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ANTHEDON

SINAI

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ERRATA

List of plates, pls. II and III, *add* 6.

pl. XXXI, *add* II.

p. 1, *for* map, pl. i *read* pl. v.

for plan, pl. i *read* pl. v.

p. 5 (II), *for* Assyrian *read* subsequent.

p. 8 (23, l. 3), *add* xiv.

p. 10 (28, l. 5), *for* pl. i *read* pl. v.

p. 12, Chapter VIII, *add* pls. xxxix, xl, xli.

p. 13 (42), *for* letter *read* letters.

p. 14 Index. Ellis, J. C. *add* 8.

p. 16, four lines up, *for* 1914-15 *read* 1914-35.

ANTHEDON

CHAPTER I

ANTHEDON (SINAI)

1. THE wilderness connecting Egypt and Palestine has from time immemorial been a sort of no man's land, which barred the way of armies and became the home of Avvim or robbers. Always a desert, with but a narrow strip of cultivation, it has been desolated far worse in the last few centuries by the advance of sand dunes, so that now no ordinary car can traverse it. To the later Egyptian it was the convict settlement of malefactors whose noses had been cut off, as notified by the name Rhinocolura, now El Arysh. To the Easterner it was a famine land, for which Persian armies needed to build immense granaries before they could advance on Egypt.

Yet there was formerly a flourishing district between El Arysh and Rafa, (map, pl. i), where a broad plain of verdure and gardens bordered the sea for several miles. So attractive was this, that three large towns of Graeco-Roman age grew up bearing the sweet name of Anthedon or "Flower of Delights." One of these *tells* retains, in Arabic, the name of Tell Jeneyn or the "mound of gardens," showing what it was, even a few centuries ago, before becoming swallowed in more than sixty feet of dunes. The sites are only marked now by piles of ruins hidden in sand.

The district is given on an inset on the $\frac{3}{8}$ inch P.E.F. map of Palestine, on half the scale of that map. Three tells close together looked a tempting bait, so when I found that hindrances to my work arose in Palestine, I naturally turned to cross the border a few miles and work in Egypt. The Department of Antiquities in Cairo welcomed me cordially, and in our affairs we received most kind help from Major Jarvis Bey, then Governor of Sinai.

2. The coast road from Gaza, by Rafa, being so little passable, we had recourse to the inland route by Beersheba and Kosseimeh. We reached El Arysh in our omnibus rigged for sleeping, which we had used

on a seven weeks' prospecting expedition through Syria, but it was stuck for the season at El Arysh by the dunes. Our chief assistant Mr. J. C. Ellis was sent to find us a Ford car with aero tyres in Cairo, before we could advance to the site of Anthedon. While we were at El Arysh, H.E. the Governor kindly lent us cars for Lady Petrie to make negotiations for brickmaking and building at Sheykh Zuweyid and effect transport, and Mr. C. Pape was placed in charge to build hutting. We also put up tents, and had in addition the use of a room in the Police Post, when excavations began. We employed only about a hundred natives, as the work was on a small scale. Half of these were our trained men and boys from our previous excavations on frontier sites, and the remainder were local, the inhabitants being very friendly, and labour cheap.

3. It was on trying to reach Tell Jeneyn (plan, pl. i), when the police car stuck in deep sand that I noticed an exposed mass of mud earth amid the dunes, and turned aside to investigate it. The top of the slope was free, happily, from Roman or even from Greek potsherds, so it promised well for us. All the larger *tell* sites in the neighbourhood we saw to be completely covered with remains of late occupation.

As about twenty feet of the side of this earlier tell lay exposed, a ready way to examine it, and seek the history, would be to clear down the outside. This we proceeded to do, and so our work here at Tell Abu Selymeh began. A preliminary examination was all that we had time for before the great heat, but it sufficed to show that the site was well worth excavation.

We dug down 10 ft. through two levels of brickwork to reach the foundations of a large fort, and found, towards the end of our season, that we had to descend 30 ft. below this, making an exposure of 40 ft. The buildings proved to belong to fortress towns of various ages. The most recent of these was of about 64 B.C. down to the Christian era. At

the second main wall of this fort, at the N.E. corner, we came upon a large perfect water-jar of the period xxiind to xxvth dynasty, and beside it a model corn grinder, cut from the shelly breccia of the sea beach. It was to be concluded that for twelve or fourteen centuries there was a frontier fortress here, to guard the border between Egypt and Palestine, and secure the great highroad between Africa and Asia.

We exposed the walls downward on the N. face of the mound, finding many building levels below that of the later dynasties; the ground was largely encumbered by loose sand, and it was necessary to clear the way for a much wider pit before we could go deeper. We continued until 40 ft. below the top of the fort, and stopped in a wide extent of black burnt earth, not yet reaching the bottom. As it was hardly worth while to clear more dead ground outside, and we had examined some ten different strata of building and destruction, I concluded to pause at this point, and wait till the autumn season when we could start on clearance inside the town. It was obvious that we must open up a large space on the surface, if we were to explore the remains below to so great a depth. We suffered from a hot spell of a fortnight's duration in April and May. It was up to 117° in the shade, and rose to 120° in the tent, and this hindered the work, as a long afternoon rest was needed by the workers, who felt the heat as much as we did.

The mound of Tell Abu Selymeh, called more usually Tell ez Zuweyid, is crossed by a high ridge of dune sand, and we had begun by sampling the opposite side of the dune on the south, about 400 ft. from the northern side. The mound is very much wider at its base; the natural weathering of the walls of each superincumbent city caused the builders, at each respective occupation, to contract their space in rebuilding. It narrows upward, therefore, to 400 ft. at the top. The sizes of the bricks, and the forms of pottery, were so similar to those of the same level on the north side, that I did not think it worth while to continue here, but rather to concentrate on the side which was more exposed. The details of the successive strata were carefully noted, and surveyed, by Ellis and Pape in continuous inspection of the work, all day long, and I cannot do better than adopt the summary given in chapter III of their detailed observations.

Excavation at Zuweyid was from 11 April to 13 May 1935, again 4 Dec. 1935 to 30 March 1936, and finally 23 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1936.

I was helped by Lady Petrie, Mr. J. C. Ellis and

Mr. C. Pape, A.R.I.B.A., who were in all the work; in the second season there were also Miss M. V. Seton Williams and Mr. J. D. Waechter, with Dr. and Mrs. Teasdale part of the time; in the third season Mr. J. A. Saunders and Mr. G. W. H. Walker. The 188 days of the work was about a third lost by heavy gales, rain, and prevalent influenza. Under good conditions four months would have sufficed.

CHAPTER II

THE PLACE OF ANTHEDON (pl. v)

4. ANCIENT authors state three different positions for Anthedon. First, a position north of Gaza, according to Sozoman 20 stadia (2½ miles) distant; this direction is vaguely implied by the order of town names in Josephus (*Wars* I, iv, 2; I, viii, 4; I, xx, 3; II, xviii, 1). Second, Williams (in Smith's *Dict. Geog.*) states the place as close to Gaza and S.W. of it. Hill (in Brit. Mus. *Catalogue of Coins, Palestine*, xlv) places the city at ruins named *El Blachiyeh* at a short distance N.W. of Gaza, with a tradition that the place is called *Ṭeda*. That it was by the sea is proved by the coin type of a city goddess with one foot on the prow of a vessel. But there is no such place, nor any ruin, marked on the Palestine Exploration Map; nor did I hear of any ruins north of Gaza though I enquired, and walked as far as Beit Hanūn in search of them. Third, Ptolemy, in one passage of his *Geography* (IV, 5, 6), places Anthedon not far from Rhinocolura (Arysh), yet in another place (V, 15, 2), he cites it between Ascalon and Gaza. But the conclusive statement in Ptolemy is that next after Rhinocolura, "at the East is the boundary of Judaea from Anthedon as far as the end of the position at 64° 50', 31° 20'." This phrase, distinguishing the end of the position of Anthedon, refers to the extent of the three tells over about two miles at Sheikh ez Zuweyid. The old maps of Ptolemy agree with this. It is quite impossible that the frontier of Judaea should be north of Gaza.

5. In all Ptolemy's positions, the various readings of MSS. should be taken into account. The choice among these readings must depend on their rationality when applied to the actual positions. What we actually have on the ground are the following distances in miles, to compare with the Roman Itinerary, and those readings in Ptolemy which correspond:—

| | <i>Survey</i> | <i>Itinerary</i> | <i>Ptolemy</i> |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Kasios | —22½ | 26 | —63° 45' 31° 10' |
| Ostrakene | —23 | 22 | —64° 15' 31° 10' |
| Rhinokorura | —17½ | 22 | —64° 40' 31° 10' |
| Anthedon | —9 | | —64° 50' 31° 20' |
| Rafa | —17½ | 16 | 65° 0' 31° 30' |
| Gaza port | —10 | 20 | —65° 10' 31° 30' |
| Askalon | | | 65° 10' 31° 40' |

In these positions, Kasios is 10' too far west, and Rafa 10' too far north, otherwise the difference in Ptolemy does not exceed one of his units of 5' from actual positions.

There seems, then, to be no question of the position of Anthedon. The distance from Gaza being 26½ miles, Sozoman's reading should have been not 20 stadia but 200 stadia.

The three large city mounds, Tell esh Sheykh, Tell Jeneyn, and Tell Aheimir (on the P.E.F. map) are all of the Hellenistic and Roman ages, and this agrees with the importance and rebuilding of Anthedon in Herodian times.

6. The first named city of Anthedon, "flower of delights," was in Greece on the coast of Boiotia, facing EuBoia across the narrow strait. From this place the name was taken for the open coast between Palestine and Egypt. This must have been a fertile plain, well watered before the climate changed, and it was not overcome by sand dunes until recent centuries. The tell almost buried in the middle of the dunes being named Tell Jeneyn, "of gardens," shows that the change was in the Arab period.

The history of the neighbourhood may be sampled by the coins brought up by the children, but these were not from our digging which was in earlier levels. The numbers were:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Late Seleucidan, etc., worn | . 10 |
| Alexandria, to Hadrian | . 6 |
| Gaza, to Severus | . 6 |
| Askalon of Augustus or Tiberias | 18 |
| A.D. 250 to 300 | . 23 |
| 300 to 350 | . 200 + x |
| 350 to 400 | . 9 |
| 500 to 550 | . 32 |

Nearly all were too much corroded to be worth having, except for their statistical value.

CHAPTER III

THE EXTERNAL WORK ON THE TELL

BY J. C. ELLIS

7. WE began work on a patch of brick-earth south of the dune ridge, and found a long line of wall with some broken pottery outside it (pl. v).

The much better exposure of brickwork on the north side of the ridge made us concentrate work there. About 20 ft. of weathered brick was visible, on the sloping surface of the Tell. We cleared the sand away below this area, but, on the face thus exposed, the local men were not able to distinguish between actual walling and brick debris. We therefore got some of our former workers from Khan Yunis, who soon detected the old faces of the walls (see pl. xvi).

The north-east corner of the Tell, which was much denuded, was attacked and we reached a large amphora of the xxiind-xxvth dynasty, built into the wall F. The position is marked FOUNDATION DEPOSIT on the plan, with the level. This vessel was found with a corn rubber by it, 6 × 3 × 2½ ins. This was evidently a foundation deposit similar to others, to provide food and water for the spirits of future builders (see *Gerar*, 7, 8).

8. Working downward, we found a fine wall G, of large bricks nearly square, 16.3 × 15.7 ins., of black mud and straw, associated with lighter coloured sandy bricks.

Below this wall was a layer of about 4½ ins. of sand, and more sand with sherds and broken brick below that. This breaks the relation of the wall G to the stepping H. These 10 brick steps have a tread and riser of an average of 5 ins. The stepping turns outwards, and then runs along the face of the wall to east and west. The edges of the stepping were quite sharp and perfect. Soon after erection they must have been plastered over. The bricks were the same size as in wall G, and this wall, when we subsequently excavated it, was found to cover the entire top course, or platform, of the stepping. We may account for this apparent contradiction by supposing that the stepping was constructed first as a basis for G, and that this stepping was covered with a protective coating which rose high enough to retain a sandy bed for G, according to a common Egyptian custom.

As wall G was very well preserved, all levels were measured from a point on top of it, marking this point as 500 ins. on an arbitrary scale.

A scarab with a crocodile above a lion (12), of

about the xxiind dynasty, was found in the material from over the stepping.

The platform J, about 90 ins. wide, is made of bricks of irregular size. It ends in a slope of brick rubbish with sherds (K). In this mass are two burnt levels which suggest that we have an indication of successive destructions of the town.

Below this is a wall of five courses of yellow brick, L, at a skew angle (see plan), which showed that it belonged to a system entirely different, and of wider extent than the later town. This was based on a mass of broken yellow brick 22 ins. in depth, which had been provided from the destruction of wall M. Of this wall seven courses remain. Both L and M walls were of yellow bricks, well bonded and of the same size, laid in alternate courses of header and stretcher. This level was better understood on examining the interior of the town.

The base of wall M rests on a course of tilted bricks, laid down to raise the base of the wall level. Beneath this was a mass composed of layers of burnt earth, sherds, charcoal and rubbish at least 40 ins. deep, which was deposited certainly below 167 ins. level. This was thrown out over a wall of brick rubble.

As the pit below sound walling was about 20 ft. deep, we could not risk going lower unless a very much wider excavation were made. It seemed best, therefore, to postpone deeper digging until we began the main work of descending inside the town, where the walling would be more satisfactory.

PLATES OF THE WALLS

- I, 1, 2, BC walls, north-east corner,
- 3, 4, 5, Stepped foundation of H wall, north face.
- II, 6, Shrine of Nebo at Khorsabad.
- 7, Similar shrine at Anthedon, of hard baked bricks, see pls. x, xxxi.
- III, 8, 9, West face of wall FB with scaffold holes.
- 10, Bend of wall east of LE looking west, LP at backs.
- 11, HA, HX looking east, down to M.
- 12, East face of MS wall 262-242, marked by pole.
- 13, East face of MC, MP behind.
- IV, 14, Junction north of ME, looking west, C at top.
- 15, Same looking south-east.
- 16, Walls MX, MC, looking west.
- 17, Junction MC, ME, looking south.
- 18, Same looking west.
- 19, West face of M wall in LT.
- 20, South end of wall LP.

CHAPTER IV

IN THE TELL

9. AN area about 100 ft. E. to W. and 70 ft. N. to S. was attacked on the top of the Tell; gradually as we descended, parts of the sides were left for preservation, and other parts extended northward to include lower levels, so that at the base of the excavation, an area of about 80 ft. in each direction was removed. When all the bases of the walls of any level became clearly uncovered, the whole of the walls of that level were removed, to leave the ground clear for planning the walls of the level below as these became visible. Men required continual checking to prevent their going into a lower level, and had constantly to be moved out elsewhere. As soon as walls were clearly defined, they were planned from an axis line; this was carried down by theodolite from two terminal points at opposite sides of the top. Thus all the plans are superposed on the same grid, and planned upon squared paper. Every wall was levelled at its top and base.

For distinguishing the positions of objects, the top chambers were lettered, and the same letters were continued at the same part of the grid down to the lowest level. Thus every object had two letters; (1) the successive town letters from town A at the top down to town N at the bottom, and (2) the chamber or area letters. Beside these letters there were the levels in inches over an arbitrary zero. Thus HM 413 recorded town H, chamber M, level 413 inches, for an object of the Jewish kingdom. In so small an area a third letter of region is not needed.

10. Having every object that is found, duly levelled, it is possible to estimate the prosperity of the successive towns by the number of objects found in each 5 inches. This was first proposed in *Gerar*, pl. v, where curves of the number of objects were shown at every foot of level, and connected with the principal royal builders. The rate of deposit there was 33.5 inches *per* century, and the rate at Zuweyid was 34 inches, exactly the same within the small uncertainties of defining the limits.

The results are given in pl. XVII. The numbers of examples of pottery form a curve on the left of the axis line; those of objects which may come from a distance, as tools and Egyptian amulets, are on the right of the axis line. The successive town letters are on the left, and the levels of separation of the towns. On the right are named the contemporary events with the dates B.C. in the margin. The defini-

tion of date with level was taken from the beginning of iron tools with L town, and the general spread of ironwork at the beginning of the xxth dynasty; later, two coins of Alexander, in different places, were at the same level, 556 ins. At the top, the cessation of pottery was before Roman styles, and there were only late Ptolemaic coins, but none Roman.

These points were identified some weeks before the rate of deposit was seen to be like that of Gerar, and before any relation with political changes was observed.

11. At the base, the earliest fort seems to belong to Horemheb's defences as general after the Syrian revolt. The next expansion was when the Hittite alliance led to increased business with Syria. The expansion of Syrian trade began with the wars of Rameses III in Syria, and there gradually waned till the close of the dynasty. The frontier began to revive as a reply to the activity of Pasebkhanu fortifying Tanis heavily. It passed a maximum early in David's reign, waning with his northern activity. It grew rapidly under Solomon, contracted later, and the frontier became much more active after the defeat of Usarken (Zerah) and the rise of Jehoshaphat. There was much contraction under Ahab, which was recovered by expansion in the middle of the reign of Joash. The defence was weak down to the subjection of Judah under Samaria. After that, prosperity returned under Uzziah, who was powerful in armaments and engineering; a check came with the Assyrian invasion, passing through the land to Egypt, in 689-675 B.C. Decline was evident in the later monarchy till the sharp contraction at the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar and the fall of Jerusalem. The Assyrian invasion of Egypt in 568 accords with the sanctuary chamber like that of Khorsabad.

The frontier prosperity dwindled during the absence of the Jews, but quickly increased on their return. The decree of Xerxes helped the country, but it did not expand much till a Jewish government under Nehemiah gave prosperity. The conditions continued much the same till the great expansion of trade and affairs at Alexander's conquest. There was stagnation until Ptolemy I, as sole authority, took up the development of the country. Henceforward a decline ran through to the old age of Philadelphus. With the accession of Ptolemy III, "there was a strong man once more upon the Egyptian throne" (Bevan). Decay set in later, owing to the childhood of Ptolemy V, and palace

degradation, and this reduced the frontier administration almost to nothing. Ptolemy VI was a child, and it was not till he grew up and settled the country in 163 that prosperity could return. After his death in 145, the brief prosperity under Simon is reflected by a sudden expansion, but soon after the country was desolated by civil war, and rapidly waned until the land decree in 118, which made an economic settlement. Under child kings and effete rulers the decay was rapid until the revival under Cleopatra, which was continued till the death of Herod. After him there was no value in a frontier, with Romans on both sides of it, and scarcely any remains are found later. Scattered about the top of the mound of level B were blocks of sandstone with fine stucco face on each, evidently from a building of Roman age (level A) of which no other traces are left.

It is very surprising to see how closely the prosperity of the place, as shown by recording between 1 and 28 objects in each 5-inch interval, measures the prosperity of the country. A new historical instrument is here developed as a barometer of national welfare.

CHAPTER V

THE SUCCESSIVE TOWNS

THE plans all have the lettering North upward. The length of the plans E.-W. leads to the top of the page being east. Each plan has a large spot on the left, a small + on the right; these marks key the plans one over the other.

12. A. At the top the remains of the latest building were only loose blocks of sandstone of various sizes, each with one face covered with fine white stucco. Such probably came from some shrine placed on the deserted mound of ruin, which then stood nearly fifty feet high on the coastal plain. This may have been the work under an early emperor, but the absence of any Roman pottery proves that it was isolated, and did not belong to a settlement.

B. 64 B.C.-0. pl. VII. This was the town under Roman tutelage. Only three or four walls remain, shaded in the plan. The characteristic Seleucid bowls, coloured with bistre wash, lasted till this stage. A bronze plummet (xviii, 1), an iron pruning hook (xx, 1), the last of the little stone altars (xxvi, 24), and a little double crown cut in limestone (xxvi, 38) are all that show activities. In the wall was a little group of beads, as a building deposit (xxvii, 48).

13. C. 184-64 B.C. pl. VII. Maccabean town.

C The unshaded walls include a very solid building at the south-west, with walls five feet thick, probably a tower, which had lasted from D the town of Antiochus III, and is still seven feet high. The dimensions of building in this town are mostly in accord with the Egyptian cubit of 20.6 ins., which had been introduced by the Ptolemies. The bronze is hardly anything but nails and arrows; the iron is a pruning hook, a large square pike head, small bolt head, and a narrow knife. A large heart amulet of clear crystal is purely Egyptian (xxvi, 39), a good stone mace-head (xxvii, 59) is unusually late. The sphinx (xxvii, 43) is Egyptian. A beautiful arm of glass for inlay of a figure, is also Egyptian (xxx, 14). The place seems to have been entirely staffed from Egypt.

D 14. D. 252-184 B.C. pl. VIII. This town was mainly dominated by Syrian rule of Antiochus III. The few weights of the daric unit show the eastern link. The plan is on Egyptian measure; the shaded part is of D, the open plan is of E, town. The skew building of DC is very strange, as it runs across a degraded part of the long wall on the east.

Some fragments of black Greek pottery survived (xxvii, 72-81). The bronze is only of arrowheads and a pair of thin bangles. A leaden mace-head is rare (xxviii, 5), only two from Tell el Ajjūl being known. The only iron was a knife and a lance. Of stone there are fragments of a large alabaster tub, drawing in to the top. Bone netting slips show a great use of fishing nets. A few examples of glass are from foreign trade.

E 15. E. 362-252 B.C. pl. VIII. The lay-out of this town, with long straight walls and rectangular chambers, was much better than those above. This was the most prosperous age of all, stimulated by the sudden spread of Greek activities under Alexander. The measures are on the Egyptian cubit, and the Egyptian weights are the commonest. Near the end of the period are some Aramaic sherds (LI 123). Coins of Ptolemies are usual, and two silver drachms of Alexander occurred at six inches above the base of the town. Bronze netting needles, and small hooks for fine netting, show more careful work than the use of large netting bones. Many iron tools mark the foreign influence, apart from Egypt.

A polished head of a syenite pillar for a table or couch (xxvii, 53) is evidence of the luxurious time, along with many pieces of little alabaster toilet dishes. Glass was not yet in use. A block of black ink was found, ready for rubbing up.

16. F. 497-362 B.C. pl. IX. The walls are long and straight; beside that inherited later by E, there was a thick wall bounding the town on the west, carried up from G. The very narrow doorway shows that it was an outer defence. The unit of measure is 14.5 ins., continued from G where the shrine marks it. This unit is 20 digits, the half of the Egyptian land unit, which was the diagonal of the cubit. As this multiple was hardly ever used anciently, there is good reason to derive it from the Egyptian land measure. In bronze work there is much variety, and it is four times as common as iron, marking Egyptian dominance. Yet weights are mostly of eastern standards, daric or khoirine, beside the universal beqa.

G 17. G. 630-497 B.C. pl. X. The well-built work of this period survived largely in F, the period just dealt with. An unusual feature, at the S.E. corner of the area exposed, was a chamber with broad steps leading up to it. This chamber is shown in pl. ii, and above it is placed for comparison a view of the shrine of Nebo at Khorsabad. I have to thank Dr. Frankfort for this photograph from *Discoveries in Iraq* 1933-34, fig. 94, published in Dec. 1935. The steps at Khorsabad have a pedestal at each side, perhaps for lion figures; at Zuweyid the steps also stop short of the width of the chamber, see pl. xxxi, perhaps for the same reason. The side walls here have all been cut away, to allow of building F level. The chamber (xxxii), is 14½ ft. wide and 9½ long. It is formed of burnt tiles 14.4 ins. square, 4 ins. thick. Those of the platform are not deeply baked, but the steps are hard with a very smooth buff face. The dais originally was 12 × 8 tiles, but the front line has been stripped away, leaving a blank between the back of the top step and the dais front. The steps rise 8 ins. (2 courses), as seen at the north end and the middle of the front. The unit of 14.4 ins. is the same as in F. The dais slopes slightly up to the back.

There remains the question of the historical setting. By the diagram of levels dated, pl. xvii, the level of the base of the steps, 468, was in 585 B.C. The level of the sill of the doorway, 472, was the town level in 574 B.C. The date of the paved chamber, therefore, may be called 580 B.C. within a few years. It is approximately fixed, because the sill may have been above the floor level, or the step may have been sunk in the floor.

The records of Nebuchadnezzar are very defective in the latter part of his reign. That he did invade

Egypt on the frontier is certain, some time between the capture of Jerusalem 588 and the death of Aohmes 568. The above date of building between 585 and 574 is therefore close to the date of Nebuchadnezzar passing the frontier at Zuweyid, dated between 588 and 568 B.C. As he was a great builder of temples, it seems almost certain that this shrine of the Mesopotamian type was erected by him at his invasion of Egypt.

G is almost the first building using square bricks, which were copied in all the later levels F, E, C, B. The only square bricks earlier are in J S, which seems therefore to have had some eastern influence, as the usage of square bricks is Mesopotamian. I left the brickwork of the shrine banked with earth, to hinder natives from using the tiles.

The north entrance to the hall in front of the shrine is at 472. To the north are chambers divided by walls six feet thick. On the west the old wall of F is thickened by another wall on the inner side; the purpose of this was to provide a fighting platform nine feet wide, instead of only five feet, for the better defence of the entrance. The ground west of the wall was entirely empty in this period.

More black Greek pottery was used, and red Cypriote with ring pattern. Bronze was scarce, only a small rosette and a few arrows; there is also but little iron, a knife, a lance, and a chisel. Two small alabaster saucers are the only stone work besides weights. A few netting bones and Egyptian amulets are all else of this scanty stratum. It seems as if the xxvth dynasty had made a splash here of good building rather late in the reign of Psametik I, and had not kept up the activity for long.

Trade was active, this and J having the largest number of weights; northern lands gave the daric and the khorine, and Egypt the qedet.

18. H. 824-630 B.C. pl. XI. The building was irregular, and largely of rammed earth, *qalūs* or *pisé*. Much of the building was based at 410 to 395 level, belonging to the active works of Uziah, who built towers in the desert, keeping a strong army, and had much cattle in the low country. The north wall of the city here is the thickest of all periods. It is fenced in along the lower part with a stepped apron of brickwork, the wall itself rising so that it was retained as the wall of G town (see section in xvi). This was a very unusual feature, see pl. i. The unit used in the building, and in town J below this, was about 11.1 inches, the Syrian foot, as at Byblos, and in Phoenician colonies.

Pottery was abundant. The close of the Cypriote type 84 H, J, is in this period, after beginning at the time of Solomon. Scarabs are usual; three silver earrings, and five bronze weapons, occur. Iron is common for knives. Stone weights are usual, also netting bones and little Egyptian amulets.

19. J. 910-824 B.C. pl. XII. This was also a prosperous period in Palestine, and trade in the south has left as many weights as in G. This period included the long and firm reigns of Jehoshaphat and Joash, reflected in a greater prosperity of this tell than in any age, except that of Alexander. Nearly all the buildings continued in use till the H period.

No bronze is recorded, but four objects of lead, perhaps due to the northern connections of Ahab. Iron knives were common. Of stone work there is a baboon with kohl pot, which had descended many centuries from about 1500 B.C. Fishing was disregarded, as there are no netting bones or fish hooks. The Egyptian supply of glazed amulets was plentiful.

20. K. 1064-910 B.C. pl. XIII. This town arose after a great burning. All later periods contracted, so as to keep each within the damaged outline of its predecessor, see the section xvi. The building is poor and irregular, nearly all of it earlier walls of L, still in use. There was, however, a total stagnation between the two periods. The K period was of peaceful relation to Egypt, when the frontier could be disregarded under David and Solomon. There was a little beginning of fine red Cypriote globular pottery with lines. Some scarabs might be of the xxiind dyn., including one with crocodile chariot. There is no bronze, but plenty of iron, marking the civilisation as essentially Syrian and not Egyptian. A fine necklace of long carnelian beads, with a little Syrian scarab, was found in plain earth deposit much above the floor or ground level. There were few amulets and no glass.

21. L. 1212-1064 B.C. ; pl. XIV is the lower level of the K town, but sharply separated by the close of the xxth dynasty, which brought the place to a standstill. In the xxth there was a fairly wide trade, having weights of the eastern daric, the Palestine peyem, and the Egyptian qedet. In pottery the large barrel-shaped pilgrim bottle 86A is dated here by level to 1150 B.C. It is like one already known (*Gerar*, lx, 86), dated to about the latter part of Rameses III (see pl. v), or about 1170-60 B.C. This near dating is satisfactory, as hitherto it was contradicted by a specimen in Museo Papa Giulio at Rome, which I was told was a couple of centuries

later ; so this suggests that Italian dating is too late, and there is nothing to check it before Bakenranef in 720 B.C. Being a very peculiar form, this may give a decisive dating in Italy.

Of bronze there is a very thin adze or razor blade, and some fish hooks ; with a little iron of knives and lances. There is no stone beside weights, except a bad little ointment pot of gypsum ; of amulets only three and nothing more. The Egyptian dependence on the xxth dynasty did very little for the prosperity.

M 22. M. 1275-1212 B.C. pl. XIV. This was largely the basis of the building of L. It was practically the town of Rameses II, which prospered most under the tranquil conditions of the Hittite alliance and marriage. But the contact was strongest on the Syrian side, as there was no Egyptian bronze, and but a little of the new metal iron. There was good trade, leaving seven weights, and three groups of pebble weights, of various standards.

The striking object is the head of a giraffe (xxx, 7) which shows that the animal was known in a region intermediate between the Pliocene of Greece and the modern Abyssinia.

A gambler's house had a curious group, which is figured all together in xxxi.

The strata of the town slope down to the S.E. owing to extension over a bare region ; hence all the levels in M, N, though strictly recorded on the objects and in the catalogue pl. I, have been read off in terms of the L levels for the prosperity curve of pl. xvii. For the whole detail of the irregular start of the town, see the following description by Mr. Ellis, who examined it very carefully.

CHAPTER VI

THE FIRST THREE PHASES, L, M, N

BY J. C. ELLIS

23. FOR the lowest three levels, reference should be made to the section pl. xvi bottom left-hand corner, and to the plans of L, M, N, pls. xv, xvi, which show, at the S.E. corner of the area worked, the result of a pit dug to ascertain if any earlier building phases occurred under M.

Water was reached at a depth of 112 ins. below M. Immediately above the water line lay 40 ins. of clean yellow sand containing nodules of gypsum. Above that stratum lay 24 ins. of a dark brown sand

with a 4-inch stratum of a clayey substance, apparently a vegetation line. This was followed by 39 ins. of brown sand which contained a few fragments of burnt clay oven material, and this stratum was speckled with carbon, which suggests a squatter settlement before the building of the first town N. Immediately below the wall M was 11 ins. of clean yellow sand without any deposit whatever. In this particular area there was no N phase.

At three points in the area excavated there were remains of the earliest town N which was erected on the slopes of an old sand dune, and in the area worked there was a decided drop both ways in a S.E. direction, a dip which the later town M followed, a levelling off occurring in L. N was almost completely destroyed by fire, the bottom right of the section showing the depth of the burnt material underlying the next phase M. This burnt level was found at varying thicknesses throughout the area.

The work was limited to the north by the depth of the surrounding sand, but here on the extremity of the area was a line of N wall running roughly east to west. This suggests that the area covered by the first town N was quite as large as in subsequent phases of the town's history. The section shows how the area of the site decreased until at its last stage the place was little more than an out-post station. It seems, however, from the observations, necessarily very approximate, made about the sand dune covering the area, that the original town could not have been much more than 225 by 200 yds.

In town N a much smaller brick was used than subsequently, and the composition also differed. The brick was loosely packed and was of a dark grey earth containing white blobs of a gypseous substance with streaks of pink, blue, and yellow, giving the appearance of marbling. The material is similar to that found in the area in which tombs were discovered to the S.W. of the Tell, at the level of the salt marsh (1, pl. v). All later phases, with the exception of B, D, and E, where the same material was again adopted, had a larger orange coloured brick, hard and compact, containing a great proportion of sand. Phases B, D, and E, however, did not exhibit the colours, although the marbled effect was apparent.

After the destruction and burning of N there was a lapse of time during which wind-borne sand was deposited, shown at the bottom left of the section immediately under L and M and in the plan, pl. xiv at MS and ME.

24. At the building of M a new orientation was adopted, and a larger brick employed. The plan pl. xiv shows in the north-east a large double wall with a doorway at the north end leading to a corridor between the inner and larger outer wall which may well be the east defensive wall of the town at this stage. Though it was difficult at first to relate L to M, it was found in the end that L was a rebuilding of M. No deposit or burnt stratum was found anywhere between L and M, the only changes being a rather different orientation of L, swinging slightly to the east between areas LS and LD, and the setting back of L on M. In the south-west areas F.C.D. enclosed by a large room, M was taken down to only two courses of brickwork for the rebuilding.

An interesting view (in pl. iv, 20) taken at LE looking west, shows four periods of building, and demonstrates the way in which L and M were cut away at the angle in LE to make way for K wall, which ran over M (223/215); it shows also traces of N with the burnt spill of N under L and M to the right of the view. Between K and LM a gap was filled with broken brick and packed earth.

A peculiar feature of the LM phase was the joggling of the first course of bricks illustrated on the same plate (iv, 19).

CHAPTER VII

OBJECTS FROM TOWNS

25. VI. THE scarabs of the town are nearly all of local work, hardly one is pure Egyptian.

4 is a clay impress of a finely cut stone with an ibis on a crocodile.

10 is finely engraved in jasper, *Hormen*, of early xxvith dyn. (Lieb. *Dict.* 1137); a large flake is broken out of the face.

18 is so rudely cut that it might represent two adorners, or two crocodiles when turned.

21 is unique, the cross pattern with stars between.

35 is a new type, of a chariot drawn by crocodiles.

38 bears a jackal, baboon, and sphinx; Anubis, Tehuti, and the king.

39 is a common type of a man behind a crocodile, a hand and bull's head above, see *Buttons and Design Scarabs*, 1066, 1067.

62. This plaque has Horus standing on the gazelle, like the figures of Horus holding captive the gazelle which destroys crops.

67-77 are from the S.W. graves on the desert, see pl. xxx.

A.—2

26. XVIII. BRONZE. 1. Plummet. 2. A drop handle. 3, 4. Clasps for two crossing bars; 4 has been deformed by a blow. 5. A toggle. 6. Large bronze pot, crushed flat and approximately restored here by measurement, scale 1:6. 7-12. Coiled rings.

13-40. Nails which were common from 550 to 50 B.C.; they show the thickness of the wood work, about three inches to the clenching. The extreme pliability of 26, where it has run against an obstacle and turned back, shows that pure soft copper was used. 23 is a hinge, 43 a tube, 44 a chisel, 45 end of a dagger sheath.

XIX. Tools and weapons. 46, 47. Netting needles, probably for fishing nets. 48-50. Needles. 51, 52. Small piercers. 53, 54. Hooks for netting. 55. Tweezers. 56. Strainer plate. 57. Bunch of fish hooks. 58. A chisel end. 59. A rasp. 60. An earring. 61-62. Adzes. 63-66. Small knives. 67. A dagger. 68. A razor. 69. A dagger. 70-72. Small knives. 73. A bird bolt. 74-108. Triangular arrow heads. At Gerar the three-bladed begin 800 B.C., but the solid triangle are 650-450. Here at Zuweyid all types are of 600 B.C. onward. The difference seems to be due to Gerar being reached by the earlier Asiatics, while farther south there was no such movement till the Scythian invasion of VIIth cent.

A few flat arrowheads are found at levels 598, 572, 543, 515, 493, 453, 373, and a long one is the earliest, 384.

27. XX. All the iron work, being tools or weapons, is classed uniformly by level. It was deeply corroded, or rather it consisted only of oxide in most cases. All that could be done was to copy the points of the outline which were least attacked, and join them, ignoring the larger lumps of rust.

To trace the source of types of knives is very difficult. There are few examples from the producing centres, as Noricum and the Chalybes. The eastern type began straight and long, as in Armenia (*T.W.*, xxvi, 115). This form occurs first at 400 B.C. in Zuweyid (xxi, 24), and this is the date of the retreat of the 10,000 through the Chalyb region, which may have brought such tools into Western use.

5. The narrow curved pruning hook is Norican.

7, 27. A triangular blade with a long tang may be a lance head, and the nearest parallels are Italian.

XXI. 20, 23. The long straight knife, with riveted handle, was found also at Defenneh, but otherwise the nearest parallel is from Ialysos (*T.W.*, xxiv, 33) and Mykenae (*T.W.*, xxx, 33).

XXII. 41, 85, with very wide blades, are new to us. They do not belong to the bill hooks (*T.W.*, lvii), as the edge is convex and not concave.

XXIV. 82, with a straight edge and curved beak, is like one from Como (*T.W.*, xxv, 65).

The comparisons are thus mostly with those of Norican origin. Two socketed tools here, though rather alike, seem of different purpose; 52 had a chisel end, shown by the side view, and was therefore for cutting, while 71 had a round end and would therefore be a pike. The broken piece 37 is so deeply split and altered that the original form is not clear.

XXIII. The extraordinary tool 60 has a socket at the end, and is a thin flat bar in the length of it. The bends are too regular to be due to accident, as the bar is thick and round at that part.

The examples of a curved tang, 82, 89, are for holding in the fingers, and perhaps for girdle suspension: but the tang in 89 is too short for a hand grip.

XXV. Nos. 93, 97, 98, 100, all in the NF region, from 211 to 204 level, are about 20 above the base of N walls at NE (170, 201). The slope down of strata to F makes this group equivalent to 230 of the LM series. Thus the date was about 1290 B.C. for this earliest iron, though the free supply of iron (figs. 89-94) was not until about 1170 B.C.

28. XXV. Burials by road, were found by men digging marl a little below and N.W. of our huts, perhaps about Vth cent. B.C.; see plan pl. v.

Burials exposed by denudation, 1 mile S.W. of the police post (see map, pl. i) seem to be of about VIIIth cent. B.C. The cast bronze cylinder, at right hand, is much like a cylinder termed a "sceptre" in the Swedish Cyprus report, pl. vii from Amathus, tomb 5. I should rather accept these as sheaths for wooden legs of couches or tables (see *Beth-pelet* I, xlvi).

STONE WORK

29. XXVI. 1. Limestone copy of palaeolith pick, with diagonal palm plane.

2. Neolith hoe, the chipping nearly ground away.

3. Half of large flint hoe.

4. Sickle flint. 5, 5A. Delicate arrow heads.

6. Sickle flint. None of these were found *in situ*, but in shifted earth.

7, 8. Gypsum alabastron.

9. Calcite alabastron, fragments.

10. Tip of alabastron.

11, 11A. Alabaster pots of ointment.

12, 13, 15-19. Alabaster saucers with wide lip. None such were found in our previous Palestine sites.

14, 17, 22, 23. Bowl forms of alabaster.

20, 21. Upright dishes of alabaster. Pieces of 21 we found in five places, differing 26 inches in level.

24-33. Limestone altars, usually burnt on the top, used for incense. Such altars at Gerar had animal figures incised. Those were (with one exception) of 800-500 B.C. At Zuweyid they are from 470 to 15 B.C., a later class.

34. Necklace of dark carnelian beads, with scarab of Canaanite make, found loose in earth.

35-37. Finger rings (broken) of bone, ivory, and alabaster; the last dated to XXIInd dyn.

38. Roughly cut limestone double crown.

39. Clear quartz heart, Egyptian, 100 B.C.

XXVII. 40. Roughly cut phallic figure, common in Memphis, 350 B.C.

41. Very slightly cut recumbent human figure, limestone.

42. Limestone cat and kitten, 650 B.C.

43. Passably cut sphinx, limestone, 200 B.C.

44. Carnelian pendant.

45. Carnelian disc, not pierced; for setting in frame.

46. Pendant, grey-green limestone. Dyn. xx.

47. Trachyte foot scrubber, for removing hard skin; as *Gerar*, xlii, 9, 11.

47A. Half of a whet-stone, worn almost through and snapped.

48. Agate and garnet beads, with a large hollow gold bead; placed in wall of B town at 668 level.

49. Head of uraeus, hard brown stone.

50. Kohl pot held by a baboon, with a bound captive beneath the base. This form is well known early in dyn. xviii. The transition from the early pot to the later tube was under Tehutmes III.

51. Mace-head of fawn and pink limestone.

52. Stand of alabaster for a vase, fragments only.

53. Syenite capital of the leg of a throne or couch, turned and polished. This is a surprising evidence of magnificence in the site, under Ptolemy Philadelphus.

54. Fragment of a polished syenite stand.

55. Model axe of hard grey slaty stone.

56. Mace-head of white limestone. This prolate form is of dyn. xviii at Gaza.

57-62. Spindle whorls; 63-64. Small sizes.

65, 66. Tags for threads in pillow-netting.

67. Tag or plumb bob.

68. Pink limestone pendant.

69. Large spindle whorl.

70, 71. Roughly formed dishes of limestone, broken up.

Occasional fragments of black Greek pottery were found, between the dates 580 and 300. The forms are mostly unusual, being stands and lids. 76 is of a soft white paste, probably intended for glazing.

30. XXVIII. LEAD. 1. Bowl, 8.7 ins. wide, hammered, edge unfinished, 330 B.C.

2. Rosette with black copper centre; strips for attachment behind.

3, 4. Cast strips.

5. Mace-head, with square shaft hole. Other lead maces have been found (*Gaza* III, xxii, 79; IV, xxxii, 429), but not of trumpet form like these.

6-9. Leaden net sinkers are very common; often put in graves, probably with nets, like other hunting gear. They were in towns of xviiith dyn., and here extend from dyn. xxii to Ptolemaic.

The only large group of beads (beside the carnelian T 34) is this string of dark chalcedony, with a few red C. carnelian and W. white quartz; they were in a grave of late Ptolemaic age.

31. BONE. 1. This is a still ruder example of the figures found under a pavement (*Beth-pelet* I, xxvii).

2. Bone polisher.

3. Bone disc, others found here are placed with fellow objects.

4. Nacre disc, flat on top; for inlay?

5. Hair pin. 6. Bead.

7. Head of a hair pin, Roman age.

8. Spindle whorl. 9. Plate with ridges.

10-13. Tags for pillow netting.

14-16. Hair pins (?). Here of xxth-xxvth dyn.; of xxind at Gerar.

17. Spiral twist, unusual.

18, 19. These seem to anticipate the "back-scratchers" of Stuart times. First in *Gaza* II, xxiv, 33 of xix dyn.; in *Gerar*, xxxiii, 6, 9, 10, of xxii; here of 800-770 B.C.

20. Bone tube. 22. Half a marker. 23. Bone panel.

21, 24-32. Piercers, for basket making?

XXIX. 33-56. Bobbins for net making, made of rib bone. They range from 900-200 B.C. here, and 1200-400 at Gerar. The metal netting needles (xix, 46, 47) followed on this, about 300 B.C. In Egypt bone netters are of dyns. xviii, xix (*Kahun*, xviii, 20, 21), with slender points; the shortest points here are the latest, Nos. 23, 24. Netting of fish seems to

be later than hooking, as the fish hooks here are of dyn. xx (xix, 57).

32. XXX. 1. Pottery figure of a girl, of good proportions, 350 B.C.

2. Horse's head in harness, 700 B.C.

3. Similar, rougher work.

4. Bovine head as a spout.

5. Slip of white steatite; the form may be natural wear.

6. Pottery figure with Scythian hood (*Memphis* III, xlii, 136-8).

7. Giraffe head and neck, pottery. The giraffe, though now Abyssinian, was in Greece in Pliocene times, so it may not have been extinct in S. Palestine at 1260 B.C.

8. Seal impress, an Egyptian and captive, 1000 B.C.

9, 10. Pieces of variegated glass beads, 190 and 575 B.C.

11. Playing piece of white glass.

12. Clay reel.

13. Triangular glass bead, 930 B.C.

14. Black glass arm for inlay, 150 B.C.

15-23. Glazed figures of Bast.

24-28. Isis figures.

29. Limestone figure playing double pipes, 940 B.C.

30-31. Ptah Sokar figures.

32-40. Bes figures.

41. Double figures.

42. Harpokrates.

43. Hathor head.

44. Part of collar and *menat*.

47-50. Draughtsmen.

51. Glass ring, 450 B.C.

58-79. Uzat eyes, 1150-550 B.C. Quadruple 915-800 B.C.

33. XXXI. At the base of E town, 544, lay a group which suggests a gambler's outfit (about 360 B.C.). Six dice, of which the larger are worn almost round; 25 thin ivory counters much worn, 7 blue glass dumps as playing pieces (probably more, broken up by decay); these are all a larger outfit than needed for a single game. The bent pieces of bronze are the fittings for a box; the string of beads with blue-green glaze are unusual. The scarab of the time of Rameses II was many centuries old, probably from a tomb. A whorl, a bronze point, and the bowl covered with bistre facing, all belonged to this house. Similar bowls are also earlier, at GE 476 and GB 461, about 560 and 606 B.C.

34. 19-22. Pieces of painted pottery, about 1250 B.C.

23. Red on buff pottery, 1300 B.C., derived from nautilus pattern, so-called Philistine.

24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41. Hard pottery with black lines. The form has not been found complete, but seems like a tubular stand with flaring top, and ring round the base, or possibly the necks of great bottles, xxxviii, 86 A. The date is 1300-1250 B.C. Probably northern, due to advance of Rameses II.

31. Characteristic Cypriote, early, at 1290 B.C.

Plan on left, the Babylonian shrine of Nebuchadnezzar, see pls. iv, x.

35. XXXII. POTTERY. As Zuweyid is between Egypt and Palestine it was not desirable to base the references on either land. The drawings are therefore complete here without depending on any published before. But as the Palestine influence was the stronger, the numbering of types here is based on that of Palestine. The underlined types are the perfect specimens, sent to Cairo. The notable new types are 9S, 23K¹⁶ which is Hyksos, but here as late as xixth dyn., 28J extended from xxiind dyn. to Seleucid age in Antioch with the bistre wash, and continued till Ptolemy II; and unpainted it lasted till Herod. 48G is a drain pot with hole for a soak-away, used in a kitchen as a sink.

55T¹⁶ is of hard thick buff pottery. 59H a little pot with a maker's stamp. 74D³ is a pomegranate pot, with too many sides, about xviiiith dyn. 84H¹ the type originating in a leather bottle, with a reed neck, is here traceable from level 349 up to 450, or 920 to 640 B.C. The pilgrim bottle form begins in late xviii, and lasts to early Ptolemaic, 85P, Q, T, U. The barrel bottle 86A has lost the neck. I have already noted that the dating of this to 1150 agrees with one from Gerar, and they point to the dating current in Italy being about two centuries too late. The funnel 92C occurs at Beisan.

CHAPTER VIII

WEIGHTS

36. The frontier fortress of Anthedon was not of importance for trade. Probably most travellers passed it without unpacking until they reached the customs frontiers; these are now at Khan Yunis and El Arysh, between which there is only an inspection to stop *hashish*.

Only a dozen weights are later than the xxvith

dynasty. The periods of dyns. xix, xx, xxi + xxii, and xxvi each produced about a fifth of the total, and all the non-Egyptian periods yielded very few.

The characteristic of Anthedon is the poor quality of the weights in all periods, and therefore their local origin.

Haematite is the best material, and it is only 4 per cent. of wrought weights, whereas at Tell Ajjul it constitutes 55 per cent. The bulk of the Anthedon weights are of badly worked stone.

37. This becomes therefore a place to test the matter of natural forms of stones having been collected to serve as weights, and so placed in groups, and uniform in quality. Such groups of pebbles selected anciently, agreeing to a standard, were noted in *Beth-pelet* I, pl. xlix, and it was concluded that a batch of natural pebbles had been tested in a balance, and those which agreed to one standard were selected for use (see pl. xli).

The test is to see how closely they accord to one standard. In groups of made weights found together the average variation is 1.8 per cent. The pebble-groups have variation of 3.4 per cent. (JA 384), 2.6 per cent. (JT 360), 2.3 per cent. (D 208), 1 per cent. (B 200) and in the *necef* 0.6 per cent. Thus the average variation in different groups of natural pebbles is 2 per cent., as against made weights 1.8 per cent. Practically the selected natural forms are as good as made weights. Such groups are evidence of the nature of the standard employed, but hardly to be accepted as defining the value. It might be supposed that No. 6286 (xl, KL 319), an untouched natural boulder of syenite of 38 lbs. weight, was hardly a selected weight; but it is 2,000 of the stater unit to which four stones found with it all agree.

Besides the groups of unworked pebbles there are many stones of natural form adjusted by grinding down one edge.

For reference from the plates of forms to the list, see the top right-hand number. For reference from the list to the plates of forms, see the level number, as the outlines are all in order of level. Where the form is regular, the reference to the type is below on the left, see *Weights and Measures*, pls. iii-viii.

The number within each form is the weight in grains. It is noticeable that the stater rarely appears alone (only three examples), but it is the commonest unit for the rough groups of selected pebbles. The standard was the least civilised, and

belonged to the Western world, from the xxth to the xxiind dynasty. The most creditable weight here is a cube of translucent white quartz (6238), a heavy *deben* of the xxxist dynasty.

All of these weights have been delivered in Cairo (except the syenite boulder), and they should be revised more accurately there.

38. A difficulty in administration delayed the accurate weighing of the examples from Tell Ajjul (Gaza) found in 1934. These were all detained in Jerusalem unallotted, and the list in *Gaza IV* is only approximate. It is mostly here cancelled by the list in pls. xlii, xliii. Out of the 302 weights found, there were 225 left to us, and these I have weighed with a fine balance kindly lent by Mr. Hornstein. Unfortunately museums are not yet awake to the great historic importance of weights for ancient trade connections, so no balances for objects over 20 gms. are provided. Also when excavators understand, and will pay two piastres for each weight found in their excavations, the history of trade will begin to take its proper place.

The remarkable character of the Ajjul weights of the Hyksos age is the preponderance of finely formed black haematite examples, many equal to the best Mesopotamian work. That such were made at Ajjul is proved by finding a block from which weights had been cut (*Gaza IV*, p. 14).

39. The only inscribed weight from Zuweyid, no. 6202, bears the Phoenician letters PY obviously for PYM the *peyem*. Yet it is of the lighter type of daric weights, about 5 per cent. too heavy for the *peyem*. It was therefore fraudulently marked for a buyer: the care of clear marking and finely regular form with pleasing material prevents the idea of its being a wrong attribution.

For list of Anthedon weights, see pl. xli.

For list of Gaza weights, see pls. xlii, xliii.

40. XLIV. BRICK SIZES. These are plotted here in order to see the groups of irregular value. Here we see that a brick of 12.7 is all one with one of 14.2, and therefore these need the same mark on the plan. The differing groups of sizes are therefore here marked with a Greek letter, so that all walls which

are of the same group can be designated on the plan. It is clear here that the early bricks were all 1 : 2 or breadth half the length. Only one early wall is of the square brick, JS: all the others being later than the square brick pavement of Nebuchadnezzar.

41. XLV-L. The General Catalogue is designed for ready reference. Every object is placed at its level, given in inches at the left margin. The level number on each object thus indicates all other objects found with it.

The seven columns of different materials give quick reference to all similar objects, and enable any kind of object to be sought. It is much to be hoped that official lists of town remains supplied to Departments of Antiquities by excavators may be of this form, instead of senseless lists in the order of finding. That order does not even succeed in keeping a group together, as any large group may take some days for careful clearance. If the duties of an excavator were simplified in the field, he could better give attention to necessary publication.

42. LI. Some sherds with Aramaic writing were found from 577 to 570 level, and were of Ptolemaic age. These Aramaic scribbles have yielded little to Dr. Sukenik, who kindly examined them for us. The line at 575 level, HUR, NBY BR HUR may probably be read Horus, Nuby bar Horus, and translated "Horus and Nuby son of Horus." Nuby, meaning a goldsmith, is a personal name as well as Horus, in Egypt.

A scratching on a black vase fragment is of 570 level; and a sherd with the *nefer* and letters was at 598. Sōnira is ink-written on the base of a vase; a rough handle has a stamp on it of 10 strokes and NMU (?), late Ptolemaic. A small circular stamp has the letter NO.

The usual run of Greek wine-jar stamps were found between the levels of 550 and 660, the whole Ptolemaic age.

At the bottom are the coarse stamps of Roman mortaria, the latter two in relief. These were brought from late sites in the district by boys, who also brought coins and fragments of red pottery with applied relief figures.

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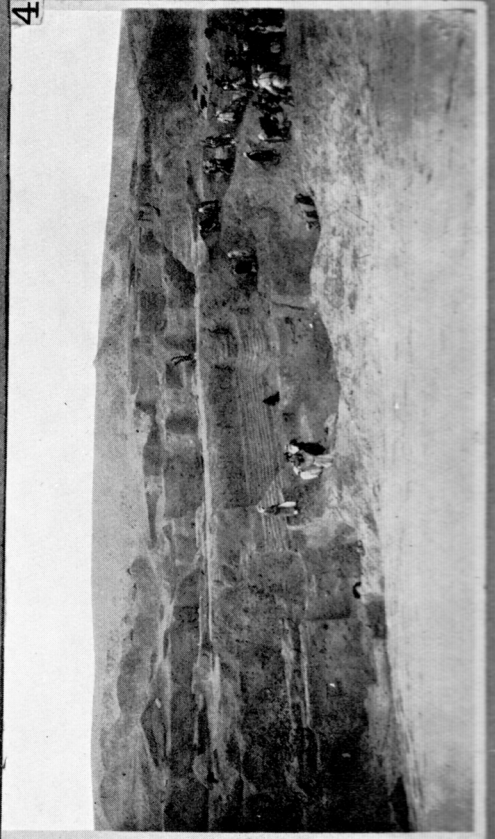
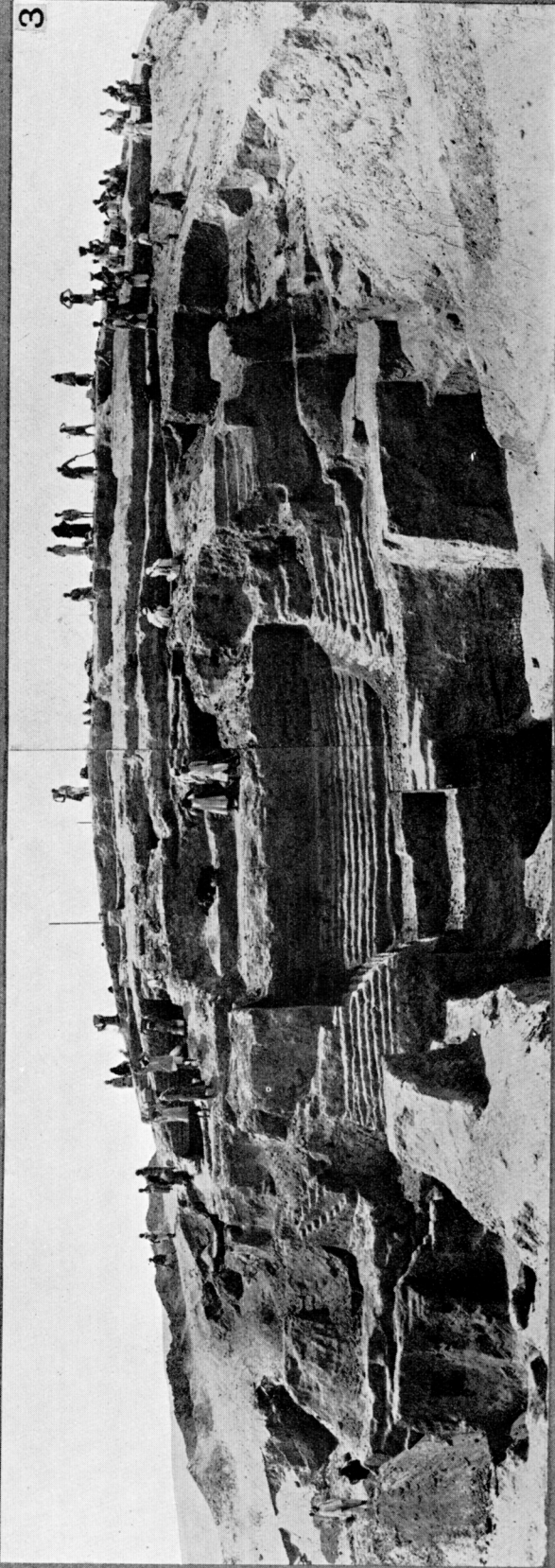
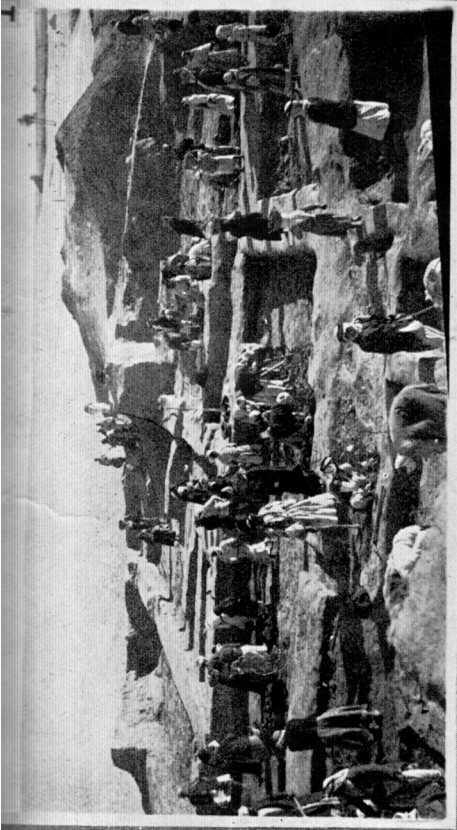
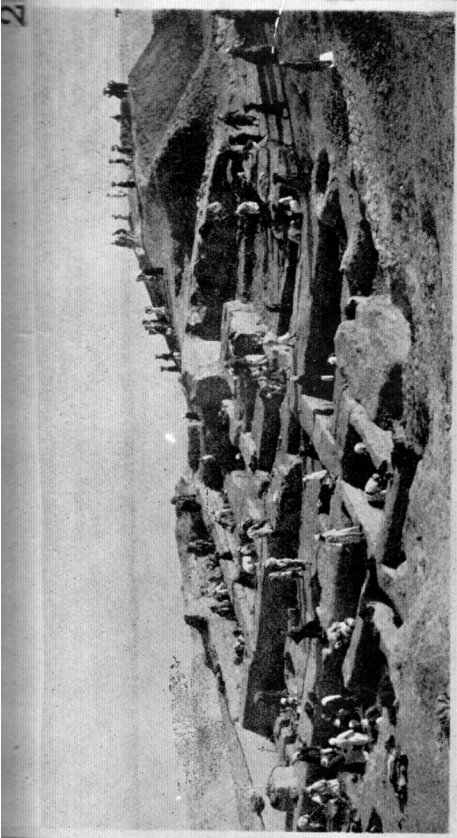
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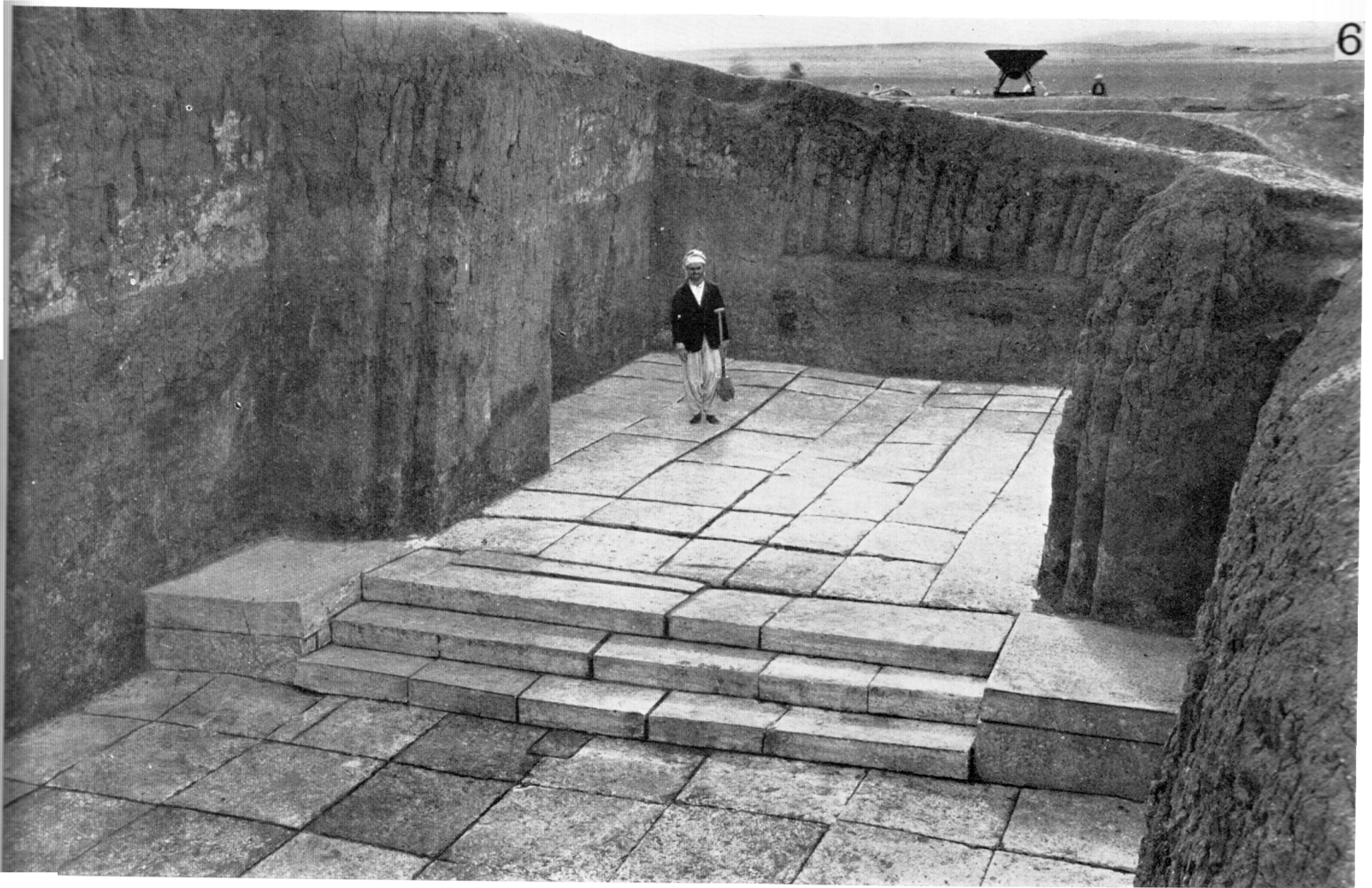
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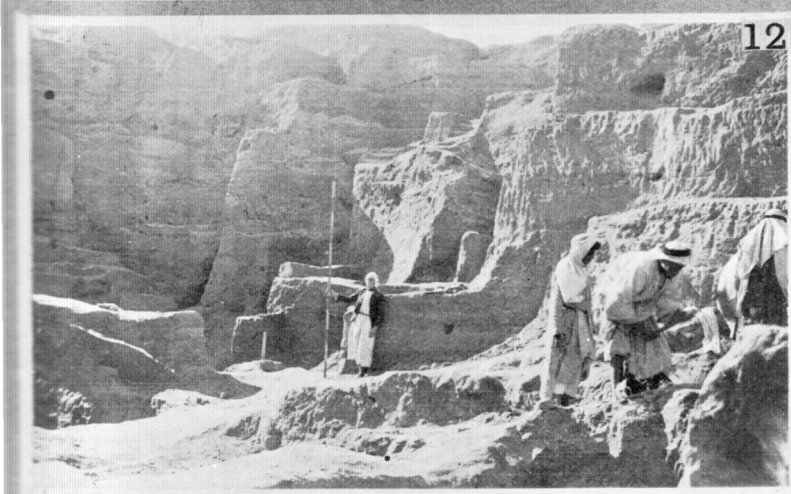
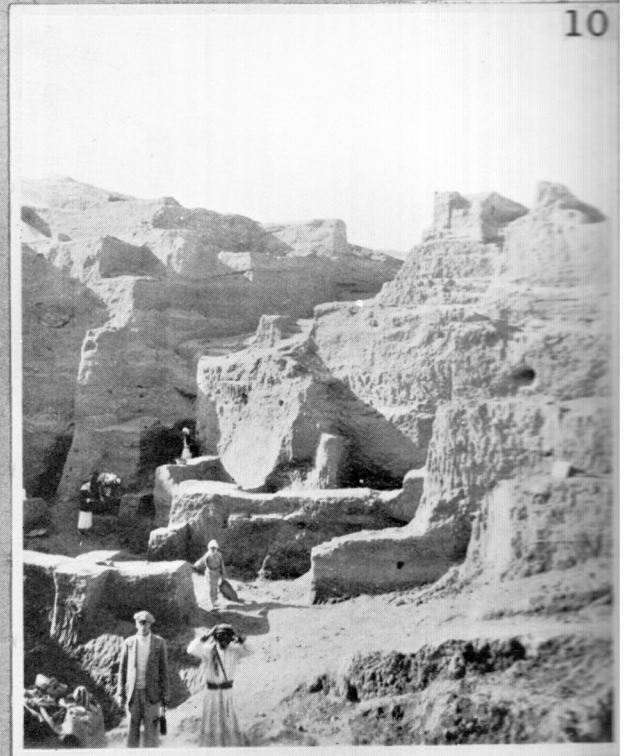
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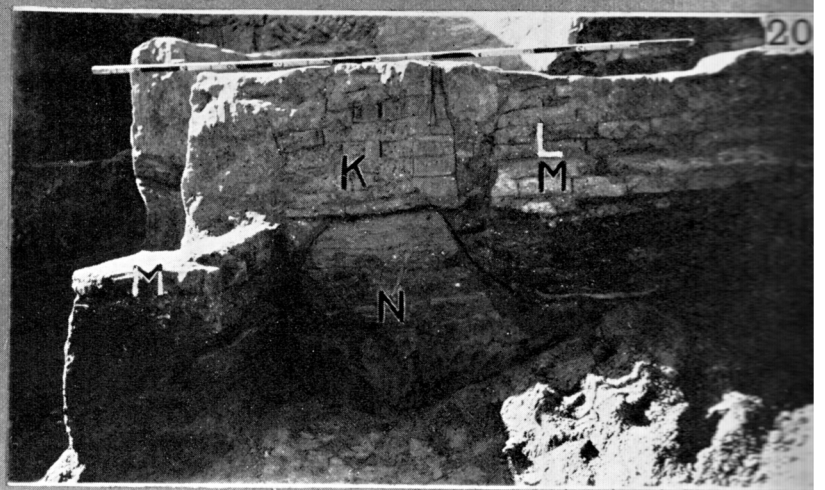
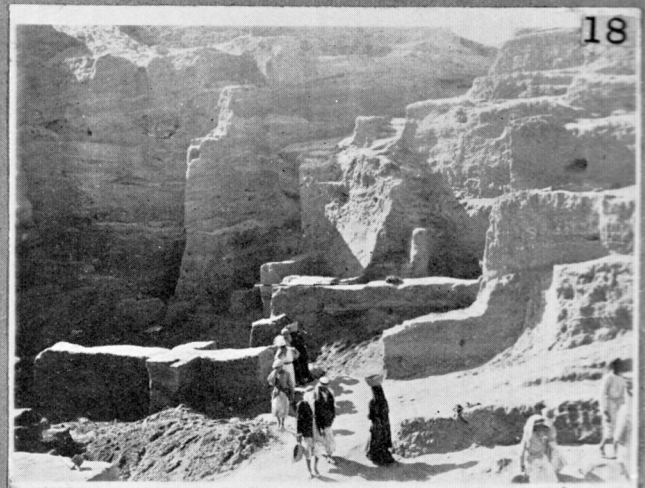
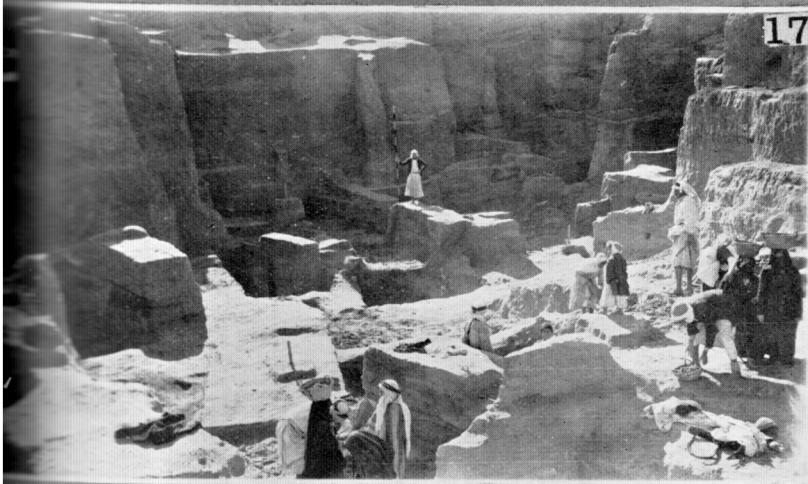
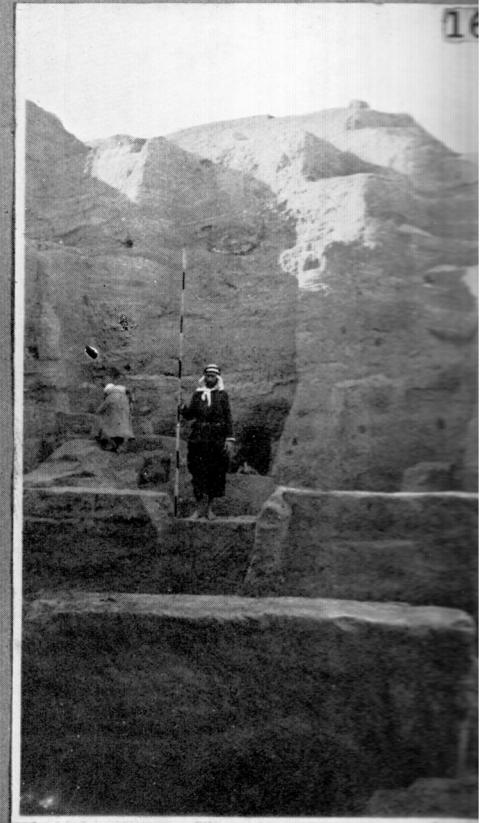
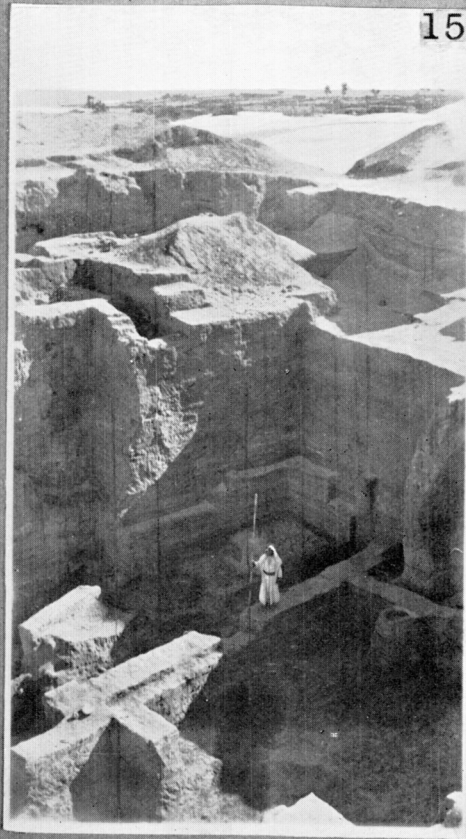
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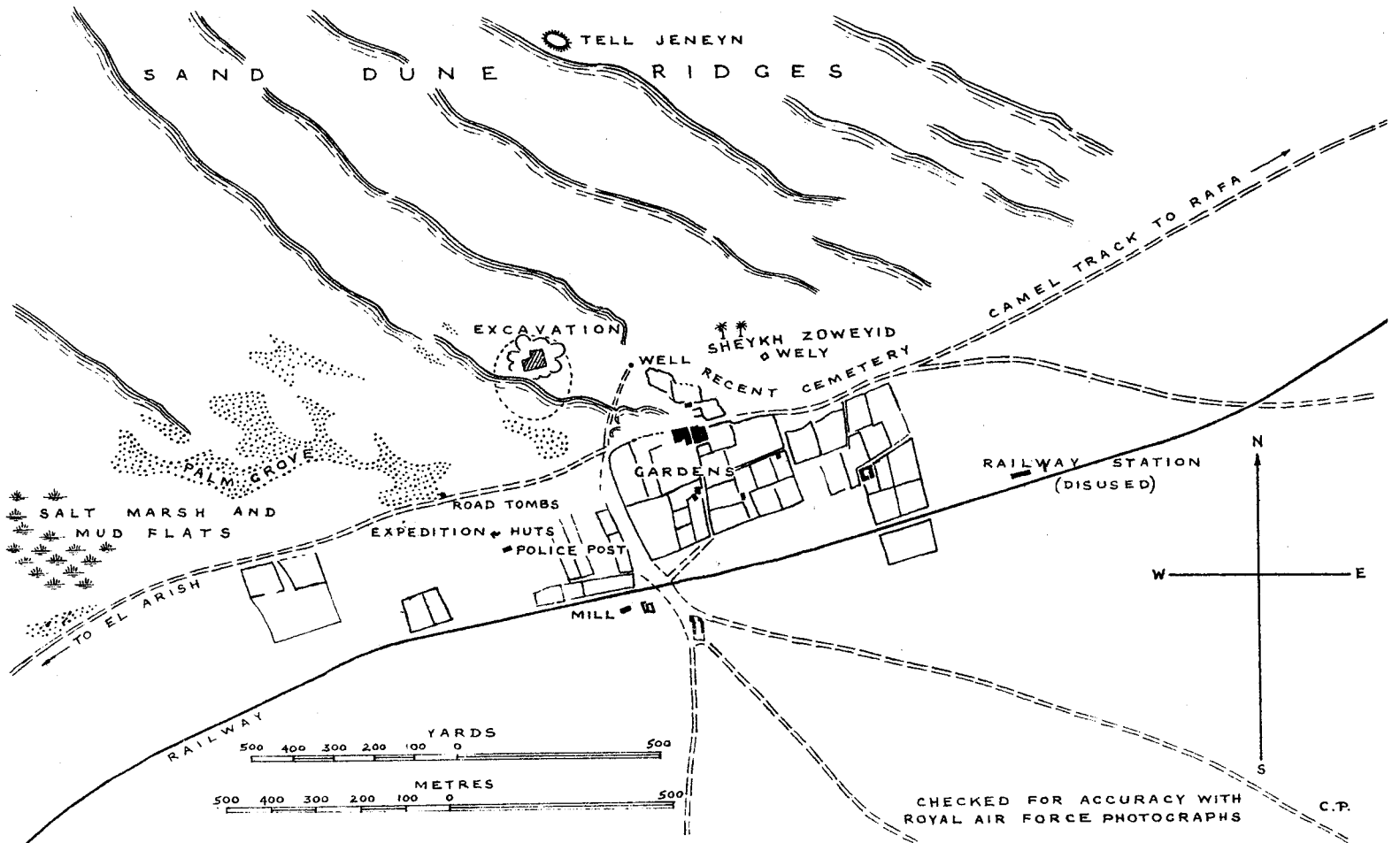
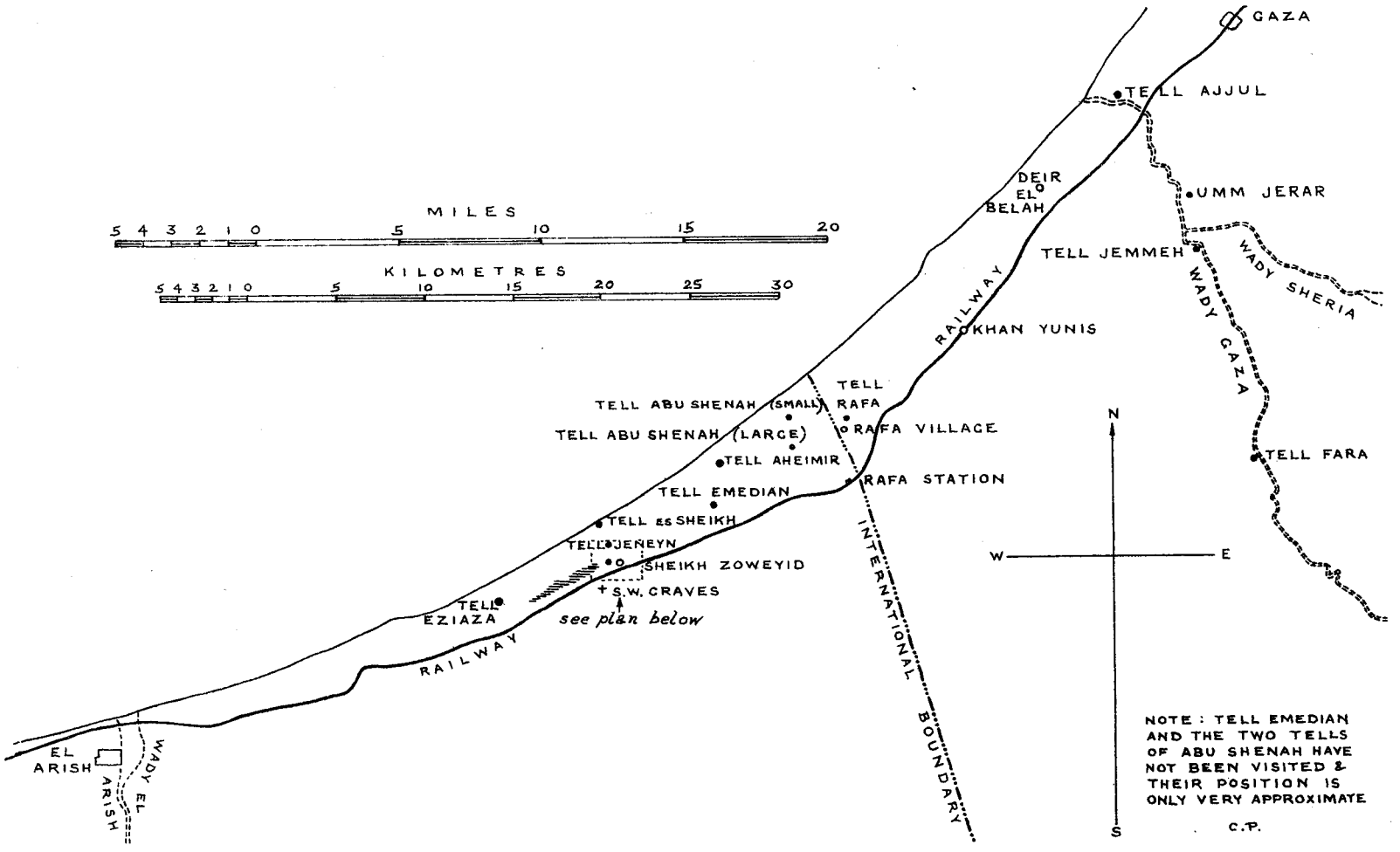


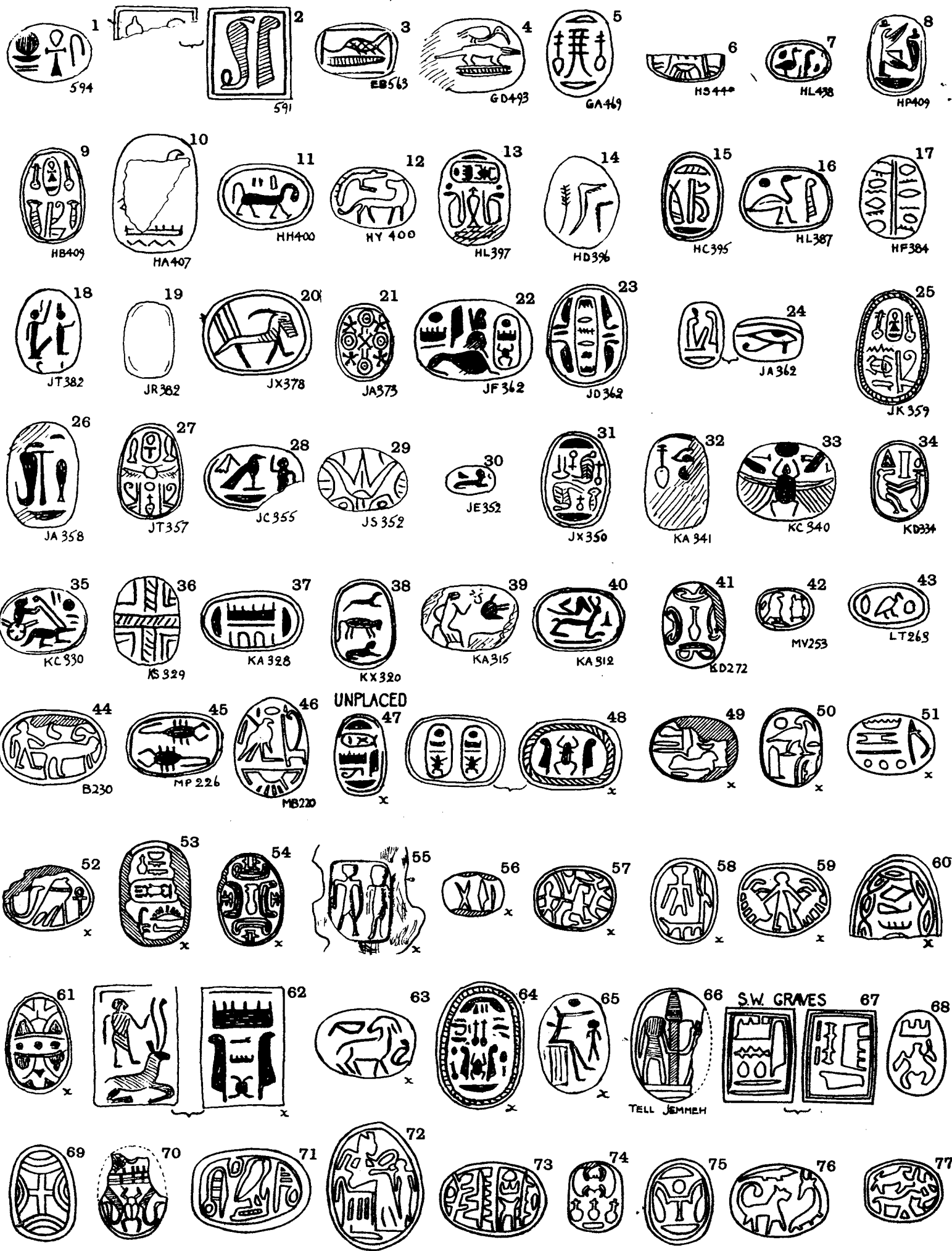


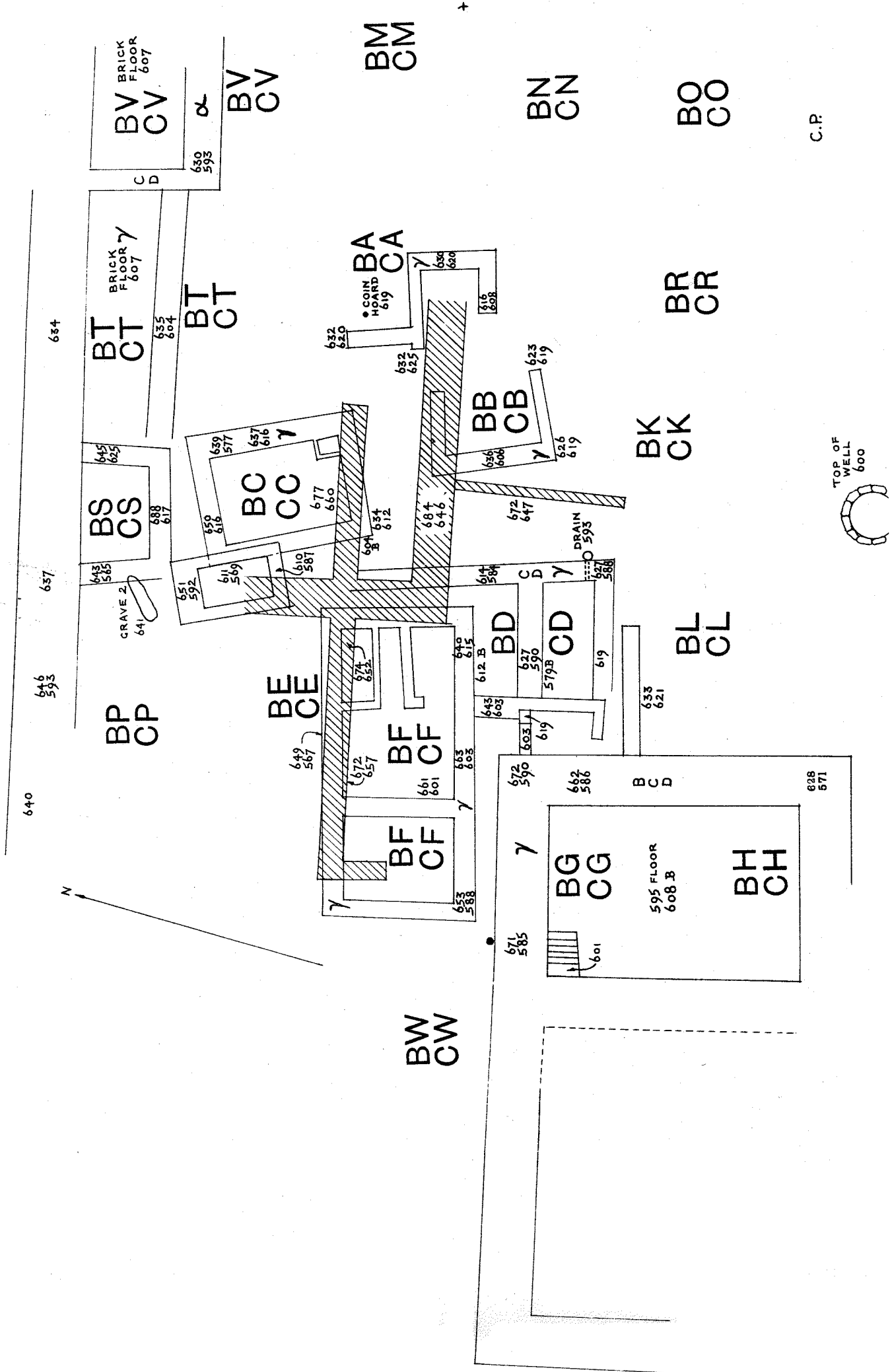


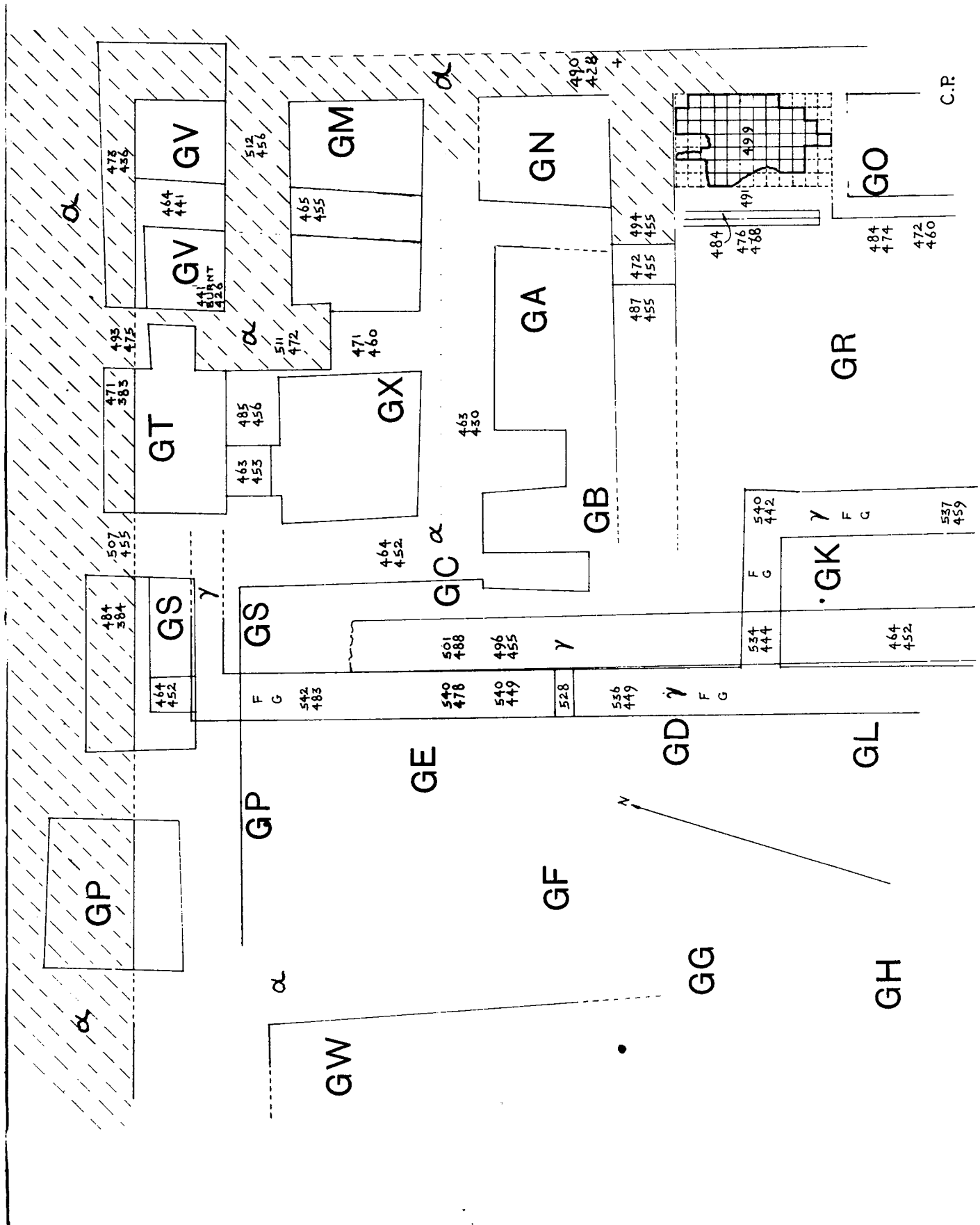


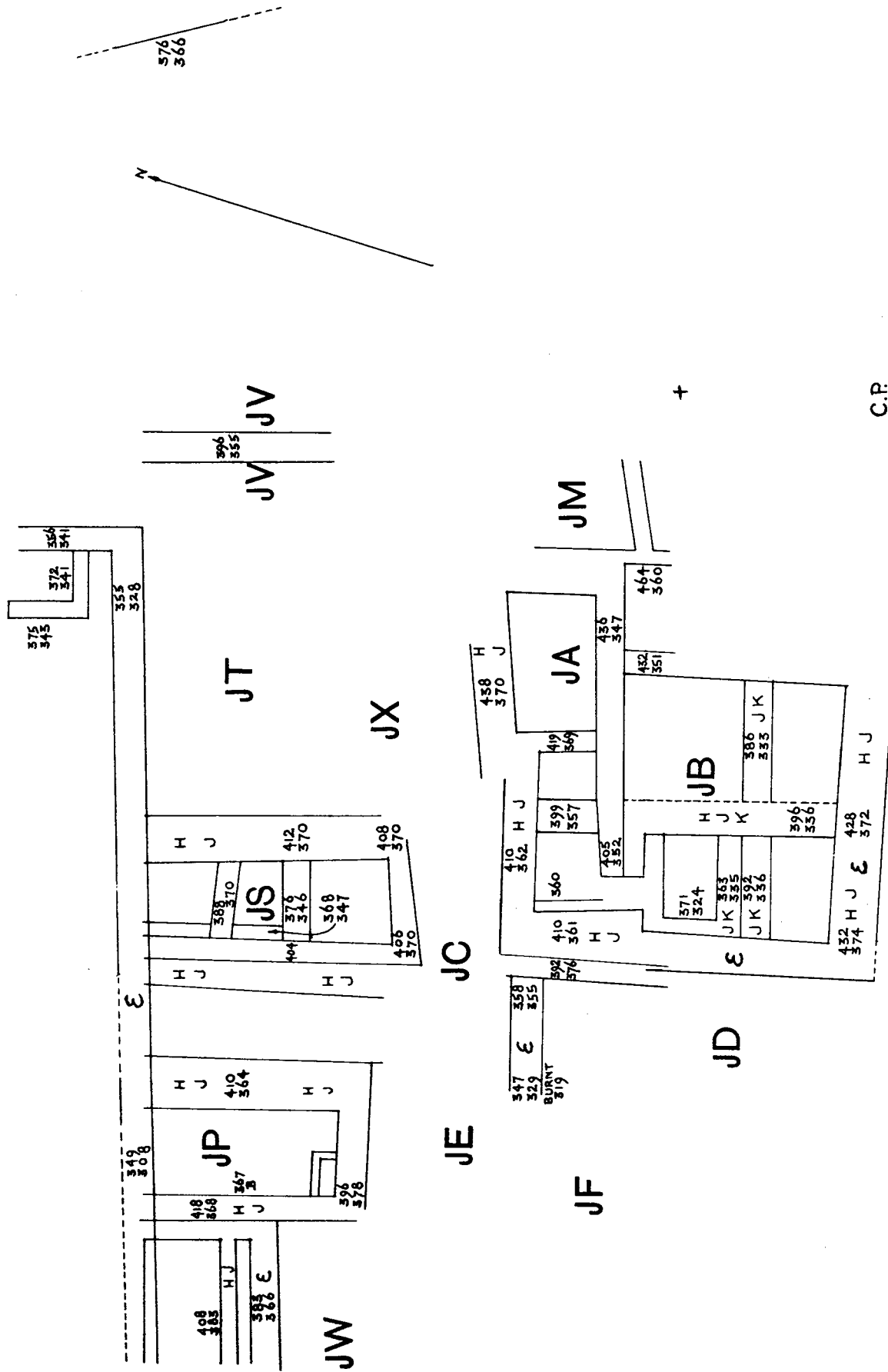
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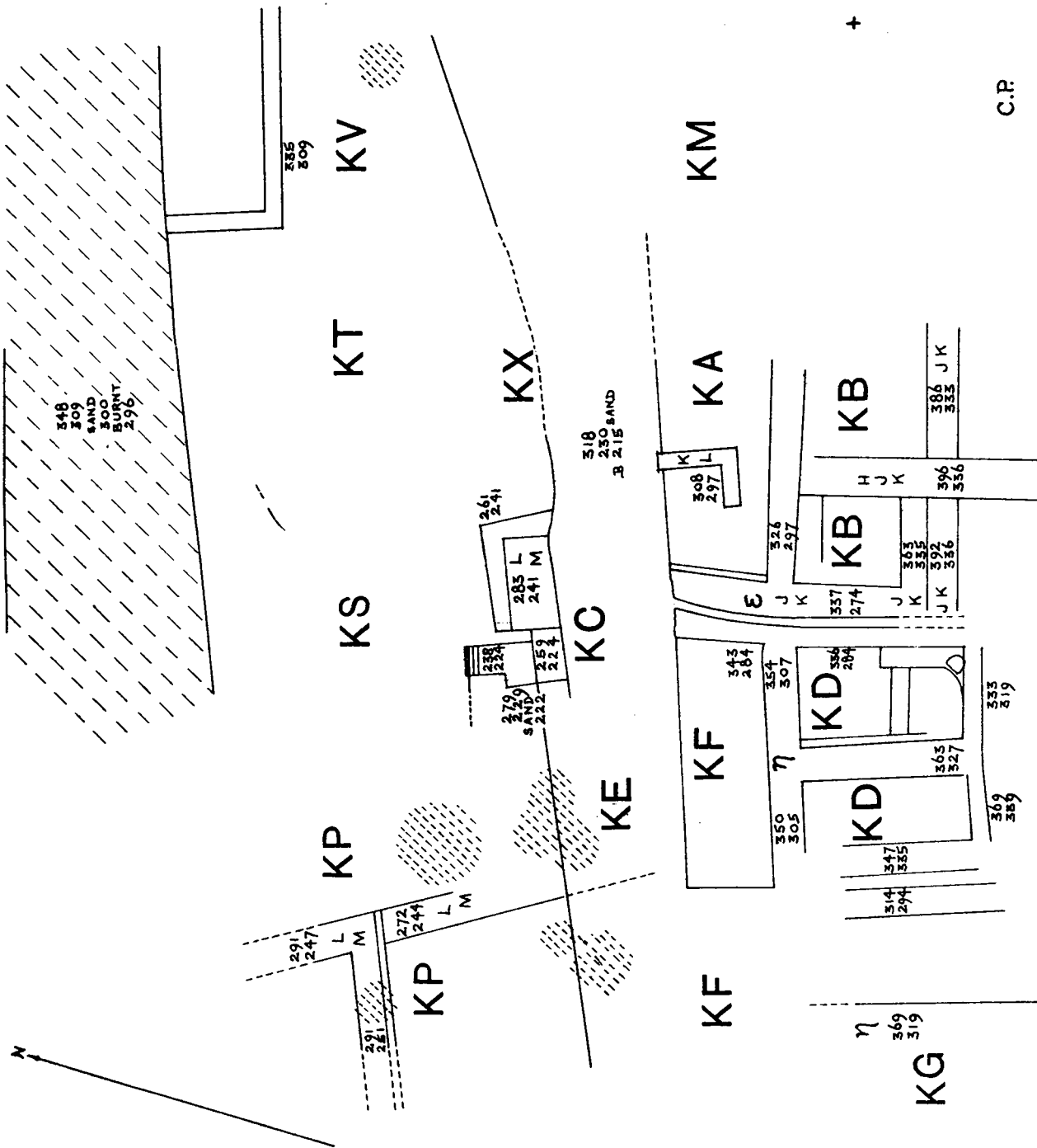


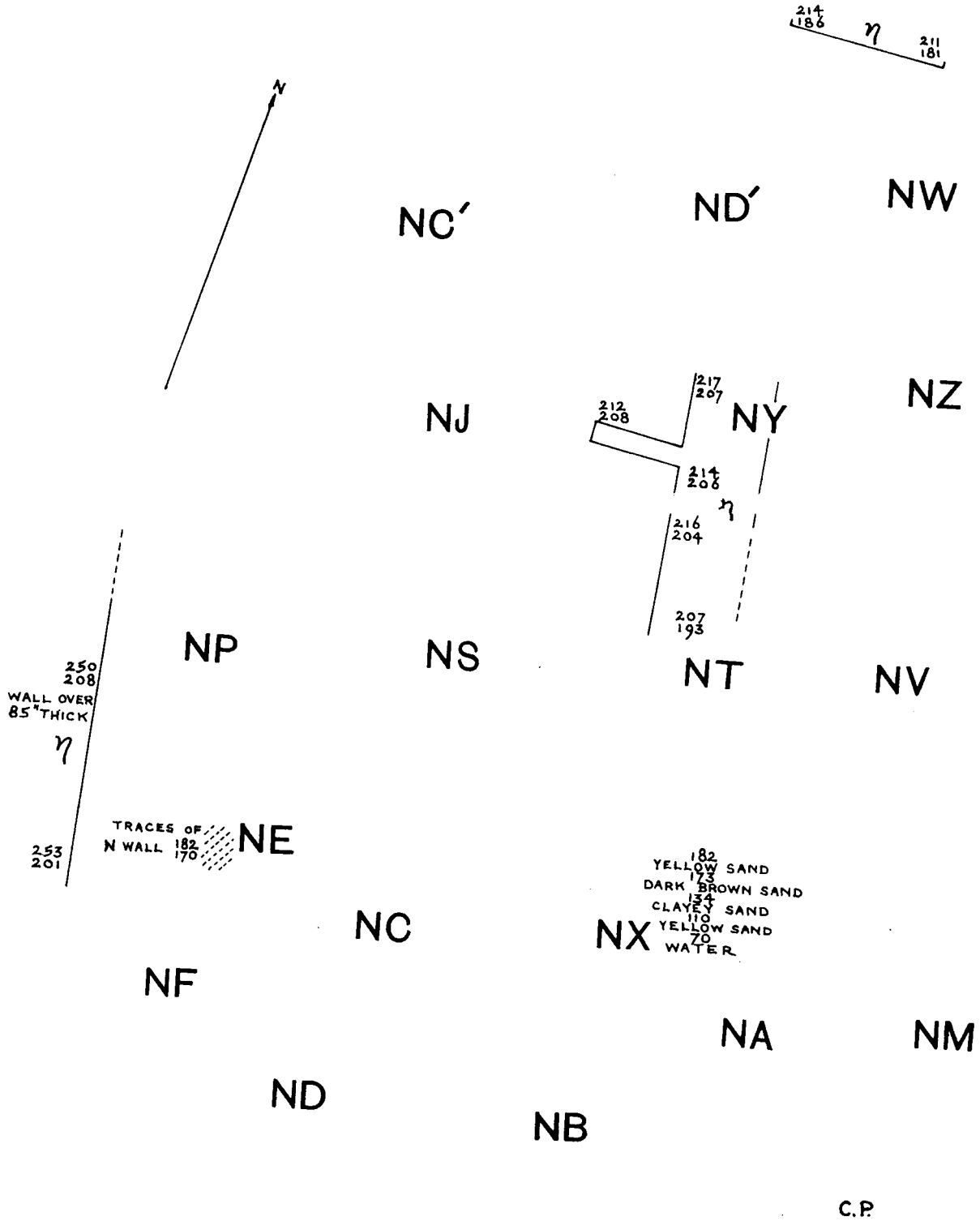


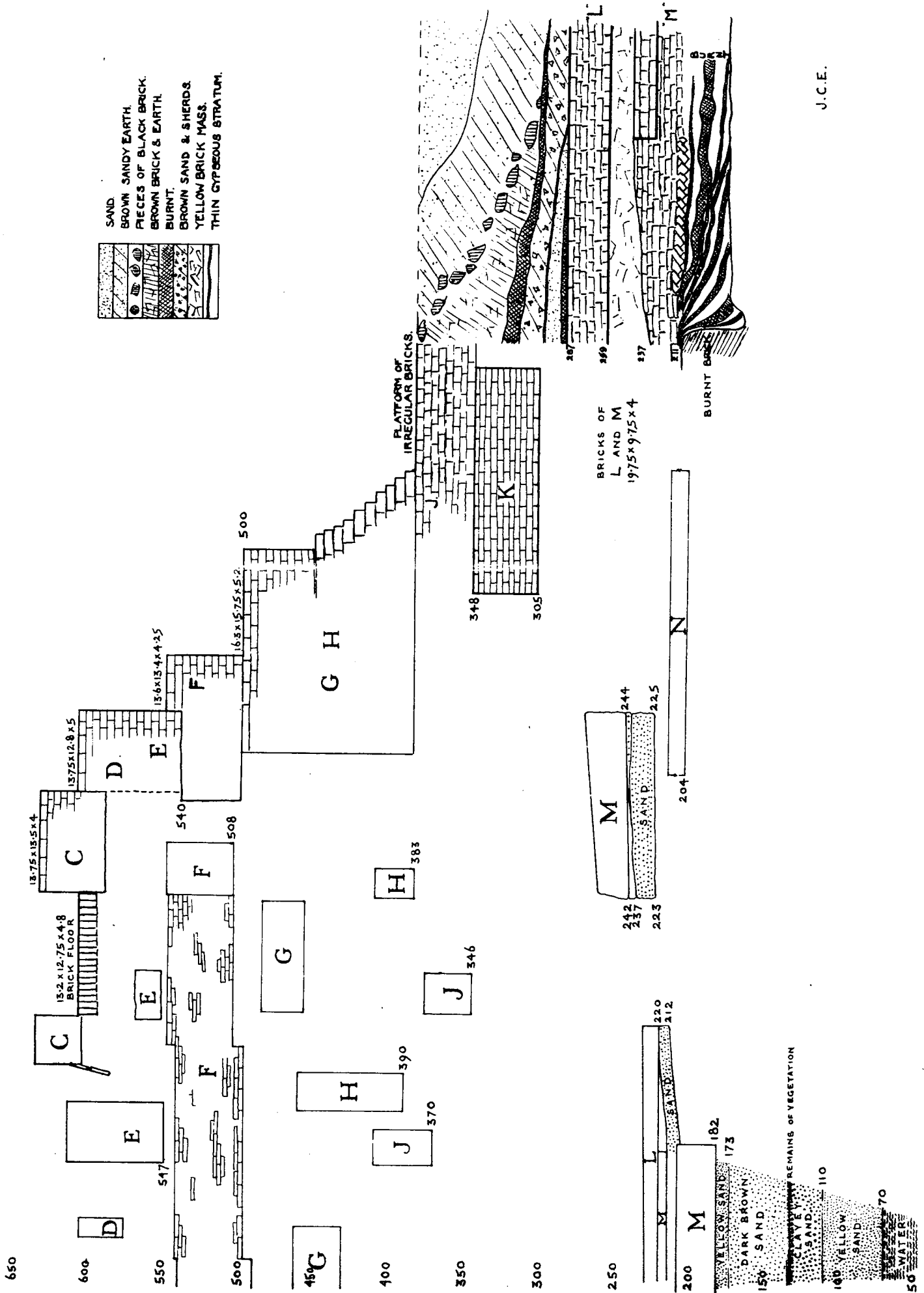




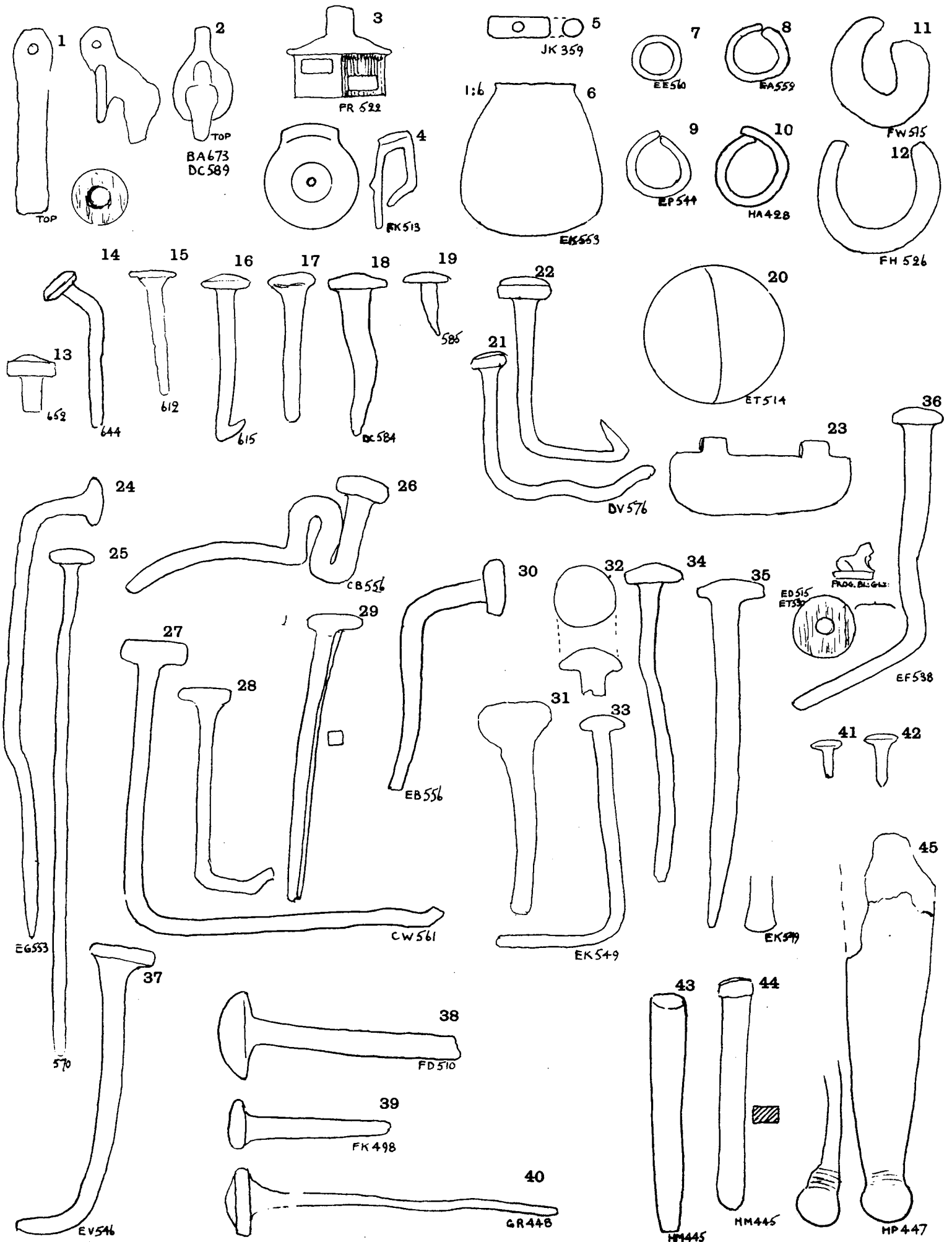


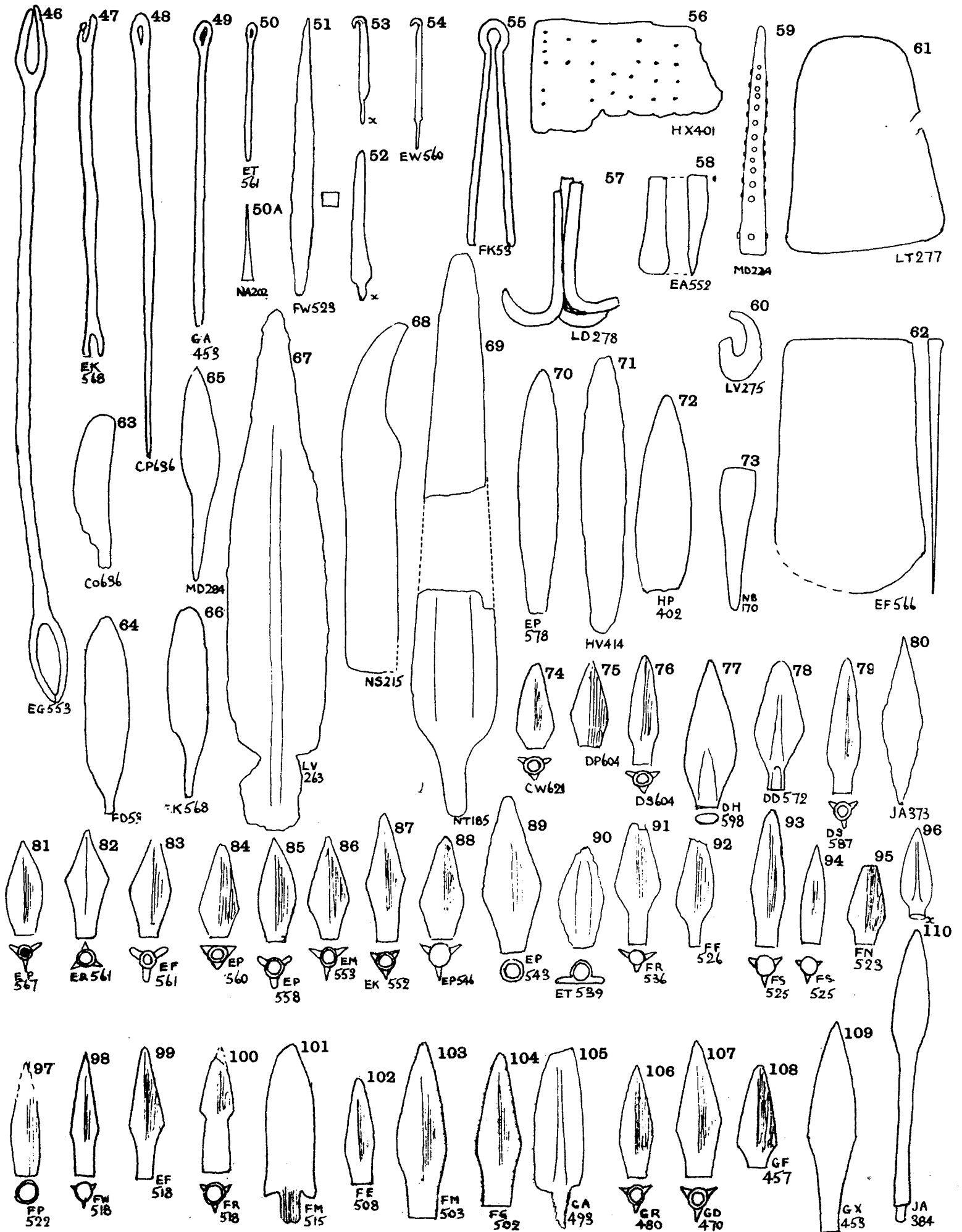


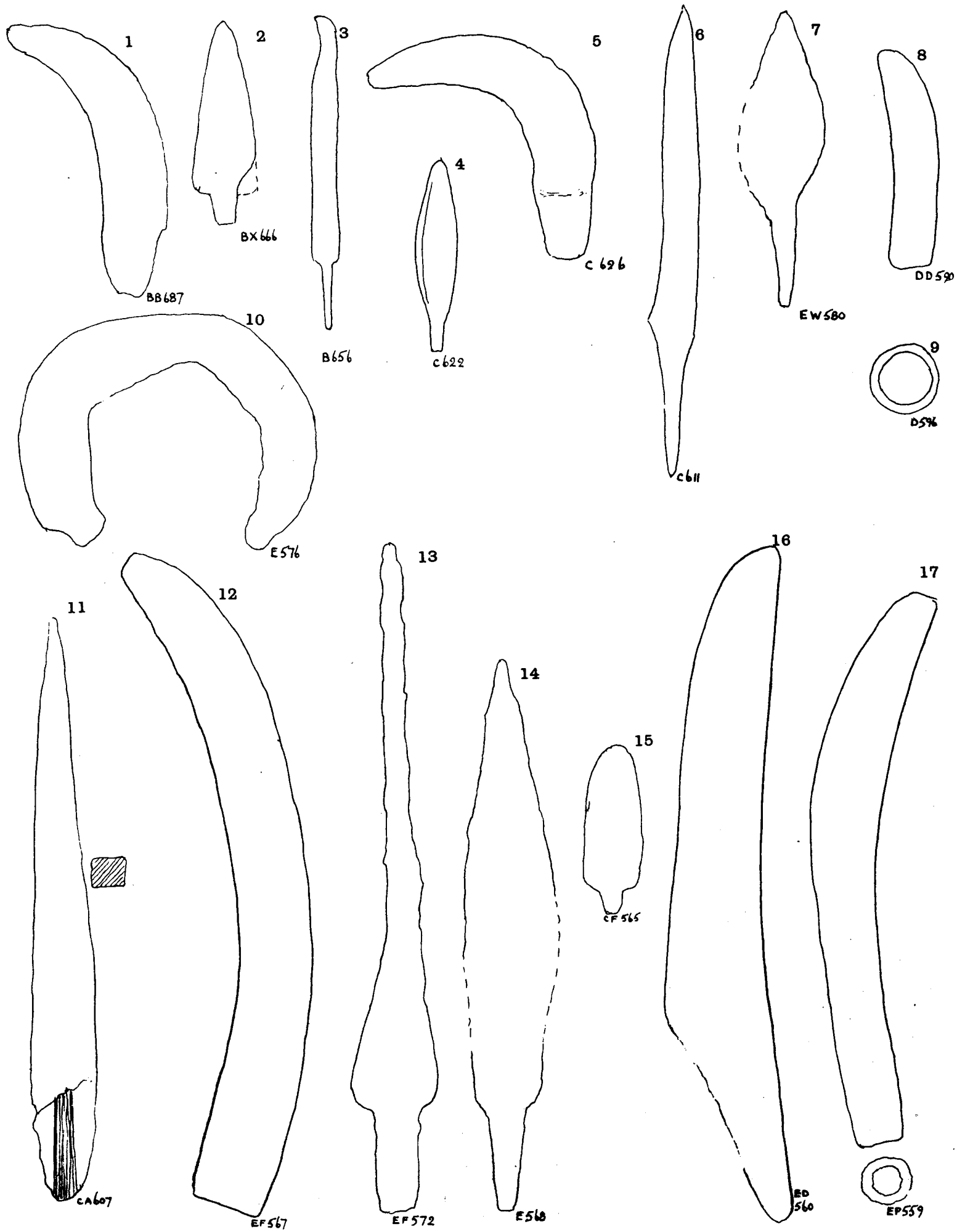


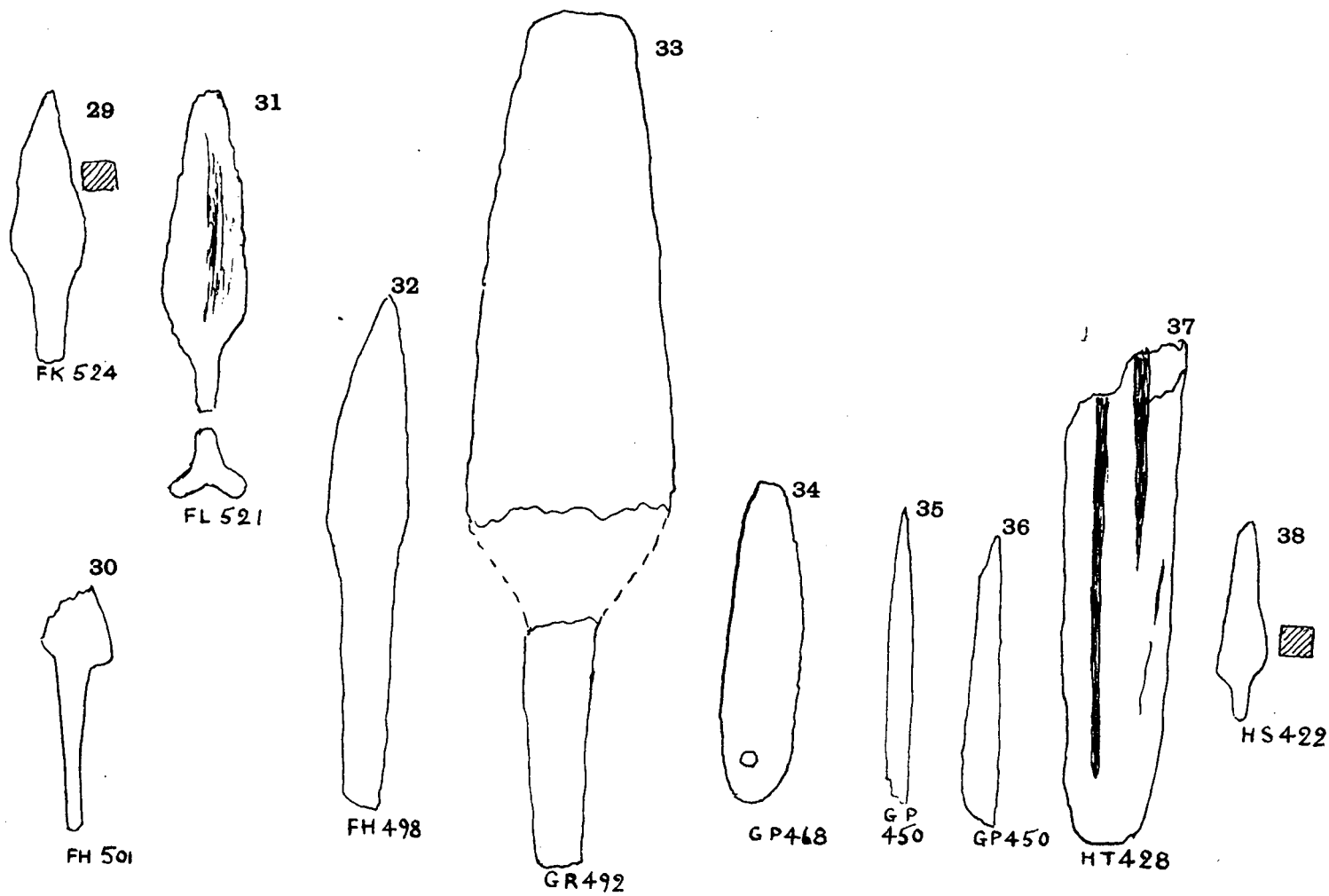
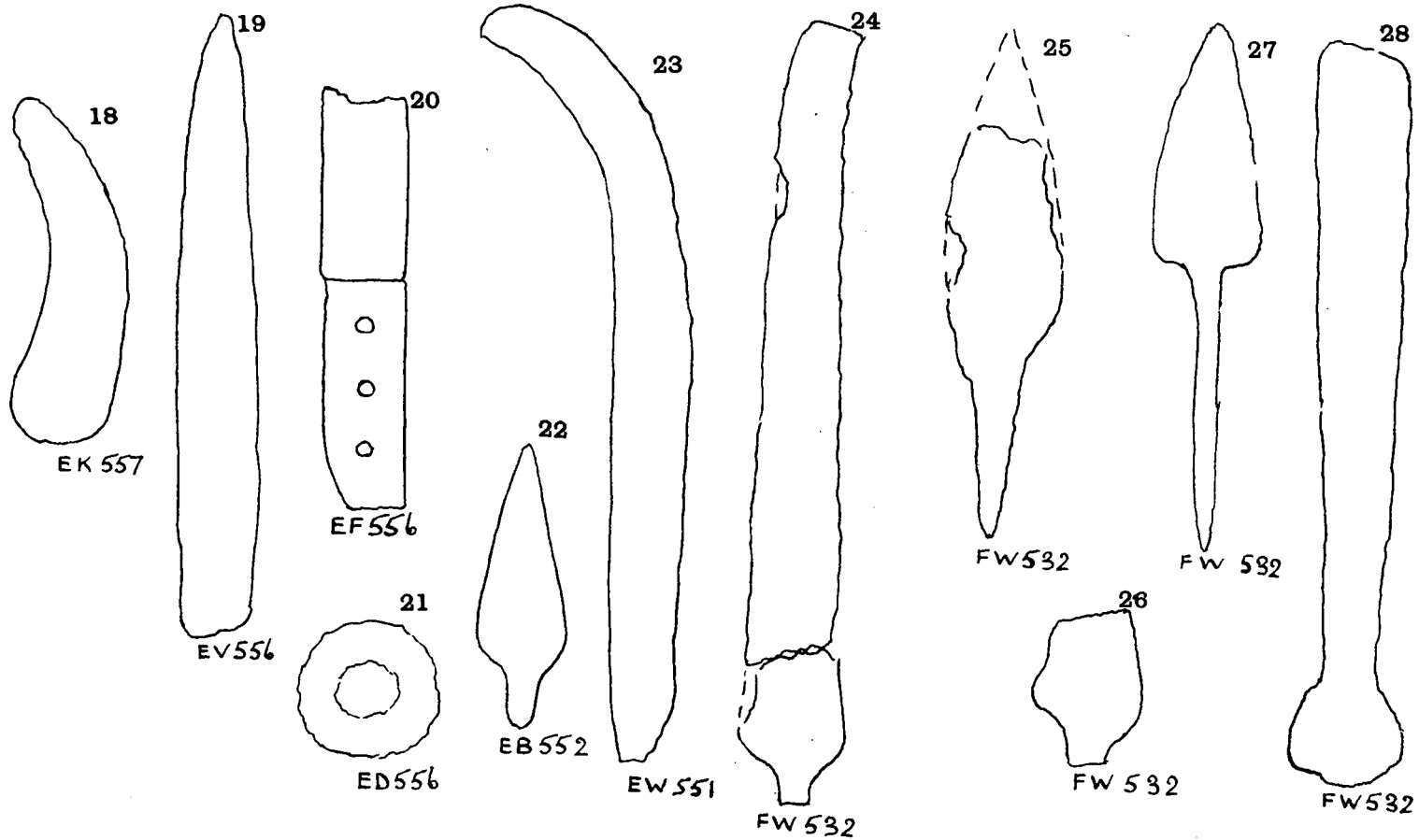


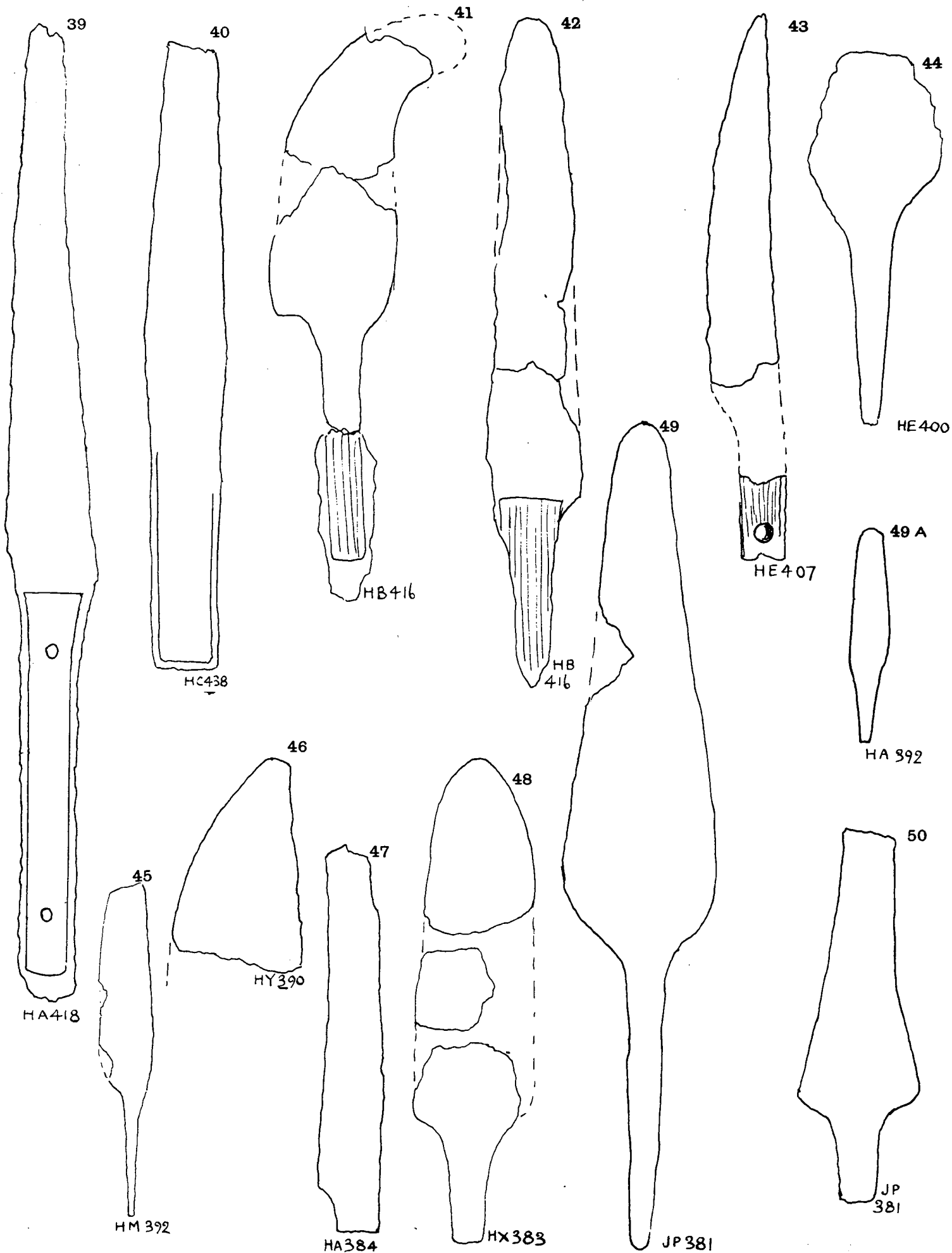
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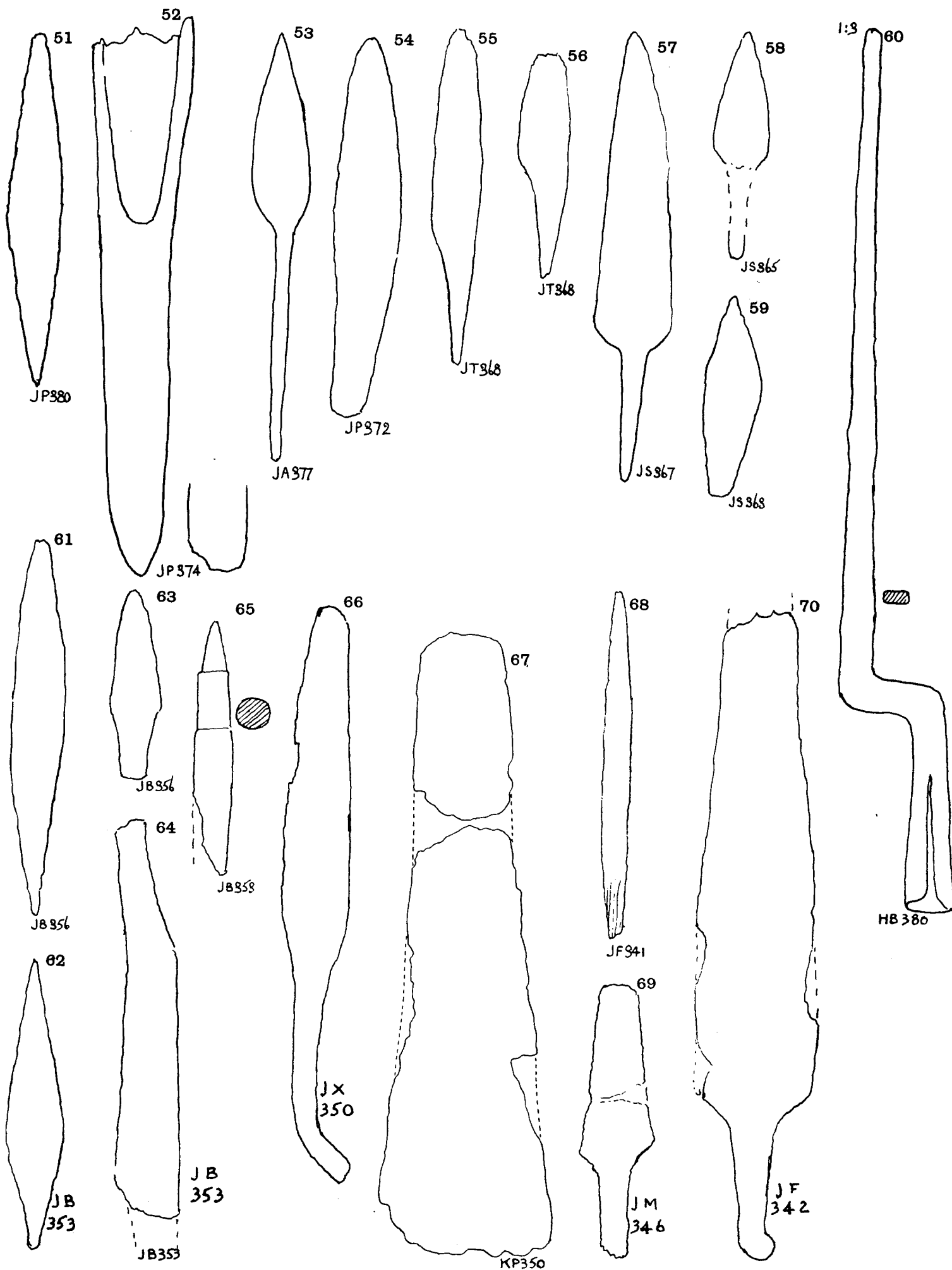


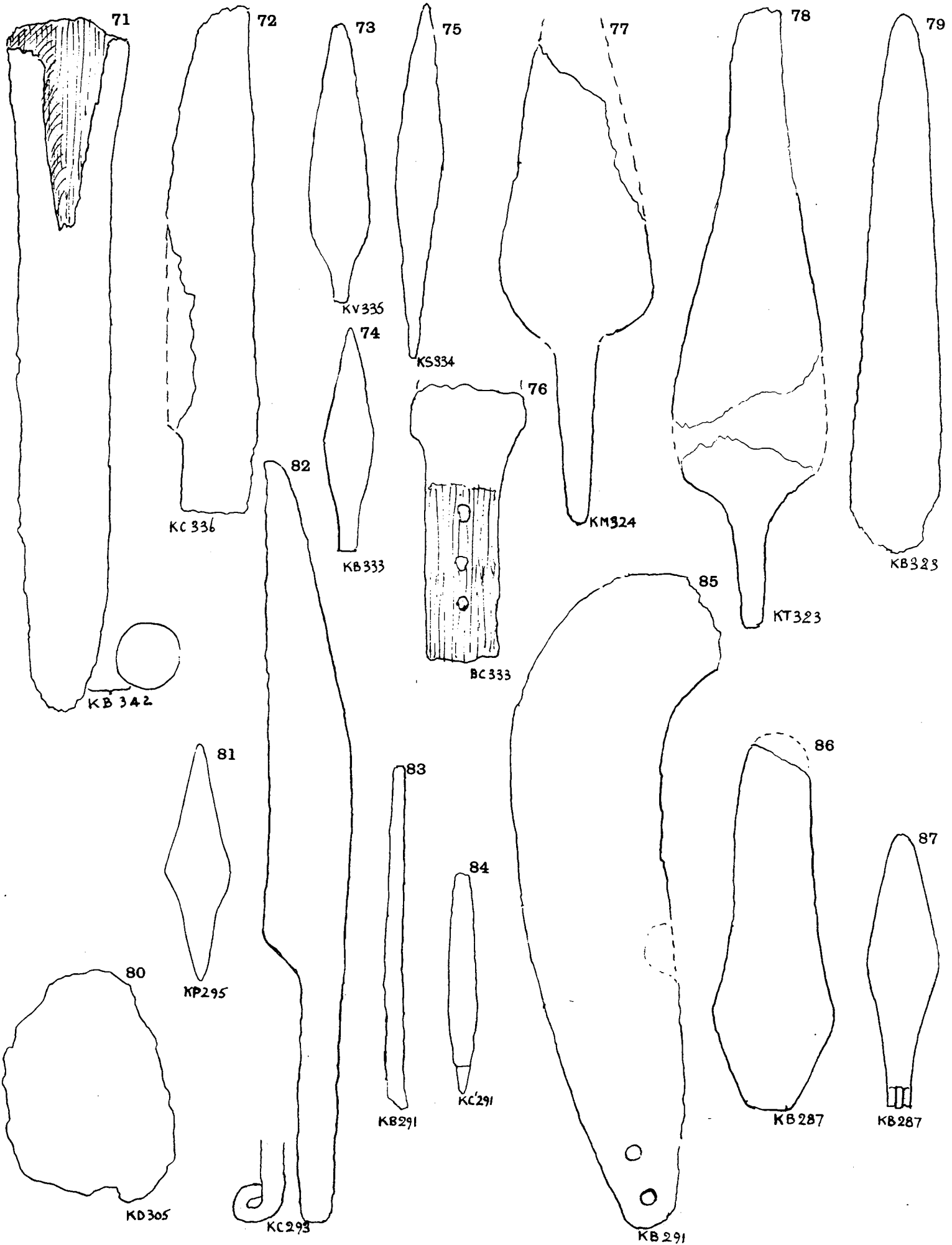


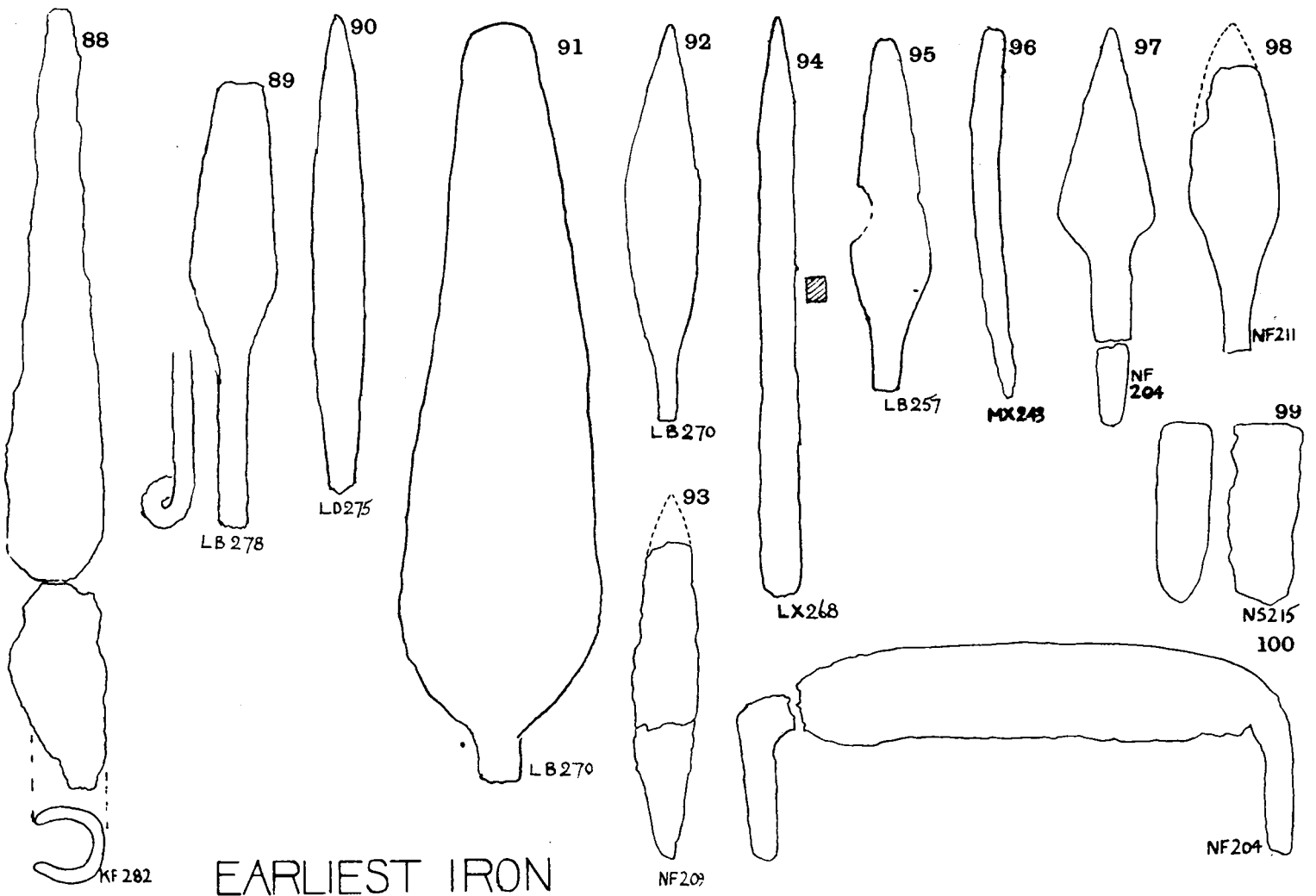








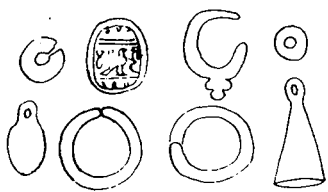




EARLIEST IRON

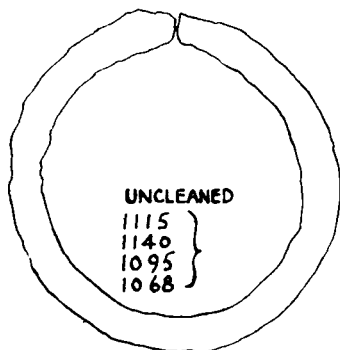
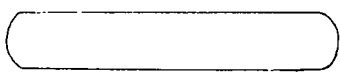
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BURIALS 1 MILE S.W. OF POLICE

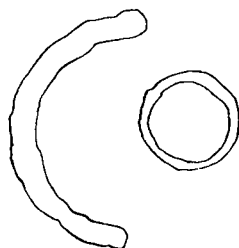


POTTERY

- 36 B⁶
- 53 J⁴
- 54 J³
- 59 V⁵

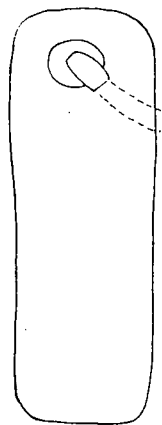


UNCLEANED
1115
1140
1095
1068

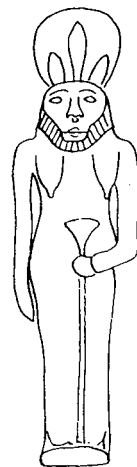


DISH 3A

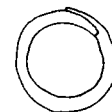
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67-77



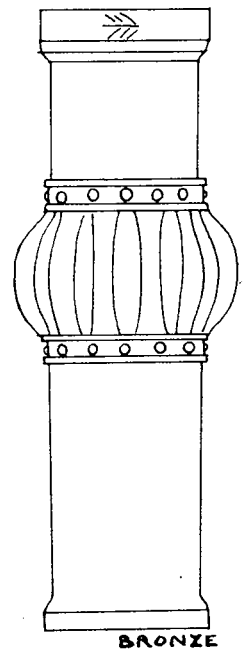
SANDSTONE
Æ LOOP



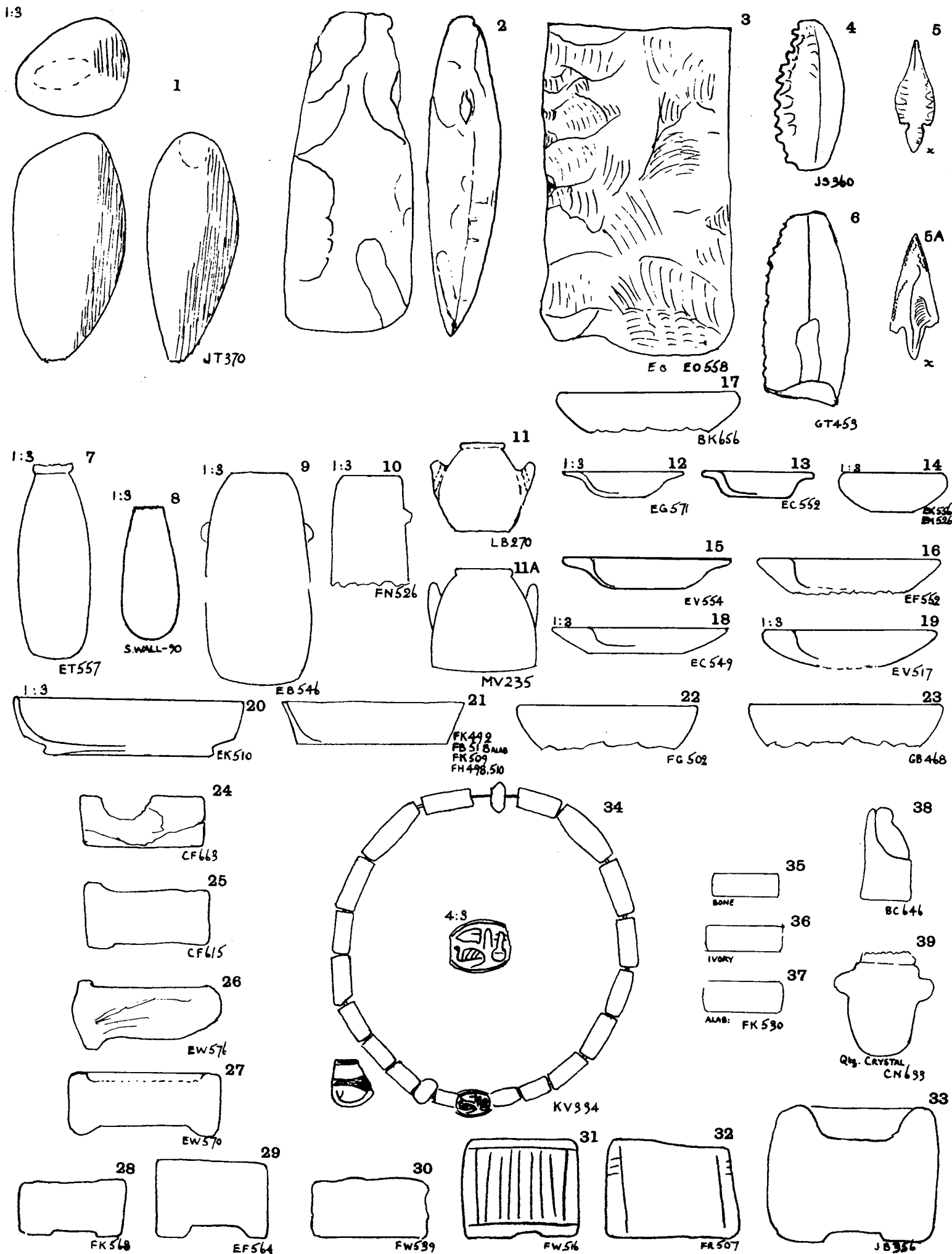
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PALE RED
NABATHIN

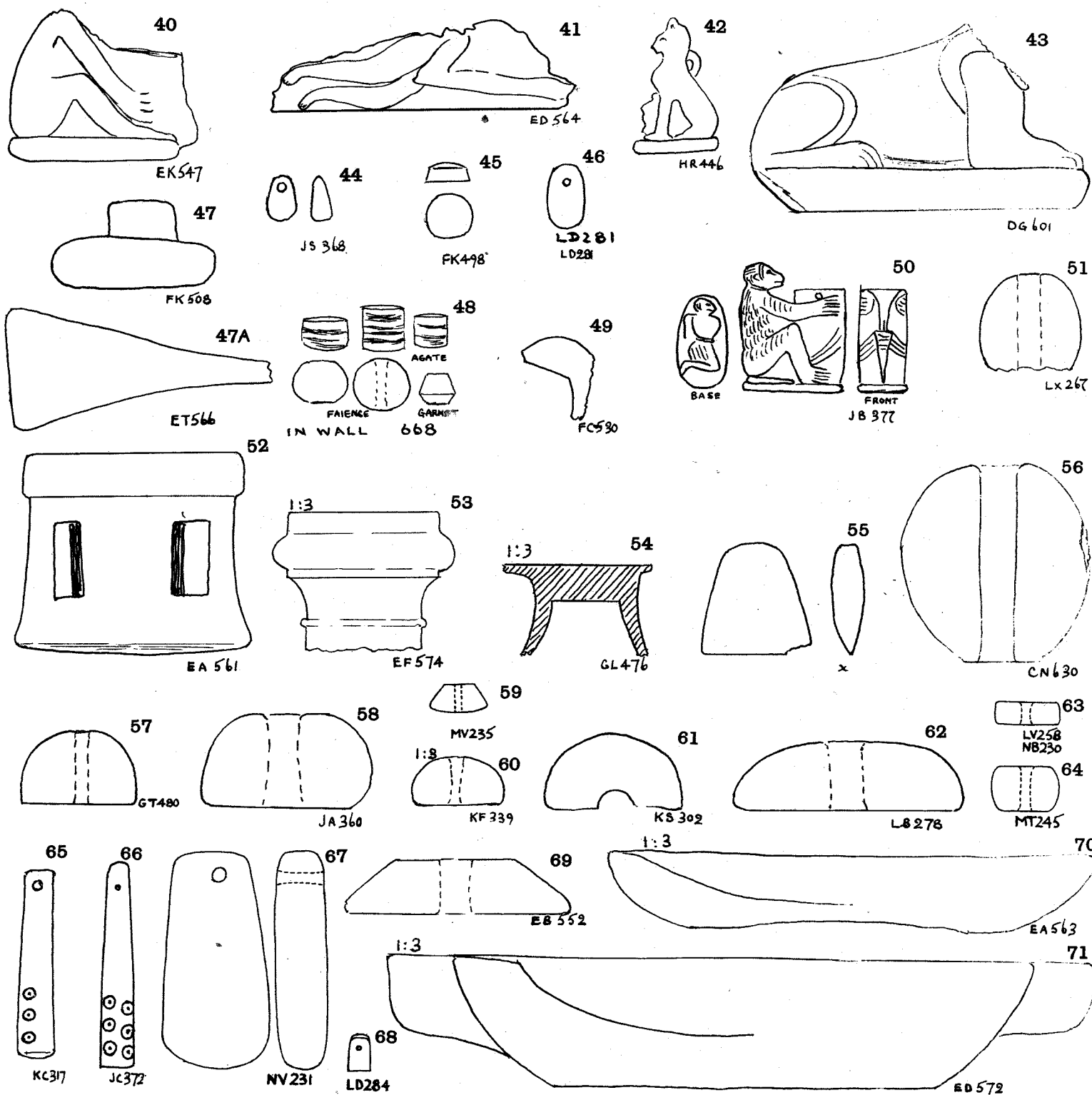


GREEN, BLACK

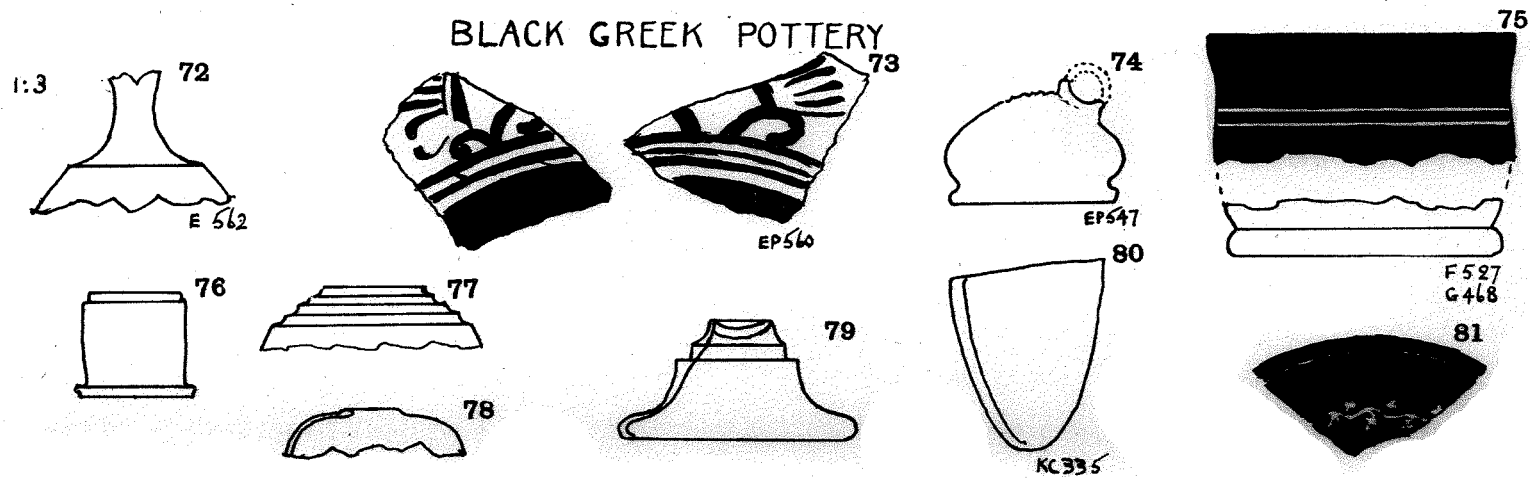


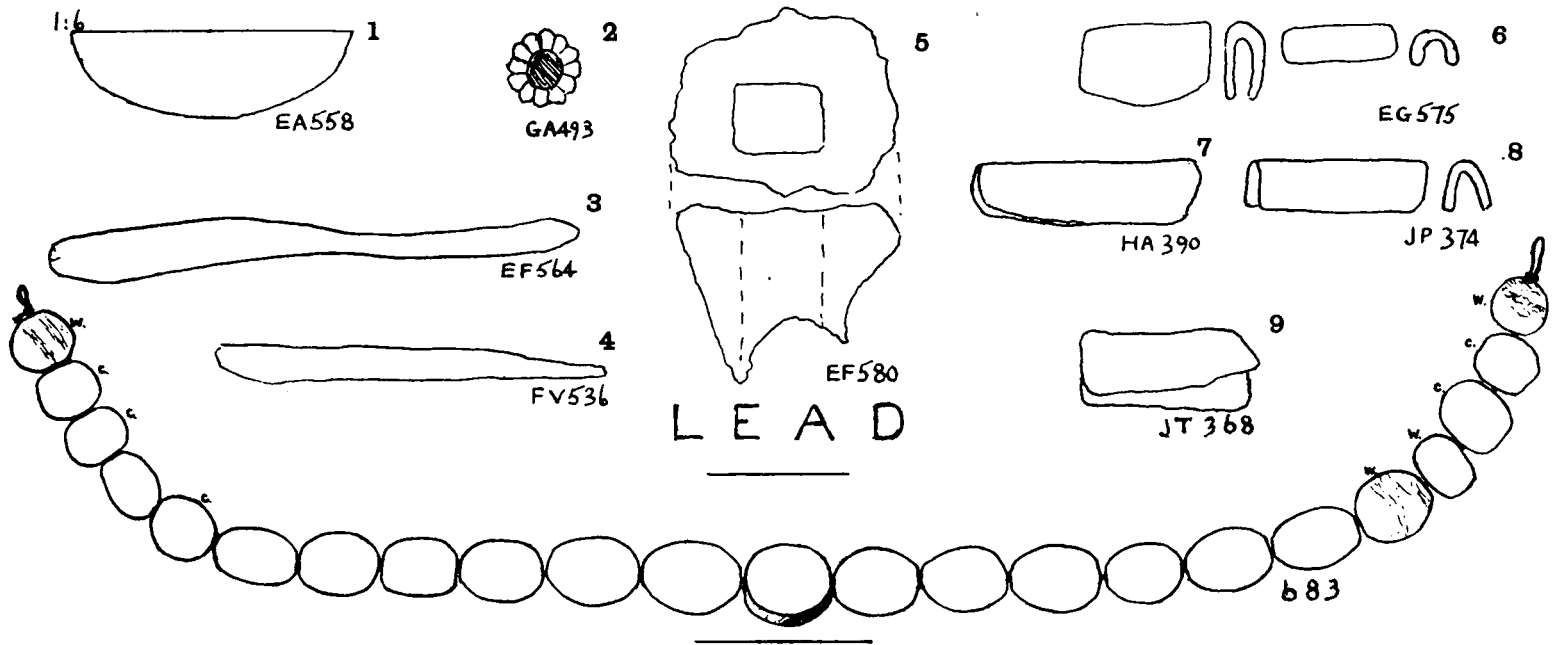
BRONZE



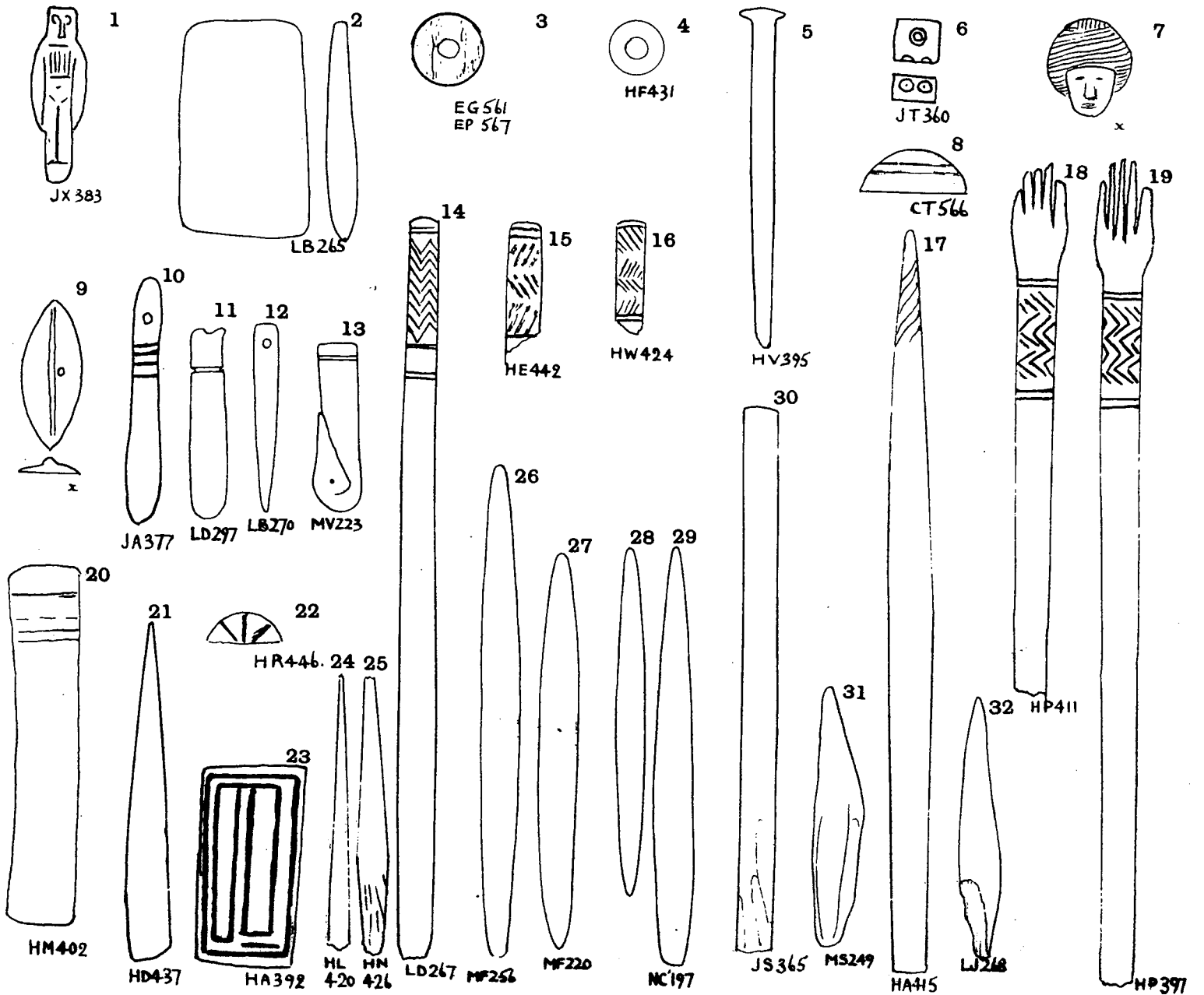


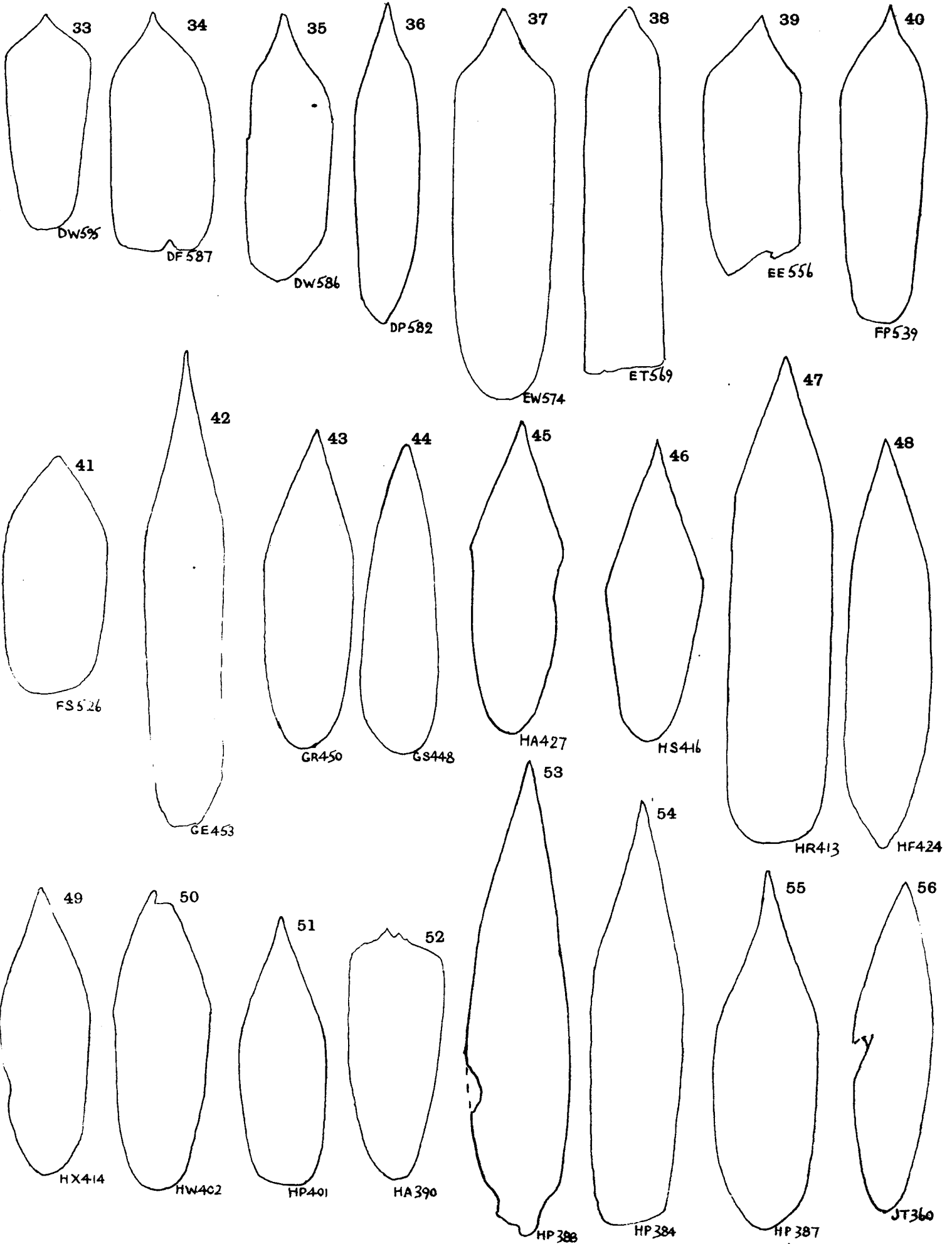
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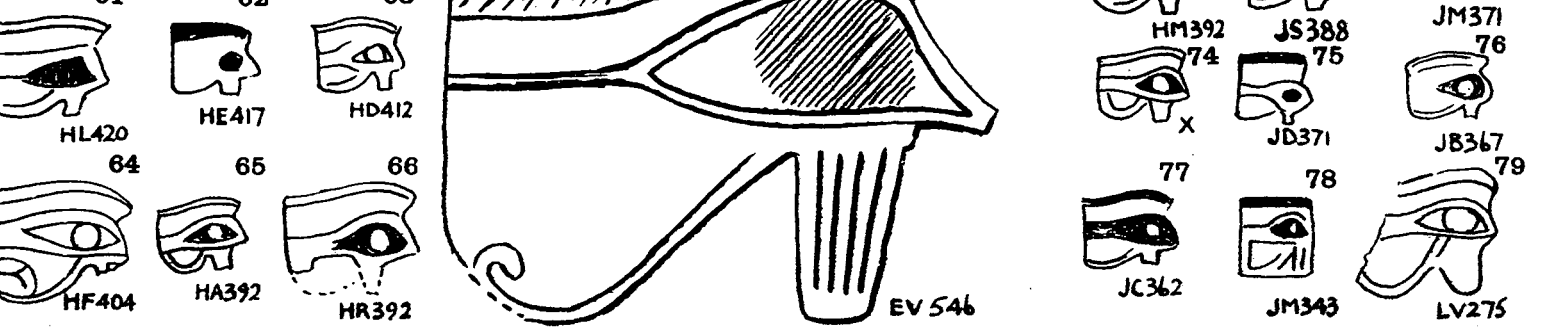
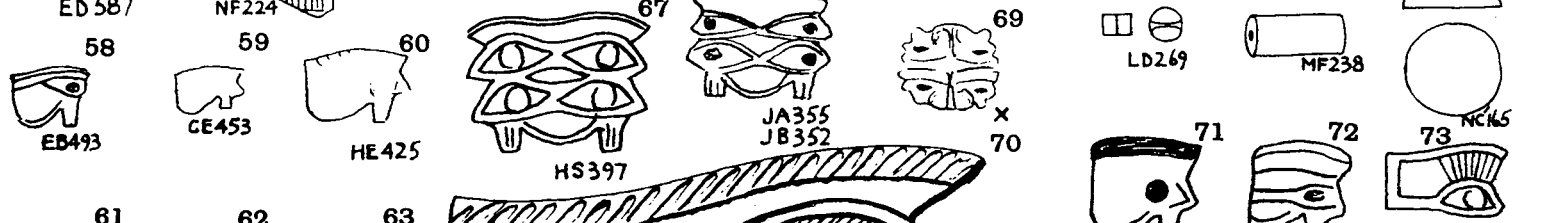
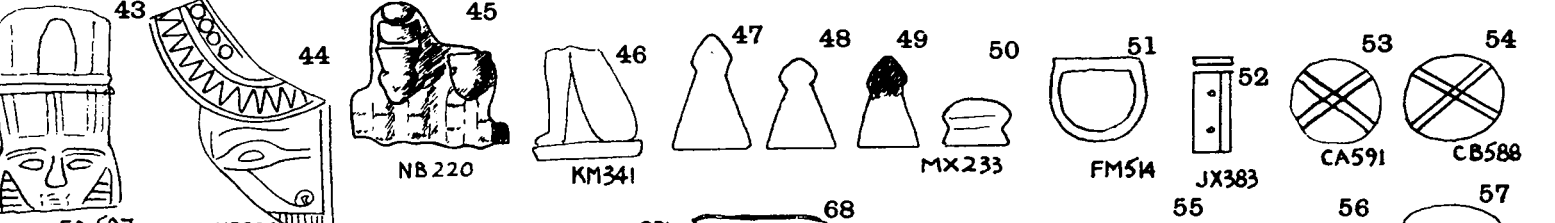
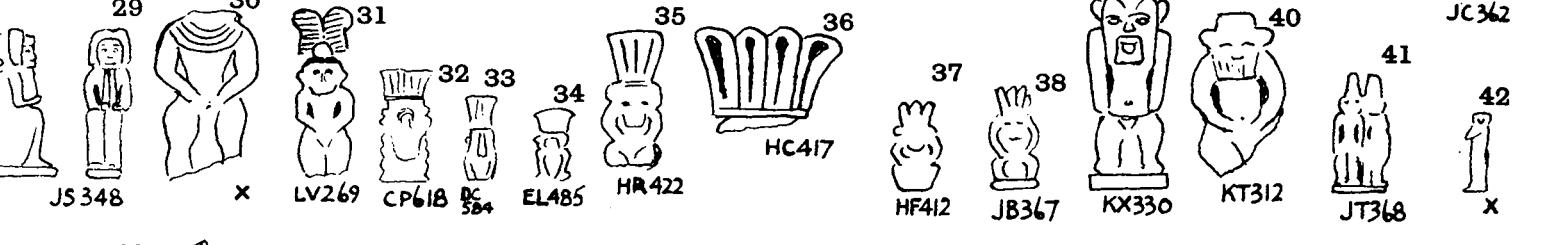
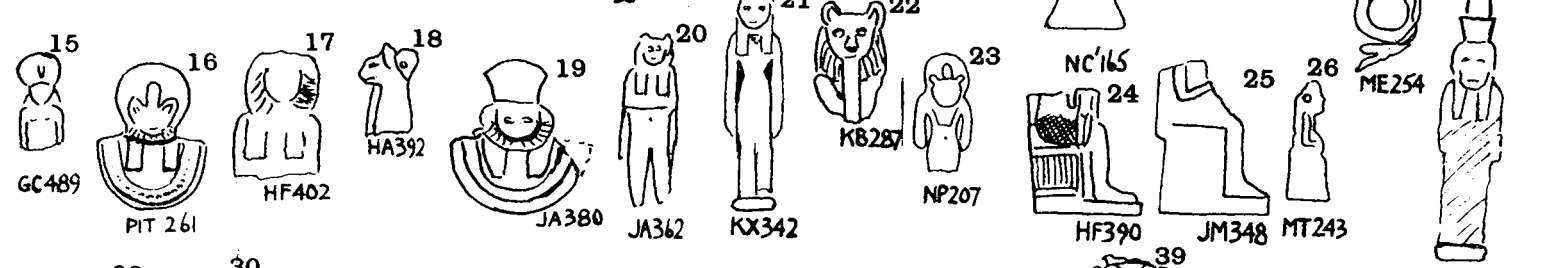
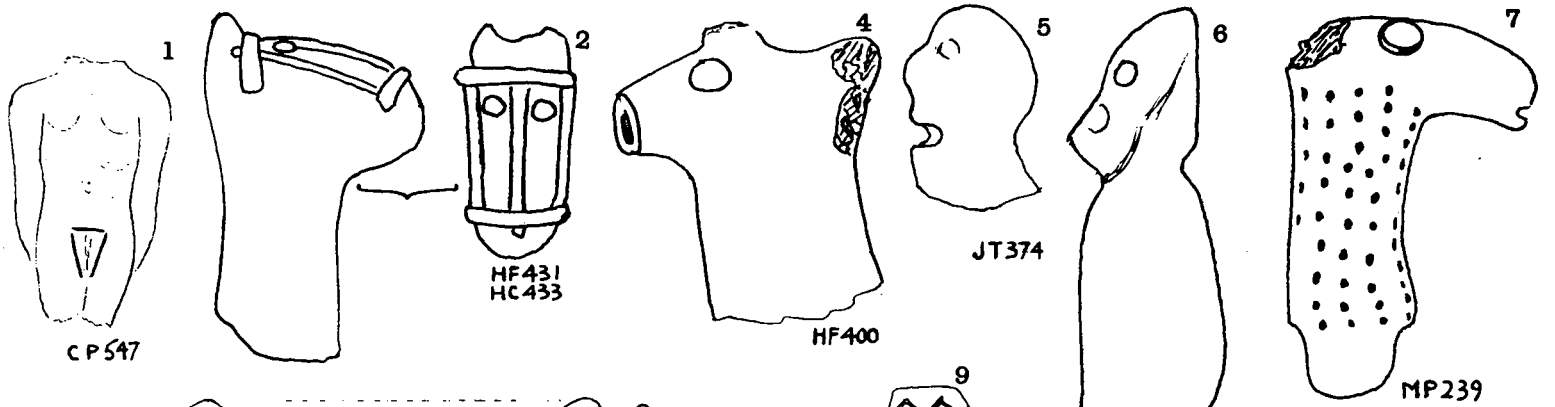


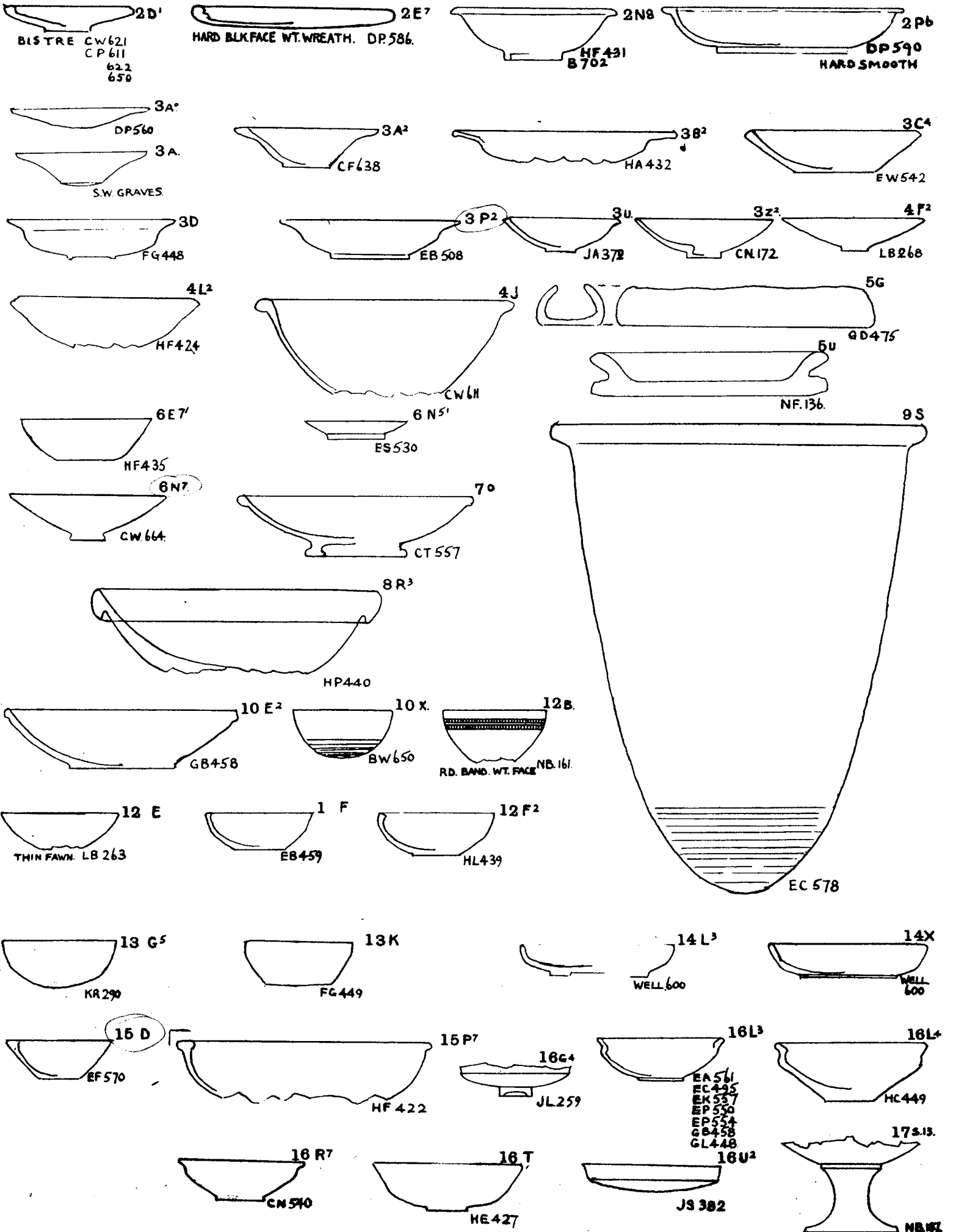


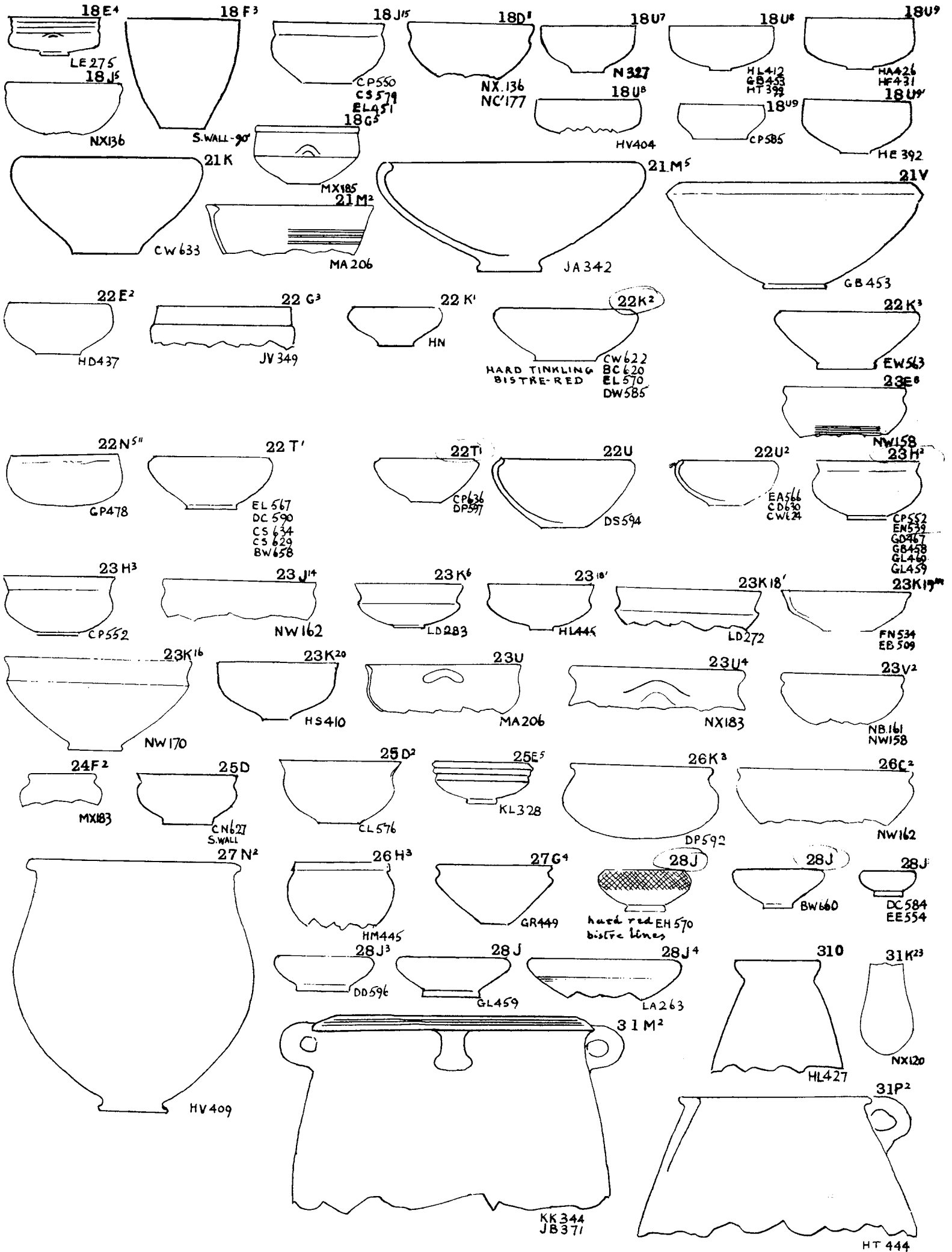
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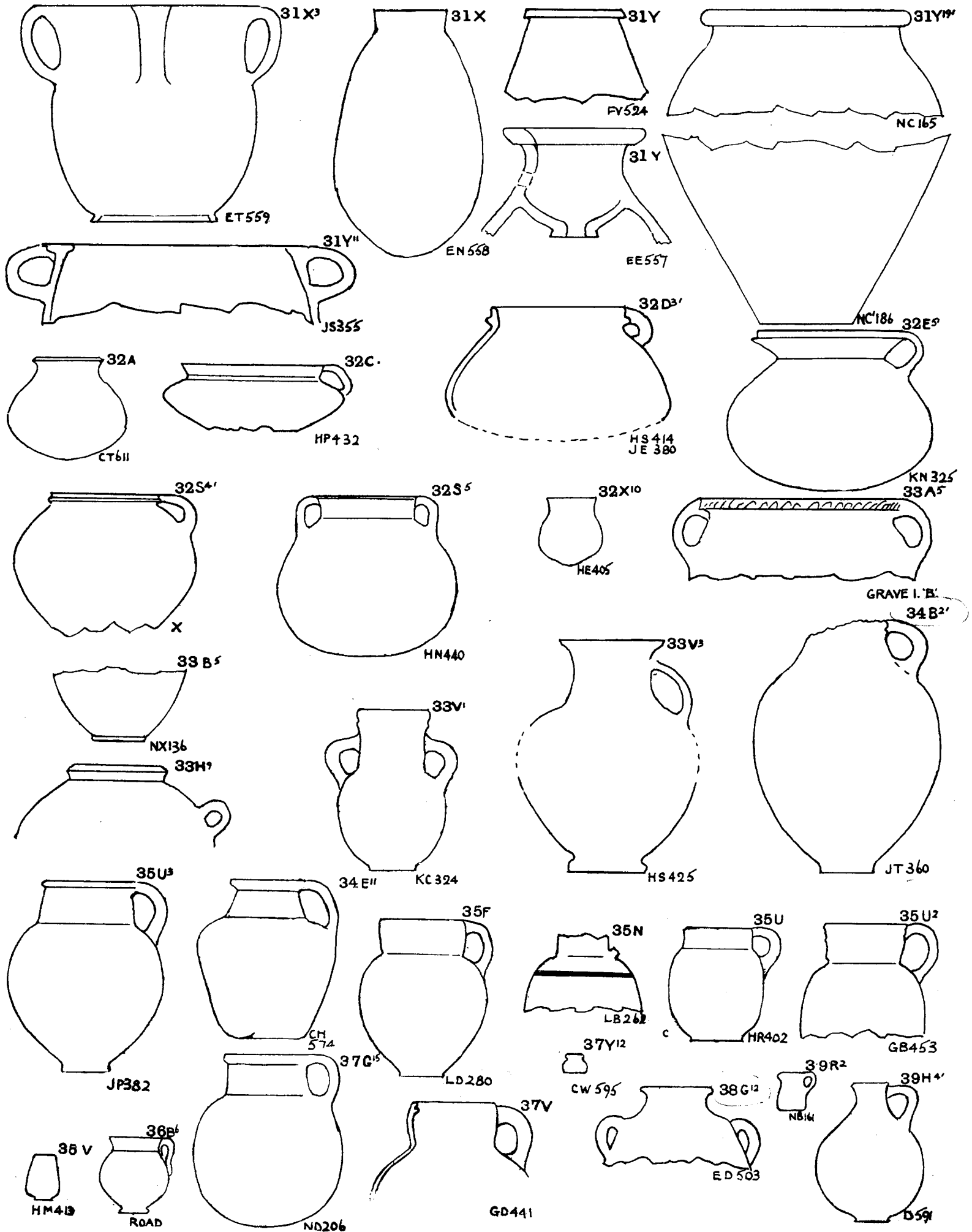


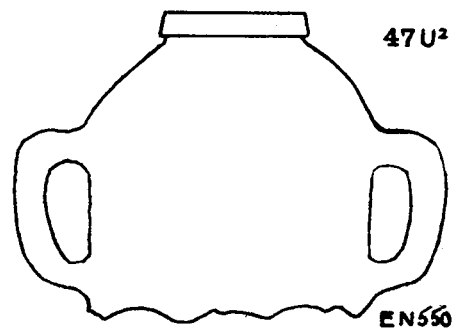
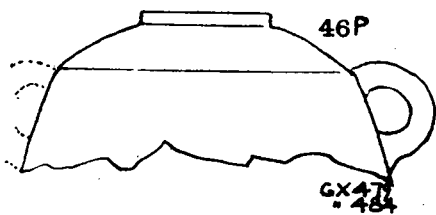
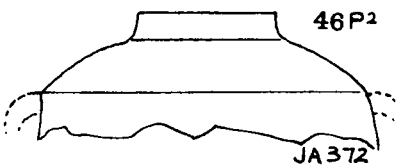
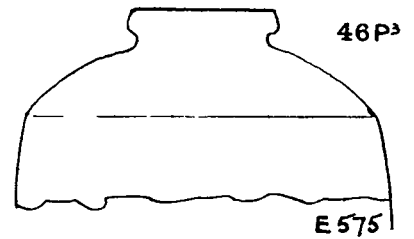
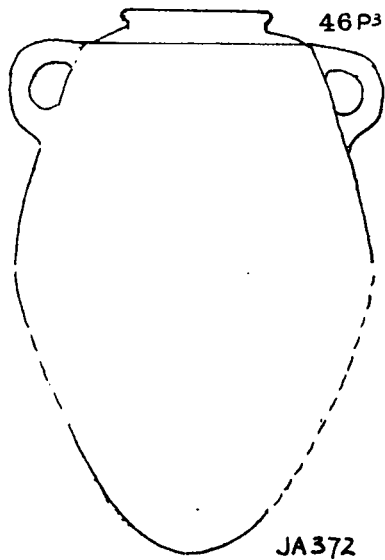
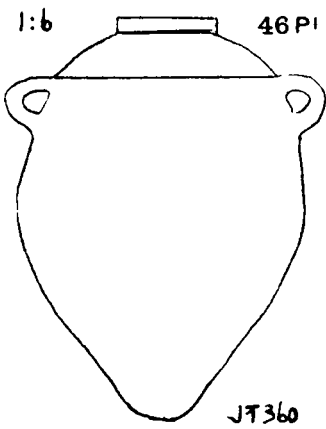
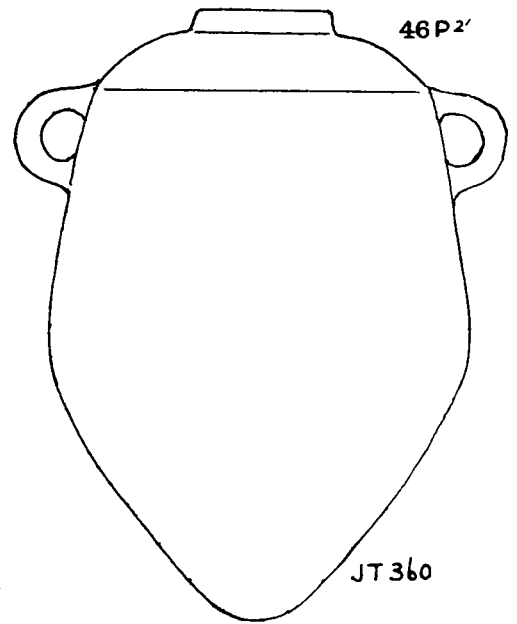
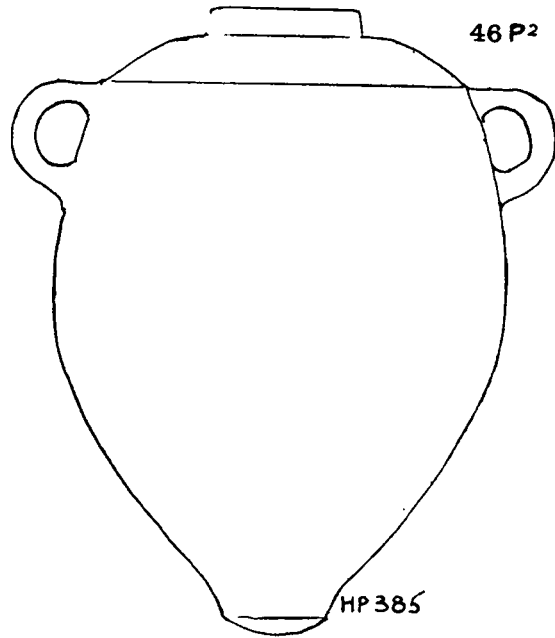
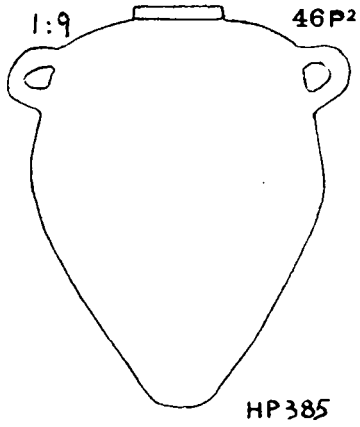
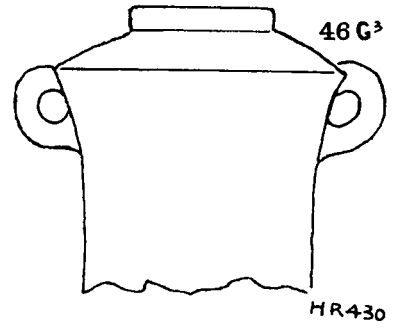
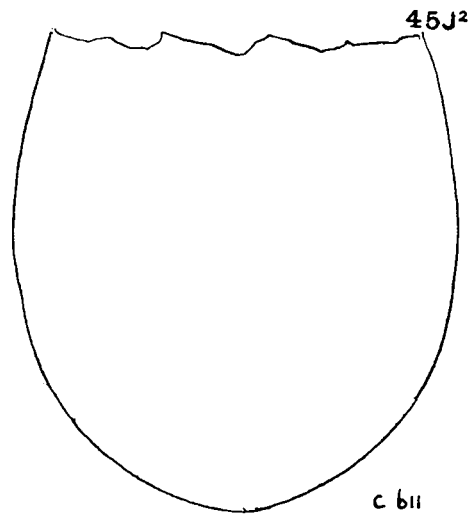
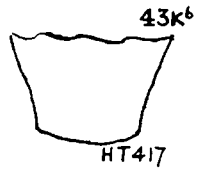
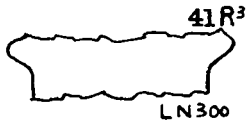


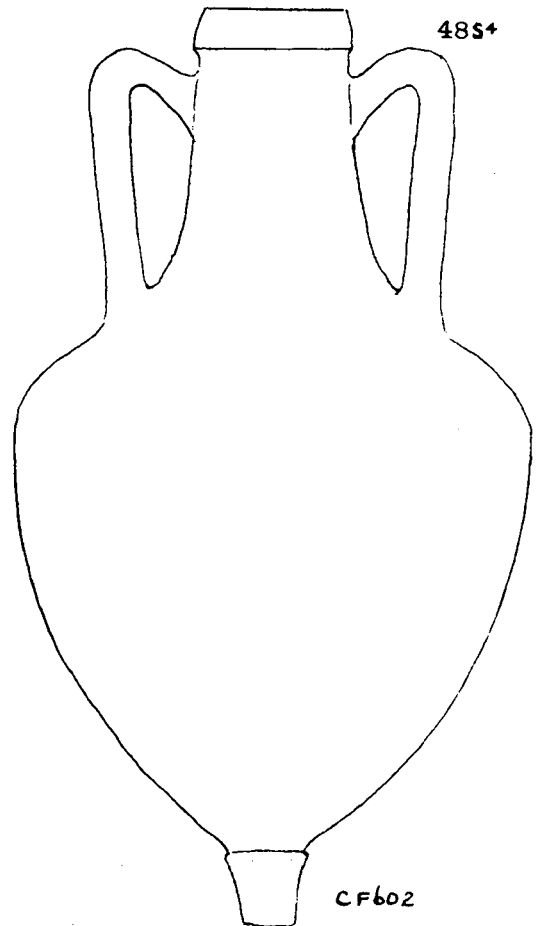
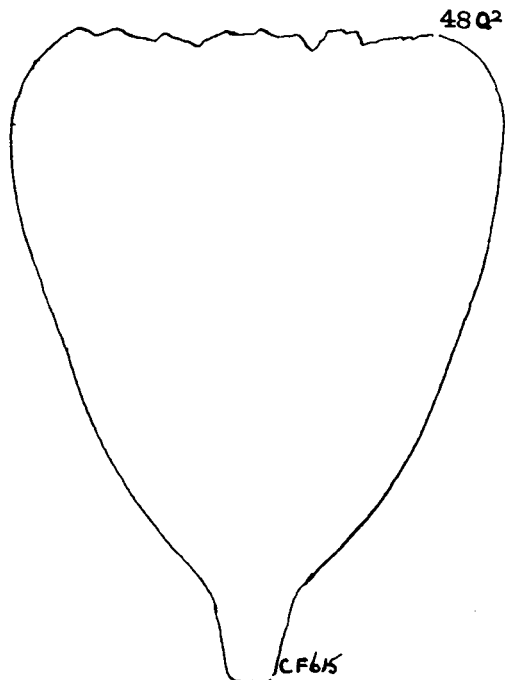
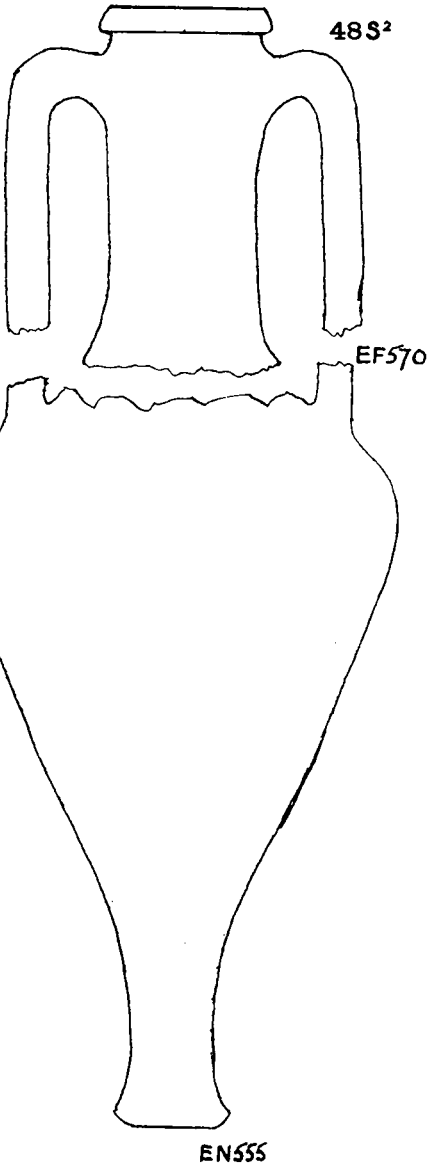
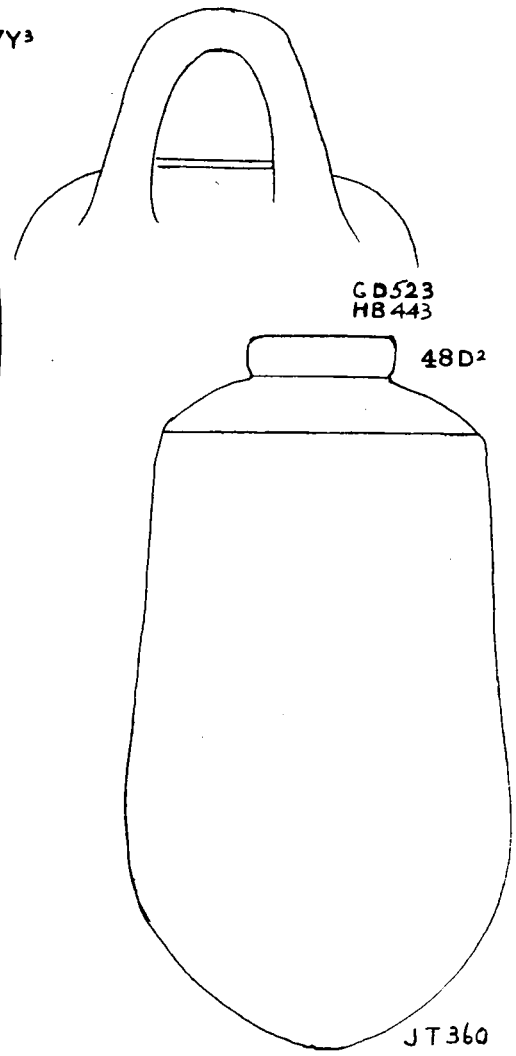
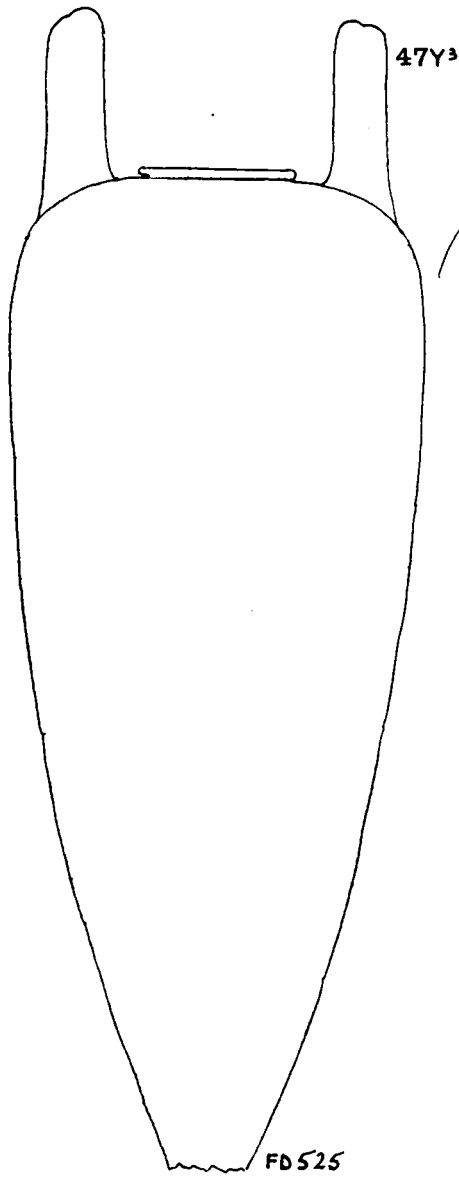
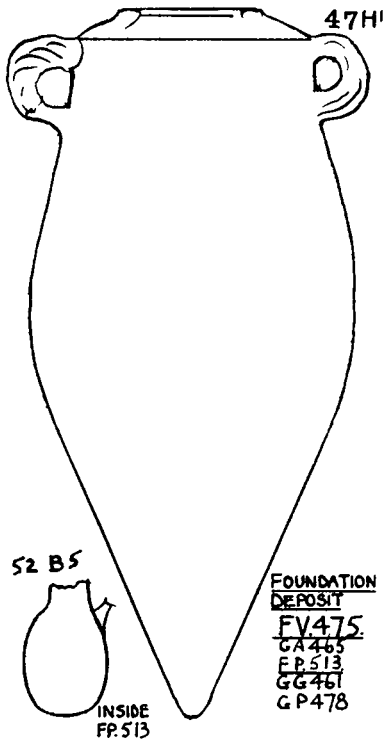


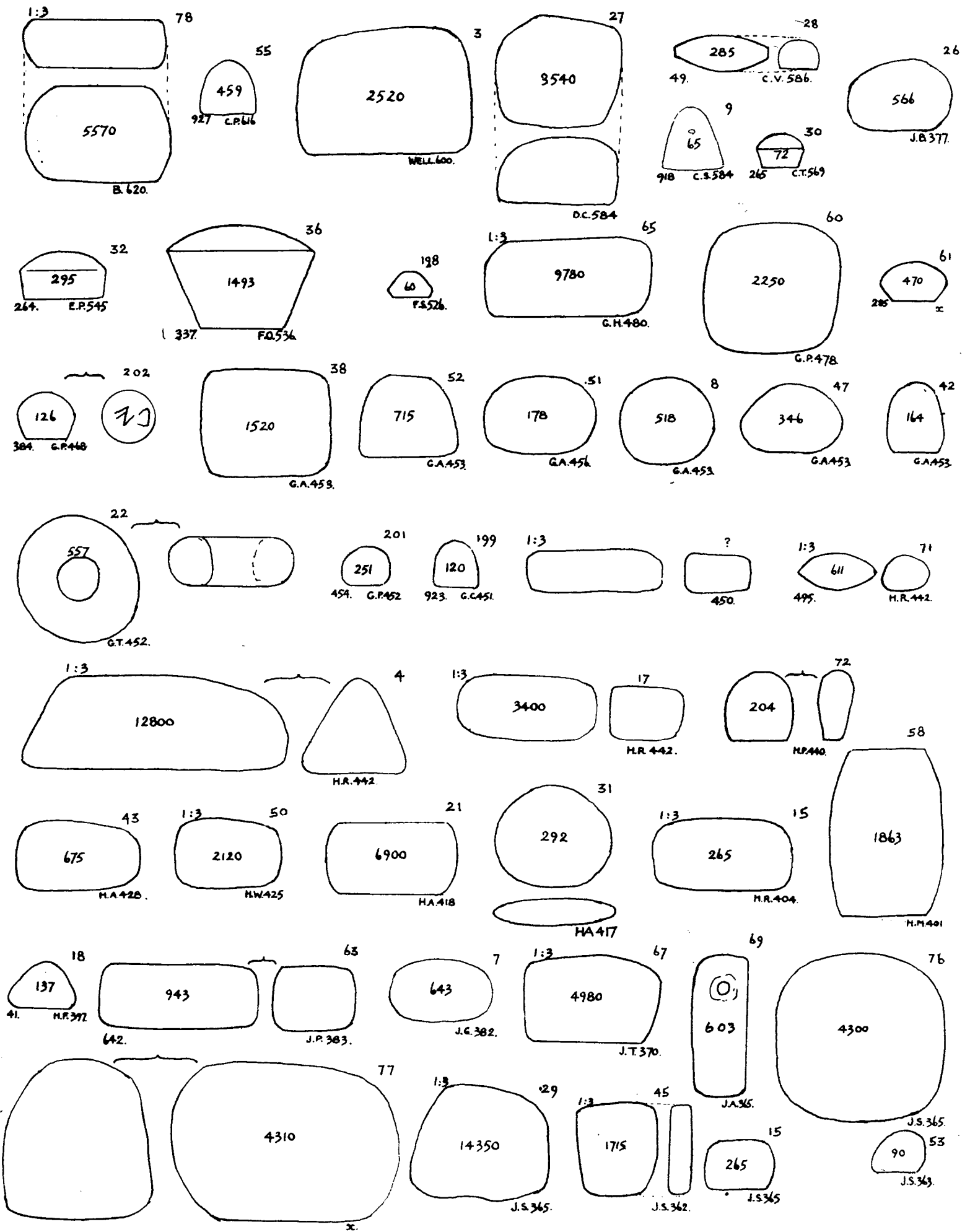


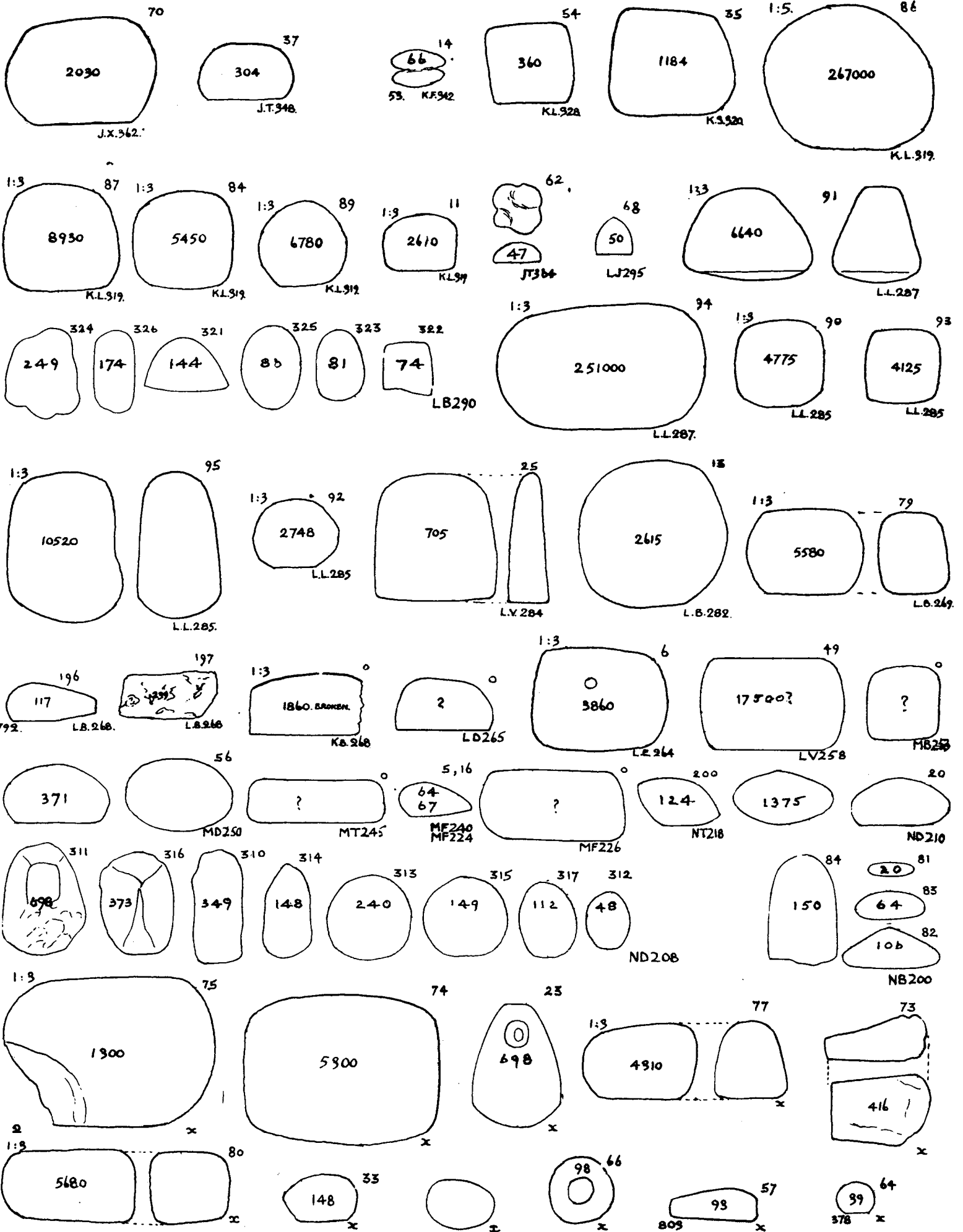












| PEYEM | | | | | | NECEF | | | | | | GROUPS | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 6195 | HAEM ^T | NUG | 58 | 1/2 | 116 | KK 335 | 6241 | HAEM ^T | 378 | 39 | 1/4 | 156 | x | DARIC | | | | | | |
| 96 | LIME ST | 792 | 117 | 1 | 117 | LB 268 | 42 | QUARTZ | | 164 | 1 | 164 | GA 454 | 6281 | | NATURAL | 20 | 1 | 20 | NB 200 |
| 97 | HAEM ^T | NUG | 239 | 2 | 119.5 | LB 268 | 43 | BK.LIMS | | 675 | 4 | 168.7 | HA 428 | 82 | | | 106 | 5 | 21.2 | |
| 98 | HAEM ^T | | 60 | 1/2 | 120 | FS 526 | 44 | PEBBLE | | 169 | 1 | 169 | GA 453 | 83 | | | 64 | 3 | 21.3 | |
| 99 | HAEM ^T | 923 | 120 | 1 | 120 | GG 451 | KHOIRINE | | | | | | 84 | | | 150 | 7 | 21.4 | | |
| DARIC | | | | | | KHOIRINE | | | | | | STATER | | | | | | | | |
| 6200 | FLINT | | 124 | | | NT 218 | 6245 | ALABA ST | | 1715 | 10 | 171.5 | JS 362 | 6285 | QUARTZ | | 2630 | 20 | 131.5 | KL 319 |
| 1 | Æ | 454 | 251? | 2 | 125.5 | GP 452 | 46 | | | 1375 | 8 | 171.9 | | 86 | BK.STENITE | | 267000 | 2M | 133.5 | |
| 2 | PINK L ^M | 384 | 126 | 1 | 126 | GP 468 | 47 | W.LIM ST PEBBLE | | 346 | 2 | 173 | GA 459 | 87 | QUARTZ | | 8930 | 6 1/3 | 134.0 | |
| 3 | LIME ST | | 2520 | 20 | 126 | WELL | 48 | | | 174 | 1 | 174 | | 88 | QUARTZ | | 6780 | 50 | 135.6 | |
| 4 | SHELL BRECCIA | | 12800 | 100 | 128 | HR 442 | 49 | | | 17500 | 100 | 175 | LV 258 | 89 | QUARTZ | | 6450 | 40 | 136.2 | |
| 5 | ALAB. | | 64 | 1/2 | 128 | F 240 | 50 | SAND ST | | 2120 | 12 | 176.7 | HW 425 | | UNIT | | | | 134.0 | |
| 6 | LIME ST | | 3860 | 30 | 128.6 | LE 264 | 51 | W.PEBBLE | | 178 | 1 | 178 | GA 459 | 90 | FLINT | | 4775 | 36 | 132.6 | LL 285 |
| 7 | BASALT | | 643 | 5 | 128.6 | JG 382 | 52 | HAEM ^T 1/2 BAR | | 715 | 4 | 178.7 | GA 459 | 91 | LIME ST | | 6640 | 50 | 132.8 | |
| 8 | PEBBLE | | 518 | 4 | 129.6 | GA 459 | 53 | HAEM ^T NUG. | | 90 | 1/2 | 180 | JS 363 | 92 | LIME ST | | 2748 | 20 | 137.4 | |
| 9 | GLASS | 918 | 65 | 1/2 | 130 | CS 584 | 54 | RED JASP. ^R | | 360 | 2 | 180 | KL 328 | 93 | FLINT | | 4125 | 30 | 137.5 | |
| 10 | PEBBLE CUT | | 260 | 2 | 130 | HH 418 | 55 | LEAD | 927 | 459? | 2 1/2 | 183.6 | CP 616 | 94 | LIME ST | | 25100 | 180 | 139.4 | |
| 11 | QUARTZ | | 2610 | | | KL 319 | 56 | | | 371 | 2 | 185.5 | MD 250 | 95 | LIME ST | | 10520 | 75 | 140.3 | |
| 12 | SHELL BRECCIA | | 2615 | 20 | 130.7 | HR 404 | 57 | BK.LIM ST | 803 | 93 | 1/2 | 186 | x | | UNIT | | 36 | 3 | 12 | JA 384 |
| 13 | QTZOSE | | 2615 | 20 | 130.7 | LB 282 | 58 | LIME ST | | 1863 | 10 | 186.3 | HM 401 | 96 | | | 252 | 20 | 12.6 | |
| 14 | Æ | 53 | 66 | 1/2 | 132 | KF 342 | 59 | | | 373 | 2 | 186.5 | | 97 | S | J | 260 | 20 | 13 | |
| 15 | HAEM ^T | | 265 | 2 | 132.5 | JS 365 | 60 | QTZOSE | | 2250 | 12 | 188 | GP 478 | 98 | PEBBLES | J | 40 | 3 | 13.3 | |
| 16 | | | 67 | 1/2 | 134 | MF 224 | 61 | BK.LIM ST | 285 | 470 | 2 1/2 | 188 | x | 99 | | J | 80 | 6 | 13.3 | |
| 17 | BRECCIA | | 3400 | 25 | 136 | HR 442 | 62 | HAEM ^T | | 47 | 1/4 | 188 | JT 364 | 6300 | | J | 107 | 8 | 13.4 | |
| STATER | | | | | | BEQA | | | | | | QEDET | | | | | | | | |
| 6218 | W.LIM ST | 41 | 137 | 1 | 137 | HF 397 | 6263 | SAND ST | 642 | 943 | 5 | 188.6 | JP 383 | 6304 | | | 91 | 20 | 4.55 | JT 360 |
| 19 | SAND ST | | 2740 | 20 | 137 | LB 269 | 64 | HAEM ^T | | 39 | 1/5 | 195 | x | 5 | | | 690 | 150 | 4.60 | |
| 20 | LIM.BREC | | 1375 | 10 | 137.5 | ND 210 | 65 | R ^S SAND ST | | 9780 | 50 | 195.6 | CH 480 | 6 | | | 691 | 150 | 4.61 | |
| QEDET | | | | | | QEDET | | | | | | QEDET | | | | | | | | |
| 6221 | SAND ST | | 6900 | 50 | 138 | HA 418 | 66 | BASALT RING | | 98 | 1/2 | 196 | x | 7 | | | 56 | 12 | 4.67 | |
| 22 | BASALT RING | | 557 | 4 | 139.2 | GT 452 | 67 | SAND ST | | 4980 | 25 | 199.2 | JT 370 | 8 | | | 24 | 5 | 4.8 | |
| 23 | | | 698 | 5 | 139.6 | x | 68 | HAEM ^T | | 50 | 1/4 | 200 | LJ 295 | 9 | | | 15 | 3 | 5.0 | |
| 24 | HAEM ^T CROWN NUG. | | 47 | 1/3 | 141 | JT 364 | 69 | B ^R LIM ST | | 603 | 3 | 201 | JA 365 | | UNIT | | 165 x | 30 | 139.5 | |
| 25 | LIME ST CUT | | 705 | 5 | 141 | LV 284 | 70 | FLINT | | 2030 | 10 | 203 | JX 363 | 6310 | | J | 349 | 2 1/2 | 139.6 | ND 208 |
| 26 | BK.LIM ST | | 566 | 4 | 141.5 | JB 377 | 71 | LIME ST | 495 | 611 | 3 | 204 | HR 442 | 11 | | J | 698 | 5 | 139.6 | |
| 27 | LEAD | | 3540? | 25 | 141.6 | DC 584 | 72 | FLINT | | 204 | 1 | 204 | HP 440 | 12 | | J | 48 | 1/3 | 144 | |
| 28 | ? | 490 | 285 | 2 | 142.5 | CV 586 | 73 | HAEM ^T | | 416 | 2 | 208 | x | 13 | | J | 240 | 5/3 | 144 | |
| 29 | FLINTY | | 14330 | 100 | 143.3 | JS 365 | SELA | | | | | | 14 | | J | 148 | 1 | 148 | | |
| 30 | LIME ST | | 265 | 72 | 1/2 | ET 569 | 6274 | BASALT CYL ^R | | 5300 | 25 | 212 | x | 15 | | J | 149 | 1 | 149 | |
| 31 | PEBBLE CROWN | | 292 | 2 | 146 | HM 417 | 75 | SAND ST | | 21300? | 100 | 213 | x | 16 | | J | 373 | 2 1/2 | 149.2 | |
| 32 | BASALT | 264 | 295 | 2 | 147.5 | EP 545 | 76 | QUARTZ CUBE | | 4300 | 20 | 215 | JS 365 | 17 | | J | 112 | | 149.9 | |
| 33 | | | 148 | 1 | 148 | x | 77 | BASALT | | 4310 | 20 | 215.5 | x | NECEF | | | | | | |
| 34 | PEBBLE | | 148 | 1 | 148 | x | 78 | FLINT BRECCIA | | 5570 | 25 | 223 | B 620 | 6318 | | | 153 | 3 | 51.0 | |
| 35 | SAND ST | | 1184 | 8 | 148 | KS 320 | 79 | SAND ST FLINT BRECCIA | | 5580 | 25 | 223.2 | LB 269 | 19 | | | 308 | 6 | 51.3 | |
| 36 | BASALT | | 1493 | 10 | 149.3 | FO 536 | 80 | | | 5680 | 25 | 226.8 | x | 20 | | | 518 | 10 | 51.8 | |
| 37 | LIME ST | | 304 | 2 | 152 | JT 348 | MIXED | | | | | | | UNIT | | 51.3 | x3 | 154 | | |
| 38 | QUARTZ | | 1520 | 10 | 152 | GA 453 | 6321 | | | 144 | 1 | 144 | LB 290 | 22 | | J | 74 | 1/2 | 148 | |
| 39 | PEBBLE | | 153 | 1 | 153 | GA 453 | 23 | | | 81 | 1/2 | 162 | | 24 | | J | 249 | 1 1/2 | 166 | |
| 40 | PEBBLE | | 308 | 2 | 154 | GA 453 | 25 | | | 86 | 1/2 | 172 | | 25 | | J | 86 | 1/2 | 172 | |
| | | | | | | | 6326 | | | 174 | 1 | 174 | | 26 | | J | 174 | 1 | 174 | |

| PEYEM | | | | | | S T A T E R | | | | | | Q E D E T | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|------|----------|------|--------|------|-----------|----------|------|------------------|------|--------|-----|-------|----------|
| No. | Material | Type | Grains | X | Unit | Place | No. | Material | Type | Grains | X | Unit | Place | No. | Material | Type | Grains | X | Unit | Place |
| 5892 | Qz.rose | 795 | 57.6 | 1/2 | 115.2 | TD2 895 | 5942 | H. | 49 | 134.9 | 1 | 134.9 | J 750 | 5990 | H. | 49 | 72.2 | 1/2 | 144.4 | E 843 |
| 93 | Alab. st | 877 | 463.2 | 4 | 115.8 | J 766 | 43 | Lime st | 575 | 135.0 | 1 | 50 | X | 91 | H. | 493 | 29.0 | 1/5 | 5.0 | J 850 |
| J 94 | | | 466.1 | 40 | 116.5 | X | M 44 | H. | 497 | 450.7 | 10 | 52 | LAF 987 | J 93 | Sandst | | 72.50? | 50 | 5.0 | X |
| 95 | Haem. E | 797 | 58.3 | 1/2 | 116.6 | X | 45 | H. plng | | 155.3 | 10 | 53 | T 730 | 94 | H. | 497 | 290.0 | 2 | 5.0 | E 904 |
| J 96 | Flint | axe | 117. | 1 | 117. | E 940 | 46 | H. | 49 | 677.0 | 5 | 5.4 | J 769 | J 95 | H. | 645 | 5820. | 40 | 5.5 | X |
| 97 | Hm. | | 585 | X | 117.0 | H 778 | J 47 | | | 6790. | 50 | 5.8 | X | 96 | H. | | 145.7 | 1 | 5.7 | X |
| 98 | Hm. | | 117.4 | 1 | 117.4 | E 770 | 48 | H. | 489 | 13 607 | 10 | 6.4 | J 815 | 97 | H. | 49 | 291.8 | 2 | 5.9 | J 765 |
| 99 | Hm. | | 117.7 | 1 | 117.7 | EK 760 | 49 | H. | 485 | 136.1 | 1 | 6.4 | E 914 | 98 | Qz.rose | 49 | 29.2 | 1/5 | 6.0 | X |
| 5900 | Hm. red | 643 | 59.2 | 1/2 | 118.4 | X | 50 | H. | 49 | 681 | 1/2 | 6.2 | H 690 II | 99 | AE | 36 | 73.0 | 1/2 | 6.0 | X |
| 1 | Hm. | | 38.0 | 1/5 | 119.0 | Tex 787 | 51 | H. | | 46 | 1/3 | 8.0 | LAC 1052 | 6000 | H. | 49 | 292.3 | 2 | 6.1 | J 720 |
| 2 | Pottery | 915b | 119.1 | 1 | 119.1 | J 748 | 52 | Bk clay | | 138 | 1 | 8.0 | X | 1 | H. | 49 | 292.1 | 2 | 6.1 | X |
| 3 | Gold scrap | | 11.9 | 1/10 | 119 | LAA 1076 | J 53 | H. | | 1384 | 10 | 8.4 | E 850 | 2 | H. | 924 | 730.7 | 5 | 6.1 | X |
| 4 | Hm. | | 119.1 | 1 | 119.1 | TDJ 927 | | | | | | | | 3 | H. | 497 | 731.8 | 5 | 6.3 | cem? |
| 5 | Hm. | | 19.9 | 1/6 | 119.4 | G 750 | | | | | | | | 4 | Pottery | 915a | 146.3 | 1 | 6.3 | E 740 |
| 6 | Vein. shell | | 59.7 | 1/2 | 119.4 | Z | | | | | | | | J 5 | | | 2930 | 20 | 6.5 | KF 1017 |
| 7 | Hm. mag | 428 | 59.8.7 | 5 | 119.7 | X | | | | | | | | 6 | H. | | 49 | 1/3 | 7.0 | E 800 |
| 8 | Hm. red | 824 | 59.9 | 1/2 | 119.8 | J 700 | 54 | H. red | | 26 | 1/5 | 130 | X | 7 | Hard Stellate | 870 | 1471.8 | 10 | 7.2 | TDL 840 |
| 9 | Hm. | | 120.1 | 1 | 120.1 | TDJ 727 | 55 | soft | | 27 | 1/5 | 135 | X | J 8 | H. | | 739. | 5 | 7.8 | X |
| 10 | Hm. | | 60.2 | 1/2 | 120.4 | E 802 | 56 | | 919 | 14 | 1/10 | 140 | X | 9 | Gy. limst | 898 | 147.7 | 1 | 7.7 | E 770 |
| 11 | Wt. limst | 422 | 60.3 | 1/2 | 120.6 | E 835 | 57 | AE CASE | | 269.3 | 2 | 134.6 | E 582. | 10 | Lime st | | 2960. | 20 | 8.0 | H 773 |
| J 12 | Hm. | | 121. | 1 | 121 | E 770 | 58 | Alab.? | 923 | 694.7 | 5 | 138.2 | E 838 | 11 | H. | 485 | 148.1 | 1 | 8.1 | E 950 |
| 13 | Hm. | | 60.6 | 1/2 | 121.2 | E 835 | 59 | H. | mag | 138.7 | 1 | 8.7 | E 835 | 12 | Stellate | 907 | 296.3 | 2 | 8.1 | TCF 945. |
| 14 | Pottery | 915b | 182.4 | 1 1/2 | 121.6 | ED 800 | 60 | Flint | 874 | 277.5 | 2 | 8.7 | LAE 1060 | 13 | H. | mag | 148.9 | 1 | 8.9 | X |
| 15 | Br. flint | 834 | 1240.2 | 10 | 124.0 | EJ 756 | J 61 | Basalt | | 2784 | 20 | 9.0 | E 755 | 14 | H. | 497 | 448.6 | 3 | 9.5 | LAX 984 |
| J 16 | | | 1249. | | 124.9 | L28 995 | 62 | H. | 869 | 279.0 | 2 | 9.5 | X | J 15 | | | 5980 | 40 | 9.5 | X |
| J 17 | | | 12500 | 100 | 125.0 | | J 63 | H. | | 2797. | 20 | 9.8 | G 890 | 16 | H. | 497 | 74.8 | 1/2 | 9.6 | TO 860 |
| 18 | Hm. | | 1254.6 | 10 | 54 | TER 890 | 64 | H. | 49 | 69.6 | 1/2 | 9.8 | LAA 1076 | 17 | H. | 497 | 748.9 | 5 | 9.8 | G 900 |
| 19 | Hm. | | 63 | 1/2 | 60 | X | 65 | Gy. qtz | 836 | 69.8 | 1/2 | 9.9 | X | 18 | | | 75 | 1/2 | 150.0 | E 866 |
| J 20 | limst | | 1900. | 15 | 67 | X | J 66 | H. | | 70. | 1/2 | 140.0 | X | J 19 | H. | 497 | 450 | 3 | 0.0 | Wall |
| 21 | limst. | 923 | 1268.6 | 10 | 68 | E 950 | 67 | H. | 498 | 701.1 | 5 | 0.2 | E 800 | 20 | H. | 798 | 75.2 | 1/2 | 0.4 | G 915 |
| 22 | " | 915 | 636.1 | 5 | 7.2 | TT 830 | J 68 | H. | | 5615. | 40 | 0.4 | J 762 | 21 | AE | 423 | 75.2 | 1/2 | 0.4 | X |
| J 23 | Bk. qtz. | | 384.1 | 30 | 80 | E 755 | 69 | H. magst | 870 | 702.9 | 5 | 0.6 | TCA 720 | 22 | Bk. jasp | 870 | 752.8 | 5 | 0.6 | X |
| 24 | Hm | mag | 640 | 5 | 80 | 1816 | J 70 | limst | | 5640 | 40 | 1.0 | EE 750 | J 23 | H. | | 604 | 4 | 1.0 | X |
| 25 | Lead | | 640 | 1/2 | 80 | X | J 71 | Alab. | | 283 | 2 | 1.5 | X | 24 | H. | 50 | 151.2 | 1 | 1.2 | X |
| 26 | Basalt rec. wire | 823 | 1280.1 | 10 | 80 | E 850 | 72 | H. | 49 | 1420.7 | 10 | 2.1 | EK 800 | 25 | Red. limst | 785 | 302.5 | 2 | 1.2 | E 890 |
| J 27 | Hm. | | 640.4 | 5 | 80 | E 730 | 73 | H. | 49 | 285.0 | 2 | 2.5 | E 950 | 26 | H. | 49 | 76.2 | 1/2 | 2.4 | T 780 |
| 28 | | | 2582. | 20 | 81 | LK 878 | M 74 | Basalt? | | 285. | 2 | 2.5 | E 954 | 27 | Rebba | mag | 152.5 | 1 | 2.5 | EAX 998 |
| J 29 | limst | | 3854 | 30 | 83 | H 810 | J 75 | Quartz | | 714 | 5 | 2.8 | TCA 910 | 28 | H | 49 | 152.6 | 1 | 2.6 | X |
| 30 | H. | | 66.2 | 1/2 | 84 | X | 76 | H. | mag | 142.9 | 1 | 2.9 | X | 29 | Gy. limst | 422 | 152.9 | 1 | 2.9 | Z. 10 |
| 31 | H. | | 257.5 | 2 | 87 | J 800 1111 | J 77 | H. | | 7150 | 50 | 3.0 | X | 30 | H | 49 | 153.1 | 1 | 3.1 | X |
| 32 | Wt. qtz. shell | | 64.5 | 1/2 | 9.0 | E 835 | 78 | H. | 497 | 715.6 | 5 | 3.1 | T 760 | 6031 | limst | | 3076 | 20 | 3.8 | X |
| 33 | Bk. qtz | 898 | 129.3 | 1 | 9.3 | T 920 | 79 | H. | 339 | 286.7 | 2 | 3.3 | X | | | | | | | |
| J 34 | | | 7780 | 60 | 97 | | 80 | H. | 922 | 717.1 | 5 | 3.4 | J 900 | | | | | | | |
| 35 | H. | | 130.1 | 1 | 130.1 | LAD 1039 | 81 | AE | 353 | 286.9 | 2 | 3.4 | X | | | | | | | |
| 36 | H. | | 131. | 1 | 1.0 | E 935 | 82 | H. | mag | 143.5 | 1 | 3.5 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | H. | | 897 | 1/4 | 1.2 | H 700 | J 83 | H. | | 287 | 2 | 3.5 | EC 803 | | | | | | | |
| 38 | H. | | 131.8 | 1 | 1.8 | X | 84 | limst | 494 | 719.3 | 5 | 3.8 | E 898 | | | | | | | |
| 39 | H. | | 801 | 1/3 | 2.0 | X | J 85 | H. | mag | 576 | 4 | 4.0 | X | | | | | | | |
| J 40 | | | 3308 | 25 | 2.3 | | 86 | limst | 83 | 144.0 | 1 | 4.0 | X | | | | | | | |
| 41 | H. | | 66.5 | 1/2 | 133.0 | X | 87 | H. | 49 | 720.4 | 5 | 4.0 | E 780 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 88 | H. | 485 | 1443.6 | 10 | 4.3 | J 769 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 89 | H. | 487 | 288.6 | 2 | 4.3 | X | | | | | | | |

J in margin marks weights kept at Jerusalem Museum which need accurate weighing.

N E C E F

K H O I R I N E

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|----------|
| 6032 | H. | 836 | 76.8 | 1/2 | 153.6 | J 740 |
| 33 | H. | 485 | 307.5 | 20 | 37 | J 700 |
| 34 | H. | 497 | 154.2 | 1 | 4.2 | X |
| 35 | H. | 493 | 38.6 | 1/4 | 4.4 | E 800 |
| 36 | H. | | 155 | 1 | 5.0 | E 866 |
| 37 | H. | 49 | 155.3 | 1 | 5.3 | X |
| 38 | Flint | 9225 | 155.8 | 1 | 5.8 | EC 746 |
| 39 | | | 3118 | 20 | 5.9 | X |
| 40 | Basalt | | 3120 | 20 | 6.0 | X |
| 41 | Malachite | 865 | 78.1 | 1/2 | 6.2 | E 770 |
| 42 | Lime st shell | | 156.5 | 1 | 6.5 | X |
| 43 | Alab st | 797 | 156.5 | 1 | 6.5 | J 746 |
| 44 | H. splinter | | 13.9 | 1/12 | 6.8 | E 850 |
| 45 | H. | 49 | 156.9 | 1 | 6.9 | J 780 |
| 46 | H. | 497 | 157.2 | 1 | 7.2 | E 974 |
| 47 | Lime st | 824 | 786.1 | 5 | 7.2 | T 870 |
| 48 | H. | | 9430 | 60 | 7.2 | H 780 |
| 49 | Lime st hard | 442 | 157.5 | 1 | 7.5 | J 770 |
| 50 | Alab st | | 3156 | 20 | 7.8 | L 28,914 |
| 51 | H. | 654 | 157.8 | 1 | 7.8 | X |
| 52 | qtz. wt. | 422 | 157.9 | 1 | 7.9 | X |
| 53 | | | 1580 | 10 | 8.0 | X |
| 54 | H. | 497 | 158.8 | 1 | 8.8 | J 769 |
| 55 | H. | ms | 158.9 | 1 | 8.9 | X |
| 56 | Lead | 50 | 7950 | 50 | 9.0 | X |
| 57 | | | 159.1 | 1 | 9.1 | EE 740 |
| 58 | H. | ms | 159.3 | 1 | 9.3 | X |
| 59 | Strait | 488 | 159.9 | 1 | 9.9 | X |
| 60 | H. | 49 | 80.1 | 1/2 | 160.2 | F 850 |
| 61 | H. | 487 | 160.2 | 1 | 0.2 | LAL 1019 |
| 62 | H. | 49 | 160.7 | 1 | 0.7 | J 850 |
| 63 | Lime st hard | 494 | 804.3 | 5 | 0.8 | E 800 |
| 64 | Flint | 654 | 161.1 | 1 | 1.1 | X |
| 65 | H. | 874 | 404 | 1/4 | 1.6 | J 759 |
| 66 | H. | 49 | 162.0 | 1 | 2.0 | G 800 |
| 67 | H. | 917 | 81.5 | 1/2 | 3.0 | F 850 |
| 68 | Bk. qtz. | 836 | 163.4 | 1 | 3.4 | X |
| 69 | H. | 49 | 81.8 | 1/2 | 3.6 | EE 725 |
| 70 | | | 3272 | 20 | 3.6 | X |
| 71 | Bk. lime st | | 164 | 1 | 4.0 | E 930 |
| 72 | H. | | 164 | 1 | 4.0 | X |
| 73 | Bk. jasp. | | 164 | 1 | 4.0 | X |
| 74 | H. red | 871 | 82.5 | 1/2 | 4.2 | J 730 |
| 75 | Bk. qtz. | 869 | 1644.0 | 10 | 4.4 | X |
| 76 | H. | 2 | 82.6 | 1/2 | 5.2 | J 769 |
| 77 | | | 6635 | 40 | 5.8 | X |
| 78 | H. | 487 | 83.2 | 1/2 | 6.4 | ECB 798 |
| 79 | H. | ms | 83.3 | 1/2 | 6.6 | E 835 |
| 80 | H. | 499 | 166.8 | 1 | 6.8 | X |
| 81 | H. | | 167 | 1 | 7.0 | TB 780 |
| 82 | Lead | | 42 | 1 | 8.0 | X |

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------|--------|-----|-------|-----------|
| 6083 | H. | Dusk | 168.0 | | 168.0 | |
| 84 | H. | 452 | 168.3 | | 8.3 | E 835 |
| 85 | Lime st | | 16900 | 100 | 9.0 | E 740 |
| 86 | H. | 49 | 847 | 1/2 | 9.4 | E 740 |
| 87 | H. | | 85.0 | 1/2 | 170.0 | E 835 |
| 88 | H. | ms | 85.3 | 1/2 | -6 | X |
| 89 | H. | | 4270 | 25 | .8 | X |
| 90 | H. | ms | 85.5 | 1/2 | 1.0 | J 769 |
| 91 | H. | ms | 85.5 | 1/2 | 1.0 | X |
| 92 | Bk. lime st | 488 | 86.0 | 1/2 | 2.0 | E 870 |
| 93 | | | 4304 | 25 | 2.2 | X |
| 94 | | | 4304 | 25 | 2.2 | X |
| 95 | Basalt | | 4310 | 25 | 2.4 | J 720 |
| 96 | H. | 487 | 86.4 | 1/2 | 2.8 | J 775 III |
| 97 | H. | 872 | 86.4 | 1/2 | 2.8 | X |
| 98 | | | 4350 | 25 | 4.0 | X |
| 99 | Bk. qtz. | ms | 435.6 | 25 | 4.2 | E 950 |
| 6100 | H. br. | 4875 | 174.5 | 1 | 4.5 | E 889 |
| 1 | H. | 497 | 87.5 | 1/2 | 5.0 | TEX 808 I |
| 2 | Echinus ground | | 176.0 | 1 | 6.0 | TEX 875 |
| 3 | H. | 49 | 88.0 | 1/2 | 6.0 | E 840 |
| 4 | H. | 798 | 88.0 | 1/2 | 6.0 | X |
| 5 | Bk. jasp. | | 44.0 | 1/4 | 6.0 | X 11 |
| 6 | lime st hard | 425 | 88.3 | 1/2 | 6.6 | F 823 |
| 7 | H. | | 89 | 1/2 | 8.0 | X |
| 8 | H. | 49 | 89.0 | 1/2 | 8.0 | LAA 1076 |
| 9 | H. | | 178 | 1 | 8.0 | X |
| 10 | H. | 49 | 89.0 | 1/2 | 8.0 | EAL 935 |
| 11 | Flint | 818 | 89.8 | 1/2 | 9.6 | X |
| 12 | H. | 49 | 44.9 | 1/2 | 9.6 | E 843 |
| 13 | H. | 488 | 181.1 | 1 | 181.1 | X |
| 14 | Lime st | 916 | 181.1 | 1 | 1.1 | TAO 860 |
| 15 | H. | | 91 | 1/2 | 2.0 | J 765 |
| 16 | H. | | 91 | 1/2 | 2.0 | H 720 |
| 17 | Basalt | 654 | 1821.7 | 10 | 2.2 | 1432 |
| 18 | H. | 865 | 92.1 | 1/2 | 4.2 | J 710 |
| 19 | H. | 49 | 92.3 | 1/2 | 4.6 | X |
| 20 | | | 1847 | 10 | 4.7 | X |
| 21 | Syenite | 894 | 46.7 | 1/4 | 6.8 | TCM 890 |
| 22 | H. | 487 | 371.0 | 2 | 5.5 | H 680 |
| 23 | Basalt | 487 | 187.6 | 1 | 7.6 | LAA 1076 |
| 24 | Basalt | 937 | 187.9 | 1 | 7.9 | TCF |
| 25 | H. | | 188 | 1 | 8.8 | X |

B E Q A

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------------|
| 26 | H. | 49 | 94.3 | 1/2 | 188.6 | J 750 |
| 27 | H. | 498 | 189.2 | 1 | 9.2 | E 950 |
| 28 | Basalt | 147 | 94.6 | 1/2 | 9.2 | J 750 |
| 29 | Sy. lime st | 49 | 94.8 | 1/2 | 9.8 | J 750 |
| 30 | H. | 49 | 95.0 | 1/2 | 190 | E 780 III |
| 31 | H. | 49 | 191.3 | 1 | 1.3 | EAL 870 II |
| 32 | H. | ms | 96.5 | 1/2 | 93.0 | X |
| 33 | Wt. qtz. | 645 | 387.0 | 2 | 3.5 | H 828 |
| 34 | H. | 485 | 194.3 | 1 | 4.3 | G 705 |
| 35 | Lime st | | 39 | 1/5 | 5.0 | X |
| 36 | H. | 49 | 195.6 | 1 | 5.6 | X |
| 37 | Lime st shell | | 98 | 1/2 | 6.0 | H. 780 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 6138 | Lime st | 4924 | 392 | 2 | 1900 | E 840 |
| 39 | Lime st | 426 | 39.2 | 1/5 | 6.0 | LAA 1076 |
| 40 | H. | shell | 196 | 1 | 6.0 | X |
| 41 | Lime st | 877 | 196.1 | 1 | 6.1 | E 700 |
| 42 | H. | Pin | 12.3 | 1/16 | 6.8 | X |
| 43 | H. | 49 | 49.2 | 1/4 | 6.8 | LAA 1076 |
| 44 | | | 49.2 | 2 1/2 | 6.8 | X |
| 45 | Lime st | 915 | 98.5 | 1/2 | 7.0 | LAE 1060 |
| 46 | H. | 49 | 197.2 | 1 | 7.2 | J 750 |
| 47 | Lime st | 890 | 99.0 | 50 | 8.0 | H 815 |
| 48 | Wt. qtz. | 802 | 99.4 | 1/2 | 8.8 | FF 640 |
| 49 | H. | 49 | 99.5 | 1/2 | 9.0 | J 720 |
| 50 | H. | 877 | 199.3 | 1 | 9.3 | TH 825 |
| 51 | H. | 49 | 200.0 | 1 | 200.0 | E 804 |
| 52 | H. splinter | | 25.1 | 1/8 | 0.8 | X |
| 53 | H. | 487 | 401.5 | 2 | 0.8 | J. 838 |
| 54 | | | 2420 | 12 | 1.6 | X |
| 55 | | | 2436 | 12 | 3.0 | X |
| 56 | H. | 342 | 1048 | 1/2 | 3.6 | T 900 |
| 57 | H. ground | ms | 4080 | 20 | 4.0 | X |
| 58 | Lime st | | 4080 | 20 | 4.0 | X |
| 59 | Bk. lime st | 842 | 2055 | 1 | 5.5 | J 850 |
| 60 | H. red | 919 | 25.8 | 1/8 | 6.4 | X |
| 61 | Alab st | 877 | 415.1 | 2 | 7.5 | X |
| 62 | H. | | 104 | 1/2 | 8.0 | J 545 III |
| 63 | H. | 487 | 52.2 | 1/4 | 8.8 | LAX |

S E L A

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| 64 | Basalt | | 211 | 1 | 211.0 | X |
| 65 | H. | 499 | 52.6 | 1/4 | 1.2 | E A 736 |
| 66 | Lead | 15 | 422.6 | 2 | 1.3 | LAC 997 |
| 67 | H. | 49 | 42.6 | 1/5 | 3.0 | LAA 1076 |
| 68 | Basalt | 885 | 53.4 | 1/4 | 3.6 | E 2 910 |
| 69 | | | 2140 | 10 | 4.0 | X |
| 70 | Calcite | 83 | 107.2 | 1/2 | 4.4 | LAA 1076 |
| 71 | H. | 497 | 429.2 | 2 | 4.6 | X |
| 72 | Basalt | 10 | 214.9 | 1 | 4.9 | TH 825 |
| 73 | Marble | 15 | 537.4 | 2 1/2 | 5.0 | F 750 |
| 74 | H. | | 108 | 1/2 | 6.0 | E 920 |
| 75 | | | 1080 | 5 | 6.0 | X |
| 76 | | | 5400 | 25 | 6.0 | X |
| 77 | H. | 49 | 434.7 | 2 | 7.3 | E 940 |
| 78 | Alab st | | 109 | 1/2 | 8.0 | X |
| 79 | H. | | 55 | 1/4 | 2200 | E 930 |
| 80 | H. | 499 | 55.1 | 1/4 | 0.4 | H 820 |
| 81 | | | 553.4 | 25 | 1.4 | X |
| 82 | Glass shard | | 444 | 2 | 2.0 | X |
| 83 | Lime st shell | 46 | 444.1 | 2 | 2.0 | G 900 |
| 84 | Bk. qtz. | 77 | 1112.5 | 5 | 2.5 | J 823 |
| 85 | | | 13400 | 60 | 3.3 | X |
| 86 | H. br. | 797 | 58.2 | 1/4 | 4.8 | X |
| 87 | Rotary | 923 | 1126.9 | 5 | 5.4 | 1301 |
| 88 | H. | 49 | 112.7 | 1/2 | 5.4 | E 780 |
| 89 | H. | 49 | 452.4 | 2 | 6.2 | TB 878 |
| 90 | | | 1135 | 5 | 7.0 | X |
| 91 | Sy. qtz. | 870 | 58.9 | 1/4 | 7.6 | X |
| 92 | Flint | 424 | 113.9 | 1/2 | 7.8 | X |
| 93 | H. | | 114 | 1/2 | 8.0 | TD 5906 |
| 94 | H. | 797 | 115.0 | 1/2 | 2300 | X |

ANTHEDON. SIZES OF BRICKS.

30.42 cm

33.92

35.56

38.10

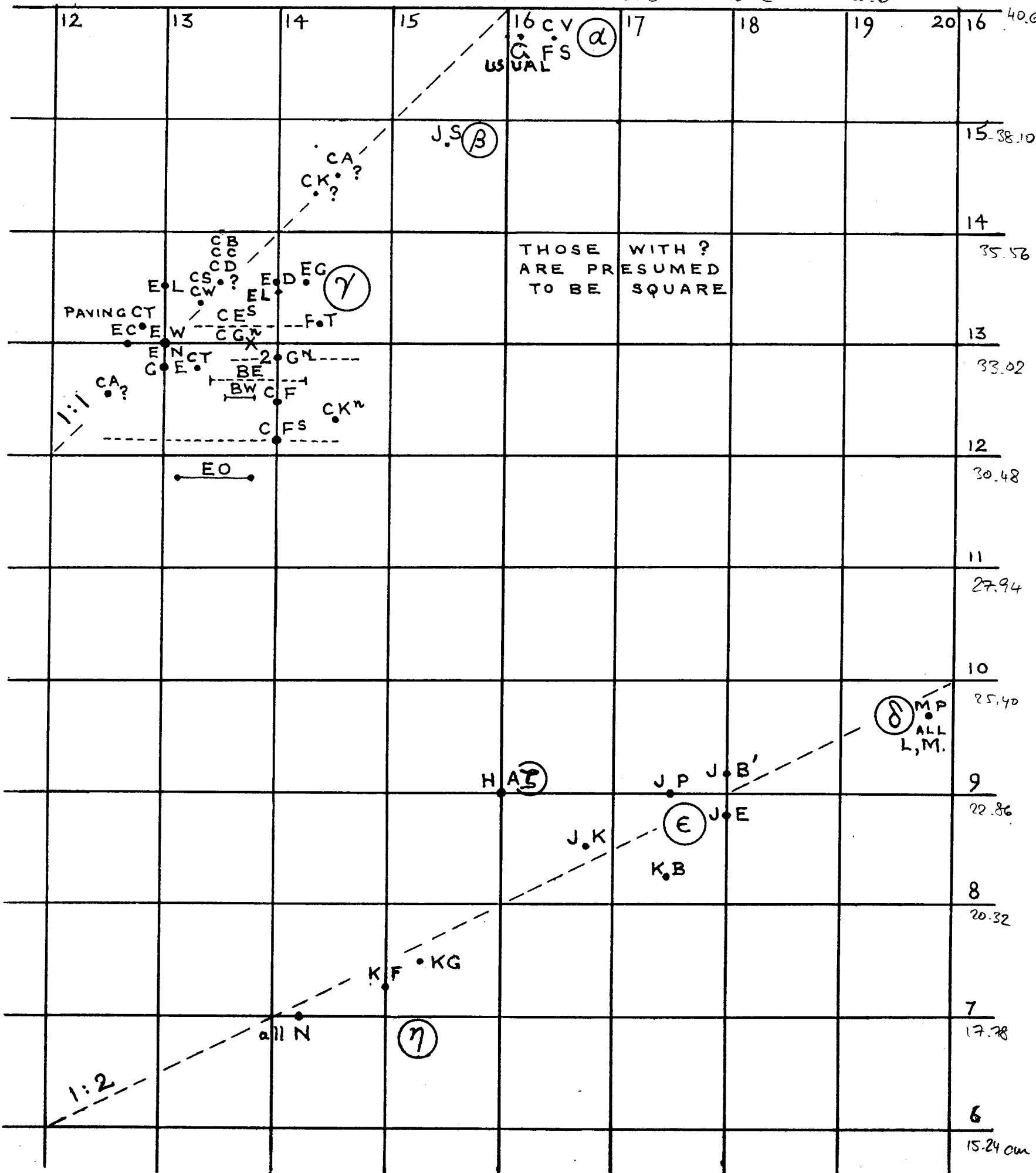
40.64

43.18

45.72





48.26

50.8



| | POTTERY | COINS | BRONZE | IRON | STONE | BONE | GLAZE |
|-----|--|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------|-------------|
| | | | | | MASONRY WITH FINE STUCCO FACE | | |
| TOP | B 28J. | | PLUMB BOB, HEAD HANDLE | | | | |
| 702 | <u>2N⁸</u> | | | PRUNING HOOK | | | |
| 687 | | | | | | | |
| 682 | BF22K ² | | | | | | |
| 673 | | PTOLEM. | | | | | |
| 668 | | | A BEAD, BURIAL IN WALL | | | | |
| 666 | | | | ARROW | | | |
| 664 | <u>6N⁷</u> BW28J | | | | | | |
| 663 | | | BEZEL | | ALTAR | | |
| 658 | 22 T' | | | | | | |
| 657 | | PTOLEM. | | | | | |
| 656 | | PTOLEM. | | | ALABASTER BIT | | |
| 654 | | | SWING EYE, FINGER ARMOUR | | | | |
| 652 | | | NAIL | | | | |
| 650 | 2 D', 10 X, 22 K ² | | | | | | |
| 646 | | | | | DOUBLE CROWN. | | |
| 644 | C | HELMETED | | | | | |
| 640 | | | NAIL | | | | |
| 638 | 3 A ² | 68 G4 ^{III} | HEXAGONAL STAR | | | | |
| 637 | 22 | 91 W | | | | | |
| 636 | 22 T'1' | | KNIFE TOP | | | | |
| 635 | 22 K ² | | | | | | |
| 634 | 22 T'1' | 75 U ² | | | | | |
| 633 | CN <u>21 K</u> | | | | CRYSTAL HEART | | |
| 631 | | PTOLEM. | ARROW HEAD | | | | |
| 630 | 22 U ² | <u>59 P, 68 H5'</u> | | | MACE | | |
| 629 | 22 T', U ² | 91 V ² | | | | | |
| 626 | | 91 V ² | | PRUNING HOOK | | | |
| 624 | CW 22 U ² | 91 V ² | | | | | |
| 623 | | 91 V ² | | | | | |
| 622 | 2 D' | | | BOLT HEAD | | | |
| 621 | 2 D' | | 2 ARROWS | | | | |
| 620 | | | | | FLINT BREC. WEIGHT | | |
| 619 | | CP 75 U ² | | | | | |
| 618 | | | ARROW | | | | |
| 617 | | 75 U | | | | | |
| 616 | | 75 U | LEAD WEIGHT | | | | LOOM WEIGHT |
| 615 | 46 Q ² | 75 U ² | NAIL | | ALTAR | | GLASS ARM |
| 612 | | | NAIL | | | | |
| 611 | 2 D', 4 J, 32 A ³ , 45 J ² , 75 U ² | | ARROW | KNIFE | | | AMULET |
| 608 | | | | PIKE HEAD | | | |
| 607 | | | | | | | |
| 604 | | PTOLEM. | ARROW | | | | WAVY GLASS |
| 601 | | | | | SPHINX CW | | |
| 600 | | | | | LIMEST. WEIGHT | | |

| | POTTERY | BRONZE | IRON | STONE | BONE | GLAZE |
|-----|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 599 | D CP 91W | | | | | |
| 598 | | FLAT ARROW | | | | |
| 597 | 22T' | | | | | |
| 596 | | RING | | STEATITE □ | | |
| 595 | | PTOLEM. | | | NETTER | |
| 594 | | {PTOLEM P 90 | | | | |
| 592 | 25K ³ , 48S ⁴ | | | | | |
| 591 | 29H4 | ARROW | | | | PLAQUE |
| 590 | 2P ⁶ 22T' | | PART OF KNIFE | | | |
| 589 | 91W PTOLEM. | | | | | |
| 588 | | | | | | AMULET |
| 587 | | LONG ARROW | | | NETTER | {HATHOR HEAD |
| 586 | | WEIGHT | | | NETTER | |
| 585 | 22K ² 59T ² | SMALL NAIL | | | | DL SAUCER |
| 584 | 28J ² | DL NAIL LEAD WEIGHT | | | RING | BES |
| 583 | 62S | PTOLEM. | | | | |
| 582 | | | | | NETTER | |
| 580 | BLACK CREEK 0H4 | LEAD MACE | LANCE | | | |
| 579 | E 18J15' | AR FISH | | | TOOL | |
| 578 | 9S 77F | GRAVING TOOL? | | | | INK |
| 577 | } ARAMAIC SHERDS | PTOLEM. | | | | |
| 576 | | | NAILS, HINGE | | | |
| 575 | 46P ³ | PTOLEM? | LEAD NET SINKERS | | | COUNTER |
| 574 | 34E'' 74A ² 91W | | LOOP HANDLE | | SYENITE LEG | EW, NETTER |
| 572 | | PTOLE. EARLY | | SPIKE, HORSESHOE, BAR | | |
| 571 | 91T', W. | | | | ALABASTER | |
| 570 | 15D, 22K ² , 28J 77D | | | | EW ALTAR | |
| 569 | | | | | ALAB. WEIGHT | NETTER |
| 568 | | COIN | FLAT ARROW, NETTING NEEDLE | DAGGER | ALTAR | BEAD |
| 567 | 22T' | | RING, ARROW, PLUG, ADZE | | | |
| 566 | 22W ² | COINS | LEAD SINKERS | | WHETSTONE ½ | WHORL |
| 565 | | | | FLAT ARROW | | |
| 564 | | | LEAD BAR | | ALTAR | |
| 563 | | SCARAB CROCODILE | | | | RINGS |
| 561 | 16L ³ | | HEZ CROWN, NAILS, ARROW | NAILS | ALAB (BITS) | |
| 560 | A ⁰ GREEK BLACK, BITS | PTOLEM. | EE RING NETTING HOOK | LARGE KNIFE | | |
| 558 | E055T ¹⁶ | | LEAD BOWL, RING, ARROW | | FLINT HOE, BIG | |
| 557 | 70 16L ³ 31V 68C ² | | FIBULA | EK KNIFE | ALABASTRON | |
| 556 | | {2 ALEXANDER PTOLEM. | NAILS | EF EV KNIVES | FLINT | NETTER |
| 555 | | COIN | | | ALAB. SAUCER | RING |
| 554 | 28J ² | COIN | | | EV ALABASTER | |
| 553 | EA 55C ¹⁰ NECK | | FIBULA, NAILS, NET NEEDLE, BIG POT | | | |
| 552 | 23H ⁵ | | CHISEL, ARROW, RING, BANGLES | BOLT HEAD | ALAB. SAUCER, NECK. | POT WHORL |
| 551 | EH 62S ² , 77D | | TUBE | | | |
| 550 | EP 18J ¹⁵ EV 58C | COIN | | FALX | | |
| 547 | 28J ³ 97W | | | | LIMEST. PHALLIC | POT FIGURE |
| 546 | ED 28J ³ EB 62S ³ | BOW CASE | NAIL, ARROW, LEAD SINKERS | | | LARGE UZAT |
| 545 | ET 47H | | | | EP WEIGHT | |
| 544 | 18J ¹⁵ , 22T' BISTRE, 28J | | RING | | | GAMBLERS' |
| 543 | | | FLAT ARROW | | | TOOL |
| 542 | EW 3C ⁴ | PALLAS | SCORPION | | | |

| POTTERY | | BRONZE | | IRON | STONE | BONE GLAZE | |
|---------|---|--|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 448 | H HT 72W | | | | | | |
| 447 | | | HP DAGGER SHEATH? | | | | |
| 446 | | | | | LIMEST. CAT |  | |
| 445 | HL 23K12, HM 26H ³ , 77V ³ , 91M | | HM CHISEL | | | | |
| 444 | HT 31P ² | | | | | | |
| 443 | HB 47Y | | | | | | |
| 442 | | SCARAB | | | 3 WEIGHTS | PIN HEAD | |
| 440 | HP 8R ³ 52B ⁶ HB 73X | HAEM ^T CYL ^R | | | FLINT WEIGHT | | |
| 439 | HL 12F ² HB 84J | | | | | | |
| 438 | HL 6N ⁷ | sc ² 2f, p | | | | | |
| 437 | HR 84J | | | | | POINT | |
| 436 | HF 59R ["] | | | | | | |
| 435 | HF 6E7' HF 75E' | | | | | | |
| 434 | | | | | HH CARNEL ^T TUBE | | |
| 433 | HO 84J | | | | HE HORSE HEAD | | |
| 432 | HA 3B ² , 52B ⁵ , HC 75H, HX 91J ³ | | | | | | |
| 431 | | | | | HF HORSE HEAD | NACRE O | |
| 430 | HR 48C ³ HL 84H | | | | | | |
| 429 | HC 84J | | | | | | |
| 428 | | | RING | BAR END | HAEM ^T WEIGHT | | |
| 427 | HE 16T | | | | | NETTER | |
| 426 | HA 18U ⁹ | | | | | HN ARROW | |
| 425 | HP 52M ² , 55Y ³ , 68X ² | | RING | | SANDS ^T WEIGHT | | UZAT |
| 424 | HF 4L ² | | | | | NETTER | |
| 422 | HF 15P ⁷ 57E ³ | | BROOCH | SMALL ARROW | | | BES |
| 420 | | | | | | | |
| 418 | 83K ⁴ 72X | | | KNIFE, LONG. | HR SANDS ^T WEIGHT | | |
| 417 | 84H ² | | | | HM WEIGHT | | BES HEAD |
| 416 | HS 91M | | | HB KNIFE | | NETTER | |
| 415 | 83T | | | | | ROD | |
| 414 | | | HV SMALL KNIFE | | | NETTER | |
| 413 | HM 35V, HB 52P, P ⁴ , 75Z | | | HB KNIFE | | NETTER | |
| 412 | HK 5F, HL 18U ⁸ 73W ⁴ | | | | | | HF HD BES UZAT |
| 411 | | | | | | HAND WAND | |
| 410 | HP 84J ² | | | | | | |
| 409 | HV 27N ² | | Æ EARRING | | | | |
| 407 | HA 66H ¹ |  | Æ EARRING | HE KNIFE | | | |
| 405 | HE 32X ¹⁰ | | | | | | |
| 404 | HV 18U ⁸ | | | | SHELL BREC-WEIGHT | | |
| 402 | HR 35U, HX 52B ⁶ , 85T ³ | | HP LANCE | | | NETTER | BAST |
| 401 | | | PERFORATED PLATE | | LIMES ^T WEIGHT | NETTER | |
| 400 | BULL'S HEAD | SCB. HORSE | | HE CUTTER | | | |
| 399 | HT 18U ⁸ HA 77F | | Æ + SM. EARRING | | | | |
| 397 | 73W ² | { TAHUT. III ROUGH | | WEIGHT | | HAND WAND | UZAT □ |
| 396 | | URAEUS | | | | | |
| 395 | HF 87L ² | SCB.  | | | | PIN | |
| 394 | HD 84H ¹ | | | | | | |
| 393 | | | | KNIFE | | | |
| 392 | | | | SMALL KNIFE | | MAZE PLATE | 3 UZATS |
| 391 | HB 32X ¹⁰ | | | | | | |
| 390 | | | KNIFE TIP | SINKER | KNIFE TIP | NETTER | ISIS |
| 388 | | | | | | HATHOR | HS UZAT |
| 387 | | SCB.  | | | | | |

POTTERY

BRONZE

IRON

STONE

BONE GLAZE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 384 | J | 84J ² | O | | KNIFE | | | |
| 383 | | (JJ6U ² , JC52N ¹ , JG75W ⁵) | TAHUT III | | JX KNIFE | SAND ST WEIGHT | FIGURE | |
| 382 | | (JP35U ² , 65H, 84H, 87L ²) | ADORERS | | JP 2 KNIVES | HAEM ^T WEIGHT | | BL. SCARAB |
| 380 | | JA 68C ² | 378 GOAT | | JP LANCE | | | AEGIS OF |
| 377 | | JH73W ⁴ | | | LANCE | APE KOHL TUBE, WEIG ST | TOGGLE | BAST |
| 376 | | SR ² | | | | | | |
| 375 | | JP52B ⁶ , N ¹ | 373 CROSS | LEAD SINKERS | SOCKET CHISEL | | | |
| 374 | | 3U, 46P ³ , 52S, 55W ⁸ , 72T ² | | | JP KNIFE | TAG | | |
| 372 | | JB 31M ² | 84H | LEAD EARRING | | (SANDS ^T WEIGHT | | UZAT |
| 371 | | | | JT LEAD EARRING | | (LIMEST ^T PICK | | PIERCED |
| 370 | | | | | | LIM ST PENDANT | | |
| 368 | | J572W, JB84H ⁴ | | JB LEAD SINKER | 2 KNIVES | | ROD | BES-UZAT |
| 367 | | | | | KNIFE | 3 WEIGHTS | | BAST |
| 365 | | | | | JS ARROW | HAEM ^T WEIGHT | | MUT, UZAT |
| 363 | | | | | | FLINT, ALAB, WEIGHTS | | BEAD |
| 362 | | (JT 34B ² , 48D ² , 68J, JS73C | T. III, MAOT | | | WHORL, PEBBLE | NETTER | |
| 360 | | {46P ² , 52P, 60Q 12 ⁴ | | | | | | |
| 359 | | | | | | | | |
| 358 | | | | | | | | |
| 357 | | | | | | | | |
| 355 | | | | HOR ADOR ² | | | | 4 UZATS |
| 354 | | JA52P | | (SPHINX | | TOGGLE | | 4 UZATS |
| 352 | | | | LOTUS | | | | |
| 350 | | | | URAEUS | KNIVES, LARGE, SMALL | | | |
| 349 | | JV22G ³ | | | | | | |
| 348 | | JT LOOM WEIGHT | | | POINT TOOL | LIMEST ^T WEIGHT | | (JS PIPER |
| 347 | | JV84H ¹ | | | | | | JM ISIS |
| 346 | | | | | KNIFE | | | |
| 344 | K | KK 31M ² | | WEIGHT | LARGE KNIFE, SPEAR | | | UZAT □ |
| 342 | | KA21M ⁵ KB58M | | | | | | BAST |
| 341 | | | | | | | | CAT |
| 340 | | | | | | | | |
| 337 | | 73W ⁴ KB84H ¹ | | | 336 KNIFE | LIMEST ^T WHORL | | |
| 335 | | WT. PASTEU CYPR ² GLOBULAR | | | KY LANCE | HAEM ^T WEIGHT | COWRIES | |
| 334 | | | | | LANCE | CARNE ^T BEADS, KY | | |
| 333 | | | | | KNIFE HANDLE, ^{FLAT} ARROWS | | | |
| 330 | | | | | | | | BES |
| 329 | | | | | | | | |
| 328 | | KL 25E ⁵ | | | | REDJAS ^P WEIGHT | | |
| 324 | | KC 33V ¹ | | | KNIFE | | | |
| 323 | | | | | LARGE KNIFE | | | |
| 322 | | KA52M ³ | | | | | | |
| 320 | | | | | FIBULA HINGED | SANDS ^T WEIGHT | | |
| 317 | | | | | | 319 SET OF 5 WEIGHTS | | |
| 316 | | KA52M ⁴ CYPR-RED | | | | TAG | | |
| 312 | | | | | | | | |
| 305 | | | | | | | | |
| 302 | | F59H ⁹ | | | LARGE KNIFE | | | |
| 297 | | | | | | | | |
| 295 | | | | | | | | |
| 294 | | | | | KP 3 ARROWS | LD TAG | | BES |
| 292 | | KB ¹ 72F ² | | | 293 LARGE KNIFE | WEIGHT | | |
| 290 | | | | | 291C NARROW ARROW | | | |
| 287 | | | | | POINT, CURVED KNIFE | | | BAST HEAD |
| 286 | | | | | SET OF 6 WEIGHTS | | | |
| 285 | | | | | KNIFE, LANCE | | | |
| 284 | | | | | | | | |
| 283 | | LD 23K ⁶ | | LD ARROW | | LL SET OF 6 WEIGHTS | | |
| 282 | | | | | | LV WEIGHT | | |
| 281 | | | | | | | | |
| 280 | | LD 49G | | | LF SPEAR HEAD | | | |
| 279 | | LD 35F ³ | | LC ¹ ARROW | | LD PENDANT | | |
| 278 | | CYPR. 82 | | | | | | SESAME SEED |
| 277 | | | | | | | | |
| 275 | | LE18E4 | | LB FISH HOOKS | KNIFE | WHORL | LF SHELL | |
| 272 | | LE86A | | ADZE? THIN | | | | |
| 270 | | LD 23K18 ¹ | | LY EARRING | | | | UZAT |
| 269 | | 82E ² | | | | | | |
| 268 | | | | | LANCE, LARGE KNIFE | ALABASTRON OINT ^M | ROD | |
| 267 | | | | | LF LARGE ARROW | WEIGHT | LB TAG | PTAH SOKAR |
| 265 | | | | | LX POINT | WEIGHT | | BEADS WT |
| 263 | | | | | | LIMESTONE MACE | | |
| 259 | | LB12E, LA28J ⁴ | | | | WEIGHT | POINT | |
| 258 | | 86A | | | | LD LOOM WEIGHT | BEADS | 261AEGIS BAST |
| 257 | | LJ16G ⁴ | BIRD | LY SPEAR HEAD | | | | |
| 256 | | | | | | | | |
| 254 | | | | | LD POINTED LUMP | LD WHORL, WEIGHT | | |
| | | | | | LB LANCE | | LF POINT | LE CROWN |

| POTTERY | | BRONZE | | IRON | | STONE | | BONE GLAZE | |
|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| 253 | M MA 8 ² | | | | | LB WEIGHT | | | |
| 251 | | | | MD NODULE | | WEIGHT | | | |
| 250 | | | | | | | | MS POINT | |
| 249 | | | | | | | | | |
| 246 | MJ 86 ^c | | | | | | | | |
| 245 | | | | | | | | | |
| 243 | MT 17N ⁶ , MK 23K ¹⁰ | | | POINT | | MT WHORL, WHET ST | | POINT | |
| 241 | MV 85Q ³ | | | | | WHORL | | | ISIS |
| 240 | MP 73Q ² 86J ² | | | | | WEIGHT | | | |
| 239 | MP 23K ¹⁸ | | | | | | | | GIRAFFE |
| 238 | | | | | | | | | WT BEAD |
| 237 | MP 23J ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | |
| 236 | MM 85Q ¹² | | | | | | | | |
| 235 | | | | | | | | | |
| 234 | MF 85L ¹ | | | | | MV WHORL, GYPSUM VASE | | MF POINT | |
| 233 | | | | | | | | | DRAUGHTS |
| 232 | MT 17N ⁶ | | | | | | | | |
| 231 | | | | | | MYLIME ST PENDANT | | | |
| 230 | M 17N ⁶ , D 54Q, F 84B | MB MAN + BEAST | | | | MB WHORL | | | |
| 228 | F 18G ⁵ | | | | | | | | |
| 224 | | | MD CONICAL RASP | | | | | | |
| 223 | P 17N ⁶ | | | MF 226 SPEAR? | | WEIGHT | | | F MENAT BIT |
| 220 | | | | | | | | DUCK HEAD TOOL | |
| 218 | PTWIST HANDLE | | | | | | | | X HAEMAT. |
| 216 | | | SLAG IN CRUCIBLE | | | | | | |
| 215 | S 53H | | S KNIFE | | | LITTLE CHISEL | | | |
| 213 | J 85H ³ | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | | | | | | F ARROW | | | |
| 210 | | | | | | LIMESTONE LID | | | |
| 208 | | | C' LONG POINT | | | WEIGHT | | | E P SOKAR |
| 207 | | | | | | D 8 PEBBLE WEIGHTS | | | P BAST |
| 206 | A 21M ² , 23U, N 37C ¹⁵ | | | | | | | | |
| 205 | X 18D ⁴ HANDLE | | | | | | | | |
| 204 | | | | | | | | | |
| 202 | | | A POINT | | | F SPOKE SHAVE | | | |
| 201 | P BLACK NECK | | | | | | | | |
| 200 | | | | | | B ARROW? | | | 1/2 RING |
| 198 | | | B SLAG IN CRUCIBLE | | | 4 BLACK WEIGHTS | | | |
| 197 | B 16G ⁴ | | | | | | | (POINT D SCALE OF CROCODILE | |
| 194 | | | B SLAG IN CRUCIBLE | | | | | | |
| 191 | X 18G ⁵ | | | | | | | | |
| 190 | | | | | | | | C POINT | |
| 187 | | | B COPPER SLAG | | | | | | |
| 185 | | | T DAGGER | | | | | | |
| 183 | X 23U, 24F ² | | | | | | | | |
| 182 | X 48B ² | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | X 59M ⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| 177 | C' 23D | | | | | | | | |
| 172 | M 3Z ² | | | | | | | | |
| 170 | W 23K ¹⁶ | | B BIRD BOLT | | | | | | |
| 165 | C' 31Y 19' | REEL | | | | | | | |
| 163 | | X 85U ³ | | | | | | | |
| 161 | B 12B, 23V ² , 39R ² | 85G | | | | | | | |
| 161 | | | | | | | | | |
| 158 | M 23V ² | | | | | | | | |
| 158 | W 23E ⁸ | | | | | | | | |
| 158 | | X 85L ⁴ | | | | | | | |
| 144 | | W 74D ³ | | | | | | | |
| 136 | X 5U, 18J ⁵ , 23D ¹ , 33B ⁵ | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | | 31 K ²³ | | | | | | | |

