

An Early Dynastic Cemetery at Kafr Ghattati¹

DREW R. ENGLES

In November of 1924 the Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition, under the direction of George Andrew Reisner, was in the midst of excavations at the Giza necropolis. While directing the excavation at Giza, Reisner learned of the existence of a small cemetery at Kafr Ghattati, north of Giza. The cemetery, which lay on a sandy knoll between the Mena House Hotel and Abu Roash, had been discovered the previous summer by local villagers and was in danger of being completely plundered (fig. 1). In an effort to salvage what remained of the cemetery at Kafr Ghattati, Reisner sent a party of twenty men to excavate the site. On November 16 the cemetery was located and the first two graves were cleared. By November 25 the excavation was completed and a total of thirteen graves had been found.²

The graves at Kafr Ghattati, although for the most part completely plundered and devoid of

any artifacts, give us a good illustration of a small Archaic Period cemetery. In addition, some of the major trends in Lower Egyptian tomb development are also documented. Reisner recognized what he believed was a divergence of tomb types between Upper and Lower Egyptian types (see below).

Reconstruction of the actual excavation and analysis of the graves at Kafr Ghattati was greatly facilitated by the detailed and exhaustive records kept by Reisner. In his many years of archaeological research, Reisner worked at refining a system of recording his excavations.³ The system employed by Reisner revolved around a daily entry of the exact proceedings of the excavation into a diary. Entries typically included a brief synopsis of the work undertaken that day, a detailed description of all new discoveries, and a brief evaluation of the direction excavation seemed to be taking. The diary was supplemented by further documentation in the form of an object register, a photographic register, and tomb cards. The object register was in effect a catalogue which included a sketch, a brief description, and an identification number for every object discovered. A typical object number would take the form 24-11-300. The first number signifies the year in which the excavation occurred. The second number signifies the month in which the object was unearthed. In other words, the artifact assigned this number was the 300th object found by Reisner in November, 1924. The numbers used in the following catalogue of tombs are the original object register numbers.

¹ I would like to thank Dr. Edward Brovarski, Research Curator of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, for agreeing to sponsor a Directed Study in Fine Arts (FA 91r) course at Harvard University for which this paper was the final project. I also wish to express my deep appreciation for his help and advice in preparing this article. In addition, I would like to thank Professor William Kelly Simpson, Consultative Curator of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, for the original permission to publish the archaeological accounts of Kafr Ghattati. I am grateful to Mr. Peter Lacovara, Assistant Curator of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, for his technical assistance, including his construction of a map of Kafr Ghattati, as well as his excellent suggestions. Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to Ms. Cynthia Shartzer for agreeing to prepare all of the diagrams and illustrations for this study.

² All information pertaining to the excavations at Kafr Ghattati can be found in *The Giza and Kafr Ghattati Diary, Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, 1924*, pp. 23-35 and passim, on deposit in the Department of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

³ An excellent and more detailed description of Reisner's work for the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, can be found in Dows Dunham's *The Egyptian Department and its Excavations Museum of Fine Arts, Boston* (Montpelier, Vermont: Capital City Press, 1958), especially pp. 23-26.



Fig. 1. Kafr Ghattati seen from Giza, looking north northwest (A3481).

The photographic register presents a chronological record of the huge quantity of photographs taken by the Expedition. There were two series of photographs, the Old Series (o.s.), from December, 1899 to December, 1906, and the New Series (n.s.), from November, 1906 to June, 1942. Each numbered photo was preceded by a letter that indicated the size of the original plate, A (18×24 cm), B (13×18 cm), C (9×12 cm) and D (4.5×6 cm). In the case of Kafr Ghattati, the new series register is the relevant one. The tomb cards detailed the specific characteristics of each tomb and its contents. They usually contained a

scaled diagram of the tomb with all pertinent measurements. The entire excavation process was carefully recorded and each individual piece was normally photographed at least once. Reisner was a great proponent of such meticulous record-keeping because he wanted future archaeologists to be able to recreate exactly what his men had done.

The actual excavation of Kafr Ghattati lasted ten days. In total the cemetery as uncovered contained thirteen graves. For some unexplained reason, the last grave excavated was not included in the map of the cemetery nor was a careful



Fig. 2. Kafr Ghattati. Tomb 1 burial in situ.

record of its dimensions taken. Of these thirteen, six were mud brick substructures each with a single chamber. Five were of the early stairway form, and a final two were just rectangular open pits. Only one of the thirteen graves was found fully intact (fig. 2). In addition to the complete grave, seven other graves contained some material ranging from a few beads, pots, and bowls to a complete human skeleton. Five graves had been completely looted.

In the final comments for the November 25 entry in the *Giza and Kafr Ghattati Diary*, Reisner concluded that there were twelve tombs of Dynasty 0 to Dynasty I type and one tomb of the "Ptolemaic Period."

In this study, Reisner's dating of the thirteen tombs was scrutinized by comparing the contents of the tombs and the individual tomb structures to similar examples for which dates

had been assigned (fig. 3). As for the object dating, Petrie's *Corpus of Prehistoric Pottery and Palettes*, *Prehistoric Egypt*, and *Tarkhan I and Memphis V*, as well as Kaiser's "Einige Bemerkungen zur ägyptischen Frühzeit," were used as sources of dated parallels.⁴ In comparing the pottery forms to those found in Petrie's work, a low sequence date of 77 and a high sequence date of 81 were obtained. In relation to Kaiser's classifications, the earliest pottery was found to be analogous with forms predominant in Dynasty 0. Pottery forms common in the reign of Narmer corresponded closely with the later pottery from Kafr Ghattati. In both classification systems the dates for pottery found at Kafr Ghattati agreed well with Reisner's original dating of the graves as Dynasties 0 and I types. Unfortunately, no seal impressions or objects inscribed with royal names were found.

Comparison of the mud brick and early stairway tombs to analogous forms elsewhere led to similar conclusions. The mud brick tombs had structures which were homologous to Dynasty 0 and I forms described in Reisner's *Development of the Egyptian Tomb down to the Accession of Cheops* as small tombs of type 1a.⁵ Type 1a tombs are the single-chambered tombs common in Dynasty 0 through Dynasty I. Dating of the stairway type tombs was more difficult in that only one of the five tombs contained any objects. If the common belief that stairway tombs were not introduced until the reign of Den in the middle of Dynasty I is correct, then it is most probable that these imitative forms were not

⁴ W. M. Flinders Petrie, G. A. Wainright and A. H. Gardiner, *Tarkhan I and Memphis V* (London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt and Bernard Quaritch, 1913), especially plates XXXIV and LX-LXVII; W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt* (London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, and Bernard Quaritch, 1920), especially plate XLII; W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Corpus of Prehistoric Pottery and Palettes* (London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Constable and Co., and Bernard Quaritch, 1924), especially plate XXIV; and W. Kaiser, "Einige Bemerkungen zur ägyptischen Frühzeit" in *ZÄS* 91 (1964): 85-125. All the above were used to obtain parallels for the artifacts found at Kafr Ghattati. Exact parallels could not be found in all cases; but for the most part, the cemetery was easily dated.

⁵ George Andrew Reisner, *The Development of the Egyptian Tomb Down to the Accession of Cheops* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936), 42-49.



Fig. 3. [top] Pottery from Kafr Ghattati (B5715); [bottom] Pottery from Kafr Ghattati (B5716).

constructed until sometime after the initial introduction of the stairway tomb.⁶ Additional comparison to stairway tombs at Tarkhan and Sedment would also tend to favor a late Dynasty I to early Dynasty II date for the stairway tombs at Kafr Ghattati.⁷ It is possible that the actual dates for the stairway tombs may extend into late Dynasty II or even Dynasty III. The simplicity of their structure, however, and their

⁶ It is commonly thought that innovative developments in tomb style originated at the royal complexes and then filtered down to the poorer classes. The amount of innovation in a local cemetery was a function of the cemetery's proximity to the royal necropolis. See discussion in *Tomb Development*, 6.

⁷ See Petrie et al., *Tarkhan I and Memphis V*, 27, and W. M. Flinders Petrie and Guy Brunton, *Sedment II* (London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt and Bernard Quaritch, 1921), plate LXXXI.

similarity to the Tarkhan and Sedment forms seem to favor the late Dynasty I to early Dynasty II dating. Again, these dates are somewhat less reliable than those for the mud brick tombs because of the lack of pottery within the graves.

Two graves, KG 9 and KG 11, are both rectangular open pits dug in the sand. Both are aligned with the long axis east-west. These graves, along with KG 10, are the only graves without north-south axial orientations. Probably because of the different orientations of the grave and the body itself (east-west), Reisner designates KG 11 as "Ptolemaic-Roman."⁸ In the final diary entry for Kafr Ghattati, Reisner

⁸ In the earliest Egyptian graves there was a definite propensity for the burial to be oriented north-south. For a detailed study, see Petrie et al., *Tarkhan I and Memphis V*, 5-7.

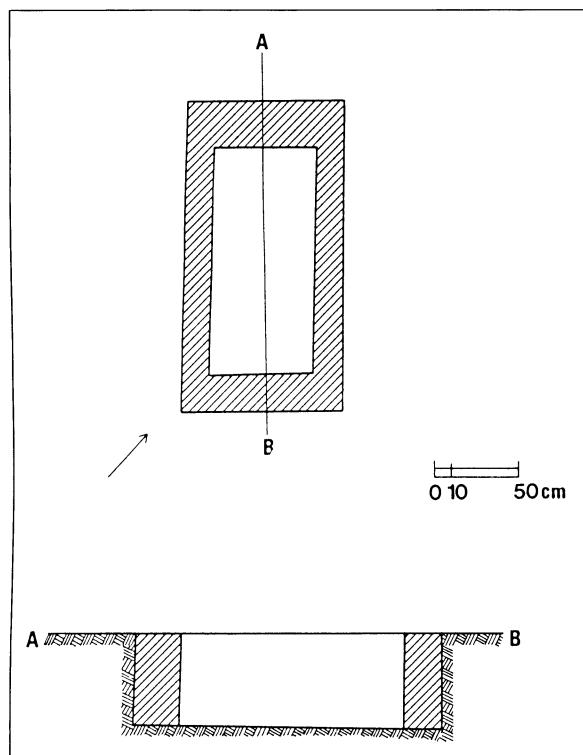


Fig. 4. Kafr Ghattati Tomb 1.

describes the tombs as twelve Early Dynastic Egyptian and one "Ptolemaic-Roman." His final classification excludes KG 9 as being "Ptolemaic-Roman"; but one would expect that two graves of similar size (area of .70 sq. m. vs. area of .54 sq. m.), similar orientation (east-west axis, 48° east of north and east-west axis, 54° east of north), and separated by only fourteen meters would deserve some consideration as belonging to the same category. The orientation of KG 9, as well as its relative proximity to the other open pit burial, as compared to its distance from the mud brick tombs, seems to favor a Ptolemaic dating. If Reisner had a strong reason for classifying KG 9 as belonging to the Early Dynastic period, he left no indication of it in the Giza and Kafr Ghattati diary.⁹

⁹ In the diary entry pertaining to KG 9 there is no date assigned to this tomb. And in fact, there is a discrepancy between the diary and the tomb cards as to whether the grave

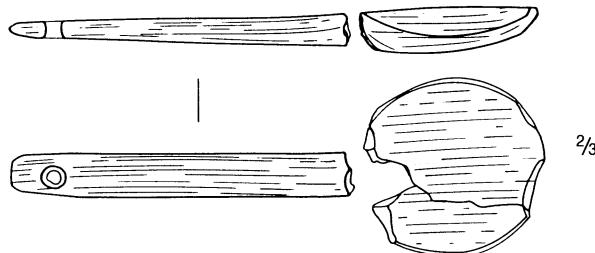


Fig. 5. Ivory spoon (broken) from KG 1, BMFA 24-11-603.

Using the dates obtained for the thirteen graves, one can see a distinct pattern in the evolution of this small family cemetery. Examining the cemetery as a whole, one sees three trends in the course of its development. The first phase is that of the construction of the mud brick forms in the eastern section of the cemetery. The second phase is one of southern expansion coupled with the introduction of early stairway tombs. The third and final phase is the reuse of the cemetery in the "Ptolemaic Period."

Kafr Ghattati, in addition to providing an excellent example of a small family cemetery, may have also been one of the first examples of the divergence in tomb type between Upper and Lower Egypt. In the Giza and Kafr Ghattati diary, Reisner, when discussing KG 3, wrote, "It is now clear that the archaic graves in Lower Egypt took a different line of development from those of Upper Egypt."¹⁰ From his comments, it appears that this may have been the first time that Reisner postulated the existence of a separation in development between Upper and Lower Egyptian stairway tombs.¹¹ In *Tomb Development*, Reisner discussed the divergence of tomb type in small stairway tombs.¹² Reisner stated that the large Memphite tombs of Dynasty II began to develop the long stairway tomb with rock-cut chambers deep underground. Upper

was dug in gravel or sand. This uncertainty only further inhibits the assignment of a precise date.

¹⁰ *The Giza and Kafr Ghattati Diary*, 26.

¹¹ Reisner may have overstressed the distinction, but a complete evaluation is beyond the scope of this article.

¹² *Tomb Development*, 192.

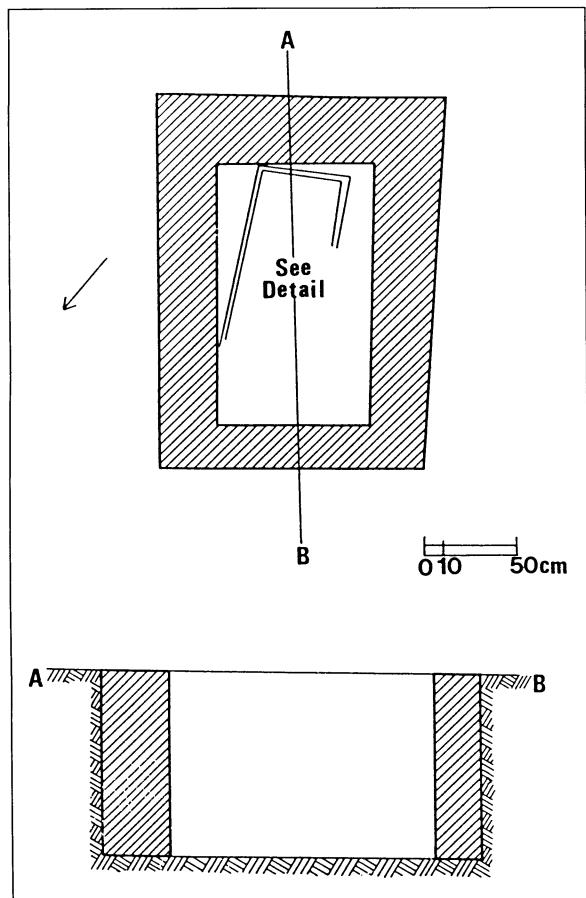


Fig. 6. Kafr Ghattati Tomb 2.

Egyptian graves, he claimed, were at that time developing the corbel-roofed tomb type in both the large and small graves. The small Lower Egyptian graves, he pointed out, "also went underground, in that the stairway descending from the east or north had the chamber excavated in the rock (or gravel) at the foot of the stairway."¹³ Although Reisner uses no examples from Kafr Ghattati when discussing this phenomenon, one can be sure that the evidence first presented in the excavations at Kafr Ghattati played an important role in Reisner's suggestion of differential lines of tomb development.

¹³ *Tomb Development*, 192.

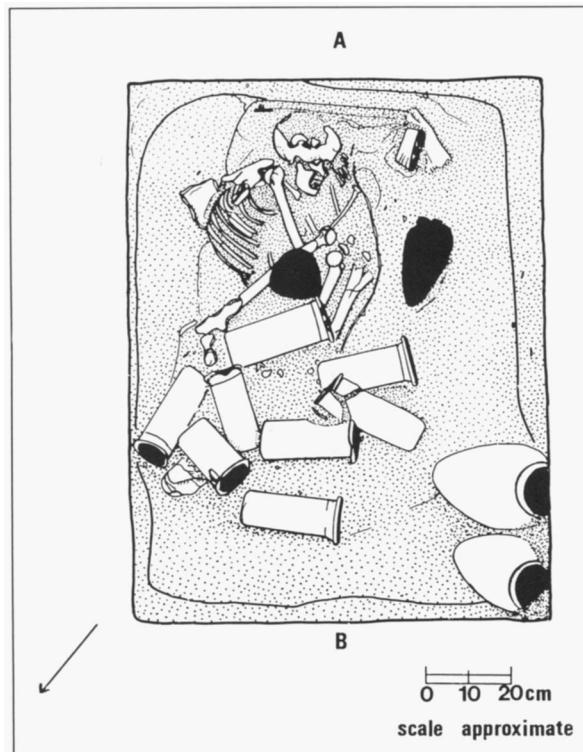


Fig. 7. Kafr Ghattati Tomb 2 (detail).

Catalogue

KG 1. A mud brick tomb with an open rectangular pit; outside dimensions 196 cm × 94 cm; inside dimensions 134 cm × 62 cm; 55 cm deep; walls 14–28 cm thick; axis 46° east of south (fig. 4).

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: one object found in debris.

1. Ivory Spoon (broken)-handle: L. 6.95 cm, W. 1.0 cm, Th. .625 cm; bowl: L. 3.5. cm, W. 3.5 cm, H. .90 cm; BMFA 24-11-603 (fig. 5).

KG 2. A mud brick tomb with an open rectangular pit; outside dimensions 210 cm × 155 cm; inside dimensions 142 cm × 84 cm; 100 cm deep; walls 30–38 cm thick; axis 49° east of south (figs. 6–7).

Burial: body tightly contracted on left side, head to "south," face to "west."

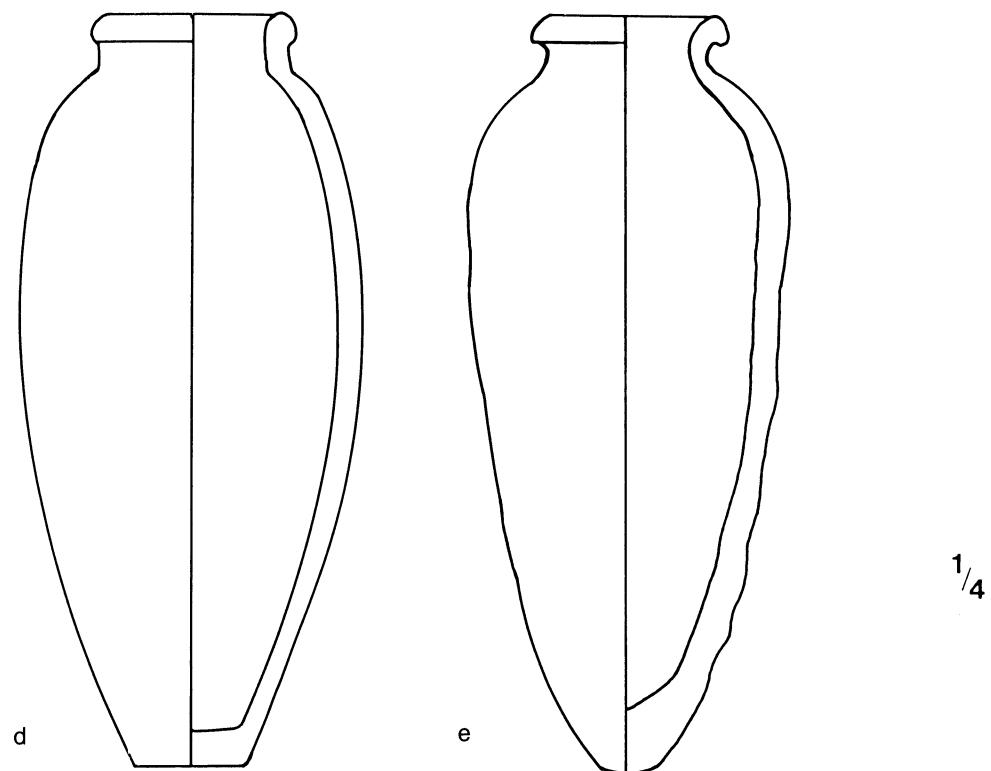
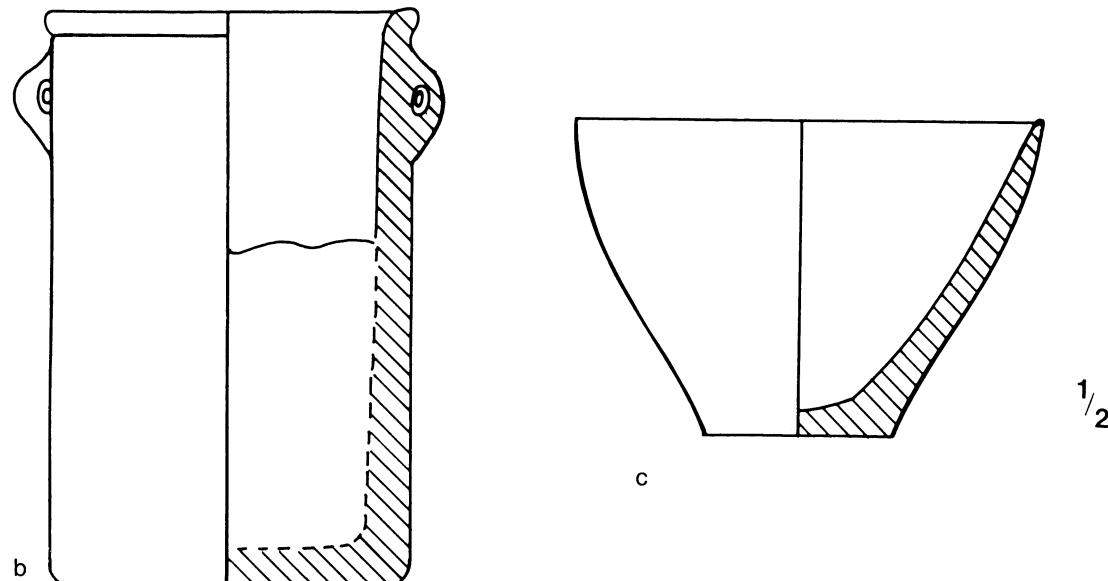
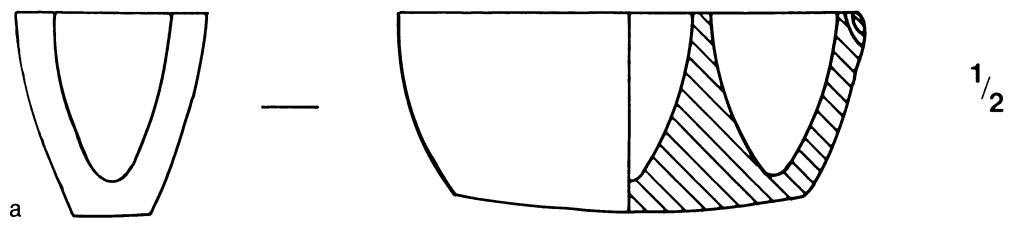


Fig. 8. Pottery from KG 2. a: Three chambered limestone cosmetic pot, BMFA 24-11-671. b: Black basalt bowl, BMFA 24-11-669. c: Large pot, pink drab paste, flat base, BMFA 24-11-672. e: Large pot, fine red hardware, rounded base, BMFA 24-11-673.

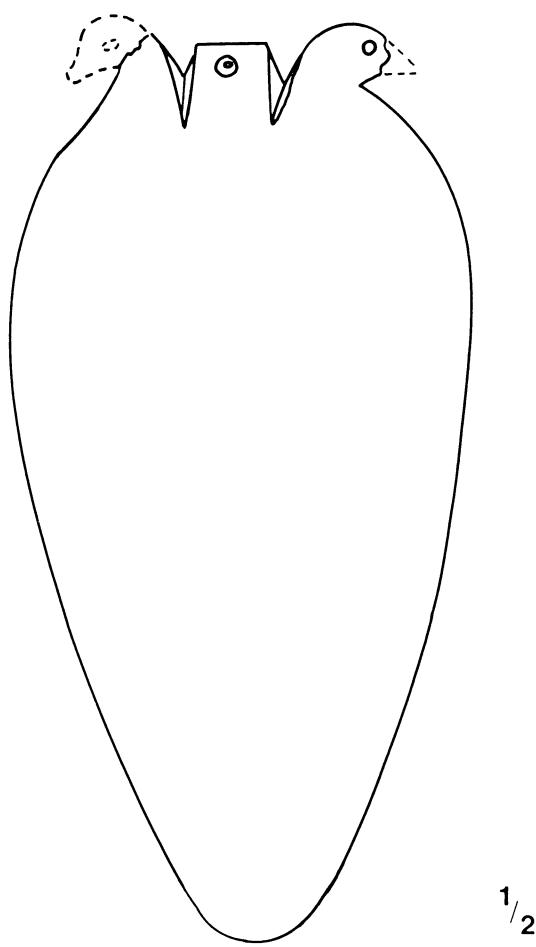


Fig. 9. Double bird slate palette from KG 2, BMFA 24-11-668.

Objects: objects 1-13 found in position; objects 14-20 found after removal of large objects; remaining objects found from sifting debris over body.

1. Three-Chambered Limestone Cosmetic Pot: L. 12.2 cm, W. 5.0 cm, H. 5.2 cm, BMFA 24-11-671 (fig. 8a).

2. Double Bird Slate Palette: H. 23.8 cm, W. 11.8 cm, Th. 1.0 cm, very slightly hollowed in middle, on each side. Hole on top for suspension broken, BMFA 24-11-668 (fig. 9).

3. Black Stone Bowl: H. 8.4 cm, D. (mouth) 12.4 cm, D. (base) 4.85 cm, BMFA 24-11-669 (Fig. 8c).

4. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste—contains mud: H. 26.9 cm, D. (mouth) 12.1 cm, D. (base)

10.0 cm, BMFA 24-11-677 (fig. 3, B5: B = bottom row, 5 = fifth pot from left; and fig. 10b).

5. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste—contains mud: H. 22.2 cm, D. (mouth) 10.3 cm, D. (base) 9.3 cm, BMFA 24-11-676 (fig. 3, T6 and fig. 10a).

6. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste—contains mud: H. 22.2 cm, D. (mouth) 20.3 cm, D. (base) 8.5 cm, BMFA 24-11-679 (fig. 3, T1).

7. Alabaster Handled Vase—2 small handles, contains original filling: H. 15.3 cm, D. (mouth) 9.9 cm, D. (shoulder) 10.2 cm, D. (base) 9.1 cm, BMFA 24-11-670 (fig. 7b).

8. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste—contains mud: H. 23.2 cm, D. (mouth) 10.3 cm, D. (base) 9.3 cm, BMFA 24-11-675 (fig. 3, T3 and fig. 10a).

9. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste—contains mud: H. 24.1 cm, D. (mouth) 11.5 cm, D. (base) 10.6 cm, BMFA 24-11-678 (fig. 3, T4 and fig. 10b).

10. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste—contains mud: H. 21.7 cm, D. (mouth) 10.8 cm, D. (base) 9.6 cm, BMFA 24-11-680 (fig. 3, T2 and fig. 10a).

11. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste—contains mud: H. 24.2 cm, D. (mouth) 9.9 cm, D. (base) 9.6 cm, BMFA 24-11-674 (fig. 10b).

12. Large Pot—pink drab paste—flat base—hand turned, shows signs of blade dressing: H. 39.8 cm, D. (mouth) 10.9 cm, D. (shoulder) 17.9 cm, D. (base) 6.3 cm, BMFA 24-11-672 (fig. 3, B3 and fig. 8d).

13. Large Pot—fine red hardware—rounded base—hand turned—shows signs of blade dressing: H. 39.5 cm, D. (mouth) 11.2 cm, D. (shoulder) 17.3 cm, BMFA 24-11-673 (fig. 3, B4 and fig. 8e).

14. Fragments of pink drab paste cylinder jar similar to 4 above, BMFA 24-11-684.

15. 2 Carnelian Cylinder Beads (broken): (L. 2.05 cm, D. 0.7 cm, D. [bore] 0.4 cm), (L. 1.7 cm, D. 0.7 cm, D. [bore] 0.4 cm), BMFA 24-11-662 (fig. 11a).

16. Ivory Hairpin (four fragments): L. 13.7 cm, D. 0.25 cm, BMFA 24-11-666 (fig. 12b).

17. 86 Carnelian Disc Beads: L. 0.2 cm, D. 0.35 cm, BMFA 24-11-663 (fig. 11c).

18. 74 Faience Cylinder Beads—light green: L. 0.4 cm, D. 0.4 cm, BMFA 24-11-664 (fig. 11c).

19. 1 Faience Cylinder Bead—light green: L. 1.9 cm, D. 0.4 cm, BMFA 24-11-665 (fig. 11b).

20. Ivory Hairpin (two fragments): L. 8.8 cm,

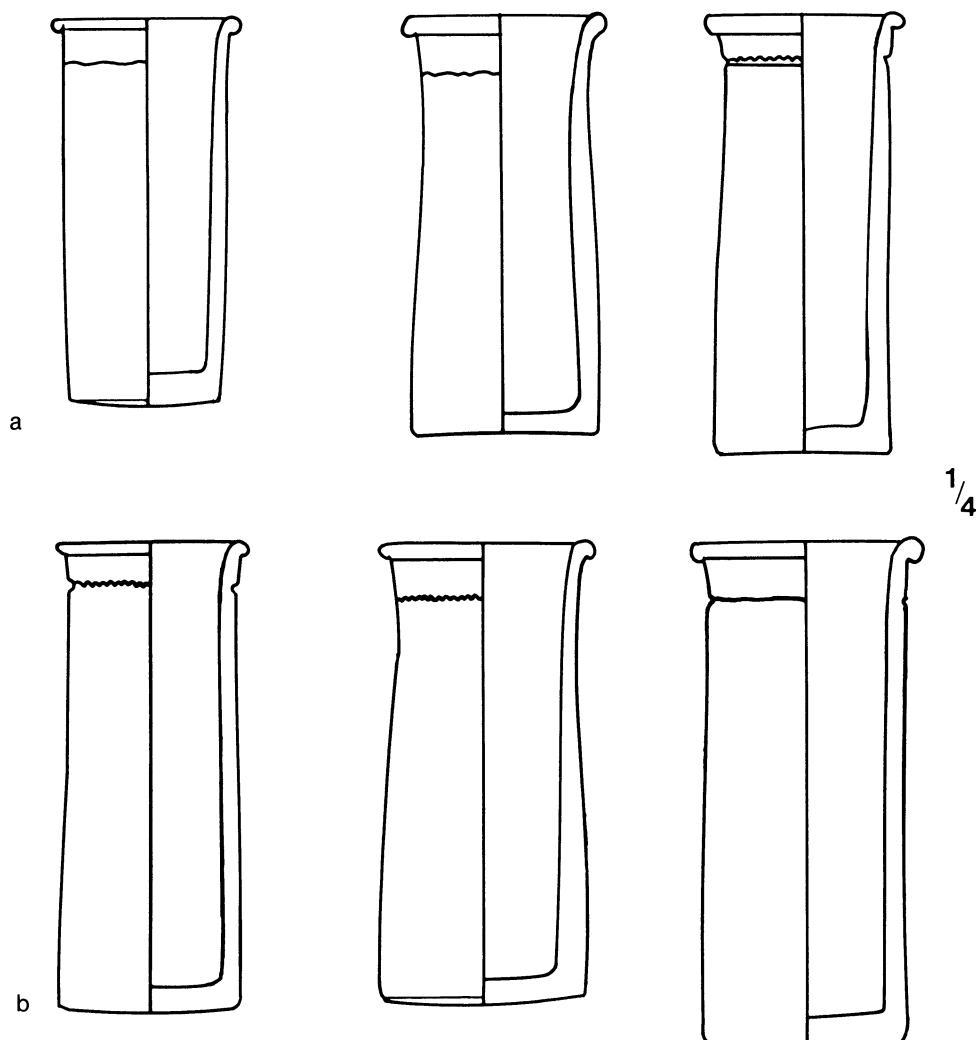


Fig. 10. Pottery from KG 2. a: Cylinder jars, BMFA 24-11-670, 676 & 680, 675. b: Cylinder jars, BMFA 24-11-674, 678, 677.

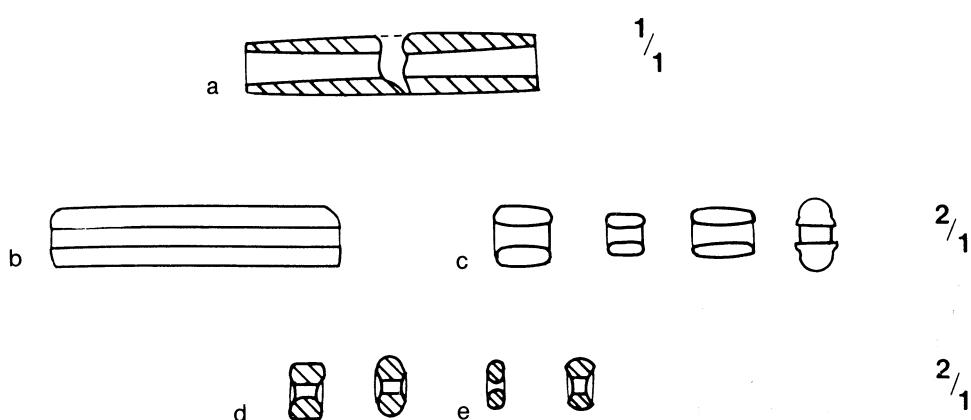


Fig. 11. Beads from KG 2. a: Carnelian cylinder bead, BMFA 24-11-662. b: Light green faience cylinder bead, BMFA 24-11-665. c: Blue faience cylinder beads, BMFA 24-11-641, 24-11-664. d: Carnelian cylinder beads, BMFA 24-11-642. e: Carnelian cylinder beads, BMFA 24-11-663.



Fig. 12. Hairpin Fragments from KG 2. a: Ivory hairpin fragment, BMFA 24-11-640; b: Ivory hairpin fragment, BMFA 24-11-666; c: Ivory hairpin fragment, BMFA 24-11-667.

D. 3.25–3.0 cm, BMFA 24-11-667 (fig. 12c).

21. Fragment of Ivory Hairpin: BMFA 24-11-640 (fig. 12a).

22. 14 Faience Cylinder Beads: BMFA 24-11-641 (fig. 11c).

23. 14 Carnelian Cylinder Beads—BMFA 24-11-642 (fig. 11d).

KG 3. An early stairway tomb. Stairway with single trapezoidal chamber, a stairway 312 cm long containing four steps; step one: slope from depth of 50 cm to 78 cm; step two: flat plane at depth of 160 cm; step three: flat plane at depth of 244 cm; step four: indeterminable; depth from groundline to bottom of chamber—365 cm. Stairway is jointed at middle of step two. Axis of stairway runs north to south with entrance beginning at south end, forming a 60° angle with the axis. Chamber is 125 cm at wide end, 110 cm at narrow end, and 165 cm high. A small rectangular passage 99 cm long, 60 cm wide connects the chamber with the stairs. Axis 41° east of south (fig. 13).

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: no objects were found.

KG 4. An early stairway tomb, open stepped pit, stairway 495 cm long containing four steps; step one: slope from depth of 40 cm to 150 cm; step two: flat plane at depth of 260 cm; step three: flat plane at depth of 385 cm; step four: flat plane at depth of 520 cm; depth from ground line to bottom of chamber 605 cm. Axis of stairway runs north to south with entrance beginning at south end, forming approximately 60° angle with axis. Chamber is 150 cm at wide

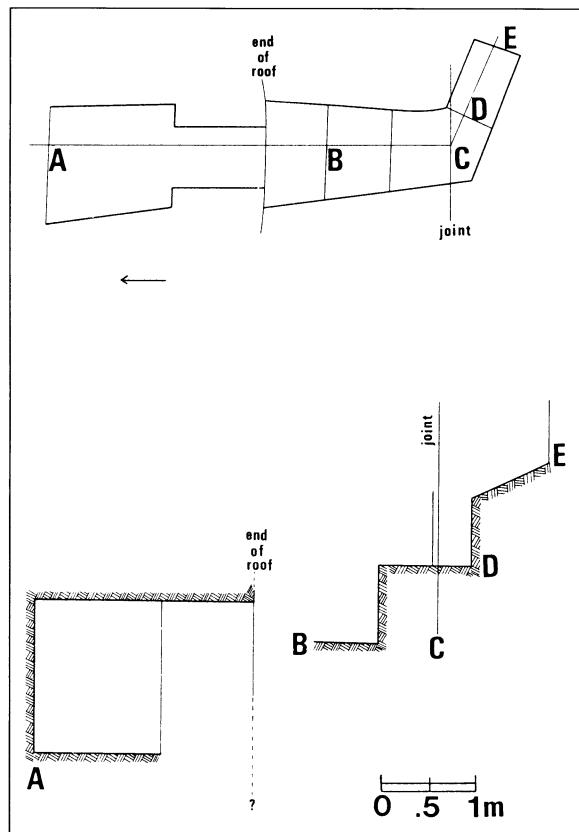
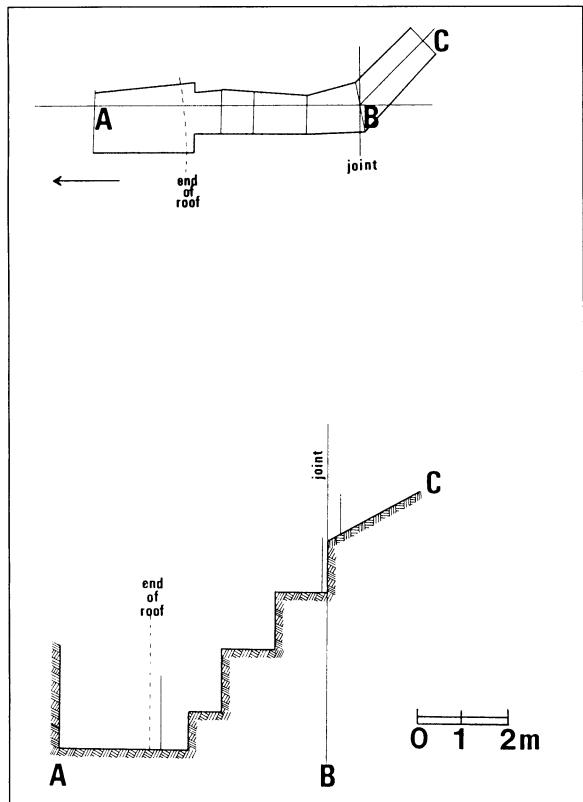
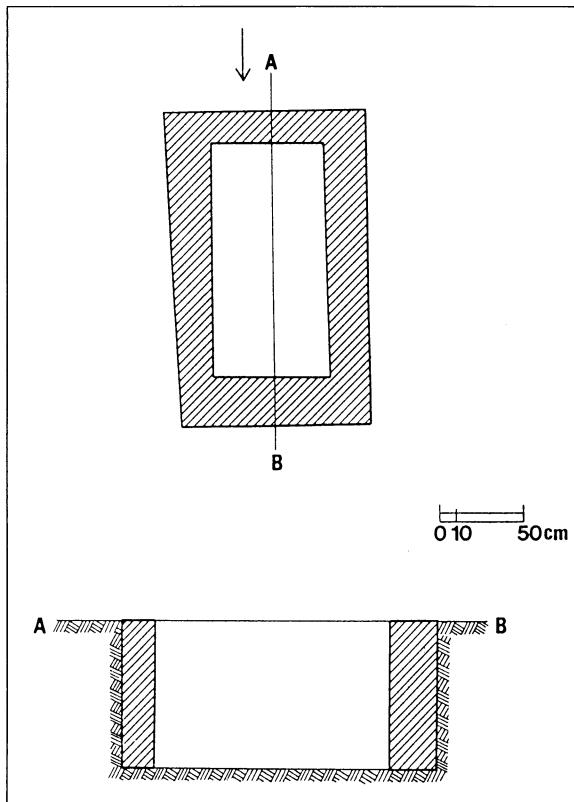


Fig. 13. Kafir Ghattati Tomb 3.

end, 130 cm at narrow end, and was partially roofed. A small passage at the chamber level, 630 cm long connected the burial chamber to the staircase. The staircase was 95 cm wide at the bottom and 75 cm wide at the top. Axis 52° east of south (fig. 14).

Fig. 14. *Kafr Ghattati Tomb 4.*Fig. 15. *Kafr Ghattati Tomb 5.*

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: 2 fragments—fine pink drabware pot—perhaps used by thieves in digging, as edges are smoothed (not numbered).

KG 5. A mud brick tomb with an open rectangular pit; outside dimensions 190 cm × 114 cm; inside dimensions 140 cm × 70 cm; 88 cm deep; walls 20–30 cm thick; axis 24° east of south (fig. 15).

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: All objects found in siftings, as tomb was completely plundered.

1. 1 Carnelian Barrel Bead: BMFA 24-11-636 (fig. 16b).

2. 1 Carnelian Cylinder Bead: BMFA 24-11-637 (fig. 16c).

3. 2 Carnelian Disk Beads: BMFA 24-11-638.

4. 5 Faience Cylinder Beads: BMFA 24-11-639 (fig. 16a).

5. 5 Faience Cylinder Beads (smaller): (L. 1.4 cm, D. 0.4 cm), (L. 2.2 cm, D. 0.4 cm), (L. 0.725 cm, D. 0.326 cm), (L. 1.0 cm, D. 0.45 cm), (L. 1.0 cm, D. 0.4 cm), BMFA 24-11-658 (fig. 16a).

6. 2 Carnelian Disk Beads: (L. 0.3 cm, 0.475 cm), (L. 0.2 cm, D. 0.4 cm), BMFA 24-11-659.

7. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste (fragments): H. 25.0 cm, D. (mouth) 11.1 cm, D. (base) 10.3 cm, Th. 0.8 cm, BMFA 24-11-661 (fig. 3, B1 and fig. 17b).

8. Cylinder Jar—pink drab paste (fragments): H. 25.0 cm, D. (mouth) 12.1 cm, D. (base) 10.5 cm, Th. 1.0 cm, BMFA 24-11-660 (fig. 3, B2 fig. 17a).

KG 6. A mud brick tomb with an open rectangular pit; outside dimensions 208 cm × 124 cm; inside dimensions 104 cm × 80 cm; 80 cm deep; walls 18–30 cm thick; axis 34° east of south (fig. 18).

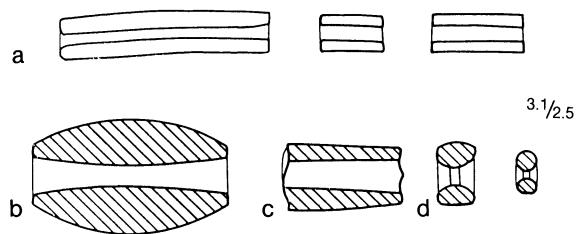


Fig. 16. Beads from KG 5. a: Blue faience cylinder beads, BMFA 24-11-639, 658. b: Carnelian barrel bead, BMFA 24-11-636. c: Carnelian cylinder bead, BMFA 24-11-637. d: 2 Carnelian disk beads, BMFA 24-11-659.

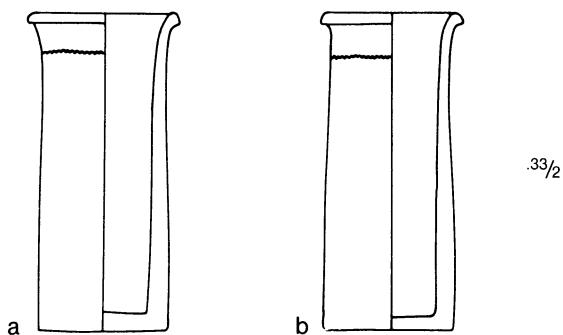


Fig. 17. Pottery from KG 5. a: Cylinder jar, BMFA 24-11-660. b: Cylinder jar, BMFA 24-11-661.

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: all objects were located in disturbed debris, above and in grave.

1. Large Pot—fine pink drabware: H. 41.9 cm, D. (mouth) 12.5 cm, D. (shoulder) 18.2 cm, BMFA 24-11-685.

2. Large Pot—fine pink drabware: H. 38.0 cm, D. (mouth) 10.7, D. (shoulder) 17.8 cm, BMFA 24-11-687.

3. Large Pot—fine pink drabware: H. 40.6 cm, D. (mouth) 10.2 cm, D. (shoulder) 17.0 cm, BMFA 24-11-688.

4. Large Pot—fine pink drabware (shoulder is incised): BMFA 24-11-690.

5. Large Pot—fine pink drabware (broken in fragments): BMFA 24-11-691.

6. Large Pot—fine pink drabware: H. 41.7 cm, D. (mouth) 11.5 cm, D. (shoulder) 19.2 cm, Th. 1.5 cm, BMFA 24-11-722.

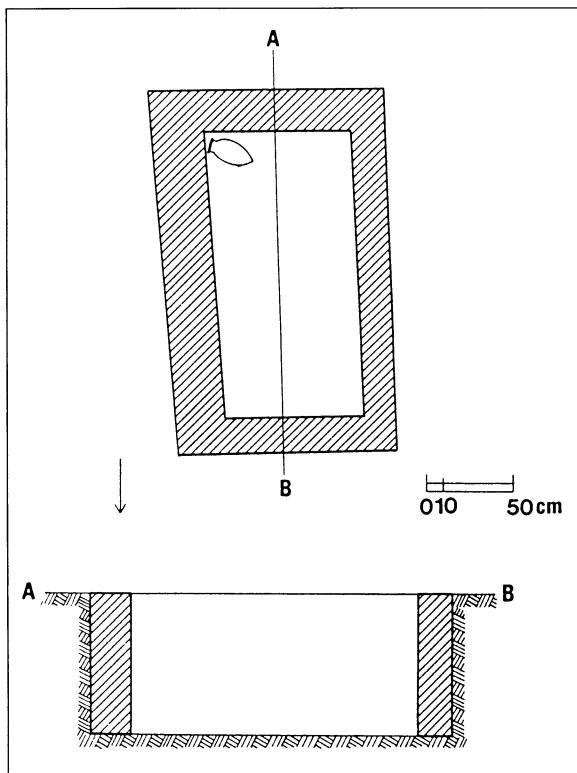


Fig. 18. Kafir Ghattati Tomb 6.

7. Fragment of Pot—fine pink drabware: H. 10.4 cm, W. 8.0 cm, Th. 1.5 cm, BMFA 24-11-703.

8. Redware Bowl—pebble polished, now with faded brown slip surface (originally hematite red), flat base: H. 9.8 cm, D. (mouth) 24.0 cm, D. (base) 16.0 cm, BMFA 24-11-689 (fig. 19b).

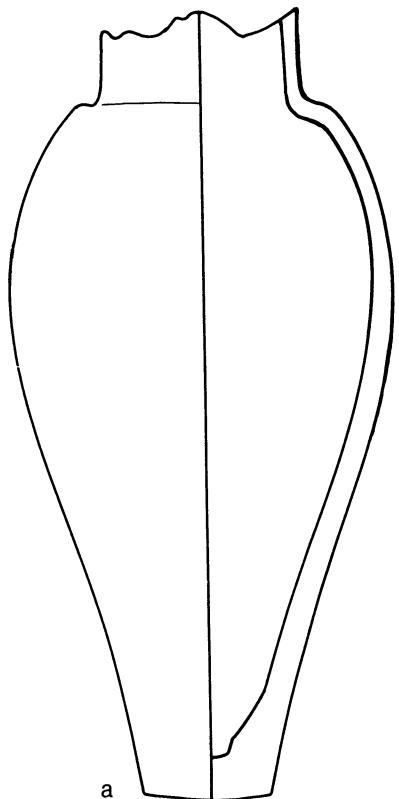
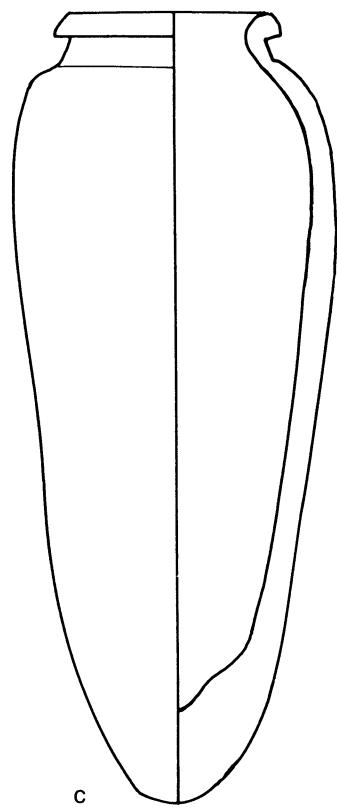
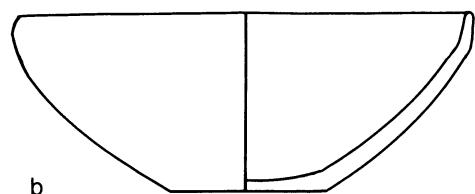
KG 7. A mud brick tomb with an open rectangular pit; outside dimensions 76 cm × 98 cm; inside dimensions 46 cm × 74 cm; 15 cm deep; walls 10-24 cm thick; axis 34° east of south (fig. 20).

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: none found.

KG 8. A mud brick tomb with an open rectangular pit; outside dimensions 170 cm × 110 cm; inside dimensions 134 cm × 84 cm; 68 cm deep; walls 10-24 cm thick; axis 34° east of south (fig. 21).

Burial: removed by robbers.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ 

c

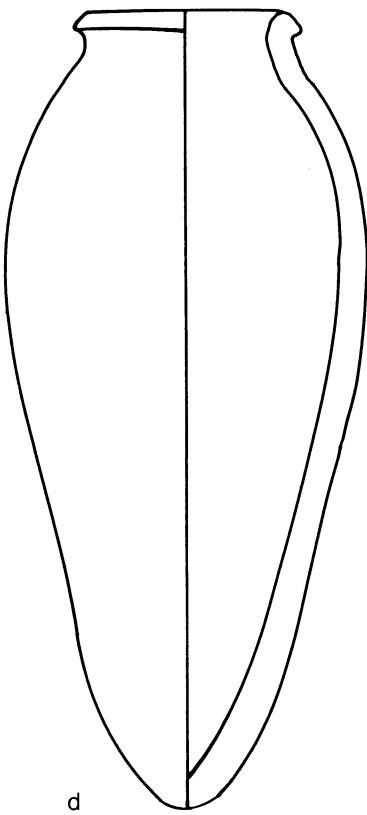
 $\frac{1}{4}$ 

Fig. 19. Pottery from KG 6. a: Large pot, fine pink drabware, BMFA 24-11-686. b: Redware bowl, pebble polished, now with faded brown slip surface (originally hematite red), flat base, BMFA 24-11-689.

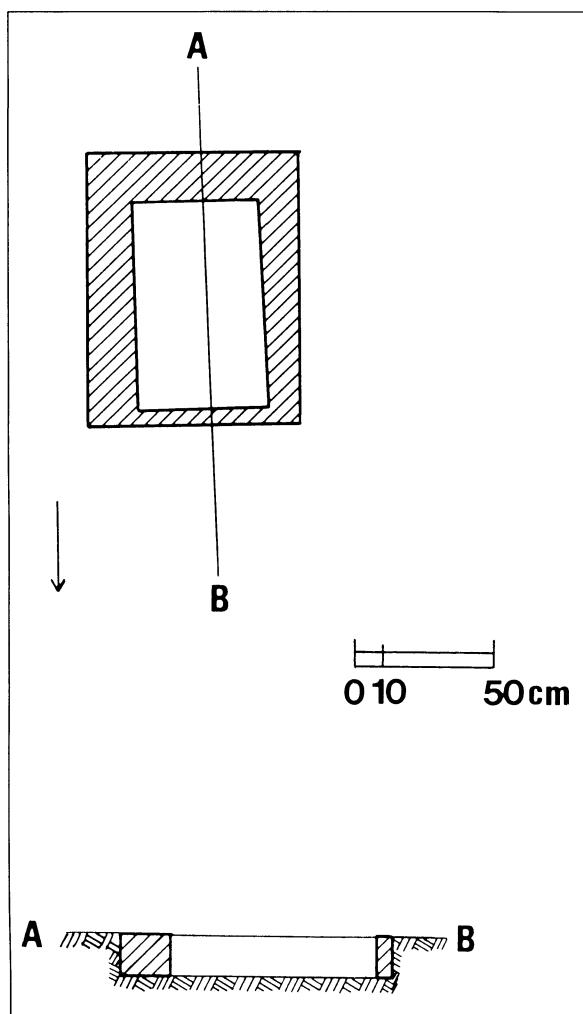


Fig. 20. Kafr Ghattati Tomb 7.

Objects: all objects were found in the siftings.

1. 34 Carnelian Disc Beads: BMFA 24-11-681 (fig. 22a).
2. 1 Carnelian Cylinder Bead (broken): BMFA 24-11-682 (fig. 22b).
3. 1 small fragment of ochre coloring material (yellow fracture): BMFA 24-11-683.
4. 9 Carnelian Disc Beads: L. 0.275-0.225 cm, D. 0.7-0.475 cm, BMFA 24-11-721 (fig. 22c).

KG 9. An open rectangular pit in the sand, perimeter 106 cm × 51 cm; 62 cm deep; axis 54° east of south (fig. 23).

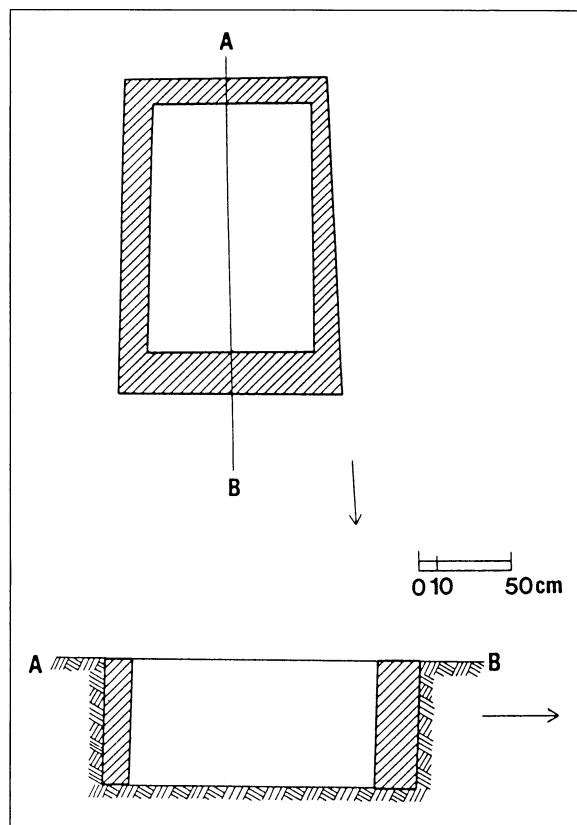


Fig. 21. Kafr Ghattati Tomb 8.

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: no objects were found.

KG 10. An early stairway tomb; open stepped pit; stairway 186 cm long; 74 cm wide at the top; 110 cm wide at the bottom; contains four steps; step one: at depth of 28 cm; step two: at depth of 58 cm; step three: at depth of 113 cm; step four: at depth of 157 cm. Axis of stairway lies east to west with entrance at east end. Burial chamber is 130 cm at wide end; 110 cm at narrow end. Chamber is 98 cm in length and floor is 210 cm from ground line. Axis 54° east of north (fig. 24).

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: only one object found.

1. Fragments of large shallow bowl—brown ware, red hematite wash (faded), pebble polished: D. 33.4 cm, H. 6-8 cm, round bottom, BMFA 24-11-724 (fig. 25).

(text cont. p. 87)



Fig. 22. Beads from KG 8. a: Carnelian disk bead, BMFA 24-11-681. b: Carnelian cylinder bead, BMFA 24-11-682. c: Carnelian cylinder bead, BMFA 24-11-721.

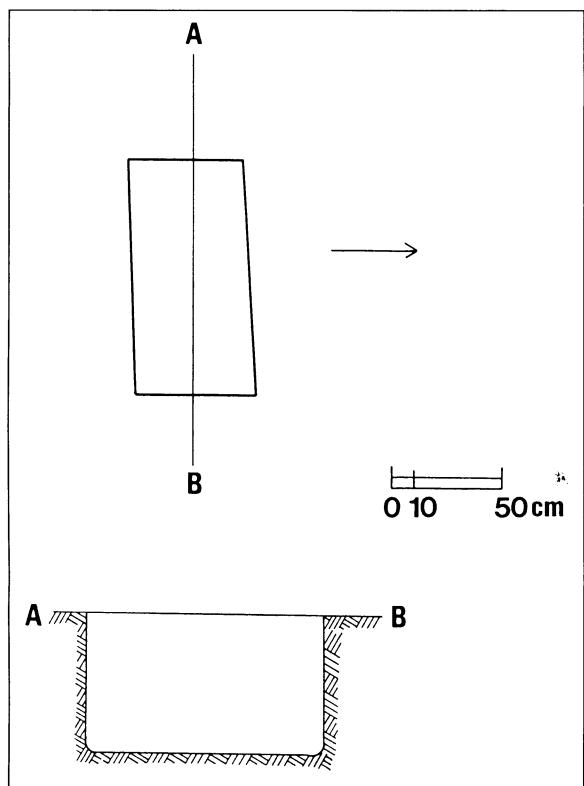


Fig. 23. Kafr Ghattati Tomb 9.

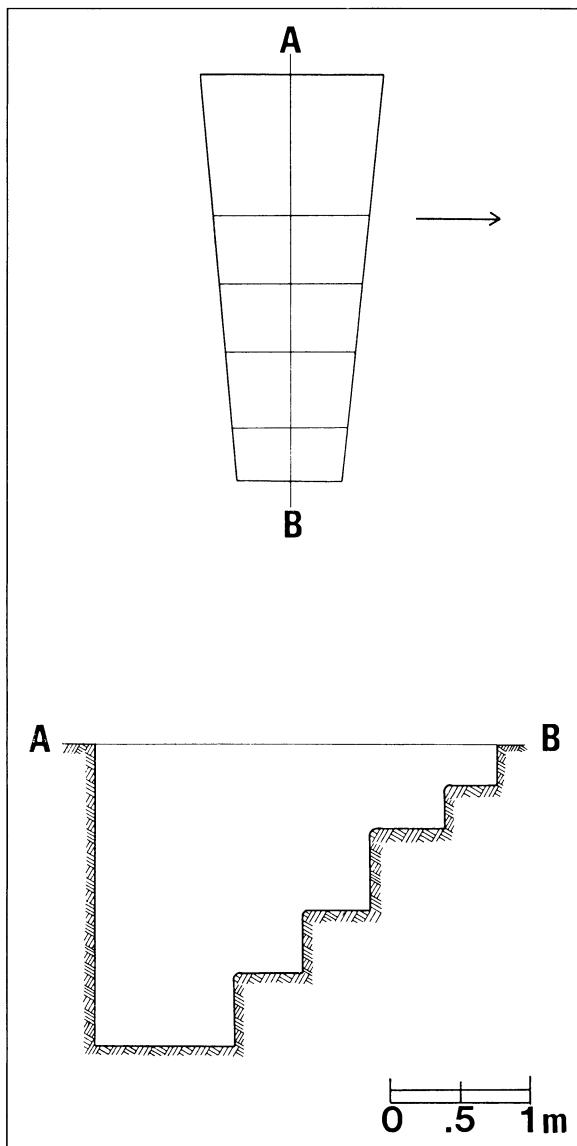


Fig. 24. Kafr Ghattati Tomb 10.

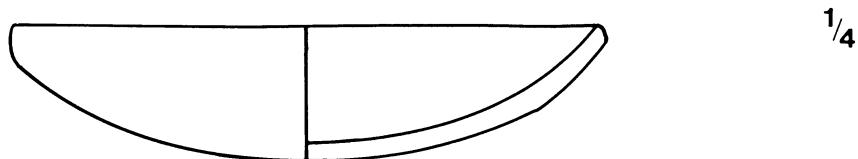
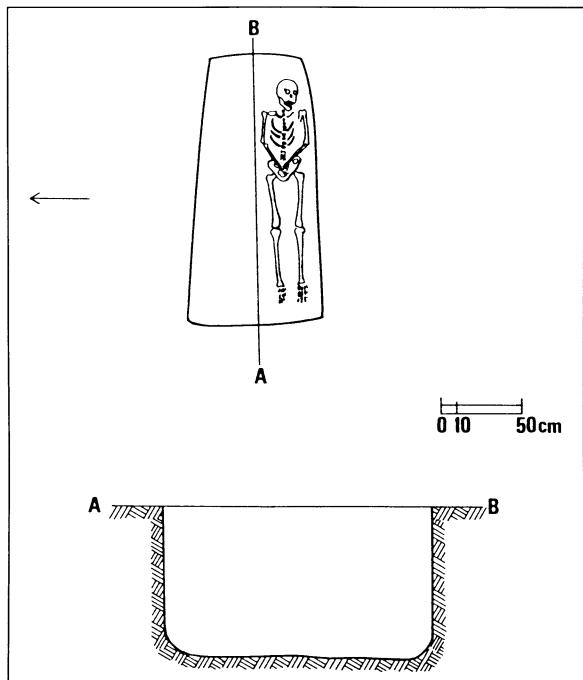
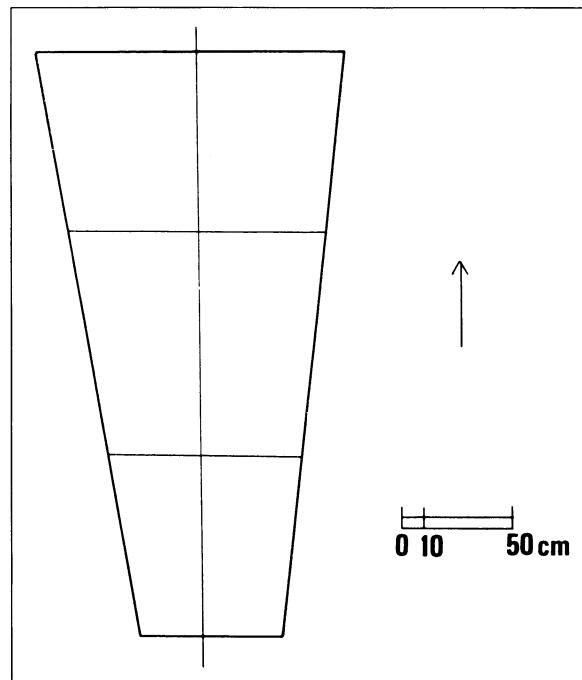
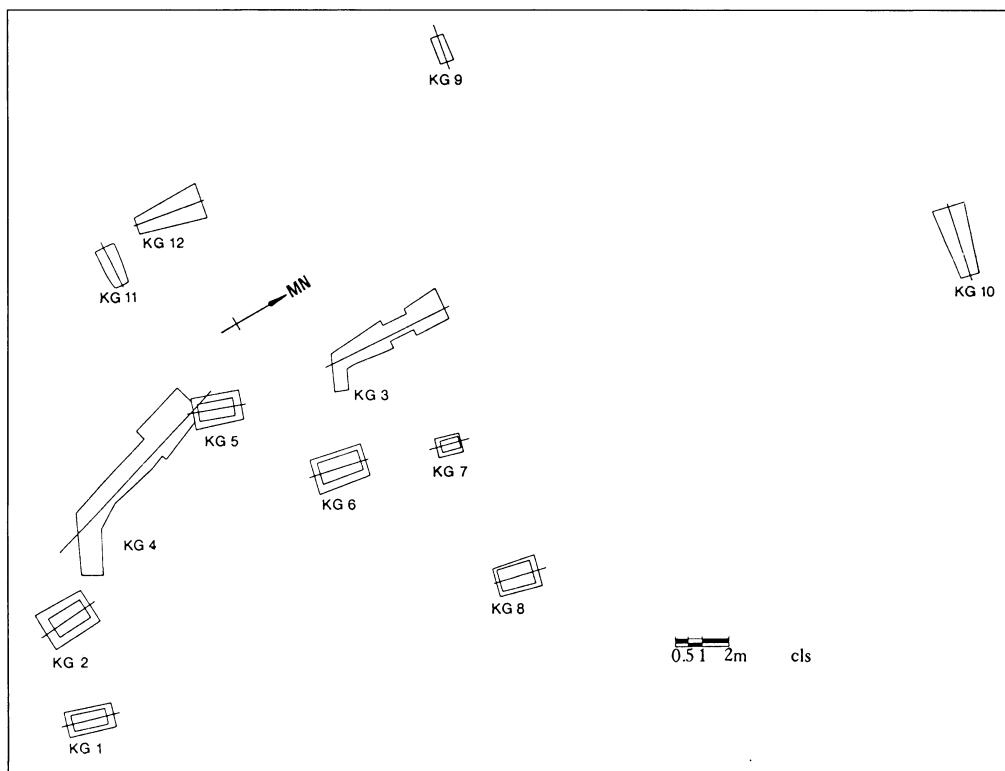


Fig. 25. Fragments of large shallow bowl, brown ware, red hematite wash (faded), pebble polished, round bottom, from KG 10, BMFA 24-11-724.

Fig. 26. *Kafr Ghattati Tomb 11.*Fig. 27. *Kafr Ghattati Tomb 12.*Fig. 28. *Kafr Ghattati Cemetery.*

KG 11. An open trapezoidal pit in sand, dimensions: 56 cm at narrow end; 80 cm at wide end; 103 cm along axis; 92 cm deep; axis 40° east of north (fig. 26).

Burial: Body lies on back, head to east, face to south, arms laid over thighs. Body 148 cm in length and in bad condition.

Objects: no objects were found.

KG 12. An early stairway tomb; open stepped pit; stairway 186 cm long; 64 cm at narrow end; 116 cm at wide end; depths of steps not indicated. Only two steps. Burial chamber is 116 cm at narrow end, 140 cm at wide end, and 80 cm long. Again, the depth is not given. Axis is

north to south with entrance at southern end. Axis 38° east of south (fig. 27).

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: no objects were found.

KG 13. An early stairway tomb—no data recorded.

Burial: removed by robbers.

Objects: no objects were found.

The overall plan of the Kafr Ghattati cemetery is seen in fig. 28.

Cambridge, Mass.