

Muh^d Bereysh who took them all; he took one ⁽¹⁵¹⁾
 big snake, & two statues a cubit high, & two
Ramses, & so many things more than a hundred
 pieces (more than 30 was his second version) &
 went away to Kom Hisn (about 8 miles S of this).
 He could not have given me more welcome
 corroboration. As to the Kom Hisn I suspect
 that it is a false scent; I shall see if they
 catch him at Gizeh, & if not shall go over to
 Kom Hisn in a day or two. Suleiman knows
 we telegraphed to Cairo to catch him, so if he
 is at Kom Hisn he will wait there a bit, &
 not go at once to Cairo.


Now this is all very well in the way of getting the
 things, but I was terribly afraid of frightening
 the people here so as to spoil my chances &
 drive them into dealing with the Gizehwiye
 instead; and these bronzes are of no historical
 interest only common Ptolemaic things, in
 fact I should not have stirred about them if
 it had not been necessary to take up a strong
 position in the matter. So I went round
 to the sebach diggers next morning earlier than
 usual in much fear. But they hailed me from
 all points as usual, & though Suleiman Khatab
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 two or three scarabs, beside bronzes, &c, which of

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course I bought up at rather a better price ⁽¹⁵²⁾
 than usual to encourage them. Some of them
 also alluded with a grin to the seizures of
 yesterday, evidently enjoying the idea of
 my making them disgorge. Any exhibition of
 force, physical or moral, delights an Arab,
 so long as he does not suffer by it. They quite
 recognised the distinction of meum & tuum
 between my workings & whatever they did.
 The two boys who took things yesterday who
 were in my work, came up this morning as
 calmly as possible to go on; of course I turned
 them out sharply. On the whole I think it
 will have done good rather than harm
 in the villages; & if I can catch any more
 of the bronzes so much the better. Happily I
 have an arrow broken off one of the largest, &
 that will enable me to identify & claim it
 whenever I see it, in a dealer's or anywhere
 else. We have gone on working at that
 place with more men & got many more
 bronzes, 10 or 12 mostly perfect. I will catalogue
 the whole lot at the end of the week. I saw
 Suleiman Khatab again a few hours later & went
 up to him, he tried to hide his face, & I demanded why
 he had not gone, as he said he was only on the road.
 I now here ^{sic} {hear} tonight that he is scared & has left.
 Thus I am rid of one man, whom I could not possibly turn out
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A clay impression of an interesting
 seal has turned up, having evidently
 come from a burnt papyrus. So
 far as I can understand it is the
 official seal of the chief of the funeral house, or
 custodian of the tomb, of Aahmes, who was also
 priest of Neit. I do not remember seeing such
 a seal before, & it also gives the same form of
 Aahmes' name  that occurs on the gold-
 inlaid Horus. This must have come from Sais,
 as the tomb of Aahmes was there; & it is
 curious as that tomb was a remarkable one
 noticed by Herodotus to find that there was
 an high official in charge of it. ^{Griffith dissent}
 The bronze find continues, in one day we
 have taken out 83, mostly perfect, but
 all common; small snake cases & lizard cases
 are the most usual, but there are a few
 nice things. I bought a quantity of small
 things today including a pumice die,
 cubic as usual.

I have had to add some new pursuits to my
 standing occupations; not only director of digging,
 paymaster, photographer, cook, &c, but now
 I have waiting outside, a man with bad hands
 & feet, whom I go out & paint every 1/4 hour
 during my breakfast, (the only time I am in doors
 in the day) with Carbolic Acid. Another, and
 very lively, occupation is chasing Gizehwiyehs

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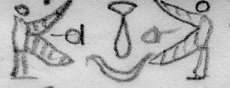
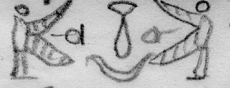
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 from this reading
 so I give it up.>

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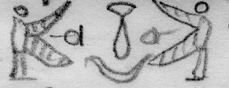
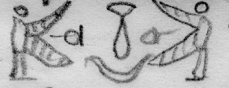
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These rascals have become so scared by hearing ⁴⁵⁴
 of our active proceedings against Muh^d Bereysh
 that they flee when they see me, yesterday
 I saw one, & dodged over to him, he moved
 off already, & then began a hunt across
 fields & over ditches for about 3 miles on my
 part, & 4 or more on his. I came down in
 soft mud on jumping a canal which so disabled
 my worn out boots, that he got well ahead.
 This morning I saw two just settled down
 when I went out; I at once went down
 to cross the ruins to them, they bolted, amid
 the laugh of all the workers sebach diggers,
 I followed to a hamlet near, & there the
 people were out waiting to tell me one had
 gone off across the fields, I followed some way,
 & met a man after who said he had seen
 the Gizehwi two miles off. As I came back
 to breakfast after going over my work, I
 sighted the other returning to the village, he
 & I walked hard to the bridge by different
 roads, unluckily a fellow stopped me to buy a
 scarab, so the Gizehwi got ahead, cleared the
 bridge before me, & then we had an exciting
 burst into the village where he hid away
 among the houses. All this is very rich
 because I have not a scrap of legal right over
 these men, & could not do anything to them if
 I did catch them, except Muh^d Bereysh; hence

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it is simply playing on their immoral consciences, & getting up an habitual fear, a process which only requires to be well worked to be very efficacious. The people here do not sympathise with them, & I have many proofs that they prefer my prices; the reason the Gizehwiye got that big haul of bronzes was that the diggers were trespassing on my workings; & knowing that, dare not sell to me. Nevertheless many small things are being now brought in, which typically recognise as being from my find, but which I buy without remark, "No questions asked". Thus I got the base & feet (broken anciently) of a bronze statuette, with a long inscription around it, ^{see}  &c, &  on the front.

Have got some nice small things, a rock crystal stud; more iron knives & chisels; many black flint pebbles, pierced for pendants; & some lovely scraps of figured Greek pottery, with horsemen, a dancing girl, & figures, all black on red & incised. A large iron spike recalls Homeric descriptions, which Sayce will say are all fudge; it is, or rather was, a mass 2½ to 3 ins square, tapering somewhat to the ends, & about 18 ins long. Have a quantity of the fragments, which will pretty well make it up. My man Said was wanting to go & see his family at Gizeh, so I sent him off today as

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his front teeth have gone awfully in the last ⁽¹⁵⁶⁾ day or two, coming almost out, I believe from a fungous growth at the bases forcing them up. I wished him to see Dr Grant at once, as I could stand no responsibility in such a case, beyond some carbolic acid just temporarily.

Mr Griffith has returned pretty well set up, thanks to Mrs Amos's nursing, & Dr Grant's doctoring. I hope he will be able to take the men next week, & free me for making plans, &c. Now I must go out & see what is to be had from the diggers, & if there are any more Gizehwiye to chase, this adds to the amusements of life here, though it is rather distracting.

Among the small things of this week I should note several black flint pebbles pierced for suspension; a bronze scarab; a winged figure; an Assyrian cylinder in bone, a man holding two ibexes by the horns, they dancing vis a vis with a palm tree between them, in perfect condition. Also a model of a shrine or small temple in limestone




5 1/2 high, a window on each side, the two upper lights pierced through, the four lower cut deep. The doorway painted; a sort of half shelter on the top.

Now for weights of which I have bought 49 this week, enough to set up a museum handsomely.

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(157)

Kath weights		grs	
	red granite	70,300, 500 kats of	140.6, or 50 utens,
	grey granite	2918	20 " 145.9 2 utens
	" "	2914	20 " 145.7 2 utens
	basalt	2760	20 " ? 138 ?
	"	1451	10 " 145.1 1 uten
	black, irregular	7427	50 " 148.5 5 utens
	basalt	735	5 " 147.
	limestone	290	2 " 145
	lead	285	2 " 142 1/2
	grey granite	284	2 " 142
	basalt	295	2 " 147 1/2
	"	284	2 " 142
	veined limestone	138 worn kat	
	basalt	141	"
	"	75	1/2 kat 150
	alabaster	74	1/2 " 148
	bronze encrusted	95	1/2 kat originally?

Shekel weights

	cone limestone	1934	15 shekels of	128.9
	flattened one side			
(long ago I got a similar one		1285	10 "	128.5)
	bronze	769	6 "	128.2
	basalt	648	5 "	129.6
	lead originally	630?	5 "	126
	"	250?	2 "	125
	alabaster	255	2 "	127.5
	lead dissolved, over	235	2 "	over 117
	bronze " over	232	2 "	over 116
	basalt	255	2 "	127 1/2
	"	262	2 "	131
	alabaster worn down	227	originally 2 shekels?	
	bronze	250	2 shekels	125

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☐ bronze (worn down anciently)	223	2 shekels, over 112	158
☐ black flint	129	1 shekel	
☐ bronze	61	1/2 shekel	122
<u>Drachmae weights</u>			
☐ red granite	10,187	150 drachmae	67.9 3 minae
☐ basalt, oblong	6702	100 "	67.02 2 minae
☐ lead originally	3950	60 "	65.8
☐ basalt	2669	40 "	66.7 10 tetradr.
☐ -	2726	40 "	68.1 "
☐ -	1338	20 "	66.9
☐ lead	505	7 1/2 "	67.3 1/8 minae of 60.
☐ limestone	333	5 "	66.6
☐ bronze	44 1/2	4/6 "	66.7 tetrabolus
☐ lead	22 1/2	2/6 "	67 1/2 2. obolus
☐ darker bronze	11	1/6 "	66 1/2 obolus
☐ bronze	5.7	1/2 "	68.4 1/2 obol.
(these last four small sizes are particularly nice)			
☐ lead originally	195?	2 drachmae Aeginatan	97 1/2
☐ marble	596	6? "	99?
☐ glass?	81	silver shekel?	
☐ bronze Byzantine	205	3 solidi of 68.3	
☐ " "	69	solidus.	
This alone is a better collection of weights by far than the whole of the Louvre Eg ⁿ dep ^t : I think they have half a dozen, Turin has 3. I have now about 180 so that I could face the Brit. Mus. & Bulak combined I think.			
Mar. 6. Yesterday - Friday - Mr. Bereysh went to Bulak & sold all the bronzes from here for £35! they not knowing yet of the theft. Ali got wind of it, because the police were after him, wrote to Abu Saud			

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☐ bronze	44 1/2	4/6 "	66.7	tetrabolus
☐ lead	22 1/2	2/6 "	67 1/2	diobolus
☐ oblong bronze	11	1/6 "	66	obolus
☐ bronze	5.7	1/12 "	68.4	1/2 obol.

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 to Brugsch ~~to get money back~~ not to pay him,
 & that police were to arrest him. I fear the rascal
 is clear off by now. ~~Ha~~ I am at ease now
 over it; ~~the~~ the museum will have
 bought everything of importance or value, & I
 am just as likely to get them from them if
 not wanted specially there as to keep them
 from being selected at Bulak if I bought
 them. For me it is very well, as I have not
 now to prosecute for my bronzes, but only
 to witness for the Bulak prosecution to get
 their money back if they have paid it.

Here is the list of the rest of the find that I have
 discovered, seized, or bought up, here; small cases
 with snake flat 11 & 4 broken; snake upright 13 &
 3 broken; lizard 43 & 8; two human headed snakes, 1;
 snake at length 9 & 3 broken; ichneumon 1; 2 lizards
 3 & 1; snake & lizard 1 & 2 broken; 3 snakes, 1 broken.
 1 long case 14 inches, with snake. Small case with
 cat. Case with Bast 3 1/2 ins high. Statuettes. Osiris
 12 & 7 broken; winged Isis 5 ins high; legs of a figure 5 ins
 high; Isis & Horus 3 & 3 broken; Bulls 2 broken; upper
 part of large Bast, 3 1/2 high; seated Anubis 4 high;
 ichneumon 12 1/2 high, with bones inside, feet broken &
 much injured in ^{2 kneeling figures} burning; ^{Nefertum 2 broken} Horus 1 & 2 broken; human
 headed snake 3 1/2 high; Snake on staff, 5 high, another
 3 1/2 high; triad Osiris, Isis & Horus; 4 cats 2 3/4 high;
 Double snakes; Nebhat 2 broken; ^{box-stand inscribed} buckets (libation) 2 & 1.
 In all 111 perfect & 45 broken bronzes beside many
 fragments. A fine ram's head in limestone. A porcelain
 Bast 4 high inscribed & small Isis & Horus (2) & Taur.

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Do not think any harm can be done by this being known or published in England; all the dealers of the country here will know of it, not only from the find, but from the row about it. 1169

In our own work we have nearly cleared the whole length of the foundation of the Ptolemaic building in the gateway, only finding 3 pieces of unworked broken stone. It has taken double the work I expected as the ground is very light, & as soon as a cutting dried it fell in, so that we had to make a wide trench. I have nearly all the men on clearing the mound chambers now. There nothing has been found; the chamber walls however go below water level how far I cannot settle, so that we do not really reach the bottom. We have also got inside the inner square at the NE, & found another wall. I am sinking pits all over the temenos enclosure but find nothing, not even mud bricks or chips of stone, only accumulated dust down to water level. I am told there was another great building ^{of mud brick} inside the enclosure, with passages & chambers opening from them, like European houses at Alex or Cairo; all that has been carried off for sebach. Oh! that somebody had worked out this place 30 years ago, when all was comparatively perfect, & the great temenos wall still standing.

I do not think any harm can be done by this being known or published in England; all the dealers of the country here will know of it, not only from the find, but from the row about it.

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Sent off March
8/85-

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21. Nebireh

Mar: 17./85

M^{rs} Petrie
8 Cres^t Road,
Bromley
Kent -

[This page was not scanned.]

<9. March /85->

9. March /85-
 Some more nice things from the sebach 1161
 diggers: some iron chisels, a rymer, two
 long pointed tools, some implement with the
 wood still in the handle; also a pretty little
 lance head, perfect. These are all early, 400-600
 BC by the levels. A splendid bronze bowl was
 brought home today by a man who had had it for
 a year or two lying in his house; it is 6 ins across
 & 2 1/2 high, perfectly plain portion of a sphere outside,
 & the same inside except a thicker rim flat on
 the top. This plainness looks to me very early, &
 it will be a treasure if we can only get it to
 England. An interesting weight was found, & broken
 in two by the pick, shewing it to be hollow bronze
 about 1/5 filled with lead. Thus they cast cases
 hollow bronze weights, cleared out the core, filled
 with lead to the proper weight, & then plugged it
 up. It is possible it was a cheating weight, being right
 size for 10 kats, but only weighing 4. I do not think
 so, however, as I have several other bronze cases
 filled with lead to a full weight. Two pretty
 little alabaster vases also came in: and pieces of
 Phoenician Greek pottery, lined with pitch like the
 Roman amphorae.


I had a more successful Gizehwi chase to
 day. Sighting one on one side of the Kom I went that
 way, & he at once went up out of the ruins; I


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
crossed as quickly as I could, but he had a good start, & when he saw me come up after him he bolted. So did I, & off we went over the fields & ditches. He once tried to head back at right angles, but I struck out that way diagonally, & he turned back & ran hard. I came past the nazir or superintendent of the Gov^t property here - an old Italian or Albanian I think - and on hearing what I said he obligingly offered to chase, as he was well mounted. I thanked him, but said it was enough to frighten the man; however when he has seen about his business he cantered home by the way of the Gizehwi, & ran him in, so that when I reached Neerash I found him waiting outside on the bench by the door & the Gizehwi in attendance. The man gave his name as Abdallah Saidi from Saft n^e Gizeh, & protested that he was only on the way home from Damanhur, though he could not exactly say why he came this way. I sighted an Arab ring on his hand, that was offered to me before on the Kom. The old nazir enjoyed the fun, & did nearly all the talking, pitching into the fellow well. After we had duly badgered him, particularly asking why he ran away, as I knew I could do nothing better, I said that now as the nazir would know him again & I should know if he came that way, so now he had better be






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off & not be seen any more, on turning to him (163)
 I gave him my hand & said "salam alaikum u
 raih dugri lil el bait betak, yallah" (Peace
 be with you, & be off straight to your own house)
 & so he went. Then, thanking the nazir duly,
 I returned to my business; several men asking
 after the affair, some walking half the way back,
 talking over it & much relishing the capture.
 Nothing like bounce; if fifty men chose to come
 & sit all over the Kom, all day; I could not
 touch them, nor anyone else; & if they bought
 things I believe I could do nothing unless they
 came into my workings. That one affair of
 Muh^d Bereysh has served well as a basis to
 scare them on. Handles I have not done for
 some time.  round head of Apollo

ΕΣΤΗΡΙΧΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΑΓΕΜΑΧΟΥ ΛΑΒΡΟ
 ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙΟΥ ΘΡΑΣΩ K
 ΕΠΙ ΑΝΑΣ ΑΝΔΟΥ ΧΟΛ ΤΥΙ * ΕΠΙ ΕΒΝΟ
 ΑΡΤΗΜΙΤΙΟΥ ΦΑΝΕΥΣ incised
 ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜ ΒΡΟΤΙΔΑ ΑΓΡΙ... around flower
 ΛΑΒΡΟ ΕΥΡΥΑ ΕΥΚΙΟΥ ID
 ΣΙΜΙ ΔΕΚΩΝΟ. ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ
 ΜΙΝΝΙΟ.  ΕΠΙ ΑΣΤΥΜΗΔΕΥΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ
 ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ ΕΥΚΕΥ
 ΕΠΙ ΧΑΡ ΟΚΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΕΣ ΕΥΦΡΑΝΟΥΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΚΙΡ...ΟΥ
 ΜΥΤΙΩΝ around flower around an archer

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-  incised
-  around flower
-  around flower
-  " "
-  around an archer

There seems some unclarity in some people's minds
about Kom & Tell. They are ~~for~~ entirely synonymous,
but Tell we know is Semitic, & Kom is apparently
Egyptian, occurring as high up as Kom Ombo. Further
I think that the use of the names shows the extent of
the dominance of Semitic influence. Tell is universal
about San, E side of Delta, Wady Tumilat, &c, ~~and~~
& just round the back of Mareotis; but elsewhere
Kom is supreme.

Some men digging near the bronze house
found some toilet trinkets; one brought to me
a mirror case & handle, & 2 serpents of silver; he
did not recognise the material, took 2 francs which
I offered. Now I hear that they found a gold
chain also, & I had suspected a necklace of beads,
from casts on the mirror case. So I shall proclaim
the silver, & give 19 francs more for its value, which
will, I hope, bring in all the rest.

We found the second deposit for the ^{gateway} ~~corner~~ ^{in the long building, which we got the four corner deposits}
on the S.W. corner; only two small cups, nothing
else, one is broken. This does not yet give the width
of the gateway, as the other find was on the same side, S.E.
A piece of the leg of a granite throne was found by a
digger; turned, & with peg holes for fixing the
cross pieces: a fine piece of work.

In the northern part of the town the diggers have
found several pieces of columns & of a capital,
apparently Ptolemaic period I should think, perhaps
Alexandrine. They were in fine Mokattam limestone,
but I did not see that they would be worth taking
to England, the capital being only turned moulding. So I
photographed them & measured them, & by this time I

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photographed them & measured them, & by this time I

expect they are all lying in chips; the men
 smashed up some to carry away before I could return
 to photograph them. ~~2 in black left behind,~~
~~sitting on black~~ (165)

A long Greek inscription was brought up to me
 the other day, which I bought for a franc; it
 has exercised our eyesight considerably, & the
 results will accompany this, I hope.

There is no letter or telegram about ~~Muh^d Bereysh,~~
 though I hear through an Arab, who came from
 Gizeh, that the police have arrested him.

Two or three iron fish hooks in good state were found
 in one Ptolemaic chamber, when we were digging for
 bronzes; these explain a lot of lead pieces 
 which are therefore probably net sinkers.

I have done some more to the town plan; but
 it is very slow work, & extremely fatiguing, the
 indications are so fragmentary & uncertain.

Another piece of specular iron ore has come, & a
 quantity of iron slag, which still more shews that
 they smelted here.

A fragment of inscription was found by diggers
 just W of the great mound in the enclosure; it is

ΙΙΛΗΤΟΥ
 ΙΤΕΜΕΝΟΥ
 ΙΑΔΑΜΟΥΦΕ

blank below

This seems to refer to the Milesians, & certainly names
 the temenos; being found in the great enclosure, this is
 important. The other inscription had been reused in
 later times, so their position is worthless.


An excellent key ring in iron was found near the site
 of the silver objects; it was apparently to be worn, having

expect they are all lying in chips; the men
 smashed up some to carry away before I could return
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First sheet left behind;
 will go next week.

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a raised bezel on it, I do not remember seeing such ¹¹⁶⁶
 before: By pottery also found there, I
 see the lot is all [] about the 1st or 2nd cent. A.D.
 I spend 5^s or 6^s a day usually on
 the finds of the sebach diggers, representing
 about £2 of value in England. Our own diggings
 for the architectural details of the great building in
 the line of the enclosure wall & on the great mound of
 chambers are almost wholly barren of small objects,
 since the historically-invaluable corner finds. It is in
 the houses & the town that such are found.

A man brought in a small gold earring & handed
 it to me, to weigh, quite contented that I booked it
 as his; the gold was worth 2/- with which he was well
 content.

I am very sorry to hear from Said, who returned
 from Gizeh, that the Mudir set Muh^d Bereysh
 at large again, to come & settle the matter with
 me! After giving a man in charge for robbery,
 to let him off without communicating at all
 with the complainant is outrageous. It is
 clear that he got off by bribery, or possibly
 Brugsch's influence. I go to Cairo tomorrow to
 hunt out the case; happily we have English
 heads of police now, so it will be the worse
 for those who let him off. Also he only sold one
 statue (an Anubis) to Bulak, the arm broken off,
 (which I have); & consequently we still have to
 secure all the other pieces. No doubt he wants
 to get out badly enough, to ~~make away~~ make away
 with all these ^{others}; & he has had time enough now to dig it

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it

In my disappointment, this evening, I found that Mr. Griffith has a tiresome little trouble for which I think it necessary that he should see the doctor as soon as possible, - nothing serious, but it must be attended to. This is most unlucky, as I must go to Cairo on the Gizehawi business - (particularly as I have the names of four more who have bought up from the big find,) & thus we shall desert the place altogether, just when the dealers are about here. Our work also will be at a standstill. However there is no alternative that I can see. I must get back as soon as I can. & I shall set the men on tomorrow morn^g, & pay them up for the week, instead of in the evening.

The gold earring mentioned was just a feeler, & in the afternoon the man brought to me

- (1) Gold band 1 1/4 - 2 ins wide, 7 1/2 long (but only about half here) [☞] TIBEPIC
 KAAVAIC Repoussé Hygeia(?) Ceres Head
 APTEMIAPOC bust standing standing of another

This is of good work, Hygeia is a snake-headed figure holding a patera.

- (2) Horus between Isis & Nephthys, repoussé gold backed with plain, 1 x 1 1/4 ins
 (3) Part of amulet roll of gold foil OXAPPI
 ENAPAGWI
 (4) Delicate gold chain, double links, 10 1/2 long, with centre piece.
 (5) Thick piece of gold foil, 4 x 3, broken, use unknown.
 (6) Seven florets or cups in gold 7/10 to 1 1/10 across.

And when I came home in the evening, another

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And when I came home in the evening, another

man joined me, & handed over a fine gold ⁽¹⁶⁸⁾
Trichinopoly chain 12 1/2 long. I gave 1/8 more
than the weight for the first lot, & 1/4 more for the
chain. £7 5s in all.

(I also got a coral necklace today 14 1/2 long.)
It is very good getting the name with the gold
find, as Tiberius Claudius must belong to
the latter half of the 1st cent? & so that dates
the things, silver & all. I said by the pottery it
was 1st or 2nd cent.

A new inscription was reported, & Griffith
went to see it this evening; I cannot get time
before I go, so can only say it is a dedication by
two or three persons of a ^{pa} palaestra, ending

ΤΗΜ ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΡΑΝ ΚΑΤΑΘΗΚΑΝ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ... Π made Π. It is
perfect in dark blue grey marble & well
cut; most likely of the later Ptolemies, as
the similar inscriptions here, a tetradrachm
of Cyrene (?) was found, & I bought it. Obv
head (laureate?) in square of dots (nearly all gone
by corrosion) R_x bearded figure seated, Silphium
in front, shield behind.

A rim of a jar in red pottery of the country is
stamped MPH BAL; a Phoenician potter, Meribaal
apparently of the 1st cent AD, by the Roman L.
This is very interesting, shewing that may be an
element of Phoenician work here. & a sufficiently
strong Phoenician feeling for a man not to take

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to a Greek or Roman name, even as late as this.

Cairo - Mar. 17 -

The general result of my Cairo business is very unsatisfactory. It seems that all the stringent measures of the Bulak Museum rest on private decrees & regulations of Mariette or others, that they <which> cannot be enforced as law, & that consequently all the beatings, imprisonments, &c, were illegal & only to be covered by the despotic authority of the Khedive or his agents. Hence since we have legalized the country to some extent, there is no power really left. Such at least is Brugsch's statement when pressed; he evidently wishes to avoid my taking active steps. But he shews such a great case to prove the smallest details of his statements to me, that I cannot say my natural distrust is removed. I put the case to him if a man chose to go into an excavation which the department is making, & there begins to dig beside your men, & find things, what would you do? "I should beat him, & turn him out" - was the reply; it is simply a case of force majeure, & wh grab all you can. Prof. Amos however says that the courts do act (in salt tax, &c) in circulars which are not passed laws, & hence they might act on a circular of Mariettes. The rub is to get at all such documents, & I am to go to a certain Bey with M^{rs} A. to day, who will probably know most about it all. It will not do to take any further action against the men, until somebody knows what the law is. I must

to a Greek or Roman name, even as late as ¹⁸⁶⁹
 Paris - Cairo - Mar. 17 -
 The general result of my Cairo business is very unsatisfactory. It seems that all the stringent measures of the Bulak Museum rest on private decrees & regulations of Mariette or others, ~~that~~ ^{which} cannot be enforced as law, & that consequently all the beatings, imprisonments, &c, were illegal & only to be covered by the despotic authority of the Khedive or his agents. Hence since we have legalized the country to some extent, there is no power really left. Such at least is Brugsch's statement when pressed; he evidently wishes to avoid my taking active steps. But he shews such a great case to prove the smallest details of his statements to me, that I cannot say my natural distrust is removed. I put the case to him if a man chose to go into an excavation which the department is making, & there begins to dig beside your men, & find things, what would you do? "I should beat him, & turn him out" - was the reply; it is simply a case of force majeure, & wh grab all you can. Prof. Amos however says that the courts do act (in salt tax, &c) in circulars which are not passed laws, & hence they might act on a circular of Mariettes. The rub is to get at all such documents, & I am to go to a certain Bey with M^{rs} A. to day, who will probably know most about it all. It will not do to take any further action against the men, until somebody knows what the law is. I must

get back to Nebireh as soon as I have seen
 the Bey, & take further steps by letter, so as not
 to break up my work. More particularly so as the
 head of the American Archaeological School at Athens
 is going to return to Greece, & will stop a day on his
 way at Nebireh, so I must be there.

Many thanks for letters & all the
 news. I send this in a great hurry.

Posted Cairo -
 Mar: 18./85 -

This journal is nearly
 all repencilled,
 as Miss Ed^s has
 the 1st copy -

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Posted Cairo -
 Mar: 18./85 -

This journal is nearly
 all repencilled,
 as Miss Ed^s has
 the 1st copy -

22. Cairo, Mar: 24 -

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

[This page was not scanned.]

<18. March /85->

18. March /85-
 I returned to Nebireh with my American friend, ⁽¹⁷¹⁾
 Jas Cooke van Benschoten; he is an elderly man,
 professor in one of the colleges which join in the American
 school of Archaeology at Athens. Each college sends a
 director in turn for a year, & his year expires this
 season, so he came to Egypt for a month before
 his return. He will be in England in ^{August or} September, so
 I hope to see him again. As Griffith was in Cairo
 I could put him up for the night; we walked
 over in the dark, Muh^d Bereysh joining on &
 trying to excuse himself to me. I told him that I knew
 what he had taken, from by one of the Gizeh men, &
 that was a great blow to him clearly, for he asked
 again to make certain, & then shut up. I said if he
 brought all he had taken & gave up the £5 he
 had from Bulak for the figure, I would then let
 him off; otherwise it would be a very bad
 business for him. ~~From~~ The Amoses found the
 articles of the Code bearing on it, & Balig Bey
 whom we saw quite agreed, so that I have
 a clear case: and it seems plain that Brugsch
 tried to baulk me. Still as there is no present
 advantage in immediate action I shall wait for a
 few days till Maspero can reply, (Brugsch sent him
 my letter) & till Bereysh has time to bring up the
 things if he will. I went to Tano (one of the main dealers
 in Cairo) who had nothing like the find here; I said
 nothing about it, but bought a few nice things, a square
 libation bucket which will I hope be appreciated at B. M., &
 some weights, including a Byzantine ½ pound.

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 Jas Cooke Van Benschoten; he is an elderly man,
 professor in one of the colleges which join in the American
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 his return. He will be in England in <August or> September, so
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 I could put him up easily for the night; we walked
 over in the dark. Muh^d Bereysh joining on &
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 what he had taken, from by one of the Gizeh men, &
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 again to make certain, & then shut up. I said if he
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 libation bucket which will I hope be appreciated at B. M., &
 some weights, including a Byzantine ½ pound.

Mr Benschoten was much interested in the place ⁽¹⁷²⁾ all I shewed him. I tried to get some information as to the things found in Greece as compared with these; but he seems to be more familiar with languages than antiquities. He was struck with the quantity of weights that come in daily. He agreed with Chesters' verdict that the thin white-faced pottery with orange & bistre patterns is not known in Greece, & is possibly the local make. I mentioned my idea of returning via Athens with Griffith, & he said that he should be away before June, but asked me to go to the American school & take up our quarters there. This is very kind, & will be a good saving, of hotels there are as dear as Cairo. Mr Amos is insistent that I should also take Rome in my return, as they will be there in lodgings, & could thus arrange my stopping easily, & better than in hotels. So when I shall get back to England, I do not know: both of these cases are opportunities which may not recur.

I went to see the inscription I mentioned before, it is a delightfully perfect & clean one; on a face of a white marble block 6 x 18 ins are four lines, the letters $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high

ΚΛΕΑΙΝΕΤΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΘΕΜΙΟΣ
ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΙΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΙΑΕΩ
ΤΗΜ ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΡΗΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΑΝ
ΑΡΟΛΛΩΝΙ

Π ϩ Μ Ω Σ Θ Α The characteristic forms are
enough to take off the fine sharpness of the cutting.

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
[ϩ]

The characteristic forms are

[ϩ] The face is a little worn, but not enough to take off the fine sharpness of the cutting.

in chlorite, have been found. This is a very (174)
 strange stone to use for building; as it is so soft
 that I can cut it with my nails, & the crystals are so
 hard; yet they have cut it right through the
 crystals. A small aryballos with four warriors
 on it, is the most perfect painted pottery we have
 found; only the handle is broken. In the Ptolemaic
 house by the bronze find we got a quantity of iron
 fish hooks, 13 perfect, 17 slightly broken, & many
 pieces beside three bronze ones. These shew that
 the canal here must have been more important,
 & that they caught big fish.

A new piece of inscription on a dark slaty schist
 (blank) ΗΡΑΚ letters Σ Λ Α Ω
 Ι Ο Σ Λ Α Κ Stone 1 1/2 ins thick
 Ρ Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Σ Θ letters 3/10 high

At last I have bought a perfect cup (with only a small chip
 out of the rim) 2 1/4 high & 4 diam  with scarlet fret on
 drab ground, archaic pottery. But the most curious
 thing is a hand at the end of a staff, with lotus at the
 wrist; it is of iron, staff & lotus 13.1, & hand 5.1 long, &
 1.5 wide, or 18.2 ins long over all. It is only wrought on the
 upper side, the under is flat. The staff may have been longer,
 but if so it was broken anciently - recently it is broken in
 7 pieces, but I have them all. ^{Also half a hammer, of a chisel 5 ins long.} Another iron object is a
 borer, conical with four grooves like a rymer, & with
 hollow socket, 4 1/2 long. An intaglio is carnelian, burnt,
 with two dogs chasing a stag, & a green figure of Ptah, with
 Isis & Nebhat at the sides, completes our specialities to day.

in chlorite, have been found. This is a very
 strange stone to use for building; as it is so soft
 [t]hat I can cut it with my nails, & the crystals are so
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A new piece of inscription on a dark slaty schist
 (blank) [Ⓢ] letter [Ⓢ]
 Stone 1 1/2 ins thick
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 hollow socket, 4 1/2 long. An intaglio is carnelian, burnt,
 with two dogs chasing a stag, & a green figure of Ptah, with
 Isis & Nebhat at the sides, completes our specialities to day.

To day a sebach digger found nearly the whole of a (175) very flat Kylix, without handles; honeysuckle pattern & fret in red brown on drab ground, 8 1/2 ins diam. This is one of the most perfect things we have. I do not think I mentioned before a fine kylix of red brown & black lustre, with just a small group of Ulysses & the ram on each side, we have nearly the whole of it. Both these kylices were broken anciently, & the Ulysses one is drilled for mending. I have got lately four or five archaic terracotta heads or figures. A die of limestone was found with the points filled up with lead.

ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙ ΙΘΗΜΙΣ ΠΟΛΥΑΡ ΔΑΜΟ ΟΥΡΗΝΙΑ
 ΔΟΚΙΜΟΣ ΩΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΛΩΝΙΣ

ΕΠΙ... ΠΑΡΑΤΟΥ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ round head of Apollo ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ
 ΜΑΝΙΟΥΣ Π Head of Apollo ΕΠΙ... ΚΙΑΑ
 ΔΩΡΙΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΝ ΝΟΦ... ΘΕΥΔΑΜΙ
 ΚΝΙΑΙΩΝ

A great quantity of alabaster cores from small tube drill holes have turned up in the town; they are evidently from a workshop, & as there are some bits of small vases with them, it seems that Naukratis was a centre of the alabaster vase business.

Last week I did not do the weights; so I have now a fortnight to report. And, what a fortnight! I had 189, & now 107 more, 286 in all.

Kat weights 583 = 4 x 145.7 (hollow bronze, weighted with lead); 145;
 147; 1483 = 10 x 148.3; 703 = 5 x 140.6; 740 = 5 x 148; 285 = 2 x
 142.5 (basalt); 285 = 2 x 142.5 (haematite pebble flattened); 7104 = 50 x 142.1
 (square basalt); 288 = 2 x 144; 285 = 2 x 142 1/2; 282 = 2 x 141;
 2791 = 20 x 139.6; 2893 = 20 x 144.6; 6967 = 50 x 139.3; 291 = 2 x
 145.5; 1397 = 10 x 139.7; 2828 = 20 x 141.4; 743 = 5 x 148.6; 140;

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[☞]

[☞] round head of Apollo [☞]

[☞] Head of Apollo [☞]

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725, 705 original?, = 5×141 ; 5711 = 40×142.8 ; original about 176
 7400 now broken = 50×148 ; $70 = \frac{1}{2} \times 140$; 289 = 2×144.5 ; 584
 = 4×146 ; 692 (worn) = 2×138.4 ; original about 7100, now broken,
 50×142 ; 150; 1435 = 10×143.5 ; 1432 = 10×143.2 ; 7460
 = 50×149.2 , a splendid polished weight of blue-grey
 granite.

Shekel weights 252 = 2×126 (bronze cube); 123; 2538 = $20 \times$
 126.9; 661, original 646, = 25×129.2 ; 1288, original 1273, = $10 \times$
 127.3 (these last two in bronze found together, a fine pair)
 130 (haematite pebble rubbed down); $129 \frac{1}{2}$; 15,500 = $120 \times$
 129.2 (double mina, sandstone); 630 = 5×126 ; 623 = $5 \times$
 124.6; $40 \frac{1}{3} \times 120$, (this is bronze Ⓢ , i.e. like two small
 almond or flatted barrel weights joined; = $\frac{2}{6}$ ths of the shekel)
 611 = 5×122.2 ; 61 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 122$; 3228 = 25×129.1 ; 258 =
 2×129 , (a barrel weight, Syrian type). 57,200 = 400×128.0 ;
 3190 = 25×127.6 ; 643 = 5×128.6 ; 1209 = 10×120.9 (bronze
 cleaned); 305 = $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 122$; 3130 = 25×125.2 ; 30 = $\frac{1}{4} \times 120$;
 124; 127; 782 = 6×130.3 ; 252 = 2×126 ; $40 = \frac{1}{3} \times 120$;
 241 + 7 loss = 2×124 ; 130; 663, originally 630 = 5×126 (lead)
 5753 = 40×128.8 ; 6305 = 50×126.1 ; 761 = 6×126.8

Drachma weights 34 originally = $\frac{1}{2} \times 68$ (lead); 6605 = 100
 66.0; 8084 = 120×67.37 ; 657 = 10×65.1 worn; $26 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\times 66$ originally?; 268 = 4×67.0 ; 659 = 10×65.9 ; 6722 = $100 \times$
 67.22; $11 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \times 69$ (small bronze); 134 = 2×67 ; 396 = 6×66 ;
 787 = 12×65.6 ; 6657 = 100×66.57 ; 683 = 10×68.3 ; 645
 = 10×64.5 ; 2686 = 40×67.15 ; 2712 = 40×67.8 ; 6835 =
 100×68.35 ,

Of the Alexandrian shekel there are 83, orig. 77, = $\frac{1}{3} \times$
 231; $76 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \times 229 \frac{1}{2}$; (both bronze cubes) 1713 + 40? loss
 = 8×219 (bronze square); 110 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 220$; 111 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 222$;
 6517 & 6570 = 30×217.2 & 219.0, half mina, but might

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be 100 Attic drachmae.

Of the Aeginetan drachma, $19 = 1/5 \times 95$ (if this was $\div 5$)
 $23,900 \div 250 = 95.6$; $48 = 1/2 \times 96$; $94 \frac{1}{2}$; 2242, orig. 2340?
 $= 25 \times 94$;

This/ <ere> is/ <are> three weights I do not understand, 232, 116, & 458 grs, of basalt & limestone, [⌘]. Also three Cufic bronze [⌘] of 231, 466, 875. These two classes seem to be connected; yet the form of the first three is before Cufic times, I imagine.

To my great delight I am going to be delivered from those tombs on the great mound. I had cut away as close as I thought proper to them; then the sebakh diggers had hashed into several tombs. For this I am not responsible, & no one here blames me in the least about it. So now the families interested, including a big man - a sheriff - have of their own accord, proposed to remove all the bones, & reinter them in ~~a~~ large tombs, one common ~~to~~ each family. I gladly supply them with some men, but take care to leave the matter entirely in their hands, & not to mix myself up in it. Thus I shall be free to clear out the whole mound in a few days; & settle its internal construction. I am in the best accord with the people involved; & they are very civil & grateful to me for supplying them with labour under their direction to do as they wish. It will not cost me £1 in all, & will clear the place entirely for my work.

I bought 11 more tetradrachms of Athens; but they are rather worn, & much later than the previous lots.

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(177)

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23. Nebireh,
Mar: 31 -



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

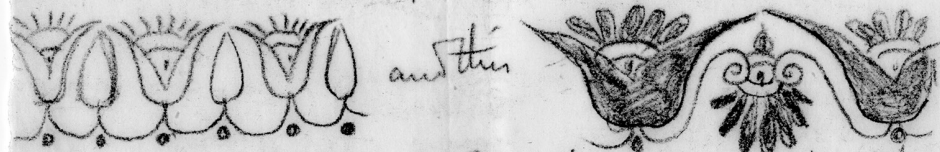
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[There is no page 179.]

March 25 -

March 25 -
 I returned from Cairo as soon as possible after 11.30?
 my interview at the Gizeh Mudiriye, & found
 that Griffith had duly begun work. I then
 wrote that night, & sent next morning to the
 inspector of the district; he came down, but
 said he could not act without orders from the
 Mudir Direct. So I wrote (i.e. Abu Saud wrote
 at my dictation) to the Mudir, & sent it; that is the
 last step done.

Now for little things. Another piece of large shell
 has been found, with lotus pattern incised. A scrap
 of an inscription in limestone reads $\Omega \text{ I } \Delta$
 A stamp in limestone has a cross & $? \text{ } \Pi \text{ } \text{C}$
 crosslets on one side  and 
 on the other. This monogram looks like 5th cent. AD.
 A bronze mirror, 3 ins diam. Some bronzes, Osiris,
 Isis & Horus, &c. I have some times thought that
 the Greek honeysuckle pattern was derived from the
 lotus, & now I have 8 pieces which almost proves it.



I have not hitherto mentioned the Bacchic handles,
 I believe. These are a class of handles of large
 bowls, , standing upright from the edge, &
 with a long projecting beard on the inside; ~~thus~~
 I have now got every stage of this type, from the
 incipient knob merely, which developed into the

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 [☞] and this [☞]

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 with a long projecting beard on the inside; thus
 I have now got every stage of this type, from the
 incipient knob merely, which developed into the

beard, down to the latest variation with a head (181)
of Pan.



Nearly all of them were made with a head of Bacchus,
& some were inscribed; one we got with ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ
& one I saw at Tanis with ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. I look on
this series, of which I can give more than a dozen
stages, as a very interesting one, & I believe unique.

ΘΕΜΙ ΣΩΝΟΣ		ΕΠΙΦΡΟΣΣ ΕΣΤΕΤΑΤΟΥ ΣΜΙΝΟΙΟΥ	ΦΡΑΝΟΡΟΣ	Φ
ΛΕΑΧΗ	ΕΠΙΑΣΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΑΤΡΙΑΝΙΩΝ	ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΥΣ <i>round flower</i>	ΘΕΥΔΩΜΟ ΑΛΛΙΟΥ	
ΔΙΣΚΟΥ	ΕΠΙΦΡΟΣΣ ΘΕΥΦΑΝΕΥΣ	ΜΕΝΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΥΛΑΚΙΟΥ		Δ
ΕΠΙ ΑΙΝΗΙ ΔΑΜΟΥΣ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ	ΝΙΚΙΑ	ΕΠΙΣΣ ΝΟΦΑΝΕΥΣ	ΡΑΡΤΙΜΟΥ	
..RITON	9ΥΘ	* ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣΝΟΣ * * ΚΟΥ *	ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙ ΚΟΥ	
ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΔΑΜΟΥ <i>around flower</i>	ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ	ΙΦ	ΙΜΑ	∞
ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΟΔΙΚΟΥ ΑΛΛΙΟΥ	ΚΩΜΟΥ	ΕΠΙΤΕΙΣΑΓ ΟΡΑ ΦΙΑΜΙΟΥ		
ΜΙΝΝΙΩ	ΑΡΙ ΣΤΟ	ΕΠΙΔΑΜΟΣΣΕΜΙΟΣ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ	ΒΙΚΗΦΟ	
ΣΙΜΟΥ	Α ΣΙ	ΑΡΙΣ ΤΕΙΔ	ΝΙΚΑ ΑΛΞΕ	ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΑΣΤΥΜΗΘΗΣ ΜΕΙΣ....
ΕΞΑΚΕΣ		ΣΟΤΚΑ... ΥΟΙΡΟΦΟΜΣΣΘ	ΕΠΙΣΣΙ ΝΟΦ...	ΑΕ
ΜΑΝΗΟΥ	ΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΥ	Φ	ΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ	
ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ	ΕΠΙ ΚΑΗΝΟΣΤΡ. <i>around flower</i>	ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ		
		ΒΡΟΜΙΟΥ		

beard, down to the latest variation with a
head of Pan.

[☉]

Nearly all of them were made with a head of Bacchus,
& some were inscribed; one we got with [☉]
& one I saw at Tanis with [☉]. I look on
this series, of which I can give more than a dozen
stages, as a very interesting one, & I believe unique.

[☉]

[☉] round a flower [☉]

[☉] around flower [☉]

[☉] round a flower [☉]

[☉] rude bust [☉]

[☉] around flower [☉]

[☞] around flower [☞]

We have been working a good deal on the site of the temple in the N. half of the town. There the ground is thick with flakes & chips of white Greek marble, & pieces of egg & dart & other mouldings turn up continually; all the pieces of carving are thickly painted, red & blue. I made sundry trial holes here & there; & then formed up all the men into line, & made a long trench about 200 ft long, on the W. side of the general site; the trench I am now advancing sideways to the E; so in time I shall sweep right over the area, replacing all the stuff I move on the part cleared just before. Now don't form great expectations; the diggers have nearly grabbed up the place, two inscribed stelae of white marble have been smashed up in the last few years, & I have very little hope of finding another. The trench cut through 0 to 5 ft of pottery loose on surface, & 2 to 6 ft of earth below; under that is dense, hard black mud, without a scrap of anything in the various holes I have made in it, & hence I do not go into it in general. This, like the great mound, or the sides of the temple ~~area~~ at San, is really unpromising, & only to be done because no one would forgive me for leaving it undone. It sounds far better than it is. I have just had a visit from the chief inspector of the district, about the bronze business: he is a pleasant old man, & intelligent, but is looking out to see what he can make of it I believe.

ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑΓΟΡΑ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ

ANTIMAXΟΥ

1182

around flower

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24.

Neb^h

M^{rs}

Petrie,

8.

Crescent

R^d

Bromley

Kent -

[This page was not scanned.]

From Mar. 30/85-

Nothing particularly important has turned up the last few days. A Cufic stamp from a glass bottle, of fine lines, suggests that the place was inhabited down to Arab times; & a Byzantine weight & several small coins of Justinian struck at Alexandria shew that it still going just before the Arab conquest. A fragment of the back of a hand in white marble, which I picked up in the temple region, is one of the finest pieces of work I have ever seen, the tendons & the veins are all delicately indicated. A very curious object in a stamp or seal of bronze: a cartouche with feathers on the top & a line of demotic, or perhaps Phoenician, in it: it reads

[𐤀] when impressed or if engraved right as it stands it would be [𐤀]. The cartouche is 2 ins & the feathers 3/4 long; in very good condition. I thought it Phoenician, but Griffith persists that it is demotic. It was found by a digger in a Ptolemaic house, along with a haematite cylinder a good deal worn. The [𐤀] spirals on this are peculiar I think, & point to Phoenician work combining Eg

Egyptian & Assyrian designs. Handles again [𐤀] around flower [𐤀] [𐤀]

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Handles again -

Α Π Ο Α Λ Δ
Ν Ι Ο Υ

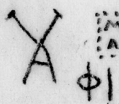
Θ Ε Μ Ι
Σ Ε Ν Ο Ε

Α Ρ Ι Ε Τ Ο Τ Ο Κ Λ Ε Υ Ε
around flower



Χ Α Ρ Μ Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Ε Υ Σ
Κ Ν Ι Α Ι Ο Ν

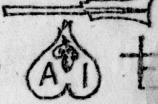
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Α Χ Ο Υ
Υ Α Κ Ι Ν Ο Ι

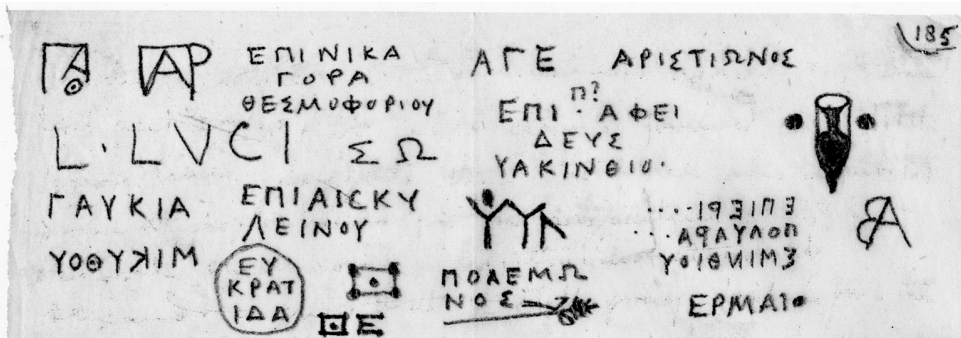


Μ Α Ρ Ε Υ Α Ε
Α Γ Ρ Ι Α Ν Ι

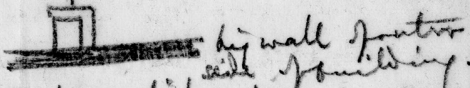
Ε Π Ι Τ Ε Ι Σ Α
Μ Ε Ν Ο Υ
Δ Α Α Ι Ο Υ

Ε Π Ι Τ Ε Ι Σ Α
Μ Ε Ν Ο Υ
Α Γ Ρ Ι Α Ν Ι Ο Υ





I have been going on with the work outside the Ptolemaic building, in the middle of the W side of the temenos, in order to find signs of the road or gateway. We have got some walls there of single bricks, & they are very puzzling so far, going thus



Rubens have found there two life size figures of rams in white marble, well executed but headless & footless; they are life size. I particularly wish to know if I should bring them away; the bodies are in good condition, but weigh over 2 cwt each. Their period is probably Ptolemaic, as for the walls they must indicate some sort of propylon, which we must trace out.


I have had a number of pits sunk all along the side of the town next to the canal. These shew that the Greek town did not extend as far as the edge of the present mound, by a good deal; that the present edge is all dust & rubbish fallen from Roman buildings, & that in one place there is, - below the level of the oldest Greek town - a thick bed of bluish black mud, full of organic matter, & stinking, sulphureous, &c; this can

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hardly be anything but the bed of the old canal (186) & I have begun other pits to try & find it in other parts. The site of the town is so straight & without any outlying mounds or projections on the W. side, that I have long thought that the canal probably bounded it. The present course of the canal makes a long bow around the mound thus  so that if straight --- it would just skirt along it.

We have found among the town rubbish many stones with marine incrustations: bits of brick with oysters stuck on, pieces of stone with serpula & small shells, all shewing that ships came up here from the sea, bringing such as ballast, as they would not come here otherwise. The large iron fish hooks found here, also point to a direct marine intercourse.

These pits I am working as job work at per cubic metre, paying $1\frac{1}{4}$ piastres (3^d) per cub. met. It is a good case for such work, as there is nothing to do but to go down to water level, & a good surface to measure from. The men thus earn about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times as much as ~~per~~ by the day, but work a good deal harder.

In the temple in the N. of the town, many pieces of mouldings are found, in white marble & in limestone, but nothing important. A well there, within that temenos, I had cleared down to $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet below present water level, as far as I could persuade the man to go; as it was,

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the poor fellow was up to his thighs in mud & water for about ~~two~~ ^{at the last} hours. We got up four perfect jars, evidently lost in drawing water, & this shewed that there was no chance of getting stannary out of the well, as we must have got down to the stuff lost in the foot & two pints that usually stood in the well. The well was lined with rings of pottery, 14 inches high each, & I got the man to go down so far by promising 1^d bakhshish for every ring he went down: he thus doubled his day's wages, but it was a beastly job, he came out covered with mud from head to foot, & raised a shout of laughter from all the workers. The work goes on in the mound of chambers, but nothing is found there, except occasional scraps of sculptors waste of early Ptolemaic time in the ~~second~~ secondary filling up of stone chips. Having the whole of it available to clear out now, greatly increases the work there; but I hardly feel at liberty to drop it, after being told to continue it as the principal work.

I had a visit from the Mamar, or Inspector, to enquire about the bronze affair; he seems a sensible man, & is going to look after each of the fellows individually.

Now for a fortnight's weights; not a fortnight like the last, for the sebach digging is over now, but yet I have 64 to report, making 361 in all. The kat weights are as follow:—

Now to page 188 of Journal

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

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Basalt about 7000 = 50 kats of 140 grs; serpentine 2780 ¹⁸⁸
 = 20 x 139; black granite 2877 = 20 x 143.8; basalt
 2945 = 20 x 147.2; basalt 2920 = 20 x 145.5; basalt
 7400? = 50 x 148.0; granite 1485 = 10 x 148.5; alabaster
 1435 = 10 x 143.5; basalt 1438 = 10 x 143.8; limestone
 1460 = 10 x 146.0; basalt 1382 = 10 x 138.2 (?) porphyry
 729 = 5 x 145.8; basalt 280 = 2 x 144; basalt 295 =
 2 x 147.5; bronze 743? = 5 x 148.6; bronze 354 = 2 1/2 x
 140.8; haematite polished 728 = 5 x 145.6; basalt 720 =
 5 x 144; basalt 300 = 2 x 150; basalt 146; basalt
 74 1/2 = 1/2 of 149; bronze 73 = 1/2 of 146; basalt 145; bronze
 140;

of shekels; limestone 1300 = 10 x 130; bronze & lead 635
 = 5 x 127; basalt 2433 = 20 x 121.6; alabaster 124; bronze
 125; lead 121 1/2; bronze 129; granite 6260 = 50 x 125.2
 basalt 1257 = 10 x 125.7; alabaster 600 + loss = 5 x 120 + x;
 basalt 643 = 5 x 128.6; basalt 3138 = 25 x 125.5;
 limestone 645 = 5 x 129; bronze 42 = 1/3 of 126; limestone
 61 1/2 = 1/2 of 123; bronze 31 = 1/4 of 124; & bronze 31 = 1/4 of
 124.

marble 660 = 10 x 66;
 of Attic drachmae; limestone 273 = 4 x 68.2; bronze
 395 = 6 x 65.8; granite 2720 = 40 x 68.0 (i.e. 10 tetrad^s)
 limestone 405 = 6 x 67.5; basalt 3376 = 50 x 67.52;
 bronze 16 1/2 + 17 = 1/4 of 66.7 + 68.0; granite 1616 = 24 x
 66.7; bronze & lead 400 = 6 x 66.7;

various. bronze 55, & limestone 682 = 12 x 56.8.
 basalt 900 = 2 x 450, an ancient standard of which we had
 three before. bronze 110? = 1/2 of 220 Alexandrian shekel.
 beside a few of uncertain attribution. ^{to be compared} ^{to} ^{the} ^{original} ^{of} ^{the} ^{same} ^{material}
 Posted - Ap. 5 - 85 -

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 beside a few of uncertain attribution.

25. Neb^h, Ap. 15 -

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

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Nebireh
10th April 1885

M^r Petrie left on Tuesday morning for Cairo, intending to stop a night there on his way to San in order to settle matters with the Bulaq museum as to Tanis antiquities. He expected a fortnights work at San in packing the antiquities and despatching them to England. One of the reises, who was with him there last year, has gone with M^r Petrie, so that I am working with two only. They have under theirs nearly equal gangs of about 80 , – men girls and boys – one gang being engaged in clearing the chambers and passages of the great mound, while the other is slowly ‘drawing’ the site of the temple. From the latter come a large number of inscribed handles and [☞] (*Greek inscriptions on handles with some annotations in English*): around flower on side of handle; or; in square stamp; at the lower end of a broad, flattened handle; around flower on side of handle]. Other handles with plain heart-shaped and circular stamps and punch-holes.

Weight kat bronze $578 \div 4 = 144 \frac{1}{2} + \text{loss}$. basalt $1402 \div 10 = 140 -$
 basalt $435 \div 3 = 145$
 basalt $718 \div 5 = 143 \frac{1}{2}$ basalt $1414 \div 10 = 141 \frac{1}{2}$ basalt $2973 \div 20 =$
 148 basalt $141 \frac{1}{2} + \text{loss}$
 basalt $2798 \div 20 = 140$. Limestone $7337 \div 50 + 146 \frac{1}{2}$

shekel kubic [sic] bronze $30 \div \frac{1}{4} = 120?$. basalt pebble $6489 \div 50 + 129$
 $\frac{1}{2}$. basalt $64 \div \frac{1}{2} = 128$
 bronze $656 \div 5 = 131 \frac{1}{5} + \text{loss}$. bronze 250 + 10? loss. $\div 2 = 130$ lime-
 stone 121.

drachma granite $4029 \div 60 = 67$ basalt $3368 \div 50 = 69$.

Persian shekel bronze cylinder $50 \div \frac{1}{4} = 200$ Arab. silver dirham
 bronze 45. glass 91. uncertain basalt 1641.


[This page, written in Professor Griffith's handwriting, is at the EES and so has not been scanned; it has an independent numbering, here marked [G] for Griffith.]

a few inscribed pot bottoms. The most interesting find of the week is 2 potsherds with the letters [𐤀𐤁] roughly inscribed on each of them. By a curious coincidence their inscription is similarly fractured in each case, while they were handed up to me from the temple cutting on the same day. If the inscriptions are genuine, of which under the circumstance there can be no little doubt, we may probably conclude that the vases one of which is of rough pottery, the other finer & early were dedicated to Apollo. The word [𐤀𐤁] has already been found on a fragment of fine pottery – or used in his temple, and therefore that the temple too was dedicated to him. His worship, introduced according to Herodotus by the Milesians, must have been of great importance at Naucratis. The palaestra was dedicated to him, and we have fragments of several large limestone dogs, similar to one in basalt at the Bulaq Museum with a dedication to [𐤀𐤁]. The latter must have come from some essentially Greek town in Egypt & therefore probably from Naucratis. It seems that Ptolemy II restored this temple, since an alabaster peg like those found in the great temenos was picked out of the rubbish on the same day as the 2 inscribed potsherds.

F. Ll. Griffith

[This page, written in Professor Griffith's handwriting, is at the EES and so has not been scanned; it has an independent numbering, here marked [G] for Griffith.]

Nebireh. 18th Ap.1885

A few tombs still remaining on the top of the great mound, which had escaped the memory of their owner & were very much in the way of our work were successfully removed at the beginning of last week. Two days "piece" work have shown the plan of this part of the building. A broad trench running N&S has been dug through the highest part of the mound, following the wall of a large central passage; and 2 chambers on the 2 side of it, have been partly cleared. The central passage ~~leads into~~ has smaller [ sketch plan of central portion of great mound] passages branching at rt angles which communicate with the chambers, but does not communicate directly with any chamber. It may be remembered that the building consists of a platform of bricks mass of brick work enclosing chambers on two levels, those on the lower level always as far as can be judged now having corresponding chambers above them, probably divided from them by a wooden flooring.

On the other hand there are upper passages and probably chambers without lower ones to correspond i.e. with the flooring filled up solid with brick. All the passages on the South are thus filled up. The lower chambers are cells without communication with each other & must have been entered from above. Thus all the entrances & passages must have been on the upper level and are mostly destroyed. Entrances still exist into chambers ABCDEFGHI, all from passages.

These passages probably ran on the high level to the outer ring of chambers, but here they are destroyed. Also probably passage J joined K. & L joined M. Probably too there were high level chambers at N and O. All the existing passages and chambers are now known, but there is an immense deal of rubbish still to clear out of them. The part formerly covered by tombs is marked enclosed in a black line in the sketch plan. The site of the temple is being worked by a long line of men girls and boys who are turning over the loose rubbish and digging a foot or two below any trace of stone remains into hard mud with nothing but rough red pottery which

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extends throughout the mound to below water level. Traces of foundations, walls &c are very few and very uncertain, most of the site having been cleared by the sebakh diggers. At the southern end of the trench there are mounds of sand, easy to work but producing very little. The northern end is more productive, there being many small fragments of sculptured marble found here. We have just come upon a fragment of brick wall resting on a level foundation of limestone chips. 18 inches below this there is a level floor of pavement of limestone chips and cement stretching some distance N& S. A basketful of stamped handles and other small objects is obtained here every day. Yesterday an archaic alabaster figure, headless & footless, was found, and a small limestone dial was picked out of the rubbish.

I have bought several bronzes this week, but I hear that the Gizeh men were here again last night to carry off the remainder of the stolen bronzes. The Damanhur police will suffer when M^r Petrie comes back, if this is true; for although M^r Petrie had two visits from them a fortnight ago, the thieves had been let alone. No enquiry has been held and no search made for the stolen property, part of which was known to be still at Gaief. The consequence is that they have been carried off to Gizeh and maybe sold to travellers any day. Whether the reason is bakhshish from the people or no bakhshish from M^r Petrie, the English chief of police will make them regret it.

A fragment of a marble stele was brought me on Monday, probably from the temple it reads [𓆎]

A fortnight ago a shaft sunk to water level on W of mound reached a layer of black mud full of organic matter. Mr Petrie thought this might mark the ancient straight course of the canal, which now curves round at some distance from the mound. Other pits however since sunk in a semicircle at short distance northwards, show little or none of this mud, and I conclude that it marks the site of an unwholesome goose-pond.

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Ap18 1885

I have purchased 4 Athenian tetradrachms in not first rate condition, having been damaged since they were found. Also another lump of silver from a crucible and a quantity of dropping of melted & half melted silver with unmelted scraps of bronze still adhering to them. These probably come from the same lot as those purchased by M^r Petrie: with the lumps of silver however was a silver coin in bad condition or which I do not recognise but which appears to be much later than those of Chios, Syracuse &c bought by M^r Petrie with the former lot.

The rough pottery fragment with [𐤀] from the temple fits another fragment found before, with the letters [𐤀] preceded by another which appears to be T. On the whole the inscription being so very roughly incised and straggling while the A is not crossed, I fear it is an Arab forgery. If this is so, it follows that the second fragment must be forged too; for both are in the same style and that [𐤀] must be copied from the [𐤀]. The temple god therefore remains unknown. The Arabs sometimes offer us forged inscription on stone & pottery and I have bought 2 today for purposes of study. One is an elaborate mixture of Greek and Roman capitals amongst which the word [𐤀] is prominent. Carefully incised & reasonable inscriptions on pottery I think may be relied on, as we give only 1/7th of a piastre for them and have not ~~purchased~~ seen many, so that importation is out of the question.

I hope to get a letter from M^r Petrie on Tuesday and suspect him back in the course of next week.

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Nebireh 25th April 1885

I heard from M^r Petrie on Sunday. He did not expect to be back until ~~the end of~~ next week. The mound in the temenos will I hope have been completely cleared by that time. As far as can be ascertained at present there is no cell beneath the central passage. I had expected to find a very large one there and shall be much relieved if the floor proves to be solid, as the removal of 100 cubic metres of rubbish from the centre of the mound would be a very awkward job and there would be considerable difficulty in disposing of it, the 4 chambers on the side being shut off by high & massive walls which would have to be cut through. One of these side chambers is now empty, and a second nearly so. 7 cells in all have been ~~comple~~ finished during this week, some of them having been partially cleared before. The central passage also is nearly clear. 4 chambers are being worked, one is at present untouched. At the site of the temple, the trench is being dug 60 to 65 inches below the lowest traces of building. A few inches into mud which appears to be quite undisturbed and to be destitute even of the troublesome red pottery. An ancient pit was found to day. – only a well or drain hole I fear, not the entrance to the treasure chamber, as at Idalium. M^r Petrie in his letter advised me to go on clearing in front of the temenos gateway. I have accordingly set some men to work here and hope for some results next week.

Amongst the small antiquities that we have collected on the last 4 months, there are 3 curious inscribed fragments of pottery resembling the mandible of a duck [𐤀] convex on one side & concave on the other, which is inscribed. 2 of them are broken at a & b; at c is half the circumference of a round hole, bored rather slanting towards a, and out of the centre, so that c to b is broader than c to a, & bears the inscription. In one case [𐤀] (deeply incised) in the other [𐤀] (lightly impressed & apparently complete). The third specimen is similar but curved [𐤀], inscription [𐤀] incised deeply in a neat but semi-cursive style.

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This last specimen evidently gives us the clue to the shape of the complete object which was a concave to convex oval, inscribed on the pierced to one side of the centre, 4 to 5 inches long, 1 ½ to 2 inches broad. The ware is hard and stout, ½ - 1 in in middle, but notwithstanding this and its strong form, each of the specimen is broken in the middle. They can be nothing but the visiting cards of the ancient Greeks, the *συμβολα*, made in a lasting form & material because they were acquired to identify the sons & grandsons of host or guest. A clear fracture would be obtained by forcing a bronze rod into the hole, which is ½ inch or more broad, & perhaps giving it a wrench. The largest specimen is of fine red glazey ware, the inscription [𐀀] which was perhaps continued, after a break, on the other half, having been drawn on the moist clay, as it were a printed card. The other two are of rougher clay but neatly incised as become so solemn a token, having been made blank. The hole being to one side made imitation fraud still more difficult, while the convex inner surface would preserve the inscription.

F. Ll. Griffith

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Nebireh 1st May 1885

M^r Petrie has not yet returned, and as my stock of cash is insufficient to pay off tomorrow afternoon I must take an early walk to Teh El Barud tomorrow morning, to cash an order from Cook's and post this at the same time. The week has been uneventful. The mound is nearly clear, 2 chambers still remaining half dug out. The central passage is evidently solid to the upper floor level. Some trial trenches have been dug outside the temenos gateway, & the mud wall foundations enclosing clean sand have been traced further. The plan must be sent next week. On the temple site the long trench has split into two on encountering a mass rising 20 f^t above the undisturbed level. I have hopes that this piece will produce some stone remains in situ, perhaps nothing better than paving slabs. It is crowned with red potsherds mixed with bones & large snail-shells in a stratum 6-8 f^t thick. The remains appear to be Roman at level down to 10 f^t, at which level the first considerable stone fragments were visible exposed to day. ~~can~~ The whole will be cleared to about this level before the lower part is touched. In the side of the trench beneath there are 50 inches of mud with pottery fragments resting on the undisturbed alluvium. Above this, two feet of limestone chips laid in a level bed & supporting a brick wall 40 in thick (bricks 7 by 14, scarcely more than Roman size but in appearance earlier). Within this wall (i. e. eastward), which is now only a foot or so high, a large slab was partially uncovered this afternoon, apparently a paving slab in situ, 13 f^t from the top. Upon this slab lay 2 or 3 feet of chips & stones mixed with mud, forming so hard a stratum that the fellahs for once relinquished the fas & feebly wielded the heavy navvies picks that M^r Petrie brought out.

Some limestone fragments were found with lotus and other flower ornaments sculptured in low relief, which I hope may be part of the early temple. There can be no doubt that it did exist at an early period as fragments of incised pottery are found with

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the chips in the lower strata. Another fragment of pottery, this time of black glaze ware with a finely cut inscription [☉] whose genuineness cannot be doubted has been handed up to me from the trench. It is possible that it has been brought from some other site on the mound, as some of the men and children hunt during the dinner hours and on Sundays, but I myself think there is now sufficient evidence to prove that the temple was dedicated to Apollo. The insc is on the outside of the rim.

I bought to day a quantity of terracotta fragments that must have come from the site of a Roman image-makers workshop. They were found by a seabkh-digger who broke them mercilessly. I collected all the fragments that I could and set two men to dig at the spot but not much remains. There are pieces of 20 or 30 toy horns, a dozen toy daggers, lamps images masks &c but nothing perfect, and the fragments though mostly broken newly will not piece together. A cock, a figure of Bes, and some of the daggers are the most perfect. 2 model barges are curious.

Handles are plentiful, weights scarce. There is now a good stock of both on hand which must be described next week.

F. Ll. G.

[The page as such is unnumbered, but because it follows pp. 195-199, the number 200 was attributed to it. This page, written in Professor Griffith's handwriting, is at the EES and so has not been scanned; it has an independent numbering, here marked [G] for Griffith.]

San 18 April

San 18 April

192

I really have little or nothing to say except that I have been going on making boxes & filling them with pots. There are now 9 large cases standing outside my door, & I expect to have nearly as many more before I have done. It is a great rest here not to have a quantity of men to look after; I have a few, about 4 men & a dozen children, clearing out the two wells, & I see them three or four times a day, but that takes little time & no thought. I only hope matters are going on well at Nebireh.

The house here was all right except that some one had forced in one of the window shutters, but the opening was too small to get through: and the wind had blown off two sheets of roofing which the guards had replaced. The latter had opened one or two times I believe, & the rats had got at my ginger biscuits, pieces of which I find all over the place, in the pottery, & all sorts of corners. All the antikas are safe, & the only mischief I have to report is that some are in rather a nasty state from crumbling: the large Ptolemaic tablet is rather powdery in parts, & as it is desirable to reduce the pressure on its face as much as possible in travelling, I

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consulted with Mr Naville we agreed that had
 better saw off the plain part of the bottom;
 this will so far shorten it that I could saw off
 the back, & so thin it down safely. Thus
 I hope to reduce it from 5 or 6 cwt. to about
 2 cwt.; & this will make it more manageable,
 & therefore safer, in travelling.

The people here are all well pleased to see me
 back, & ask eagerly when I shall have more
 work here. The handshakings & salaams that I
 have are prodigious. Was amused with one party
 of girls returning heavily laden with brush wood from
 a place 5 miles off: they just said good day in passing
 where I was standing, & then putting down their bundles
 a little further on, they ~~all~~ returned to make a
 proper & formal salutation, the two elder coming
 hand in hand & two little ones running after.

I suppose I shall be here another week at
 all events there is so much to do in packing,
 & some things are very puzzling to manage,
 sphinxes for instance. By the bye Dr Birch in
 his catalogue says that he has embalmed sphinxes
 & griffons in the B.M: at least they are in a list
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26 - Zan - M^{rs} Petrie, 8. Crescent
R^d Bromley, Kent.

27 was a card -

[This page was not scanned.]

For M^{rs} Petrie Bromley Kent

3 May /85

Sitting squat on my blankets in a small boat going up to Abu Shekuh, I will try and make up for my lack of journals in the past. The days have passed in the last three weeks in making boxes & packing them full of pottery, making cases various & contriving how best to make them out of available materials. Altogether, 36 packages have been despatched, 34 to Port Said for England, & two that I take with me to send to Bulak by train, beside two boxes of various ~~belongings~~ ^{belongings} of my own. This has pretty well cleared out my house at San, some shelves & wood are the most valuable properties left there, beside the roofing. For the large tablet which weighed nearly 600 lbs. I settled, after talking it over with M. Naville, to cut off the $\frac{1}{2}$ lower part which was quite plain: by doing this I could afford to take off a good deal of the thickness & yet leave it equally safe from breakage: by this means I brought it down to 216 lbs, or what one man can turn about, or two carry easily. It was not merely a question of easier transport, for that should not have sacrificed its completeness, but the face was shewing very powdery in some parts owing to the salt in the stone, it was therefore important to reduce the weight which might come on it, & the wriggle & shift of transport as far as I could. I packed it with cotton wool all over the face, & expect it will go all right. The smaller tablet I also trimmed, taking 5 ins off the bottom & halving the thickness, so that it came down from 171 to 73 lbs. The sphinxes were rather heavy, but case & all they only came to 145 lbs each; so altogether got through the heavy goods very well. To cut the stone I had to hire

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 & I made short work of it, doing both tablets in about
 4 hours. Perhaps you will think that I make a
 great deal of fuss about such small weights of stone, but
 these tablets were uneasy things to travel, the stone being
 so soft, & yet so finely worked, that their own weight
 would injure them very quickly.
 Among some scraps of burnt furniture fittings, that
 had never examined, (having been found just before I
 left last year) I found fragments of an ivory sundial.
 Unhappily only fragments - perhaps 2/3 in all - for it
 had been smashed by the diggers. It was a quarter sphere
 cut out hollow in a block, with the hour lines engraved
 on it, about 2 inches wide over all. One fragment, that
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 large ones are never in ivory.
 I tried to clear the wells, but in one the water gained
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 so below the level; in the other by active baling we got
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 about the ancient water level, but in this we had to
 stop, as the water rose about a foot & t in an hour, &
 this means a lot of baling from a large well. We
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 2 ft farther; still the walls of the well went down, &
 we did not reach the deposit of pottery lost while the
 well was in use. If we are to clear these wells we
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195-

I hope pretty nearly fill up the gaps in it.

After sending off all the boxes to Port Said, & packing up what I had to take, we bargained for a camel to go to Zakus; but the man never came at the time, & so I lost a day. Lest this should happen again, I tried for a boat, & after a lot of talk got one to go to Abu Shekak (canal being dry to Zakus) & - here I sit with a swarm of flies, munching dry Arab bread & chocolate paste, with some old Egyptian gazettes for literature, reading the menus of the restaurants. Such is "herring & point" in the midst of a little canal in the Delta flats. The canal is so shallow that men & women & laden donkeys go wading through it. The hours slide by somehow, & I am only hoping to reach a tell near the canal, & examine it before dark; we are safe for the train, as we can go on all night, & it does not leave till 10 tomorrow morning.

When all my 19 cases of pottery are unpacked, I think folks in England will agree in the Arab nickname for me, "Abu Bagousheh" father of pots. Griffith's name is "Abu Shukf", father of potsherds.

I post this at Benha, so far on my way back to Tell el Barud. Letters all rec^d, but none from B:M. this week, (nor did I expect one, as there was nothing to answer), one from Brazil received, & papers, but last week there was no Academy, & it has not come this week.

No 58. ~~...~~

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Posted May 4 -

[Pages 196-199 do not exist.]

May 11 - Probably.

My numbering of the pages has gone nohow lately, so I must start this afresh at 200

First a huge lot of handles await me here

- [☞] around flower
- [☞] around head of Apollo
- [☞] on a shield
- [☞]
- [☞] (direction right, but letters reversed)
- [☞]
- [☞] around flower
- [☞] around grapes
- [☞]
- all these on double handles

May 11 - Probably

My numbering of the pages has gone nohow lately, so I must start this afresh at 200
 First a huge lot of handles await me here

ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟ ΚΡΑΤΕΥ ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΓΕΥΣ ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ *around flower*
 ΑΛ ΚΙΣ ΝΙ ΕΠΙΚΛΗΝΟ ΕΥΦΡΑΝΟΡΟΣ *around head of Apollo*
 ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ (☞) ΑΤΑΡΕ
 ΠΑΓΧΑΡΕΥ ΗΡΑΙΟ ΣΟΡΑΖ
 ΕΠΙ ΔΙΣΧΗ ΔΙΑΚΙΝΘΙΟ ΣΜ ΕΠΙ ΔΕΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΔΕΤ ΜΗ ΔΕΥΣ
 ΜΑΡΕΥΑ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ ΕΥΚΛΕΙ ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΥ ΓΛΑΥΚΙΑ
 ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ ΤΙΔΑ ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ ΑΓΗΣΙΑ
 ΕΠΙ ΔΕΤΥΜΗ ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΣ ΕΠΙ ΠΕΡΩ ΜΟΣ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙ ΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ
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 ΕΠΙ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΤΕΥΣ ΔΑΔΙΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ
 ΕΠΙ ΑΙΝΗΤΟΡΟΣ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΔΑΜΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΑΓΟΡΑ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ
 ΤΑΠΩ ΑΡΑΣ ΥΟΧΔΑ ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΒΙΩΝ
 ΝΙΕ ΕΥΝΟΥ ΝΩΧΙΙ ΑΡΓΗΟΥ ΠΑΣΙΑ ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ
 ΑΡΤΕΠΟΛΕΒΣ ΤΥΧΙ ΔΗΜΗΤ ΡΙΟΥ ΔΗ ΑΝΑΣΑΓΟΡΑ ΑΝΤΙΝΑΟΣ
 ΠΑΤΟΝΙΡ ΤΑΙΟΥ

all these on double handles