

not all in here, & after it is gathered there is much work in drying & preparing it. So after all it would hardly be reasonable to expect to get men now. It is not worth while to move elsewhere meanwhile, as it is agreed that there will be plenty of men in 10 or 14 days, & if I went elsewhere there would be the same difficulty. The only consolation is that my expenses here are but small, about £2 or so a week for everything, rices, lodging, & food; the time is what I grudge.

We grubbed today, & got a lot of pieces, various pottery figured, from ochre on white ground downwards. Five bottoms of cups with incised names, IA (this early A is interesting) EP H IIII & a much later piece (1st cent BC?) with A Θ. Pot handles again ΑΓΑΘΟ ΚΛΕΥΣ

ΕΠΙΛΑΡΙΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ ΟΝΑΣ... ΣΩΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΔΩΡΙ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΝΙΚΑΓΙΔΟΣ ΙΗΝΩΝ ΑΥΞΙ ΕΦ ΑΘ... ΛΟΔΟ... ΑΣΙΟ... ΚΡΙΝΟΜ... ΕΠΙΛΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΓ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚ ΕΠΙΛΑΡΙΜΟΣ ΙΛΑ ΙΩΝ + on double handles ΑΡΙΣΤΩΜΟΣ ΟΧΟΛ

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We grubbed to day, & got a lot of pieces; various pottery figured, from ochre on white ground (<7th centy?>) downwards. Five bottoms of cups with incised names, [A] (this early A is interesting) [A] [A] & a much later piece (1st cent BC?) with [A]. Pot handles again [A] [A] (sic) [A] [A] & on double handles [A]

23 more to the collection.

23 more to the collection.

those handles ΕΠΙ ΑΛΞΕΙ 52
 Α Δ Α
 ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ Α ΕΠΙΘΕΑΙ
 ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΥ ΛΥ ΑΜΙΝΟΥ ΕΠΙΘΕΑΙ
 ΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΡΩΝ Ψ ΑΡΡΩΝ ΕΠΙΘΕΑΙ
 ΕΠΙΘΕΑΙ ΤΟΥ
 ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

large full face of Apollo, only ΔΙ legible
 ΕΠΙΤΕΙΣ ΕΠΙΘΕΑΙ
 ΑΜΙΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΑ
 ΛΑΔΟΥ ΜΟΥ

ΕΠΙΤΑΠΡΟΥ on double handle

Mrs Amos came down on Wednesday, with Maurice; & returned on Thursday afternoon. We had a good hunt over the mounds, & she found some good things for me. Maurice stays here till next Wednesday; but Mr Griffith goes up on Saturday, to stop a few days over Christmas with the Amoses.

I am glad to say that I have got a six men at last to day (Friday 19th); we cleared a burnt house, finding a small glass bottle, a weight & an alabaster cup, iron nails, pottery &c; all about 200 AD I believe. We also cleared a lot of early Greek earth, finding many scraps of pottery.

Just as I am writing this (9.15 pm) in walks a young donkey of the establishment, sniffs here & there, & at last lies down & takes a roll in the room, but not reckoning that his legs would come against the raised wooden floor he as he turned over, he finds great difficulties in getting up again. At last he succeeds & trots out again.

More handles [⌘]

large full face of Apollo, only [⌘] legible

[⌘]

[⌘] on double handle

[⌘]

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53

I had a visit from the Sub-inspector of Police, in pursuance of a visit from a lower official before. He is a very polite & pleasant; had in the shekhs, & gave them a talking to, that they must provide guard for the night here. There is also talk of stationing a police-soldier here to go about the country, just making the head-quarters. Really all I want is done, whatever they do in future; the shekhs & people here know now that the police know all about me, & that they will come to write at once to them, if any one is troublesome or anything goes wrong, & they will come down to settle it. This is quite sufficient. These visits of ceremony are awful things; swallowing up a couple of hours during which one has to sit up looking interested, catching all one can, making remarks occasionally, & be smothered with cigarettes. A few more handles

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[
 [] on a double handle. Three balaustium stamps with [
 & I believe I have put by several others without

ΠΤΟ Κ. ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΥ | Λ'ΑΝΙΝΙΑΣ | ΣΘΕΝ
 ΝΙΑΔΑ
 ΓΒΤΑ on a double handle. Three balaustium stamps with ΕΠΙ ΟΝΑ... ΔΡΟΥ | ΕΠΙ... ΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ
 ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ | ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ &
 I believe I have put by several others without

54

describing them.

Mr. Griffith is very well, & is arranging
the pottery according to styles; & hopes to
have Prof. Sayce down for a day early next
week to have a look over things.

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have Prof. Sayce down for a day early next
week to have a look over things.

10. Nebireh - Dec. 30/84

10. Nebireh - Dec. 30/84

Sent Dec 26 1884.

Sent 26 Dec 1884. 55

Pot handles yet again; & I keep this account of them as I throw them by into a heap at the end of the day, & shall probably not look over them again till I reach England.

ΑΡΙΣΤΙΔΑΝΟΣ | ΔΙΣΚΟΥ | ΕΠΙ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΔΕ ΡΟΥ ΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ

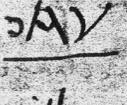
ΕΠΙ ΘΕΡΣΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ |  | ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ | ΔΑΜΟ

ΙΜΙΝ ΜΕΤΕΧΕΙ |  ΕΥΚ

ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ | ΗΓΗΣΙΟΥ | ΔΟΜΕΤΡΑ ΔΡΑΚΟΝΤΙΔΑ ΥΟΜΑΙΑΠ

ΕΠΙ ΚΛΕΑΡΧΟΥ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ | ΜΙΔΩΝ | ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ

around balaustion

ΕΡΜΑΙΣΚΟ |  ΘΕΥ ΛΥ |  ΣΩΣΙ |  ΑΡΙΣ ΤΟΦΑ |  ΔΑΥ

ΕΠΙΣΩΣΙΚΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ | ΕΠΙ ΠΠ ΚΛΕΥΣ | with a second stamp of Medusa's head

ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ |  ΔΑΜΟ |  ΚΟ |  ΜΟΚΟΥ

 ΔΑΜΟ

Two illegible circular stamps with a chariot (quadriga) & a bull's head

And yet they come ΜΟΣΧΟΥ. 

an amphora ΚΝ beside it (ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ) & ΕΡΜΟΓΕ..... around

Head of ΑΠΙΞΕ ΝΟΦΑΝΕΥ | ΜΑΡΣΥΑ ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ | Head of ΑΠΙΛΑ ΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ | ΕΛΛΙΤΟΥ

ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΥ | ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΜΙΚΡ ΑΤΕΥΣ ΜΙΝΑΙΟΥ | ΛΕΙΤΟ

  ΥΟΙΛΑΔ ΥΟΙΑ ΣΙΣΤΙΠ ΙΠΕ

around head of Apollo

 ΝΙΚΑ

Pot handles yet again; & I keep this account of them as I throw them by into a heap at the end of the day, & shall probably not look over them again till I reach England.

- [☞]
- [☞] round balaustian
- [☞] around balaustian
- [☞] with a second stamp of Medusa's head
- [☞] Two illegible circular stamps with a chariot (quadriga) & a bull's head

And yet they come [☞]
 an amphora [☞] beside it ([☞] & [☞])..... around
 Head of Apollo [☞] Head of Apollo [☞]
 [☞] around head of Apollo

ΕΠΙ ΑΡΜΟΣΙΑ ΑΓΡΙΑ(ΝΙΟΥ)
around balaustium



O-LAP

56

Now I must give the new find, only second
interest to the name of the place. As I was
working about on Sunday with Maurice
spied from the top of a mound that sundry
are parts of earth were in banks
around a space; Maurice said "there is
the camp". Going about it I found
but it was a square enclosure about
700 ft x 900 ft, with a great mass of
brickwork in one part which I thought
was the citadel. It is very curiously built
with alternate layers of light & dark bricks.
These bricks & those of the wall are the
same size as the bricks of the wall of
wall base where the early pottery
(c. 700 BC) was found. This I wrote to Mr Poole
last week.
Then Prof. Sayce came down, with his
present familiar - Mr Myers. I soon
walked him over to the camp, as I called it.
Here we stood on the top of the great mass
brickwork looking around. But where
were the temples? he was continually

[R]

around balaustium

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[o]f brickwork looking around. But where
[w]ere the temples? he was continually

57
 asking. They must have been in a
 great flat site, without ruins of houses,
 outside the town. At last someone (I
 thought it was myself, until the professor said
 he thought it was himself,) said "But why is
 not this enclosure, itself, the ^{sanctuary} temenos?"
 This notion at once seemed to fit. The
 Greeks had no camp here so far as we know,
 & I am certain this is not Roman by the
 bricks; the citadel (as I thought it) is too
 small for a fort (about 40 ft x 50); whereas
 the special thing at Naukratis was the
 great altar dedicated to all the gods
 by the states of Greece in the Panhellenion.
 Here then we were standing on the great
 altar, looking over the temenos of the
 Hellenion; the temple ruined & buried,
 & the peribolus carried off for earth.
 The men seeing us looking about told me
 without any questioning that there were
 four great walls all around that, within
 their memory, & walls over 20 feet high,
 by the mound to which they compared them.
 On looking closer we saw that the wash from off the

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 four great walls all around that, within
 their memory, & walls over 20 feet high,
 by the mound to which they compared them.
 On looking closer we saw that the wash from off the

top of the altar mound is full of chips of white limestone; & the brickwork of the mound is recessed in at two corners, probably where the great ascent was . At the recessed part of the wall.

Now what we must do is to clear parts of the peribolus, inside & out, in search of votive tablets, which may have been affixed & have fallen off: and to clear round the base of the altar-mound, to seek for fallen blocks, & find the size of the walls. The visible part is much cut away in parts, & much banked up with wash from above elsewhere, so its ^{size} cannot be fixed without excavation. This can hardly be done all round, as the Arab cemetery comes close to one side; & the mound itself cannot be touched, as there are tombs on the top. But I hope by beginning at little way off it, & then gradually working up to it, that as we shall not actually need to disturb any graves, they will work around the mound in most parts, if not in all. It is a striking mound somewhat thus (from memory)

 with a continuation of the cemetery running up on the line of the wall.

top of the altar mound is full of chips of white limestone; & the brickwork of the mound is recessed in at two corners, probably where the great ascent was [R]. At best a feature would add b

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[R] with a continuation of the cemetery running up on the line of the wall.

The question is now, if all this hypothesis is true - & it looks the only solution of the meaning of the site & of the whereabouts of the Pan Hellenion & the great altar - then where was the temple itself? It seems most likely to be under the higher soil on the W. side of the altar. If so it is untouchable, being covered with the cemetery. Looking at the ground as compared with the depth of the excavations in the town I should say there must be 8 or 10 ft of stuff there since early Greek time; so we shall have to go to some depth, but nothing very troublesome.

I could not get any men yesterday as it was market day; but to day I had 15 & refused 5 as coming too late, taking two on in the afternoon for a half day.

Handles again [☞]
 [☞] Head of Apollo
 [☞] (? Is this the original stamp of the [☞] family.)
 Double handles [☞]
 & a piece of jar stamped [☞]

Handles again ΜΙΔΑ
 ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ
 ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΝΙΟΥ
 ΜΑΡΣΥΑΣ ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΥ
 ΕΥΚΡΑ ΤΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΑ ΣΙΒΟΥΔΟΥ
 ΙΤΙΝΕΜ...
 ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ ΙΗΝΩΝΟΣ
 ΕΠΙ... ΕΝΟ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΕΤΑΤΕΙ
 ΠΑΡΜΙ ΗΡ=ΙΔΑ
 & a piece of jar stamped

ΕΠΙ ΠΟΛΙ Ο ΔΥΡΟΥ...
 ΤΙΜΑ ΦΡΑ
 ΕΠΙΚΛΕ head of ΑΡΧΟΥ Apollo
 ΧΑΡΗΤΟΣ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙ
 ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ... ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ
 ΔΑ ΔΑ
 ΑΥΤΟΚ ΛΙΑ
 ΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ ΑΡΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ
 ΔΙΟΝΥΣ
 ? Is this the original stamp of the ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ family?

SPE

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- [☞] Head of Apollo
- [☞] (? Is this the original stamp of the [☞] family.)
- Double handles [☞]
- & a piece of jar stamped [☞]

I also picked up many pieces of the fine black Greek pottery, with owners initials or names incised on the black after baking. I have now 35 of these, besides many other incised pieces with names. Another body of an archaic statuette found, holding lotus in hand; this is like the extreme commonness of lotus pattern on all the early pottery found here, shewing that this archaic Greek & Phoenician-Greek pottery was made in the country here, & was not imported. The usual wave pattern  is scarcely ever found here; but the lotus occurs everywhere, inside & outside, above & below, the dishes & jars & cups.

Another curious thing to day is a hand of a white marble statue, half life size, holding a dove; it is not early. But the most interesting thing to me is a bronze weight, of exactly the type of one in Brit. Mus. which I think I could not assign to a standard, so this will throw light on it. It is oblong, tapering to the bottom   & on the top a rosette incised. It weighs about 3910 grs, but for such heavy weights I have to use cartridges as counterpoises, & weigh them in lots, not having my 1000 to 4000 grain set here. This might be 30 shekels of (or half mina) of 130 grains, but the other will settle it. Another thing I bought to day is a limestone stamp of "Uati lord of the north (?) "; also a very pretty bronze head of Alexandria from the corner of a stand. Beside this flush of small

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61
 purchases, the work has been going on very well. The effect of substituting five yesterday because they were late, was excellent. By 1 hour after sunrise (instead of 1 1/2 or 2 hrs) all the men were waiting ready to go to work. ^{32nd day} Strange to say I overslept myself, & was awoken by Abu Saud saying that the men were ready; I never did so before while I had to look after men, but I was late last night & did not sleep well. Of course I jumped into my clothes at once, & just putting some water on to boil for Maurice's breakfast, I went out with them. Dug three holes outside & two inside the peribolus wall ~~at a distance~~ four or five feet with a long hole along the wall. We found the wall side easily in each place. After dinner too the men were more punctual.

But while all this was going on I got the good stroke done in my own line. I finished the plan of the mounds, & I got a set of levels all over the place, from one end to the other. Levelling thus for approximate results can be done very easily in Egypt by sighting to the horizon, & allowing a little up for dip. Working thus I should say that I am safe to within a foot on the half mile length of the site. The general results of the most important points of the levelling are thus: - taking on a zero the lowest part in which I have seen Greek pottery (of 7th - 8th cent BC), below which appears to be clean mud of the pre-Greek

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country, this being 0, water level in the
 are ruins is - 3 feet, &
 fields around, at present, + 10 ft
 canal 12
 plain of temenos { 12 1/2
 { to 16 1/2
 Top of altar-mound & of remaining
 piece of peribolus - - - - - 37 1/2
 Highest part of town ruins, now, 36
 General level of ruins surface 28 feet.
 (late Roman level)
 Hence it seems that we shall have to go 10 feet
 deep in the temenos plain, as I guessed by eye
 yesterday. It is very curious that water
 level should be so far (15 ft) below irrigation
 level.
 Handles of today. ΕΥΘΥΚΤΡΑ on a double handle

 rather more ornamental than usual.
 work goes on briskly, 54 today came up, &
 I have promise of many more tomorrow. This
 shews that I did right in not raising wages
 more, & I might have done without giving
 3 piastres, but that is doubtful. We finished
 the first deep hole that I began, going down 6 ft
 in hard mud below the last scraps of pottery; and
 began the hole at the level of Phoenician Greek pottery
 I couldn't expect to get much before that, if

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 I couldn't expect to get much before that, if

The site was only Greek & not Egyptian. This ⁶³
 seems to prove that this is a purely Greek
 town, and as we believe Naukratis to have
 been from history. I am going on with another
 shaft in similarly early ground to verify
 this. At the temenos we found the base of
 the wall at no great depth in one part,
 with much broken pot for 5 feet below it,
 but elsewhere the wall goes much lower. Now
 this high part is close by the high mounds
 of the town, & seems as if it had been built
 over the town mounds when they were
 much lower than now. I have men from
 here & put down others to pits at the foot
 of the altar mound; they made not a scrap of
 objection, but of course I began as far as I could
 from the tombs. I hope to be able to clear
 most if not all, of the base of this mound,
 & settle what it really is. I have eight holes
 on that side of the temenos, beside two now finished.
 I have also begun on low mounds within the
 temenos; these mounds are strewn with
 chips of limestone, basalt (brown & green) and granite,
 & I am told that a big stone with inscription was
 found there, & carried off by a Nuzrani in
 the train for £20. This is promising.
 I am getting on very well with the people, now
 that they are beginning to have some confidence.

the site was only Greek and not Egyptian: this
 seems to prove that this is a purely Greek
 town, such as we believe Naukratis to have
 been from history. I am going on with another
 shaft in similarly early ground to verify
 this. At the temenos we found the base of
 the wall at no great depth in one part,
 with much broken pot for 5 feet below it;
 but elsewhere the wall goes much lower. Now
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 the train for £20. This is promising.

I am getting on very well with the people, now
 they are beginning to have some confidence.

They are quite content to leave any small balance for work or antikas in my hands if there is ^{not} small change; & I hope in two or three days to be able to give up the bother of daily wages & pay weekly instead. As it is I have to begin 20 minutes before sunset, & do not finish till after sunset; for lack of small change I have to make 6 men go together for a Therese dollar (10 piastres), or four men & three boys; piastres are scarcely to be had, francs & parisis are not abundant, & dollars are the bulk of my change. If I paid weekly I should be able to work off sovereigns, which would ease the need of silver. I have been begged to come & have coffee by many notables here, but I refuse all consistently, on the ground that I do refuse all. One old man stopped me in the road as I overtook him, & put his arms round my neck, said I was his brother (enta akhui) & was with him (sawa-sawa) putting his two forefingers side by side - the usual sign.

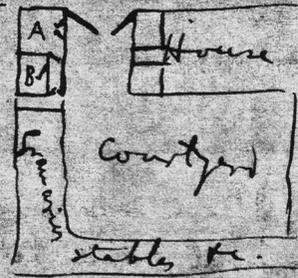
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If the men by book, speaking of the ⁶⁵ ~~running~~ ^{running} for a dollar; & laughed immensely at running to keep up with me as I walked about the place. There is generally more miles of a race home in the evening; my reises & some of the men running & walking against me, & sometimes we have a stiff 100 yard race in it. This gets them all home quicker so that they do not think it so late, & it gives them ^{something} to think of, & warms them up in the evening chill, so that it is advantageous altogether.

I must give some idea of the place in general. There are long low mounds for about 1/4 mile x 1/2 mile, dug into to 30 feet below the top. About 1/4 mile W. of this runs a canal & across the canal, & some ^{thousand} hundred yards, south of the bridge, is the house of Agub (? Agop) Pasha. There is a pretty bit of garden with bushes of geraniums, orange trees, &c, unkempt, just beside it, & some fine old trees. We have two rooms, just inside the house door A, the reception room, which is our general living room & in which I sleep; & B which is Griffith's room; with visitors we split that with a curtain & Griffith comes into A. Thus we can take in two extra.



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[House
Courtyard
Granaries
stables &c.]

66

Sayer & Myers brought their own provisions from the hotel, but knowing the professor's taste I gave him two dishes he liked, a lot of coffee with jam, & a big plate of gooseberry fool, made of a bottle of gooseberries that Mrs Amos had kindly brought with some others, & Swiss milk. Both dishes proved irresistible, & drove cold chicken out of the field. He tried Carbolic Acid for his eyes which were troublesome & used it several times; he said no lotion he ever used made them so quiet & cool; he is going to get some C. A. at once. Muhammed has a pot of it mixed & goes to it continually; happily it cannot hurt by repetition.

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A small brass coin of Thebes was found about 4 ft down by the peribolus: Head of Hercules, & club & grieve, EPY.

80 up to day, (Friday) Decr-19?
26. Dec.

11 Neb^h Jan: 5/85

M^{rs} Petrie
8. Crescent R^d
Bromley
Kent -

I have received all letters & papers regularly;
I will soon let you know if a week goes wrong.

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Jan. 4/85 -

Journal this week will be of the simplest, for my personal record is merely - went to bed & stayed there. At the end of last week I had some fever & cold, & this stopped on, so that I laid by on Monday, & now here is Sunday, and here I am, just the same. Temp^r persistently 1° up, & slight congestion in the upper part of the lungs. Yesterday I took to steaming, which has I think done good, & but has not yet brought down temp^r. I am not bad enough to go to Cairo, as it seems every day as if I should improve by tomorrow; but if tomorrow (Monday) I don't pick up I think I must go in.

Now Griffith is following my bad example; he has been looking after work all the week, & has got more or less of a wetting two or three times, as we have had bad weather. As his cold however is not on the chest, he holds out for stopping here; but if we are not both better tomorrow, I shall insist on our going to Cairo.

It is very annoying to be thus baulked of the work, just as it had begun. During last week they have been making trenches & shafts in the temenos, but nothing particular has turned up. Perhaps the most interesting thing is a

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68
 small tablet representing a doorway, ^{with steps & with 2 sub doors} this
 is neither Egyptian nor Greek in style, but
 intermediate; & may be a copy of the
 door of the temple here.

If course, if we go to Cairo, I shall leave
 everything here in charge of my men, &
 come back in a few days, as soon as I
 am all right. I feel better today,
 altogether, & hope that more steaming will
 put me all right by tomorrow.

Letters & papers duly received last week,
 & hope to have this week's batch, brought back
 by Said, when he comes from the post -

12. Nebireh, 12 -
 Jan: 13 -

small tablet, representing a doorway <with steps & with double doors>, this
 is neither Egyptian nor Greek in style, but
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 everything here in charge of my men, &
 come back in a few days as soon as I
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[There is no page 69.]

Jan: 5. 85

Jan: 5. 85 70
 The mail is somewhat puzzling this week; there is no letter from home, no papers except Nature, & no letter from the Museum. But there is a large letter case for copying letters by black paper. I can only suppose that this is sent in order that I may send duplicates of my journals, one for the ordinary use at home & another for the secretaries to refer to. On examining the method, I see that the "copying paper" provided is only required in order to read through the black on the underside of it, because the stylus leaves no mark on the upper side. By using a pencil instead of the stylus the copy can be made in just the same way, & the first writing is readable just like any other pencil writing. Hence I can use ordinary thin paper, & the only essential thing is the black paper, in fact it is just the way of copying bills in use in every large shop, & which I remember seeing about 25 years ago.

The advantages are that a copy is obtained at once. The disadvantages are that the writing is liable to be rubbed or effaced, & that as I can only use one side of the paper & send two copies it will need four times the paper & postage, and cost about £3 or 4 a year extra. So I will use it until I hear

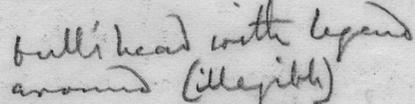
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Pot handles have been accumulating since I was ill, & as I am moveable again now I must note them.  ΠΙΛΕΜΟ

 ΕΠΙΦΙΛΑΜΜΑ ΜΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΑ ΜΟΥ ΡΟΔΩΝΟΣ ΔΙΟΚΟ... ΛΥ ΚΛΕΩΝΥ... ΤΙ ΜΑΡ ΕΠΙΑΝΑΣΑΝ ΕΠΙΑΣΤΥΜΗ ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡ  ΕΠΙΑΛΕΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ 

   (knife in sheath?) ΘΑΣΙΩΝ ΑΡΙ ΔΥ  CTΩ ΣΙ bull's head with legs around (illegible)

IC private mark on a handle with balaustium,   ΕΠΙΓΩΝ ΠΑΝΑΜΟ    ΕΠΙΜΥΤΑ? ΜΟΣ ΕΠΙΚΛΕΑΡΧ ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ

 (prow)  Double handles with  ΥΑ   ΙΕΡΩΝΥ  ΟΡΟΒΙΩΝ first letter may be φ possibly

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-  around balaustium
-  around balaustium
-  (knife in sheath?)
-  bull's head with legend around (illegible)

-  private mark on a handle with balaustium.
-  (prow) 
-  on a brim.

Double handles with 

 first letter may be 
 possibly

But the most interesting handle of all
is one with an incuse stamp in hieroglyphics



This is the first hieroglyphic stamp
I have found; at San I got one
with a demotic letter, which
Maspero kept as he had never
seen one before.

More weights have come in; several
of the regular Egyptian type ; 3095
grains which must be 12 double shekels of
129 grs, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of double mina; 1597 grs
which I cannot make out, unless it be six
tetradrachm Attic, of 66.5 grs per drachma.

744 grs evidently 5 kats of 148.8; + 299
grs which is of course 2 kats of 149.5. Beside
these there is a class of rude conical pieces
of limestone  or  which seem as if
they must be weights, & two found together
are just as 1:4, giving a unit of 341 grs
or four silver shekels. The others (six) agree
better to this than any other standard, excepting
one of them; & two of them found in the
burnt house together weigh 886 + 896 grs
nearer alike than they would be by accident.
On the whole I think they may be rough
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(bought for 1 franc, perhaps from Sais)

a piece of Greek inscription was found in digging beside the altar mound in the temenos, apparently a dedication to Asklepios by a Greek; but the date I cannot make out Π & Ω look tolerably early, yet the V is late & the first letter seems like nothing but a Roman L. A chip of a fine marble stele has also been found.



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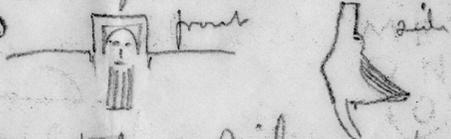
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necessarily from the native ways. The 74
mud brick houses & peribolus for instance are
Egyptian in manner; & have used stone for
everything, as in rocky Greece, would have
been far too expensive for a foreign
community down here, ^{about} ~~more than~~ 700 miles
from a quarry. Some fine pieces of rough
hand modelling in clay have been found;
a bull's head & a horse's head, & some
female heads from figures, beside a piece of
a large Bacchus (?).

A torso of a Hercules (?) in fine white marble
(7 inches from neck to knee) was found in
a stratum of about 400 BC. It is broken
at the neck, both shoulders, mid of thigh, &
knee. It is of fine grained Greek marble, & still
has its polish on the greater part of the surface.

One curious type found here is the square
handles of large bowls of rough red ware;
these have fine heads of Bacchus in relief
with a long beard



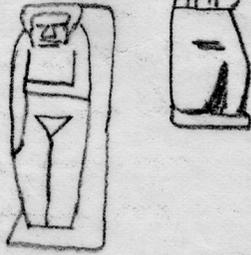
projecting in front. But there are two types which are found
almost every day, & which I do not remember
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They are figures in white limestone, ~~the~~
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They are figures in white limestone, rather
rudely carved, or merely blocked out; one

is a human headed cat (?) seated [☞] 75
 & the other a standing female figure, with a pilaster generally up the left side & nothing on the right. They are always very rough, & Sayce thought them not to be archaic, but rude later work. This seems probable also from some other figures of similar style, that I know to be about 300 BC from other sources. There are also two seated figures with a drum on the knees



of the same style. Of course many little Roman terracottas of the usual types here up, Harpocrates, &c.



I have got a complete handle of one of the very large jars [☞] this is 10 ins high & 6 ins across;
 some few have names on them cut in; they belong to the 5th cent BC I believe or earlier, & these handles are nearly always broken. The Greeks used them up for pestles & dozens of pieces of handles may be found ground down at both ends. The ware is very hard drabby white.
 I bought a disc of white Greek marble, ground all

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I bought a disc of white Greek marble ground all

round; it is 1115 grs & by the material is 76 probably a Greek weight: it seems to be 12 drachms Aeginetum of 92.9 per drachm; I do not remember if Aegⁿ is 50 or 60 to the mina; if 60, this is 1/5 mina, & very probable. I have already got 21 weights here, beside 9 Cufic; & most of them found here.

The above was written on Monday; and as by Wednesday I still found that the slight fever stuck to me I decided to run up to Cairo. By this time Mr Griffith did not feel uncomfortable at being alone at Nebireh for a few days, especially as he had much reduced the number of men. After a couple of hours riding in face of a bitter E. wind & freshness in the train, I felt much better for the change of air, & on reaching Cairo & being overhauled by Dr Grant, there really did not seem much the matter, temperature was about right, & but a little cold on the chest which could not be pinned more to one spot than another. Mrs Amos, to whom after her most kind injunctions I felt bound to go, welcomed me in her most cordial way,

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I wanted me to go to bed about 10 o'clock & send for Dr Grant, but I was not going to be made out so bad as all that, & I went about as usual, which was rather a change after 9 days on my back counting the rafters of my room.

Next day I was feeling sounder all over, & lunched with Dr Grant. Mr. Chester came to the A's in the evening & told me of his purchases of the season. The Grant party are all much as usual; poor Mrs G. as cheerful & calm as ever, & going about the house, but I fear much for her from all I hear.

Now I must get back in subject at least to Naucratis. I have just laid hands on H^{dtus} here, & found the passage I remembered, which confirms what I had said more ~~to~~ ^{clearly} even ~~that~~ than I thought for. See ii 97. There during the ind inundation the passage was from Naucratis to Memphis ^{past} the pyramids ^{entirely} i.e. by canal ~~not~~ ^{round} by the river, proving Naucratis to be on a canal. Next, in sailing from the sea & Canopus to Naucratis across

& wanted me to go to bed at once & send for Dr Grant, but I was not going to be made out so bad as all that, & I went about as usual, which was rather a change after 9 days on my back counting the rafters of my room.

Next day I was feeling sounder all over, & lunched with Dr Grant. Mr. Chester came to the A's in the evening & told me of his purchases of the season. The Grant party are all much as usual; poor Mrs G. as cheerful & calm as ever, & going about the house, but I fear much for her from all I hear.

Now I must get back in subject at least to Naucratis. I have just laid hands on H^{dtus} here, & found the passage I remembered, which confirms what I have said more ~~br~~ clearly even ~~that~~ than I thought for. See ii 97. There during the ind inundation the passage was from Naucratis to Memphis by <past> the pyramids i.e. <entirely> by canal. & not <round> by the river, proving Naucratis to be on a canal. Next, in sailing from the sea & Canopus to Naucratis across

the plain you pass Anthylla (an important ⁷⁸ city) & Archandropolis. This proves that Naukratis was a long way from the Canopic mouth, as two ~~imp~~ cities lay between; & very strongly suggests that it was only on a canal, (not on the river at the junction with the canal), as if it was on the river the way ~~to~~ would lie up the river & not across the inundated plain.

Of course every mention of Naukratis will have to be thoroughly overhauled, and interpreted, when we do the publication of this year's work.

Dr Grant has shewn me a most important point; in Peut. Tab. (see Warren's work in Palestine) is Naukratis shewn, not on the arm of the Nile which ran to Alexandria, but on the western road which led out into the desert; a proof positive that it had nothing to do with ~~the~~ even the very westernmost branch of the Nile (the Canopic). This is most conclusive, & I hope we may identify some of the other places.

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Letters have come in this week, but 79
no papers. There is no news about this
copying arrangement, so I shall go
on thus till further notice. I am
all night now & shall start in half
an hour back to Nebireh, to go
on with work this week (12 Jan).

I was at Bulak on Saturday morn,
& Brugsch saw me & was ultra
civil & polite. The things kept from
San he has just mounted very
grandly on velvet mounts; but as
there is nothing else so done in the
museum I am puzzled about it.

Chester is not right, a cold on his chest,
& he is going to Alex. for change, much
repenting that he came down the river,
& did not stop at Luxor. Now I must
pack up & be off.

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**13. Cairo –
Jan 20/–
85**

**M^{rs} Petrie,
8. Crescent R^d
Bromley,
Kent –**

[This page was not scanned.]

Pot handles have accumulated while I was away. [☞] 180

ΕΥΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ AMN ΠΑΜΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΥΣ ΔΙΟΣΚΟ

ΕΠΙΚΑΛΛΙ ΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΤΙΜΟΛΟ

ΕΜΙΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΕΥΣ ΘΑΛ ΚΛΕΑΡ ΧΟΣ

ΕΠΙΘΕΣΤΟΡ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ ΚΛΕΩΝΥΞ ΝΑΥΕΣΝ CΝΟ'ΟΥΙ

ΑΙΙΟΥ ΔΑΛΔΑ ΔΑΛΔΑ on double handle

ΕΠΙΦΙΝ'Α ΡΟΔΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΡΙΑΝΑΣΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

ΕΡΙΑΣΤΥΜΗ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ ΔΑΜΙΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡ

ΑΣΤΟΜΗΔΕΥΣ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ ΜΟΣ ΧΟΥ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΥΧΑΥΧΙ ΛΑΦΕΙΛΕΥΣ? ΥΑΚΙΜΘΙΟΥ

ΕΥΚΛΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΨΜΑΧ

ΕΠΙΘΟΡ ΚΥΛΙΔΑ ΝΙΚΑΠΙΔΟΣ ΕΠΙΑ ΓΑΡΜΒΡΥ

ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ Ε ΗΕ ΑΡΙΣ

On Monday (12th Jan) I started by the 10.30 from Cairo, leaving the Amoses in great uncertainty as to whether they should succeed in getting up to Luxor or no. The post boats are all full, & there is no other way of going, not even a dahabiyeh at Siut. It was raining a trifle, & quite overcast & thick. This weather continued all the way, clearing a trifle

Pot handles have accumulated while I was away. [☞]

[☞] around balaustium

[☞] on double handle

[☞] on double handle

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at Tanta, but raining steadily at Teh el Barud. I set off, carrying my bag, for I feared that a donkey would scarcely keep his footing, & to be in danger of falling helplessly into the mire is worse than picking ones way through it. The road had been heaped up with soft mud dug out of the ditches on either side, to "make it" for the intended line of rails, this had been rained on for some hours. I need not say anything as to its condition; if I could find a line of liquid mud to walk in I preferred it; it took me half as long again to do the distance, as it does in ordinary weather.

It was impossible to work next day, so I set about storing away all the pottery & figures that we had lying in heaps into the various boxes that were empty, or could be emptied. Then I began to negotiate about having rooms upstairs as every one in Cairo agreed that ground floor rooms were not wholesome. After a ludicrous amount of to & fro it was settled that we have three rooms upstairs, & a store room downstairs, with separate entry from outside, for £1.12^s a month. It is far pleasanter with a nice look out over the country, & the expence is not ruinous, divided between us. Thus the reises have the first room, out of that opens the second, which is our living room, where I sleep, & that opens into the third in which Griffith sleeps, which will be curtained up for any visitors that may come.

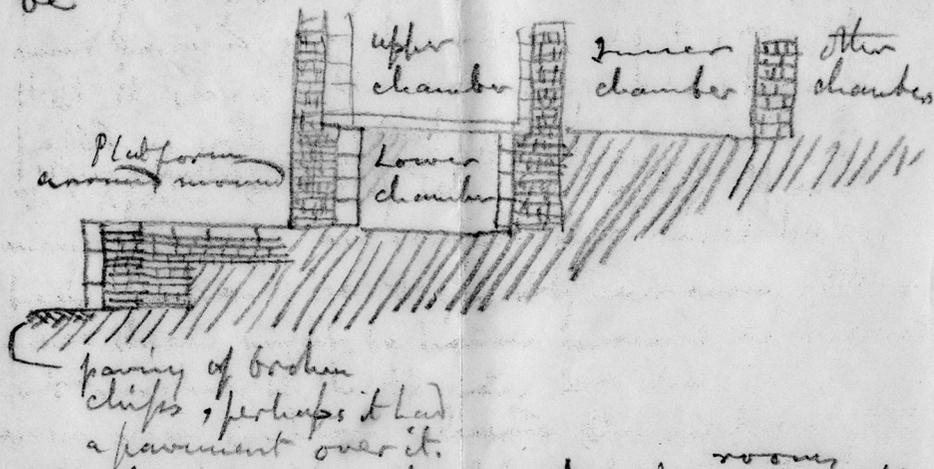
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After two days stoppage owing to the sopped (82) state of the ground I began again on Thursday 15th. It was hard business to set over a hundred men & boys on to entirely fresh work & took me more than hour, for they would crowd up so that I could not see the ground. I generally made a bolt to the back edge of the crowd, seized on some there, & led them off to a clear place. I worked mainly with the great mound. It is very puzzling; there are cells or chambers all around it, in fact it seems to be a mass of walls; yet they are not like ordinary house walls & they are filled with washed mud & chips of stone, hardly any pottery; thus quite unlike the ordinary houses. Again the chambers are larger than rooms generally are. The inner & upper chambers are full of half sandy dust & chips, not apparently mud derived from the walls. Is it possible that it was a cellular mass of brickwork filled up with rubbish like the acropolis of Tell Afrin & that of Tell Yehudiyeh ^{where a hollow enclosure is filled with sand}? If so it may have been an acropolis, as it would have been of some size, & greatly cut away. Otherwise these might be houses around the mound not reaching to the top of it. We shall know more when we have cleared the outline of the walls, & when I have a plan of them all.

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The work on the great mound has (83) now developed it thus. It has a border wall around it of some feet high; this was faced with stone at least in parts, as Mr. Griffith found a piece of cement sticking to the face, with a cast of dressed stone ~~at~~ on the face of it. Then from the top of this a platform of brick four or five courses thick ran inward, perhaps covered with stone also. Then chambers, not communicating sideways, stood all around the central mass; but the chambers had a floor of wood in them, & this floor led into the inner row of chambers. How a third row of chambers was reached I have no evidence yet. Thus the section would be



The chambers are larger than houses ^{rooms} usually are, being about 12 ft square. The entire absence of pottery, is wholly unlike houses

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[R]	Upper chamber	Inner chamber	other chambers
Platform around mound	Lower chamber		

paving of broken chips, perhaps it had a pavement over it.

The chambers are larger than house <rooms> usually are, being about 12 ft square. The entire absence of pottery, is wholly unlike houses

of either Greek or Roman age. The few (84) things that have been found, beads, coins, & a jar handle ^{in chambers}, & some bits of figures around the platform are all late Greek & early Roman; but the bricks are all large, (8 x 16 ins) the same as the great enclosure wall & early Greek houses in the town, & larger than any Ptolemaic (7 x 14) or Roman (6 x 12) bricks. The late things are only found in the dust which fills the chambers, along with chips resulting from the destruction of the lining of the chambers, apparently. I have never seen or heard of anything like this construction of a mass of ~~masonry~~ ^{brickwork} surrounded by chambers raised on a platform, & probably all covered with white limestone, (as the least important part the front of the platform was cased) I hope to send a plan next mail.

I have been doing a little in the town, & though we have nothing but small pieces of vases & bowls, yet there is a great variety of archaic patterns.

Some Ptolemaic houses I have also dug into, but nothing important was found; I was led to do this as a pretty seated figure, (Tanagra style) was found there.

Several more weights have been brought in.

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Several more weights have been brought in,

a bronze square with T H (Greek?) 244 grs, (85)
 perhaps tetradrachm of 4 x 61 grs. A leaden kat
 a strip of sheet, 138 grs & some loss. Limestone
 cone of 741 grs, 770 originally?. A ground pottery
 cone of 641 grs. A stone marked X 684 grs,
 perhaps 10 solidi of 68.4. A round kat of 145 grs.
 A bronze cube shekel of over 119 grs. An
 alabaster 5 kats \square of 700 grs, worn. And a
 limestone cone of 1536 grs, or double the cone
 of 770 above. Mr Griffith also got while I was
 away a 2 utens of 2760 grs (worn), 2 kat of 277 $\frac{1}{2}$,
 a cube of diorite 1959 = 15 shekels of 124 or $\frac{1}{4}$
 mina; a hemisphere of marble 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel
 of 125; & a \square weight of 1637 grs, & a plaster
 cone of 540 grs.

I have had Mr G Chester over here today; he
 was astonished at the collection of weights, about
 45 now. He took much interest in looking over
 the varieties of archaic pottery, both in the
 house & out on the mounds; telling me what
 styles he remembered in Greek & Cypriot
 ware. He only staid about 3 hours, on his way
 from Alex. to Cairo.

I have bought two dogs, (bases broken in two)
 seated, 21 ins high, found by the great wall some
 time ago; I gave 8/- for the pair to the shekh.
 They are poor work, but curious.
 A strange little inscribed tablet was sold also,

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the other day, here it is full size, [R]
 who Heliskos was, & why he
 dedicated to Hermes, who can tell?
 It is disappointing that more
 inscriptions are not found,
 with all our digging.



Have not mentioned yet an American
 boy who appeared at Cairo. He ran away
 from home at Detroit, got to New York
 somehow; stowed away for Liverpool;
 thence stowed away on a Moss boat for
 Alex. There was taken in & kept
 by the soldiers at Ramleh. He & they fell
 very ill by eating Castor oil berries.
 Thence he was sent to Cairo, there he
 wishes to go to Khartoum as a servant;
 failing that to work in Cairo, learn
 Arabic, save money, & go to the
 American College at Beyrut: or else
 he would like to make his way to Lake
 Tchad. He has a good place now in a
 warehouse & shop in Cairo, is sharp &
 polite in manner, & Mrs Amos says he
 will be Khedive one day. Who knows?
 Have not had Pub Op this last week, &
 papers in general seem disorganised
 since Xmas.

Posted Jan 18/85

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<Posted Jan: 18/85 ->

14. Neb^h Jan. 27 -

M^{rs} Petrie
8 Crescent R^d
Bromley
Kent -

[This page was not scanned.]

<Jan: 19/85 ->

Zorn: 19/85-187

In the market I bought a cubical granite weight, finely finished, weighing 2040 grs (beside a little chipping), and this is so much like another weight in material, shape, & weight, that one can hardly doubt that they are the same. The other was 1959 grs, which I thought was 15 rather heavy shekels or $\frac{1}{4}$ mina. But the new one is too heavy for that, & so I think they must be Greek weight of 30 drachmae or $\frac{1}{2}$ Attic mina, giving a drachma of 68 & 65 grs. I do not remember cubic Greek weights; but certainly square weights are usual, though not either Egyptian nor Assyrian types. I also bought a pretty early Christian sapphire with a well-cut monogram. The stone is $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, translucent & chatoyant. The monogram evidently includes



X P I S T O S, & also P L A Y with any of the foregoing letters. The cutting looks too good to belong to the dark ages, for such a hard stone as sapphire: otherwise the style of the monogram is like that of the 8th & 9th cent. Probably it is about the 5th cent. I picked up on the mounds an interesting example of sealing; a piece of plaster (from a stone?) sealed at least four times with the same seal, 2 ins diameter, ; also two pot handles, one E M I E Y M M A X O Y....., and the other (also round the balaustion) with a most interesting inscription E P T A E T H P I A P X A E A N E A S

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naming the workshop; has this the sense of a (88)
 slave workroom, as the Latin Ergastula? We
 have gotten heaps of fragments of early pottery,
 but no large pieces. These bits however show
 the colouring & the patterns, some of which
 are very curious; we have three or four
 fine pieces with large size archaic heads; the
 lotus is always abundant. One style of thin
 pottery, painted white with patterns in bistre, we
 Chester does not remember elsewhere, & it
 may be the characteristic make of the Naukratis
 potteries.

A few more handles; but the Arabs have
 many of them moved away, including the family
 to which my regular handle-hunter belonged,
 none of the other children are sharp enough to
 take to the trade with success.


 ΕΠΙΩΔΑΜΟ ΣΩΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΙΝΙΟΥ
 Υ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ
 ΣΕΝΟ Τ... ΠΥΘΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ

We have at least got something out of the many
 chambers of the great mound. In the corner of
 one chamber were a quantity of fragments of a
 sculptor's trial pieces of a king's head, many scraps
 of separate trials, such as ears; I never saw so many
 scraps like these before. In the next chamber we
 have already found nine scraps of stone with
 demotic scribbles incised, varying from four letters
 to a dozen or more. There must be in all over
 30 chambers, but considering how little is found
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[☞]

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 in them I hardly think it worth £10 or £20 to

clear them all entirely out. I have settled to clear (89)
 four or five entirely; & to work out the tops of
 the walls of the others, so far as tombs will
 permit, so as to have a plan of them. This
 with a section across the mound to show levels
 will give an idea of it. Other pieces of plaster
 have been found sticking to the walls, with the
 cast of tool dressing of stone on the face, shewing
 that the rooms were lined with a limestone
 casing. At several points there are parts of
 later chambers. These have been built after
 the regular chambers had been unlined, &
 filled partly with chips of the lining. These later
 chambers stand often unconformably on the
 older ones, & are paved with chips & cement
 from the older ones. They are Roman by the
 few small things found, probably 1st cent^y.
 The other chambers might be as early as 400
 or 500 BC considering that scraps of work
 of probably XXXth Dyn (say 350 BC) are found
 thrown aside as rubbish & left in the chamber,
 probably not long before it fell into disuse.

We have at last got a perfect amphora of
 the early type, painted white with a few orange
 lines on it for ornament. I imagine this belongs
 to about 500 B.C., judging by its colours & by
 the pottery generally found lying with it.

In one place just outside the great wall we
 found a few several plates & c of red pottery,

clear them all entirely out. I have settled to clear
 four or five entirely; & to work out the tops of
 the walls of the others, so far as tombs will
 permit, so as to have a plan of them. This
 with a section across the mound to show levels
 will give an idea of it. Other pieces of plaster
 have been found sticking to the walls, with the
 cast of tool dressing of stone on the face, shewing
 that the rooms were lined with a limestone
 casing. At several points there are parts of
 later chambers. These have been built after
 the regular chambers have been unlined, &
 filled partly with chips of the lining. These later
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& with them a dish of bronze about 9 ins across & 2 deep, broken in several pieces, all of which I have however.

A few more pieces of scribbled limestone have turned up; & the handles

ΜΑΡΣΥΑΣ	ΑΓΟΡΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ
ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΟ	ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ

Υ: ΦΡ: ΑΝΘΡΟΣ below head of Apollo.

Spicked up two more bottoms of ^{cups} with owners initials M & ⊗. Also a piece of a large weight in red granite, of ^{10 or 20} pounds originally.

A part of the base of a large pair of rough red ware with a spigot hole  the first I have seen.

Two weights were found; a ground  down pebble, weighing exactly 2 shekels ($256 \div 2 = 128$ grs) & a bronze shekel  of 121 grs.

Of course quantities of small things, pottery, &c come in every day; but working in the town as I am now doing is not encouraging. Although there are heaps of sherds all over the ground, yet these are the siftings of some 20 or 30 feet depth of deposit; & in pits of a few feet deep in the oldest ground we find scarcely anything. There is a burnt stratum which we are clearing in many places, & from which the amphora came.

More weights have come in, 293 grs, clearly 2 kats of $146\frac{1}{2}$; & a big one used as a hammer in later time, but probably a weight originally by its form, 6699 grs; perhaps a double mina of 50

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A few more pieces of scribbled limestone have turned up; & the handles [☞] [☞] below head of Apollo [☞]

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drachme of 67 grs. a few handles

ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΩΝ
ΠΑΤΕΥΣΑΝ
ΑΞΙΑΜ
ΒΙΣ Μ

Q V ALLI

ΕΠΙ(ΚΑ)ΕΑΡΧΟΥ ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΩΝ
around balustrade

ΑΥΤΟΚ

91

Have had a bother about the stones found as usual. Quantities of limestone chips are found in various parts, rough pavements of stone in Ptolemaic rooms, &c; all these are eagerly coveted all round. For fear of a surreptitious removal of some I gave them to the shekh of N/E Gaief (close to the great mound) then he of course asked for more, & when told that he must wait, his men carried off some last night. To day I went with Abu Saud & Said & saw the shekh's brother (he kept out of the way); the brother half admitted & then denied having them; so I left the simple message that if all the stones were not back where they took them from before tomorrow, I should have the police over to find the thieves. In three hours the stones were back.

Sent Jan 25.

I hope this will be duly sent to Mr Griffith along as well as the previous journals, & it has been so arranged, & only the slippage in general by the Committee affected it. I took great pains to arrange the best order for English friends, & I hope it will be followed. Letters duly received, & all the papers. Many thanks. I write also to Mr B this week.

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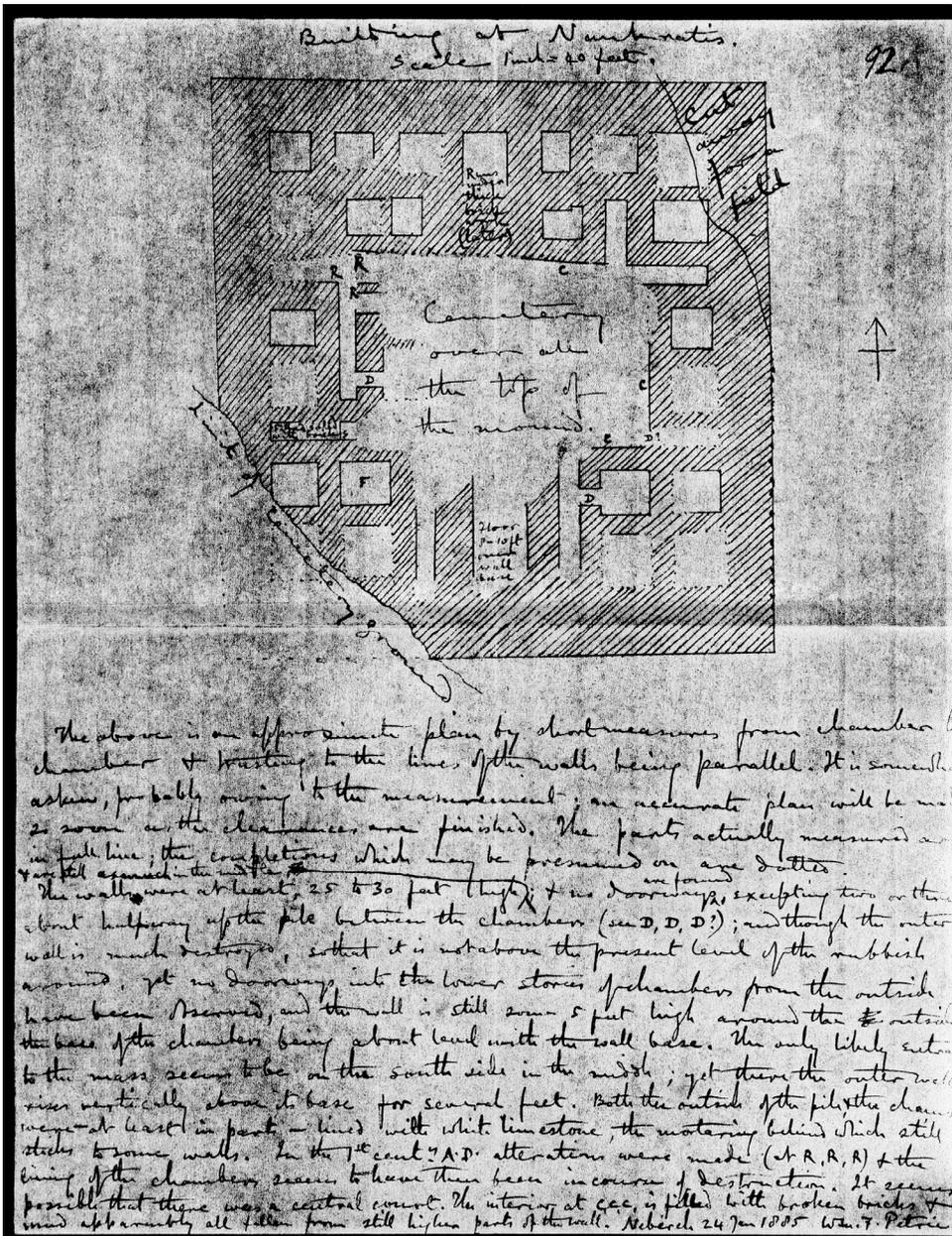
I have just got letters over before I send this: I did not know that I was indebted to Mr Gilbertson for duplicating the journals; it is a very convenient plan for getting two copies & I hope the way it has been used will be found acceptable to all parties in England.

[Note not present in GI original.]

15 - Nebireh. F. 2

M^{rs} Petrie -
8. Crescent R^d
Bromley,
Kent -

[This page was not scanned.]



Building at Naukratis.

Scale 1 inch = 40 feet



cut away for a field

- Runs under thick brick work (later)
- Cemetery over all the top of the mound
- Filled solid with bricks
- Floor * 10 ft over wall base
- Limit of cemetery ground

The above is an approximate plan by short measures from chamber to chamber & trusting to the lines of the walls being parallel. It is somewhat askew, probably owing to the measurement; an accurate plan will be made so soon as the clearances are finished. The parts actually measured are in full line; the completions which may be presumed on are dotted.

The walls were at least, 25 to 30 feet high & are still as much in the middle; & no doorways <are found>, excepting two or three about halfway up the pile between the chambers (see D, D, D?); & though the outer wall is much destroyed, so that it is not above the present level of the rubbish around, yet no doorways into the lower stories of chambers from the outside have been observed, and the wall is still some 5 feet high around the outside, the base of the chambers being about level with the wall base. The only likely entrance

to the mass seems to be on the South side in the middle; yet there the outer wall rises vertically above its base for several feet. Both the outside of the pile, & the chambers

were - at least in parts - lined with white limestone, the mortaring behind which still

sticks to some walls. In the 1st cent^y A.D. alterations were made (at R, R, R) & the lining of the chambers seems to have then been in course of destruction. It seems possible that there was a central court. The interior at C, C, C, is filled with broken bricks & mud apparently all fallen from still higher parts of the wall.

Nebireh 24 Jan 1885

W. M. F. Petrie.

Jan: 31.

lost
my reckoning

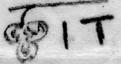
Jan: 31. ^{my book} 93?
 Again I have to confess to being ignominiously
 bowled over with fever, in spite of continual quinine.
 It is possible that a dead buffalo which lies in
 the narrow canal just above here, & through
 which our water supply comes, may have
 something to do with it. When dining at the Grant's
 last I named the three carcasses in the river
 at San, & was reproached by both D^r Grant
 & Davis for not reporting them. So on the
 next post day after I saw this beast, I wrote
 a somewhat official letter to D^r Davis reporting
 this, saying "I have the honour to inform you that
 there is a dead buffalo, &c, &c." This was posted on
 Sunday; & actually by Thursday there comes a
 soldier from the Mudiariyeh of Damanhour to
 enquire after the buffalo, & order its burial,
 & as the people did not know of it, they came to
 me as I lay in bed, to know where it was.
 They are frightened at getting orders from the
 Mudiar, & I think it will do good all round.
 We walked over to Tell Afrin last Sunday, as
 Griffith had not seen it. There I found a digger
 who gave me more information. The great
 white stone roadway in the town had a pair
 of sphinxes, one on either side (more may exist);
 & these were carted away by Rashid Pasha.
 Then I suspected it led to the temple; & at the
 other end of it I found a larger dug up area
 with a brickwall along one side. Here I heard
 that there was a great pavement all smooth
 & white, now destroyed. Also near it was
 found a monolith shrine about 6 ft high

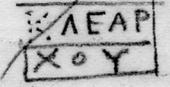
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(Here I am interrupted, for the sparrows are such a nuisance coming into the rooms through a skylight that I cannot reach or close, that I punish all I can catch; at first I tried rubbing quinine under their feathers; but I suppose sparrow-tongue has no word for bitter, they all came as before; I now cut off their tails as close as if they were young hens, & that reduces their cockiness very considerably. They can fly quite well without tails, but I am sure it affects their credit in the community, for after doing 3 or 4 it is very seldom one ventures in.) A long handle (10 ins) with very delicate stamp

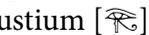
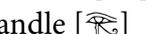
ΕΠΙΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ
ΠΕΔΑΓΕΙΤΝΙΟΥ (sic)

ΜΕΝΑΝΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΥ-  ΙΤ ΣΙ
ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙ around balaustium

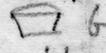
ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΕΜ ΕΠΙ ΘΕΡΣΑΝΑΡΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΙ
ΒΡΟΤΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ
ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙ ΠΑΡ on double handle  ΔΕΑΡ
ΟΥ ΧΟΥ Β

ΒΡΟΜΙΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΑΓΑ ΟΥΜΒΡΟ  ΠΑΚΥΝΤΙΔΑ ΑΡΙ
 ΚΝΙ  ΑΡΧΕ ΚΡΑ ΛΥΚ

We have not yet come to an end of the weights by a long way; not that so many are found, as that my price (3^d to 5^d each) brings in all the stray ones that are lying about. I forget where I left off in the list, so two or three of the following may be repeated from before. Several weights are found to be too heavy for any shekel standard, over 131 grs; such I believe to belong to the Attic drachma, although made like Egyptian weights

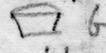
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these are 6699 = 100 x 67.0 ; 1327 = 20 x 66.3 ; 6527 = 100 x 65.3 (last two sold together) ; 1369 = 20 x 68.4 ; + 2550 = 40 x 66.4 (these two sold together.) Of kat weights we have 293 = 2 x 146½ ; 2901 = 20 x 145 (from Kom Afrin) ; 734 = 5 x 147 ; 705 = 5 x 141 ; 2930 = 20 x 146½ ; 303 = 2 x 151.5 (this is very heavy, it is a brilliant specimen in polished grey granite) ; and two doubtful ones of 694 = 5 x 139, & 2908 = 20 x 145.4. Of shekel weights 256 = 2 x 128 ; 121 ; 254 = 2 x 127 ; 129 (bronze) ; and a curious one of regular form  but ground away spherical below - thus  old polish, ground. It now weighs ¹⁰129.3 or 10 shekels ; & yet as it was heavier, & also a weight, originally it must have been 10 kats (1400 grs) & have been ground down to the shekel standard. Another oblong bronze   has turned up, of the form of those with rosette on top (this is too corroded to see it) ; it weighs 225, perhaps 215 originally ; & the only standard this & the big one (3914) can agree to, is the Alexandrine & later Jewish shekel, 218 grs ; small being 1, & large being 18 shekels, or 1/5 of a mina of 90 shekels. I shall be curious to see how the B. M. rosette weights agree with these.

I have altogether collected now over 60 weights here, nearly all stone, & in this line I think I could now beat any museum collection, even the B. M. & Bulak, which are the richest. Beside this I bought on my own account in Alex. & Cairo nearly 60 weights (mostly fresh lead squares) so this is a good season for weights.

A very interesting find made lately in the later period (Roman) chambers built inside the temenos

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wall, in a fragment of a black basalt bowl some (98) 2 or 3 feet diam & 3 or 4 ins deep, Bes standing on the outer face, the line of demotic, & on the top edge the feet of a standing figure: another fragment with more demotic was found later on.

The scarab factory is a great clearance, more than 100 moulds again yesterday. I now see that they must have made scarabs thus; pressing a lump of prepared sand & colouring into the mould, they pulled it out with the scarab shape projecting from it; this was cut off with a knife & left to dry; then legs were outlined, & the design cut in with a point; then dipped in a wash of glazing; & then fired.

a very fine baboon vase in red pottery 4 1/2 ins high was sold to us; an impression from an excellent mould before & behind; the creature is sitting with his forepaws round one knee, & with a ribbon bearing 3 amulets around his chest.

Quantities of little things still come in, a Bes vase in red pot, 3 ins high, one handle; a beautifully draped figure (headless) of Greek work (Bacchus, I think) 4 1/2 high; I ~~promised~~ gave a piastre for it & promised a franc more if the head was found.

But the most curious & instructive find was at the corner of the gateway of the temenos, (I still call it temenos to avoid confusion of names, but doubt if I should do so) - As I have said before, the W. side is half open  & just at the spot, at the SW of the opening we sank a shaft to the base of the wall, finding it at the bottom with a bed of clean sand against its N face. There I stopped, but two

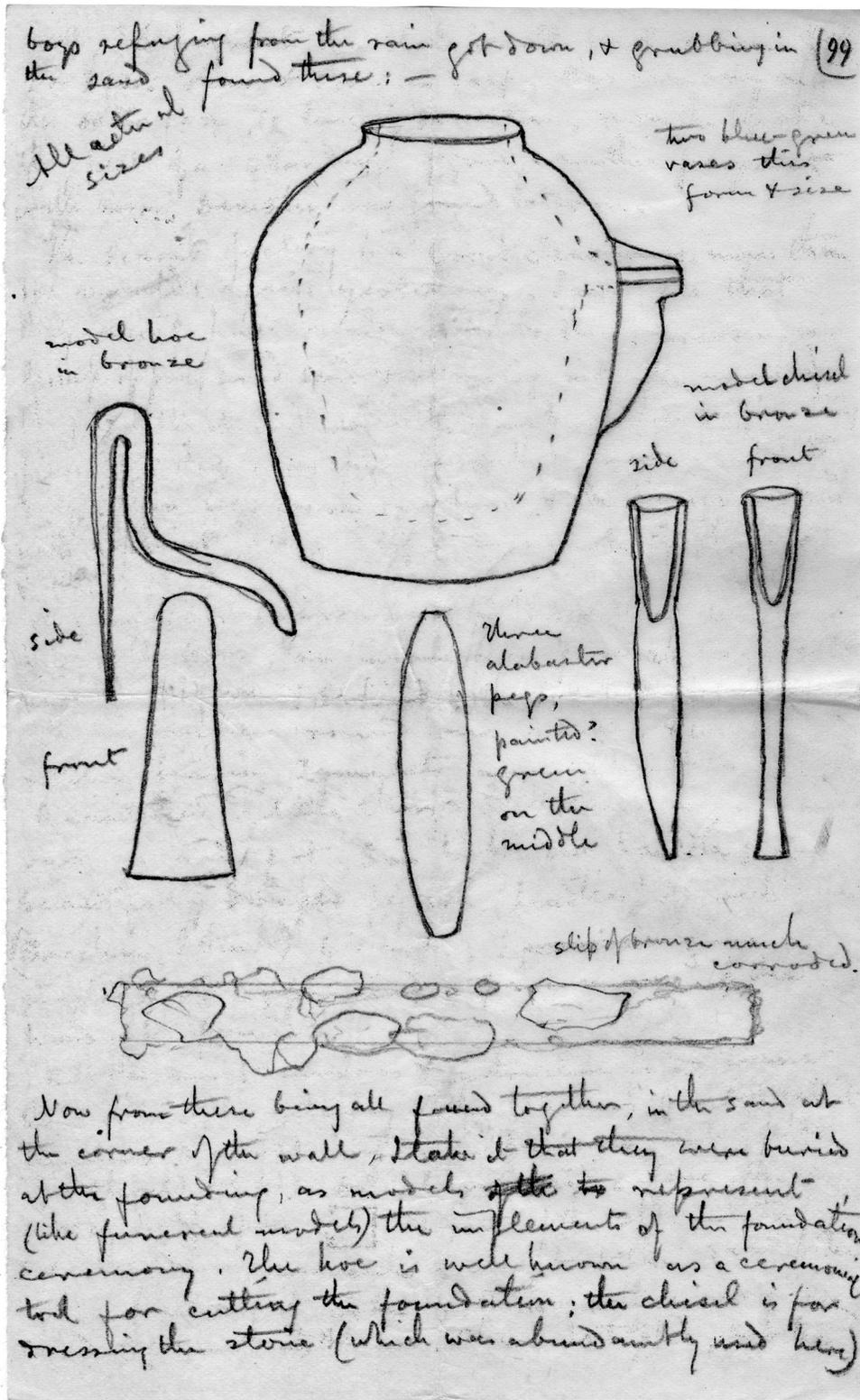
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boys refuging from the rain got down, & grubbing in the sand found these: -

All actual



Two blue-green sizes vases this form & size

model hoe in bronze



model chisel in bronze

side

front



side

front



Three alabaster pegs painted? green on the middle



slip of bronze much corroded.

Now from these being all found together, in the sand at the corner of the wall, I take it that they were buried at the founding, as models of the to represent (like funeral models) the implements of the foundation ceremony. The hoe is well known as a ceremonial tool for cutting the foundation; the chisel is for dressing the stone (which was abundantly used here)

the alabaster pegs represent the pegs used for marking out the ground; the libation vases are for the libations; & the slip of bronze may be to represent the measure, it is too corroded to shew anything. I do not remember any instance of a set of ceremonial implements like this; of course I shall try the similar corners of the gate to see if there are others like these. I hardly think I can be mistaken in identifying their object. There was also a limestone mortar $4\frac{1}{2}$ high & $4\frac{3}{8}$ across found with these; I do not see that it is connected with the subject, but as it is quite unused, it may be a ceremonial vessel also.

I am now pretty well right, but must take some care, as I still feel the fever about me in spite of continual quinine. Otherwise I am very well.

I should add that if these tools are founders' emblems the enclosure must of course be Egyptian, or of Egyptian origin; it could not be a Greek temple temenos (unless they borrowed wholesale from Egyptian customs); hence I incline to revert to my old camp theory, & look at it as a camp for the Greek mercenaries, founded by the Egyptians. It is clear that Aahmes threw out a strong wing on his left from Sais, to prevent his being out flanked. From the ^{Libyan} desert Afrin ^{6 miles off} can be easily seen & signalled with; from Afrin (which was a very strong place) Naukratis ^{6 miles off} can be again signalled; from Naukratis it is 11 miles to Sais, so one signal station between them would carry

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