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A Third Intermediate-Early Saite Period Site in  
the Egyptian Eastern Delta

Excavations 1995–1999 and 2010 in areas I, II, VI and VIII

Edited by

**Silvia Lupo**

with the collaboration of Claudia Kohen



BAR International Series 2756

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# GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTION AT TELL EL-GHABA

Tomasz Herbich\*

## Prospection in 1998 and 1999

The idea for geophysical prospection in Tell Ghaba came after Perla Fuscaldo saw the work done in 1996 in Qantir in the eastern Nile Delta. The magnetic method was used in the survey carried out by Helmut Becker and Joerg Fassbinder, geophysicists from the Bavarian Conservation Office in Munich, at the invitation of excavation director Edgar Pusch. The efficiency of the method in surveying sites adjacent to the Nile valley was already confirmed in the 1960s as a result of pioneer prospection of the fortress at Mirgissa in Nubia. The high magnetic susceptibility of Nile silt, resulting from the iron oxide content of the material, was discovered during this survey.<sup>1</sup> Structures made of sun-dried silt brick could be traced with excellent results in non-magnetic sand, that is, when there was a strong contrast in magnetic susceptibilities between the bricks and the sand matrix, in which they were buried. No serious work was undertaken in the Nile valley and the Delta believing that the contrast between the susceptibility of Nile silt bricks and the alluvial silt would not be sufficient for features to be traced effectively. Becker reiterated the view about the magnetic method's uselessness in surveying the site of Buto in the 1980s.<sup>2</sup> The conviction was further strengthened by Larry Pavlish's prospection in Mendes, which recorded only features registering high magnetic susceptibility or well distinguished from the surrounding, such as furnaces<sup>3</sup> or single walls of significant dimensions,<sup>4</sup> but without reconstructing the architectural urban plan. The research at Qantir demonstrated for the first time that when instruments with at least 0.1 nT accuracy were used and the measuring grid was sufficiently dense, effective reconstruction of urban layouts was possible for architecture constructed of virtually the same material as the ground.<sup>5</sup> Qantir neighbors with Tell el-Dab'a, which is excavated by an Austrian mission that Fuscaldo was a long-standing member, being able to observe on the spot the results of geophysical research and the benefits deriving from this kind of prospection for archaeological excavations on sites with Nile silt architecture in alluvial

accumulations.<sup>6</sup> Tell el-Ghaba is a site presenting such characteristics.

Jorge Trench carried out the first magnetic survey at Tell el-Ghaba, but his premature death interrupted proper interpretation of the results by the author and the only publication that appeared<sup>7</sup> was based on a preliminary report; the magnetic maps illustrating that article were processed for the purpose by the present author acting upon request from P. Fuscaldo.

Trench's prospection at Tell el-Ghaba was his first survey of an archaeological site. He assumed that Nile silt bricks would have a different magnetic value than the surrounding alluvia owing to lowered magnetic susceptibility resulting from the shell temper added to the brick-making material. He also assumed that measurements would record pits filled with organic remains (due to their higher magnetic susceptibility compared to the surroundings), as well as furnaces and hearths, which are features of high magnetic susceptibility.<sup>8</sup> A fluxgate gradiometer (Geoscan Research FM18) was used. Trench's report describes the changes in his measuring techniques as his survey developed, bringing in new results. His initial technique, assuming measurements in a grid of 1 x 1 m with 1 nT accuracy, indicated whether a given area was settled or not and recorded industrial features of high magnetic susceptibility, like furnaces, but was incapable of tracing architectural layout. The prospection began in Area IV, which later research (in 2010) proved to be devoid of architectural remains, and were continued in Area V, also largely without architecture (Figure 1). The few anomalies recorded in this last area were interpreted as furnaces and confirmed by ground observations. The turning point came with the survey of Area VI, in the eastern part of which architectural remains were discovered. The area was resurveyed at higher instrument sensitivity (0.1 nT) and in a denser grid of first two and then 4 measurements per square meter (grid of 0.5 x 0.5), using a parallel instead of zigzag mode.<sup>9</sup> The change of measurement technique allowed Trench to indicate areas of settlement and the layout of individual buildings (Figures 2 and 3).

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\* Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences.

1. Hesse 1970.

2. R. Stadelmann, pers. com.

3. Pavlish 2004: 94-5, 98-9.

4. Pavlish 2004: 94.

5. Pusch 1999; Pusch, Becker, Fassbinder 2000.

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6. P. Fuscaldo, pers. com.

7. Trench 2006.

8. Trench 2006: 10.

9. Trench 2006: 11.

Prospection in Area VI uncovered a building marked as F on the site map (Figure 1). The magnetic map suggested the presence of two adjoining structures, each on a square plan typical of the Saite period and of the same orientation (Figures 2 and 7.A). Positive anomalies (magnetic field intensity measured as higher than for the surroundings) in the range of 5 to 10 nT corresponded to walls, the interpretation confirmed by archaeological excavations, which uncovered architecture of dried mud brick forming a single building (Figure 7.C). The high distinctness of the anomalies was due to wall tops being found directly below ground surface, the walls buried in the ground for at least 0.5 m. The corresponding mass of bricks in these structures was sufficient for the instruments to record identifiable disturbances of the magnetic field.

Research in Area VI confirmed the usefulness of the magnetic method in geophysical prospection in the physical conditions of the site of Tellel-Ghaba. The prospection was continued in 1999 over a much larger area of the site in Areas I, VII and VIII. Measurements covered 1.6 ha, divided into a grid of 40 squares, each 20 x 20 m. Analyzing his map, Trench observed five different buildings, each approximately the size of one grid square. He also noted that the architecture was limited to a zone in the central part of the prospected area. Four of these structures were coded as H, K, I, J, and three of these (H, I, J) were tested archaeologically in order to confirm the presence of architectural structures (Figure 1). In all mud bricks were discovered directly under ground surface.<sup>10</sup>

Trench intended to test the electrical resistivity method in the conditions of the site as well. He carried out some measurements in 1998, along a few lines in Area VI, and observed differentiated resistivity.<sup>11</sup> The good results brought by the magnetic survey inclined him to limit his prospection in 1999 to this method. His death excluded any further work with the electrical resistivity method on site.

### Magnetic prospection in 2010

The magnetic site prospection restarted in 2010 as a joint project of the Argentine Archaeological Mission and the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw.<sup>12</sup> The results were to kickstart new archaeological research undertaken by Silvia Lupo after an eight-year interval. A visit to the site in 2009 permitted the geophysical team to get an understanding of the field conditions and the specificity of the site. Measurements of the magnetic susceptibility of bricks in uncovered walls of Building B in Area I indicated values of at least  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  SI. This value range was typical of bricks made of Nile silt,

ensuring that architecture built of this material would be traced by the magnetic method. Trench's experience with the method on site and the present author's earlier work on sites of similar appearance in Hebua, Tell Borg, Tell Herr and Pelusium,<sup>13</sup> Tell Abiad,<sup>14</sup> decided about the choice of the vertical gradient measurement variant of the magnetic method. A different measuring technique (primarily denser measuring grid) and much greater operating experience with the apparatus (which is highly important in the case of fluxgate magnetometers) than in Trench's survey led also to a resurveying of the areas already prospected in 1998 and 1999 (Figure 1). The positioning of Trench's measurements in Area VI at a slight angle compared to the grid orientation and the insignificant shift to the west in Areas I, VII and VIII derive from a comparison of positions characteristic of anomalies observed on maps from 1998 and 1999 and the maps from 2010.

### *Measurement technique and data processing and presentation*

The prospection was carried out with two fluxgate gradiometers FM 256 by Geoscan Research measuring the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field intensity with up to 0.1 nT accuracy. Measurements were taken along lines that were spaced 0.5 m, every 0.25 m, within a 20-m grid, in parallel mode. The instruments were adjusted at a reference point after completing each square of the grid. Data were processed with Geoplot software. The edge match function was applied in the case of a few grids and the zero men traverse function on part of the map where no architectural remains were noted. The result was presented as map of the changes of the Earth's magnetic field intensity, printed using Surfer software. The maps are presented in a positive scale where extreme negative values come up as white and extreme positive ones as black. The results of 2010 have been presented in different value ranges, from broad (-7/+13 nT; Figure 6.A), through medium (-3.6/+5.4 nT; Figure 8.A) to narrow (-2.2/+3 nT; Figure 6.B). The wide range of values for the presentation of results is intended to show features of high magnetic susceptibility (e.g., hearths), whereas the narrow range shows better structures characterized by low amplitudes (poorly preserved masonry walls, pits, small hearths).

### *Magnetic prospection results*

The prospection covered an area of 6.56 ha, in a rectangle 180 m wide and 380 m long, in the central and eastern part of the site (Figure 1). In the northern part of the area this is mostly flat ground, in the southern part there are small mounds usually no more than several dozen square meters, covered with vegetation (Figures 4 and 5). At the eastern edge of the area the ground rises to about 2 m in height. This mound is covered with sand which also covers the northeastern part of the surveyed area. No traces of architecture of any kind can be observed on the surface. Archaeological dumps can be seen mostly in area VIII. In the southeastern part there are earth embankments dating

10. Trench 2006: 13.

11. Trench 2006: 12.

12. The geophysical part of the project was directed by Tomasz Herbich, assisted in the field by Dawid Święch, Robert Ryndziewicz and Krzysztof Kiersnowski. The prospection was conducted between April 30 and May 10, 2010. For a preliminary report, see: Herbich 2013.

13. Herbich 2009.

14. Valbelle, Leclère 2008.

from the military occupation of the site during the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Area IV was the only area previously surveyed that was not included in the new project. Otherwise, the repeated survey covered all the places previously excavated by the Argentinian mission (Buildings B, C, D, E, F). In the northeastern part, the measurements also partly encompassed an area excavated by the SCA in 1992 (Figure 1).

The map demonstrates a zone of anomalies distinguished from a less disturbed surrounding (Figures 6 and 8.A). This zone is about 100 m wide at the southern end and narrows toward the north. Based on Trench's survey results, which were verified archaeologically, as well as the present author's earlier experiences in prospecting geophysically Late Period architecture of mud brick, one can determine with certainty that a grouping of linear anomalies in rectilinear arrangement, oriented NNE–SSW/SEE–NWW, reflects architecture. Walls have shown up mostly as negative anomalies; positive anomalies occurred in just a few cases. The building plans are mainly square, as is typical of Saite architecture, the sides reaching up to 20 m in length.

Structures identified during previous research have been outlined clearly enough: the excavated Building C (Figure 8, squares H5, western part of H6, by the southern edge of G5 and the northern part of I5) and D (squares H6 and H7, southeastern corner of G6 and southern part of G7), Building E (northeastern part of G5), Building F (squares K4, K5 and K6), Building B (northern part of O6 and southern part of N6). Buildings, which were only tested archaeologically before, were mapped with greater distinctness than on the map from 1999: Building J (around the joining of squares N3, N4, O3, O4), Building I (around the joining of squares O3 and P3), Building H (square P6, northern part of Q6 and eastern part of P5). Building K (squares O4 and O5) was tested in 2010 (Chauvin in this volume). In the case of the buildings tested archaeologically, negative anomalies corresponded to walls of buildings C and D. With regard to buildings B, E, F and K the anomalies were positive. The distinctness of the mapping of different features depends undoubtedly on the preserved mass of the wall and the depth of the wall tops. Of all the investigated archaeological features, Building D was the most distinct. Archeological research has shown that of the building only one layer of bricks remains. Beneath it the remains of an earlier building (on a similar plan, marked L) were discovered. The presence of the Building L has been confirmed only in the southern part of the building D – walls have been preserved to a depth of at least 1 m. However, the distinctness of the magnetic image suggests that the walls of Building L are preserved under the entire Building D. In the case of the less distinct Building C, bricks were clear only in the wall tops of the northern part of the building, which appeared more distinct on the magnetic map. In other parts, which were

less distinct on the map, the bricks had partly disintegrated (Crivelli Montero in this volume).

The magnetic map clearly pictures two zones of dense architecture: the southern one to the south of the grid squares marked as N and the northern one, between the Egyptian excavations to the north and the set of grid squares designated as L (Figure 8). In the southern zone, in areas I, VII and VIII, the observed anomalies correspond to structures excavated (B and K), tested (H, I, J) and noted by Trench without describing their location. Previously unknown architecture was mapped around the joining of squares Q3, Q4, R3 and R4 (the northern part of the building was covered by the 1999 survey). A faintly discernible structure is to be seen around the joining of squares P2, P3, Q2, Q3. Other mapped structures included a building west of Building I (squares O2 and P2), a building to the southeast of Building I (in P4), a weakly outlined structure to the northwest of Building J (around the joining of squares N2, N3, O2 and O3), a distinct building in P5 and a building mapped at the southern end of area VIII, around the joining of squares R3 and S3.

In the northern zone, one can see clearly mapped the outlines of Building F, discovered by Trench in Area VI and largely excavated. The magnetic map permits the eastern and western extents of the structure to be traced reliably, something that the excavations had not shown (Figure 7). More structures have been recorded to the south of Building F (in squares L4 and L5, Figure 8), indicating the southern extent of the structure that excavations did not reach. A square building measuring 20 m to the side was seen in squares I7, J7 and in the northeastern corner of J6. The arrangement of anomalies in I6 appears to mark a building of similar size. To the east of this structure there are at least six smaller buildings, of which two can be seen clearly in K8 and K9, marking the southern extent of this zone. Part of the anomalies corresponding to these structures (in J7 and K8) were already mapped in 1998, but their low distinctness precluded their identification as images of architectural features (Figure 3).

Moving northward, there are anomalies corresponding to excavated buildings C, D and E and more structures to the north of them in square F7, northern part of G7 and adjacent border zones of F6 and F8 (Figure 8). The highly distinct image on the current map suggests that the building was excavated and this is confirmed by evidence on the ground surface in the form of dark soil from mud bricks and the remains of archaeological dumps (Figure 9). Excavations in this area could have been conducted by Egyptian archaeologists. The map suggests the presence of structures in G8 and around the intersection of D7, D8, E7 and E8 (Figure 8). Anomalies reflect the edges of trenches excavated by the SCA in 1992 (between E8 and D9); the measurements, however, did not register the course of the walls discovered during these excavations.

The magnetic survey also traced the western border of architecture which runs from Q2 in the south, through G5, to D9 in the northeast. The eastern extent of the architecture runs from S5 to L8, where it turns a right angle and continues eastward. The narrowing of the belt of anomalies corresponding to settlement architecture, observed north of squares J8 and J9, appears to be due to a thicker layer of overlying sand concealing the remains. Wherever the ground dips in this area, that is, the overlying deposits are thinner — as in K8 and K9 — traces of architecture have been registered quite clearly. Anomalies reflecting architecture are present also in the area with lower distinctness of the magnetic image, e.g., squares I8 and G8. The settlement appears to have lined the shore of a lagoon, which is reflected by an anomaly curving slightly from the center of S8 to the southeastern part of N9. It would appear that in the southern part of the surveyed area the architecture was located some 40 m away from the shore (Figure 8).

As said above, the mud-brick architecture is reflected by both positive and negative anomalies. It is due to the magnetic susceptibility of the mud deposits used to make the bricks (deposits from different periods are characterized by different values of magnetic susceptibility) as well as the volume of organic or mineral temper added to the matrix from which the bricks were made. In the case of negative anomalies, the structures corresponding to these anomalies could possibly be of stone, limestone or sandstone, which is characterized by minute magnetic susceptibility. Stone walls registering as negative anomalies have been observed in the survey of Balamun<sup>15</sup> and Berenike.<sup>16</sup> At Tell el-Ghaba, the assumption that negative anomalies correspond to stone walls was suggested by observation on the ground of the spot where a distinctly rectangular double-unit structure measuring 7 x 11 m, aligned precisely N-S, was registered in the northern part of M3 (Figure 8). A stone block aligned with the structure as mapped can be seen on the ground surface in this area, evidently undisturbed (Figure 10).

A series of anomalies of oval shape and diameter from 1 to 2 m, characterized by a high amplitude of values ranging  $-10/+30$  nT, was mapped in squares E8, around the interface of G5 and G6, J8, by the western border of K7, in N3 and N4, at the northern end of P6, in R4 (Figure 8.A). Some of these (as in E8, J8, P6, N3) were mapped in sections of the map reflecting architectural remains. These anomalies, more clearly visible on the map with a wider range of values (Figure 6.A), should be interpreted as images of furnaces or open hearths. Two of the oval anomalies that are typical of furnaces, recorded originally by Trench next to building F, were excavated (Figures 7.A and C). The one to the north of the structure (corresponding to furnace 540) was still observable on the magnetic map following its exploration (Figure 7.B). The anomaly to the south presumably lines up with the signal of an iron rod in

the SE corner of the AY54 square (Figure 7.B and C). Of anomalies typical of furnace-related images, those to the north and west of building E (G4-5, F5, Figure 8.A) appear to be of particular interest. They are accompanied by a zone of disturbances extending to the north (from G4 to E4). These disturbances are typical of concentrations of ceramic production waste and clusters of burnt clay. This observation supports an interpretation of the oval anomalies registered in this spot as corresponding to pottery-production features.

Anomalies of irregular outline, characterized by raised magnetic field intensity values (up to 3 - 4 nT), were traced along the western border of the settlement (for example, in squares C7-D7, on the border of D5 and D6 and between E5 and E6, in D1). They are thought to correspond to concentrations of mud and could reflect the pits where the raw material for brick production was accumulated. Those of more regular shape and higher values of magnetic field intensity could reflect the fill of pits of some kind, with ashes added. Features of this kind can be seen along the entire western edge of the architecture.

Two circular anomalies of approximately the same diameter (about 4-5 m) are intriguing, the amplitude of values being in the range of  $-1/+2$  nT and with a majority of positive values. They were observed at the interface of squares B5 and C5 and the southern part of C3. The lowered values at the center of the anomaly could suggest a circular structure (a wellhead perhaps).

The magnetic image is heavily disturbed by the presence of a large number of high amplitude anomalies (ranging  $-50/+200$  nT), undoubtedly caused by iron survey rods left in the ground during the archaeological excavations or when originally tracing the areas for prospection in 1998. Such a regular 5 by 5 m grid of anomalies is observable, for example, in squares N6-O6 (north of building B and around it), H6, H7 and G7 (traces of excavations in building D) and K5, K6, L5 (traces of excavations in building F).

The unsurveyed areas on the present map correspond to mounds covered with vegetation or archaeological dumps from the earlier excavations.

### **Reconstruction of the urban plan based on magnetic mapping results**

Magnetic survey results as distinct as the ones from Tell el-Ghaba justify a reconstruction of the site plan. Similar reconstructions of the layout of sites from the same period based on magnetic mapping have been undertaken for the northwestern part of kom A in Buto<sup>17</sup> and on the basis of a survey of the mound at Tell el-Daba.<sup>18</sup> For mud-brick architecture from other periods in Egypt's history,

15. Herbich, Spencer 2006; 2009.

16. Herbich 2007.

17. For survey results, see Hartung et al. 2009: 170-172; for the reconstruction, see: Marouard 2010: 207; Hartung et al. 2009: 186.

18. For the results, see: Lehmann 2012: 30; for the reconstruction, see Lehmann 2014.

which have been surveyed with the magnetic method, a reconstruction has been carried out of the plan of the monastic settlement in Bawit.<sup>19</sup> Work is also at an end on the reconstruction of the plan of Qantir, undertaken by Pusch, Becker and Fassbinder.

The published reconstructions do not take into account the chronology of the architecture, because magnetic maps, which are at the base of the plans, record all features recordable by the apparatus without distinction by periods. Therefore, it is impossible to trace the dynamics of changes in urban layout. By analogy with the architecture of Yemenese settlements, which has plans, building techniques (and material as well) very similar to the architecture of late Egypt, it can be assumed that as in Yemen, so in Egypt all buildings from a given phase were oriented similarly.<sup>20</sup> A reconstruction plan of Tell Ghaba reveals two zones of architecture, northern and southern, with building F lying between the two. Taking into account the orientation of architecture as a condition of contemporaneous (or close in time) functioning, it can be said that the buildings in the northern zone operated at the same time as the structures in the southern zone of the same orientation. Buildings in the western part of the southern zone with a definitely different orientation (closer to NS/SE), could belong to a different period in the functioning of the settlement. Only archaeological testing of the site can prove or disprove this theory.

### Conclusions

The results of geophysical research in Tell el-Ghaba have confirmed yet again the usefulness of the magnetic method when properly applied in reconstructing the layout of architecture constructed of Nile-silt brick. A tentative plan of the settlement covering more than 12 ha, proposed

in effect of a ground survey of site,<sup>21</sup> will have to be revised once the magnetic mapping results are taken into consideration. The magnetic prospection shows beyond all doubt that architectural remains can be found in a zone approximately 100 m wide, lining the eastern shore of a lagoon. Area V, which is located about 150 m from the shore of the lagoon and which was believed to be part of the settlement based on the abundant scattering of ceramics on the surface, appears to be devoid of any architectural substance, judging by the magnetic results. The survey has also excluded the presence of any kind of architecture in area IV (at least at the eastern edge covered by the present prospection). These observations regarding the extent of the settlement come from an analysis of a magnetic map of the site, but the image is sufficiently clear to consider it a reflection of the actual state. A series of drillings can verify these observations.

The results of the magnetic survey have provided data on the settlement's urban layout and the orientation of the architecture, as well as settlement dynamics should the hypothesis concerning building orientation and chronology be verified positively. The results also indicate areas which can be interpreted as industrial areas, that is to say, workshops producing bricks and pottery.

A magnetic map of the architecture is a perfect base for planning future excavation projects by the Argentinian archaeological mission, complementing the data already obtained from previous investigations. To get a view of the full extent of the settlement, magnetic prospection should be extended to the northeast of Areas VI and III and west of Area VIII.

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19. Herbich, Benazeth 2008.

20. Lehmann 2013.

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21. Fuscaldo 2005: 8.



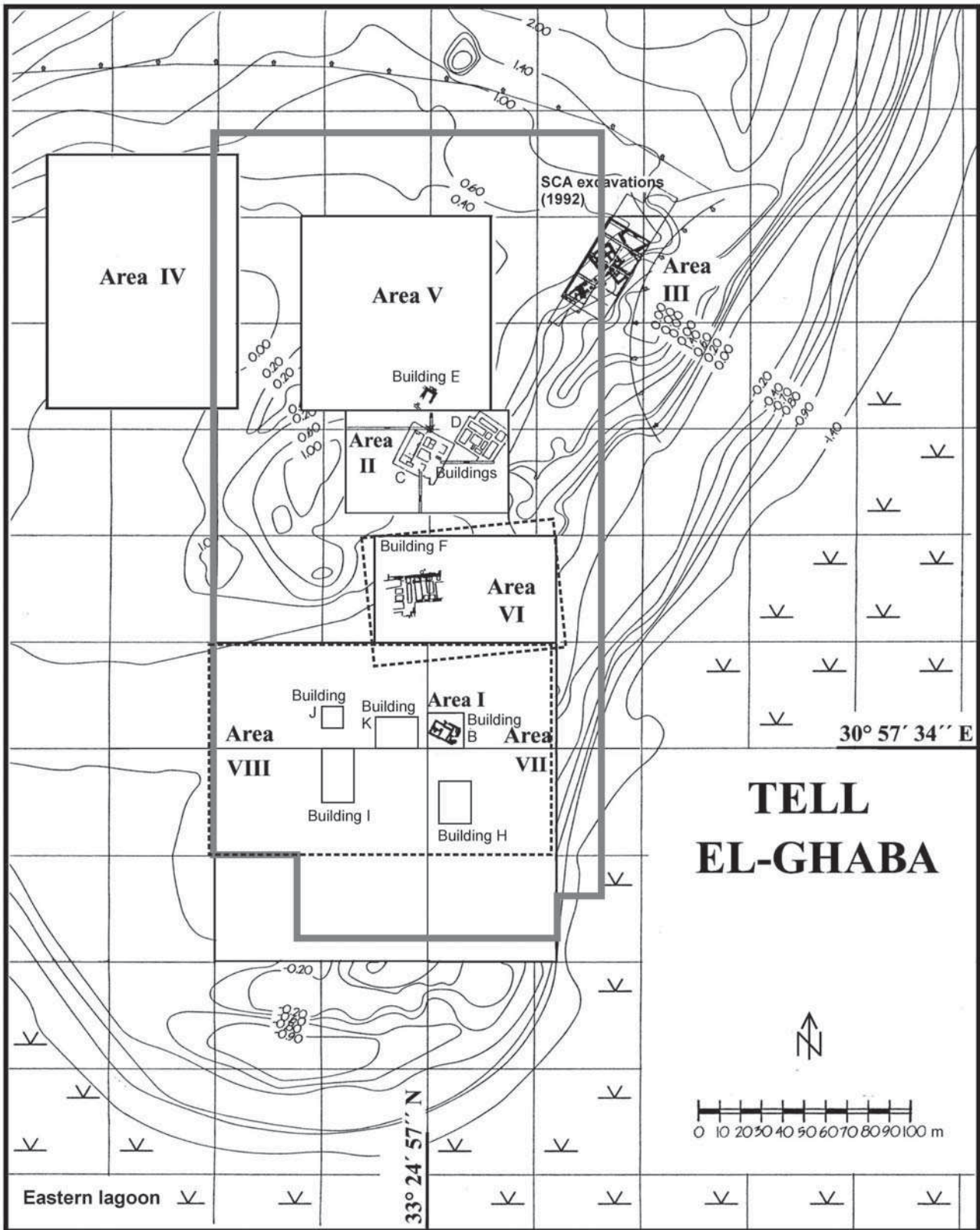


Figure 1. Site map. Area of magnetic survey carried out in 2010 in bold grey line. In dashed lines, areas surveyed by Jorge Trench in 1998-99 (see Figures 2 and 3).

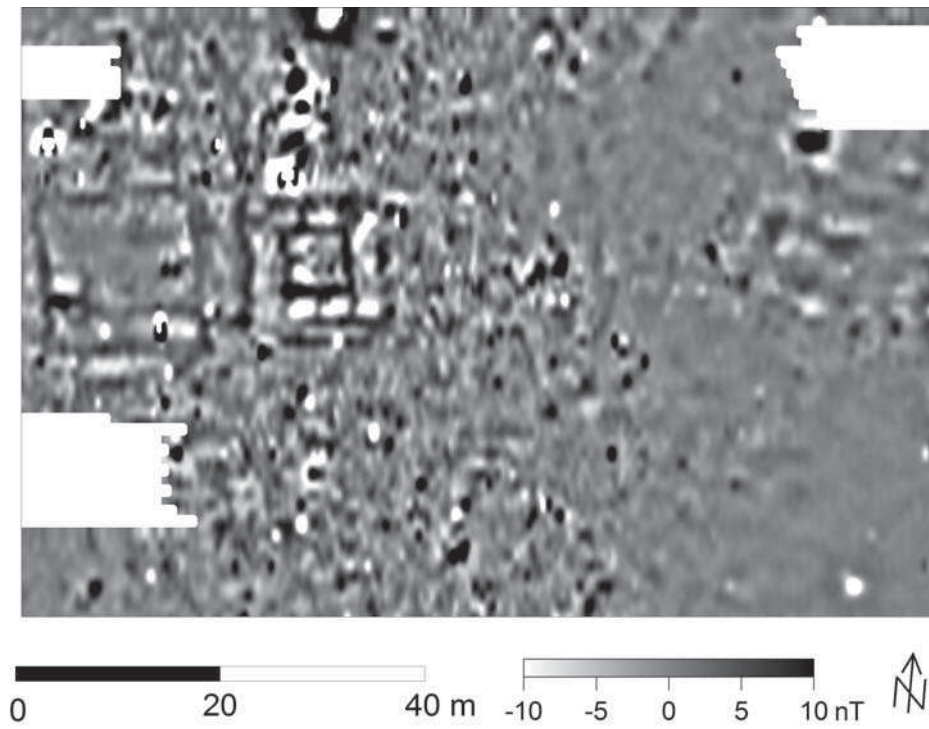


Figure 2. Magnetic map of Area VI. Survey by J. Trench.

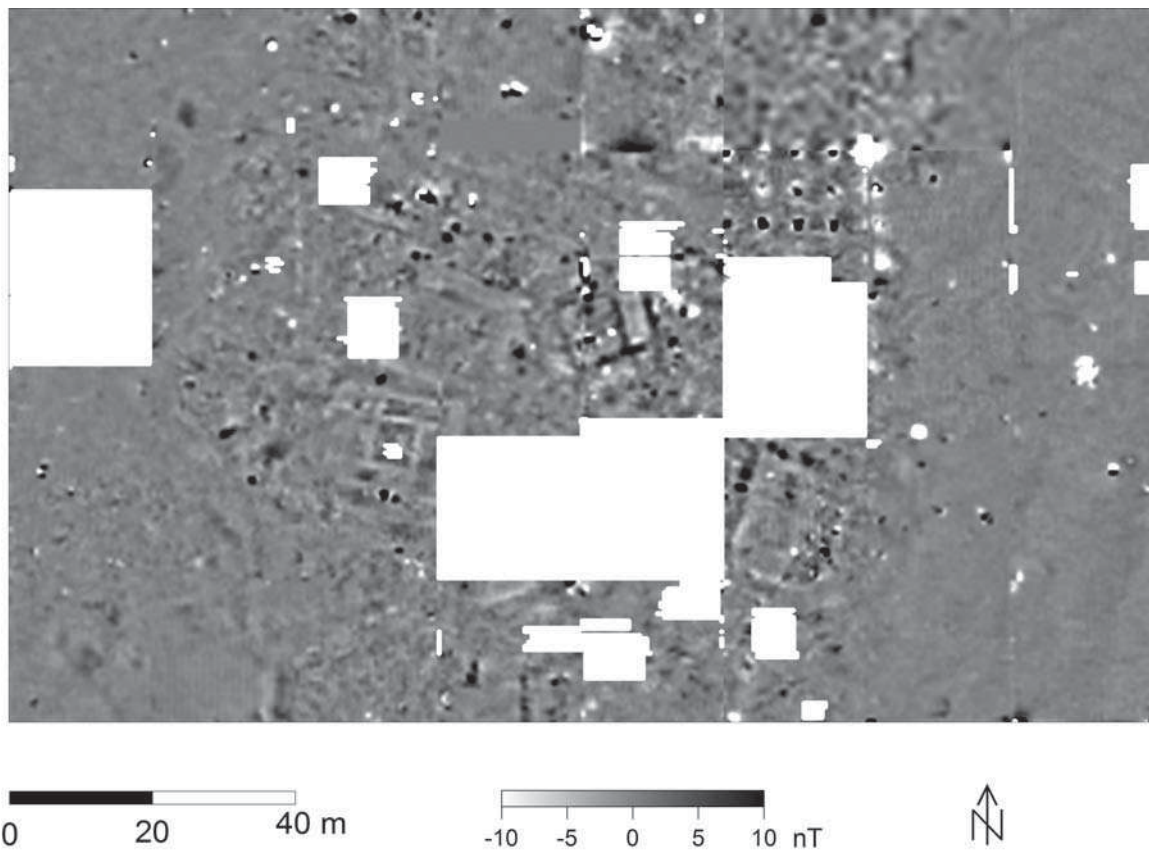


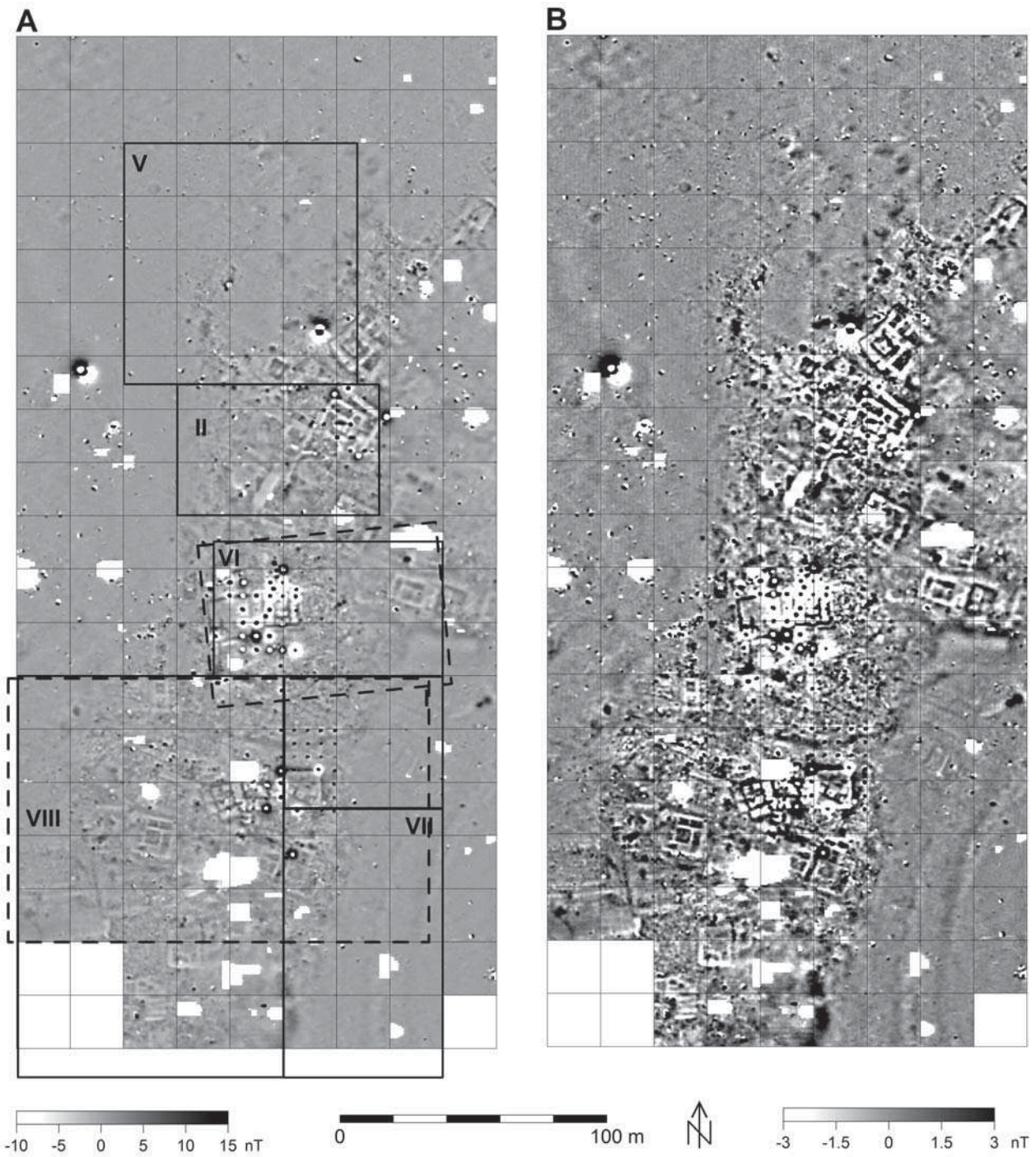
Figure 3. Magnetic map of Areas I, VII and VIII. Survey by J. Trench.



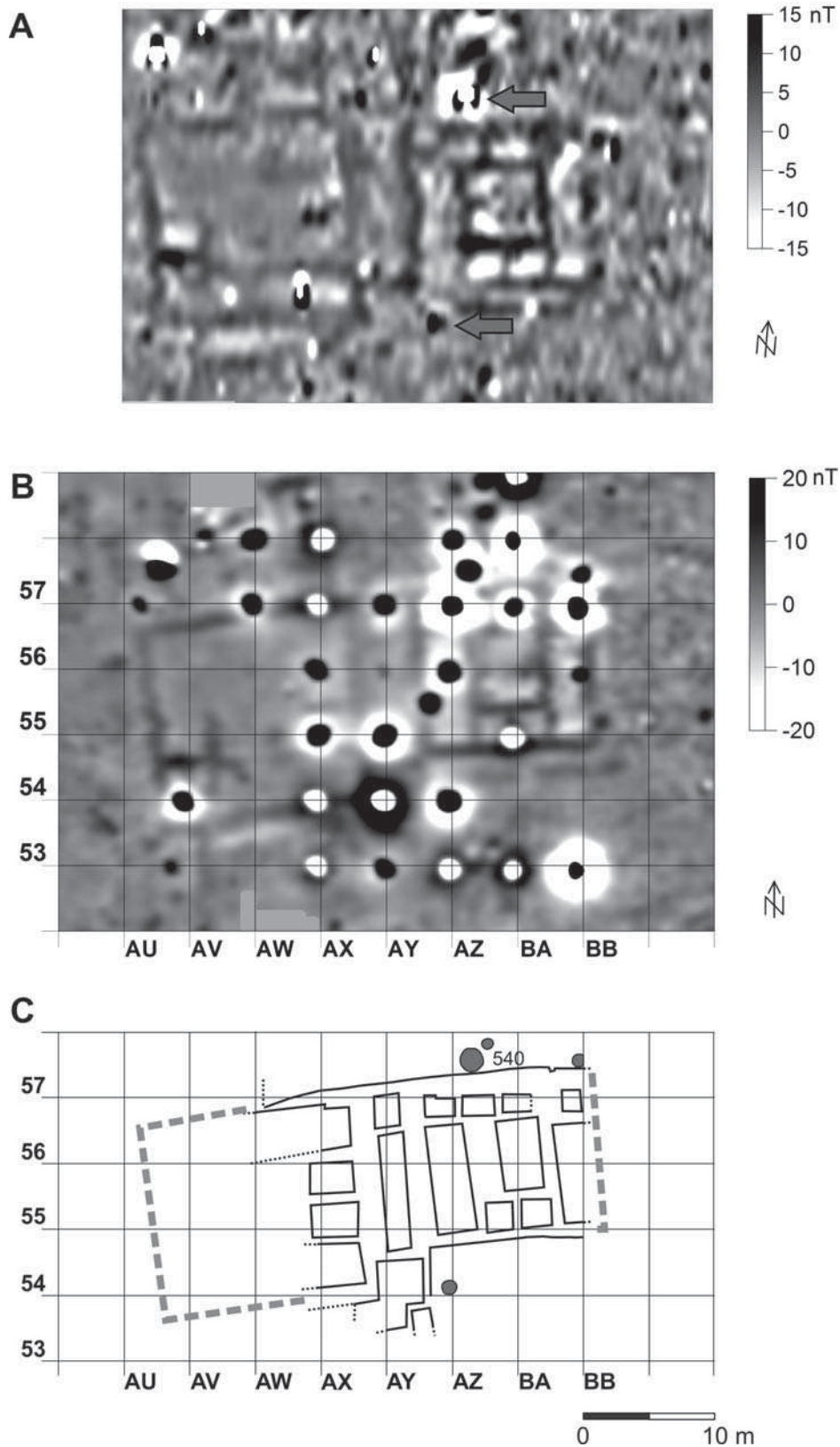
**Figure 4.** Northern part of the prospected area, view from the north (Photo T. Herbich).



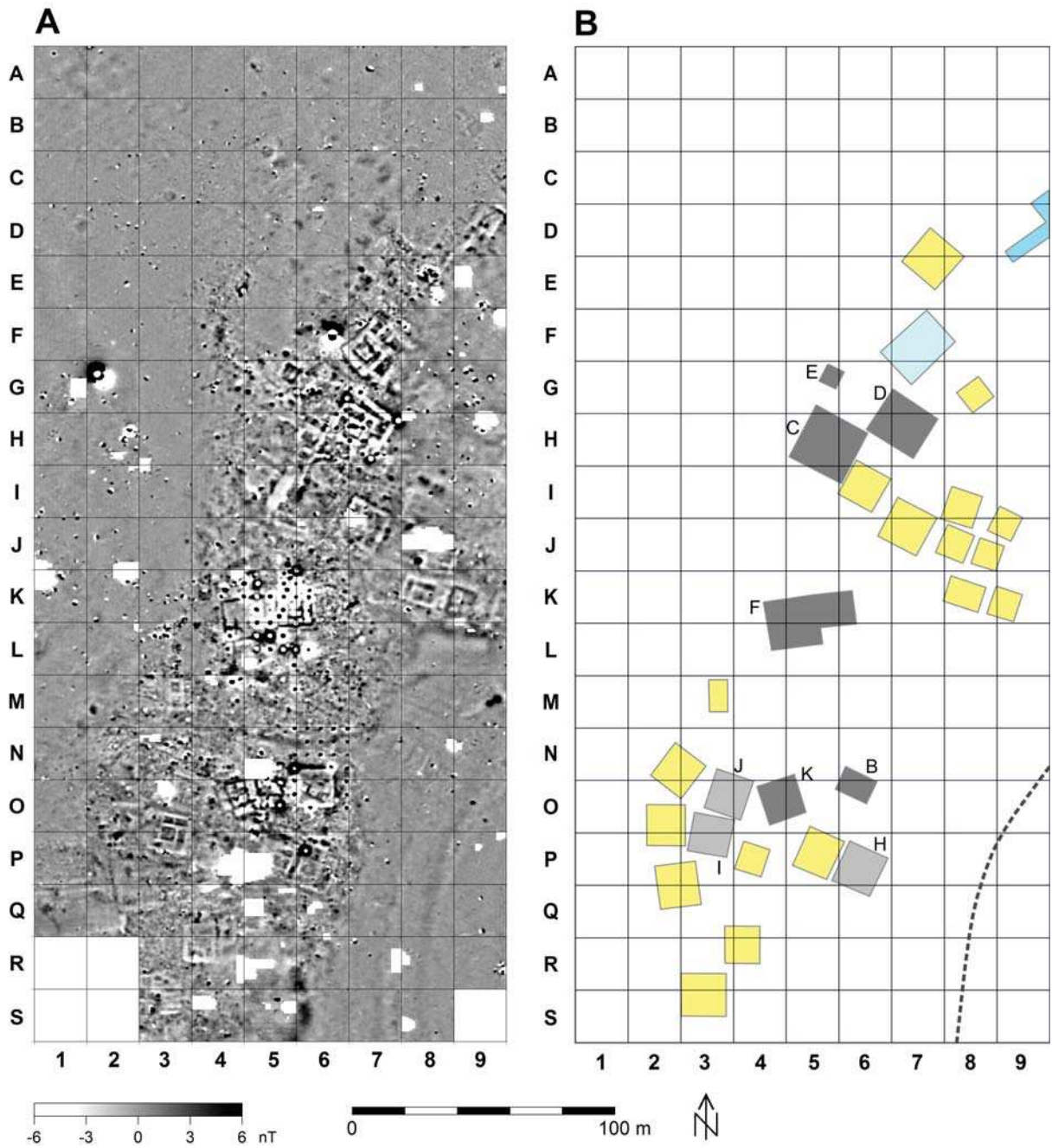
**Figure 5.** Southeastern part of the prospected area, view from the south (Photo T. Herbich).



**Figure 6.** **A** - Areas (see Figure 1) marked on magnetic map; dynamics  $-7/+13$  nT. In dashed lines, areas surveyed by Jorge Trench in 1998-99. **B** - Magnetic map; dynamics  $-2.2/+3$  nT.



**Figure 7.** A – Magnetic map of Building F in Area VI, surveyed in 1998. Dynamics -12/+15 nT. Arrows point anomalies caused by ovens. B – Magnetic map of Building F in Area VI, surveyed in 2010. Dynamics -13/+17 nT. C – Results of excavation: grey dashed lines marks eastern and western extent of Building F, reconstruction based on magnetic map. Dark grey circles mark ovens.



**Fig. 8.** A – Magnetic map; dynamics  $-3.6/+5.4$  nT. B – Settlement plan based on results of magnetic survey and excavations. In yellow: buildings reconstructed based on results of magnetic survey carried out in 2010; in dark grey: buildings completely or partly excavated by the Argentine Archaeological Mission; in light grey: buildings recorded as result of magnetic survey carried out in 1999 and verified by test pits; in dark blue: structures excavated by SCA; in light blue: building possibly excavated by SCA. In dashed grey line: reconstruction of the edge of the lagoon based on magnetic survey results.



**Figure 9.** Dark soil from mud bricks and the remains of archaeological dumps at place of a building registered in F7 and northern part of G7 (see Figure 8 A), probably excavated by Egyptian archaeologists. Nearer measuring rod is located in SE corner of F7, further measuring rod in NW corner of F7 (Photo T. Herbich).



**Figure 10.** Stone block at place of supposed stone structure registered in the northern part of square M3 (see Figure 8.A). View from the south-west. Worker stands at the NE corner of M3 (Photo T. Herbich).

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Ä&amp;L</i>	Ägypten und Levante. Institut für Ägyptologie der Universität Wien, Vienna.
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology. Boston
<i>American Antiquity</i>	Journal of the Society for American Archaeology. Washington
<i>American Scientist</i>	Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. North Carolina
<i>AntOr</i>	Antigua Oriente. Cuadernos del Centro de Estudios de Historia del Antiguo Oriente. Buenos Aires
<i>ARCE</i>	American Research Center in Egypt. Cairo
<i>Archeosciences.</i>	
<i>Revue d'Archéométrie</i>	Groupe des méthodes pluridisciplinaires contribuant à l'archéologie. Rennes
<i>ASAE</i>	Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte. Cairo
<i>ArchVer</i>	Archäologische Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo. Mainz
<i>BA</i>	Biblical Archaeologist (now Near Eastern Archaeology). Philadelphia
<i>BACE</i>	The Bulletin of The Australian Centre for Egyptology. Sydney
<i>BAR</i>	British Archaeological Reports International Series. Archaeopress, Oxford
<i>BASOR</i>	Bulletin of the American Society of Oriental Research. New Haven
<i>BCE</i>	Bulletin de Liaison du Groupe International d'Étude de la Céramique Égyptienne. Cairo
<i>BES</i>	Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar. New York
<i>BIFAO</i>	Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. Cairo
<i>BSAE</i>	British School of Archaeology in Egypt and Egyptian Research Account. London
<i>BSEG</i>	Bulletin de la Société d'Égyptologie. Genève
<i>Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History</i>	American Museum of Natural History. New York
<i>Cahiers de Karnak</i>	Centre Franco-Égyptien d'Étude des Temples de Karnak. Cairo
<i>CCE</i>	Cahiers de la Céramique Égyptienne. Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. Cairo.
<i>CRIPEL</i>	Cahiers de recherches de l'Institut de Papyrologie et d'Égyptologie. Lille.
<i>Current Anthropology</i>	The University of Chicago Press. Chicago
<i>Discussions in Egyptology</i>	Oxford
<i>DGÖAW</i>	Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie, Österreichische Akademie des Wissenschaften. Vienna
<i>EA</i>	Egyptian Archaeology. Egypt Exploration Society, London
<i>EES</i>	Egypt Exploration Society. London
<i>FIFAO</i>	Fouilles de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. Cairo
<i>Geoarchaeology:</i>	
<i>An International Journal</i>	Official Journal of the Archaeological Geology Division. Hoboken
<i>GM</i>	Göttinger Miszellen. Göttingen
<i>IEJ</i>	Israel Exploration Journal. Jerusalem
<i>Iraq</i>	The British Institute for the Study of Iraq. Cambridge
<i>Hadashot Arkh.</i>	Hadashot Arkheologiyot. Excavations and Surveys in Israel. Israel Antiquities Authorities.
<i>JARCE</i>	Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt. New Jersey



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<i>JEA</i>	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology. London
<i>JNES</i>	Journal of Near Eastern Studies. Chicago
<i>Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections</i>	The University of Arizona
<i>Journal of Coastal Research</i>	Coastal Education and Research Foundation. Coconut Creek, Florida
<i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i>	Boston
<i>Journal of Human Evolution</i>	Elsevier
<i>LÄ</i>	<i>Lexikon der Ägyptologie</i> . Wiesbaden
<i>LARDA</i>	Laboratorio de Análisis y Registro de Datos Antropológicos. Facultad de Ciencias naturales y Museo. La Plata.
<i>Levant</i>	The Journal of the Council for British Research in the Levant. London
<i>MDAIK</i>	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo. Mainz.
<i>NARCE</i>	Newsletter of the American Research Center in Egypt. Cairo
<i>NEAEHL</i>	E. Stern (ed.), <i>The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i> , Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem.
<i>OIP</i>	Oriental Institute Publications. Chicago
<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i>	Annual of the Swedish Institute at Athens. Sweden
<i>PAM</i>	Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean. Warsaw
<i>PNAS</i>	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. Washington
<i>RdE</i>	Revue d'Égyptologie. Paris-Leuven
<i>REE</i>	Revista de Estudios de Egiptología. Buenos Aires
<i>Revista do Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia</i>	São Paulo
<i>SAGA</i>	Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens. Heidelberg
<i>Tel Aviv</i>	Journal of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv.
<i>Wb</i>	A. Erman and H. Grapow (eds), <i>Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache</i> , Berlin, 1922, 7 vols;
6	Belegstellen
<i>World Archaeology</i>	Routledge. London
<i>WZKM</i>	Wiener Zeitschrift für Kunde des Morgenlandes. Vienna
<i>XAMA</i>	Revista de la Unidad de Antropología. Centro Regional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas Mendoza

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