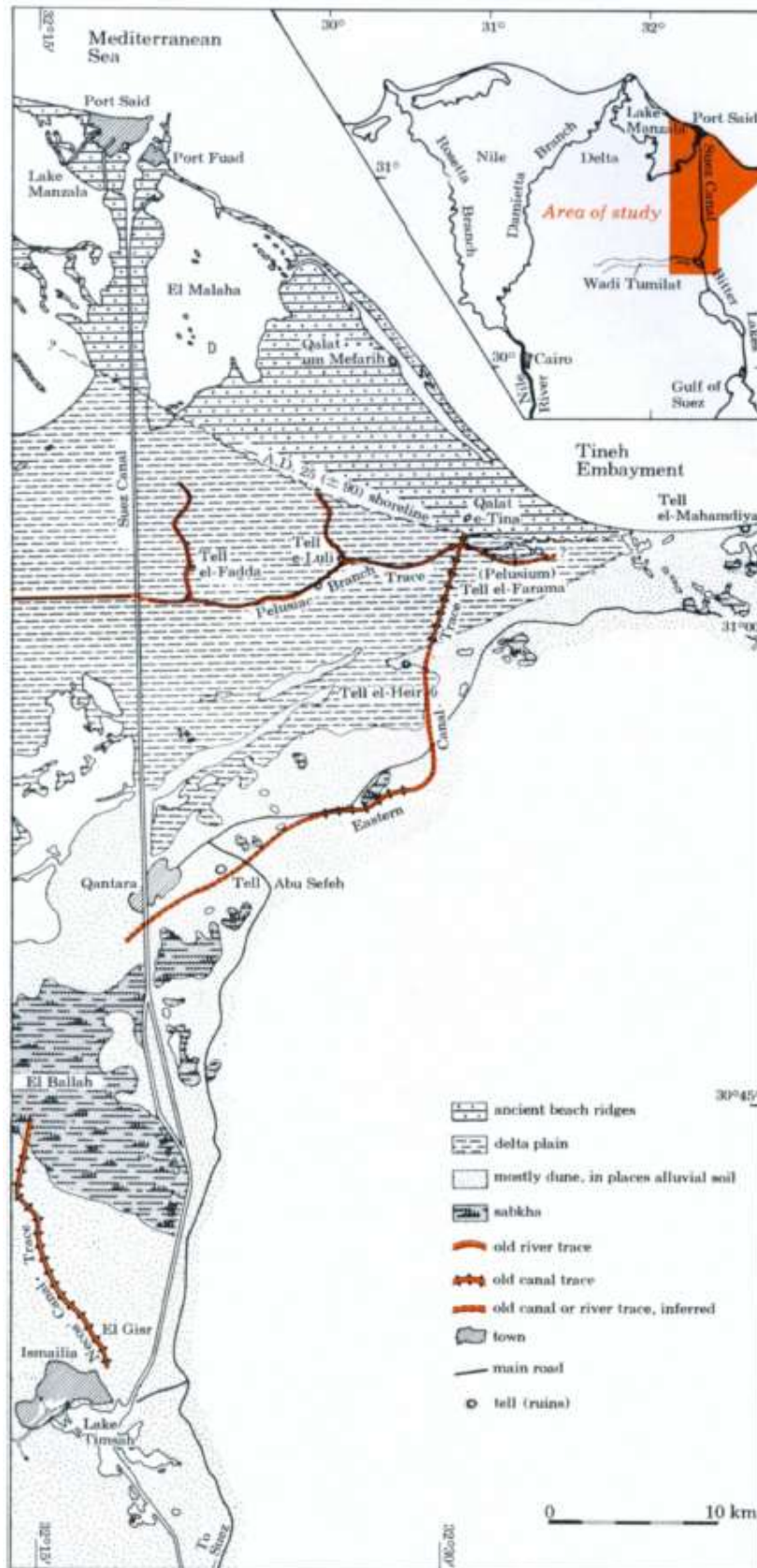


Map (p. 543) from Amihai Sneh, Tuvia Weissbrod and Itamar Perath, "Evidence for an Ancient Egyptian Frontier Canal: The remnants of an artificial waterway discovered in the northeastern Nile Delta may have formed part of the barrier called "Shur of Egypt" in ancient texts," *American Scientist* 63:5 (Sept-Oct 1975): 542-548.



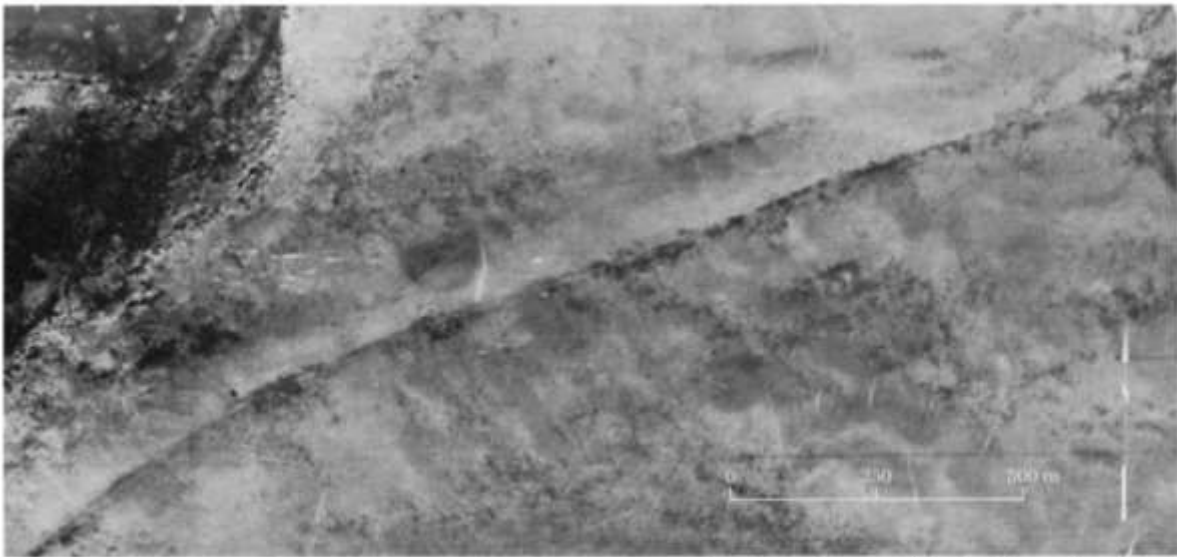


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the northeastern Nile Delta led to the discovery of the disused artificial waterway called the

Eastern Canal. The southern section of the canal, a 2-km portion of which is shown here, is distinctly marked by an embankment

dump along its sides. The southern trace is located about halfway between Tell Abu Sefeh and Tell el-Heir, in sandy terrain.



Figure 3. The trace of the Eastern Canal found north of Tell el-Heir, completely silted up with the alluvial mud of the delta, is more difficult to recognize than the southern

trace. Along the 2.5-km segment shown in the aerial photograph, ancient irrigation canals can be seen as the diagonal lineations leading north-northeast from the right bank

of the canal. The white patches are salt sabkhas.

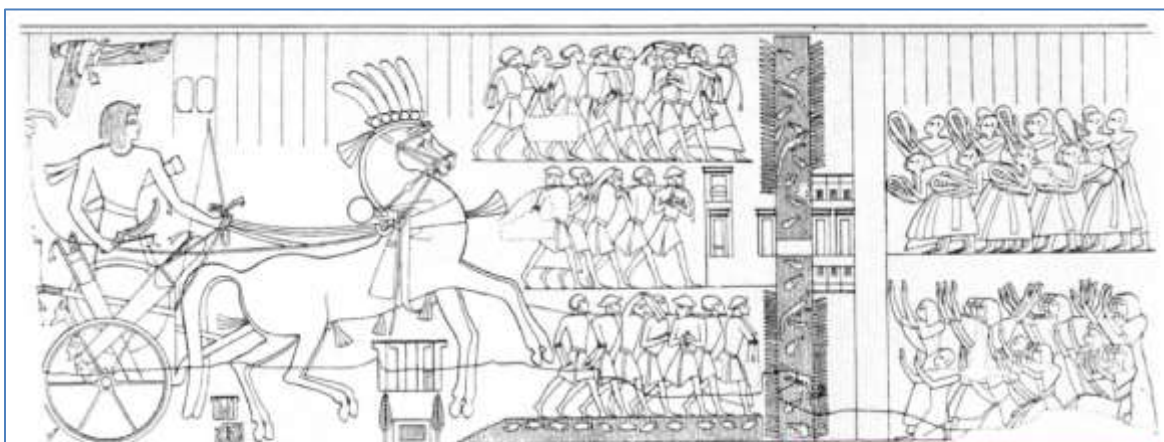


Figure 7. The relief in the Hypostyle Hall of Ammon's Temple at Karnak may be a representation of the Eastern Canal. Pharaoh Seti I (1309-1291 B.C.) returns in triumph from

Asia with his captives. The rejoicing Egyptians welcome him across a reed-lined waterway teeming with crocodiles, referred to in the inscription as *Ta Denit*, "the Dividing

Waters." Topographic and paleographic evidences suggest that this waterway, elsewhere called the "Ways of Horus" and "Shur of Egypt," is identical with the Eastern Canal.