The main results are (1) that there are no Early villages to be found, agreeing with the lake having estanted over all the basin in extended 5 or 6 miles father on the E +the No of the Day we them of present; and in fact Isospect that the IN lehe border was about 10 miles or more N. Atter present cultivation. (3) That Ptoteman abund certainly stored at the present and of the south canal (4) That the surporum forther trade to the Niction Lakes was probably at Kom Werum where the weight are. (5)) have find the position ofthe age of most of the towns round the Jay and now, the more worth working at. (6) that it is justas well not be to early seared & guer new . This ft was lost, crampled & belong to by the arabs probly stay on here for two orthogo weeks; doing some and jobs, & buying in all the flow formall autiles from the hunters Who now have free course. If thome good though from them. After that, if there is no news of Palestine, Imay go twork that mustally outh will or the Rubaig at centery. Imay not write next weeks if nothing occurs. Hugher leaves 20th

The main results are (1) That there are no early villages to be found, agreeing with the lake having extended over all the basin in early times. (2) That the Roman cultivation extended 5 or 6 mile further on the E & the N of the Fayum than at present; and in fact I suspect that the old lake border was about 10 miles or more N. of the present cultivation. (3) That Ptolemais almost certainly stood at the present end of the south canal. (4) That the emporium for the trade to the Natron Lakes was probably at Kom Wezūm where the weights are. (5) I have fixed the position & the age of most of the towns round the Fayum now, & see none worth working at. (6) That it is just as well not to be too easily scared by queer news. This I¹ was lost, crumpled & delayed by the Arabs.

Now I shall probably stay on here for two or three weeks; doing some odd jobs, & buying in all the flow of small antikas from the hunters who now have free course. I got some good things from them. After that, if there is no news of Palestine, I may go & work that mastaba on the hill, or the Rubaiyat cemetery. I may not write next week if nothing occurs. Hughes leaves 28^{th} .

[The darker sentence was added by Anne Petrie, W. M. F. Petrie's mother.]

XIII.

Address care of Rev^d J. L. Hall, The Mission House, Jaffa, Syria. 6-19 Mar 189.0

Having had the four days <on> which I had arranged to attend to the examination of the antiquities, entirely swallowed up by Grébaut[']s delays; and being informed by him, after he had seen all he wished of the things, that nothing could be decided until some of the Committee inspected those things at some uncertain time hence. I did not think it well to put off all my Syrian arrangements indefinitely by staying on in Cairo. So I left open four of the cases which Grébaut had inspected, beside leaving the altar of Usertesen & the XII dyn. stela, & the great wooden door; and left the money with Brugsch for forwarding the cases, beside sending directions to Moss, & so just managed to leave Cairo in time for the steamer. I wrote to Moncrieff as the Comee were involved in the inspection, & he could see pretty well how the matter stood. When I saw Moncrieff a little before, he said he really could not tell how the inspection was going to be arranged, evidently very much annoved with the whole business; & I think he will be still more provoked at Grébaut's clumsiness.

At Alexandria I bid good bye to Ebsworth, & left at 4 on Friday. We thus just got out into a tolerable wind & rollers before dinner

our of the cases which frebant hel inspected, beside leaving the alter of usertesen left at 4 on Friday. We then just got out into theraph wind tables before Jimes

Mrs Petrie, Bromley, Kent.

Sinds guit finished my capabilities. After a masty might we andwords Port Said. stand on board all day & did some writing + account, + secured one meal. Just before since we left there, and though the storm had gone down there was a heavy swell. rolling in which keft as lively all night; till we androved at Joffa at 3 aims there was so much sea on that we bounded heavily against the roots in the und androngs went + lay further out. Next hay we all stord anxiously wateling the heavy. him of breakers in front of the harboring up queted the sea a lettle , to after waiting till II we ablest saw the boats out to meet us. The books here are large + massive blear the rough sees. but they could not venture through the usual. come over the sand shoals alea rich of stiding theing swamped. The misenies of the waiting in the books to leave the ship, & the

which quite finished my capabilities. After a nasty night we anchored at Port Said. I staid on board all day & did some writing & accounts, & secured one meal. Just before dinner we left there, and though the storm had gone down there was a heavy swell rolling in which kept us lively all night, till we anchored at Jaffa at 3 a.m. There was so much sea on that we bumped heavily against the rocks in the usual anchorage, & steam was put <on> all in a scuffle, & we went & lay further out. Next day we all stood anxiously watching the heavy line of breakers in front of the harbour & fully expected that we should have to go on to Beyrut, & take the next steamer back again. However a heavy rain that came up quieted the sea a little, & after waiting till 11 we at last saw the boats coming out to meet us. The boats here are large & massive to bear the rough seas; but they could not venture through the usual passage which was a mass of breakers, but came over the sand shoals at a risk of sticking & being swamped. The miseries of the waiting in the boat to leave the ship, & the

by row into the harbour (such as it is) are intellable, for 24 hours after it Iway (54) shaking inside tout, I were two orthorn days have hartly puture right again. affler a long tusse with the ester turals bootmen, it to tried everything short of here assoult, that to settle them by going to their armed master above of the hotels. Hiero Lunde my way to me Halls; but found that he had been orliged to go to Terrolen on business with some Hicials of the C.M.S. me Hall however welcomed me most kindly, + he had sent a letter down to much me at the ship, shick Ided not get owing to are the confusion of the weather. This was Sanday, + Iwas only to glad to rest after my miseries optionoming. Wer Hall is or potent, careworn, sweetly kind bothing women, who seems almost borner dome with all she has to do. There are four dildness, two boys & two girds, from 3: 5 about 12, and a governess & help with them, who is well suited to me I ale I should think . 2h, dillow are inteligent, the start girl is very mee twill soon be a help to her mother. Needley heart round to the four

long row into the harbour (such as it is) <in heavy showers> are untellable. For 24 hours after it I was shaking inside & out, & even two or three days have hardly put me right again.

After a long tussle with the extortionate boatmen, who tried everything short of open assault, I had to settle them by going to their nominal master at one of the hotels. Thence I made my way to Mr Hall's; but found that he had been obliged to go to Jerusalem on business with some officials of the C.M.S. [= Church Missionary Society]; Mrs Hall however welcomed me most kindly, & he had sent a letter down to meet me at the ship, which I did not get owing to all the confusion of the weather.\ This was Sunday, & I was only too glad to rest after my miseries of the morning. Mrs Hall is a patient, careworn, sweetly kind looking woman, who seems almost borne-down with all she has to do. There are four children, two boys & two girls, from 3 ½ to about 12, and a governess to help with them, who is well suited to M^{rs} Hall I should think. The children are intelligent, & the eldest girl is very nice & will soon be a help to her mother. Next day I went round to the four

port offices, morkinds, Inunde, Austrian, & Russian 55 search pletters, but one mail is nowhere, & Louly got two heatening. Isas the agent about my cases, + set a customs agent to pass them for me, as that is try afair here, & Some much better by Jone one who the officials know. Ically on Amzalek the Brit. Count (a Showish Jew who knows no luglish); the war ile in hed, but saw me for a little twee very white; of conver we tatted in trubic. In the afternoon herent some the wast southward for a with ar so, tous remain of Roman potter chiffed flints, & strangest feel an attempt of dipping a toth out of green glass, done in guit the arthroom flint chipping way, I proving that this diffing was in use in Roman times when such glass was made. Nestraning Iwas out by 62 to tata a place that the Hall's more head secured for me in a carriage going who to Jerusaleur. The ownibus that used to run has crased, I one must gither take a carriage, on get a seat in one going. I found that my companions were three blations, worthy foller, one from a baken in Cairo with a mester wife, No was fruits in cairene, 430 we got any well. The journey is 3) will to takes a which day with the

post offices, Turkish, French, Austrian, & Russian in search of letters, but one mail is nowhere, & I only got two Academys. I saw the agent about my cases, & set a customs agent to pass them for me, as that is a long affair here, & done much better by some one who the officials know. I called on Amzalek the Brit. Consul (a Spanish Jew who knows no English); he was ill in bed, but saw me for a little & was very polite; of course we talked in Arabic. In the afternoon I went down the coast southward for a mile or so, & found remains of Roman pottery, chipped flints, & strangest of all an attempt at chipping a tool out of green glass, done in quite the orthodox flint chipping way, & proving that this chipping was in use in Roman times when such glass was made.

Next morning I was out by 6 ½ to take a place that the Hall's man had secured for me in a carriage going up to Jerusalem.

The omnibus that used to run has ceased, & one must either take a carriage, or get a seat in one going. I found that my companions were three Italians, worthy folks, one from a bakery in Cairo with a Triestese wife, who was fluent in Cairene, & so we got on very well. The journey is 37 miles & takes a whole day with the

stropages, at Ramelele, the foor ofthe wills, & again in one ofthe valley. It is slow work toiling up helfor wile vertically, & / mile Ather ascent is within Smiles sproad. The grayness of weighting is (56) Sopressive; the hills are mainly bare grey limestone the villages are smally grey stone houses, It the trees are grey Times. Um wild flowers give some bright colour in parts, crimson pappies, + exquisite pale purple orchids; in one valley were many almost trees all fully out. In the plain the villages are indestinguishable abou distance, arther houses are covered with cart which is all green with grass, so that the the old was stick 1, like the primered cyphine, in use here, as that seen it at Ismailight. By about smelt we reached the outskirts of Jenselm, Mich has spread in the last few years for about a mile out along the Jeffer word, be turned with the city by a very get in the wall, which three we ant of my bearings. a Isom found the mediterraneon Hotel however Share the PEF stores are, but it was full to - hout to a new branch fit just fend, the New Hotel. This has 50 rooms, & though only opened two orthog wouthy it was quite full, as well as all the then hotels, such is the flood of twent along; whatit will be at Easter in the higher of the senson is an authorized matter. The landow, Non lastressin Ambie, Indeed there

stoppages, at Ramleh, the foot of the hills, & again in one of the valleys. It is slow work toiling up half a mile vertically, & 1/4 mile of this ascent is within 5 miles of road. The greyness of everything is oppressive; the hills are mainly bare grey limestone, the villages are equally grey stone houses, & the trees are grey olives. The wild flowers give some bright colour in parts, crimson poppies, & exquisite pale purple orchids; in one valley were many almond trees all fully out. In the plain the villages are indistinguishable at a distance, as the houses are covered with earth which is all green with grass, so that the village looks like a group of grassy hillocks. I saw in use here, as I had seen it at Ismailiyeh.

By about sunset we reached the outskirts of Jerusalem, which has spread in the last few years for about a mile out along the Jaffa road. We turned into the city by a new gate in the wall, which threw me out of my bearings. I soon found the Mediterranean Hotel however where the PEF stores are, but it was full & I went to a new branch of it just opened, the New Hotel. This has 50 rooms, & though only opened two or three months, it was quite full, as well as all the other hotels, such is the flood of tourists already; what it will be at Easter in the height of the season is an awkward matter. The landlord, whom I addressed in Arabic, declared there

was no rown what wer; but after awhile finding that I have Supplied he Month let me have a a cupbourd room Min on next the party. I only got 4 hours sleep, from the noise of the washing of to, but he fairly wanted me ofit, heston Igna gus room While how in the setting room just after arriving, who should pass me but Port. Hayter Lewis, + from him found that Dr chapling was also here. Letterming heart to look of Ins. Hall who was wif at amother hotel, he was out; between morning huent up & form him, that a pleasant bour's talk before his return to justa. He introduced me to Dr Zeller In hat a talk, + tells me that the Turles have a fised ihra that the English want to take spring not from a wish for enquest, but to himderthe French + Russians from atrancing here. Here Exploration in some parts is jealously watched. most happily forme however the present Parka of Jerusalua (who is governor fall the Palertine) is an excellent man; he has lived in Paris for some times, + thoroughly knows the European point of view, so that he will not have any deas of our wanting to find treasury on having portical aims. He is very good friends with the consul, his moone, on whom Lucy called, I will certainly interpret every regulation as much as may be in our favour, and

was no room whatever; but after a while finding that I was English he offered to let me have a a^{sic} cupboard room of his own next the pantry. I only got 4 hours sleep, from the noise of the washing up &c, but he fairly warned me of it. Next day I got a good room.

While I was in the sitting room just after arriving, who should pass me but Prof. Hayter Lewis, & from him I found that Dr Chaplin was also here. In the evening I went to look up M^r Hall who was up at another hotel/, he was out; but next morning I went up & found him, & had a pleasant hour's talk before his return to Jaffa. He introduced me to D^r Zeller who had a talk, & tells me that the Turks have a fixed idea that the English want to take Syria, not from a wish for conquest, but to hinder the French & Russians from advancing here. Hence exploration in some parts is jealously watched. Most happily for me however the present Pasha of Jerusalem (who is governor of all the Palestine) is an excellent man; he has lived in Paris for some time, & thoroughly knows the European point of view, so that he will not have any ideas of our wanting to find treasure or having political aims. He is very good friends with the Consul, M^r Moore, on whom I next called, & will certainly interpret every regulation as much as may be in our favour, and

in case of any nature distriction we are certain to obtain just assistance. Mr. hove was very pointe, or yave me Every information that Iwented from him with great 58 contrality. Then I called on Hear Schick the architect who is now too infirm for und active work out of doors, but is still the recorder fall discoveries that are made here. He also talked over matters with me. In all these friends Leanfully gleaned the nestful sitails as to wages, change, himp, + such points. I the afternoon, having seem all the people that Iwants on business, I finding that but moore has mit get received the firman, (twill talyough if it was not arrive in two days by next mail) haves for once clear ofthe possibility of pushing on me business, & could fall back on making the most frag chances of seeing there. And the sphortmenty was the best I will have, Prof. Lewis is one of the first authorities on Jerualem webstickens + history; he is here to remember station in a learning manner, + excorting him smith, whose father the vican of woodchester (the blece of the great Roman persent in (forcestors) Jakosis here with Dr Chaptin on business of the Jews society. Hence Jane so fortunate on to be shown all that ought

in case of any native obstruction we are certain to obtain just assistance. Mr Moore was very polite, & gave me every information that I wanted from him with great cordiality. Then I called on Herr Schick the architect, who is now too infirm for much active work out of doors, but is still the recorder of all discoveries that are made here. He also talked over matters with me. From all these friends I carefully gleaned the needful details as to wages, change, living, & such points. In the afternoon, having seen all the people that I wanted on business, & finding that M^r Moore has not yet received the firman, (& will telegraph if it does not arrive in two days by next mail₇/<)>,I was for once clear of the possibility of pushing on my business, & could fall back on making the most of my chances of seeing & learning here. And the opportunity was the best I could have; Prof. Lewis is one of the first authorities on Jerusalem architecture & history; he is here to renew his studies in a leisurely manner; & escorting Miss Smith, whose father – the vicar of Woodchester (the place of the great Roman pavement in Gloucestersh) - & who is here with Dr Chaplin on business of the Jews' Society. Hence I am so fortunate as to be shewn all that ought

most especially to be seen, particularly discoveries of parts of the old walls & constructions lately found, in places which I should never have thought of tracking out & pushing into. Such an opportunity is the best I could have, & may never recur; so I thankfully join in, & make the most of it.

I shall not try to name all that I see here, but some points outside of the guide book run. I am much surprised with the geography of the town. The temple hill is dominated on all sides by the rock hills around; the city slopes down from the high ridge by which the Jaffa road reaches it, & then (anciently) the temple hill was a separate low ridge (relatively speaking) running from N to $S_{\tau}/</$ Then in place of a continuous hill of Olivet along the east <of Kedron &> of the city-/<(>as I had imagined) there is a steep fall; so that though Olivet rises high over the temple hill <on the NE>, it falls away to the south so sharply as to leave a full view of the Jordan valley & moat from the temple.

I spent a morning with my friends & Herr Schick going over the Haram; but one rather learns what a little can be seen: in every direction the most essential questions remain unsettled. Our main examination was of the great vaults at the SE corner: and so far as

anything could be concluded it was that [3 them were \$3 ferrish visible, most likely 60 Herodian, Constantine, + Justinian. But what his beneath these voults is the great question: as we To motion the lead know if the great outer wall is backed against a rock scar filled by rubbish on vaults. mill on on this question turns the age ofthe wall. If against the rock, it must lover courses ablest would be AS Sommis work. But if there is filling behind it, the which wight be of Herod, A showing wall yethe dressing of the lovest blocks "Ishould certainly suffere them to be Herod's. Excavation in the roulli would be a possible for us; bit a great deal has been done bythe last Pasha in moving the mobile, for making it a prism: and it is possible that the Turks might be induced to clear more of cash was given The so-called mosque, or done over the is most beautiful, the Shote outside frearly being gargeons with blue tyreen glased tiles of about 3 centuries A), the effect of whom is farcinating. The ordest parts are the morain anches in the inside, in marvellows condition

anything could be concluded it was that there were 4 3 periods visible, most likely Herodian, Constantine, & Justinian. But what lies beneath these vaults is the great question: as we do not in the least know if the great outer wall is baked against a rock scarp ↓, or filled by rubbish or vaults. $\rightarrow [\Re]$ or $[\Re]$ On this question turns the age of the wall. If against the rock, it must be on the site of Solomon's wall, & therefore the lower courses at least would be of Solomon's work. But if there is filling behind it, the whole might be of Herod, & Solomon's wall have been farther in [From what Prof. Lewis tells me (S – H) of the dressing of the lowest blocks I should certainly suppose them to be Herod's. Excavation in the vaults would be impossible for us; but a great deal has been done by the last Pasha in removing the rubbish, for making it a prison: and it is possible that the Turks might be induced to clear more if cash was given.

The so-called mosque, or dome over the rock, is most beautiful, the whole outside (nearly) being gorgeous with blue & green glazed tiles of about 3 centuries old, the effect of colour is fascinating. The oldest parts are the mosaic arches in the inside, in marvellous condition

as they date from 704 AD; and their wowing, Some truly in a mass of morain of Saladay said though very splendid is not so covers a rough rocks, Nich rises 4 or 5 feet in the space under the done; what that was no man com now Day. It has been trimed + Irend in parts; but when, no one knows. Un care under it is so filled white sits offer with plastering to that we commot see There it goes; it seems like irrepularity of columns realitals to be Justinians. with areader or clerestonic 00000 in the While later on the thick outer walls were out duringly w converting them into massives piers, between which the spenings led into additional airles on chowneds in tumore and mosque type.

as they date from 704 AD; and their colouring, which is in shades of green, is one of the most exquisite things I have seen. The dome itself is <inside> a mass of mosaics of Saladin's, which though very splendid is not so beautiful as the older work. And all this covers a rough rock, which rises 4 or 5 feet in the space under the dome; what that was no man can now say. It has been trimmed & dressed in parts; but when, no one knows. The cave under it is so filled at the sides & floor with plastering &c, that we cannot see where it goes; it seems like one of the natural caverns found about the hills here, & was very likely a rock dwelling before the Israelite invasion.

The mosque of El Aksa appears to me to be clearly a copy of a basilica built
by a Roman architect> for the Arabs out of older materials. I cannot imagine the present irregularity of columns & capitals to be Justinian's; but the form is purely the Roman basilica with arcades or clerestories [\Re] in the side walls, & section [\Re] while later on the thick outer walls were cut through, converting them into massive piers, between which the openings led into additional aisles or colonnades in the more usual mosque type.

, him built, who was with the party, is probably the first woman who ever took photographe in the Haram: so little faraticism is shern now that there was no objection, the met with cordial steating from the shekh-custoding Theorem her father the kawass looked after her suly; as Lewis, chaplin, Schick, topolf were away Author day we went to see the rock house, to chapels at silvame, a village which is built on to the face of the clift, I most of the houses being halfin the rock. If Here was lately maning Is aid the perpetit (who is said to KTUTHFEPWICAIA TIPOD TOU It has been taken by the francis cours & much into a modern chapt, after a mide sort, Shich preserves it. There went down a rough way in the rock polished by ages of wear, known as Zameilah the Zoheleth of Kings. Isawals the anciet well scarping + steps mich may belong the very early date, now built on by 18p. frost's school. I have much interestedy when loving over the boys there to pide out to reided Hittites, guile different bother thes. a come from Beth leben, the other from Jerusalem, but they were related, & the common family came from Es Salt, E. 1 Jordan (latitude of JaHa); so there is probably a Hittel branch

Miss Smith, who was with the party, is probably the first woman who ever took photographs in the Haram: so little fanaticism is shewn now that there was no objection, & she met with cordial attention from the shekh-custodian. Of course her father & the kawass looked after her duly; as Lewis, Chaplin, Schick, & myself were away after architecture.

Another day we went to see the rock houses & chapels at Siloam, a village which is built on to the face of the cliff, [\Re] most of the houses being half in the rock. Here was lately found an early chapel with an inscription naming Isaiah the prophet, (who is said to have been killed near here).

[🎘]

It has been taken by the Franciscans & made into a modern chapel, after a rude sort, which preserves it. I here went down a rough way in the rock, polished by ages of wear, known as Zuweilah [= Zahweileh], the "Zoheleth" of Kings.

I saw also the ancient rock scarping & steps which may belong to a very early date, now built on by Bp. Gobat's school. I was much interested when looking over the boys there to pick out two decided Hittites, quite different to the others: on enquiring, one came from Bethlehem, the other from Jerusalem, but they were related, & the common family came from Es Salt, E. of Jordan (latitude of Jaffa); so there is probably a Hittite branch

the Have been stirring, both at school & on his Hall, about getting platographes of the modern pupe here of the 1st types, + 1 thick it may be done The Limon has been smed to translation came forthe soring office, but when the are bed in some ways; swenting to the Turkish museum, not were dufticutes or rejects things for us, though bossibly we than two mouther, so I can hardly return brughand until the place is finished. + a mobil official always to be on the place thetate charge frugtly as found, & to be paid by us , which means \$ 20-30 a mouth loss. This makes it desirable to Digon as laye a sule as possible, so as to finish as over as may be; the permission covers 2 years. There got to good tents second hand from look, + cheap. And as soon on to former arrives, & Ican visit the Parka with the course, I shall be It to Jatha to pich when ballage + go tothe work . This fine is to much here about 26th from Steen bal. The So Ishall nobleme her titl att 25th; or wh be about till at bt bt spil. Have no litter as all an lying at the 4 thees in Jatta.

there. I have been stirring, both at the school & on M^I Hall, about getting photographs of the modern people here of the old types, & I think it may be done.

The firman has been issued, & a translation came from the Foreign Office, but where the original is we do not yet know. The terms are bad in some ways; everything to the Turkish Museum, not even duplicates or rejected things for us, though possibly we may manage something afterwards; then the work is never to be interrupted for more than two months, so I can hardly return to England until the place is finished; & a Turkish official always to be on the place & to take charge of everything as found, & to be paid by us, which means £ 20-30 a month loss. This makes it desirable to dig on as large a scale as possible, so as to finish as soon as may be: the permission covers 2 years. I have got two good tents second hand from Cook, & cheap. And as soon as the firman arrives, & I can visit the Pasha with the Consul, I shall be off to Jaffa to pick up my baggage & go to the work./ The firman is to reach here about 26th from Stanbul. Please So I shall not leave here till abt 28th; & not be at work till abt 6th April. I have no letters as all are lying at the 4 offices in Jaffa.

19-26 mar 90 Um weather was a ord wet that Ilad a slight natura Sinfluence & hearts keep indoors for two days as warm put me all might. After telegraphing to the that will not be in till the 30th, 20 lumit leave till after that. Imamind the so-called Touch of the Kings or find that they were excended by the Roman fort; & this agrees with the usual Spinion that The runain of tillages on the tills about here do not look very promising to execute, there is harry any depth froil left. Iwent over two de tesseros. Smut though the great quarries under presiden They appear to occupy more than half of the area on the Me. of the Nisile of the Haram. the water still trickling into a port at the said, it seems Evident that they are inated in a water, which was enlarged by guarriers into

XIV-19-26 Mar 90

The weather was so cold & wet that I had a slight return of influenza, & had to keep indoors for two days, as warm as I could here. Happily warmer weather since has put me all right. After telegraphing to the embassy, a reply came from Stanbul that the firman would be sent on the 19th, but that mail will not be in till the 30th, so I cannot leave till after that.

I measured the so-called "Tombs of the Kings" & find that they were excavated by the Roman fort; & this agrees with the usual opinion that they date about 40–50 AD.

The remains of villages on the hills about here do not look very promising to excavate; there is hardly any depth of soil left. I went over two of them, but only picked up Roman pottery & tesserae.

I went through the great quarries under Jerusalem. They appear to occupy more than half of the area on the N. & N.W. of the N. side of the Haram. From the water still trickling into a pool at the end, & the several waterworn hollows in the limestone, it seems evident that they originated in a long natural passage dissolved by the water, which was enlarged by quarries into the present caverns. There are many varieties of quarrying: the most regular

leaves symmetrical piers + a flat herm roof ; than there is rougher work without a regular mot , i.e. blocks broken out by side cutting only; + there is very impular Scooling in the rock. The stone is mostly very soft, not harden than ordinary chall. The bresent rutioner is much higher than the general land of the querry, the space below it is filled with swith the roop is very wide & inregular. It seems tome that originally the guarries were all to orgalar work with piers left then later more careless quarriers cut away the piers as the consist parts to remove, It's let down all the roof in the outer party in There saw mother to be any query in nor in sarifation, non finished diressin any part. There are often two levels of the grang, originally worked one below the Twent Tom & Hebron, Driving there I back in a Day, with Dr chaplin, hr. Junis Smith & Dr Kelp Showing Pools (socalled) are a fine work. hartly cut in the week, partly built But the

leaves symmetrical piers & a flat hewn roof; then there is rougher work without a regular roof, i.e. blocks broken out by side cuttings only; & there is very irregular scooping in the rock. The stone is mostly very soft, not harder than ordinary chalk. The present entrance is much higher than the general level of the quarry, & the space below it is filled with earth: the roof is very wide & irregular. It seems to me that originally the quarries were all of regular work with piers left; then later more careless quarriers cut away the piers as the easiest parts to remove, & so let down all the roof in the outer part in a cavernous manner.

There does not seem to be any quarry mark, nor inscription, nor finished dressing, in any part. There are often two levels of the quarry, irregularly worked one below the other.

I went down to Hebron, driving there & back in a day, with D^r Chaplin, M^r & Miss Smith, & D^r Kelk. Solomon's Pools (so called) are a fine work, partly cut in the rock, partly built. But the

surfaces are all plastered in order tobe (6 water tight no that nothing can be seen of the roch dressing or masonry. Un top port was full, the second nearly so the lowest has only a small amount. The whole together equal about 24 mile in legth, 70 gos with + 10 gans Irely. New Hebron is the lower part of a large building, different in work from any there about here. It is about 55 x 70 years, x still there courses high, one buried, the Mur two rising to about 6 ft. The blocks are large, some 15 ft long, to sach course of squal higher all would, It very flat trigular. The stones have no orafting round the face but one guite flat, without tool marks. there are majtro stones. It looks have very ancient, citter Mononie or Amount, out ruines of their gebuilt in Hero's time or Cater them again mines. There are also remains poter bulldings tralls of rough stone about there; and see the top of an hill by it are springs which feed a large enterm. This was occupied in Roman times, by the pottery & tesserve but there is a large satent of field's strewn with potter, shewing this to have been a

surfaces are all plastered in order to be watertight, so that nothing can be seen of the rock dressing or masonry. The top pool was full, the second nearly so, & the lowest had only a small amount. The whole together equal about ¼ mile in length, 70 yds wide & 10 yards deep.

Near Hebron is the lower part of a large building, different in work from any other about here. It is about 55 x 70 yards; & still three courses high, one buried, & the other two rising to about 6 ft. The blocks are large, some 15ft long, & each course of equal height all round, & very flat & regular. The stones have no drafting round the face, but are quite flat, & without tool marks. But the inside has been added to later. & there are drafted stones. It looks to me very ancient, either Solomonic or Amorite, either ruined & then rebuilt in Herod's time or later, & then again ruined. There are also remains of other buildings & walls of rough stone about there; and on/<near> the top of a hill by it are springs which feed a large cistern. This was occupied in Roman times, by the pottery & tesserae, but there is a large extent of fields strewn with pottery, shewing this to have been a great place.

It Hebron I saw the outer wall of the Harran as much as any visitor is allowed. Un while four is it is visible: the stones all have a uniform shellow trafting, with the could pick orising, + flat faces. The pilastered water upper part of the wall is remarkable, & look, tome late. Ishould not be inclined to date it all before Roman times, and the only be un possible that such high walls should have beautift uningened from Stronger days; and there is no trace of rebuiling. Those porson sacellent partoproples opit, including the inside, which was only taken by special order from the Sullan & plenty of ballishish: very few chon transhame Ener much formich are shout onblick, & there is very little that is fany use tom. Ishall with to Dr Wheeler's house here, as the present room must be given of. The Difficulties & risks of posting will besule that letters must nothe appealed afterestion too or those words; vip one is lost it may be 4 or 5 without news. All may letters are wanting for me some at latta; the last I grower to Dr Grands.

At Hebron I saw the outer wall of the Haram. as much as any visitor is allowed. The whole building seems to me to be of one age as far as it is visible: the stones all have a uniform shallow drafting, with the comb pick dressing, & flat faces. The pilastered wall upper part of the wall is remarkable, & looks to me late. I should not be inclined to date it all before Roman times, and the only difficulty is that Josephus does not name it among Herod's work. But sooner than put it to the only earlier date possible - Solomon -, I would suppose it to be of Constantine. It would be impossible that such high walls should have been left uninjured from Solomon's days: and there is no trace of rebuilding. I have got/<bought> some excellent photographs of it, including the inside, which was only taken by special order from the Sultan & plenty of bakhshish: very few Christians have ever seen it.

I have been overhauling the Fund stores, the much of which are almost rubbish, & there is very little that is of any use to me. I shall have to see to removing them all from the hotel to D^r Wheeler's house here, as the present room must be given up.

The difficulties & risks of posting will be such that letters must not be expected oftener than two or three weeks; & if one is lost it may be 4 or 5 without news. All my letters <&c> are waiting for me down at Jaffa: the last I got was to D^r Grants.

27 men - 2 April 90. During the sur glast week finas mainly soplaring true asming the such trubs about the Kedrow valley. Some ofthem are very fine, the outer hall being about 15 x 45 feet, of the inven chambers lofty with vaulted roofs, & locali all done, there mobiling over 1/4 inch curve in 30 on 40 pt length of surface. Un oubit of those that Show worked out is the Phoenician double for 22.5 inches. But I'm not think that these are solier than the Herodian date, as they are Inessed with the comb pich 3 . The socalled Fourts, ofthe prophets" I see is a wstern turned into a tout later, so it plan has no relation to it use for touts; it was first a single hander witers Enlarged by fellines The concentral + planters allover earefully; then 24 locale or two Smiths. The church there is a beautiful building, the busilies of boustantine being search touched on altered; alethe where teapitals are Mes 1 Strie , d. (see with P. Brumling Mush

XV <u>27 Mar - 2 April /90</u>.

During the end of last week I was mainly exploring & measuring the rock tombs about the Kedron Valley. Some of them are very fine, the outer halls being about 15 x 45 feet, & the inner chambers lofty, with vaulted roofs, & loculi all around: some of the rock dressing is beautifully done, there not being over ¼ inch curve in 30 or 40 ft length of surface. The cubit of those that I have worked out is the Phoenician double foot 22.5 inches. But I do not think that these are earlier than the Herodian date, as they are dressed with the comb pick [?]. The so-called "Tombs of the prophets" I see is a cistern turned into a tomb later, so its plan has no relation to its use for tombs; it was first a single chamber cistern enlarged by galleries [R], concentric & plastered all over carefully; then 24 loculi & two chambers & passages were cut for tombs through the plastering.

I went over to Bethlehem with D^r Chaplin & the Smiths. The church there is a beautiful building, the basilica of Constantine being scarcely touched or altered; all the columns & capitals are perfect, & the mosaics of Byzantine age are in many parts preserved still on the wall above the columns. The Bethlehemites are a fine race, more bright & intelligent & pleasant than the

Mrs Petrie, 8. Crescent Rd Bromley, Kent-

rest of the natures. They are said to be a colony of I moved over all the stores of the P.E. F. into Dr Wheilers house, when he has kindly given part of a room for them, sit is an Africal residence of the hopital doctor, they are sufa sworgh wenigh he should leave. On Saturday after week, I for a note from les? moore saying that my permission has arrived. Latorce went to the consulate, + after a few words he went with me to the governort. Reshar Pasha was as agreeable a could be. over the matter, willing to facilitate us in he way, + whim the heast grashing as to the question of the pay of the government in spector, I when I have a native of moba Tuck, as Iwanto to be able true tradie with him, I so he. appointed a relation from ofthe formaline metables (know somethat to the chaplin); and in the that he has an affection for the both, we doubt a little supply of tablish will keep him happy. Everything was settled in twenty minutes, or more Syste about the need of arriding the heat, by leaving the work for three or four months, which the Parka about your to as a good reason. de

rest of the nations. They are said to be a colony of Crusaders.

I moved over all the stores of the P.E.F. into D^r Wheiler's house, where he has kindly given part of a room for them. As it is an official residence of the hospital doctor, they are safe enough even if he should leave.

On Saturday after lunch, I got a note from M^r Moore saying that my permission had arrived. So I at once went to the Consulate. & after a few words he went with me to the governor's. Reshad Pasha was as agreeable as could be over the matter, willing to facilitate us in every way, & not in the least grasping as to the question of the pay of the government inspector; I asked to have a native & not a Turk, as I wanted to be able to use Arabic with him, & so he appointed a relation of one of the Jerusalem notables (known somewhat to Dr Chaplin); and as I hear that he has an affection for the bottle, no doubt a little supply of bakhshish will keep him happy. Everything was settled in twenty minutes, & M^r Moore spoke about the need of avoiding the heat, by leaving the work for three or four months, which the Pasha at once agreed to as a good reason. So

unless there is something to un portant bleam Ishould be able to get back for the summer. built the should be spossible dunglet get go up to the debanon for some weeks in the heat. All will depend on the result of the signing. Is Reshed near our the whole permission about a Turkish, there can be no possible question of his having overborand any pout. While good by to Herr Schiele, who was quite expectment: and on howdey came down to Justa. huy was waiting here forg week post for me, seems a good fellow. It had been to fair thought we a large. souly in good endition for 42 neps, a they or are cheep just war. There been getting various stars that Iwant, thepethat Ishall get It on the 2 w. Iwent tould on Beron D'ustindt who a large wheten here, have an introduction thin from Dr Zeller. He wish only showed we all his thing, but took we out I the Russian bishop's + showed me his collection It some touts, of them on to show we the fall, of the river here about suits out. He is a very nervous stay man, but warmed of twas as

unless there is something too important to leave I should be able to get back for the summer. Even if this should be impossible I might yet go up to the Lebanon for some weeks in the heat. All will depend on the results of the digging. As Reshad read over the whole permission aloud in Turkish, there can be no possible question of his having overlooked any point.

I bid good bye to Herr Schick, who was quite affectionate: and on Monday came down to Jaffa. My man, who was waiting here for a week past for me, seems a good fellow. He had been to a fair & bought me a large donkey in good condition for 4 ½ naps [= Napoléons], as they are cheap just now. I have been getting various stores that I want, & hope that I shall get off on the 2nd. I went to call on Baron D'Ustinoff who has a large collection here, having an introduction to him from D^r Zeller. He not only shewed me all his things, but took me out to the Russian bishop's & shewed me his collection & some tombs, & then on to shew me the falls of the river here about 5 miles out. He is a very nervous shy man, but warmed up & was as

kind as possible. There settled about getting money town to the work. Cook will give orders as I want the to Breisch, a merchant your agent here who is very stiging someh respected; the will in turn send me wills on muchants at gara, when I can rainly go in one day to the from Buser, being souly 10 miles, trust 37 wit is up here. The total pletters received here is from Browly march 7.12,21, (the first one sent is not 7. L. g. march 6 + 8 1 (Shich hill summer Splee Bowdon march 18 projections

also trust Talfourt the wallis & briedeman.

And mar 178 come is but only the Pub. of X Nature sent march 21, all stary worthers. No letters from the P.E.F. though I should have Espelle out: non any proofs from Harrison, San song about the RT.S. application for plutter. Harfer has approper of those he published, & that must be a churched jud; also there their blocks twell supply them for use; also twents to do an article for the mays impelly, using the blocks. The blocks are in left hand of 5th or 6th grown from bottom of ease

kind as possible.

I have settled about getting money down to the work. Cook will give orders as I want them to Breisch, a merchant & general-agent here who is very obliging & much respected; & he will in turn send me bills on merchants at Gaza, where I can easily go in one day to & fro from Burer, being only 10 miles, & not 37 as it is up here.

The total of letters <u>received</u> here is, from Bromley March 7, 12, 21, (the first one sent is not found) –

F.L.G. March 6 & 8 1 (which I will answer after consideration)

Bowdon March 18 also Nult, Talfourd Ely, Wallis, <Dr Gladstone> & Wiederman.
Academys, <Mar 1 & 8> all come <none later ->; but only the Pub. Op & Nature sent March 21, all others nowhere. <No Longman -> No letters from the P.E.F, though I should have expected one: nor any proofs from Harrison. //

// I am sorry about the R.T.S. application for photos.

Harper has <u>copyright</u> of those he published, & that

<u>must be</u> acknowledged; also I have their blocks

& would supply them for use; also I wanted to do
an article for the mag^s myself, using the blocks.

The blocks are in left hand of 5th or 6th drawer from bottom of case
behind my study door.

31 mer - 6 April 1890 Mil de mention that and went down to Jeffa (or yafa asit should be called) the sky because clouded, I a strong E-wind that we had had broke; puft from the sw came, the Meaned Raulch Isaw a low light cloud bowling forward how the sow. below the black overcast & was astonished about note it altered (and git willing up as Horked whit) + the rate it went along, 30 an 40 miles on hour opporably. When came rain; most how passed to the north nearer the sea, we bare seldom seen; and the customs which formed heip't and ofthe valor, in the carriege. rays there; sherewer shatters were lift love to Manual AV / Supply AV / Supply A

XVI. 31 Mar - 6 April 1890..

I did not mention that as I went down to Jaffa (or Yafa as it should be called) the sky became clouded, & a strong E. wind that we had had broke; puffs from the SW came, & as I neared Ramleh I saw a low light cloud bowling forward from the S.W. below the black overcast, & was astonished at the rate it altered, (curls of it rolling up as I looked at it), & the rate it went along, 30 or 40 miles an hour apparently. Then came rain; most had passed to the north, nearer the sea, we only had the tail of the storm, but such rain I have seldom seen; and the curtains which formed half the side of my conveyance, being, one gone, & the other without fastenings, I had all my time occupied in holding something as a shelter, while my saddle-bag of clothes I gripped between my knees to keep it out of the water <which collected> in the carriage.

After I got to the Hall's I heard what a storm had raged there; wherever shutters were left loose the glass was all smashed, & they referred to it as a sufficient test of the security of their roof, which looks looser than it is $\rightarrow [$ $\stackrel{\frown}{R}$] the top storey being smaller than the lower. with a deep verandah all round, leaving an open air promenade. Every where, as I have gone over the country, I have seen the great effect of this storm; fields high up on the hills are washed over with mud; & paths are constantly cut by the waterfalls of the receding channels, surface drainage

being thus - [R] (waterfall - path)

1 w 3 when that standed bleam was somet in the morning that Leads not go out; so that to bost pour, & finished shopping with afternoon. It has been so wet that more has con after some bother, he hird a horse, trade of to Timen beyond the Lyd) that might, when he comes from the camels came duly next mon. 49, + we golden from the goods agent & the Halls of all of by 12. Thus we just got to yebra by dack, toplated by moonlight. yebra - Jamma - or Jabriel, is a dirty cluster yeress topped mud buts which rises above the general level ofthe orthing plain of Philisten. This plain, or wide Expanse of shighty wavy ground, is one of the greenest sights have ever seen. most ofit is in arm, without a trace of break, or ditch or help from hill blill. The separation of the different stops can just be traced by the growth; but Each plot seems the about 30 feet will, I over i mile long, & as it went on from the road up to the top of the next rise, I where to Thuow ant. The stray litrary

Wedy 7, when I had intended to leave, was so wet in the morning that I could not go out; so I had to postpone, & finished shopping in the afternoon. There Then there was an uncertainty about camels. It had been so wet that none had come from the country to be hired; & my man was very desirous of going off home in the evening, & getting up a man & camels whom he wished to employ. So after some bother, he hired a horse, & rode off to Jimzu beyond Rea Lydd that night, where he comes from. The camels came duly next morn, by 9, & we got loaded from the goods agent & the Halls & all off by 12. Thus we just got to Yebna by dark, & pitched by moonlight. Yebna – Jamnia – or Jabniel, is a dirty cluster of grass=topped mud huts which rises above the general level of the rolling plain of Philistia. This plain, or wide expanse of slightly wavy ground, is one of the greenest sights I have ever seen. Most of it is in corn, without a trace of break, or ditch, or hedge, from hill to hill. The separation of the different strips can just be traced by the growth; but each plot seems to be about 30 feet wide, & over ½ mile long, it as it went on from the road up to the top of the next rise, & where to I know not. The straightness

your plongling is striking; seldom could I see 74 binder of bend in the line. Some segious are all left in parture, some in heather on wild plants, some in fallow. being when the west boundary in the mass of sand downer which probably ext up the land; now some form on five miles wide from the see crast, & ending in steep stopes which stand up 20 feet or more above the cultivated plain. Next day we went on, pest Ashdol, which has been partly swallowed by the said dances, but still bear a mass of green tople houses on its healp. After bothing over some sites on the way Spushed ahead of the camelo to Burg, I booked out for the lest comping. I could get no shade of trees, but found a wide meadow, east of the town beyond the well, which was good ground, & sloped of own sharply into a little watercourse, so that & is well Inquired Here we fitched, with some cactus- hedged gardons a little way of outtire sites, + Bures . on the west. Swing the right Iwas and be by a dop getting in; + again by a slightmoise, x boling up, saw a grap in the tent, a mais head thoulders, I heart the intruder fumbling over the took bay, too heavy treng of + durkerend to Jen. I chillwood, he was , & four bullets went over his head, trimprove his pece, Ila

of the ploughing is striking; seldom could I see 6 inches of bend in the line. Some regions are all left in pasture, some in heather or wild plants, some in fallow. Everywhere the west boundary is the mass of sand dunes which gradually eat up the land; now <covering> some four or five miles wide from the sea coast, & ending in steep slopes which stand up 20 feet or more above the cultivated plain.

Next day we went on, past Ashdod, which has been partly swallowed by the sand dunes, but still bears a mass of green topped houses on its heap. After looking over some sites on the way I pushed ahead of the camels to Burer, & looked out for the best camping. I could get no shade of trees, but found a wide meadow, east of the town beyond the well, which was good ground, & sloped down sharply into a little watercourse, so that $\frac{1}{4}$ [?] is well drained. Here we pitched, with some cactus-hedged gardens a little way off on three sides, & Burer on the west. During the night I was awoke by a dog getting in; & again by a slight noise, & looking up, saw a gap in the tent, <in it> a man's head & shoulders, & heard the intruder fumbling over the tool bag, too heavy to carry off & awkward to open. I challenged, he ran, & four bullets went over his head, to improve his pace. I had

noticed the chance of an opening being tried there, that put all small articles for from the shelch, + he much wants me to fitch in countried with bersts + fowly about . Iwould not, but proposed there two quests out the texts, so as to make the village responsible. The shell is an oldish man, quiet + sensible, I little there will be no trouble, there. It is acrious theer whouly of le Kuds (Jerusalen) but Kudes as some say, much neaver Kadesh The Ands in Mose region Alder s, are wit called Amarin so often an El Amar, Exactly the Egyption name of Amorites. Leoped it the same name, + perhaps more from the locality than from the origin of this tribe. The feddle here use sufternmen arm + tooler bins; + I sent several letting of non baskets & pulling them up full of stuft. The places are much like the cisterns afterently, with a round hole flush with the ground! It suggest that many on cisterns, as we suppose one from quants was for four years servant to an highird doctor in Constantly on he says. Isoplaid my Object + intentions to the folks; but I find trouble in understanding their Syrian with my Gyptian.

noticed the chance of an opening being tried there, & had put all small articles far from the place, which was an illsecured & needless doorway. Next day I sewed it all up, & generally improved the arrangements. I went to the shekh, & he much wanted me to pitch in a dirty courtyard with beasts & fowls about. I would not, but proposed to have two guards out near the tents, so as to make the village responsible. The shekh is an oldish man, quiet & sensible, & I think there will be no troubles there.

It is curious to hear not only of El Kuds (Jerusalem) but <u>Kudes</u> as some say, much nearer <u>Kadesh</u>. The Arabs in whose region Ajlan is, are not called Amarin so often as El Amar, exactly the Egyptian name of Amorites. I expect it is the same name, & perhaps more from the locality than from the origin of this tribe. The people here use subterranean corn & fodder bins; & I saw several letting down baskets & pulling them up full of stuff. The places are much like the cisterns apparently, with a round hole flush with the ground. It suggests that many old cisterns, as we suppose them to be, in the ruins, may be granaries.

One of my guards was for four years servant to an English doctor in Constan^{ple}, as he says. I explained my objects & intentions to the folks; but I find trouble in understanding their Syrian with my Egyptian.

huent of next day fore round, to see the (76) country. Umm Lakis, (suppores to be hachest) is Roman; so to where much to try for. After is worse; there is very little potter about, what there is is Roman, & it is all cultivated with barley around Then Iwent & Sukarigan (one then Roman things) to see the hear shake of the Bedowin of the district; the Amaria. I found pleasant fellow, sitting under an Enormore flat ber often following. I did a deal midday med. Itwas set before us, there mexture was breat in sour curds, + plenty of melted amongst it, with a larger of pieces of fet bowl, until Mast there was little or withing left, Some paround folls not in the first wich, had bones there handet over to them, before the

I went off next day for a round, to see the country. Umm Lakis, (supposed to be Lachish) is nearly all cultivated, and the surface stuff is Roman; so I do not see much to try for. Ajlan is worse; there is very little pottery about, what there is is Roman, & it is all cultivated with barley around, & on the top an onion garden, a hovel, & an old man. Then I went to Sukariyeh (where there are also Roman things) to see the head shekh of the Bedawin of the district, - the Amarin. I found him a pleasant fellow, sitting under an enormous flat tent with a number of his following. I did a deal of silence, for that is orthodox; and in the intervals stated my business. Soon after I arrived, there was a chorus of dogs, & a man came up bearing a wide wooden bowl on his head, with the mid-day meal. It was set before us, & we gathered round, about half a dozen at once. The mixture was bread in sour curds, & plenty of butter melted amongst it, with a layer of pieces of fat mutton on the top. I smelt the sourness, & judiciously grabbed a good bit of plain meat, which kept me in play as long as the others. It was amusing to see them grasping handsful of the fearful mixture, & stuffing it into their mouths. Then When one set had put down enough, they rose, & another party squatted round the big bowl, until at last there was little or nothing left. Some favoured folks not in the first circle, had bones & lumps handed over to them, before the

second or later aides of squatters come on . (7) Refore beginning, the best society mised hands, & when Jone, they went seron & mobile of the grease on a flap of the black goats' hair tent, + then missed again. After when I bid good type slipbing a mapoleons into the sheklis hand, as a smoothing for feture business. Then hand to Tell Hesy, a storking place. The mount is about 60 or 80 fut high, wh devely on one side by an encroaching stream, There was much potting about , but were opit Roman, all swher; + Ithink ther is worth a I over of all the the places put together, But it is mostly cultivated, tis 6 miles from here, the Khurbet Hazzarah is withing trution. Tell about shocket has much petting about, as it name implies, but it is half cultivated. The pottery seems the mainly pre-Roman: Khurbet Summeely has also some Early potting, bythis whamportant. The astorishing matter tome is, how closely these Redamin cultivate the ground; there is buthe such proportion of pestion, nearly all being enable, some fallow, but mostly in barley. This will make any through work difficult, as buy out the crops. Mrs Petrie & Crescut Road-

second or later circles of squatters came on. Before beginning, the best society rinsed hands; & when done, they went across & rubbed off the grease on a flap of the black goats' hair tent, & then rinsed again. After coffee I bid good bye, slipping a napoleon into the shekh's hand, as a smoothing for future business.

Then I went to Tell Hesy, a striking place. The mound is about 60 or 80 foot high, cut away on one side by an encroaching stream. There was much pottery about, but none of it Roman, all earlier; & I think this is worth a dozen of all the other places put together. But it is mostly cultivated, & is 6 miles from here, the nearest village.

Khurbet Hazzarah is nothing to notice. Tell abu Shukf has much pottery about, as its name implies, but it is half cultivated. The pottery seems to be mainly pre-Roman. Khurbet Summeily has also some early pottery, but is not important.

The astonishing matter to me is, how closely these Bedawin cultivate the ground; there is but a small proportion of pasture, nearly all being arable, some fallow, but mostly in barley. This will make any thorough work difficult, as we must buy out the crops.

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

7-16. April, 1890 - A curious survival, or newiral, is see here in the pottery. He blade potty found in carly 98 greek sites is considered Phoenicean; here all the holtery in common use is blacks, til is made at gaza. moreover the ancient was painted with red line + so is the modern, only with ned lead instead fochoe! Around motion tombes they to mot build welis as in lyult the but her courts or suclosures . from the winds there are wiches in the wall, in which fine is burnt on possiblents any diday. Also stone are placed. These are identical with the arrive arrangements all around the inside of the so called Phremison temple at Hagiar Kins in malte. Then on there tables, + also on gran are placed of mill centres or guerns, chiel to mor offerer the worm out. These remind one of the comical black stone worshipped at Emesa, porid Alexabelus was priest. There were twee over to gaza now, And friends with the Rav? R. Elliott, M.D., and side mission any there this wife ther sister. He is a north human capable + Emergetie, and as kind + helpful as he can possibly be. He is excellent friends with the Kaimakam, (governor) twill attend to any Hine matter for me; to Law to stay with them my night that I want to be in fara. His dispuser moreover is a most useful fellow. an trat - tustion, The wile topials tratic Turkiel

(17. <u>7-16. April, 1890</u>-

A curious survival, or revival, is seen here in the pottery. The black pottery found in early Greek sites is considered Phoenician; here all the pottery in common use is black, & it is made at Gaza. Moreover the ancient was painted with red lines; & so is the modern, only with red lead instead of ochre.

Around modern tombs they do not build <u>weli</u> s as in Egypt [\Re], but open courts or enclosures. Around the inside there are niches in the wall, in which fire is burnt on potsherds every Friday. Also stone tables are built [\Re] against the wall, & within these, lamps or shards with fire are placed. These are identical with the curious arrangements all around the inside of the so called Phoenician temple at Hagiar Kim in Malta. Then on these tables, & also on graves, are placed old mill-centres or querns, [\Re] <These all / are found in / old sites, I hear / on enquiry, / not made / now.> which do not appear to be worn out. These remind one of the conical black stone worshipped at Emesa, of which Elagabalus was priest.

I have been twice over to Gaza now, & made friends with the Rev^d R. Elliott, M.D., medical missionary there, & his wife & her sister. He is a north Irishman, capable & energetic, and as kind & helpful as he can possibly be. He is excellent friends with the kaimakam, (governor) & will attend to any official matters for me; & I am to stay with them any night that I may want to be in Gaza. His dispenser moreover is a most useful fellow; an Arab-Austrian, who writes & speaks Arabic, Turkish,

English, to to. Jam neally more within human rech here, them in the Faymer, with such prients (anta histourary) only tenture miles of. The present kaimakam, in shore district I am is very favourable: he has been a journalist most of his life, & lived in sedin, Vienna, to. He has no fanaticism, & is much Enropeanised in ways & feelings. The effects never turned up, until a note come from gazar on Murstay, ashing me to go there but the business. Fromt & found him at the Kainakamis. He began with way sort of Societion spin out the time of all pay tous work. The od knimakane guit took my part, & answered a fort according to his folly " more than once. Incheed the Execution objections to two requirement, which he moore (the consul) had almost saboled me with browning, namely a tent of besteal. So Isam that I went give up one from two tents at least till I see if I can get another. Afternand they came to DE Elliotts, two has another talk. D. E. Said very some to me that he had seen money men object to their work, but he never saw one so set against doing anything. Ill sort of Brietins betsteed which Lamened him would be ready mest day the declared be could whene for several

English, &c, &c. I am really more within "humanity's reach" here, than in the Fayum, with such friends (and a dispensary) only twelve miles off.

The present kaimakam, in whose district I am is very favourable: he has been a journalist most of his life, & lived in Berlin, Vienna, &c. He has no fanaticism, & is much Europeanised in ways & feelings.

The effendi never turned up, until a note came from Gaza on Thursday, asking me to go there about the business. I went & found him at the kaimakam's. He began with every sort of objection to coming or doing anything; evidently wishing to spin out the time of all pay & no work. The old kaimakam quite took my part, & answered "a fool according to his folly" more than once. I reduced the effendi's objections to two requirements, which M^r Moore (the Consul) had almost saddled me with providing, namely a tent & bedstead. So I saw that I must give up one of my two tents, at least till I see if I can get another. Afterwards they came to D^{r} Elliott's, & we had another talk. D^{r} E. said very soon to me that he had seen many men object to their work, but he never saw one so set against doing anything. All sorts of objections were made again, but reduced to the tent & bedstead, which I assured him would be ready next day. <(bedstead being made up of boards & old petroleum cases.)> He declared he could not come for several

I day layer; 20 (at or Es suggestion) I said that if he I while the work, the Patter wit tiles Parla task for some one she to the sent. This soon brought him Inn, the open trave made, Early. The kammakam quite agreet to my beginning on monty, Effects or none; so I voit can when he comes. He will be a fearful plague. he grantles about the bread, about the supplier, about the distance, about a cook, atthough he has tig a month, in order to Jay liberally for horse, servants, tall he can want. He tried hand to fix himself on me, but my man with cortainy, try store being in my own tent, (which he say wind about!) checkmates his move. He he does anything outrageous, behalf just report him, triquest his removal, without telling him. be shall see. But for this fellow, song official & acquaintamen butter country has been as formerable was kind as could be. I am determined that he must either settle civilly, or else go. At last-montey 14th Shagan at Warmen Lockis (called Laggis); and it troud out much as texpected, all Roman & Cufie. I made trend-pits in many different parts, and every where the result is 4-8 It of south + burnt dust, to, with Roman + strat pottery. Beneath that is clean untombed not sant, weined with white infiltration, soilantly undisturbed I soil. The latest date of surface pottery is probably

days longer; so (at Dr E.'s suggestion) I said that if he did not like the work, I had better write to the Pasha & ask for some one else to be sent. This soon brought him down, & he offered to come <on> Monday, early. The kaimakam quite agreed to my beginning on Monday, effendi or none; so I don't care when he comes. He will be a fearful plague. He grumbles about the bread, about the supplies, about the distance, about a cook, although he has £ 15 a month, in order to pay liberally for horse, servants, & all he can want. He tried hard to fix himself on me, but my man not cooking, & my store being in my own tent, (which he enquired about!) checkmated his move. If he does anything outrageous, I shall just report him, & request his removal, without telling him. We shall see. But for this fellow, every official & acquaintance in the country has been as favourable & as kind as could be. I am determined that he must – either – settle civilly, or else go.

At last – Monday 14th – I began at U*[?]/<m>m Lakis (called Laggis); and it turned out much as I expected, all Roman & Cufic. I made trench-pits in many different parts, and everywhere the result is 4–8 ft of earth & burnt dust, &c, with Roman & Arab pottery. Beneath that is clean untouched red earth, veined with white infiltration, evidently undisturbed soil. The latest date of surface pottery is probably

about the oway is + Tulmid, to but pre- crusading. I soult if the place was made occupied before the 2 or 3? cent. A.D. It is therably certain therefore that in spite of the name, this common be Lachish. war over the distance from Best Jibrise account with Mut hisabing states. Tell Hery is nesser the agent distance, t is certainly a great city trans, agracing better to the Lakhish being one of the female etter Nywah, to being besides by with Semedicib & Webuchadressar. The Affecti has come, or behaves so for much better. I think the kainaham has given him a talk, & he also feels happier in buring got over the details of getting here, + establishing himself. He is auxious to herent Ip any antiquities around here in general, to make a should result, so Ishall get some uses yhim. What with too much tex, & man talking, & dop, & Joshey , tuyman being inside my test, because the spent her the other, Long got two hours sleep last night? and this morning was a steady, thirting sain, which prass, twich I'M who dear for two or three hors. So for nothing offers shiel is probably prelioner, & on form a worn coin of maximum just about the when Island hours aspected, about 3/3 down to the soil. As then wh had anything for get, I have with any post since I light lefte. My address will be gaza, sprie, tur Jeffa, en the Jeffe-fera post in sent notice to the byoners of littles to gaza, if they will -

about Onh Omayyid & Tulunid, by but pre-crusading. I doubt if the place was much occupied before the 2nd or 3rd cent. A.D. It is tolerably certain therefore that, in spite of the name, this cannot be Lachish: nor does the distance from Beit Jibrine accord with what Eusebius states. Tell Hesy is nearer the right distance, & is certainly a great city & early, agreeing better to the Lakhish being one of the fenced cities of Judah, & the being besieged by both Sennacherib & Nebuchadnezzar.

The effendi has come, & behaves so far much better: I think the kaimakam has given him a talk, & he also feels happier in having got over the details of getting here, & establishing himself. He is anxious to hunt up any antiquities around here in general, to make a show of results, so I shall get some use of him.

What with too much tea, & men talking, & dogs, & donkeys, & my man being inside my tent, because the effendi has the other, I only got two hours' sleep last night: and this morning was a steady <misty> drizzling rain, which makes it wretched for standing about in wet grass, & which did not clear for two or three hours. So far nothing appears which is probably pre Roman, & we found a worn coin of Maximinus just about where I should have expected, about ½ down to the soil.

As I have not had anything from Gaza yet, I have not any post since I left Jaffa. My address will be Gaza, Syria, & not Jaffa, as the Jaffa-Gaza post is very safe, & I shall always send to Gaza for letters. I have sent notice to Jaffa to forward my letters to Gaza, if they will.

The third day's work at 82 with a batte, as far as we de - Atte dutret make friends w + Ater to pay liberally for Arab grands apple by him, as a means of giving cash slice by slice

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The third day's work at Umm Lakis, only confirmed what I had already noticed. Within a couple of feet of the bottom of the made ground a very worn coin of Maximin Hercules was found. And on a rise near the town I noticed pieces of walls, which proved to be part of a Roman villa with a bath, as far as we cleared the place. It being then pretty evident that Umm Lakis is not Lachish, & that there was not the nothing pre-Roman there I moved over to Tell Hesy, which is 6 miles from Burer & therefore too far to go every day. (To those without a detailed map I may say that Tell Hesy is 17 miles E. of Gaza). This is in the entirely Arab country, & though those gentry do not pay a farthing of taxes to the government, yet they are considered to have a certain right to the ground, simply because no Turkish governor is strong enough to reduce them to obedience. There is not a house in sight all round the country, only straggling groups of low brown tents [€] (Tell / Hesy – stream) as in my outlook.

I had been intending to go to the principal shekh of the district, make friends with him & offer to pay liberally for Arab guards appointed by him, as a means of giving cash slice by slice

according to the time ; but the spent would not hear of my saying anything to the strates, because of to all that by asserting his Hicial authority. he fact it was just a question who was toget the judings, the brub as de facto masters ofthe situation, or the authorities on de jure martin And the extends gressed that if Haid one party Ishould coll shoulder the other. So as he took deter responsibility bleft the notion extends thin, the had to attend but with a very men. For two whole days he was in fall the regular with interminable shells treating, and all feeling their way. He had asking for some soldiers the sent, before one fellow would knuckle under; for the one things these trabs dread is a party of even pacific Miers, as their horses would be turned loose int the standing barley wheat to feed. The final situation is that the trabs will not get Burer (the footons servant, & one who knows all the trate here very well) one trate from the meanest settlement, & one appointed by the theke. So Every body is responsible for us. All this is

according to the time; but this effendi would not hear of my saying anything to the Arabs, because of their rapacious expectations, but he would attend to all that by asserting his official authority. In fact it was just a question who was to get the pickings, the Arabs as de facto masters of the situation, or the authorities as de jure masters. And the effendi guessed that if I paid one party I should cold shoulder the other. So as he took all the responsibility I left the matter entirely to him, & he had to attend to it with a vengeance. For two whole days he was in constant parley with interminable shekhs of all the neighbourhood. Some decent & friendly, some demanding money, some threatening, and all feeling their way. He had once to begin a letter to the kaimakam at Gaza asking for some soldiers to be sent, before one fellow would knuckle under; for the one thing these Arabs dread is a party of even pacific soldiers, as their horses would be turned loose into the standing barley & wheat to feed. The final situation is that the Arabs will not get bakhshish, and our guards consist of two from this Burer (the <Constantinople> doctor's servant, & one who knows all the Arabs here very well) one Arab from the nearest settlement, & one appointed by the <big> shekh. So everybody is responsible for us. All this is

needful, withe while country is very unsettled 84 strongh not unusually so. Only the other day a big special offers from their were stopped to stripped of societing within a few miles ofther The work is overrow all day by lounging trabs from the aughbores book, who Lych on with very well, as they are pleasant of civil anough when not out for plunder. I few small jokes, topecailly a little mining of only peculiar manner or way, will set them all laughing tracke in good friends for the time, the ably less touchy afternants. So for there is no difficulty in gotting people over from Durer twork, as Have increased their ways to 15 aday for a man or woman or girl. But they are poor workers after the Egiptions not doing more than is or 1/3 fullet my getting them better fixed to the work now; but at first they were all over the place, tilling Assurabling, anything but work. How we shall get an in Ramadan i Toubtful; I want them to begin work devely after their last weed before ourise, + (with a short paux) you till 3 pm., after wind they can election on their hunger till sunsel . New the feasting begins. They the Effect all highly Aprime of such a plan, a thepe byet some

needful, as the whole country is very unsettled, though not unusually so. Only the other day a big effendi of Gaza & some others were stopped & stripped of everything within a few miles of the town. The work is over-run all day by lounging Arabs from the neighbourhood, whom I get on with very well, as they are pleasant & civil enough when not out for plunder. A few small jokes, & specially a little mimicry of any peculiar manner or ways, will set them all laughing & make us good friends for the time, & probably less touchy afterwards. So far there is no difficulty in getting people over from Burer to work, as I have increased their wages to 1s a day for a man & woman or girl. But they are poor workers after the Egyptians, not doing more than ½ or ¾ of what my old hands in Egypt would have done. I am getting them better fixed to the work now; but at first they were all over the place, talking & smoking, anything but work. How we shall get on in Ramadan is doubtful; I want them to begin work directly after their last meal before sunrise, & (with a short pause) go on till 3 p.m., after which they can sleep on their hunger till sunset, when the feasting begins. They & the effendi all highly approve of such a plan, so I hope to get some

work out of them the rooms shewing all over the side, ofthe mound as lines of blocks of seconds. Keety given ploor, which we dear. The top of the would is all cultivated, & if need ful Ishale which is retter much for it, so Iwant to stoping sides of the mound, & on the work, as the storm floods have beeft up so much somer as to leave the face a clean section from top to bottom of the mound, so three parties (6 man) at the top level, It as many whethe bottom level, binds thes at the sides be here already found plenty Marsherds to

work out of them.

Now for the place & results. The plan roughly is [₹] a high mound cut away on the E. by the stream, & a circuit of natural ridges around a slight valley on the south of it. All of this area has pottery scattered over it, & the mound itself is artificial, consisting of about 30 feet of successive town levels piled one on the other; the river-worn stones laid down for floors to the rooms shewing all over the sides of the mound as lines of blocks [R]. Nearly All my digging in the mound is on some given floor, which we clear. The top of the mound is all cultivated, & if needful I shall buy up the crop, but the man wants E4 which is rather much for it, so I wait to see what we can do around the wide sloping sides of the mound, & on the river face. This is an excellent place to work, as the storm floods have kept up so much scour as to leave the face a clean section from top to bottom of the mound, so I can work at any period that I wish. I have three parties (6 men) at the top level, & as many at the bottom level, besides others at the sides. We have already found plenty of potsherds &

16- 10.90) some walls of rough stones Mile we Outside of the town circuit on the sw. is a sand hell with much pottern buried in t, the purpose poside is not clear. The port are intentionally buried, generally jours top: often there is a smaller wase of org inside: they are altogether filled with clean Nich said, like Not they rest on, but cleaner than the brown humans sand around them. I one or two some small bones were found, to some bones also in the sand, without jars. jure at Zawelen near Tam, which contained animal bones; + probably this is a country of the sucred animals of Amoritage. Parlufo sand flies of Bad - rebut! Now as to directory. This country potter; mainly of little brown flasks IB which there this season precisely dated by finding them in a touch about 1100 BC at Illahum. So that pretty well rates the cometery to the time of the judger. Then certain ficulion handles in this potter are also found in the towerts part often town, which is therefore probably quite as sol. Then in the top ofthe town is peculiar pottery which Therow, at Numberation, to be of about 600 BC. + two bits of black fresh ware have been found, about

2 16- IV.90

some walls of rough stones which we are following. Outside of the town circuit on the S.W. is a sand hill with much pottery buried in it, the purpose of which is not clear. The pots are intentionally buried, generally jars $[\mathcal{R}]$ with a basin or cup $[\mathcal{R}]$ on the top: often there is a smaller vase [₹] inside: they are altogether filled with clean white sand, like what they rest on, but cleaner than the brown humus sand around them. In one or two some small bones were found. & some bones also in the sand, without jars. I sh It reminds me much of a great burial of iars at Zuwelen near Tanis <of about 1000 BC>, which contained animals bones; & probably this is a cemetery of the sacred animals of Amorite age. Perhaps where no bones can be found they buried the sacred flies of Baal-zebub!

Now as to chronology. This cemetery pottery is mainly of little brown flasks [\Re] which I have this season precisely dated by finding them in a tomb about 1100 BC at Illahun. So that pretty well dates the cemetery to the time of the judges. Then certain peculiar handles in this pottery are also found in the lowest part of the town, which is therefore probably quite as old. Then in the top of the town is peculiar pottery which I know, at Naukratis, to be of about 600 B.C. & two bits of black Greek ware have been found, about

the same age. I conclude therefore that the place is asold oroller than this judge, I wan destroyed at Neb diarrerrain invasions. This talkies very well with what we know of Lachish. Certainly, out of thousands of thereto that there lasked of here, those seen only one stray piece of Roman of, bying on the surface. As we have only worked for two days get, too much must not be Expected If we as to preciseness on details of history. be are bady of for water, our three source. being (1) spring here, clear but too brackish torich confortably; (2) surface points of sam water contaminated, at Burer, the brough 6 miles and only; & (3) deep well at Burer, stagnant trung green mother salt, but probably who contaminated. We last is what we trust to; + though I bril it well, get the whom + teste fit is almost too much for me. When boiled it is three courses in one, soul , fish, & greens. It is very wirins how alien the pottery on the Wo ofther tell, here is to the Nauhiralite; and straighty with like the Daphniste Shich is so which neaver. There are the same large jars

of with sliced surface at around the lower

end, + massive loop handles; the same

the same age. I conclude therefore that the place is as old or older then the judges, & was destroyed at Nebuchadnezzar's invasions. This tallies very well with what we know of Lachish. Certainly, out of thousands of sherds that I have looked at here, I have seen only one stray piece of Roman age, lying on the surface. As we have only worked for two days yet, too much must not be expected of me as to preciseness or details of history.

We are badly off for water, our three sources being (1) springs here, clear but too brackish to drink comfortably; (2) surface ponds of rain water contaminated, at Burer, to be brought 6 miles on donkey; & (3) deep well at Burer, stagnant & very green & rather salt, but probably not contaminated. The last is what we trust to; & though I boil it well, yet the colour & taste of it is almost too much for me. When boiled it is three courses in one, soup, fish & greens.

onet sighes of thick stuff ; the same prinched up sourcer lamps; and some punch, greek porten of black glaze of new you. So far as there give a date Ishould say between 600 x 550 BE. And being like Nontheating + while Defuel, it appears the a greek settlement + not a genprephied tot with across from lypt. Than suspected that the Jaws way have simployed freel meremaris who the Experiences; and long aporthought it Kareal might be fait for of yourani the Karian. It is a special point to both for freek traces here, as we find the potting. He days tre is want or well cas lis illness- He has got all our letters, I he Dis of March Spill- He does not expect to be name till end of June, when he has suspected same other lites. Mis Petries, & Crescent Road Browley, aut

drab dishes of thick stuff []; the same pinched up saucer lamps; and some purely Greek pottery of black glaze & red face. So far as these give a date I should say between 600 & 550 B.C. And being like Naukratis & not like Defneh, it appears like a Greek settlement & not a geographical lil link across from Egypt. I have suspected that the Jews may have employed Greek mercenaries like the Egyptians; and long ago thought it possible that the general Johanan the son of Kareah might be a Jewish form of Yunani the Karian. It is a special point to look for Greek traces here, as we find the pottery.

He says he is now as well as usual, & has quite got over his illness. He has got all our letters, & M^I D.'s of March & April. He does not expect to be home till end of June, when he has inspected some other sites.

M^{IS} Petrie, 8. Crescent Road, Bromley, Kent-

[The darker final paragraph was added by Anne Petrie, W.M.F. Petrie's mother.]





22-29 April 90. It last for som here wester 89 fint from Jamsalem, to supply for the one Shall to give up to the affecti. For more than two weeks Hel never had an uninterrupted nights deep, & generally had byo out to silena the grant times about. Having to be about all day as well, has becoming rather helpless in consequence; +> Hitched the fresh tent about 100 yards of, with a slight rise between it four present camp. When was a great talk about the insecurity from aluping them, it the four said he would go rather than assent that; but I calmed him to appearing to the port of the four quants extending their region out to there water promise of strict silence at night; A is now there necessary sleep. The constant noise, this possibility of shatting it out, is the great trouble of the possibility of walled Doublings. The time is developing. On the world side at the base there found the well ofthe first, (Smirit?) town, thirty feel thick for heart, our are we cleaning along the enside ofit. There at the top of the same side I have the roll ofthe last town, possibly Rehoboam's fortification, but most itely nother later; and there is the gap of a geterray, + outside it a plat form of stones + forbably stips lead on the mound, the section being somether thus Then on the east-(river) face I found a part often same wall remaining, though wort oft has fallen away by the scour of the watercourse. Duth south Afind the first

19th Journal <u>22-29 April 90</u>.

At last I got down here another tent from Jerusalem, to supply for the one I had to give up to the effendi. For more than two weeks I had never had an uninterrupted nights sleep, & generally had to go out to silence the guards & men about. Having to be about all day as well, I was becoming rather helpless in consequence; & so I pitched the fresh tent about 100 yards off, with a slight rise between it & our present camp. There was a great talk about the insecurity of my sleeping there, & the effendi said he would go rather than assent to it; but I calmed him by agreeing to two gu of the four guards extending their region out to there under promise of strict silence at night; & so now I have necessary sleep. The constant noise, & impossibility of shutting it out, is the great trouble of tents, instead of walled dwellings.

Then on the east-(river)-face I found a part of this same wall remaining, though most of it has fallen away by the scour of the watercourse. On the south I find the first

town wall believe , again ; and I am trueing Atter well on that side also Shave began a plan of the place, but it is not week time that I can take from looking after the men. It is an improving place for a temple or sulptures. During the Jewish period it is not Weely that there was any shrine here; and to neach the temps ythe Sommit time inshould ment remove all the Jewish stuft, many mouths work they cost, before being the smooth level. Un only reason that I am work in all periods abonce is by the semulation of the the town, & there may belief enough be no insported building just there. Essend all the problem (and from 500 to 600 aday have been found, all ofter later paried, in they the last wall. This commenter later than the reoccupation After Semulaciós attada (2K. XVIII B,14; XIX,8) + may be 1960 BCh (2chr. XI,9). Lit was a for marked A, X atrits for pots marked I and X. ale ofthere are forter's marks to borner's . Kufortwell, I know withing in retail of lystin potting between 1000 + 650 BC. so the difference can hartly be settled, but I indice to the Earlier bate, after Mar

town wall, I believe, again; and I am tracing other walls on that side also.

I have begun a plan of the place, but it is not much time that I can take from looking after the men.

It is an unpromising place for a temple or sculptures. During the Jewish period it is not likely that there was any shrine here; and to reach the temple of the Amorite time we should need to remove all the Jewish stuff, many months work & heavy cost, before baring the Amorite level. The only reason that I can work in all periods at once is by the denudation of the river face; but that only touches one side of the town, & there may likely enough be no important buildings just there.

I search all the potsherds (and from 500 to 1000 a day we turn out) to look for marks; but as yet only three have been found, all of the later period, in & by the last wall. This cannot be later than the reoccupation after Sennacherib's attack <713 BC> (2 K. XVIII 13, 14; XIX, 8) & may be possibly Rehoboam's wall <960 BC> (2 Chr. XI, 9). In it was a pot marked [\Re], & at its foot pots marked [\Re] and [\Re]; all of these are potter's marks & not owner's. Unfortunately I know nothing in detail of Egyptian pottery between 1000 & 650 B.C. so the difference can hardly be settled, but I incline to the earlier date. or I do not

Our futter works has suggested that there is a serin fredle one over the other, Mich I can tran by cleaning from the E face section, somewhat thes, from the 30 ft humits wall the west ofall, to a thinnish well at the top, probably about you se. how habby by the affects is taking a resmell view of effairs. It first he said that every promist go & Stambal, & Sunst puch think He fred that was noting view, that Istoppel finding such they, I that It's nothing with I shabwer in hand. So after a while he suggest that there is no need to trouble about all the pots, pade a few, the will give the vert a week to prace; tas for proberts I can hade that blike, with some starting in the refinition. This is just what Jaimed at, + Ithink on shall have us Itticulties; there is a great supe for menting up shows as my friends know. our mach is found on the carlied petty, but in refeat ! Himle that there is another great & important tom near here, The Assidely, white-like this-

Our further work has suggested that there is a series of walls one over the other, which I can trace by clearing down the E face [\Re] (ruins section, somewhat thus, – native / soil) from the 30 ft Amorite wall the lowest of all, to a thinnish wall at the top, probably about 700 BC.

I am happy to say the effendi is taking a reasonable view of affairs. At first he said that every pot must go to Stambul, & I must pack them. <&c>. He found that was not my view, that I stopped finding such things, & that I did nothing with what was in hand. So after a while he suggests that there is no need to trouble about all the pots, pack a few, & he will give the rest a coup de grace; & as for potsherds I can pack what I like, with some elasticity in the definition. This is just what I aimed at, & I think we shall have no difficulties; there is a great scope for mending up sherds as my friends know.

One mark is found on the earliest pottery, but imperfect [\Re]

I find that there is another great & important town near here, Tell Najileh, which – like this –

was never occupied sine Nebuchadrener, or non probably sermadeant. Unlichity the with fit is covered with an trabeametay; so only just the edge of the slipe could be my into, until the day when these useless trake here. I died at the biggest shilles the other might, reall not but ful what total atto granue, that fell ideas outside of their saily life , & impossibility oftalling on any matter butwhat they had already talked plumines of they will only same the seep watercourses, thursd. up the wanter rains (Shich all run Jone to the sea at present they would have good water often rependant on showers. He only said that more had a head to do that, +they did wh heatin myletters last by a count man, of their for them Lunde to 72. g., W. Armstrong, Among their. all Jake me Petrie, 8. Coescent R. Browly,

was never occupied since Nebuchadnezzar, or more probably Sennacherib. Unluckily the whole of it is covered with an Arab cemetery: so only just the edges of the slope could be dug into, until the day when these useless Arabs are cleared out, & a reasonable people settled here. I dined at the biggest shekh's the other night, & could not but feel what total barbarians they all were. Manners & customs I set aside, as they depend on taste; but the utter ignorance, & lack of all ideas outside of their daily life, & impossibility of talking on any matter but what they had already talked of hundreds of times, was crushing. I urged on the shekh that if they would only dam the deep watercourses, & hold up the winter rains (which all run down to the sea at present) they would have good water & could cultivate as they liked with it, instead of being dependent on showers. He only said that no one had a head to do that, & they did not care to cultivate (beyond the interminable barley) as they might go anywhere at any time. So the sooner they are moved off the better. They pay £ 5000 a year to the Gov^t, for what might bring in 5 million in proper hands.

I sent in my letters last by a camel man, & I fear for them; I wrote to F.L.G., M^r Armstrong, & many others.

<u>all safe</u>

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

30 April - 7 may 1890. Un port brought in wordy its regular allowance but a lit farrers, letters from home 11 + 17 April, Pub. Sp. 28 Feb, 7 mar. 11 × 18 April, Nature for 13 + 27 Feb, home ofthe right weeks, x trading of 12 April. Probably these had been detained for 7. the mobish censor to seawire, for there is a long list of proscribed papers + books in this subjection rule, to prohibited journals have be sought for. In the tell on home been tricing the fortifications on the north twest sides, Shere walling 10 m12 feel high remains, buried in mobbinh. Its. I found the a wall to the great outline ofthe cudorere about 1000 feet across, suich huist trace out. Authoritall one arter acts things have tund up; a fresh were it with patter which when as late, as the V.t. cent 150. + a chip of ranky out figures were about 2, 50, 1s, c. or 400 probably, showing that the tell was reoccupied after the explirity, though only very styling. Here a small coin, Person or of Torsos? Geardes heard Per. King attacking a ramping him. But as yet mosculpture, in confetion, or metat worke, has been found. I have from Perrity chipier however how my little is known about Sprian pottery, of how much the work here will help to put that on a firm basis.

on the river from ofthe tell, than hearth surface
all cleaned sown with mostly and, where spent hours there training at the sections of the various brick wall fortifications of the town.

— proof hoperand sings of me

X<u>X</u> 30 April - 7 May 1890.

The post brought in not only its regular allowance but a lot of arrears, papers, letters from home 11 & 17 April, Pub. Op. 28 Feb, 7 Mar, 11 & 18 April, Nature for 13 & 27 Feb, but none of the right weeks, & Academy of 12 April. Probably these had been detained for the Turkish Censor to examine, for there is a long list of proscribed papers & books in this enlightened rule, & prohibited journals have to be sought for.

On the tell we have been tracing the fortifications on the north & west sides, where walling 10 or 12 feet high remains, buried in rubbish. Also I found the a wall to the great outline of the enclosure about 1000 feet across, which I must trace out. On the tell one or two dated things have turned up; a Greek vase [€] with [€] pattern which looks as late as the V.th cent B.C. & a chip of early red figured vase about 450, B.C. or 400 probably, shewing that the tell was reoccupied after the captivity, though only very slightly. Also a small coin, Persian or of Tarsos? Bearded head Rev. king attacking a ramping lion. But as yet no sculpture, inscription or metal work, has been found. I see from Perrot & Chipiez however how very little is known about Syrian pottery, & how much the work here will help to put that on a firm basis.

On the river face of the tell, I have had the surface all cleared down at the north end, & have spent hours there tracing out the sections of the various brick wall fortifications of the town.

There are forder best source for its history, The combined with the whees in the o.t. of Lachish. I can find I mecession wallings; a huge Amonite wall 20 ful thick, two Amonite rebuildings on that; then a period of no walls but mine habitations of rough stone overthering there a fairly start wall 13 feel think, Shiel must be Reliaboran's; then four small walls while on the min of that by different kings; & castly a thin shorty wall on the top of all, said mest think be our to poul when to he tried theefout & Hopline in 610 BC. No one later than that would fortify down here probably, and the Resion was some feel about the bottom of the wall. The artificial mound is altoyther 75 fulligh, the hill under it 45 feet, making 120 fut altogether, in our slope down the The weather has been very thereby the today, when it is 104° in the shade: and as you may see I comment touch my writing without sumoging the ink, Lean so moist. I have finished a place of the place, with 20 ft contours all over, which there sent bthe P.E.F. There are some stirrings have; for when I came there were 150 ordiers down in the gave destrict. after some would trub, Athy seized tearned

These are far the best source for its history, when combined with the notices in the 0.T. of Lachish. I can find 9 successive wallings: a huge Amorite wall 28 feet thick, two Amorite rebuildings on that; then a period of no walls but ruined habitations of rough stone overthrown & spread about, probably of the Judges period. Then a fairly stout wall 13 feet thick, which must be Rehoboam's; then four small walls rebuilt on the ruins of that by different kings; & lastly a thin & hasty wall on the top of all, which must I think be due to Josiah when to he tried to keep out A Hophra in 610 B.C. No one later than that would fortify down here probably, and the Persian coin was some feet above the bottom of this wall. The artificial mound is altogether 75 feet high, & the hill under it 45 feet, making 120 feet altogether, in one slope down to the stream.

The weather has been very tolerable till today, when it is 104° in the shade: and as you may see I cannot touch my writing without smudging the ink, I am so moist. I have finished a plan of the place, with 20 ft contours all over, which I have sent to the P.E.F.

There are some stirrings here; for when I came there were 150 soldiers down in the Gaza district after some unruly Arabs, & they seized & carried

If 13 shalls to jerusalen in irons. Now the the day there was a shirming between the (95) Terabin & the Azizin Some A Nejleh She hout last Sunday, with the result of I hilled. 5 your +3 yether other, only leaving habbily a blood balance of 2 to be wifed out in future. In effects is no Trubt of rounderable use here, as he is will known to be a fashais man at Jerusalum, or they would think time before getting int a sarake by interfering with him. So fer we are an very good terms with the shells have , though the underly to continually steal our mens Jouley, + tyle sarena ranson for them shen Discovered: the four souley taken have all been recovered. The amonty will never be worth anyting until all their savages are thrust back into the desert they same from theft there In a border guarison. Then, with proper water storage, Mich would cost west to worting, this might beathably populated land, tuny positable. Ait is most ofits profit gres with the hands of combeders offers, who buy of the retain comps tesport to France, te. Oh! joy! here is a cool wind some to 98°, and I am fuling grite lively. Next day is better, a pleasant west wind only about 95°. It is miserable worke driving

off 13 shekhs to Jerusalem in irons. Now the other day there was a skirmish between the Terabin & the Azizin down near Neilleh where I went last Sunday, with the result of 8 killed, 5 of one & 3 of the other, only leaving happily a blood balance of 2 to be wiped out in future. The effendi is no doubt of considerable use here, as he is well known to be a pasha's man at Jerusalem, & they would think twice before getting into a scrape by interfering with him. So far we are on very good terms with the shekhs here, though the underlings do continually steal our mens donkeys, & try to screw a ransom for them when discovered: the four donkeys taken have all been recovered. The country will never be worth anything until all these savages are thrust back into the deserts they came from, & kept there by a border garrison. Then, with proper water storage, which would cost next to nothing, this might be a thickly populated land, & very profitable. As it is most of its profit goes into the hands of corn dealers of Gaza, who buy up the Bedawin crops & export to France, &c. Oh! joy! here is a cool wind down to 98°, and I am feeling quite lively.

Next day is better, a pleasant west wind only about 95°. It is miserable work driving

there writeholy lazy Syrians this hor weather in Ramadan. They are desperately thirsty, no affect on the survivors, for I clear of about 1/4 ky, oftenen every week there pesh ones, on prove were larier. It is most untowns that Ishould have just been east on a hot Ramadan to work such people. where had a find point of smakes day out in the works, of feel long each, the bright totally Though how it is very dry, as maybe imagined New the wet bull is 20. below on , 96°, ×68°. there sind withing yet about the awful subject of winage here. It stands them, hery places has it own valuation of all the coins in an extitioning standard which your not soist. Thus the sovereigning 137 piantres et Jerusdam, 154 et Jette, 274 here. And any other coin varied in proportion. That there is no made thing as the nominal practice in existence is a fearful puzzle tother beginner. Why the rate varies there is each place no one can tell; it is supposed to sometime be a serie for Jarish changes for soraring profits, but no one knows why or how. Then the small wins are all odd practions of the usonial

these wretchedly lazy Syrians this hot weather in Ramadan. They are desperately thirsty, & I constantly find a man lying down asleep. Sometimes a fellow who is out of the way does absolutely nothing for hours, between one visit to him & another; and dismissals seem to have no effect on the survivors, for I clear off about ½ to ⅓ of the men every week & have fresh ones, who prove even lazier. It is most untoward that I should have just been cast on a hot Ramadan to work such people.

We have had a fine pair of snakes dug out in the work, 7 feet long each, an bright & steely grey.

Though hot it is very dry, as may be imagined when the wet bulb is 28° below dry, $94/<6>^{\circ}$, & 68° .

I have said nothing yet about the awful subject of coinage here. It stands thus. Every place has its own valuation of all the coins in an arbitrary standard which does not exist. Thus the sovereign is 137 piastres at Jerusalem, 154 at Jaffa, 274 here. And every other coin varied in proportion. That there is no such thing as the nominal piastre in existence is a fearful puzzle to the beginner. Why the rate varies thus in each place no one can tell; it is supposed to somehow be a device of the Jewish changers for screwing profits, but no one knows why or how. Then the small coins are all odd fractions of the nominal Please send piastre, 6, 3 piastres, $1\frac{1}{5}$, $|\frac{3}{5}$, $|\frac{1}{3}$, $|\frac{1}{6}$, $|\frac{1}{12}$, $|\frac{1}{16}$ worth respectively about $|\frac{1}{5}$, $|\frac{1}{2}$, $|\frac{1}{4}$, $|\frac{1}{4}$, $|\frac{1}{4}$, $|\frac{1}{4}$, $|\frac{1}{4}$, worth respectively about $|\frac{1}{5}$, $|\frac{1}{2}$, $|\frac{1}{4}$, $|\frac{$

6-12 may 1890 from the walls on the N.W. we have done a good deal. The which ofthe war ound the tickness fit at several parti, and Law cleaning out the NW town, which is a good paice of ground towark on it is clear fings, a steep fell around it to carry away the state, or some large stones already uncovered there in our work. Outside + below that down tracking along the outside ofther first smooth wall, mainly for the sake of the chance of early portey in the blade with earth On the south side, just abthe edge of the clift washed away bythe wordy, we let on some maroury; and bytte level behalf say it wild not be later than Reliabour, thinght probably be sarlier. There is but little left about two courses of small stones on each side you sutrance fire feet wide; unhalfily most ofthe building it led into has been worshed away. trafted work with rough central lump to mening, it is alt the homework which

<u>XX</u>I. 6-12 May 1890.

Around the walls on the N.W. we have done a good deal. The whole of the main wall of fortification (Rehoboams?) is now found at that part & planned: we have also found the thickness of it at several parts, and I am clearing out the NW tower, which is a good piece of ground to work as it is clear of crops, a steep fall around it to carry away the stuff, & some large stones already uncovered there in our work. Outside & below that I am tracking along the outside of the first Amorite wall, mainly for the sake of the chance of early pottery in the black ash earth outside of it. It would be too heavy a business to work it all along as it/<the earth> is about 20 feet deep outside it.

New aba nather righer level butwell sill, or prombly their depended when this be

I already believe to be Phoenician. At last we have some positive datum as to stone dressing, which is absolutely clear of the suspicion of Herodian origin. I have photographed the stones.

There are two steps at one side of this masonry, which we are clearing & following.

Then at a rather higher level, but well within the mound in level strata. & about halfway up, or not later than the early kings, we found more masonry. Some fine white limestone paving; broken blocks, & a slab of wall-facing turned up side/<face> down from some older building & used for a door sill, or possibly thus degraded when this building fell to ruin. On this block is a precious example of architectural decoration, about 3 feet high. In low relief, about an inch high/<forward> is half of a pilaster with volute top, of this form \rightarrow [₹] (A) and as down the edge A. the block is slightly projecting it shews that this was a corner ornament

authorition, + probably shallbe at

of a room, with a similar half on the other wall. I had a paper mould on it within a couple of hours; & so I shall be able to make a plaster slab cast in London. The block itself is broken in two, & happily the effendi & the kaimakam are not impressed with it, & will probably not want it removed. If it could go straight to any safe museum, it would be well, but possibly it would never reach Stambul, & if it did it would be used for old stone in building. So I contemned it to the authorities, & probably shall be able to leave it buried here for some future opportunity. It is too large & heavy for me to wish to do anything with it at present. But it is a very interesting find as we have no such complete piece of early Jewish decoration before. It is most like the pilaster in the chamber in the Haram at Jerusalem [€] but the main value is its completeness showing the base & the volute entire. I cannot photograph it until the work hole is larger, so I have turned it face down for the present to avoid injury.

On a bit of pottery about 600, B.C. I found the owner's name [\Re] "Of Hemek"; but I do not know the variety [\Re] of [\Re] = [\Re]; and [\Re] is

wound for of. The chamber fallen in, as I thought it to be, and proces to be a well, but I me wheaten about cleaning it out on it will be so ft ded towater, + there no repetablers. astry were broad long up & Schumacher & moreover I see the side of it still rotents up to a the level of about 700, B.c., +may have been ligher still, so that on should not get any In my surprise Dr Coben (Sum Justin Cairo waiting change proces from the continued effects. Then Count D' Hulst & Dr goddard tome on fathers the Henri. Habbily the tatte K. with green with the spends that the bother portery is quite Mus Petrie, 8. Cusemt R? Brawley, Kent

unusual for [\Re].

The chamber fallen in, as I thought it to be, now proves to be a well, but I am not certain about clearing it out as it will be 60 ft deep to water, & I have no rope ladders, as they were borrowed long ago by Schumacher. Moreover I see the side of it still extends up to the level of about 700, B.C., & may have been higher still, so that we should not get any early things from it.

To my surprise D^r Cobern (whom I met in Cairo waiting to go to M. Naville) turned up on Thursday & has stayed on with me for five days, a very pleasant change of society from the continual effendi. Then Count D'Hulst & D^r Goddard came on Saturday Friday, & stayed a day, on their way to Jerusalem. And then the kaimakam & officer in command at Gaza came over to stay a day or two with the effendi. Happily the latter K. quite agrees with the effendi that the broken pottery is quite useless & insignificant.

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