

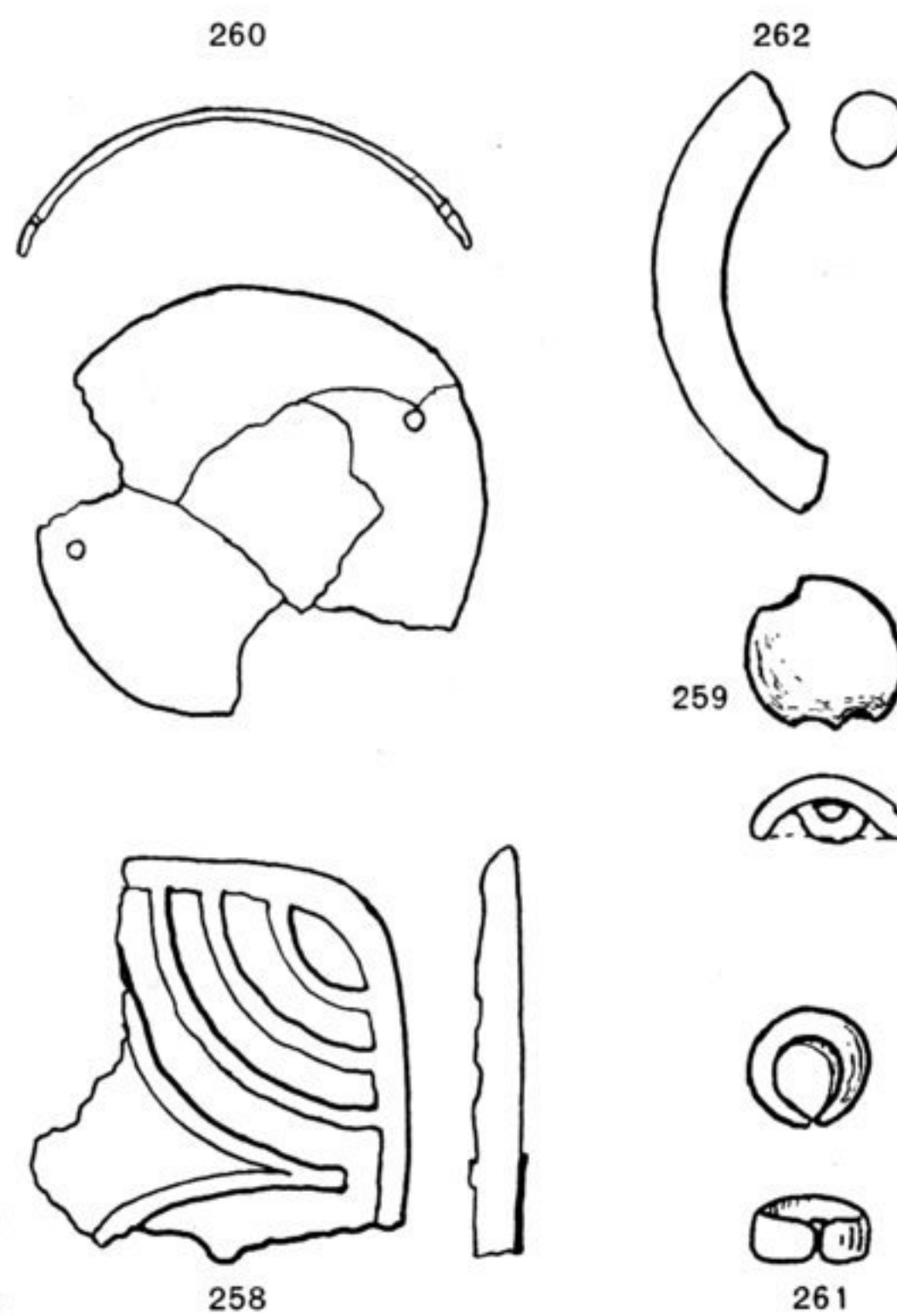
37, fig. 8) from the same point. Fragments of such implements were also found at other places: terrace A, at +22 feet (S.K. 96); in the upper digging, at +33 feet 2 inches (S.K. 97; plate 37, fig. 13); at terrace B, between +21 feet 5 inches, and +23 feet 7 inches (S.K. 166; plate 37, fig. 7), and from the same point at +19 feet (S.K. 276; plate 37, fig. 5). Such fragments may also have belonged to chisels. They are distinguished from awls by a more or less formed cutting edge. There are two well-preserved small chisels, one from terrace B, at +31 feet (S.K. 40; fig. 265; plate 37, fig. 4), the other (S.K. 302), also from terrace B, at +19 feet (S.K. 302; fig. 266; plate 37, fig. 9). A fragment of a wider one with a more projecting cutting edge (S.K. 165a) is shown in fig. 267 from the upper digging, between +25 feet 5 inches and +29 feet.

It is impossible to say whether fragments of implements with a square cross-section and a needle-like point belong to awls and punches or to pins. Such a fragment (S.K. 200) from terrace C, between +21 feet 2 inches and +23 feet 2 inches, is shown in fig. 268.

A pair of tweezers of peculiar form (S.K. 280a and 280b) is an isolated occurrence. It is from terrace B at just +19 feet, and is shown in fig. 269, and plate 37, figs. 2a and 2b. It has a four-edged shaft with square cross-section and a spiral, inrolled end which has been hammered thin; the other end is forked in two parts. Equally remarkable is a little rod, round in cross-section, with a club-shaped, thickened end (S.K. 144) shown in fig. 270 and plate 37, fig. 15. In its form it recalls a common surgical instrument of later times; it comes from the upper digging between +29 and +32 feet, *i. e.*, from the layer of pithos *a*.

Of knives, several finds are to be noted. One of simple band-shaped type (S.K. 62), with a square hole at the handle end, from the upper digging at +40 feet, is shown in fig. 271 and plate 39, fig. 1. The handle end is bent over. A fragment of a copper knife-blade (S.K. 248; fig. 272) came from the lower layers of terrace C between +19 feet 5 inches and +21 feet 2 inches. Naturally one can not say whether or not its missing portion would prove it to be of the same type as the last-mentioned knife. A razor is probably represented in a short, broad blade, with an outwardly curved edge and a short tang or haft (S.K. 143; fig. 273; plate 39, fig. 2), from the upper digging, between +29 and +32 feet. On the other hand, a sickle served an agricultural purpose. It has a strikingly thin blade, probably abraded by frequent grinding, and a thick tang or haft, the end of which is bent over (S.K. 146; fig. 274; plate 39, fig. 3). It is from the upper digging between +25 feet 5 inches and +29 feet.

Special importance naturally attaches to the weapons—daggers, lance-heads, and arrow-points. A narrow blade somewhat thickened in the middle, with a



All Figures $\times 0.75$.