SCARABS FROM SIDON

There are eight scarabs for discussion of which two are already published. Additional notes to these have been added and all references to any relevant parallels are based on well-dated excavation sites. I wish to highlight the distribution patterns of these scarab with their additional back and leg (side) designs and show that at Sidon the majority of scarabs were of Egyptian origin.

I. Scarab: 3607/1251 (fig. 1)

Provenance: Burial 45
Dimensions: 8.8 x 6.4 x 4 mm
Material: Steatite (or Fayence)
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good-mediocre

Scarab Shape: Tufnell 2: B3-PS-e9a, 1B (Linear Patterns, geometric), Mlinar 4: TD-Type Illa.
Back: plain back, long narrow head with eyes located at its base.
Side: schematically grooved, only the forelegs are notched.
Base: linear incised: double bows at the sides are connected in the centre with three lines. The middle line is shown as a triangle (without base) with double triangles at the vertical axis.

Origin: Egypt
Date: 12th-13th dynasty. TD-Type Illa is found till Str. E/1 = early Hyksos time.

Comment: Five similar scarabs found in Byblos are from the same context (Hall D, between Level I and II, Building I or II) that is dated by the excavators to the 12th dynasty. The other 45 scarabs found in Salle D are typical of the 12th-13th dynasty and are imported from Egypt. These tiny scarabs were only found in Egypt and in the Lebanon in Middle Kingdom contexts which therefore confirms their Egyptian origin based on the tra-
ditional trade links between Egypt and the coast of the Lebanon in the Middle Kingdom.

*Parallels:* (fig. 9)

1.-5. Byblos

8. Kubban

1.-5. Byblos: Dunand 1937/39, pl. 130, 1378. 1379. 1389. 1391. 1398. Hall D, between Level I and II, building I or II. The length varies between 9-11 mm and the width between 6-7.5 mm.

6. Tell el-Yahudiyyeh: Griffith 1890, pl. 10, 44, 10 x 9 mm.

7. Lisht: (22.1.402), unpublished, 10 x 7.5 x 5 mm.

8. Kubban: Firth 1927, pl. 35, 84. Cemetery 110, tomb 248, 10 x 7 mm. Both scarabs from this tomb are dated to the early 12th dynasty.

**II. Scarab:** 4067/893 (fig. 2)

**Provenance:** trench 4

**Dimensions:** 16.8 x 12 x 7.2 mm

**Material:** Steatite

**Preservation:** complete

**Workmanship:** good

*Scarab Shape:* Tufnell: B3-I-e9, 11B (personal names and titles), Mlinar: TD-Type IIIb = Str. F-E/2.

*Back:* hour glass head with eyes in evidence, simple clypeus and plates; elytra divided by a single line.

*Side:* schematically feathered fore- and mid-legs.

*Base:* linear incised; inscription of the name of Wnn-nfr. The nfr-sign is turned to a horizontal position.

*Origin:* Egyptian import.

*Date:* 13th dynasty.
Comment:
The ductus of writing is angular like on the TD scarab. The more fanciful style is however from an Ashkelon seal impression. The signs are more round and accurate and the signs which surround the name are very fine and well-made and of typical Egyptian signs and symbols of the 13th dynasty in Egypt. See the ḫj (M 16-clump of papyrus) at the top and the foreparts of lion (F 4), as well as the ṣḥ (V 16) and "Hathor" beneath. Also the other signs like *nḥ (S 34), wḏ (M 13), nfr (F 35), and wḏt (D 10) are often depicted on 13th dynasty scarabs. Until now only three further scarabs with the name of Wnn nfr (the god Onouris or a personal name?) are published. One scarab was found in Tell el-Dab’a in the Eastern Nile Delta, one seal-impression comes from Ashkelon (Gate) and one from the Matouk collection. Ashkelon: All the signs surrounding the name of Wnn nfr are typical of the 13th dynasty, more precisely from the middle of this dynasty. The result is that the Ashkelon seal impression could have been made a little earlier than the scarabs of TD and Sidon and the scarab of the Matouk collection with the name within the rope border. These three scarabs show a tendency to reduce workmanship to the most important fact, namely the name of a god or person. In one case the nfr is shown in an oval (later) and in the other two cases the nfr (all are lying in a 90° position) is shown without an oval or cartouche.
Tell el-Dab’a: Reduction to the name Wnn; the nfr is shown in an oval that imitates a royal name (misinterpretation?).
The scarabs of TD and Sidon show the back and side features of the 13th dynasty in Egypt. The features from the Ashkelon seal impression are unclear, but the signs shown around the name are that of the Uronarti seal impressions from the 13th dynasty.

Parallels (fig. 10):

2. Tell el-Dab’a: Milnar 2004a, p. 102, fig. 1, 2. F/I/1/21, pit 37. Stratum G/1-3 (=1755-1710 BC); Egyptian Type Ia = C5-I-d14, 17 x 11 x 7,5 mm.
3. Matouk 1977, 392, No. 839a, 19 x 12 mm.
III. Scarab: 3862/1379 (fig. 3)

Provenance: trench 36
Dimensions: 22 x 15,2 x 8 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: a little damaged on the back (left pronotum); one indentation of the clypeus is destroyed by the perforation.
Workmanship: excellent

Scarab Shape: Tufnell: C/D-PS (plain schematically)-d14, 2BΩ (round interlocking spirals unending). Mlinar: Type lb. Type lb is typically Egyptian and occurs till Stratum F in Tell el-Dab’a (= till 1680 BC = MB IIA/B).
Back: Shesha-type (no dividing lines for the elytra-wings), a square or nearly trapezoidal head with double side lines, on the left side possibly an eye is indicated with a short stroke; the clypeus is serrated; the plates are hatched with very fine lines. This kind of plate is not found elsewhere.
Side: fore and hind legs notched, mid leg in fishbone pattern (= Tufnell: fringed).
Base: round interlocking scrolls, unending, cover the whole base.

Origin: Import from Egypt.
Date: 13th dynasty.

Comment: There are a lot of scarabs with decorative scrolls which cover the whole base, but the only parallels with this particular example are those which show interlocking spirals featured as a border with inner scrolls (chronologically earlier than the scroll borders with Nefersigns). Out of the 19 closer parallels only one comes from Atlit.

Parallels (fig. 11):
1. Atlit: Keel 1997, 774, no. 40. Tomb of the transition from MB to LB. 23,4 x 16,7 mm. Import from Egypt, heirloom.
2. Lisht: (09.180.1201) unpublished Button Seal. 18 x 18 mm.
4. Kahun: Petrie/Bruntom/Murray 1923, pl. 65, 383, 15 x 10 mm.
5. Kahun: Petrie/Bruntom/Murray 1923, pl. 65, 386, 18 x 14 mm.
6. Kahun: Petrie/Bruntom/Murray 1923, pl. 65, 387, 12 x 8,5 mm.
7. Kahun: Petrie 1891, pl. 10, 168, 17 x 11 mm.
8. Kahun: Petrie 1891, pl. 10, 173, 15 x 10,5 mm.
9. Harageh: Engelbach/Gunn 1923, pl. 20, 34. Cemetery A, tomb 74. 20 x 13 mm.
III. Δ 3862/1379; Square 36
22 x 15,2 x 8 mm
Sidon

1. Atlit

2. Lisht

3. Meydum

4.-8. Kahun

9. Harageh

10. Hu

11. Elephantine

12. Elephantine

13. Elephantine

14. Elephantine

15.-17. Uronarti

18.-19. Uronarti

20. Shalfak Fort

21. Umma
Human face scarab, the back is decorated with a lotus and branches. 22 x 15 mm.


15. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 92. Seal impression.

16. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 93. Seal impression.

17. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 94. Seal impression.

18. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 95. Seal impression.


21. Ukma: Vila 1987, p. 241, pl. 7 and 8. Tomb 203, male burial, the eight scarabs found in this pit burial can be attributed to the 13th dynasty. D3-II, 18 x 13 x 8.5 mm.

**IV. Scarab: 3915/1379 (fig. 4)**

*Provenance:* trench 36

*Dimensions:* 20 x 14 x 7.6 mm

*Material:* Steatite

*Preservation:* complete

*Workmanship:* excellent

**Scarab Shape:** Tufnell: D6-PS-e9, 6B2a (coiled and woven pattern, convoluted – knot-like, central “x”-cross) see pl. 24. Milner: Palestinian Type IVc = TD Str. E9-Dx9-3 Hyksos.

**Back:** Shessa-type; the head with double side lines and horn is trapezoidal, the eyes are extended outwards; simple trapezoidal clypeus.

**Side:** schematically, hind leg diagonal, fore and mid legs are notched.

**Base:** linear incised: woven pattern with three ropes, in the centre an X-cross, above and below a small triangle emerging from a short bar; two filling elements, most probably t-signs (X 1).

A convoluted knot-like coil with a central X-cross.

**Origin:** Canaanite. Imitation of Egyptian Middle Kingdom design.
an Egyptian Import.

7. Gezer: Macalister III 1912, pl. 35, 20. Tomb 28II. -PS-e5, 16,6 x 12,4 x 7 mm.

8. Gezer: Macalister III 1912, pl. 207, 7. (Tomb) IIIa 27, 28. -II-e10, 21,4 x 13,9 mm.

9. Beth Shemesh: Grant 1929, p. 89, last row, 5th from the left and p.132, No. 719. SW-Cemetery, tomb 13. A5-II-d8, 20 x 14 x 9,5 mm.

10. Lachish: Tufnell 1958, pl. 34, 178. Tomb 4004.-PS-d5, 18 x 12,5 x 8 mm.

11. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 252, No. 442. Field A, street at room AL; probably Str. II, Late MB III. D5-PS-d5, 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

12. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 252, No. 246. Field L, Area LB, western quarter of the palace district; Str. III; early MB III; B4-PS-d5, 18 x 12 x 8 mm.


15. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 504, No. 1180. Field G, Tomb 2079 in room GAE; Str. II, Late MB III; B3-PS-e9, 20 x 14,5 x 8 mm.


17. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 506, No. 1182. Field G, Tomb 2128 in area GJJ; MB III; D3-PS-d5, 27 x 20 x 12,5 mm.

The Forerunners (fig. 13):

0. Tell el-Yahudiyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 9, 184, 16 x 12 mm.

1. Abu Ghalib: Barg 2004, pl. 16, fig. 2, No. 1934, 110 and fig. 6a. Square a 4, Layer II. Papyrus sealing, 14 x 10 mm.

2. Matmar: Brunton 1948, pl. 43, 30. Tomb 5006, female burial. A second scarab in this tomb with scrolls over the whole base suggests a 12th-13th dynasty date.

3. Anaiba: Steindorff 1937, Taf. 56, 156. Found in the town. The excavator assigned the town to the 18th dynasty, but dated the scarab to the Hyksos, 14 x 11 mm.

4. Masmas: Emery/Kirwan 1935, pl. 32, 82. Cemetery 1001, tomb 15, young female. The excavator dated this tomb to the 17th dynasty, but not a single scarab (out of 9 items) from this tomb can be assigned to this date. The scarabs are from the 12th-early 15th dynasty. D2-PS, 18 x 13 mm.

5. Tell el-Maskhuta: Holladay 1982, p. 911, 5; fig. 151, 5. Field L. 12 (Field-No. MB3-479), Locus 12321, tomb; Early MB III. D6-PS-e9, 22,5 x 15 x 9,5 mm.

Similar woven patterns with a central bar and/or with a central point (fig. 14):

1. Tel Mevorakh: Brandl 1984, pl. 61, fig. 19, 4; pl. 46, 4. Two seal impressions on an amphora which was used as a child burial; Str. XII = MB II. 17,5 x 12,5 mm.

2. Tell Esur: Gophna/Sussman 1969, fig. 10, 8; pl. III 8, 8. In a tomb of the Early 15th dynasty (=1650-1600 BC); D-PS-e10; 18,8 x 14,2 x 11,2 mm.
3. Ain Samiya: unpublished in Keel-Corpus (Fribourg). D5-PS decorated with a big lotus flower-e9, 21,3 x 14,8 x 8,7 mm.
5. Rishon Lezziyony: Ben-Tor, unpublished manuscript No. 9/92 2673. Tomb A10N, Locus 255. D3-PS-e10, 19 x 12 x 8 mm.
6. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 282, 14. Tomb A 34, Group III. D5-PS-e9, 21 x 14,5 x 9 mm. With rope border.
7. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 285, 2. Tomb G 46, Group II. A5-II-e10, 17 x 11 x 6 mm.
8. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965: fig. 294, 5. Tomb J 45, Group III-IV. D8-PS-e9, 15 x 11 x 7,5 mm.
10. Beth Shermes: Grant 1929, p. 89, 2nd row from bottom, 4th from the left and p. 139, No. 752. SW-Cemetery, tomb 13, 18 x 13 x 6,5 mm.
11. Lachish: Tufnell 1958, pl. 32, 82. Tomb 6027, Square V.4; early MB IIb; D5-PS-e9a, 24 x 15,5 x 11 mm.
12. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 112, No. 93. Room AD; Str. II, MB IIb; D3-PS-e9a, 18 x 13,4 x 7 mm.
13. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 236, No. 392. Field A, sondage AT; Str. III-II; MB IIb; D3-PS-e9, 19 x 13 x 8 mm.
14. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 284, No. 533. No clear context, near the palace district; D5-I-e11, 21 x 14 x 8 mm.
15. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 342, No. 705. Field T, room TCU; Str. III-II, MB IIb; D3-PS-e9 or e10, 18 x 12,5 x 8 mm.
17. Tell el-Farah South: Williams 1977, fig. 59, 3. Tomb 569 Group 4; D6-PS-e9a, 22 x 15 x 9 mm.
18. Tell el-Farah South: Starkey/Harding 1932, pl. 43, 7. Tomb 1021; 1st half MB IIb, D9-PS, d5, 27 x 19 x 11 mm, decorated with two branches on the pronotum.

V. Scarab: 3905/1379 (fig. 5)

Provenance: trench 36
Dimensions: 17,9 x 12 x 6,8 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: excellent
Scarab Shape: Tufnell: D6-PS decorated with a lotus on the pronotum-e9, 3B3 (red crowns added), +3C (formulae, "nr"-signs). Mlinar: Palestinian Type IVc = TD Str. E/2-D/2-3.

Description:
Back: Shesha-type with a big lotus flower hanging down the pronotum; the head with double side lines and the horn is trapezoidal, the eyes are extended outwards; simple trapezoidal clypeus.
Side: schematically incised, hind leg diagonal, fore and mid legs are notched.
Base: linear incised and partly hatched. The base is filled with Egyptian signs and symbols in three horizontal registers. The middle register shows a k3 (D 28) between hatched s3-signs (V 17) and *signs (D 36) 90° turned. On the top a Red Crown in horizontal position. At the bottom a dd-column (R 11) that is flanked by Red Crowns (S 3).

Origin: Canaanite.
Date: most probably early MB IIIB=1680-1650 BC.

Comment: The depiction of signs facing different directions is already known in Egypt, but only on the tête-bêche position and with signs on their head (mirror image). In the Palestinian series single signs are simply rotated 90°. The vertical arrangement can therefore change several times to a horizontal depiction on one scarab. This is typically Palestinian.

Also the stylistic execution of the k3-arms with the horn is of Palestinian provenance.
The Palestinian scarabs with Egyptian designs are very frequent and there are rarely identical pieces. The most similar Sidonian parallel was found in Jericho (Tomb G 73, Group IV 19).

Parallels of a similar composition (fig. 15):
1. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 295, 19. Tomb G 73; Group IV. B6 or D8-Id6, 22.5 x 14.5 x 10 mm.
2. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 297, 15. Tomb J 12; Group IV. D2-PS-d14, 20 x 13 x 10 mm.
3. Tell el-Yahudiyyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 7, 8. Tomb 407, 19 x 12 mm
4. Tell el-Yahudiyyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 7, 9. Tomb 407, 18 x 12 mm
5. Tell el-Yahudiyyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 9, 129, 20 x 14 mm.
7. Aniba: Steindorff 1937, Taf. 56, 103. Tomb S 26; 18th dynasty; scarab is
VI. Scarab: 3893/1379 (fig. 6)

**Dimensions:** 19.2 x 13.6 x 8 mm  
**Provenance:** trench 36  
**Material:** Steatite  
**Preservation:** complete  
**Workmanship:** good-mediocre

An heirloom of Early MB II B, 20 x 13.5 mm.  
**Scarab Shape:** Tufnell: D7-PS decorated with two crossed branches-d5; 9C3 (cobras with hawk). Milnar: Type VI a 11 (late Hyksos = 1590-1530 BC).  
**Back:** Shesha-Type decorated with two crossed branches on the pronotum; only one side of the branch is shown; the head is trapezoidal with an inner triangle, the eyes are marked exteriorly.  
**Side:** legs plain, squared base.  
**Base:** deeply incised: a hawk (Horus), looking to the right, stands on a nb-basket and is flanked by two cobras, above them a further group of confronting cobras. The nb-basket is hatched and the bodies of the animals are cross-hatched.  
**Origin:** Canaanite, a typical late Hyksos scarab.
Date: MB IIC (=1590-1530 BC = Tell el-Dab'a Str. D3-2).
Comment: occasionally a scarabaeus alternates with a falcon.

Parallels (fig. 16):
1. Akko: Keel 1997, p. 626, No. 267. DB-PS-e11, 17,5 x 12 x 7,1 mm, without nb-basket.
2. Megiddo: Lamon/Shipton 1939, pl. 69 and 71, 54. Square W 16, no. M 1969. B2-PS-e11, 17,7 x 11,9 x 7 mm; this is the only example where the falcon looks to the left.
4. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1998, p. 114, No. 28. Field A, Street AN, Str. II, Late MB IIIB, D3-II-d5 (=TD-Typ Vlb, Late Hyksos), 18 x 13 x 8,5 mm.
6. Mayana: Petrie/Brunton 1924, pl. 43, 23. Cemetery K, tomb 1253, 16th dynasty; D6-PS, 18,5 x 13,5 mm.

Scarab Shape: Tufnell: D3-PS-3D1 (simple oblong cartouche) + 7A2a (scroll border, continuous-oblong, hooked).
VII. Scarab: 3879/1315 (fig. 7)

Provenance: trench 28
Dimensions: 20.8 x 14.4 x 10 mm
Material: Steatite mounted in gold
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good

Back: plain back.
Side: hidden by the gold-mount.
Base: linear incised: a continuous, oblong, hooked scroll border surrounds a simple cartouche that encloses two signs. The upper sign can be interpreted as šn (V 7) rather than the more frequent šʃ (V 17). The lower hieroglyph depicts the "nh" - "life" (S 34).

Origin: Egypt or Canaanite? An Egyptian origin is far more likely.
Date: 2nd half 13th dynasty-mid 15th dynasty.

Comment:
This kind of border with oblong, hooked or sometimes unending scrolls is found in Palestine as well as in Egypt. What differentiates the two are the enclosed signs. In Palestine most misrendered signs are depicted on Canaanite scarabs from the MB IIA/B. Those that show typical MK Egyptian hieroglyphic signs were most probably imported from Egypt.
For the different borders with oblong hooked scrolls see Tufnell 1984, pl. 29 (Jericho, Tell el-Ajjul and Tell el-Farah South).

Parallels (fig. 17):
1. Efrata: Ben-Tor 2001, p. 92, fig. 55. Cave 7, 17 x 12 x 9 mm. The only difference is the nfr instead of the nh within the oval. The other features like the back and sides are identical with the TD-Type IIb (A1-II-d6) which occur till Str. F = MB IIA/B (1680 BC). This suggests an import from Egypt.
2. Beth Shean: Rowe 1930, pl. 36, 1. South end of the town, Locus 1022; found in an Iron Age context, but is a heirloom of MB IIb. D6-PS-d6. hip-"n-t in "nr" style; around the scroll border an additional rope border.
3. Beth-Shean: Rowe 1936, No. 125, south end of the town, Locus 1251; found in an LB context, but is an heirloom of the 1st half MB IIb. A4-PS-d14, 18.3 x 13 x 8.3 mm. R"-nfr.
4. Rishon Lezziyon: Ben-Tor, unpublished manuscript, No. 9/92 2626.
Tomb A4S, Locus 254. D6-PS decorated with curls-e5?, 19 x 14 x 7 mm, t-n-hipster-n-nb partly in "nr"-style.
5. Rishon Lezziyon: Ben-Tor, unpublished manuscript, No. 9/92 2905.
Tomb A4S, Locus 254. D3/6-PS-e9, 18 x 19 x 8 mm, htp-nfr within a simple oblong oval surrounded by the scroll border.
6. Beth Shemesh: Grant 1929, 89 row 2 from the bottom, 1st from left; 134, no. 757. SW-Cemetery, tomb 13. C/D2-PS-e6b, 18 x 12,3 x 9 mm. R'-nfr.
8. Lachish: Tufnell 1958, pl. 32, 90. Tomb 157, square D 7; the 14 scarabs in this tomb all show only elements from MB II A B-1st half MB II B; D2-PS-d14, 21 x 14 x 9 mm. htp-hpr-r within an oval.
10. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 116, no. 36. Field B/D, Locus BJ. B3-PS-e6a, 12 x 8 x 5 mm. nfr-signs.
11. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 454, no. 1029. Field G, room GFK. B7 (or D2?)-PN-d6, 24 x 16,5 x 12 mm. A simple cartouche encloses R'-hpr-r.
13. Tell Beit Mirsim: Albright 1938, pl. 29, 8. SE 4 D-1, Str. D. B8-PS-e5/7, 20,5 x 14,5 x 9,5 mm. nb-nfr within an oval.
14. Tell el-Farah South: Petrie 1930, pl. 7, 52, tomb 549, 21 x 15 mm. htp-nfr.
18. Kahun: Petrie 1890, pl. 10, 31. Seal impression, 19.5 x 14 mm. In the center a nfr flanked by two foreparts of a lion (h-pr, F 4).
20. Fadrus: Säve-Söderbergh 1991, p. 109, fig. 29, pl. 11. Tomb 86; Unit: Fadrus Ia, 20 x 15 x 6 mm.
22. Martin 1971, p. 93, No. 1184; pl. 2, 6. jtr -t H'-kaw-R'-nfr; Ranke I, 265, 2.
23. Martin 1971, p. 132, No. 1726; pl. 2, 10, htr-sjer-nbrw TM; Ranke I, 380, 19. The further features of No. 1726 are typical of the 13th dynasty: the six legs are feathered (Martin's Type 4f = Tufnell c6) and the back is naturalistic and decorated (Martin's Type 4e: two lines between the elytra, single line at the base of the elytra. Two lines divide the pronotum from the elytra. Decorative curled line on each side of the pronotum. Clypeus notched). Only two scarabs were found among the private name seals with this oblong hooked scrolls.

Scarab Shape: Tufnell: B or D-PS-e11; 6C2 (coiled and woven pattern; encompassed central twist) (Tufnell 1984, pl. 27, 2159-2162).
Back: Shesha-type, plain back, probably a trapezoidal head.
Side: complete groove, no markings.
VIII. Scarab: 4082/890^1^3 (fig. 8)

Provenance: trench 3, on a floor surface.
Dimensions: 16 x 10,8 x 6,8 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good

Base: linear incised: a twisted rope is flanked by two nb-baskets (V 30).
Origin: Canaanite.
Date: late MB IIB – MB IIC.

Parallels
Early group (Egyptian 13th dynasty) (fig. 18):
1.-3. Terqa 1-3: Buccellati/Kelly-Buccellati 1983, p. 57, ill. 7. Area C in the sanctuary of the temple of Ninkarrak, in the main hall of this temple a cuneiform tablet with the name of Kashtiliashu, that is dated about 1700 BC.

4. Byblos 20: Dunand 1937/39, p. 94, pl. 130, 1382. Salle D, between Level l and II; 12th dynasty. Double scaraboid, on the other side the depiction of a Z-scroll; 6 x 9 mm.
6. Tell el-Farah North: Mallet 1988, fig. 37, 6. Field ll, Sq i5d, below locus 606, tomb AA; MB IIa/B. Tufnell: B2-PS-e9, 12,8 x 8,1 x 4,1 mm. In the same tomb a rdj R scarab was found, also the pottery (Tell el-Yahudiyyeh juglets and a dipper juglet) dates to the MB IIa/B.
7. Tell el-Ajjul (827): Keel 1997, p 386, No. 827. Field T?, tomb 1337, late MB IIB. Tufnell: B or D?-PS-e11, 10 x 8 x 5 mm.
8. Tell el-Farah South 122: Williams 1977, fig. 99, 1. Tomb 593, Group 2. D7-PS-e11, 12 x 8 x 5 mm.

9. Tell el-Dab'a 7: Milnar 2001, p. 31-34. F/l-i/21, tomb 37; Str. G/1-3 (1740-1710 BC). A-1-d5, 8,5 x 7 x 4,5 mm.

10. Lisht 09.180;1093: unpublished. Quadruple scarab, 9 x 10 mm.

11. Kahun 267: Petrie 1890, pl. 10, 58, 11 x 7,5 mm.

12. Kahun 271: Petrie 1890, pl. 10, 62, 8 x 6 mm.

13. Harageh 11: Engelbach/Gunn 1923, pl. 20, 69. Cemetery A, tomb 116 with 6 burials; 13th dynasty, 10 x 7,4 mm.

14. Mayana 24: Petrie/Brunton 1924, pl. 41, 31. Grab 1315, according to the excavator 16th dynasty. Some scarabs with concentric circles and one hedgehog-scaraboid with Rej Ra belongs to the 13th dynasty, 15 x 10 mm.


16. Semna 14: Dunham/Janssen 1960, pl. 120, 24, 24-4-75a. Semna Fort, room 251. Double scarab, 8 x 9,5 mm.

_Late Group (15th dynasty-Hyksos) (fig. 19)_

1. Sichem (12): Horn 1962, fig. 1, 12. D2-PS; 16 x 11,5 mm.

2. Jericho (255): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 298, 2. Tomb J 1, Group IV. B2-PS-e11, 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

3. Jericho (278): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 296, 2. Tomb J 9, Group IV. D3-PS, 18 x 12 mm.

4. Jericho (311): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 258, 2. Tomb J 14, Group II+IV. D8-PS; 16,5 x 11,5 mm.

5. Jericho (364): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 294, 3. Tomb J 45, Group III-IV. D3-PS-e11, 13 x 9,5 x 6 mm.


7. Lachish (141): Tufnell 1958, pl. 34, 182. Tomb 4004. D3-PS-e11, 15,5 x 11 x 7,5 mm.


12. Tell el-Farah South (61): Williams 1977, fig. 44, 1. Tomb 564. D7-PS-e11, 12 x 9 x 6,5 mm.

13. Tell el-Farah South (62): Williams 1977, fig. 44, 3. Tomb 564. ?-PS-e11, 14,5 x 10 x 7 mm.

14. Tell el-Yahudiyyeh (192): Petrie 1930, pl. 12, 114, Y37, 16 x 11 mm.

15. Tell el-Yahudiyyeh (24): Petrie 1906, pl. 8, 46, tomb 37. D9-PS-e11, 18 x 12 x 7 mm.

16. Tell el-Yahudiyyeh (75): Griffith 1890, pl. 10, 46, 12 x 9 mm.

17. Gurob (13): Petrie 1891, pl. 40, 7, 16 x 11,2 mm.

18. Aniba (60): Steindorff 1937, Taf. 56, 149. Tomb S 84, 18th dynasty, 14 x 10 mm.
NOTES

1. See Loffet 2003, p. 29-30 (No. 4087/893) and 2004, p. 151, (no. 4089/890).

2. I refer to the typology of Tufnell 1984, 28-38, figs. 12-14, (see also Keel 1995).


4. Published by Loffet 2003, p. 29-30. The illustration shows instead of the Wmn-nfr scarab the scarab No. 1691 from tomb 1 at Sidon, which is published by Taylor 2004, p. 155 and fig. 1. Loffet mentions another scarab with the same inscription at the Archaeological Museum in Como, Italy (footnote 14).

5. Stager 2002, p. 353: He suggested a date to the end of 12th or beginning of 13th dynasty. But more rather G-13: all the symbols and signs are well documented in the 2nd half of the 13th dynasty (i.e. Kahun, Elephantine, Uronarti).


7. The date to the early 12th dynasty is well accepted by all scholars and compared with the scarabs from the Montet Jar, which was after much debate finally dated to the beginning of the 12th dynasty. See Ben-Tor.


10. This tomb was extremely disturbed and the pottery can be dated from Group II-V (Kempinski 1983, p. 162f.). Also the scarabs found in this tomb certify a long period of occupation.


Abbreviations

AAAS Annales archéologiques arabes syriennes.

AAT Ägypten und Altes Testament, Wiesbaden.

ADAJ Archaeological Department of Antiquities Jordan.

AHL Archaeology & History in the Lebanon.

BSAE British School of Archaeology in Egypt, London.

CCoEM Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean, Vienna.

EEF Memoir of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, London.

IAA Israel Antiquities Authority, Jerusalem.


OBO Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Fribourg/Switzerland and Göttingen.

OIP Oriental Institute Publications, Chicago.

RB Revue Biblique, Paris.
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