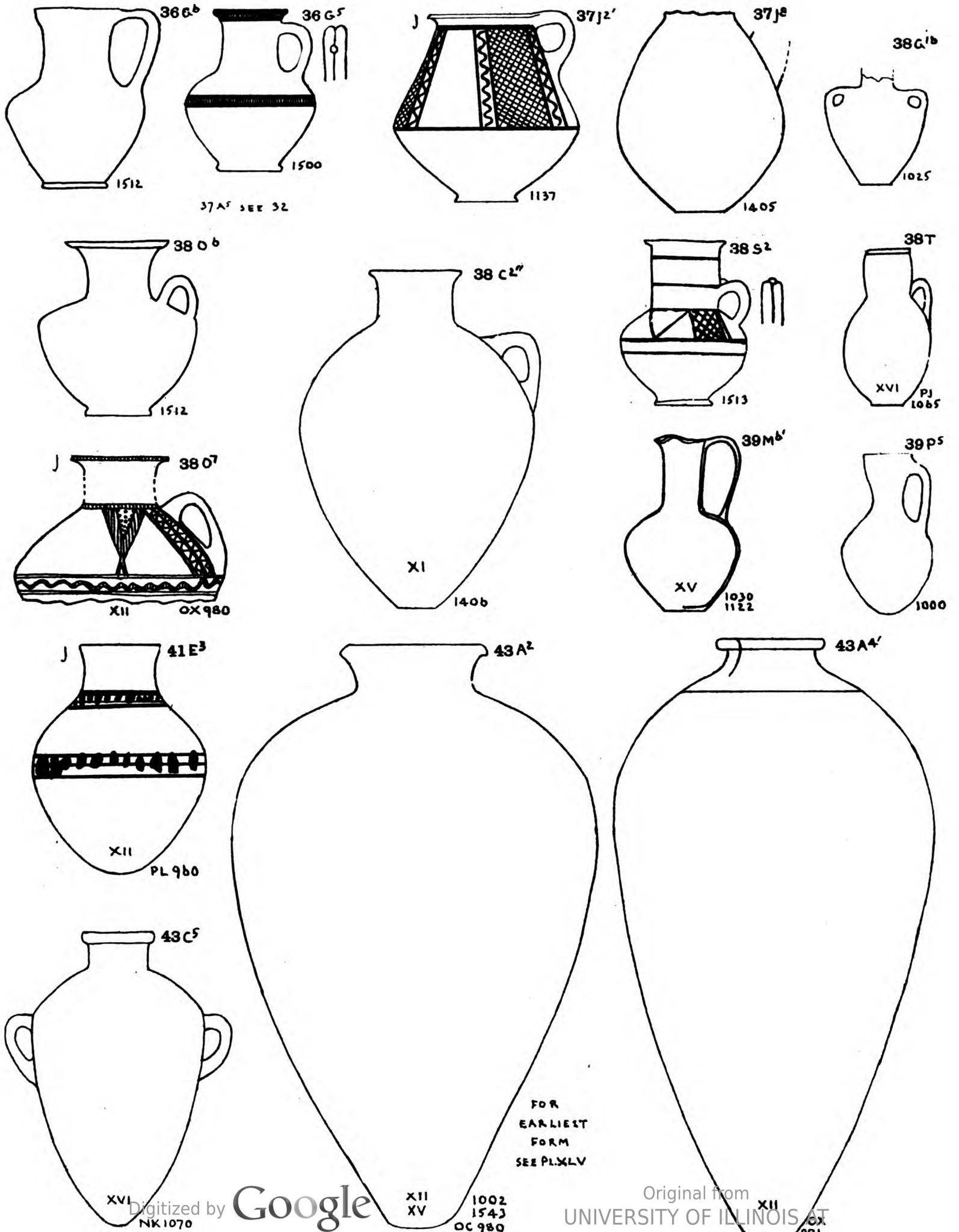
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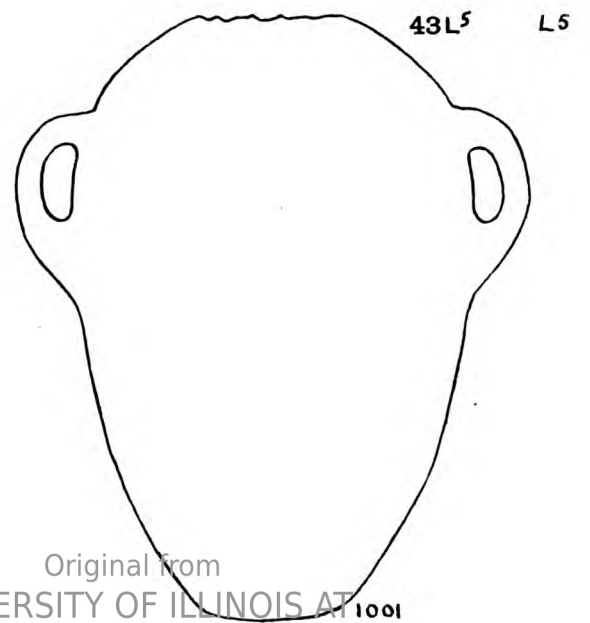
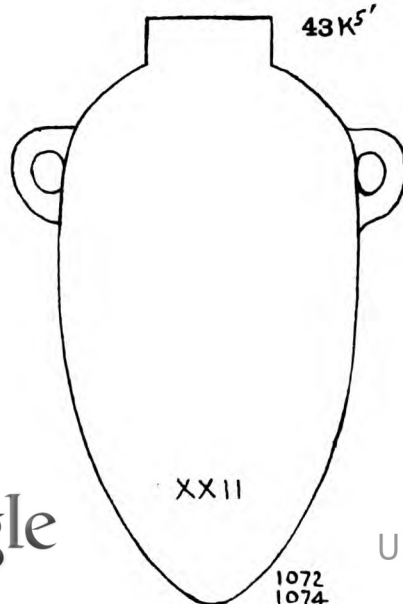
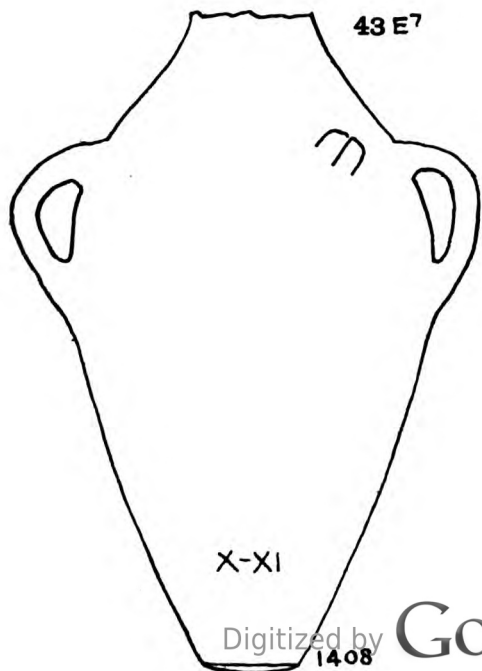
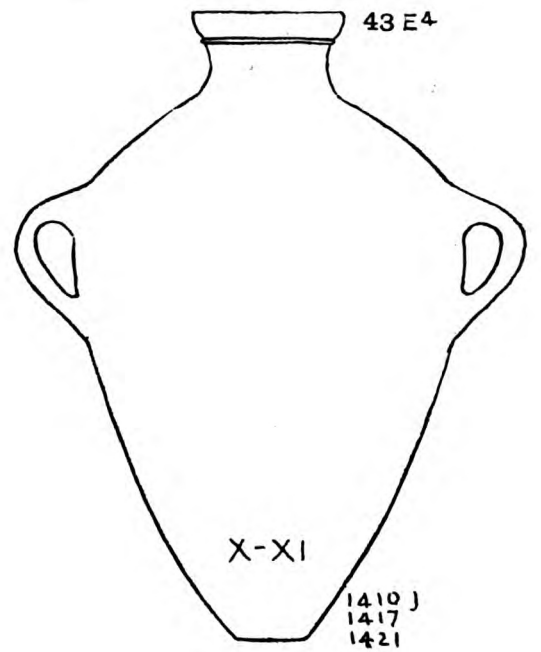
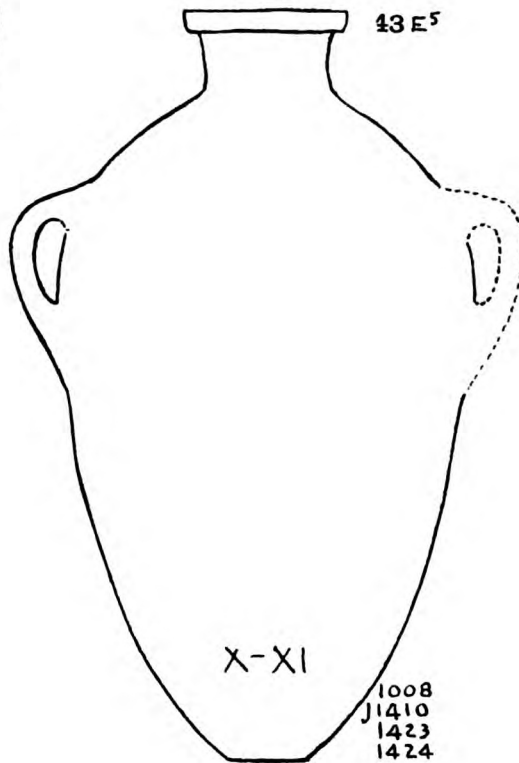
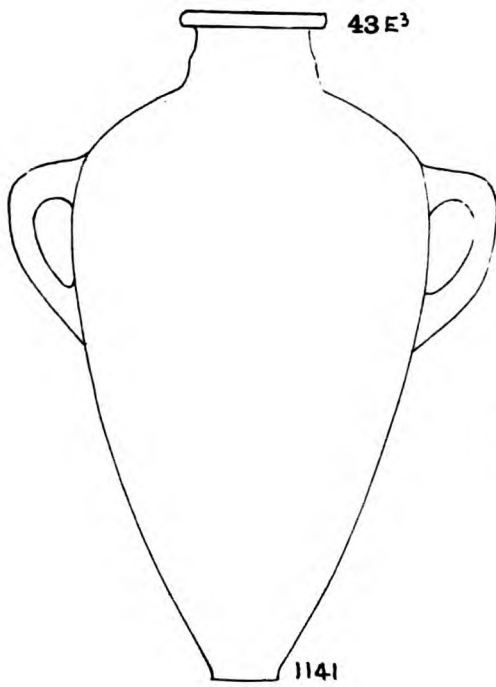
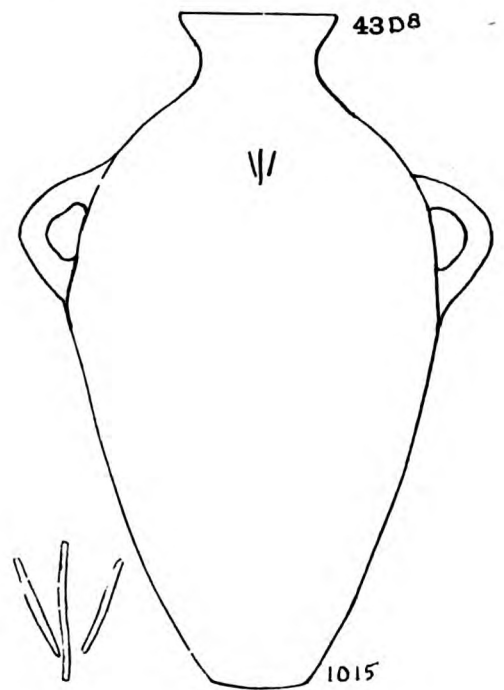
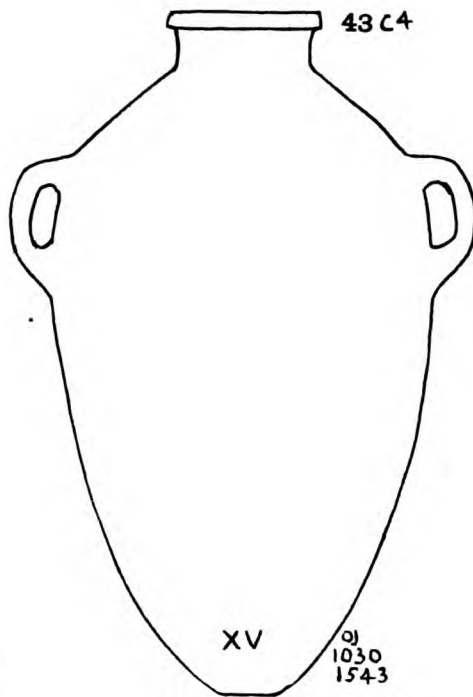
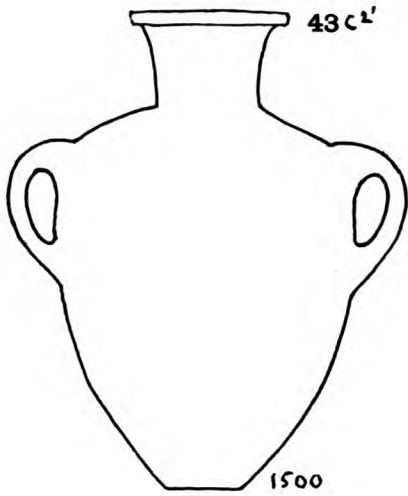
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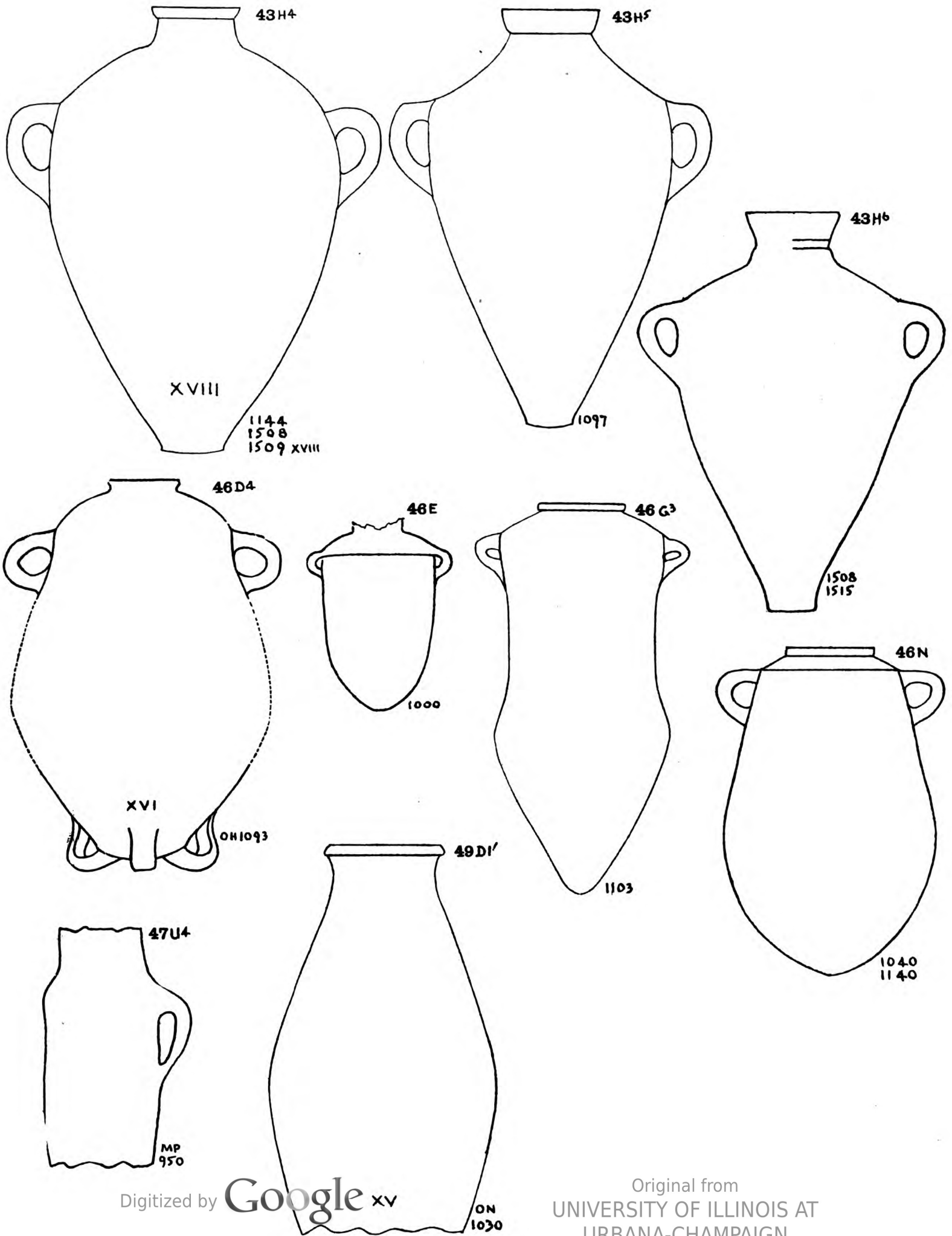


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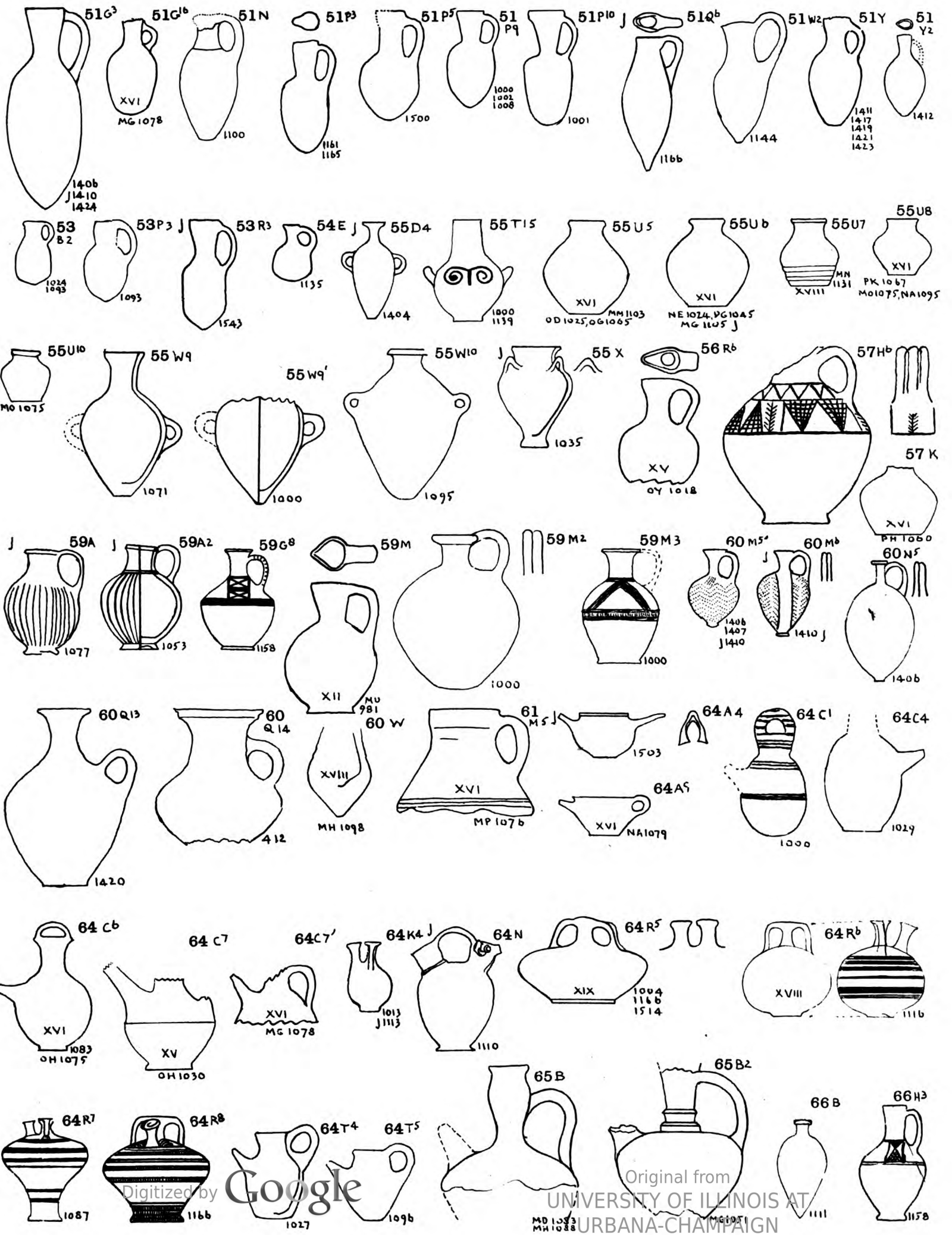


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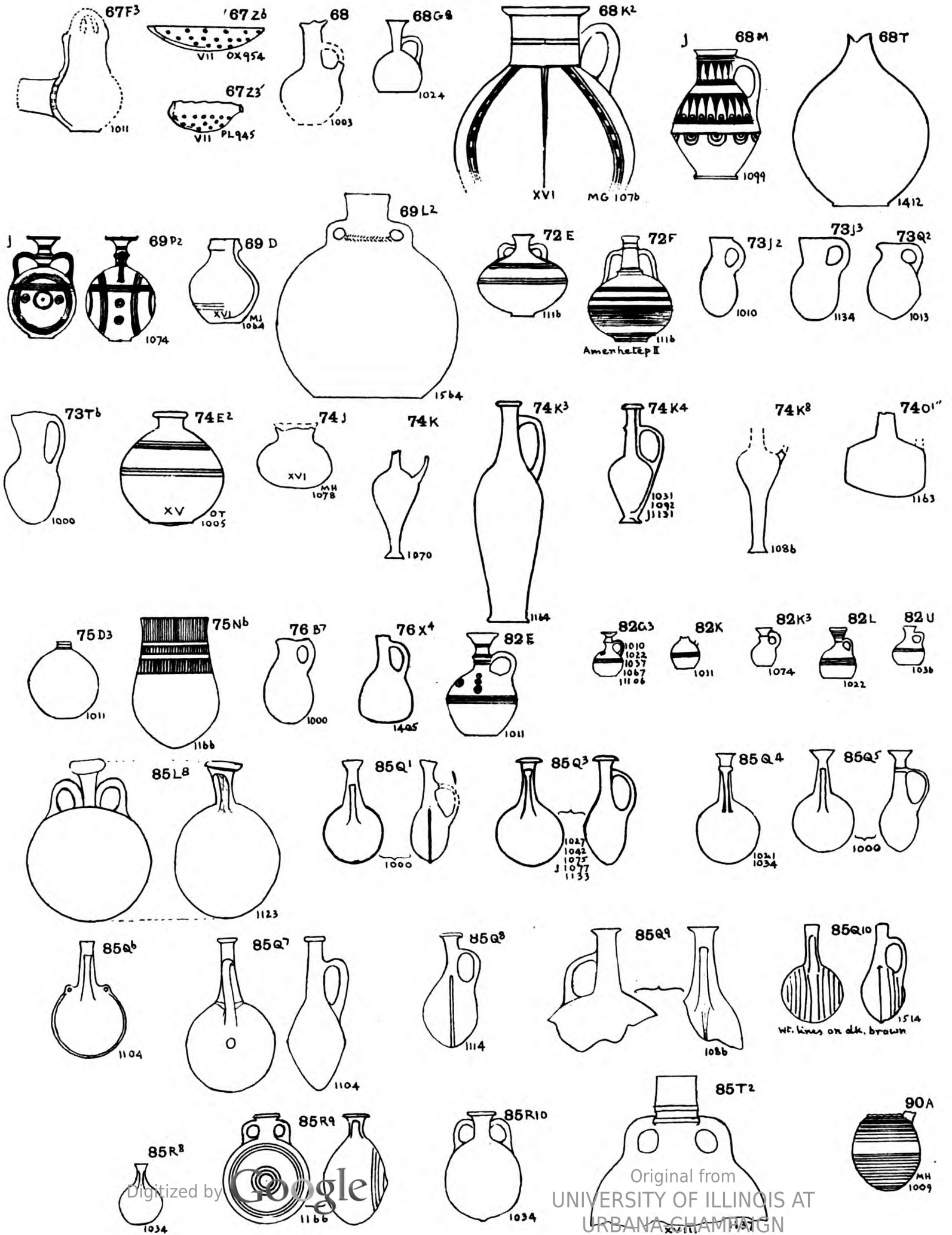


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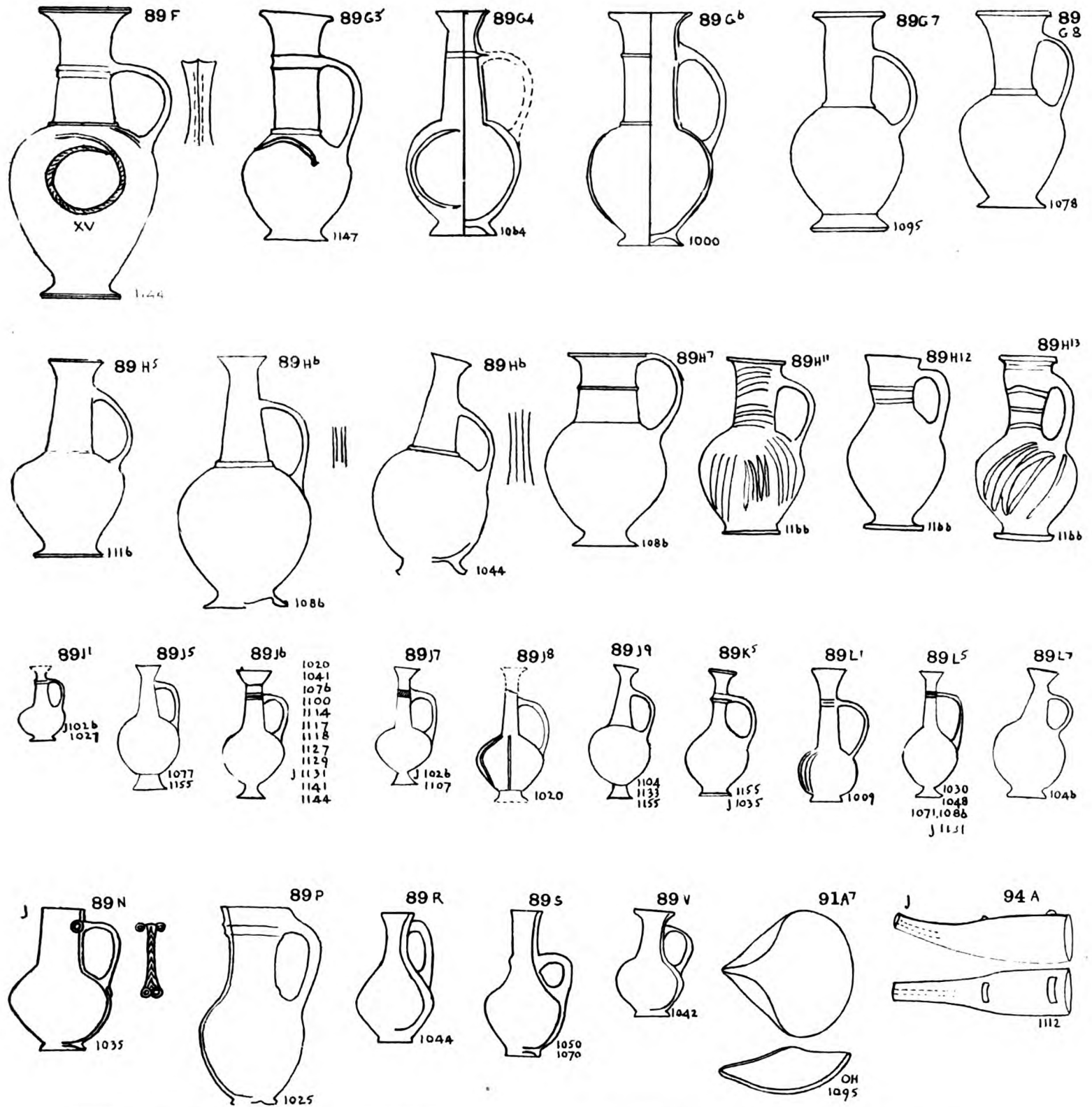
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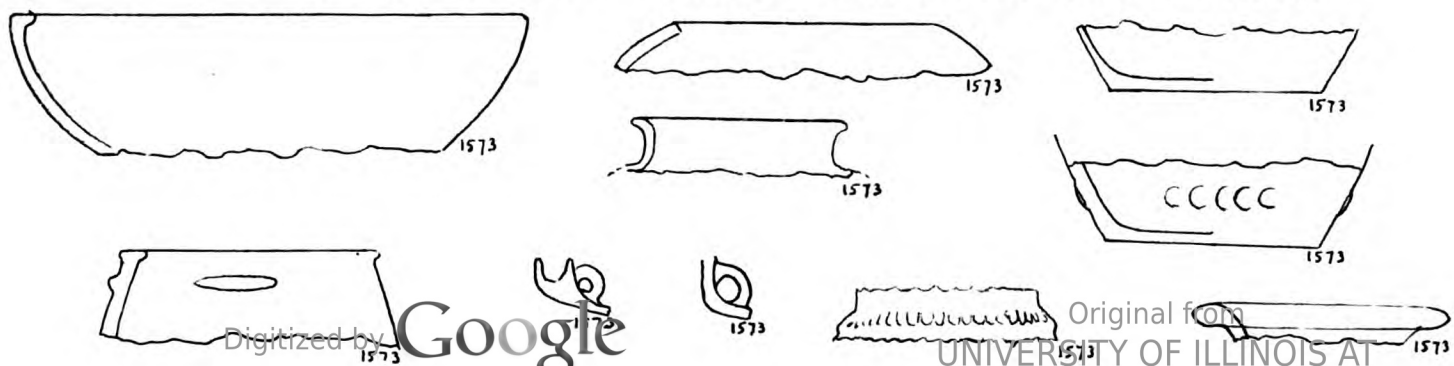
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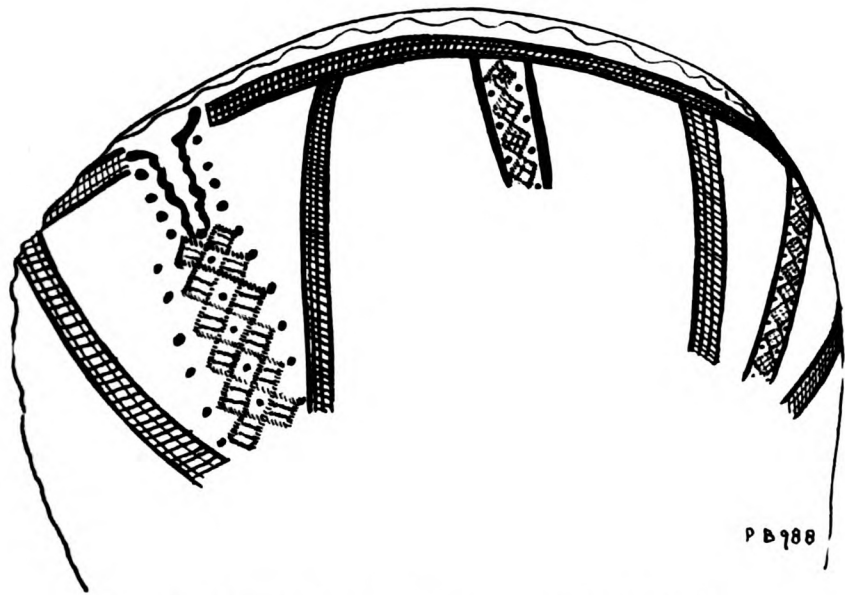


GROUP OF COPPER AGE 1573. DOMESTIC FORMS.



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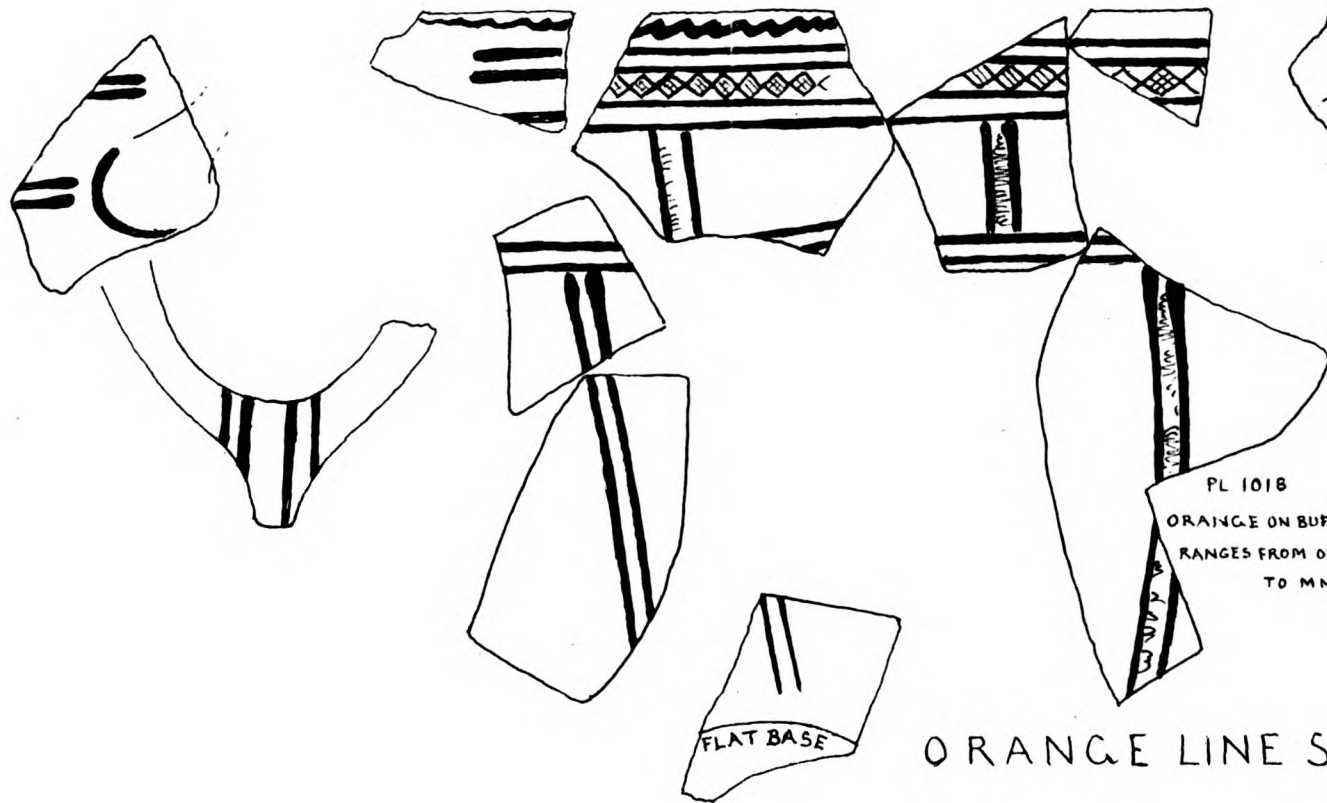
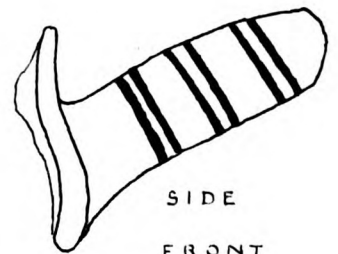


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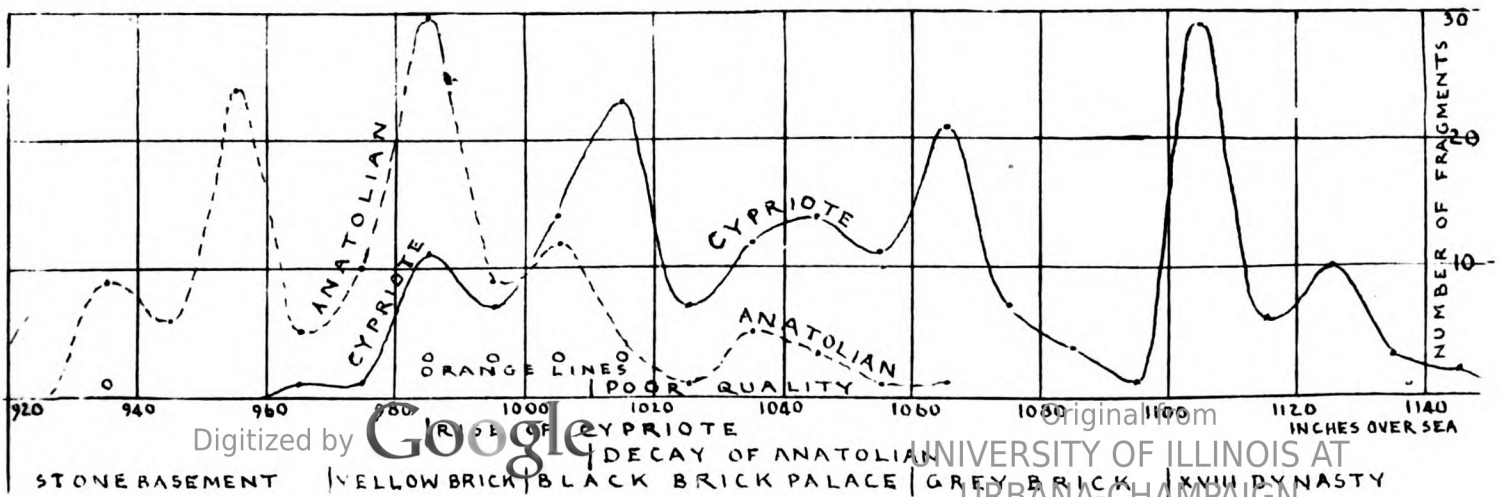


CYPRIOTE STYLE

SEE PL. V



ORANGE LINE STYLE



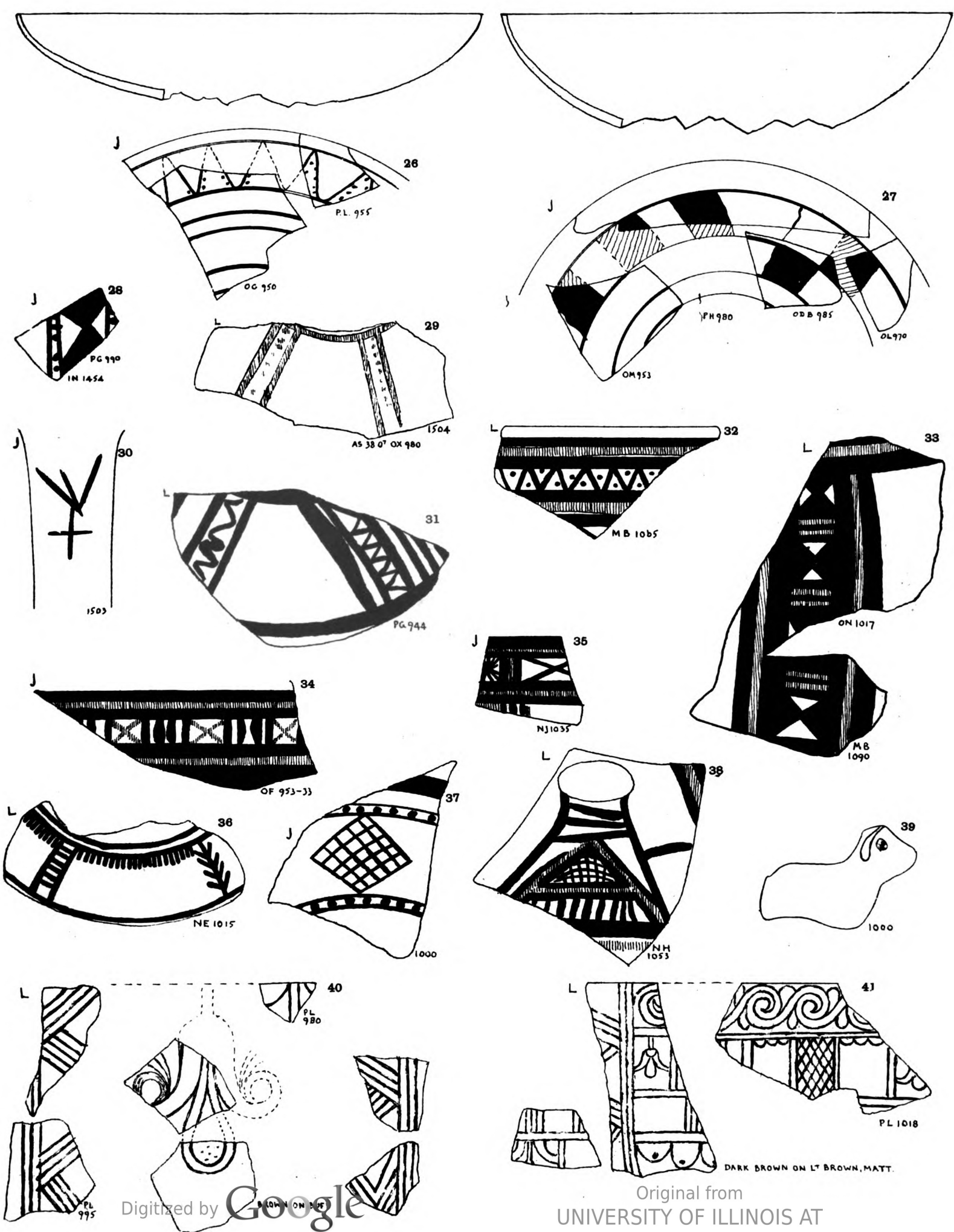
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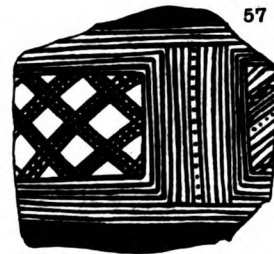
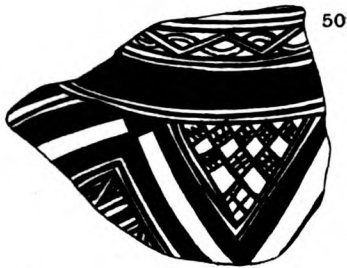
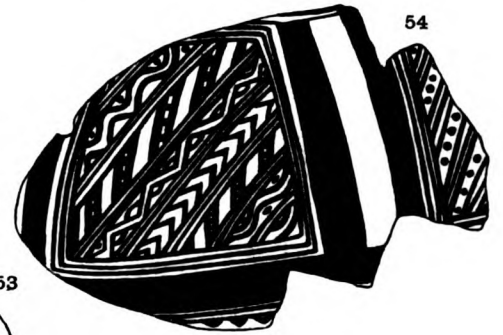
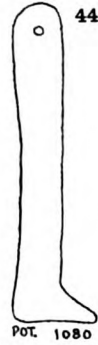
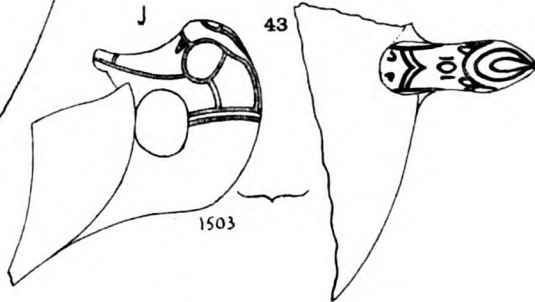
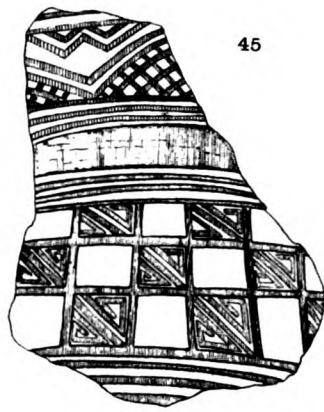
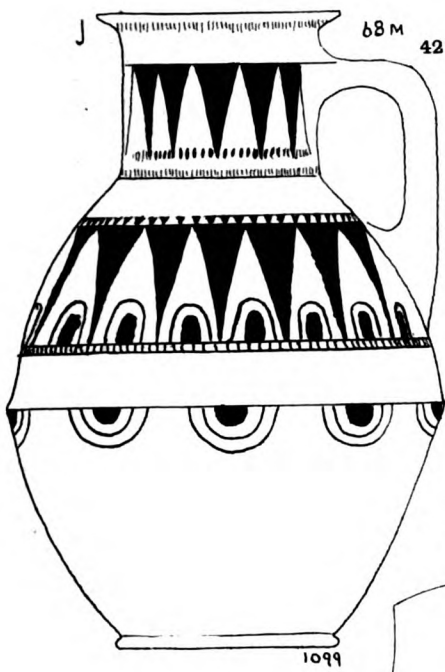


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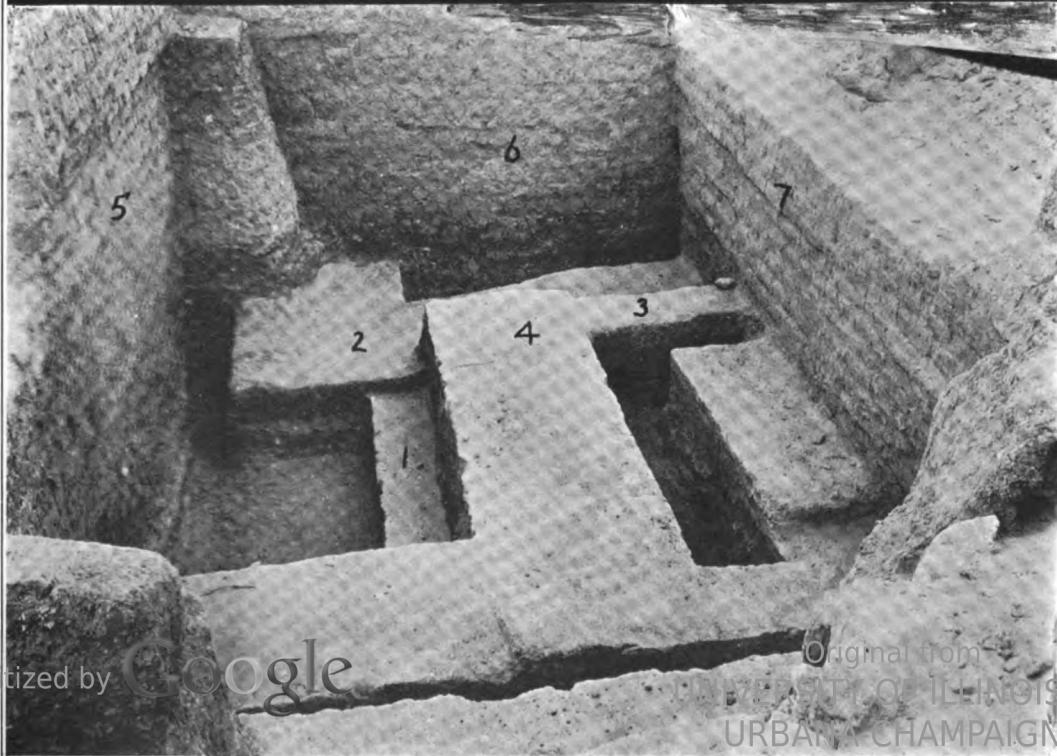
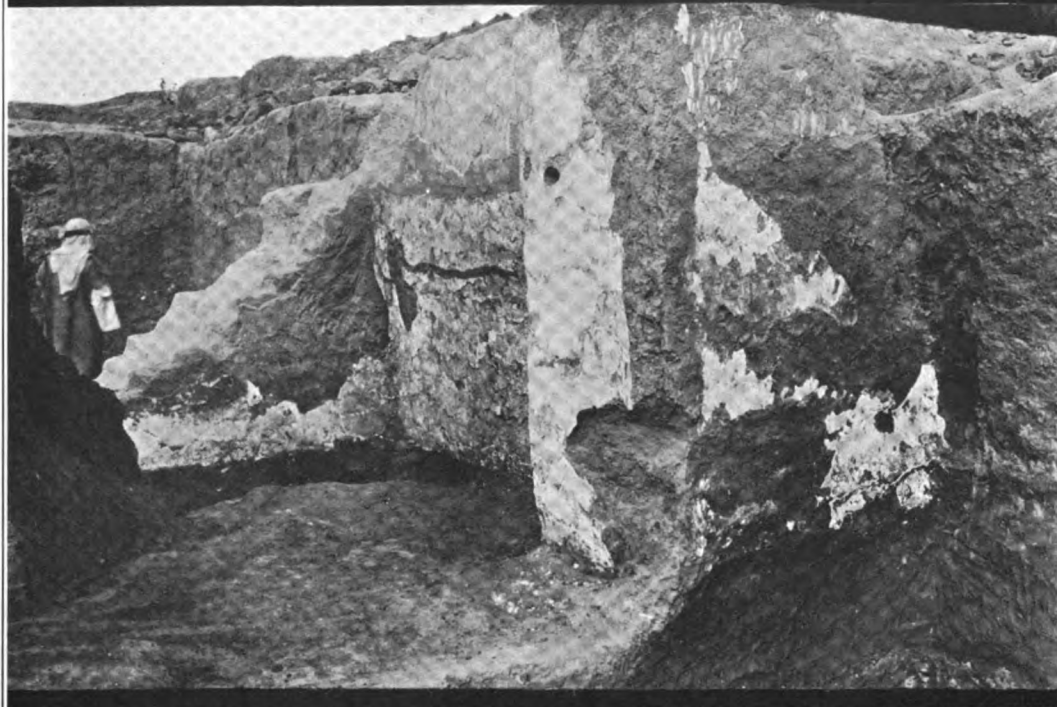




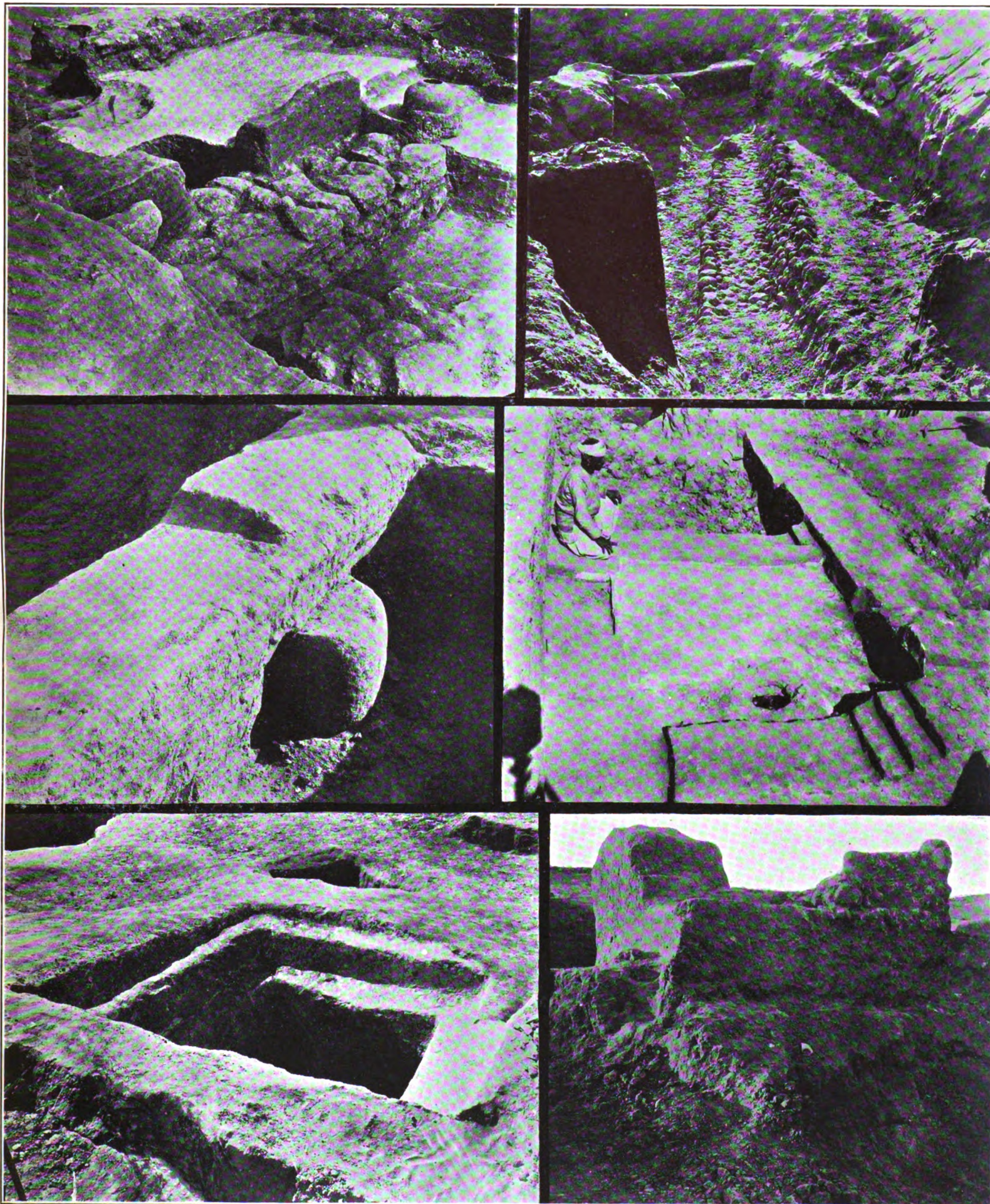
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	RICK PALACE		STONE BASEMENT PALACE			
	-0	979-0	969-0	959-0	949-0	939-
Dull br-bk						Dull br-bk bands
Dull rd-bk						Dull rd-bk bands
Parallel bands						Parallel bands
Parallel lines		PL, MV	OM, PG	PK MS, OZ		Parallel lines
MeTopic IIII		PL	OF, OM, OY	OY		MeTopic IIII IIII IIII
Parallel rd-bk			OJ, OY	OZ, PL		Parallel rd-bk
White lines on						White lines on br.
Parallel barr						Parallel barred
Dabs						Dabs
Bowls						Bowls
Grey shade	D		OF	OL PL		Grey shade
Cross lines		MK	OY	PK OY		Cross lines
V lines		MH	OM, OX	OX		V lines
V lines		PD	MLD		PD	V lines
Wavy		OX PA		PG MT NK PL		Wavy
Vandyke		OX				Vandyke
Chequers		OX 020 940		PG		Chequers
Hour-glass						Hour-glass
Banded		MH	OM			Banded
Plaited	K L	OZ		OJ PF, PG, PL	OM	Plaited
Union Jack			OM, OY	PE, PL		Union Jack
Wheel			OX			Wheel
Cross			OX, OY	PF		Cross
Standard				OZ		Standard
Flower						Flower
Fish	OX OS	PG		OY		Fish
Bird	OS	OX	ML	MO		Bird
Quadrup			PL		OY	Quadruped
Chocolate + w	DE PH	OL, OX	PG PF	PL, OM, OG OX PH	OG MD PF	Chocolate + white
Thin white b		OY	OJ	MS, PH, PL	MR	Thin white bowl
Polished w	E PH	MV, OY		OY, OZ	MU	Polished white
Waggles		PD		PL		Waggles
Anatolian fork handle	SXY PHI	MH, S, T, OK, Y, Z, PF, H, E.	MU OJ, L, Y	MU OF, J, K, L, M, X, Y, Z PG, H, L	MR, U, OG, PF.	Anatolian Fork handle
Cypriote		PL	PD.			Cypriote
Thin brown				OM, PL, PL	OE COARSE	Thin brown
" " loop	MS				PE	" " loop
" " rel			OJ			" " reliefs
" bk + red l		MH	OF, ON, OY	OM	910 PG MR, PF, O	Bk with red lines
Cypriote Usp	KZ 57					Cypriote Usp
Incised wreath		MP				Incised wreath

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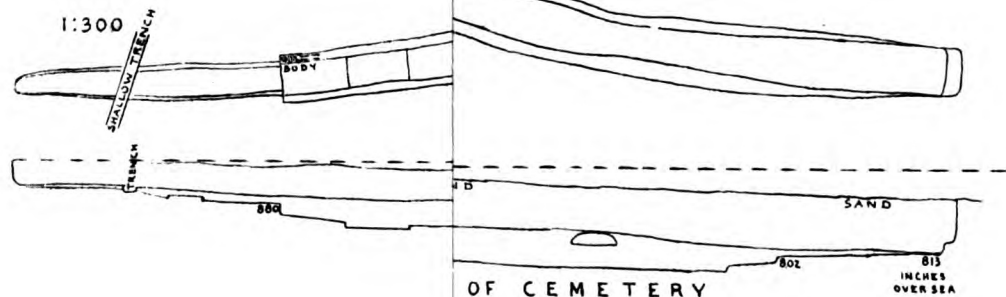
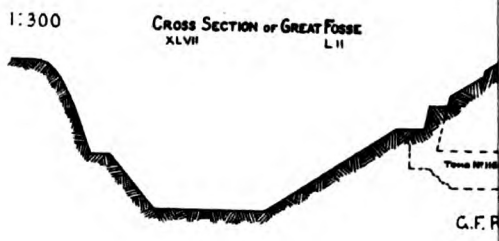
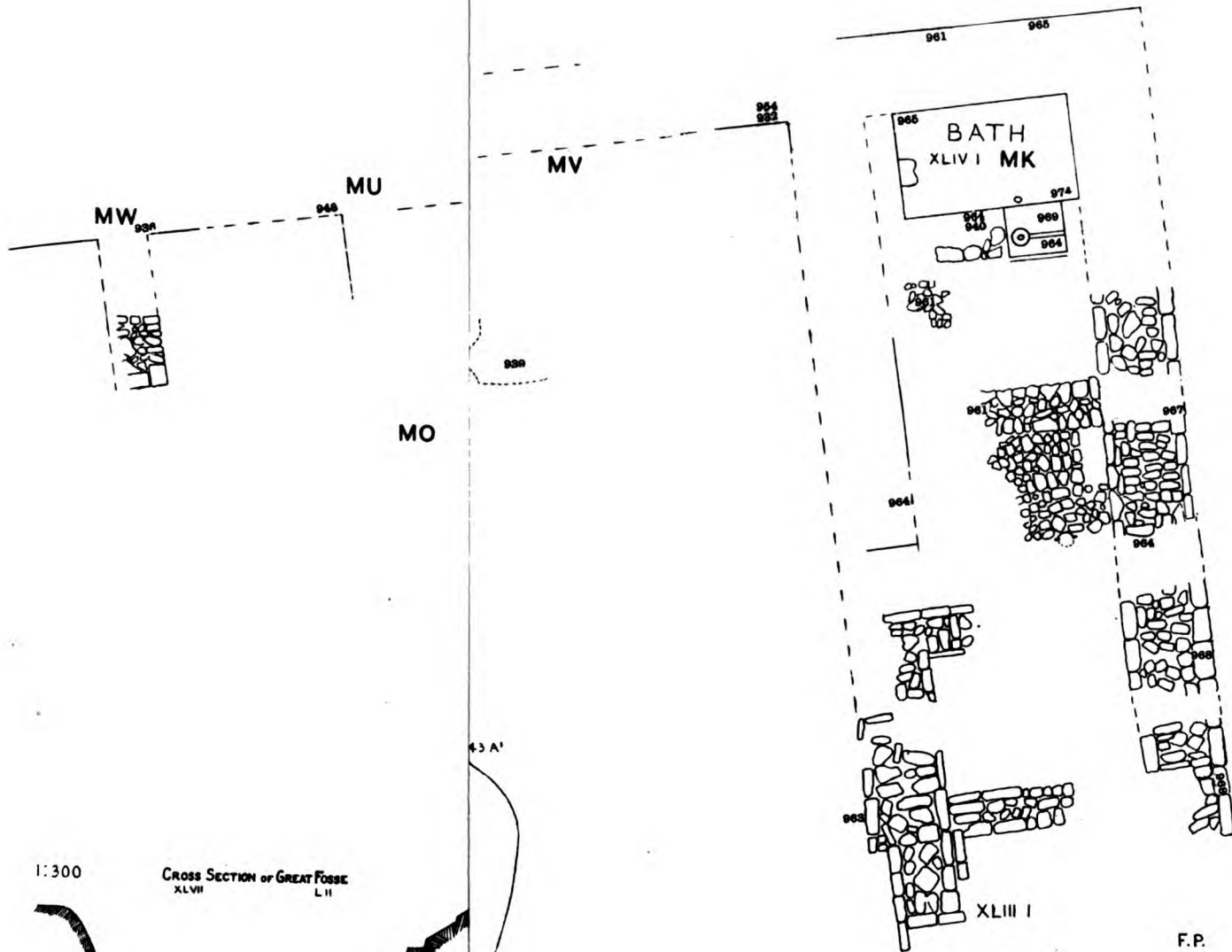


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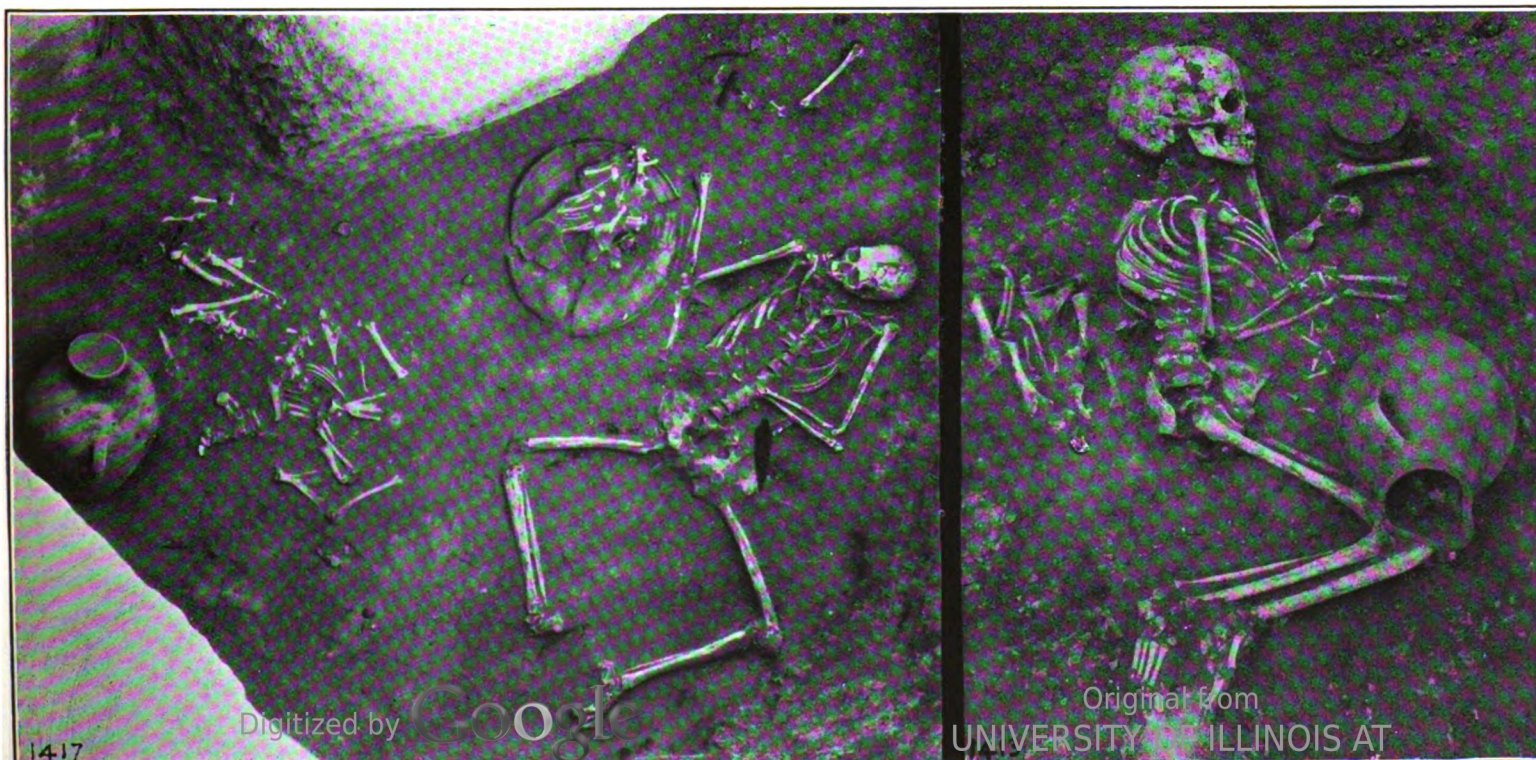


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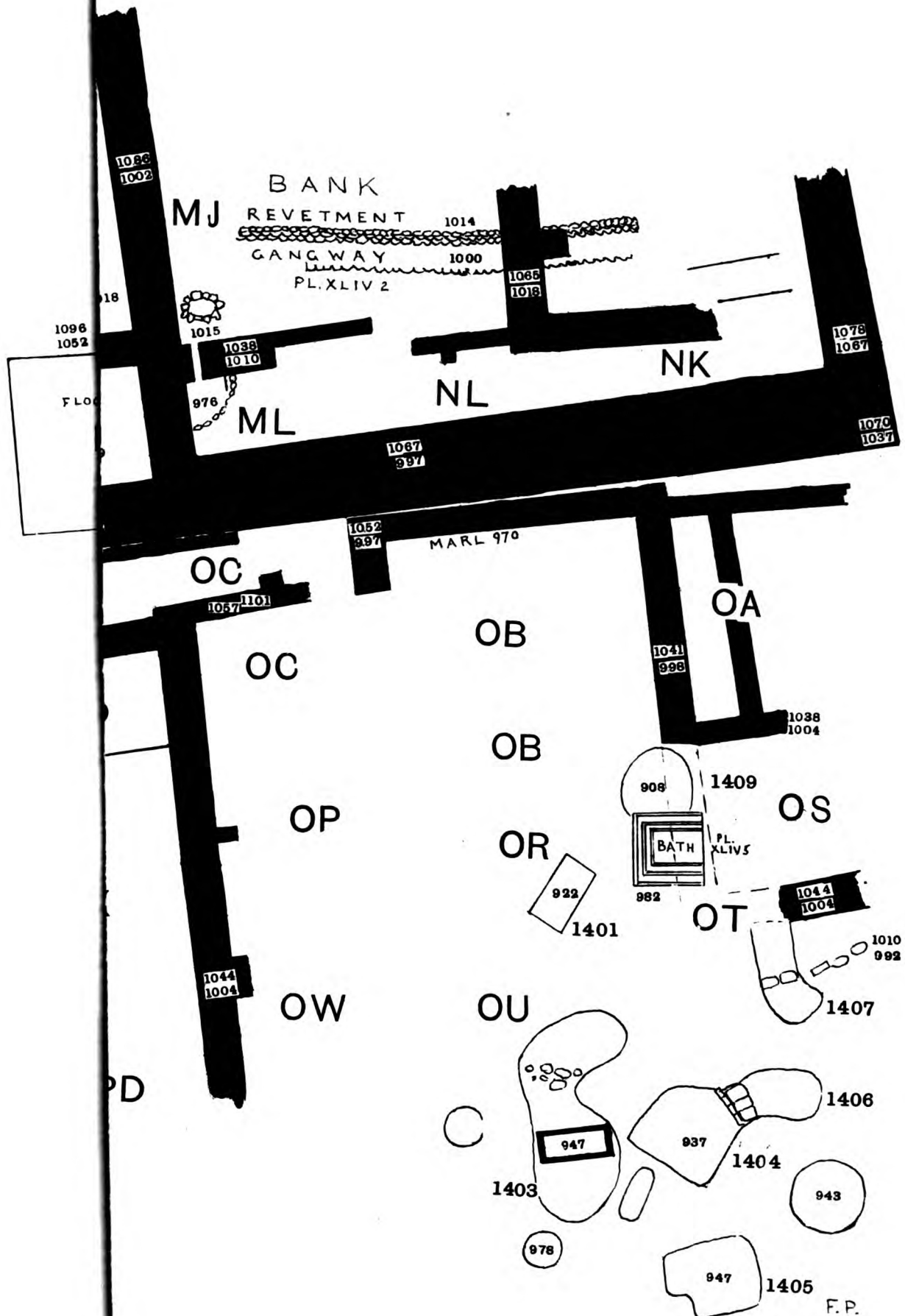


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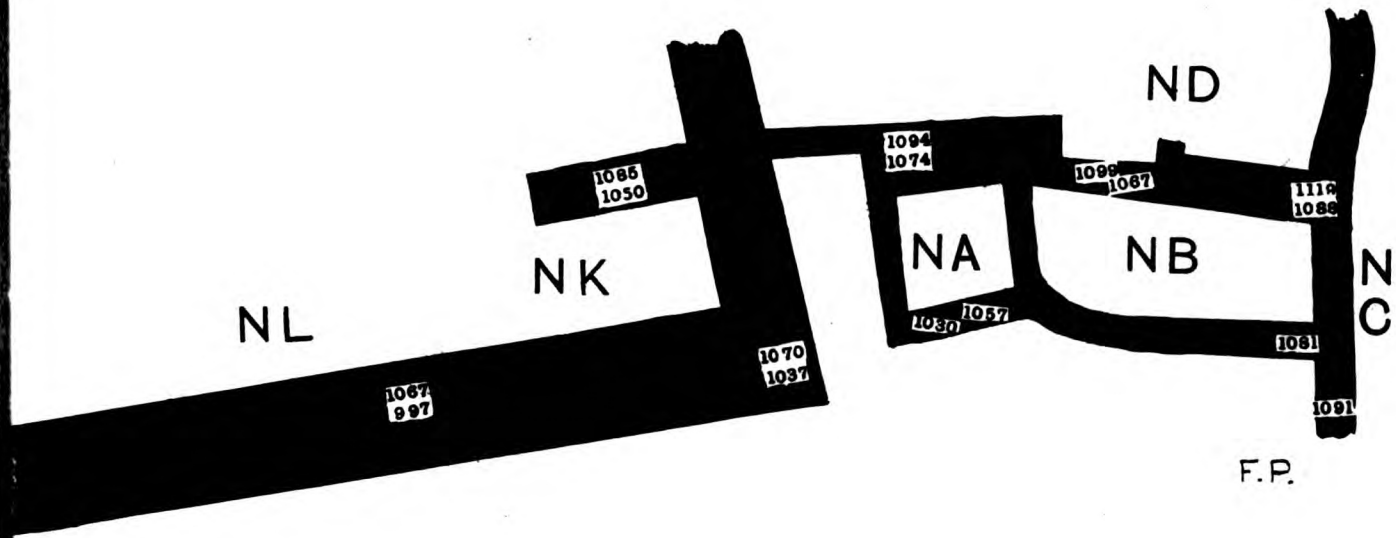
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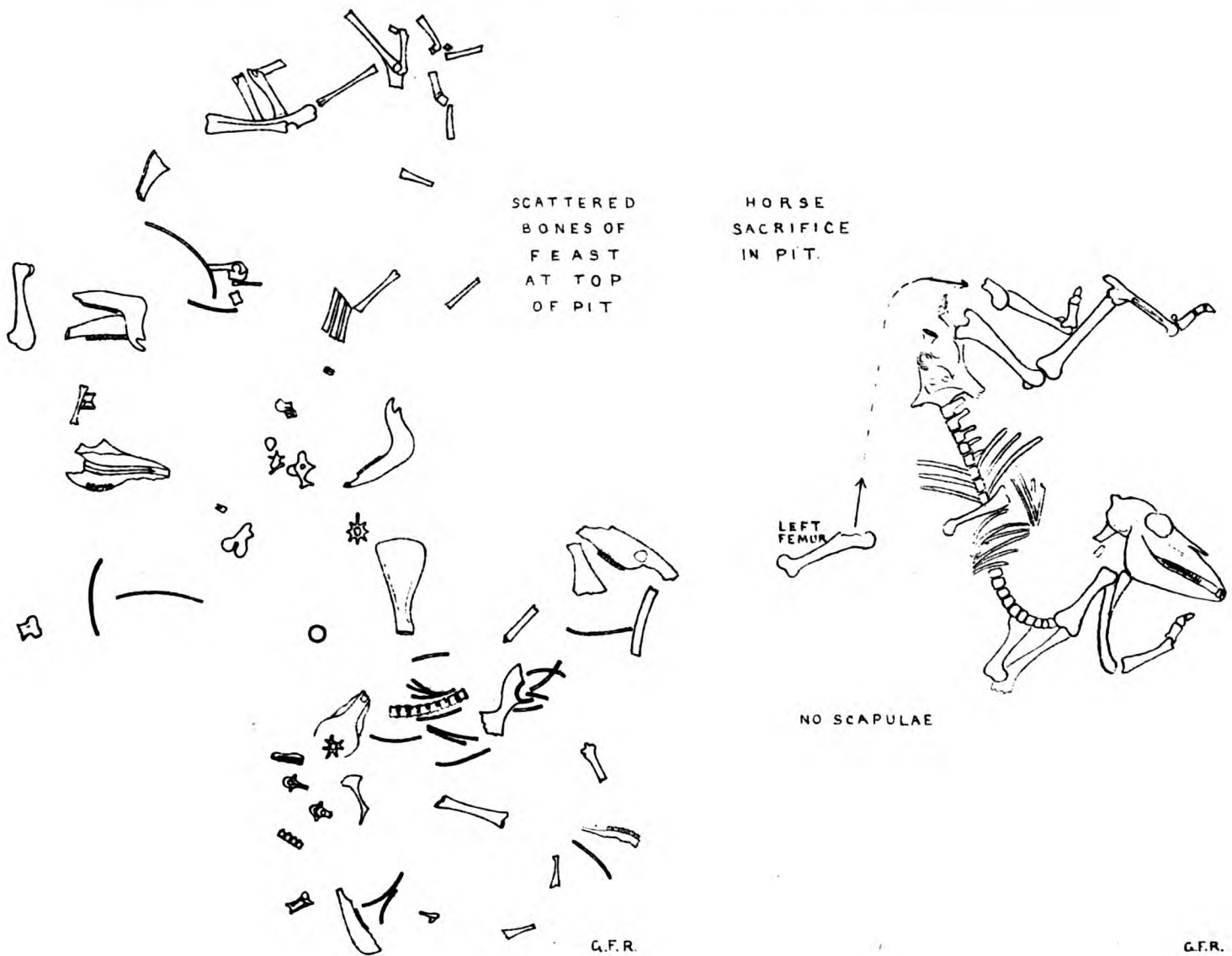
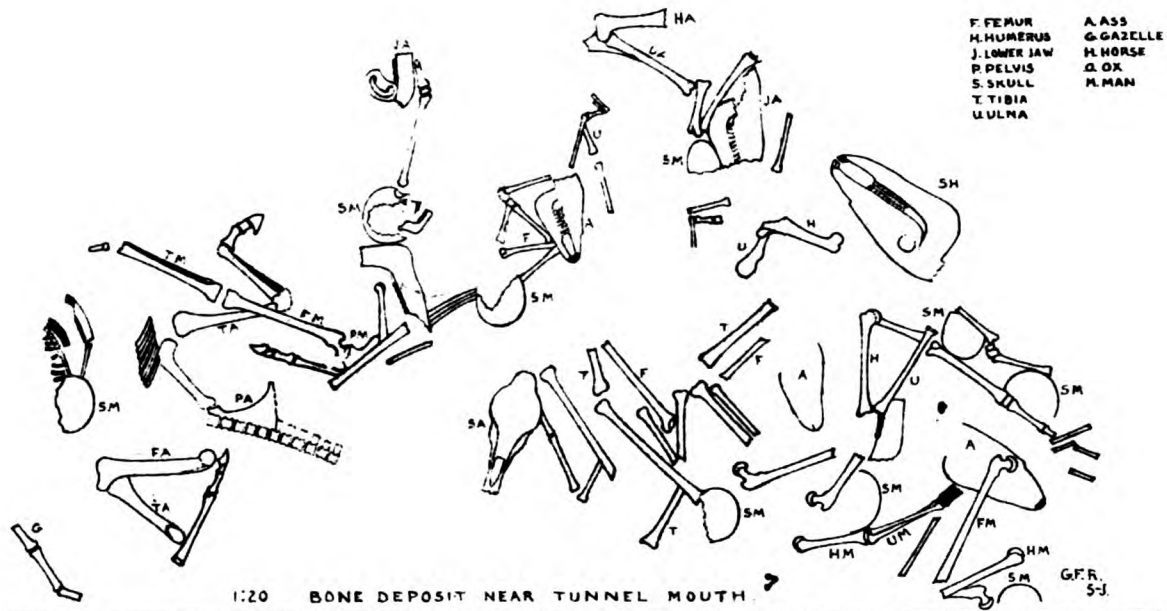


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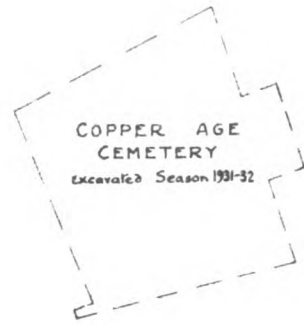




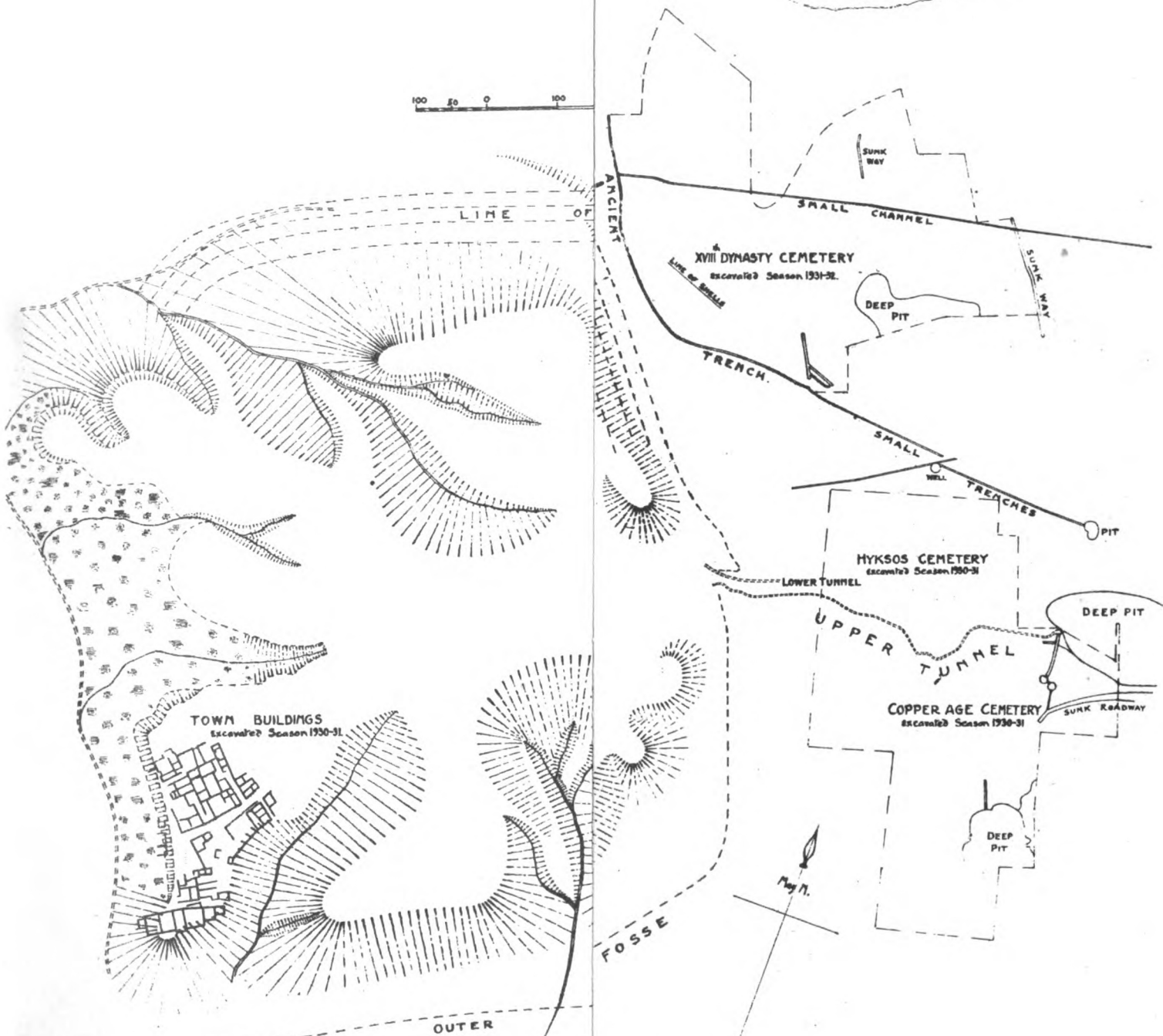
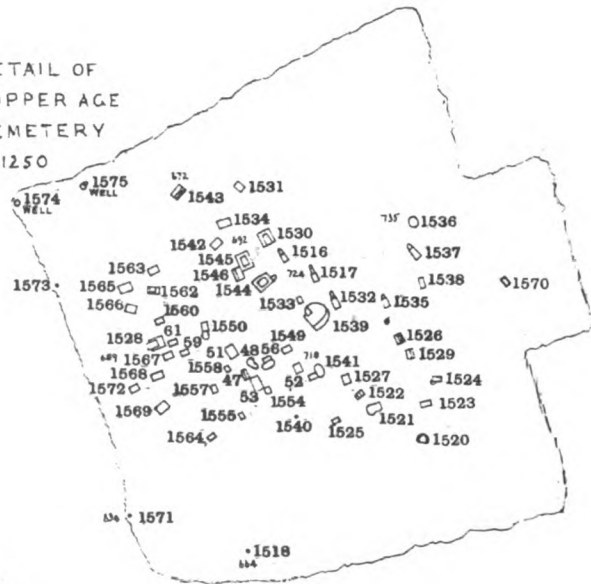
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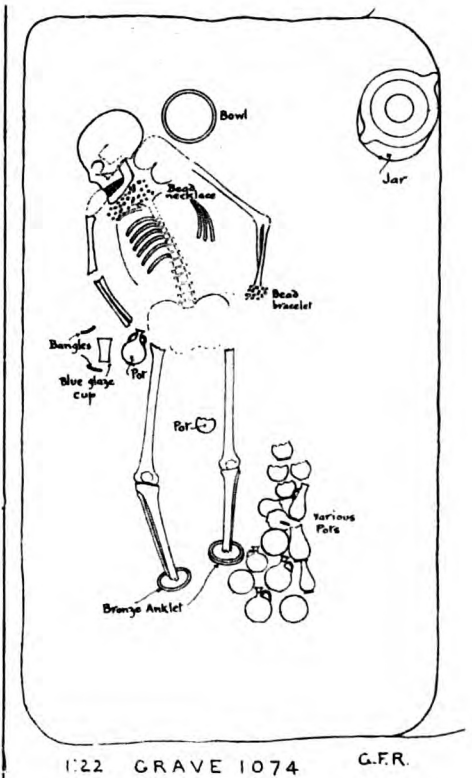
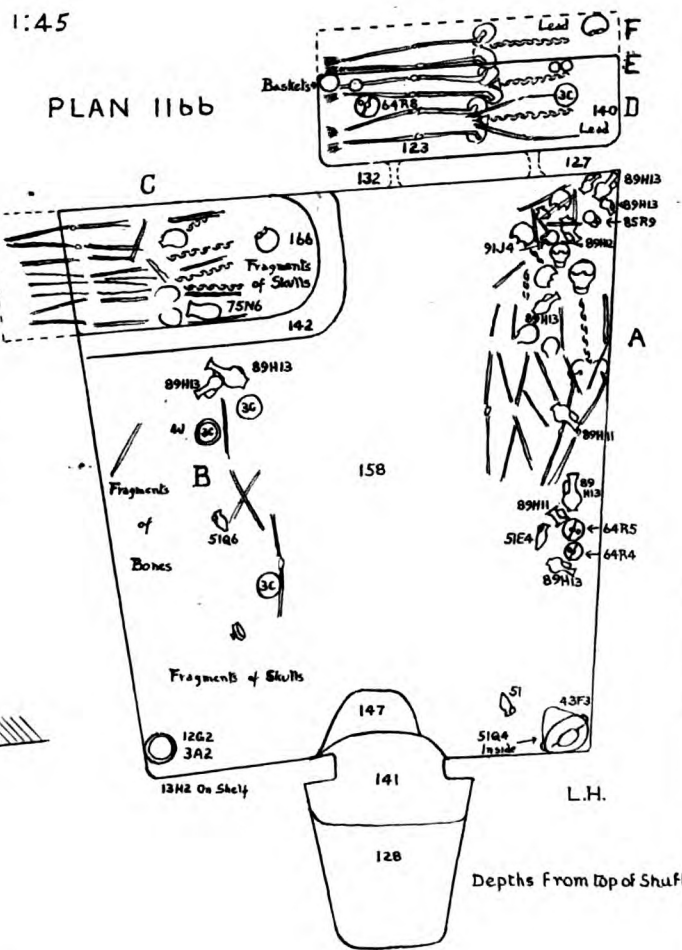
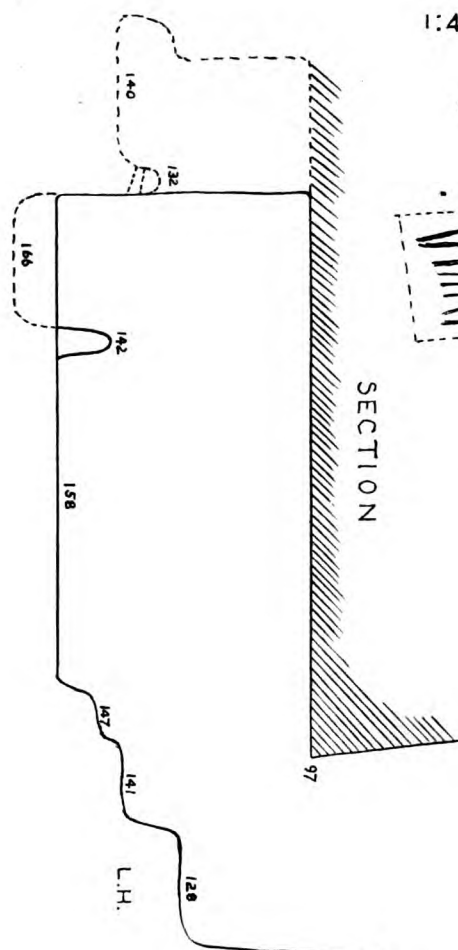
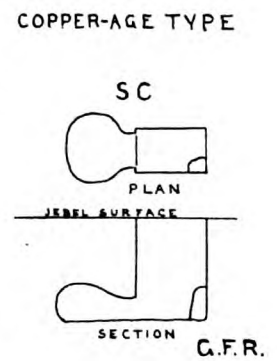
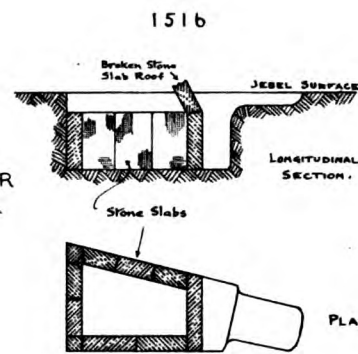
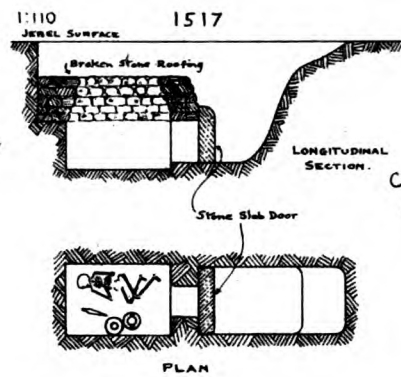
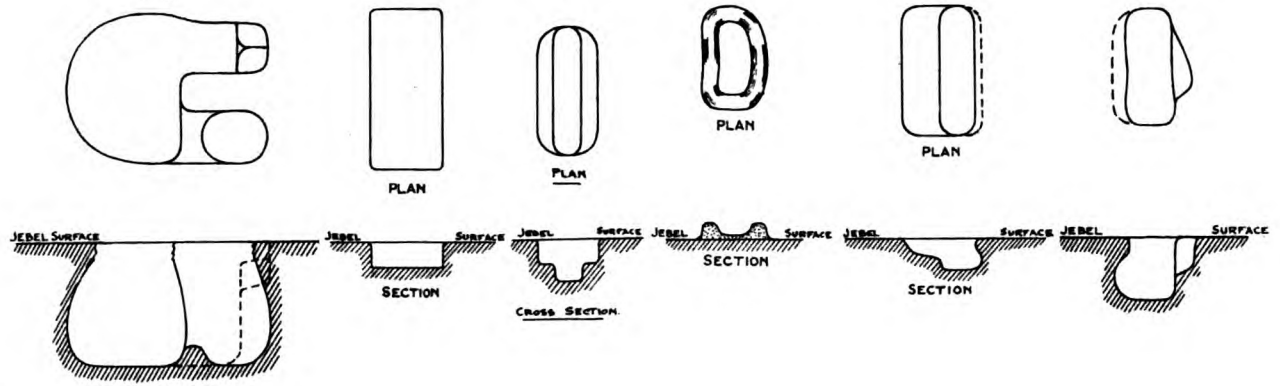
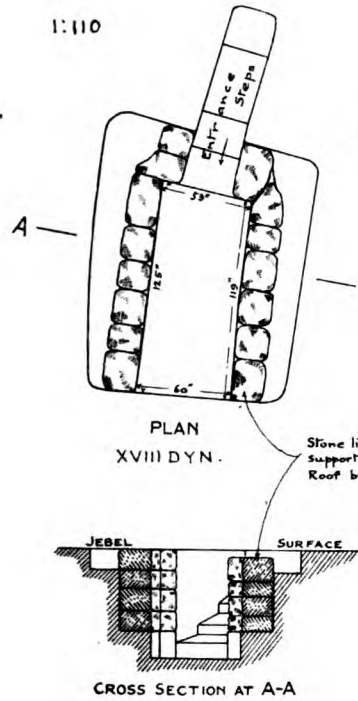
TOMB 1011  
G

TOMB 1044  
L

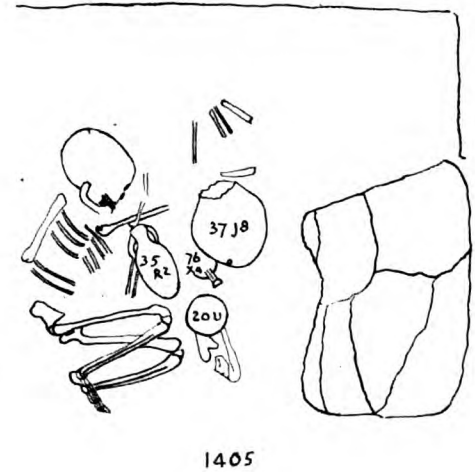
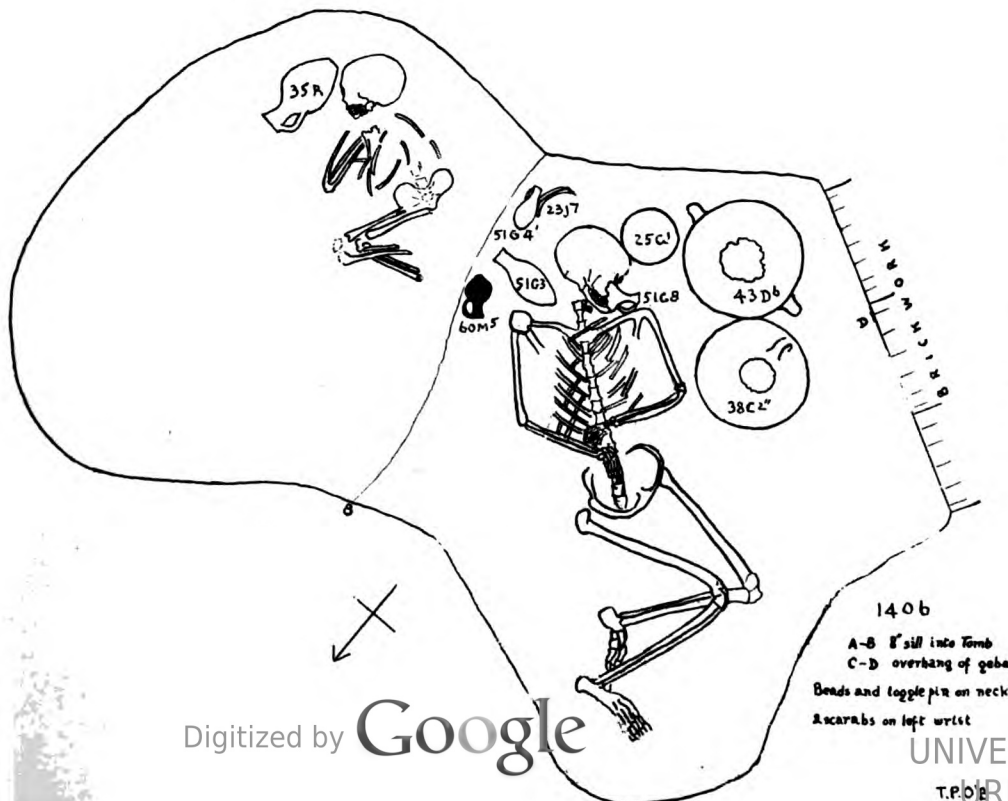
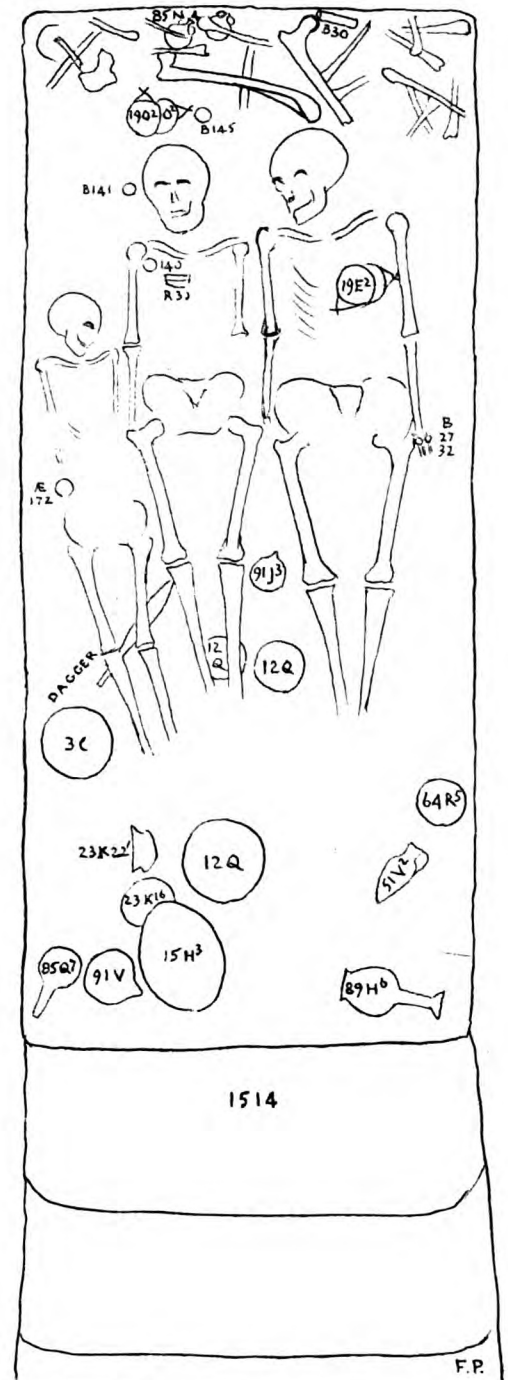
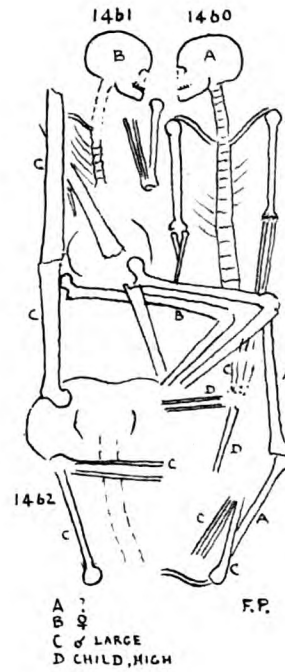
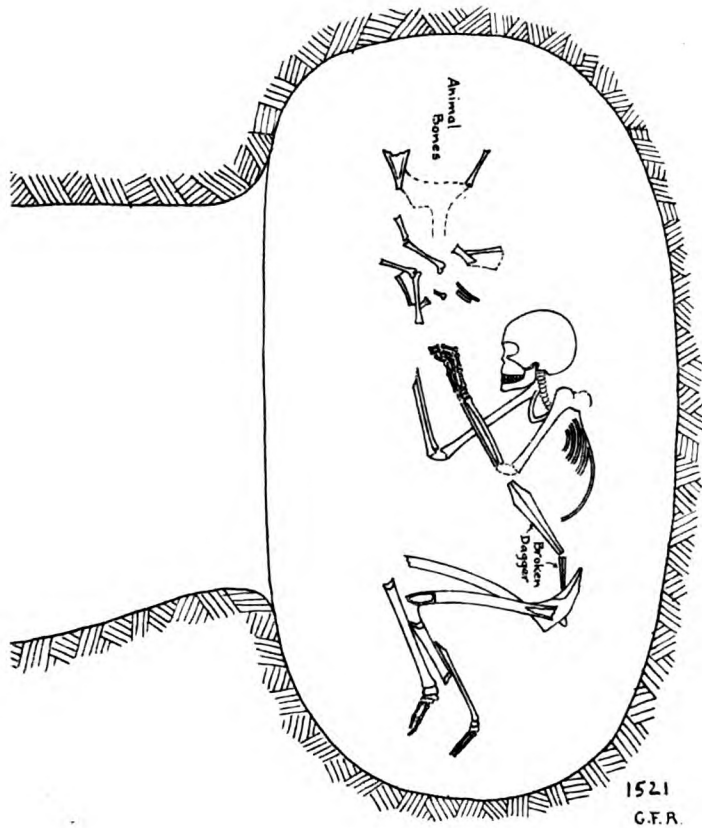
TOMB 1007  
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TOMB 1020  
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TOMB 1002  
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LVI

No.	TOMB N. E. D.	BODY H F DIST <sup>B</sup>	TYPE	DYN.	P O T T E R Y				S	M	N	D	MUS.
								SCARADS	METAL	STONE	BEADS		
1001	24 24 36		G			43L5 51P10				24	BONE GLASS	L	
2	64 74 30		S	XV	6F 19F2 23K8	43A2 51P9							
3	22 60 31		S		16K2		68CA2						
4	⊕		G				64R5						
5	⊕	W UP O	G	XVI				1					
7	60 37 9	S W O	R	XVI			68A5	2	207, 222		73	Bn	
3	60 26 18	E UP O	G			43E5 51P9	68A5						
9	⊕		G		10K2								
10	⊕		G				89L1						
11	94 43 15		G	XVIII	FE	32E2	73J2 82G3	3.4	93		+		
12	⊕		G	FE			75D3 82E,G		305		136	L	
13	⊕		G						316				
14	60 30 12	E UP O	G		15M 24D3		04K4,73Q2			90 NAIL			
15	88 66 72	E N O	C		23A,E2				71-3				
16	85 36 12		G			43D8					+	J	
17	⊕		G									J	
18	⊕		G						224			By	
19	66 18 12	E UP	G						(139-40, 158-4)			J	
20	75 20 14		G	XV			89J6	5	231			JL	
21	82 14 7	S UP O	G				74K 85Q3		209-10			A	
22	⊕	CREM <sup>N</sup>	POT			35E	82G3		91			L	
23	95 46 20	NW NE O	G	FE		34G	82L'83N2		312				
24	96 30 27	CREMATION	POT			31L3 53B2 68G8							
25	60 20 16	W	G			38G16	89P		211				
26	84 18 18	S UP	G	XVIII			89J, J7	6	244			J	
27	66 14 14	S E O	G				64F4						
28	66 14 14	S W	G				89JG3						
29	40 33 6		G	FE		34P2	64C4	7	306			Bn	
30	78 18 24		S	XV	10K8	39M6	89J, L5	8	174 254			By	
31	72 24 24		G				68A2-74K4		225				
32	54 28 30		S					9					
33	66 18 18		G	FE					315		+		
34	40 24		G	XVIII		18F	85Q4, R10	10 11				M	
35	105 27 17	S UP O	S	XVIII	12B	31W, 34EA 55X	89H2, K5N	12-16, 183		ALAB.	139	J	
36	72 19 24	W UP	G	XVIII			82U	17, 18				J	
37	123 56 50		C	A <sup>11</sup>		51G4	89J 91M2	19 176	30-3, 116-60	14, 18, 21, 30, 33	+	J, M	
38		CREM <sup>N</sup>	G	XVI		33U2							
39	18 60 12	S UP	G	AR11				20	169			R	
40	42 14 24		G		16T4, 18U6	46N 59R							
41	90 18 6	SW UP O	G	XVIII		23T3	89J6	21				J	
42	15 95 15		G		15L2		85Q3, 89V, 91K1			(76, 131-2, 149, 53)			
44	34 76 24	SW UP O	G	EARLY XVIII			89H2, L3, RK1			(162-4, 300)			
46	74 16 12	SW UP	S				89H3, L7						
47	73 15 6	N W O	G			31H7 55V3							
48	53 15 13		G				89M		39				
49	72 22 16	E S O	S			33U 53H		22	173			L	
50	16 63 7		G			12G2	89J, S						
51	88 17 15	S UP O	S			12L4, P, 15P8	89J						
52	75 16 22	S W	G			19D							
53	90 13 12		S			59A2	89H1					J	
54	15 90 30		G	MID XVIII		51K2	89H		82	29		Jf	
55	30 81 21	SW UP O	S	T. III			89J	23-4	212			J	
56	19 72 6	SW E O	G			64R3 69P2	85R 89K1						
57	18 63 12	SW N O	G	AR III				25-31			74	B	
59	23 78 22		S				82K2						
60	15 57 21	NE	S					170	187				
61	18 63 30		G		12Q		89I1 91K3						
62	54 15 10		G	T. III			89K2	32-3			+	M	
64	30 72 24		G		12M, 19P2		82R 89G4, K2	180-2			+		
65	24 66 23		G						213				
66	72 72 27		PIT		12R	55V							
67	100 36 25		G			29P3	82C, G3A		89		75	Ljm	
68	18 60 21		G	XVIII				34-6				J	
69	19 72 25		G						214				
70	24 84 30	SW	G	XVIII		43C5 53A1	74K 89J, L3		114-6, 80, 129	19			
71	50 18 12		S	AR II		55W9	89J, L5H	37-8	234			L	
73	9		G	XVIII			89G4	39-41	24, 36, 38, 176-7		+	JL	
74	48 85 30		G	XXII	16F	43K5	69P2 73W4 82G3, 4, K3	42-3 175	86, 88		176-92	LjT	
75	82 24 14	W UP	G				85Q2, 89J2						

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LVII

No.	TOMB BODY N. E. D. H. F. DIST.	TYPE	DYN.	P	O	T	T	E	R	Y	S	M	R	B	MUS.
											SCARABS	METAL	STONE	BONE #	
1076	27 84 30	S												+	
77	51 118 36	G													
78	18 72 10 SW N O	G													J
79	128 102 39	PIT													
80	142 112 60	C	XVIII	3C											J
81	33 81 12	L													J
82	27 78 27 SW UP O	G	XVIII												J
83	22 45 16	S													Q
84	21 75 21	G													Bn
85	7 60 21 SW UP O	L	XVIII												L
86	84 18 40 SW	S													B
87	7 45 9	G	T. IV												Bn
88	9 70 10	G													J
89	12 51 10 SW	G													
90	15 72 10 W UP	G													
91	33 84 12 E UP O	G													
92	36 40 36														
93	CREMATION	R													
94	28 83 24 SW	G	A. III												A
95	33 84 54 SW UP O	G													
96	0 0 0	R													
97	17 80 27	S													F
98	36 84 27 SW	G													J
99	12 39 8	G													jm
1100	27 63 36	G													
1	36 72 16	G													M
2	CREMATION	R													
3	50 84 42	G													
4	24 24 NE SW	G													
5	0 0 0	R													
6	16 90 CREMATION	S													
7	24 24	R	XVIII												L
8	24 24	R													M
9	15 60 18 W	G													J
10	14 68 12 SW SE O	R													J
11	24 60 24	G													J
12	69 15 22 SE NW	G													J
13	125 60 18 E W	G													J
14	15 78 39	G													J
15	15 72 32 W E	G													J
16	15 110 28	G	A. II												J
17	30 69 36 SW UP O	G	T. III												M
18	12 60 15 W UP O	R													
19	63 63 36	PIT													
20	CREMATION														
22	33 84 36 W UP O	L													
23	15 66 24 SW UP O	R													
24	84 84 27	G													
25	15 48 24	G													
26	CREMATION														
27	31 86 24 SW O	G	A. III												
28	84 24 36 W UP O	G	A. II												
29	15 66 18 SW UP O	L													
30	60 18 27	G													
31	30 84 36 W UP O	L													
32	18 36 18	G	XVIII												
33	18 84 27 SW UP O	G													
34	CREMATION														
35	CREMATION														
36	CREMATION														
37	0 0 0														
38	36 75 12 W N O	G													
39	84 42 36	G													
40	96 DI. 42 E UP O	PIT													
41	85 36 50 S E O	L													
42	18 84 6	G													
43	0 0 0	R													
44	21 70 24 SW SE O	G													
45	18 78 18 SW UP O	G	XV												
46	100 DIAM 54	PIT													
47	48 90 12 S	G	XVIII												
48	20 72 27 W UP O	G													

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No.	TOMB N. E. D.	BODY H. F. DIST	TYPE	DYN.	P O T T E R Y	S SCARABS	M METAL	R STONE	B BONE	MUS.	
1149	50 140 45		G		19P4		83,130,135,138	41			
50	90 18 36 NE		L		10H4	89G <sup>5</sup> , 90.9. L <sup>5</sup>	(159)	28		J	
51	CREMATION				32 D' 53J					J	
52	72 20 15 NEW O		G			174, 184	28 178		100-7	J	
53	CREMATION				32 Q2						
54	22 60 10 SW		G	XVI	6N3						
55	12 62 12 SW		G		38 H'	89K <sup>2</sup>			+		
56	18 80 24		G		51 P <sup>8</sup>	89H <sup>1</sup> , 53K <sup>5</sup>		42.43		A	
57	60 35 24		G		68 A <sup>5</sup>		217	26			
58	64 22 16		G	XVI	6N3 10E <sup>2</sup>	43F4 59G <sup>8</sup> 66H3, 68A	193-4				
59	⊙ S UP O										
60	CREMATION				34U <sup>2</sup>						
61	72 18 35		L		51P3 68A3						
62	SHERDS IN RUBBISH		PIT		BC, 10, 19F, M <sup>2</sup> 23J <sup>2</sup> 24 <sup>5</sup> 27A <sup>1</sup> 51P <sup>6</sup> 60Q	39A 91B <sup>1</sup>					
63	84-108x120		G		21L, Y <sup>2</sup> 74O1, 4'	91A <sup>1</sup>	74			L	
64	⊙ O				12G4 31H <sup>2</sup> 74K <sup>3</sup>					J	
65	20 70 18		L	XV	51P3		75-80	13	34	J	
66	57 66 PLAN		C	XIX	3A <sup>2</sup> , C, 4J, 12G <sup>2</sup> , 13H <sup>2</sup> 43F <sup>2</sup> 51E <sup>4</sup> , Q, 4, 6, 64R <sup>4</sup> , 5, 8, 75N <sup>4</sup> , 85R <sup>2</sup> , 89H <sup>1</sup> -8	91J <sup>4</sup>	81-101	20-1, 23, 84, 24 <sup>5</sup>	35-40, 49	J	
68	36 60 10 S UP O		G		47H <sup>4</sup>		172, 185-6		(17, 18, 33, 68-72, 119-26, 108, 126, 127)	J	
69	15 70 6 S UP O		G								
1170	13 54 SW UP O		G				102			J	
PALACE					YARD CEMETERY						
1401	40 74 60 S N O		PIT		24X <sup>2</sup> 28P <sup>3</sup>	PLAN				L	
4	85 75				43F4 55D4	P				J	
5	76 100 40				20U 35R <sup>2</sup> 37J <sup>8</sup>	P				M	
6	50 70 SE SW O		X-XI		23J <sup>2</sup> 25G <sup>1</sup> , 35R, 38C <sup>2</sup> , 43D <sup>6</sup> 51G <sup>3</sup> , 4, 8, 60M <sup>5</sup> , N <sup>5</sup> , 76X <sup>4</sup>	P	103-4	202	+	L	
7	35 45				23K <sup>7</sup> 60M <sup>5</sup>	P				O	
8					20T, 21F, 35R 43E <sup>7</sup> 56E <sup>2</sup>	P		203		J	
9	65 72 NW SE		X-XI		21M <sup>2</sup> , 25G <sup>1</sup> , 5, 38B <sup>2</sup> 43E <sup>4</sup> , 5, 51G <sup>3</sup> 60M <sup>4</sup> , 5, N	P				J	
10A							106	204-5		J	
10B							105	206		J	
10C					26C <sup>2</sup> , 34B <sup>9</sup> , 43E <sup>5</sup> 60M <sup>6</sup>	P				J	
11					21M <sup>2</sup> , 25E <sup>4</sup> 51Y	P				L	
12					28P <sup>5</sup> 51Y <sup>2</sup> 68T	P				L	
13					25G <sup>5</sup> 34Z <sup>9</sup>	P				L	
14					25D <sup>1</sup> 35R <sup>2</sup> 51B <sup>5</sup>	P				L	
16					21D	IN MU	14 42	7		F	
17					21D 43E4 51Y	P	74-5			F	
18					21V 28P <sup>5</sup> 34B <sup>8</sup>	P				F	
19					20U, 21M <sup>3</sup> 51Y	P				F	
20					22N <sup>2</sup> 25G <sup>5</sup> 43E, 51B <sup>5</sup> 60Q <sup>13</sup>	P				F	
21					21X <sup>2</sup> 43E4, 51Y	P				F	
22					35R <sup>2</sup>			85		F	
23					21M <sup>3</sup> 43E <sup>5</sup> , 51Y					F	
24					25G <sup>5</sup> 43E <sup>5</sup> , 51G <sup>3</sup> 60M <sup>4</sup>	P	120-1	1-10		F	
1450										O	

WEIGHTS

P E Y E M					Q E D E T					BEQA, AEGINETAN										
5742	HAEMAT <sup>2</sup>	8	459.6	4	114.8	5750	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	875	694.6	5	138.9	5767	LIMEST <sup>4</sup>	923	571.0	1/16	9136	MH 1060		
3	"	21	61.0	1/2	122.0	1	GOLD ARML	ETS	696	5	139.2	8	LEAD	605	572.2	1/16	9155	OTAWJ		
D A R I C					2	LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	915	698.7	5	139.7	OE1069	9	GOLD RING		49.3	1/4	197.2			
4	SANDST <sup>1</sup>	652	3844.0	30	128.1	MAH <sup>15</sup>	3	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	49	707.2	5	141.5	5770	LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	917	805.0	4	201.2	OF 976	
5	LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	78	3960.4	30	132.0	PL956	4	"	499	35.5	1/4	142.0	1	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	397	203.6	1	203.6		
6	"	806	975.2	6	132.1		5	CARNEL <sup>1</sup>	498	286.9	7	143.4	2	MARBLE <sup>1</sup> PB	11	1664.4	8	208.0	1070	
7	SILICEOUS	653	26438	200	132.2	WADY	6	SILICEOUS	806	718.8	5	143.7	3	LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	9	1664.8	8	208.1	PF 1095	
S T A T E R					7	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	499	18.1	1/8	144.8	S E L A , P H O E N I C I A N									
8	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	493	67.9	1/2	135.8	8	GOLD EARRINGS	291.2	2	145.6	4	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	50	107.1	1/2	214.2				
9	LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	476	685.4	5	137.1	GERAR	8A	LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	9	1471.5	10	147.2	MO1080	5	LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	653	2172.2	100	217.2	MFH44
K H O I R I N E					9	GOLD RING		170.3	1	170.3	6	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	493	109.1	1/2	218.2				
5760	"	TOGGLE									7	BASALT	12	5503.0	25	220.0				
1	"	EARRING	RIBB <sup>2</sup>								8	SHELLY LIMEST <sup>1</sup>	64	4419	20	220.9				
2	"	TOGGLE									5767, 5972 an iron handle may be missing.									
3	HAEMAT <sup>1</sup>	487	90.5	1/2	181.0						Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN									
4	"	802	90.8	1/2	181.6															
5	BASALT	821	910.8	5	183.1															
6	PORPHYRY	149	187.1	1	187.1															

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