

1894

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[Kate Bradbury's handwritten copy.]

15-18th Nov. W.M.F.P. took Quibell, Grenfell - Price. 53

In Cairo, W.M.F.P. found that Hilton Price had been before him with the dealers, but secured scarabs of Sneferu, 2 of Khafre, 4 of Pepy & various others: a small kneeling bronze figure of IV-VI: about 2 sq ft. of fragments of Vth D[ynasty]: papyrus of Kaka; 2 pieces of rough boxes inscribed for the house of (ⲉⲓ) & (ⲟⲩⲩ): of late stuff, a splendid head of Isis in blue glaze of the finest modell[ing]: a bronze seal of Ptolemy: an extraordinary minute bust of Roman work in lazuli - marvellously delicate: a Roman bronze sliding bar calliper (for statuary?) with screw clamps: a gnostic heart-shaped amulet in bronze of large size, covered with about 20 or 30 fig[ure]s of gnds[?] & long inscriptions - a compendium of gnosticism - & many other small things worth securing.

Grenfell found a prize in the Fayûm by gett[ing] ma[n]y fragments of the great papyrus wh[ich] he was working on this summer; besides several pieces of more or less importance.

(Good deal of letter occupied with act of how P. found his best man Ali, who had been with him 6 yrs - boy & man - summ[on]ed as a recruit, & how P. sought to save him to archaeology. Luckily at the medical ex[amination]ⁿ, Ali proved to lack the necessary number of chest inches).

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[This first page is just a summary of Petrie's journals, not a literal transcription.]

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27th Nov. I cleared out all the stock of the dealers at Kenh, it's very important, but some good bronze axes, a large flint hache, a good heart-scarab of [ⲙ] in silvered copper setting, scarabs of RI, Akhenaten, a keeper of the crown &c; & a large lot of fine stone heads, & alabaster vases. Stayed 3 d[ays] at Luxor; Grenfell & I went over the dealers; he got a fine lot of Ptolemaic papyri. My buyings included scarabs of Ra-neferu (2 very fine) Aahmes I, some private ones, a lazuli head of Shabaka, silver shells & bracelet of XII, ushabti of Shapenapt daug[h]t[e]r of Piankhi, a blue glazed false-neck vase, & 2 charming cups of Ægean pottery with patterns. Grenfell & I went over to D el B. & saw what a fearful amount there is to be done there. It will be 5 y[ea]rs before that place can possibly be finished, if worked at the present rate. & it

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



At Der el Ballas we spent 1 day walking around & looking at a village of early XVIIIth (XIIth?) wh. L. is going to grub out. I walked over 6 miles S to my site with a gang of men & set them on to clearing & building. I had a space cleared out along the N wall of the old fort of T. III, & built huts backing against that. In 2 days, during wh. I walked to & fro, we had our huts built; then we got over wood for roofing - & at last our boxes. In 4 days we got a set of 6 rooms built, roofed, & cleared in front for a courtyard; the rooms floored with clean marl off the desert, & things in fair li[v]ing order. Total cost about £ 2 for labour & £ 2.10 for materials - We have a lovely view down the Nile Valley to the Kenah hills - about 20 or 30 miles distant, & we are close in the midst of our work. Our men are 5 from the Fayûm, about 16 from Koft, all picked; - local people seem very quiet & pleasant so far. Expect Price from Luxor in 2 or 3 days time.

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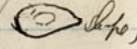


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



16 Dec. 94

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Began clearing front or inner town along W end; same morning f[oun]d squatting statue abt 80 lbs, grey granite, face lost, but with long in[scription]^s & cartouche T. II on shoulder. Is of Sen-nefer, prince, keeper of temple of Amen, governor of the southern towns, & it has a [] Set-nubti [] sm of [], & all the gods of [].



Many circular conical granaries in front, usually false bottom & chamber below.

Went over to look at the 2 tumuli & f[oun]d much bruised & river-worn palaeolithic, of wh I enclose a sketch to size ( shape) Girghis (dealer) brought me another lot of things; among them small bronze Set seated; bronze bowl & cup wh[ich] may be perhaps XVIII D[ynasty] by the pattern (drawings enclosed); quantity of early stone beads; scarab of queen Ana, one of Apepy, & one of good work, clearly [] []. This sets at rest uncertainty ab[ou]t reading of name of Ya-K<G>ebher. We already guessed that he was a Syrian invader (being closely like Khyan) & so here we have the name Jakeb or Jacob about 3000 B.C., confirming the Jagabel Jageb-el of T III list of names in Syria. & the Roman in[scription]^s of M. Aurelius Bet akabos shows that the god Akabos or Jakeb was still worshipped there.

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 5 cuts on it; but no unit of 340 grs is known. Possibly they
 put a cut too many & it is 4 425 grs (the gold unit).
 Next day 2 stones turned up naming Set nubti [R]
 on one & [R] on other, also figure of Set on glazed pottery. So
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 In one chamber large quantity of most brilliant blue glazed
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 Next day only few small pieces of col[lectio]n f[oun]d, & the most likely place
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A lintel with figures of official, User-a (?) adoring carouches of R III "beloved of the great god Set Nubti, lord of the S land" gives the 5th recurrence of this god.

This place proving to be sacred to Set of Ombos, & having dedications to all the gods of Ombos $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$, must ^{have} been a minor Ombos, like the various towns duplicated in other parts of Egypt.

This explains a difficulty in 15th Satire Juvenal where he describes a religious war between the Tentyrites & their neighbours the Ombites at a festival at Koptos. Why Ombites sh[ou]ld go to Koptos, & how they c[ou]ld be neighbours of Tentyrites has been quite unexplained.

Here, however is Ombro Parva next town to Denderah & just opposite Heliopolis & all agrees.

The hippopotamus was the animal of Set here, we have found it figured 4 times, & 2 it has above it $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$.

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
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19 Dec 1894


19 Dec 1894

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

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I noticed the double course of substratum the remains of the temple here contains stones dressed, & from the steep L of the dressing [] I suspect that they were taken from the ruined pyramid here. No, from temple XVIII, rebuilt XIXth. Have been working in pyramid 2 days removing loose stones from middle. We ought soon to be on the remains of the chamber, ruined long ago. The whole pyramid is built of natural desert blocks; the several internal faces, all very steep, over 80°. So it was of mastaba type like the S. pyramid of Sakkarah.

Have been 3 days on one of the stone tumuli, hope to clear it in day or 2 more. It has never been dug out yet, so, if it is not Arab, we ought to get a good result.

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Cemeteries about here seem to have been exhaustively grubbed, we have tried dozens of tombs & not hit upon one unopened.

I found another fine palaeolithic here, of about 20 ft over Nile, in a water course (sketch).

On examining flint bed I made an interesting find. All along in front of cliffs, for about 4 miles wide, are foot-hills, & a plateau of flint bed, about 20 ft above the Nile. This continuous plateau is evidently the old High Nile river bed, as the flints are large & mostly rounded; they are interstratified with marl beds that lie in contact with only a little marl between them, all entirely whitened on the surface. Now in these beds of the old high river gravel, laid down when the river was certainly 50 ft higher than now, probably more - are worked flints (see sketches) of the later palaeolithic style, not the great massive leaf-shapes but slighter chippings, though never flaked in long slips. These chippings are all comparatively fresh in practice. Thus we can equate the later palaeolithic age with the gravel bed of the high Nile when the present shore plateaus were laid down in the river bottom. This removes Pitt Rivers' bed at Luxor from being a mere valley - face deposit, & shows that these gravels are part of the true Nile bed gravel. All this takes back the age of the rubbed & entirely whitened & battered great leaf-shaped flints to a far earlier time, probably to when the Nile was at

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























On examining flint beds I made an interesting find. All along in front of cliffs, for about 4 miles wide, are foot-hills, & a plateau of flint beds, almost 30 ft above the Nile. This continuous plateau was evidently the old High Nile river bed, as the flints are large & mostly rounded; they are interstratified with marl beds that lie in contact with only a little marl between them, all entirely whitened on the surface. Now in these beds of the old high river gravel, laid down when the river was certainly 50 ft higher than now, probably more - are worked flints (see sketches) of the later palaeolithic style, not the great massive leaf-shapes but slighter chipping, though never flaked in long slips. These chippings are all comparatively fresh in practice. Thus we can equate the later palaeolithic age with the gravel bed of the high Nile when the present shore plateaus were laid down in the river bottom. This secures Pitt Rivers' bed at Luxor from being a mere valley - face deposit, & shews that these gravels are part of the true Nile bed gravel. All this takes back the age of the rubbed & entirely whitened & battered great leaf-shaped flints to a far earlier time, probably to when the Nile was at

its full height 400 ft over the present.

19. Dec.

Rained more or less all day. At the p[yr]ami[d] they reached a steep dip in the rock sub-soil 2 days ago, & on clearing al[on]g it they find 2 large blocks mortared in place like the rest of the building; on raising them they f[oun]d a square well sunk in the desert ground, like all the tombs here. That[?]/<e> tomb appears intact from above; perhaps it is ruined from below. All the stones are native desert blocks roughly bedded together with mortar of the native marl. There is no trace of tooling about it under the blocks at the temple wh[ic]h I thought might be its casing - should be prove to be such. But as I have now f[oun]d a door-jamb built into the foundations of the temple, it is certain that older material was reused. We wait to see the inscription of the jamb, as yet buried.

Near the centre of the temple we f[oun]d a deposit of T. III. This was buried in coarse & dirty gravel & not in fine sand. There are 2 alabaster jars, a hemi-sphere, & a model shell [] in alabaster, all inscribed for [], 4 model bronze chisels (1 inscribed), 2 model bronze axes, 1 inscribed), 1 knife, 1 narrow chisel, 1 wooden girdle tie, 1 p[ai]r corngrinders inscribed & about 50 small vases & dishes of red brown pottery. Style not so good as at Koptos; models smaller, only 2 bronze tools inscribed, & those punched not engraved; alabaster mostly written with ink, not engraved. The temple having been razed

its full height 400 ft over the present.
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62

✓ actually it is difficult to know exactly where to search. This deposit
 clinches legend. To find a name of the place, Set of Nubti, like
 = 𐀓 𐀓 on Nubti things.

At the edge of the desert, S. of this, I notice a long straggly deposit
 of a few ft depth of black earth, & ashes, & sherds, about the width long.
 On walking over it I find many rounded flints, of late style, & pieces of
 foreign (?) pottery, mostly of the style which I have suspected to be Libyan.
 It looks as if this had been a Libyan settlement, & I must work it
 out.

In the temple are several pieces of a chamber (or tomb?) erected
 by a high official "Scribe in the temple of Set Nubti" named 𐀓 𐀓

Girghis the dealer came over with another cargo, & I got one of those ex-
 quisitely worked large flints, barely smashed, but only a scrap missing.
 It is $10\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{5}{8}$, & only $\frac{1}{4}$ at the thickest. One side is
 ground smooth, the other covered with 𐀓 flaking, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch each
 groove, & the edge is toothed 30 to the inch. I am glad to secure one of
 the really first class of such work. Also a round pottery shabti box
 with jackal-head lid, with 3 ushabtis in it of XIX. A fine "Libyan" vase
 with spirals. Trial piece of half capital very flared late Ptolemaic, small.
 Slate with slab. with cover to keep ink from drying. Several of 𐀓 𐀓

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26/XII 1894

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I have tapped an unsuspected cemetery by the tumuli. The burials are so remarkable, & so diff[erent] from usual Eg[yp]tiaⁿ that I will describe the finest. An open pit in the ground, 5 ft 6 ³/₄ wide, 10 ft 3 long, & 7 ft 6 deep lies N. S. On the floor of it stood a couch, of wh[ich] a few decayed traces remained, a great number of jars stood on either side at the f[oot] of the couch, of wh[ich] a few decayed traces remained; a great n[umbe]r of jars, on either side & at the f[oot] of the couch & a little stand on the left of it. Couch frame of round poles 2 in^s thick with carved bulls' feet, not lions' as usual. Hind legs at the S.; & yet the skull was S. here & in other tombs. On the E. the large jars contained ashes, & gravel with dried remains of beer? on the W. This order is p[re] in the other burials. Ashes contain shards & bits of charcoal, but nothing more. They seem the result of some great burning gathered together & buried. The skeleton is never burnt. Every tomb has these ash jars. Other jars, with carry handles, always contain mud. Some small polished jars are also p[re], & many rough saucers. 24 needles of copper lay at the left on the couch foot, & 2 small


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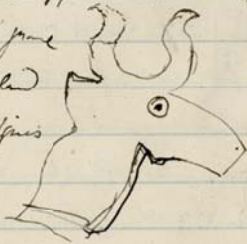
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The pottery found is of just the same varieties as the South town. This S. town is along the desert edge, for 1/4 mile S. of XVIIIth D[ynasty] town; low heaps of rubbish, with some walls, & these contain pottery (some painted in the style wh[ich] I supposed to be Libyan) & worked flints. That this is certainly an early settlement is shown by a Ramesside burial being cut through it. As to the date of these burials I am very uncertain. The copper needles shew that they are not Neolithic, but of metallic age; between the IVth & XVIIth D[ynasty] there is little evidence. But at Medum (ca. 14th) there were copper needles as here, so I incline to date them to IV-VIth D[ynasty]. In one grave [R] the head of an oryx? in slate was found: the eye inlaid in white. This is the first of these small slate figures described in place, all yet known come from plunderers. Some at least know now that they are pre-Ramesside. We have here in this town & cemetery a most interesting problem of the date & connexion of a large class of pottery, of slate figs, & of some strange burial customs with mutilated bodies & great burnings.



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To plateau.

On to S. up p a Ramesside burial cut through it. The lady had a fine necklace of carnelian lotus pendants, & some scarabs, including [R] & R. II. Valuable as plunder, scarcely for information.

The strange tombs continue strange to the end. No 8 had few vertebrae, no skull & the long bones broken. No 9 had the legs jointed in place, vertebrae scattered, & no skull. No 10 had $\frac{1}{2}$ pelvis in front of skull, & a jumble of ribs &c above the skull, while the other $\frac{1}{2}$ pelvis & thighs were far from the skull, in their place. No 11 had no bones at all, & singularly there were no ashes in the jars though all the others had ashes. No 10 there were a few beads on the floor, but none like usual datable E[gyptia]ⁿ; & some bits of malachite & a shell. We seem to have come to an end of this group of cemetery, & are now prospecting for more. Not a single usual E[gyptia]ⁿ object has been f[oun]d in either this group or in the town of the same age; not a scarab, not a hint of glaze, not a head-rest, nor a kohl-pot or mirror, nor a single datable bead. Whereas in the lowest level of the temple town site, there is a load of pottery just like that of the IVth D[ynast]y, Medum; so the usual styles existed here.


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



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
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




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though broken at legs of [] with a portrait face of early XVIII
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Have tapped another cemetery a little later than previous & this
the jars with wavy handles  are developed  into pots with ornamented
wavy line, later reduced to  cylinders with a slight incised crescent
pattern  This explains the origin of these cylinders which
usually have also a lattice pattern painted on them . Like the wavy
handle jars they always contain mud in the tomb. Chambers are developing in
these later burials, in form of recesses at the side of the pit to contain the
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16/I. Though we have now found 140 of the strange tombs we are as far as ever from any absolute date for them; so far not a single hieroglyph nor any datable object has been found in any of the tombs, nor in the large part of their town wh[ich] we have cleared. On the other hand the clay tablets (used for grinding the malachite eye paint), the finely chipped flint knives, the little stone vases, the black-topped pottery, the pebble-burnished pottery, the wavy ledge handles, the cylindrical jars, the red pottery with white line patterns, the galena & malachite eye paint, & the red line "Libyan" pottery - all quite unfixed & puzzling in Eg[yp]t hitherto - are now linked together, & belong to the people who mutilated the dead & buried with the head to the S. In scarcely a single tomb has the head been found on the body. Though many tombs have been opened, yet such cases as the head being placed on a pile of big stones in a recess, a neck vertebrae being found inside a jar apart, or both arms being in place while 1 shoulder blade was removed & no trace remained of a single bone of wrist or hands, - such cases as these prove beyond ? that the people cut up the dead to some ex

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but. I find for the greater number of the tombs only pottery is f[oun]d; but a few have contained other things. In one large tomb was a copper adze & 2 fine flint knives. In several tombs were gazelle's heads & bones. In one was a cow's head & bones. In a very large tomb was [ⲙ] only a child's bones with a fine flint knife 8 inches long, 2 large lance heads of flint [ⲙ], some fine small stone vases & a puzzling lot of 9 stone circular objects [ⲙ] 4 stone [ⲙ] balls, 2 pieces [ⲙ] & a larger one same shape. The only use we can guess is that being a child's tomb these are pieces for some game [ⲙ] a sort of 9 pins thus, the balls being played at the 9 men through a little dolmen-like gate-way the upsetting of which w[ou]ld throw the player out. In another tomb was a duck-shaped jar [ⲙ] of stone.

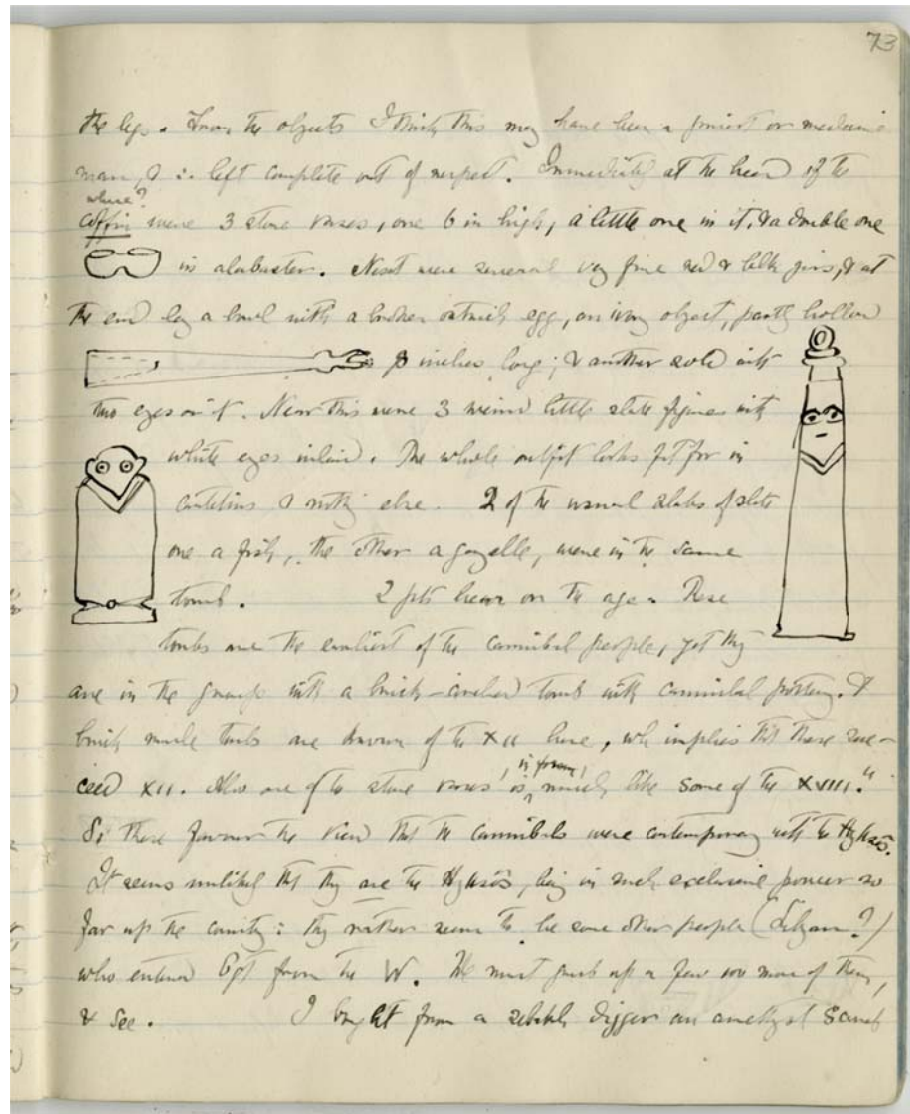
Beside the strange tombs we f[oun]d several brick arched tombs with bodies buried full length in the usual Eg[yp]tiaⁿ way, & with two jars of the regular [ⲙ] XIIth D[ynasty] shape & colour. But nothing of the strange people was in these. One case of a brick arch tomb, with pottery & stone vases of the strange type links the unknown people to the XIIth, but as to whether before or after we are entirely in the dark. We have at least 200 more graves before us & hope & still hope to get something datable out of them. We are drawing & recording the bones in every tomb, and keeping all the bones except fragments, & marking all. I am at reproducing the arrangement of special tombs entire.





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We have just come on 2 large tombs of importance. In one everything was undisturbed, the vases in groups about the floor, & the skulls between the vases; 5 skulls all apart from bodies. Scattered up on the floor were many human bones all broken up at the ends for the marrow, & scooped out. Near the middle was a large heap of long bones, ribs, hands, vertebrae &c, many broken up. At the S side was an earth heap on which was 1 skull & parts of another with several large bones all broken up for marrow, & one gnawed. These bones conclusively prove cannibalism. This tomb is the earliest that we have of this people, as the wavy handle vases are of the most perfect form, further from the formal & far degraded form which they afterwards had. The instead of containing the mere mud wh[ich] all the others did, these have an aromatic unguent or fat in them, ten jars full in all. The mud must be a ceremonial substitute for the valuable unguent. The burning is in full force, 8 large jars big full of ashes. But though these people were thus cannibals they were not savages. In the tomb were quantities of beads of carnelian, glazed stone, garnet, lazuli, & gold foil on a paste. Also several fine stone vases of granite, basalt, bronze^{sic} & breccia, beautifully made. The other tomb is 11 x 7 & contains several burials. The main one was in a wooden coffin, & the body was quite perfect with head on; but a later burial across it has disturbed









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the legs. From the objects I think this may have been a priest or medicine
 man, & ∴ left complete out of respect. Immediately at the head of the
 coffin ^{where?} were 3 stone vases, one 6 in high, a little one in it, & a double one
 [] in alabaster. Next were several very fine red & black jars, & at
 the end lay a bowl with a broken ostrich egg, an ivory object, partly hollow
 [] 8 inches long; & another solid with []
 the eyes on it. Near this were 3 weird little slate figures with
 [] white eyes inlaid. The whole outfit looks fit for in-
 cantations & nothing else. 2 of the usual slabs of slate
 one a fish, the other a gazelle, were in the same
 tomb. 2 p[oin]ts here on the age. These
 tombs are the earliest of the cannibal people, yet they
 are in the group with a brick-arched tomb with cannibal pottery. &
 brick made tombs are known of the XII here, wh[ich] implies that these suc-
 ceed XII. Also one of the stone vases is, in form, much like some of the XVIIIth.
 So these favour the view that the cannibals were contemporary with the Hyksôs.
 It seems unlikely that they are the Hyksôs, being in such exclusive power so
 far up the country: they rather seem to be some other people (Libyan?)
 who entered Eg[yp]t from the W. We must grub up a few 100 more of them,
 & see. I bought from a sebakh digger an amethyst scarab









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
with original gold plate on it, for [], the royal favourite "waters of the heart". It is very rare to get such complete.


25th. We have gone on with varying success in our cannibal cemetery. Yesterday we had a fine day of it. First a tomb with a slate [] reminding me much of the puzzling Etruscan ornament [] wh[ich] is quite unexplained; also a mace-head [] of grey granite, 2 flint lances one of very fine work [] & an alabaster cup. Then in another region I cleared a tomb & came down on the most exquisite flint knife I ever saw [] $8\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{16}$ thick. It is almost transparent, quite so on the edge, clouded like horn, of a delicate fawn colour. Both faces are worked with the long S flaking, & the flakes in some parts turn into one another from opposite sides so as to seem as if were planed across with a gauge. It is too beautiful for the profane — too fabulously lovely in material as well as work. Then I next fd a perfect black bowl with incised pottery [] of the Italic style. Meanwhile another such bowl was fd & another in another region with the above pattern inside, & outside this [] [] wh[ich] is very characteristically Italic. These things link the place to the XIIth, before or after. Both

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 25th.


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are quite perfect & very good. Then Price came in with a lot of cheap
pottery, red-faced with white line stags (8^{sic}) & vandykes, & of the wildest
forms [], hollow through, & others. We are altogether getting some
cheap stuff, in stone vases, flints &c.

I bought lately from a dealer an alabaster vase with names of
R. II & Nefertari mery mut, with gold mouth & cast gold band
round the edge [] & a silver foot. It is very rare to get gold mount
remaining on anything. I do not know such a sumptuous piece in
any museum.

9th Feb. We clear 15 or 20 tombs a day, sometimes 30, but so far not a
single sp^l thing has been found. The principal sp^l thing is a small jar or
much. In one tomb I found 4 small animal figures, a bird, lion, and hippo.
(?) in stone & an animal couchant (of wood? now decayed) covered with
thin sheet lead. The style of these is exactly like the larger figures in hard
stone found at Gebelen, & of the same family as the bird & lion at Koptos.
So these belong to the cannibals, & we are relieved of the difficulty of such
crude inartistic figures being by the same people who did the spirited outlines
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In one tomb was a slate in the form of an elephant, a bird (goose?) jar

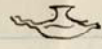
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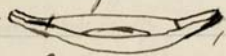
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
not opening at the beak , and an ivory comb with a man's head. This is very valuable as showing the type: the head is long & pointed, & agrees well to Lybo-Amorite type. It is certainly not Eg[yp]tiaⁿ, nor negro of any kind.



Well worked flints continue to come in, but there is no new type. 2 model boats , one with a row of boatmen painted along the outside



In 2 boats full of ivory horns, one solid one hollow have been found, like those known before. Here one full of salt & much split. None of the black incised Italic bowls have turned up, 5 in all now. Many marks are found on the pottery, but none of the G & K style, & no trace of hieroglyphs. I have sent copies of the marks to A. Evans.


20th Feb. L. has no time to write, is dissatisfied, yet has secured some of our most important results prints. And as we have pretty well solved the greatest puzzle of the history, IX-X D[ynast]y^s, & probably got connections with European work of that age, we have done about as good a stroke this season as was possible. He has cleared many mastabas of the IV.th with peculiar staircase tombs opening from the N., quite a new type. The pottery & alabaster shew that they were O.K., probably IV.th. Then in the staircase of one of them were 5 cannibal burials, & at the top of all a regular burial with beads & pottery of XII.th. So the cannibals are clearly

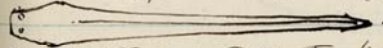
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
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
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between IV & XII, & ∴ between VI & XII. Also in a cannibal town at Zowwaydeh were brick vaulted tombs of the XII, cut through the town ruins. In another tomb - cannibal - he found 2 seated female figures, of wh[ich] I enclose sketches. These in work & attitude are clearly of the same family as the so-called 7 Cabiri found in the so-called Phoenician temple Hagiar Kim in Malta. The 2 legs being turned out to one side, not crossed, the great thighs, the nude body, the stumps for arms, & the style of cutting are all the same. So these figures may well be put down to the Libyan civilisation; & Hagiar Kim may be Libyan as I suspected. Then I found a lot of glazed heads &c, & a hawk of crystal [] glazed, of the regular cannibal type, without legs. No Egyptian ever made a bird thus. Being glazed it shows that the cannibals had the craft of glazing; & it clears up the glazed beads wh[ich] are not of Egyptian types, but which I had hesitated about as we did not know that the cannibals did glaze.

Then I cleared a tomb & found a large quantity of beads, including large cylinders of agate, wh[ich] I had not dated before. On the hip of the man was a splendidly formed copper dagger, handle disappeared, but in perfect [] condition. The deeply fluted sides & ribs of it are just like the Mykenae type, & unlike any Eg[yp]t[ia]n. Next day

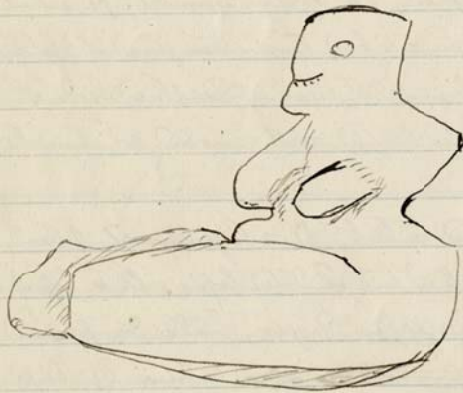
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78

I f[oun]d a fine flint dagger over 8 in long, with saw tooth edge & fine flaking.
An excellent ex[ample] of the mutilation of the body before burial was shown by
one spine wh[ich] ended at the 17th vertebra from base, the top being missing.
The 17th was under a big bowl wh[ich] filled the space where the head
sh[ou]ld have been. As the bowl contained 2 small jars, & had the foot of
another larger resting on it, it cannot have been disturbed by plunderers.
And the skull lay above the bowl. I intend to spend a few days in
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from water colour sketches
of W.M.F.P's



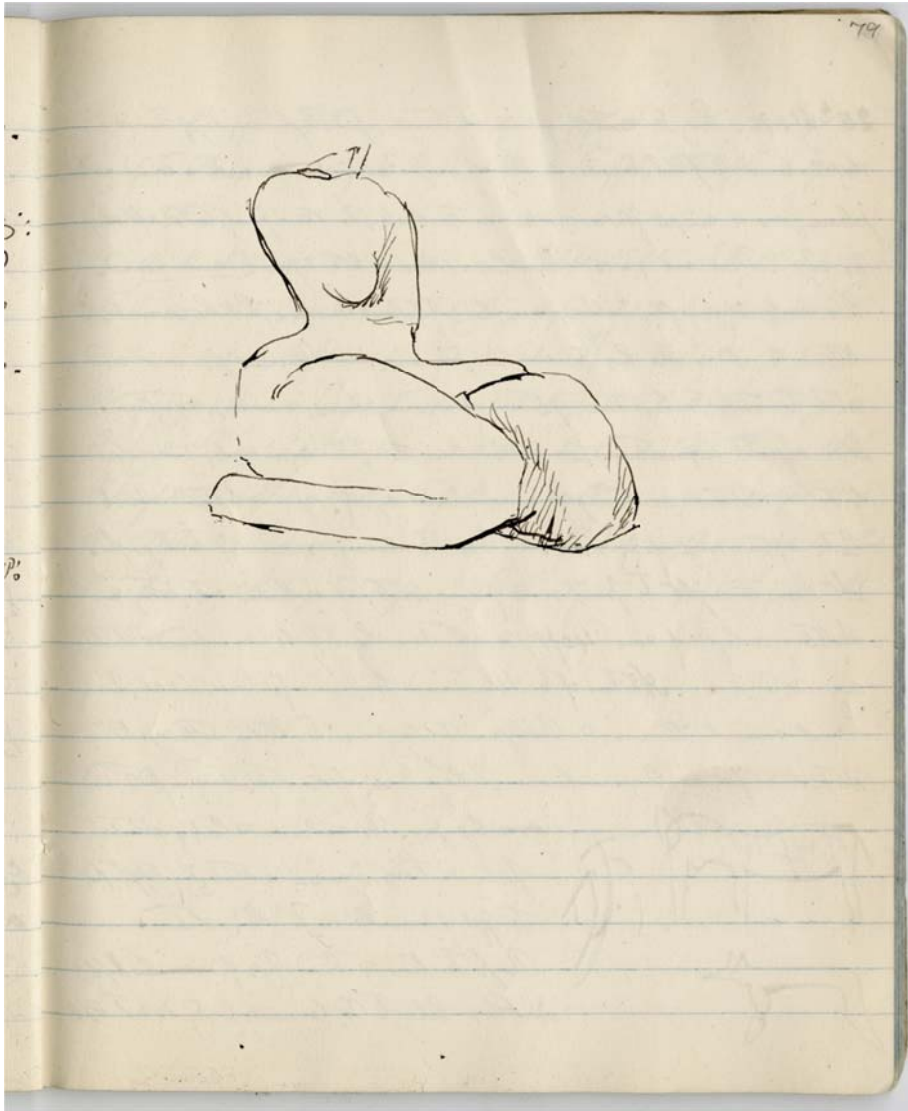
Scale 1/2

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[R]

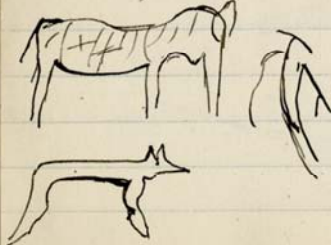
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[R]

25th Feb[ruar]y. 95.


25th Feb. 95. Every day something of interest turns up, though usually, of course, duplicates. 2 flint knives in 1 day, of wedge section [E] with a wind in the plane, one a simple flake worked on the back, the other finely toothed all along the edge. These are 9-10 inches long. Also a blk syenite mace head. L's work is very flourishing, more being f[oun]d there than here, but he is unable to attend to it as he has to do his planning. So Duncan goes over and notes the tombs, & has done 96 in 3 days - plans, marking, everything. He is a great acquisition, has settled down to full-sized work, & does his tombs & skeletons as thoroughly as I should myself. G. is better & able to look after some of my men. P. does the surveys & marking the things f[oun]d. At noon & night the front wall of our courtyard is loaded with pottery & skeletons a length of some 40 ft; & all these have to be numbered & stacked away 2 daily. Another of the blk incised bowls was f[oun]d here, & 1 at L's. I must return by Florence & Bologna to compare the Italic pottery as that is identical as far as I remember. A large drawing of an elephant was f[oun]d scratched



on a big jar. The rudeness & lack of artistic feeling in these drawings is strikingly diff[erent] from the fig[ure]s of animals on the Min statues. Though the lion & bird fig[ure]s of animals Koptos doubtless belong to the cannibals they do not at all


Every day something of interest turns up, though usually, of course, duplicates. 2 flint knives in 1 day, of wedge section [E] with a wind in the plane, one a simple flake worked on the back, the other finely toothed all along the edge. These are 9-10 inches long. Also a blk syenite mace head. L's work is very flourishing, more being f[oun]d there than here, but he is unable to attend to it as he has to do his planning. So Duncan goes over and notes the tombs, & has done 96 in 3 days - plans, marking, everything. He is a great acquisition, has settled down to full-sized work, & does his tombs & skeletons as thoroughly as I should myself. G. is better & able to look after some of my men. P. does the surveys & marking the things f[oun]d. At noon & night the front wall of our courtyard is loaded with pottery & skeletons a length of some 40 ft; & all these have to be numbered & stacked away 2 daily. Another of the blk incised bowls was f[oun]d here, & 1 at L's. I must return by Florence & Bologna to compare the Italic pottery as that is identical as far as I remember. A large drawing of an elephant was f[oun]d scratched [E] on a big jar. The rudeness & lack of artistic feeling in these drawings is strikingly diff[erent] from the fig[ure]s of animals on the Min statues. Though the lion & bird fig[ure]s of animals Koptos doubtless belong to the cannibals they do not at all

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9. March. After 10 days or so more I left Nubt. I bought a few things at Luxor, including some cannibal things, probably from Abydos, & on the way down a dealer bought a fine flint lance [], a bull's head weight, & a lot of stuff. Here in Cairo there are still things to be had. In this year's buyings I have risen to 100 name scarabs, besides other<s> things. At G. I bought 3 which are not in the Museum coll[ection]ⁿ - a queen Hotept, R. I, & an official Aufen. Dr M's new find of jewellery is splendid, but there has been leakage as before. I am offered a quantity of it. We shall see.

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