

1  
1914

Nov. 21

Saturday

Left Phila. by train to New York and sailed on S. S. New York at noon promptly. Very small number of passengers, owing to war.

Nov. 29

Sunday

Arrived Liverpool about 9 A. M. Passage had been rather stormy and owing to light cargo, boat had a steady and excessive roll all the way over. Last days ran very slowly. Before passengers were allowed to land, all were subjected to rigid scrutiny, and Americans were told to have their photographs affixed to passports as soon as possible. I declared in Customs a revolver and ammunition, which were taken, to be surrendered to me when I left the country. Travelled by special boat train to London, reaching there about 5 P. M.

London appears much the same, except that the more brilliant lights and electric signs are not working and street lamps have a little

hood or cover over them, to prevent them being seen from above. There is a subdued light in the streets which is to me rather attractive. Just as many people seem to be about, but of course a larger number of soldiers.

Mr. Jones met me at the hotel by appointment, and I intend to use his services in getting together the outfit. Stayed at Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, where I had found good rooms and good table before.

Nov. 30

Monday

Started out early this morning getting things together. First went to Cooke and looked on the P. & O. India, leaving on Friday from London to Port Said.

Then went to Stanley's and purchased surveying and drawing equipment.

I omitted the theodolite, the most expensive instrument needed, because for a preliminary survey, we would not require it. I also bought a much cheaper plane table, as after seeing them, it seemed to me that the one selected would meet every require-

ment. I made several changes in the list, where I found certain instruments had been improved or another of more service. Arranged to have the goods packed and shipped to S.S. India before Friday. Stanley also offered to receive and pack goods which I would send to them from other dealers.

Next went to Houghton's Ltd, a large photographic house on Holborn, not far from Stanley's. I had no knowledge of any photo dealers in London but on inquiry found Houghtons to be a good house.

The purchases here took several hours as the list was a long one and I wanted to go over every thing. I could not secure in stock a camera specially built to stand excessive heat and moisture (so-called tropical camera) but as Egypt is not a very trying climate in that way, I got a very fine Sanderson A 1 camera. It is the best made, and beautifully put together and will stand good hard

service. I wanted specially to get a heavy sturdy tripod, as we get strong winds in Egypt, which would shake the ordinary tripod too much.

Finally they brought out what was called a "Giant" tripod, all heavy oak legs and a tilting top, which I also required to photograph vertically into shafts, etc. With some alterations it will be just the thing.

As to lenses, I finally bought a Cooke instead of a more expensive lens, also a Ross wide angle. We can always exchange these for a more expensive one later, if we find the Cooke does not fulfill our requirements. Mr. Hillon had recommended the Cooke, so I decided to risk it.

Enough plates (40 doz) were not in stock, so Alfonsi was telegraphed to and promised to make up fresh and ship to dock the required order. Also Automa paper.

After a very late lunch made some minor purchases, water colors pencils etc at Winsor & Newton's.

Dec. 1  
 Tuesday. Went first to Cooke to receive  
 checks and pay for them. Found  
 that P. & O. sailings had been  
 transferred to Saturdays, so will  
 have an extra day to get the  
 equipment together, packed and  
 on board.

Went to Gamog's expecting to get  
 a cheap tent for Egypt, but they  
 had none at all. Then went to  
 Edgington, who has equipped all the  
 expeditions to Africa and elsewhere.  
 They would not sell to me until I  
 had produced my credentials for the  
 expedition. I then secured a  
 good green rot-proof canvas tent  
 with complete outfit, good for many  
 years. Edgington will ship direct  
 to boat.

Went to Stanley and Houghton's and  
 settled accounts. Houghton's things will  
 be packed and shipped by Stanley.  
 In afternoon bought some stationery,  
 record books, etc. at Lawson's.

1914

2 Dec.

Wednesday Spent the morning in the British Museum where I delivered my letter to Mr. Budge. He was very pleasant, but rather scornful of American expeditions in Egypt. He stated as his opinion that all the American expeditions ever did in Egypt was to spend a lot of money on a very big house & then spend the rest of their money in buying antiquities. When I ~~pointed~~ mentioned the work which Dr. Reisner is doing for the museum at Boston, he said that Dr. Reisner was not an American, but a German! When I asked him if he could suggest any sites in Egypt, he refused, as that would have been giving away valuable information.

I left £50. on deposit with Brown, Shipley & Co. ~~to~~ against which I could draw checks in payment for supplies ordered from London in the future.

3-4 Dec.

Thurs. - Fri. Occupied in seeing that goods were shipped off to the dock, & in settling various accounts. I had some difficulty in

having the equipment insured for the journey out, owing to the fact that there was a miscellaneous collection of materials, some of which had different rates. However the matter was eventually arranged.

5 Dec.

Sat. Left the hotel early in the morning & went to Liverpool Street Station & took P. & O. boat train down to Tilbury Docks. At the steamer there was some delay in getting aboard, owing to the careful inspection but I got settled on board before lunch. I made inquiry of the baggage master & found that all the boxes had reached the boat on time. In the middle of the afternoon the boat, <sup>"The India"</sup> drew out of dock, but anchored in mid-stream.

6 Dec.

Sun. The boat made her way down the Thames early in the morning, & I had opportunity of seeing several submarines & destroyers acting as patrols. The ship proceeded very slowly, & it was not until late afternoon that we were off the Isle of Wight. There was a very heavy sea on, & in

all directions one could see light cruisers + torpedo boat destroyers, steaming to + fro in the Channel.

7 Dec.

Mon. Reached Plymouth in a heavy sea + a drizzling rain after breakfast + remained there nearly all day.

8 Dec 17 Dec

Tues - Thurs On the way to Port Said. Nothing of special interest occurred. Lay off Gibraltar a day + a half, + being a neutral I was not allowed to go ashore. After entering the Straits I saw a long line of empty transports proceeding toward England. These were the ships that had brought the Australian Contingent to Egypt. In the inner harbor at Gibraltar was lying the "Sidney", the Australian cruiser which had sunk the "Emden."

On the 17<sup>th</sup> as we were nearing Egypt we heard of the raid on Scarborough + later that the English had declared a Protectorate over Egypt + had deposed the Khedive.

18 Dec.

Fri. Entered the basin at Port Said early in the morning. I had cabled from London to Dr. Reiser the name of the steamer on which I would arrive + he evidently had made arrangements to facilitate my landing. While I was still in my cabin I was surprised by a knock at the door, + a Police official enquired my name + asked me if I did not desire to proceed to Cyprus. I informed him that I was proceeding to Cairo, at which he seemed rather puzzled. The incident created some excitement among the stewards, as they evidently thought a German spy was being scotched. The Police Officer then informed me that I should let him know when I was ready to go ashore, as the Police launch was waiting. After breakfast I was taken with my lighter luggage in the Police launch to the Customs House, + was passed through without any difficulties being made. I had to wait for the boxes to come ashore on the regular P + O barge, and as soon as they were all gathered together, I secured an Inspector.

and having all the invoices in hand, it did not take very long for everything to be passed. Only two of the boxes were opened. At the dock I had been met by Mahmud Ahmed Said, Dr. Reisman's head reis, who had been sent to help me. He handed me a letter from Sir Ronald Graham, Advisor to the Ministry of Finance, in reply to a letter which Dr. Reisman had written to him, saying that he had given instructions to the officials at Port Said to facilitate my landing. On the strength of this letter, I tried to have the equipment of the Expedition passed through free of duty, but the Customs' officials, after consultation, decided that the letter did not cover the goods, so I paid the regular duty of 8% on the invoice value of the outfit.

I left on the one o'clock train for Cairo making special arrangements with the District Manager of the Railway to allow all my boxes to go as baggage. I did not see any evidence of the fatigations which were being made along the Canal, but all along the railway were small pickets, mostly of Indian troops.

At the first station outside of Port Said a police official came in + demanded to see my papers, + opened all my small luggage - all of which I took as a joke.

Reached Cairo at five o'clock + went directly to the Pyramids' Camp, where I purpose staying with Dr. Reiser until I can make plans for the work of our Expedition.

1914  
19 Dec. - 12 Jan  
Sat. - Tues.

Unpacked all the equipment + found everything in good order, with the exception of some porcelain trays for the photographic outfit, these were not sufficiently well packed. Have had Bedhari, who is to be the photograph boy of the Expedition, make several pictures of the Pyramids to test the lenses + have found them to be of very excellent definition + depth of focus. I had not felt it wise to buy a very expensive lens, so secured a Cook lens, which had been recommended by an expert photographer in Philadelphia, who had used them with great success. I had been making efforts to get a concession for Tanis but have been unable to do so. It seems that while the German + Austrian concessions

to sites in Egypt had been cancelled, these sites will not be thrown open for the present to other expeditions. The site of Tanis was divided into halves, one half has been held by the French for ten years; the other half has been assigned to Dr. Junker on behalf of an Austrian Expedition. The latter had visited the site the year before the war started, & had made plans to begin work this year; but the French, so far as I can learn, have not made any attempt to work their part of the site. Many of the statues which were lying near the surface at Tanis, have been removed to the Cairo Museum. Dr. Reisner & Mr. Edgar think that the possibilities of Tanis are not as great as our Museum believes. The grounds in winter time are surrounded by water, & even in summer time most of the district around them is a barren unhealthy swamp, & would be a very unhealthy place to work, as well as a very expensive one on account of the water.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January, I wrote to Mr. Dersy, the acting Director of the Service des Antiquités, applying for a concession.

1<sup>st</sup> To that part of the site of Tanis (San el-Hagar) not already held by the French concessionaire;

2<sup>nd</sup> To that portion of the Giza cemetery not already held by Dr. Reissner. #

I hoped that the Comité' in both cases would open up the site to us because we were an expedition from a University museum, which had come to Egypt prepared to carry on excavations on a large scale.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of January I received a letter from the Service stating that the Comité' had decided not to grant our application for either Tanis or Giza. Through private sources I learned that Mr. Farnell, who represents the Ministry of Finance on the Comité' & is therefore one of its influential members, was of the opinion that we ought to have these sites on the general principle that it is a very bad practice to allow sites to be covered by blanket concessions to different people who have no present intentions of working them or who are not prepared to do so.

Several days after this, Mr. C. C. Edgar, who is Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Lower Egypt, was paying a visit at the Pyramids' Camp.

We brought up the subject of sites + I mentioned how difficult it was for us to obtain a concession. He said that last year he made a small excavation on the site of Memphis, in order to preserve some inscribed blocks which the abba khin had exposed. These blocks he said seemed to be part of an important building which was well worthy of excavation, but the complete clearing of which would be a great undertaking. He said that the site had been worked for several years by Professor Petrie, + that he was not sure whether the latter had given up his concession; but he said that he would like to see us undertake Memphis, + suggested that inquiries be made to learn if this were possible. Accordingly on the 12<sup>th</sup> of January I wrote again to the Service asking if it were possible for me to obtain a concession for Mit-Rabineh, (the modern Arab name for the site of Memphis), and whether Petrie had given up his rights to it.

Mr. Edgar also spoke of several large sites in the Delta which he thought might be worth considering. One of these is a short

distance from Simbellawin, which in turn is a town not far from Mansourah, where Mr. Edgar lives. The other is a large group of mounds near Dessuk, in the north western part of the Delta. Mr. Edgar very kindly invited me to come down to Mansourah some day & we would see one & see Simbellawin.

Dr. Reisner has been working in his old area among the large mastabas just behind the Cheops pyramid. Mr. Storey arrived from the Boston Museum on the evening of Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> to assist him in his work.

13 Jan.

Wed. I decided to make a visit to Mansourah and left Cairo this morning, having sent a wire to Mr. Edgar that I was coming. Took the Alexandria express as far as Tanta, & then the local to Mansourah, where I arrived about the middle of the afternoon. Mr. Edgar met me at the station & took me to his house; he is alone now, his wife & children being in England, so he was able to accommodate me. As he had some official work to attend to I took a walk about the town & along the bank of the river.

14 Jan.

Thurs. After an early breakfast Mr. Edgar ~~I took~~  
~~the train to Simbellawin~~ spent most of the  
 morning at his work, while I amused myself  
 as best I could. After a hurried lunch we  
 took a train to Simbellawin + thence went  
 by donkeys to the mounds called Tel Temai  
 about an hour + a half ride to the NE.  
 These rubbish heaps cover a very large area,  
 about a mile + a quarter from north to  
 south; there are two main groups of mounds  
 separated by a modern Canal. The northern  
 mound is called Tel el Rub, + is the  
 site of the temple of <sup>Thomosis</sup> Mendes, which was the  
 Capital of Egypt in the XXVI Dynasty.  
 The only visible remains of this building is a  
 great granite shrine of Amunose II of the  
 XXVI Dynasty. Mr. Edgar told me that the  
 sebbakhin had done much digging here  
 + that he thought removed most of the  
 limestone blocks from the temple walls in  
 order to make lime, + he did not think  
 there was much hope of recovering the  
 plan of the building. On the slopes west  
 of the shrine were a number of fragments  
 of granite trams. This was the Ram City.

To the east of the temple mound are large low heaps of debris representing the cemetery area outside the city. This looked to me to have been pretty well plundered.

The southern mound is called Tel Temai el Amdid. ~~This is really the site of Mendes proper~~ This is the site of Thmuis, & contains Roman remains largely. Mr. Edgar said that here the sebbakhin had from time to time found valuable pieces of gold jewelry, & in a little store-house belonging to the Service on the site, were a number of very good Greek inscriptions & parts of marble statues. This is a site which would not be so badly affected by water as Tanis. This is the season when the water, ~~while~~ though it is falling, is still quite high in the Nile, but at Mendes there was no water in evidence & the ground was already dry & firm. I made several snap shots with my Kodak & was very sorry that I had not brought Bechari with the large camera. This was really the first city site that I had ever seen in Egypt, & the general appearance of the ground with ~~its~~ evidences on every side of digging by sebbakhin was very discouraging.

Returned in the evening to Mansourah & after spending a second night with Mr. Edgar, I returned to the Pyramids on the 15<sup>th</sup>

17 Jan.

~~Monday~~ Received a letter from Mr. Darassy in reply to my inquiry about Mit-Rahineh, he states ~~that~~ that while Petrie has effectively ~~renounced his claim to~~ definitely given up his work at Mit-Rahineh, the concession for the site has already been granted to another applicant, Prince Bibesco on behalf of the Roumanian Government. He states further, however, that as the Roumanian Government would not be able to make excavations during the present year, it is possible to give us a part of that site. This is quite fair & in strict accordance with the new law of antiquities which stipulates that in order to hold a concession from year to year at least six weeks' work must be done on it each season. He requests me to submit to the Comité, with my application, a rough sketch plan of the site showing the part which I desire.

I have not yet seen the site, and so will have to depend on Mr. Edgar's information, as to the part of the mound where he found the evidences of the fine building. I wrote therefore to him at once requesting him to indicate on an enclosed sketch plan which I had copied from Petrie's Memphis I, the area which he thought would be the best for us. I also sent a letter to the Survey Department asking for the official plan of Mit-Rahineh, from which I intend to make a drawing for the Comité; this will be submitted at their meeting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February.

18 Jan.

Mon. Dr. Reisner has suggested that I dig a part of his Giza Cemetery site on behalf of our Museum. He suggests an area lying to the NW of the group of large mastabas of the IV Dynasty cleared some years ago by his Expedition. It was in this neighborhood that I made some slight excavations for him during his absence in America in the Spring of 1912. Here in the serdab of a small mastaba I had found a small seated pair in red granite

inscribed with the names of the man & his wife. This statuette is now in the Boston Museum. Dr. Reisner thinks there may be great possibilities in this area. There are walls of red stone cased mortars showing above the surface. It is his plan to lend to me his head man, Mahmud Ahmed Said, as a head man, & about 50 or 60 men whom he does not intend to employ himself; & his offer of the site was intended to give us a place to work in the event of our not securing another site & also to give employment to a number of his workmen whom otherwise he would be unable to use this season. He intends closing his own work at Giza next week & will then go up to the Sudan to work at Kerma in continuation of his work begun there last year. In connection with his offer he said that if our Museum was not satisfied with the results he would refund the money which we expended on the excavations.

1915

21

29 Jan.

Thursday

I today received a reply from Mr. Edgar marking the site of the "palace" with a red cross on the plan which I sent him. He suggests my applying for Kom el Qala + Kom el Qalama as covering the possible extent of this building. The two columns + two of the doorways which he found there are on exhibition in the Cairo Museum.

20 Jan.

Wed.

In the afternoon I left Cairo with Bechari + the camera + a supply of plates to pay a visit to Kom Farâin, which has been identified as Buto though this is disputed. This was the second site which Mr. Edgar suggested some time ago as worth investigating in the Delta. Took late afternoon train + spent the night at Damankur.

21 Jan.

Thurs. Took branch line train to Dessuk + then hired a carriage and drove at least nine miles to the Kom.

We were able to go quite all the way by carriage, so that, except for distance, the mound is within easy access of a railway station. This is another extensive area, composed in the main of three mounds, A-B-C. A seems to be the site

of a town,

but is the walls chiefly of

Here the actively B. is the temple

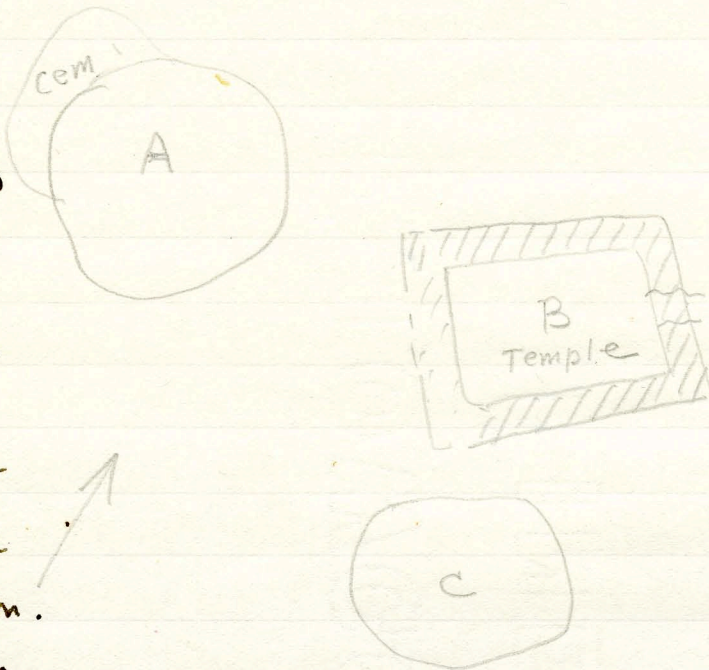
north east are in a preservation.

remains of

building, but this is probably buried underneath later house walls, as the entire east end of the court was filled with house. The mound C

seems also to have been part of the city plan. The cemetery probably lies at the west end of A, where there is a large

extent of low level mound. A number of red pottery coffins, some still containing the bones were protruding from excavations made by natives,



as the whole covered with

of small houses, Roman period.

rehabilitation were at work.

site of the of which the

and south <sup>enclosing</sup> walls good state of

I saw no the actual temple

and on the surface were two red granite sarcophagi with plain rectangular body + gable ended lids with acutera at the corners, belonging to the Roman period. I had Bechari make several views; viz: No 4, general view, the Temple mound B, showing the southeast wall, looking S of W.



There was a break about in the center of the N.E. wall which may represent an entrance.

- No 5 Late houses in mound C, looking West.  
No 6 Houses on south side of mound C.  
No 7 View of mound A, from top of mound C, looking N of W.  
No 8 General view of the three mounds, looking W of N; the temple mound appears in center, between the ends of mounds A + C.

This again was a disappointing site, mainly because it appeared to have been so wrecked by natives, who like to remove the debris of mud brick walls to spread over their fields as fertilizer as it serves as an admirable renewer of the soil, & is I suppose really the only means which they have of fertilizing. I understand that the natives obtain regular licences from the government to do "sebbaki digging," as it is called. Of course they are supposed to sift out all the "antikas" & hand them over to the government guard who is supposed to be stationed at all such sites, but it is impossible for these guard to exercise a careful & intelligent supervision of the work, besides the natives now understand the market value of "antikas" & are very easily able to conceal them & dispose of them later. In the meantime, <sup>the destruction of</sup> the walls & buildings which are being destroyed or going on will make it impossible in the future to secure complete plans of these sites in case any one should desire to dig them scientifically.

As the identification of this site with Buta is not sure, it is not possible to determine whether there would be many remains of an earlier city here. If such exists, however, they would not have been damaged thus far by Setbakhin digging, as this has only been done in upper walls of obviously later period.

Here, as at Tel Temai, the question of flood would not present any serious difficulty, unless one had to dig down below the ~~surf~~ level of the surrounding plain in order to reach earlier strata.

We made our lunch on some hard boiled eggs which we secured in a little village near the mounds. We then drove back to Dessuk where we found we had to wait four hours for the next train back to Damankur. When I paid the carriage boy the amount we had determined on before starting + had added a small amount of bakshish he seemed surprised and well satisfied + rushed away. Later on I discovered that the piaster in current use amongst the people in this district is what is known as the "piaster tarifa" represented by the coin which is the half piaster of Cairo.

The carriage boy had made the bargain with the half piaster in mind, & was therefore astonished at receiving double the amount he had expected. It had been Sûk (market) day, & on the drive over to the mounds in the morning we had met a continuous stream of men, women & children on horses, on donkeys, on camels & on foot, winding their way towards Dessûk with all sorts of produce on their heads, & on their animals. One never sees a wagon here in the country. I noticed many fine cattle & was very much surprised to learn that the price of a good cow in this district was only £8-12, while in Cairo the price is £12-20. I had tea at a dirty little Greek restaurant in Dessûk near the station & took a walk later down through the bazar, along the river & then over the ~~tail~~ long iron-rail road bridge which spans the Rosetta branch of the Nile at this point. Got back to <sup>Damanhour</sup> ~~Dessûk~~ in time for a late dinner.

1915

22 Jan.

27

Fri. left early in the morning for Cairo, & went at once to the Pyramids.

25 Jan.

Mon. I today applied to The Service des Antiquités to make Archaeological excavations in that part of Mit-Rahineh (Memphis) included under the names of Kom el Qal'a and Kom el Qalama, indicating the area applied for on a map in color.

I have been talking over with Dr. Reisman the matter of using a part of his cemetery site until we could secure a site of our own. He told me that he needed somebody very badly at Kerma in the Sudan to prepare a map of the site and after some consideration I suggested that, as he was helping out our Museum in regard to a site, I thought that we would be willing to agree for me to go with him to the Sudan for a part of the season at least & work on the plans for his expedition. He to pay only my travelling expenses there & back. Furthermore, since the excavations would not be possible under the law ~~to be~~ without the presence of some responsible person in charge it was suggested that Mr. Story who was to

accompany him to the Sudan, should remain behind to superintend the work for our Museum. This arrangement seemed to strike Dr. Reiser as very acceptable, & he readily agreed to it. In exchange for my services on the Boston Expedition, the Philadelphia Expedition obtains a small but interesting site to work, the loan of an efficient body of workmen under one of the best chiefs in Egypt & the temporary services of Mr. Story, whose salary will continue to be paid by the Boston Museum. This was all decided this afternoon, and we will have to make very rapid preparations, as Dr. Reiser has made all railway & steamship arrangements to start next ~~Wednesday~~ <sup>day after</sup> ~~night~~ <sub>tomorrow</sub>.

I have arranged for Mr. Story to meet me at Shellal on its way down from the Sudan, & we will then visit various sites between Shellal & Cairo.

26 Jan

Tues. I received today a cable from Philadelphia stating that \$8,000.00 additional would be sent me for excavations this year, & \$15,000.00 next year.

I gave Mr. Story £E 100. for work at Giza, + also predated checks for £E 200. additional. In the afternoon we went down to the cemetery, worked out the site + decided where the railroad should run + the dump heaps be placed. I am to use the railroad which Dr. Reiser is leaving here at Giza. Dr. Reiser had already sent on the men whom he wanted to use in the Sudan, leaving at work here on his Giza mostabas, the men whom he intends to turn over to me. He closed his season's work last Sunday, + yesterday being the market day at Giza, the men had their usual holiday. Today they were busy clearing up his part of the excavations + making ready to be transferred to the new work.

I have neglected to mention the Camp of the Australian Contingent which lies down in the valley to the north of the Giza cemetery. These men had been here several weeks before I arrived, + their camp was in very orderly condition. There are some 30,000 men + 8,000 horses, + 40 guns, + the whole camp when viewed from the plateau on which we are

presents a very splendid sight. During the day there is continual drilling and manoeuvring as well as rifle practice. The rifle range has been constructed on the slope of the hill below our Camp. Nearly every day the batteries go several miles out into the desert and have heavy artillery practice. We have had a constant stream of visitors from the Camp, officers + men, among them several of American birth. They are a very fine body of men, and in my opinion are a much more striking lot of men than the Territorials who have been sent out from England. We have heard that the Turks + Germans have been making active preparations in Palestine for an invasion of Egypt + understand that great defensive preparations have been made along the Suez Canal to receive them. The newspapers are heartily censured + we really know very little of what is going on. The country however is very quiet + if it were not for the presence of a great body of troops estimated at over 100,000 men, one would not think there was any war going on. Supplies have gone up but little in price + the banks decline to give out any gold. This is really the only effect the war has upon us.

This Diary from this point on until my return from the Sudan on March 1<sup>st</sup> is based upon the notes kept by Mr. Story. &

I wrote today another letter to Mr. Daressey applying again for a concession to Tanis, explaining that our Museum has just cabled that if that site can be secured they will guarantee ample funds for the prosecution of the work. I suggested that we would be willing to work on condition that we reach an agreement with the French Concessionaire to divide his part of the site with him.

27 Jan.

Wed. This forenoon the railway track is being moved to the NW part of the cemetery where Mr. Story is to carry on the work for the Coxe Expedition. While engaged in this work five bullets struck near the men, these had ricocheted from the rifle range under the edge of the hill. Dr. Reischer, who had already complained about bullets striking near his house just above the excavations, has written another letter about this to General Bridges, who is in Command. At noon a sand storm came up, which increased rapidly in violence during the afternoon.

Mr. Murray, a topographer in the Survey Department, paid us a visit this afternoon. He has been to the Canal, & says that at Kantara there are 11,000 Turks & Bedouins. He also said that some of the New Zealand troops who had left for the front yesterday morning, had already been wounded in an encounter with the Turks at another part of the Canal. After tea the Reissners & Mr. Fisher left for Cairo to take the night express for Luxor on their way to the Sudan. Later in the afternoon Captain Bage came up to the camp in regard to the rifle ranges, & to make some arrangements for making them safer for our workmen.

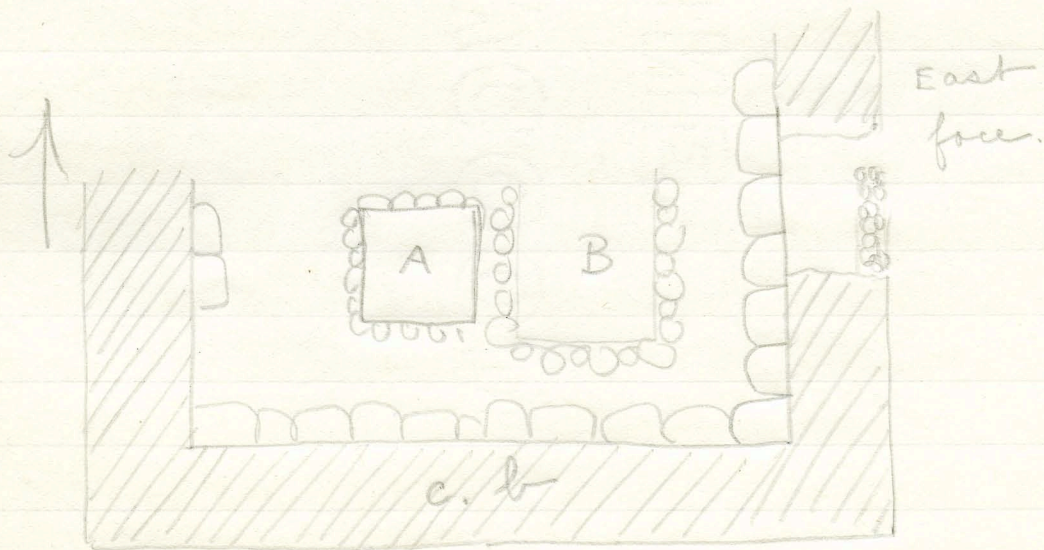
I am to go over the works with him tomorrow morning.

28 Jan.

Thurs. Captain Bage came up at 7 o'clock and we went over the works to see if they were in line with the ranges. We both agreed that it was quite improbable that any more ricochets would come over into the works. Later Captain Grant came with a sentry who will be stationed during

during rifle practice at the end of the long dump heap. Beyond this point will be the danger zone.

The mastabas in the new area will be numbered in a series continuing that used by Dr. Reisner for the cemetery adjoining our area on the east. The numbers to be arranged in rows running north + south. The mastabas in the first row to the east will have numbers 2090-2091-2-3 etc. The next row to the west will be 3001-2-3 etc. The next row to the west, 3010-3011-3012 etc. Work was started in a street or passageway south of a large mud brick mastaba numbered 3030.



Both this space and the passage along the west side of the mastaba 3030, are filled with drift sand. The southern end of mastaba<sup>3030</sup> has already been partly cleared, - it is faced with a battered wall of mud brick, plastered. On the eastern side near the south east corner this mud brick is broken away, uncovering the face of an interior construction of roughly squared blocks of limestone laid in courses. The break in the mud bricks may have been done intentionally to form a small room at some later period.

A small wall of rubble has been built across the opening, in which a small door for entrance has been left. On the top of the mastaba at the south end is a square pit A. to the east of which is a large rectangular room B, which may have been the Serdab of the original mastaba, although it is rather large for that. Some work

has also been done clearing away the surface heaps of limestone debris, from over a Mastaba 3040. In this debris was found a fine flint knife 107 mm. long + 30 mm. wide (called G1.)

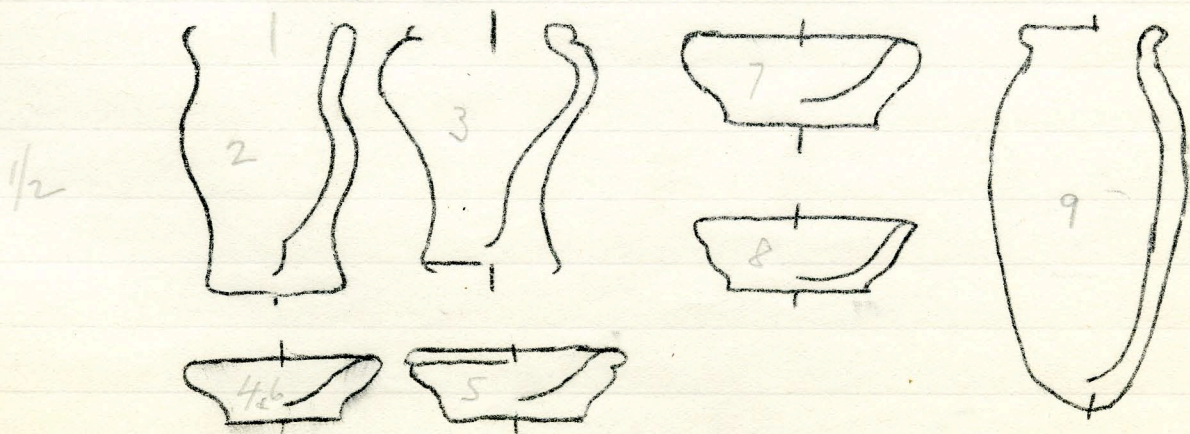
The railroad has been laid out in two directions, one extending from the SW corner of 3030 out along the old dump from the earlier ex-

excavations; another track extends <sup>westward</sup> ~~westward~~ from Mastaba 3000, parallel to the other track.

Yesterday Bechari made a picture (C9) of the area which we are about to excavate; this was made from the top of a large mastaba at the southern limit of the excavation looking E of N. Today another view was made from the same point to show progress of the work. It is planned to make a series of these photographs of different parts of the excavations to show the progress.

29 Jan.

Fri. Finished clearing the street south of 3030 of drift sand. In a hollow in street near mastaba opposite south end of 3030 were three large rough red pottery jars, + a number of small ceremonial jars + saucers. These are numbers G 2-9



still clearing drift sand from along west side of 3030 + from the east side of 3050 + also from above a small mastaba, 3041, which lies between them. Started clearing out drift sand from north end of space between 3030 and 3050. Before leaving for the Sudan Mr. Fisher had inserted in the Gazette an advertisement for a narrow gauge railway track + cars to be used in the work. Today a Mr. A. Foretich of Cairo, who said he was a contractor, called to see Mr. Fisher in regard to selling him some track + cars. I informed him of Mr. Fisher's absence + said that I would let him know of the offer. Made another photograph (C 11) from the same position as former two, showing progress of work.

30 Jan.

Sat. Work continued clearing out sand and a little layer of hard debris from between 3030 + 3040. In a small space under mastaba 3040 was found a number of small pottery ceremonial jars + saucers, ~~also~~ G 11-12, also a rough flint instrument G 10, another flint instrument, together with a fragment of a large jar of thick rough ware.

These were found in a small recess in a shallow pit near the NE angle of 3040. The drift sand from between 3030 and 3050 has not been cleared away enough to distinguish the construction here. In the sand at about the center of this space, i.e. just north of west of 3041, was found a fragment of limestone with a fragment of relief, apparently the frame of a panel. In the sand near the NE corner of 3050 was found a crude limestone offering slab with two divisions, G13

Had a visit from Mr. A. E. Yama, who is with the Australian troops, he represents Irwine Perel, editor of "The Patriot," an Australian newspaper and is preparing an article on the excavations.

Another progress photograph, C12, was made today from same point of view as previous photographs.  
1915

31 Jan.

Sun. The pit between 3030 and 3040 near the NE corner of the latter was cleared out this morning, it was full of a dark debris. In debris near it were a few more of the little pottery vessels and two fragments of a large red-polished jar (see diary for yesterday). The mastaba 3041, which is built against the North end of 3040, has a stepped facing of limestone + is filled with debris; it contains four shafts, A-D; in B was a burial a short distance below the top; ~~the~~ this burial will be photographed later.

Feb 2nd  
see  
photo.  
C15

Two photographs were made today of this part of the work, C13 shows the angle of the offering room of 3050, and the northern end of 3041. C14 gives a general view of 3050 with the brick work and niches along the east face, on which can

also be seen traces of the white stucco. The walls of the offering room were built against the stuccoed face of the mastaba. Along the right in the photograph extends the west wall of the large mastaba 3030 the end of which toward the north has not been reached. In the foreground is seen the stone mastaba 3041 with its four shafts.

In the corner where mastabas 3040 + 3050 join, was found part of a large red-polished cylindrical jar.

1915

40

1 Feb. Rest day for the men. I went into Cairo  
Mon. with Reis Mahmud in the morning to  
look after some material for Dr. Reisner  
which was at Congdon's. During my absence  
~~the~~ Rev. Dr. James A. Montgomery of the American  
School of Oriental Research called to see  
Mr. Fisher + left a card saying he would try  
again.

This evening it is raining hard.

2 Feb.

Tues. Finished clearing shaft A of mastaba 3041.  
The mud brick chapel of 3050 has now  
been fully cleared, in the debris were the fragments  
of a stela. It has fine low relief of a seated figure  
of a woman facing to right; in front of her is  
an offering table + list of offerings. Some of the  
fragments bear the inscription "funerary priest  
Ankh." This was found in chamber 3, the  
northernmost room connected with 3050,  
and which serves as a sort of ante-room to the  
real offering chapel, which is numbered 2.  
The entrance is from the north, + just inside  
the door of room 3 is a limestone niche with  
a small offering slab in the floor in front of  
it. In room 2 is another limestone niche block.

The east wall of room 3 is formed by the west side of another small mastaba 3042. This is a rubble filled mastaba with stone facing; it contains three shafts, A-B-C, which we are now clearing. In room 2 were found more of the small pottery vessels, one large jar of rough ware with pointed bottom and a vase of rough ware, with broken rim.

Photograph C 16 shows rooms 2 + 3 of mastaba 3050 and also the masonry facing of mastaba 3041. C 15 is a photograph of the burial in shaft B of 3041.

The north end of mastaba 3030 has been reached, + a small part of the SW corner of another mastaba, 3031, is exposed. This has a stepped stone face + rubble filling, + is built against the northern half of the east face of 3030.

All through the afternoon there was a wild sand storm with a hot south wind. Just before the men stopped work the wind increased in violence + for an hour we had a fierce sand-storm. I came up from the excavations with my coat pulled over my head. The air was full of locusts driven before the storm.

3 Feb.

Wed. The railway was relaid this morning so as to reach the western edge of mastaba 2080 which is the last of the long row of TT Dynasty mastabas cleared by the Boston Expedition. Between this mastaba and 3030 appear the tops of the two mastabas 3000 and 3001. 3000 had already been partly cleared by the other Expedition. In the sand over 3001 was a much weathered small limestone bowl, the interior of which had near been completely hollowed out. On the shoulder were traces of a brief inscription.

probably a name.

Photograph C17 shows the new area.

Shofts A and B of mortaba 3042 have been cleared of sand & limestone chips.

Wind is from the north; the ground is covered with locusts brought by last night's storm. This morning 4000 troops left the Camp below us for the Suez Canal. Some 700 men have been sent back to Australia as undesirables.

4 Feb.

Thurs. Clearing sand from the west side of mortaba 2080 and from chambers and <sup>around</sup> smaller mortabas to west. At the top of the ceremonial niche at NE corner of mortaba is a half round "log" of limestone.

Just ~~about~~ before work closed for the day there was opened the entrance to a long narrow chamber opening to the South, & extending along the western side of 2080. The chamber is of limestone blocks with roofing slabs of the same material; one end of these blocks rest on the stepped casing of 2080. Reis Mahmud and I crawled in over the sand to investigate. With the exception of

The niche, the chamber appears to be absolutely plain, and empty.

Photograph C 18 shows the position of this chamber and the mud walls of other structures to the north of it.

During the morning's work a ricochet struck a few feet from us. I at once notified the sentry, who said that it passed over him! While working outside the mektab at the lower house of the Camp another ricochet struck near.

A letter arrived for Mr. Fisher from the Service des Antiquités stating that his request for part of the Tanis site had been refused. I at once telegraphed Mr. Fisher at Kerma of this fact.

In the same mail came a letter to Dr.

Reisner from Mr. Farnall (a member of the Comité) saying that he thought Mr. Fisher would be granted part of the Tanis site.

We have just received word that on the night of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> the Turks attempted to construct a bridge over the Suez Canal near Toussoum. They were allowed to begin without molestation, they were then attacked & driven back in disorder, leaving everything in the hands of the British. An attempt by the Turks on Kantara was easily repulsed, the enemy losing 16 men

killed + wounded, + 40 prisoners; the English losses were 3 wounded.

5 Feb.

Fri. The roof of the chamber found yesterday has been cleared; - it is the offering room of mastaba 2090. In the sand outside the entrance, were a number of fragments of large pottery jars and a rough limestone offering slab. In the mastaba are four shafts, A-D, all filled with a hard packed rubble debris. In shaft B, at a depth of about 90 cm., the burial is roofed over with two slabs, one simply a rough limestone block, but the other a niche block. Inadvertently I stepped down on to the rough block, which gave way so that I went through on to the skeleton below. The sides of the burial chamber were covered with rough plaster. West of this mastaba is 2091, which seems to be built of rough rubble. The top of this is being cleared. North of both these mastabas is a mastaba 2092 and its 2 offering rooms. The mastaba itself is in line with 2091 and contains 3 shafts, A-C, which are being cleared of sand + rubble debris.

Also clearing the two offerings<sup>rooms</sup>, x and y. y, the southern chamber, was empty, and had simply a niche in the east face of the mastaba. It opened toward the north into a sort of entrance corridor. There is also a small window in the north wall opening into the offering room x. This room (x) is smaller than y, and opens on the east into the same corridor. In the SW corner is the beginning of a shaft, and adjoining on the north is the beginning of a second shaft.

Photograph C19 shows the progress of this part of the work to date.

During the afternoon a big swarm of locusts passed over, travelling south; the air was full of them at intervals as high up as the eye could ~~discern~~ see.

Another ricochet struck near the lower camp during the afternoon, only a few feet from where I was standing. The newspapers today state that four Turkish soldiers have made their way across the Canal into Egypt. 250 Turkish prisoners arrived in Cairo early yesterday morning. Another Earthquake in Italy is reported.

1915  
6 Feb

47

Sat. Finished clearing the two other shafts of mastaba 2090. As the original shaft B is merely part of A the other two shafts are lettered B + C, instead of C + D. In C, a simple large block closed the entrance to the burial chamber which ~~is~~ is to the east. The space outside the entrance to the mastaba 2090 has been cleared, together with a shaft, E, which was there. General clearing has also been done in the passage way along the west side of 2091 + west and north of 2092. The burial shaft of 2091 is not yet fully cleared. In shaft A of 2092 was a limestone jar stopper with a good part of the plaster sealing still adhering to it.

Photograph C20 shows the various mastabas + shafts in this part of the work.

Showed two soldiers over the excavations; one of the mounted police told me that the First Brigade is to go on an eight-days' bivouac out into the desert, leaving here on the 8<sup>th</sup>. I have planned to go to Saggara with the donkey-boy Hafiq.

7 Feb.

48

Sun. clearing ~~area~~ large rubble debris from burial pit of 2091, + pits A + B of 3000 which were full of dark rubble + limestone, in A of 3000 were fragments of a number of rough pottery jars. Work is proceeding along East + West sides of 3000 + between this + 3010; also between 3010 + 3020; between 3020 + 3030 + in the opening of 3030.

Last evening Mr. Williams came up from the Australian camp + told me of the German aviator who was captured on the Canal - The German had in his pockets plans of all the camps in Egypt + £4000 in gold (sic.) He had descended to rest + was sitting with his back against a tree when a Sikh crept up behind him + tied him to the tree. (The story is more interesting than credible. C.S.F.) In the battle on the Canal, the Turks lost nearly 3000 in killed, wounded + prisoners on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> + 4<sup>th</sup> of February. They tried to cross the Canal by means of rafts + pontoons.

8 Feb

Mon. Rest day. I visited Abousir + Saggara, spending the whole day on the trip.

9 Feb.

Tues. The ~~pit~~ shaft of 2091 is still unfinished.

The shafts A to E of 3000 are being cleared. C-D-E were finished today. The street between 3000 + 3010 is now cleared. In the sand here were fragments of a pottery plate, nearly complete, and four small fragments of another plate; also a large number of the little ceremonial jars + saucers. In 3010 the serdab was cleared + found to be empty. In the street between 3010 + 3020 was found a small fragment of inscribed limestone stele, which reads in part "Priest of Khnum - ~~khnum~~ - ~~fu~~" = G 16. In the debris over the south end of 3020 was found another fragment of the same stele, bearing the cartouche of Khnum-fu, i.e. Cheops<sup>G 17</sup>. From the debris in shaft B of the same Mastaba was still a third fragment G 18, which joined up with the other two (G 16-17). In 3011 was a serdab roofed with two large blocks of limestone, (Photographs C 21-22). The serdab was empty.

Today received a telegram from Mr. Fisher at Kerma asking for the main portion of the Comité's letter in regard to Tavis, + this I wired him. Cold day with strong SW wind. Reported the Turks are retreating from the Canal.

10 Feb.

50

Wed.

Work still continues in the street between 2091 + 3000, + in shafts D + E of the latter, in which are sand + limestone chips.

The street between 3000 + 3010 is now completely cleared. Shafts B, C + D of 3010 are being cleared.

Clearing continues in the street between 3010 + 3020, + in shafts A + B in the north end of this space, also in shafts A to G of 3020. In shaft B was the steel fragment G18 which was noted yesterday. In the sand from east side of 3030 was a fragment of a crude flint spear head with the point broken off = G19.

Photograph C23 shows the progress of the work in this area today. At the right where two of the iron cars are shown overturned supporting a pulley, is the deep shaft of 2091. Just to the left of it is 2092. In the middle foreground where the group of men are working are the wastebas 3010 + 3020. In the background is seen the Australian Camp, + on the mound above the camp is seen a mounted sentry with his red signal flag, + along the same level to the right is another danger signal, these mark the limits of the danger zone during rifle practice.

While going to the excavations this forenoon Reis Mahmud was stopped by the sentries. He explained to them as best he could that he was going to the works. When he insisted on passing + took hold of the horse's bridle, one of the sentries snatched Mahmud's stick + struck him across the hand

and leg. I went down + straightened out the matter, + afterwards wrote a letter to General Bridges, the Commanding Officer. According to Reis Mahmud, one of the sentries said he might pass, but the one who struck him refused to let him go by. Said Hallebi had been sent in to Cairo on Monday to get a package of photographic materials + did not return until 4 o'clock this afternoon. Reis Mahmud was getting anxious, + I think he had sent a man to notify the police.

Several light showers of rain this afternoon.

11 Feb.

Thurs. The space between 2091 + 3000 is now cleared.

The top of 3001 + shafts A + B of this mastaba are still unfinished. On the east side of 3001 near the SE corner is a limestone niche; on the west side an Arabic name is written on one of the blocks.

Shafts B, D + E of 3010 are finished, as is also shaft B at the north end of the space between 3010 + 3020. Shafts A, C-D-E-F of 3011 contain sand, limestone + pottery debris. Shaft B + the serdab were cleared yesterday. In 3020 shafts D, F + G are finished. They were full of pots + limestone debris, + in D was a red polished bowl with a flat lip, = B 20.

Some of the men here began clearing between 3001 + 3012 where there is sand, + also between 3011 + 3012 which is filled with hard packed debris. The ~~chapel~~ offering room on the East side of 3030 + also the space between it + 3011 is now exposed, + the plan here is now as follows:

Shafts A + B + the veranda of 3012 being cleared of sand + limestone debris.

A fine day, but with a cold north wind.

Bechari made a photograph <sup>C24</sup> of Shaft of  
The door to the burial chamber is sealed with rubble. In sides of the shafts are seen the holes left by the workmen who made it to facilitate their ascent + descent.

Photograph C25 is a view looking north over 3010, 3011, 3020. At left

12 Feb.

54

Fri. In the space between 2092 + 3001, where we are clearing out a stratum of dark debris, appeared to be what I at first supposed was a burial shaft; it turned out however not to be one. Shafts B + C of 3001 were filled with sand + limestone debris.

Shafts F, G + H of 3011 contained limestone debris, + shaft I in the offering room of 3011 contained sand + limestone debris. In the street between 3001 + 3012 there is loose sand, while above westward 3021 is a layer of sand + hard packed debris. The offering room + shaft A of 3012 have been cleared, + B + C are unfinished. All contain sand + rubble debris. Between 3012 + 3021 is mixed sand + hard packed limestone debris, while between 3031 + 3021 is sand, as also at the north ends of 3001 + 3012. In the offering room of 3031, which was full of sand + hard packed limestone debris, were seven fragments of a limestone stele, G 14

Shafts A-B-C of 3021 contained sand and limestone debris.

The mounted military policeman told me there were 13 cases of smallpox in the camp with two deaths. ~~Recieved six letters~~ The wind is north + cold.

13 Feb.

Sat. Shafts B+C of 3012 are cleared of their limestone debris. In C was a clamshell. Shaft <sup>3012</sup> D (or it may be Shaft A of 3012) contains sand + a dark debris, while E of 3001 has sand + limestone debris. Shafts C+D of 3021 also contain sand + limestone debris. The sand between 3021 + 3031 is now removed, + the north end of 3021 is being followed. In the debris of shaft X, which is between the north end of 3001 + 3012, was a broken limestone offering basin, a few of the usual small ceremonial cups + saucers + a few pots + pans. Shafts A-B-C of 3031 are being cleared of limestone debris. As the work at this end is now practically finished, the railroad is being shifted farther to the north.

On Thursday last Bechari made photographs of shafts 3000 B (C27) and of 3000 E (C28). The door of the burial chamber in the latter was sealed with mud bricks + a few stones. C29 is a view of shaft 2090 C, showing the single large limestone block which sealed the opening into the burial chamber.

yesterday Becker made a view (C 30) showing progress in this area; compare this with C 23, which shows the same area two days earlier. Today he made C 31, which shows this area completed as far as the northern end of 2092 + 3011.

During the past two or three days there has been considerable machine gun practice below the cliff.

Some soldiers came up today looking for old rails with which to make a fireplace.

Today was warm with a South wind. The locusts are coming again in from the desert to the valley.

14 Feb.

Sun. Work on a new area was begun; this is at the eastern side of the strip directly north of 2092, + along the west face of the old wall at 2080. Here the structures are of mud brick.

The offering room (W) of 2093 was filled with hard packed dark debris. In SW corner of this room was a small painted limestone statuette of a man, in almost perfect preservation. This is a statue of Mesty. It is a standing figure, 432 mm. high. The left foot is advanced & the arms holding the usual roll (of linen?) hang straight at the sides. The body is colored red, the skirt white, & the collar white. The details of the collar are worked out in blue & green. The head is covered with a thick black wig. The figure stands on a rectangular plinth, on which is inscribed (Overserer of \_\_\_\_\_, Mesty.) = G 21. Photograph C 34 shows this room with the statue just appearing, while C 35 shows the room completely cleared & the statue as found.

In the offering chamber X, which is the original offering room of 2093, was a limestone ~~statue~~ relief of a man, built into the wall. Above is a panel inscribed "Acquaintance of the King, Companion of the Commander of the army, Medabdy." = G 22. The figure is in very high relief, but the technique is not first class.

Beside this at the north is a niche <sup>= G 23</sup> stela which contains four human figures in relief, with offerings & a long inscription. In the right vertical panel

is a standing figure of the man Medady. The stela is that of Kha-khemmet, his wife. In the central niche + on the left hand panel are portraits of Kha-khemmet. Above the niche in the main panel she sits before a table of offerings. Along the top of the stela is an inscription "Priestess of Wep-wa-wat, Kha-khemmet." The workmanship of this stela is much superior to that of the adjoining relief. Above the stela the mud brick is faced with rubble coated with plaster.

Photograph C 32 shows the two stelas partly uncoated, while C 36 shows them fully exposed. In the floor in front of the relief of Medady was a small rough offering slab, <sup>= G 24</sup> without inscription.

Chamber  $\gamma$  of this same mastaba was filled with hard packed dark debris, like the other two.

Shaft F of this mastaba, which contains hard packed debris, is the only one being cleared thus far. In the opening room (W) of 2094, which was filled with similar debris, was found a vase = G 25 of thin pink ware about 20 cm. high.

A little distance to the north is a mud brick mastaba 2097. In the dark debris of chamber X were two flint flakes <sup>= G 26-27</sup> + fragments of a pottery bowl. In the debris <sup>of the passage</sup> east of this chamber were four blue cylindrical beads + fragments of another = G 28.

In the floor of the same passage in front of chamber X was an inscribed opening slab = 629.

The shafts A to D of 2094 are filled with hard packed dark debris. The space between 2094 + 2097 is also filled with hard packed debris.

In order that we might have a photograph<sup>of</sup> the two stelae + remove them without publicity, I was obliged to ask the mounted military policemen to go away. One of the workmen, Abd er Rahim Mohammed, ran a nail clean through his foot last night + we had to sew him this morning to the hospital. Photograph C33 shows the area under excavation to date; C37 is another view of the two stelae of Medady + his wife.

Feb.

15 Feb

Mon. Day of rest for the men. Went in to town to get the money for the wages. Spent rest of morning at Museum.

Feb.

16 Feb

Tues. Work resumed. Chamber 7 of Mastaba 2093 is now cleared, as is also X + the passage leading from it; both are filled with dark debris. In the north west end of the passage, i.e. NW corner, <sup>of offering room,</sup> reclining against the wall was the stone statuette of a man, much battered + weathered. <sup>G 30</sup> Photograph C 41 shows this partly cleared, + C 40 fully cleared with the structural niche of the offering room behind it. In the small room (W) were found the fragments of a small wooden statuette, this was near the fine limestone statuette (G 21) already described.

Chamber 2 of this same Mastaba is also filled with dark debris, + the shafts A to E, which are being cleared in this Mastaba, have a mixture of limestone + dark debris. Along the west face of the Mastaba there is sand. In chamber X of 2094 there is hard packed debris, in which near the eastern end was an inscribed limestone log lintel, G 31, with the name "House-master, Khuwt." In this Mastaba there are four shafts, A to D,

all containing hard packed debris. In A was a fragment of an inscribed block. Just north of the offering chamber of 2094 is what appears to be a shaft outside the line of the mortaba, + between it + a fine step-faced mortaba to the north, 2085. In the debris here was an inscribed limestone slab, = lintel block G 32, with an inscription of the funerary priest Anch. Along the east edge of the shaft lay another flat lintel block, broken in two pieces, G 33. The position of this as found is shown in photograph C 39.

Photograph C 42 shows the position of the two offering basins in front of the offering room of 2097.

Another ricochet struck outside lower camp this afternoon.

The plan of this group of mortabas is now as follows:

17 Feb.

Wed.

In the mix of limestone + dark debris in the shaft A of 2097 was a rough flint flake, G-34. B is also filled with similar debris. Shafts C-E + F of 2097 are cleared + D is partly finished. All are filled with sand + limestone, dirty debris. Four shafts, A to D, of mortars 2096 are now cleared. This is a rectangular mortar, built between 2095 + 2097, a small space being left between it + the latter. In Mortar 2095 shafts C + D are being cleared of sand + dirty debris; this mortar is built wholly of mud bricks, + lies due west of 2093. Its east face is decorated with a series of alternate single + double niches. West of 2096 is another almost square mortar 3003; this has two opening chambers, the outer one, x, is formed partly by the rear wall of 2096, and the front wall of its own mortar; the second chamber, y, which is connected with x by a vaulted passage; is built within the body of the mortar. Both are filled with sand, underneath which is a mass of hard packed dirty debris. The space between 2093 + 2095 is filled with sand with the underlying hard packed dark debris. All the shafts of 2093 have now been cleared.

When I speak of a shaft being cleared it

implies only that the vertical portion of the shaft has been cleared down to the opening into the tomb chamber. When ~~these~~ are the burial chambers are sealed up with slabs or small stones they will not be opened until Mr. Fisher arrives.

Photograph C 43 shows the group of mostabs from 2093 as far as 3003 which have been cleared to date; looking south west; while C 44 is the same group, looking south.

A letter arrived from Mr. Fisher today from Mr. Daressy stating that the Ministry of Public Works had approved his application for a concession at Memphis to include the Kom el Gala + the Kom el Galama.

A warm day with a South Wind.

18 Feb.

Thurs. Work still continues in shafts A to D of mostaba 2095, removing the limestone + dark debris which fills them. The space between 2095 + 3002 has a stratum of sand below which is a stratum of hard packed dirty debris. Chamber 7 of 3003 contained two double niches, one at either end, + nearly opposite the door a small single niche. Between this + the southern niche was the serdab, built into the masonry + concealed

by a mud brick wall; The serdab was lettered Z.  
 In this were remains of a double statuette, <sup>photo</sup> C46.  
 The concealing wall of the serdab was removed in the  
 hope of saving the statuette, but it crumbled to  
 pieces at the first touch, as it was of wood, stuccoed.  
 This mortaba has two shafts, A + B, both of which are  
 filled with sand + limestone debris. Shaft D of  
 2097 is now finished. Clearing the offering  
 rooms X of mortaba 3004, and Y of which seems  
 to belong to 3005 of sand + underlying hard  
 frocked mud debris. In the chamber X of  
 3004 is a niche of mud bricks with traces of  
 white stucco. The inner recess is crowned with  
 the usual log lintel, a small limestone block,  
 which bears the name *Khufu-mes-metern*.  
 Above this is a flat limestone stela almost the  
 width of the niche, which consists of a relief  
 panel with a band of inscription below. In the  
 relief the owner is seated on a stool or chair  
 before a table of offerings. The inscription below  
 states that he is *Khufu-mes-metern*, the  
 Commander of ten ships (?), see Photograph C45.  
 In front of the niche was a plain offering basin.  
 The stela itself + the log lintel are badly weathered  
 + could not safely be removed; they will therefore be  
 left in position.

Telegraphed the contents of Mr. Daresy's letter to Mr. Fisher in the Sudan.

A cold north west wind all day.

19 Feb.

Fri. The east + south sides of mostaba 3002 have been cleared of sand; all the shafts have been cleared of limestone + dark debris. In C were fragments of a wooden head rest. Shaft A of 3004 contains dark limestone debris.

In the hard packed mud debris of chamber of 3005 were two stone offering basins + some fragments of inscribed limestone. Behind this chamber is a smaller chamber X (or the serdab) which was filled with hard packed dark debris. On top of mostaba 3004 was sand and hard packed debris. The sand is also being cleared from the east side of mostaba 3031. West of 3003 is a step-faced mostaba 3015; the space between the two being a layer of sand + underneath a layer of hard packed dark debris. In the sand near the surface was a large fragment of inscribed limestone stela. Behind the stela is the offering room X of mostaba 2093 (i.e. Medady), was a serdab. In the debris were a few fragments of what was apparently a wooden statuette.

Toward the close of the afternoon Dr. Reisman's guard at the Third Pyramid Temple came running in with Reiss Mahmoud + said that three soldiers were destroying things there. When he had tried to stop them they had threatened him with a knife. I ran down at once with twelve of our men, but we failed to find them. Not knowing the names of the soldiers, I thought it useless to report the matter to head quarters.

Photograph C47 shows the work of the past few days looking toward the west.

20 Feb.

Sat. Finished clearing Mastaba 3013 with its two shafts A + B, which lies west of 3002. The Mastaba 3014, containing two shafts, A + B, is an extension of this at its north. Shaft B was filled with sand + limestone debris. The stepped Mastaba 3015 is in turn built against 3014 on the north. Over it was a layer of sand, which also filled a slab roofed burial chamber at its southern end. In the sand above the roof of the chamber was an inscribed fragment which fits on to the large fragment found yesterday. Across the roofed-in burial chamber at the south end

was a log lintel inscribed, "Chief of the Silver Treasury,  
Noper," = G 35.

We are now clearing the sand from between mo-  
staba 3014 + 3022; 3021 + 3022; 3023 + 3024.

Shafts A-B-C of 3022 contain sand, under which  
is dark limestone debris. Shaft A of 3004 is  
finished. Northwest of 3015, with the outer  
wall of its offering room touching the northwest  
angle of 3013, is a small nearly square  
mostaba, 3024. This is built entirely of mud  
brick, & contains two shafts, A+B. The walls of  
the offering room were added after the main  
structure was built, & the entrance is through a  
small mud brick extension at the north, which  
is built against mostaba 3005. The offering  
room contains two double niches at the  
southern end, & a small single niche near  
the entrance door. Between the two double  
niches is a small ledge of mud brick, which  
probably originally supported the offering slab.  
The roof is a barrel vault, built of mud  
bricks; the inner surface was moulded to  
represent bundles of reeds painted red.

Received a telegram from Dr. Reimer from  
Kerma, stating that Mr. Fisher is returning but  
that the Reimers are staying on for two weeks more.

Photograph C48 is a general view of the work in the cemetery so far as completed; in the lower right hand corner is the vaulted offering room of 3024.

21 Feb.

Sum. The following is the progress in clearing shafts:

3004, B	Loam sand + dark limestone debris
3014, A	" " "
3023, A to D	" " " "
3024, A-B	" " " "
3022, A to C	" " " "
3032, A	" " " "

The space between 3031 + 3032 is filled with sand. Mastaba 3033 is built entirely of mud bricks; the offering chamber being in the interior of the main structure. At the southern end this has an alcove projecting to the east; the interior is divided by later cross walls into three separate chambers, x, y + z. These were filled with sand, mud + limestone debris. In x at the south end were many small fragments of an inscribed limestone stele. In y was a niche with a limestone log lintel above; + in z was a similar niche lintel. These bear the name of the Funerary Priest, Sabel.

In chamber of a later burial chamber has been constructed in mud brick, & roofed with large stone blocks, the entrance being through X. The original offering chamber had a vaulted roof constructed of mud bricks, the under side of which was molded so as to form a reeded surface. There were stuccoed & painted red, while the walls of the chamber were painted white & blue(?). Photograph C50 shows the alcove at the southern end of this room. This had a rounded arch of mud brick, with the moldings worked out in stucco, & this arch supported the reeded vaulting along this side of the room. In the debris of the chamber were many fragments of inscribed limestone, a small piece of well preserved wood & the base of a pottery bowl of thick ware. All the shafts of this mastaba are being cleared; they contain sand & dark limestone debris.

West of Mastaba 3032, which is a small, step faced, rubble filled mastaba built against the south side of 3033, we are clearing away the sand & hard packed limestone debris. The railroad is being retied farther to the north. In the surface sand here was a small fragment of inscribed limestone.

22 Feb.

Mon. Day of rest for the men. Went to Cairo + visited several mosques + the Tombs of the Caliphs + at 5.30 went to the Washington's Birthday Reception at the American Diplomatic Agency.

23 Feb.

Tues. In Mastaba 2083 we have been clearing shafts A + G of sand and underlying dark debris. On the edge of shaft A were three rough pottery jars with pointed ends. Along the east front of 2085 is sand + underlying hard packed rubble debris. Shafts B + C of 2085 contain sand + dark debris. In C was an offering slab, broken. Between this mastaba + that to the west (2088), is sand. Chamber X of 2085 is filled with sand. In Mastaba 2084 are shafts ~~A to F~~ which are filled with sand + underlying dark debris. Shaft E + F were afterwards found to belong to another mastaba + re numbered. ~~In the shafts of 2084 were sand and underlying dark debris~~ Between 2084 + 2086 is a long narrow passage + small rooms which are filled with sand + dark rubble debris. An Arabic (?) rubble wall was built across the south end of this passage. In the south east corner of the large chamber at the south end of the passage were fragments of a large red polished stand, pierced with triangular holes, also fragments of a smaller similar stand,

There has scratched in the name ~~Bebet~~ Beb-ib  
 = G 38-39-40. Fragments of a similar inscribed jar-  
 stand was found in the passage. In the passage,  
 really the offering room, was a fine stone offering slab  
 = G 41, shown in situ in photograph C 57. This slab has  
 a double rim, one inside + below the outer; both of  
 which are inscribed. It is important in the  
 highest degree because it contains three  
 cartouches, of Khufu, ~~Kheops~~ Kephren and  
 Dedefra. The last king is known only from  
 four other inscriptions, and his chronological  
 relation has remained uncertain. This ~~slab~~  
 inscription places him after Kephren. The  
 slab belonged to the Priest Runz and his wife  
 Mesat. Just outside the northern end of this offer-  
 ing room was a small chamber or serdab roofed  
 with stone blocks (see photo. C 56), which has been  
 lettered X. It was filled with sand, limestone rubble  
 and dark debris. In the surface debris over  
 the roof was a red painted seated statuette of  
 limestone; the head was missing + the arms  
 broken but the head + fragments of the arms  
 were found immediately underneath = G 42.  
 In the chamber itself was a small offering slab  
 in position against the east wall. This was inscribed  
 on the edge only = G 43. This also belonged to Runz

and his wife Mesat. There were also three fragments of a wooden statuette too badly disintegrated to be saved. Photographs C 53-54-55 show the little statuette of Mesty. C 52 is the relief portrait of Medady, which has now been removed to the house. C 51 is the rough figure found near the little statuette of Mesty.

In the surface debris of mostaba 2084 were two parts of a limestone stele with a short inscription. In mostaba 2086 we are clearing shafts A to C + the serdab between B + C of sand + dark debris. In shaft A was a small stone offering slab, uninscribed. The mounted policeman at the work this afternoon suggested that I have the notices carried by our guards, warning visitors off from the works, signed by Captain de Bucey, Provost-Marshal at Mena House. He said that soldiers would pay more attention to official notices. During the afternoon Umberto Vitale di Pontagio, Capitaine d'Etat Major, attaché of the Italian Diplomatic Agency with a friend came to see the works, which I showed them. I walked with them down to the Spring where I met a Mr. Cree of Baghdad + another gentleman who were friends of Mr. Fisher. Mr. Cree with other Englishmen was forced by the Turks to leave Baghdad + made to march from one point to another, until

finally they were allowed to leave the country. They all had to leave their wives + children behind in Baghdad, + he had no news of them since.

[Added later by Mr. Fisher: Mr. Cree was the Baghdad agent of Messrs. Bloeker, Hutz + Co., and had ~~acted~~ acted as the agent of the University Museum during the years of its excavations at Nippur.]  
The day was very hot.

Feb.

24 Feb. Wed. The shafts of mastabas 2083-2086 are mostly cleared. In shaft D of 2083 were fragments of a red-polished bowl. Between 2085 and 2098 are sand + hard packed debris in which were the fragments of a fine stele, complete. In a niche in the east face of 2098, north of center, (Photo. C 66) was a small statuette of mud, covered with stucco. This could not be preserved.

Near the north east corner of east face of 2098 was an inscribed limestone stele = G 53<sup>a</sup>, + below it in the floor was an offering slab = G 53<sup>b</sup>. These belonged to a woman called Nefer-hetep-es-wer. In this offering were other fragments of another inscribed limestone stele. The shafts of 2098 are being cleared of sand + dark debris, as also the sand from top of 2099 + dark debris from shafts A + B of the same mastaba. Just west of the little room X of 2086, already described, is the entrance passage to the offering room of this mastaba which is lettered Y. At the eastern end of this entry was a small slab of red granite = G 45, built into the floor, which, like the slab inside the little room, belonged to Reuz + Mesat.

A burial shaft between 2095 + 2098 has been cleared. Two views over the excavations were taken today, C 58, looking south of west; + C 59 south west.

The small slated stonette found over 2086 X, was photographed today C 60 is a front view, + C 61 a three-quarters view.

While I was at work in the casket, three ricochets struck close by, one during the forenoon + two in the afternoon.

Wrote to the Provost-Marshal, asking him to put his official signature on the notices carried by the guards. Several officers came up this evening, + we went down to see the Sphinx by moonlight. They are leaving for the front early next week, probably for the Dardanelles.

Another very hot day; the thermometer at the lower camp registering  $84^{\circ}$  F at noon.

25 Feb. The shafts of 2098 are being cleared of dark  
Thurs. gravelly debris. Mastaba 2098 seems to be in two parts; in the offering room of the Eastern part was found the stele + slab mentioned yesterday. The offering room of the western part is simply a space left between the two parts; this was subdivided by later cross walls into three sections, X, Y + Z. In section X was an offering slab inscribed with the name Inymeri, father of the priest Rung, whose mastaba with that of his wife we already had in 2086. Over the niche



most of which had been removed, + the most elaborate offering room which we have yet found. Its walls were of dressed limestone coated with white stucco. The figures + inscription were painted in red + yellow + the ceiling, which consists of large slabs nearly all in situ, was painted red.

Captain Smith, acting for the Provost Marshall, returned the notices for the guard counter - signed by him, with a letter saying that he would have an NCO on duty at the cemetery in addition to the two mounted police.

All day there was a brisk practice with field guns, machine guns + practice.

26 Feb. Shaft 3005 A is cleared of sand + dark Fri. debris. The sand has been cleared from the offering room of 3005. We found here two small limestone offering slabs, one in front of a destroyed niche. Also a number of fragments of limestone, including a hand + a small flint flake. Clearing dark debris from Chamber + from a shaft in its center of 3006. Shafts A to D of 3007 are filled with dark rubble debris. The sand has been cleared from between 3007 + 3008. The sand has now been fully cleared from the fine offering chamber of 3008. On the plastered walls are various scenes,

gozelles being led to sacrifice (?), women bearing offerings, harvesters, rams trampling in the seed, sacrifices of oxen, etc., also three portraits of the owner, Snefru-ketep. There were two inscribed niches with the cartouches of Snefru which form part of Snefru-ketep's name. North of the entrance to this chamber is a small space roofed in with stone slabs + filled with sand, in which is a skeleton. In the south-west corner of 3008 + high up is a large rectangular room which is filled with hard packed dark rubble debris. A mud wall which is built across the *serdab* was taken down. The shafts of 3005 being cleared of sand + dark debris.

Today received a telegram from Mr. Fisher stating that excavations at Mit-Rahineh would begin soon.

C 62 is a general view of the Cemetery so far as cleared, looking east + south.

27 Feb. Shafts A to E of 3025 are being cleared of  
Sat. sand. From C-D-E came one nearly complete bowl + many fragments of other bowls + dishes. Clearing sand + debris from 3008. Shafts A to C of 3005, which are in a row just west of the painted offering chamber, are being cleared of sand +

79

3033

dark debris. Chamber of ~~3034~~ <sup>3033</sup> being cleared of sand; + also sand + stone from the top of 3034, + sand from between 3008 + 3026.

28 Feb  
Sun. Finish clearing shafts A to C of 3005. Of the divisions in the offering room of 3033 that at the South (X) is cleared. A chamber (X) of 3026 is cleared of sand. The lowest block of the right jamb of the door has a row of men in low relief bearing offerings. The space between 3033 + 3034 has been cleared of sand, as are also the shafts + chamber of the latter.

A severe sand storm came up this morning + work had to be stopped at 10.45. Work was resumed at 1 p.m. but stopped shortly after 4. A disagreeable day, wind north-west.

1 March

Mon. Rest day. Mr. Fisher arrived from the Sudan this morning. Showed a number of officers over the excavations. A ricochet struck near the lower camp this afternoon. A cold north-west wind.

2 March

Tue. Clearing sand + hard packed dark limestone debris from mortar 3034.

clearing sand + rubble debris from between 3008 + 3026. The chamber + passage of 3035 has been cleared of sand + dark debris. In the west end of the chamber is a limestone niche. In the south end of passage, west side, is a plastered mud niche, with a round inscribed limestone lintel above, + in the niche a limestone offering slab with two basins. The shafts of 3035 contain sand + rubble debris, + in the passage between 3035 + a large mud brick mortar to the west is sand + hard packed dark debris. The offering chamber of the mortar west of 3034 contains sand + dark debris. The railroad was relaid some meters north of mortaraba 2080.

~~Here started~~ Mr. Stony began making tomb cards; 2093 A-B-C have been begun, + D has been finished, + E has been partly finished.

2090 A (double chamber) is finished.

Mr. Fisher began making plan of the excavations.

This morning we removed the large niche stone of the wife of Medady, Photo C 64; behind it was found a plastered niche or serdab which has apparently been made from an older niche Photo C 65

~~Mr. Fisher~~ Photo C 63 shows the entire elementary so far as excavated, including the

the most also as far north as 3015.

A fine day with north wind.

3 March

Wed. Mr. Fisher + I left shortly after noon this morning with Reis Mahmud + Bechari with his camera for Mit-Rahineh (Memphis), on the way we stopped at the great unfinished tomb of Nefer-Ka-ra, north west of the Pyramid of Zavit el Arian. After this we looked over the Pyramid of Zavit-el Arian + the surrounding cemetery cleared by Mr. Fisher for the Boston Expedition. We then rode direct to Mit-Rahineh. The concession granted to the University Museum includes the two mounds called Kom el Aqaba + Kom el Qalana, lying south east of the great Colossus south of the main road. The mound is now a maze of isolated walls + large holes made by rebbakhin. The following photographs were taken: C 67 is a general view over the mound; C 68 is a space north of a great wall which almost divides the mound in half, looking toward the west. C 69 is the excavation made by Mr. Edgar two years ago. C 70 is looking across Ptolemaic walls toward a large mass of masonry which occupies the center of the mound,

82

and which may be a font. E71 is a detail view of this structure, looking west of north.

We had lunch in a tent beside a small house in which is a large limestone figure of Ptah, #.

On the way over we had noticed a small house off from the road, which looked very attractive.

After lunch we strolled round over the mounds, first to the temple of Ptah & then to

this house. We found it to be unoccupied & we had Reis Mahmud make inquiries as to the owner & ~~at~~ to the rental. We then

rode back to Giza through the fields. At Giza the men had finished clearing the shops of 3035. They are still clearing sand from the passage between 3035 & the Uostaba to the west.

West of 3034 is a small offering room apparently belonging to the large mud brick Uostaba west of 3035; this was filled with sand & mud debris. The passages west of 3033 are being cleared of sand. The railroad is being moved over to the east edge of the work & is now running out nearly due north, from near the north end of 2080.

4 March

Thurs. Finished clearing sand from passages between mostaba 3033 - 3036 - 3037.

In front of a niche in 3036 a double limestone offering basin with a short inscription on one edge.

The offering room of this mostaba has now been cleared of sand. The shafts A to F are filled with a mixture of sand and limestone débris. Clearing two burial pits of 3037 of sand, which also runs over the main top of the mastaba.

Work was begun on an extension of the cemetery eastward, lying north of Reisner's old IV Dynasty mastaba 1223. Here there is a deep mass of sand and limestone débris. South of mastaba 2083 is a large room (4) which is full of sand and mud débris.

Fisher and I went to Cairo on the 8<sup>30</sup> train, going to the Bank for money, + for L.E. 80. to be telegraphed to Dr. Reisner in the Sudan from his account. Then to the office of Mr. Xippas, the manager of the Vacuum Oil Co., for a check for \$1000., which had been sent through his office for Dr. Reisner. Mr. Xippas this was deposited to his H.V.B.M.F.A. account at the Bank. Mr. Xippas informed us that L.E. 100 had been subscribed by Americans in Egypt to

a war relief fund. Went to the American Agency where Mr. Arnold witnessed the signature of Dr. Reimer on two papers. Finished the morning with a visit to the Museum, and were back at the Camp by two p.m.

5 March  
Friday Most of the men engaged on removing the deep mass of debris in the new extension. A few are at work clearing the sand from a long passage west of 2081. Work on the shafts of 3036 and 3037 still progressing. Fisher is working on the plan of the whole excavation and I have been measuring up and making notes all day of burial pits, beginning with Mostaba 2090.

I went down to the Sphinx this evening by appointment to meet the Marquis Vitale, Military Attaché of the Italian Agency. He was accompanied by Mr. and Miss Cagaris and another lady.

6 March  
Sat. In the shafts of mostabas 3036 + 3037 the men are now working in dark debris. Shafts A-B-C of 2081 are being cleared of sand and dark debris. In A was a large limestone ceremonial basin with a crude inscription

In the passage between 2081 + 2082 the debris was wholly sand. Over the latter was a stratum of sand, over the latter we killed a large snake. Fisher and I continued mapping and recording as yesterday. A Mrs. Clogstown came to look over the works today. It is just two months tonight since I arrived here.

7 March  
Sunday

The shafts and chambers of Mastabas 3036 and 3037 are now finished, and the offering rooms, shafts and chambers of 2081, 2082 and 2087 are being cleaned of sand and dark debris. The object register of things found to date has been started.

Mr. W. H. Evans-Wentz, of Jesus College, Oxford and Leland Stanford University, California, arrived shortly after lunch. He has made a special study of Celtic Archaeology and is here to collect data for a comparison of Celtic Archaeology with Egyptian. Fisher + I went down to the Australian Camp behind Mena House this afternoon and were shown over it. We brought back with us for dinner Mr. Williams, Mr. Swart + another.

It is reported today that the S.S. La Touraine has been sunk by a submarine but that all the passengers were saved. Fisher sent Reis Mahmud into the city to see about the house at mit Rahineh, which it is desired to make the headquarters of the expedition. Reis Mahmud went with the agent, an Armenian named Antranikian, to mit Rahineh where they made an inventory of the contents of the house and noted its condition. It appears that the house contains some furniture and a lot of dishes, etc. After some bargaining it was agreed that we could have the house for Lr. 3 a month, or on a lease of Lr. 2 a month, which seems a very reasonable rate.

The men are now finishing up the shafts in the new extension. All the tombs here seem to be small and built only of rough rubble. From the debris of 2071 came a large offering basin in two fragments, with some small chips missing (G 55; Photo. C 327). It is  $52 \times 37$  cm. & differs from the other offering basins in its larger size, its depth and the thickness to which its sides have been dressed. It has no inscription on the flat ledges, but a rudely scratched one.

one on one of the long inside slopes.

We had a south wind with a mild sand storm.

8 March

Monday

Fisher went with Reis Mahmud to make the final arrangements about the Mit Rahineh house. We are to take the house on trial for three months at the rate of £E 3 per month, and to start the yearly rate of £E 2 per month if we desire to lease the house. The rent is to be paid quarterly and three months notice is to be given if we desire to discontinue. Reis Mahmud then went into the Bazaars to purchase tents for the men to be used by them at Mit Rahineh. It is not advisable to quarter our men in the village as we want to keep our organization intact and as independent as possible of native local influences. This is especially true in the case of a village like Mit Rahineh. When Petrie worked here, he secured nearly all his labourers from this village and I understand that he lost a great many of his antiquities through theft. If necessary later we can secure boys as basket carriers in the works.

Mr. Story continues recording the shafts in the cemetery.

This was a day of rest for the men and very fortunately for them because there was a severe sand storm all day.

Received a telegram from Dr. Reisner from Debba, Sudan, stating that he will arrive at Karcima Wednesday morning on his way back to Cairo.

9 March  
Tuesday  
Work was finished on the small westabas in the east extension. In the debris was found a rough limestone block with an inscription. Most of the men were withdrawn from the work and set to collecting the railroad and cars which had been loaned to us by Dr. Reisner and stacking them neatly. We also began packing up our stuff to move to Mit Rahineh. Sent off a letter to Dr. Gordon about the work and enclosing several photographs. Also one to Mr. Cox. Reis Mahmud returned from the city after dark; he had secured seven tents for Lk. 21. Which is not a bad price, considering the increased cost of materials. He had remained in the city over night and all today in order to get the tents packed up and shipped to Badreshin, the railway station of Mit Rahineh.

It is another warm day and the south wind still continues!

10 March  
Wednesday

Spent entire day working on the maps of the cemetery while the men were busy finishing up packing the equipment and their own belongings. We plan to leave for Mt Rahuneh early tomorrow morning. The things will be shipped on camels which will go along the edge of the desert via Saggara to our new site. Most of the workmen will walk with the animals as the distance is not more than eleven miles. The Reises and I (Diker) will go by the ~~9<sup>30</sup>~~ 10 a.m. train from Giza.

Mr. Story has been instructed by Dr. Reiser to meet him at Luxor and they will then come down the river together as far as El Bersheh where Dr. Reiser expects to spend a month or so excavating some rock tombs. Mr. Story expects to be able to see some of the main sites on his way up and down. I am sending with him Hamid Neggar, our main house-boy, to assist him until Dr. Reiser arrives.

We seem to have exhausted the possibilities of the area in the cemetery which Dr. Reisner placed at our disposal. In the extension at the east the mastabas are all very poor, badly damaged and rifled, and we did not find a single museum piece. As the cemetery extends northward the tombs grow smaller and poorer and would hardly repay excavation under our present conditions. There remains, it is true, a great many mastabas west of the area which we have excavated, and we might extend our work in this direction in definitely, but it is quite likely that Dr. Reisner himself will wish to continue the work here, then, too, since the Service des Antiquités have given us ~~the~~ highly important site of Memphis it is desirable that we begin our work there at once.

As Mr. Story has to depart, I am left quite alone to look after the work and have to go with the workmen to Memphis to organize the work there. There still remains considerable recording work to be done at Giza, mainly in connection with the burial shafts. This will have to be done at some future date.

The Cemetery is left under guard and as the chambers at the bottom of the shafts are never opened until they are to be registered they will be quite safe. The chambers which were found open never have anything left in them except perhaps the body itself.

1916  
12 May  
Friday

Mr. Sanborn, who had joined our expedition the preceding October, rode over to the Pyramids to make the measurements + notes on the burials in the cemetery area cleared by us the preceding year. Bechari Mahfud, our native photographer, is to be sent to make photographs of the various tomb chambers as they are cleared and recorded.

23 May  
Tuesday

Mr. Sanborn reports from the Giza Cemetery that he has cleared and measured 140 shafts to date.

27 May  
Saturday

Sanborn arrived from the Giza Cemetery to spend a couple of days at Memphis. The smaller graves are now recorded, some 240 in all. A deep shaft in Mateta

3030, one of the large mastabas, remains to be cleared. In a chamber of (3020 X) was a fine wooden coffin in a good state of preservation, apparently uninscribed.

3 June Sat. Owing to the developments at Memphis in the palace, Bechari the photographer could not be sent to Giza until today.

7 June Wed. Sanborn came over last night from the Pyramids to Memphis + will return today. He reports that the central shaft

of mastaba 3030 is finished (B); it contains only a body in a small chamber. Work is now going on in the north shaft C of this same mastaba. When this is cleared the work of registration in the Giza cemetery will be finished.

11 June Sunday Sanborn returned to Memphis with all the grave notes of the Giza Cemetery.

1916

July While staying on the dahabiya at Gezireh Sanborn and I went with the plans to the Giza Cemetery to add certain details of construction which had been omitted or were in question, especially in connection with the sequence of adjoining mastabas. While looking over the objects from our section of the Giza Cemetery, which were stored in one of Dr. Reisner's houses, we found that the little statue of Neftis (G 21) was missing. It transpired that a very fine offering niche was missing from Dr. Reisner's own works. They were both probably taken at the same time, and by some of his own men, six of whom were dismissed on suspicion. During the past few weeks Dr. Reisner has been spending most of his time at the hospital in Cairo where his daughter was seriously ill with Typhoid Fever. The men had seized this relaxation of authority and were able to get the antiquities away long before the objects were missed.

1918  
17 Nov.

On this date the small statuette of Mestty was delivered to our agents, Messrs. Congdon & Co., by Mr. Tans, a Greek antiquity dealer of Cairo. Some time ago through information given me by Mr. Howard Carter I had discovered that our statue, as well as the stele stolen from Dr. Reisner, was in the hands of this dealer. Through Mr. Carter, who had known the dealer for many years, it was arranged that the two pieces be handed over to us on payment of £. 120., the amount which the dealer claimed had been given by him to the men who had stolen them. I had previously arranged with Dr. Reisner about the purchase; he agreeing to pay any sum up to £. 120. for their recovery. The stele was delivered to Dr. Reisner at the end of October. I received Dr. Reisner's check for £. 120. and sent the dealer £. 125. as Mr. Carter wrote to me that he had agreed with the dealer on £. 125. not £. 120. as originally stated.

1919

14-15 and 17

May

Went to the Giza Cemetery  
with Sanborn and Alexander  
taking the plans and gave  
cards for a final checking up before  
putting the MS of the results into  
final form for publication.