

(3) The only monument known which belongs to Avaris (*Hat'uart*) is the altar of Apepa II (PETRIE, *Hist.* i, 243), which states that Apepa made monuments for his father Set, lord of Hat'uart. This was found in Cairo, and must have been brought from the region whence stone was collected for Cairo building. Memphis and Heliopolis were thus plundered, and perhaps our camp; but certainly a town in the marshes of Menzaleh would not supply material to Cairo.

In favour of the northern site near the coast we must consider :

(4) Avaris is said to have been in the Saite nome (*Jos. c. Ap.* i, 14); and as this is recognised as absurd in relation to its eastern position, an emendation of Sethroite for Saite has been accepted. This is supported by Africanus' excerpt from Manetho, "The shepherds founded a city in the Sethroite nome." But there is no proof that this is the same as the city named by Josephus in the Saite nome. On the contrary, a corruption of Saite from Sethroite is unlikely. The more probable origin of the reading may be in some place ending in —polis, as . . . OAITHC might well be read as CAITHC if the earlier part of the name were defaced. This would be therefore an easy corruption from the words "Heliopolite nome."

(5) There is a mention of Set of Hat'uart by Merenptah upon a statue at Tanis (PETRIE, *Tanis*, i, II, 5 A); but this is only an addition to an earlier monument, and it merely states that the king was loved by Set, and does not refer to making monuments to Set as on the Cairo altar.

(6) Avaris is stated to have been garrisoned by 240,000 men, and to have occupied 10,000 arouras (*Jos. c. Ap.* i, 14); this would be a camp of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles square. But it is very unlikely that any single fortified camp would be of this size, owing to difficulties of health and management; nor is it likely that a "large and strong wall" would be of 14 miles in length to surround it. Rather must we suppose a stronghold of practicable size, surrounded with encampments covering altogether 12 square miles, the whole group holding quarter of a million men beside their families.

The only serious reason for seeking Avaris near the coast is its supposed identity with the "city in the Sethroite nome" of Manetho; while in favour of the Yehudiyeh camp being Avaris there is the position on the road to Syria, the relation to the Bubastite channel, and the altar of Avaris found near Cairo.

It seems therefore probable that the camp which we have described is the Hyksos capital of Avaris, and that we have before us here the "large and strong wall" of Salatis.

CHAPTER II

THE HYKSOS CEMETERY

13. THE principal cemetery of Tell el Yehudiyeh lies on a sandy rise of desert ground stretching out to about half a mile on the east of the town. Beside this there is a cemetery on the edge of the desert a mile and a half to the east, and there are isolated graves beneath the black-earth ruins in the camp itself. We shall here deal with the graves in their probable order historically. The numbers applied to them, and marked on their contents when found, have no relation to their chronological order, being necessarily applied in the order of discovery. The consecutive numbers extend to over a hundred, but higher hundreds were begun on other occasions to avoid any possible overlapping of numbers.

We will first describe those graves which had pottery and scarabs distinctively between the XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties. These were partly inside the camp and partly in the eastern cemetery. Those in the camp had suffered by crushing, owing to the great height of town ruins that had accumulated over them, and the wetness of the soil. Those in the cemetery had suffered by plundering, and none were complete, as they had been broken into when digging later graves. Unhappily, not a single skull could be saved from this class: in the camp they were in fragments as soft as putty; in the cemetery nearly all were destroyed anciently, and others were rotted by damp.

The important question of the general age of these tombs is proved by the scarabs found with them. All of these were of the style which is always recognised as a degradation of that of the XIIth dynasty. And three scarabs found by us, and one bought here, gave four names of kings who are believed to belong to the age of the XIIIth to XVIIIth dynasties. These are of Merneferra, 116, Pl. IX, Khyan 124, Se'kha'n'ra 143, and Apepa I 144. The photographs in Pl. IV A show these as A. 3, B. 3, B. 4, F. 3. It may therefore be accepted that this class of graves covers the period of the Hyksos kings, a few centuries before and after 2000 B.C.

On comparing the contents of these graves we

find some variety in style; and as the scarabs are the most varied and distinctive of the contents, and are linked to the known forms of the XIIth dynasty, it is best to begin the distinguishing of ages by means of them. Accordingly, the scarabs and the black pottery, which are the most clearly variable contents, are published here together, in groups as discovered, on Pls. VII, VIII. The metal work is on Pl. VI. The black and foreign pottery found without other dating material is on Pls. VIII A, VIII B, as it is not of historical use, but only shows undated varieties. And the plain red pottery is on Pl. X.

The remainder of the early scarabs found singly, or bought at the site, are on Pl. IX, and photographed on Pl. IV A; while on Pl. V are photographs of the daggers, of the most complete tomb which we found, and of the types of red pottery and black incised vases. Finally, in reading the following descriptions, the plans of the graves on Pl. XII should be used. Thus the whole material is fully placed at the disposition of the student.

14. The order of sequence which appears most likely, has been followed in arranging these grave-groups on the plates VII and VIII. The scarab of the most regular work, no. 1, is probably the earliest, and so dates grave 2; with it was a buff vase, no. 2, with red lines, clearly of foreign origin, and four black vases, of which the types are given, nos. 3, 4, 5.

The grave 407 appears to be the next in age. The scarabs nos. 6 and 7 seem to be variants of Kheper'ka'ra, the name of Senusert (or Useratesen) I of the XIIth dynasty. The substitution of *nefer* or *neferui* for *ra* is pretty well established by many other instances; and the coil patterns have their finest development in the reign of Senusert. The signs of coarseness in these, however, preclude their being of the age of Senusert, but they are good copies of his. With them are two others, nos. 8 and 9, which are clearly of debased style; and the eight uraei on no. 10 are similar in idea to the uraei on scarabs of Antef Nub-kheper-ra. With these were five black vases, of the types nos. 11, 12, 13, and one red one of the type no. 93.

The next in date appears to be grave 3. There are no good copies of older scarabs, but only ignorant and clumsy groupings of signs. No. 20 is senseless, but of fairly good cutting. The nos. 14, 15, are clearly like 8 and 9, but ruder. Nos. 16 and 17 begin the series of animal figures; but this sphinx and this hawk show how far removed they were from the good work of the XIIth dynasty. And we see

here the hawk-headed man holding a palm-branch, which is fairly clear, but which became far ruder subsequently. The kohl vase, no. 21, is departing from the good forms of the XIIth dynasty, and approaching the type of the XVIIIth dynasty. The black vases show a change: no. 22 being exaggerated, and no. 25 more elaborate than the earlier nos. 3 and 11; while no. 26 is less graceful than nos. 5 and 13, and this type here ends.

In grave 5 there are only two scarabs, nos. 27 and 28, for dating. They have the coarse figures later than no. 18. A plain amethyst scarab in gold setting, no. 29, was with these. The tomb chamber had certainly been disturbed, and the two eyes were doubtless a later introduction of the XXIInd dynasty.

We now reach the scarabs with concentric circles. No. 33 is clearly earlier than no. 47; and also, having two hieroglyphs, may claim precedence of 34, which is senseless.

In graves 16 and 20 there were no scarabs; but the black vases nos. 36 to 41 may be classed in this place. Nos. 39 and 40 have the more acute lines of pricks, like nos. 35 and 48; while in earlier times, as in no. 4, the lines are flatter. The outline in no. 38 is fuller and less shapely than in 24 and 25, and approaches the coarse forms of nos. 49 and 50. No. 41, widening below, approaches the late form no. 57.

The fine grave 37 contained a late group of scarabs. No. 43 is coarser than 27 and 28; no. 44 is ruder than 17; no. 45 is much worse than no. 18; and no. 47 is coarser than any others here. The types of the black pottery are also fuller and more clumsy than any before this, while the combing round the pot no. 52 is a cheapening of work, on the road to the plain surface of no. 57.

In grave 1 there was no black pottery, and no construction of a tomb. But by the types of the scarabs Pl. VI, 4, 5, they seem to be quite as late as nos. 43 and 44.

Later still is grave 6, as we must date scarab no. 53 later than 43, and no. 55 later than 42. The pottery here is plain black without any incised pattern, and of a later form than any which have been noticed here.

The subsequent stages are outside of this group of graves with scarabs. But it is clear that the form of no. 57 passes on to a flat-bottomed shape, no. 103 (Pl. VIII B); and that again to a globular flask of black ware, nos. 107, 108, which is already known to belong to the XVIIIth dynasty. Thus the changes.

of type of the black pottery are now continuous from those with well-made scarabs of the XIIth dynasty style, down to those of the XVIIIth dynasty. Having dealt with the relative ages of the graves, we will next consider them in detail, with their plans and contents altogether.

15. Turning to the plans of the graves, Pl. XII, it will be seen that of these Hyksos graves six have the head to the east, and three (graves 2, 5, 43) have the head to the south. This seems to be a true mixture of usage, as those to the east are both early and late; we cannot, therefore, suppose a change of custom, such as was traced between the VIth and XIIth dynasties (*Diospolis Parva*, pp. 42-3).

Grave 2. The body was all broken up, but the vases and pan seemed to be in original positions; the line of vases suggests that the length was N—S, and therefore the head may be also in place. There was a blade-bone in true relation to the head; and on it a copper pin, shown at the base of Pl. VI. These pins were used to fasten garments, being secured to one edge by a string through the hole in the middle, and then passed through an eyelet in the other edge. Such pins are known in Cyprus, and so were probably introduced here along with the painted buff pottery nos. 2, 51, 58, 98-102 (MYRES, *Cyprus Museum Catalogue*, nos. 591-8; see also pottery no. 368, black incised ware nos. 281-8). They were also found down to the XVIIIth dynasty at Gurob, one being of gold (*Illahun*, XXII, 1, 2, 3). The position of the pin upon the blade-bone shows that it held the garment at the throat. Just before that was the scarab, which was probably on a hand placed in front of the face. In the pan at the head were animal bones and a fish, and the ring-stand near it had a jar upright upon it. This was a disturbed group in the mud of the camp, and no sides of the grave were noticed. The red pottery is shown in Pl. X, 1, 36, 52.

Grave 407. This grave in the camp had been broken up at the west end; but the trunk of one skeleton remained, and the whole of another. This was the only instance of two bodies being found together; though the two skulls in no. 5 may have belonged to simultaneous burials. The general appearance of the grave, cleaned from mud so far as practicable, is given in Pl. V, which should be compared with the plan, noting that the right-hand end is much foreshortened. The sex of the two bodies could not be determined, as the skull and pelvis were too much crushed and decayed in both. But the western

body had the dagger on the thigh, and would therefore be a man. The scarabs are nearer to this one, but strangely placed; two (nos. 6, 10) were far in front, while three (nos. 7, 8, 9) were on the bones of a hand which lay detached, with the wrist to the north-west. This cannot have belonged to a third body buried here, as the hands of the others are on the north of the grave. It seems then to have been a hand buried alone. The bones of the western body are difficult to understand: the left arm was bent, and the hand by the dagger; but the right arm was stretched out in front, and apparently the ulna turned upwards in front of the knees of the other figure. This seems an impossible distance from the body. It may be that these persons were slain in a battle. This would account for there being two bodies together and part of a third; also for the apparently separated arm, and for the certainly superfluous loose hand. There were six black incised vases, and an unusual amount of the red pottery (Pl. X, 2, 3, 4, 5, 28, 29, 53, 54, 55), including a tall stand (Pl. X, 30) and a large globular vase (Pl. XIV A) of the XIIth dynasty style. The dagger is shown on Pls. V and VI, 1; the ring is a very thin casting of bronze over an ash core, and was the pommel of the handle, judging by its position.

Grave 3 was a burial in a wooden coffin in the camp. The thigh was very small, being only 14 inches, instead of about 18 as usual; but the humerus was normal, 12 inches, and the height of the trunk from the thigh ball to the vertex was 29 inches, which is not small. In the whole body of grave 407 the trunk similarly was 31 inches. Both of these heights should be increased a couple of inches to allow for curves and decline of the head, if making comparison with the living. Three scarabs (nos. 15, 16, 17) were placed on the stomach, and two others (nos. 14, 20) among the black incised vases at the feet of the coffin. The knees rode up over the coffin edge, as if it were too narrow for them. The coffin was of thin boards, the traces of which remained running through the mud as straight black planes about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

Grave 5. This grave was the most ancient found in the cemetery east of the town. The chamber was 90 inches long, and 38 wide; and adjoining it on the west was an annex 37 long and 25 wide. Two skulls were in the chamber; but whether of the same period, or one due to secondary burial, could not be settled, as the bodies were entirely broken up anciently. In the annex were only sheep and lamb bones. This annex seems to have been for funeral sacrifices; yet a

pile of lambs' bones were also in the south-east corner of the chamber. By being built on against the chamber, the annex certainly seems contemporary. Bones lay in the two pans (Pl. X, 5), a skull and a blade-bone in the middle, and a bronze knife had been thrown in with the sacrifice; this is drawn in Pl. VI, 9, and photographed on Pl. V. The annex had a roofing of bricks covering it. The tomb had also a complete barrel roofing. The red pottery is usual (see Pl. X, 5, 6, 7, 19, 31, 32, 34, 58, 59, 62), and there were no black vases. The three scarabs were all probably in front of the body by the hands, judging by the rank of pottery on the opposite side, which is like that behind the body in grave 407. The bronze dagger lay by the head; it is figured in Pls. V and VI, 7. Two bronze toggle-pins (VI, 10, 11) were found in moving the earth, but their position is uncertain. These suggest two burials of the same age. In the corner at the south-west lay a curious mud figure very rudely formed (Pl. VI, 8). It might be supposed to belong to a later age, and as late eye beads (Pl. VII, 31, 32) were found here, a secondary burial seems probable. But the position of this mud figure, in a corner behind the early pottery, seems to show that it also is early. The thickness of the tomb side was not measured, but the door was 12 inches through.

Grave 19. This burial in the cemetery was much broken up, the trunk being entirely wrecked. A few red vases remained in the east end (Pl. X, 5, 10, 11, 36, 38, 66, 67), and lambs' bones in the north-east corner, analogous to those in the corner of no. 5. Only one scarab remained here. The section of the tomb is shown at the end of the plan.

Grave 4. The plan of this is shown below no. 5. The body was complete, but the lower jaw was set upright at right angles to the head. It was a child, as the thigh was only 10 inches long, and the shin 8 inches long, in place of 17 and 14 inches as usual. One scarab lay near the wrist, and the pottery was in front and above the head—two pans (Pl. X, 8, 9) and two jars (X, 63) upon ring-stands (X, 41, 45). This burial was in the town, the only one found there later than the first three.

Grave 16 is not drawn among the plans. The bones were all scattered, and two pans (Pl. X, 10, 12), two jars (X, 68, 69), and a ring-stand (X, 40), lay with the broken skull at the east end. The black incised vases were found scattered (Pl. VIII, 36-40). Cemetery.

Grave 17 was a circular pit with only animal

bones. In it were four pans (Pl. X, 1), four jars (X, 62), and four ring-stands in a heap (X, 32, 33, 35, 36). Cemetery.

Grave 20 was a disturbed grave, with one black vase (VIII, 41) and one pan (Pl. X, 13), a ring-stand (X, 43), two jars (X, 72, 73), and a cup (X, 24). Cemetery.

Grave 37 was a fine tomb, cut away in later times along the south-west corner, and the body entirely broken up. Only the humeri were left. The section of the arching is shown at the end of the plan. There were four black incised vases of the later style, and a buff one with red lines, Pl. VIII, 48-52. Five scarabs were placed near one humerus, as if the body had faced the south. The positions of all these, and the red pottery (Pl. X, 41, 45, 47, 49), are shown on the plan. The bronze pin was found near the place of the neck, as in grave 2. Between the black pots on the north was a goose's egg, and under it a bead necklace, and a rough scarab, no. 47. The beads were small white discs, probably blue originally, and small black globular beads coloured with manganese. A small slate rubber, 2 inches long, lay under the right humerus. One amethyst bead lay near the legs; probably there had been a string of amethysts taken by the plunderers. The floor of the grave was of brick, as well as the barrel roof.

Grave 1 was a curious deposit in the camp, the first burial that we found. It was a heap of bones stacked closely together; most of them were of animals, but among them I found a piece of human jaw and patella. On the north of the heap lay the dagger, Pl. VI, 3; and two scarabs (4, 5), with an amethyst bead (6), were in the heap of bones. Perhaps this may have been a burial of portions of a man killed at a distance in battle, placed with sacrifices beneath his own dwelling to appease the spirit. The burial of a knife along with the sacrifice at the side of grave 5 should be compared with this. Also the following burials in the cemetery:

Grave 9. A pit 76 inches by 66 contained a large quantity of loose bones, of both oxen and sheep, irregularly thrown together. With these was the broken upper end of a human thigh-bone, and four of the usual red pans.

Grave 17. A circular pit containing entirely animal bones, irregularly heaped together. With them were 4 jars, 4 ring-stands, and 4 pans.

Grave 6 was entirely broken away at the head (plan, Pl. XII). Two pans (X, 14) were placed, one each side of the stomach, and two scarabs (Pl. VII,

53, 55) were on the body between them. These show that this is one of the latest burials of this age. An amethyst scarab (54) lay by the left hand, and a black vase without any incised pattern (57).

Grave 43 is also a late grave, 70 inches by 28. In it were two jars (X, 75, 76), two ring-stands (X, 49, 51), a pan (X, 15), a cup (X, 26), and one buff vase with black pattern (Pl. VIII, 58).

Grave 45 appears from the type to be of a yet later age. The body lay with head to the south. Upon it were two portions of globular jars (Pl. XIV A), and by the head two red jars (Pl. XII A), and the black vase VIII B, 103. Two blocks of basalt were placed by the legs.

The later stages of such pottery are seen in nos. 106 and 107, 108. The latter belong to the XVIIIth dynasty, as such were found at Gurob. Of other burials not figured here we may mention of this age:—Grave 8, body broken up, head east: 2 pans (X, 10, 11), jar (X, 71), and stand (X, 44), and a fragment of black incised pottery. Grave 16, bones all scattered, head to east: 2 pans (X, 10, 12), 2 jars (X, 68, 69), and a stand (X, 40). Grave 22, no bones left, head probably south-east: pan, jar (X, 64), and stand (X, 42), with one other vase (X, 23). Grave 33, with second interment of a child: the older pans (X, 15) were inverted over the child's skull, and a jar and ring-stand were also left.

16. We may here notice the changes traceable in the red pottery. This class is much less variable than the scarabs and the black pottery, and it is therefore on these classes (already discussed) that we must depend for the history of the red pottery. On Pl. X are shown the forms, classified according to the order of the graves already described. A few singular forms are given on Pl. XIV A. In the pans, 1-17, there is no apparent change; and, as in the prehistoric age, the plain pan seems to have been the most stable type. The bowls and cups, 18-27, are not so common as the other forms, and there are hardly enough examples to show definite changes. The ring-stands are tall at the beginning, as in the XIIth dynasty (*Denderah*, XVIII, 153), but show little variation until they become rather taller at the end, nos. 47, 50, 51. The jars are the only distinctive class. The bottom is rounded at first, as in the XIIth dynasty (*Dend.* XVIII, 162), in graves 2, 407 and 5. Then a pointed form comes in, beginning in 5 and continuing in 19 to the end; while the sides become more parallel. By the time of grave 20 the red tops begin to appear, which are usual in the early XVIIIth dynasty, Pl. XII A.

Thus some differences of age can be shown by the red pottery, though not nearly so decisively as by the other objects.

17. Having now described all the burials of Hyksos age, it will be well to refer to the other objects of early period in the order of the plates.

PL. I. The fragment of a black and white porphyry vase, no. 1, is of the pre-pyramid age, and by the poor hollowing of the interior it is probably of the IIIrd dynasty. A cup, no. 2, of black and white syenite, and a cup of black porphyry, no. 3, may be also of the IIIrd dynasty. The bowl of white felsite, no. 4, is of the style and material of the IInd to IVth dynasties. There seems therefore to be fair evidence of some settlement in the region of the later temple as far back as the early historic times.

Of the XIIth dynasty are the pieces of rubbing dishes in quartzite sandstone, nos. 5, 6; such are well known at that age (*Diospolis Parva*, XXX, v. 448). The fragment of the front of a seated figure of the time of Amenemhat III belonged to a "ka prince, chief of the prophets A(meny?)." The incised pottery dishes, nos. 8-10, 14, are well known to belong to this same age at Kahun (*Kahun*, XIII; *Illahun*, V), but they are not found in the south of Egypt; and being of more vigorous designs at Yehudiyeh than they are at Kahun, this suggests that they originate in a northern influence. A small group of two beads of blue paste, no. 11, a cylinder of Amenemhat III, "beloved by Sebek of the Fayum," no. 12, and a plain cylinder, no. 13, were found together on the temple site. It is certain therefore that in the XIIth dynasty there was here a town, and probably a temple. The granite column may well have belonged to such a temple.

PL. IV A. The two busts here photographed have been broken from seated figures, such as were dedicated in temples or tombs. They were both found in the temple ground; and they appear to be of the XIIth or XIIIth dynasty. The scarabs shown here will be annotated in describing Pls. IX and XI.

PL. VIII A. The many fragments of fish (59-63) made in black incised pottery show that such figures must have been common. The lobate vases, 64, 65, were both found in the camp; they probably belong to the earlier age of this ware. The fragment 70 was found on the top of the sand bank of the fortification. The bowls 73-5 were from the camp, none such were found in the graves. The flask 84 was found in grave 120, with the types of pottery

given in Pl. X, 8, 36, 63. The lemon-vase, 78, 81, was only found in the camp, and not in graves.

PL. VIII B (read pottery scale 1:2). This is all foreign pottery, 88, 90, 91, black, and 89 red; 92 to 97 are of light red or buff ware. 98 is red with black stripes; it was found with a full length female body, lying with head to east, and wearing copper earrings. But as this burial had cut through and disturbed an earlier burial with jars (Pl. X, 68, 69), and ring-stands (X, 40), it is possible that the vase was also of the earlier period. The red flasks with black stripes, 99-101, and buff with red stripes, are certainly foreign, akin to the Cypriote pottery, but not quite of the same fashion. The little pale drab flasks, 104, 105, are probably of the XVIIIth dynasty, like the black ware 107, 108.

Regarding these foreign fabrics, Mr. J. L. Myres, who is the principal authority on the Cypriote and Eastern Mediterranean pottery, informs me that the black incised ware of these shapes is limited to Egypt, Palestine, and Eastern Cyprus; and it has never been found in the west of Cyprus, Asia Minor, or Greece. We must therefore look on it as probably Syrian in origin. The bowls Pl. VIII A, 73-5, are hitherto unknown. Regarding its date, all examples agree in the pre-Mykenaeen age. Those published with Mykenaeen tombs by MURRAY, *Excavations in Cyprus*, fig. 9, were not found in the tombs, but were loose, and doubtless belong to an earlier denuded cemetery, as in other Cypriote instances. That in GARSTANG, *Arabah*, XVII, tomb 10, was with an ivory wand and alabaster kohl pots of the XIIth—XVth dynasty, but mixed with pottery of a later burial of the XVIIIth dynasty. These are the only instances which might seem to be of a later age than that we have here fixed. The painted buff pottery here Mr. Myres looks on as akin to that of Cyprus, but of probably some neighbouring source.

18. PL. IX. The scarabs are here arranged, so far as practicable, in what appears to be their most probable order of age. The column at the left hand is of those found singly in our excavations, the remainder were all bought from the natives at the place. Nos. 109 to 113 may be purely of the XIIth dynasty. 113 belonged to the "*Uartu* of the city Senaa." 114 is of the age of Apepa I (see NEWBERRY, *Scarabs*, XXIV, 34); the inscription must be compared with 115. Possibly we may understand these as belonging to officials of the *usa* canal or embankment, one named Met-deshet, the other Ankhs. 116 is of the well-known king Merneferra

Ay. 124 is of the great king Khyan, whose scarabs are nearly always of fine work, and several are mounted in gold like this; it was found along with a strip of gold in the camp. The symmetrical scarabs, 125-30, come in as early as grave 407. 143 is one of the king Se'kha'n'ra, whose scarabs are often found. 144 is of Apepa I, and ruder than most of his; I bought it from men who had just found it in the fields north of the camp. The scarabs 152 to 161 seem to belong to the age of grave 5. Nos. 162 to 173 are like those of grave 37. It should be noted that on Pl. VIII, nos. 44 and 46 show the beginning of two parallel side lines with cross strokes at right angles. The two side lines begin under Khyan and Yaqeb-her, but no cross strokes appear on their scarabs. It seems then that those kings precede grave 37; and so 162 to 173 are of a later time contemporary with Se'kha'n'ra, Ymu, Yaqeb, and others whose scarabs are of the ruder type.

PL. XI; here F, or a grave number, is placed against those found in the work. Nos. 190-1 may be before or after the XVIIIth dynasty. 192 is a bright green scarab of Tahutmes III, found in the small pottery cist (Pl. XIV A, XV) with a cup, but no bones. 193 is of the age of Tahutmes III (see *Illahun*, XXVI, 13). 195 is probably of the reign of Amenhotep II. 196 is in a silver mount, the reign is not certain. 197-8 are of Amenhotep III; the latter is of gold (bought), but as likely as not it is modern, as it resembles others that I know to be forgeries. 199-201, 203 are probably posthumous uses of the name of Tahutmes III. 202 is an interesting jar-handle stamp, naming Sety I, "Men'maat'ra builder of Thebes," doubtless referring to the great hall of Karnak. 204-5 are of Sety I. 206-8 are of Ramessu II, the latter showing the king sacrificing a gazelle to Ptah. 209 has a very interesting figure of Sutekh, with the horned cap and long streamer (see PETRIE, *Researches in Sinai*, fig. 134), winged like Baal-zebub of Ekron, and standing on a lion in the manner of a Syrian god. 210-12 are figures of a throned king, probably rude copies of Ramessu II. 213 is the type of Ramessu II (?) between Set and Horus, here modified to two Horus figures. 216 is a plaster cap of a jar sealed by Ramessu III, probably from one of the wine-jars of his palace here. 218 is a clay mould, also of Ramessu III. 220 is probably a debased copy of one of Siptah. 221 is of Ramessu VI. 227 is of blue paste, with Ptah and Sekhet. 230 is probably of the XXVth dynasty. 236 bears a monkey