Amarna South Tombs Cemetery
The 2012 Excavations
Preliminary Report

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Introduction

The 2012 season of excavations at the South Tombs Cemetery ran from 28 October until 20 December. The excavation team comprised Anna Stevens, Delphine Driaux, Emma Gonzales Gil, Slawomir Jedraszek, Melinda King (area supervisor), Johanna Petkov, Melanie Pitkin, Mary Shepperson (area supervisor) and Reinert Skumsnes. Conservators Julie Dawson and Lucy Skinner worked both on site and in the dig house on artefacts from the excavations, especially coffins, and Andy Boyce produced line drawings of artefacts in preparation for publication. Professor Jerry Rose, who heads the study of the human remains from the site, also joined the excavations. The Supreme Council of Antiquities inspectors were Mr Mazhar Khalifa Mohammed (excavations), Mr Hamada Abdel Azim (magazine) and Mr Salama Nagi Mohammed (magazine), to whom we extend many thanks, along with the staff of the Minia and Mallawi SCA offices.

Background and aims

The South Tombs Cemetery lies in a wadi in the eastern cliffs of Amarna. It is the largest of a group of desert cemeteries that were used by the non-elite of the ancient city of Akhetaten in the late Eighteenth Dynasty. The burials are very simple, the bodies usually laid on their back, wrapped in textile and rolled in a mat, often made of a reed or stick-like material, and placed in a pit in the sand.

The South Tombs Cemetery Project aims to give a voice to the people of Amarna; to better understand the health, life experiences and beliefs of this population through an integrated study of their skeletal remains and burial practices. Fieldwork at the site began in 2005, with a collection of bone and pottery visible on the surface, and excavation has been undertaken annually since 2006. In order to test for variation in the way the cemetery was used, the excavations have sampled different parts of the site: the Upper Site, around two-thirds of the way into the wadi, and the Lower Site and Wadi Mouth Site, both of which lie closer to the beginning of the wadi (Figure 1). The Upper Site had been the most intensively excavated, and produced the largest sample of human remains, around 140 skeletons, with around 77 individuals recovered from the Lower Site and 32 from the Wadi Mouth Site. This season, our aim was to try and even out the numbers of individuals from the three excavation areas and so the excavations focussed upon the Lower and Wadi Mouth Sites. A new area was also opened at the very far end of the wadi, the Wadi End Site (Figure 1), to test for variation in burial practice here. A little work was also undertaken at the Upper Site, excavating graves identified but left unexcavated in the 2010 season.

Progress of excavation and results

The surface of the cemetery is scattered with pieces of bone, sherds and limestone boulders that represent the remains of disturbed burials, the cemetery having been extensively robbed. The date at which this disturbance took place is not clear, with little stratigraphic or artefactual evidence available to shed any light on it, although it seems to be a very ancient event. This season, a Late Period arrow head was recovered within a surface deposit at the Wadi Mouth Site, pointing to some activity at the site at this time, although there is no reason to assume that this included tomb robbery.

The robbers usually rummaged through the interments, particularly the upper body, but often left much of the dislodged bone within the grave itself. The looting was so widespread that it essentially destroyed the ancient surface of the cemetery, including the stacked-stone cairns that probably marked the locations the graves. In order to find the burials now, it is necessary to remove the overburden of sand across each grid square until the grave pits or skeletons become visible. The depth at which this occurs varies according to the local topography,
Figure 1. Plan of the South Tombs Cemetery showing the 2012 excavation areas (base map by Helen Fenwick and Barry Kemp).
Figure 2. Work commences at the Lower Site, with the Wadi Mouth Site in the background.

Figure 3. Excavations underway at the Lower Site, in grid squares V–X106.
This season ranged from less than 20 cm to around 1 m. Usually, the grave pits are visible only where they cut through horizons of more compact sand that underlie the upper layers of softer windblown sand. Sometimes, almost nothing remains of the grave cut itself. The pattern of excavation, therefore, is to remove the surface sand, immediate sub-surface layer, and lower horizons of bulk sand across each grid square until the graves emerge, at which stage each is individually investigated. All of the spoil is sieved, and all material culture and bioarchaeological material is collected, with each individual set of skeletal remains is given its own ‘Individual Number’. The bones have been placed in storage in the on-site magazine, for study by the bioarchaeological team from the University of Arkansas in mid-2013.

The work at each of the excavation areas is summarised below.

**Wadi Mouth Site**

Fourteen grid squares were opened at the Wadi Mouth Site, the work supervised by Melinda King. Eleven of these formed a block immediately south of the 2011 excavation area (AN115–AP115, AM–AP116 and AQ114), with a separate strip of three squares (AL–AN111) located to the south of these. A little extra clearance was also undertaken in two of the 2011 excavation squares (AO117–18) and three burials recovered here. Three squares were also laid out to the north-east of the main excavation area (AX117–AY117 and AZ120), to investigate a number of straight edges visible within the outcropping limestone bedrock, clearance of the surface sand revealing these to be small quarry cuts.

Thirty-eight individuals were recovered, ranging in age from older adults to infants. The locations of up to nine additional burials were also identified. The state of preservation of human remains at the Wadi Mouth Site was particularly good, as noted in previous seasons. In this part of the site hair, desiccated skin and finger and toe nails are encountered quite frequently.

All of the Wadi Mouth individuals were interred singularly, with no examples of multiple burials. Two of the individuals (nos 248 and 331) had been buried prone, rather than on their backs as is usual, but otherwise the
bodies were laid out very regularly. The graves themselves were also quite evenly spaced, and tended to conform to a north-west/south-east orientation. An unusual feature of the Wadi Mouth Site this year was the large number of undisturbed burials: 12 in total, which is much higher than average.

Five of the graves contained wooden coffins, two of which were decorated. One was a small rectangular coffin (obj. 40106) with painted geometric designs on the exterior (Figure 4), first exposed in the 2011 season. The skeleton was left inside the coffin, but seems to be that of a child aged around 4 years (Ind. 332), to judge from its size. The child was evidently too tall for the coffin, and so a hole was cut in its end through which the feet were placed. The coffin was consolidated in the ground and lifted intact.

The second coffin was a full-size anthropoid coffin (obj. 40105), its outer walls decorated with columns of hieroglyphs and figures of standing offering-bearers, very similar in its design to coffins found in previous seasons. The head end bore a striped wig, with a large wedjat-eye at the shoulder (Figure 5). The designs were executed in a cream/yellow paint over a black background, with details picked out in blue and red, the paint covered in resin. Most of the lid had been destroyed by robbers who had pulled out the upper part of the skeleton, but left the legs and pelvis in place, the skeletal remains being those of a female aged 50+ years (Ind. 300).

Lower Site
Work at the Lower Site took place on both banks of the wadi, squares U–Z106 opened in one strip on the west bank and AH–AL105 on the east bank (Figures 1–3). A few burials left in the 2011 excavation area were also excavated. Forty individuals were recovered, all of the burials but one having been robbed to some degree. As at the Wadi Mouth Site, the bodies were buried singularly and in a uniform manner, lying supine and extended, the hands usually crossed over the pelvis. Those on the east bank usually continued the orientation dominant at the Wadi Mouth Site, lying north-west/south-east, the head most often located up-slope. On the west bank, the graves cut into the sloping ground towards the edges of the wadi usually ran across the slope, with those nearing the wadi floor often following the line of the wadi itself, a pattern also observed in previous seasons of work.
Most of the individuals were buried in the usual reed/stick matting, or occasionally a finer fibrous matting; several of the burials on the east bank, in particular, utilised the latter. One skeleton (Ind. 298) had been bound first in a tightly woven fibrous wrapping and then in a loose outer layer of plant-fibre matting. Seven wooden coffins were also encountered. Five of these were simple undecorated rectangular boxes (Figure 6), but two, both heavily damaged, bore painted decoration. One of the latter, located within square W106, survived only as a portion of the base and a very small part of one wall, with little of the painted surface surviving (obj. 40104). The other, recovered from AL105, had been broken into many pieces, some of which were nonetheless well preserved, with painted surfaces bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions, again in cream/yellow on a dark background. Work in grid square AH105 also exposed an anthropoid coffin for a child in a coarse mud (obj. 40103), bound with very well preserved rope. This is the first example of a mud coffin so far recovered from the cemetery (cover image).

The Upper Site (Mary Shepperson)
At the end of the 2010 excavation season, seven further probable grave cuts were identified in the strip M54 to G54 but there was insufficient time to excavate them. These were covered with sheets and sand and left for the next season. The aim for this season at the Upper Site was to excavate these remaining burials while the surface levels of sand were being removed from the new site at the Wadi End. Of these seven graves, one was found to not be a grave when excavated but could be dismissed as a natural gravel lens in the sand deposits. The other six were extremely varied, as is usual at the Upper Site.

Grave <14129> across squares J54 and K54 was a very wide, deep, rectangular cut containing a considerable quantity of rope, textile and pottery fragments but no trace of bone. The bottom was cut at two different levels suggesting this was a double burial, explaining the unusual size.

A probable triple burial was found in grave <14132> in J54, intruding into the unexcavated square I55. A pair of in situ feet (Ind. 280) wrapped in coffin matting overlay two further individuals (Ind. 282 and Ind. 283: Figure 7) lying in the opposite direction to Ind. 280, each in their own separate coffin matting. All three individuals were badly disturbed and between them only the skull of Ind. 282 remained.
Small, narrow grave <14138> across J54 and J54 contained only a few scattered bones assigned as Ind. 279. Similarly, grave <14139> in G54 was small and robbed of all but a handful of juvenile bones (Ind. 281), and a fruit which could possibly be a pomegranate.

The burial of Ind. 284 in grave <14147> ran across the north-west corner of square G54, intruding into the unexcavated squares to north and west. Although the skeleton was almost complete, it was entirely disarticulated except for the feet which remained in situ at the southeast end of the stick matting coffin. A small, complete pot, possibly a jar lid, was found amongst a jumble of pot sherds, along with three dôm nuts at the head end (Figure 8).

The final burial to be excavated at the Upper Site was a small grave <14646> which contained nothing except the weathered skull (282) of Ind. 291 along with some detached hair, string fragments and a single pot sherd.

In general, the burials excavated this season were fairly representative of the Upper Site burials excavated previously. They were all extensively robbed, sometimes with most or even all of the bone removed, leaving only organic traces. The tendency for multiple burials at the Upper Site continues in the empty double cut <14129> and the probable triple burial in <14132>. The deep cuts were densely packed between their neighbours, and the only coffin material in evidence was plant stem coffin matting. Other than pottery fragments and fruit remains, very few grave goods were found with the bodies.

The Wadi End Site (Mary Shepperson)

The Wadi End Site lies approximately 230 m south of the Upper Site on the edge of the area of bone and pottery surface scatter where the cemetery is thought to end. At the surface there was evidence of robber pits and shallow water-laid gullies. Four 5 x 5 m squares were surveyed in making a 10 x 10 m square area of excavation. The squares were –J13 and –I13 on the north side, and –J12 and –I12 on the south side (Figures 9–10).

After the surface of all four squares was recorded, the surface and sub-surface sand was removed from squares –I12 and –I13. This was done by a team of workmen who removed the sand by trowel in spits of 5–10 cm, sieving the
entire deposit. The removal of bulk sand was supervised and recorded by Dr Delphine Driaux. The sub-surface sand contained very little burial material, consisting of a few pot sherds and occasional bone fragments. One cluster of infant bones was recorded in the north of –I12.

After the removal of approximately 40 cm depth of sand, the deposit became more compact and the first grave cuts became visible. These were excavated, more or less in order of their appearance, by myself and Dr Driaux, a total of six graves being swiftly identified along the eastern side of squares –I12 and –I13.

While these burials were excavated, the workmen removed the surface and sub-surface sand from square –J12, although it was noticeable that almost no burial debris was found in the upper deposits of this square. Despite detailed examination and test spits, no burials could be identified in the western side of squares –I13 and –I12, and no burials at all could be identified in square –J12 except in the very north-east corner where the edge of a grave could be seen going into –J13 at the bottom of a large robber pit.

The upper deposits were therefore removed rapidly from –J13 as the only chance of finding further graves. While this proceeded, the one visible grave <14648>, which was substantially in –J13 but intruded into all four squares, was excavated. On the removal of the sub-surface sand from –J13 down to the burial levels, only one further grave was found. When excavation of this burial was complete, final levels and photographs were taken and the Wadi End Site was closed on the 13th of December.

The Wadi End burials were well spaced and of fairly consistent north-west/south-east orientation, with only one of the eight graves <14652> having a significantly different alignment to the others. There seems to be no preference for laying the head at one end or the other, with four graves having the head at the west end and two at the east. All the graves had been robbed to some degree; two of them (<14152> and <14648>) had been almost entirely emptied of human remains, while three (<14161>, <14169> and <14652>) held almost complete skeletons. Of the eight individuals, only one (Ind. 288 in <14161>) had a skull. All the burials were more than one metre below the surface; the shallowest was that of an elderly adult Ind. 284 in cut <14156> at 1.07m below the mean sea level.
The deepest was cut <14648> which was 1.63 m deep and contained traces of a painted plaster coffin (obj. 40102).

More details of the Wadi End burials are provided in Appendix 1.

The Upper Site and Wadi End compared (Mary Shepperson)

Although the small number of burials excavated at the Wadi End makes a true comparison impossible, the evidence suggests that there is a difference between the burials at the two sites. Firstly, the Wadi End area seems far less densely populated with graves than the Upper Site, which is to be expected if the Wadi End is on the periphery of the cemetery. There is also a greater consistency in orientation of the Wadi End site burials than would be expected over a comparable sized area at the Upper Site. The general impression is of greater order at the Wadi End compared to the chaotic spatial organisation at the Upper Site.

Although, again, it is hard to generalise from only eight Wadi End burials, it may be significant that there are no multiple burials. Multiple burials are common enough at the Upper Site that one or two might have been expected at the Wadi End if multiple burials were similarly represented there.

In general, the Wadi End site appears to follow a similar pattern to the Wadi Mouth and Lower Site areas rather than the Upper Site, although more burials would need to be excavated at the Wadi End before this impression could be confirmed.

Burial goods

This season produced a relatively large number of artefacts, a selection of which is illustrated in Figure 11. Amongst the most significant are two limestone stelae, presumably grave markers, with the distinctive pointed tops that characterise stelae from the cemetery. One was found at the Lower Site and the other at the Wadi Mouth Site, both in the sand overburden. Unfortunately, neither preserved any original decoration.

The most common finds were fragments of pottery vessels, of which diagnostic pieces were retained for future study. Five intact pottery vessels were also found: two small biconical jars, a flask, a small dish or lid and a goblet-like vessel with poorly preserved blue-painted decoration. A large fragment of a Cypriote base-ring juglet was also excavated within surface sand at the Lower Site.

Several pieces of jewellery were recovered, including faience and glass beads, ear rings in glass and stone, and a small number of pendants, including some in the form of the deities Taweret and Bes. The burial of a child (Ind. 245) from the Wadi Mouth contained part of a necklace of blue, red and white disc beads, still partially strung together, an unusual find at Amarna. Another Wadi Mouth burial, of infant Ind. 235, contained two well made pendants in the shape of seed-heads or similar, one in carnelian and the other in stone. Several burials contained a single scarab or decorated bead, sometimes held in the left hand. At the Lower Site, fragments of a metal ring with an image of a duck above a papyrus clump were recovered, whilst an unusual find from the Wadi End Site was a copper alloy ‘toe ring’, an example of such was also excavated in 2011 at the Wadi Mouth Site. Another unexpected find was a small limestone table-like object, found at the foot end of an undisturbed burial of a child (Ind. 242) at the Wadi Mouth Site; a small pottery jar had been placed at the head end of the burial. Work at the Wadi Mouth Site also produced a small blue faience bowl, broken into several fragments, presumably during the robbery of the site.
Figure 11. A selection of artefacts excavated at the South Tombs Cemetery in 2012. Top row: metal ‘toe ring’ (obj. 40095); glass and carnelian seed-head pendants; metal ring bezel. Second row: Cypriot vessel fragment (obj. 40092); faience bowl (obj. 40083); pointed limestone stela (obj. 40091). Third row: limestone table (?) (obj. 40079).
The most significant finds were illustrated for publication by Andrew Boyce, who also drew a number of finds from work undertaken at the Great Aten Temple earlier in the year. All of the cemetery artefacts have been placed in storage in the on-site magazine.

**Conservation (Julie Dawson and Lucy Skinner)**

Three coffins were lifted for future conservation. These were a plastered and painted box coffin for a young child (obj. 40106), a mud coffin for a young child (obj. 40103) and a plastered, painted and varnished, full-size, anthropoid coffin (obj. 40105).

The box coffin of the baby is painted white over a plaster ground, with decoration in black paint. The burial was intact and the coffin in relatively good condition, except that the lid had collapsed onto the top of the body. It was decided to lift the whole coffin and its contents for excavation and conservation back at the dig house (Figure 12).

In an adaptation of a technique used by the team to lift a wooden coffin last year, it was decided to pre-consolidate the painted surface using 3% Paraloid B72 in acetone/alcohol. This provided a secure surface for the application of the field consolidant, cyclododecane (CDD), a subliming wax. This was melted on site and applied in 2 layers, the second of these over gauze strips. Thus a strong temporary support was provided and over time the cyclododecane will evaporate leaving no residues on the object, but allowing for further conservation treatment to take place whilst it is still partially in place on the surface of the object.

The same technique was used on the full-size anthropoid coffin. This is painted in black with decoration principally in white and pale yellow, plus occasional use of blue and red. Most of the decoration is covered with a natural resin varnish.

*Figure 12. Decorated coffin for an infant under conservation at the Wadi Mouth Site (see also Figure 4).*
The box is complete, the outer edge and foot board of the lid are all in place (the centre of the lid had been smashed through by robbers). This coffin is in a much more deteriorated state than the baby coffin. The box has been crushed causing a gradual buckling of the boards, which becomes worse towards the foot end. The wood is badly rotted and shows signs also of termite damage. The decoration layer is fragmentary, but preservation of this is much better at the head end, with some decoration intact and legible.

As the coffin was complete, it was decided to attempt to lift it in one piece. The surfaces outside and inside were revealed in sections, lightly consolidated with B72 and then coated with CDD. Wooden tongue depressors were attached to provide additional support. The coffin was cut away from the ground at the level of the base board (which was too frail to lift). Upon lifting, parts of the coffin wall became unstable and it was decided to remove it in two sections, the body and foot lifted as one piece and the head end as a second.

The anthropoid mud coffin was intact and still had a well-preserved rope tie around it. The surfaces of the fragile mud and the rope were consolidated lightly (with polyvinyl butyral and with B72 respectively). The coffin, which was lying on bedrock, was undercut as much as possible, before wrapping in a barrier layer of thin plastic (cling film) followed by plaster bandages to make a solid temporary casing. The coffin was eased onto a padded board, but it was clear that the base was in a frail condition and there had been some collapse downwards. So, after transport to the house, the bandage was removed from the top. The top was then reinforced with CDD and padded. The coffin was turned over in this new casing, revealing from underneath, the bones inside and also several pot sherds that had been used as part of the construction technique of the coffin.

All three coffins were sealed in foil and plastic to prevent premature sublimation of the CDD and placed in the magazine to await conservation in future seasons.

In addition to the coffin work, several small finds were conserved and repaired.

Concluding remarks

Ninety-two skeletons were recovered this season, significantly boosting the assemblage of human remains now available for study from the site, and bringing the total number of individuals recovered from the cemetery to around 370 (of a target of 400).

The 2012 excavations also reinforced several aspects of burial practice observed previously. One is the lack of obvious social patterning across the site; burials of adults, young and old, children and infants, for example, are intermingled. Another is the general sense of simplicity and uniformity in approach to burial: grave goods are rare, burial architecture is almost non-existent, and the bodies are interred singularly, in a regular posture and often a uniform orientation. This is especially apparent across the Wadi Mouth Site and Lower Site, and now also the Wadi End Site. At the Upper Site, however, some of these trends are less apparent; multiple burials, for example, are not uncommon. Here, the archaeology suggests a sense, perhaps, of more deaths than usual, and of conditions of diminished order at the time of burial. The study of the human remains from the Upper Site also reveals an unusual pattern, with more juvenile deaths than in other parts of the cemetery (and more than can be expected for a normal population). Might this part of the cemetery have been used at a time when the population of Amarna was under attack by some kind of epidemic disease?

Given the uniformity in burials across the Wadi Mouth Site and Lower Site, and their close proximity, it may now be feasible to unite the skeletal assemblages from these areas into a single sample set for comparison with the Upper Site assemblage. When combined, the Wadi Mouth/Lower Site assemblage is now slightly larger than that
from the Upper Site, so it would seem a priority to return to the Upper Site in the next field season to increase the skeletal sample here. Another goal may be to undertake test excavations in the large expanse of unexcavated ground that remains between the Upper and Lower Sites.

The squares at the Wadi End Site seem to overlie the western edge of the cemetery at its far end, a finding that will be useful in terms of estimating the total number of graves at the site. The work this season also provided several types of objects not encountered previously, such as the anthropoid mud coffin and small limestone table, thereby offering increasing scope to study variation and personal preference in burial practice, whilst the recovery of two substantially intact decorated coffins is of great significance for the ongoing study of funerary belief during the Amarna Period. The conservation and study of the Amarna coffins now a major project in its own right.

Appendix 1: Description of burials from the Wadi End Site (Mary Shepperson)

Ind. 284
The majority of this individual remained in its narrow grave cut <14156>, although almost completely disarticulated. Most of the bones were piled up at the west end of the grave cut, over the top of the \textit{in situ} feet. The \textit{in situ} base of a stick matting coffin (14158) covered the bottom of the grave.

Ind. 285
Only a few foot bones remained in grave <14152> along with the debris and \textit{in situ} base of a stick-matting coffin (14155). Traces of textile adhering to the coffin sticks indicate that the body was wrapped in linen. The cut was deep at about 1.30 m below the surface, and was undercut at the eastern end to make space for the coffin. There was no evidence as to which end the head was laid.

Ind. 287
The small, narrow grave <14165> held a badly disturbed child burial wrapped in a stick-matting coffin (14167). The lower legs, feet, and much of the torso remained \textit{in situ}, showing the body to have been laid on its back with the head to have been at the west end. The skull, pelvis and other parts were missing.

Ind. 288
This was a deep grave <14161>, lying about 1.60 m below the surface, which contained some very large limestone fragments at the eastern end of the upper fill. It also contained a complete adult skeleton, albeit badly disturbed. The body was dismembered rather than disarticulated, with substantial articulated portions spread through the grave. The pelvis, femurs and one lower leg were articulated at the eastern end of the grave, along with the skull articulated with the mandible and cervical vertebrae. The torso lay semi-articulated at the centre of the grave, and both lower arms with articulated hands were at the western end (Figure 13). Below the disturbed bones, the feet, left lower leg and left humerus remained \textit{in situ}, showing the body to have been laid extended on its back with the head at the west end. The body had been wrapped in textile and placed in a plant stem matting coffin (14163).

Ind. 289
This was the most fully-articulated burial found at the Wadi End. Only the skull and forearms were missing, with disturbance also to the right shoulder and upper torso. The body lay extended on its back with the head to the east in a fairly deep, regular grave cut <14169>. The body had been wrapped in textile and placed in a plant stem matting coffin (14172).
Ind. 290
Grave cut <14174> contained a disturbed child burial. Little of the skeleton remained in the cut, but the lower legs were found in situ at the eastern end, enclosed in the burial’s stick matting coffin (14176). Traces of textile wrappings were also found. Medium sized limestone fragments surrounded the coffin matting at the eastern end of the cut, suggesting the grave may have originally been lined with stones.

Ind. 292
Only a very few, badly weathered bone fragments were found in the upper fill of grave cut <14648>. The cut itself was deep, over 1.60 m below the surface, and unusually wide. The reason for this appears to be that it contained a painted plaster coffin, small fragments of which were found throughout the fill. The main body of the coffin seems to have had yellow decoration painted on a black background, but blue and red painted plaster fragments were also found. In the robber pit above the grave cut a very large limestone block was found, which may have served as a grave marker. It had clear chisel marks along one edge and an hour-glass shaped quarry mark incised on one side.

Ind. 296
This was a disturbed adult burial in a double layer of coffin matting (14656). The outer layer was of the normal plant stem matting, while the inner layer was a woven plant fibre mat (Figure 14). The body itself was wrapped in textile, large sections of which survived. The skull was missing but the mandible was recovered from the upper layers of fill, along with the other disturbed bones including the pelvis, forearms and right femur. Sections of woven mat and a large blue painted pot sherd were also in the disturbed material. Below this, the torso, legs and feet remained in situ, the lower legs still wrapped in woven mat. These indicated that the body was laid in an extended position on its back with the head at the west end of the grave. A small faience scaraboid bead was found under the head of the left femur, and a simple metal toe ring was found with the feet, representing the only significant small finds from the Wadi End. The grave cut <14652> was deep and regular, narrowing somewhat at the foot end.