

SCARABS' SEALS AND CYLINDERS FROM TWO TOMBS AT AMMAN⁽¹⁾

William A. Ward

SEE PLATES XIX - XXI

The scarabs, seals and cylinders described below were discovered during the course of minor excavations on the 'Amman Acropolis (Jebel Hussein) in 1957 and 1959. The writer wishes express his appreciation to Dr. Awni Dajani, Director of the Department of Antiquities, for permission to publish these objects, and to Mr. Farah Ma'ayah, Curator of the National Museum, for extending his every help and courtesy.

I. Scarabs and Seals

In the following descriptions:

1) the first line contains the Museum number, material, measurements and type-numbers for back and side. The back-type is taken from *SC*, pls. 59 ff., the side-types from *Lachish*, pl. 41. In some cases it has been possible to quote only the closest parallel in these publications.

2) *Design*: a general description of the design on the base. Readings for hieroglyphic signs have been normalized rather than transliterated due to difficulties in printing.

3) *Parallels*: similar base designs found elsewhere, primarily in Palestine, are noted. Most of the designs in this collection can be paralleled by Egyptian examples though it was felt unnecessary to list these as well. Where possible, quoted parallels are similar to the 'Amman example, though it has sometimes been necessary to not parallels of pattern rather than exact design. During the MB II Period, to which practically all these scarabs belong, basic patterns with a large number of variants were used. The individual designs on the thousands of "design scarabs" from this period can rarely be exactly duplicated.

4) *Date*: several criteria have been used to establish a reasonable date. Similarities in design or pattern are helpful, but taken alone are often meaningless. Many of the designs in the present collection can be traced from the Middle Kingdom to the end of the Empire. Each scarab has been typed according to Petrie's classification of backs and Miss Tufnell's classification of sides. A further check is Rowe's classification

¹ The excavations were under the direction of R. W. Dajani Tech. Assistant of the Department of Antiquities in Jordan.

of heads, backs and sides in *CSPM*, though Rowe's type-numbers have not been listed. The date given for each scarab is thus a combination of many factors, but even this has not reduced the general range of this collection which is from the thirteenth to sixteenth dynasties.

Group A

(Nos. J. 6224 — J. 6234)

SEE PLATES XIX

This group was discovered in 1957 in a tomb located under the south-eastern chamber of the Arab Palace on the 'Amman Acropolis. This tomb contained only pottery of the MB II Period. The scarabs from the tomb, as can be expected, all date from the thirteenth to sixteenth dynasties. Many of them show the hatched figures, deep cutting and the shapes of hieroglyphic signs which are characteristics of scarabs of this age.

J. 6224 Steatite, 21×14×9 mm.; back T. 33, side 19.

Design: standing hawk-headed male figure holding cobra in extended hand with second cobra in field and *neb* at base.

Parallels: *BP II*, pls. 7.46, 44.69; *CSPM* nos. 277, 279; *Lachish* no. 46; *Gaza III*, pls. 3.96, 4.137; *Gaza V*, pl. 9.23, 31.

Date: dyn. 15-16.

J. 6225 Steatite, 21×14×8 mm.; back T. 43, side 8.

Design: two red crowns at base with sign which may stand for *Ra* (*CSPM* no. 100); two plants in center (cf. *Lachish* nos. 95, 170); two *wadjet*-eyes at top and notches along upper rim.

Parallels: *Gaza III*, pl. 3.28; *Gaza V*, pls. 5.4, 9.277, 335; *Gaza V*, pl. 9.64-65; *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.66.

Date: dyn. 14-16.

J. 6226 Steatite, 18×12×8 mm.; back T. 43, side 3.

Design: two stylized birds and winged sun-disc at top, falcon with red crown and *ankh* on either side of cartouche, *wadjet*-eyes and *nub* at bottom, three small circular signs as space-fillers. The cartouche contains an

abbreviated form of *Khai-kheper-Ra* (Sesostris II) with the frequent use of a double *nefer* for *Ra*. There are traces of gold paint in the incised lines on the sides and head.

Parallels: *Meg. Tombs*, pl. 116.8; *SC* no. 12.4.2; *CSPM* nos. 12-13; Ward, *ADAJ* 8-9, p. 52, no. 5861. The use of the double *nefer* for *Ra* in royal names is known also from the scarabs of Sesostris I and Djed-kheper-Ra (Engelbach, *ASAE* 21, p. 64; *Lachish* no. 142).

Date: dyn. 13-15.

Steatite, 22×17×12 mm.; side 6, gold setting.

Design: rope border, winged sun-disc at top with pairs and single signs in field, loop containing *ka-khai*.

Parallels: no close parallels in design are forthcoming, though the individual signs can be paralleled many times. The signs in the oval may represent a name; according to the various contexts in which the upper sign is used on other scarabs, it is to be read *ka*. This could be a confused spelling of *Kha-ka-Ra* (Sesostris III) with the figure-8 sign above the loop for *Ra*, but this explanation is unconvincing.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6228 Steatite, 15×11×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 36.

Design: *ankh* in simple scroll; traces of gold gilt in incised lines of design.

Parallels: *BP I*, pl. 10.86; *CSPM* no. 187; *Gaza I*, pl. 14.158; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.69, 83; *Gaza IV*, pl. 5.45; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.132.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6229 Seal, steatite, 19×14×11 mm.; Back, reclining sheep (?)

Design: falcon with two cobras.

Parallels: Ward, *ADAJ* 8-9, p. 51, no. 5859; *CSPM* no. 337; *BP I*, pl. 10.85; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.123-25; *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.79. An excellent parallel for the back is a reclining ram in *Ag. St.*, no. 121, of Second Intermediate Period date.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6230 Steatite, 19×13×8 mm.; back T. 88, side 36.

Design: falcon with red crown and cobra.

Parallels: no exactly similar designs are forthcoming, though the use of a falcon and cobra is very common on scarabs of the MB II Period, usually with two cobras (see preceding example).

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6231 Amethyst, 18×13×8 mm., including setting.

Design: plain base, gold setting.

Parallels: amethyst scarabs with plain base or simple designs are frequent in the MB II Period. Parallels to the present example showing approximately the same back are *Meg. Tombs*, pl. 113.12; *CSPM* no. 456.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6232 Dark grey-green stone with light buff paint; 16×10.5×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 19.

Design: antelope with head turned backward; two cobras.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 14.166; *Gaza IV*, pl. 5.29; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.119.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6233 Steatite, 12×8.5×6 mm.; back J. 30, side 9.

Design: the royal title *nesu-bity*. "King of Upper and Lower Egypt", with *nesu* upside-down; *nefer* in field.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 13.49; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.55; *FB I*, no. 6590.

Date: dyn. 12-14.

J. 6234 Dark green stone, 19×14×9 mm.

Design: bird and plants in center, stylized plants at ends.

Parallels: there are no close parallels, though this style of plant is found on MB II scarabs (*CSPM*, nos. 74, 361) and the plants and bird appear together elsewhere in a different arrangement (*Megiddo II*, pl. 150.104).

Date: dyn. 13-16.

Group B

(Nos. J. 9372 — J. 9397)

This group of scarabs was discovered in 1959 in a cave (Cave II) located east of the south-eastern corner of the National Museum on the Acropolis at 'Amman. The find included the cylinder seals described below (Group C) and pottery of the MB and B Periods. As a group, these scarabs show stylistic features most commonly associated with the MB II Period and most are certainly of this date. A few, however, are difficult to date. The range of the group may extend into the Eighteenth Dynasty, though at least two-thirds may safely be placed in the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Dynasty range.

J. 9372 Dark grey stone with light buff paint, 27×21×14 mm.

Design: striding human figure holding staff (?) in extended hand, rope border; workmanship very crude with design deeply cut.

Parallels: CSPM no. 693 shows the same border, size, back and general style, dated to dyn. 19.

Date: Second Intermediate or Empire Periods.

J. 9373 Steatite, 23×16×10 mm.; back J. 29, side 25.

Design: standing figure dressed in robe and head-cloth with miscellaneous hieroglyphs in field.

Parallels: this design has been discussed by Miss O. Tufnell in *Anatolian Studies* 6, pp. 67 ff., with a dozen examples cited.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9374 Steatite, 20×14×9 mm.; back T. 33, side 14.

Design: winged sun-disc at top and bottom, pairs of *ka* and *r*, two cobras with tails forming loop enclosing signs *r-s-n*, the loop surmounted by a double feather.

Parallels: *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.95; a distinguishing feature of the back is the pair of curls extending down from the head, a feature found only on scarabs of the Hyksos Period (CSPM nos. 30, 147; *Lachish* nos. 26, 48).

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9375 Steatite, 21×15×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 15.

Design: striding lion treading on tail of cobra (wearing red crown (?)) with a plant and two indeterminate signs in field.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 14.84; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.18; *Gaza IV*, pl. 11.401; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.110-12.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9376 Steatite, 19×14×9 mm.; back T. 33, side 27.

Design: kneeling figure holding cobra in extended had, *neb* at bottom.

Parallels: *CSPM* no. 281; *BP I*, pl. 10.84; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.26; *Gaza V*, pl. 9.29.
This and the related designs have been discussed by Miss M. Murray in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 92 ff.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9377 Steatite, 21×15×9 mm.; back T. 79, side 19.

Design: rope pattern joined at ends and sides by cross-lines.

Parallels: a common design with many variants; close parallels are *CSPM* nos. 82, 88; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.149.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9378 Steatite, 18×14×8 mm.; back T. 33, side 26.

Design: kneeling figure between two cobras.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 13.52; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.147. This and related designs discussed by Miss M. Murray in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 92 ff.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9379 Steatite, 19×13×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 15.

Design: modified quatrefoil joining concentric circles, two *ankh*-signs in field.

Parallels : Gaza IV, pl. 5.2, 62; Megiddo II, pl. 150.99; Meg. Tombs, pl. 105.3; Cairo no. 36737.

Date : dyn. 13-16.

J. 9380 Steatite, 17×12×7; back T. 33, side 19.

Design : kneeling figure holding branch, wearing clearly marked pendant necklace, *wadj*-sign in field.

Parallels : CSPM no. 282; BP I, pl. 10.88; BP II, pl. 12.145; Gaza I, pl. 14.162. This and related designs discussed by Miss M. Murray in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 92 ff.

Date : dyn. 13-16.

J. 9381 Dark grey-green stone with white paint; 15×11×6 mm.; back T. 58, side 37.

Design : pairs of *nesu* and *nefer* signs on sides, *ankh* and *shen* in center, *neb* at bottom.

Parallels : Gaza V, pls. 9.88, 10.100; Meg. Tombs, pl. 138.4; HIC, pl. 9.123; CSPM no. 355.

Date : dyn. 13-17.

J. 9382 Steatite, 22×16×9 mm.; back H. 14, side 16.

Design : central feature is an oblong section enclosing the signs *c*, *s*, *shen* and *nefer*, and a hawk wearing red crown standing on tail of cobra as an abbreviated form of the divine standard. Pairs of hieroglyphs along the sides with *kheru* in the center at top.

Parallels : Gaza IV, pl. 9.350.

Date : dyn. 13-17.

J. 9383 Steatite, 17×12×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 14.

Design : two cobras with red crowns, the tails forming a loop enclosing a double *nefer*; *ka* and two *kha*'s above this loop, *nub* at bottom.

Parallels : for the general pattern, see Gaza V, pl. 9.77; NS, pl. 24.13-14. The 'Amman scarab may represent a garbled spelling of *Khai-ka-Ra* (Sesostris III) with the double *nefer* for *Ra* (see under J. 6226 and J. 6227, above).

Date : dyn. 13-16.

J. 9384 Steatite, 18×13×7 mm.; back T. 26, side 8.

Design: standing figure in kilt and headdress with miscellaneous hieroglyphs in field.

Parallels: Gaza V, pl. 9.34; Meg. Tombs, pl. 106.9; Lachish no. 235; CSPM no. 19; NS, pl. 25.1; curls of this type on the back are characteristic of the Hyksos Period.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9385 Steatite, 18×12×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 37.

Design: stylized plant motive at ends, large *ankh* and double *wadj* in center field.

Parallels: Gaza III, pl. 3.75; BPI, pl. 10.71, 77.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9386 Steatite, 23×17×10 mm.; back T. 53, side 19.

Design: simple scrolls on sides joined by loop at bottom, unjoined at top; inscription: *netcher nefer Maat-ib-Ra di ankh*, "The Good God Maat-ib-Ra, given life."

Parallels: a very common scarab type and inscription; numerous examples, many of which are almost exact duplicates: CSPM nos. 208-09; SC, nos. 16. B. 1-9; NS, pl. 21.1-8; Cairo nos. 36030-36035.

Date: the older publications place King Maat-ib-Ra in the Sixteenth Dynasty. Recent studies place this king in a group of rulers during the Second Intermediate Period who were not pharaohs and who may have been local dynasts in Egypt or Palestine (*GEP*, pp. 159, 172; *Scepter II*, pp. 4 ff.; *Studien*, pp. 25 ff.; etc.). The latest opinion is that Maat-ib-Ra is the Prenomen of Sheshi who is placed as the second king of the Fifteenth Dynasty (v. Beckerath, pp. 134, etc.).

J. 9387 Steatite, 16×12×7 mm.; back T. 53, side 26.

Design: double arcs in top in end section, *neb*, at bottom, *shen* and two *c*-signs in center.

Parallels: CSPM no. 391; Cairo no. 37065.

Date: dyn. 15-17.

J. 9388 Steatite, 16×12×8 mm.; back U. 35, side 27.

Design: double *nesu* and incorrect *ankh* at top, large *nub* in center and *neb* at bottom.

Parallels: *Meg. Tombs*, pl. 137.5; Weill, p. 757, fig. 52.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9389 Steatite, 14×11×7 mm.; back U.50, side 36.

Design: twisted rope in center with double arcs marking off end sections.

Parallels: a common design with many variations; close parallels: *Lachish* no.182; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.163; *HIC* pl. 8.46.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9390 Brown stone, 17×12×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 27.

Design: stylized plant motive at both ends with variation of common "anra" formula in center. Miss M. Murray has suggested in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 95 ff., that the full formula is to be read "The name of Ra is given," and that this formula with its many variations is for the magical protection of the name.

Parallels: *Gaza III*, pl. 4.180; *Gaza IV*, pls. 5.35, 11.398; *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.204; *FB II* no. 19145.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9391 Steatite, 14×10×7 mm.; back U. 75, side 36.

Design: twisted rope in center with lines joining various segments of the design; variant of J. 9389.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 14.177-78; *Gaza II*, pl. 8.160; *Gaza III*, pl. 4.31; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.158-62.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9392 Seal; light brown stone, 14×10.5×6 mm.

Design: antelope (?) on base of oblong seal.

Parallels: Gaza II, pl. 8.139; Gaza III, pl. 3.45; Gaza IV, pl. 7.255; FB II no. 9397.

Date: Second Intermediate or Empire Periods.

J. 9393 Dark grey stone with light buff paint; 19×13×8 mm.; back S. 30, side 14.

Design: plants on *neb* with combination *shen* and *r* in center and debased plant below.

Parallels: Gaza IV, pls. 7.152, 9.314; Gaza V, pl. 10.103-05; Cairo no. 36869; HIC, pl. 9.136; FB I no. 1405.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9394 Crystal, 12×9×7 mm.; plain base and side.

Date: plain scaraboids of crystal occur frequently in the Hyksos Period; ten examples in CSPM, pl. 11, are so dated.

J. 9395 Steatite, 13×9×5 mm.; back T. 40, side 9.

Design: quatrefoil with lotus blossoms and oval markings to replace the usual horizontal and vertical bars.

Parallels: Meg. Tombs, pl. 105.6; FB II no. 6925; CSPM no. 372; HIC, pl. 9.139.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9396 Dark green stone, 17×12×7 mm.; base plain.

Parallels: this particular dark green stone is used commonly for scarabs of the Hyksos Period, usually with plain base or a very simple design. Similar backs: CSPM no. 17; HIC, pl. 9.174.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9397 Amethyst, 13×10×6 mm.; base plain.

Parallels: Meg. Tombs, pl. 113.14; Yehudiyeh, pl. 10.52.

Date: dyn. 12-17.

II. Cylinder Seals

(Nos. J. 9398 — J. 9403)

SEE PLATES XXI

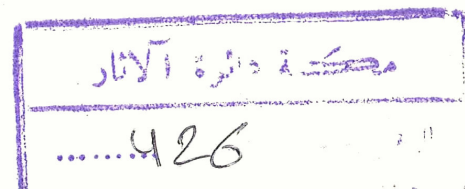
The six cylinder seals described below were found with the scarabs of Group I-B in Cave II of the Acropolis at 'Amman.

These cylinders are all of the so-called Mitanni Common Style, sometimes referred to as the Hurrian or Kirkuk Style, used extensively throughout the Near East in the middle centuries of the second millennium B.C. While the most common use of this style was during the period of the Mitanni Empire (ca. 1500-1350 B.C.), the chronological range is generally considered to be ca. 1700-1200 B.C. (CS, p. 278; Porada, *Morgan*, p. 138).

As might be expected, the most fruitful comparisons are with seals of the Mitanni Style found in Palestine. Most of the published examples known prior to the Second World War have been collected by Miss Barbara Parker in *Iraq*, 11 (1949), pp. 1-43. A considerable number of these (nos. 31-128) belong to the Mitanni Common Style. Some interesting, and possibly important, facts arise from a comparison between the 'Amman cylinders and the Mitanni Style cylinders from Palestine. A majority of the latter form from Beth Shan and most date to Levels VII-IX of that site. The 'Amman cylinders match this Beth Shan group in workmanship and general style. It is thus possible that the 'Amman cylinders are approximately contemporary to the Beth Shan group which are now known to fall in the LB II Period, ca. 1400-1200 B.C. This date is assured by a forthcoming study on Beth Shan by Mrs. Francis James, to be published by the University Museum, Philadelphia (see also Wright, p. 94 and Chart 7). However, we should be cautious in proposing a LB II date for the 'Amman group. Earlier examples of the Mitanni Common Style compare just as favorably with the 'Amman cylinders; for example, cylinders from Megiddo, Khafajeh and Ur (Parker, *op. cit.*, no. 36; Frankfort, *Diyala*, no. 427; Legrain, *Ur X*, no. 580). The vast Nuzi collection which affords endless parallels to the 'Amman cylinders, is also slightly earlier than the Beth Shan group, dating to the second half of the fifteenth century B.C. (Porada, *Nuzi*, p. 11).

The geographical proximity of Beth Shan and 'Amman should also be taken into consideration. The number of Mitanni Common Style seals at Beth Shan is indicative of their popularity at that site, though we can suggest only with hesitation that they were manufactured there. With such a widespread glyptic style — it has been found from Iran to Palestine — we should expect that several centers of manufacture existed. These seals were certainly made within the confines of Mitanni territory; the largest single collection of material come from Nuzi. Perhaps Beth Shan was another point of manufacture. If so, the 'Amman cylinders may have come from there.

The 'Amman cylinders are excellent examples of the Mitanni Common Style and exhibit the features which characterize this glyptic tradition. This tradition shows



influence of the Old Babylonian, Provincial Babylonian and Syrian styles, and shows an extensive use of the tubular drill, especially for eyes and joints in both human and animal figures. The drilling techniques are somewhat crude and the materials are generally faience or glazed steatite. The deer and antelope, singly or in pairs, are prominent subjects, often appearing precisely as on five of the six seals from 'Amman. The tree with globules for leaves and cross-bars, as on J. 9398 and J. 9399, is very common as is the standing deer on J. 9401. The human figures on five of the 'Amman cylinders are also characteristic of the Mitanni Common Style. Every detail of the 'Amman cylinders can be paralleled many times.

The 'Amman cylinders thus belong to a well-defined glyptic tradition, though this tradition was in use for such a long period of time that precise chronological statements are impossible on artistic grounds alone. The similarity of the 'Amman group to cylinders from Beth Shan and the geographical proximity of the two sites points to a possible connection. The 'Amman cylinders may come from the LB II Period, though they may of course be earlier.

J. 9398 White faience, 26×11 mm.

Worshipper in long robe stands before tree; pair of kneeling deer, back to back, with heads turned backward; guilloche above deer; line borders.

J. 9399 White steatite, 23×9 mm.

Pair of worshippers in long robes stand facing tree; pair of kneeling deer, back to back, with heads turned backward; degenerate guilloche above and below deer; seal is broken and badly worn.

J. 9400 White faience, 19×9 mm.

Horizontal plant motive with leaves formed from curl and tubular drill hole, central line for stem; line borders.

J. 9401

Figure in long robe seated on chair; pair of worshippers in long robes facing antelope standing on hind legs with head turned backward; bounding antelope and couchant human-headed griffon wearing same headdress as worshippers; line borders.

J. 9402

Pair of worshippers in long robes stand facing tree-design which is a variant of the tree on J. 9398 and J. 9399; pair of kneeling antelope facing each other with heads turned backward; animal figure above; line border; seal broken.

J. 9403 White faience, ?×10 mm.

Kneeling figure holding tree; pair of kneeling deer, back to back, with heads turned backward; guilloche under deer; upper third of seal broken off.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.</i>
Ag. St	<i>Agyptische Stempelsiegel.</i> Sale Catalogue, Ars Antiqua AG Luzerne, 20 April, 1960 ; text by H. Herzer.
ASAE	<i>Annales du Service des Antiquites de l'Égypte</i>
BP I	Petrie, <i>Beth Pelet I</i> (London, 1930).
BP II	Macdonald, <i>Beth Pelet II</i> (London, 1932).
Cairo	Newberry, <i>Scarab-shaped Seals</i> (Cat. Gen. Caire ; Cairo, 1907).
CS	Frankfort, <i>Cylinder Seals</i> (London, 1939).
CSPM	Rowe, <i>A Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc. in the Palestine Archeological Museum</i> (Cairo, 1936).
FB I-II	Dunand, <i>Fouilles de Byblos.</i> Text, 2 vols, Atlas, 3 vols. (Paris, 1939-58).
Frankfort, Diyala	Frankfort, <i>Stratified Seals from the Diyala Region</i> (Chicago, 1955).
Gaza I-V	Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza.</i> 5 vols. (London, 1931-52).
GEP	Gardiner, <i>Egypt of the Pharaohs</i> (Oxford, 1961).
HIC	Petrie, <i>Hyksos and Isrealite Cities</i> (London, 1906).
Lachish	Tufnell, <i>Lachish III. The Bronze Age</i> (Oxford, 1953).
Legrain, Ur X	Legrain, <i>Seal Cylinders</i> (Ur Expedition, Vol. X ; Oxford, 1951).
Megiddo II	Loud, et al., <i>Megiddo II. Seasons of 1935-39</i> (Chicago, 1948).
Meg. Tombs	Guy, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> (Chicago, 1938).
NS	Newberry, <i>Scarabs</i> (London, 1906).

Abbreviations (Cont.)

- PEQ** *Palestine Exploration Quarterly.*
- Porada, Morgan** Porada, *Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in North American Collections. Vol. 1, The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library* (New York, 1948).
- Porada, Nuzi** Porada, *Seal Impressions of Nuzi (Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, vol. 24 ; New Haven, 1947).*
- SC** Petrie, *Scarabs and Cylinders* (London, 1917).
- Scepter II** Hayes, *The Scepter of Egypt. Vol. II.* (Cambridge, Mass., 1959).
- Studien** Stock, *Studien zur Geschichte und Archäologie der 13. bis 17. Dynastie Agyptens* (Glückstadt, 1955).
- v. Beckerath** Von Beckerath, *Untersuchungen zur politischen Geschichte der Zweiten Zwischenzeit in Agypten* (Glückstadt, 1965).
- Weill** Weill, *La fin du moyen empire égyptien. 2 vols.* (Paris, 1918).
- Wright** Wright, "The Archeology of Palestine," in *The Bible and the Ancient Near East. Essays in Honor of William Foxwell Albright* (New York, 1961).
- Yehudiyah** Griffith, *The Antiquities of Tell el Yahudiyeh* (London, 1890).