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ANTHEDON

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SINAI

FLINDERS PETRIE & J. C. ELLIS



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BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT

AND EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT

FORTY-SECOND YEAR, 1936

ANTHEDON

SINAI

BY

FLINDERS PETRIE, Kt.

D.C.L., LL.D., LITT.D., D.LIT., D.SC., F.R.S., F.B.A.

WITH CHAPTERS BY

J. C. ELLIS



LONDON

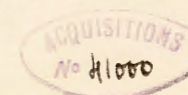
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CONTENTS

SECT.	CHAPTER I	PAGE	SECT.	PAGE
	ANTHEDON (ZUWEYID)		20. Town K, 910-1064 B.C.	7
I.	The region	I	21. Town L, 1064-1212 B.C.	7
2.	Getting to work	I	22. Town M, 1212-1275 B.C.	8
3.	Finding the fortress	I		
	CHAPTER II		CHAPTER VI	
	PLACE OF ANTHEDON		FIRST THREE PHASES, BY J. C. ELLIS	
4.	Where was Anthedon?	2	23. Strata at bottom	8
5.	Position according to Ptolemy	2	24. Change of orientation	9
6.	Roman occupation	3		
	CHAPTER III		CHAPTER VII	
	EXTERNAL WORK, BY J. C. ELLIS		OBJECTS FROM TOWNS	
7.	Finding the walls	3	25. Scarabs	9
8.	The succession of walls	3	26. Bronze	9
	CHAPTER IV		27. Iron	9
	IN THE TELL		28. Burials in road and desert	10
9.	The mode of working	4	29. Stone objects	10
10.	The prosperity curve	4	30. Lead	11
11.	The relation to recorded history	5	31. Bone	11
	CHAPTER V		32. Pottery and glaze	11
	THE SUCCESSIVE TOWNS		33. Gambler's house	11
12.	Towns A, B, 0-64 B.C.	5	34. Painted pottery	12
13.	Town C, 64-184 B.C.	5	35. Corpus of pottery	12
14.	Town D, 184-252 B.C.	6		
15.	Town E, 252-362 B.C.	6	CHAPTER VIII	
16.	Town F, 362-497 B.C.	6	WEIGHTS	
17.	Town G, 497-630 B.C., Babylonian shrine	6	36. Quality of weights	12
18.	Town H, 630-824 B.C.	7	37. Pebble weights	12
19.	Town J, 824-910 B.C.	7	38. Weights of Ancient Gaza	13
			39. Anthedon weights	13
			40. Sizes of bricks	13
			41. General catalogue	13
			42. Aramaic sherds; stamps on pottery	13
			INDEX	14

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE	PAGE
I. Excavation of towns, to end of work	I, 4, 5
II. Shrines in Khorsabad and Anthedon	4
III. Excavations, D-F walls and H-K walls	4
IV. Excavations, C-M and lowest walls.	4
V. Map and plan of region	3
VI. Scarabs	9
VII. Plan of B town, 0-60 B.C. ; of C, 60-190 B.C.	5
VIII. Plan of D, 190-250 B.C. ; E, 250-365 B.C.	6
IX. Plan of F, 365-500 B.C.	6
X. Plan of G, 500-625 B.C. Shrine	6
XI. Plan of H, 625-805 B.C.	7
XII. Plan of J, 805-905 B.C.	7
XIII. Plan of K, 905-1070 B.C.	7
XIV. Plan of L, 1064-1212 B.C. ; M, 1212-1275 B.C.	7, 8
XV. Plan of N town before 1275 B.C.	8
XVI. Section of north walls	3
XVII. Prosperity curve and events	4
XVIII. Bronze, fittings	5, 9
XIX. Bronze, tools and weapons	9
XX. Iron, 687-559 level, 0-317 B.C.	5, 9
XXI. Iron, 557-422 level, 325-710 B.C.	9
XXII. Iron, 418-381 level, 720-840 B.C.	10
XXIII. Iron, 380-342 level, 840-955 B.C.	10
XXIV. Iron, 342-287 level, 955-1120 B.C.	10
XXV. Iron, 282-204 level, before 1130 B.C. Burials	10
XXVI. Stone dishes and altars	5, 6, 10
XXVII. Stone figures and domestic objects. Black pottery	6, 10
XXVIII. Lead work. Bone tags and basket tools	11
XXIX. Bone bobbins for netting	11
XXX. Pottery figures. Glaze	6, 11
XXXI. Gambler's house. Shrine. Painted pottery	6, 8
XXXII. Pottery corpus, 2-17	12
XXXIII. " " 18-31 P	
XXXIV. " " 31 X-39	
XXXV. " " 41-47 U	
XXXVI. " " 47 N-48 S	
XXXVII. " " 48 G-69	
XXXVIII. " " 72-end	
XXXIX. Forms of weights, 620-363 level	12
XL. " " 362-200 level	12
XLI. Catalogue of weights, Anthedon	12
XLII. " " Ancient Gaza	13
XLIII. " " Ancient Gaza	13
XLIV. Sizes of bricks	13
XLV. General catalogue, A, B, C, 702-600 level	13
XLVI. " " D, E, 599-542 level	
XLVII. " " F, G, 540-449 level	
XLVIII. " " H, 448-387 level	
XLIX. " " J, K, L, 384-254 level	
L. " " M, N, under 253 level	
LI. Aramaic inscriptions. Pottery stamps	13

ANTHEDON

CHAPTER I ANTHEDON (SINAI)

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

rd car with aero tyres advance to the site of at El Arysh, H.E. the for Lady Petrie to make g and building at Sheykh rt, and Mr. C. Pape was utting. We also put up the use of a room in the ns began. We employed es, as the work was on a vere our trained men and vations on frontier sites, al, the inhabitants being heap.

each Tell Jeneyn (plan, stuck in deep sand that I of mud earth amid the investigate it. The top ily, from Roman or even it promised well for us. e neighbourhood we saw l with remains of late

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 (11), *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.

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

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 brick-work 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

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

A.—I

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 Teda. 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:—

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

	Survey	Itinerary	Ptolemy
Kasios	—22½	26	63° 45' 31° 10'
Ostrakene	—23	22	64° 15' 31° 10'
Rhinokorura	—17½	22	64° 40' 31° 10'
Anthedon	—9	22	64° 50' 31° 20'
Rafa	—17½	16	65° 0' 31° 30'
Gaza port	—10	20	65° 10' 31° 30'
Ascalon			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
Ascalon 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.

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 Anhedon, 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 Pasebkhenu 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.

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.

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 Ajjul 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.

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.

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 khoirine, 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 Uzziah, 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.

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 (I, 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 xxvth dyn. (Lieb. *Dict.* 1137); a large flake is broken out of the face.

18 is so rudely cut that it might represent two adorers, 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 ear-ring. 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 xviiiith 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 xxiind 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.

55T¹⁹ 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. Sónira 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.

INDEX

- Adzes, 9
 Ahab, reign of, 5
 Alabaster saucers, 6, 7, 10
 vases, 10
 Alexander, coins of, 6
 Altars, 5, 10
 Amulets, glazed, 7
 Anthedon, name, 1, 3
 position, 2, 3
 Antiochus III, 6
 Antiquities Department, Cairo, 1
 Apron, brick, 3
 Aramaic sherds, 6, 13
 Arrowheads, 9, 10
 Arysh, El, 1
 Assyrian invasion, 5
 Axe model, 10

 Baboon with kohl pot, 7
 Back-scratchers, 11
 Bangles, 6
 Bast figures, 11
 Beads, agate and garnet, 10
 carnelian, 10, 11
 chalcedony, 11
 glass, variegated, 11
 Bes figures, 11
 Bistre on bowls, 5
 Bobbins, 11
 Bolt for fowling, 9
 Bone netters, 6, 11
 Bone work, 11
 Bowl of lead, 11
 Bricks, baked, 6
 colours of, 8
 sizes, 8-13
 square, 3, 6, 7
 Burials, 10

 Captive and Egyptian, 11
 Cat and kitten, limestone, 10
 Catalogue arrangement, 13
 Chalybes, 9
 Chisel, 7, 9
 Clasp for bars, 9

 Cleopatra, reign of, 5
 Coins of region, 3
 Corn grinder, 3, 5
 Counters, ivory and glass, 11
 Crocodile chariot, 7, 9
 Crocodile scale, 9
 Crown amulet, 5, 10
 Cubits used, 11-1, 7
 14-5, 6
 20-6, 6
 Cypriote pottery, 7, 12

 Dagger, 9
 Dating in Italy, 8
 David, reign of, 5
 Deposit, rate of, 4
 Dice, 11
 Draughtsmen, 11

 Earring, 9
 Ellis, J. C., 1, 3
 Excavation outside Tell, 1, 3
 inside Tell, 5-9
 periods, 2

 Finger rings, 10
 Fish hooks, 8, 9
 Flint work, 10
 Foot scrubber, 10
 Foundation covered by steps, 3
 deposit, 3, 5
 Frankfort, Dr., 6
 Frontier fortress, 2

 Gambler's outfit, 8, 11
 Giraffe head modelled, 8, 11
 Girdle knives, 10
 Glass beads, variegated, 11
 inlay, 6, 11
 Greek pottery, black, 6, 7, 11
 Gypsum pot, 8, 10

 Haematite weight, 12
 Hair pin, 11
 Handle, 9

- Harpokrates, 11
 Hathor head, 11
 Heart amulet, 6, 10
 Hinge, 9
 Hittite influence, 8
 Hoe, flint, 10
 Hooks for netting, 6, 9
 Horemheb, defence by, 5
 Hormen seal, 9
 Horse's head, 11
 Horus on the gazelle, 9
 Huts at Zuweyid, 1

 Ibis on crocodile, 9
 Ink, cake of, 6
 Iron work, 9
 earliest, 10
 Isis figures, 11

 Jarvis Bey, governor, 1
 Jehoshaphat, reign of, 5, 7
 Joash, reign of, 5, 7

 Knives, 6, 7, 8, 9
 types, 9
 Kohl pot, 7, 10

 Lance, 6, 7, 8
 Lead used, 7, 11
 Leg of chair, bronze, 10
 Level A, 5
 B, 5
 C, 5
 D, 6
 E, 6
 F, 3, 6
 G, 3, 6
 H, 7
 J, 4, 7
 K, 4, 7
 L, 4, 7, 8, 9
 M, 4, 8, 9
 N, 8, 9
 Levelling, 4
 Levelling up, by builders, 8

- Maccabean town, 5
 Mace-head, 6, 10
 leaden, 6, 11
 Menat, 11
 Museo Papa Giulio, 7

 Nacre disc, 11
 Nails, copper, 9
 Nebuchadnezzar shrine, 6
 Necklace of carnelian, 7, 10
 Needles, 9
 Nehemiah, prosperity under, 5
 Net sinkers, 11
 Netting hooks, 6, 9
 needles, 6, 9, 11
 slips, 6, 7, 11
 Noricum, 9
 Notation, 4

 Pape, C., 1
 Pasebkhanu, fortification, 5
 Pendants, 10
 Petrie, H., 2
 Phallic figure, 10
 Photographs described, 4
 Piercers, 9, 11
 Pike-head, 6
 Pilgrim-bottle barrel, 7, 12
 Plans described, 5
 Plummet, 5, 9
 Pot of bronze, 9
 Pottery, 12

 Pottery figures, 11
 painted, 12
 Prosperity curve, 4
 historic, 4
 Pruning hook, 5, 6
 Ptah Sokar figures, 11
 Ptolemies, influence of, 5
 Ptolemy, Geography, 2, 3

 Qalus, rammed earth, 7

 Rafa, 1, 3
 Rameses II, 8
 Rasp, 9
 Razor blade, 8, 9
 Rhinocolura, 1, 2
 Roman stonework, 5
 Rosette, 11

 Sanctuary as at Khorsabad, 5, 6, 12

 Sand dunes, 2
 Saunders, J. A., 2
 Scarabs, 3, 9, 11
 Scythian figure, 11
 Sheath of dagger, 9
 Shrine as Khorsabad, 5, 6, 12
 Sickle flints, 10
 Socketed tools, 10
 Solomon, reign of, 5
 Sphinx, 6, 10
 Stepping of face, 3

 Stone work, 10
 Strainer, 9
 Sukenik, Dr., 13
 Syenite furniture, 6, 10

 Tags for matting, 10, 11
 Teasdale, Dr. A. J.; and Dr. E. H., 2
 Tell Abu Selymeh, 1
 Tell Aheimir, 3
 Tell Jeneyn, 1, 3
 Tell ez Zuweyid, 2
 Toggle, 9
 Trachyte scrubber, 10
 Tube, 9
 Tweezers, 9

 Uraeus head, 10
 Usarken, 5
 Uzat eyes, 11
 Uzziah, reign of, 5, 7

 Waechter, J. D., 2
 Walker, G. W. H., 2
 Weights, 12
 Whet-stone, 10
 Whorls, 10, 11
 Williams, V. Seton, 2

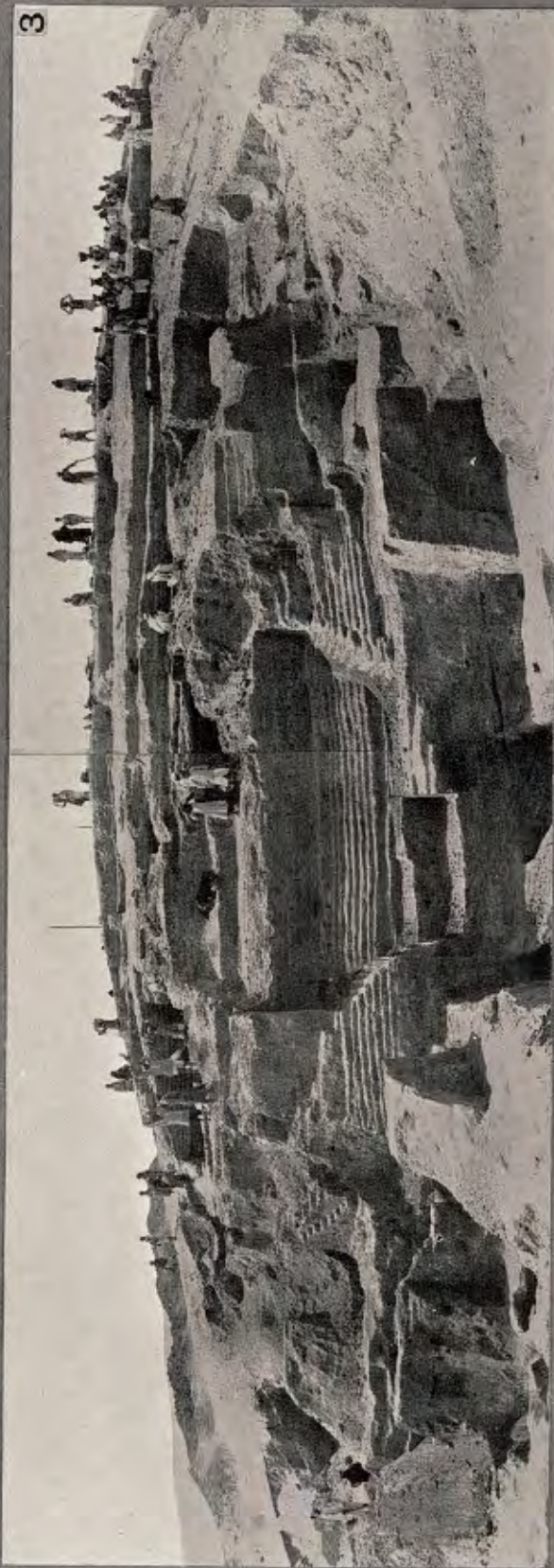
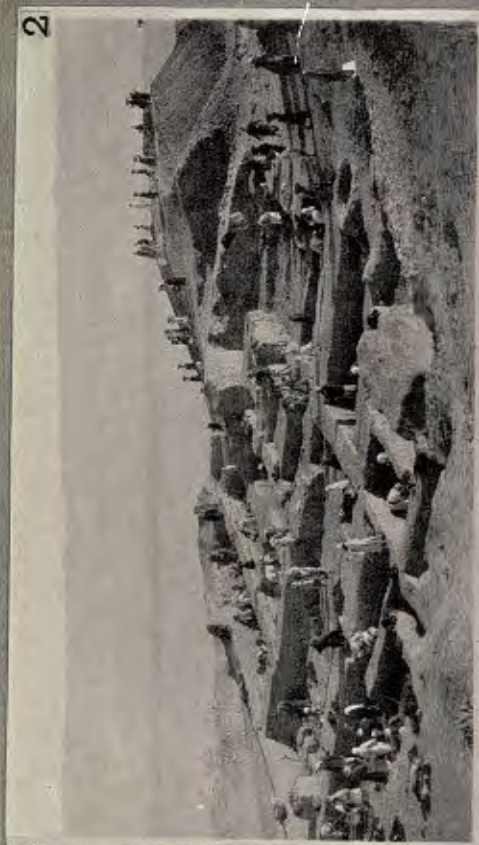
 Xerxes, decree of, 5

 Zerah (Usarken), 5

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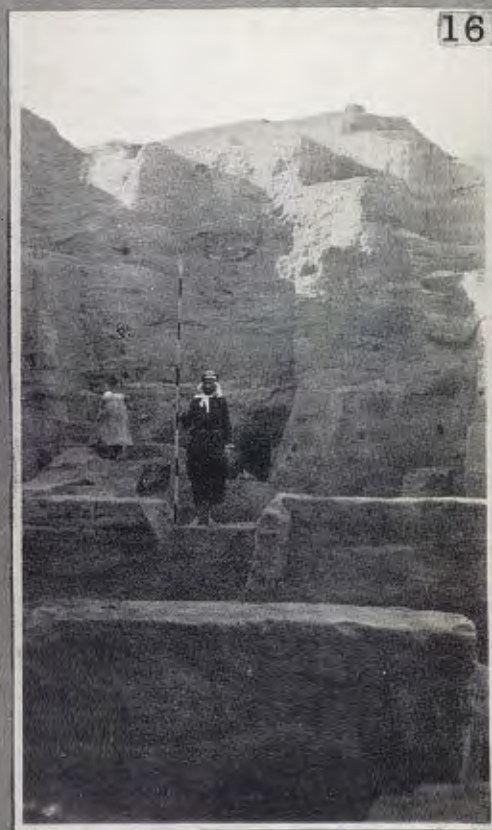
1877. INDUCTIVE METROLOGY
1880. STONEHENGE
1883. PYRAMIDS AND TEMPLES OF GIZEH
1885. TANIS I
1886. NAUKRATIS I
1887. TANIS II, NEBESHEH AND DEFENNEH
A SEASON IN EGYPT
1888. RACIAL PORTRAITS
1889. HAWARA, BIAHMU AND ARSINOE
HISTORICAL SCARABS
1890. KAHUN, GUROB AND HAWARA
1891. LACHISH
ILLAHUN, KAHUN AND GUROB
1892. MEDUM
*TEN YEARS' DIGGING
*KOPTOS
1894. TELL EL AMARNA
1895. *EGYPTIAN DECORATIVE ART
*EGYPTIAN TALES I
*EGYPTIAN TALES II
1896. NAQADA
STUDENTS' HISTORY OF EGYPT II
1897. SIX TEMPLES AT THEBES
1898. *RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE
DESHASHEH
*SYRIA AND EGYPT
1899. DENDEREH
1900. *HIERAKONPOLIS I
ROYAL TOMBS OF 1ST DYNASTY
1901. DIOSPOLIS PARVA
ROYAL TOMBS OF EARLIEST DYNASTY
1902. ABYDOS I
1904. ABYDOS II
EHNASYA
ROMAN EHNASYA
METHODS AND AIMS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
1905. STUDENTS' HISTORY OF EGYPT III
1906. *RELIGION OF ANCIENT EGYPT
*MIGRATIONS
RESEARCHES IN SINAI
*HYKSOS AND ISRAELITE CITIES
1907. *GIZEH AND RIFEH
*JANUS IN MODERN LIFE
1908. ATHRIBIS
*MEMPHIS I
1909. QURNEH
*PERSONAL RELIGION BEFORE CHRISTIANITY
*ARTS AND CRAFTS OF ANCIENT EGYPT
*MEMPHIS II, PALACE OF APRIES
1910. *MEYDUM AND MEMPHIS III
*HISTORICAL STUDIES
1910. *GROWTH OF THE GOSPELS
1911. *MEMPHIS IV AND ROMAN PORTRAITS
LABYRINTH AND GERZEH
PORTFOLIO OF ROMAN PORTRAITS
*EGYPT AND ISRAEL
FORMATION OF THE ALPHABET
1912. *TARKHAN I AND MEMPHIS V
*HELIOPOLIS AND KAFR AMMAR
*REVOLUTIONS OF CIVILISATION
*Three hours: August 24, A.D. 410
1913. *RIQQEH AND MEMPHIS VI
*TARKHAN II
AMULETS
1914. LAHUN I, THE TREASURE
1915. SCARABS AND CYLINDERS
1916. TOOLS AND WEAPONS
1917. *PREHISTORIC EGYPT
1918. *CORPUS OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY
1919. *SOME SOURCES OF HUMAN HISTORY
*EASTERN EXPLORATION
1922. STUDENTS' HISTORY OF EGYPT I (10TH EDITION)
*STATUS OF THE JEWS IN EGYPT
1923. *LAHUN II, THE PYRAMID
*SOCIAL LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT
1924. *SEDMENT I
*SEDMENT II
*RELIGIOUS LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT
DESCRIPTIVE SOCIOLOGY, ANCIENT EGYPT
1925. *TOMBS OF THE COURTIER
*BUTTONS AND DESIGN SCARABS
1926. ANCIENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
GLASS STAMPS AND WEIGHTS
*HILL FIGURES OF ENGLAND
OBJECTS OF DAILY USE
1928. GERAR
1929. BAHREIN AND HEMAMIEH
*How to observe in Archaeology (part of)
1930. *DECORATIVE PATTERNS OF ANCIENT WORLD
BETHPELET I
CORPUS OF PALESTINIAN POTTERY
ANTAEOPOLIS
*Vision of the Ages
1931. *SEVENTY YEARS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
ANCIENT GAZA I
1932. ANCIENT GAZA II
1933. ANCIENT GAZA III
1934. ANCIENT GAZA IV
*MEASURES AND WEIGHTS
*PALESTINE AND ISRAEL
ANCIENT EGYPT (*parts of, 1914-15)
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1937. ANTHEDON (SINAI)

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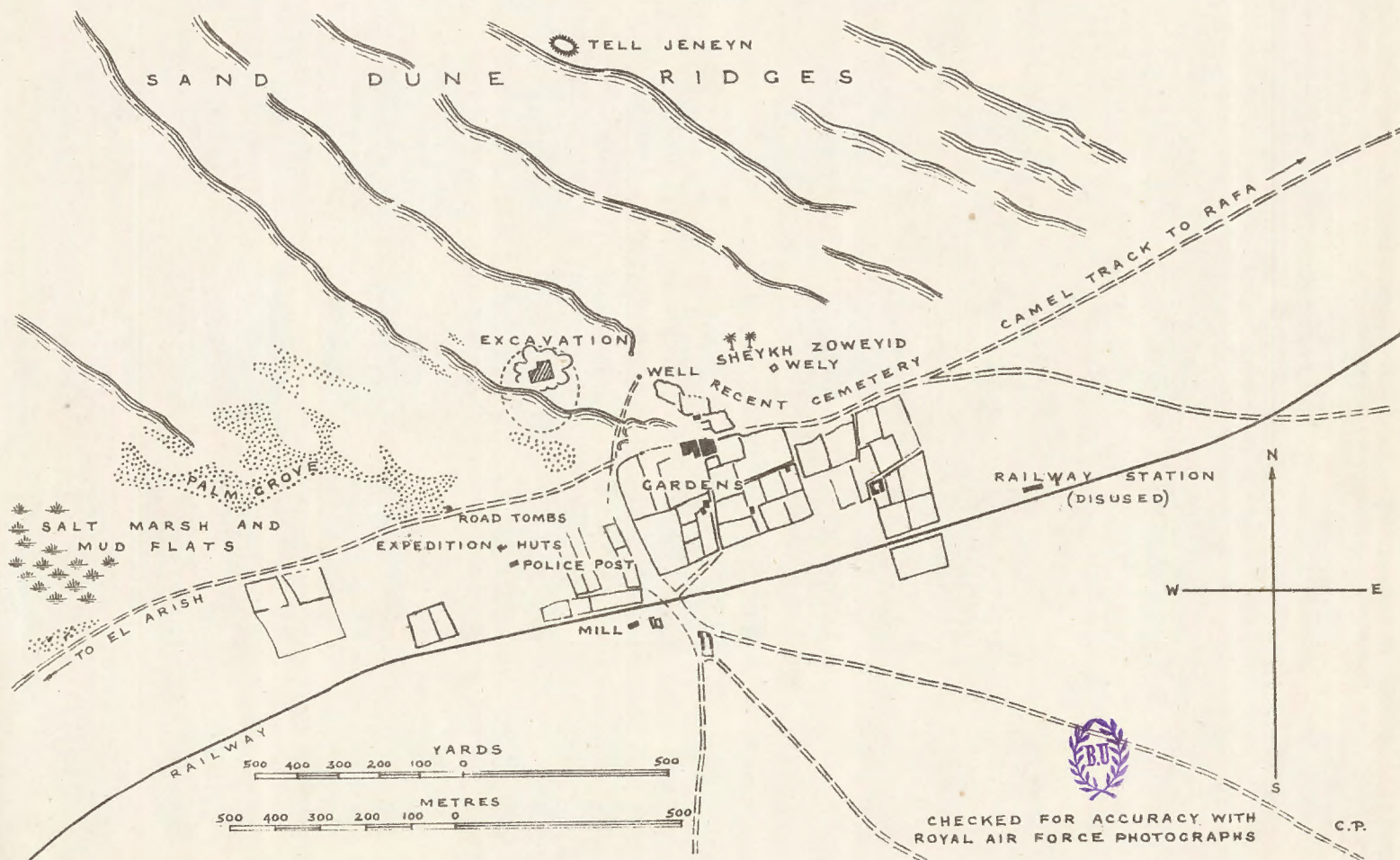
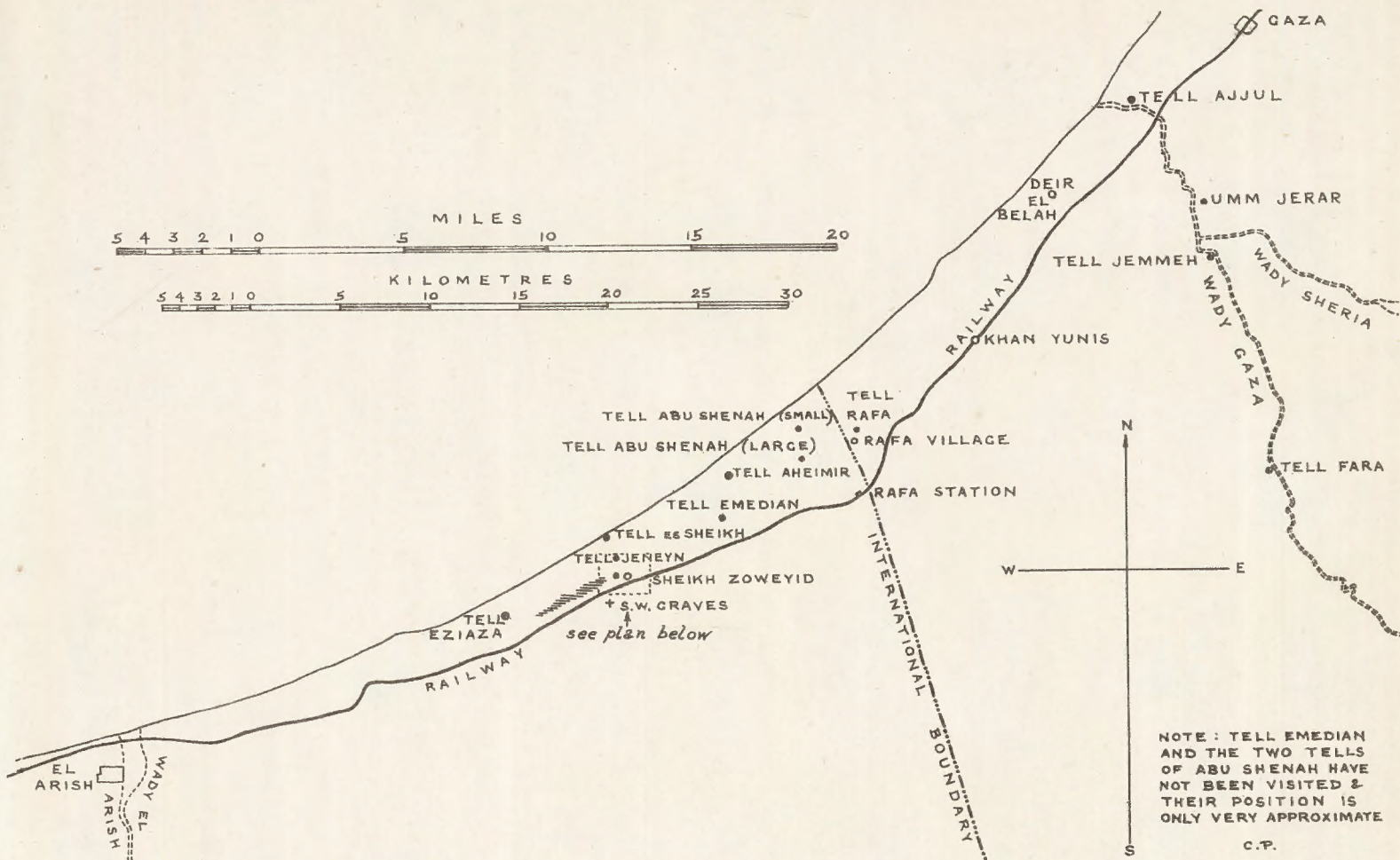




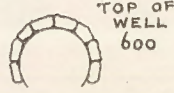
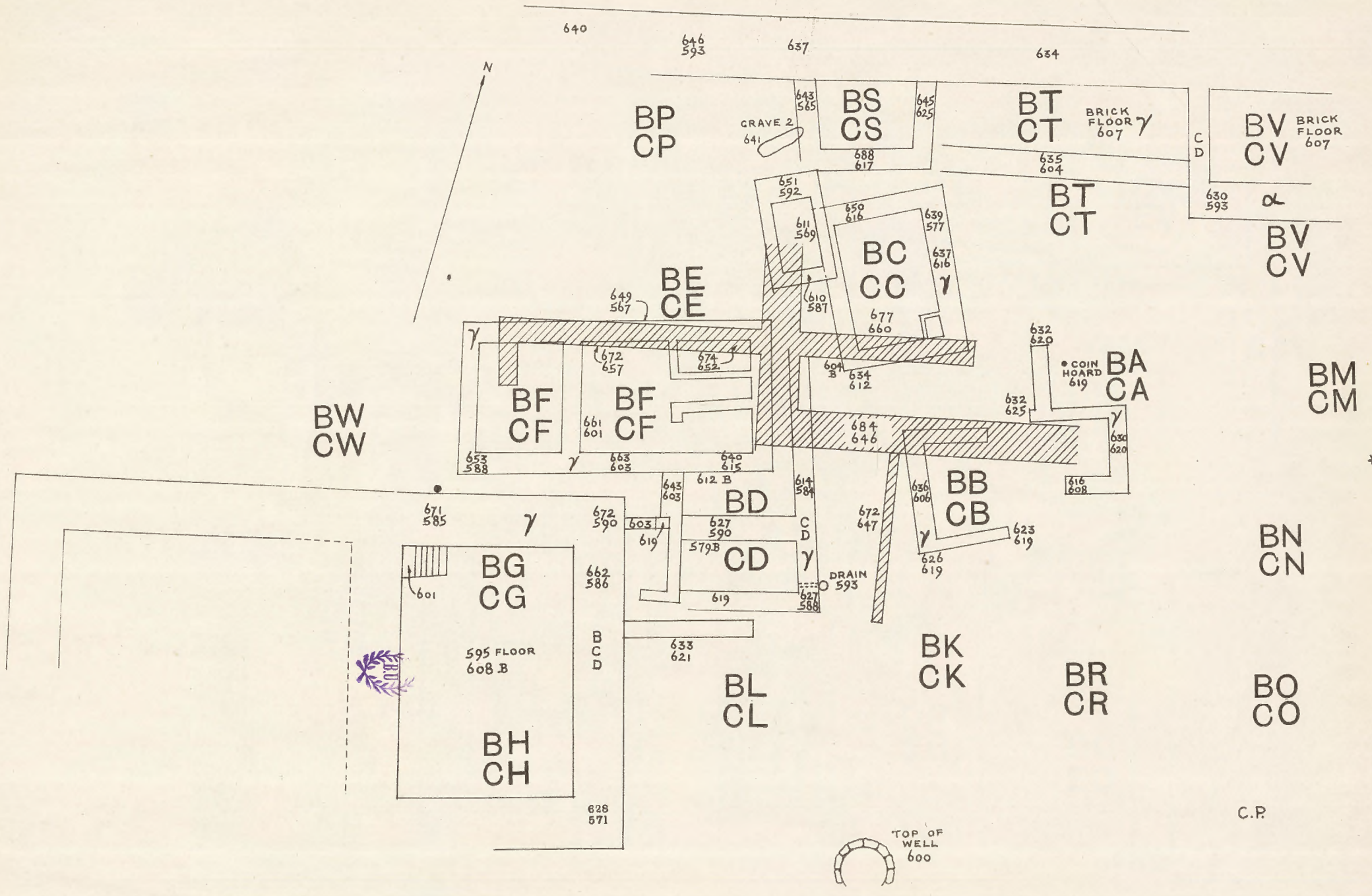


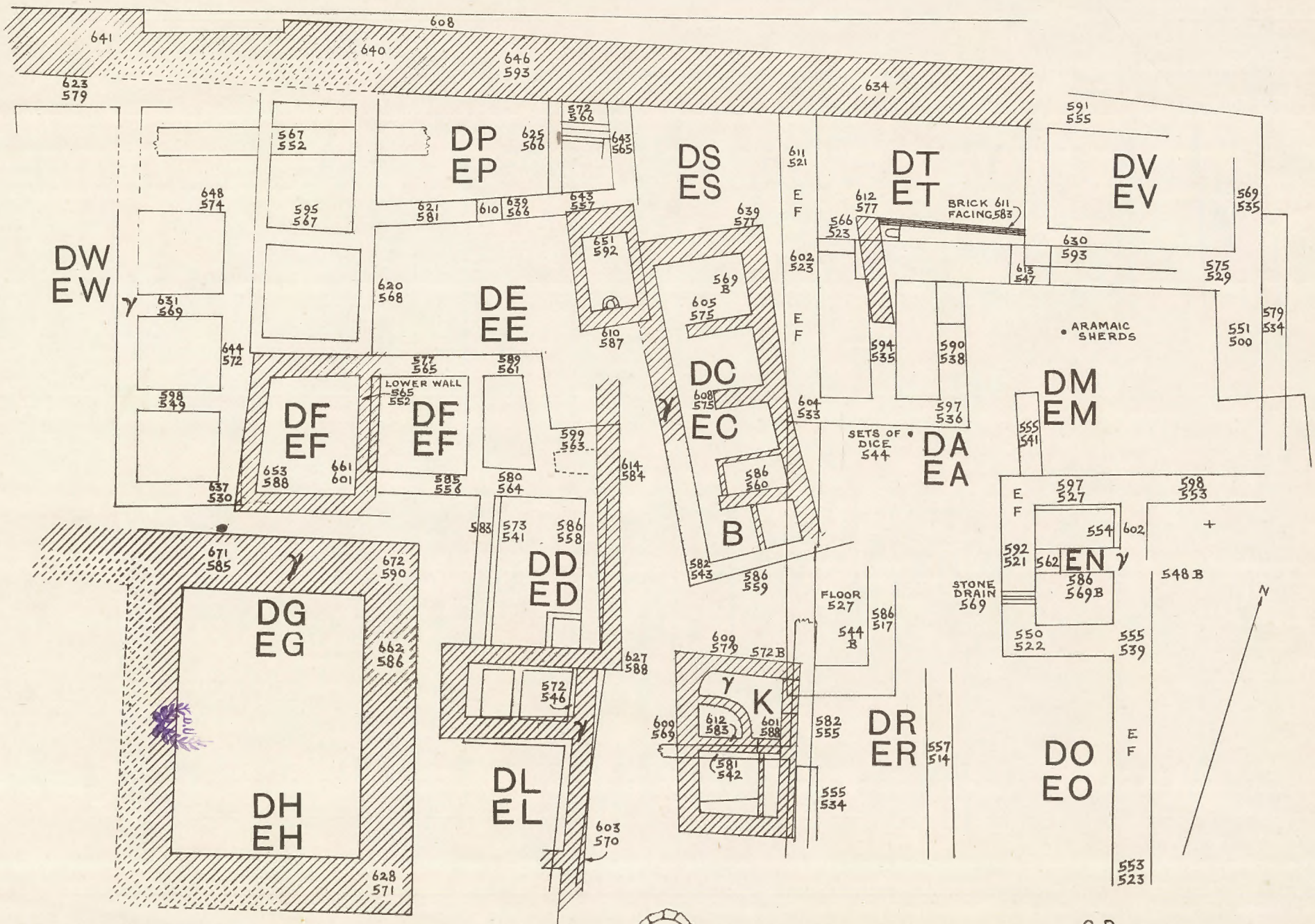


ANTHEDON. PLAN AND MAP OF REGION.

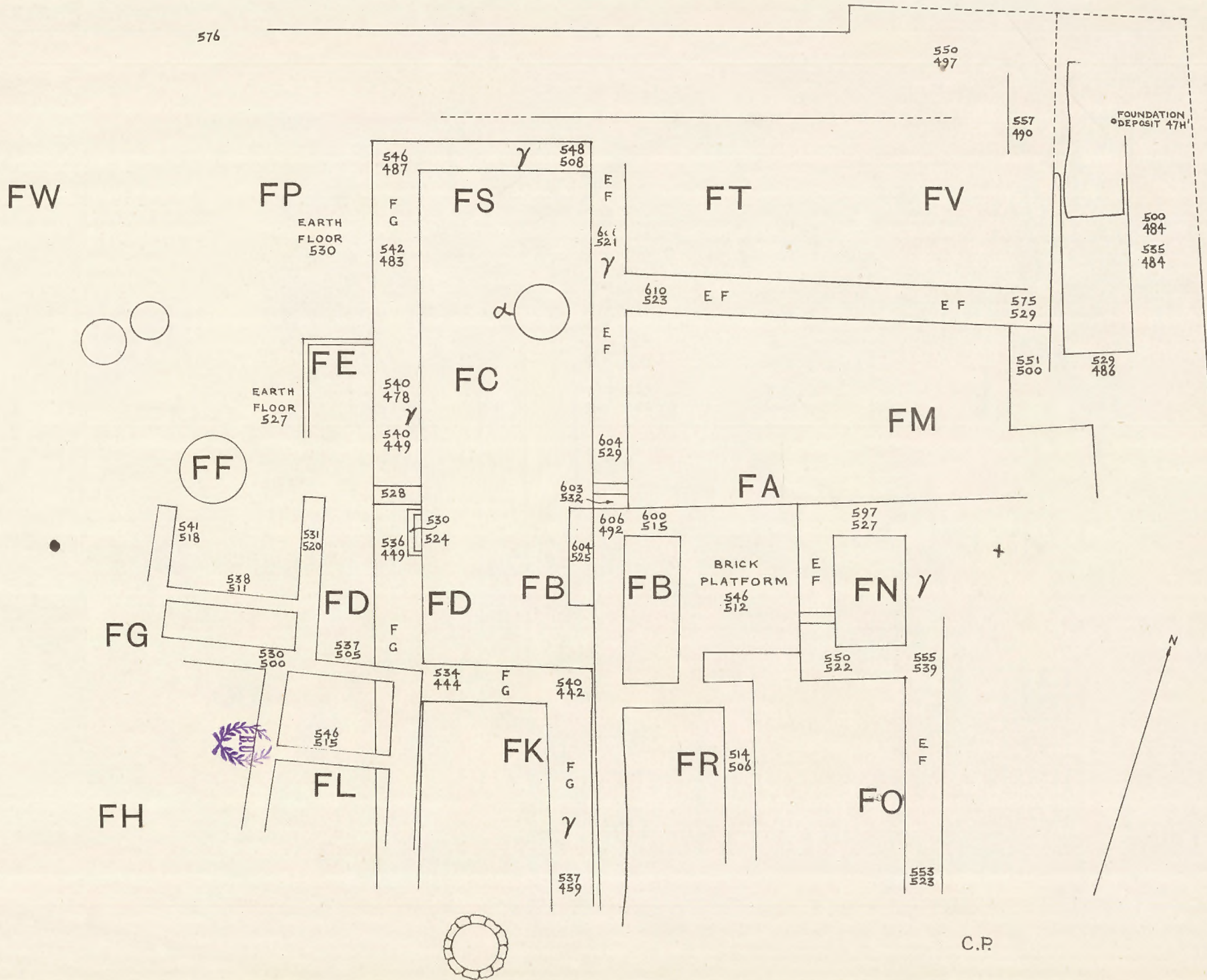


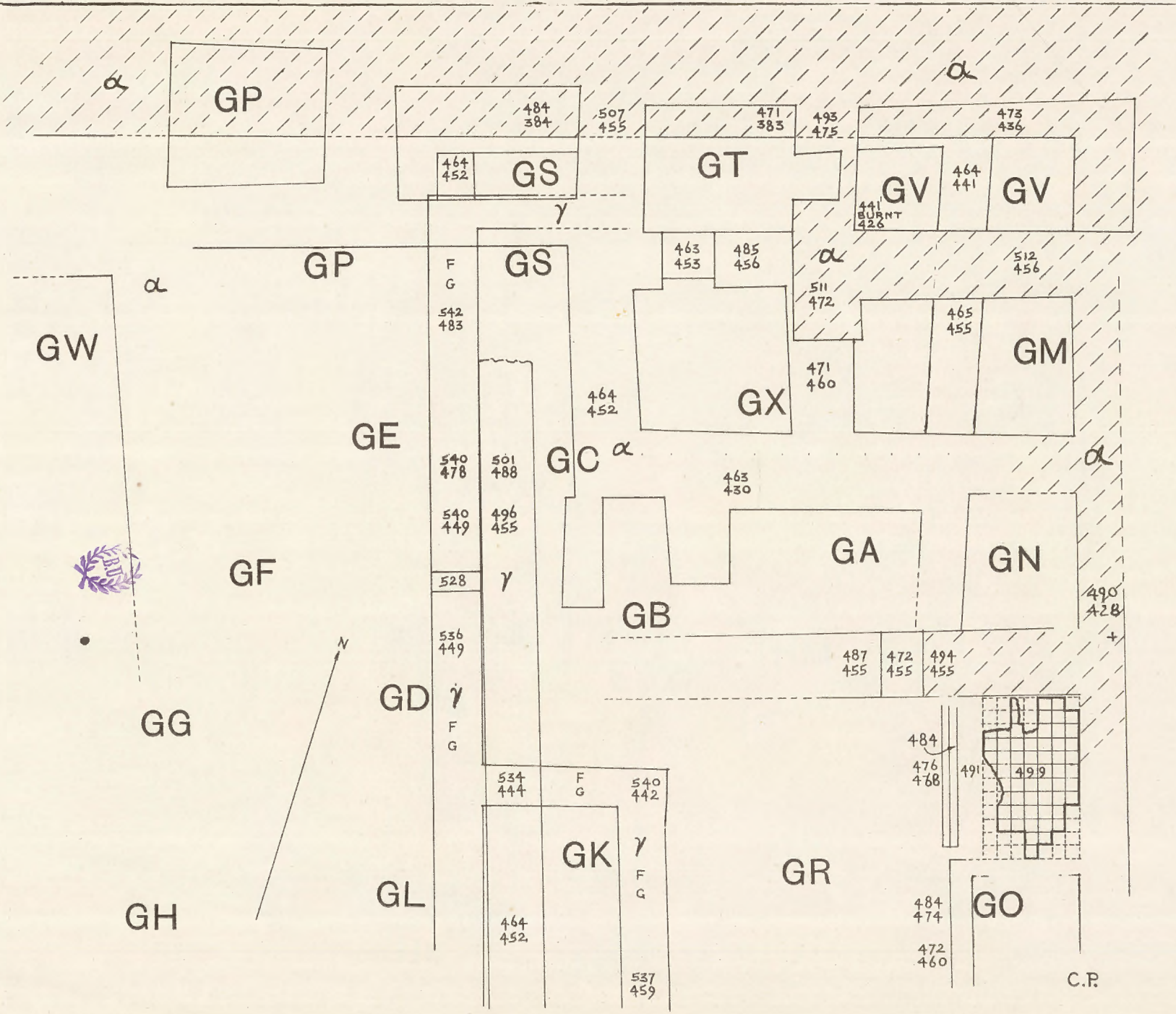


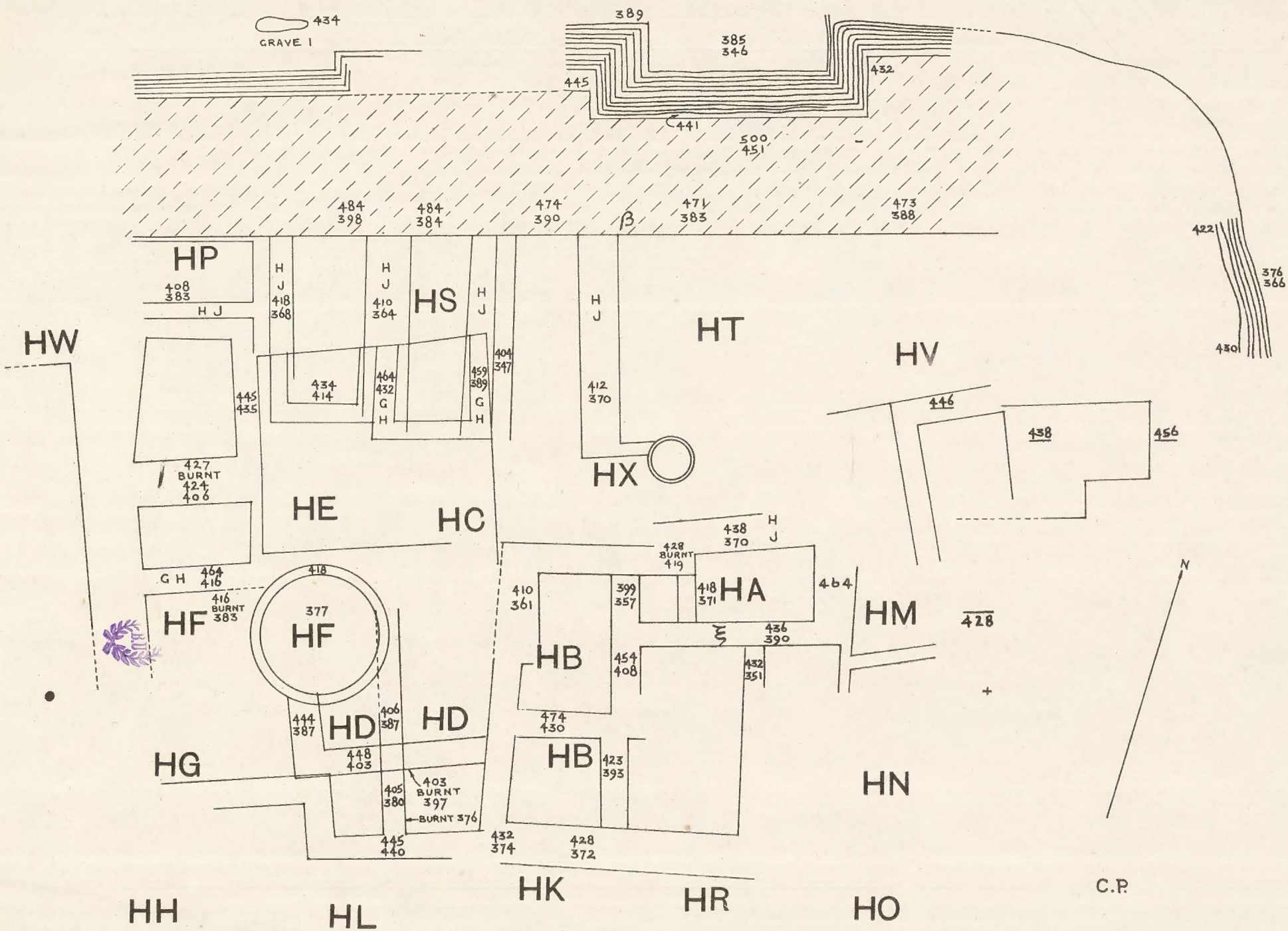


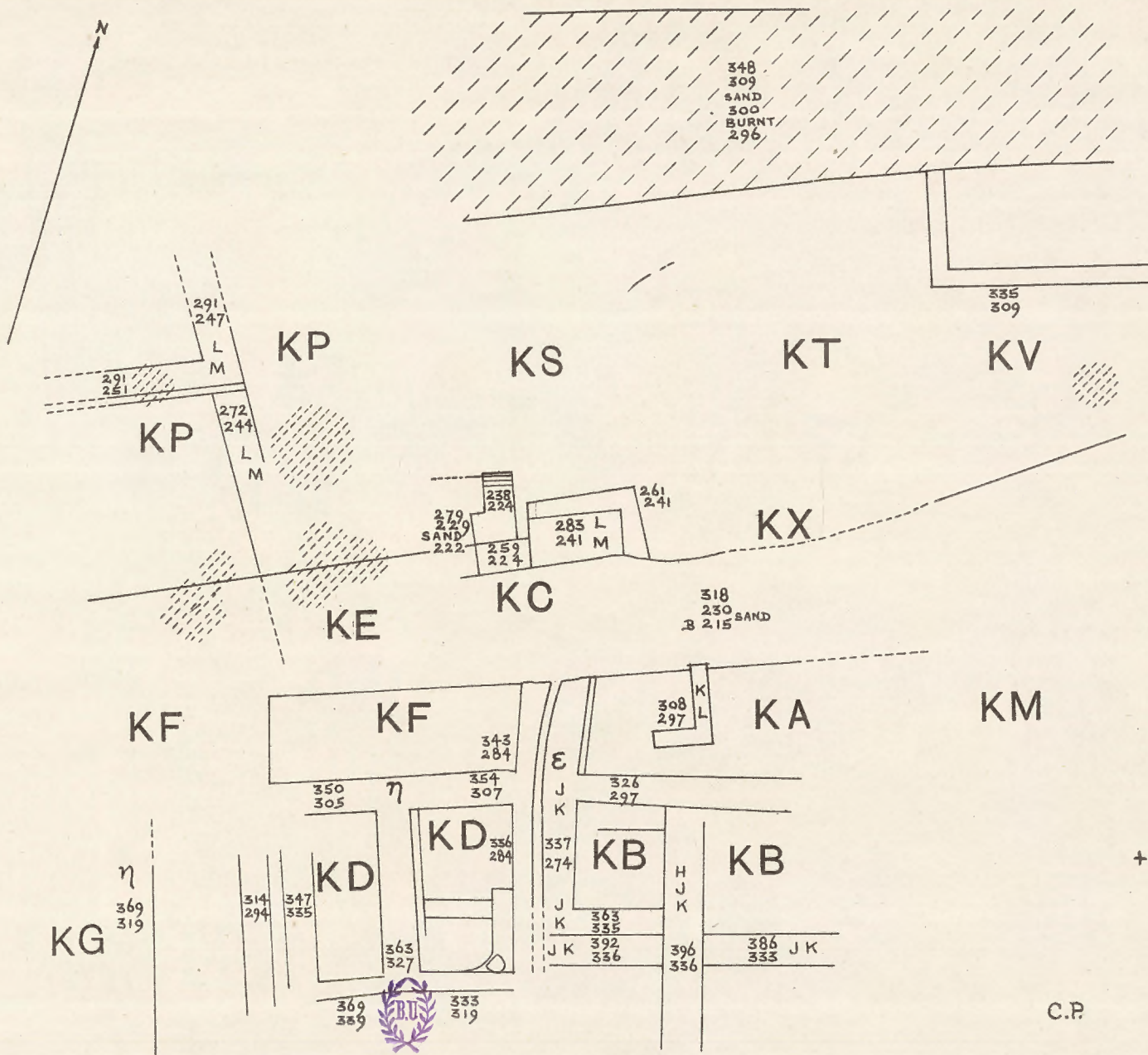


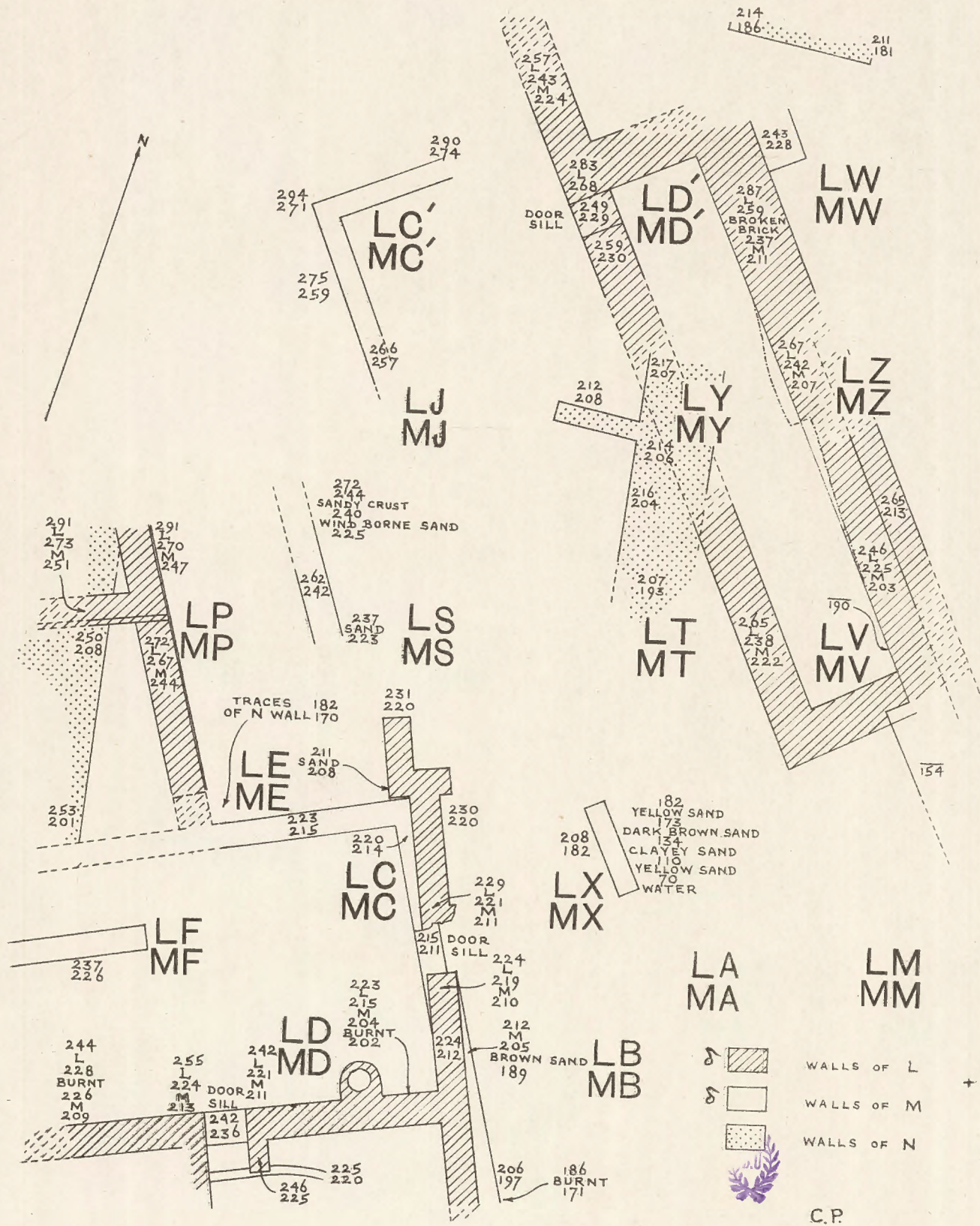
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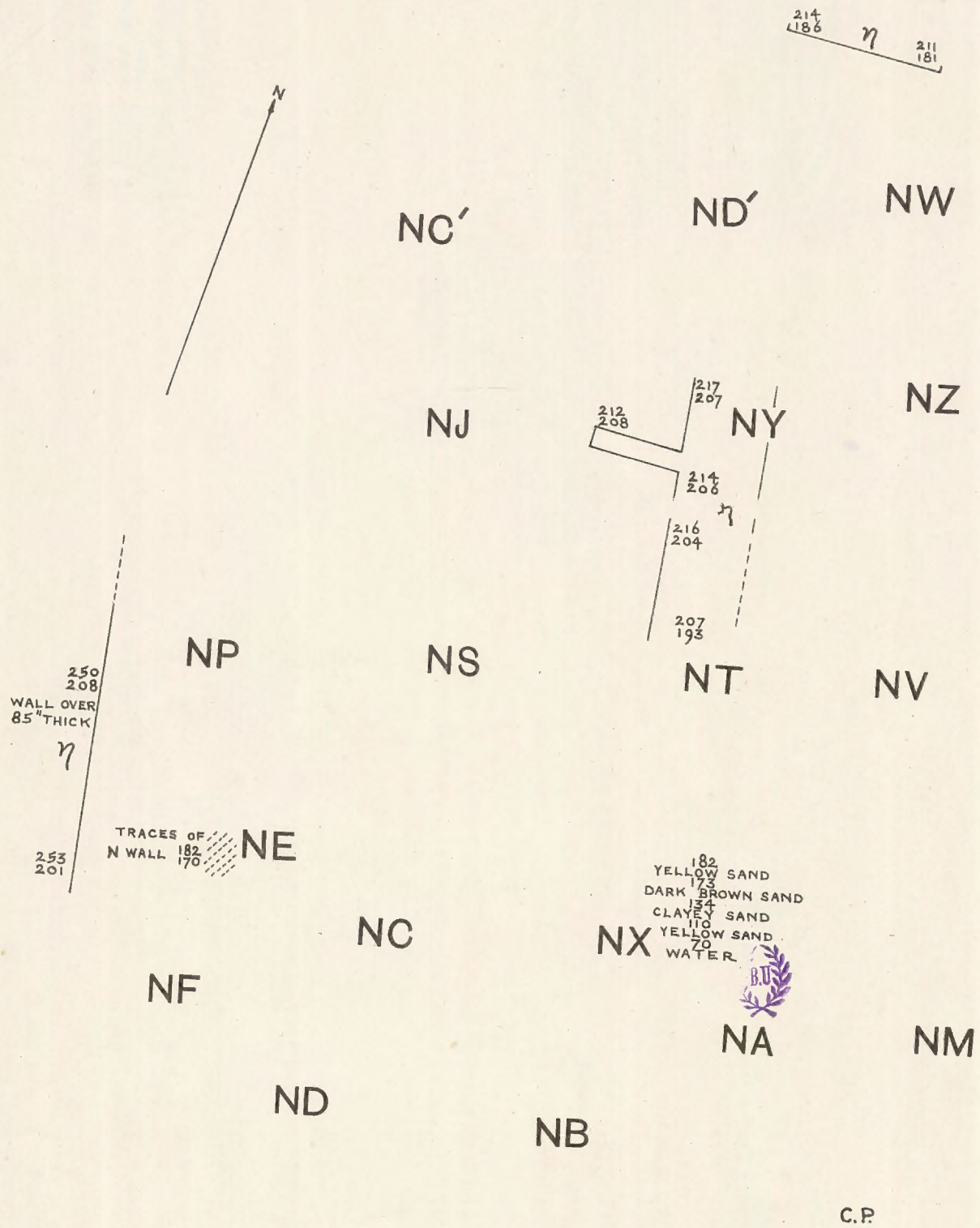


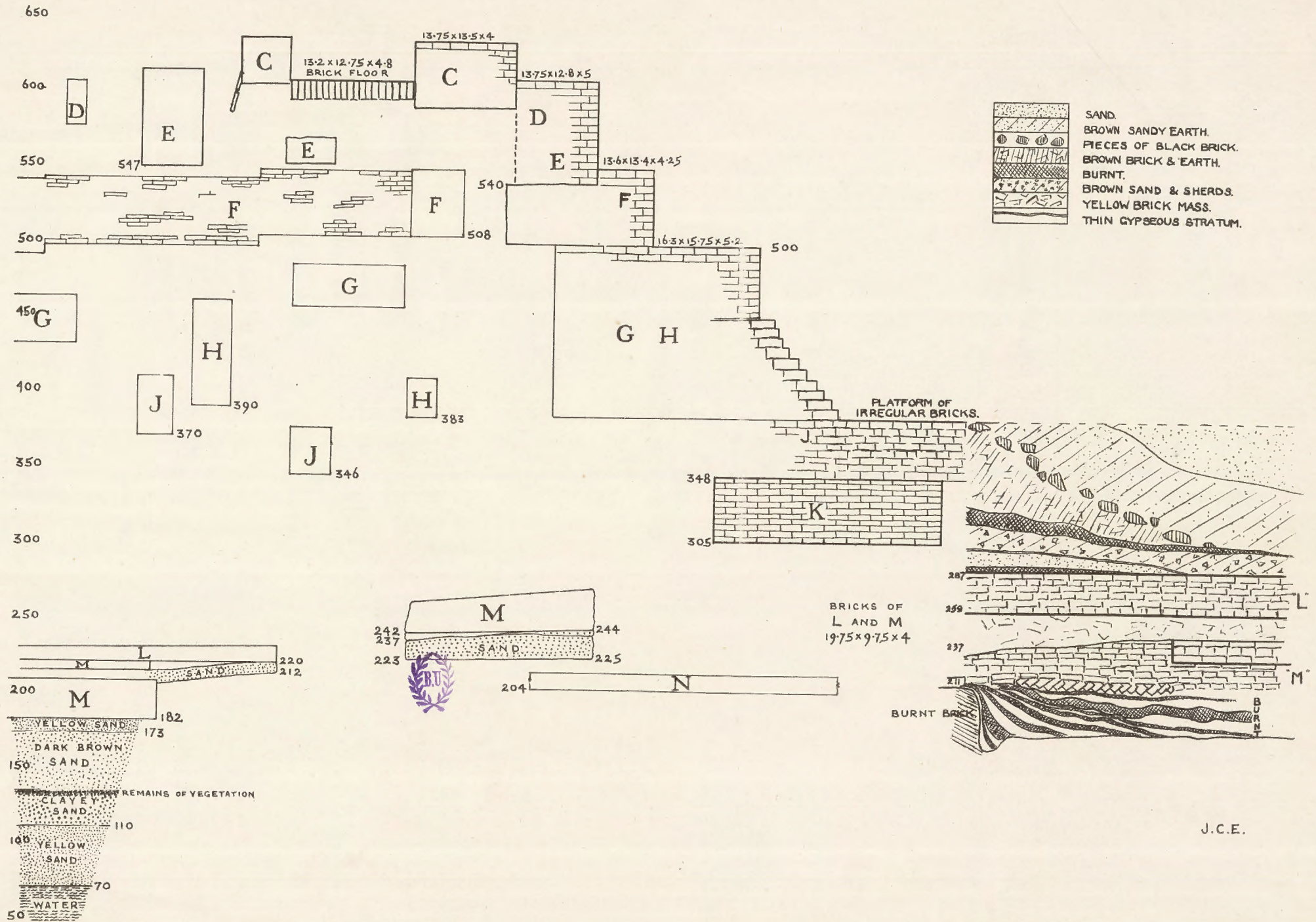


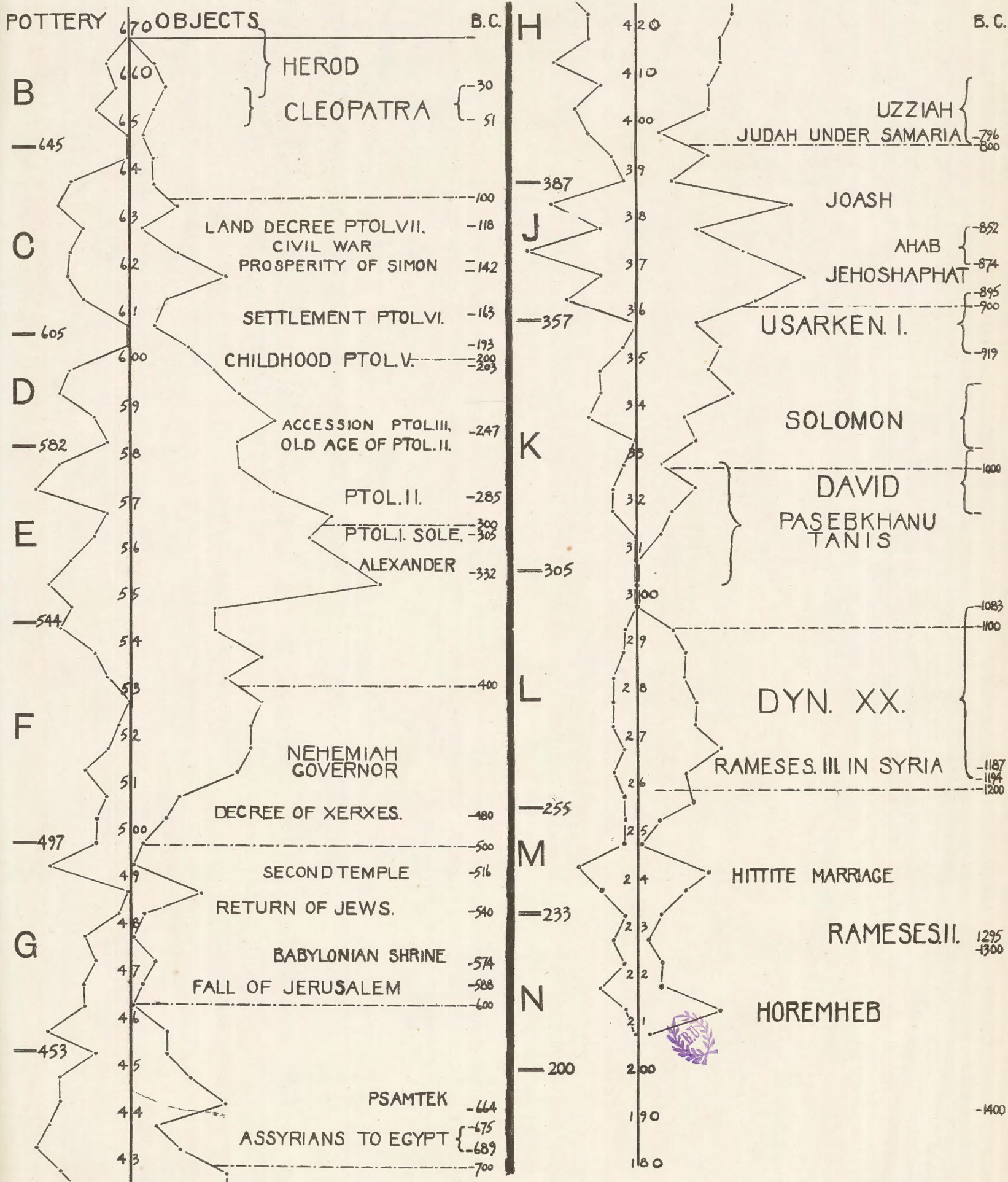


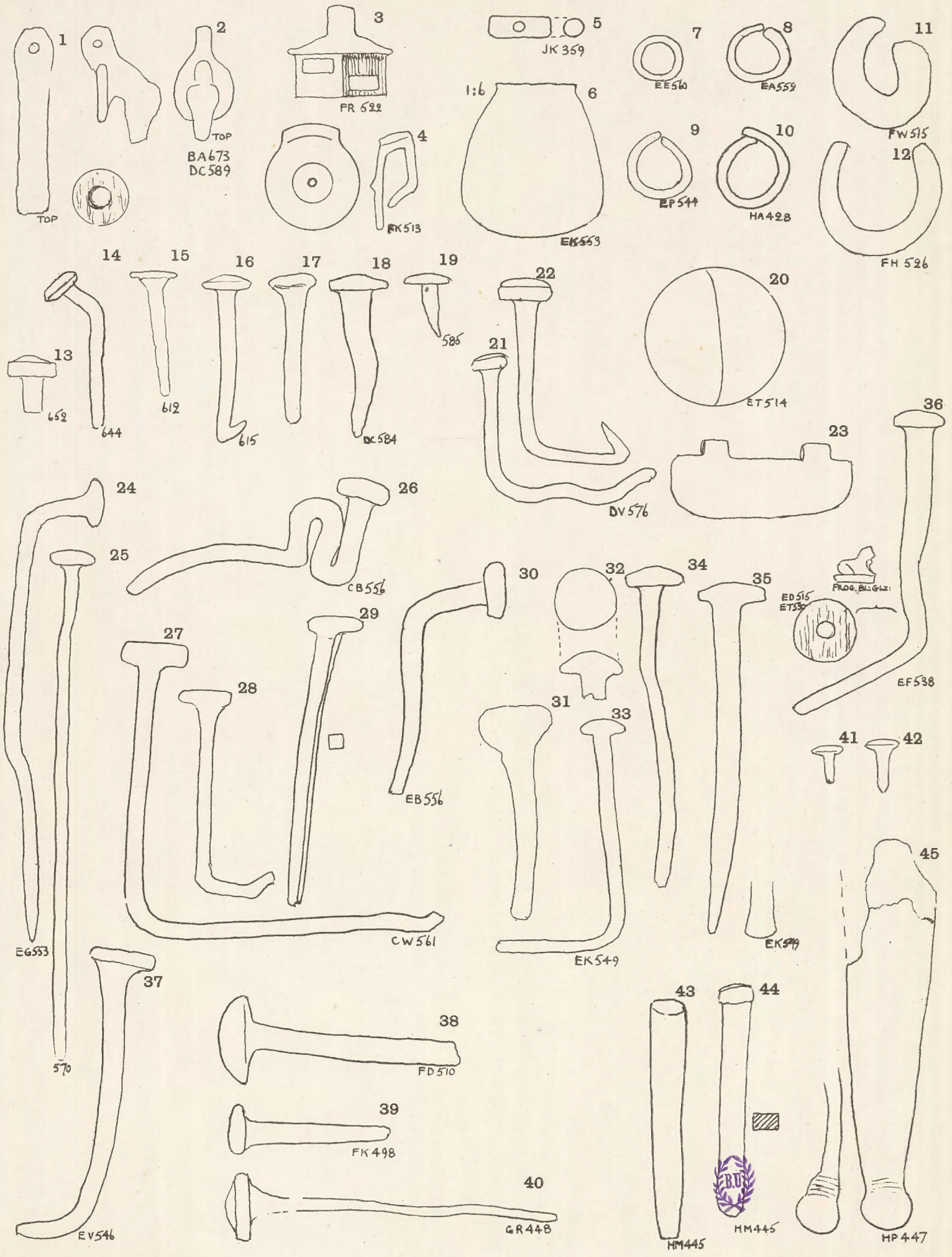


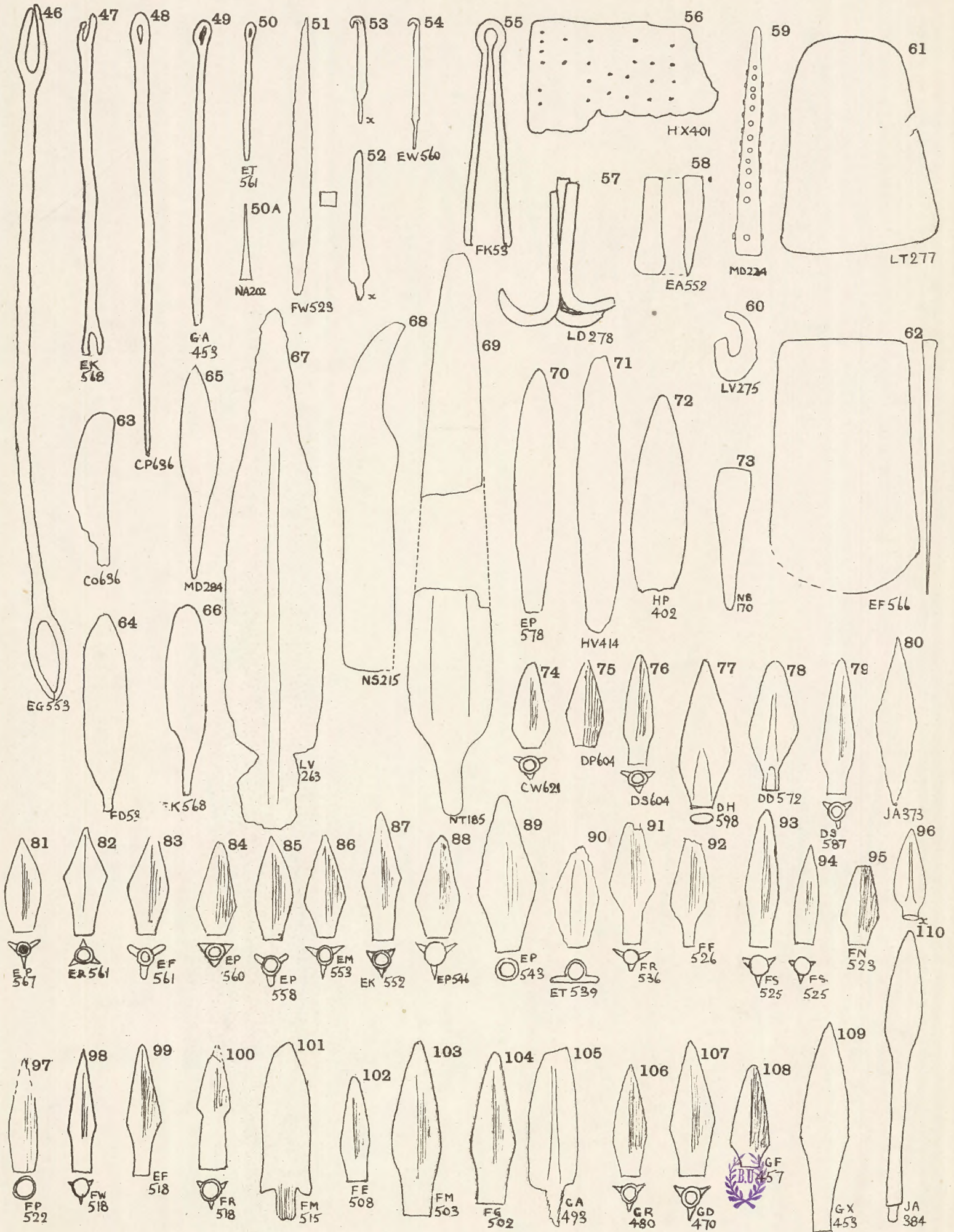


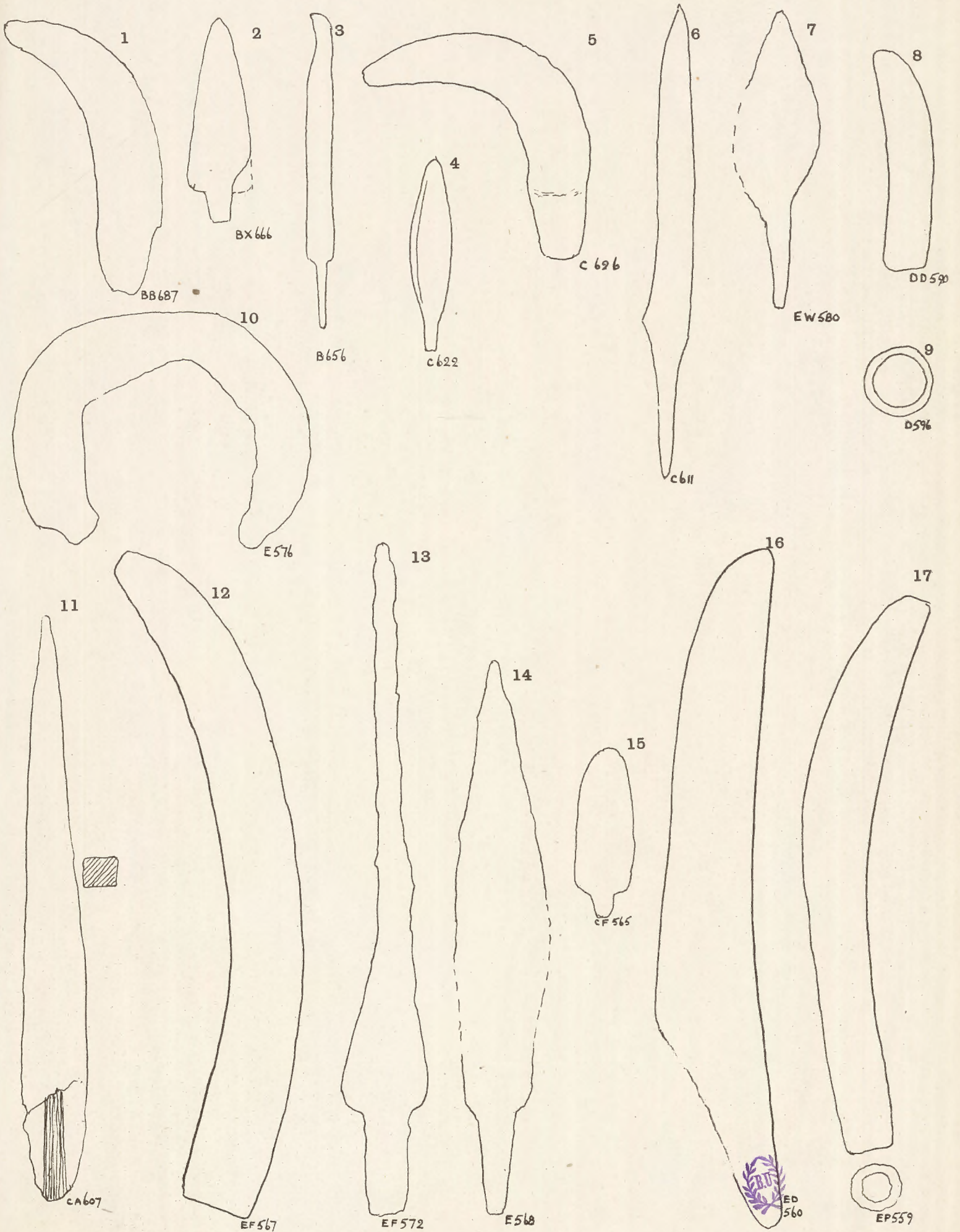


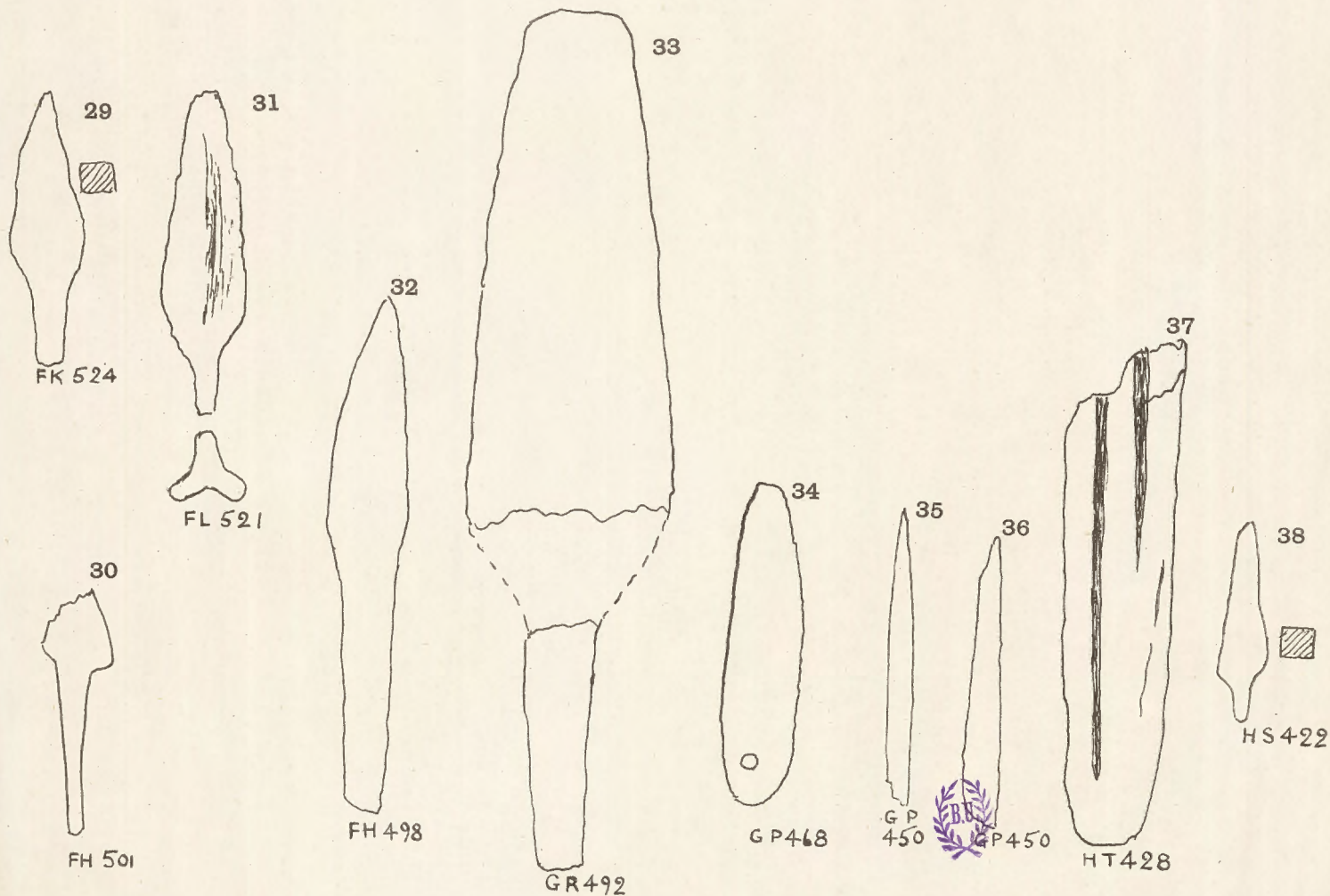
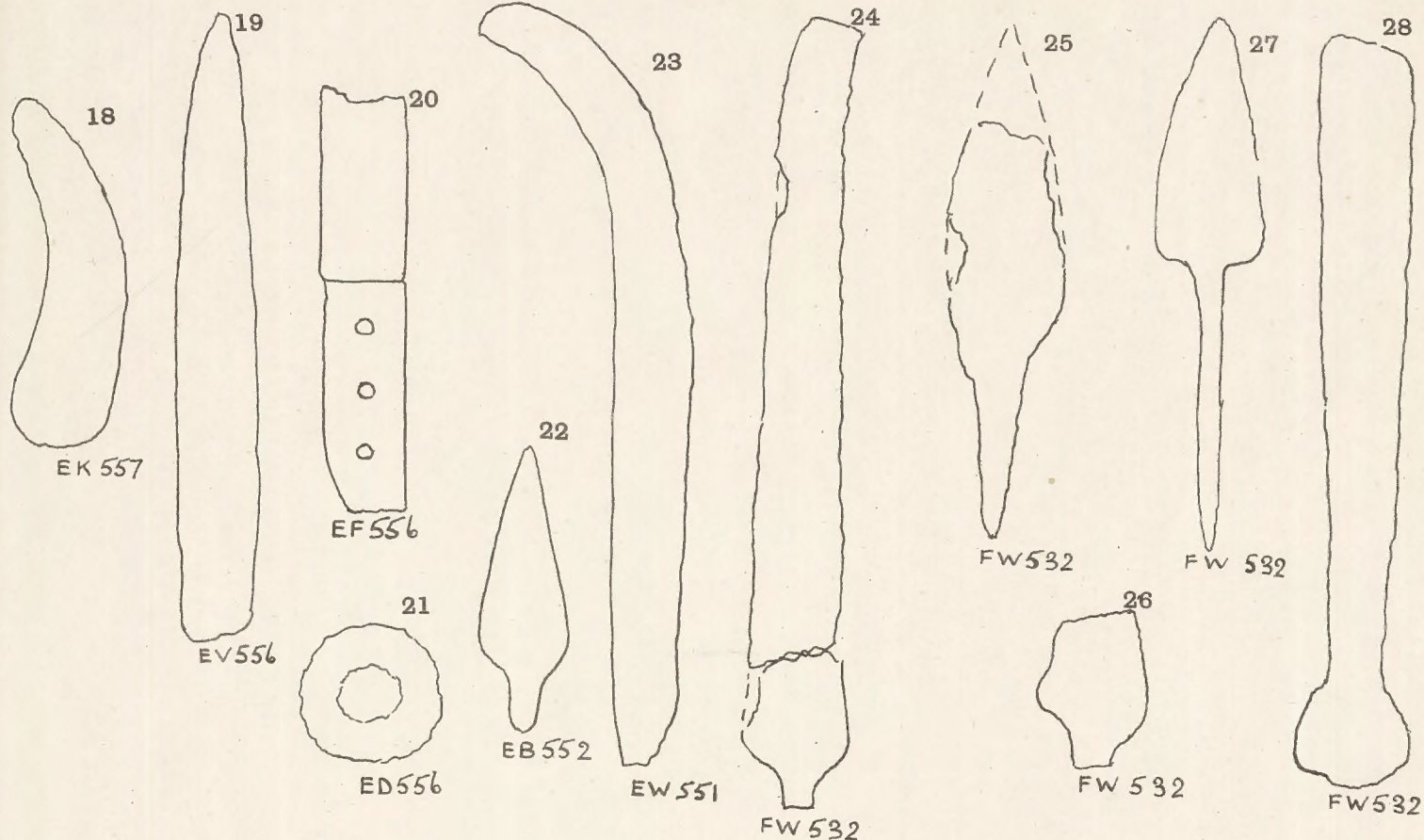


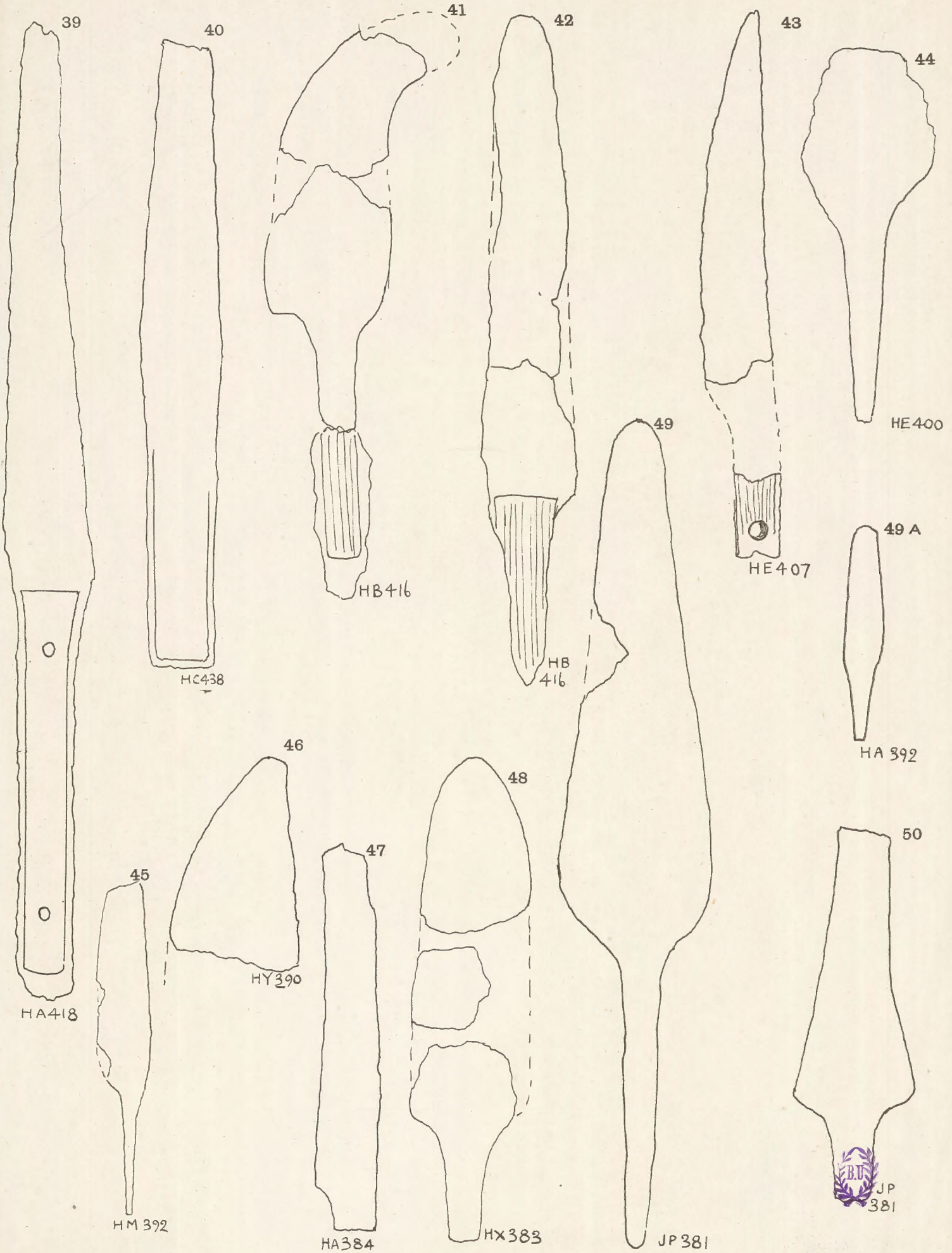


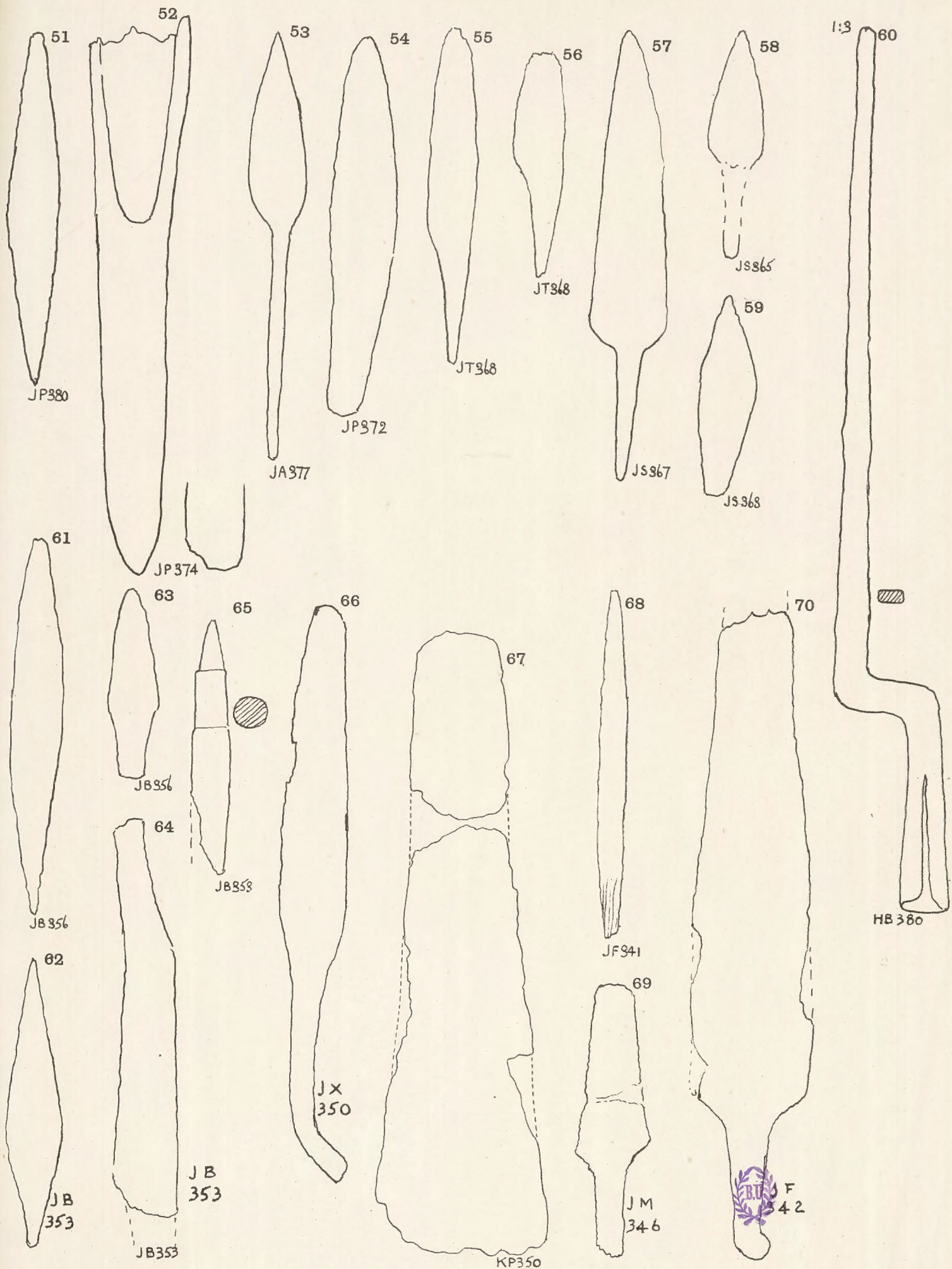


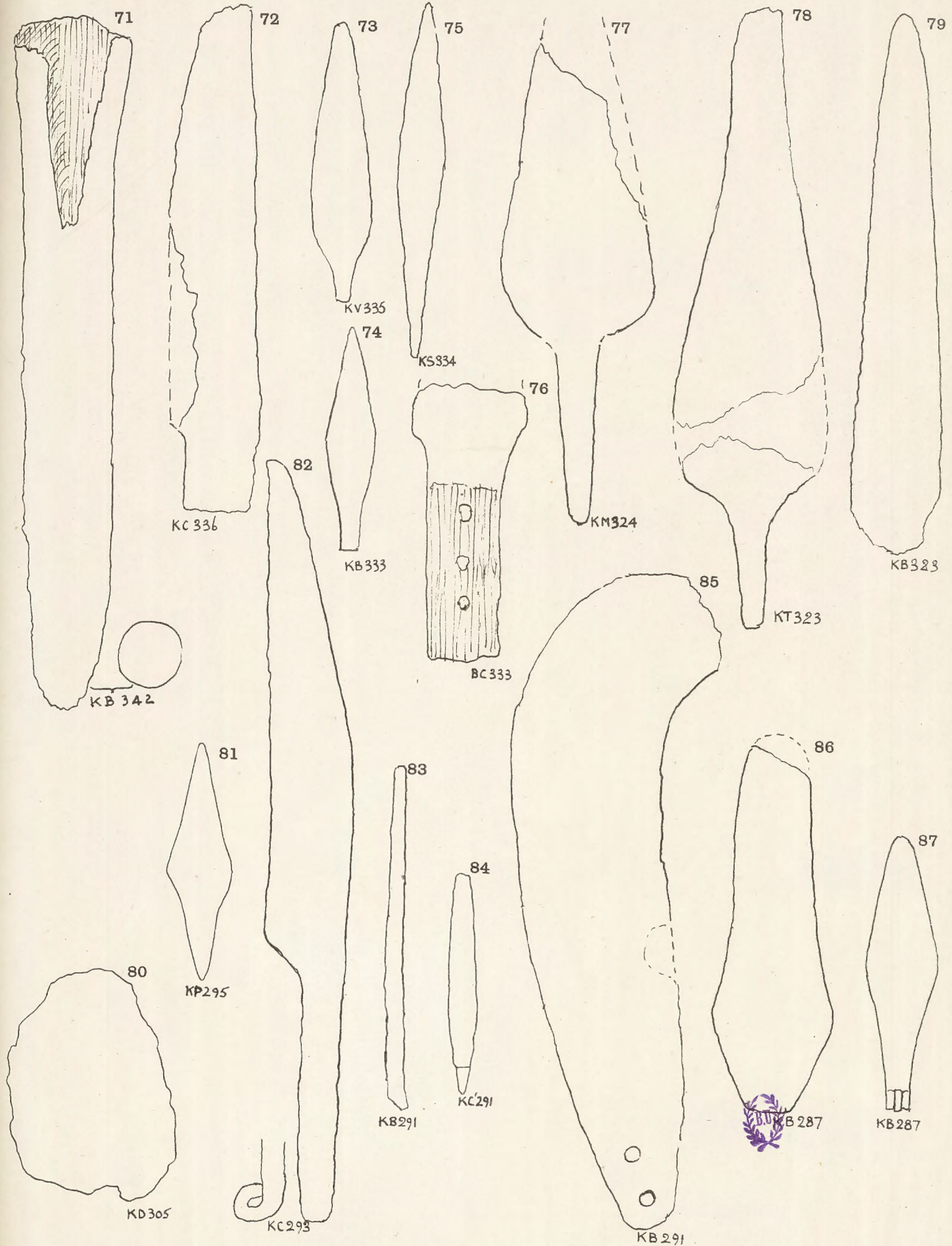


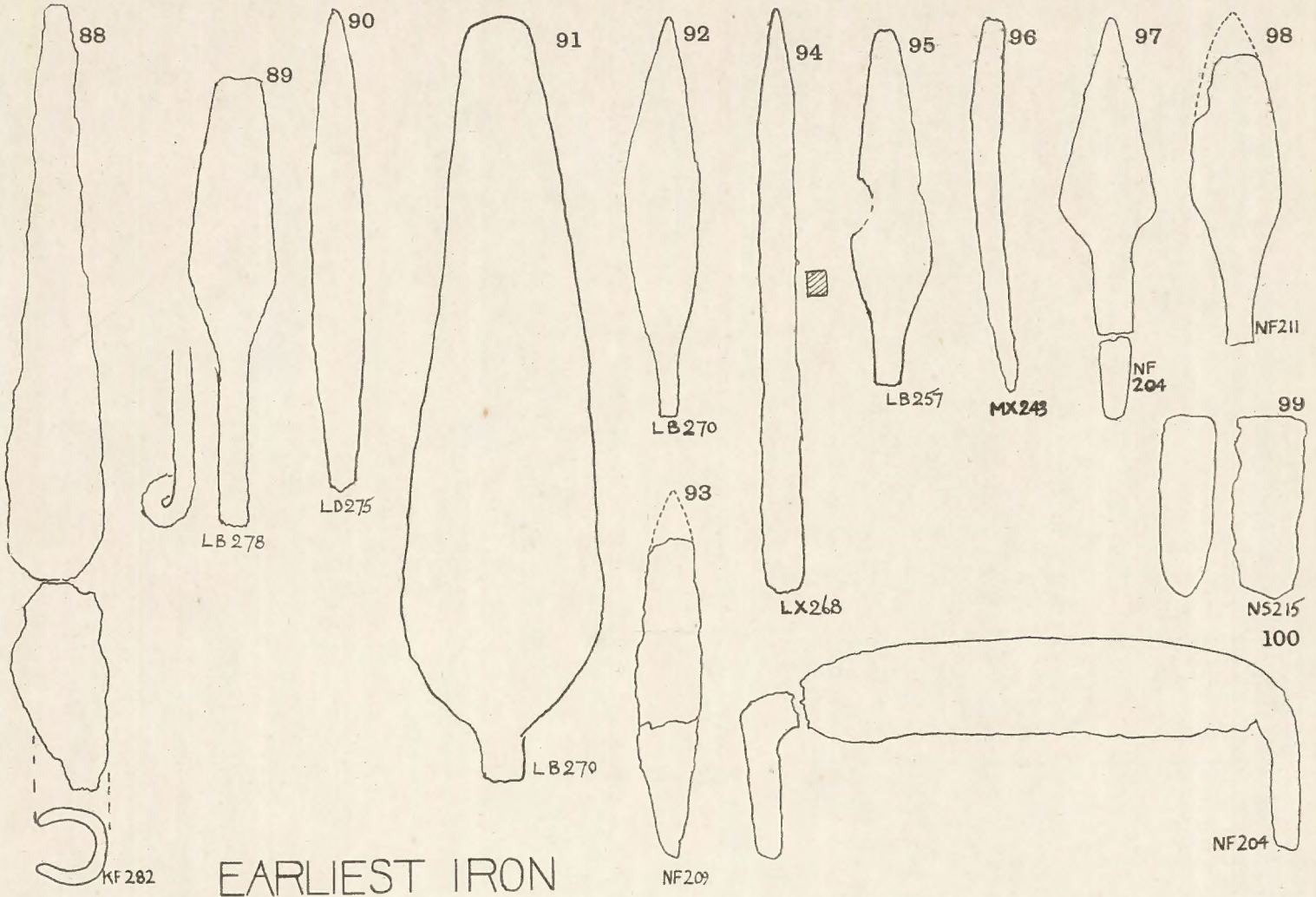








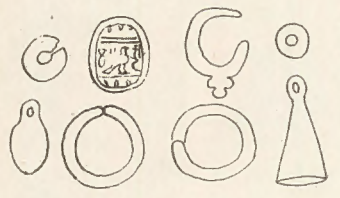




EARLIEST IRON

BURIALS BY ROAD

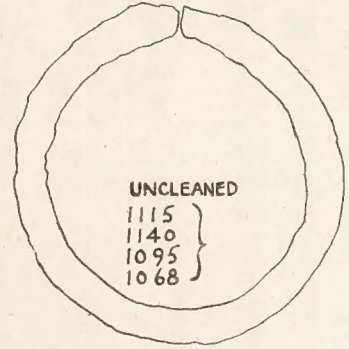
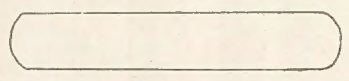
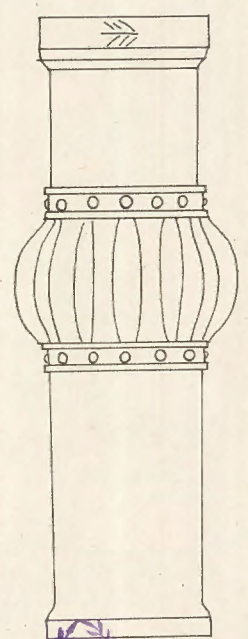
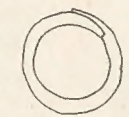
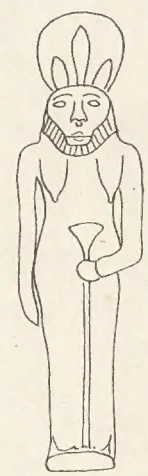
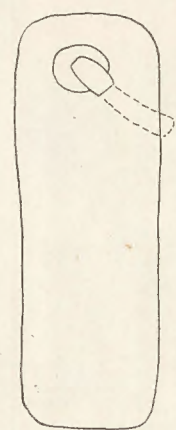
BURIALS 1 MILE S.W. OF POLICE



POTTERY
 36 B⁶
 53 J⁴
 54 J³
 59 V⁵

DISH 3A

SCARABS
 67-77



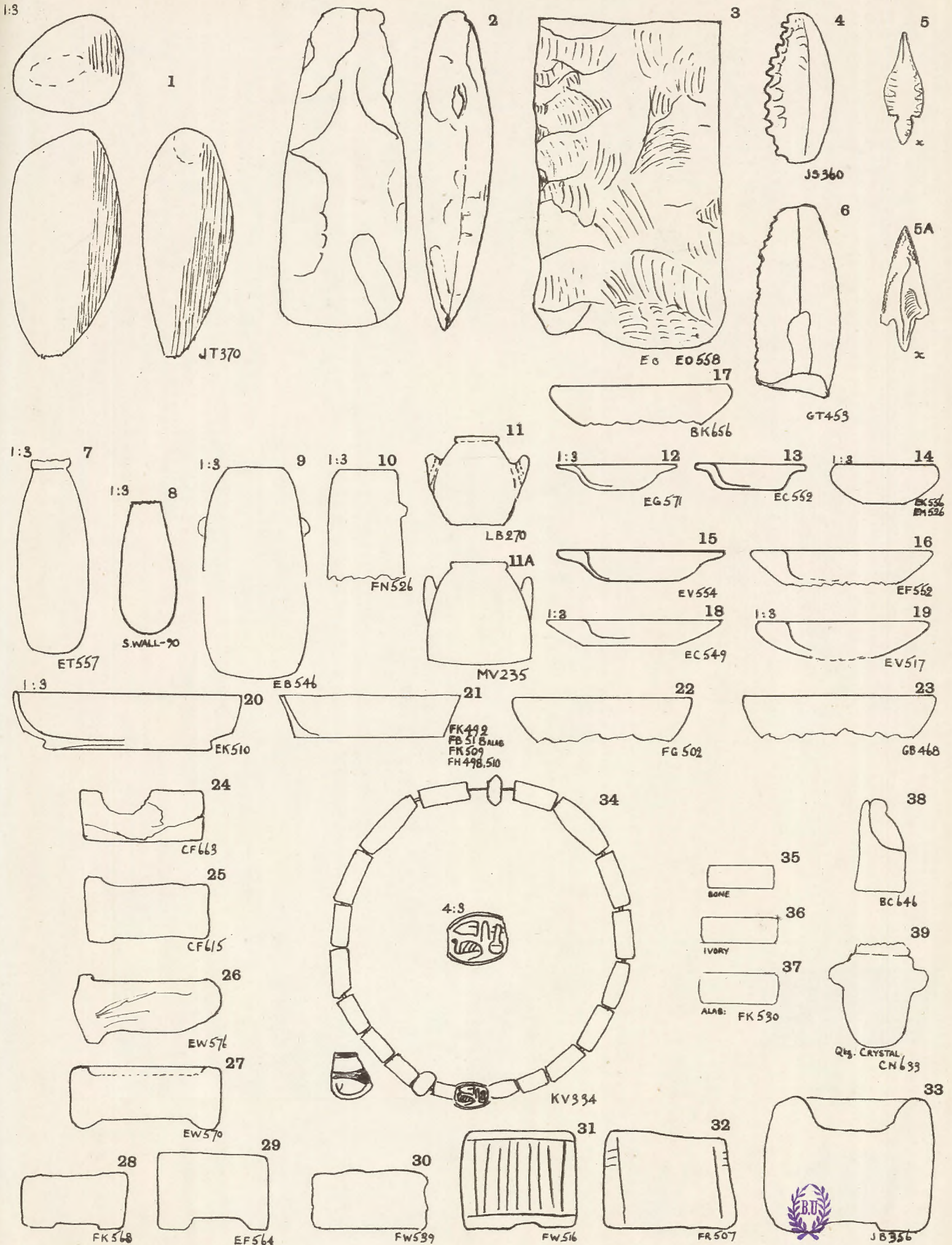
UNCLEANED
 1115
 1140
 1095
 1068

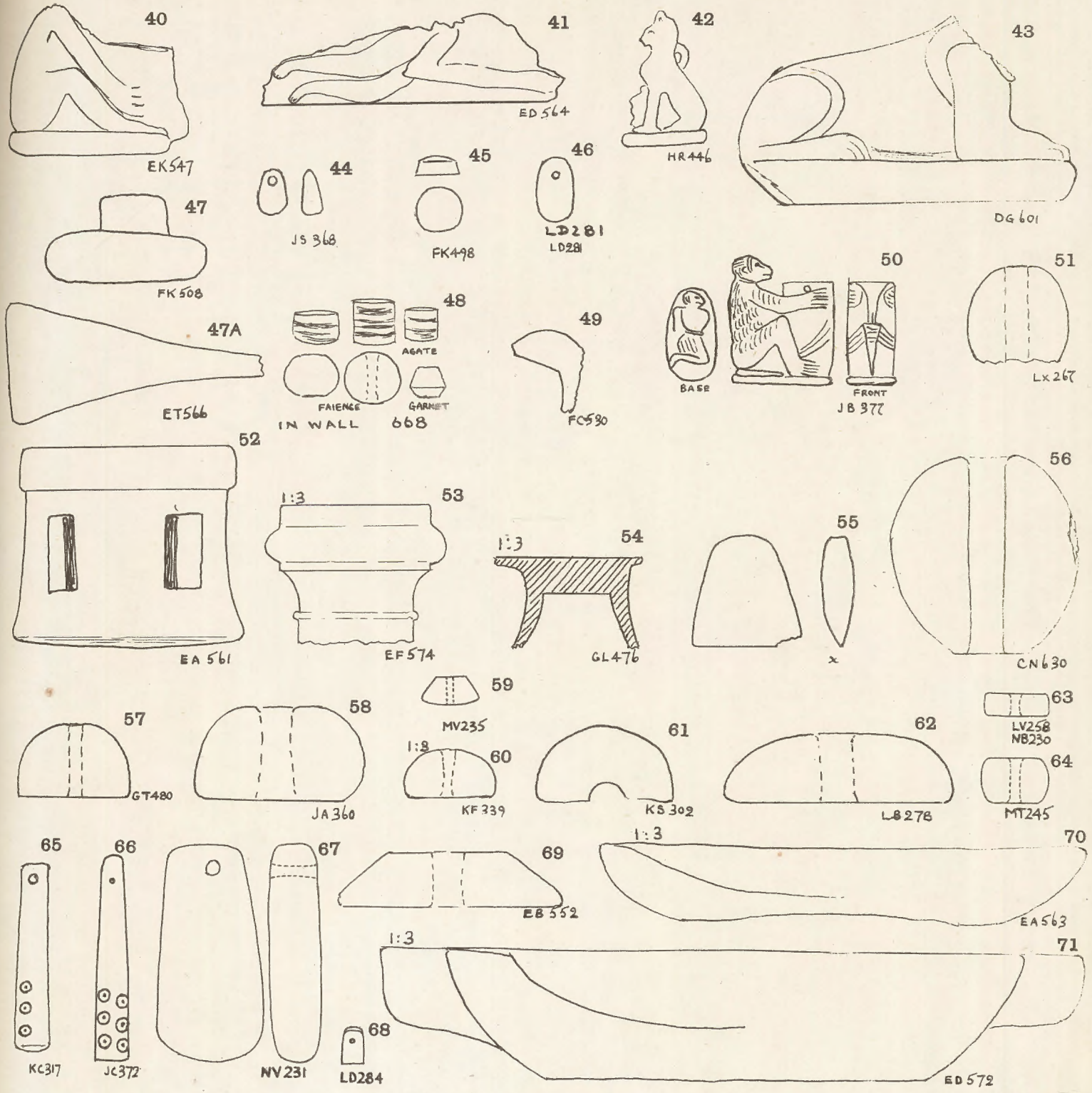
SANDSTONE
 E LOOP

RED ON
 PALE RED
 NABATHIN

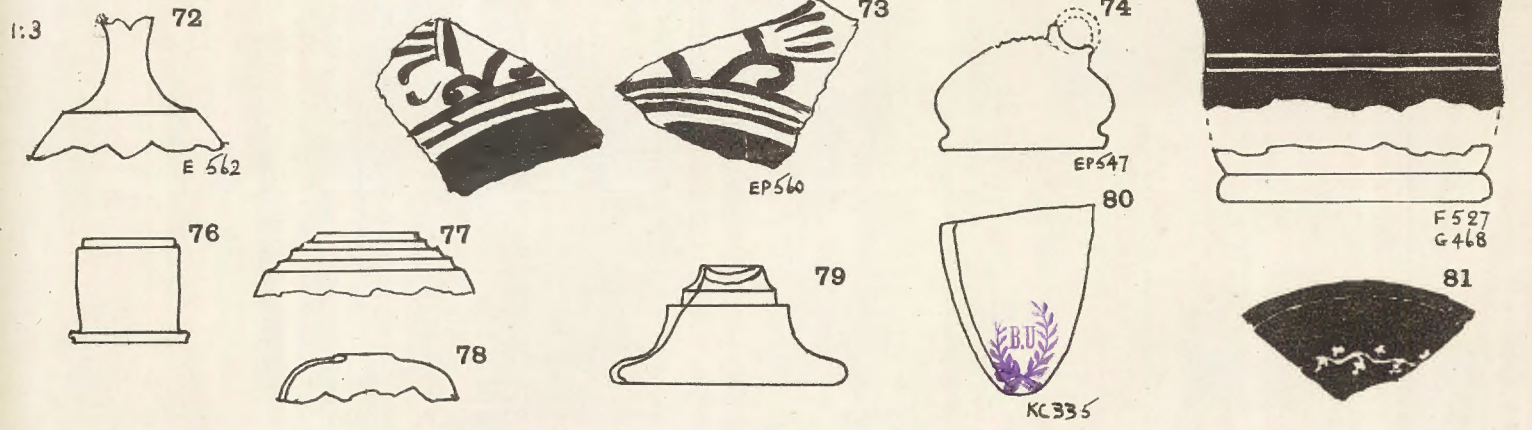
GR² WT, SLACK

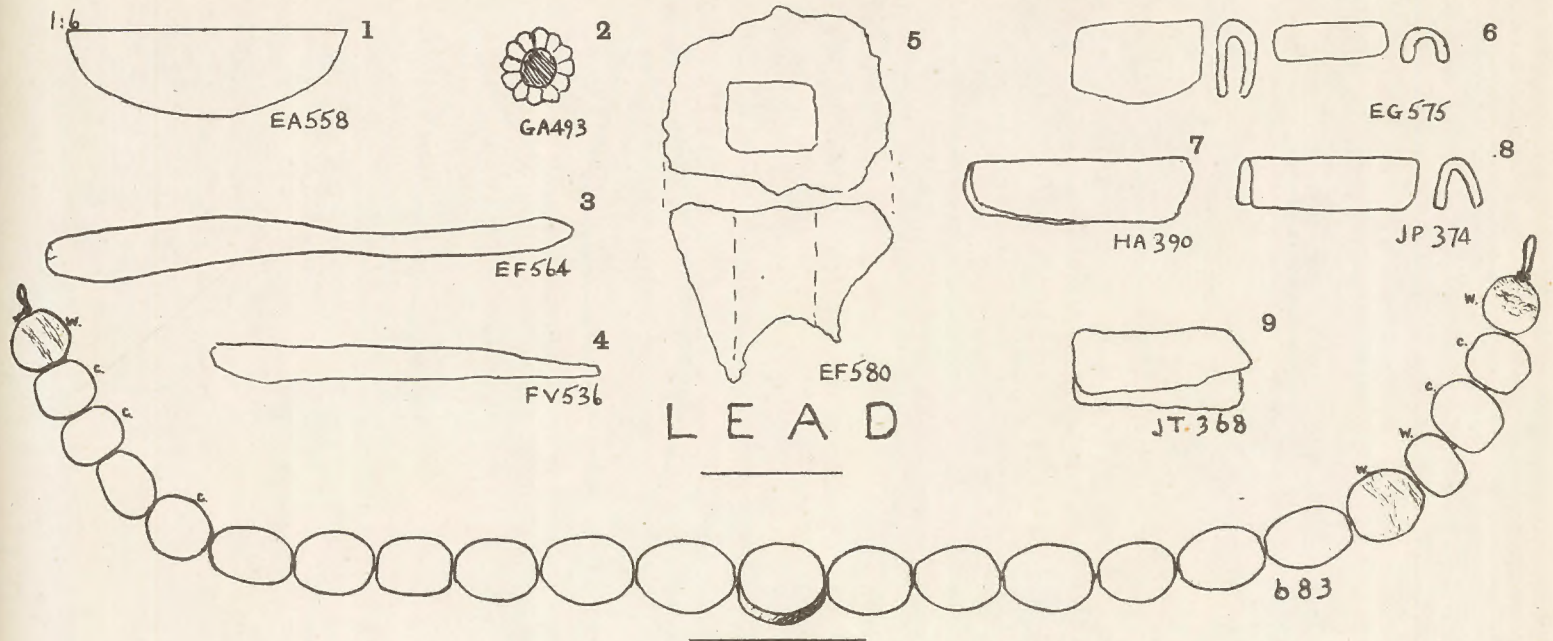
BRONZE



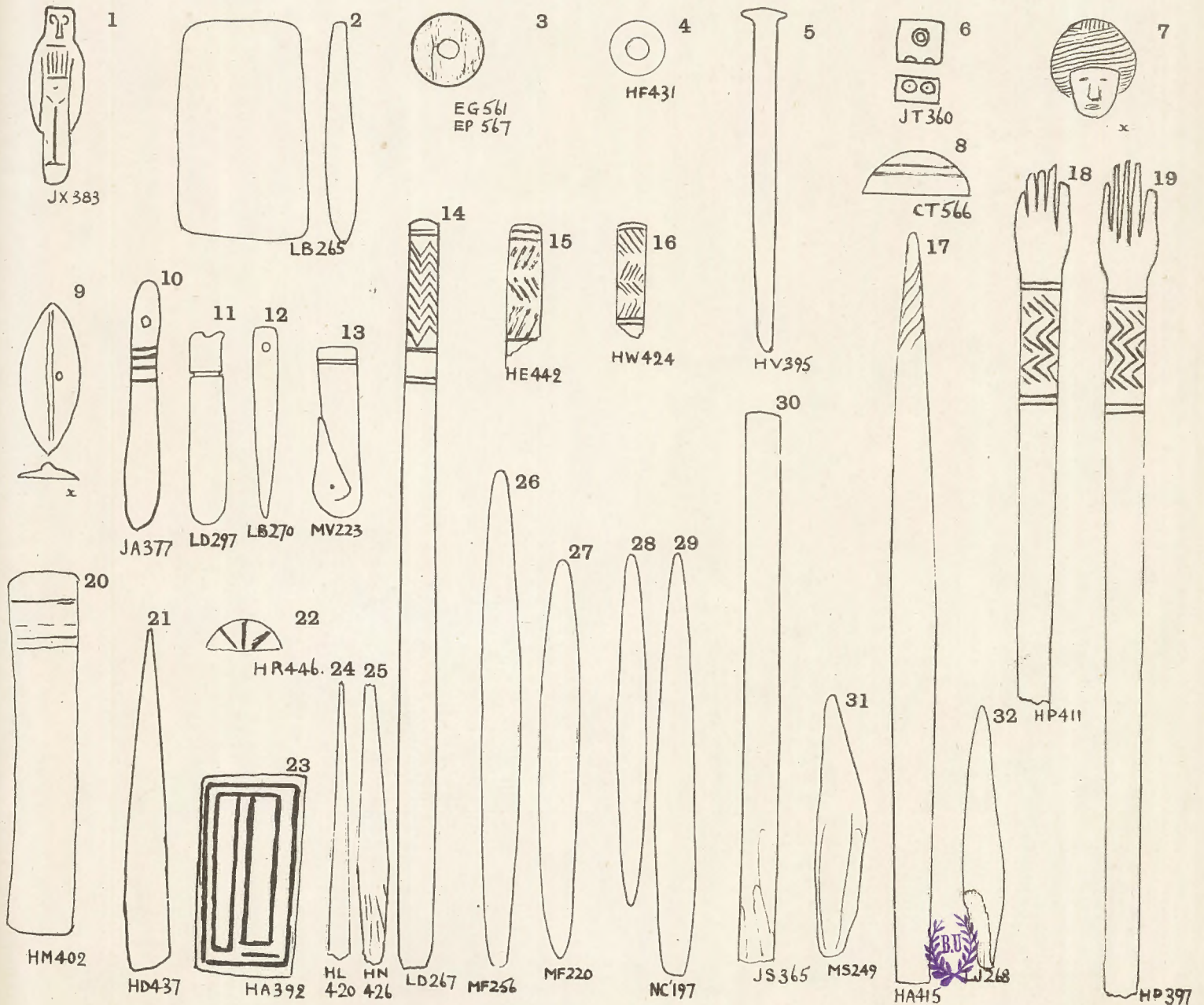


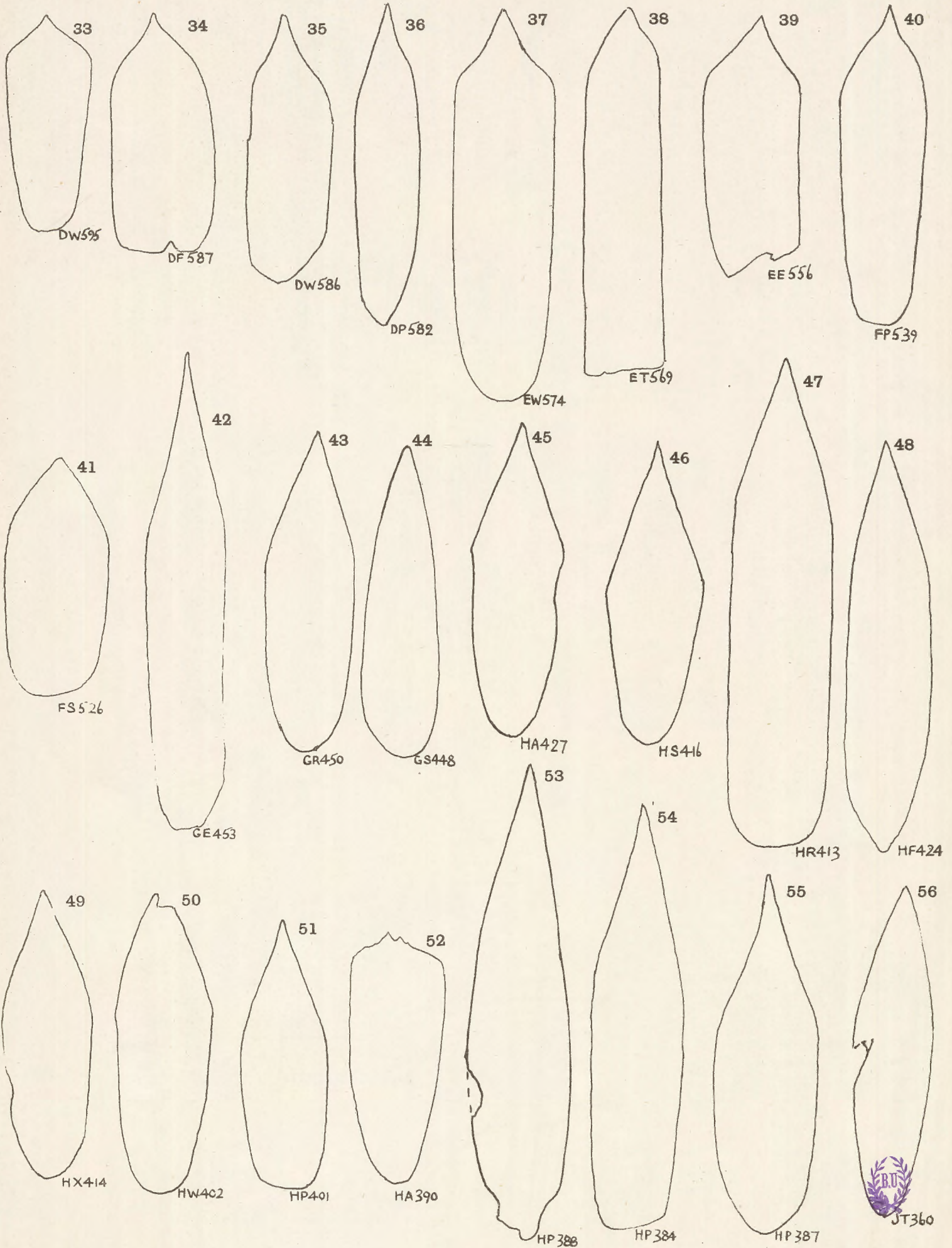
BLACK GREEK POTTERY



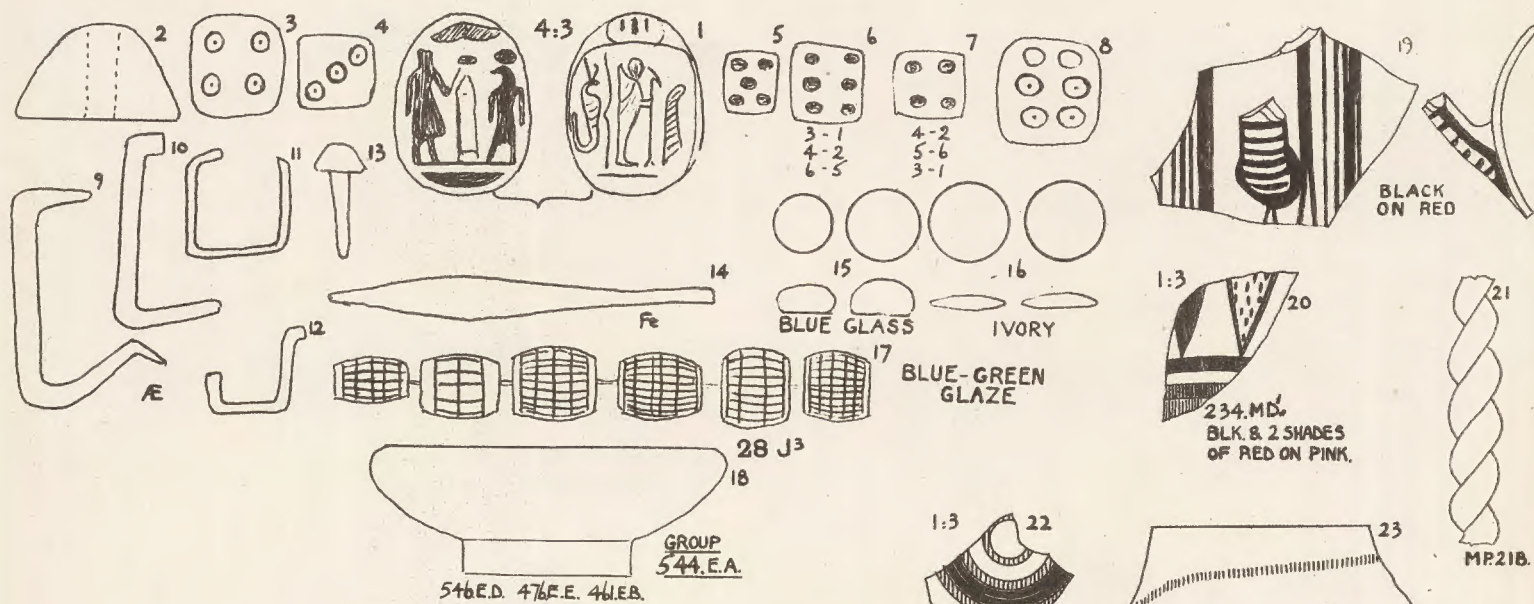


BONE

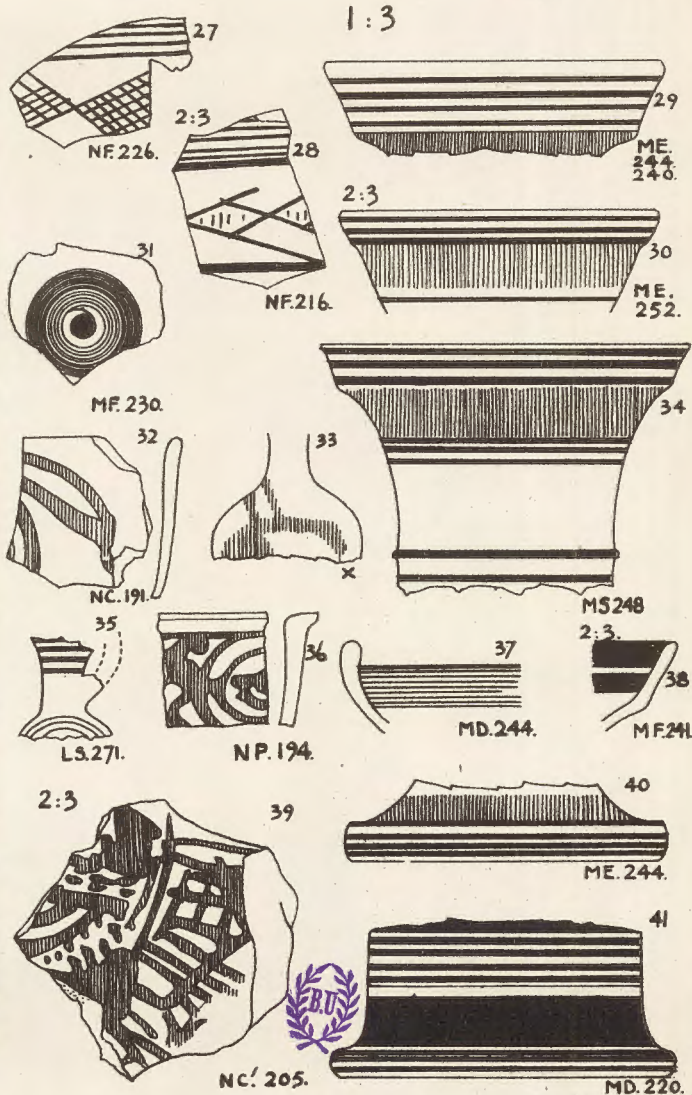
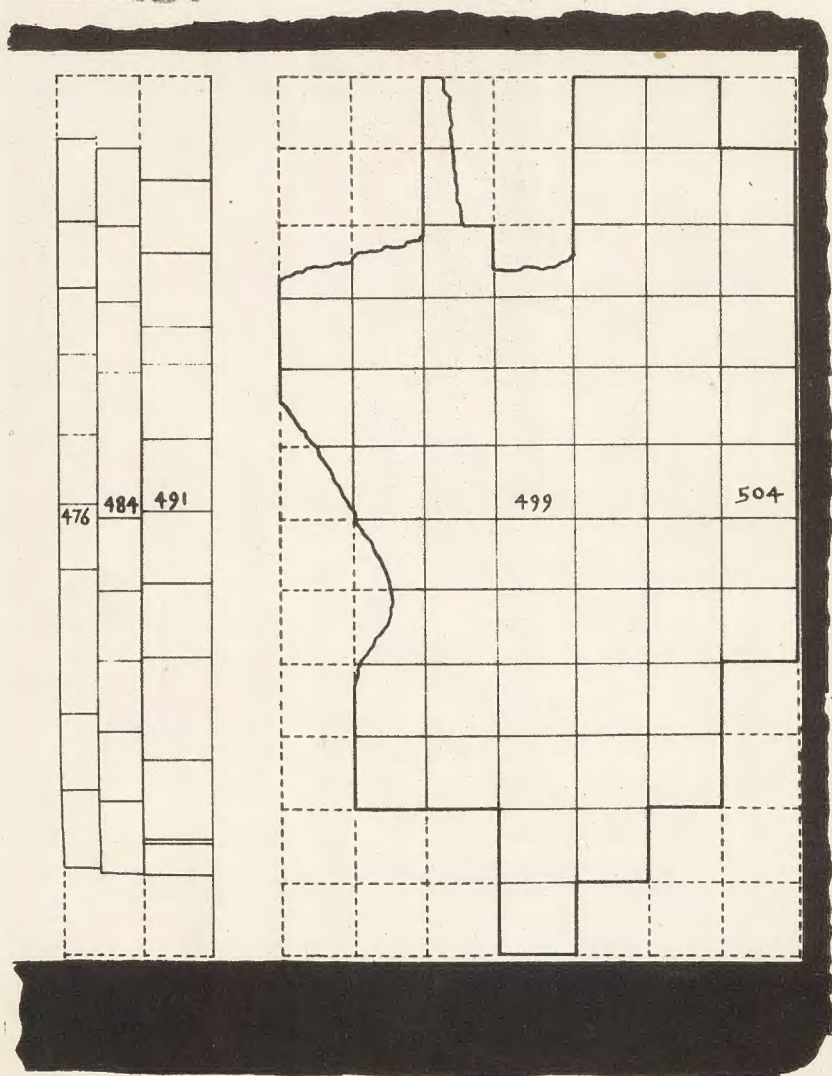
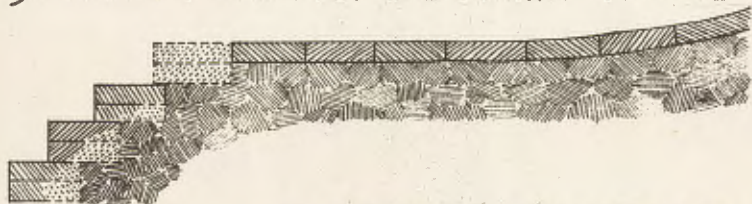


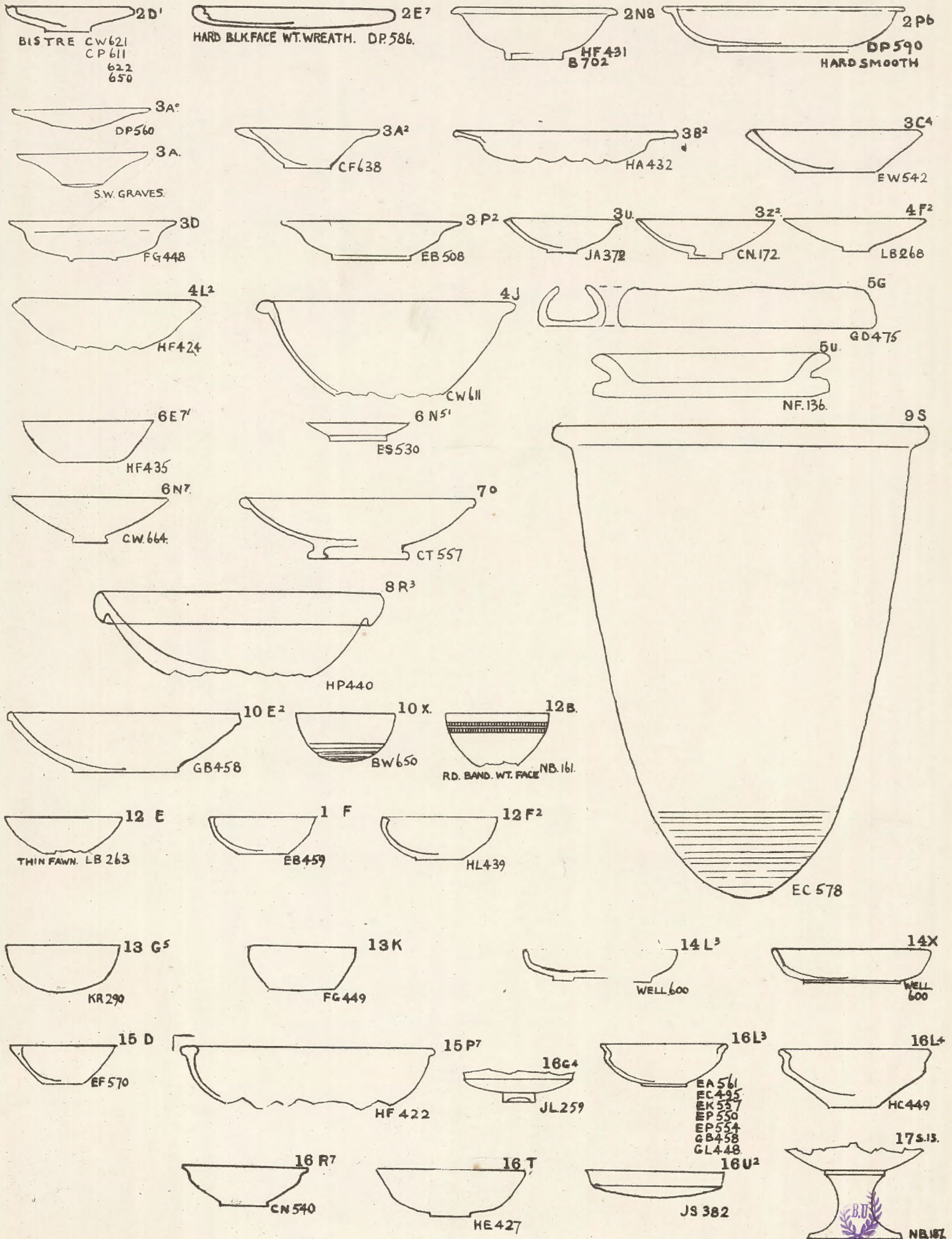


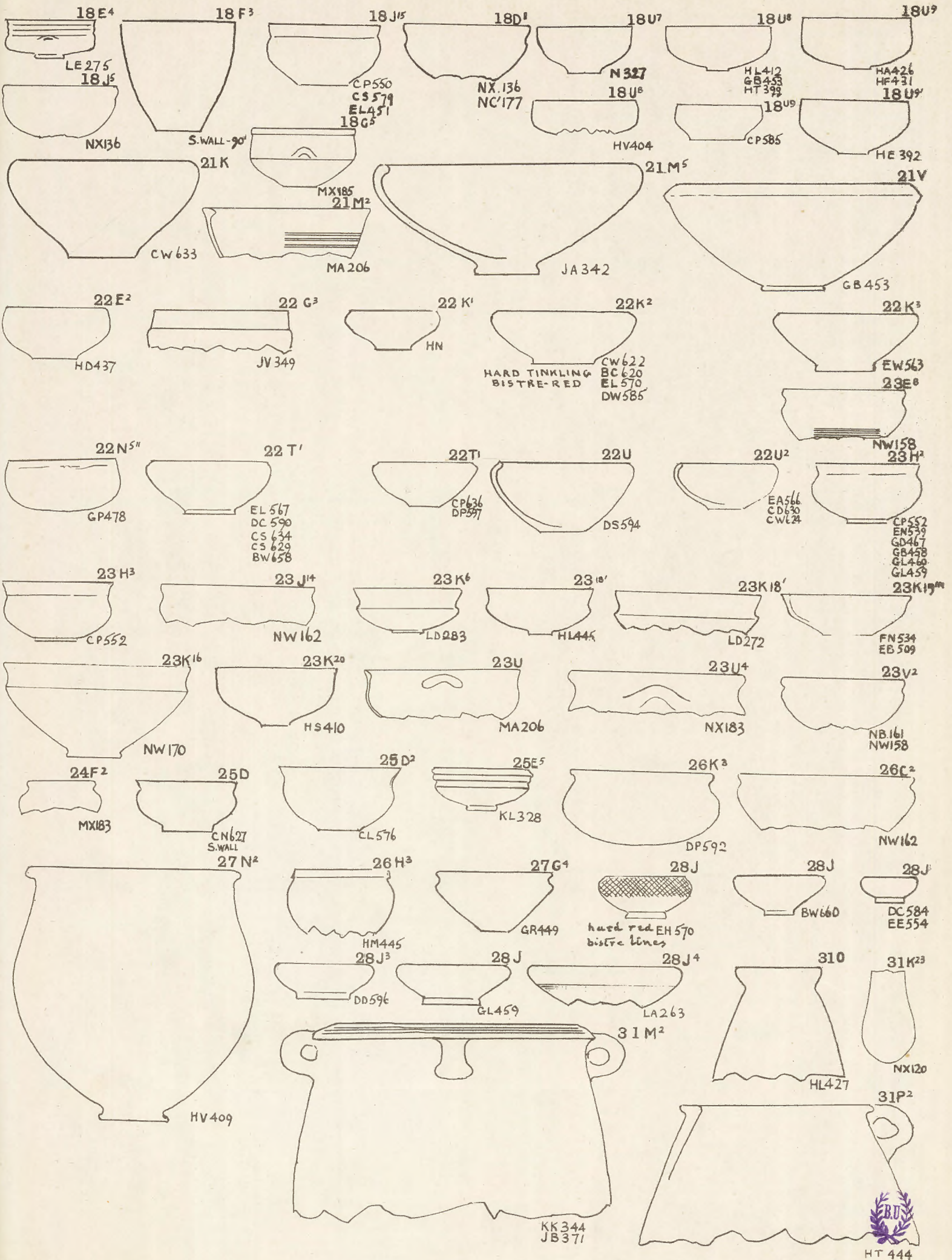


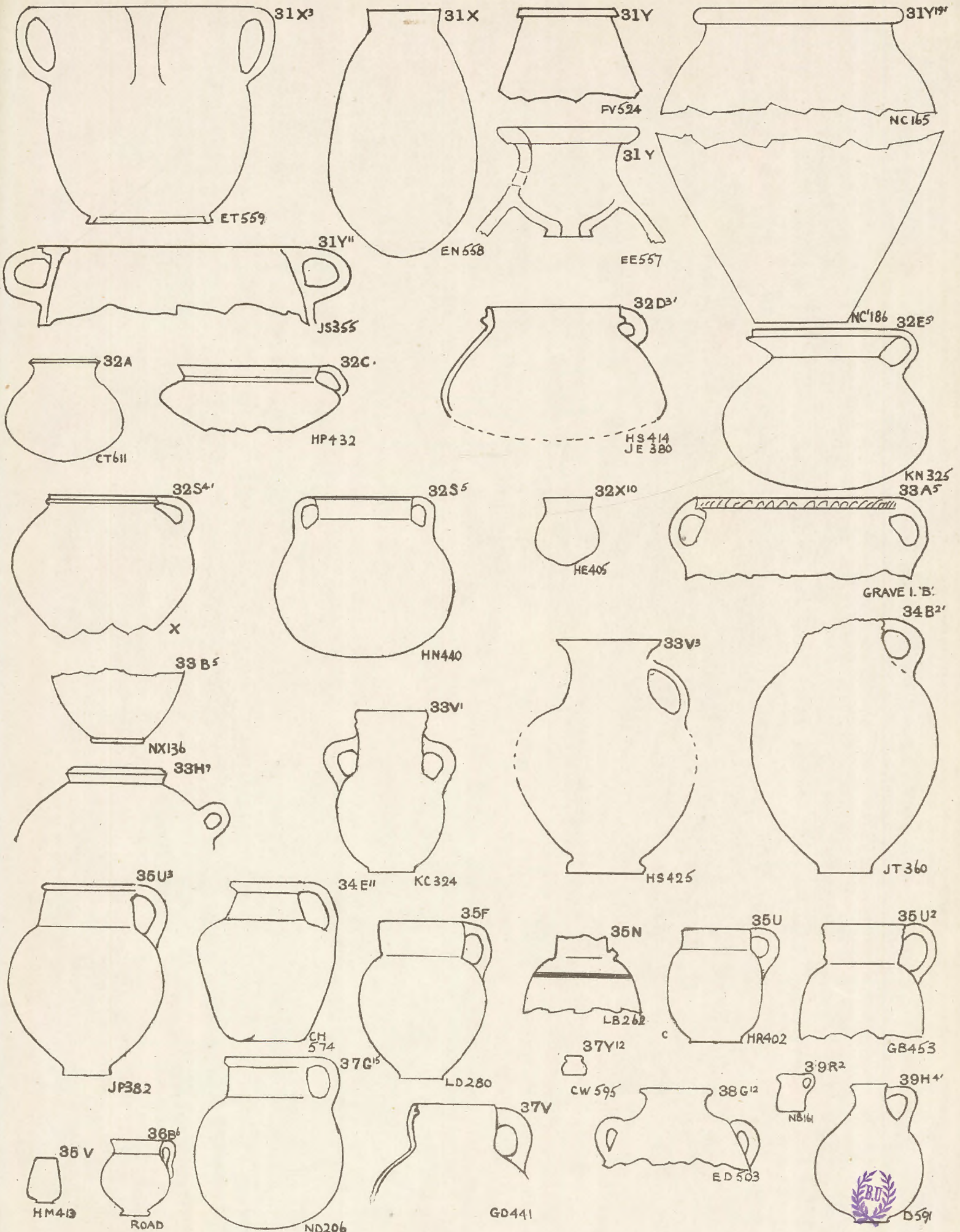


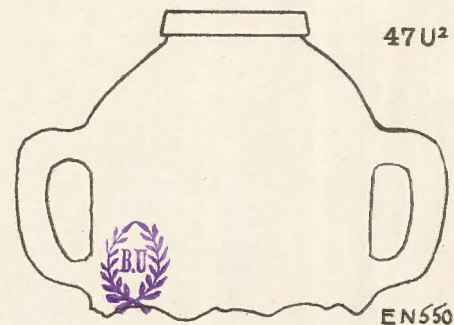
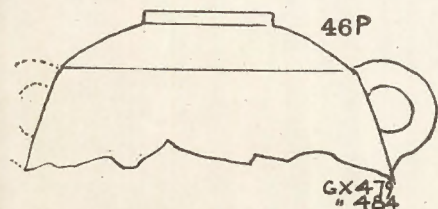
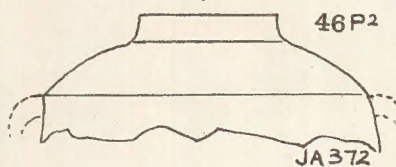
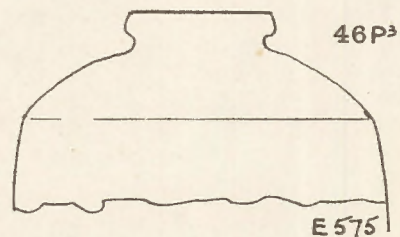
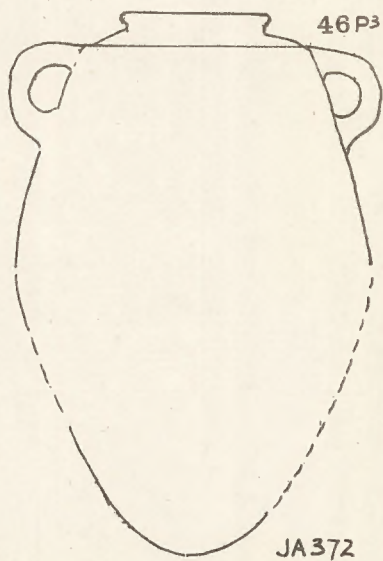
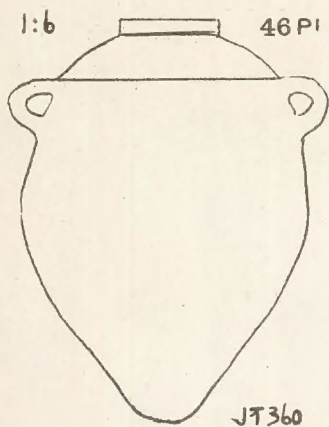
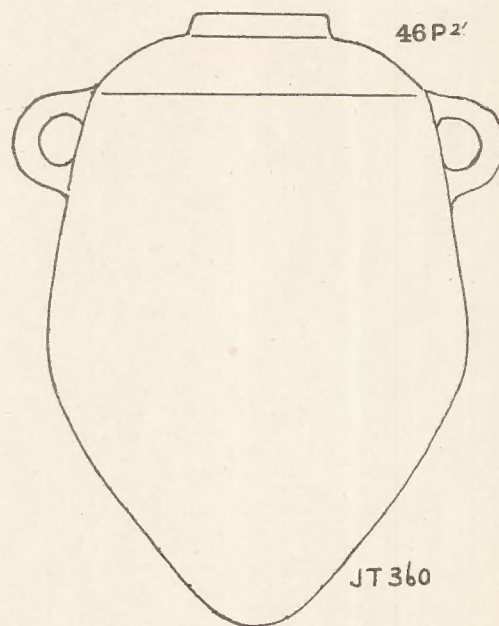
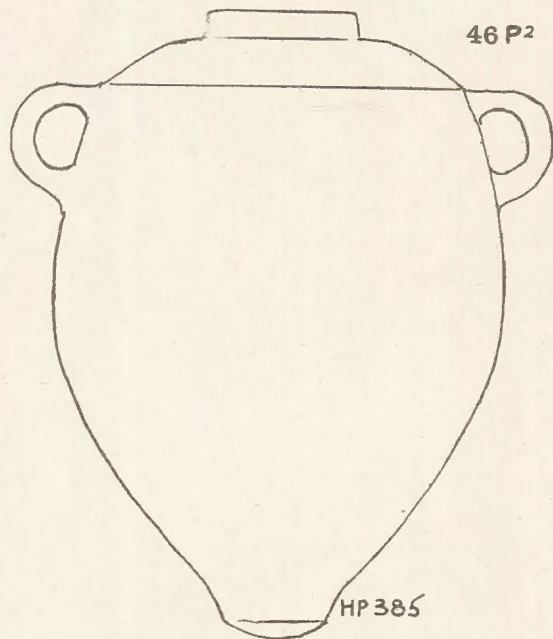
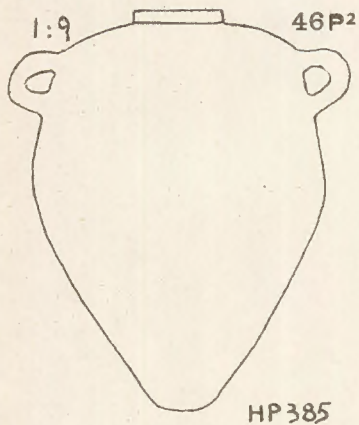
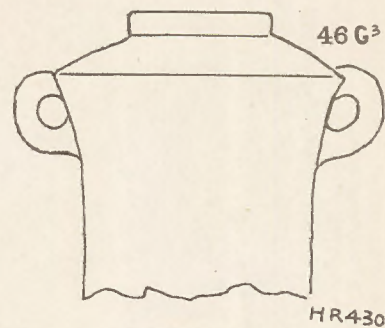
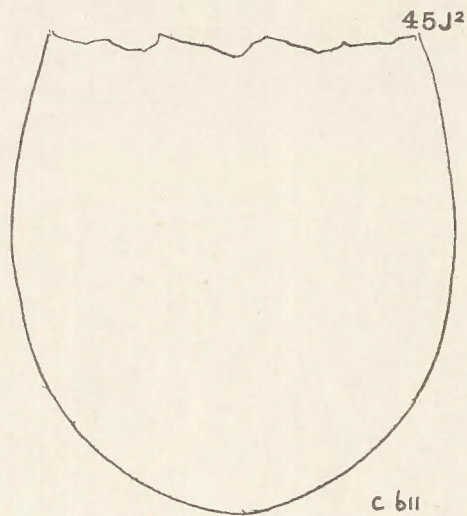
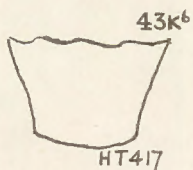
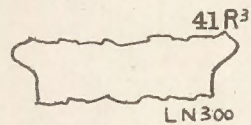
3:50 SECTION AND PLAN BABYLONIAN SHRINE

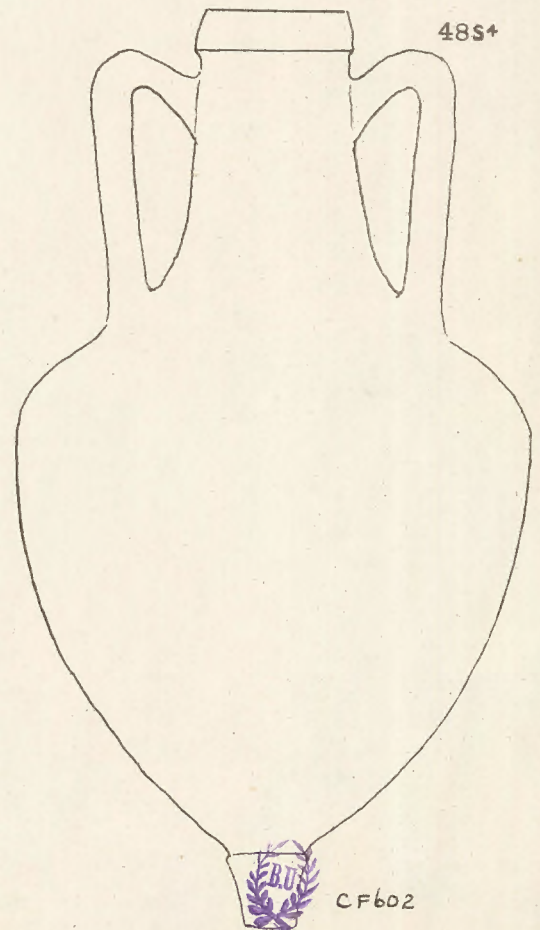
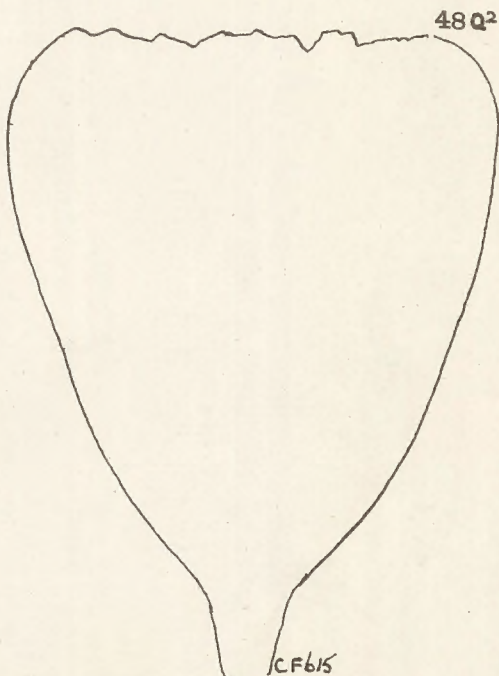
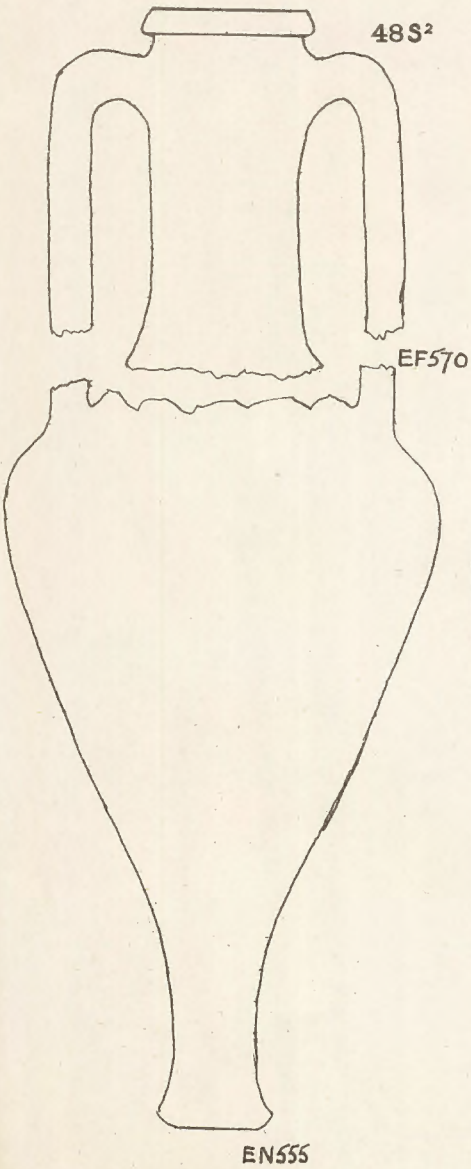
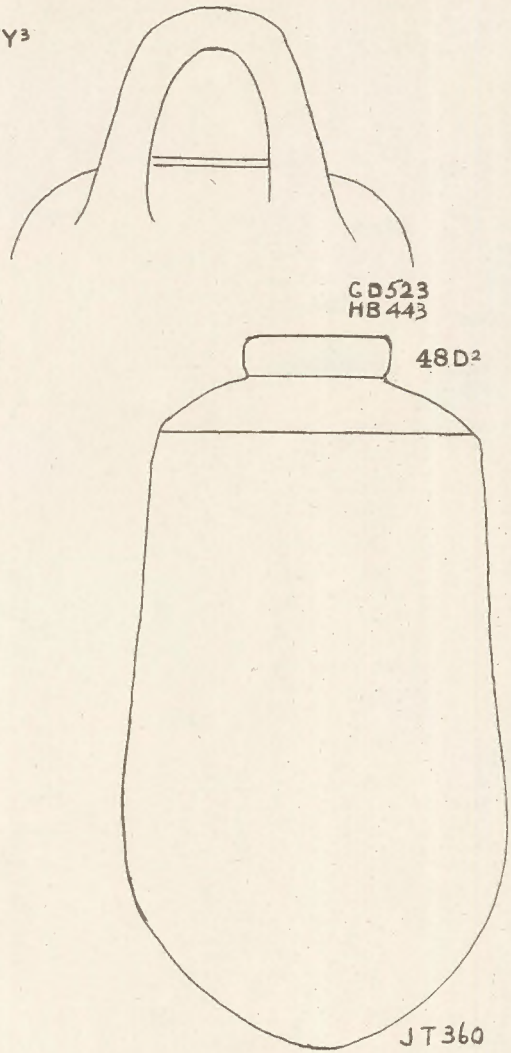
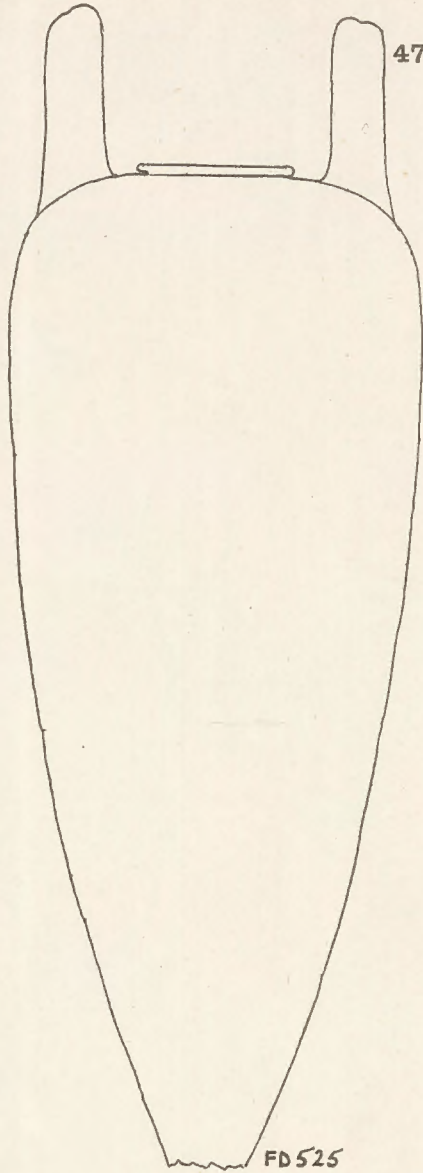
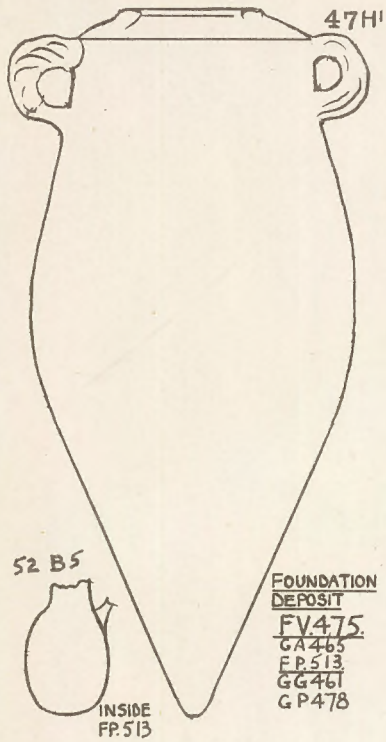


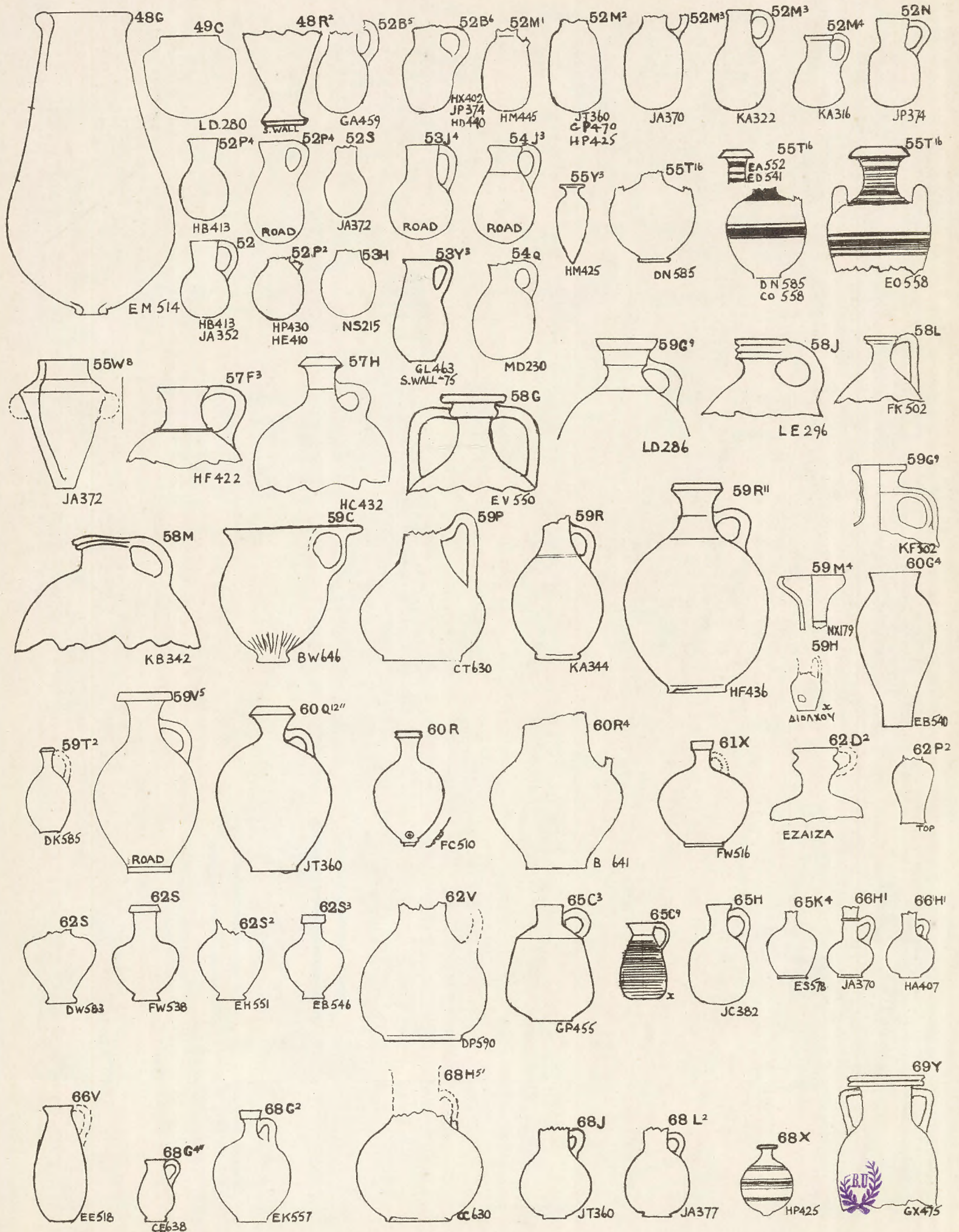


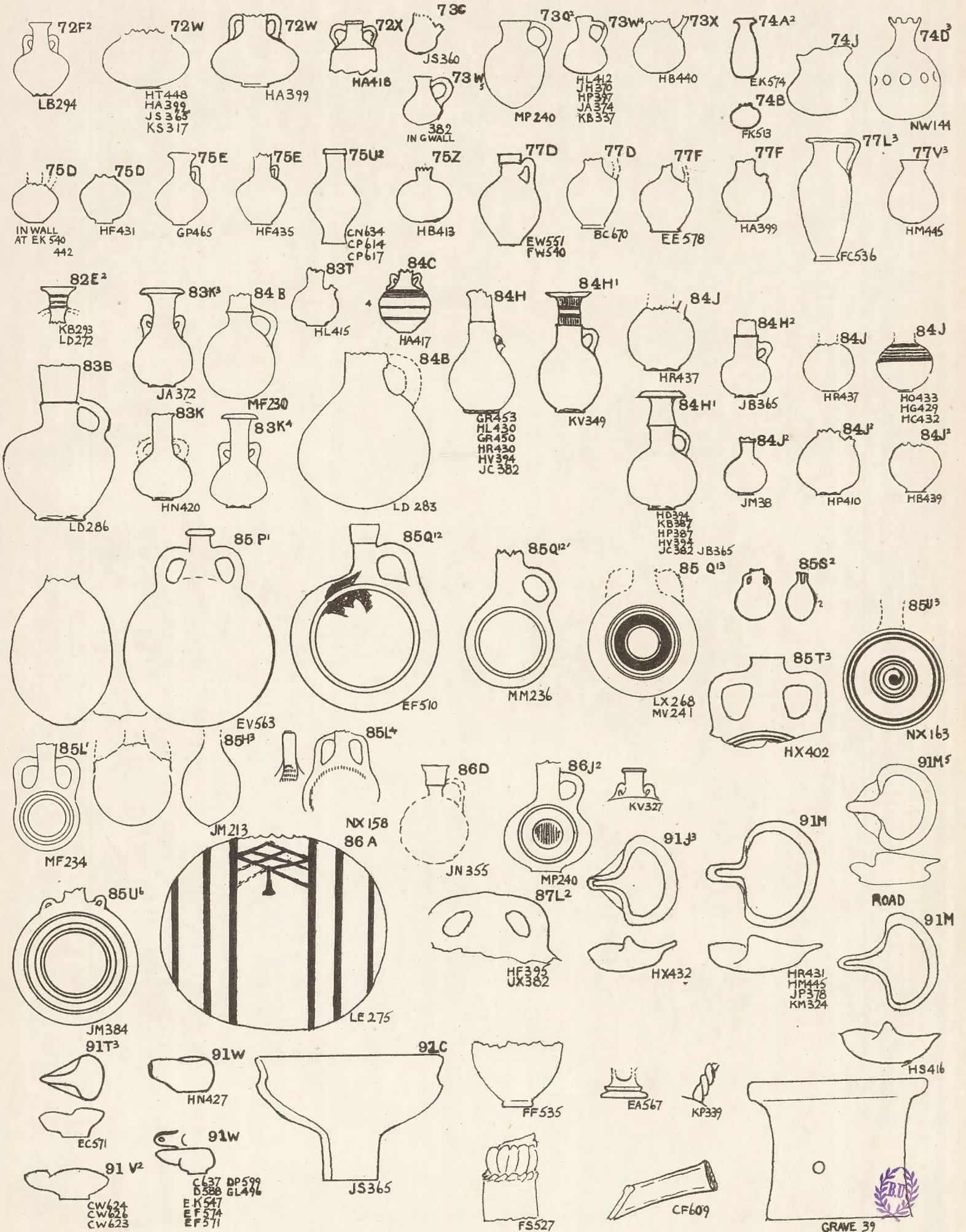


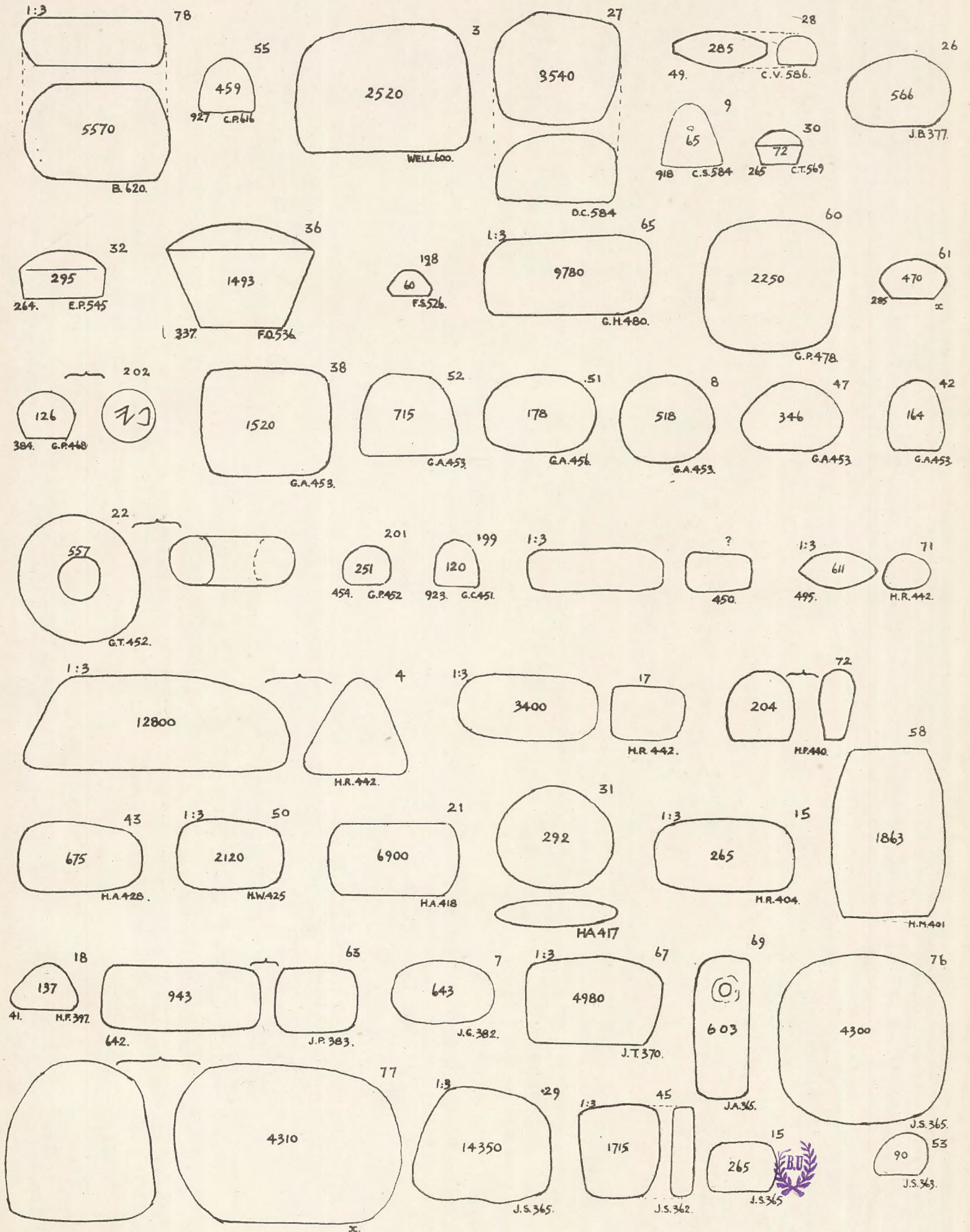


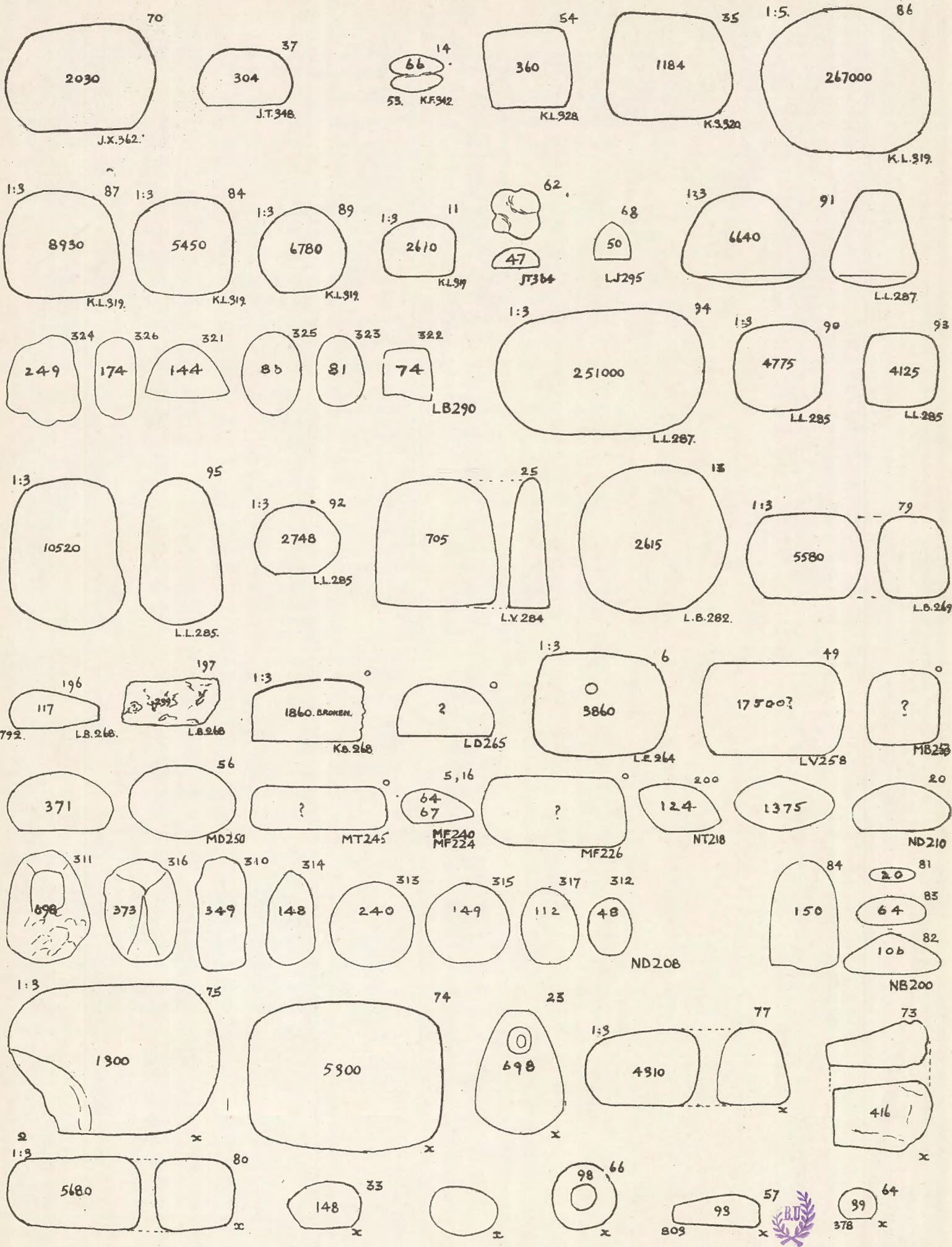












PE YEM						NECEF						GROUPS								
6195	HAEMT	NUG	58	1/2	116	KK 335	6241	HAEMT	378	39	1/4	156	x	DARIC						
96	LIME ST	792	117	1	117	LB 268	42	QUARTZ	PEBBLE	164	1	164	GA 454	6281		NATURAL	20	1	20	NB 200
97	HAEMT	NUG	239	2	119.5	LB 268	43	BK.LIMS		675	4	168.7	HA 428	82			106	5	21.2	
98	HAEMT		60	1/2	120	FS 526	44	PEBBLE		169	1	169	GA 453	83			64	3	21.3	
99	HAEMT	923	120	1	120	CG 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.SYENITE		267000	2M	133.5	
2	PINK L ^M	384	126	1	126	GP 468	47	W ^L LIM ST	PEBBLE	346	2	173	GA 459	87	QUARTZ		8930	66 2/3	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			137.5	
6	LIME ST		3860	30	128.6	LE 264	51	W ^T PEBBLE		178	1	178	GA 459	90	FLINT		4775	36	132.6	LL 285
7	BASALT		643	5	128.6	JG 382	52	HAEMT	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	HAEMT	NUG.	90	1/2	180	JS 363	92	LIME ST		2748	20	137.4	
9	CLASS	918	65	1/2	130	CS 584	54	RED JASP.		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		260	20	13	
15	HAEMT		265	2	132.5	JS 365	60	QTZOSE		2250	12	188	GP 478	98			40	3	13.3	
16			67	1/2	134	MF 224	61	BK.LIM ST	285	470	2 1/2	188	x	99			80	6	13.3	
17	BRECCIA		3400	25	136	HR 442	62	HAEMT		47	1/4	188	JT 364	6300			107	8	13.4	
STATER						BEQA						QEDET								
6218	W ^L 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	HAEMT		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						BEQA						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	HAEMT		50	1/4	200	LJ 295	9			15	3	5.0	
24	HAEMT	GROUND NUG.	47	1/3	141	JT 364	69	BK.LIM ST		603	3	201	JA 365			UNIT	465	x	30	139.5
25	LIME ST	CUT	705	5	141	LV 284	70	FLINT		2030	10	203	JX 363	6310			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			698	5	139.6	
27	LEAD		3540?	25	141.6	DC 584	72	FLINT		204	1	204	HP 440	12			48	1/3	144	
28	?	490	285	2	142.5	CV 586	73	HAEMT		416	2	208	x	13			240	5/8	144	
29	FLINTY		14330	100	143.3	JS 365	SELA						14			148	1	148		
30	LIME ST		265	72	1/2	ET 569	6274	BASALT	CYL ^R	5300	25	212	x	15			149	1	149	
31	PEBBLE	GROUND	292	2	146	HM 417	75	SAND ST		21300?	100	213	x	16			373	2 1/2	149.2	
32	BASALT	264	295	2	147.5	EP 545	76	QUARTZ	CUBE	4300	20	215	JS 365	17			112		144.9	
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		5580	25	223.2	LB 269	19			308	6	51.3	
36	BASALT		1493	10	149.3	FO 536	80	FLINT BRECCIA		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		NATURAL	74	1/2	148	
39	PEBBLE		153	1	153	GA 453	23			81	1/2	162		24			249	1/2	166	
40	PEBBLE		308	2	154	GA 453	25			86	1/2	172		25			86	1/2	172	
							6326			174	1	174		26			174	1	174	

P E Y E M

S T A T E R

5990 H. 49 72.2 1/2 44.4 E 843

No.	Material	Type	Grains	X	Unit	Place
5892	QZeose	795	57.6	1/2	115.2	TD2 895
93	Alabst	877	463.2	4	115.8	J 766
J 94			466.1	40	116.5	X
95	Haemite	797	58.3	1/2	116.6	X
J 96	Flint	axe	117.	1	117.	E 940
97	Hm.	487	58.5	1/2	117.0	H 778
98	Hm.	488	117.4	1	117.4	E 770
99	Hm.	49	117.7	1	117.7	EK 760
5900	Hm. red	693	59.2	1/2	118.4	X
1	Hm.	487	38.0	1/5	119.0	Tcx 787
2	Pottery	915b	119.1	1	119.1	J 748
3	Gold scrap		11.9	1/10	119	LAA1076
4	Hm.	497	119.1	1	119.1	TDJ 927
5	Hm.	49	19.9	1/6	119.4	G 750
6	Veinid pbble		59.7	1/2	119.4	Z
7	Hm. mug	428	59.8.7	5	119.7	X
8	Hm. red	824	59.9	1/2	119.8	J 700
9	Hm.	493	120.1	1	120.1	TDJ 727
10	Hm.	49	60.2	1/2	120.4	E 802
11	Wt limst	422	60.3	1/2	120.6	E 835
J 12	Hm.		121.	1	121	E 770
13	Hm.	465	60.6	1/2	121.2	E 835
14	Pottery	915b	182.4	1 1/2	121.6	ED 800

No.	Material	Type	Grains	X	Unit	Place
5942	H.		49		134.9	1
43	Lime		575		135.0	1
M 44	H.		497		450.7	10/3
45	H. plug				135.3	10
46	H.		49		677.0	5
J 47					679.0	50
48	H.		489		13 607	10
49	H.		485		136.1	1
50	H.		49		684	1/2
51	H.				46	1/3
52	Bk clay				138	1
J 53	H.				138.4	10

No.	Material	Type	Grains	X	Unit	Place
91	H.		493		29.0	1/5
92	Wt lime		425		29.0	1/5
J 93	Sandst				72.50	50
94	H.		497		290.0	2
J 95					582.0	40
96	H.		645		145.7	1
97	H.		49		291.8	2
98	QZeose		49		29.2	1/5
99	AE		36		73.0	1/2
6000	H.		49		292.3	2
1	H.		49		292.1	2
2	H.		924		730.7	5
3	H.		497		731.8	5
4	Pottery		915a		146.3	1
J 5					293.0	20
6	H.				49	1/3
7	Hard Steatite		370		1471.8	10
J 8	H.				739.	5
9	Gy. limst		898		147.7	1
10	Lime				2960.	20
11	H.		485		148.1	1
12	Steatite		907		296.3	2
13	H.		mug		148.9	1
14	H.		497		448.6	3
J 15					5980	40
16	H.		497		74.8	1/2
17	H.		497		748.9	5
18					75	1/2
J 19	H.		497		450	3
20	H.		798		75.2	1/2
21	AE		423		75.2	1/2
22	Bk jasp		870		752.8	5
J 23	H.				604	4
24	H.		50		151.2	1
25	Red lime		785		302.5	2
26	H.		49		76.2	1/2
27	Rebela		ent		152.5	1
28	H.		49		152.6	1
29	Gy. limst		422		152.9	1
30	H.		49		153.1	1
6031	limst				3076	20

Q E D E T

No.	Material	Type	Grains	X	Unit	Place
54	H. red				26	1/5
55	soft				27	1/5
56			919		14	1/10
57	AE case				269.3	2
58	Alabst		923		694.7	5
59	H.		mug		138.7	1
60	Flint		874		277.5	2
J 61	Basalt				278.0	20
62	H.		869		279.0	2
J 63	H.				2797.	20
64	H.		49		69.6	1/2
65	Gy. qtz		836		69.8	1/2
J 66	H.				70.	1/2
67	H.		498		701.1	5
J 68	H.				5615.	40
69	H. argyl		870		702.9	5
J 70	limst				5640	40
J 71	Alabst				283	2
72	H.		49		1420.7	10
73	H.		49		285.0	2
M 74	Basalt				285.	2
J 75	Quartz				714	5
76	H.		mug		142.9	1
J 77					7150	50
78	H.		497		715.6	5
79	H.		339		286.7	2
80	H.		922		717.1	5
81	AE		353		286.9	2
82	H.		mug		143.5	1
J 83	H.				287	2
84	limst		494		719.3	5
J 85	H.		mug		576.	4
86	limst		83		144.0	1
87	H.		49		720.4	5
88	H.		485		1443.6	10
89	H.		487		288.6	2

No.	Material	Type	Grains	X	Unit	Place
91	H.		493		29.0	1/5
92	Wt lime		425		29.0	1/5
J 93	Sandst				72.50	50
94	H.		497		290.0	2
J 95					582.0	40
96	H.		645		145.7	1
97	H.		49		291.8	2
98	QZeose		49		29.2	1/5
99	AE		36		73.0	1/2
6000	H.		49		292.3	2
1	H.		49		292.1	2
2	H.		924		730.7	5
3	H.		497		731.8	5
4	Pottery		915a		146.3	1
J 5					293.0	20
6	H.				49	1/3
7	Hard Steatite		370		1471.8	10
J 8	H.				739.	5
9	Gy. limst		898		147.7	1
10	Lime				2960.	20
11	H.		485		148.1	1
12	Steatite		907		296.3	2
13	H.		mug		148.9	1
14	H.		497		448.6	3
J 15					5980	40
16	H.		497		74.8	1/2
17	H.		497		748.9	5
18					75	1/2
J 19	H.		497		450	3
20	H.		798		75.2	1/2
21	AE		423		75.2	1/2
22	Bk jasp		870		752.8	5
J 23	H.				604	4
24	H.		50		151.2	1
25	Red lime		785		302.5	2
26	H.		49		76.2	1/2
27	Rebela		ent		152.5	1
28	H.		49		152.6	1
29	Gy. limst		422		152.9	1
30	H.		49		153.1	1
6031	limst				3076	20

No.	Material	Type	Grains	X	Unit	Place
15	Br. flint	834	1240.2	10	124.0	EJ 756
J 16			1249.		124.9	L28 995
J 17			12500	100	125.0	
18	Hm.	49	1254.6	10	54	TEK 890
19	Hm.		63	1/2	60	X
J 20	limst		1900.	15	67	X
21	limst.	923	1268.6	10	68	E 950
22	"	915	636.1	5	7.2	TT 830
J 23	Bk. qtz.		384.1	30	80	E 755
24	Hm	mug	640.	5	80	1816
25	Lead	14	64.0	1/2	80	X
26	Basalt + cu. wire	823	1280.1	10	80	E 850
27	Hm.	49	640.4	5	80	E 730
J 28			2562.	20	81	LK 878
J 29	limst		3854	30	83	H 810
30	H.	14	66.2	1/4	84	X
31	H.	49	257.5	2	87	J 800 1111
32	Wt qtz. pbble		64.5	1/2	9.0	E 835
33	Bk. qtz	898	129.3	1	9.3	T 920
J 34			7780	60	97	
35	H.	49	130.1	1	130.1	LAD 1039
36	H.		131.		1.0	E 935
37	H.	897	32.8	1/4	1.2	H 700
38	H.	488	131.8	1	1.8	X
39	H.	801	44.0	1/3	2.0	X 11
J 40			3308	25	2.3	
41	H.	487	66.5	1/2	133.0	X 11

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

6138	Lime st	924	392	2	1960	E840
39	Lime st	426	39.2	1/5	6.0	LAA1076
40	H.	shell	196	1	6.0	X
41	Lime st	877	196.1	1	6.1	E700
42	H.	Pin	12.3	1/16	6.8	X
43	H.	49	49.2	1/4	6.8	LAA1076
44	H.	49	49.2	2 1/2	6.8	X
45	Lime st	915	98.5	1/2	7.0	LAE1060
46	H.	49	197.2	1	7.2	J750
47	Lime st	890	99.0	50	8.0	H815
48	wt. qtz	802	99.4	1/2	8.8	FF640
49	H.	49	99.5	1/2	9.0	J720
50	H.	877	199.3	1	9.3	TH825
51	H.	49	200.0	1	200.0	E804
52	H. splinter	25.1	25.1	1/8	0.8	X
53	H.	487	401.5	2	0.8	J.838
54	H.	2420	2420	12	1.6	X
55	H.	2436	2436	12	3.0	X
56	H.	342	101.8	1/2	3.6	T900
57	H ground	4080	4080	20	4.0	X
58	Lime st	4080	4080	20	4.0	X
59	Bk. lime st	842	205.5	1	5.5	J850
60	H. red	919	25.8	1/8	6.4	X
61	ALab st	877	415.1	2	7.5	X
62	H.	104	104	1/2	8.0	1545 III
63	H.	487	52.2	1/4	8.8	LAX

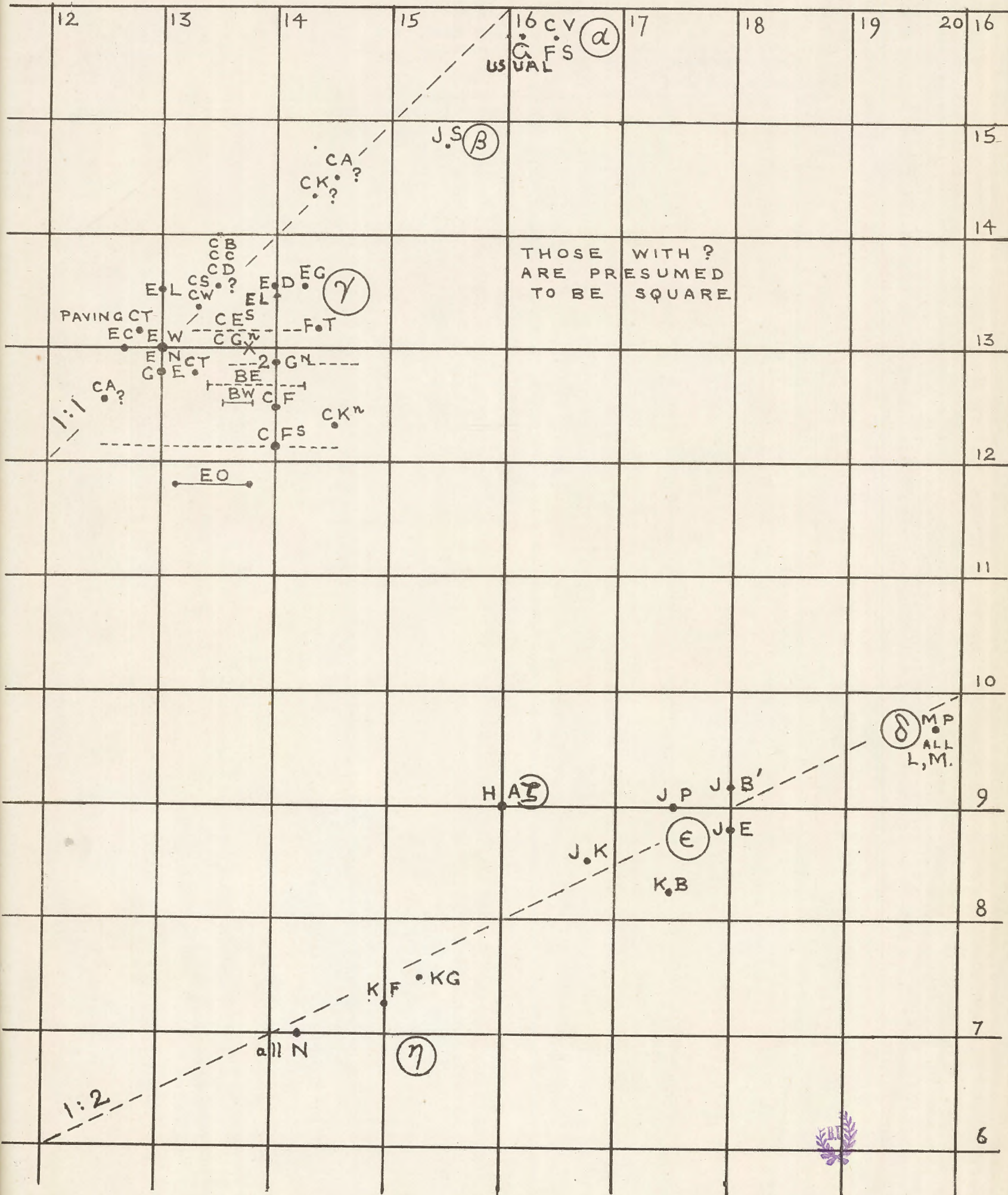
S E L A

64	Pebble	211	211	1	211.0	X
65	H.	449	52.6	1/4	1.2	EA736
66	Lead	15	422.6	2	1.3	LAC997
67	H.	49	42.6	1/5	3.0	LAA1076
68	Basalt	885	53.4	1/4	3.6	EZ910
69	H.	2140	2140	10	4.0	X
70	Calcite	83	107.2	1/2	4.4	LAA1076
71	H.	497	429.2	2	4.6	X
72	Basalt	10	214.9	1	4.9	TH825
73	Marble	15	537.4	2 1/2	5.0	F750
74	H.	108	108	1/2	6.0	E920
75	H.	1080	1080	5	6.0	X
76	H.	5400	5400	25	6.0	X
77	H.	49	434.7	2	7.3	E940
78	ALab st	109	109	1/2	8.0	X
79	H.	55	55	1/4	220.0	E930
80	H.	499	55.1	1/4	0.4	H820
81	H.	5334	5334	25	1.4	X
82	Glass shard	444	444	2	2.0	X
83	Lime st	46	444.1	2	2.0	G900
84	Bk. qtz	77	1112.5	5	2.5	J823
85	H.	13400	13400	60	3.3	X
86	H. br.	797	58.2	1/4	4.8	X
87	Pottery	923	1126.9	5	5.4	1301
88	H.	49	112.7	1/2	5.4	E780
89	H.	49	452.4	2	6.2	T86878
90	H.	1135	1135	5	7.0	X
91	Gy. qtz	870	56.9	1/4	7.6	X
92	Flint	424	113.9	1/2	7.8	X
93	H.	114	114	1/2	8.0	TDS906
94	H.	797	115.0	1/2	2300	X

B E Q A

26	H.	49	94.3	1/2	188.6	J750
27	H.	498	189.2	1	9.2	E950
28	Basalt	147	94.6	1/2	9.2	J750
29	Gy. lime st	49	94.8	1/2	9.8	J750
30	H.	49	95.0	1/2	190	E780 III
31	H.	49	191.3	1	1.3	EAL870 II
32	H.	49	96.5	1/2	93.0	X
33	wt. qtz	645	387.0	2	3.5	H828
34	H.	485	194.3	1	4.3	G705
35	Lime st	39	39	1/5	5.0	X
36	H.	49	195.6	1	5.6	X
37	Lime st (hard)	98	98	1/2	6.0	H.780

6032	H.	836	76.8	1/2	153.6	J740
33	H.	485	307.5	20	3.7	J700
34	H.	497	154.2	1	4.2	X
35	H.	493	38.6	1/4	4.4	E800
36	H.	155	155	1	5.0	E866
37	H.	49	155.3	1	5.3	X
38	Flint	9225	155.8	1	5.8	EC746
39	H.	3118	3118	20	5.9	X
40	Basalt	3120	3120	20	6.0	X
41	Malach st	865	78.1	1/2	6.2	E770
42	Lime st pebble	156.5	156.5	1	6.5	X
43	Alab st	797	156.5	1	6.5	J746
44	H. splinter	13.9	13.9	1/12	6.8	E850
45	H.	49	156.9	1	6.9	J780
46	H.	497	157.2	1	7.2	E974
47	Lime st	824	78.6	1	7.2	T870
48	H.	9430	9430	60	7.2	H780
49	Lime st hard	442	157.5	1	7.5	J770
50	Alab st	3156	3156	20	7.8	L28914
51	H.	654	157.8	1	7.8	X
52	qtz, wt.	422	157.9	1	7.9	X
53	H.	1580	1580	10	8.0	X
54	H.	497	158.8	1	8.8	J769
55	H.	49	158.9	1	8.9	X
56	H.	7950	7950	50	9.0	X
57	Lead	50	159.1	1	9.1	EE740
58	H.	49	159.3	1	9.3	X
59	Stratite	488	159.9	1	9.9	X
60	H.	49	80.1	1/2	160.2	F850
61	H.	487	160.2	1	0.2	LAC1019
62	H.	49	160.7	1	0.7	J850
63	Lime st hard	494	804.3	5	0.8	E800
64	Flint	654	161.1	1	1.1	X
65	H.	874	40.4	1/4	1.6	J759
66	H.	49	162.0	1	2.0	G800
67	H.	917	81.5	1/2	3.0	F850
68	Bk. qtz	836	163.4	1	3.4	X
69	H.	49	81.8	1/2	3.6	ELC725
70	H.	3272	3272	20	3.6	X
71	Bk. lime st	164	164	1	4.0	E930
72	H.	164	164	1	4.0	X
73	Bk. jasp st	164	164	1	4.0	X
74	H. red	871	82.5	1/2	4.2	J730
75	Bk. qtz	869	1644.0	10	4.4	X
76	H.	2	82.6	1/2	5.2	J769
77	H.	6635	6635	40	5.8	X
78	H.	487	83.2	1/2	6.4	ECB798
79	H.	49	83.3	1/2	6.6	E835
80	H.	499	166.8	1	6.8	X
81	H.	167	167	7.0	TB780	
82	Lead	42	42	8.0	X	



	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	2D', 10X, 22K ²						
646					DOUBLE CROWN.		
644	C	HELMETED					
640			NAIL				
638	3A ²	68G4 ^{III}	HEXAGONAL STAR				
637	22	91W					
636	22 T ¹		KNIFE TOP				
635	22 K ²						
634	22 T ¹	75U ²					
633	CN21K				CRYSTAL HEART		
631		PTOLEM.	ARROW HEAD				
630	22U ²	59P, 68H5 ¹			MACE		
629	22T', U ²	91V ²					
626		91V ²		PRUNING HOOK			
624	CW22U ²	91V ²					
623		91V ²					
622	2D'			BOLT HEAD			
621	2D'		2 ARROWS				
620					FLINTBREC. WEIGHT		
619		CP75U ²					
618			ARROW				
617		75U					
616		75U	LEAD WEIGHT				LOOM WEIGHT
615	46Q ²	75U ²	NAIL		ALTAR		GLASS ARM
612			NAIL				
611	2D', 4J, 32A ³ , 45J ² , 75U 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 140				
592	25K ³ , 48S ²					PLAQUE
591	29H4	ARROW				
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		PTOLEEARLY		SPIKE, HORSESHOE, BAR		
571	91T ³ , 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 1/2	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	EO 55T ¹⁶		LEAD BOWL, RING, ARROW		FLINT HOE, BIG	
557	70 16L ³ 31V 68G 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 55G ¹⁰ NECK		FIBULA, NAILS, NET NEEDLE, BIG POT			
552	23H ³		CHISEL, ARROW, RING, BANGLES	BOLT HEAD	ALAB. SAUCER, NECK.	POT WHORL
551	EH 62S ² , 77D		TUBE			
550	EP 18J ¹⁵ EV 58G	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
540	F 16R ⁷ 77D					
539	FH 23H ²		ARROW		NETTER	
538	62S	COIN	NAIL		WHORL	FROG
536	FP 77L ³		ARROW TWEEZERS FIBULA	WEIGHT Æ	INK LUMP	WT VASE BIT
535			NAIL			
534	FN 23K 19 ^{'''}					
532				LANCES, KNIFE		
530	ES 6NS ¹		ARROW THICK RING	ARROW	RING, URAEUS H ^D	RING, BEAD
527	FS FRILLED STAND		LEAD SINKERS			EYE BEAD (BIT)
526			ARROW THICK RING	LONG KNIFE	ALAB BIT, WEIGHT	NETTER
525		PTOLEM.	2 ARROWS KNOB RING			
524			ARROW			
523	FD 47Y		▽ ARROW NETTING HOOK	BORER		
522			ARROW CROSS HEAD			
521				▽ LANCE	HAEM ^T NODULE	
518	FE 66Y	PTOLEM	3 ARROWS		ALAB. SAUCER, BIT	
516	FW 61X		FIBULA + IRON PIN			RING
514	FM 48G		TANGED FLAT ARROW, RING			
513	74B		FIBULA, FINGER RING, DISC			
510	60R 85Q ¹²		CROSS HEAD, 2 NAILS			
509	23K 19 ^{'''}		NAILS		ALABASTER	
508	EB 3P ²		ARROW		TRACHYTE RUBBER	
507					LIMESTONE ALTAR	
506			RING + HOOK			
503	FD 38 G 12 ¹		ARROW			
502	EK 28J ER 58L		ARROW			
500	46P ²					
498	G			POINTED CHISEL		
496	CL 91W					
495	GC 16L ³ 91M					
494		COIN				
493		SEALING				
492		IBIS ON CROC.	LEAD ROSETTE			
491				LARGE KNIFE	ALABASTER SAUCER	
489						EYE BEAD
488			LONG NAIL			BAST, UZAT
485		PTOLEM?				BRAN
481	CYP ^R 82G ⁴					BES
480			ARROW		WHORL, WEIGHTS	
478	GP 52 B ⁵					
476	GE 28J ³					
475	DEPOSIT 47H ¹ 52M ²					
474	BK, GREEK					
471	CYPRIOTE					
470	GP 22 N 5 ^{''} 52 M ²		ARROW, LEAD SINKER		WEIGHT 2J	
469		SCB. XIX-XX				
468	BK, GREEK			LANCE	ALAB. SAUCER	
467	GD 23H ²					
466	CYPRIOTE					
465	GR 75E					
463	GL 53Y					
462					FLINT ARROW	
461	GD 28J ³ GC 52 B ⁵					
460	GL 22H ²					
459	GB 12F				3 WEIGHTS	
458	GB 10E ² , 16L ³ , 23H ²					
457	GB 33 E ⁴		▽ ARROW			POINT
456	GT 58F					
455	65C ³					LID
453	GR 84H, CA 91M ⁴			ARROW	SICKLE, FLINTS	NETTER
452	84H		WEIGHT		WEIGHTS 3	UZAT
451					BASALT RING GT	
450					HAEM ^T WEIGHT	
449	16L ⁴					NETTERS

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 ^a					
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	
430	HR 48G ³ HL 84H						
429	HG 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	83K ⁴						
418	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 [†] , 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 + SN. 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.					

ANTHEDON. GENERAL CATALOGUE M.N. UNDER 253 LEVEL.

L

	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				MT WHORL, WHET ST	POINT	
243	MT 17N ⁶ , MK 23K ¹⁰		POINT	WHORL		ISIS
241	MV 85 Q ³					
240	MP 73Q ² 86J ²			WEIGHT		
239	MP 23K ¹³					GIRAFFE
238						WT BEAD
237	MP 23J ¹⁰					
236	MM 85Q ¹²					
235				MV WHORL, GYPSUM VASE		
234	MF 85L ¹				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		MF 226 SPEAR?			
224		MD CONICAL RASP		WEIGHT		F MENAT BIT
223	P 17N ⁶				DUCK HEAD	
220					TOOL	
218	P TWIST HANDLE					X HAEMAT.
216		SLAG IN CRUCIBLE				
215	S 53H	S KNIFE		LITTLE CHISEL		
213	J 85H ³					
211			F ARROW	LIMESTONE LID		
210				WEIGHT		
208		C' LONG POINT		D 8 PEBBLE WEIGHTS		E RSOKAR
207						P BAST
206	A 21M ² , 23U, N 37C ¹⁵					
205	X 18D ⁴ HANDLE					
204			F SPOKE SHAVE			
202		A POINT				
201	P BLACK NECK					
200			B ARROW?	4 BLACK WEIGHTS		1/2 RING
198		B SLAG IN CRUCIBLE				
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 8B 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						31K ²³

Handwritten Aramaic script: ܠܗܘܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܠܗܘܢ

Handwritten symbols: " " ^ 0 1 2 3

Handwritten Aramaic script: ܠܗܘܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܠܗܘܢ

EM 577

Handwritten symbols

575

ΑΡΚΕ

Handwritten symbols

EF 570

Handwritten symbol

598

Handwritten symbol

ΕΩΝΙΡΑ

ED 566

Handwritten symbols

630

Handwritten symbol

CW 608

ΕΠΙ. ΡΟΚΛΕΥΣ
ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

ΙΟΣ ΙΛΑ
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

660

ΑΓΟΡΑΝ
ΑΓΡΙΑΝΟΥ

ΣΑΛΙΟΥ
ΑΙΟΟΚ

ΛΗΣ
ΤΟΔΑΜΟΥ

626

ΕΠΙΧΥ
ΗΜΟΝΟ

648

ΤΕΡΕΟ
ΟΕΟΦ

ΝΙΚΥ
ΟΟΚ

α

Handwritten symbol

CA 590

ΕΛΙΑΝ
ΑΣΙΟΥ Μ

CN 636

Handwritten symbol

634

Ο
ΑΔΕΙ?

ES 528

ΑΡΤΙΜΑ

CK 600

ΔΙΟΛ
ΧΟΙ Υ

ΟΙΟΣ
ΔΕ

CF 575

ΕΙΚ
ΟΠΟΥ

CF 570

Handwritten symbol

CN 620

ΔΔΞ

EC 586

ΟΡΑ

ED 556

ΣΙΜΟΥ

α

ΙΕΗΤ

ΤΕ

552

ΝΑΣ

ΚΑΕ

633

ΣΙ

616

EB 569

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581

Ε

CA 606

ΥΛΥ

590

ΒΟΚΚΟ

ΙΡΑ

EW 581

Handwritten symbol

EG 537

Handwritten symbol

621

Α

576

Handwritten symbol

CD 566

Handwritten symbol

Handwritten symbol

R. ΡΟΚ

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ
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VTXX
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ΟΥΤΥΧΩ
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