

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE NUBIAN EXPEDITION
VOLUME VII

**EXCAVATIONS BETWEEN ABU SIMBEL
AND THE SUDAN FRONTIER**

TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY AND NAPATAN REMAINS
AT QUSTUL: CEMETERIES W AND V

CAMPAGNE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA SAUVEGARDE
DES MONUMENTS DE LA NUBIE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE NUBIAN EXPEDITION
VOLUME VII

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Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier

KEITH C. SEELE, *Director*

PART 7:
TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY AND NAPATAN REMAINS
AT QUSTUL: CEMETERIES W AND V

by

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THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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 1977c *PASCAD*, fasc. 7, *Le District d'Amara Ouest*.
 1977d *PASCAD*, fasc. 8, *Le District d'Amara Est*.
 1978a *PASCAD*, fasc. 9, *L'île d'Arnyatta, Le District d'Abri (Est et Ouest), Le District de Tabaj (Est et Ouest)*.
 1978b *PASCAD*, fasc. 10, *Le District de Koyekka (rive droite), Les Districts de Morka et de Humud (rive gauche), L'île de Ndwatti*.
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BSAE	British School of Archaeology in Egypt, London.
EEF	Egypt Exploration Fund, London.
EES	Egypt Exploration Society, London.
EBA	Egyptian Research Account, London.
JEA	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i> , London.
JARCE	<i>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</i> , New York.
LAAA	<i>Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology</i> Issued by the Institute of Archaeology, Liverpool. The University of Liverpool.
PASCAID	<i>La Prospection archéologique de la vallée du Nil au sud de la cataracte de Daj (Nubie soudanaise)</i> . Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.
OINE III	Bruce Williams, <i>Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier</i> , Keith C. Seele, Director. Part 1: <i>The A-Group Royal Cemetery at Qustul: Cemetery L</i> . Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, vol. III. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago, 1986.
OINE IV	Bruce Williams, <i>Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier</i> , Keith C. Seele, Director. Parts 2, 3, and 4: <i>Neolithic, A-Group, and Post-A-Group Remains from Cemeteries W, V, S, Q, T, and a Cave East of Cemetery K</i> . Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, vol. IV. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago, 1989.
OINE V	Bruce Williams, <i>Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier</i> , Keith C. Seele, Director. Part 5: <i>C-Group, Pan Grave, and Kermis Remains from Adindua Cemeteries T, K, U, and J</i> . The Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, vol. V. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago, 1983.
OINE VI	Bruce Williams, <i>Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier</i> , Keith C. Seele, Director. Part 6: <i>New Kingdom Remains at Qustul Cemeteries R, V, S, K, and W</i> . The Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, vol. VI. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago, forthcoming.
OINE IX	Bruce Williams, <i>Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier</i> , Keith C. Seele, Director. Part 9: <i>Nubadian X-Group Royal Funerary Complexes and Private Cemeteries at Qustul and Bailana</i> . The Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, vol. IX. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago, forthcoming.

LIST OF TEXT AND REGISTER ABBREVIATIONS

ag.	agate	sh.	shaft
alab.	alabaster	st.	stearite
am.	amethyst	unc.	uncertain
bar.	barrel	unk.	unknown
bic.	biconical	vert.	vertical
bk.	black (for beads only)	wh.	white
bl.	blue		
br.	brick(s)		
bur.	burnished		
ca.	circa		
car.	carnelian		
cb.	crude brick		
cem.	cemetery		
ch.	chamber		
conv.	convex		
cyl.	cylinder		
da.	daughter		
deg.	degrees		
dia.	diameter		
dior.	diorite		
disc.	discarded		
dist.	disturbed		
dk.	dark		
fa.	faience		
frag.	fragment		
gl.	glaze		
gr.	green		
inf.	infans		
hem.	hematite		
jasp.	jasper		
L	left		
lg.	large		
lt.	light		
max.	maximum		
NK	New Kingdom		
op.	opaque		
ost.	ostrich		
ptd.	painted		
R	right		
rect.	rectangular		
samp.	sample		
sev	several		

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PREFACE

The present work continues the policy of the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition of publishing the work in each concession in logical order, whenever possible, even if it results in volumes of quite variable size. Materials of mid-first millennium B.C. date are not well known in Lower Nubia, so the identification of even a small group is of special interest. The Qustul graves are quite diverse, and they appear to cover a considerable span of time. As a result, they can provide a basis for dating a fairly large number of graves, plots, and possibly even cemeteries to this period. Unfortunately, both of the adjacent volumes in the series, *ONE VI*, on New Kingdom remains, and *ONE VIII*, on Meroitic materials,¹ are far too large to accommodate a substantial section on the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. This brief volume is the consequence, which, it is hoped, will help researchers now preparing reports on Nubian excavations to re-evaluate some of their more enigmatic materials.

Research on *ONE VII* began when it was noticed that several graves in Cemeteries W and V had been assigned to the New Kingdom or the X Group in the field whose contents did not correspond to those of known burials of these dates. Before Vila's valuable publication of the Abri Missiminia cemetery,² evidence was effectively limited to the great cemetery at Sanam and the royal cemeteries of Kush.³ These earlier publications contain important, however, Sanam, for example, contained a much wider variety of graves than found at Missiminia, a variety paralleled at Qustul. Many objects and pottery vessels from the two locations are virtually identical, a fact confirmed by a brief, but instructive, visit to the collection in the Ashmolean Museum. Since some of these objects and vessels were not present at Missiminia, interesting problems in the archaeological chronology of the period remain unresolved. A detailed publication of Sanam material, especially the pottery, is surely justified.

This work also preceded, in part, Lisa Heidorn's remarkable discovery that Dorginarti fortress also dates to the middle centuries of the first millennium B.C.⁴ It has benefited considerably from her advice and research, especially in the pottery classification. It must be emphasized, however, that the Kushite funerary remains of Qustul and the fortress materials are quite different, although some objects and pottery are comparable.

One other find of the Oriental Institute in Nubia should be mentioned, a small plot of tumulus graves found east of Serra fortress in the 1963-1964 season.⁵ Although they resembled Pan Graves very closely in structure, the cemetery contained hand-made pottery of types that occur in the Qustul groups and at Dorginarti. With this cemetery, the diverse funerary remains listed in chapter 4 indicate that the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period was culturally one of Nubia's most complex phases.

NOTES

1. See Williams 1985 for a report on the chronology of Cemeteries Q and R.
2. Vila 1980.
3. Griffith 1923; Dunham 1950, 1955, 1957, 1963.
4. Heidorn 1988.
5. *Oriental Institute Annual Report 1988-1989*.

1

IDENTIFICATION AND BURIAL CUSTOMS

The Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period is one of the most poorly documented of all the archaeological phases in Lower Nubia. Until now, apart from the constructions of Taharqa at Ibrim and elsewhere,¹ only one cemetery² and a few isolated graves and plots³ have been successfully attributed to this period in Lower Nubia.

At Qustul, however, some tombs in Cemetery W1* combined such Kushite features as the prepared-bed burial with pottery and objects that could only be Twenty-fifth Dynasty or later in date.⁴ Ultimately, fourteen graves in this area were assigned to this period (table 1). In addition, a few tombs in W2, mostly shafts with different shapes; isolated graves in VA, VB, and VC; and a small plot of about six graves in VH could be assigned to this period. In addition, burials of this period were found in New Kingdom tombs in VB and VC. The identification of some tombs remains tentative because the features used to identify them, i.e., types of shaft, chamber, or orientation, features they shared with more easily datable tombs nearby, do not appear exclusively at this time. Furthermore, despite the small number of the graves that can be definitely assigned to the period, certain changes in burials and objects indicate that some period of time separated the earliest graves from the latest.

A. BURIAL TYPES

The most distinctive burial of Kushite Nubia is the prepared-bed burial. Normally made in a broad rectangular grave, it has a hole at each corner and/or a trench at each end. These were made either to receive the legs of a bed or for a ritual purpose connected with the bed. This type of grave with corner-pits or end-trenches had its origin in A-Group, became a most distinctive feature in Kerma times, and appeared again in the great Twenty-fifth Dynasty burial grounds at el-Kurru,⁵ Merne,⁶ and the Abri-Missiminia necropolis.⁷ Three bed burials were found at Qustul, W 1, W 42, and the upper layer of VC 46 (table 2). Except for the bed burial, burials at Qustul paralleled the simpler graves at Sanam near Napata.⁸

Apart from the bed burials, other graves in Cemetery W1 were simple, broad rectangular shafts, rectangular shafts with rounded ends, or circular pits.⁹ Most graves in Cemetery V were shafts with side niches, a type of grave that occurs in Lower Nubia in several periods. Orientation of the shaft was either north-south or east-west.¹⁰ Although these shaft directions do not stand out sharply from those of the New Kingdom or X-Group tombs in the same areas, some internal distinctions may be noted. Most of the graves in W1 were oriented east-west, while three of the four in W2 were oriented north-south. Otherwise, most of the remainder were oriented east-west.¹¹

* Please note that W1 and W2—without a space—designate cemeteries as determined in the field and that W 1, W 2, W 3, etc. ... with a space—designate tombs.

2 *TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY AND NAPATAN REMAINS AT QUSTUL: CEMETERIES W AND V*

In Cemetery W, all but three of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period bodies were extended on the back with hands at the sides and knees slightly bent. In most cases, the body was placed with the head toward the north end of the grave, but a few bodies were buried with the head toward the south end. The three bodies in circular shafts were partly flexed, with the hands at the knees or at either side of the face. In the other cemeteries, bodies were placed on their backs. VA 2 and VF 72 contained burials with the head toward the east (or disturbed), but in VG and VH the heads were placed toward the west. Hands were more often placed on the pelvis than at the sides.¹²

No superstructures were noted above these tombs, and the only structures noted within them were brick or stone walls used to block the chambers or to divide the grave. The brick wall built in VF 72A forms a side for the burial, and it closely resembles such constructions in graves at Sanam.¹³

Table 1 — List of Burials

<i>Cemetery Area</i>	<i>Graves</i>
W1	1, 24, 28A, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 (burial only), 48
W2	76, 77, 85, 85?
VA	2, 7
VB	25
VC	46 (two upper burials in shaft)
VF	72A
VG	91
VH	111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 125

W 43 contained a newborn infant with its mother; other multiple burials included VB 25, VC 46 (on the same bed), and VG 90, but none showed signs of being a sacrifice, and no animal sacrifices were found.

At Serra East, a small group of seven tumulus tombs, some with slab-cist chambers, contained pottery that should be dated to the later (?) Napatan period. The structures of these tombs closely resemble those of Pan Graves from the Second Intermediate period, and they differ strongly from the burials discussed in this volume. In addition, two other sites in Lower Nubia contained similar graves but without dating evidence.¹⁴

B. CULTURE AND CHRONOLOGY

As at Sanam, there was no convincing chronological evidence to distinguish the poorer types of graves in Cemetery W from each other.¹⁵ Moreover, form groups of pottery made in very different patterns occur in the same grave. It would appear that more than one tradition existed in Lower Nubia at the same time, a situation

IDENTIFICATION AND BURIAL CUSTOMS

3

which had occurred in Nubia at various times and places.¹⁶ In these graves, the dominant element seems to be Kushite; evidence for the presence of other features is discussed below.

The pottery and small objects from the Qustul groups resemble those of Sanam so much that the groups must be considered largely contemporary, and there are many parallels from Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan royal tombs as well.¹⁷ Because of the small amount of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period material, chronological evidence is discussed with the pottery and objects. The entire body of materials and its relation to other groups of material is reviewed in the concluding chapter.

Table 2 — Shafts and Structures

Burial Type	Graves and Remarks
Bed Burial	W 1, 42
Elide-shaped shaft	VH 111
Shaft	W 24, 40, 41, 43, 48, 50 (ob. dividing wall), 75, VC 46, VF 72A (ob. dividing wall), VH 114, 118
Shade/Side chamber	W 28A, 34, 70, 85, VA 2, 7, VG 91, VH 116, 125
Circular shaft	W 39 (or A-Group with loculi), 45, 46, 47
Irregular shaft	W 51
Shaft with end chamber	W 49
Reused New Kingdom	VB 25

Notes

1. Porter and Moss 1954, p. 94. These may be evidence of actual building rather than inscriptions on the rock or prior structures. See also pp. 10 and 126–37. See also Caminos 1974, p. 126 (index, Toharqi) and Karlin 1970, although the materials from the Hathor sanctuary were not specifically dated to the Napatan period.

2. Gots 1975, pp. 479–501.

3. See below, chapter 4.

4. See below, chapter 3.

5. Dunham 1950, fig. 20a, Ku. 15 (3).

6. Dunham 1963, fig. 14a, W 567 (3–6).

7. Vila 1980, pp. 170–71, type N III (equivalent III D at Meroe). Here the bed burial occurred in the end-trench form.

8. Griffith 1923, pp. 78–79, D–H. These include broad rectangular (pl. XIV 10), narrow rectangular (34), irregular or oval (142, 178), and side-chamber (586) graves. See also Vila 1980, fig. 6: D–E, showing the types of brick-structure and end-chamber tombs which tend not to have objects or pottery that could be dated in relation to the others. One, however, contained a Saite-type New Year's flask (p. 121, fig. 127). In general, the end-chamber graves belonged to the "mummy" or coffin-type burials (2–V-6/234, 235, 239, 245, 257 [offering table], 258, 259 [offering table], 272; mummy beads came from 234, see fig. 102). For a discussion of these burials, see pp. 172–73.

9. Vila 1978a, p. 60, fig. 21; see pp. 53–67 below.

4 *TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY AND NAPATAN REMAINS AT QUSTUL: CEMETERIES W AND V*

10. Dunham 1950, map II; the earlier tumuli and pyramids have burial chambers that parallel the river, while the later ones are perpendicular to it. See also Vila 1980, p. 76, 2-V-6/203.

11. See Register and pl. 15 below.

12. Both partly contracted and extended burials were noted at Sanam, with a few only slightly contracted. See Griffith 1923, p. 81. Contracted burials occur at Abri (Vila 1978a, p. 60, fig. 21; 1980, p. 96, fig. 98), but most burials were extended (ibid., p. 95, fig. 97).

13. No superstructures were noted at Sanam either, and brick structures tended to be associated with more elaborate "grave" stairway and brick-vaulted tombs (Griffith 1923, pp. 76–79). Brick walls on one side of the tomb or in the middle of the stair (ibid., p. 79 E, H, and pls. XIV, 1201, 1004, 1020, and 1026).

14. See *ONE* X, chapter 3 and Smith 1962, p. 15, Cemetery 244 for east-tumuli with slab roofs. See also p. 12, Cemetery 239. See chapter 4 below, sections C and D, especially note 77. However, Cemetery 7 at Shellal contained graves that may be related to this group, with evidence of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period date (see chapter 4, note 5 below).

15. Griffiths 1923, pp. 83–86. He believed that mummy graves were earlier than contracted ones in the Sanam cemetery but actually showed that both contracted and extended burials were contemporary (pp. 87–88). At Abri (Vila 1980), the end-chamber tombs were mostly found to the south and west of the double trench bed burials (fig. 5), indicating that they were distinct, although there was a difference, it was not given chronological significance by Vila (p. 173). The cave graves are isolated, and they closely resemble the earliest Meroitic tombs at Qustul (Williams 1985, p. 154).

16. See, for example, *ONE* V, pp. 116–20.

17. See chapters 2 and 3 below.

2

POTTERY

Despite the small number of vessels found at Qustul, the diversity of the pottery is remarkable. This diversity exists more in the methods of manufacture than in the raw material or shapes. Three basic types of prepared material (clay and temper) can be detected. One is very poorly sorted alluvial clay tempered with dung (finely divided vegetable matter with fibers at least partly separated) or chaff (straw or grass with complete sections of stalks preserved), and possibly some soil (irregular voids and various sizes of mineral particles).¹ This combination of clay and temper was used only for the black-topped pottery in the present collection.² A second group of vessels seems to be made of better sorted silty clay, but this still includes white particles up to the size of granules and fine fragments of mica. This pottery was likewise dung-tempered, chaff-faced, and normally a pink-orange color when relatively highly fired but a dull, greyish, white when given a lower firing. It was sometimes fire smudged and brown when burnished. A third pottery material contained some mica and fewer limy particles, along with a fine mineral temper. All of the vessels in the group have, or originally had, a pink or grey or even greenish-white ground color, indicating that they were made primarily of "desert clays" or clay from the Nubian sandstone, although the mineral inclusions seem to indicate that some alluvium was added.³

A. FORM GROUP I: HANDMADE BLACK AND BLACK-TOPPED BURNISHED POTTERY

The first group of vessels was made of poorly sorted alluvial clay with voids of various sizes, sand, and granules of stone. Mica is prominent, and there are white particles. This material was tempered with dung (finely divided vegetable matter), some traces of which remain in the voids. The vessels were shaped by the hand-pressure methods usual in Nubia and in two operations, one for the convex base and a second for the angled side. Traces of an ochre coating remained on one vessel (VC 46—2), and both vessels were polished inside and out. Firing was probably done in a pit at approximately the same temperature as that used for C-Group and Pan Grave pottery. One vessel, VC 46—2, was given a black top (black and 2.5YR 4/6), while the other, V 46—1, was blackened entirely.⁴ The bottoms of the vessels were cracked and discolored by fire, apparently from cooking. Griffith mentioned black-topped vessels found at Sanam, but he did not distinguish them as a group from the other pottery.⁵

B. FORM GROUPS II-IV: KUSHITE POTTERY

The next three form groups have common features of raw materials, temper, and, to some extent, firing, but they differ from one another in shaping and treatment, indicating that the groups are distinct. Despite these differences, vessels of these groups occur often in Sudanese sites, and it is clear that they had their origin in Nubia.

The silty clay was somewhat better sorted than that used for Form Group I, but the fabric often has more or less prominent white granules (some of which have decomposed, leaving voids) but no larger particles of stone. The surfaces, especially of the bowl-molded vessels, show voids where considerable amounts of finely divided pieces of straw burned away, i.e., apparently a dung temper, possibly mixed with straw. At the lower temperatures used for Form Groups II and III, the clay fired grey-brown and at the higher temperatures used for IV, red-orange. These features match the common alluvial clay used during the New Kingdom.⁶

FORM GROUP II: HANDMADE SIMPLE POTTERY

Most vessels in this category (table 3) seem to have been formed by pressing the clay against the ground while turning it, the method characteristic of Nubia. Four vessels were assigned to this category. One of these, with a round base and angled side (W 42—3), seems to have been pinched into shape, for it is quite lumpy and irregular. Two of the other vessels in the group are broadest near the base (or flat-based), and one, the largest (W 43—14), is convex.

Table 3—Pottery of Form Group II

Shape	Descriptive Remarks ^a	Occurrence
A.	(material coarser than others) Shaping: pinched, convex base, tapered side Treatment: exterior buffish Firing: fire blooms, orange (cookpot)	W 42—3
B.	(material somewhat finer) Shaping: pressure, convex base, curved/tapered side Treatment: lightly smoothed above the waist Firing: fire blooms, light brown-greyish	VH 111—5
C.	(material as in B.) Shaping: pressure, flattened bottom, curved lower side, tapered side Treatment: ochre, burnished Firing: even upper side (lower side discolored, cracked, voids from use as cookpot)	VH 119—1
D.	(material as in B.) Shaping: pressure, convex, not quite circular Treatment: exterior light buffish Firing: fire blooms, cookpot	W 43—14

^aFor similar pottery, see Griffith 1923, pl. KVBL IXa, b, c, f; the flat base on IXf could be combined with the tapered shape of IXc to resemble VH 119—1 and VH 111—5. For the shape of W 43—14, see Xc. Related shapes can be seen in Vda 1980, fig. 169, type U 1a.

FORM GROUP III: BOWL-MOLDED VESSELS AND HANDMADE IMITATIONS

This group consists of deep bowls with light-colored surfaces and red rim-bands. Although the clay of Form Group III was somewhat better sorted than that of Form Group II, the materials of the two groups are closely related. The color of the break is darker than the surface color, which is an even, light grey-brown, apparently brought about by coating the surface with a thin, unpigmented slip (SYR 6/4; red paint on the rim is 7.5R 4/8-10R 4/8). Three bowls have a very regular smooth exterior, although the surface shows the inclusions clearly (table 4). Had the vessels been smoothed or turned, most of the inclusions would have been forced into the wall and would not have appeared on the surface. It seems likely that these three bowls were shaped by a technique first described by Griffith at Sanam⁷ which used metal bowls as molds; the clay was pressed into shape inside them. The other two bowls in the group were shaped by hand. After shaping, the bowls were given the thin, unpigmented coat mentioned above and painted with a red band outside and sometimes inside the rim.⁸ A regular kiln firing produced the light, grey-brown surface and red-orange break, with much the same appearance as New Kingdom ordinary pottery. One vessel shows signs of use as a cooking vessel.

Table 4—Pottery of Form Group III

<i>Shape</i>	<i>Descriptive Remarks</i>	<i>Occurrence</i>
A.	Shaping: bowl-mold Treatment: light slip, red rim band Firing: low-medium kiln fire (VA 7—1 used as cooking pot)	VF 72—2 VA 7—1 VA 2—1
B.	Shaping: pressure Treatment: as A, slight lustre Firing: as A	VA 7—2
C.	Shaping: pinched Treatment: same, burnished Firing: same	VH 111—4

FORM GROUP IV: KUSHITE WHEEL-MADE POTTERY

In larger groups of material, the wheel-made vessels of Kush might be subdivided (table 5). Here they consist only of pink to red beakers with an open, horizontal burnish (A); red (2.5YR 5/8, one close-burnished, 10YR 4/8) to brown bowls with an open, horizontal or vertical burnish (C-D); and one large storage jar (D).⁹

The clay used to make vessels of this group does not differ substantially from that used in Form Group III. Mica can be seen in the surface as well as decomposed limy grits up to granule size. The vessels were shaped on the wheel, after which the bottoms were reworked by scraping in the normal Egyptian fashion. Although the surfaces were smoothed, this was not sufficient to force large pieces of chaff below the surface. After application of a very thin ochre coating, the exterior was burnished; the beakers were burnished horizontally and

one of the bowls both horizontally and vertically. In all cases, the strokes can easily be seen. As in the last group, firing was done in a kiln, and it was high enough to fire the vessels quite hard and red-orange in the break. Although some vessels showed wear on the bottom, only the open bowl with an angled side had been used as a cooking pot. One jar with an ovoid body, a short angled neck, and rib-rim is assigned to this group, it was not burnished.

Table 5—Primary of Form Group IV

<i>Shape and Remarks</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
A. Beakers	
1. Small	W 1—2 ^d
2. Medium	W 79—1 ^b
3. Large	W 1—3 ^c
B. Convex bowl with round or pointed base	VH 116—2 VH 125—1
C. Bowl with convex base, angled side (horizontal and vertical burnish)	W 85—1
D. Bowl (red, burnished, orange interior)	VO 46—1 ^d
E. Ovoid jar	W 85—2 ^e

^aHälscher 1954, pl. 47, X4 (see p. 23) of “grey-red clay” from the tomb chapel of Amenardis, Dunham 1950, p. 40, fig. 126, Ku. 5 (Qustul, queen of Sheshku buried by Tanutamon), 19-2-544. Dunham 1965, fig. A-17, south W 5618, 21-3-370 (2, 2 60), of pot R 9c Wirt, not wheel-made; 16, W 678, 21-3-514, 515 (4 60), wheel-made. For burnished beakers from Kenna, see Salah ed Din Mohamed Ahmed 1989, fig. 5, 5 and pl. XXII.

^bHälscher 1954, pl. 47, X5 (see p. 23), of “grey-red clay,” also from the tomb of Amenardis, Dunham 1950, fig. 35c, Ku. 72, 15-3-152 (A, queen? buried by Sheshku), see also pl. XI, III, Vila 1980, fig. 170, type II-1 A, 46/2 and 46/11.

^cDunham 1965, fig. A-25, W 484, 27-2-327b (5 107); W 5 1978, fig. 21, 2-3, and 5. For convex bowls (type E-2a), see idem 1980, figs. 28-1, 66-1, 170 A, 173-136, and 147; for shape c, see fig. 72-2.

^dAlthough hardly a perfect parallel, the closest example is in Griffith 1921, pl. XVII, XII n. It was also red burnished.

^eFor a somewhat wider example, see Perne 1906, pl. XXXIX: 1-22, Dunham 1950, fig. 35b, Ku. 72, 19-3-1554 (queen? buried by Sheshku), Vila 1980, fig. 175, type II-4, 364 but not a more angled shoulder.

C. FORM GROUP V: POTTERY OF EGYPTIAN TRADITION

Egyptian pottery is often considered in two major divisions, one consisting of vessels made primarily of alluvial clay and the other including both a light or very highly fired, light-colored pottery that in the past was identified with “Qena ware” and a mineral-tempered hard pink pottery. This latter division lasted for a long time in Egyptian ceramics, although the two subdivisions are not always easy to detect. In the present material, only one group is recognized, Form Group V.¹⁶ There was no Egyptian ordinary pottery in the collection (except for reused New Kingdom bowls; see table 7).

FORM GROUP V

Eight vessels are assigned to a group that includes hard pink to almost greenish-grey vessels of the kind that have often been referred to as "Qena ware" (table 6). Although little can be said of the group, given so few examples, we can note that the clay is very fine but with a little fine mica (indicating mixture?) and occasional granules of limestone and only a few voids present in the body of the large jar (C2). The vessels were wheel-made and reshaped on the bottom, but only jar D and flasks E and F were finished or smoothed.¹¹ Firing was high or very high, and the atmosphere was oxidizing (as indicated in recent discussions of such pottery), leaving the exterior surface pink or grey-white and the interior a light pink (the handled jar C1 is pink, 5YR 7/4, mottled with darker red and 7.5YR 7/4). The contents of the flasks evidently darkened them, and jar D had been used for cooking, which discolored the sides and caused the bottom to flake away.

Table 6.—Pottery of Form Group V

<i>Shape</i>	<i>Descriptive Remarks</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>
A.	Bowl (pink-white)	W 70—1 ^a
B.	Jug (greenish-white)	VF 72—1 ^b
C.	Jar, with short shoulder, angled side, broad pointed or rounded bottom, and small crude handles on shoulder	
	1. Small (pink)	W 46—1 ^c
	2. Large, long baglike body (grey-white)	VH 111—3 ^c
D.	Squat globular jar	VA 7—3 ^a
E.	Pilgrim flask (darkened by contents?)	W 43—15 ^f VH 111—1 (disc., n/a)
F.	Small flask (no handles; same?)	VH 111—28

^aGriffith 1923, pl. XVII. Xfiii. See p. 100.

^bGriffith 1923, pl. XVII, type IV, approximately d. This vessel was not closely paralleled at el-Kurru or in the Merne cemeteries (Hölscher 1954, pl. 47, 72 ("Dyn. XXVI or earlier?"), p. 12; the jug was found in a storage jar with 6, 2 and 7, or pilgrim flasks as above (see p. 72). See Vda 1980, fig. 179, type III-2a, also figs. 49, 10 and 94, 4.

^cDunham 1950, fig. 29h 19-3-1224, Ka 53 (Tabry, queen of Pye, daughter of Akam). There are two examples, see pl. XLII 3, fig. 27b Ka 52 19-3-1028, with ribbing (queen of Pye? buried by Shabako). Dunham 1963, tomb W 486 23-3-144 (fig. B-9; 2-4) PdbW. Griffith 1923, pl. XVII. Cii. A very approximate resemblance can be seen in Hölscher 1954, pl. 47, B 3 ("Dyn. XXII and later") and F 1 ("ca. Dyn. XXII and later"). This jar would be classified with Vda 1980, fig. 178, type III-3H, but details of the various parallel vessels do not correspond precisely.

^dDunham 1950, pl. XLIII A, Ku 55 19-3-1459 (unknown queen of Pye). Fig. 28c 19-3-1160 is a very wide example, but with small handles, from Ku 52 (Queen Nefereketkaseta, queen of Pye, buried by Shabako). A very approximate resemblance can be seen in Hölscher 1954, pl. 47, C5 (26), from house 1 (of Dyn. XXV, destroyed ca. Dyn. XXVI; see pp. 72, 14-16); also, p. 20, tomb 16, with vessels #2, C2-3, found in N7, both without handles (W1), and X2. At Merne, the vessel occurs with a flat bottom or without a shoulder (Dunham 1963, fig. B-9, W 486, 23-3-144 [3-4] and 4, W 711, 23-3-543h [5-6]). In various instances, this shape occurs often in Twenty-Eighth Dynasty/Napatan pottery. See also, Griffith 1923, pl. XVII, Cii-j (elongate version of Cii). This jar could be compared with Vda 1980, fig. 184, type III-5, but the shoulder is quite narrow. At Saqqara, the type III jars were mostly found with contracted burials (p. 89), but the present example was found with an extended burial.

^eGriffith 1923, pl. XVII. The shape of VIIb most resembles this vessel. See also Vda 1980, fig. 178, type III-1b 229/13, 226/10.

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³Dunham 1950, fig. 27c, Ku. 51, 14-3-972 (in alabaster, queen of Piye?, buried by Shabaka; fig. 29d, Ku. 53, 19-3-1205, also pl. XLII C (Piye); 19-3-1532, 19-3-1533, from Ku. 72 (4? presumed queen? buried by Shabaka), the handles are more rounded in the drawing fig. 35c than in the photograph (pl. XLII C). Idem 1962, vessels W 503, fig. A: 23-3-154 (with white coat; 9-4; and S 207, fig. 239-21-3-253 (fine orange-pink, 6-7). Hlischek 1984, pl. 47: V 7 ("Dyn. XXV and earlier?"; see p. 16, dated after house I of Dyn. XXV). Perse 1906, pl. XXX, illustrates examples in faience, dated ca. Dyn. XXVI. See also Griffith 1923, pl. XVII-VIIe. This vessel changes rapidly in Kushite pottery; see Dunham 1955, fig. 28: 17-2-1821, from Nu. 3 (B-Senkamaten) and fig. 34: 17-1-739, Nu. 6 (V-Anjamani), Vila 1980, fig. 176, type II-S, 3147 (also fig. 130, 4).

⁴Griffith 1923, pl. XVII-VIIe. Although smaller, this is the closest parallel. Vila 1980, fig. 176, type II-S 314/5 (fig. 130, 5).

Table 7—Reused New Kingdom Pottery

Shapes	Descriptive Remarks	Occurrences
A	Concave bowls with pink rim bands	VC 46—4, 5 ^a
B	Squat carinated jar	W 42—2 ^b

^aMany similar vessels exist in late New Kingdom contexts at Qustul. See Hlischek 1978, pl. 25: CUI: 1K/17f-g.

^bThe shape is characteristic of earlier New Kingdom contexts. See Hlischek 1978, pl. 30: CSI: 12/Q: d.

D. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The pottery of the Qustul groups is closely related to the pottery from Sanam and from the Abri-Mussimnia cemetery and played an important role in dating the present groups to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. Comparisons with Egyptian contexts and with the other Kushite cemeteries suffice to document the chronology, although the Kushite cemeteries are chronologically better defined than the Egyptian materials at present. Egyptian vessels and parallels included only imports, such as pilgrim bottles and certain resemblances between the Qustul pottery and that from the tomb-chapel of Amenardis at Medinet Habu. Virtually all vessels, except for the coarse, brown local pottery, have close parallels in Kushite cemeteries.

NOTES

1. Nordström 1972, pp. 49–50, fabrics IC and ID. Broken vessels were not present in the Qustul burials, but sherds of equivalent pottery from Dorgunani were made available for examination courtesy of Lisa Heidorn.

2. Colors are coded according to the Munsell notation, except for black and grey. Since the surfaces vary considerably, only the predominant color is coded.

3. For clays, see *QINE* VIII, chapter 2 (forthcoming).

4. See *QINE* V, pp. 25–40, and *QINE* III, pp. 193–95 (Appendix), for discussions of pottery classes in general. Black-topped pottery of a different fabric occurs at Abri (Vila 1980, p. 156, type II-1B).

5. See note 4 and Griffith 1923, pp. 99–100, and pl. XVIII: XII c, e, g, i; XIV a, b; IX e, g (not all of the illustrations show the black mouth).

6. See p. 5 above.

7. Griffith 1923, p. 102.

8. Vessels of this description are quite common in Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan context. See Dunham 1950, p. 28, fig. 10b, Ku. 3, 19-3-50 (Queen Naparaye, of Taharqa, daughter of Piye), p. 28, fig. 29b, Ku. 33, 19-3-1209 (Tahry, queen of Piye, daughter of Alara); idem 1965, p. 15, W 486, 23-3-93, 23-3-97; pp. 301-2, W 635 (5-10); p. 302, W 641 (2-5?); p. 42, W 634 (4-6), 23-3-446. For Sanam, see Griffith 1923. Many are in the XII-XIII groups (pl. XVIII) and some in X and XIV (see discussion, p. 100). For other similarities, see XIIa, XIIIk, and XIVd. A photograph is on pl. XXXIII (see p. 102). See also Vila 1980, p. 155, type I-1 (the vessels are called wheel-made, although turning marks are not shown in the drawings). One (fig. 54:2) is lumpy, as are the present pinched examples. Vila also does not refer to any polished examples in this group (see p. 157, II-1d).

9. Most of these vessels would belong in Griffith's shape-class XI (1923, pl. XVIII) except k (see also XI d, d, h). However, there was more diversity in thickness and surface color at Sanam. For the V-shaped bowl, see shape XIV a, and for the over-hemispherical bowl, see XIII b. At Abri (Vila 1978a, fig. 21: 2-V-17/11; 1980, fig. 82: 1), some horizontally burnished vessels of this group are illustrated; there are three from Dumbur; others are vertically burnished or combine both types of burnish (Vila 1980, figs. 25:4, 27 [various], 37: 1, 99: 1 and 3, 130: 8-13, 144, and 149: 15-16, type II-1 A, p. 157).

Note that the light-colored, red-rimmed bowls of Form Group III occurred only in the V cemeteries. The beakers IV-A were found only in the W cemeteries (table 5). It seems clear that the distinction is chronological, although insufficient evidence now exists to connect that distinction to historical chronology in any precise way.

10. Nordström 1972, pp. 45, 54-56, Fabric Groups IV-V. The present vessels were made in the tradition of New Kingdom hard pink pottery (Nordström Fabric Group IV; with a sandy paste. Although the vessels can be assumed to be of Egyptian origin, this is not yet verified by close parallels. The present vessels would all belong to his Fabric Group IV B, hard pink, sandy type, except jar C2, VH 111-3, which would belong to VB, the very highly fired counterpart. Since vessels C1 and C2 could hardly be assigned to different fabrics, there is a definite difficulty in distinguishing between grey-white or even greenish and hard pink fabrics; these will be discussed in *ONE VI*, chapter 2.

11. Representations cited by Hirthner 1978, pp. 23-24, indicate that the compound fast wheel (foot-powered) was in use by the middle of the first millennium (see also p. 32). This faster-rotating device might account for the more ribbed appearance of the pottery of both this and the previous group.

3

OBJECTS

Like the pottery, the objects are closely related to objects found in Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period cemeteries elsewhere. Glyptic offers the most important detailed comparisons, but the presence of beds or the type of shaft designed to receive a bed is also important.

A. BEDS

At Qustul, at least three graves of this period were bed burials (table 8). One grave had a hole at each corner arranged to receive the legs of a bed. In two cases, remains of a bed were actually found. In two other cases, the upper burials in reused shafts of New Kingdom tombs had remains of rectangular wooden structures around them that were originally identified as coffins but which seem too wide for such a purpose and were probably beds. The hide-shaped grave YH 111 may be related to the bed burials, since burials on hides immediately preceded the bed burials in the Kerma Culture. They also occurred in Lower Nubia during the late fourth century C.E., about the same time as the bed burial reappeared.¹

Although not equally common in each phase, the bed burial, or prepared-bed burial, was one of the most enduring burial customs in ancient Nubia, occurring in A-Group, Kerma, the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period, and the Noba-Noubadian era after ca. 350 A.D. The dates range across almost four thousand years. Although there is a broad chronological distribution, the bed, the holes at the corners, or the trenches at the ends of the shaft did not occur in every tomb in the cultural phases in which the bed burial appeared. Either the burial rite that gave rise to these holes allowed for some ritual alternative that left no readily detected evidence or the bed ritual was used only in certain burials. In the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period, the bed burial appeared in two major forms in private tombs; some had a trench at either end of the shaft, and others had holes at the corners; they were sometimes mixed, having, for example, one trench and two holes. In all cases where the bed-type burials appear in royal tombs (at Napata, often as four notches in a stone platform), they were early, dating to the period before and during the Twenty-fifth Dynasty. A few bed burials (holes) in private tombs at Merne have been assigned date-ranges that could include reigns up to number 12 in Dunham's royal list (mid-sixth century B.C.), but almost all are dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty, and it seems unlikely that the bed burials at Qustul were any later.²

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Table B—Red Burials

Occurrences	Remarks
W 1—4	
W 42	holes only
VC 46	

B. SMALL OBJECTS

STONE VESSEL

The reused bottom of a broken stone vessel is the only example of this kind of object in the present material; it still contains traces of galena. Many stone vessels with lower bodies similar to this fragment were found in the Kushite cemeteries, and they are quite common through the first half of the Napatan period and down to at least ruler 26 in Dunham's series, dated approximately to the late fifth century B.C.³

FAIENCÉ JAR

This simple bag-shaped jar, with flared neck, everted rim, and simple painted decoration, appeared at Sanam, and the generally early date indicated by its occurrence in that cemetery is confirmed by pottery associated with the present piece (W 43—16).⁴ The type was not noted in the royal or private tombs at Meroë.

PALETTE

This simple piece of quartz, broken on both sides to make a very rough, flat palette, was used to grind galena. It is not a sufficiently distinctive artifact to discuss possible parallels (W 43—13).

TWEEZERS

In W 42 one pair of iron tweezers was found. These were made from a single, plano-convex piece of iron bent almost double at the back, each shank then bent out and in again in a shallow s-curve. This simple, but graceful, shape is also found at Sanam, Nuri, and Meroë, and the dates vary from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to late Napatan.⁵ This type of tweezer, apart from its generally early date, cannot be precisely placed

chronologically; judging from the shape of the tomb in which it was found, this pair can be dated probably to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.⁶

HAIR-RINGS

Two pairs of bone hair-rings from W 43 (2, II) illustrate continuing New Kingdom practices in Nubia.⁷ One pair is small and very simple (1.3 x .44 cm with a hole diameter of .65 cm and slot of .175). The second pair is larger and has the broad, almost triangular section common in the New Kingdom (1.87 x .90 cm, hole diameter .54, slot .19 cm). Both kinds were found at Sanam, and hair-rings were also found at el-Kurru.⁸

RINGS

Three rings were found in W 43, two of them on the feet of the burial. These were made of sheet copper or bronze and tapered to the back and not joined. The third ring, on a hand, was made from a tapered copper rod.

POLISHED STONE BALLS

A number of small, rounded polished stones were found in VB 25. Pebbles deposited in this way do not commonly occur in the New Kingdom, but they do occur in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty at Sanam, el-Kurru, and Meroe.⁹

PLUGS

Two small ivory plugs were found in VB 25. These are concave cylinders of ivory with flat, oval ends. Objects of this type are not common in Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan contexts, but they occur early at Meroe (reigns 4-5) and Sanam.¹⁰

C. SCARABS AND PLAQUES

The scarabs and plaques provide some of the most important evidence for dating in the material from Qustul. The great cemetery at Sanam contained many scarabs and plaques with distinctive glyptic designs. Such objects were lacking at el-Kurru (due to plundering?), but contemporary graves at Meroe contained many objects of this kind. Scarabs and plaques became rare in the early Napatan period, however, and essentially disappeared well before the generally recognized division between the Napatan and Meroitic periods.¹¹ In the later Meroitic period in Lower Nubia, scarabs appear, all of which presumably were reused and came from earlier tombs. Despite the many earlier tombs with scarabs available for plundering, the great cemetery at Karanog contained

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no scarabs or related objects that had been intentionally buried there, although the Faras cemetery yielded several such objects, and even one archaic cylinder seal was found.¹²

PLAQUES FROM W 43

One of the most characteristic kinds of objects at Sanam was an oval or rectangular steatite plaque with deeply recessed hieroglyphs.¹³ Although the workmanship varies considerably, it is generally crude; but, the sharp outlines, deep incisions, and subject matter easily identify glyptic in this style.¹⁴

The backs of these plaques are often slightly convex, sometimes with figures nearly in the round, sometimes with their subjects in a bold raised relief or, perhaps more appropriately, a raised silhouette with incised details.

W 43—7

Two plaques carved in the bold style were found in W 43. The best-executed of these, now in the Cairo Museum, is inscribed *mn.ḥpr.r^s ḥpr.n.r^s* and flanked by *uraei* and *mdj^s* signs. On the back is the ram-headed sphinx (criosphinx) of Amun with a uraeus in front and a vessel behind that holds a call plant whose leaf is bent forward over the body of the sphinx. The background is diagonally hatched. The inscription is common in the glyptic from Sanam, and the figure on the back is usual enough to be considered characteristic of Kushite glyptic.¹⁵ A similar figure, identified as the Amun of Phubs, was found on some blocks of Taharqa in the Sanam temple, with a floral arrangement substituted for the serpent. The blocks that show this representation had been deposited deliberately to preserve them; apparently the image had special importance.¹⁶

W 43—9

The inscription on this plaque is one of several that include the curious figure of a jackal with his head turned backward. All share several signs and some are identical, but the inscriptions have not yet been read. The back is also one of a group that show striding animals around the edge; two at the sides are probably hippopotami, and there are two crocodiles, one at each end.¹⁷

SCARABS FROM W 43

W 43—6 AND W 43—12

If the two major plaques belong to a style we might call the Kushite bold style, the two scarabs from the same tomb were cut in a much more open, smooth, sophisticated style, imitating early New Kingdom glyptic. Fewer examples of this "Kushite fine style" were found at Sanam, but several did occur.¹⁸

The scarabs themselves were well cut, but one is worn somewhat, so that we cannot recover all of the details in the head area. Details on the back include notches on the elytra (showing the humeral callosity?) and a second outline lining the outer edge of the elytra and pronotum. At the backs of the elytra are two parallel lines. The sides of both scarabs were deeply and finely cut, the legs rendered as broad, thin plates and incised. The scarabs were undercut in the center.¹⁹

W 43—6 is inscribed on the face with *hm-r' h3 m stg*, an inscription paralleled at Sanam.²⁰ W 43—12 is inscribed *st-r' mn. hpr-r'*, the name most commonly found at Sanam.²¹

SCARABS FROM VG 91

Two of the scarabs from VG 91 closely resemble Kushite types, primarily the bold style. Although one was paralleled quite closely in the glyptic of Faras, its close relationship with the Sanam material probably indicates an earlier date of manufacture and that the Faras piece was reused.

VG 91—4

The most typical of the scarabs is rudely cut in the Kushite bold style. The back is likewise relatively simply cut, and there are few details other than the double line showing the suture between the elytra. The head is shown separately from the clypeus, and the eyes are also represented. The side is marked with only a pair of grooves.

The face of the scarab was decorated in a recessed relief indicating it was not intended to be a seal. The subject is a lotus flanked by two buds, all linked by curved stems. Although the motif is not dated exclusively to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period, the fact that it appears in this particular style associates this piece closely with Sanam glyptic.²²

VG 91—1

Rectangular plaques in various sizes are important in Sanam glyptic. Like the plaques from W 43, this small object is of somewhat better quality than most of the plaques in the Kushite bold style. The back is slightly convex and contains, in raised relief, a cartouche with the signs *hpr-r'* with two parallel horizontal lines sunk below. They could be part of a *mn* sign, but this is not entirely certain. Next to this cartouche is a *ml?* feather in raised relief with lightly incised detail. On the face is an incised *hpr* beetle with short, angular legs, a feature also found at Sanam; the sides of the plaque are hatched. As noted above, a similar plaque was found reused in the Meroitic cemetery at Faras.²³

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VG 91—5

In contrast to VG 91—4 and 1, this scarab of blackened steatite has a relatively plain back, without any division between the elytra or between the elytra and pronotum. The edge of the pronotum slopes downward to the head, which has details not found on VG 91—4 and 1; the eye and the clypeus are shown. The side is not undercut, but the legs are effectively differentiated, and the antennae and forelegs are marked with oblique hatching. Although it is comparatively simple, this scarab is of very high quality, and it has the smoothly sculptured appearance of scarabs that were made much earlier. Its face is decorated with simple linear combinations of S- and C-scrolls, also typical of earlier periods, and it could conceivably have been modeled on an example that was made in the Second Intermediate period. Despite the occasional imitation of earlier motifs in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty, however, this scarab is unusual, and it was probably reused.²⁴

VG 91—3

Also a simplified scarab, VG 91—3 was not as carefully crafted as the previous example. The elytra are separated from the pronotum by a double-line suture, and the crude head area is casually distinguished from the rest of the back by a line and two depressed areas; the side has only a band around it to show the legs. The decoration on the face is a rather crude lion sliding toward an indistinct object, with its tail, shaped as a uraeus, upraised behind. The object belongs to a group of scarabs decorated with outlined figures which first appeared in the Second Intermediate period.²⁵

VG 91—2

This small, hard stone scarab was badly worn and inscribed only with *k3 r'* on the face. While very simple inscriptions of this sort are common in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty, the worn surface here does not present enough detail to be certain of the style.

VG 91—6

The back of VG 91—6 was cut off, and little can be determined about it. Narrow legs are shown on the side, with some hatching. The inscription on the face is not paralleled at Sanam, and we must conclude that it belongs to an earlier period, along with VG 91—5 and 3.

VG 91—7

This scarab was found mounted in a silver ring-bezel which conceals the side. The back is also partly obscured by a concretion. The pronotum is separated from the elytra by a curved suture, and the elytra, as in so

many Twenty-fifth Dynasty examples, are separated by a double suture-line. The inscription on the face, combining *imn.ktp* with *r'* and *nb*, is not distinctive.

VB 25—1

The back of this small stone scarab has little detail, and the face is decorated with only a striding king holding a flail. Although simple, the style and motif are closely paralleled at Sanam.²⁶

D. AMULETS

WEDJAT EYES: W 43—L AND VF 72A—3

One of the commonest amulets in this period generally and in Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period contexts in particular is the *wedjat* eye. In the present material, eyes of this kind are of two types: stone, about 1.50 m long, and faience, about 3.50 m long.

The three stone amulets found in W 43—L were treated in different ways, although they were all about the same size, ca. 1.3 × 1.6 × .4–.5 cm. One, of lapis, was only outlined; a second, also of lapis, showed the eye itself and the hatched brow on both sides. The third, of red jasper, had detail on one side showing the eye in bold relief, the outline extending from the corner and the brow above.²⁷

Faience eyes of the type found in VF 72A—3 are perhaps not as common as the stone *wedjat* eyes in Kushite contexts. Large faience *wedjat* eyes (this one is 3.4 × 2.6 × .95 cm) are especially common in early first-millennium B.C. Egypt, although they are not closely defined chronologically.²⁸

QUADRUPLE WEDJAT EYES: W 48—2

A type of amulet most characteristic of the Third Intermediate period is a round, framed amulet made of four *wedjat* eyes joined at the brow and the outside corner. It appears to have had its origin in a framed and pierced *wedjat* eye that occurs both in Egypt and Kush.²⁹ The earlier examples were large, coherent, and easily recognizable,³⁰ but as smaller and smaller amulets were made, the eyes became increasingly difficult to distinguish within the pattern of interlacing.³¹

EYE VG 91—9

The simple eye was not a common amulet in either Egypt or Kush. The example here, however, is closely paralleled by an example from Sanam.³² Others occurred in the Delta. The present example is well shaped, with a black iris and pupil. Although many eye representations occur in Kush, they were probably used in the faces of mummy burials rather than as amulets, and they were made of different materials.³³

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CROCODILE VG 91—9

Although the crocodile was not a common amulet shape at this period, it does occur in Kushite contexts of various dates. The shapes do not resemble this example closely.³⁴

BES VB 25—1

Because the amulet was not available for study, we could not provide illustrations or parallels, but such amulets are common at this time in both Egypt and Kush.³⁵

HATHOR/ANKH AMULET VG 91—9

This curious object, with the face of Hathor appearing in the loop of an *ankh*-shaped object formed by her coiffure and pendant lotus flowers, is incised in the Kushite bold style in blue-green glazed steatite. Two parallels can be noted, a group of amulets found reused in an X-Group tomb at Qustul and one amulet from Kawa temple.³⁶

HATHOR COLUMN AMULET VB 25—2

Amulets of this general type occur often in New Kingdom and later contexts. Without an extensive and detailed examination of their typology, it would not be possible to use these amulets to ascertain any chronological detail or to say more than that their occurrence here is as entirely consistent with the Twenty-fifth Dynasty as with other phases in which they occur.³⁷

E. BEADS AND SHELLS

Although beads were not found in many of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan tombs at Qustul, the few groups were so varied that no classification would adequately reflect the range of materials available (table 9; see also table 10). We have therefore chosen to illustrate the full range of bead shapes from each group. Only the beads from W 43 and the scarab beads from VG 91 (10) were consistent in size and shape. The other groups are heterogeneous collections which include various shapes and sizes, a strong indication that some of the beads were obtained by plundering earlier graves.³⁸

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Table 9—Beads

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Figure</i>
Note that measurements are given in centimeters.				
W 1				
	1.	biconical hr., made from smooth (?) 2.22 × .91	1	2d
W 43				
	1.	a. pierced or engraved tubular beads, 1.2 × .62 ^a	2	10f, g
		b. rubbed/carnated beads, 2.3d × 1.71 ^b	2	11f
		c. red jasp. pendant, 1.7 × .93	1	11g
		d. chipped quartz/ear. tube, .54 × .49	1	11p
	3a.	string of flat bl. fai. beads around elbow, 3.15 × .73 × 18, hole .39	105	12m
	3b.	same, area of hips	—	12m
	4.	anklet, discs		12q
		a. wh. fai., .27 × .15	62	
		b. red fai., .275 × .19	61	
		c. am., .32 × .17	1	
	5.	same		12h
		a. wh. fai.	68	
		b. red fai.	68	
	6.	necklace (various discoid beads)		11i, l
		a. red fai. bar., .32 × .42	79	11n
		b. red fai. disc., .22 × .14	15	11o
		c. bl. fai. disc., 26 × 12		
		i. single	54	
		ii. double	20	
		iii. triple	9	
		d. blk. fai. disc., .23 × .1	7 + 29	
		e. lg. copper/bronze, 1.7 × .62	1	
		f. wh. disc., .2 × .12	55	
		g. gr. disc, same	1	
		h. scarab beads, .45 × .33	64	10o
		i. bl. st. bar., .54 × .32	1	

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Table 9—Heads—Cont.

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Figure</i>
W 48	i.			
	a.	red fai. bar., .75 × .52 × .65	2	
	b.	quartz ball or discoid, .6 × .45	2	
	c.	bag.		
	i.	cor., 1.53 × .71	1	
	ii.	quartz/ag., 1.11 × .72	1	
	iii.	red/wh. ag., 1.49 × .68	1	
	d.	bl. glass, dk., almost op. 1.53 × .7	2	
	e.	donut glass, dk. bl. to bl. yellow globular, 1.11 × 1.14	1	
	f.	amber glass, .91 × 1.20	1	
	g.	glass, op. bk. or dk. bl., .85 × .91	1	
	h.	gl., bluish trans., .85 × 1.25	1	
	i.	gl., bk. with yellow stripes, .47 × 1.02	1	
	j.	shells, see table 10		
VB 25	4.			
	a.	2 gold buc. bar., on clay or wax core, 1.37 × .78, 1.31 × .79	2	25j
	b.	diorite		
	i.	bic., 1.38 × .91	1	25i
	ii.	convex, 1.2 × .75	1	25k
	c.	bic. bar. from tooth?, 2.9 × 1.07	1	25g
	d.	bone tube, not circular, 2.68 × .92	1	25m
	e.	bic. jasp. bar., 1.37 × .81	2	
	f.	bk. fai. half nr discoid, 1.22 × .88	1	25l
	g.	bl. fai. tube		
	i.	.88 × .34	5	
	ii.	.95 × .35	40	
	h.	bl. fai. tube, 1 × .55	3	25e
	i.	bl. fai. discs, .65 × .17	28	25f
	j.	bl. fai. tube, 1.42 × .35	1	25h
	k.	bl. fai. multiples, 2.4 × .75, almost globular	1	25o
	i.	1.3	1	
	ii.	2.27	1	
	iii.	3.4	1	
	iv.	4.4	1	
	l.	ost. egg size 1	526	25n
VG 91	8.			
	a.	bl. gl. biconical bar., 3.0 × .5	1	28p
	b.	cor. ball	1	28l
	i.	.8 × .85	1	
	ii.	.52 × .53	1	
	iii.	.54 × .56	2	
	iv.	.69 × .52	1	
	v.	.92 × 1.01	1	
	c.	bone tubes, 1.13 × .4	2	28m

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Table 9—Beads—Cont.

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Figure</i>
VG 91—Cont.				
	8.—Cont.			
	d.	car. bar., convex, 1.2 × .67, .6 × .56, .6 × .58	3	28h
	e.	magnetite conv. bar., 1.2-1.29 × .67 (and biconical)	6	28d,f
	f.	hem. bar., bic.	1	28e
	g.	jasp. pendant, 1.1 × .67	1	28g
	h.	jasp. bar. bic., 1.04 × .5	2	28k
	i.	dior. conv. bar., 1.17 × .73	3	28i
	j.	bl. felspar. bifurcated, 1 × .71	1	28q
	k.	car. bar., altered, 1.32 × .83	2	
	l.	shell, see table 10		
	m.	tapered. car., .65 × .65	2	
	n.	rock crystal ball, .95 × 1.07	1	28c
	o.	car. short bar, .65 × .64	3	
	p.	bk. glass balls (wound), .45 × .45	2	
	q.	lc. bl. glass ball (wound), .66 × .64	3	
	r.	dk. bl., same	1	
	s.	bl. gl. round, .42 × .24	1	28n
	t.	lt. bl., same	1	28n
	u.	bl. gl. bar, 1.02 × .5	1	
	v.	bl. gl. multiple blobs	1	28o
	w.	am. color gl., discolored, .5 × .35	1	
	x.	bl. gl. tapered bar., wound, with white bands, 2.77 × .6	1	28b
	y.	bl. molded ag., .93 × .94	1	
	z.	car. bar. convex, 1.2 × .45	2 ^a	28i,j
	aa.	bl. fai. pendant, 1.15 × .7	1	28j
	ab.	car. same, .9 × .58	1	
	ac.	calcite tube, .6 × 1.28	1	
	10.			
	a.	sl. scarab-bead, .6 × .45 × .3	2	28f
	b.	red jasp. scarab, .79 × .57 × .41	2	
	c.	bl. gl. scarab, 1 × .75 × .5	1	
	d.	lg. sl. scarab, 1.15 × .86 × .54	3	
VH 111				
	4.	Beads, n/a (with shell, see table 10)		

^aDunham 1953, fig. 29 above center, W 634 (4-6).^bGriffith 1923, pl. LXX 12, Dunham 1950, Ku. 201 (3), fig. 38b.^cGriffith 1923, pls. XXX 56-17 (conv. barrels), XXX 3; LXXII, 4 (large, some multi-colored agate).

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Table 10—Shells

Tomb	Object	Description	Count
W 43	1.	e. 2 cut cowries, 1.71 x 1.22 <i>Monetaria annulus</i> (<i>Cypraea annulus</i>)	1 ^a
		f. cowrie, uncut, long opening, bored for stringing, 2.95 x 1.52	1 ^b
		g. gastropod, uncut <i>Conus</i> , 1.23 x .87	1 ^c
W 48	3.	j. small gastropod (young <i>Nerita</i>)	5 ^d
		<i>Murex</i> surface stripped away almost to pearly interior.	1 ^e
VB 25	4.	m. as W 48—S, badly broken	1
		n. <i>Monetaria annulus</i> (<i>Cypraea annulus</i>), back cut away	1
		o. fragment, pink coral	1
VG 91	8	l. bleeding tooth shell	3
VB 111	4	<i>Olivæ</i> (n/a)	1 ^f

^aGriffith 1923, pl. XXXVII: 4; see Boessneck 1988, pp. 145–47, especially p. 146.^b*Ibid.*, pl. XXXVII: 27.^c*Ibid.*, pl. XXXVII: 1; Boessneck 1988, p. 146.^d*Ibid.*, pl. XXXVII: 12; Boessneck 1988, p. 145.^e*Ibid.*, pl. XXXVII: 19; Boessneck 1988, p. 146.^f*Ibid.*, pl. XXXVII: 27; Boessneck 1988, p. 146.

F. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The objects from the tombs at Qustul closely resemble their counterparts in Upper Nubia. The beads and glyptic in particular are comparable to finds in Kush of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan date. Other objects, such as the faience vase, were also characteristic of this period. However, at least one of the scarabs was reused, and one of the amulets was most closely paralleled by amulets from an X-Group tomb. It should be clear that the remarks made in *ONE V* about plundering in C-Group times are equally true for this period.³⁹

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NOTES

1. For hole burials at Jebel Moya, with Kerma mentioned, see Addison 1949, pp. 59-60. See also *OLIVE IX*, chapter 1.
2. See *DINE IV*, p. 14; *DINE V*, p. 111; and Emery and Kirwan 1938, fig. 26, Qustul tumulus 31. This actually preserves the full Kushite prepared bed burial. For occurrences of the prepared bed burial in Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period contexts, see Dunham 1950, fig. 16, Ku. 10 (D); fig. 19a, Ku. 14 (C), both with the double trench; fig. 20a, Ku. 15 (3); fig. 23a, Ku. 18 (4); fig. 28a, Ku. 52 (3); fig. 29a, Ku. 53 (2); fig. 30a, Ku. 54 (2); fig. 31a, Ku. 55 (2); fig. 34a, Ku. 71 (3); Dunham 1963, fig. 14: a, W 567 (3-6); fig. 20: b-c, W 609 (4-5; the four corners each have large pans); fig. 26: a, W 643 (4-5); fig. 40: a, W 502 (3-9); fig. 41: a, W 701 (3-9, with pottery vessels at the corners); fig. 47: a, W 734 (6-12?). This list from Meroe is selective, not complete. At Abri, the Messiminia cemetery had only the two-trench variant of the bed burial (Vila 1980, fig. 6: c), which indicates perhaps that the cemetery began to be used slightly later.
3. Since this is only a fragment, comparisons are not precise. See Dunham 1955, pl. LXXIX: f (Nu. 8), l (Nu. 8) c (Nu. 53), and e (Nu. 3); fig. 22, Nu. 53 (?), 18-2-177; fig. 125, Nu. 30 (15?), 18-3-147; fig. 163, Nu. 12 (21), 17-3-169 and 414; fig. 192, Nu. 15 (26), 17-2-1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, and 1933; fig. 195, Nu. 56 (26), 18-2-104. Dunham 1963, fig. 1: f, W 493 (2-5); fig. 2: c, W 611 (2-5); fig. 3: b, W 620; fig. 20: c, W 609 (4-5); fig. 26: f, W 643 (4-5); fig. 30: c, e, f, W 671 (4-6); fig. 48: h, W 559 (6-12?). In the present series of works, the black eye-paint is called by its mineral name, galena, rather than modern *kohl*, which generally contains antimony. The material was identified courtesy of McCrone Associates. Note that samples of black eye-paint from Egypt primarily consist of galena but also include other minerals and mixtures.
4. Griffith 1923, pt. XVI: 1d.
5. Griffith 1923, pl. XXXV: 15 (iron); Dunham 1963, fig. 207: G. S. 63 (21-22).
6. The date and importance of iron in Kushite civilization has been discussed in some detail. See Wainwright 1945, who emphasized the relative rarity of iron in early contexts and doubted its significance in the development of Meroe, views also expanded by Trigger (1969). Dunham's publication of excavations at Meroe and Napata, however, has led to the identification of some early pieces (see note 5). The early date and importance of ironworking at Meroe has been confirmed by recent excavations. See Shinnie and Bradley 1980, pp. 13-68, especially pp. 16-17; Shinnie and Kenes 1982; and Tylecote 1982. For Napatan iron at Kerma, see Salah ed-Din Mohamed Ahmed 1989, fig. 5: 11, and Bonnet 1989, p. 859.
7. See above, p. 1, for the resemblance of the grooves to New Kingdom burials.
8. Dunham 1950, pl. LXVI: A, 19-3-318; Griffith 1923, pl. XXIX: 6-9, 18; Vila 1980, fig. 76: 1), 204/34.
9. Dunham 1950, pl. LXXII: B, Ku. 4; idem 1963, fig. 11: k, W 486 (3-4); Griffith 1923, pl. XXV: 8, XXV: 1 (?).
10. Dunham 1963, fig. 23: O, W 609 (4-5); Griffith 1923, pls. XXIX: 13, XL: 2 (already with a pinched head).
11. Examples from Meroe include the following (Dunham 1963): fig. 5: h, W 541 (2-6?); fig. 9: d, W 861 (2-6?); fig. 11: f, g, W 485 (3-4); fig. 14: b-c, W 567 (3-6); fig. 15: e, W 715 (3-6); fig. 17: e, W 786 (3-6?); fig. 18: d, W 832 (3-6?); fig. 39: f, W 508 (4-5); figs. 23: g, p, 25: h-c, W 609 (4-5); figs. 27: h, 28: a, W 643 (4-5); fig. 30: g, h, W 671 (4-6); figs. 37-38, W 846 (4-8). Objects in the "Kushite Bold Style" include fig. 39: c, W 652 (5-8); fig. 43: e, W 701 (5-9); fig. 50: h, W 591 (11-12). Glyptic is also rather rare and undistinguished at Abri E., perhaps because of plundering (Vila 1980, fig. 191).
12. Griffith 1924, pl. LXL, especially no. f. Note also no. 6 (First Intermediate period), 7 (Sheshi), and 12-14 (Thutmose III or Piye).
13. Griffith 1923, pls. XLI-LIV.
14. Ibid., various, pls. XLI-LIV, especially XLIII: 17, XLVII: 7, XLIX: 1, 2, 8-10, L, L3, LIII. For back figures almost or actually in the round, see pls. XLVI: 7, XLVIII: 14-16, 18, 19. The scarabs and plaques of this style, and even the finer style discussed below, contrast with almost contemporary material from Egypt. See, for example, Peñe 1888, pl. XXXVII.

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15. Griffith 1923. For the style of the face, see pl. L: 11; flanking *ms' t* signs, pl. XLIII: 6; flanking uraei in this style, pl. XLJ: 24-25; *ms. hpr. r'* is the commonest name; see, for example, pl. XLÉ: 24. The back is paralleled repeatedly in subject and closely in quality by pls. L: 11, LIII: 11, 12. The type even occurred at Gebel Moya (Addison 1949, pl. I: 2).

16. Griffith 1922, pp. 112-13, pl. XLIX.

17. For the back, see Griffith 1923, pl. L: 1, 2; the snail back in the inscription is common; see pl. L: 2, LJ: 1-4, LIII: 11-12. The jackal with its head reversed and the curved stroke (ear?) above the back occurs on pl. LJ: 3, L: 1, 2 (behind the net). See Hornung and Stachelin 1976, cat. 748 for the jackal and its meaning, and for the doubtful reading of more complex inscriptions. See also p. 182.

18. *Ibid.* pl. XLJ: 2, 3-6, 8 (?); XLII: 2, 6-8, 11, 12; XLIV: 11-12.

19. For the backs of these scarabs, see note 18, including the notches.

20. *Ibid.* pls. XLIV: 9, XLVI: 4 (Amun has been substituted for the hawk). See Newberry 1906, pl. XXXIX: 27, "If Amun is behind, there is no fear." See Hornung and Stachelin 1976, cats. 726-27, for the structure of the formula, and pp. 174-75.

21. For the shape of the goose and the sun disc, *ibid.*, pl. XLV: 2, for the cartouches, see pl. LIII: 6.

22. *Ibid.*, pl. XLVII: 19 and especially pl. LII: 4.

23. Griffith 1924, pl. LXI: 12. For rectangular plaques at Sanam, see Stern 1923, pl. LII; examples have raised relief on the back and characters recessed in the face; note 3 and 4, where the beetle is the main subject.

24. For examples, see Griffith 1923, pl. XLVII: 22, 23.

25. Kuryon 1963, p. 644, fig. 310: 4; p. 633, fig. 296.

26. Griffith 1923, pl. XLIV: 34.

27. *Ibid.*, pl. LVIII: 30, 32, 37-39, pl. LIX: 2-6; pl. XXVII: 68 and LXV: 3 (eye on both sides). See Salah ed Din Mohamed Ahmed 1989, fig. 5: 2, 4.

28. Dunham 1951: fig. 11 F, 19-3-448 (faience), Ku. 4 (Khera, daughter Kashta, queen of Piye, buried by Taharqa); pl. XLIX, above left, Ku. 53 (Tabury); pl. LIII, right center, Ku. 52 (faience, one lapis); pl. LVIA, Ku. 15 (lapis, jasper, and other stone); pl. LXXVIII: 1-2 (large and small faience, some stone, among horse trappings). By the time of Nuri 59 (6), amulets were miniaturized (Dunham 1955, fig. 14: 18-2, 278, also fig. 16: 18-2-257, No. 80 [6]; fig. 104, especially 18-1-422, No. 57 [11]; fig. 135, No. 4 [17]; pls. CXII: A, B, D, E, F [from various tombs], CXTV: A, CXV: A, C; CXVII: A, B; CXVIII: B). Some larger examples occur later (see Dunham 1957).

The occurrence of the wedjat eye in private tombs is frequent and varied. See examples in Dunham 1963, fig. 1: c, W 493 (pierced faience, 2-5); fig. 5: v-d, W 541 (ivory and quartz, 2-6?); fig. 6: d, W 663: 17-4-137 (pierced, 2-6?); fig. 11: k, W 486 (large faience, some pierced, 3-4); fig. 15: c, W 715 (faience, some pierced, 3-4); fig. 16: g, W 761 (pierced faience, 3-6); fig. 17: f, W 786 (pierced faience, 3-6?); fig. 18: h, W 832 (large faience, 3-6?); fig. 19: e, h, W 508 (small, 4-5); figs. 24: a, 25: a-b, W 639 (large and small, stone and faience, 4-5); fig. 28: a, W 643 (very simple, 4-6); fig. 29: d, W 634 (all kinds, 4-6); fig. 33: c, W 818 (4-6?); fig. 43: d, W 507 (smaller, 6-9); fig. 45: e, W 793 (2-12?); fig. 51: f, W 477 (10-15, differing from present types); fig. 178: 6, W 619 (summary, 4-5); fig. 189: f, S 134 (2-3); fig. 192: e, S 125 (4-5); fig. 200, S 85 (metal, and different from present examples, 9-10).

29. Petrie 1906, pl. XIXA: 88; Vala 1980, fig. 39: 1.

30. Petrie 1906, pls. XIXA: 88, XIXB: A, D; Griffith 1923, pls. LVIII: 33-34, LIX: 1; Dunham 1963, fig. 183, center left and W 787-788 (3-9?).

31. Petrie 1906, pl. XIXC: 11, 65, 205, K, L.

32. Griffith 1923, pl. LVIII: 31.
33. Dunham 1963, W 574 (2-5) 23-M-196; idem 1950, Ku. 62, pl. LXX: A; idem 1955, Nu. 57 (11), fig. 104; Geus 1975, p. 496, fig. 24.
34. Dunham 1963, W 643 (4-5), fig. 28: a upper right; W 308 (50-60), fig. 109.
35. Petrie 1906, pls. XIX: 13, 62; XIXB: E, XIXC: 206, 77; Dunham 1950, Ku. 53, pl. L: Ku. 53, 54, pl. LJ; Ku. 52, pl. LLV; Ku. 51, pl. LV: A; idem 1963, W 293 (2-5), fig. 1: c-d; W 508 (4-5), fig. 19: h; W 609 (4-5), fig. 24: b; W 643 (4-5), fig. 28: b; W 520 (4-8?), fig. 35: d; W 846 (4-8), fig. 36: e-f; W 793 (2-12?), fig. 44: c (small); for *sinuata* amulets in general, see Vila 1980, p. 174 and frontispiece.
36. Emery and Kurwan 1938, *Quemil iunius* 17, pl. 48: Qu. 17-51. A more contemporary deposit can be found in Macadam 1955, pl. XLVI: a 0865. See also Randall-Mattingly and Woolley 1911, pl. 55: 10207; Petrie, 1891, pl. XIX: 32, XXII; Emery and Kurwan 1935, p. 328, fig. 324: 16d. She appears here with a *sastrum* headress. See also Petrie, 1898, pl. XIX: 15; Brunton and Englebach 1927, pl. XLII: 1W, dated to Dyns. XVIII-XIX; Griffith 1923, pl. LVIII: 14-16, LXV: 2, 10, 13. Hathor-faced heads in Kushite contexts include: Dunham 1950, Ku. 201, pl. LXVII: c; Ku. 203, pl. LXX: B; idem 1963, W 567 (3-6), fig. 14: c; W 508 (4-5), fig. 19: h (plaque but in a style close to that of the present example); W 609 (4-5), fig. 24: b. As with *wedjat* eye amulets, these were soon miniaturized.
37. Vila 1980, figs. 75: 11, and 87: 2. See also note 36.
38. For mixed bead groups, see Griffith 1923, pl. LXII: 1-5. Many shapes approximate those from Aby (Vila 1980, figs. 189-90).
39. *OSVE* V, pp. 21-22.

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CONCLUSION

Apart from monuments of Taharqa, whose remains were found at Ibrim and Buhen, the small number of groups discussed above could hardly be called a substantial occupation. Along with Abri, however, the Qustul groups contained Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period objects in sufficient quantities to be used to identify other groups in Lower Nubia. Four major bodies of evidence from Nubia have been used as chronological standards: the royal cemeteries of Kush, the Sanam cemetery, the cemetery of Missinjinia at Abri, and the Qustul/Murgissa groups. In addition, some evidence was derived from the Kushite and Saite tomb chapels at Thebes and some from Sai Island. Comparable objects and vessels from other first-millennium sites in Egypt have already been noted. The most important material evidence is pottery, although some other objects and practices were useful as well. For example, although the bed burial occurs in several widely separated phases in Nubia, during the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period it appears only very early. Much of the material with which standard materials can be compared has been published in a very summary or preliminary form, but chronological evidence can often be derived from even rudimentary publications. The following remarks have been based almost entirely on a re-examination of funerary remains. The information on chronology and distribution of remains is definite but limited and can be expanded vastly by a systematic reconsideration of other kinds of sites.

One major problem that is raised below involves simple burials in rock clefts or in tumulus-like structures of stones. Such burials have not been dated to this period in the area south of the second cataract, but burials of this kind in Lower Nubia contained objects from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. The significance of this type of burial remains uncertain, but it differs considerably from the burials found in the cemeteries of Abri and Sanam (table 11).

Table 11—The Occurrences of Burial Types in Major Periods and Regions

<i>Phase/Region</i>	<i>Egyptian or Egyptianizing</i>	<i>Kushite/bed</i>	<i>Circle/put</i>	<i>Carricoid</i>
II Intermediate Period	x	x	circle irregular contracted burial	stone circle shaft/cist
New Kingdom	x	?	same or Egyptianizing	var., boulder- cist
Dyn. XXV/Napatan	coffin	x	x	x
Sbonli Road	axial ch.	x	x	
Napata	same	x?	x	
Sai/Abri	same	x	rare	x
Lower Nubia	x	x	x	x

A. THE OCCURRENCE OF TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY/NAPATAN REMAINS IN NUBIA

The number of sites that can be dated at least partly to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period is substantial, although they vary considerably in importance and some identifications are based on very limited evidence. They will be considered under a series of regional headings below. Although the regions are discussed in a geographical order, north to south, the sites within each region are not necessarily discussed in a certain order (table 12). For their location, see fig. 1.

SITES NEAR THE FIRST CATARACT

SHELLAL

In Cemetery 7 at Shellal, tomb 7—2/3 (one tomb) contained the deep, pointed-convex bowl we have identified as Kushite¹ as well as other vessels likely to be of that date; 7—7 contained a number of amulets of the types discussed above,² 7—10 contained a pierced *wedjat* eye,³ other *wedjat* eyes, and probably a deep, pointed-convex bowl.⁴ A series of pierced *wedjat* eyes came from 7—181.⁵ Tomb 9—9 contained deep, pointed-convex bowls⁶ and two amulets of the Kushite bold style. Although one or two of these tombs might contain late burials (these were unrecognized by Reisner) in which earlier objects were redeposited, the pottery is a clear indication that Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period burials were made in the related Cemeteries 7 and 9 at Shellal and possibly also in the destroyed cemetery between them.⁷

THE WADI ALAQI AREA

Seven sites near the mouth of the Wadi Alaqi contained evidence of this period, indicating that this wadi was still important even if the region was not occupied very densely.

CEMETERY 121

Near the Wadi Alaqi at Qarta, Cemetery 121 contained six tombs of similar size, shape (shaft with side-chamber), and orientation; two contained bed burials. Although much of the pottery was not published, pilgrim flasks illustrated from 121—2 are not of New Kingdom type, nor is the Faience figurine.⁸ Parallels for both were found at Sanam.

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CEMETERY 123

This cemetery comprised sixteen shafts with side chambers. The tombs and their contents most closely resembled Sanam. Although the publication was not complete, pottery vessels included pilgrim flasks of the same type found in Cemetery 121, and there were also similar amulets. One necklace of Hathor-head pendant/amulets was executed in the Kushite bold style.⁹

CEMETERY 119

Found just north of Qusta. Cemetery 119 included both simple shafts and shafts with chambers. Tomb 119—10 contained a necklace of Hathor-head beads in the Kushite bold style and a Bes amulet.¹⁰ Scarabs and other glyptic from these tombs also have parallels in Kushite contexts.¹¹

CEMETERY 120

Tomb 1 contained a plaque with a fish on the back, an object clearly distinguished from the New Kingdom fish seal. An unusual flattened gold earring from Tomb 2 is damaged, but it is clearly of the same type as one found at Sanam;¹² two scarabs and a fish plaque attributed to this tomb were also comparable to examples from Sanam. The deposits in other tombs cited have similar contents and character.¹³ The tombs of Cemetery 120 resembled those of Cemeteries 121, 123, 119, and 122; most lacked pottery, as did some of the Qustul tombs and the Mirgissa cemetery.

CEMETERY 122

This cemetery contained shaft graves with side chambers, many apparently of X-Group date. Tomb 22, however, contained a plaque with a wedjat eye on the back in raised relief and in the Kushite bold style.¹⁴ One crescent-shaped earring was found in Tomb 18,¹⁵ and Tomb 26 also seems to have contained material of this period.¹⁶ The tomb was thought to date to X-Group, but it contained a group of amulets of types already identified as belonging to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period.

MAHARRAQA: CEMETERY 131

The most interesting burial of this date in the area was Tomb 131—1, which contained amulets, scarabs, bronze vessels, and iron weapons. The burial was shown as though in a coffin, but this may have been a bed. The date assigned the tomb by the excavator has been disputed because the iron weapons were believed to be inconsistent with so early a date. However, with the confirmation that the iron industry existed at Meroe in early times,¹⁷ the tomb's assignment to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period cannot be challenged on the basis of

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the iron weapons alone.¹⁸ Apart from the plaque with four ram's heads¹⁹ and the large scarab,²⁰ both in the Kushite bold style, other amulets have counterparts in Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan contexts elsewhere.²¹ Tomb 131—5 contained a similar group of amulets, including glyptic with Kushite themes.²²

KUBAN; CEMETERY 110

One large, mixed group included not only amulets of New Kingdom appearance, but also small figurine amulets of a later type.²³ At least two of the pottery vessels shown are post-New Kingdom.²⁴ The tomb could date to the Twenty-sixth as well as the Twenty-fifth Dynasties.

SITES FROM THE WADI ALAQI AREA TO QUSTUL

Although rather few sites between the Wadi Alaqi and Qustul could be identified as Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan, many contained so-called cleft/boulder graves, often made by surrounding a small natural cleft in the gobei with stones. These were generally very poor, and few had datable objects, but some definitely belong to this period.

MASMAS

One tomb in a New Kingdom cemetery at Masmas contained a deep, almost-pointed bowl with a darkened rim. The bowl, flexed on the side, would have been unusual in the New Kingdom, but the rectangular shaft could belong to either the New Kingdom or to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period.²⁵

QATTA

At Qatta, in Cemetery 267, the Smith survey found a small group of four graves among the houses of the village high up on the north side of a small rocky eminence near the river. These graves were made by surrounding burials with boulders. In grave 1, there were deep, pointed bowls. Two vessels were red coated, and one had a red rim; a pilgrim bottle had the same shape as those found in Cemeteries 121 and 123. Two other tombs also contained deep pottery bowls of the same type as those found in Grave 1, and one burial contained beads that closely resembled beads from similar tombs at Toshka.²⁶

AFYA

The Smith survey noted, but did not excavate, two groups of "cleft graves" of the same type dug at Qatta, on the north sides of two *khors* at Afya.²⁷

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TOSHIKA

Cemetery 260 at Toshka contained an oval grave with two complete coarse, brown wheel-made bowls that had red-coated interiors and exterior rims.²⁸ This tomb also probably dates to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty or Napatan period, for the bowls are said to be of the same shape as Reisner's number 15 (XXV—15). This is a round-based, conical bowl of a type found in the burials at Qustul.

IBRIM

Taharqa's construction at Ibrim is well known, and its significance for occupation in the region has been amplified by archaeological material recovered in the more recent excavations.²⁹

ANIBA

Tombs in the New Kingdom cemetery at Aniba were reused in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. The pottery was not separately identified, but Steindorff presented it with New Kingdom pottery, a circumstance that may have contributed to the assignment of many later contexts to the New Kingdom. A number of pottery vessels are definitely of types that occur at Abri and Sanam as well as Qustul.³⁰ The tombs, all with superstructures,³¹ may have played some role in the Kushite re-adoption of the pyramid.

FARAS

A series of cemetery plots was found at Faras on the low, sandstone scarp at the edge of the valley (24-D-1; 24-E-12, 13; 24-I-10, 11, 12, 13) scattered for two kilometers to the south of the C-Group cemetery.³² The tombs were made by scraping away the sand and lining the rectangular pit with stone slabs on three sides; the rock face formed the fourth side. Burials were extended on the back. Pottery included simple bowls and beakers, some with red, streak-burnished exteriors and others with red rim-bands. There were also pilgrim flasks and small jars; one jar has small handles on the side. The statuette amulets and the scarabs have counterparts at Sanam.³³ Although the sites were small, they were relatively well documented in the report.

SERRA WEST

Although very briefly reported, three burial sites (24-H-3, 24-H-4, and 24-M-8)³⁴ of the same type as the Faras cemeteries also contained similar objects. They can therefore be dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period.³⁵ More than one grave was found in each of the first two sites, and the third was an isolated burial.

ARGIN

The survey found four sites that probably date to this period at Argin, south of Serra. In two sites, the graves were of the same description as given for the Faras tombs: rectangular and lined with sandstone and granite blocks (6-B-11 and 6-B-12).³⁶ The other two sites consisted of groups of circular pit tombs (6-B-18 and 6-B-24) with pottery of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period.³⁷ Some ten more such graves were found in Cemetery 6-G-13 with pottery of the same types as found in the other groups.³⁸

The Spanish expedition that followed the survey at Argin reported numerous close-packed cist tombs that were referred to as tumuli, each with five to eighteen graves, found in the desert west of the valley. Pottery mentioned in the first report included two deep bowls, one with a pointed bottom, that are apparently of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period date, and a group of three jars and a statuette of Isis with Horus.³⁹ Except for an amphora, the pottery resembles shapes of this period more than it does those of the New Kingdom.⁴⁰

In the second report, more tumuli were mentioned that also contained Kushite-type bowls; one of these was described as made of reddish clay, another of "whitish" clay; the latter had a pointed bottom. One vessel, described as a narrow-necked globular vessel with handles, was apparently a pilgrim flask. Since New Kingdom flasks are normally oval in section, this is probably a globular Kushite version of the form.⁴¹ About twenty-one tumuli were noted in the northern part of the concession and thirty in the southern,⁴² probably corresponding approximately to the survey localities. Because of the one unusual amphora found in the first season, we cannot assume that all of the tombs were of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period date, but from the pottery reported, many graves probably belonged to this period. It is important to note that cist tumuli of this kind were used in the third and fourth century C.E. at Sayala, so this type of superstructure does not necessarily indicate a date.

WEST BANK NEAR MATUGA ISLAND

South of Argin, near Matuga Island (S-T-32), the survey excavated a large, structural tomb with a large, transverse outer chamber, a smaller, longitudinal inner chamber, and ramp-like dromos that contained thirty-eight burials.⁴³ Tombs with large brick (and stone) vaulted chambers buried in the ground are hardly characteristic of the New Kingdom in Nubia, although smaller vaults were found in the Scandinavian concession, but they do occur at Sanam.⁴⁴ The pottery is not described in detail, but the scarab shown is in the Kushite bold style.⁴⁵

BUHEN

At Buhen, two New Kingdom tombs contained pottery and objects of this period, but they simply represented the reuse of earlier tombs, as at Aniba.⁴⁶

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MIRGISSA

The cemetery at the northeast angle of the Mirgissa fortress was identified and published in detail by Geus, and it is an important chronological standard in the region which has been used throughout the present work.

DORGINARTI

It has recently been discovered that the fortress of Dorginarti belongs to the Napatan period.⁴⁷

SEMNA

Well to the south, the S500 cemetery at Semna contained several New Kingdom tombs with Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period pottery and objects. These include S500,⁴⁸ S15,⁴⁹ S20,⁵⁰ S23,⁵¹ S52,⁵² and S53.⁵³

WEST BANK AND ISLAND SITES SOUTH OF GAMAI

For sites south of Gamaï, descriptions available contain few details, and two of the reports identify no "New Kingdom" (i.e., possibly Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period) sites.⁵⁴ In a third report, one cemetery on the island of Kaganarti was identified as New Kingdom (L-11-6) and was described as containing 250 graves made in crevasses in rocky outcrops. Comparing this brief description with the occurrence of "cleft graves" at Qauza and Afya, as well as the Faras and Argin survey groups, it would appear that this cemetery could as well belong to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period as to any other, although no actual evidence of a date was published.⁵⁵

EAST BANK SITES BETWEEN SERRA AND GAMAI

On the east bank, Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period pottery occurred in tombs in Cemeteries 65, 172, and 100 of the Scandinavian concession.⁵⁶ The occurrences are much more sparsely distributed than on the west bank.

GAMAI

The Gamaï cemeteries excavated by Bates and Dunham included a number of graves that can be dated approximately to this period. A small plot of three graves found alone on a small knoll, Cemetery 500, was dated to the New Kingdom.⁵⁷ One grave had a small circular chamber and shaft; the others were rectangular. The objects contained in the tombs were not of New Kingdom type, especially the pottery, although a few larger

CONCLUSION

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storage jars clearly resembled New Kingdom prototypes.⁵⁸ Bowls were open and conical,⁵⁹ and one large jar had a short neck and shoulder,⁶⁰ a characteristic otherwise seen in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty. In particular, the plump pilgrim flasks with candlestick rims do not resemble New Kingdom types but are close to later examples from Soleb.⁶¹

Some graves (see list) found under Tumulus E clearly belong to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty and Napatan period, for they contained typical tall conical cups, some with rim-bands, bed burials, and Kushite bold glyptic.⁶²

NUBIA BETWEEN DAL AND SAI

Between Dal and Sai Island, the Franco-Sudanese survey mission has discovered a number of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period sites. In a few cases, these groups may include materials that do not correspond either to the New Kingdom or to the later materials (or any period earlier or later) but must be assigned to the intervening period. At first, the sites of post-New Kingdom date were not recognized as such, but, when the large cemetery at Missinania in Abri was excavated, the actual date of the remains was made clear.⁶³ The report on that cemetery includes a list of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period sites that had been assigned to the New Kingdom, with additional material in Lower Nubia, from Amiba, Buhen, and Faras, and from Upper Nubia, including Soleb, Tabo, Kerma, Kawa, and Kadada.⁶⁴

The evidence given for Vila's list is not repeated here, except to say that the burials correspond in character to the types of tomb found at Qustul and Sanam and that they contained objects and pottery that have numerous parallels in the contexts of Upper Nubia. The grave with a narrow end-chamber which contained a coffin is a major type of burial that is found at Abri and is typical at Sanam but does not occur in Lower Nubia and the Cataract region. This burial occurs in the early Meroitic period at Qustul.⁶⁵

In table 12, a few sites have been added to Vila's list, based on evidence derived from Lower Nubia and the Cataract region. These included Firka (3-L-26),⁶⁶ Attab East (2-S-2),⁶⁷ Attab West (2-S-42B),⁶⁸ 2-T-67, irrigation works with pottery,⁶⁹ Amara West (2-S-35),⁷⁰ and Hamid (8-G-28).⁷¹ Several tombs were added to the list at Soleb, although these additions are certainly not exhaustive.⁷²

Table 12—The Occurrence of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Remains in Nubia

Location	Designation	Type of Occurrence	Count		Bibliography and Remarks
			Prob.	Poss.	
Shellal	7—2/3, 7/10	tombs: reused? clefs/boulders	4		notes 1–5
	9—9	tomb, reused?	1	?	note 6
Kubau	110—308, 37, 54	tombs: reused?	3		notes 23 and 24

Table 12—The Occurrence of Twenty-Fifth Dynasty/Napatan Remains in Nubia—*Cont.*

<i>Location</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Type of Occurrence</i>	<i>Count</i>		<i>Bibliography and Remarks</i>
			<i>Prob.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	
Qurna	119—10+	graves	4?	18	notes 10 and 11
	120—1, 2	graves	2	7	notes 12 and 13
	121—1	graves	2	4	note 8
	122—18, 22, 26	graves	3	10	notes 14—16
	123—1, 13, 15, 16	graves	3	10	note 9
Maharraga	131—1, 5	graves	4	2	notes 17—22
Aiya	2 groups	graves, cleft/ boulder		?	note 27
Qalla	267	same	4		note 26
Aniba	SA—33, 34, 36, 37	aniba, reused	5		notes 30 and 31
Ibrim	—	temple, debris?	—		note 29
Toshka	260	grave, oval	1		note 28
Masmas	SAW 2	grave	1		note 25
Ballana	219	reused objects	—		Vila 1980, p. 176 (3)
Qustul	220 (Q)	same	—		same
	W1	graves, 2 round	3	16	—
	W2	graves	3	?	—
	V	graves	9	3	—
Fasos West	24-D-1	graves, cleft/ boulder	40		notes 32—33
	24-E-12	same	—		—
	24-E-13	same	—		—
	24-F-10	same	—		—
	24-F-11	same	—		—
	24-F-12	same	—		—
	24-F-13	same	—		—
Serra West	24-H-3	same	sev.		notes 34 and 35
	24-H-4	same	sev.		—
	24-M-8	same	1		—
Serra East	Cem. D	tumuli, stone cists	7		note 79

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Table 12—The Occurrence of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Remains in Nubia—*Cont.*

<i>Location</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Type of Occurrence</i>	<i>Count</i>		<i>Bibliography and Remarks</i>
			<i>Prob.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>	
Dabura	65	grave	1		note 56
	172	grave?	1		note 56
Sahaba	110	graves	sev.		note 56
Asgin	6-B-31	as Faras	sev.		note 36
	6-B-12	as Faras	sev.		same
	6-B-18	graves, circular	sev.		note 37
	6-B-24	same	sev.		same
	—	graves, cast/ boulder	ca. 5 ft, at 5-15 each		notes 39-42
Gezira Debarwa	6-G-13	graves, circular	10		note 38
Bahari	I	tombs, reused	2		note 46
	temple	additions	—		Porter and Moss 1951, pp. 136-37; Carnines 1974
Garni	500	graves, rect., shallow	3	3	notes 57-62
	E	graves including bed	1		
West Bank at Matuga	5-T-32	tomb	38		notes 43-45
Murgisa	—	graves	30+		Gess 1975, pp. 479-501
	—	Haukar sanc.	—		see Karlin 1970
Duginarti	—	fortress	—		note 47
Kaganari	11-L-26	graves, cleft/boulder	250		note 55
Senusi	5500	tombs	6		notes 48-53
	temple	additions	—		Porter and Moss 1951, pp. 149-50
Fuka	3-L-26	grave	1		Vila 1976, pp. 46-97
Ginis East	2-T-13	graves	10		Vila 1977a, p. 48; 1980, p. 176 (7)
	2-T-17	graves slab roof	7		Vila 1977a, p. 53; 1980, p. 176 (8)
	3-P-37	same	2		Vila 1977a, p. 98; 1980, p. 177 (9)

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Table 12—The Occurrence of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Remains in Nubia—Cont.

Location	Designation	Type of Occurrence	Count		Bibliography and Remarks
			Prob.	Poss.	
Qustul West	2-T-38	tomb, sh. and ch.	5		Vila 1977a, p. 119–21; 1980, p. 177 (10)
	3-P-50	tomb, sh. radial ch.	1		Vila 1977a, pp. 145–49; 1980, p. 177 (11)
Attab East	2-S-2	graves, cleft/boulder	3		Vila 1977b, p. 25
Attab West	2-S-42B	same	10+		Vila 1977b, pp. 64–65
	2-T-41A	cleft	10		Vila 1977b, pp. 47–48
	2-T-67	irrigation works	--		Vila 1977b, 93–96
Amara East	2-R-43	graves	25		Vila 1977d, pp. 68–69; 1980, p. 177 (12)
	2-R-47	graves	13		Vila 1977d, pp. 77–78; 1980, p. 177 (13)
	2-S-31	cb. tomb	1		Vila 1977d, pp. 126–27; 1980, p. 177 (13) date?
Amara West	2-S-35	graves	30		Vila 1977c, 100–107
Abri	2-V-6	graves	140		Vila 1980
	2-V-17	graves	50		Vila 1978a, pp. 50–60; 1980, p. 177 (14)
Sai	—	graves	—		Vila 1980, p. 177 (15); Geus and Reinold 1975, pp. 21–42; Vercoillier 1958, p. 160
Hamid	8-G-22	graves	50		Vila 1978b, pp. 86–87, dates vary
	8-G-28	graves	5		Vila 1978b, pp. 93–94
	8-G-33	graves	50		Vila 1978b, pp. 95–96, dates vary
Saleb	—	tombs, reused	—		Vila 1980, p. 177 (18); Schiff Giorgini 1971, figs. 750, 752
Kerna	—	temple	--		Vila 1980, p. 178 (20); Bonnet 1979, pp. 3–6
	—	building			Bonnet and Saleh ed-Din Mohamed Ahmed 1984; Bonnet 1989; Saleh ed-Din Mohamed Ahmed 1989

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Table 12—The Occurrences of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Remains in Nubia—Cont.

Location	Designation	Type of Occurrence	Count		Bibliography and Remarks
			Prob.	Poss.	
Tabu		temple	—		Vila 1980, p. 178 (20); Jacquet-Gordon et al., 1969, pp. 103–11
Kawa		temple	—		Macadam 1955
Sanam		cem.	1000+		Griffith 1923
el-Kurtu		royal cem.	—		Dunham 1950
Nuri		same			Dunham 1955
Meroe	West Cem.	graves	131+		(end before reign 9) Dunham 1963
	South Cem.	graves	96+		(end before reign 9) Dunham 1963
Kadarta		graves	32		Vila 1980, p. 178 (24); Geus 1977, p. 16
			2		Geus 1979, p. 14

8. THE EVIDENCE FOR TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY/NAPATAN
PERIOD OCCUPATION

The sites and graves of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period occupation of Lower Nubia have elements that distinguish them from the New Kingdom, Meroitic, and X-Group tombs, which they often otherwise resemble.

BURIAL CUSTOMS

Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period burials are sometimes found in large New Kingdom tombs at Qustul (VC 46), Maharraga (131---1), Aniha (SA), and Buhen (Cemetery J). The only large chamber tomb likely to have been constructed at this time was the structural tomb on Matuga Island. The principal kinds of burial shafts were broad and rectangular, narrow and rectangular, rectangular with rounded ends or corners (even hide-shaped), and rectangular with a side chamber. None of these tomb types is exclusively found in this period. One of the most interesting burial types is the cist constructed of stone slabs or boulders, often arranged around a cleft in the rock. This type occurred in later C-Group⁷³ and had been used earlier, in the Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate periods at Aniba.⁷⁴ The use of the cist in this period is clearly documented at Faras and in an important special form at Qaua and Afya as a grave made in clefts in the rock high above the valley and surrounded by boulders. Together with the various graves found at Faras, this cleft-boulder grave is the

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principal parallel in dated tombs for those on Kaganaru, which, if correctly identified, would be the largest cemetery of the period in this region. The related (?) form, the compound cist tumuli found at Argin, also occurs in other periods as late as the third and fourth centuries.

Some specialized forms of burial occur both at Sanam and in northern Nubia. These include the irregular tomb with a single wall (VF 72A) and circular graves with flexed or contracted burials (W 46, Argin 6-B-18, 24, and G-3-24). Since these circular tombs with contracted burials contain Sanam-"type III" pottery, they must be dated to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period; in these examples, we are dealing with a difference of custom rather than date.⁷⁵

The most specialized burial custom of all is the bed burial. This characteristically Kushite burial occurred at Qustul in W 1, W 42, and VC 46, as well as in Cemeteries 121 and 131 farther north.

The types of burial noted above seem to have antecedents in Nubia (see table 11). Except for the so-called cave graves (with axial chambers), the major types of Kushite burial occur in Lower Nubia, including the large structural tomb, shaft with side chamber, shaft with bed burial, and irregular oval or circular shaft with contracted burial. The boulder/cist tomb is not reported from Sanam or Meroe.

POTTERY

The most important indication of date was the pottery, and the most distinctive vessels were the tall, red-burnished cups, the deep, grey-brown bowls or beakers (especially those with red rim-bands) and the jars of Form Group V. These vessels occurred in all types of tombs in all of the different regions. Despite the early misidentification of tombs in the various excavations and surveys (with the exception of Farth's identification of a tomb in 131 [1] and Geus' identification of the Mirgissa and Sai cemeteries), it can clearly be seen that these vessels do not occur in the well-defined New Kingdom corpora of Egypt; they have been shown to correspond to Third Intermediate period and later materials in Egypt and Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period materials in Sudan.

GLYPHIC

Apart from the one occurrence of weapons, which have long been identified with materials in Egypt of approximately the same date, glyptic was of particular value in dating materials to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. Seals of the same styles as found at Sanam were especially important at Qustul, Mirgissa, and in the Wadi Ataq region.

AMULETS

Certain kinds of amulets were especially important in the identification of remains. These included specialized versions of the *wedjat* eye in stone, often pierced below the brow, and various stamatic amulets

which correspond closely to types found near Napata and Meroe, as well as in Third Intermediate period and later Egypt. The *wedjat* eyes also played an important role in the dating of the Abri cemetery.⁷⁶

Although other objects, such as beads, have occasionally been useful in distinguishing Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period tombs, especially at Qustul and Mirgissa, the most important evidence was pottery, glyptic, amulets, and burial customs. Each of these types of evidence could be isolated from New Kingdom remains and associated with material of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan date in Upper Nubia or Third Intermediate and Late period material in Egypt.

C. TRADITIONAL GROUPINGS IN KUSHITE NUBIA

The chronological evidence indicates that different types of burial date to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. In fact, the range of burial customs is wider than exists in any comparable Egyptian cemetery or even at Missiminia, probably due to the presence there of more than one cultural group. This is well documented, for example, in the Second Intermediate period.

Four types of burial illustrate the diversity of customs existing at this time. The first two, found in Upper Nubia, seem to have been made for relatively wealthy people. The first, the bed burial, can be connected with burials there from the Kerma period (derived from burials on a bier; see VH 111), although the earliest examples of this burial date to A-Group. The most important feature of this kind of grave is the burial of the deceased on a bed or in a shaft with four holes or two trenches excavated to receive the legs of a bed (for example, a symbolic substitution or the equivalent). In earlier phases, the bodies had been contracted and were lying on their sides, but during the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/early Napatan period, the burial position was changed so that the body was extended on the back. Another important feature that distinguishes this burial from the second kind of burial, and most contemporary burials in Egypt, is that grave goods, especially pottery, were consistently deposited.

The second type of burial, best-documented at Sanam, Meroe, and Abri, represents the adoption of the Egyptian afterworld-oriented burial common in the Third Intermediate period in a modified form, and it contrasts with the first type, although a few burials combine features of the two. Typically, this kind of burial consists only of the wrapped body, with mask and bead netting, possibly personal jewelry or amulets, and a libation table. However, this form of burial is no mere copy of its Egyptian counterpart. There are no canopic jars or actual evidence of embalming. Before the Meroitic period, there is no true coffin (except one trapezoidal type at Abri, which may be Meroitic), even in wealthy burials.

Both of the major burial types discussed above were extended, but scattered among them at Sanam and Qustul were also shallow pits or regular round holes containing bodies contracted on the side. There is no doubt that some of these are contemporary, for the pottery they contained includes vessels typical of the Napatan period. The shapes of the graves as well as the positions of the bodies indicate that there was some difference in tradition; these were not merely poor burials.

Many burials were made in the cliffs or *gebel*, either put into a cleft and surrounded on one side with stones or put into a shallow hole and entirely surrounded with a circular superstructure. Although most burials of this type cannot be dated by associated grave goods, some of them contain Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period pottery.

This group of burials poses certain problems. Some of them date to the New Kingdom, while others date to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. Most cannot be dated by published objects. If the compound cist type of burial belongs to this same group, some of them may date to the third century of our era or even later.

In distribution, most burials of the cleft-boulder type occur in Lower Nubia and northern Sudan. In general appearance, they resemble some recent (?) burials in the Eastern Desert.⁷⁷ To some extent, this mode of burial, like the sand-pit burial, probably represents a cultural tradition distinct from the two (bed and "mummy") burial traditions of Kush.

D. SETTLEMENT IN LOWER NUBIA DURING THE TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY/NAPATAN PERIOD

Some forty sites scattered from Semna to Aswan are assigned, all or in part, definitely and provisionally, to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. Of these, Kaganarti cannot be verified from objects and pottery, but the character of the tombs is such that it most probably belonged to this period, at least in part. All of the other sites either contained pottery, objects, and the types of burial that occur in this period at Napata and Meroe, or they contained materials that occurred elsewhere with features that could be dated. In almost all cases, the datable tombs were relatively poor, and they usually contained only one or two pottery vessels and some amulets. Many tombs that had no noteworthy contents also belong to this period. The minimum total for known tombs that should be included in this group is about 225, and a conservatively estimated total, excluding the 51 groups of cists and the cleft/boulder graves of Kaganarti, is probably over 300. Including the entire Hamid cemeteries, the total number of tombs between Dal and Sai assigned to this period is about 450. With the other cist and cleft/boulder graves, nearly 800 burials might be dated to this period.⁷⁸ Even if we were to exclude figures above the minimum, there are many times the number of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period tombs as Kerma burials in Nubia north of the Semna Cataract and probably more than the total known Pan Graves in the same areas. In the Second Cataract Region, the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period occupation was little less than A-Group and far greater than the known Neolithic occupation. There are far more burials from this period than there are from the Twelfth Dynasty. Since most of these burials must be subtracted from New Kingdom totals in the same areas, the disparity between early New Kingdom materials and those of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period is reduced. The extent to which Lower Nubia was abandoned in the late New Kingdom and Third Intermediate period should be reassessed.

The evidence of settlement has some patterns. To the north, there are burials near the major strategic points, Aswan (Shellal), the entrance to the Wadi Ataqi, and at Aniba (Ibrim). Most of the evidence was found in an area that extended from Qustul to Semna. In this region, most burials are scattered along the western edge of the valley, but burials are also found in fortress cemeteries at Buhen, Mirgissa, and Semna, although these are far outnumbered by those not associated with any fort. Although there were garrisons at certain strong points, the scattered burial plots, each with certain specialized features of burial (compare Cemetery 131 with Qustul Cemetery W and Faras, for example), could only belong to a population settled on the land.

The several different types of burial indicate that cultural differences existed in the Nile Valley during this period. The bed burial and other Kushite features (W 42, W 43, 131:1) occur in the form seen in the Kushite homeland. Other types, such as the cleft/boulder burial, occur in Lower Nubia, the Cataract Region, and Upper

Nubia at least as far south as Sai⁷⁹ (tombs of this kind probably vary widely in date). The circular and sand-pit grave types occur less often in the northern areas (Qustul W 45, W 46, and W 47, Argin, and Abri) and at Sanam. Perhaps because of the close geographical proximity of the various traditions, the character of the grave goods does not always show the same clear distinctions as seen in the burial practices. Burial customs do differ, however, and many differences correspond to earlier distinctions between Kushite, Pan Grave, and C-Group cultures explicitly enumerated by Bietak.

NOTES

1. Reisner 1910, fig. 326: 17 (see also 16); pp. 62–63. See Form Group III, p. 7.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 66–67, pl. 70: c4. See chapter 2 above.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 68, pl. 70: c3.
4. *Ibid.*, fig. 326: 17. This gives 7–10 as the provenience, but the tomb list does not indicate the presence of the object.
5. *Ibid.*, pl. 72: d above. See notes 29–31 in chapter 3, pp. 26–27 above; also Griffith 1923, pl. XXIV: 1. In addition, a series of graves at Cemetery 7 which Reisner called E-Group (1910, pp. 56–59), bear a close resemblance to a clef/shoulder type grave that occurs farther south (see p. 33 below). Only two of these contained objects (pl. 72: d); one had a molded *wedjat* eye (with a lotus at either end, Griffith 1923, pl. XXVIII: 68), three double-pierced *wedjat* eyes (*ibid.*, pl. XXIV: 1), and an incised barrel bead (*ibid.*, pl. XXVII: 42, inlaid; pl. XX: 11, incised). There were various shells as in W 43 at Qustul. In addition, tomb 181 contained an iron needle; it was a contracted burial with a very crude stone superstructure. The contents of 181, which did not include the Byzantine coin in the illustration, corresponds to Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period materials further south, and this group of tombs should, for the most part, be dated to this period.
6. Reisner 1910, pp. 93–94. The group is mixed.
7. None of the other cemeteries attributed to the Late period in Reisner 1910 (pp. 342–43), 23, 24, 40, and 47: 100 contained clear evidence of material of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period.
8. Firth 1927, pp. 155–56; cf. pl. 27: d2 with Griffith 1923, pl. XXVI: 34, and LV: 12.
9. Firth 1927, pp. 166–67; cf. pl. 28: a3 with Griffith 1923, pl. LXV: 13. See chapter 3, p. 36 above and Dunham 1963, W 567 (3–6), fig. 14: v.
10. Firth 1927, p. 151, pl. 28: a2 and 28: c18; Griffith 1923, pl. LXV: 13 and LV: 10–11; Dunham 1963, W 493 (2–5), fig. 1: d; W 643 (4–5), fig. 28, ten examples; W 846 (4–8), fig. 36: e–f; later examples are quite rare and were probably reused objects. A smaller Bes amulet was found in 119/13 with the same headdress (Firth 1927, pl. 28: c17).
11. Firth 1927, pl. 36 (124–29 are from 119/10); see Griffith 1923, pl. LIII: 6, for an example of other rectangular fish-plaques.
12. Griffith 1923, pl. XL: 10–11; Firth 1927, pl. 28b: 12. The assignment to the tomb is from the list for pl. 36: 134–36, not the tomb list, pp. 134–36.
13. Firth 1927, pp. 152–53, Tombs 1, 2, 7, 9, 12, 18, 19, 21, and 26.
14. *Ibid.*, p. 164; pl. 36: 149; see Griffith 1923, pl. XLIX: 3, 4, 7–10.
15. Firth 1927, p. 166.

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16. Firth 1927, pls. 36: 152–55 and 28b: 11 (there is a misprint in the volume). For a close parallel to this negus, see Petrie 1906, pl. XXXII “amulets XXII Dynasty,” center, from Tell el-Retaba; see also pl. XXXIVa: tomb 20 (with Bes figure and Sekhmet figure). Large barrel heads were also listed from this tomb, also apparently of Kushite types.

17. For confirmation of the date, see Shinnie and Bradley 1980, pp. 15–16; Tylecote 1982; see note 6, chapter 3, pp. 14–15 above. Wainwright (1945) did point out the similarity of weapons from Tomb 131:1 to Saite period weapons from the Delta, some possibly of Greek origin.

18. Firth 1927, pp. 186–87 and nos. 215–20 on pl. 36. Although probably later than the Qustul and other groups noted here, this burial, the latest in a late New Kingdom tomb, clearly seems to be Napatan. The mixed bones above probably belonged to disturbed earlier burials.

19. Firth 1927, pl. 28d: 5, e: 5; Griffith 1923, pls. XLIII: 15; XLVI: 1–2, 4–8.

20. Firth 1927, pl. 28d: 6, e: 6.

21. Cf., for example, Firth 1927, pl. 28d: 1–2 and 28e: 1–2 with Griffith 1923, pl. LVII: 9–13 and 15–18.

22. See Firth 1927, pl. 36: 221 and 223. The drawings are difficult to compare, but note the frequent appearance of Anubis as a ram and the sacred bark, Griffith 1923, pls. XI, 1–1.V.

23. Firth 1927, pp. 95–96. Tomb 110.308. For statuette-figurines in Kush, see Griffith 1923, pls. LV–LVIII and frequent examples at Meroë; see Dunham 1963, W 493 (2–5), fig. 1: (c–d); W 787–788 (3–8?), fig. 183: 14; W 630 (2–5?), fig. 3: d; W 761 (3–6), fig. 16: g; W 832 (3–6?), fig. 18: c, h; W 508 (4–5), fig. 19: h; W 609, fig. 24; W 846 (4–8), fig. 36. Tomb 110.37 in this same cemetery contained two well-made Bes-Plah figurines; see Firth 1927, pl. 28c: 26–27; see Dunham 1963, Meroë W 609 (4–5), fig. 24: b, for example. The pierced faience rings from Tomb 110.308 (Dynasties XXV and XXVI) are also paralleled from Tell el-Retaba (Petrie 1906, pls. XXXII, XXXIII: 60–61). Tombs that probably contained burials of this period from Cemetery 110 were 54, 96, 125, 128, and 308. See Firth 1927, pp. 60–97.

24. Firth 1927, p. 96 i–j. Tomb 110–34 also contained certain vessels of Twenty-fifth Dynasty date (pp. 67–68), xxiii, which is Saram type IIIb, but missing the rim; xx, which is Saram IV f–h; and xxi, which resembles Saram IVc; xxiv is a vessel found early at Meroë; see Dunham 1963, W 778 (3–9?), fig. 183: 9; W 852 (3–9?), fig. 185: 11. Note also the Isis and Horus figure, vii, and Bes figures, vi.

25. Almagro, Ripoll, and Monreal 1964, p. 34. The location is SA W 2 at Nag Sawarra, tomb 9, .5 km south of Emery and Karwan's Cemetery 203. For the shape of the handmade bowl, see VA 7–2.

26. Smith 1962, pp. 56–57, fig. 12; map ref. 004.97 × 762.22.

27. *Ibid.*, pp. 58–59; map ref. 005.00 × 727.43 and 005.85 × 729.25.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 49; map ref. 984.15 × 706.08.

29. Porter and Moss 1951, p. 94; for example, see also Plumley and Adams 1974, pp. 228–31.

30. Steindorff 1937, pottery bowl type 6b4 (pl. 69) is clearly Kushite dating to the first millennium; others may be Pan Grave. Major evidence includes the vessels on pl. 87: types 47–1 (SA 34.7), 47–2 (SA 33.19), 49–2 (SA 36.14), 49–3–6 (SA 37.20–23).

31. The tombs were pyramids SA 33 (*ibid.*, pp. 234–35), SA 34 (pp. 235–36), SA 36 (pp. 238–39), and SA 37 (pp. 239–40). SA 33 seems to have been constructed in the Nineteenth Dynasty, but 36 and 37 seem to have contained earlier material. S 1 (p. 153) might also be added to the list, also with vessel 6b4.

32. Verwees 1961, pp. 23–28, pls. IV–V.

33. *Ibid.* A few vessels on fig. 7, the carinated bowl and larger jar, for example, date to the New Kingdom, but the remainder date to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period (see pp. 7–9 above and Griffith 1923, pls. XVII–XVIII). The

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stone-lined pits may be some variation on the brick-lined pits of Saqqara (Griffith 1923, pl. XIV), or they may be some local cultural variation; see Villa 1980, p. 176 (4). For the amulets, see Verwers 1961, pl. Vc-d (except c3).

34. Verwers 1962, p. 25.

35. *Ibid.* Note the references there, especially those to Verwers 1961, pp. 24–25, pottery types I and III, and Steindorff 1937, pl. 87: 49+2.

36. Nordström 1962, pp. 42–43.

37. *Ibid.* See also pottery, pl. IX: b, with wedjat eyes and a rectangular plaque (notes 42–43) and a reference to Buhen type S xxvii (see note 46 below and pp. 7–10 above).

38. *Ibid.*, p. 48. Most probably, the pottery is grey-red or red-brown and wheel-made.

39. Almagro, Presedo, and Pellicer 1963, p. 187 and fig. 6; see especially 2 and 3. An enigmatic painted decoration in "reddish circular subjects" is also noted. For the shape of no. 5, see Griffith 1923, pl. XXXIV: 3. The tumuli are similar to those found by the Austrian expedition at Saqqara, near the so-called taverns. See Faldut Abd Badawi 1976.

40. Hollhofer 1978, pl. 22: AO J. However, the shape of fig. 6: 6 (Almagro, Presedo, and Pellicer 1963) is broader at the bottom. Fig. 6: 2 resembles a vessel from Fara (Verwers 1961, pl. V: 4, right). Both are probably related to a shape from Saqqara (Griffith 1923, pl. XVII: type D), even though they have flatter bases and shorter bodies.

41. Almagro et al. 1963, p. 82, pls. XIV: c, XV: a–b; pl. XV: b shows a burial on the left side.

42. The southern group appears to correspond to the group described by Almagro, Presedo, and Pellicer (1963), which were an seven tumuli behind the hamlets of Nag Sakuh, Hallet Mahmud, and Hallet Saluh in the southern part of Argin.

43. Adams and Nordström 1963, pp. 23–24.

44. The actual plan of the tomb seems almost to be an incomplete version of the multiple-chamber tombs of Saqqara. See Griffith 1923, pl. XIV for built tombs, pl. XIII for chamber tombs.

45. Adams and Nordström 1963, pl. II: b3. In addition, on pp. 12–13, a series of sites in Ahd el-Qadir, Mergissa, Abusir, and Giza are mentioned without specific references to pottery or objects other than the designation "New Kingdom." One reference to pottery from 5–O–13, pp. 22–23, includes a type of "pharaonic" vessel, but it is only in sherds (rim) (Emery and Kirwan 1935, pl. 14: type XX). Other vessels are described as being made of thick, red-brown ware with an exterior pebble burnish. If this refers to an incomplete or streaky burnish, then these vessels are all probably belong to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napata period, since an incomplete burnish is not characteristic of the New Kingdom. Hollhofer (1978, p. 61) does not distinguish such a treatment.

46. Randall-Maciver and Woolley 1911; see pp. 169–70, J 13, with New Kingdom type S xxvii with a red vertical burnish (pl. 47, see pp. 7–8 above); late scarab, pl. 58: 10136; amulet figure of Ptah, pl. 55: 10228; and Taurt, 10229. Tomb J 17, also contained an example of S xxvii and a fragment of (Meroitic) black, handmade pottery. An iron spearhead was found in K32 (pp. 210–11), and other iron, probably of Meroitic date, was found in J 22 (p. 171).

47. Herdon 1988.

48. Dunham and Janssen 1960, fig. 31: 24-2-297, 298, 301. These are deep bowls, one with a red rim.

49. *Ibid.*, fig. 37: jar 24-2-477 with shoulder and handles, there also were more open bowls than in S 500 (fig. 36: 24-2-470, 491, and possibly 503). See also (figs. 36–38) the unusual vessels 24-2-537 and 24-2-489; goblet 24-2-472; and pilgrim flasks 24-2-463, 504, and 506. Otherwise, the tomb's contents belong to the Eighteenth Dynasty.

50. *Ibid.*, fig. 41: 24-2-574, 577. These are deep bowls with red rims. The tomb itself and other contents date to the early Eighteenth Dynasty.

48 *TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY AND NAPATAN REMAINS AT QUSTUL: CEMETERIES W AND V*

51. *Ibid.*, fig. 45, 24-3-233, ram amulet; 24-3-223, amulet, fig. 46; 24-2-647, bowl with red rim.
52. *Ibid.*, fig. 54, 24-3-291, 293, conical bowls.
53. *Ibid.*, figs. 55-56, 24-3-316, 325 (handles jar otherwise like the tall Kushite jar), 170 (small); 24-3-319 and 172 are deep bowls; one is ribbed.
54. Mills 1965, pp. 1-12; idem 1968, pp. 200-210.
55. Mills and Nordström 1966, pp. 1-15; see especially p. 11, just south of Asdikosit. Other cemeteries seem less likely to have included Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period remains; see 11-L-18, 11-L-22, 11-M-6, and 13-L-12.
56. For tombs in cemeteries 65 and 172, see Holthner 1978, pl. 26: GO 1, found in 65/72:1 and 172/28:2; 65/72 is assigned to the C-group. Lacking other evidence, we might point out the circular burials of Dynasty XXV at Faras and Argin as well as Qustul. Despite the small scale of the pottery drawing, it seems to indicate that the vessel in question is irregular inside and regular outside, as would be the case with bowl-mouthed vessels. See also pl. 19: M1 2 IRXXa-b, p. 90, which also seems to have the irregular interior. In any case, red-rimmed vessels of this type belong to the same groups as those of Qustul (see p. 7 above). Also assigned to GO 1, vessels from 228/41 and 44 may well be Middle Kingdom or Second Intermediate period hemispherical bowls. A small plot of graves, site 100D was assigned in the Christian period (Gardberg 1970, pp. 38-39). The burial 100D, Grave I contained a small Napatan amphora (*ibid.*, pl. 62:4, p. 38). The grave was originally a shaft with a side chamber (*ibid.*, pl. 15:1). Another tomb in the group, 100D:3 (*ibid.*, pls. 15:3 and 62:4) appears to be early Meroitic, but the pottery is contained (p. 39) is not very distinctive.
57. Baces and Durham 1927, pp. 14-15.
58. *Ibid.*, pl. LXX: fig. 53.
59. *Ibid.*, pl. XI: 2f, 3A-E.
60. *Ibid.*, pl. LXX: fig. 39.
61. *Ibid.*, pls. LXX, figs. 44, 43 (plain rim), LXIV: figs. 9, 13, from cemetery E. See Hölscher 1954, pl. 47: U3, especially U4. Schiff Giorgini 1971, pl. 15: no. 28; see also p. 196, fig. 346.
62. Baces and Durham 1927, pp. 54-60; see list E1 (original burial and flask pl. LXIV: fig. 13); E2, E20, E34, E42, E81 (*Ibid.*, pp. 16-17, for other graves attributed in the New Kingdom that probably belong to other periods).
63. Vila 1980, p. 15.
64. *Ibid.*, pp. 176-78.
65. The reasons for identifying sites are summarized in Vila's table, with parallels. For early Meroitic burials, see Williams 1985, especially p. 154.
66. Vila 1976, pp. 96-97 (with 2), figs. 71, 73, 76, 78. While the open bowl, carinated jars, and pilgrim flask 13 are not paralleled at Saqqara (see, however, the arrangement of the neck and handles Vila 1980, fig. 180: 206/2, type II-2B), the ovoid jar is paralleled there (Griffith 1923, pl. XVIII: IVd) and at Abri (Vila 1980, fig. 179: 186/5, type III-2A).
67. Vila 1977b, p. 25.
68. *Ibid.*, pp. 64-65, less certain.
69. *Ibid.*, pp. 93-96.
70. Vila 1977c, pp. 100-107.
71. Vila 1978b, pp. 93-94.

CONCLUSION

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72. Schaff Giurgini 1971, figs. 735: T 8c12; 346: T 15 p13; 348: T 17 p3; 372: T 17 p7; 382: T 17 c1; 380: T 17 p20; 660: T 46 s1; pl. XII: T 18 c21; T 35 p3; T 20 p13; pls. XIV: 7; XV: 28.

73. Bietak 1968, p. 114, III/3.

74. Abdel-Moneim Abou Bakr 1963, pp. 119-20, pls. VIII-IX.

75. Such geographical mixture of cultures was a feature of the later C-Group, when Pan Graves, Kerma, and C-Group burials can be found in the same cemeteries. See Bietak 1968, pp. 117-27 for Pan Grave and Kerma occurrences during late C-Group times.

76. For example, while Third Intermediate and Late period archaeological chronology has not been worked out in detail, important groups of amulets from this period can be found in Brantton 1930, pls. XLIII-XLIV and Perrie 1906, pls. XVII-XIX (and A-C), XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV (and A-C), XXXVIIA, and XXXVII (a few above are earlier).

77. See Schweinfurth 1922, pp. 269-99 and idem 1899 for some tomb structures of this type in the Eastern Desert. For a more recent discussion, see Updegraff 1978, pp. 195-204. These range from simple cist tumuli (Schweinfurth 1899, fig. 2) to substantial ring tumuli (ibid., fig. 1) to complexes of ring tumuli surrounded by walls (ibid., figs. 4, 5). Sites near el Keb and Moalla were dated by their pottery very generally to "Late Roman" times; more elaborate structures near Kalabsha were dated to the mid-fourth century C.E. by pottery and coins (Ricce 1967, pp. 37-42; Török 1988, pp. 178-81). If some graves of this type are of late New Kingdom date, cist tumuli and related types of cleft-boulder burials can be traced in the C-Group/Pan Grave, New Kingdom, Napatan (especially Cemetery D at Serra East), and the "Post-Meroitic" periods.

78. The reader is reminded that relatively few cleft/boulder tombs actually contained evidence which can be dated. Cemeteries with cleft/boulder tombs that also contained Kushite objects are very likely to have been of Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan date. However, those without any objects cannot be dated by the evidence given in the survey. For example, at a recent exploration of the Wadi Gash in the Eastern Desert of Egypt, cleft/boulder graves were found that could not be very early, as exposed bones were still preserved (J. Johnson and D. Whitcomb, personal communication 1982).

79. Cemetery D at Serra East, a small cluster of loose stone and sand mounds over oval, rectangular, or hide-shaped shafts, some with cists, contained pottery of this period. See *ONE X*, chapter 4. The tombs do not closely resemble any known first-millennium graves, although they resemble earlier Pan Graves in the same region.

REGISTER OF FINDS

The register is an extension of the recording on the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition burial sheets. Apart from essential facts of burial and the shape of the tomb (with a simple sketch), the sheet lists objects found in the tomb, generally in order of their appearance. Sheets from the often intact tombs in Cemetery W almost always list complete objects, but others often refer to items, such as sherds, which do not form complete objects but which could be individually identified. A small label identified each object with a number (for example, W 1...-1) and information on the findspot within the tomb; these remarks were later used as the basis for describing the provenience in the field register. Proveniences given to individual objects identify the tomb of origin clearly, but the original location of scattered fragments within the tomb was often not indicated precisely. The register in 1962-63 identified individual objects and samples; sherds were identified only by tomb number and not registered separately; some complete vessels were not registered. In 1963-64, only objects were registered; material samples and sherds were identified only as coming from a certain locus. In some cases, relatively undistinguished small objects were considered samples. Although the individual objects, sherds, and samples were clearly noted by location, entries on some burial sheets, such as "sherd sample taken," indicate that the recovery of sherds was not complete and was probably haphazard. A number of items were either discarded at the end of the season or left in the tombs. A vehicle accident that mixed up some of the sherds from Cemetery L did not affect materials presented in this volume.

Tomb description: The entry gives the type of deposit, a simplified description, and dimensions as recorded. Illustrations are cited at the right margin.

Burial: The position of the body is given according to a code indicated in table 13 below. Any minor modifications of the positions described by these codes, and all occurrences of unusual positions will be explained in this entry. Most truly unusual positions were probably caused by disturbances such as tomb plundering.

Body: The age and sex of the body are given as they were recorded by members of the expedition. In 1963-64, the anthropologist was Duane Bumor. The categories used were infant I and II, juvenile, adult, mature, and senile. In unclear cases, the categories are combined. Sometimes, an estimate in years or months was indicated.

Objects: Apart from the burial and sherds, the contents of the tomb are listed under the heading "Objects." In cases where the structure of the tomb was complex or the objects were arranged in some special way, there is a subheading that indicates the location of various objects within the tomb. Important individual objects generally are listed in the numerical order established in the field. A few objects were added to this list in Chicago, and the numbers were sometimes changed for publication (the key number for any object is the OIM number [Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago]). Each object is briefly described and additional references are noted when appropriate. Pottery typologies are found in tables 3-7. Where the table is brief, codes are not indicated in the tomb register. Each object has an OIM number, Cairo Museum number (*Journal d'entrée*), a field number, or it is designated as "sample," "sherds," or "discarded."

Table 13 Burial Codes

Orientation: This is given by the compass direction of the head: N, S, E, SE, etc.

Position: This is a series of codes beginning with a single letter indicating whether the body lay on its right (R) or left (L) side or back (B).

Legs:

1. legs straight
2. legs slightly contracted, angle of thigh to back less than 20 deg.
3. legs partly contracted, thighs 20–45 deg.
4. legs partly contracted, thighs 45–75 deg.
5. legs semicontracted, thighs 75–90 deg.
6. legs contracted, thighs 90–135 deg.
7. legs tightly contracted, thighs over 135 deg.
8. other

Arms and hands:

- a. arms extended straight before side (if the burial is on the back, at sides)
- b. arms bent, hands before base of pelvis (if the burial is on the back, on pelvis)
- c. arms bent, hands before upper pelvis or chest
- d. arms bent, hands before face
- e. arms bent, hands on face
- f. other

CEMETERY W

Cemeteries W1 and W2 consisted of clusters of tombs and cache pits found on the terrace ca. 1 km south of the great Qusul (Q) cemetery, just north of the village of Qustul (table 14). W1 began in Middle A-Group as a plot of burials with some round deposit holes just to the west. Ultimately, most of the forty-two numbered tombs in the main area were made during the A-Group period, and a few were made much later. Sixteen are assigned to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan period. There were about twenty-four unnumbered circular pits. These were probably originally cache pits, but a few were reused for burials; some may have been made in the first millennium. Cemetery W2 was actually three clusters of burials. That to the south contained about ten later graves, four of which are assigned (table 15) to the first millennium B.C., with six round deposit holes, probably of A-Group origin, and two early burials of uncertain date. Both cemeteries were excavated between 25 February and 4 March 1964.

REGISTER OF FINDS

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Table 14—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in Cemetery W1

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition*</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
W 1	Shaft with bed burial Shaft: rect. 1.85 × 1.10 × ? m Bed: square holes at corners, .32, .38, .30, .35 m; in two holes are vertical grooves, 4–10 cm deep Burial: N/B(head R)/1/b Body: adult female Objects near head: 1. Head, see table 9 2. Small beaker 3. Beaker 4. Frags. of bed	IV-A1 IV-A3	samp. 23823 23822 disc.	2a 2d 2b 2c	7a
W 24	Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 1.97 × .36 × .40 m Burial: N/R/1/a, head R Body: juvenile female ca. 19				
W 28A	Shaft with side chamber Shaft: 1.20 × .60 × .42 m Chamber: 1.20 × .35 × .75 m from surface; roof collapsed Burial: NE/B/1/L,a;R,b; head L Body: inf. II, ca. 11 female?			3	
W 34	Shaft with side chamber Shaft: 1.43 × .77 × .52–.62 m Chamber: 1.43 × .35 × .20 m, .10 m below shaft, 10 m overlap Burial: NW/B/1/b? Body: inf. II, under 13			4	
W 39	A-Group? deposit pit with added loculi Shaft: 1.42 × .98 × 1.63 m Locus A: 1.42 m long Locus B: dimensions unc. (both ca. .50 m from floor)			5c 5a	5b
W 40	Shaft: 2.00 × .42 × .75 m Burial: SE/B/1/b, head L			6	

*Unless noted otherwise, numbers are registration numbers of the Oriental Institute Museum (OIM).

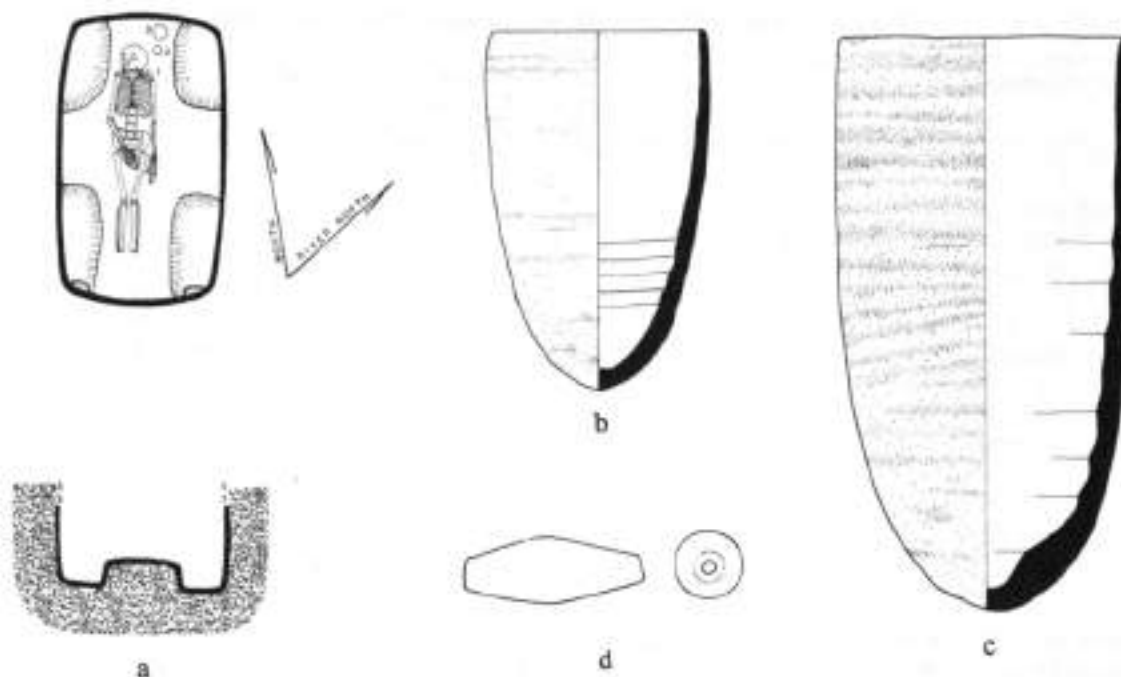


Figure 2. W 1: (a) Plan and section; Pottery vessels—(b) No. 2; (c) No. 3; (d) Bead, no. 1.
Scale 2:5 except (a) 1:50 and (d) 1:1.

Table 14—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in Cemetery W1—*Cont.*

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
W 41	Shaft: 2.05 × .38 × .70 m Burial: SE/B/1/b head L Body: mature female			7	
W 42	Shaft with holes at the corners Shaft: rect. 1.69 × 1.02 × .46 m (max.) Bed: shallow round depression at each corner, ca. .30 m dia. Burial: N/B/1/a+b at ~.10 m "in coffin," (remains of bed) Body: adult female Objects:			8a	
	1. Iron tweezers		23970	8b	
	2. Jar, reused NK (bur. grey-wh.)		23824	8c	
	3. Bowl	II	24131	8d	
	4. Frag. lower part of alab. jar		samp.		

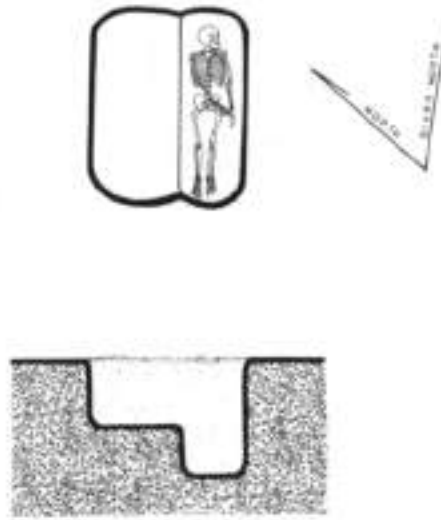


Figure 3. W 28A: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

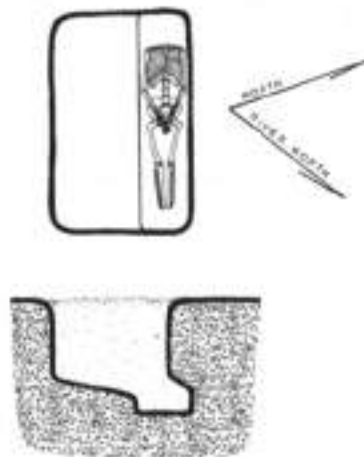


Figure 4. W 34: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

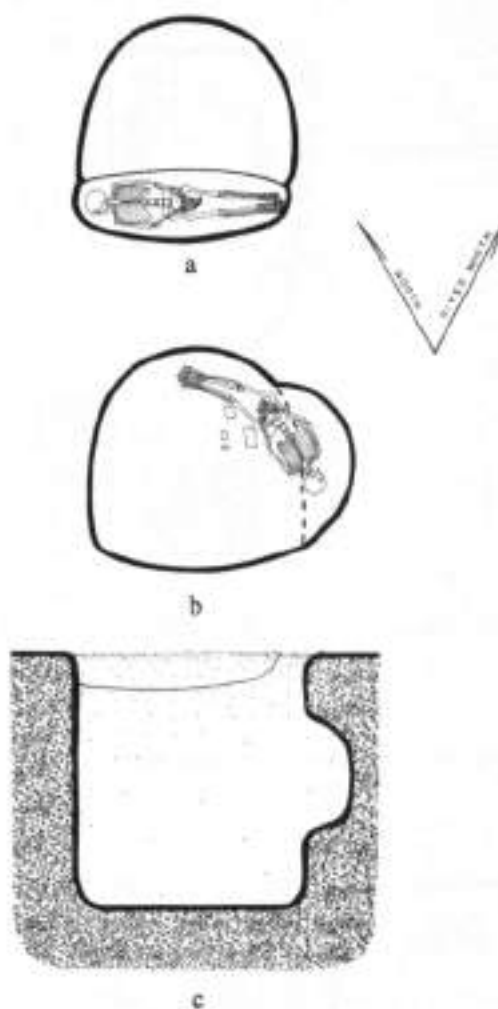


Figure 5. W 39: (a) Plan at locus A; (b) Plan at locus B; (c) Section. Scale 1:50.

Table 14—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in Cemetery W1—*Cont.*

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
W 43	Shaft: rect. with rounded ends, 2.85 × 2.05 × 1.90 m Burials: A. N/B/1/b B. — between legs of A Bodies: A. adult female B. newborn infant			9a	

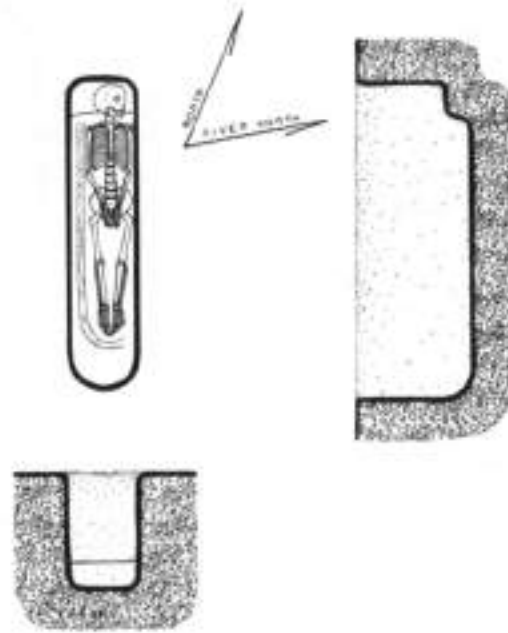


Figure 6. W 40: Plan and sections. Scale 1:50.



Figure 7. W 41: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

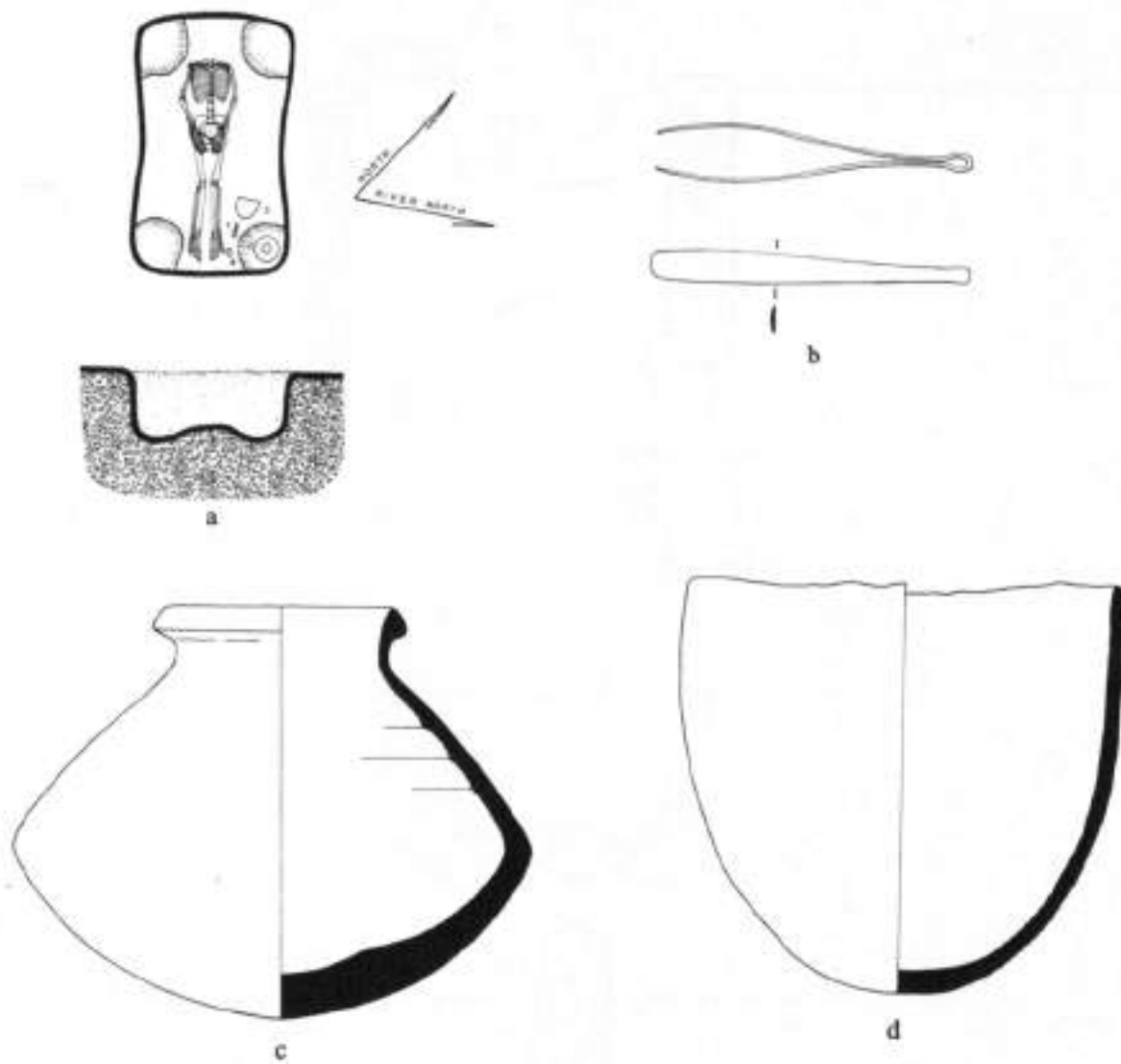


Figure 8. W 42: (a) Plan and section; (b) Iron tweezers, no. 1; Pottery—(c) No. 2; (d) No. 3.
 Scale 2:5 except (a) 1:50.

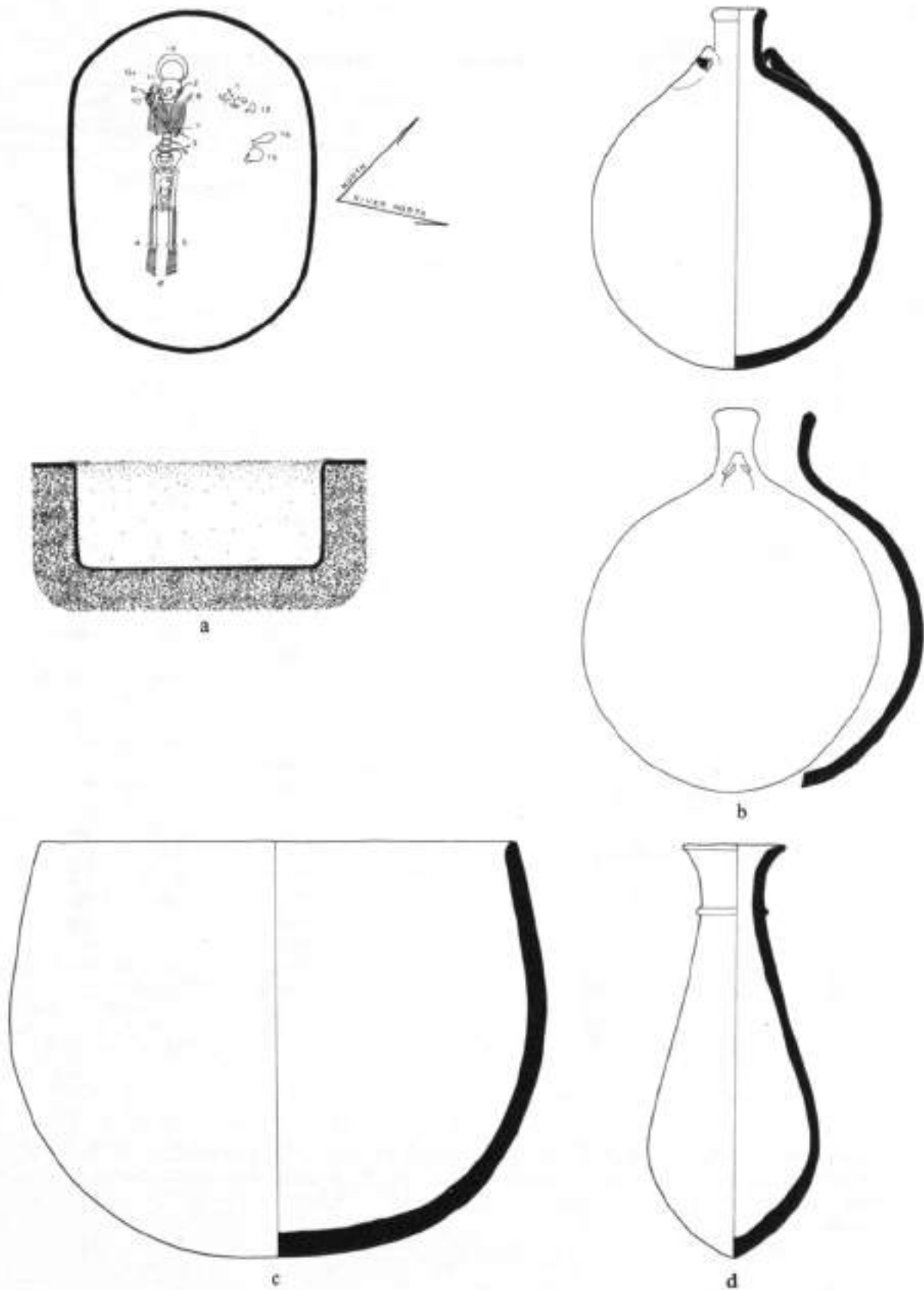


Figure 9. W 43: (a) Plan and section; Pottery—(b) No. 15; (c) No. 14; (d) Faience jar, no. 16.
Scale 2.5 except (a) 1:50.

Table 14—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in Cemetery W1—*Cont.*

Tomb Description and Contents		Pottery Typology	Disposition	Figure	Plate
W 43— <i>Cont.</i>					
Objects:					
1.	Group of shells, beads, wedjat eyes, bl., cyla. in heap above L. shoulder a–d. See table 9		23880	10f–g, 11f–g, y	11a
e.	2 cowries with backs cut away. See table 10.				
f.	Long cowroid, uncut, pierced for stringing. See table 10				
g.	Small <i>Conus</i> pierced for stringing. See table 10				
h.	Lapis Wedjat eye			10h	
i.	Lapis Wedjat eye			10i	
j.	Jasper Wedjat eye			10j	
2.	Hair-rings (L. ear area)		23883		13d
3.	Rt. fai. heads (see fig.) a. From L. elbow b. Girdle		23877	11m	12a, 12h
4.	Anklet of small beads (R. ankle)		23882	11q	12c
5.	Same (L. ankle)		23885	11h	12d
6.	Necklace of beads and scarab a–i. See table 9		23879	10c, 11i–l, n–o	11b, 12e
j.	Scarab			10c	10d
7.	Plaque (erisphinx) (at L. elbow)		Cairo 89992 (ONE field number B1532)	10a	10a
8.	Copper rings (from feet)		23881	11c–d	13f
9.	Plaque (hippos and crocodiles) (at R. hand)		23884	10b	10b
10.	Copper ring (from finger)		23878	11e	13f
11.	Hair-rings (R. ear area)		23886	11a–b	13d
12.	Scarab, gr. gl. st. (W of head)		23887	10d	10c
13.	Palette with galena, quartz		samp.		13a
14.	Bowl	II	23833	9e	5e
15.	Pelgrim flask	V–E	23945	9b	8a
16.	Fai. jar, ped. gr. and dark, decayed		23897	9d	13c
W 45					
Circular shaft: .70 × .75 × .50 m				12	
Burial: NW/L ₁ –1a					
Body: child, 6.5 years					
W 46					
Circular shaft: 1.10 × 1.30 × .35 m				13a	
Burial: NE/R ₁ –1e					
Body: mature female					
Objects:					
1.	Jar	V–C1	23946	13b	9a

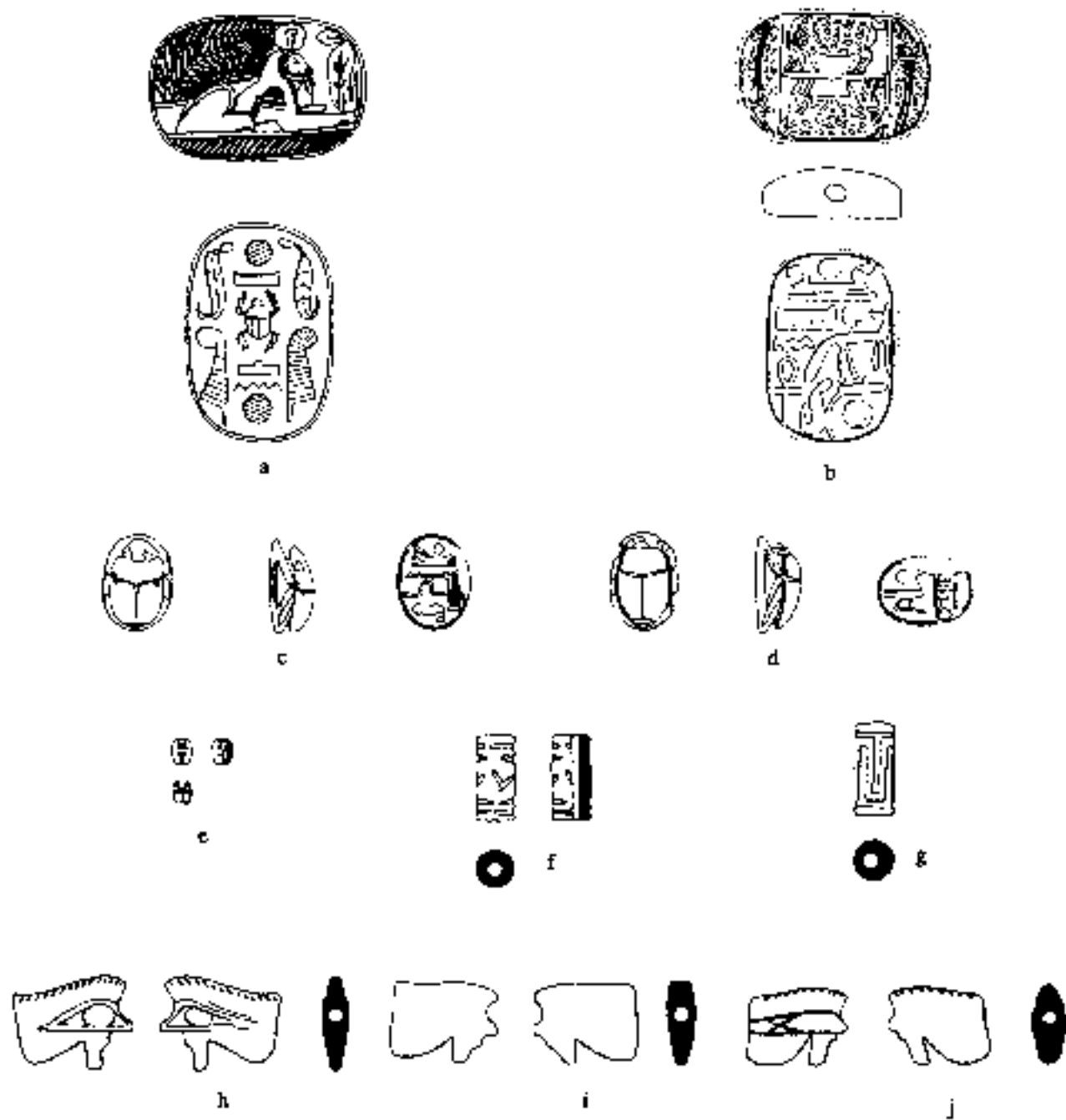


Figure 10. W 43: Plaques—(a) No. 7; (b) No. 9; Scarabs—(c) No. 6j; (d) No. 12; (e) Scarab bead, no. 6b; (f-g) Faience cylindrical beads, no. 1a; (h-j) Lapis and jasper *wedjat* eyes, nos. Th-j. Scale 1:1.

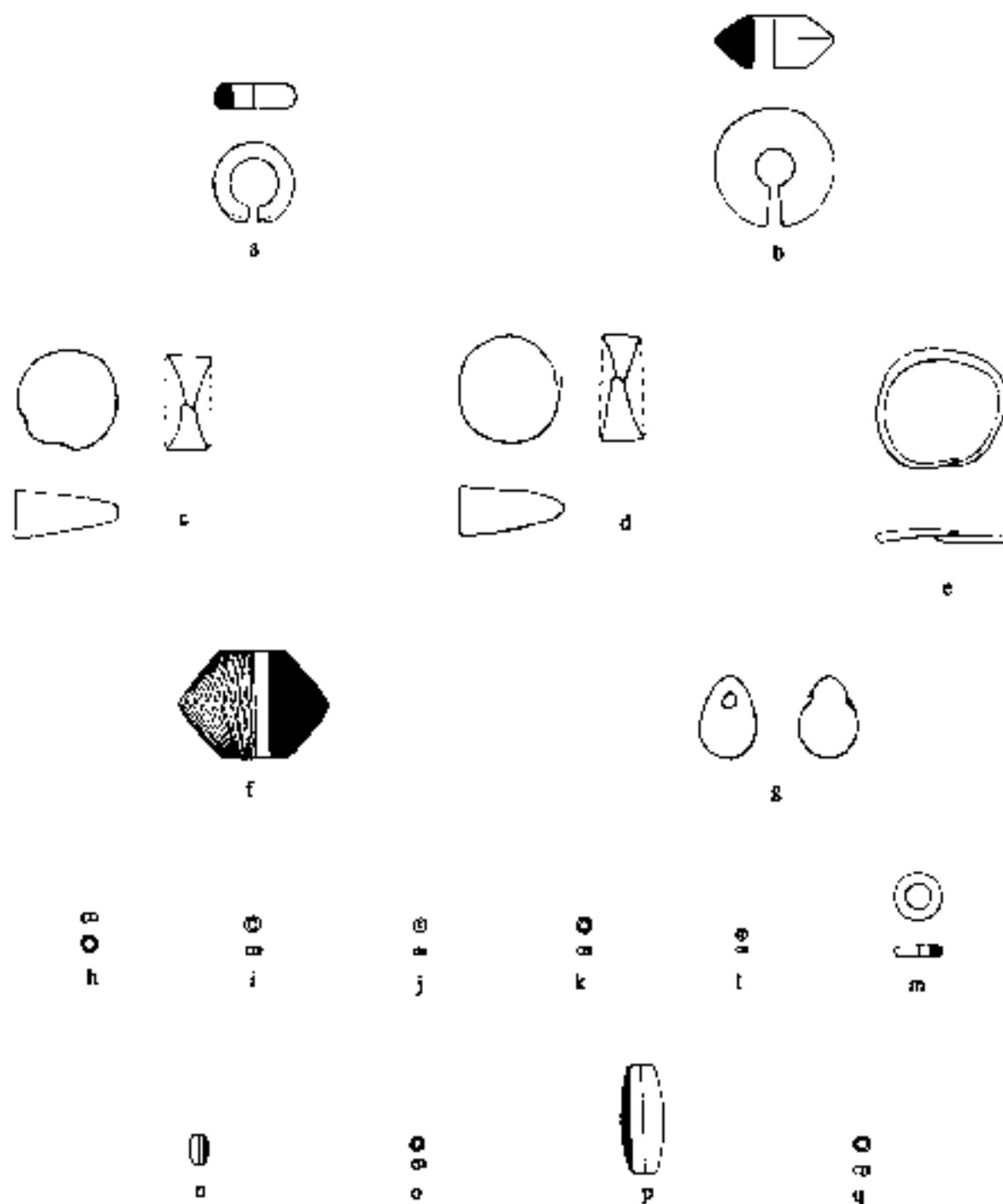


Figure 11. W 43: (a-b) Hair-rings, no. 11; (c-d) Copper toe rings, no. 8; (e) Copper ring, no. 10; Beads—(f) No. 1b; (g) No. 1c; (h) No. 5; (i-l) No. 6; (m) No. 3; (n) No. 6a; (o) No. 6b; (p) No. 1d; (q) No. 4. Scale 1:1.

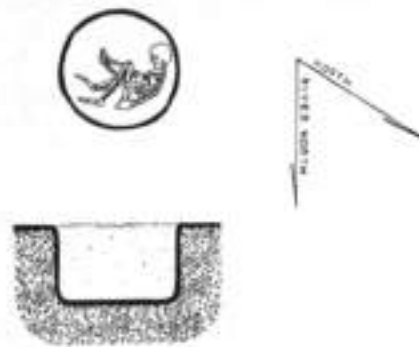


Figure 12. W 45: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

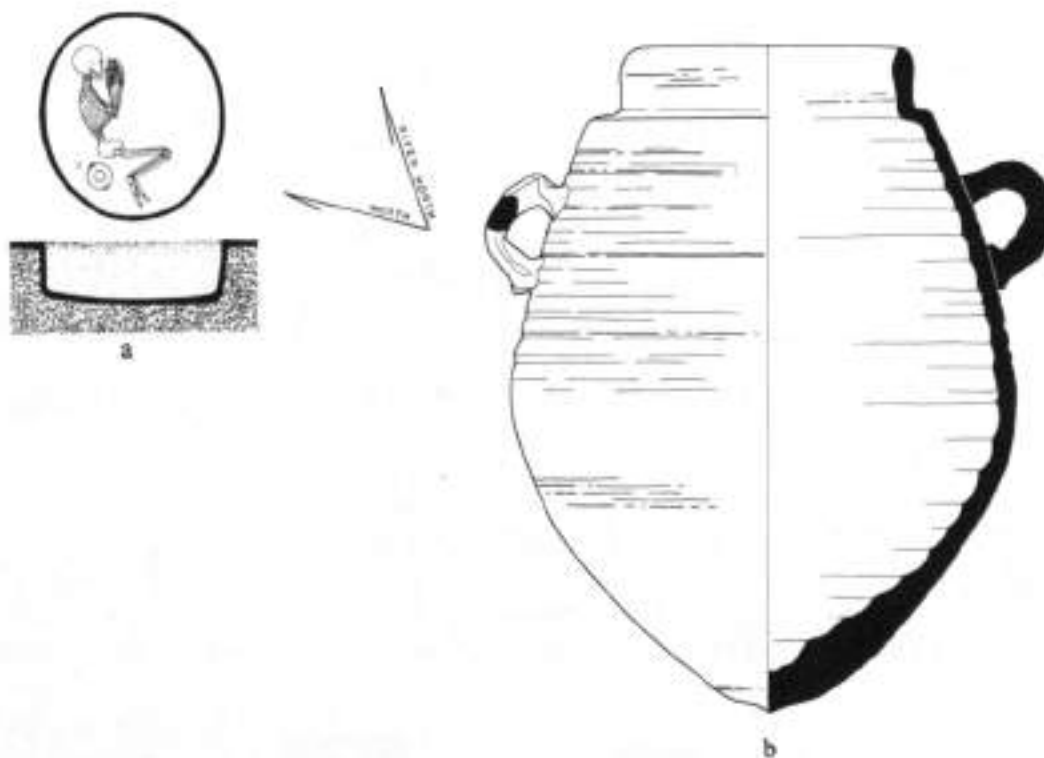


Figure 13. W 46: (a) Plan and section; (b) Pottery jar, no. 1. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5.

Table 14—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in Cemetery W1—Cont.

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
W 47	Circular shaft: .90 x .95 x .90 m Burial: SE/R/-/-			14	
W 48	Rectangular shaft: 1.70 x .95 x .90 m Burial: NW/B/1/b. L leg dist. Body: adult male Objects: 1. Beads and shells (on L hand) a-i Beads, see table 9 j Shell, see table 10 2. Bl. fai. ornaments (from neck) 3. Shell (shaft at 30 cm), see table 10		23886 samp.	15	13b
W 49	Shaft with small end chamber Shaft: 1.30 x 1.00 x .50 m, rect. with rounded and straight end Chamber: .48 x .35 m, rounded end Burial: NW/B/1/-/- Body: mature female This tomb was possibly partly collapsed, certainly reused in Christian times, and also probably denuded. The tomb may be early Meroitic; see Vila 1982, 2-V-20/212.			16	
W 50	Shaft with brick division A. 2.00 x .75 x .60 m N wall made with qb. in 6 layers, top layer at surface B. — Burial: NE/B/1-2(dist) Mb-a(dist) Body: mature female, red hair			17	
W 51	Irregular shaft, approx. rect.: 3.75 x 1.38 x .45 m Burial: "extended," dist. Body: —			18	

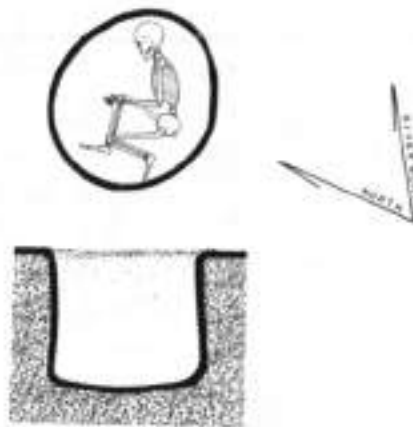


Figure 14. W 47: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.



Figure 15. W 48: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

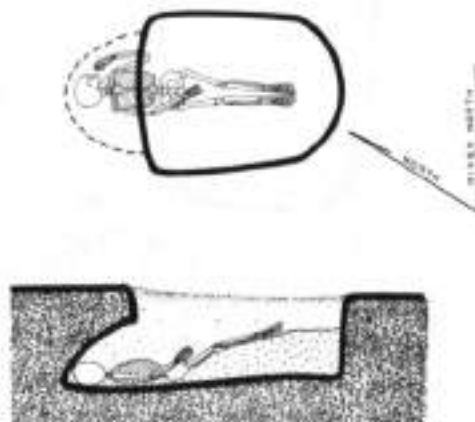


Figure 16. W 49: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

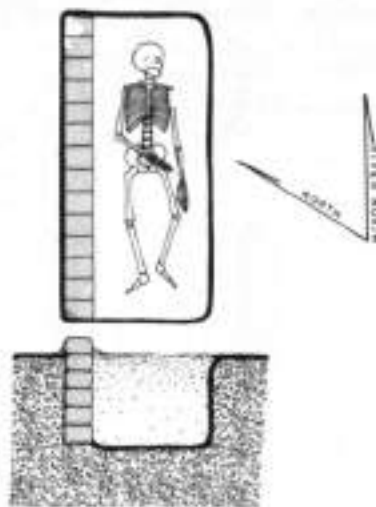


Figure 17. W 50: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

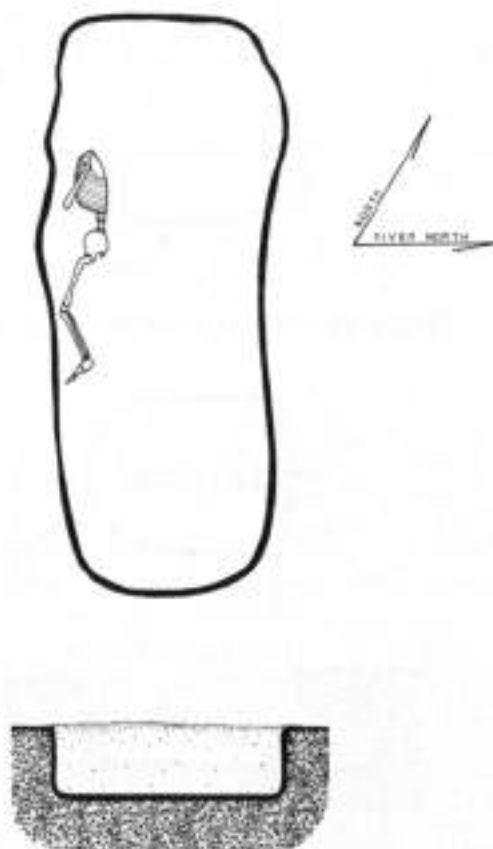


Figure 18. W 51: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

REGISTER OF FINDS

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Table 15—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in Cemetery W2

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
W 70	Shaft with side chamber: Shaft: 1.85 × .78 × .85 m Chamber: 1.92 × .85 × .60-.90 m (E-W) Blocking: cb. 2 br. wide ca. 8 courses, .65 × 1.54 m Burial: SW/B/1/a, b, R a Body: adult female Objects:			19a	
	1. Bowl inverted at L shoulder	V	23927	19b	6a
W 75	Shaft: 1.55 × .55 × .45 m Burial: S/B/1/a+b Body: 12-13, possibly female Object:			20a	
	1. Beaker	IV-A2	23929	20b	7c
W 85	Shaft with side chamber Shaft: rect. 1.75 × .54 × 1.15 m Chamber: 1.75 × .61 × 1.15 m Blocking: 5 course cb. upper 1/2, 5 1/2 bricks, others 6 cb. .28 × .14 × .06 m Burial: N/B/1/a Body: adult female Objects:			21a	15a
	1. Bowl	IV-C	23928	21b	7b
	2. Jar	IV-D	23921	21c	
W 86	Circular pit Shaft: irregular, 1.56-1.63 × .83 m Burial: →fl. (upper torso down)/S/d Body: 12-13 years, female Object:			22a	15b
	1. Bowl	IV-C	23564	22b	5d

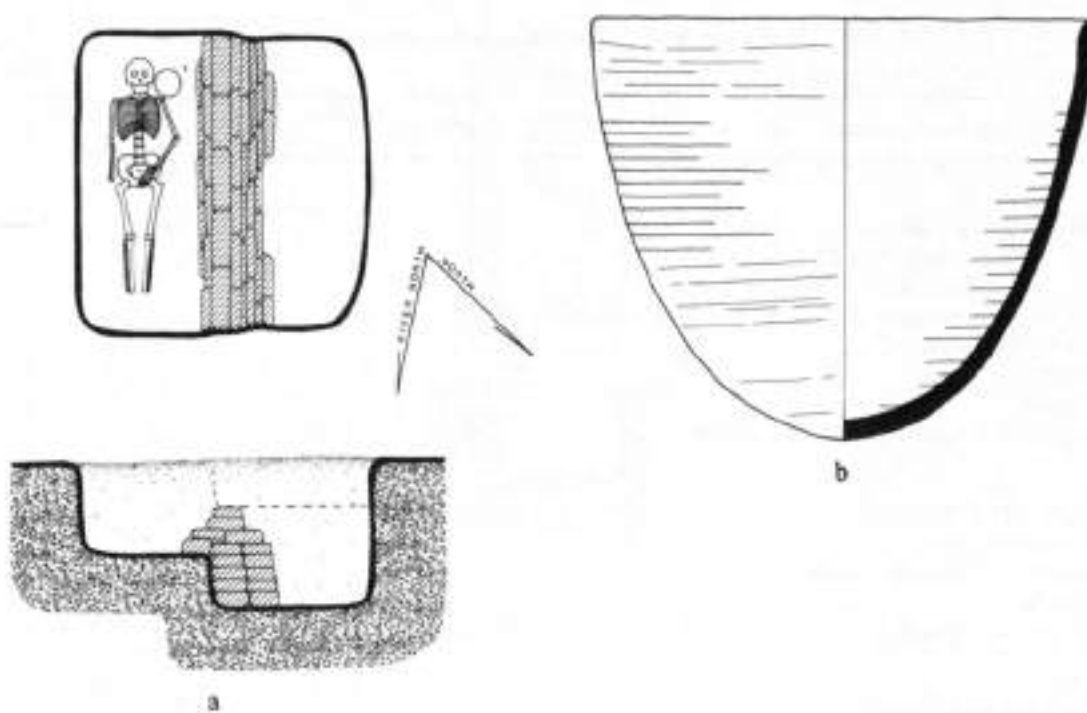


Figure 19. W 70: (a) Plan and section; (b) Pottery bowl, no. 1. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5.

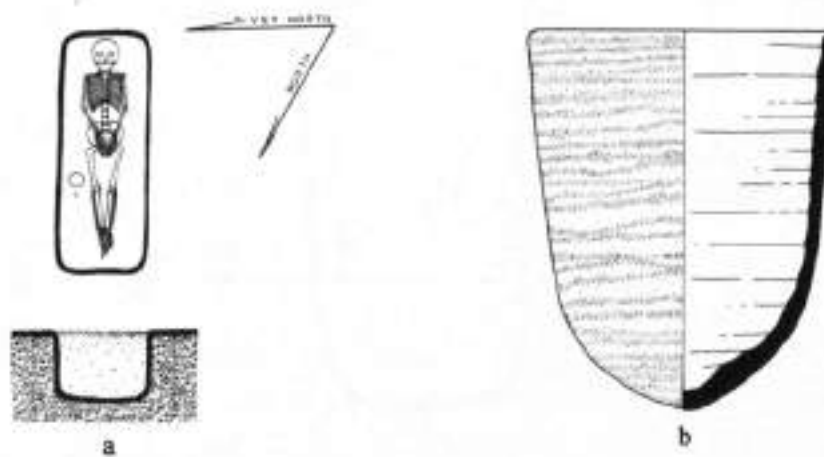


Figure 20. W 75: (a) Plan and section; (b) Pottery beaker, no. 1. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5.

V CEMETERIES

Cemeteries VA through VH were not as closely related to one another as were W1 and W2 (table 16). They consisted of several areas with isolated plots and clusters of graves on the terrace scattered between the houses of Qustul, from just below the 125 almost to the 130 contour and distributed over a 1 km-stretch of the village. Scattered burials of the first millennium B.C. were found in VA, VB (in a reused New Kingdom tomb), VC (in a reused New Kingdom tomb), VF, and VG. VH contained a small cluster of nine graves and pits of which six definitely could be dated to this period. One hole (VH 115) contained an X-Group *qadas*, and two graves or pits were not numbered.

Sheets of tombs from VA–G were dated between 19 March and 10 April 1963; VH tombs were excavated on 23 February 1964. Plans of VF, VG, and VH are presented on Plate 4. Plans of VA, VB, and VC will be presented in future volumes of *ONE*.

Table 16—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in V Cemeteries

Tomb	Description and Contents	Pottery Typology	Disposition	Figure	Plate
VA 2	Shaft with side chamber Shaft: ? (over 2.00) × .70 × .95 m Chamber: ? × .75–90 × (.05 from surface) .45 m Blocking: cb. headers in shaft, .09 × .17 × .33 m Burials: A. NE/B1/b B. intrusive unc. date C. intrusive unc. date Bones: A. senile male Object from shaft: 1. Bowl with red rim-band	III	21607	23a 23b	 6b
VA 7	Shaft with side chamber: Shaft: 2.00 × 1.08 × ? m Chamber: ca. 2.00 × 1.12 m (max. collapsed) × ? Blocking: cb., stretchers? Burials: — Objects: a. From chamber: 1. Bowl, red rim-band 2. Bowl, same b. From shaft: 3. Jar	B1 V-D	21596 21597 21583	24a 24d 24c 24b	 6c

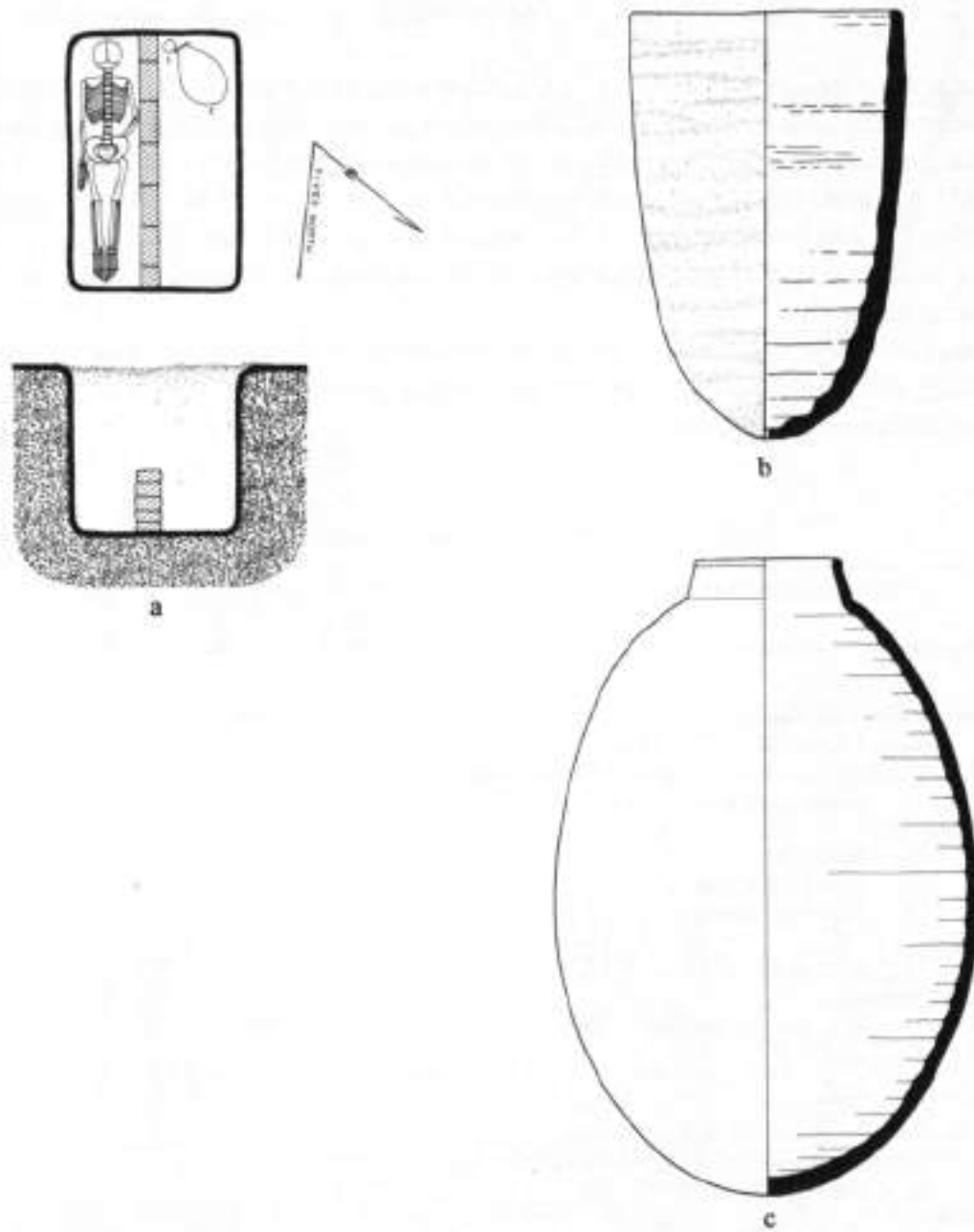


Figure 21. W 85: (a) Plan and section; Pottery—(b) Beaker, no. 1; (c) Jar, no. 2. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5; (c) 1:5.

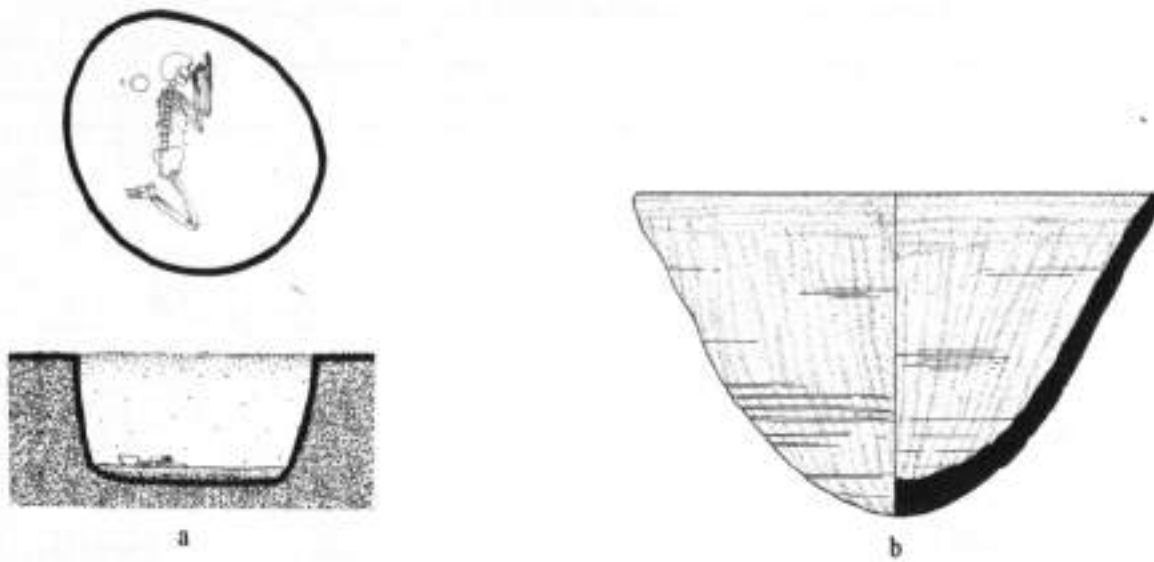


Figure 22. W 86: (a) Plan and section; (b) Pottery bowl, no. 1. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5.

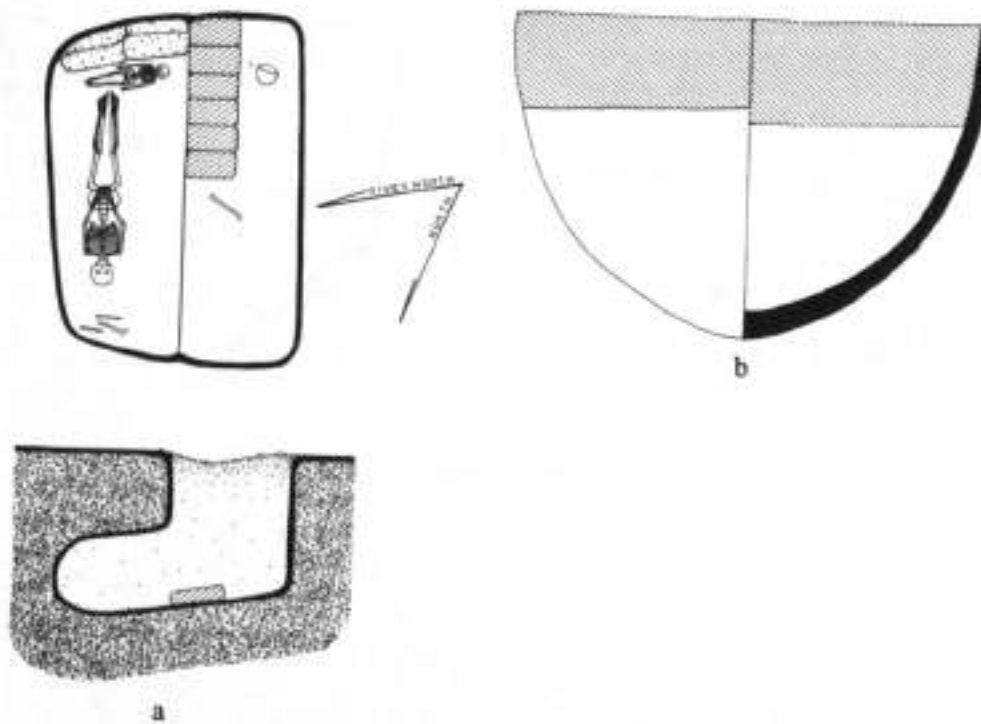


Figure 23. VA 2: (a) Plan and section; (b) Pottery bowl, no. 1. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5.

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Table 16—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in V Cemeteries Cont.

Tomb	Description and Contents	Pottery Typology	Disposition	Figure	Plate
VB 25	Shaft with end chamber on east Shaft: 2.10 × .90 × 1.48 m Chamber: 2.25 × 1.60–2.25 × 1.02 m Blocking: large stones Burials in 2 chambers. A. W/B/1/a B. S dist./R/1/b C. N dist./L/1/1/- D. E dist./R/1/- E. N dist./L/1/- Bodies A. mature male B. senile female C. adult male D. juvenile female E. mature female Objects: a. Under body D: 1. Scarab, glazed steatite 2. Hathor amulet, glazed steatite 3. Bes amulet 4. Beads, shells, and ear studs a–l. Beads, l, see table 9 m–o. Shells, see table 10 p–q. Ear studs r. 3 quartz balls or pebbles b. In shaft: 5. "Sherds, N.K."				
			Cairo 89039	25d	
			(CINR field number Q1930)		
			21699	25c	10e, 14a
			21699		
			21699		
				25e–n	14a
					14e
				25b	
					13e

Note that this was a reused New Kingdom tomb;
for the complete tomb and contents, as well as
the cemetery plan, see *QINE VI*.

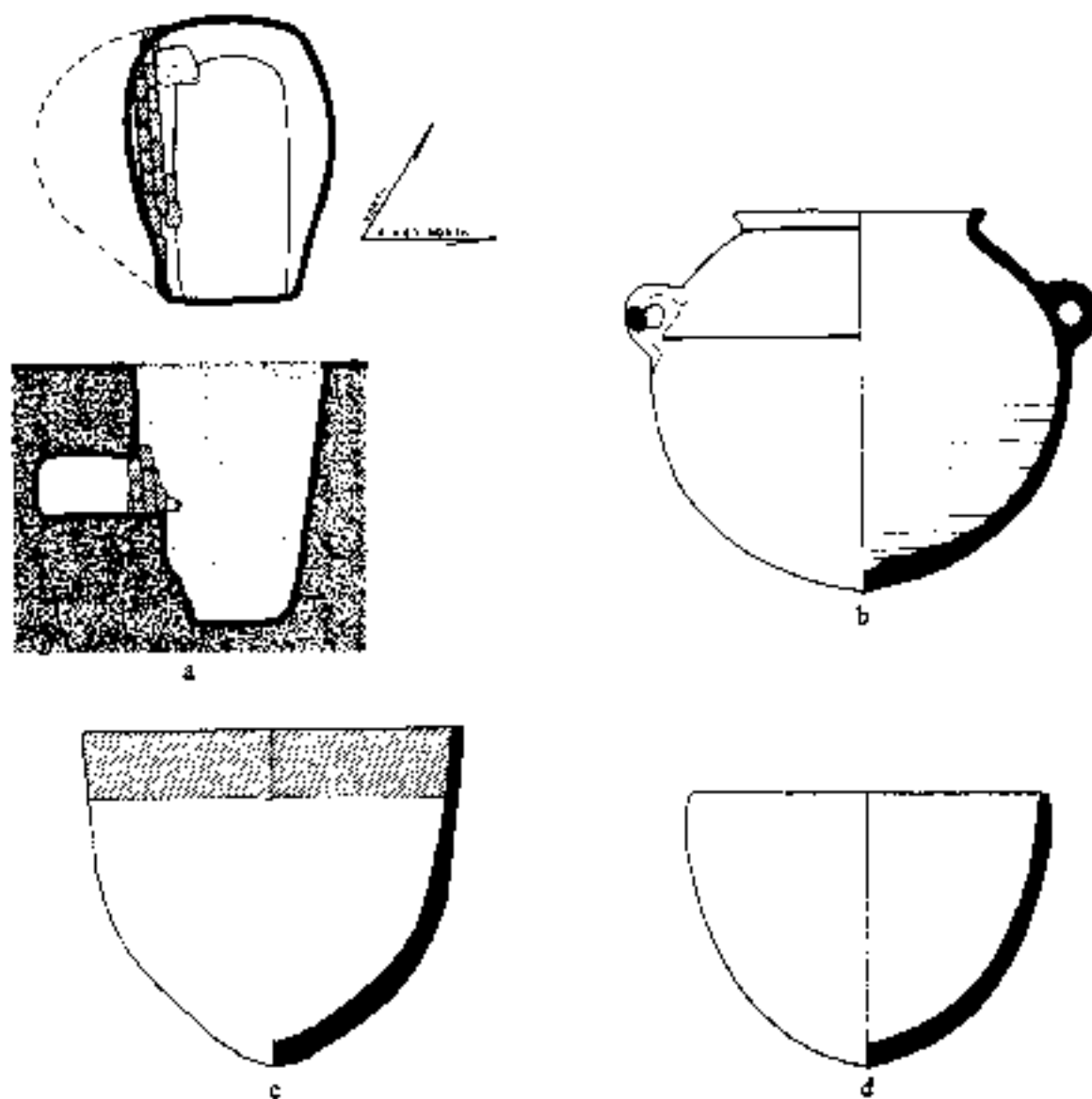


Figure 24, VA 7: (a) Plan and section; Pottery—(b) Jar, no. 3; (c) Bowl, no. 2; (d) Bowl, no. 1.
Scale 2:5 except (a) 1:50.

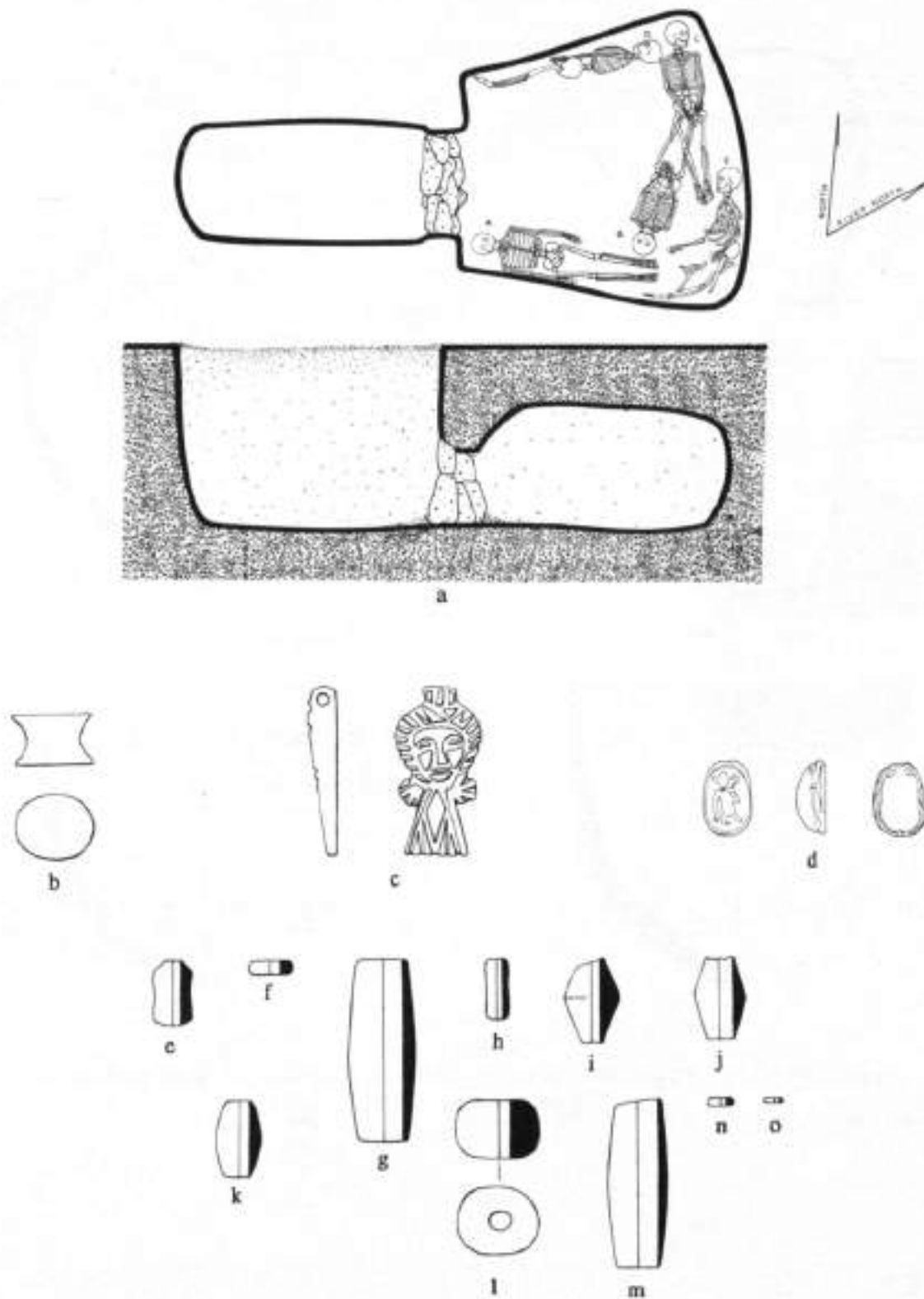


Figure 25. VB 25: (a) Plan and section; (b) Ear stud, no. 4p; (c) Amulet, no. 2; (d) Scarab, no. 1; Beads—(e) No. 4h; (f) No. 4i; (g) No. 4c; (h) No. 4j; (i) No. 4bi; (j) No. 4a; (k) No. 4bii; (l) No. 4f; (m) No. 4d; (n) No. 4l; (o) No. 4k. Scale 1:1 except (a) 1:50.

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Table 16—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in V Cemeteries—Cont

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
VC 46	Shaft: 2.25 × .85–.95 × 3.00 m				
	Burials:				
	a. In shaft at ~.75 m, level I (either Kushite or disturbed NK from below)				
	A. skull				
	B. skull				
	b. At ~1.30, Level II:				
	C. F/R/l/h disc. on bed				
	D. E/D/l/+ disc. on bed				
	Bodies:				
	A. skull				
	B. skull				
	C. —				
	D. —				
	Objects, with Level II and from 6U:				
	1. Small black bowl	I	21601	26c	5a
	2. Red bur. black-topped bowl	I	21600	26b	5b
	3. Red bur. bowl	[V–D]	21612	26a	7d
	4. Bowl, NK reused		21613	26d	
	5. Bowl, same		21614	26e	
	6. Remains of bed		disc		
Note that this is a New Kingdom tomb with later burials; for the complete tomb and contents as well as the cemetery plan, see <i>ONE VI</i> .					
VF 72A	Shaft: Rect. with rounded ends; dimensions at surface ca. 2.30 × .80–.90 × .65 m			27a	
	Brick wall: On S. 5–6 courses				
	Burial: E/R/l/a, face S				
	Body: mature male				
	Objects:				
	1. Jar	V	21865	27b	8c
	2. Deep bowl with red rim-band	III	21866	27c	6c
	3. Bl fai. wedjat eye		21897	27d	

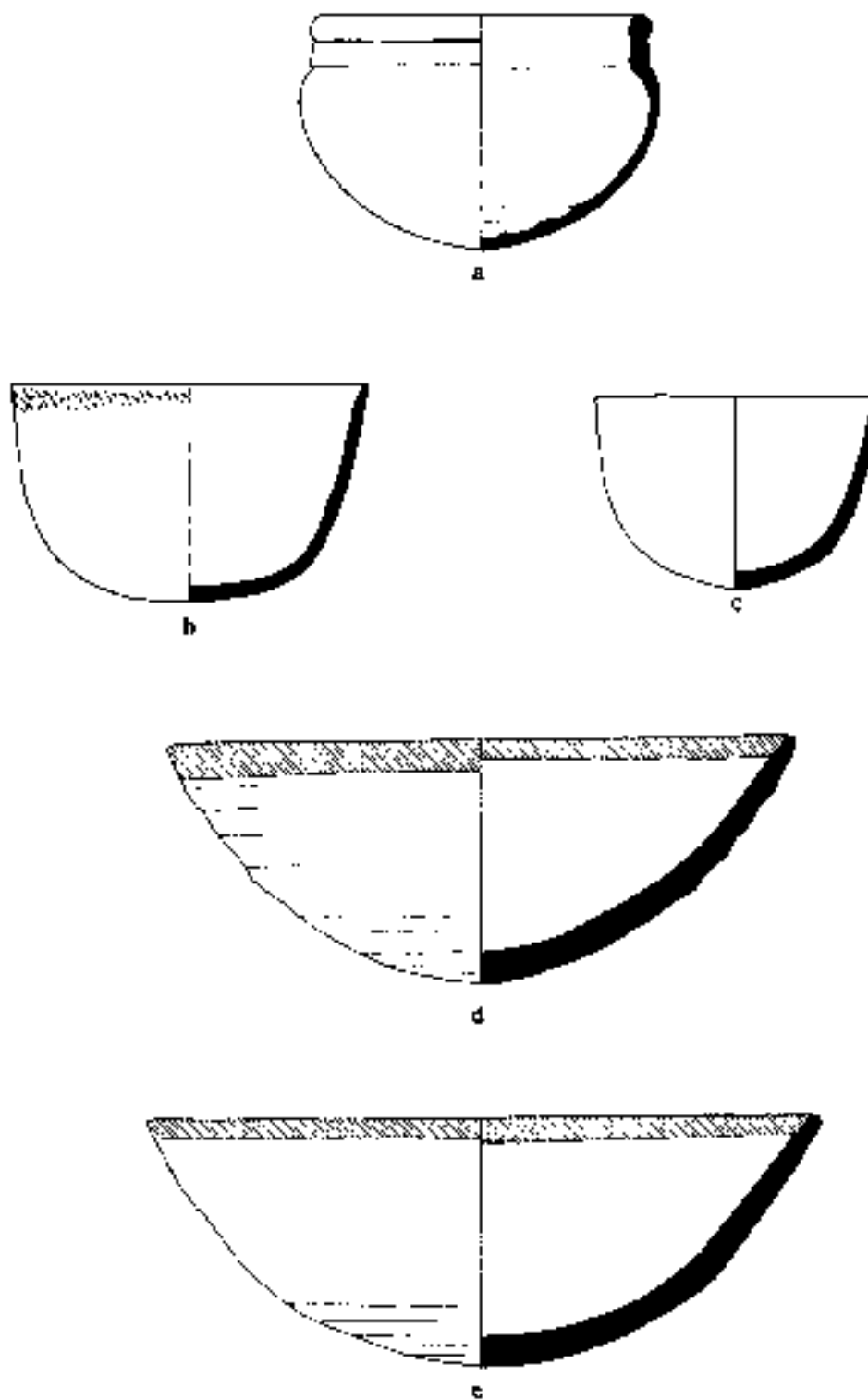


Figure 26. VC 46: Pottery—(a) No. 3; (b) No. 2; (c) No. 1; (d) No. 4; (e) No. 5. Scale 2:5.

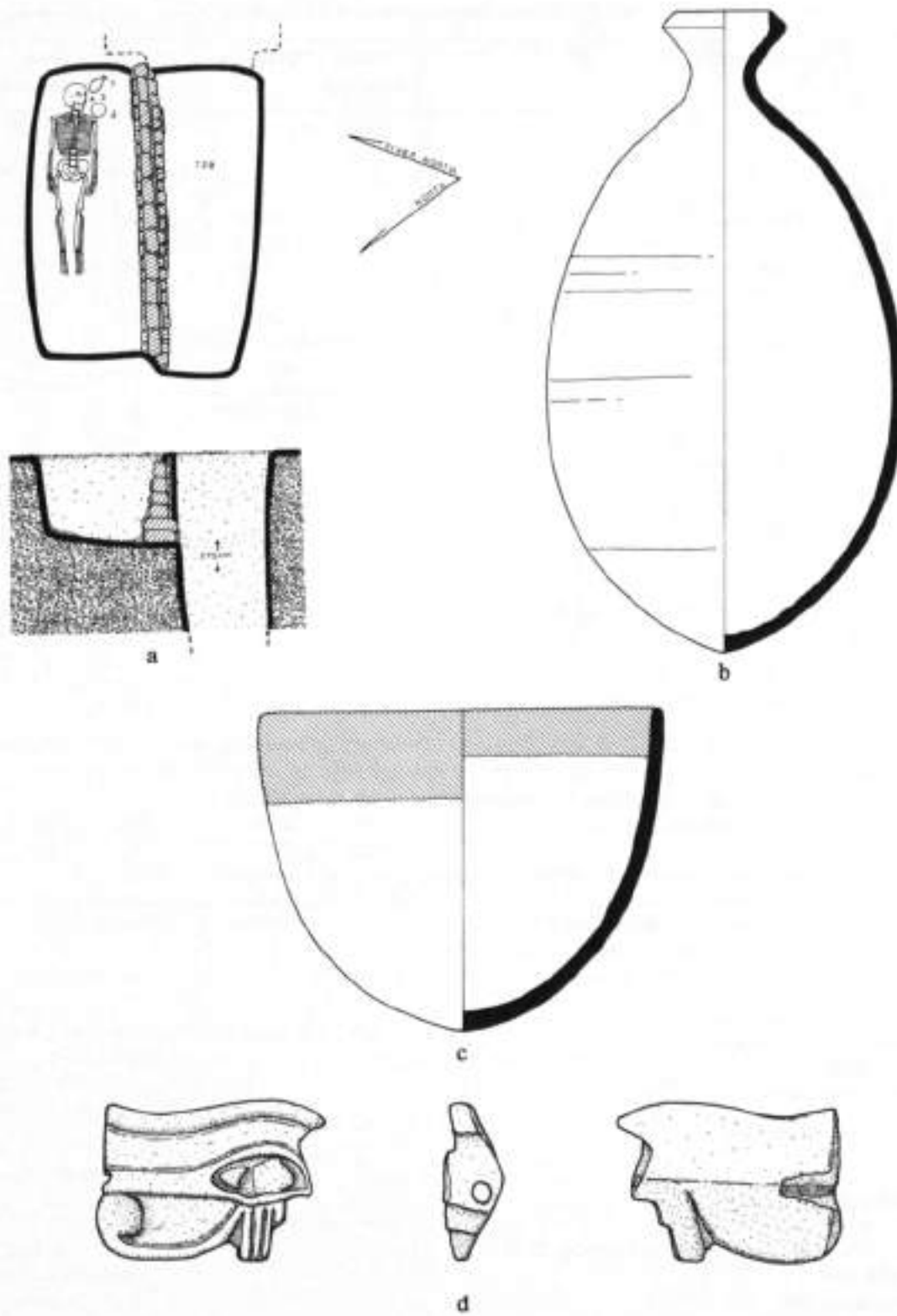


Figure 27. VF 72A: (a) Plan and section; Pottery—(b) No. 1; (c) No. 2; (d) Faience *wedjat* eye, no. 3. Scale 2:5 except (a) 1:50 and (d) 1:1.

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Table 16—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in V Cemeteries—Cont.

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
VQ 91					
	Description n/a			28a	
	Objects:				
	1. Rect. plaque		22106	29c	
	2. Scarab, dk. gr. stone		22107	29g	
	3. Scarab, bl./gr. gl. st.		22108	29f	
	4. Scarab, st., no gl.		22109	29d	
	5. Scarab, blk. st.		22110	29e	
	6. Scarab	Field Number Q2373 Case 89910		29h	
	7. Scarab	Field Number Q2374 Case 89911		29i	
	8. Beads and shell, a-k. See table 9 l. See table 10 m-n. See table 9	22111		28b-q	14b
	9. Amulets a. Eye b. Crocodile	22112		29a 29b	
	10. Scarab beads with scratched stars. See table 9	22113		29j	
VH 111					
	Shaft: approximately hide-shaped; 2.00 × 1.10 × .70 m			30a	
	Burial: N/B/1/b				
	Body: adult male				
	Objects:				
	1. Broken "jug" (pilgrim flask or zemzemiyya)		disc.		
	2. Juglet (small zemzemiyya)	V-F	23841	30b	8b
	3. Jar	V-C2	23957	30e	9e
	4. Beads, shell See tables 9 and 10		samp. n/a		
	5. Bowl, deep	II	23792	30c	5c
	6. Bowl, deep with red rim-band	III	23793	30d	6d
Note: Numbers 1 and 3 are reversed on sheet.					
VH 114					
	Shaft: 1.85 × .68 × .70 m				
	Burial: NNW/B/1/R-a, L-h skull dist.				
	Body: adult male				
VH 115 X-Group pit with quader					
VH 116					
	Shaft with side chamber:			31a	
	Shaft: 2.45 × .49 × .40 m				
	Chamber: 2.45 × .39 × .20 m; overlap .25 m				
	Burial: NNW/B/1/a				
	Body: adult male				

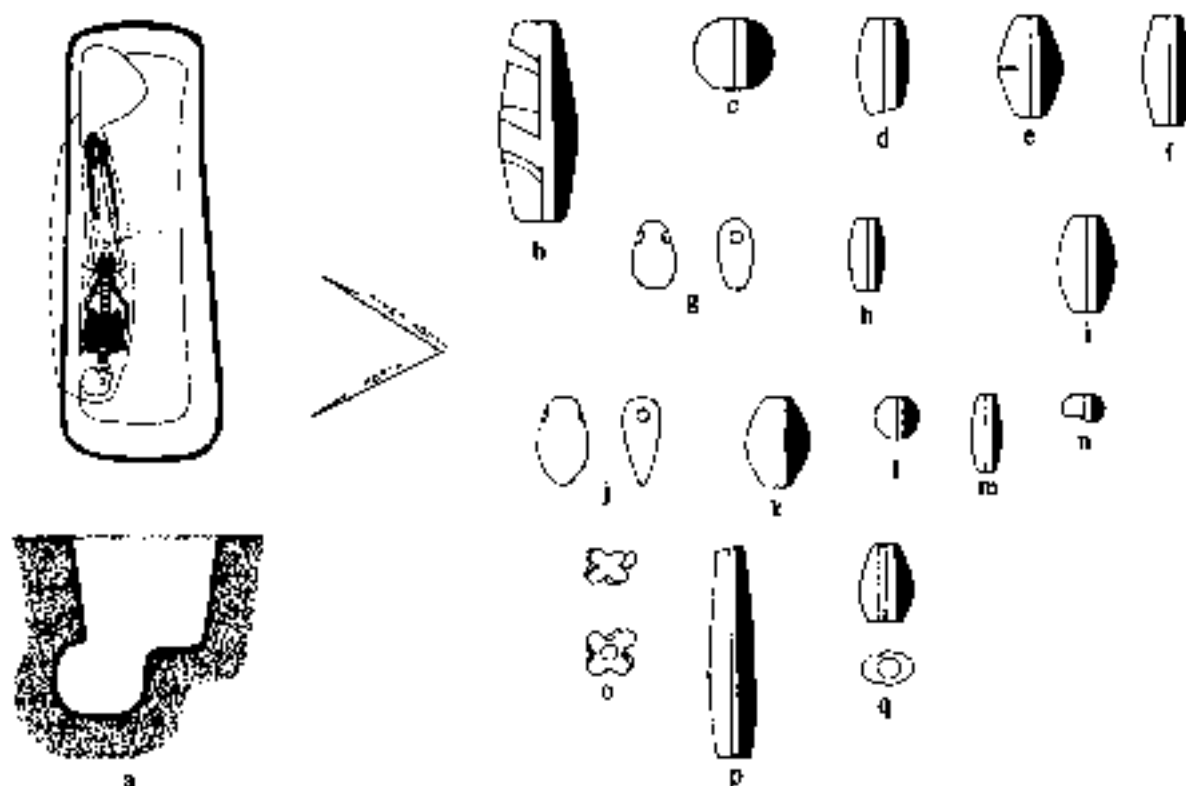


Figure 28. VG 91: (a) Plan and section; Beads—(b) No. 8x; (c) No. 8n; (d) No. 8e; (e) No. 8f; (f) No. 8e; (g) No. 8g; (h) No. 8d; (i) No. 8x; (j) No. 8aa; (k) No. 8h; (l) No. 8h; (m) No. 8c; (n) No. 8s; (o) No. 8v; (p) No. 8a; (q) No. 8j. Scale 1:1 except (a) 1:50.

Table 16—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in V Cemeteries—Cont.

Tomb	Description and Contents	Pottery Typology	Disposition	Figure	Plate
VH 118	Shaft: 2.28 × .55–.60 × .85 m; stone slab across NW quadrant at ~.32 m Burial: NW/B/1/b Body: 7 1/2–8 1/2 years				
VH 119	Shaft with side chamber: Shaft: 2.60 × .75 × .50 m Chamber: 2.50 × .60 m × (~.70). 60 m overlap Burial: NW/B/1/b Body: adult female Objects			32a	
	I. Bowl	II	23947	32b	



Figure 29. VG 91: (a) Eye-amulet, no. 9a; (b) Crocodile-amulet, no. 9b; (c) Plaque, no. 1; Scarabs—(d) No. 4; (e) No. 5; (f) No. 3; (g) No. 2; (h) No. 6; (i) No. 7; (j) Scarab beads, no. 10. Scale 1:1.

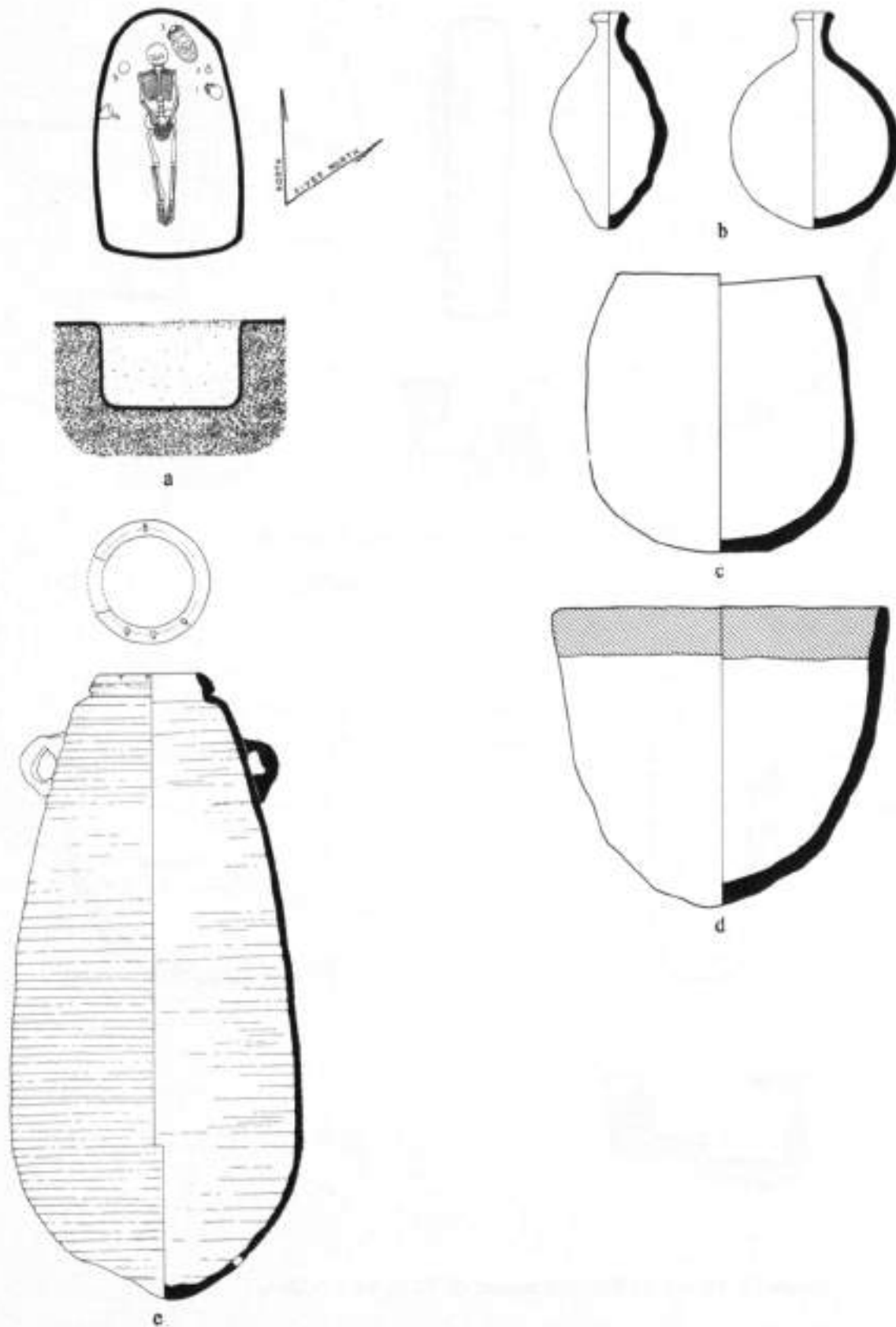


Figure 30. VH 111: (a) Plan and section; Pottery—(b) No. 2; (c) No. 5; (d) No. 6. Scale 2:5 except (a) 1:50.

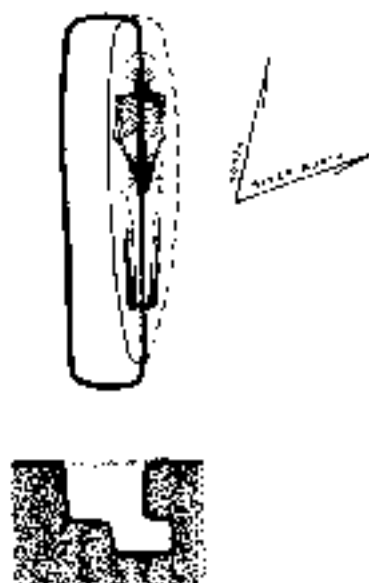


Figure 31. VH 116: Plan and section. Scale 1:50.

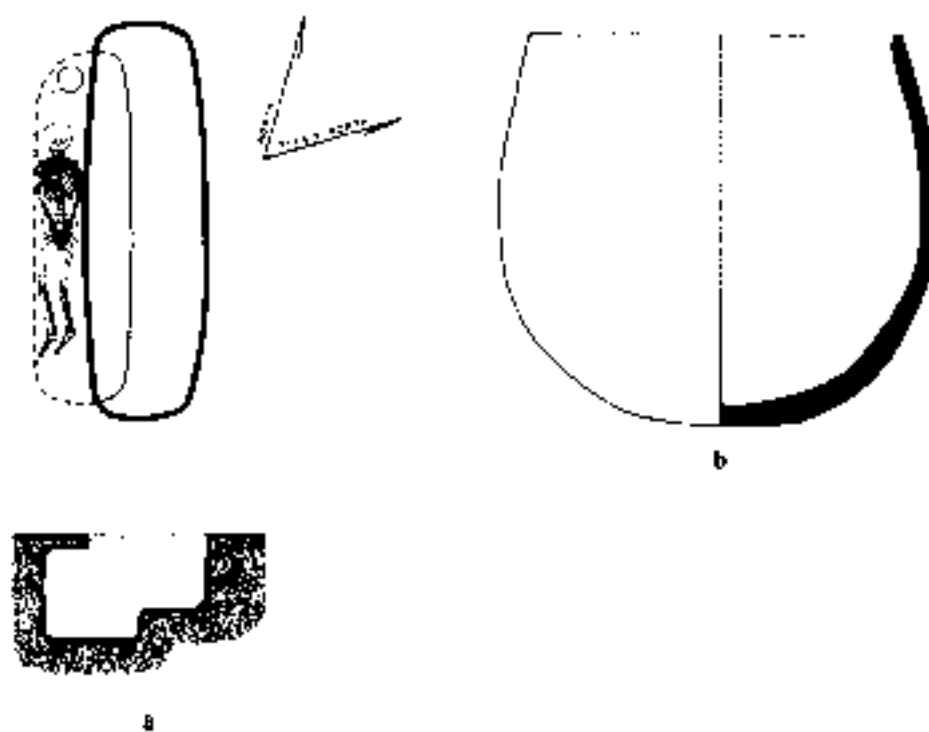


Figure 32. VH 119: (a) Plan and section; (b) Bowl, no. 1. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5.

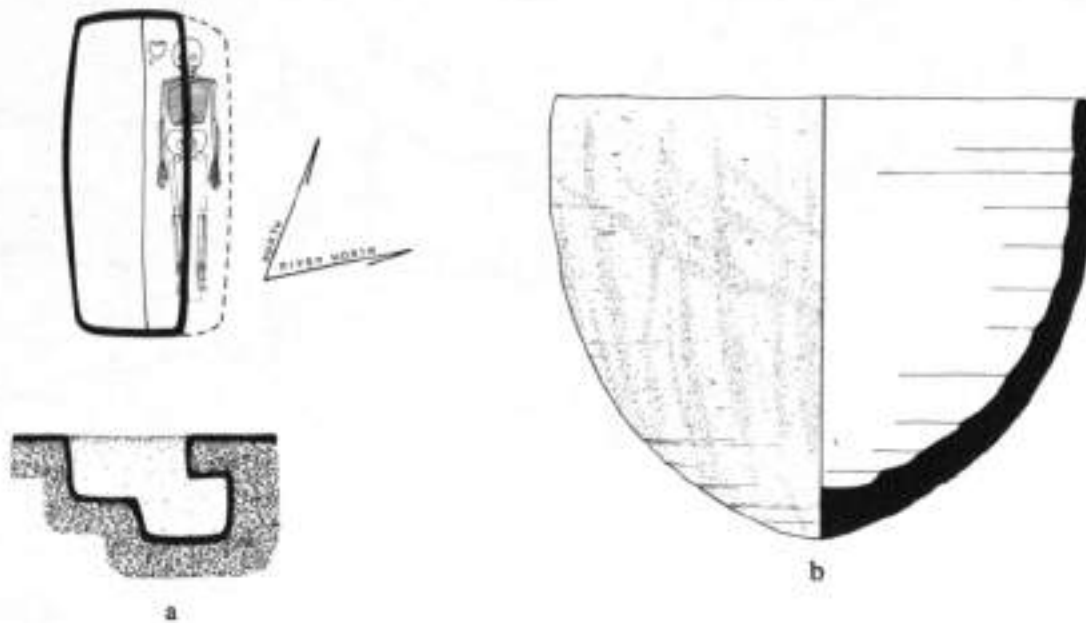
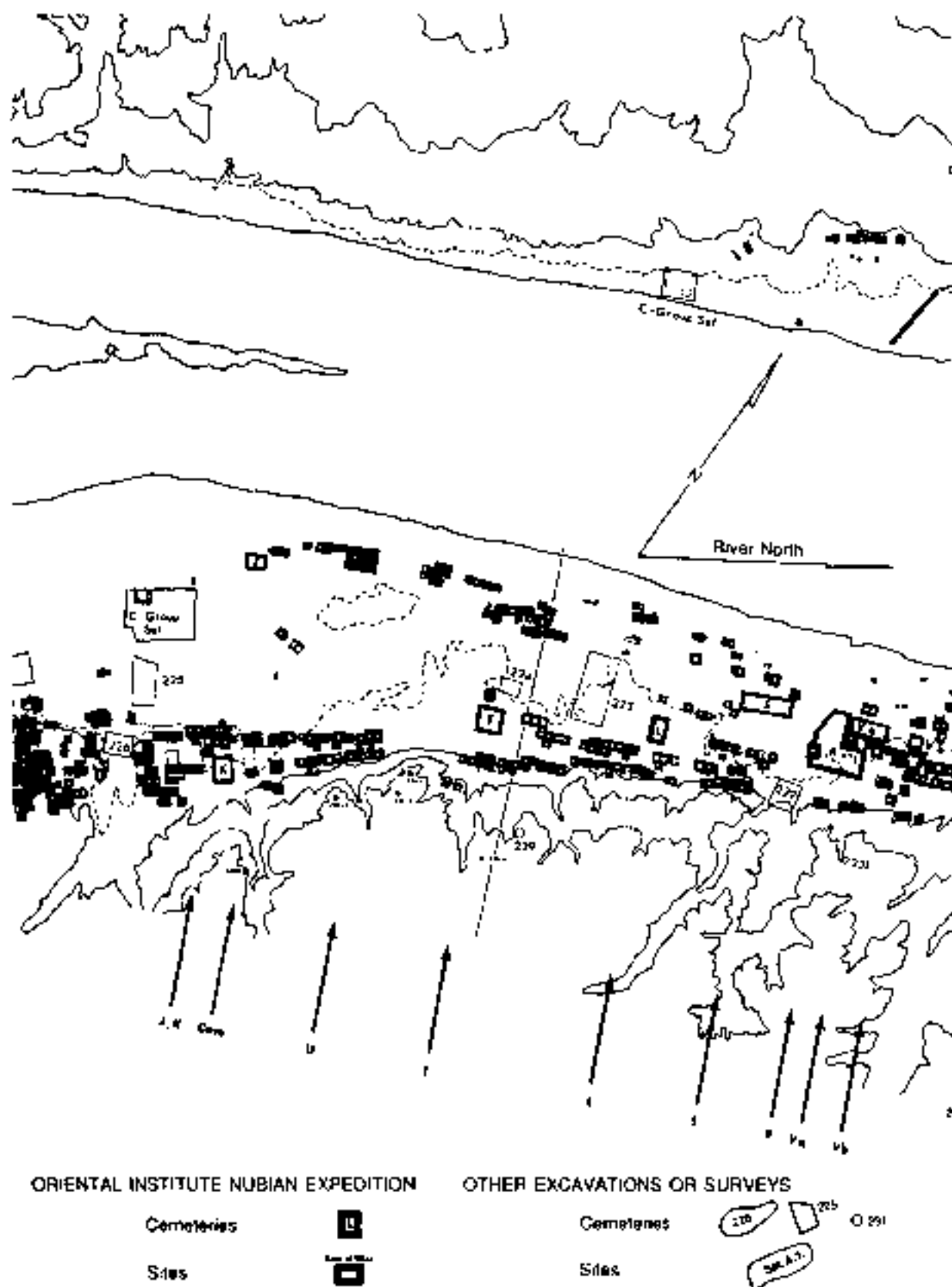


Figure 33. VH 125: (a) Plan and section; (b) Pottery bowl. Scale (a) 1:50; (b) 2:5.

Table 16—Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan Graves in V Cemeteries—*Cont.*

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Pottery Typology</i>	<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Plate</i>
VH 125	Shaft with chamber: Shaft: 2.05 × .70 × .40 m Chamber: 2.05 × .55 m × (.65 at surface), .35 m overlap Burial: NW/B/1/b Body: adult male Object:			33a	
	1. Bowl	IV-B	23948	33b	

PLATE 1



The Oriental Institute Concession, Cemeteries W and V at Qustul.

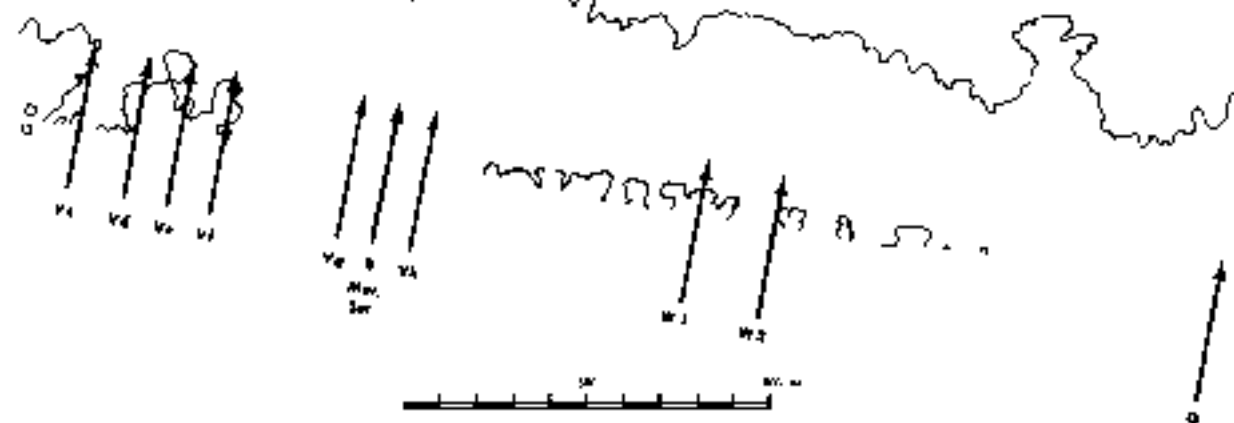
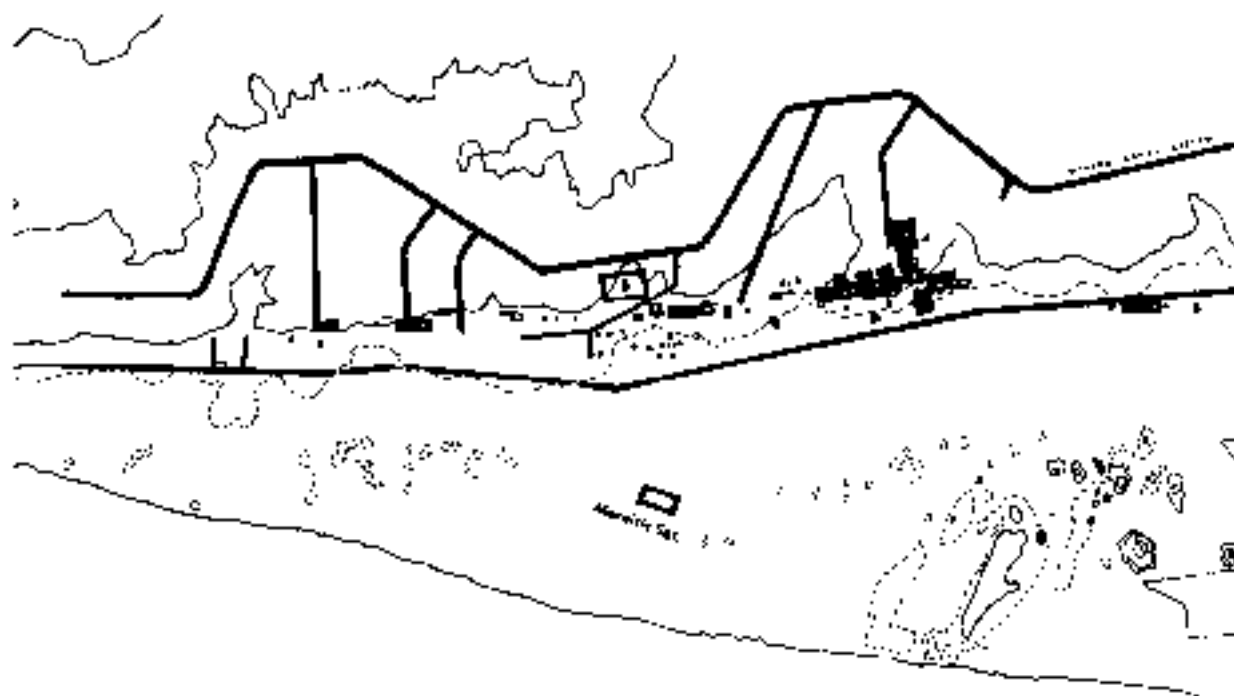
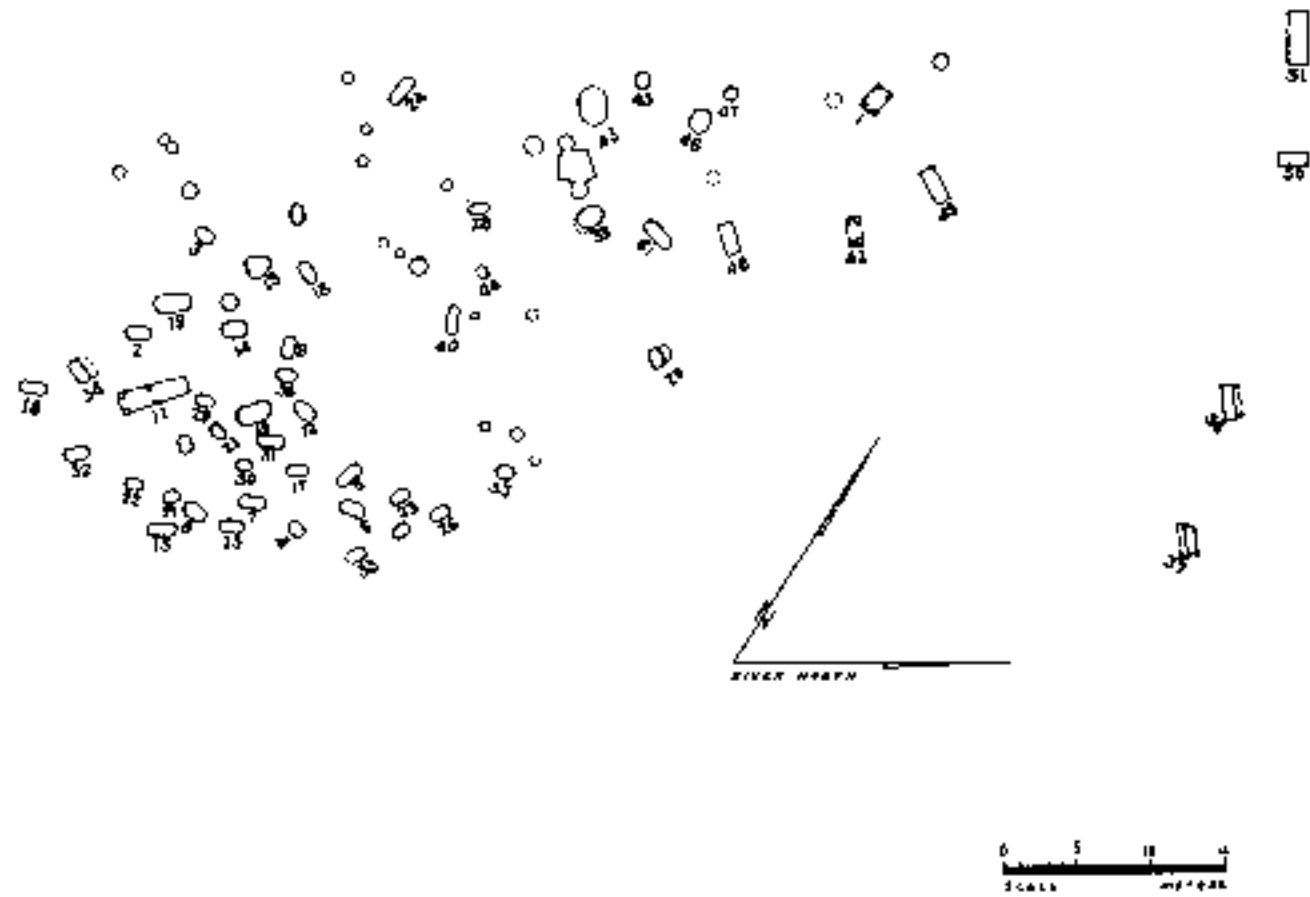


PLATE 2



Plan of Cemetery W1.

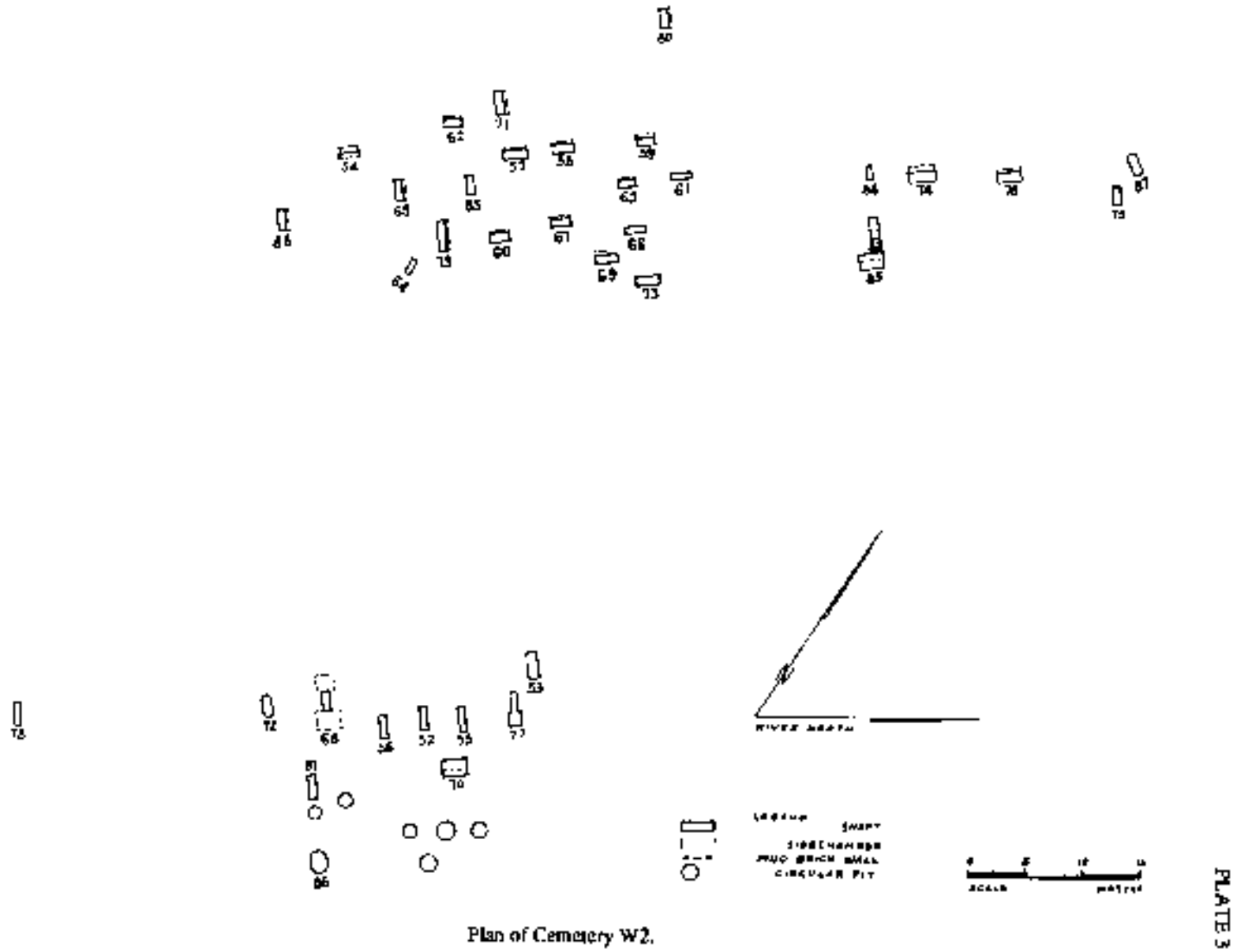
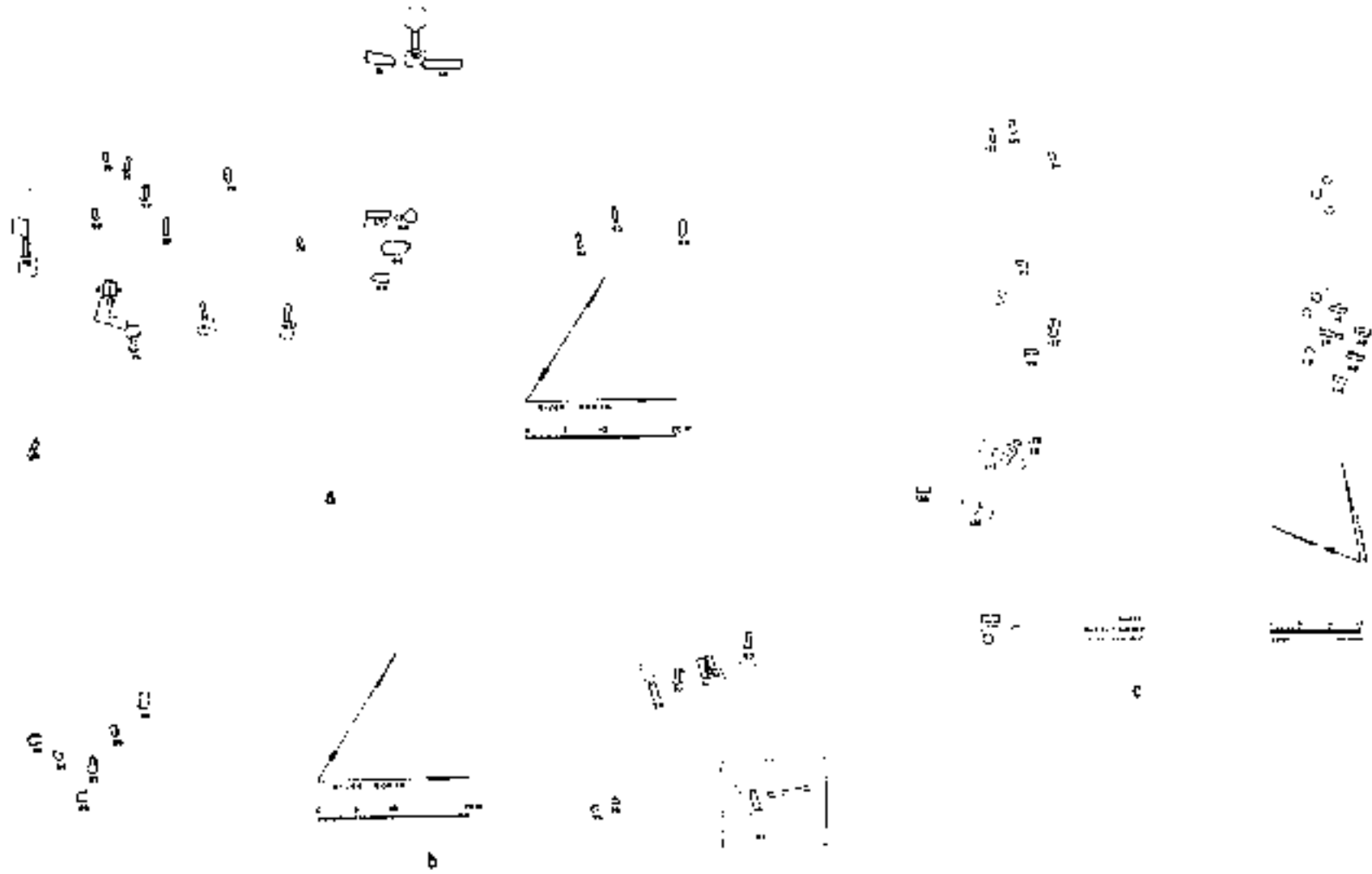


PLATE 4



Plans of Cemeteries (a) VF, (b) VG, and (c) VH.

PLATE 5



Handmade and simple wheel-made pottery: (a) VC 46—1; (b) VC 46—2; (c) VH 111—5;
(d) W 86—1; (e) W 43—14. Scale ca. 2:5.

PLATE 6



a



b



c



d



e

Wheel-made, bowl-molded, and handmade bowls: (a) W 70—1; (b) V 2—1; (c) VF 72A—2, (d) VH 111—6; (e) VA 7—2. Scale ca. 2:5.

PLATE 7



a



b



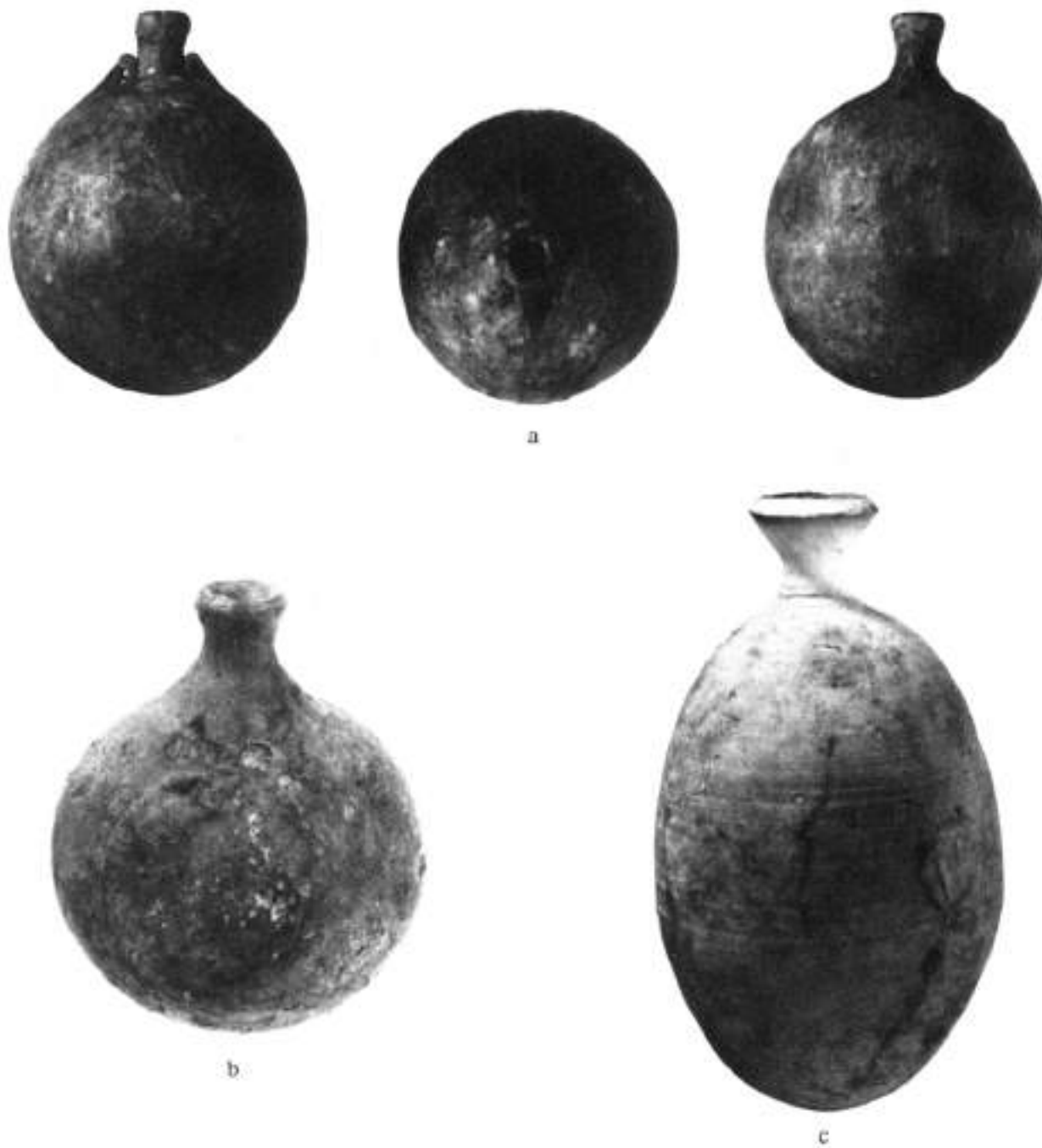
c



d

Burnished wheel-made beakers and a bowl: (a) W 1—3, (b) W 85—1; (c) W 75—1, (d) VC 46—3. Scale ca. 2:5.

PLATE 8



Juglets: (a) W 43—15; (b) VH 111—2, (c) VF 72—1. Scale (a, c) ca. 2:5; (b) ca. 1:2.



a



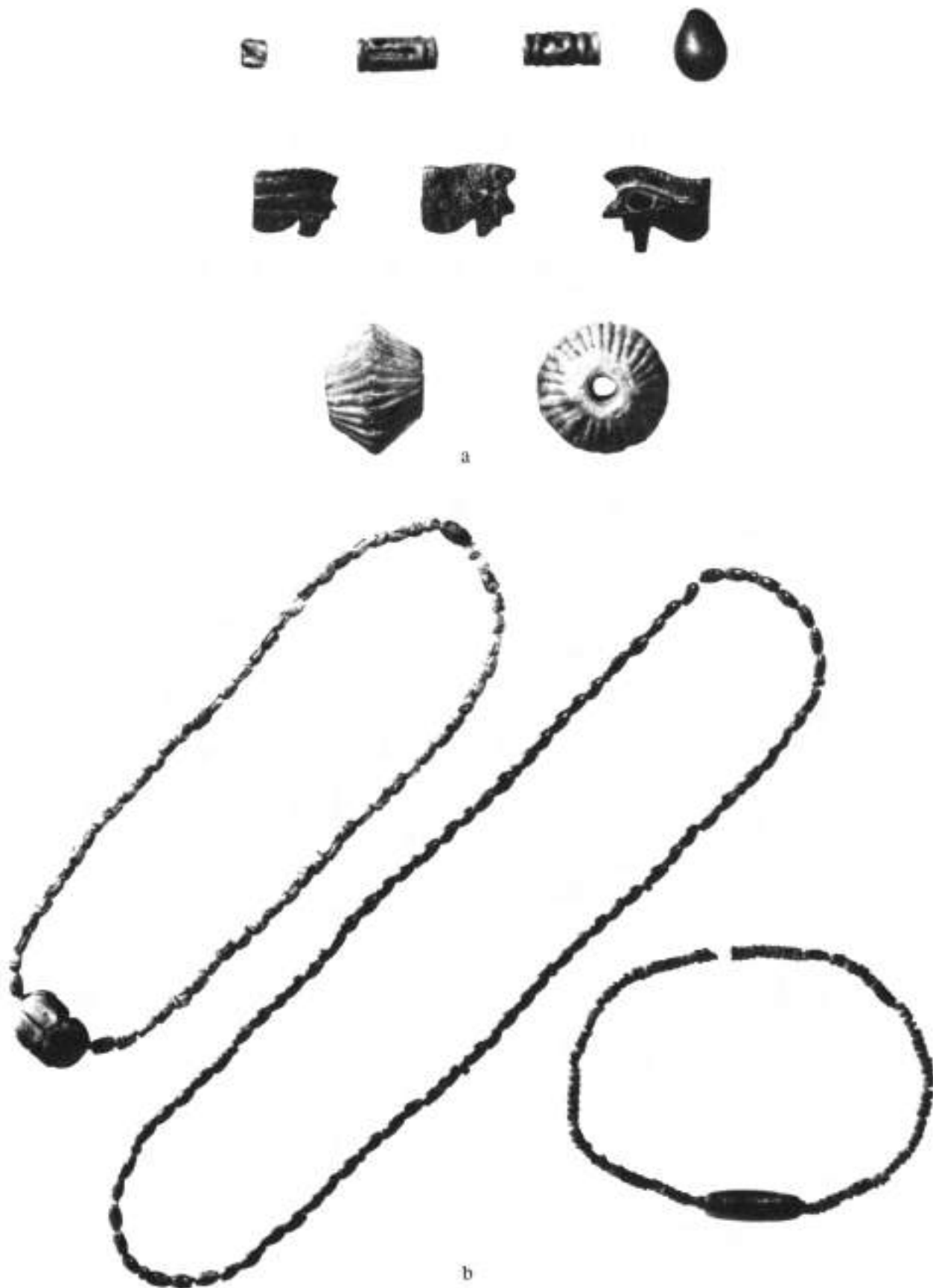
b

Jars: (a) W 46—1, (b) VH 111—3. Scale (a) ca. 2:5; (b) ca. 1:5.

PLATE 10

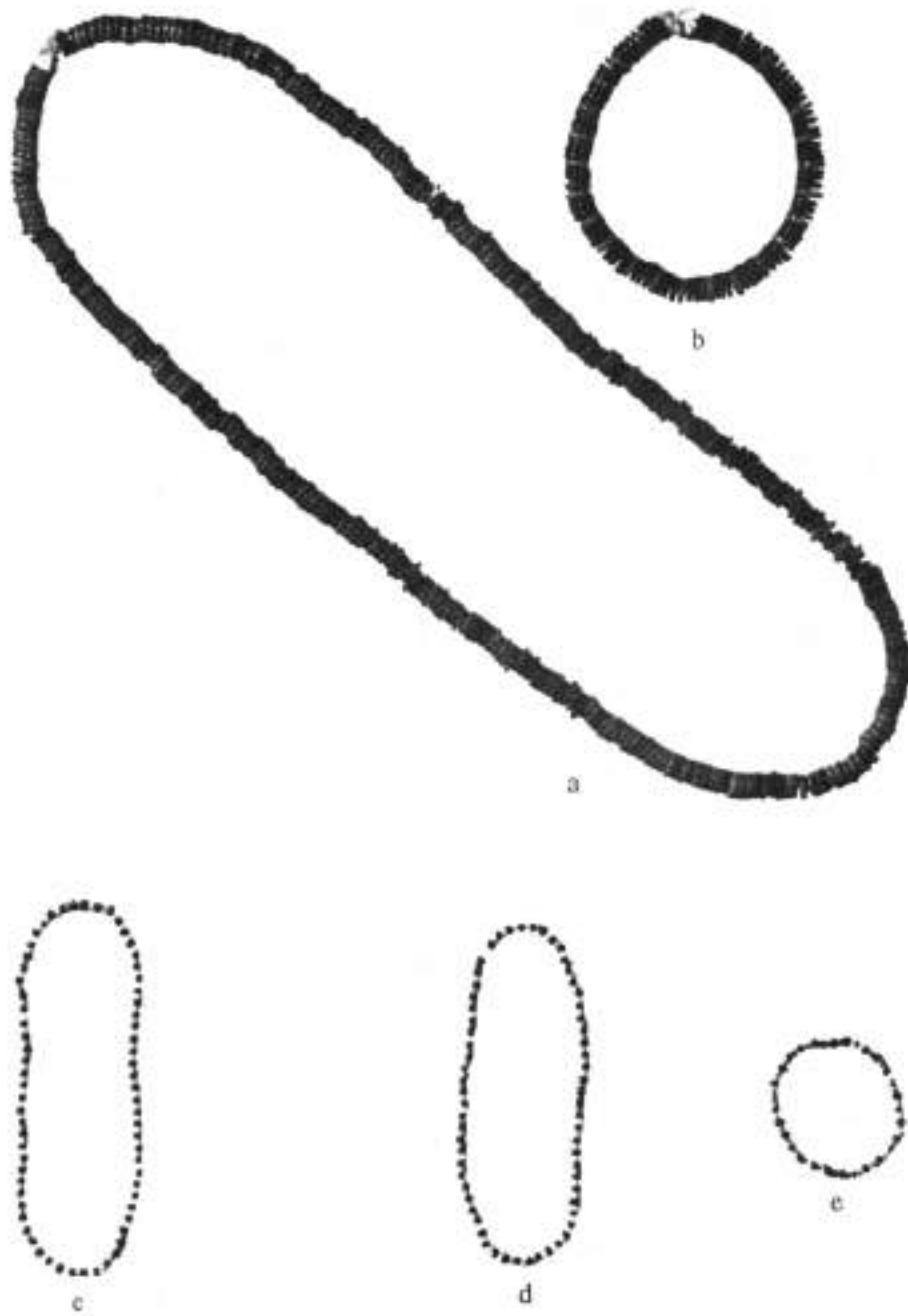


Plaque, scarabs, and an amulet: (a) W 43—7; (b) W 43—9; (c) W 43—12; (d) W 43—6 (part); (e) VB 25—2.
Scale ca. 1:1.



W 43: Beads, amulets, and other jewelry: (a) No. 1 (part); (b) No. 6 (part). Note that the stringing is modern.
Scale ca. 1:2.

PLATE 12



Bead objects from W 43: (a) No. 3a; (b) No. 3b; (c) No. 4; (d) No. 5; (e) No. 6 (part).
Note that the stringing is modern. Scale ca. 1:2.



Cosmetic implements and jewelry: (a) Palette and galena, W 43—13; (b) Shell, W 48—3; (c) Faience jar W 43—16; (d) Hair-rings W 43—2, 11; (e) Shells and quartz balls VB 25—4m-o, r; (f) Copper rings W 43—10, 8.
Scale (a-c) ca. 1:2; (d-f) ca. 1:1.

PLATE 14

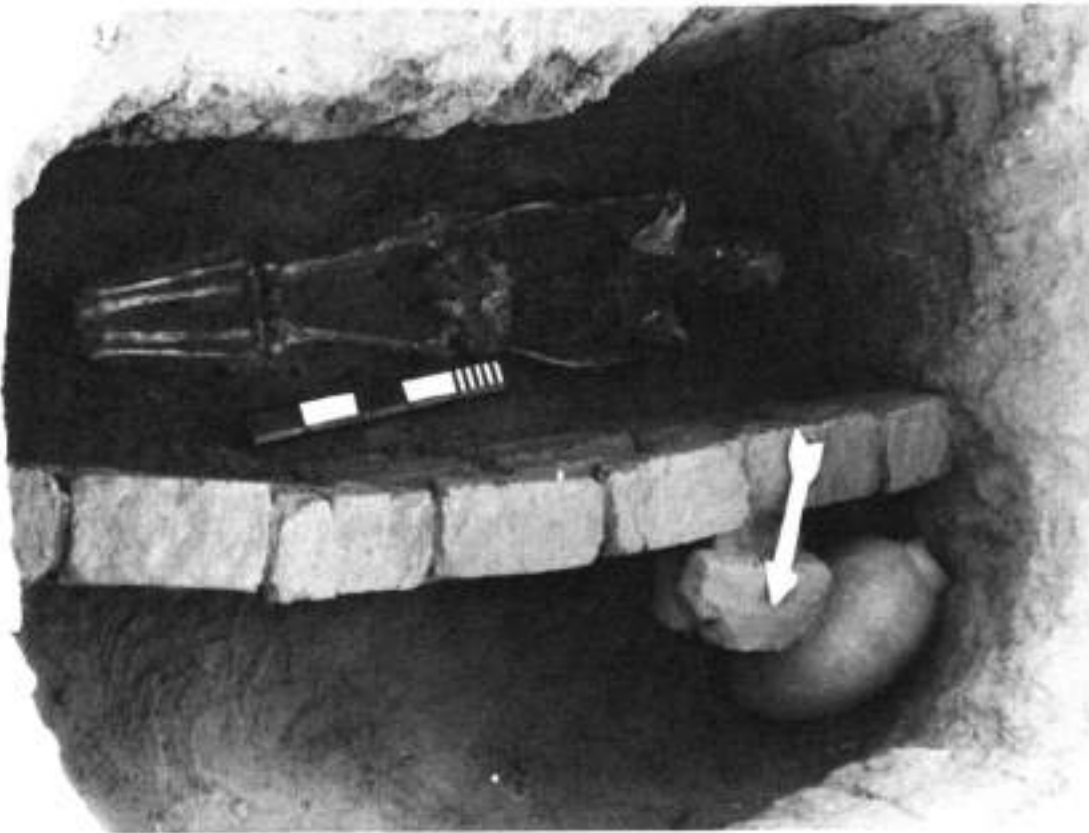


a



b

(a) Beads and an amulet, VB 25—2, 4a-l; (b) Beads, V 91—8. Scale ca. 1:2.



a



b

(a) W 85; (b) W 86.

