

Left Bromley in a
miserably wet night, \& on reaching Dover found a high sea running in. It had been a severe gale all day, \& we were in for the results of it. I heard that all the deck would be swamped, so went below, \& lay down. For two hours we chucked about horribly, \& I was so consumed by ill (that is exactly it) that my miseries continued long after I landed, violent sickness \& trembling; \& for two or three days I could hardly take anything properly

I reached Marseilles in due course, \& went to look up Sayce. Found him, \& went to the museum together. Though I had but an hour or two's sleep for two nights I was pretty brisk as I had been able to lie down nearly all the time, which is the main thing. Sayce crossed in the day before me, \& was quite as bad as I was, though rather differently. We left Marseille at $4, \&$ soon it began to blow. All that night there was a hard gale, almost impossible to stand on deck. The Niger is however a good

vessel, \& I went \& lay down in my cabin (which I had taken just amidships)
\& so passed through it all without a single qualm. Next day by 10 it had almost settled \& I got up; the rest of the voyage was excellent, \& I only missed meals the first 24 hours.
Over my berth was Sahib, the Coptic post master at Assiut. I did not know him, but heard of him in England.

He is a very good \& intelligent fellow, had come to England for the first time, \& stayed 4 or 5 weeks, seeing London, Edinburgh, Oxford, \&c, \& many friends of his. He was so interested that he determines to spend his holidays again (in two years) in Europe \& bring other Copts with him. This would do much good, if the best of them understood English life. He had been very well received, \& also had much kindness from strangers. Going to see the country at St Mary Cray one of the
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populous found him，took him home \＆entertained him，\＆shewed him all the paper works．
$29^{\text {th }}$ At Alexandria I went to lunch at Sir Chis．Cookson＇s，as he had sent an invitation to me to stay along with Sayce，who went there．Newberry had come in by the $\mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{O}$ that morning， \＆was there．Sayce \＆he stopped to see the Abukir statues next day，\＆I went on to Cairo with Chester，who had also turned up．

I called on the Grants that evening \＆ found them all well，\＆went to dine with them next day（30th）

D＇Hulst looked me up early next morn $\left(30^{\text {th }}\right) \&$ told me of Grebaut＇s madnesses． He got native members of Committee， （while the English were away）to appoint two tools of his curators of the museum， \＆two natives－who were not even guards before－as Inspectors of the guards．

I called on Sir Colin Moncrieff，who was

as amiable as possible. He has written twice already to Grébaut about my fresh application, but - no answer. He will write urgently at once. Then to Sir Evelyn Baring who was quite open \& pleasant on the subject; but is evidently not free to take a strong course. "The whole difficulty lies in that one man Grebaut" said he, again \& again, with a fist down on the table. I think if ever a man was hated by every one all round it is G., for on all hands people abuse him as <being> madly impossible.

I have had a little fever \& a nasty cold, from getting a chill here; but it is only what will clear off with quiet.

There is any number of sumptuous bronzes here from a great find of hundreds at San, every dealer has them, \& Grebaut has nailed a great quantity also. They are all late, about end of XXVI \& Persian, \& of no particular interest. Being fine, all sorts of monstrous prices are asked, from 5 to 50 E .


I was in expectation of being able to say where I was going. Moncrieff had appointed Grebaut to come to his office 10 a m today, to settle matters then $\&$ there. But Baring had seen Reverseaux the French Consul about the affair, to tell him that he must make Grebaut reasonable. And Reverseaux had sent for Grebaut this morning. So when G. does come he will be fully primed for diplomatic resistance. I expect we shall have a tussle, \& I want to settle matters before Moncrieff, \&

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[\bar{R}]
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not alone. I have been getting many little things, of which I send note of three heads. I have at last got
a Khian scarab myself; the signs are

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[\widehat{\mathbb{R}}]
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so it is distinctly. $\mathrm{Kh}(\&$ not $R$ ) as Spicer's scarab of last year. A ring of [ $]$ Ramessu. An ushabti of Aahmes, not of very glorious work, inferior to Horuta.

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\& c \& c \quad[\vec{R}]
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It is curious to see the absence of titles, merely
[ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$ ]. It is good as giving an exactly dated one of the best work of its time; \& it shews, what I suspected, that the very elaborate ones are of Persian or $\mathrm{XXX}^{\text {th }}$ dynasty. A scarab of one Nebesi has a new title [ $\mathbb{R}$ ], "chief scribe of the seal keeper". A bronze lion has [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ] on the shoulder, $<$ Phoenician 50, \& weighs 2740 grs or 50 Drachmas Phoenician. This proves these small lions \&c to be weights as I thought.>

I am to go to Barings again early to morrow. How absurd it seems to have a Consular set-to between England \& France, all about allowing some one to keep the Arabs out from a place which they are already plundering.
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know he had been talking t Reversedue Hgrecant. Of course not knowing the statement than he sthervize woild.I put thimperfecty plainly what any on
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been excavating the tombs for some time. I then pressed for the town,
\& to that he acceed $/<$ de $>$ d; \& Moncrieff nailed him clearly to it.

But as to terms he was out of all reason. M. asked him to name what terms he wished, to see at least if I agreed \& so it could be settled. G. declined to discuss the question in relation to any private person !! It was a general affair to go to a general Committee.

He has thus given me the best of reasons for refusing any private arrangement with him in future. He must settle with the Public Works, \& cannot claim now to arbitrate privately with any one.

I was to go at 10 on Saturday to consider new terms. I went \& found that G. had proposed almost exactly what was fully discussed \& negatived last year

Moncrieff was inclined to it, but I shewed him why it would not work. I waited for $1 / 2$ hour, \& Grebaut never came. So I then produced my old contract

modified in a few words, (adopting an amendment which Grebaut had proposed) \& pressed that that should be used direct for this year <taking my stand on the existing law $>$. Strictly no fresh terms could be introduced by
Grebaut without a redi $/<\mathrm{e}>$ cision of the Council of ministers. He claims that all they decreed last year was invalid without his signature, which is preposterous, \& certainly not tolerated by Baring or Moncrieff.

So I copied off my old contract modified,
\& left that, \& Moncrieff promised to push it through if possible. Probably G. will be furious. But his time
seems really coming to an end. He is
Even Artin who backed him, called him openly une imbecile at the French Institute; \& he really is such, for he has a theory of the mystic values of vowels \& consonants in modern languages, $\&$ wishes to devote himself

to elaborating it !!! So he told Sayce.
I went to $D^{r}$ Grant's, Wed ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Evening; \& gave an outline of Greek \& northern civilization as cleared up by Egypt. Grenfell \& Moncrieff were there. I called on Sir F. Grenfell, \& had a very cordial talk with him as usual. He is Grébaut's strongest antagonist.

I went to the Khedivial Library, \& the German librarian was most pleasant, \& got out Lepsius' Denkmaler for me, \& I traced both the plans of Tel Amarna.

I dined at Judge Scott's with Sayce, who is staying there.

I have been getting some more little things. A piece - the butt end - of a fine basalt cubit turned up; $31 / 2$ digits of it, engraved on every face with names of nomes \& inscriptions. There is no accuracy of work in these ceremonial stone cubits. Also a nice bronze libation vase [ $\mathbb{K}$ ].


## [ $\mathbb{R}$ ]

And a remarkably horny-looking glass cup of unusual form, with yellowish films about it; around it are two ground grooves. A very massive bronze ring of Tahutmes III also [ $\mathbb{R}$ ] came in, bought by a dealer at Alexandria in a recent sale there.

I am almost certain that it is a ring which was offered to me at Illahun; I was very ill at the time (influenza) \& only glanced at it, \& the man would not

take my price. So far as [I] remember it
is the same, \& it has exactly the oxidation
of Gurob rings. It is interesting from
the mention "born at Thebes"; like a scarab
of Tahutmes IV(?) "born at Memphis" which I have.

## [ $\mathbb{R}$ ]

The low-bred Babylonian, [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$ ] 50 on his shoulder, 50 drachmas.

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\text { [ } \widehat{\mathbb{R}}]
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The Egyptian, in adversity still noble.
Here is the Phoenician or Babylonian lion weight; the face is just like the Babylonian bronze gods, in the hideous long mouth,
\& ferocious looks. I add a contrast

below it, in green glaze, which I
also got here.
I also have some more interesting scarabs. A fine Khian, (the king
found by Naville at Bubastis) [ $\bar{K}$ ]
a new title, chief scribe [ $\widetilde{R}$ ]
of the seal bearer,
Nehesi
another new title,
[ $\bar{R}$ ] who the Setru were I do not
know. And a very [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ]
unusual family
scarab of the scribe
Khonsu, son of a the priest of
Amen Khonsu nefer, \& the lady
Bak-khi. The determinative [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$ ] with [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$ ]

I have not seen before. Doubtless it is
Theban, by the Amen \& Khonsu, probably XII dynasty. A nice jackal on a staff also turned up; \& another very exquisite minute bust of Isis, in green glaze.

Also a new year ring of Ra , [ $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$ ] "May Ra give a good new year". This is the sixth that I have met with of new year rings, all of different gods.


Another appointment, to go \& see
Palmer about the antiquity business. I
shewed him plainly my position, \&
that Grebaut's new rule of one half absolutely
for the museum would entail almost always
a loss on me, that being the rule for accidental discoveries which cost the
finder nothing. To morrow is to be a Committee to decide whether the decree is to stand for two years, as promulgated. If so I am safe this year, but the whole question is to be rediscussed this winter.

I am sorry that I cannot give any absolute news by this mail. It is quite possible that Grebaut's terms may be passed, \& if so my work will be stopped until we can agitate in England against it.

Luckily he does not seem to have a friend left, \& most people are very plain about his follies.

I cannot get a tent, or do anything for certain, till I hear the result of the Committee, \& perhaps also <of $>$ the Council of ministers.
$M^{\underline{\text { rs }}}$ Petrie, $\mathrm{e} /<8>$ Crescent $\mathrm{R}^{\text {d }}$ Bromley, Kent-


I was immensely
surprised at $\mathrm{D}^{\mathrm{r}}$ Grant's the other evening, when a short, active, man introduced himself as Cap ${ }^{\text {t. }}$ Hawes. It seems he is employed on Staff duties, $\&$ is out here in Egypt three months of each year. He most warmly desired to be remembered at home.

The Committee was held on the $10^{\text {th }}, \&$ Sir F. Grenfell called that even. I was out, but got[?] found an appointment for next morning. I went, \& he began by saying "We had a desperate struggle over your body for $21 / 2$ hours yesterday ... Grebaut was perfectly obstinate $\ldots \&$ nothing could be done. Tigran Pasha moved that under the existing law $<$ you $>$ I should be allowed to go on with work, until the two years of that <law> were expired. Meanwhile regulations should be discussed for the future. But Grebaut as President of the Com ${ }^{\text {ee }}$ had drawn up his orders of the day, \& refused to listen to anything except his proposals, or to put any other question to the Com ${ }^{\text {ee }}$. After wasting $21 / 2$ hours with him I\& we - Moncrieff, Palmer \& myself - all left the room in a

body, \& declared that we should not sit on any Committee in future of which Grebaut was President".

This is far the most serious step that has yet occurred. "He came running after us with explanations, but we refused to hear anything further"

Grenfell then went to Baring, \& B. is to see Reverseaux again on the matter. As Grenfell says, every change or proposition of the $\mathrm{Com}^{\text {ee }}$ has been opposed by Grebaut for years past, \& had to be carried in the Council over his head. But matters have never come to such a rupture before, \& it may mean the end of $\underline{G}$.

It is well for me that G . is so obstinate \& troublesome, as it has made Moncrieff \& Palmer - who were very half \& half take a decided course.

I told Grenfell my view that the French considered us to be disturbers of their position, \& were determined to oust all English work here. They obtained an

enormous step when it was agreed that no English subject should hold office on the antiquities; \& now they are trying by vexatious rules to drive out volunt $\mathrm{t} /<\mathrm{a}>$ ry work.

I got a few things at Gizeh, the main one a very fine Osiris with inscription for a servant of Psamtik II, called Neb nekht son of Aabesh, who was born? on the $26^{\text {th }}$ day of mesori. I never saw a date put on a bronze before.

I particularly noted a point about the granite temple. Sayce believed that it was buried in a mound, subterranean; but I question the cuttings on the outer face shewing a casing to have existed. He thought they were only rough quarrying, but I saw that this cutting in to the stones ran across the joints

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[\overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}}] \quad \begin{aligned}
& \text { as the } \\
& \text { shaded } \\
& \text { patches } \\
& {[\overline{\mathbb{R}}]}
\end{aligned}
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proving that it was done to fit in the backs of fine casing in the regular manner.

Having waited till the $13^{\text {th }}$ without any result being arrived at, I then

called on Sir Colin \& said that I had been here a fortnight, \& said all I had to say, \& I did not see the use of waiting here longer, so I should start next day for Tel Amarna. He agreed, \& promised to send on my contract as soon as may be. There is a meeting of the English members \& Tigran this evening on the matter.

I post this now as I may not remember it in my moving about. I have to go to Illahun first to get some of my old men as a staff for guarding \& work. I expect to be settled down in a few days.

My address will better be Der Moës, which is nearer than Derut; but I shall send to Derut almost as often, as that is my nearest town. I shall be within 25 miles of Newberry; so can send down a messenger to him on anything important.

M $^{\text {rs }}$ Petrie. Bromley, Kent.

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men, $42 p, 53$ for 607 , in consideration
of their having af boy ale thing. A

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terut. At Abr Kerkas Isaw Fraser
fort a moment, ha hat come in the
same train from nimya. We reached
to come \& would hardly let go of my hand, was only lately married; his bride declared she would go home to her father if he left, \& so his father insisted on his staying, to avoid such a family scandal.

Having at last settled my men I told them
that I should give 1 piastre a day more
to each than before, raising 3 p . to 4 for men, \& 2 p. to 3 for boy, in consideration of their having to buy all their food instead of fetching it from home; \& for I thought this only fair to them, <the whole is only $1^{\text {s }}$ a day. $>$

I then walked back next day to Medinet,
the men going direct to Wast on foot;
I trained to Warta \& joined them. Went to Hewat's house, but he was still away.
So I slept in the store room, \& next morn packed up what I had left there, \& moved it to the station, a couple of miles; $\&$ thence took train with my 5 Lahunis up to
Derut. At Abu Kerkas I saw Fraser
for a moment, he had come in the same train from Minya. We reached


Derut at sunset; \& I found there the servant of a $\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{r}}$ Day, the engineer there; he having heard I was coming, \& leaving himself for Cairo, told his man to look out for me \& give me any information or help.

I went to the Greek $\mathrm{Le} /<_{0}>$ canda, which is far below the Fayum one in accommodation but good enough for me. At supper I regaled three cats with sardine bones; one of them with a true corkscrew tail, one complete turn [ $\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ ], not broken, but a true regular spiral.

Next morning we had the heavy matter of moving down all my baggage to the canal, which proved to be about $1 / 2$ mile from the station. My five Lahunis behaved excellently: the lot of 18 cwt was just as much as they could physically manage, the lads staggering along with rigid faces under the heavy boxes. But they never flinched once, nor hinted at having any extra help. I encouraged them up to it, \&

then gave a judicious dole of $1 /{ }^{s}$ after it was over, to buy some little extra luxuries after their kind. I have one fellow of about 25 , tall, one-eyed \& split nosed; an worthy fellow who has distinguished himself by never once grumbling at his work, though it was some of the hardest at Medum. I value Muh ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Mansur in spite of appearances. Then there is Misid a cheerful affectionate lad about 17 , who has I think been drilled our $/<\mathrm{t}>$ of a little laziness he had. Ali Suefi is one of the meekest, most conscientiously obliging, lads I ever knew: he was not thought smart enough by Hewat, to whom I recommended him; but he kept him as long as there was work for him. I was very glad to get him again as he is a most devoted fellow. A strapping lad of about 20 is Abdallah, who has the advantage of reading \& writing (as Misid also a little); \& he has a good sturdy way of doing his business. With him is Hussein, his brother, about 14, a most winning, lively little fellow, full of jokes \& fun,

whose laugh alone is worth his $71 / 2^{d}$ a day.
Such are my special five, whom I thought worth bringing all the way with me; more willing or kindly fellows no one could find. No doubt they might be spoilt by a few months carelessness; and in such a case I consider "Woe to the man by whom offences come".

Having all my baggage on the boat, \& my shopping done, we left Derut \& tacked down stream against the north wind to Haji Kandil. We reached it about 1 hour before sunset. I ran off ashore to look for a good place to settle in, while the men unladed the boat. Various natives followed with many suggestions, to all of which I listened. Of course there was the usual wish to stick one in the middle of the village; \& the usual desire to ordain all ones business.

But I found an excellent place just where I wanted it, N.E of the village, so that the strong $\mathrm{S} \cdot \mathrm{W}$ storms

should be broken, \& not swamp one with dust. A long straight boundary wall, running N \& S, with clean open desert \& ruins outside of it was just the place. Of course nearly every body wanted me to do something different; but I found a curiously effective way of settling objections, by taking one aside, \& in a very slow \& low voice imperatively state $/<\mathrm{i}>\mathrm{ng}$ that I must do as I intended because of so \& so. They are so accustomed to loudness \& declamation that the strangeness of it reduces them amazingly. I had the satisfaction after all the to \& fro of hearing that "all his are[?]/<wor>ds are good"; which was more than might be expected as I had done exactly as I thought best without heeding anyone.

In the hour we had I got up everything, with a couple of natives to help (for which they never claimed anything, so I shall give them a trifle someday)

\& by dark I had pitched my tent, \& made a hut of boxes \& boards for the men, \& got everything in under cover.

Next morning I was rather spilt, for what with dogs \& guards I had very little sleep. I sent a polite message to the owner of the worst dog close by, giving a triple choice; either tie up the beast in the house all night to quiet him, or provide his carcase for which I would give $2 /-$, or let him go $*[?] /<$ on $>$ in which case I should shoot him next night. There were stifled howls \& smothered barks next evening, \& the beast was successfully repressed.

I then sent Mun ${ }^{\text {d }}$ after bricks, \& bought 3000 at $10^{\mathrm{d}}$ a 1000 ; donkeyage cost $8^{\text {d }}$ a 1000 more. My men went into the mud business with a zest. Misid stamped about in a huge puddling of mud \& sand mortar, little Hussein plastered with glee, \&

the others brought up basins of mud, \& handed me bricks. By night I had built a large room $8 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ feet inside, \& $7^{1 / 2}$ high, built against our big wall. This roofed with boards laid on \& covered with maize stalks to keep the sun off will be a good habitation for me. Then I am putting a similar room next to it for storage \& visitors, \& a rather lesser room for my men beyond. Thus I shall be well set up for staying on into the heat of the spring; \& perhaps for Fraser taking charge while I am away in the summer.

Having established myself I sent to the post, \& was glad to find my contract come. It is amusing to see that - rather than be left out - Grebaut has signed it. As it is a contract between the Minister of Public works \& me, Grebaut has no official voice in it, \& refused to recognise the contract last year. But when he finds that he may sign or not

as he likes, but that it will be granted in any case, he comes round to putting his name to a precisely similar contract.

I then set my Lahunis \& the guards here to begin a bit of house digging while I walked over the place, \& entered on my heritage.

It is an overwhelming site to deal with. Imagine setting about exploring the ruins of Brighton, for that is about the size of the town: and then you can realise how one man must feel it with such a huge lump of work.

After a few hours I concluded that I should not attempt to make a continuous plan of the whole place. Kahun took a full season of work, \& a hard month of plotting to do it; this is equal to 20 or 30 Kahuns in extent. This place would need a life time to exhaust it properly, \& as the period of the $\mathrm{XVIII}^{\mathrm{It}}$ is so well known, I do not think it desirable to spend any very large proportion of time upon it. I decided therefore to

restrict my regular work to
(1) A selection of the houses, where a block can be cleared out entire, \& planned to shew details; especially doing some of the palaces of the nobles
(2) The royal palace, if I could find it.
(3) The plans \& foundation deposits of the temples.

I went all over the place with a copy of Lepsius' plan, identifying the buildings \& examining them.

The palace of Khuenaten I have fixed for certain I think. It is the largest single building in the whole town; for though the temple enclosures are large, the buildings are but small <in comparison>.

It lies with axis $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{S}$, whereas the temples are $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{W}$. It has no enclosure or pylons. And in its ruins I found $\mathfrak{a} /<$ the $>$ lower part of the face of a colossus of Khuenaten, \& a bit of his figure in intaglio, with ene/<the> name of his daughter Atenmerit.

The arrangement of the pla palace was,

on the south end a long fish pond, then a hypostyle hall about double the size of that of Karnak, with over 500 columns, the base platforms of which laid in mud brick remain, \& are planned by Lepsius; then a stone building about double that size, with fragments of statues lying about: \& beyond that to the north a long mass of mounds of buildings, one of which was ornamented with mouldings in brilliant green glazed tile work.

To thoroughly exhaust this site will probably cost $£ 200$ or 300 ; but it is the most promising place for (1) pieces of the finest carving \& glazed work of that age, (2) valuable things hidden or lost, (3) any historical objects such as papyri or clay tablets.

I have also seen deep hollows in some of the other palaces, which must be the fish ponds such as are shewn in the drawings in the tombs. These might be good places to clear out, around the

edges in particular.
I am delighted to see some Mykenae pottery turning up here; as the history of this place is so brief, (under 50 years), we shall have things well dated.

Letters \& papers duly received to the $9^{\text {th }}$
$M^{\text {rs }}$ Petrie, 8. Crescent $\mathbf{R}^{\text {d }}$ Bromley, Kent.
22-29, vow. 189, Un fine thin that? set therein on was clearimp ont a small stacked houses; arthat was singh work, Wive twas lording aver the place. Row n after rove was sher so wittol finding the ; wei the last man, clarinet orem (on the



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The first thing that I set the men on was clearing out a small detached house; as that was simple work, while I was looking over the place. Room after room was cleared without finding anything; until the last man, clearing the last room (on the fourth day) turned up the greater part of an Aegean globular pilgrim bottle with concentric circles, \& a rude spiral down the edges of it. This is a different arrangement to any that I have seen before; $\&$ it is the earliest ornament to be called a pattern that

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we have yet met with on such. The great value of this place is the narrow range of the dates. Khuenaten does not seem to have founded this till his $4^{\text {th }}$ year; it has the town lasted on through Aten merit \& Ra saa ka khepru, through Tutankhamen, \& into Ai. But there is nothing found here among the innumerable rings \& ornaments later than $\mathrm{Ai}, \&$ his tomb is at Thebes, shewing that he had deserted the place. The range of dates is about $1400-1340$ B C. This Greek pottery left in one of the houses may well be/<ha $>$ ve been made then about 1350 B.C. \& gives us a good fixed point of decoration. The house plan
was - roughly - thus

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[\overline{\mathbb{R}}]_{\text {door }}
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on going over the place，fou tom on
have anatto department．which is promizñ． ste along the length of the tom there is or
the resent is a line of roven－on himsons－of tomb le Chafes，with ontelen hampers beneath．Orly the grandest tombs were in the detent hills，Ache other ware close fitter town，+ de these muse be cleared． In daily．$n$ 来 contract reserve is th musenes oily＂＂the tombs in che mountains
 are creating in my hans．Mat


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opened in recent te rs；fut th largest wire clears anceinth，or prat fits in the well were，wick She the pits chafes of Howard．Lo monument
Hbygin Tombs mated we have jstwek

On going over the place，I found that I have another department which is promising． All along the length of the town there is on the desert edge a line of dozens－or hundreds－of tomb chapels，with doubtless chambers beneath．Only the grandest tombs were in the distant hills，all the others were close to the town，\＆all these must be cleared．

Luckily my $\neq$ contract reserves to the Museum only＂the tombs in the mountains＂ \＆so those down in the plain by the town are certainly in my hands．That brute of a plunderer Frag has been here，\＆dug into several of these chapels without guessing that there were tombs，or how he would have plundered！Not a single tomb has been opened in recent times；but the largest were cleared anciently，\＆great pits in the ground north of the chapels shew where the wells were，much like the pits \＆ chapels at Hawara．I do not want to begin tombs until we have got well

on to the town, (palace \& temple) work, or everybody will be tomb-mad, \& I shall not get anything else done. I am hoping to get some one to help me to do this large field before my contract is up (1 July /92); especially as I hear that Grebaut has got fatuously absurd terms decreed for the future; \& we may have a tough job to get them reversed for next season. If the British influence of the public at home is insufficient for this, I shall offer to work for Berlin if the Germans will screw proper terms out of the Egyptians, ie. French.

I picked up a bit of a fritting dish, with some dark blue frit, with sand grains undissolved in it: this dish seems to have been a flat tray, to judge by the bit. We also found a pot bottom with some very bright pale blue frit in it; probably it had been ground in the pot, from the rough lump.

We have found a lot of three-line inscriptions on jars broken up, in the palace. The temple supplies scraps of coloured sculpture; but it has been all too et carefully destroyed.


We began to clear about the region where I saw the pieces of green glazed tile. Many more pieces were found
[ $\bar{R}]$
[ $]$ of these sections
which probably filled in angles [ ] in the building. There were also films of plaster on the fallen, painted with plants; \& having much hair in them they held together. Also the floor was all plastered, with traces of painting on it: \& I may be able to copy this if we can get the dust off without the colour all scaling. In the great pillared hall of the palace, I have cleared many of the pillars remaining two or three feet high; they are built of brick, square, with roll corners [ $\overline{\mathbb{K}}$ ] added in plaster, the whole whitened. The pillars are $21 / 2$ cubits square, with 5 cubits between; so the effect must have been thus
[危] rather heavy \& clumsy.
The pillars

were all white, but splashes of red yellow \& blue on them, shew that painting was done above; \& I found pieces of cieling $^{\text {sic }}\{$ ceiling $\}$ plastering, with very rough colouring. The cieling ${ }^{\text {sic }}$ \{ceiling\} was of bundles of straw lashed together, tied up to the poles, \& mud plastered; after whitening, this was then painted.

A good bronze ring of Khuenaten was found in the pillared hall, [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$ ]
\& it is curious how well balanced the design is.

The top of a stele was sold to me today by a villager; instead of the [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ] it had $/<$ s $>$

$$
[\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}]
$$

with cartouches of the Sun.

One corner of the hall seems to have been a glory hole for old wine jars as we find pieces by the dozen, one or two perfect jars, \& plenty of inscriptions from them.

I see that much of the palace has been finally skimmed long ago, \& there is nothing left; \& on the rest is only a foot or two in most parts. So our final skimming of the site will not be so heavy as I had expected; probably $£ 50$ or so

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will do the whole; \& as it is the most promising ground here (except the cemetery)
I shall stick to it, \& leave nothing for the next comer.

This great pillared hall, of about 700 pillars, is interesting architecturally, as being the prototype of the great hall of Karnak in its idea.

A great novelty has been found.
A large room or hall in the palace had a painted floor, the colours laid on gesso. The subjects are groups of plants \& birds; with a border of alternate lotus bouquets \& dishes of offerings.

It is astonishingly fresh \& clear considering its situation. I have written to Sir F.
Grenfell about it, \& asked if the
Committee will give me a credit of $£ 50$
to enclose \& roof it as a sight of the place.
If left for a few weeks it will go to ruin, as the people think there is an inscribed stone under it, \& will dig it up. If it is not decided to preserve it in

a few days, I shall peel off the gesso of the best parts, \& leave the rest to destruction. I am making a coloured copy of it on a scale of $1 / 10$; but I can only take 3 or 4 hours a day, $\&$ it will occupy me for weeks at this rate.

I am expecting Dewberry \& party over tomorrow to see the pavement. They are only 8 miles off now, at Bersheh, within easy reach.

I hear that Grebaut has got passed a new set of regulations about excavating which are fatuously absurd. If the gov ${ }^{\underline{t}}$ stick to them I shall have to be busy next summer getting people alive to the matter in England, \& making it a public affair.
<Gesso is gypsum, plaster of ParisW.P.>

Letters \& papers regularly recie/<ei>ved so far, many thanks.

Newberry Fraser \&
Carter all came over on Sunday, as I had asked them, to have a look round \& see the pavement in particular. I much hope that Newberry will manage to have a good pull at these tombs for a few weeks, while I am here.

In a long passage, by the side of the palace, we have found pieces of a gorgeous thing; just enough of a blue glazed head dress, to shew that there was a statue of the king about half life size in glazed pottery. Another fragment of splendour was brought to me, the stem of a [ $\bar{K}$ ] sign cut in black granite for inlaying, probably into alabaster. To form narrow strips of signs like that, in such a stuff, shews what sumptuous work was here.

I picked up part of a spoilt dish of frit. It is very interesting as sp shewing the material. The silica is in grains not at all like sand, quite white, mainly opaque, larger, \& sharply angular \& splintery. It is evidently pounded material, \& apparently not flint but white quartz rock, probably heated \& quenched to break it up. The mass

is full of large bubbles, due to the carbonic acid liberated in the pasty mass from the carbonate of lime. This shews that the lime was not calcined first. I think the batch has failed from the silica being in excess, \& too coarse. But it shews excellently the procedure for making the coloured frits. I shall add a note to $\mathrm{D}^{r}$ Russell's paper about it.

It is instructive to notice the differences between this place \& Gurob, of the same age. Moulds for pottery ornaments abound here, shewing that they were made here; but none occur at Gurob. Bits of coloured glass rod are also common, but rare at Gurob. Glass beads are rare here, \& there are none of the eye beads blue \& white or red \& white so common at Gurob. Beads of pottery are scarcer than at Gurob. Marks on pottery are far rarer here than at Gurob; of both potters' \& owners' marks there are not a sixth of the number at Gurob, or perhaps I should say not $11 / 0^{\text {th }}$ considering how much I \& my Lahun men \& have searched. This strongly suggests that these

marks are more foreign than Egyptian.
No netting bones are found so far, nor spindles, which were common at Gurob.
Fragments of glass bottles variegated are pretty common here; I keep every scrap to shew the colours \& patterns of this age.
$\mathrm{T}[?] /<\mathrm{A}>$ curious feature here is that a long narrow passage runs by the side of the palace buildings; this was probably to enable servants to pass from part to part without entering the halls. In this passage, a hundred feet from the previous pieces, we found more of the great glazed headdress.

But the most curious matter is a piece of a pillar with this strange [ ]
figure in relief.
The only thing at
all like it that
I know is the
double headed
eagle of the
Hittites, \& it
really seems to be the same, but I have no

copy of the Eyuk eagle to compare. It is strange to find it adorning Khuenaten's palace. In another chamber of the pl palace are many fragments of columns with names of Khuenaten, \& Neferti-iti; the columns were carved as bundles of reeds bound together, with the knots carved on each reed. With these is half of a tray <which was> held by a statue of Khuenaten; it is carved in red granite, with a beautifully cut hand remaining below it. On the edge is $\square$
I hope we might find some of the statue.
A boy brought me a ludicrous little tablet, with an outline of Khuenaten offering.
Two or three things of Amenhotep III have been also brought to me. I picked up one piece of a sickle flint; which settles that flint sickles lasted through the XVIII ${ }^{\text {th }}$ dynasty. A man sold me a block of granite with 5 cartouches of the Aten (Sun)
on it \& names of princesses Atenmakt \&
Ankhsen pa aten. Another piece of
Aegean pottery was found, in the passage

with the smashings of Khuenaten's wig. It is a top of a sim the bottom of a similar vase to that drawn last journal, but with lines in place of spirals, [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}]$. A lot of fragrant resin was found, with charcoal used to burn it. A jar sealing has the stamp on it of some wine. [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}][$ 西] Another has [ $\mathbb{R}$ ]

Some beautiful pieces of a base, about 3 inches high, with green plants inlaid in a blue ground, were found along with more of that blue wig. Dozens of pieces of alabaster jars were in the same passage; \& more Aegean pottery, part of a bottle like that drawn but with black-brown on a grey ground, \& two handles of a
vase
[原]
with pattern [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ]
also of brown black on grey.

Pieces of ostrich egg accompany these.
A very curious piece is from a glass bowl

made of fragments fused together \& [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}]$
then ground \& polished. This process
is essentially Roman in general,
\& I am surprised to find it here, \& certainly
$<$ fixed to> of this age, as the individual colours are those of XVIII dyn.

I cleared another house, $\&$ found a very curious affair, a washing place, the arrangements of which are so exactly
what would be needed now by a
Muslim for the religious ablutions,
that one strongly suspects such
ceremonial to have come down from ancient
times. On one side of the house are
two recesses divided by a slight wall.

$$
\text { [ } \bar{R}]
$$

One recess has a higher floor sloping down to the front, half of which $<$ front $>$ is covered by an upright slab, thus providing
a privates coming forte ablutions. A huck rums out wain th slab, x tichargod the waste int a small trough. The ablutions peace wan macho $q$ turns how steps ofstivie. the other Small recess adjoin it is jut what a unshim requires form a pray i Here, close fth washin flee e, winch Le stifs aftro ablutions. Shave meceen seen stipe af thin ancient if the kind before. Possibly it was for some syria official of Klumenatar who haste zuetomes of squabs.

 hort is sir 7 . Srimple, urgim that it should be prove preserves shone. He is afraid tomores atherentl, $x$ ins teas of than Committee antionien me is tall
a private corner for the ablutions. A hole runs out under the slab, \& discharged the waste into a small trough. The ablution place was reached by two low steps of stone.
The other small recess adjoining it is just what a Muslim requires for a praying place, close by the washing place, to which he steps after ablutions. I have never seen anything ancient of the kind before. Possibly it was for some Syrian official of Khuenaten who had the customs of Arabs.

A large lump of yellow paint has turned up.

I am slowly getting on with my copy of the pavement. It is I think, the only entirely unfettered piece of design that we have of ancient Egypt; all the other known paintings are of tomb or temple subjects.

I wrote to Sir F. Grenfell, urging that it should be properly preserved at once. He is afraid to move apparently, \& instead of him[?]/<the> Committee authorising me to take

steps to preserve it, Grenfell sent my letter to Moncrieff, who wrote to
Major Brown at Minia 35 miles off to ask him to consider the matter, while Moncrieff writes \& puts it in
Grebaut's hands! So instead of my at once walling it in \& safeguarding it, it is to go into an interminable official mill \& very likely be destroyed before it is preserved. Such is the power of French obstruction here! As it is the only thing of the kind known, \& about as good as the hundreds of Pompeian paintings which are so carefully preserved, there can be no question of the necessity of attending to it. I have just finishing $/<\mathrm{e}>\mathrm{d}$ copying a tank of lotus \& fishes about $11 \mathrm{ft} \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$; \& there is a long border of prisoners \& bows. This whole seems to have been about 30 ft square
\& about half of that is in $/<$ rem $>$ ains in patches.

Letters \& papers duly received. Many thanks.
$M^{\text {rs }}$ Petrie, 8. Cres ${ }^{\underline{t}} \mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{d}}$ Bromley, Kent-


(by a graduated rod \& some small weights) as 15,090 grains, which implies a shekel of 125.7 grs.
This can hardly be $1 \%$ out, \& it shews
that the trade standard $<126>$ (lighter than the monetary $\langle 129>$ ) is the older form. I must get the standards dep ${ }^{\text {t }}$ to weigh it with all precision, \& make I shall make casts of it before it goes out of my charge.

Most curiously as soon as Tyler \& Roller came we got some good things. I have always got my best things when visitors come to see me, \& the chance seems to strangely continue. First an agate ring of brilliant orange, (part of the hoop / broken) with the two cartouches of the Aten delicately engraved. The cutting is distinctly done with the wheel, \& not with the splinter; so the age of wheel engraving is taken back to 1400 BC ; far before the debated question of "Whether the ancients knew of the wheel", which has exorcised classical gem collectors.

Then we found the greater part of the lintel \& sides of a doorway, with cartouches of Khuenaten, Nefertiti, \& the Aten. And lastly in a pit of rubbish in the floor of great hall was a gold ring of Khuenaten,

weighing $32 /^{\text {s }}$ of gold; the cartouche is [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ] peculiar, but of excellent work.
(N.B. This is private, to Journal readers only)

My repose here is not yet assured. I got the two dogs tied up at night who barked close by; but then others came from the other side of the village to make up for the silence.
They kept me awake about three hours one night, so I made the best of the matter, \& announced next morning that not having slept at night I must do so in the day, $\&$ hence there would be no work that day: and I slept most of the day up in the quiet of the ruins to make up for it. Now the forty people whose pockets were thus affected by this "lock-out" were all indignant with the dogs, \& next night dogs were chased $\&$ hunted away diligently, \& if a stray dog is found about in the evening he is ignominiously taken to his owner to be tied up. I have also drilled the guards into not talking loud enough to be heard round the corner, \& my own 5 men who sleep

next to me never make a sound, so on the whole I have secured amazing quiet for the side of a village camping ground. My friends who came were surprised at the quietude at night, knowing what dogs \& Arabs generally are. The lock-out game answers excellently to enlist a strong anti-dog party.

Every day more Aegean pottery is found, nearly all of the globular pilgrim-bottle type, with concentric circles. [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}]$
The most advanced piece has
a pattern down the edge [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$ ] which I could not have
supposed to be as early as 1350 , B.C., to which this must be dated. Not a single piece of a false necked bottle [ $\widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$ ] has yet been found. // Yes, one piece has come which may be of a false-neck; it has a pattern [ $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ]. Many of the blue painted jars are $/<$ of $>$ the XVIII ${ }^{\text {th }}$ dyn. are found, $\&$ hundreds of scraps. The finest is a bright light red brown with blue painting on it of grapes $\& W /<v>$ ine leaves,

