

January 13. Wednesday

We left Ramallah at 7:00 A.M. The lorry with a heavy load had been sent on ahead at 3:15 in the morning. As the engine had had new piston rings installed it had for the first few hundred miles to go very slowly. We wished to have it reach the French boundary line at Nakoura at the same time we did to avoid trouble at the customs.

For the first two weeks of January we had been busy getting together various supplies for the Antioch Expedition. A series of form cards had been printed in Jerusalem for the registration of objects, field records and photographs and also some office stationary. A camera with lens, tripod and all equipment for the dark room had been purchased. A few things such as ranging poles, levelling staff and small articles for the survey we had secured in Jerusalem as we found upon enquiry that they could not be obtained readily in Beirut. The British Government had sent out a party to survey the new route for a railway from Haifa to Baghdad and this having finished its work was anxious to dispose of its equipment. We were able at reduced prices to secure a splendid level in almost new condition, some office furniture and a variety of notebooks. They also had one Ford army lorry left and as they wished to get this off their hands quickly they offered it for £ 120, including seven brand new tires worth in the Jerusalem market about six pounds each. They were closing their offices at the end of December and were leaving for England so it was necessary to make a quick decision. A large lorry is most useful on any expedition for hauling supplies and also to bring pottery and heavy articles from the excavations to headquarters, and so I purchased it. It will be useful and was a good-bargain, being in excellent condition. We could also charge against its cost the cost of hiring a machine to transport the heavy supplies from Jerusalem to Antioch. It was only after I had completed the purchase that I heard from Prof. Morey that he did not think the funds available would justify its purchase. I am quite sure the machine can be sold in the future for enough to make up its cost to the expedition.

As the cable from Prof. Morey had authorised the purchase of equipment I had already send in a list of surveying and drafting outfit to Messrs Stanley and to Watts in London, so that these things might arrive at Beirut before March 1st. We have found from experience that it requires six to eight weeks for all such shipments to reach us from London. It would have been impossible for us to secure any adequate

second-hand instruments, such as theodolites, levels, etc. in Beirut. Most of the smaller things such as pencils, inks, office equipment can be obtained readily at Beirut, and we will pick these up on our way to Antioch, I will also make inquiries there regarding a complete narrow guage Decauville railway and find out prices both for new and second hand rails and cars.

I had already written to the Director of Antiquities at Beirut asking whether the expedition would be accorded the privilege of entering all its equipment free of duty into Syria. Just a few days before we left we received this permission.

We had very fine weather for our trip and reached the boundary at Nakoura shortly after twelve and found the lorry there waiting for us. No examination was made of the luggage and only some slight difficulty was made by a young policeman in connection with two workmen whom we had sent with the heavy load, both as a guard and to help if any accident would occur to the heavy machine. However, this did not delay us and we were able to leave shortly after 1:00. On the way we stopped for lunch allowing the lorry to overtake and pass us and finally reached Beirut at 4:30 P.M. We parked both machines in the grounds of the American University where I took a room in West Hall.

January 14. Thursday

At 9:00 A.M. I went to the main office of the Banque de Syrie and inquired about the money which had been cabled. To my surprise the director of the bank had heard nothing about it. He had met Prof. Ingholt some few days before and had been informed of our expected arrival, and was anxious to be of any service possible, promising to telephone to the University as soon as the cable was received. We then went to the Office of the Department of Antiquities but found that Monsieur Seyrig was away at Aleppo and was not expected to return until Monday. His secretary was very efficient and through her help most of the police and customs regulations were completed. Even with this assistance we spent nearly the whole day running around from one government office to another getting things straightened out.

The various departments had been informed of our mission and instructed to render every service. And this they did but official routine work is slow and the completion of the various documents took a lot of time and revenue stamps.

January 15. Friday

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The whole morning was spent in the Customs House having papers for the admission of the automobiles. These as well as all equipment are admitted free and may stay two years in Syria without any further difficulty. At the end of this time we either have to re-export them or ask for an extension of the period, which it is understood will be granted readily.

In the afternoon we went to Sarrafian, the leading stationer in Beirut and secured a supply of office and drawing material. Sarrafian offers to act as an agent for anything we need in Beirut and will send such articles on to us. He also inquired for us as to light railway. There was one man who had fifty metres of second hand rails which would not be enough. Later he found out that there was an agent who offered to supply new rails and supplies at but little more than the usual second hand rail in good condition.

Personally I think as this light railway will be used for many years it will pay the expedition to secure a new outfit. We have several times in past years bought second-hand rails and they were always more or less of a job lot and the labour required in fitting the sections together and the unevenness of the track made the expense of up-keep more than balance the initial cost of new material. As there is no immediate need of this railway we made no arrangements in regard to it. There was still no word at the bank in regard to money and so it will be impossible for us to reach Antioch on the 15th as we expected.

January 16. Saturday

We had been informed by the director of the bank that the American cables usually arrive at 11:00 A.M. and it was shortly after this hour, while I was waiting at west Hall that a young assistant in the Treasurer's office of the College came running up to my room with the information that word had been received in the office that some money had been received for me at the Anglo-Palestine Bank. It seemed queer but I went at once and made enquiries there. It was as I knew already a Jewish Bank of Jerusalem and was closed but a young man in the office said to come in tomorrow. I suspected some error and went on to the Office of the Banque de Syrie, where I found that our expected cablegram had been received. It was just half an hour before closing time, and so it was impossible to go through the formalities of an account, and so I withdrew all the amount and will open, an account with it when we get to their local branch at Antioch. Part of the funds were sent to Jerusalem to settle for the goods purchased there. If we had not received this money today we would

have had to wait over Sunday before leaving Beirut. As it was we were able to get the lorry off at 3:15 P.M. so that it will reach Tripoli and spend the night there, leaving again early the next morning. All the morning Mr. Adib Ishak, the secretary of the expedition, was getting the licences for the cars and all exemptions from police charges and municipality taxes. As the road out of Beirut northward winds through intricate streets and the chauffeur had never been over it we went with him as far as the Nahr el-Kalb. Beyond here the road to Antioch is quite clear and direct.

January 17. Sunday

We left the University shortly after 7:00 A.M. and had breakfast at Nahr el-Kalb. It was another fine day and we had no accidents and interruptions and reached Ladikiyeh shortly after 1:00 P.M. Here we stopped for lunch and heard that the other car was still about an hour ahead of us. We had expected that the new road from Ladikiyeh to Antioch, which was in process of construction two years ago, would have been completed so that we could reach Antioch after a further journey of a few hours, but the police informed us that part of the road had not been completed and was unsafe in winter. We had, therefore, to make the long detour via the Aleppo road. We had to go along this road to within 22 kilometers of Aleppo, to Mafrak, where the fine new road to Antioch branches off. It was nearly dusk when we reached the junction and heard that the lorry was just a few minutes ahead of us. It was quite dark when we reached it. It had been running finely and had had no accidents or delays. We took the lead and slowing up our own machine, proceeded it in to Antioch which we reached about 8:15 P.M. It was moonlight and very cold and the streets were already deserted, so we stopped at the first little Arab Hotel at the outskirts of the town for the night. Underneath this was a little garage where we kept the cars.

January 18. Monday

At Beirut we were told at the Antiquities Department that a Monsieur Prost was the local inspector there. This morning while searching for the house of M. Prost we passed the school conducted by Mr. Little, an English Missionary. We went in to ask if he knew the place. He did not but was delighted to see us and offered to take us to the office of the Governor.

We had a pleasant interview with the later, whose name is Lieutenant Gondouly. He knew a little English. The Governor arranged to have M. Prost meet us in his office at 4:00 P.M. Mr. Little also showed us several places to stay which were reasonable. At 4:00 P.M. I met M. Claude Prost who is a most delightful fellow.

He offered to do anything he could to assist the expedition. He speaks only a very little English but we managed to make ourselves understood. I outlined the plans of the expedition briefly and both he and the governor were very sure that a system of sondages all over the city would be fatal. Both said even if owners of land would be willing to let us make such tests on their land, as soon as they discovered that we were after antiquities, the prices of their land would go up, and it would be difficult to either lease or purchase land without resorting to government interference such as expropriation.

M. Prost said that by all means we should select an area for excavation and then lease or buy it quietly through an intermediary. He suggested that we look over the site tomorrow. M. Prost has made a study of the topography of Antioch and is sure of the locations of the main streets, gates and many of the principal buildings. We removed our belongings to the Royal Hotel, which is not very good but far superior to the Arab hotel.

January 19. Tuesday

M. Prost came to the Hotel at 8:30 A.M. and we went with him in the car to look over the land. It will be remembered that in my preliminary report on Antioch, I suggested a small open field at the entrance to the city at the north as a good place to make a start. There is another large area near the river south of and including the great circus. It was to this area that we went first this morning. While the most of the ancient city is now occupied by orchards and dotted with small farms, here there is a great area without any trees and with several small hillocks suggesting the remains of masonry. M. Prost recommended this very highly, as it is fairly certain that it covers the remains of the imperial palace and was therefore one of the most important parts of the city. The suggested plans of both Mueller and Camus^{on} this. Both show also a large island near this point. Of the actual island all traces have now disappeared and the river has ~~but~~ one channel. East of the area we looked at, that is, between it and Mount Silpius, one can trace a long line of wall which M. Prost accepts as the inner fortification wall. Inside of

this the whole area is filled with orchards and farms. All over the ~~surface of the~~ open area that we inspected the surface is covered with potshards and fragments of various kinds of marble and the rarer building stones. Much of the pottery is Hellenistic and these surface indications are good clues to the age of the buildings beneath. I explained to M.Prost that I could not decide definitely on any area until I had advised the home committee. But I agreed with him that this area was the most likely to be productive of interesting finds. I tentatively selected an area of some acres at the town end of the terrain and about large enough for two years excavations. From the boundary marks this piece appeared to belong to a single owner. M.Prost will find out the owner's name and the size. It would be expensive to buy land and though he asked whether we wished to lease or buy. I felt sure that the funds of the expedition made it impossible at present to buy and therefore suggested leasing any land we required. I also added that if any specially fine building or mosaic floors were uncovered it might be desirable to buy the areas covered by them. This he said could easily be arranged later.

We then drove out to Daphne where we looked at the slight remains of a Byzantine church and also discussed the probable location of the Temple of Jupiter and other small temples which had existed there. M.Prost said that the whole Daphne area is full of very fine tombs and some excellent things had been found there by natives. There are also many tombs in the slopes of Mount Silpius, but I think that most probably along the high way between Antioch and Daphne are to be found the main cemetery areas of the city. I have arranged to go with M.Prost to Alexandretta tomorrow to meet the French Officials and to obtain the data on the land. Alexandretta is the capital of the district and it is there that all the records are kept.

January 20. Wednesday

Left at 9:00 A.M. and after one of the most beautiful rides I have ever had we reached Alexandretta 10:30. The road has to cross a high range of mountains which separates Antioch from the sea on the west. And from the crest of this range one obtains

magnificent views over the plain of Antioch in one direction and over the Mediterranean in the other. A high line of snow capped hills shining in the sunlight marked the shore of Asia Minor and made a splendid background for the deep blue water of the Gulf of Alexandretta. All the officials insisted on using French only although I am sure they were simply too shy to show their knowledge of English. The French Governor offered his services and his assistant showed us a large series of sheets of the official cadastral plan of Antioch, on a scale of 1:500. Of this he said we might have free a complete copy. It is in about 20 large sheets and shows every house and land boundary. On their office set the contour lines at intervals of one metre have been drawn in by hand later and I hope they will give me permission to copy these on to our own set. This set will supply us with a complete topographical map of the whole city and will save us three or four months of survey work. At the land office we obtained the name of the owner of the small parcel of land which I had tentatively selected. As we were leaving the government house, M. Prost met one of his friends who is the head of the education department. He was introduced to me as Midhat Bey. M. Prost mentioned to him our errand and he asked what portion of the city plan we were interested in. It appears he is a member of an old Antioch family and has considerable influence there. He at once recognized the area as belonging to people he is very intimate with and at once offered to return to Antioch with us and see what he could do. I had lunch with M. Prost at Alexandretta and returned toward the middle of the afternoon.

January 21. Thursday

At 9:00 A.M. I had an interview with Midhat Bey and M. Prost in the latter's office. Midhat Bey informed us that the area we had looked at, marked 62 on the Cadastral survey, was only a portion of a large area belonging to the same family. It extends northward and includes the large circus and a small hamlet with orchards beyond it, and also stretches from the banks of the Orontes to a narrow lane not far outside the previously mentioned fortification wall. He explained that it might be very difficult to lease the whole area later at a reasonable figure, if we took only the small piece and anything of importance were found in it. It was also advisable not to say anything of our mission in Antioch until we had definitely made some arrangement as to land. He did not know how much the rental would be for the

whole area for which I agreed it might be wiser to secure a lien. The whole area runs to about 1100 dunams, somewhere between 250 and 275 acres. On this basis he is to have another interview with the owners and find out definitely how much they will ask. We are to see him again tomorrow. M. Prost also said that he could easily arrange for us to make some excavations in the large rectangular building east of the circus. This is the building which is marked "bath" on the old plans but neither of us believe that it is a bath because it does not have the right shape and it is more likely to be a church or even a temple. Excavations may be done here if they did not interfere with the fruit trees, and without any expense as to leasing. As the Hotel Royal was very unsatisfactory and had only one small room to use as an office and bed room we removed to the Hotel Silvia which is a small pension and here we arranged for room and board for two, for 67 Dollars a month. We have large room which we can use as a sleeping room and a temporary office. Having mentioned to M. Prost our need of some sort of an office, drafting room and pottery workshop, he suggested that we might take a small building near his office which had formerly been used as a school. It is a one story building with a tile roof and plenty of windows. It now belongs to the government and they will rent it for a nominal sum, about \$ 5 a year. We would have to replace the window panes which are broken and make any interior alterations we desired at our own expense. It seems to me a very good proposition as the needed repairs and alterations would not be very costly. There will be in this building a small office with a large light drafting room adjoining it. A large hall runs through the house opening on a small balcony overhanging the river. On the opposite side of the hall, which is wide enough to hold shelves for pottery, are two large rooms one of which I should suggest would be used as a sleeping room for the Egyptian Reises, who would then act as guards at night, and the other room be divided into a small sleeping room and a dark room. Local carpenters would be able to make cheaply all the simple furniture and shelving we would need. The house has an entrance on the main street at the end of the bridge. The house is on the opposite side of the river from the main town. By auto it would not be more than 10 minutes from the excavations.

We went to the local branch of the Banque de Syrie and made a deposit of 1800 Syrian Pounds and secured a pass book and a check book made out on my name as Field Director of the expedition as I will have to sign all checks until the arrival of Prof. Elderkin,

when different arrangements can be made. We all went to the police office and filled in a long questionnaire as to our ancestry, business, and personal characteristics so that we can remain here over three months. All this is in accordance with a new law now going into effect by which all foreigners who stay over this period must be registered as residents. All the members of the expedition will be required to take the same formality when they arrive and Prof. Elderkin and the others will either do this in Beirut or at Antioch.

January 22. Friday

In the morning we had another meeting at M. Prost's office and Midhat Bey informed us that we can have the whole land including the orchard and all the houses on a lease of five years at a sum of 200 Turkish Pounds per year. The rental must be paid in advance for every two years so that the first year we will pay about \$1800 and then no more until the third year. This is just about one half the sum allotted in the first years budget. If the University decides on leasing this land I suggest that we have a clause inserted allowing us to extend the term beyond the five years, if desired and at the same rental. The area is so great that I am sure we could not possibly excavate the whole of it in that period. I asked about dumping in the river and M. Prost assured me that there will be no difficulty about this. Of course no stones will be thrown in as these would soon block the stream. All large stones would as usual in our excavations be used for building retaining walls for the debris. We would have a river frontage of several hundred metres. There are four houses on the property now occupied by the workers on the land and we are supposed to have the use of these, if we need them, but I should not advise moving out the inhabitants if we could avoid it, as they are poor people and these buildings are their only homes. One house looks large enough and neat enough to serve in the future as living quarters for the whole staff, and with a little white washing and cleaning can be made quiet habitable if one did not demand luxury. The houses are all one story and resemble the little farm cottages one sees in England and France except that they have tile roofs.

We have also looked at a large building outside the western end of the town on the road to Daphne. This had been a Hotel but the owner would be willing to lease one wing containing a large living room and three bed rooms, for the sum of 40 Pounds Turkish a year, which amounts to \$185. I had hoped that we might find some sort of a house at the north end of town but this is Moslem quarter and is not healthy.

Houses this year seem to be scarce and the owners are asking higher rents than they did when I was here two years ago. The old hotel which I have mentioned is on the slope of a hill and has a magnificent view over the valley of the Orontes. It is surrounded with an orchard and vines and would make a delightful place in summer time. I am making inquiries about houses so that we shall have some idea of housing when the other members of the expedition arrive. It is most probable however that the small hotel will be already rented before that time. Midhat Bey called in the evening at our hotel to request again that the utmost secrecy be maintained about leasing the land, as the owners did not desire to have it known unless and until the negotiations had been completed.

January 23. Saturday

The weather thus far has been very cold and we have to have wood stoves in the room so as to keep warm and be able to do any work. The tops of all the mountains to the west of Antioch are covered with snow and the river is very full. All day we had rain which at times was very heavy. It was impossible to do any outdoor work.

Today I sent off a letter to Prof. Morey explaining the whole of the land proposition and enclosing a photographic copy of one of the small scale maps showing the area involved. With this I also included a rough sketch plan of the ancient city showing the position of the suggested area on the ancient plan. The map was loaned to us on the condition that we should make only three prints of it and have the negatives in our hands, so we had it done by a local photographer and waited in his shop until he finished. The map then was immediately returned to the office of M. Prost.

January 24. Sunday

Last night the Armenian Red Cross held their annual reunion in the hotel and there was music, singing and dancing, continuing until 3:00 A.M. This morning we attended the Arabic service at Mr. Little's Mission and in the afternoon all went for a visit to Alexandretta. Showers continued at intervals during the morning.

January 25. Monday

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From enquiries made in the bazars we find many things which will be needed for work can be obtained here and at very reasonable prices. For example: a carpenter will make three tables for the office and do some minor jobs for a sum less than \$ 7. We are going to have an estimate on white washing and general repair. Ali and Abd the two workmen we brought with us for the expedition have very little to do and are getting home sick and somewhat dissatisfied. Unless there is a prospect of our starting some kind of work, I think it will be advisable to send them home. We ought not to keep them here idle until March 15. M.Prost inquired on the 'phone of the government at Alexandretta whether they had decided on letting us have the school house and until 5:00 P.M. had received no reply.

January 26. Tuesday

We had a man to look at the school house and he made an estimate for fixing the roof, repairing holes in the plastering and finally applying three coats of white wash. His estimate for all this was 15 Syrian Pounds or about \$12. All our accounts will be kept in Syrian money as this is now nearly stable as regards dollars. The work people however almost universally use Turkish currency and many merchants use francs and so we shall have a rather complicated mass of exchanges to deal with.

Adib went to Tell el Jediadeh where Mr. Martin is building a large camp house for the University of Chicago Expedition. His object was to enquire whether Mr. Martin, who is in charge at present, ~~whether he~~ can make use of our two men Ali and Abd temporarily. Unfortunately Mr. Martin had left to Iraq and will not be back for several days. If we could find work for these two men it will make them happier and relieve us of six weeks wages and living for them. No word yet from M. Prost about the school house, and I suppose the permit has to go through the usual official rounds. Heavy rains again all the afternoon and we hear that for the next four weeks we may expect this kind of weather. This shows us that for future work the expedition should not come here before March the first as it would not be possible to make any excavations in the heavy mud. On the other hand the summer is very delightful and work could be extended through August or even September. Mr. Little tells me that malaria is always present so that any living quarters we may secure will have to be screened and during the summer it will be advisable to sleep under nettings.

January 27. Wednesday

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Heavy showers during the night which continued through the day. Toward the close of the afternoon it cleared up enough to enable us to get some needed exercise. I have been expecting to receive the series of large scale maps from Alexandretta. When I get these I can prepare a contour map of the whole site and add on it the positions of the ancient buildings so far as they are certainly known.

January 28. Thursday

As we have had no word from M. Prost in regard to the rental of the small school, I sent Adib to him about 9:00 A.M. for information. He simply requested him to tell me to call at his office at 4:00 P.M. this afternoon. We measured up the school building and I drew a small scale plan of it showing the alterations suggested to make it a useful centre for our office operations. At 3:00 P.M. I received a telephone message from M. Prost requesting me to come over to his office. I took with me the plan of the school building and also a set of our new record cards in order to explain to him our method of recording the progress and results of the excavations. He had received a letter from Alexandretta which gave in detail the terms upon which we might use the school building. In the first place he explained that the whole area along the river bank between the house where his office is and the end of the bridge had already been expropriated for a local antiquities museum. There are three buildings on this area, the largest a two-story structure still used as a school for small boys. This is to be the museum building. Next is a long one story building which is to be used as a storage place for antiquities and nearest the bridge end there is the small structure which he had suggested we could use. The whole area is surrounded by high stone wall at least on three sides, the fourth side being the river bank which is protected by a rough barbed wire ~~area~~. He states that the rental will be 25 Syrian Pounds a year and as it is not certain when the Department of Antiquities will require it, they will only rent, it for one year. If possible, they will extend the period until such time as they need the building. All repairs and alterations will be at the expense of the expedition. He asked me if I had had any estimates in regard to these repairs and I told him that for the plastering a man claiming to be the one who had repaired made the building in the past, had offered to do the necessary work for the sum of 15 Syrian Pounds. He did not seem to like this and said that all repairs would have to be undertaken under the advice of the government architect. Besides

fixing the interior building it is required that we build a strong wooden fence across the property dividing it from the playground of the large school. In one corner of the plot is a small wooden shed now used as a small candy shop for the boys. This we would destroy and build in its place a garage for a car and to allow access to it we should make an opening through the street wall with a well secured gate. Also the small wooden door which now exists would have to be replaced by a stronger one. It struck me at once as unreasonable for us to go into all the expense of doing this and then have the use of the house for possibly only one season, and then hand it over to the Department of Antiquities in good repair according to their own desires. Of course, I shall make no decision about taking over the house until I get some definite idea of the whole sum involved.

After he had finished explaining this he said he had another matter to bring to my attention. He then told me that he had been informed by the police, that Adib Ishak had been saying things which they considered in the nature of propaganda, and he advised that we should be careful in future about any such discussions. This happened in a most innocent way. The very first night we arrived in Antioch we were stopped in the street by a young man who claimed that he was a member of the secret police and demanded our passports. We explained that these were in our luggage and we would bring them to the police headquarters next day. He was rather insistent and was told that Palestine Police would not act that way. The next morning we went to the police office and explained who we were and a man in the office repeated what we had already been told at Beirut, that we would have to fill out regular forms of registration as residents, since we were staying here longer than the prescribed limit. The first young official seemed to be very obliging and offered his services to help us in any way he could and paid several visits to the hotel and had long conversations on various matters. It seems he at once reported these and this is the result. I do not think there is anything serious about it and they will soon understand that we are here for purely scientific reason and have no interest in either political or local affairs.

January 29. Friday

I received today from M. Prost an official letter stating the terms of renting the house. They are the same that he mentioned yesterday and a copy

of his letter will be sent to the Princeton Committee. In the afternoon we walked up the slope of Mount Silpius and I was particularly anxious to locate the site of the ancient theatre but it is hidden some where in the orchards and farms which border the town on the slopes of the hill. Adib worked on the accounts and expects to get them ready up to the end of January when they with a copy of the diary will be sent to the committee. I expect to send a diary regularly every half month so that the committee will have prompt information of the progress of the expedition.

January 30. Saturday

With the aid of the landlady of our pension we have been making inquiries about houses or rooms that might be suitable as offices. Prices are high and there is not just the sort of thing that I think we should have. I am going upon a scheme of a small office, where records can be kept and consulted, a large light drawing room for the preparation of plans and the recording of pottery, and a small dark room for developing photographs. Not a very ambitious scheme but rather difficult to find.

It was a bright sunny day and augered well for a little good weather for a change.

January 31. Sunday

I spent a portion of the morning writing letters, while Adib went to Mr. Little's church service. He returned with the news that Mr. Little had gone to Latakiyeh to investigate the disappearance of an American lady missionary, aged 60 years who had been missing for five days. In the afternoon we looked at some houses, one of which contained a good suite for us if the rental is not too high. We are in the midst of Ramadan, the great Moslem fast period, and no business can be done in the day with the owners of houses, who spend the time in sleeping. The sky after a few hours of bright sunshine, became overcast with dark clouds, but no rain came.

We are still making inquiries as to houses but without much hope of obtaining just what we want. It would be much easier if we were able to look for a large house where we could live as well as work. People who have only a few rooms to rent in their own houses are asking high rents for them, as living quarters and they are almost always up stairs and much too small. Among other places we looked at a large third floor flat on the main square of the town. This was in a three sided building with the rooms arranged along the two long sides. It had been used as a hotel and later as a club. All the rooms were very small and would not be suitable for offices although they might serve as living quarters. A much better place was on the lower floor of a new building on the street leading to the serai, next to the Tourism Hotel. This was unfinished. It was one half of the lower floor but had its own entrance.

Received today a letter from a Monsieur Jan Lassus, who states he has been selected as the representative of the Louvre. He is a specialist in Christian archaeology and is now working at the Palais Azem in Damascus.

February 2. Tuesday

We looked again at the unfinished flat next to the Tourisme Hotel. The owner was there today and said he was prepared to complete the house and have it ready in about 10 days. He would accept 35 Pounds Gold a year as rental most of which, as he justly observed, would be used up on completing the rooms'. On a basement floor are two rooms which could be used as the living quarters of the reises. He also owned some land nearby where he could let us park the automobiles free. This place is on the main street leading to the serai and nearly opposite the rooms formerly occupied by the Survey Department. These we had looked at several days ago and they were offered at forty Pounds rental for the year.

Showers occur ~~every~~ now and then every day. The streets and roads, however, get dry very quickly. The weather is not nearly so cold as it was and by the end of the month everyone seems to think it will be quite mild. The snow is slowly disappearing from the mountains.

We have made inquiries as to bringing up our reises from Egypt. I thought it might be easier to have them take a steamer at Alexandria or Port Said and come direct to Alexandretta where we could easily get them. We find that the trip takes five days as the steamers make long stops all along the coast to receive and discharge freight. The weather is too cold for them to travel on deck and to come third class

would be almost as expensive as to have them come by rail and auto. Therefore, I have ~~th~~ decided to have them come up the usual way by rail from Egypt to Haifa and then by auto from Beirut to Antioch.

February 3. Wednesday

We went to visit a small farm house on the outskirts of the town and quite near the area which we may excavate. The owner had agreed to be there or to send the key with some one else so that we could see the inside of the place but after we had waited a while he sent word that he had decided not to rent the house. It seems his hareem objected because they use the place for their summer residence and urged him not to give it up.

A long cablegram came from Princeton in regard to equipment etc. An additional sum has been added to allowance for equipment and the item for land has been increased to \$ 3000. Also it stated that the University of Pennsylvania will lend their light railway. I presume this refers to the one used at Beisan as I know there is no excavation of theirs nearer than this. It would be a great expense to bring this from Beisan either by rail or by motorcar as the distance is nearly 500 miles. The simplest and cheapest way would be to load the outfit on a railway truck at Beisan and have it come by rail via Samakh and Damascus to Alep, but from there it would have to be carried on to Antioch by a motorcar. We will make inquiries about railway charges but I think the expense of bringing it here and sending it back to Beisan at the end of the season would be nearly as much as the cost of a second hand outfit of our own.

If we decide on leasing the large plot of land covering the palace and the hippodrome we shall need only about \$ 1800 for two years, so that the item of \$ 3000 in the budget for this purpose is far more than is needed. For this land we shall have to pay the rental for two years in advance and in the second year there would have to be no allotment for this purpose.

February 4. Thursday

We had decided to take the flat next the Tourisme Hotel when we received word that one of the owners had decided not to rent. It seems that there are two owners, a brother whom we had seen and an older sister whom he says is somewhat queer and eccentric. The man was apologetic about the matter as he felt since we had agreed on terms, he should go through with the deal. It is simply an instance of the Oriental methods of doing business that one has to get accustomed to.

We began our search all over again and visited

among other places an old khan in the bazaars. I at once saw this was an impossible place and fortunately it turned out that there was only one room left unrented. Then we visited a small house which might have been very good as a residence but not as offices. It was on a narrow street and inconvenient to reach. Adib went again to see the owner of the old Mt. Sulpus Hotel on the western outskirts of the town, but he was away. We still have the possibility of the school house proposition and of the old survey rooms outside the Serai gate.

February 5. Friday

While Adib was looking up places in the town he was taken to see a native house in the same street as the small residence we looked at yesterday. Here however the street is much wider and the house is much nearer to the main thoroughfare. I went to look at it today and was very much impressed with it. The outside of the building is the usual unprepossessing one of all Oriental houses, as they are made that way so as to mislead the passerby into thinking that the building is poor and of no importance. It is a large house about 120 years old, thoroughly Oriental in arrangement and decoration, and in excellent condition. The owners live on the upper floor and are willing to let the whole of the lower house, which would be quite secluded, as from the street they would have their own staircase. The rooms form three sides of a large stone paved court, in which there are several orange and lemon trees. Besides a kitchen, a bath, toilet and a small room which could be converted into a dark room, there are five main rooms. Two of these are beautifully decorated in the Turkish style, that is, the walls are panelled in wood on which are painted in delicate colors, flowers and ships in neat little designs. The beamed ceilings are also decorated and I am sure would be highly prized as examples of Turkish art of any American Museum. A third room is vaulted and finished in plain white plaster. Another room is panelled with alternate white plaster and unpainted wood, with a fine ceiling of natural wood. The fifth room is a plain room which would be admirable as a sleeping room for the men. There is a large alcove known in the Orient as a lewan or a reception room for summer use. Over the main windows there is much good carved stone work. On inquiry the occupants said they wanted 40 Pounds Gold for the year but when we offered only 30 I was very much surprised to have them accept it. Remember that this represents \$ 130 a year rent. I did not wish

to accept it at once as we had several other houses to look at first. It was far beyond any other house we have seen in plan and practicability and while it is in a retired street, the auto can come to the door, and I think that its being off the main noisy thoroughfare would prove ultimately to be a blessing.

February 6. Saturday

Having decided last evening to take the Turkish house I felt quite uneasy about our being to have it at the offered price. As soon as the bank opened we drew out the 30 Pounds required and went to the house. The present owner is the editor of a small local Turkish newspaper and is the young son of the former owner who died quite recently. The young man has squandered the family resources and left them in a very bad financial condition. He was willing to stick to the sum offered yesterday. After looking at the house we went to his newspaper office and drafted a formal contract for the lease. He had this written in Turkish and affixed the necessary tax stamps and we will sign it in the afternoon. We are to have the house for three years but we may leave at the end of any one year giving one months' notice.

February 7 - 9. Sunday and Monday

Spent all the time at the house. We moved over all the boxes we had in storage at the garage. Sent a check to the two Egyptian ~~form~~ men in Kuft, Upper Egypt for their expenses for coming to Antioch. They are to arrive in Beirut on February 27th. We had already sent them full detailed instructions about the road and what trains, etc, to take. If possible I will meet them at Beirut. We have had word from Watts, London, that they had handed over the goods ordered from them to Stanley, who will ship them with their own goods. It will be impossible for them to arrive at Beirut the same time as the Egyptians, and it will be necessary to leave them for the trip when we meet the party coming from America. Have as yet no word as to when the latter will leave America.

February 9. Tuesday

Spent the morning at the house cleaning up. Soon after lunch Adib and Salim went with the lorrie to Alep to purchase some things for the house. They are to return tomorrow. A letter came from M. Seyrig giving me some information about the aerial maps. There are so many of them that he hesitated to make a selection from them for us and said that it would be better for me to decide on what would be useful when I came down to Beirut. He will pass through Antioch towards the end of next week on his way to Alep and Dura.

February 10. Wednesday

19

Received a letter from M.Lassus in reply to my invitation to visit Antioch. He is to be here tonight to stay for a few days, and look for a house for himself and family. He will bring his wife and son. We have done all we can at the house until it is decided which rooms are to be used for office, storage, etc.

February 11. Thursday

Went to the suk to look for straw mats for the floor. It is on Thursdays that the work people bring them in to a particular street, but we found no one there. In a nearby street we found a woman carrying one for which ^{she} demanded too high a price. Later I sent Ali out and he secured several at the houses where they are made. They cost 75 local piasters each, which is about equal to sixty cents.

It has been a cold rainy day. M.Lassus did not appear last evening and there has been no word of him. When I returned to the hotel I found that M. Seyrig had called and gone on at once to Alep. He was ahead of schedule.

Adib returned in the middle of the afternoon bringing a variety of supplies, including some cooking utensils for the men at the house. He reported snow in Alep and severe cold. Salim was quite ill as a result. We worked at the house until after dark, and before we could leave a heavy rain storm came up, and we waited for it to stop. It kept on for some time however and at last we had to send Selim for the car. The street outside our house was running a foot deep with water and we ploughed through it like a vessel, leaving waves behind us. Several belated people were perched high on stones under the shelter of overhanging roofs waiting to get home. At the hotel we found that M.Lassus had arrived. He is a young man and apparently very agreeable. He had been delayed in Alep with a heavy cold, and had left his wife and two year old son there. Did not have chance to talk over the expedition affairs with him as he retired early.

February 12. Friday

We received two cables today accepting the land proposition. I took M.Lassus to our new house and showed him the various cards used in registration and explained briefly the methods used in working and recording. Then we had a talk about the work. First he asked me about recompense he was to receive from the expedition. Naturally having no instructions on this point and knowing nothing whatsoever as to the arrangements made between Princeton and the Louvre,

I could give him no satisfaction, but could only explain that all members of the expedition were supposed to pay their own living expenses. M.Lassus had received a letter from the Louvre enclosing one from Prof.Morey. Also he had seen M.Seyrig in Alep when the latter passed through there the other day and they had apparently discussed several points of the letter. For one thing, it appears that the division of objects on a basis of 50 for Beirut, and 50 to be divided between the Louvre and the American supporters of the work, was mentioned in the letter from Prof.Morey, just as it had been defined in a letter sent to me. M.Lassus said very emphatically that M.Seyrig stated to him that he was not at all bound by any such proportions in the division and that if he wished to take all the finds in any season he would do so, as the proportion of the division is not written into the excavation contract. On looking up our copy of this I found that it was so. In other words no matter what Princeton's idea was when they obtained the concession, and I am sure they had received some definite statement on this point, the Department of Antiquities will be bound by no understanding except that actually signed in the concession. When I pointed out to M.Lassus that the antiquities laws said that when the government took all the finds, they would have to compensate for the expenses of excavation. He said at once that no amount was stated, and they could pay a few francs in fulfillment of the law. It would have been much better had all these matters ~~had~~ been clearly put down in writing including the part Princeton was to assume in paying the expenses of the delegate from the Louvre, an exact understanding of the division of objects and some idea of what to expect in the way of reimbursement for excavation expenses when Syria took all or the most important pieces found. As it is, Princeton is not assured of getting a single thing in exchange for all its labor and worry in raising the funds necessary to organize and carry on the work at Antioch. Whether the Louvre will insist on getting its share from the Syrian authorities remains to be seen.

We took M.Lassus around to see various houses but none was what he required. He says, if we do not get regular quarters for the staff he will arrange to stay with his family at the Tourisme Hotel.

February 13. Saturday

Spent the morning at the house and about eleven went with M.Lassus to visit M.Prost who has been confined to his house for several days with what seems

to be chicken pox. In the afternoon we went to look over the area selected for excavation and walked around its boundaries. Then came home along the course of the inner wall. All the outer facings of this wall have been removed leaving only the rough rubble core intact. It appears to have been the latest enclosing wall of the city, built in Byzantine times when the area of the city was much restricted. At various isolated points in the area enclosed by it are large patches of open land free of orchards, which can be excavated later on.

While we were visiting him this morning, M. Prost said that several of the mosques occupied either in whole or part, the sites of earlier churches, and some arrangement might be made to excavate as much as possible of the early plan, so long as we did not go inside the mosque limits. As all are within the modern city limits, the disposal of debris would make some difficulty.

Midhat Bey called in the morning to ask if we had received word about the leasing of the land. I was able to tell him we had. He suggests that he deal directly with the owners so as to avoid complication. One member will be selected to represent the whole family and Midhat Bey will negotiate with him. Then we will make our own agreement with him through the Education Department of which he is the local head. This will save us a great deal of trouble and prevent any division of the land if any one of the owners dies while we are leasing it. This latter event might cause us legal complications otherwise.

February 14. Sunday

As usual worked at the house, sorting out papers and getting off some letters. Had a long walk in the afternoon just before dark. The principal promenade is the road leading out past the modern barracks on the way to Daphne. In the late afternoon one finds it almost always crowded with strollers.

February 15. Monday

This morning Adib slipped on the freshly washed pavement of the court and sprained his right wrist. I took him to the doctor, who said that it was not serious but would take several days to become usable again. This will hold up typing the diary for the half month for a little while. The semi-monthly statement of accounts is ready to go forward but will be held until the diary is ready to go with it.

We are managing to make out pretty well with some simple locally made tables and a few chairs from Alep, and the offices already look quite cosy and comfortable. Adib sleeps in what will ultimately be the pottery store room and museum, and the three native workmen sleep in the room nearest the front entrance. I am still sleeping and eating at the Hotel Silvia, but find the rich food is giving me indigestion.

February 16, Tuesday

The bank notified us today that they had received the \$ 1000 which had been cabled. The exchange was PS. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the dollar which was something less than we had received on the last deposit. While at the bank I was introduced to Lieut.Col.Paul Jacquot, who is the author of a three-volume account of Antiochia. We have the book and in many ways it will be useful to us. He naturally asked me where we proposed to begin excavations and I told him.

M.Lassus left today after lunch. Two letters came for him which had to be forwarded to Damascus. He told me that he had been advised that the other members of the expedition were leaving America Feb. 23, but he did not know when they were supposed to reach Beirut. He requested me to let him know when they were due and he would go to Beirut to meet the steamer, and then return to Damascus to make his final arrangements for moving here. I myself have received as yet no advice as to when to look for our party.

February 17, Wednesday

Busy most of the day getting ready the diary. Owing to Adib's accident, it is rather difficult for him to work on it. The electrical man came in today to measure up for an estimate of the cost of installing electric lights in the offices. The owner of the house has agreed to divide the expense of doing this with us in case we decide upon having lights.

We looked at some rooms on the first floor of the house adjoining the office, as we may have to have sleeping rooms for the rest of our party if they decide to set up their own living quarters. The rooms were not as nice as our office suite, but might be fixed up so as to serve for a few months. We also asked the owners of our own quarters if they would give us some additional rooms on the upper floor if we needed them later. They refused to let the whole house go but said they could give us two additional rooms. One of these is quite large and would at a pinch sleep three people, while the adjoining one would sleep one or two. With one sleeping in the office we could make out to house the entire staff economically. They did not mention how much they would ask for the two additional rooms, but said they would not quarrel on the price.

February 18, Thursday

Midhat Bey failed to call today as agreed upon, so we could do nothing further about the land. The weather has become clear and balmy, and the snow is rapidly disappearing from the hills. The electric people submitted an estimate of cost for wiring the offices, and it appears reasonable.

February 19. Friday

23

Had a bad attack of indigestion at the end of the afternoon yesterday and returned to the hotel where I went to bed. Stayed in all day today and ate as little as possible. The food at the Hotel is rather rich in fats, and there has been too much meat both at lunch and dinner.

February 20. Saturday

M. Prest and Midhat Bey called and we arranged to go over the land tomorrow with one of the owners.

February 21. Sunday

After lunch went with M. Prest, Midhat Bey and one of the land owners to walk over the area selected for excavation and fix its boundaries. We find that area 26 at the western end does not belong to the same owners and this will have to be left out of consideration for the present. It contains the major portion of the great hippedrome, but a representative part of this is well within our leased boundaries, and as it would be unnecessary ever to clear out the entire building, we may never have to acquire area 26. A trench cut across the western end of the hippedrome would give us its width and construction and enough of the spacing of entrances, substructure arrangements and seating, as to make it a simple matter to restore on paper the entire structure. A small sounding at the curved eastern end would determine its length. Our own portion is the western end where were the carceroes. It would of course be an easy matter to trace the spina, if any of its structure was preserved. Another strip (59) which extends across the leased area, has been sold and thus cannot for the moment be included in the present lease. Midhat Bey has arranged with the new owners to get it when we need it. The strip is, however, at some distance from the place where the main excavations for this season will be, and we need not be concerned with it for the coming year. On the other hand an irregular field (64) at the west has been added to our area. There were several orchards and a little farm adjoining this which might have been included had we needed them, but the orchards contained a number of fine trees, and we shall have enough on our hands for a long period of years without extending the work in this direction, although naturally much depends upon how the plans of the ancient buildings work out and in what direction the development of the excavations must proceed. I did however secure as part of the land proposition, a long well built stone house in one of the orchards, to be used as a field headquarters. It contains three rooms, the central one of large size which will be used as the general workshop and pottery repairroom. One end room will serve as the field office and the

remaining room as the sleeping quarters of the Egyptian foremen. The building can easily be reached by auto from the branch road and will therefore be very convenient. We also considered for this purpose another group of farm buildings which are on the land, towards the ~~eastern~~^{northern} end and just near the hippodrome. These were more extensive in size, but built of mud bricks and with that ghed roofs and would not have been nearly so practicable as the smaller house at the ~~west~~^{south} adjoining the area where we propose starting the main dig.

After going over the site several times, it becomes evident that the ancient course of one branch of the river, is practically as shown on Muller's plan. This formed the inner or city side of the island. The present course of the river is approximately the ancient course of the other branch, thus forming the outer or northern boundary of the island. The filled-in bed of the old channel follows the line of the inner fortification wall, ascribed to Justinian and can be traced between it ^{and a} series of low hills, part of which are on our land. These hills I take to be the ruins of large towers along the palace wall, and we shall test these out early in the campaign. I feel sure therefore that the land we have secured, is a part at least of the island and that we have a good chance of finding the whole plan of the imperial palace, a most promising opening for the dig.

At six o'clock M. Prest and Midhat Bey came to the office and we discussed the clauses of the land contract. On Tuesday I will go to Alexandrette to sign the documents with Midhat Bey.

Yesterday we received a reply from the Egyptian reises and were glad to hear that they will leave on schedule and follow instructions as to route. They should arrive here next Sunday, February 28, so that we can begin soundings on our land to determine the limits and general scheme of the main excavation, and so far as possible establish some vital points in the palace plan.

February 22. Monday

I signed the agreement for the electric installation and the workmen began putting in the wires. The cost was LS.25, or about \$20, and will repay us in comfort. The owner of the house will deduct half of this sum from next year's rent. Our men picked the bitter oranges on the trees in the court for the family of the owner who live upstairs. Today they sent down a lot of orange preserve. They say they look on us as members of the family, a spirit which is very useful in this fanatical Moslem community.

February 23. Tuesday

25

Went to Alexandretta to finish up the land question. I supposed that Midhat Bey had kept record of the numbers of the various plots of land to be leased, and so we did not take our own record along. We found that he had handed over his list to M. Prest who had not yet returned it. We ought easily to have been able to secure all the figures from the government land record office, but found that their set of maps had not yet been received from Beirut. Can one imagine the main land office of an autonomous state not having a complete set of its own survey sheets on file. They will be ready, as so many Oriental things are, later. It was rather annoying, but as we do not intend beginning work until early next month, we have plenty of time to sign the leases. As we are going to Beirut to get some necessary supplies and meet the Egyptian workmen on Thursday and will return Sunday evening. I thought it as well to postpone the land settlement until the following Monday. Midhat Bey has taken over from all the owners, a lease of the entire area in his own name so that we need never be bothered in future with disputes about plots of ground or their rental value. The rent will be based on the amount we are paying now for the main plot.

February 24. Wednesday

Today the electricians were busy installing the wiring and have promised to have everything connected up by the time we return from Beirut. They are doing a very good job and not injuring the fine ceilings of the rooms.

February 25. Thursday

Left our house at 6:15 A.M. for Beirut. We decided to try the inland route via Hama and Hems this time rather than the Latakiah coast route, so as to see which was the quickest. We found the Hama-Hems route to be not only about ⁵km. shorter but more level, as it runs through the wide flat plateau behind the Anti-Lebanon range. There are long straight stretches of good road on which speed can be made. One has only to make the long descent by easy grades, from Hems to Tripoli, on the coast, and then a flat road along the sea to Beirut. If we had not been delayed to repair a loose exhaust and a puncture, we should have reached Beirut shortly after 3:00 P.M., a saving of several hours and on a road much easier for the car. This certainly is at present the best route between Beirut and Antioch, especially for the heavily loaded lorrie. There had been heavy showers during the night but the road was hard and safe. On the high plateau it was bitterly cold with a high wind. In Beirut I stayed at West Hall in the University grounds.

February 26. Friday

26

Visited M.Seyrig and arranged to go to the office of the Cadastral Survey at 4:00 P.M. to select such plans and airplane maps as we needed. M.Seyrig was very kind and helpful, and offered to do anything he could to help us. I obtained the necessary papers for the free admission of the cases seen to arrive from London and also ordered through the Department a supply of squeeze paper, which we were unable to obtain elsewhere. M.Seyrig suggested that articles we ordered for the expedition be sent through him, so as to avoid all the various applications for free admission. He would send them on to us by post or we could collect them at his office when we were in Beirut.

Ordered some photographic plates and developers from Sarrafian, but only enough to suffice until the main equipment arrives from America. Also looked at work tools, such as hoes, etc. Proper hoes cannot be obtained in Antioch.

February 27. Saturday

Today the Survey Office had ready the sheets selected yesterday. I have purchased a complete set of the Antioch plan scale 1:500, in 19 sheets. This gives the correct width of every street and shows each modern house, and of course all the boundary marks. Then I took the one sheet map to a scale of 1:5000, as a key plan, and another plan of the city, 1:2000 in 4 sheets. They had two sheets at the same scale of our own portion of Dalian-es-Saghir. These also give all the boundary marks, roads, paths, and canals, with all ancient remains which are visible. The aeroplane maps have to be printed to order from the plates in stock. I ordered a large plan of Antioch in many pieces which have to be cut and fitted together, and an enlargement of one of our own area. These will be ready in ten days and will be mailed to us. The survey maps were expensive, the 26 sheets costing IS 32, but as they save us an immense amount of survey work, are well worth their cost.

Purchased some additional small articles for work and office. We expected our men to arrive at 4:00 P.M. on the regular mail bus from Haifa, but although we waited there and then looked up two other garages where the cars from Haifa usually stop, there was no sign of them. Adib stayed up until 10:00 P.M. to watch out for them. We will have to return tomorrow without waiting for them.

February 28. Sunday

Left Beirut at 7:10 A.M. and reached Antioch at 5:15 P.M. by the Tripoli, Homs, Hama route. Fine road all the way.

A delayed telegram was delivered at the house last evening. It was from the men, and showed that

they had really reached Beirut on Saturday and we had missed them. They probably came on to Alep today and will then be here tomorrow. But we shall send the car to the junction to meet them.

Abd, the house boy reported that two young Americans had called to see us. They are staying at the Hotel Silvia. After supper Adib went to make inquiries and found ~~that~~ that they were two Princeton graduates. They will call again tomorrow.

February 29. Monday

The two Princeton men called today, They came to Antioch to meet Dr. Elderkin and have been waiting two days for him. I gather they would like to have something to do on the expedition. They cannot wait until March 15th to see him unless they have some financial assistance, but I am not in the position to offer them even room and board free. I did suggest that they could sleep here and pay for their own food just as I am doing, having made it clear that every member of the expedition paid his own expenses. Their names are Edwin A. Weed and Clinton A. Schofield, both being graduates of the architectural department at Princeton.

M. Prest called this evening and told me about some fine mosaics which had been found in an orchard east of our area. He wants me to visit the place with him and if possible reach some agreement with owner to make a small clearing to discover the extent of the floor. M. Prest thinks that this area is part of the finer *residence* district, and that the floor recently found is part of a bath in a large mansion. In a nearby orchard he had found an inscription and at various other points fragments of mosaics, He tells me that just south of the house we are going to use as a field headquarters there is a fine large block of marble. All these little clues lead one to expect great things even in the first year of the work.

After lunch Adib and Salem left in the car to meet the men, and by a fortunate chance saw them 7 Km. from Antioch, coming on a bus.

March 1. Tuesday

28

Left at 9:00 A.M. for Alexandretta, where I met Ahmed Midhat Bey and we signed the leases of the land. The area 10 which I had suggested be added to our plot, does not belong to the same owner and Midhat Bey suggested that when we need it, we make a separate agreement with the owner whom he knows. This is a small plot between the great hippedrome and the large square building to the east. Midhat Bey insisted on our having lunch with him and had prepared a sumptuous meal, of several courses including roast turkey.

In the evening M. Prest called again to arrange a time for our visit to the new mosaics. We went over the city maps. He showed me where he thought the Tetrapiylon was, at the intersection of the two main streets of the ancient city. The main street is practically preserved in the modern one, and some of the cross streets are evidently on the same lines as the older ones. If the great Tetrapiylon is where he says it is, and if Muller is correct in showing that the cross street ran straight to the island, which it bisected, then the ancient island has wholly disappeared, except for such portions as may be found below orchards and small fields on either side of the present river bed. This also would bring it far to the west of our land. I am inclined to think that Muller's sketch plan is not wholly correct, as there is now a hill where he shows part of the river. The depression along the east side of our land may be what is shown on his plan as the canal of Justinian. This is the apparent bed of a stream between his fortification wall and the series of hills along the edge of our area. If the Tetrapiylon was approximately in the centre of the city as Muller shows it, it actually must lie considerably to the north of where M. Prest suggests that it is, and this would bring it much more nearly opposite our land. It will take careful exploration to establish any definite point in the city plan, but when we have found one such central feature as the Tetrapiylon, we can work from that in all directions and gradually establish the positions of buildings mentioned in classical and mediaeval records.

March 2. Wednesday

In the afternoon went with M. Prest to visit the plot of land where the mosaic has been found. It is in the Dalian-el Saghir area, plot number 5. There were several portions of marble column bases, pieces of stone flooring and two fragments of the mosaic, which had been found while the owner was ploughing. The piece we brought to the house has a chevron pattern all over in red, black, grey and white, of small

tesserae, and belongs to a period about 300-400 A.D. As mentioned before these floors may be part of a large residence of the better class, and soundings might well repay their small cost. The owner agreed to let us test out the piece of land where the mosaic was found, some 100 x 30 meters, for ₪P.10, or \$ 8.00, and then if we found the land worth while digging, he would lease his whole place for LP 100. He would like to have the soundings, however, completed by March 22, as he wants to plant tomatoes and other vegetables after that date. He turned over to us a lamp and two curious pestles that he had ploughed up. During the day several owners of land came in to offer their ground for excavation, and it seems owing to the hard times which prevail here this year, that we can dig almost anywhere we wish by paying a comparatively small sum. I would like to establish a regular rate of payment for soundings and regular leasing of land with the various owners, and if possible get options on such parts of the city sites as may be most necessary for the study of its topographical features. If I can arrange with owners to lease us their holdings when wanted, even at any time within a period of years, or to permit us to make soundings at any time within the same period, and have a fixed rate of payment for such soundings and such leasing, we would get a great deal of land under our control. I would especially like to secure some land along the great central street running east and west through the city. If the main cross street is anywhere near where Muller places it, we can by several trenches pick it up and ascertain its width and character. But as is said before I think Muller is wrong on this point.

March 3. Thursday

Started work with 12 locals, first clearing the road to the excavations. This is passable but has several holes and rough places which need smoothing out. This work was finished shortly after the noon lunch hour and then the small force was transferred to the round fragment of masonry on the boundary line between 61 and 62, which is supposed to be a tower. This is the most prominent masses of masonry in situ which projects above the surface, excluding of course walls of the hippodrome and the so-called bath, in this portion of the city plan. By the close of the afternoon, the north side of the mass had been cleared to a depth of a metre disclosing a rectangular thin-walled structure built against that side. The mass, although its casing walls have been stripped off appears to have been square. The inner surface of this small enclosure has portions of plastering in place, suggesting a cistern. Only broken potsherds came from the debris and nothing useful for dating. The masonry looks to me

very late. I intend going down here to the earliest level so that we have a standard section from which to estimate the number of occupation levels and their sequence. The earth is being dumped to the south far enough away to be beyond any likely development that may occur in walls.

The field head-quarters house has now been vacated and we will clean it out and white wash the smaller end room where the Egyptian workmen are to sleep. We shall also open a road to the house from the Dalian lane to the east.

The electrician brought in a handful of coins to show us. Several were silver drachmae of Alexander and a gold one was of Zeno, who came to Antioch in 463 A.D. I do not know that these coins were for sale, but it might be well to begin making a collection of coins so as to get together as complete a set from Antioch as possible. While the work was going on I walked with the two Princeton young fellows, to the circus and the large rectangular building east of it. While inspecting the latter, the owner came up and said we could dig anywhere in the land we wished, I presume for a price. At any rate, I feel very safe in assuming that the expedition has definitely settled all land troubles and we have established a method of square dealing which will avoid troubles with the owners. It is better to have the owners in a mood to offer their holdings rather than ever have to resort to expropriation. This owner has the strip 10 that I wanted on our own area.

March 4. Friday

The small chamber on the north side of the "tower" has been cleared to a depth of 1.30 meters. At the bottom it had a pavement of tiles in the centre of which was a square opening. This is small and we can not explore it further until the sides are removed. The inner surface of the walls are plastered with white lime stucco, and the chamber was evidently used to hold water. Several stones project from the sides, to assist one in descending into it. The excavation is extending around the east and west sides of the central mass of masonry, and on the west a number of water conduits are appearing. These are constructed of cylindrical terra-cotta tiles laid end to end, and the joints cemented to make them watertight. The tiles have slightly concave sides, with broad ribbing, and one end is always made with a small neck to fit into the wider end of the next tile. The system is exactly like that used in modern drain tiles. Some of these tiles are of large diameter, as much as 247 mm. The ware varies in firing from light red, through brown to a deep chocolate brown. Above these tiles are fragments

of tile flooring most of which had been taken up to be re-used for other work.

Several coins have come from the topmost stratum of debris here. Four are of debased silver, three being exactly the same mint. I have cleaned them but not yet been able to identify them. I suspect them to be Crusader, but we have no reference books on hand of the later periods except Byzantine, which they do not appear to be.

March 5. Saturday

An area about 16 x 18 meters has been cleared to a depth of 2 to 3 meters. In the centre is the large square mass of rubble masonry (8) which may prove to be hollow, but with no indication as yet of its purpose, unless it is a tower. The rubble mass is only the core of the structure and it must have been faced with better dressed blocks, which have been removed for use in more recent buildings. On the south and west sides there is a ledge of masonry, which probably marks the original dimensions of the structure and the rough rubble below being the foundations on which rested the facing walls. On the east and north there is no such ledge although it may have been destroyed by the small addition (1) which appeared on the first day of work. To the south and adjoining what we may for the time designate as the tower, is a room with rubble walls rising only a few centimeters above the floor (5). In the centre is a rectangular pier either for supporting the roof or as the support of a winding staircase. The floor of the room is of rubble over which was laid a smoother layer of flat stones and brick tiles, portions of which remain in the NE and SW corners. It is not quite clear yet whether the walls of the room are bonded into the tower, built against it or partly destroyed by it, three possibilities which when worked out will help establish the sequence of the constructions here.

We started to extend the excavation to the W. and by the end of the day had the first stratum, about 20 cm deep, removed.

March 6. Sunday

Went to the works with our visiting Princeton men and set them the task of plotting out the walls found in the two and a half days excavation. We had nothing but the plane table with its simple alidade, and a borrowed steel tape, but by the end of the afternoon they had completed to a scale of 1:100 a plan of the walls and water conduits. At the same time I made levels of all the walls, etc, so that we are up with the excavations and can proceed to take away such walls as are in the way of deeper excavations.

The day was very fine and warm and we hope such good working weather will continue.

The carpenter put screens on all the windows of the field headquarters and also a new door with a lock. We shall try to have the large room replastered with mud so as to make it a bit more comfortable.

In the evening went with Adib to have dinner at Mr. Lytle's house. Several people have come to the house asking for jobs, among other a young man who said he had worked on the road survey, but just what he is capable of doing I do not know. As we will be short of surveyors, I am having him come after Dr. Elderkin arrives and have him decide whether we need him or not. We are already in need of photographs of the works and tomorrow will have our holders filled and see what we can do. I would like to fit up a dark room at the field head-quarters, but presume it might be better to wait and see where the photographer would sooner work there or in the city offices.

March 7. Monday

In the addition to the dig, a long wall whose top was just below the surface, has been found. It extends diagonally across the area and is approximately in line with a wall showing in the rochard near the field head-quarters. We have already cleared this wall for a distance of 15 meters and it continues towards the N.E. but at the S.W. end we have reached a break, but not a door. On the exterior or N.W. face the wall is regular and unbroken by any openings or offsets, but the interior is divided into regular bays by projecting walls, which are equal in length. They appear to have supported the ends of arches, but any opposite sides of such arches have entirely disappeared within the limits already uncovered. We have found no floor to this building, but a small patch of tile pavement inside nearly on a level with the remaining top of the wall, should be of later date. To the south is beginning a series of small rooms with rubble walls, orientated differently from the long wall, and not at all belonging to the same period. A few bronze coins have been found, but are not yet cleaned. Also some characteristic Byzantine potsherds. In the last bay towards the N.E. is a large rectangular stone basin with a small channel or outlet on one edge. It is slightly tilted up at one end and does not rest on the floor. We will continue to look for the main floor, as even a piece of it will give us the true level of the building. The fact that there are no offsets on the outside, but a long continuous wall, suggests a street or lane.

On the surface just to the SW of our excavation Adib picked up a small marble hand. The fingers had been clasped around some long slender object such as a spear or staff, and a hole was pierced through to hold this in position.

In a series of rooms which are now developing W of the original area, besides the coins and a quantity of broken pottery, some more interesting things are being found. So in room 18, today we found portions of a balance, the common beam type supporting two pans. Of this we have nearly the whole of the beam with the supporting loop, and an eyelet with a small ring at one of the ends. One nearly whole pan, and the other in fragments. With the balance were several weights, three of bronze like the balance itself and one of lead. The largest bronze weight bears an inscription or weight mark.

March 8. Tuesday

The rooms started yesterday are now nearly to the original floor level, judging from the character of the masonry. All these rooms are practically rectangular and belong to one system, but are clearly built after the building to which the long wall with offsets belongs. All walls are of rubble laid in poor mortar. Room 18 produced two coins and a bit of a bronze plate or strap. Rooms 11 and 14 had coins, a bone bodkin and one small yellow frit bead. It should be noted that all the objects found are in the debris filling the various rooms, and do not definitely belong to any one particular room. As all the rooms had merely earth floors which have been cut through and destroyed by later work, we cannot find objects resting on a floor, the only certain means of identifying them with the surrounding walls. When we find objects in such a position, we give them serial numbers after their room number. Objects from the debris are also numbered but this number is preceded by an x, meaning that its original position is unknown.

March 9. Wednesday

The gang had about finished the top stratum around the tower and so after the noon rest hour, only a few were left to clear up the corners of rooms, while the main body was shifted to an area beside the river. Here a strip 15 meters wide and extending along the boundary mark between plots 61 and 62 and as far

as the large mass of masonry. First, five one-meter trenches were cut into the sloping bank above the river, to try and find the quay wall ~~marks~~ marks of which appear some distance to the north. This area is in L 10 NW. In the top debris were found two of the common buttons or whorls, a small bronze strap, and two coins. All the upper layer was filled with broken bricks and pottery and it soon became evident that we had no hopes of walls here, as on reaching a depth about a meter above the present surface of the river, we were in almost clear mud. If we find this place to be free of constructions it will make an ideal place for a dump, and a light railway will become of great use.

March 10. Thursday

The small test trenches having failed to reach any walls, and were being carried through dumped debris, the area was extended eastward at a higher level, and the earth thrown behind as we advanced. We found a long curving drain with floor of brick tiles and walls and top of stone. It sloped down rapidly towards the river level, and rested on debris, with its top just below the modern cultivated surface. It clearly belongs to the latest occupation of the site, and was built when the land had been extended out beyond the former boundaries of the river. At the north side of this area, I am sinking another trench to seek for traces of walls. By the end of the afternoon this gave us some good data. In its two sides one could see quite plainly the sloping layers of alternate periods of deliberate dumping. One layer contained masses of broken bricks and pottery and the alternate layers almost clean earth. This represented the natural section of a dump, where the soft earth collected in a layer and left the larger pieces as they rolled down its sloping surface. Thus we have dumping on a large scale from a building or buildings farther to the east and higher up the slope, which here becomes less and less and gradually merges into the wide flat fields.

Some interesting bits of limestone inlays ~~were~~ from a floor came out of the surface stratum. Two vine leaves, a disc and a crescent-shaped object with incised lines. Also one bronze coin which had been clipped to a rough octagon shape.

We have been having trouble with the numerous visitors coming out from the town. Despite all warnings they go down into the excavations and break up drain pipes and tread on floors. M. Prost had suggested last

week that we employ a guardian to look after the excavations, and the owner of the land, who is just as much interested in keeping people off his fields as we are, wants to have his regular house guard put into a sort of police uniform and serve. This will be all right, even if we pay half of his salary. The government provision, I understand, only covers the protection of the works when we are not working.

March 11. Friday

Work on the river area is progressing swiftly, and we have been able to get some 80 men coming regularly. We cannot employ a larger number until we secure more picks and hoes. When Adib goes to Beirut ~~next week~~ to meet the party he is to secure all these additional supplies.

Several fragments of walls and stone and brick built canals are coming out to the north of the large fragment of masonry which is the distinguishing land mark here. Near one of these canals we have a room with a plain white mosaic floor and a deeper hollow at one end, over the edge of which the mosaic runs. We have stopped work on the slanting stratification, as we reached a bed of clean mud with no potsherds. Several more inlay pieces of stone, and a circular bronze weight came from the upper debris. Great masses of broken brick and tiles appear everywhere for a half to a meter in depth, and we have evidently the site of some heavy walled building which has been destroyed for its building materials, those damaged in the destruction or of little use being left on the spot, and the smaller rubbish thrown over the outer wall of the building forming the sloping layers of debris mentioned yesterday. We have as yet no clue to the large mass of masonry, but suppose it to be a portion of the large building. It is much undercut and may have rolled away from its original position when the walls were broken down.

All this week has been ideal excavation weather. At noon it is even a bit warm. We may still expect a shower or two before the weather settles down into the real spring and summer.

At 2:30 A.M. Adib left with the lorrie for Beirut. He hopes to make all purchases before meeting the steamer on Monday.

March 12. Saturday

At the extreme east of the dig, farther from the river bank than the small bath(32) we have reached a mosaic pavement. It has small tesserae and is made up of some overall pattern. Parts of its top were only 10 cm, below the ploughed surface, and it is evidently from here that the fragments of scroll pattern were ploughed up. We cannot clear the whole surface, as it

is the last day of the week and during the rest day a number of people will come out from town to look over the excavations and they may destroy any mosaic which we leave exposed. Therefore we shall determine the limits of the pavement as preserved, cover it with a thin layer of earth, and make a complete clearance on Monday.

Next to the bath (32) to the S. the top stratum is filled with broken bricks and a few roof tiles. A small trench being sunk between this and the river bank is now down to a depth of 1.50 m. The sides show fragments of broken bricks and potsherds and so far is the same sort of dumping area as we had nearer the river. This cut will be continued to the line of the face of the portion of wall of large stones, so as to trace the depth of the latter's foundations. Messrs Weed and Schofield plotted the position and made the measurements of details of the lower drain this morning and also a photograph of the small bath(32).

The channel west of 32 has a wide arc and at the south cuts through a thick wall of brick and stone. At the north end it makes a right angle turn and cuts across the north end of 32, but there is no evidence that it ever formed part of the same system as the bath, as its bottom is well above the floor of the latter. All these conduits appear to be the latest remains and lie just below the surface and often clearly cut through and partly destroy the walls below. The small bath is now fully cleared and swept clean. On the east and west sides and for a short bit on the south there was a wide ledge or seat with a simple molding just at the edge of the mosaic floor. This seat was plastered with a gray mortar over a rubble core. The main walls of the room were behind it and run through. The depression at the north end is 910 mm. deep and tapers towards the bottom. The large white tesserae run over the edge and down the sides, but the bottom is tile. The earth at the bottom was wet and some water trickled in, so that for the moment we could not examine the details. One would expect some sort of outlet for the water. The depression was evidently always filled with water so that the bather could immerse himself for a more thorough rinsing after having the usual rubbing by the attendant.

In the afternoon just south of this bath and parallel to it we reached the ruins of a hypocaust, like those in our bath at Jerash. It was much denuded but the tile floor was intact and the lower tiles of each of the small piers which supported the upper floor were in place. The floor was blackened by fire. The finding of this accounts for the large mass of broken bricks which filled the debris over it.

Paid off the workmen for the first full week of work. They grumbled a great deal at the wages, and I feel that as they are doing excellent work, 28 piasters is too little. So on Monday I shall give raises of 1 to

3 plasters each, making the highest man PS. 32. One man, called Abdu, has shown himself very capable and clever in the work, and we will advance him rapidly over his fellows.

March 13. Sunday

In the morning cleared up the registration of objects for the week, and started cleaning some of the coins. The local carpenter made a very good job of the coin cleaning table. It has a large basin for washing and three rows of 8 cups each for cleaning individual coins, these being on three shelves. He is now making a box to hold the coin envelopes.

I also laid out the plan in squares, using the original survey lines as the basis. Now the whole area has a grid of 200 m. squares, marked from west to east A, B, etc. and from north to south 1, 2, etc. Each of these is subdivided into four squares of 100 m. each, which will be designated as NE, SE, NW, SW. Thus the first sounding we made, around the so-called tower, was in L 11 SE, and at present we are working in L 10 NW. We shall make our general map at a scale of 1:500, and place four small squares on a sheet, one numbered square. This scale is quite large enough to show the position of all houses, streets, etc. and a wall one metre thick will appear on the plan 2 mm. thick. Of course no constructional details can be shown, but for all important buildings, we shall have plans and sections 1:100 or 1:50, which will give all the necessary details.

In the afternoon went to the field house and had the carpenter finish up the long pottery work tables. There will be three of these for the present placed in a row at the west end of the long room. The middle space will be used for office work, while I am reserving the extreme eastern end for a possible dark room.

March 14. Monday

Room 25 is now down to a depth of 1.25 m. below its remaining wall heights. At the S. end is a brick facing wall resting on rubble. The debris is full of ashes, bits of charcoal and smoked fragments of tiles down to this level. This rests on a bed of greenish gray earth, free from potsherds. Along the W. side is a single row of rubble resting on earth.

At present it looks as if the thick mass of masonry between this room and the bath 24, was of a later date and the long channel certainly cut even later through it. This would give us a sequence of a brick faced series of walls of which the bath was a feature, then a series of rough heavy walls, of which fragments appear at several points including the great mass

resting on the present surface, and finally a system of water canals.

Room 27 is a large room between the fine mosaic and the bath. Its walls have been stripped of such burnt brick facings they may have had, and what we have left is merely their rubble foundation and parts of the superstructure core. A water channel, the same that cuts through the mass of masonry divides this room into two. Here the bottom of the channel is below that in the brick mass and the direction changes slightly. It may therefore belong to the brick wall system and have been below its floor level. Of course all the fine pavements have been torn up, and it is evidently the fragments of these which we have found all over the surface and in the top stratum. All the evidences are that people dug out the walls for the bricks, breaking in the process many of them, as they were very well cemented into the stone cores. The fragments were left either sticking into the core or scattered over the place. That many still remain in situ is due to the fact that they could not be taken out whole and were left. It is more difficult to account for the disappearance of the rest of the great wall of which we have the large fragment resting on the surface. In this is rubble with layers of burnt bricks cemented with strong mortar. Just what use could be made of it, I do not see, so why would it have been so thoroughly destroyed and carried away?

In the cut 26, there is a short cross wall of rubble running out at right angles from the long wall which seems to be the limit of buildings towards the river. A tumbled mass of rubble also crosses the bottom but rests on clean earth. At the east end the foundation only of the long wall was found.

March 15. Tuesday

To the west of the hypocaust and lapping over its west wall was the construction layer of a mosaic floor. None of the mosaics remained, so after getting its level and extent, we started breaking it up so as to extend the search for the earlier stratum below. Its present surface was 1.05 m. above the floor of the hypocaust. This floor bed was very solidly made. The mosaics rested on a thin layer (3-5 cm. thick) of pinkish cement, made as in modern times of powdered bricks, pottery and lime. It is called "hamra". This in turn rested on a heavier bed of light red, in which fragments of broken bricks appear. The thickness of this varied considerably, as it was the first levelling coating over the lower bed of round cobble stones, and was from 10-15 cm. thick. The cobbles were embedded in a mixture of lime and ashes, making one of the

hardest cements I know of. The whole mass was very difficult to break up, and we had to undermine it section by section and then break off the overhanging part, to get it away. The work took several hours. Under the mass was a layer of brown earth.

As the late rubble wall along the W. side of Room 25 was in the way, I measured it up and had it removed. It was only 3.80 m. long and only one row of stones deep, resting on a layer of brown earth 55 cm. deep. Then came the layer of black, 40 cm. deep which I noted yesterday as covering the floor of the large room.

This morning we began an extension of the area to the N. as the building to which the fine mosaic, the bath and the hypocaust belong may extend farther in that direction.

Between the room 25 and 32 which lines up with it to the S. there is a wall of rubble masonry resting on a much better built wall faced with ~~xxxxxxx~~ square dressed blocks of limestone. This room 32 extends much deeper than the apparent level of 25, as determined by the bed of ashes and charcoal and both its E. and W. walls run in under the large ~~block~~ ^{block} of masonry on the surface. On the W. the wall is faced with burnt bricks while on the E side this facing has been removed leaving only the rougher foundation and fragments of its core. At present the S. end is left as a section of debris, which is in well defined strata of alternate masses of earth and broken tiles. These were thrown in from the W. and extend about half way under the surface mass, which therefore fell into its present position after this debris was thrown in. In the lowest level of this stratification was a jumble of human bones, broken up, and splintered, and including a skull. These had ~~clearly~~ ^{clearly} been thrown in with the debris, and do not indicate in the least any regular interment, or even an accidental death, since no bones are in articulation.

The fine mosaic has been cleared to its present limits. It covered a long narrow corridor or portico and extended farther to the S. but this end is destroyed, leaving only isolated fragments which get smaller and smaller and finally cease, with the pattern obviously unfinished. From the better preserved portions, the whole scheme of its pattern can be worked out. Along the walls was a wide border of plain white tesserae, with little lozenges of red and black at regular intervals down its centre. The field had first a plain narrow border of black with a guilloche of the common three strand pattern, with its accompanying red serrate borders. This enclosed the main field, which was divided into approximate squares, one series of a four fret motive alternating with others containing leaf and loop motives. Around these squares is interwoven a simple two strand

guilloche. One square of the leaf and loop pattern is well preserved, and it was laid out on the ten-ten system, but carelessly done. The workmanship is far inferior to our similar pavements at Jerash, although I should give them approximately the same date. Certainly not earlier than the end of the Vth century and more likely in the first half of the Vith century, say 530 A.D. At the N. we have only a small portion of the end panel, and this differs from the others in that it was a picture. All that one can make out are portions of a tunic and skirt with part of a laced boot. This ~~was~~ placed so that it must have been looked at from the E., in which case, we must presume that a door opened upon the long chamber at this end. Outside to the E, and extending possibly for an equal length although we cannot trace it nearly so far, is a pavement of coarse tesserae, with a field of white laid at right angles to the axis and with traces of a simple red diaper pattern. The field is marked ~~in~~ off by a border of several rows of plain white, outside is the wide plain border laid diagonally. Separating these two floors is a space in which had been a wall now torn up for its materials, and the two floors belonged to the same building. Below the outer floor is a large water channel built of bricks and stones and roofed with slabs supporting the mosaic. The latter are separated from it by a bed of small ~~shallow beds of~~ rough rubble in lime mortar. It is fairly certain that all such shallow beds of rough rubble represent floors from which the finer finishing layer of tesserae has been removed.

Towards the end of the afternoon, we began to reach a second hypocaust under the pavement removed in the morning. The division wall between it and the former one has disappeared.

Received a telegram from Adib that the party will arrive here today, and about five o'clock the chauffeur reported that they were at the hotel. I went there to dinner, and afterwards brought them to the house. While there another telegram came from Adib stating that he had been able to clear all the surveying equipment and, that the lorrie with them and the luggage of the party had reached Homs.

March 16. Wednesday

The second hypocaust (33) has been cleared around its S.W. corner. The side walls are well preserved to a height of several courses, almost, I should say, to the lower level of the flooring resting on the piers. There is a floor of flat brick of the same size as in the adjoining hot room. A similar sized tile must have rested on the piers to form the floor. In the NE corner a portion of the N wall has been exposed and fortunately it has the beginning of one of the vertical flues. In the debris we are finding fragments of these flues, square tubular terra-cotta pipes with holes on opposite sides.

To the E of room 32 is a smaller room (34) with a thick E wall of bricks and stone, outside of which is a fine deep water channel, with portions of the stone roof in situ. Its inner surface is well coated with gray plaster. It is the same canal which a little farther N, passes under the floor of large white tesserae. From this channel a branch had at one time opened from room 25, but at some time this had been blocked with stones. The heavy E wall along 34 is merely the foundation of a long wall which extended across the whole of this side of the building.

In the new E. addition we have reached a large stone paved area (39). The limestone floor blocks are out square but not of equal size. Near the centre of the E. side a square pier of small rough rubble, may be the lowest course of a later roof support but certainly does not belong to the stone floor period. No bounding walls of this room have been found, but the excavation will be extended in three directions in an endeavor to locate them. Almost in line with the fine pavement and E. of the new stone floor were two fragments, practically in situ, just below the cultivated surface. These were all that was left of the mosaic floor of a room in line with 29. A small fragment of the border was left containing either a two or three strand guilloche in colors. The field had an all over pattern of small squares and hexagons within circles, having a loop motive in each. The colors were fine and the workmanship rather good. The pieces were on the same level as the previous mosaic.

I took the new arrivals over the excavations and then across the terrain to the hippodrome and the large rectangular building which looks like the foundations of a large temple. In the afternoon they went out to Daphne.

Mr. Schofield made three photos today: one of the fine mosaic floor, one of the whole excavation and one a detailed view of the first hypocaust.

March 17. Thursday

In the hypocaust 33 the men are now getting rid of the last debris in the W. end. There is no trace

of the division wall between this room and its companion. There is an offset in each corner and a small opening out to the S. which ^{may} have been the stoking door or an inlet for air. ^

The new members of the expedition have decided to move into the office house and by squeezing we shall be able to accommodate them all. I shall give up one of the rooms I had rented on the second floor, so that four can sleep in these two rooms. Adib will come in with me, and two will sleep in the room formerly occupied by him and the chauffeur.

March 18. Friday

As all the water channels in the area L 10 N.W. are now cleared, it is easier to trace out their connection. With one exception all belong to one system, of the same period as the bath and the hot chambers. The exception is the long canal curving through the large block of masonry. This is later but joins up with one of the previous channels. All the ~~minor~~ channels eventually empty into the long plastered drain along the E. wall and under the large white mosaic. This drain extends in a fairly straight line but swerves away from the foundation wall as it nears the south. Just beyond the limits of the stone paved room (39) it turns at a right angle towards the river. Of the several branches, one comes from the stone paved room (39) another from the long room (41) between the bath and 39, a third from the mosaic bath, one at least from hypocaust (24) and another from the small stone lined room with the broken tile floor (28). Farther to the S. a branch, as already mentioned, comes from room 25 and another possibly from 34.

March 19. Saturday

To relieve congestion on our present limited area, more than half of the force was this morning transferred to a small hillock near the eastern end of plot 62. Here during the walk several days ago Messrs Elderkin and Downey found some fragments of mosaic. We will have to dump just W of the hill as there is no way of getting the debris quite off the area. We are too far from the river and our regular dump. Another small group were placed at work E of the mosaic floors of the large bath building, at a point where traces of masonry showed above ground. I wanted to trace out the possibilities of the plain white mosaic continuing in the shape of a peristyle around a large court, but do not care to make so many dump heaps all over the place, since we have to put the earth back when we have finished. My original plan was to orientate the

main dig across plots 61 and 62, placing the first dump along the river bank where we found no evidences of buildings. Then when the first area within easy reach of the bank had been cleared, the rooms would be measured up, levelled and all the requisite photographs taken. Then we ~~should~~ would use this area as a dump for the adjoining squares. For this we should have a light railway so as to speed up the work. At present we are working about 50 meters at least from our dump, making it necessary to have a long line of basket carriers, This adds to the wage list. With a railhead close to the seat of excavations, fewer men could fill the wagons with earth and push them to the river. One wagon would always be ready to be filled while one was going to and returning from the dump. Dr. Elderkin agrees with me that bringing the railway from Beisan to here and then returning it would be too costly an affair. He also says that this season must be one of richness in finds so that the subscribers at home may be kept interested.

Near the river bank and between it and hypocaust 33 is a large space which needed clearing. It will be remembered that we found here a few days after starting a long wall on the crest of the river bank. We will now see if there are any buildings between the bath and this wall. We found almost at once several large fragments of rough masonry in situ, but these had no connection with the bath building, or, so far as we could see, with each other. They all rest on clean earth. To determine whether it is necessary to go very deeply here, I am sinking a vertical shaft near the corner of the hot room 33. There is a small room of rough rubble outside this room, enclosing its long stoking door. The new shaft is just N of this. In the upper layers we have one small bit of fine buff paste with the characteristic red slip of the so-called Samian ware, and a few light red ware shards. Several men are following along the outer face of the river wall, so that Mr. Agle can get it on his plan. He has now started measuring up the bath structure.

This was our second large payday, and this time we had no complaints. We have 112 men.

March 20. Sunday

Rest day.

March 21. Monday

A small group of men have been left at the bath to follow to the S. the brick-cased wall along the W. side. There is yet a triangular portion of debris left here covering the SW corner of the building. Another group is still clearing N. of the paved stone court. Here we have now a row of four openings more or less

evenly spaced in a wall of rough rubble. This line of wall is nearly at right angles with the long outer wall on the crest of the bank, and evidently part of the same building.

In the small test hole to the E. we have a large square rubble structure like that found the first few days in L 11 SE but here there are two subordinate piers attached to it on its S side. To the W. is a covered drain, and to the SE a floor of "dukka", or clay rammed down to form a hard bed. A few large squared stones appear to the NE, but ~~xxx~~ whether these belong to an earlier wall or not remains to be seen.

The work at the little hill at the E. end of the area is from the first disappointing. A number of pieces of mosaic floor have been found in the first half meter of debris, but mixed with a great number of broken stones and bricks. In fact all the debris bears the earmarks of a dump. The mosaic fragments are mostly of the plain white tesserae but one piece has a portion of a guilloché band. We have found no evidence of any floor in situ.

March 22. Tuesday

At the E. hill the large trench is down to over two meters and so far has produced nothing but a great deposit of rubbish including a very modern rusted oil tin. The hill therefore is a large dump heap, where probably the tillers of the surrounding fields collected all the stones and bits from the surface and piled them so as to clear the cultivated surface. At the SW corner the circular walls of some structure are appearing. The diameter is some six or seven meters and the wall is thin rubble. I have taken off some of the men and put them back again on the bath dig, especially on the little excavation where the large rubble masonry and the drain have been exposed. On breaking through the floor of yellowish "dukka", we found more of the large dressed stones and made sure that they belonged to an earlier wall. I want to go down deeper here to determine whether we have any earlier period below or not. Tomorrow I will start clearing off a mosaic floor near this, as it seems to be a continuation of that along the E. side of the bath. I have been hoping that opposite the long vestibule with the fine mosaic, we should find a colonnaded court, with the covered portion paved with the large white tesserae. The present ploughed level is just above the bits of mosaic visible and in fact it looks as if most of the area had been ploughed down below the level of the mosaic. We may however get just enough to establish the character and extent of the floor.

Mr. Agle and I walked over the region around the long buttressed wall in L 11 SE, and decided on certain points for excavations there. It is necessary to establish the ends of the wall, and get some adjacent masonry which may explain it. A few men started picking up its course by trenches at intervals both to the W. and E. of the old dump. This was one of the areas which I had purposed clearing on a large scale after we had arranged for placing a main dump where it would not cover ~~with~~ any walls. The dump we had to make in digging out the first sounding was quite large enough. With a length of light railway we could dispose of all the debris along the river bank without covering any buildings. By the close of the day's work, we had found the continuation of the wall at several points connecting it definitely with the portion visible near the expedition field house. It continues in a straight line and is now determined for a great length. The offsets have been found at regular intervals, ca. 2.80 meters between each offset. No sign of any corner, and small trial cuts will be made to the E. until the corner is reached. It will be remembered that in the highest preserved portion of this wall, that is, just at the N.W. corner of the first excavation, we had remains of stucco on the inside, or S. face, and at two points at the same height evidences of this plastering turning out as it were, over the springing of an arch, but we had no traces of any parallel walls which would have carried the inner ends of any such arches or vaulting.

March 23. Wednesday

The large circular structure on the E. hill turns out to be a large lime kiln. We have now nearly reached the bottom of this and have a layer of ash and charcoal, with lumps of partly burnt marble. All around the kiln are heaps of stones which could not be used for making lime and bits of discarded material. The date is certainly very modern. Along the E. side of the trench, at a depth of two meters are three Moslem graves, very poor but which cannot be touched. Late in the afternoon we reached traces of a wall near the lime kiln and below its level.

Quite a length of the long buttressed wall has been followed with yet no appearance of a turn. From our old excavation down to the orchard most of ^{the} top of the wall has been cleared so that a complete plan can be made. At several points the clearance is being carried down both inside and outside the wall to find the floor or pavement. At the old excavation we found no trace of this but simply the wider footing on which

the superstructure was built. Also at several points opposite the buttresses trenches are being extended N. and S. to find any parallel walls, and in one of these the corner of a pier has been found to the N. At the bath area, most of the force has been set to work developing the S. side of the building, especially determining what lies under the large fragment of masonry. Several days ago we had by test holes, traced the long E. wall farther S. to a point where the masonry peters out. Under the large mass is a fine brick faced wall, of great thickness which does not connect so far with the long W. wall or with the two rooms in the S.W. corner. On a level with the fine mosaic found earlier, there is here another small fragment of similar pattern which may be either the continuation of it or belong to another chamber in line with it.

The pit we were sinking to test the depth of debris has been stopped after it had reached four meters. Under the foundation walls of the bath was a brown earth stratum and below this to the bottom, an unbroken layer of greyish green earth filled with pebbles, quite definitely natural soil. So that at least on this side of the bath, there is no earlier structure on the river bank. All this, as I have mentioned below, gives us an ideal location for a great dump, and with a railway line, earth could be carried from quite long distances away from any excavation and disposed of efficiently. I would like to continue developing the buildings along the river bank as far as the orchard to the S. and then start working inland strip by strip. That is, if it is thought desirable to make a complete plan of the city by my methods.

One thing I would like to see tested, is the position of the old pre-Roman city wall, which must at some point cross the terrain which has been leased. The large piece of masonry over the bath cannot belong to it, and it is extraordinary that such a massive wall as this must have been, could have so completely disappeared.

March 24. Thursday

Rain started last evening and all during the night there were heavy downpours of rain which continued throughout the whole day.

Rainy days and no work could be done in the field.

March 27. Sunday

It cleared up, and Adib and I took a walk over to the W. of the river to look over the area around the modern boys' school. On the aeroplane map there is visible here a small oval like a race-track. On the field there is a modern playground and athletic field and this is probably what had been recorded on the plate, although there is little evidence of it at present.

March 28. Monday

After the long delay it was good to be able again to carry on the excavations. We started off again with 117 men, of which some twenty were sent out to the new excavations at the north end of the city on the Alep road.

In the so-called court (50) east of the main bath structure we have a mosaic pavement along the W and S sides. This is a narrow floor not more than 2 m. wide and of plain large white tesserae. In the SW corner of the inner space is a small rectangular mosaic with a plain diaper pattern in red and black with a smaller square of the same colors inside of each panel. The long W side seems to be divided by a cross wall at the S. end, much as the division in 29-30.

Around the large masonry S of the bath, we have been cutting in as much as is safe without having the mass fall on the workmen's heads. Room 31 now takes the shape of a square room with four deep alcoves on its sides, so that it has the form of a cross. This accounts for the large cores of masonry in each corner which puzzles us. These must be the corner supports of vaulting in the room above, if we suppose from the level of the brick tiled floor in 31, that it like the hypocausts had a double floor. Here however we have no evidences of small supports although at the S. side there is a fragment of a large pier of brick. The NE corner was not symmetrical with the other three and one side of the alcove here slants off at an angle. On the S. the end of another large conduit appears, but is broken off by the outer wall of 31, so that it may have been destroyed when the latter was built or better broken when the brick casing was stripped off. In the room adjoining 31 to the W. are three fragments of masonry walls, consisting of large stones. There is

so little left of ~~them~~ that it is impossible to make any satisfactory plan of them. As one of them laps over the brick wall they may be parts of a later construction.

We have the fine pavement of 29-30 continuing to the S, beyond the present limits of the excavations, and it will have to be traced as far as preserved.

The long buttressed wall is still being traced by trenches at intervals. It still goes on and on towards the E, with no end in sight. It has now a length of over 300 m. in an unbroken line, and built throughout regularly and well. The offsets are placed with surprising regularity. On the N. side near the edge of the orchard a cutting has disclosed several large blocks of stone, entirely different from anything else near the wall. These have fallen out of position but must belong to a great wall somewhere near this point. I judge them to be of an earlier date than the brick wall, and much too good for either Byzantine or late Roman work. One almost has the hope of at last finding traces of a pre-Roman structure.

March 29. Tuesday

During the night there were several heavy showers and also early in the morning when work should begin. The men were reluctant to work, but when it cleared a bit about forty showed up. All were placed on the court (50). Here two small piers of rubble appeared. In room 32 a cutting has been sunk at the N. end, well below the floor level. The two or three rows of square dressed stones which face this end of the room rest on a construction stratum of pebbles and earth 30 - 40 cm. deep. Below this the earth is the usual clean brown soil we are finding all over the area below the series of buildings.

March 30. Wednesday

A fine day but windy in the afternoon. In the morning Mr. Agle measured up the long buttressed wall. Late yesterday the men found in one of the last pits to the E. what appeared to be a corner in the wall turning towards the N. Today this was cleared further and it was found to be merely a single displaced stone lying across the wall, which extended on eastward. However there is a turn at this point, a long curve to the N. The two pits beyond have gone to a greater depth without finding the wall and it must be outside of their line.

Some men were set to work on a series of low masses of masonry to the N. of this point and between this wall and the bath. Nothing of interest has as yet developed here. At the same time a smaller group started on a small hillock nearer the S. end of the

hippodrome, where some masonry appeared in a clump of bushes. As one of the reises had been sent to look after an excavation on the Alep road, Adib had to look after this new work. One of the workmen took me to see the mouth of an underground channel near here into which he said all the rain water disappeared and never showed again on the surface. The inside of the opening so far as I could see in was faced with masonry and it is probably part of an old water channel which is still open enough to let the water run through it into the river. People are constantly coming with suggestions as to where to excavate. Nearly everyone has land on which he has found mosaics, and is of course eager, for a price, to have us excavate them. Of course there are remains of fine floors all over the terrain and still more under the orchards to the E. of the canal of Justinian, but one cannot hope to test them all out in a single season. I would like to see an excavation in the old barracks on the Alep road, as this is in line with the Tetracylon and the Omphalos, according to M. Prost. Then the section through the great street at some point among the orchards should be made.

In the afternoon, Mr. Agle and Mr. Schirmer took levels over the bath, so that this can be filled in as soon as possible and work proceed around it without making any more unsightly heaps of debris.

March 31. Thursday

Went to see a Turkish house near the offices. The owner says there is a fine mosaic floor under his court, and wishes to make some money by having us dig it out. He says the district is known as the site of a palace of a prince, and it may be true, as many of the sub districts of the modern city have names which are clearly derived from some ancient feature. Then Mr. Agle and I went to the office of the Cadastral Survey to see if they had a copy of the Aeroplane map. He is having some difficulty in piecing the different prints together as they are of such different scales that they have to be overlapped or else large spaces left between them. He found the map they had to be just the same, with overlappings and openings. In the set of prints supplied to us from Beirut, there are several large gaps in the mountain slope behind the town, and we find that these evidently were never made. This aeroplane map will be most useful in determining the city plan. On the sheets showing the hippodrome, one can clearly see the old substructure of the seats, although on the actual ground, one cannot detect them.

A reduced force is at work on the three points of excavation. The little hillock near the hippodrome has developed into a small house, one room of which has a mosaic floor, at present too dirty to be distinguished in detail. Fragments of columns and the usual

roof tiles, with some hot air flues have been found here. A folding bronze tripod, in beautiful condition, was also found. Near the bath, a new area just E. is being dug. It appears to be another large court like 50.

The long buttressed wall has been fully opened between the pit in which the trace of a curve appeared yesterday and the next one. Now the curve is obvious and we shall have to follow it around to get its extent. In the deep trench to the S. of the W. end of this wall, the men have gone to a depth of 3.50 m. through several strata of earth and pebbles. They are still finding pottery on the lower level and the pit will be carried down until unmistakable natural soil has been reached. On the deep cut on the N. side more of the large blocks have been found and it will be necessary to extend the trench until we find some definite wall.

The objects each day are collected in baskets beside the excavations and tagged. They~~x~~ are taken to the field house where Mr. Downey is making out the object cards for them. The smaller objects, mostly coins and a few lamps are taken to the house for cleaning and registration. There is already quite a collection of coins. The pottery which consists of largely of handles, portions of rims and bodies, is, after being noted, thrown away.

April 1. Friday

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The work at the new area is proving more interesting than any other except the long wall. There is here however, another bath complex probably belonging to a small villa. The excavations are being extended to the E, W, and S. and the rooms belonging to the bath are continuing in these directions. Just behind room 5, which proves to have a rather good mosaic floor, there is small square plastered compartment with no doors. The floor had a hole broken through it and below it was a rubble walled pit or well. This was carried down to water level and then abandoned. Next to it were several small square spaces with no doors, but this can be accounted for by the fact that we are below the floor level and finding only the foundations.

The wall along the E of 2, 3 and 4 is the outer wall of the bath proper, and the numerous rooms now appearing beyond are parts of a separate building built against it. Here the walls are of rubble throughout and not the brick faced rubble of the bath structure. They also have a slightly different orientation. Two small tombs appeared just below the surface, from their position certainly Moslem. They are orientated E-W with the head at the W. end, and the body is in a small narrow case made of stone and covered with thin slabs of stone or brick tiles. They are not in the way and need not be disturbed.

April 2. Saturday

At the long wall, where it begins to turn towards the N. there is a straight stretch of wall practically in line with the long S. side. It is only a foundation wall and seemingly is not of such good workmanship. Yet on the other hand it may have formed part of the plan of the building. Unfortunately it breaks off after some ten meters, and we shall have to leave it until we have finished following the main wall.

Two test trenches were started in the ridge of earth separating our terrain from the wide canal of Tiberius. One is in a low hillock and the other opposite the hole into which the rain water disappears. Both trenches should give us some idea of the stratification of the earth at these two points, but I expect nothing much in the way of portable finds.

We were to lift several pieces of the finer mosaic in the "river bath", but as it was pay day and we did not dare leave the floor over Sunday, this work was postponed until Monday when we have the whole week before us.

Our field of operation is now extensive and it is difficult for the three Egyptian reises to keep a good oversight on the work. The head man stays at

the main dig on the new bath, while Ali looks after the two test trenches. Mahmud superintends the two areas in plot 64. On Monday Mahmud will have to look after lifting the mosaics and then Adib will take charge of a gang. As yet we have found no locals good enough to assume direction of a group of men without other guidance, but three men seem more intelligent than the others and will be given more and more responsibility. Only in this way can a new gang be trained.

April 3. Sunday

Rest day. Did nothing but get off a lot of accumulated correspondence. In the afternoon went to have tea at the Adkins, who have taken part of the Hotel Mt. Silpius, as a mission headquarters. Messrs Schirmer and Agle walked up Mt. Silpius taking lunch with them. They made several photographs of the town from the summit and some views of the Bab-el-Hadid and the Crusader castle.

April 4. Monday

At the small bath we have now twenty-two rooms cleared, all but four belonging to the bath structure. The others are along the E. side and form part of a different rubble structure. There are several interesting rooms in the bath, and the plan will be complete. Just next to the hypocaust 2 is a circular room 18, from which 2 opens. This has a tile floor. It must open as well to the square room to the W (19) where we had the recess like a great fireplace. The top of this had fallen over Sunday but its supports still remain in situ. Room 19 has also a tile floor with parts of a few of the small supporting piers still in situ. The walls of both 18 and 19 are badly broken where bricks have been quarried out, so that no certain traces of doors exist, but I do not believe any opening could have connected with room 5. Room 14 is a vaulted room below the level of the whole building. The vault had been constructed of bricks and had fallen, leaving only one nearly complete ring at the N. end and the first voussoirs along the sides. Above this at the S. end, rises the thick wall containing the apsidal end of room 5, which has been cracked badly, so that it was safer to break large portions away before proceeding with the work.

Today we reached the lowest level in room 11 which is just outside the bath on the E. and opposite rooms 2 and 3. The outer wall of the bath extends to a

considerable depth here and rests on a long low base, also of brick, which almost coincides with the face of the superstructure wall outside room 4 and widens outside 3 and 2. At a depth of 40 cm. below this ledge we found a pavement of brick, in which with its rim just slightly projecting above the tiling was a large two handled amphora, complete. To get it out we had to remove most of the tile flooring, first measuring its depth, but by the end of the afternoon the large jar was lifted out safely. It contains several cracks, and when washed will fall into several pieces, but these can easily be fastened together making it a good museum specimen. Quite a number of coins, bits of mosaic floors, and one small marble capital have come from the debris along this side. In the wall of the bath just above the ledge in 11 was a square aperture from which came several bits of blue and red painted stucco and a fragment of bone.

Room 6 has a floor of mosaic sunken down somewhat in the center causing large cracks along the sides but is otherwise complete. It is of plain white tesserae with a rectangular panel nearer the N. end and not on the axis. This has a diaper pattern with a border of three rows of black and all the design is carried out in black on the white field. At the other end of this room is a sort of rough pier, consisting of several squared blocks resting on a layer of rubble. It is so crude that it can hardly belong to the first room, but may be part of a roof support added later. One corner of this room 6 is cut off by the curved outer wall of the deep bath 4, and the mosaic does not extend quite to this face but ends in a broken irregular line following its curve. On the mosaic and 11 cm. from the brick wall is the trace of a line of stucco, clearly the beginning of one of the low rounded moldings which occur in the various baths we have found. This would suggest that 6 was also filled with water. A pipe drain seems to begin at its lowest corner, (SW) and this had extended across the top of the adjoining vault. There will probably be a system of drains under the floors here, as we have an outlet from the bath 4 in this direction.

The force was increased to 200 workmen this morning and a party under Mr. Campbell was started in the S. end of the hippodrome, around the two fragments of columns appearing above ground. Both pieces turned out to be resting on debris and not in situ. Water was soon reached and all the earth appeared to be a black soil full of pebbles and with very little pottery. The two portions of red granite columns which lie here are badly shattered and also not in position.

The small gang working around the long buttressed wall have now followed it well around to the N. It is

curving in a regular arc, and as the ground is much higher here, it is better preserved. We have found one side of an entrance with the beginnings of arches and as we have a series of these buttresses with the lower portions of arches springing from them, or the sloping bed for the start of an arch, it is now clear that the whole series supported a continuous row of arches. The door jamb is of finely dressed stone. On the inner side (W) are portions of steps. On the outside several blocks had been later erected as connections for a water system, having the round holes for inserting the terra-cotta tiles. One of these re-used stones was part of an architrave, and on the two facia were five lines of a Latin inscription. Mr. Downey has deciphered these and finds that they give the name of the XIII Legion, with a tribune whose name is not preserved completely, and the name of Vespasian. If the block had originally formed part of the structure this would give us a working date, and if the inscription had been cut on after it had been removed from the building, it would of course move back the latter's date. The long structure is quite clearly another circus or hippodrome, and one not yet known to exist at Antioch. In the door we have at least a portion of paved floor in situ, and from this can work to the E and W to develop the character of the structure. We are still following around the curving wall and will carry on until we have its complete plan and extent. The other end probably will be found in the orchard near our camp house.

Two smaller groups have been working in plot 64, which is the S. extremity of our land. In the S.W. corner of this field a small patch of mosaic was visible and we have uncovered this, as well as traced some house walls connected with it. Only one side of the floor has been preserved the major portion being entirely cut away by a field which is now nearly a meter below the mosaic level. At the same time another gang has been following out the large fragments of masonry around an oak tree nearer the NE end of the same field. Here, as usual the fragments are simply portions of a large structure that has been largely swept out of existence, and it is impossible to find any definite limits of building. Another small portion of a mosaic floor appeared here, and part of a large oven. Both excavations are simply test trenches and have not given us much of value.

April 5. Tuesday

The two groups working in plot 64 have been moved to the new circus wall so that this can be explored more quickly. There was a long narrow barren patch of field extending in a straight line about where the curve would

again become straight and run towards the W. parallel to the S. side already exposed. This scanty growth seems to be due to a shallower layer of earth such as would cover a wall, and to test this several men were started digging down. On a few minutes they had found the continuation of the wall and it now remains only to keep on following the long wall its whole length until the plan is complete. Opposite the fine door jamb exposed, I will extend a wide trench to the NW and SE to obtain the inside and outside limits of the circus, that is, the width of the seat structure. We have an unbroken series of offsets, better preserved than those along the straight S. side and these continue to show the springing of the arches in situ. All these offsets are only about 80 cm. and this therefore is the thickness of the arches. In the first excavation we had one foundation much wider than this, and with parts of the stone superstructure resting on it. At first, while it was supposed to be a door, it was not clear. In the new work, we have a similar jamb wider and deeper than the regular offsets, so that we have now determined two of the entrances to the circus.

On the great hippodrome, portions of the foundations of the division walls carrying the seats have been cleared. Everything here is hopelessly destroyed and there is no hope of finding any of the real superstructure. We can get the general dimensions of the arena, possibly the width of the sides, and can with the aid of the aeroplane photograph work out some plan of the building. Work was started along the axis to establish the spina but unfortunately the only place which might be within the limits of its end, was outside our leased area and we could not continue.

At the small bath rooms are still being exposed. As soon as the present building is measured up, we shall dump into it from the adjoining areas.

Midhat Bey and Mohammed Bey, the owner of the terrain came to see on what areas we wished to continue making extensive excavations as the farmers who sublet the land from Mohammed Bey have been worried about their planting. In the original agreement we had permission to make sondages at any point and to any number, but we had to designate each season what areas would be completely opened up. Under this arrangement I had selected the plot where we have found the two bath groups. This will give us enough to do this season, and so I decided to adhere to the original program. These two plots are proving the most productive of the whole area, and with a light railway to carry off the debris could be very swiftly and scientifically excavated.

April 6. Wednesday

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Work has been resumed on the excavation just N. of the first dig. Here it will be remembered there were several fragments of masonry appearing above ground, certainly from a heavy wall, but we had no idea they were connected with the plan of the circus. We found at the time that they seemed to be merely disconnected fragments and nothing of interest appeared. Now that the wall of our circus has turned and is running towards the W. parallel to the S. wall, it must come near these masses of brick and rubble. My guess that the long barren strip of land marked the position of the N. wall has fortunately proved to be wrong. Had it been right the wall would have included this masonry and we should have had to explain the presence of a large building inside the circus. On the other hand if we had measured off the width at the E. end and laid it off at the W. it would have showed us at once that the barren strip slanted well outside the side line. When we reached the wall yesterday at the barren strip, I supposed that it would follow it all the way down. But this morning's work showed it to be curving still more to the S, proving that we had not yet reached the limit of the curve. When we did so, we found the N. and S. sides to be parallel as they of course should be. The large structure, whatever it may prove to be, lies thus outside the circus.

Along the S. side of the main dig, we have a long well built canal, extending the length of the excavation so far as the latter has been cleared. This seems to form the boundary of the bath building. The canal is paved with tiles and has walls of stone.

April 7. Thursday

Having laid out the width of the circus down near the orchards, a trench was started there to pick up the long wall. I walked through the orchard on a line continuing the N. side and found that it would strike the large rubble wall on the banks of the river. This wall has on its outer side a slight curve suggesting that it may have been the limits of the circus, and was the usual flattened arc containing the carcasses. Small cross trenches are being dug across the line of the wall, but the best way is to keep extending the narrow cut along the wall itself. It is however, helpful to pick up the course of the wall at intervals ahead of the complete clearance. We will have about 250 m. to follow down to the orchard. When this is done we shall develop the two ends in the orchard itself and try and complete the plan. No trace of parallel walls either inside or outside our long wall has appeared.

The new water channel next the bath has been cleared. At the W. end where it disappears under the

edge of the excavation, it has several of the roofing slabs in situ. It is much lower than the canals in the bath near the river, and curiously enough appears to slope to the E, as if in that direction it emptied into an old channel of the river or into the moat dug by Justinian. In a room inside the channel we have gone down to the water level where we have to stop. Below another room E of the small bath group we have a wall crossing at a different orientation, with its top just above water. We have therefore evidence of at least one earlier period below the water level.

Behind the curved wall of room 4, i.e. in 24 we have several drains connecting up with one of the cubical stone blocks.

April 8, Friday

At the circus, men are enlarging the area around the gate. No trace of its S. jamb can be found. It is fortunate that we have at least this one block of masonry which gives us the clue to the character of the structure, as all the other portions of the long wall have been destroyed below the arch level, except for a few piers just N. of the door. By extending a trench inside and outside we may find some additional material for the plan. It is interesting to note that on the door jamb as preserved we have three courses of large stones in situ, resting on a foundation the depth of which we have not determined. The lowest stone has on the inner or W. side projections for joining up with steps, and there was one stone containing two additional steps found near these. The steps are evenly spaced, having three risers in the height of the lowest stone and four treads across its width, that is, across the face of the jamb. The steps were the common narrow ones to give access to the lowest tier of seats from the entrance or arena level. The second course is partly stone and partly brick, the stone being on the door side and the brick forming the spring of one of the arches. The lower part of the inner edge of the third or top stone has been roughly broken away to make room for the brick arch, leaving a portion of a smooth face above it, which would have been concealed by the completed brickwork of the arch. This smooth face lines up with the face of the lowest course, and I am wondering whether originally the jamb was not entirely of stone and the brick arch a later feature built into it. If so, we have an earlier stone door re-used when the long circus was built. This is at present, merely a supposition and

needs to be established by additional evidence.

I cleaned up more of the floor in room 5 today so as to get measurements of the mosaic. In the W. apsidal end there is a narrow band two yellow tessera wide following the curve, but the floor is so fragmentary inside this that I could not determine whether there was any special pattern inside or not. The main floor has a rectangular field 3.62 m. x 3.65, measured over the border. The field as already mentioned, has simple diaper pattern with a small figure in the centre of each division. The border has four circles on each side with a quatrefoil in each. The circles are widely spaced and I now find there is a black cross between each yellow or red smaller figures flanking them.

We are working around behind room 22 now and have another stone water conduit with connecting pipes.

April 9. Saturday

The water channels behind 4 are now cleared. They give us a nearly complete idea of the water control of the house. The large stones were perhaps used in lieu of the regular made elbows of terra-cotta of which we do not find any here, as at Jerash. I am more inclined to believe that they are purposely used as water controls and have applied that name to them. In the example, here, two pipes are preserved with their connections, and a third is so near as to make its connection obvious. The water supply entered from the E. at a low level through a large pipe. It passed vertically up through a hole in the block, and there is evidently one stone missing from the top so out as to divert the water to the two other vertical holes in the stone. One of these at a high level is connected with a smaller pipe, which passes under the mosaic floor of room 6, over the vaulting of room 14, and then follows along the outside of the vault past 22 and around the corner of the latter. Here it joins with another control stone. Each of the pipes where it enters or leaves first ~~xxxxx~~ the control stone, has a slightly oval hole in the top, deliberately made, which I take to be for inserting plugs to stop the flow of water as required. The third hole lead to a pipe running off to the N. Lying near are remains of three other lines of piping which do not connect with this control. All the pipes are laid with cement joints and are quite water tight. As the sections are always laid with the smaller flanges in the direction of the flow of water, it is an easy matter to trace out the system. Very similar joints and controls are to be found in many of the streets and houses of modern Damascus.

In room 21, evidently part of a house next to the smaller bath, we have part of a mosaic floor, sunken and cracked by the falling of masonry upon it. It has an elaborate pattern in color, and consists so far as one can see in its uncleaned condition, is of the medium size tesserae which belong to the Byzantine period.

At the great hippodrome, Mr. Campbell has uncovered several of the large chambers in the foundations. These are continuing to the S. where we hope the end is marked by the curving edge of the modern field boundary. A considerable number of coins have been coming from the debris. These only are course of foundation masonry left, resting on a sort of gravelly bed at the water level.

April 10. Sunday

We had no word as to the hour of arrival of the Jerusalem party. The members of the expedition went on a trip to Seleucia, the old harbor of Antioch, and taking lunch with them. About 3.30 P.M. Adib and I rode out towards Aleppo to meet the party from Jerusalem, but after waiting at Jier el Hadid for an hour, we returned and found that Dr. Burrows and the others had taken the new road from Latakiyeh and had just arrived. They wanted to see the excavations at once, so we took them over the dig and showed them all we had. After that they came to the office and met the other members of the expedition who had returned from their trip.

April 11. Monday

Dr. Burrows came to the house for an interview, while the others went up Mt. Silpius to follow the city walls and see the Citadel and the Bab el-Hadid. They left soon after lunch for Aleppo.

The mosaic floor in room 21 was cleaned today. It is covered with a thin layer of lime, evidently a sort of wash applied by the later Arab occupants of the house, to hide it. The pattern is rather good. The floor is destroyed at the E. end by a slanting masonry wall which belongs to a tile floor adjoining. The square W panel is complete and most of what may be the central panel, while another similar panel must have been at the E. to balance the scheme. The W. panel contains interlacing circles, in white, red and yellow, with black borders. The central panel is first a square with a large inscribed circle. In ~~xxxx~~ east of the four spaces thus left is the common Roman axe motive. Inside the circle are two interlaced squares

with guilloche frames, the inner edges making an octagon which has a red field. In this is a black field circle with an eight petalled flower in red white and green. The work is not so good although the design is rather novel and ingenious. The date is about the IV the century. There is a large break in the floor, which has sunk in the middle but been held up by some firmer object (a stone) on one side, so that it has a large hump. This will be difficult to lift, but most of the floor can be taken up safely. It is at present wet from the earth below.

In a nearby room (37) a portion of a much finer floor has been found. It is in mud and cannot be cleaned until it dries out a bit. The tesserae are fine and there are brilliant shades of green and blue apparent. The greens are badly decomposed and are, I think, from a brief examination, of glass.

April 12. Tuesday

The owner of the supposed Temple area went out to the area this morning and we showed him where we wished to dig. The main excavation will be along the S. side where the real entrance is supposed to be, and then a small trench carried into the interior where one of the angles will be cleared. We also chose the NE exterior angle and the space between the inner and outer walls inside the W. break. The old man seemed rather nice about it, refusing any offer of recompense. He happens also to be the owner of the field opposite the hippodrome, where Campbell wishes to look for the outer hippodrome wall, and the old man consented to a small dig there, for which he suggested some recompense if we thought it just. This is mainly for the man to whom he had leased the land for cultivation.

After lunch work was started in the Temple with a few men and almost at once a large platform of masonry was found on the axis of the structure outside the E. break. This suggests a foundation for steps.

At the main dig, more rooms are coming out, all on a high level. The portion of fine mosaic is buried under walls on all four sides, but seems to extend unbroken under them. There is an elaborate floral scroll border in tiny tesserae and well blended colors, enclosing a pane, which when the mud had been carefully scraped off showed a ~~XXXXXX~~ seated ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ nude figure seated on a stool, with a dog beside it. The mosaic is of the period of about 100 A.D. and so far as I can at present judge, is one of the finest pieces ever discovered in the East. As soon as the house level above it is measured and drawn, it will be removed and the whole mosaic exposed.

On the S. side of this area a large Roman mill stone, the upper hopper part only, has been re-used as the coping stone of a well. The mill stone is braced by large square blocks and rather good complete square pilaster cap.

The outer room connected with the brick vault on the N. side of the circus is being cleared. This is wholly of brick and is orientated the same as the circus itself. At the E end we are slowly going down through a deposit of broken pottery which lies in strata sloping down to the W. from the top of the curving wall, so that it had been thrown in from that side. In the outer section no such strata appear and the pottery and brick fragments lie in nearly level layers.

In the morning three young German students visited the excavations and in the afternoon several people who had been working with Petrie near Casa, passed through.

April 13. Wednesday

In the middle of the morning the owner of the temple area came over and complained that we were not digging where and how we had promised. He wanted us to stop the work as he said he had never actually agreed to allow us to do so. There are however too many witnesses to what he did say and as he had been taken to each place and had it explained to him what we wanted to do, he cannot make any complaint. However he insisted that we work only to the end of today and then stop. Mr. Campbell wanted to have at least four days to test the depth of the walls and the angles both outside and inside, and then fill in. In the trench extending into the S. break there was a narrow vaulted passage from E. to W. evidently connecting the vaults under the terraces which the natives say exist there. This narrow passage would have extended under the foundations of the great staircase. The outer foundations of the latter have been cleared.

We are badly in need of a dumping place for the debris from the main dig. As soon as the rooms previously cleared are drawn up we shall immediately fill them in. The owner of the land wants them left open so that he can take off the stones at his leisure, but as we have collected a quantity of stones for him at one side of the excavations, we cannot be held up by his demands.

No especially new developments in either this area or along the new circus. The latter has developed into a patient tracing of the long side wall, and the clearing of the large structure on the S. side.

April 14. Thursday

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We are extending still farther towards the east the area at the small bath. We are now well beyond the limits of the bath buildings, and are working in other houses. All this new extension is covered with a ~~series~~ series of small rooms with poor rubble walls, not laid out in squares, and with a number of terra-cotta drains connecting them. Today we had this series cleared to the floor level and with some sub level drains exposed. All this has been measured up so that we can begin on Monday to strip off this late level and proceed to uncover the more interesting houses below.

Under room 46 there appears a small patch of bright red colored stucco pavement, on the ~~same level~~ level as the picture mosaic and evidently part of the same house. There are parts of three walls showing, all being just a few centimeters above water level. The new hypocaust in the SW part of the extension is now clear except for the rough rubble wall which divides it. This is part of the bath of the Roman house with the fine floor. I am hoping that next week we shall find this entire house preserved, as to plan and floors.

Along the N. side of the new circus, the great mass of masonry has been followed down well below the circus level. Two large apses are appearing side by side and opening towards the west. The small brick chamber with the vault is now finished. The outer chamber has a tile floor but this has disappeared in the vault, so that we can at once go on down below this to test out its depth.

At the E end of the circus the wide trench inside the arena has not given us as yet anything but a drain which extends under the sill of the entrance and doubtless connects with the vertical drain just outside it. All the trench was filled with a huge ~~quantity~~ quantity of broken pottery, bricks, jar handles, necks and lamps, of which a few came out whole. Most of this has been Byzantine with no earlier fragments. The trench on the E has been stopped for the time until we complete that on the inside. It is not yet certain, although what evidence we have points to it, that the seats extended outside the buttressed wall and not inside. The buttresses with the arches above them, were therefore under the sloping seats. As we extend the work along the straight N. side we are finding, as on the S. side that the walls become less and less preserved and finally we get only the rough rubble foundations walls.

Mr. Campbell started a quick search on the E. side of the road at the old hippodrome, to establish the outside limits. A small wall appears well inside but not connected with the main structure. Eventually the outside of the great exterior wall was found under the road. The owner of the land, came to the house in

a great rage when he learned that we were digging here, saying that he had never given us any permission. Of course he had. But no effort was made to stop the work and the trench was cleared and closed in again before the end of the day.

Tomorrow begins the Mohammedan Feast of the Sacrifice, and this will last until Sunday, so that no work will be done until Monday.

April 15. Friday

This was a preliminary day for the Moslem feast and so we did not have any work.

April 16-17. Saturday, Sunday

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The local feast continues and no work was done.

April 18. Monday

Began taking away the tile floor in room 39 and the walls above the fine mosaic. Under the tile floor we found a small area of mosaic at a depth of 30 cm. This had an ordinary diaper pattern in black on a white field, with small ornaments in the centre of each. Along the W. edge was a narrow black border, but in the three other directions the mosaic continued. We cleaned this so as to have it ready for Mr. Schirmer to photograph tomorrow morning. The wall to the N. was very difficult to remove. It was built of round cobbles laid in a wonderfully tough cement made from lime and ashes, almost like lava. It had to be broken away bit by bit.

To relieve the work, only a few men are being kept at this point for the sake of clearing around the mosaic, the remainder being divided between Mr. Campbell for use on the S. end of Hippodrome A and others under the head reils along the N. side of Hippodrome B, where we have to dig out the large structure which lies so near the walls of the former. There is a possibility that this connects with the brick vault and cistern farther to the west.

April 19. Tuesday

In the brick structure adjoining Hippodrome B, we have reached a large apse at the E. end of the building. This is faced with brick and the high fragments of masonry are merely the courses of the walls left when the bricks were taken off.

In room 39 the later layer of mosaic has been taken up and by the end of the afternoon we could be scraping away the thin layer of earth over the fine mosaic. All the members of the expedition engaged in this task, equipped with small knives and brushes, and the earth was carefully lifted up disclosing the tesserae below. It was soon found that the hard rubble wall had been sunk down through the fine floor, cutting off the heads of the two seated figures at the top of the north panel. Cleaning was started at the S. end, and at once found that there was another picture panel here, with two smaller panels flanking it. These panels were laid to be looked at from the south so that the entrance to the room must have been here. In the centre was another square panel surrounded with an elaborate border of grape vines with birds, lizards and a grasshopper in the foliage. This panel contains a large group of figures, with a tree and rocks in the background. The border is similar to that around the first panel found, and like it, was looked at from the north. i.e. in the reverse direction at the N. end of the room and

continuing partway along the east and west sides is a wide pattern of diamonds and squares in plain colors. These I take to be the portions of the room partly concealed by wide couches. The persons reclining on these could look at the two fine panels.

At Hippodrome A, a series of small trenches are being dug along the N. end of to follow the line of curved wall which starts at the east. A small gang is also cutting across the west line to locate the width of the arena.

April 20. Wednesday

The mosaic floor has been washed and all the beauty of the various panels can now be seen. No trace of the walls of the room have been found and they have evidently been quarried out below the floor level. The outer edges of the floor disappeared at the same time. Fortunately there was all around a wide plain white border. The only serious damage was made by the later wall which cuts across the floor about one third of its length from the north end. I had hoped that this wall like that over the north end, rested on a layer of yellow clay, as it at first appeared to do, and that it would not have reached the mosaic. However, it does go through, cutting off the upper half of the north panel. The hard gray cement almost defies the work tools but the wall has been broken out leaving the lowest course still just below the level of the mosaic. There are also a few small holes in the pattern and two bad depressions, one just outside the north panel where a large stone from the upper walls had fallen and broken through the tesserae. The patch of floor lies below its proper place and it will be lifted with difficulty. The other spot was below the drum of a column standing near the east edge. This covered luckily only a small portion of the outer border.

The floor was about 5 by 7 meters, and the entrance was certainly from the south, as across the north opposite end of the room and extending partway along the two sides was a plain pattern which I assume to have been hidden under couches. The T-shaped area which remained was divided into five panels by a fret motive in yellow and black, serving as a frame for the general scheme. At the south were three panels so placed as to be viewed from that end. The central one of these contained what appears to be one of the common Bacchanalian scenes, although from certain of its details it may represent an episode in the career of Herakles. Within the deep shadow of a cave a female, nude to the waist, reclines on a green and purple covering. Her left arm rests on a pillow and in her right she holds up a drinking cup which she has drained.

and is tilting to one side. In the left hand she holds a long staff decorated with green leaves at the tip and hung with ribbons. Behind her is seated a grlanded satyr with upraised hand. Both are looking towards the main figure of the picture, a heavily built man with short beard who is drinking from a cup. He is nude and is kneeling on the end of the drapery. Before him lies a short knotty club which suggest that he is Herakles. Then at the extreme left a fully draped female stands playing on a pair of pipes. On the ground before the group rests a large krater and several vessel which may be a buccero. In the background are delicately suggested hills and a broad green surface which may be either a meadow or an arm of the sea.

This large panel is flanked by two narrower ones containing each a single dancing figure. That on the left is a young satyr with a short skirt. The right hand is raised above his head and in the left he clasps a set of pipes. The other panel has a fully draped female dancing and playing a tamborine. The colors of her robe are a delicate yellow and deep blues, reminding one of the rich colors of Maxfield Parrish. All these three panels have within the black and yellow fret framing a separate border of yellow and white or red and green guilloche.

The remainder of the floor contains two square panels which were to be looked at from the other end of the room, that is, by persons seated or reclining on the couches at this end. Both are enclosed in wide borders richly colored on a black ground. The main motive is a winding grape vine with suspended bunches of grapes. The leaves and tendrils are exquisitely colored, and the artist has inserted at intervals two wonderful human masks, several birds, including a peacock, also a chameleon, a lizard and even in one corner a grasshopper. It was suggested by Mr. Campbell, as we were cleaning the mosaic that the scene of the central panel was the "Judgement of Paris" and this is clearly the correct identification. It is evidently copied from some painting of the period. The artist has chosen the moment when Hermes has brought the three goddesses to Paris and is explaining to the latter his task. Paris, clothed in a long white Phrygian costume of tunic and drawers is seated on a rock beneath a tree surrounded by his cattle. Hermes stands behind him at the left of the picture leaning over him. Hermes is nude except for a short mantle. He carries his staff and wears the winged sandals. Paris is looking slightly backwards towards him, listening to what is being said to him. Grouped on the right are the three goddesses on a low ledge of rock down which a small waterfall makes its way ending in a little pool. Two of the animals are drinking. Hera is seated in the centre, resting her head partly on her right hand with which she has withdrawn her veil. Athena stands at her right, with spear

pointed downwards and her large shield resting beside her. She looks across Hera towards Aphrodite whom she evidently suspects is going to win the decision. To the left of Hera, and at the extreme right of the composition, stands Aphrodite, gazing intently at Paris. She, as are the others, is clothed in long robes of soft colors. All three hold spears, and have decorated fillets in their hair.

In the branches of the tree beneath Paris is seated are two birds and partly concealed by the foliage is a column with a bust or vase crowning it. Another broken column is behind the goddess group and on this is a small Eros with outspread wings. At the opposite side of the picture on a cliff in the background is a tiny Psyche. The modelling of the bodies and drapery is wonderfully done, the tiny tesserae being placed to emphasize the contours and shadows, while the flesh tints are admirable and lifelike. Since stone would not have given the great range of delicate colors, especially the tones of blues, yellows and greens, these colors, are made up in glass. All the faces have a distinct individuality, and Hermes especially has a naughty twinkle in his eye.

The final panel, at the north end, is only half preserved, the later wall cutting off the two seated figures it contained just above the waists. Both are seated in elaborately carved and decorated chairs, and the figure at the left which is draped to the waist in a flowing robe of white and soft purple, has a low foot stool under its sandalled feet. He, or she, is seated on a brilliant green cushion. The chairs are accurately drawn in perspective and an attempt has been made to show the shadows below them. The other figure on a similar but less handsome chair, withdrawn slightly behind the other, is quite nude, and is from its ruddier flesh tints probable a male. Beside his chair is a hound with his head turned back towards the figures. It has been suggested that the main figure is a king on his throne, but to identify the incident is difficult without having the heads.

April 21. Thursday

Messrs. Prost and Elderkin inspected the mosaic this morning. M. Prost was much impressed by it and made several suggestions as to preservation. In the afternoon a heavy shower worked through the mats and as there had been a high wind with plenty of dust just previously, the latter was washed through on to the floor, so that we shall have to clean it again before the photographing starts.

At Hippodrome A, Mr. Campbell is following around the S. end, connecting up the test trenches. So far

the inner face of the foundation wall has been traced without a break about half the width of the arena.

At the great Bath, which for the moment we can designate as Bath C, the two large apses have been cleared to the floor, disclosing an almost complete series of brick supports. There was at least one flue connecting the two apses, so that the whole formed one large hypocaust. In the N. apse a long smoke flue passes out through the E. or rear wall and outside this is a small vaulted room for the stoker. There had been narrow recesses in opposite sides

of the N. apse which were later bricked up. The top course of the long smoke passage here had been fused by heat and the softened clay had run down the inner faces in streaks. This building extends to the W. and S. and as soon as the men had cleaned up the floors of the apses, I had them start in connecting this work with the long N. wall of the Hippodrome B. Then we shall also link up with the cistern just to the W. The new bath is covered with 3-4 meters of dumped debris, containing the usual quantity of broken bricks and pottery and it is a problem to dispose of the rubbish properly. It will be necessary to leave all the building open until we can get its dimensions and ascertain its relation to the long hippodrome. I feel that it belongs in the general scheme of the latter, and that we may have here a more imposing complex of buildings than I had at first supposed. One can form all sorts of visions of what it was, but excavation alone will settle any doubts on the matter.

At the E. end, the trench outside the curved wall is now down to the level of the inside. There are several drains here, and a small fragment of wall which lines up with courses of masonry below the jamb of the entrance. This may turn out also to line up with the long extension of the S. wall. In the inside trench, where we had a firm hard floor of dukka, or beaten earth, which the local foreman said was natural soil, I noticed a square patch which was whiter in color. I had a man pick around this and found that the earth below was artificial filling and was not the final bottom of the trench. Potsherds still continued to be found below this level. The patch turned out to be the lowest course of a slightly curved wall, too scanty to give any idea of its purpose.

Workmen are rapidly extending the excavation along the N. wall towards the W. and we are approaching the orchard. The wall along this stretch is badly badly destroyed and is not continuous, even the foundation course being lost.

About mid forenoon a terrible wind sprang up and made work very difficult for the men. Then later came several squalls of rain.

April 22. Friday

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After a short visit to the excavations, I left with Schirmer for Alep to purchase plates for the large scale photograph. We had already wired to Beirut for plates but the message was garbled and the reply so unsatisfactory that we thought we would try to obtain in Alep what was needed. We were able to get about 15 dozen plates of the same brand we had already been using. We also purchased a quantity of foodstuffs for the mess. While eating lunch at the hotel we met Mrs. Hollis who was accompanied by Mr. Whiting of the American Colony. She was going on in the afternoon to Antioch and we had expected to get back in time to have tea with her, but we were delayed in the stores and did not get back until nearly six.

April 23. Saturday

We are now cutting down the west side of Hippodrome B trench but have not yet found the west side of the apsidal chamber. Because of the depth of debris the work will be slow and of little immediate interest. The stratification of the debris shows that it is largely dumped, being slanting layers of potsherds, broken bricks and some stones. The plastered basin outside the north apse is on a higher level and has no connection with the bath itself.

In House A we are steadily progressing eastward and southward, exposing a series of fragmentary rubble walls, with little of interest as to plan, representing the latest or Cufic period of this area. Mr. Agle is completing his wooden bridge from which to take the scale photographs of the mosaic floor. This is built so as to be readily moved along the length of the floor and has a movable camera holder which slides across the width. It will be used for other floors in future.

April 24. Sunday

Rest day.

April 25. Monday

We are to call the new bath beside Hippodrome B, Bath C. Here we have a large core of masonry opposite the south side of the south apse which will give the angle of the room. The entire floor of both apses and the main room are covered with remains of the small brick pillars for holding up the main floor. From smoke traces on the side walls, this floor must have been somewhat higher than is usual, at least a metre. Opposite the division between the two apses is a rectangular break in the floor, and in clearing this out we found a second brick floor 40 cm. below. The later floor was laid on plaster with a cobble and broken brick foundation, and this was obviously laid against a wall which had

existed in the hole. As soon as the whole room is cleared, a few men will test out the details and follow out traces of walls, angles, etc. The long north wall of the hippodrome is now finished down to the orchard. The west end is badly destroyed, for long stretches none of the actual masonry remaining in situ. Even the foundations have been torn up. I had transferred reis Berberi to this point, so as to use his skill in finishing up the work. Under his direction the workmen have been able to trace the actual trench in which the wall had been sunk, simply by noting the difference between the original soil and the darker filling of debris which had been thrown in after the stones were removed. In the same way, all the missing offsets can be located.

April 26. Tuesday

We are getting the general shape of the apsidal room in Bath C now. All the brickwork had been stripped off the rubble cores, and we shall have to trust to finding at least one course down near the floor, or even the marks on the floor where the wall outlines had been. The width of the room is not certain, and we do not know whether it is a portion of a larger structure.

April 27. Wednesday

We were awakened early this morning by a violent thunderstorm. There was a downpour of rain which lasted more than an hour, accompanied by hail. The street outside our house was soon a swift torrent, the water reaching nearly to the door sill. Mr. Schirmer after the storm stopped, walked out to the works, reporting that all roads were running with water. The mosaic was unhurt and the washing had probably done it some good.

Only a few of the workmen turned up but by noon about half the force was in action. The little bazaar near the river front was piled with sleet and hail over half a meter deep and looked as if a cyclone had struck it.

April 28. Thursday

Mr. Schirmer has begun making photos of the objects. Copies of these will be mounted on the regular small blue cards as part of the object register.

At Hippodrome A, Mr. Campbell has been following around the curved boundary between our leased land and the adjoining one. Just outside this line and well within our land is the curved south end of the hippodrome. There is the wide foundation which extends under the other land and so cannot be cleared this season, but along the inner or arena edge one course of fine

squared masonry exists. This can be followed almost to its juncture with the long west wall, only a little corner being hidden under the adjoining field. One important thing that has developed here is the very obvious curve of the sides. Instead of the long east and west sides of the hippodrome being straight, joined with a semi-circle at one end and an arc at the other, the sides have a long slight curve.

At Bath C, we have swept the floor of the east chamber and made several excavations below the floor. Evidences of the earlier structure below are to be seen at several points and it will repay us to destroy portions of the bath to determine the plan of the rooms below. There is a great amount of debris still to be removed, as we are now getting into another large chamber to the west. I feel sure that we have the eastern limits and we can make a dump at this side, since we cannot in any other way dispose of our debris. It is now clear that the bath is below the level of the long hippodrome or as we are now disposed to call it, the Palestra. Nothing is as yet absolutely definite about this designation, but we know that there could never have been any great tiers of seats around it. Its long north wall, as we have already noted, crosses the vault at the south side of the bath, which may form a part of the latter, and its general orientation is somewhat off from that of the bath as so far uncovered. Of course the actual floor of the bath was above its present floor, but even so it would have been below the arena level of the palestra. Very few objects are coming from this area, the debris being wholly dump, such as we found at the gate in the east end of the palestra. Here the strata were well defined, alternate layers of potsherds, etc, and earth, the slope indicating that they were thrown from the top of the buttressed wall into the arena. The same stratification occurs over the bath, extending down to the floors of the hypocausts.

House A area is proceeding very slowly as we cannot do much until the mosaic floor is photographed and taken up.

April 26. (Continued)

At the large hippodrome, Mr. Campbell is continuing work towards the south and west. Our leased land stops at a curved line which suggests the curve at the end of a hippodrome, and it may be that the modern land boundaries follow closely the earlier wall lines. Undoubtedly the south end of the hippodrome, with the carceres, and the main gates is to be looked for under the land which does not now belong to us. This has just been planted with corn, and the owner does not want to spoil any part of his crop. He says that next year this land will lie unused and that then he will be glad to let us make trenches in it. For this

season it will suffice to complete the plan of the building to this point and get as much evidence as we can. Therefore I advised making a larger excavation here than we first intended. This hippodrome is one of the most important landmarks of Antioch, and a determination of its date would be of immense topographical importance.

April 29. Friday

At Hippodrome A, the construction walls along the west side are appearing. Only a small test trench is being cut across this side to establish the width of the walls. The coins from this area continue to be the main items of the register.

In Bath C, the new chamber is going to be interesting and opens up great possibilities. The workmen are cleaning very carefully, taking out only loose stones and the earth, but clearing away where they find no walls. As a result of this care, they found a regular hole in the upper stratum of brick floor. Here as in the east chamber the later filling was clearly put there against a previous wall, the edges of the hole being lined with bricks on edge and small rubble. The shape of the hole was that of a corner of a room with offsets for arches, and establishes the plan as an octagon. Thus we will have a large octagon as part of the general plan. Here again the room in its later period had been used as a hypocaust. At one corner, the SE, we have a curved apsidal wall, so that at the south end of the octagon we had niches in the corners. At the N.E. corner a curved mass of rubble core seems too large to belong to a similar niche, and may be later. We are going to get a splendid plan out of all this, but it is too much to hope that we shall be able to date the building. If so much as we have already cleared is only the caldarium, the entire bath must have been of imposing size and almost imperial in importance. We should have to find a record of a great bath built either on the ruins of an earlier bath or of another great public structure. The Livianum would fulfill one condition, or the bath built by Diocletian.

As we get down to the floor level of our Roman house in the House A area, we are finding more and more of the fine Arretine pottery, but broken. All pieces are being saved for reconstruction later.

April 30. Saturday

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The so-called great Bath C, become more and more interesting and it is difficult to wait patiently for the great depth of debris to be removed in order to see the development of the plan. Another angle of the octagon rotunda has appeared and through the masonry is an arched channel slanting towards the centre of the room. It does not belong to the first scheme but to the bath period. At its two exposed ends it is arched with brick, but inside between these two faces the roof is formed with tiles—resting against one another like an inverted V. The inside is smoked and it was for heat and not for water. Its bottom is on the level of the bath.

We have the opposite side of the small SE. apse and all the curve of the latter is determined by the hole left when its foundations were taken out. The corresponding recess at the N.W. is the curved masonry mentioned yesterday and which I thought to have too large a radius to match. This has not been cleared quite down to the floor, but it now seems to be simply the core of the curved wall of a niche. Clearance is proceeding to the W. and still we are finding the square and round brick piers which supported the hypocaust covering. Thus the octagon room and the two great eastern apses belonged in the later period to one large hypocaust. Truly a monumental bath, since we have yet to find the tepidarium and the frigidarium and of course the large waiting rooms and disrobing chambers which so large an establishment would require.

The small vault at the S. end of the brick channel which runs from the S. apse, has been cleared. It resembles to some extent the larger one opposite the octagonal room. As soon as the walls are measured and drawn, I want to remove portions of the later construction so as to trace if possible the outlines of the earlier building. I am hoping that the walls of the latter where destroyed may still be followed by the excavations of the brick and stone plunderers and by the traces left on the brick floors by the plastering. At several places we have already been able to do this. When the vertical walls were torn down, a little edge of the plastering where the wall connected with the floor has been left, enough to give an exact dimension for the wall itself.

At Bath B, a force of some forty were still working along the N. side, but as Mr. Agle is now measuring up the upper layers here, I withdrew these and threw them all into Mr. Campbell's Hippodrome A work. As soon as the upper levels are plotted, they will have to be carried out and the walls of the Roman villa exposed. Along the N. is a heavy wall of brick and masonry, parallel to the villa system and behind the little paved semi-circular niche. At one place a floor of huge white tesserae, the largest I have

ever seen, has come out. As it is just below the surface, it is probably Early Arab. The trial pictures of the great mosaic have come out rather well despite many trying conditions. In a few days after the mosaic has been given a chance to dry out more, work will be begun on the 1:5 scale series.

At Hippodrome A, Mr. Campbell has cleared one of the spaces between the stair foundations on the E, and has found three spaces between the stairs. Gradually data is accumulating for the reconstruction of the plan. I think that the curvature of the sides is a new idea in architectural history, and will correct all present restorations of hippodromes. No complete one has ever been cleared. It is such work as this makes an expedition worth while.

May 1st. Sunday

Rest day.

May 2. Monday

75

The force has been increased, so that as much as possible of the various areas under excavation can be cleared. There are now 350 locals at work. About one hundred of these are at the north hippodrome under Mr. Campbell who has both reis Ali and reis Mahmud to lead them. A large part of this gang is clearing out the southeast corner of the seat foundations, so as to determine the relation of the series of regular spaces with the beginning of the curved south end. Another gang is widening the west dig to obtain the full width of the foundations on that side.

Only a few men are left at House A (the fine mosaic house) clearing along the north limits of the trench, near the three fragmentary dolia. We are allowing the owner of the land to take out the large stone walls which lie over the remainder of the fine house. This saves us a great deal of work, as we will have only the loose rubbish to carry out. He will of course leave in situ all walls below the top level which has been plotted today by Mr. Ayle.

At Bath C, we continue the steady drive towards the north and west. To facilitate work we are cutting down the top stratum to the west and carrying off the earth over the line of the long wall to the south. We have located the SW. niche in the rotunda 10 but cannot clear it until the great depth of debris over it is out down. This is just the work where the light railway is required. Bath C, as it develops is proving to be a building which should be left open as a permanent monument, and this cannot well be done unless we can get the debris far away from it. The depth of the excavation and its growing extent, necessitate long carries for the workmen, and this means more men on the carrying line, a slower movement of earth and a consequent increase in expense, let alone the unsightliness of the dumps. Every dump over an unexplored area means that it may have to be removed later to follow out a building. Such a railway here would reduce the force by 100 men, and the saving in wages per month would purchase the railway in one season.

The NE niche has been cleared in 10 and it shows another small flue extending diagonally through it into the room with the two apses, 1 and 2. This niche also had been a part of the hypocaust and we have not yet reached the limits of the latter towards the west. The new flue has small brick arches at either open end but in the middle has a pent roof of bricks. The large fragment of masonry which lay in the debris over the north end of 10 has been dropped to the floor in several stages, so as not to injure several tall round piers which were below it and near it. It has now been broken up, and as it was of wonderfully solid construction it took two men several hours to do it. While consisting only of smooth round cobbles laid in a gray mortar, the whole was a terribly hard thing to break up, and one

must almost admire the patience of the people who demolished the building, as they had their work cut out for them. The fragment happened to be from the semi-dome over the NW niche and one rough side showed both curves. The brick piers under it were in a group of three and preserved to a height of a meter, so that the heating space of this hypocaust was rather higher than was customary. It is a problem how the furnace chamber was heated, as we have not yet discovered the outer chambers. A later rubble foundation to the south of the apse 2 has been removed and outer boundary wall along the east and south sides exposed. The brick arch at the south flue does not appear to belong to either period of the building. Its lower straight sides are broken off roughly and do not show any connection with the flue, which has a smoothly faced end. The vault over this small chamber has either slipped under pressure or been purposely built askew over the straight lower walls, as it flares out towards the north. The lower walls were built after a long terra-cotta water conduit, which was out through by it. There are in this corner several isolated bits of masonry belonging to structures or re-uses of the former building which have now no connection with it.

May 3. Tuesday

With one of our best locals, I started picking out below the debris around the south end of room 2. There were two large breaks in the later bath level floor here which by a little enlarging and removal of the debris foundation we were able to find the traces of the jambs of a wide earlier opening at this end. On the east side this is quite complete, and a slight edge of plastering which shows on the early brick floor gives the outline of the wall. On the opposite side only a portion of this can be found as the brick floor of the first period is removed. Beyond this point we traced the room to which this opening gave access. Under the later brick flue we found the first period wall, with a smooth inner face that shows that it had been a door, but a very narrow one at best.

The room here is square and the enclosing wall can be traced all the way around, for the most part by the slight ridge of plaster on the brick floor. The SW outer corner is represented only by the remains of a later wall which had been built against it at some time. When the finer brickwork of the original wall was ripped out, the later casing was left, showing the exact position of the corner. A small gang is working at the north end of this long chamber, where the wall is broken through. We have a portion of the rear brick faced wall beyond this point, that is behind the NE apse of the octagonal rotunda and the wall may continue straight through without a break. In the rotunda

itself men are working westward and northward but developments are slow, as the carry is long.

All the later masonry has been removed from the House A area and we are ready to take out the loose earth remaining over the Roman house. Along the north edge of this area we have some fragments of Hellenistic pottery, including portions of two of the characteristic long slender ointment bottles.

May 4. Wednesday

Measured up the mosaic floor for a key plan of the borders and panels. Work has been suspended on the photography here until the floor is dryer. M. Prost has recommended that the mosaic be left in situ through the summer to get thoroughly dry, but if this is done the chances of it ever leaving Syria which have always been slight, will become nil. M. Seyrig was to have come to Antioch on Saturday, but has been delayed. He will make the final decision on the matter and I have suggested to Dr. Elderkin that he be asked to give us an idea of the future disposition of the floor. If it is not to be in the division, and is to remain permanently in Syria, they should pay at least a portion of the expense of lifting it. It may be considered as one of the fixed antiquities in this respect. Our time is growing short and we are still waiting to hear whether we can secure an artist to make a colored full size copy of the floor panels. If we have to wait for this and also the detailed photographs, we shall not have time to lift it in any case.

I also made sketches of the fragmentary mosaic floor to the SE of the deep well in room 65. This floor belongs to the geometric period, about 450 A.D. and is on the same level as the floor which we have taken up in room 33 and the small fragment over the fine mosaic. The tesserae are of medium size, that is about 10 mm. square. There is a border of circles with alternate squares and arcs inside, and connected by a narrow strip of black with the common square pattern half way between each circle. The field which is unfortunately destroyed except for one small corner, had the unusual shaded box motive. This consists of two squares inside one another shaded in different colors on opposite sides, so that one has the general effect of a perspective. We had one example of this pattern at Jerash.

This floor is in line with the Roman house court, and has to be removed. We now have several columns surrounding the central court on the north and east sides, and the building evidently will extend well to the south under deep debris. Besides the walls of the deep well nearby we found a small bit of mosaic floor on the same

level. This well must be cleared down to its bottom but will have to be pumped out as the clearing proceeds. It has been used through all the different periods at this point and should produce a complete sequence of pottery and other objects. Such wells and cisterns are always our best sources for stratification, as objects which fell into them never come out again. Pottery even if broken by its fall, has all its parts there and can be restored. Odd hairpins, rings etc, are often dropped in by accident and naturally lie in layers of accumulated mud in the order in which they fell.

May 5. Thursday

Today we took off the upper portion of the well near the mosaic floor. The structure is very interesting and I append a rough sketch of the various layers in masonry showing how it was raised with each successive building period. With a small pump we could get the water out and enable a single man to work rapidly clearing out the debris which now fills it. There is constant sweeping but I think we could keep ahead of this. Most of the late walls have been removed along the extreme south edge of the area, as far as the line of the long canal which was the south limit of the first excavation at Bath B. The water level is slowly sinking, so that now the fine mosaic floor is 70 cm. above it. More fragments of the fine red Arretine ware are coming out, always on this mud level, and belonging to the period of the mosaic house. All fragments are being saved until the whole area is finished and after sorting them out, we may be able to put together a number of the shapes of the dinner service of the house.

May 6. Friday

House A area is still being carried on by a small force so as not to interfere unduly with the work on the mosaic. To distinguish this level of buildings from the real house A. which was on the top level, I am calling our mosaic house the Atrium House. Its rooms will receive a separate series of numbers. We are now clearing off the debris under the later walls. Water level is reached a few centimeters below the red stucco floor which as already mentioned is somewhat below the fine mosaic. All the early Roman house walls have been denuded down to this stucco level except at intervals, where an additional course is preserved. The east wall of the stucco floored room is of the same sort of fine regular blocks as occur around the mosaic floor and which are stuccoed below its level. No traces of stucco appear on the red room walls. Near the south end of the east wall was a patch of poor rubble and this when removed proved to

be the blocking of a door here. Similar blocking had been built between the two columns of the peristyle nearest the mosaic. Several columns of this had been visible sticking up near to or built into the later walls and as we carry out these and sink into the debris, the whole series of columns is appearing.

When we were clearing away the walls at the east side of the mosaic, we found the wall with hard dark gray cement to have several pieces of wood embedded in the lower surface. Now we have removed the remainder of this wall running towards the east. For the whole length of the stucco room the wall was built on wooden piles about 100 cm. long, of poles dressed to a pentagonal section and with rounded ends. These had been below water for approximately 1400 years and are still in fairly good preservation. Several samples have been saved. The Atrium House is now open enough to make possible a preliminary hypothesis of the sequence of its walls and those above it. Until we can remove the fine mosaic floor we cannot be sure whether the latter was laid over an earlier floor in the same building, some 50 years separating them or not. But assuming that this was so, we can date the original structure to 50-80 A.D. The mosaic floor was then laid between 100 and 130 A.D. with the evidence in favor of the earlier date. During this time the general plan of the house remained unaltered. Then the building, having fallen into a brief period of disuse or being ruined by an earthquake, was re-used or rebuilt, the main lines being preserved but additional rooms made by dividing the previous ones and filling in between the columns of the peristyle court to add to the enclosed space. These additions were in thicker masonry in which some of the squared blocks of the first period were utilized but pieced out with coarse rubble. Only such square blocks as were ready to hand were thus used.

Then followed a period when the area was built over a totally different plan. The walls of the Roman period had almost if not entirely fallen in, and the fine mosaic floor buried and lost to sight under the resultant debris. A large house with geometric mosaic floors, a small hypocaust and other chambers was built upon this debris, and a new set of drains and terracotta water pipes laid down, the latter being of the ribbed Byzantine type and not the smooth surface Roman variety. The pattern of the floors corresponds to those found elsewhere and are datable to about 350-400 A.D. The foundations of this period were shallow rubble, while the superstructures were of brick faced rubble, a late form of opus incertum. It could not have been long before this building likewise had fallen in ruin, for a new structure, in which some of the square dressed blocks, evidently from the Roman building over a meter below, were used mixed with broken stone, the whole laid in mud mortar. Possibly some of the earlier walls had

remained standing and been used in the second mosaic structure and also the material inherited by the new builders, as it does not seem that any excavation was made for removing stones, at this period. This building rested immediately upon the mosaic floors, portions of the latter appearing on both sides of its walls. The old cistern was raised and capped with a square block in which a large hole had been cut. This was the last period of good construction as our next period is one of destruction and poor building. A house with irregular rooms and no right angles was now put up. It was the builders of this who cut trenches down through the intervening strata and removed most of the remaining dressed masonry from the Roman level. They left but one course of blocks still in situ except along the west side of the fine mosaic floor. Here they had cut a trench across the SW corner of the floor destroying its outer border, and ~~perished~~ pried the blocks loose from their original positions but for some reason left them there. These loose stones lie under where the destroyed corner of the mosaic would have been. The characteristics of this period are the use of round cobble stones throughout, the first use of such material in this series, and the fine hard gray cement made of lime and ashes, which was used in the walls. This made a very strong bonding material and the removal of the walls was some task. For their foundations they sunk trenches down to and through the fine mosaic floor. No date can as yet be given to this period but the fact that their walls were built when the level of the sub-soil water had already risen far above its original level, and made it necessary for them to result to wooden piles in the soft mud, shows that the date was considerably after the previous buildings.

The final period is the Cufic, in which a series of rambling houses were built all over the area, disregarding all previous lines and orientations, and using the poorest materials, broken stones, cobbles and odd bricks laid in poor mud mortar. They also used the old well and raised its level by means of several blocks and an old anta or pillar cap, and crowned the whole with the upper half of a Roman or Byzantine mill stone.

May 7. Saturday

The octagon room in Bath C, is finished. The walls along the west side are more badly wrecked than those on the east, but the two apses, with the jambs of their openings can be exactly determined by the holes left in the later floor filling. Much of the later brickwork has also been removed here, but fragments of smoke flues are still in situ, including one which curves out towards the south along the edge of the south apse on this side. We have not gone below the hypocaust level

here and will not do so until several clearances are made of the debris at the south end, where a sloping ramp of earth had to be left for the workmen, and also along the west of the apses themselves. The men are now working along the upper stratum on the west and north sides.

At the Hippodrome A, Campbell has exposed all the south end and a large cross section of the west wall, and is making a cut between two of the large sloping staircase foundations on the east. This will give a sample of the construction which obtains along the curved sides and enable Mr. Agle to attempt a restoration.

House A proceeds slowly as we have reduced the force to a minimum here. A few rooms along the north side are being followed especially to trace out the plastered structure which contains the small semi-circular mosaic niche. There are three huge storage jars near this which we shall have to clean, although only the bottoms remain.

May 8. Sunday

Rest day.

May 9. Monday

At Hippodrome A, Campbell is extending his trench at the west further westward to determine the position of a street if any existed there. This whole dig is progressing well and is one of the fine pieces of topographical work of the expedition. I have left Campbell look after this alone, with only an occasional suggestion on my part, and he has done the work with admirable patience and care, and with a true sense of the requirements of modern scientific archaeology. He is now completing the clearance of the entire southeast corner so far as our land limits permit. We did not at first feel that such an extensive excavation was advisable, with the limited time at our disposal, but the developments made it more and more desirable to get as much as possible of this important landmark this season. Schirmer has been of the greatest service here as elsewhere and has taken a series of detail views showing masonry, shiftings of walls, etc., which admirably illustrate Campbell's notes and sketches.

In Bath C, we have extended the area under excavation again to the west, and are finding a few late house walls and a stone lined well reaching nearly to the surface. The rubble cores of the two apses on the west corresponding to the first two on the east are partly cleared, but appear to be in much more ruinous condition than the first two. Work has been suspended for the time at the north. Outside of the

north end of the first apsidal chamber there are fragments of mosaic pavement about 2 meters above the bath level. One fragment has a pattern in color, evidently geometric. Just outside the exterior wall exterior wall farther west another fragment is plain white. Both these floors had been coated with a hard layer of cement which entirely hides the original surface and it was only by chipping away some of this, after noticing at one point slight indications of the tesserae beneath, that I discovered there were mosaics there. These floors will have to be plotted and levelled before we can remove them and trace out the earlier walls below. Walls of large dressed blocks protrude from below them, not corresponding to the construction of either the bath or the presumed palace structure below. We have still a great deal of work ahead of us on this building and it will be impossible for us to complete the whole area before the close of the season.

In our old area called Bath A, near the river, we have been allowing the owner of the land to take out for his own use all pieces of stone which we are quite through with. Today his agent came to tell us that in tearing down a portion of wall along the west edge of the cutting, they had found large blocks of stone. We had not finished the work here, but I had ceased further work here because it was suggested that it was only a late site. I went at once to the spot and found that under the rubble foundations just beyond the long mosaic passage, there were three huge limestone blocks in situ, and the wall to which they belonged evidently extended to the north. It will be easy to trace this wall out, and this excavation should be connected with the adjoining trench. It was my original intention in starting near the river here to sweep across the whole area, step by step clearing level by level down to water, plotting and noting each stratum in turn and then fill in from the next area attached. In this way ~~xxxxxxx~~ only could we ever hope to establish any topographical scheme of this portion of the city. But this needs patience, care, and a full consideration of what we owe to the future. Every bit of wall, no matter how late, or seemingly unimportant, must be recorded, if we intend to destroy it. An Arabic house is but one step in a long sequence of periods which build up the history of this or any other site. Nothing should be ignored or ruthlessly blotted out which will help to establish our sequence dating.

We have now found evidences of a stratum of great building blocks, along the south side of Hippodrome B, in the lower levels of Bath C, and now in the river area, all clearing proving that the large area we have leased is not only Arabic and Byzantine, but has at least important Roman remains if not Hellenistic. The house A area had definitely given us a fine house of the Roman

period and this may rest on earlier remains.

May 10. Tuesday

Campbell has found large blocks of masonry on a stratum under his Hippodrome A, so that we have added to our evidences of an early stratum at every point on our leased area. The work on the southeast corner is well along and in a few days Campbell thinks he will have completed his work there in a few days. He is now able to work tentative scheme of sequence dating for his levels. The houses on the west side have been of value in establishing the later end of his datings.

Agle and Schirmer have begun on the great photo map of the mosaic floors, to a scale of 1:5 and hope to get it all done by Thursday. The workmen have now carried out the walls overlying most of the area and we are getting an idea of the Roman house. The fine blockwalls do not extend all over the house, but in the rooms to the east, south and southwest of the mosaic room, are built of large square blocks set at intervals and the spaces between filled in with small broken stone laid in mud. This bears out my idea that the finer walls belong to the first period of the house. This was destroyed by an earthquake and rebuilt in a cheaper method, and with a new mosaic floor laid above the level of the first one. As soon as we can lift this fine floor we can soon get the final data about this. Along the east side of the peristyle there are only four columns left in situ, the base on which they rest wholly disappearing beyond this. Here there is a later wall not yet removed and this may conceal other columns. We have found fragments of bright red stucco on the wall along the east side of this court and thick curved pieces of a smaller radius, evidently from smaller columns. These I assume to have been part of an upper story. The peristyle court was an inner court and the main portion of the house is still to be found to the south. The court may not have been much larger than it now appears, and the colonnade may have been only on two sides and not on all four. This was an arrangement often used instead of the complete peristyle. The house in general plan will presumably follow the Pompeian type and is of the same date.

We reach water everywhere just below the floor and this makes progress slow and difficult. Especially when we find objects, since these are waterlogged and very friable. Along the east side of the court, and both inside and outside the row of columns we have been finding for the past few days, a quantity of fragments of lamps, spouts, handles etc. Among these were a number of small busts of Serapis and a goddess with a tall headdress. I began sorting these out and trying to piece them together and was delighted to find out that they belonged to a series of large lamps. These

had the circular closed-in bodies with one or more tiny air vents in the top, and in one specimen having a mythological scene made as usual from a mold. There is a small nozzle as usual, but the handles are the striking feature. In several of the lamps, this turns up and is decorated with a single Serapis or Isis figure with a loop handle behind. These account for all the busts I have mentioned. On one larger lamp there is a wide spread anthemion, reconstructed out of many fragments. To its front are attached two figures one of Isis and one of Serapis, side by side. The lamps could hardly have been in current use in the house, as they are too delicate, but must have served some ceremonial purpose. The question arises why so many of them in this house? With them we are getting a great quantity of the finest red glazed Roman paste, portions of bowls, plates and cups, and all belong to the Roman house, as they are found immediately on its floor and not above in the debris. All these fragments are being saved and an effort will be made to build up whole shapes from them. The Atrium House has given us our best things, not only architecturally but in objects, except for coins, for these Hippodrome A is far ahead, some hundreds being already recorded from there. Downey is looking after cleaning all these as well as recording them and the other objects, including the drawing of pottery.

At Bath C, we have reached a long brick-faced exterior wall just outside the new apses. This makes the building symmetrical and with no apparent connection with anything beyond except possibly on the north side, where we have suspended operations until we can get the plans finished. The later house walls on the west have been built against this brick faced wall, just as we found on the north side near the northeast corner. All the entire building as now opened had been reconstructed as a huge hypocaust and we have therefore still to find the frigidarium and the tepidarium, and of course under these the earlier building.

May 11. Wednesday

The prints of the mosaic floor are now coming in and they are most excellent. The finished photograph will be about 1 meter by 1.5 meters and will show practically every tesserae. No matter what accident may happen to the floor itself in future, or whether it ever leaves the country, we shall have a perfect pictorial record of it. At the same time a diagram of the floor with its panels to a scale of 1:10 is being prepared. Agle who has been making the photographs with the assistance of Schirmer, also hopes to find time to make a few water color sketches of the figures and borders so as to record the wonderful color scheme.

Agle is pretty well occupied with his surveying and should really have additional help in his field work. Mr. Schirmer will have to return to Europe in a few days and we shall need someone to take up his photographic work of the general excavations. He has been doing fine work and shown the utmost patience and good will.

We are still using only a few men at the Atrium house, so that there will be no interference with the photography. When this is finished tomorrow, a portion of Campbell's force will be transferred here and excavation carried on rapidly to the south. Mahmud has lifted the small circular mosaic behind the Roman house. There is a floor of large tesserae laid irregularly, in a small room just east of the court and on a level about that of the fine floor. This we shall leave for the moment until we see whether it connects with the general scheme of the building or not. To the south another much broken mosaic floor is appearing on the level with the second mosaic house, such as room 31, etc.

At Bath C, we have made a new outlet for the workmen, so that the old earth incline could be removed. Under this we found the third vaulted room, similar to that at the end of the long smoke flue from the east apse room. Thus we have a large vault on the main axis and two smaller similar ones at either side. The whole plan is now clear. The two western apses are badly destroyed, and one large block had to be pulled over to make it safe for the workmen below. On this side the later brick smoke and heating flues seem not to be laid out with any system, but have curves and corners. Most of the pillars are destroyed but their bases can still be traced.

In Hippodrome A, the lower stratum of large masonry is laid like the walls of the Atrium house, that is, with the large square blocks at regular intervals and filled in between with rubble.

May 12. Thursday

In the Atrium house, as we continue to open up the walls on its level, we find all to be of the mixed construction, already noted, large squared blocks alternating with rubble, a sort of opus mixtum. They follow out the house plan and line up perfectly with the finer walls, so belong certainly to a reconstruction on exactly the same lines. A small excavation has been made below water level on the east side of the red stucco floored room and the large blocks are seen here to rest on a rubble foundation. In the court occur patches of thick ash and charcoal and at one point a mass of green decomposition, and everywhere pieces of fine red paste. Even a few fragments of the real sigillata with vine scrolls

out, leaving a layer of the rubble overhanging. Possibly larger blocks had been here which were needed, as on the inner face of the wall two large blocks still remain. The whole of the southeast corner is nearly exposed also. This will be left open this season, but the excavation between the two stairway ramps on the east has been filled in at the owner's request.

The three dolias which lay near the surface north of the Atrium house, have been cleaned out. The parts in situ were the bottoms only, as the tops had been ploughed off during modern cultivation. At a height of about 50 cm. from the bottom, they had a diameter of 1;20 meters. In one were found nine coins and in another six. They had knob bases.

May 15. Sunday

Rest day.

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May 15. Sunday

Rest day.

May 16. Monday

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At the north end of Bath C, the floors of mosaic continue under the dump which has now been transferred to the extreme east, beyond the first apsidal rooms. Beyond both the apsidal rooms and the octagon are smaller rooms which appear to be like those adjoining the south end. The mosaics have been partially cleared of the covering of cement and prove to have simple diaper patterns. These extend over the lines of the walls below and belong to the later period. It is difficult to determine the plan. On the basis of the exterior brick faced wall, the main building was limited to the two apsidal halls on the east and west with the large octagon between, these forming one compact and symmetrical scheme. The small brick vaults on the south and the small heating chambers on the east and west were additions in period two, as they are built against the older facing wall and the apses were broken through to connect with them. The new mosaic floors are above the hypocaust floor level and would therefore have been the actual floor of the bath. It appears that the bath in this period extended farther to the north and not to the east or west.

May 17. Tuesday

Under the Arab rooms west of Bath C, a large wall of regular blocks and about 5 meters wide was reached just above water level. There is only one course of this in situ and as the top is fairly level and continuous, it appears to be a Roman roadway. The sides curve slightly and it has a different orientation to the bath. Work is proceeding towards the north following up the floor levels.

May 18. Wednesday

Nothing special in any of the digs. A steady progress clearing the deep layers of debris over the bath C with a large force.

May 19. Thursday

About sixty men under reis Ali, who was transferred from the dig at the Atrium house for this purpose, were started in at the old Bath A area. The rooms along the west edge towards the river are to be carried out, and the floors cut through. When these are cleared it will give an excellent dumping space for the adjoining areas, and the dump will never have to be moved again. The work should then move across the area strip by strip towards the Atrium house. This, it will be remembered was my original intention and it would have given us a complete cross section of the strata in the leased land. We

have over 420 locals employed and we can easily dispose of them between our present three digs. At Bath C the head reis has over 200 under him and this is far too many for the best results. We should have more reises, and these must be from outside, as the locals will not and do not obey men whom they have known all their lives as one of themselves. We have tried this, to help in keeping the line of basket men moving and not a single local has handled the gangs successfully. The expert reis not only does this but actually guides the workmen in clearing carefully the various walls and floors and sees that objects are kept accurately recorded as to provenance as found.

At Bath C, a fragment of mosaic has been found near the north limits of the new work. It has some design of circles, but cannot be cleaned fully until the workmen are beyond it. The plan between this and the octagon is now clear. The walls have been taken out leaving long trenches between the various floors but in nearly every case one course of great blocks of stone has been preserved. Bricks seem to have been always the particular desire of the despoilers, at first it looked as if the large masonry was the only material used, here but today we found several portions of the brick facing still in situ, and even in two of the smaller rooms, bits of the interior marble veneering attached to the brickwork with long bronze hooks, just as stone and terra-cotta facings are held in place in our own modern buildings. The plan of the building thus far, consists of a long hall on the axis of the octagon, with two smaller chambers on either side of it. These rooms do not connect with any others to the east and to that extent, may prove that we are still inside the eastern limits of the building. The floors as preserved, several hexagon marble tiles in one room and mosaics in all the others, are well above the level of the bottom of the hypocausts, but definitely represent the level of the main chambers of the bath. These floors are nearly complete and the boundaries of the pattern give the size and shape of the rooms. All rest on beds of rubble and cement, and like those first found have at some later time been concealed under a thin hard layer of gray cement.

At the Atrium house in the debris one meter under the surface, was lying top down a large bronze bowl. This had fluted sides, a wide scalloped rim and two bail handles attached half way down the sides. Some roots had grown up through it and cracked it. We lifted it out on a large board and got it safely to the camp house. It is very thin, and has several large cracks in it. Portions of the rim were loose and a large section of the sides. The bowl can be reconstructed in a museum laboratory. Its shape suggests that it belonged to the bronze tripod found

earlier in the season in the adjoining Bath B.

May 20. Friday

In the afternoon we reached in Bath C, several more patches of mosaic pavement which formed part of two sides of a large octagon. On the axis with the previous octagon, there was a bit of marble floor as if a door had been here. The pattern of the mosaic is adapted to the form of the room. In the corners are triangles in which scroll patterns can be seen, and along the straight sides are rectangular panels. All as usual, are covered with a hard layer of gray plastering, which will have to be chipped off. The mosaic floor did not cover the entire area of the octagon, but apparently only a sort of corridor which went around it, leaving the central part open. Here there is no floor left and possibly it had a basin for water or a fountain. Between the end of the mosaic and this open space at the corners there is neither mosaic or tiling, and the natural presumption would be a series of great piers with eight openings between them, the central space being covered with a dome extending higher than the surrounding corridor. All the other floors to the south-east have been cleared and one of our best locals is busy chipping off the cement covering, so that we can get photographs and color records of the different floors.

We shall have to continue the excavation farther to the north and obtain the limits at least of the new octagon. The new floor is not more than one meter below the cultivation level and is gradually sloping down towards the river. It will be less and less likely that the walls and floors will be preserved.

At the Atrium house, in the upper stratum towards the south a small bronze oinochoe with its handle detached, was found near where we had uncovered the large bronze basin yesterday. We secured a pump from Alexandrette today and will now be able to clear out the old well.

May 21. Saturday

In Bath A, Mr. Campbell has found a new series of rubble walls below the bath structure. In clearing away the walls of the latter, he found actually built into the south wall of room 42, a ~~fragment of~~ fragment of marble cut from a column, containing part of an inscription in Latin, giving a date and part of a name. The pump was set up and under our immediate supervision a workman began clearing out the rubbish. Besides large stones and fragments of bricks, we found a number of circular tiles of all sizes, suggestive of rough weights. Only a few pieces of pottery were in

the debris, but as we go down into the lowest deposits there will become more and more plentiful. The seepage into the well is slow and we can control it during the working hours. It will however fill in during the night. The inside is lined with open cobble work, and the shaft will therefore be a simple vertical one and not with a bottle shaped widening as we sometime find.

In the upper debris a perfect pot came out together with a number of coins and a tiny cup shaped glass vessel. I want to excavate enough of the new area to establish the limits of the Atrium house. We are now south of the inner court and will soon be able to see whether there was an outer atrium or not. With this determined we should find also the street on which the house faced.

A number of French officers and seamen came out to the works this morning and took a hurried view of the fine floor, the hippodrome and Bath C.

May 22. Sunday

Rest day.

May 23. Monday

The pump was set up again after the holiday, at the Atrium house, with a new wooden sluice to conduct the water out over the edge of the trench. While the men pumped, a ladwas placed in the well to take out by handfulls all the stones and debris. More of the round terra-cotta weights appeared and also some fragments of water jars. At noon the pump broke and we had to abandon the work until it could be repaired.

In C, the centre of the octagonis below the surrounding mosaic floor, and so it was probably a basin for water or a fountain. The mosaic floor to the southwest and south is laid out geometrically and on a system of the usual squares. On the south-west there are a series of squares laid diagonally, each having a different field pattern. The colors are very soft but the laying out of the detail is not well done. At the angle a triangular panel fills the spaces. That the south-west contains a large yellow circular vase with spiral handles, and above it is a double axe. An irregular panel at the south end of the main panel here, has also a small vase. No trace of an inscription appears anywhere. The mosaic from the pattern and technique, is about 450 to 500 A.D. At some later time the parts of the mosaic opposite the openings became work or damaged and were repaired with marble fragments very carelessly put in. These belong to the Arabic use of the building and perhaps preceded by some years the plaster covering over the mosaics. We are extending the work

towards the north along the axis of the octagon and to the west of the latter.

May 24. Tuesday

At A several patches of mosaic floors on the middle level are exposed and will have to be drawn at once and removed, as they delay the clearance to the Atrium house level. In the upper and middle levels a large number of coins are appearing, over a hundred coming from one room. As Mr. Downey is engaged on work at Daphne, we had to engage a local young man, named Reynolds, to clean coins and keep this part of the work up to date. Work is also accumulating at the field house, especially on the mass of Arretine pottery which needs to be sorted out and as many restorations made as possible. I have been able to spare several hours a day from the field to do this work, but we need several trained youngsters to assist. One large flat plate has been put together and parts of beautiful tiny cups, all well known shapes of the period.

The pump was put in use again and the depth of the well in A sunk to over two meters. Water then began to come in too fast for the pump to keep up with it, and reluctantly we had to give us this task until we can install a larger pump. We had reached the Byzantine stratum of deposits and found two large water jars, ribbed ware, which we are putting together at the camp house.

In Bath C, we have a large block at the west side of the octagon which has a ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ curved face suggesting a large apsidal chamber on this cross axis. West of the paved chambers walls extend farther west, but are only foundations walls. Late yesterday afternoon we found the floor of a small alcove at the southwest side of the octagon, making it correspond to the former octagon room on the same axis. This had been separated from the mosaic floor of the octagon by a low ledge faced with marble, with two of the bronze fastenings still in place. A photograph was made of these in situ and then they were taken out. There is but one stone of the inner side of the alcove, and this had a curved face. In the inner ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ part of the octagon, we have reached the floor. There was a water channel all around it covered with tiles or stone slabs and the canal which runs off to the west through the axis of the new apse was to carry off the overflow of this basin. At the west side was a semicircular step faced with marble leading down into the bath, and the cover of the channel surrounding it made another step, which was also faced with stone. We have only a brick foundation for the floor which

must have been of marble, only a few bits of which were found loose in the debris.

Late in the afternoon today the High Commissioner and the Admiral of the French fleet now at Alexandretta came to see the excavations, but I did not get a chance to see them.

May 25. Wednesday

At 9:00 A.M. left with Campbell to see Mr. Schirmer off to Paris. He is going overland by train from Aleppo. We also took this opportunity to inspect the light railway which was offered for hire or for sale. The rails are in excellent condition, of 60 cm. gauge, but the one wagon I saw was too large for our men to handle. The owner said he had other lighter wagons in stock. This railway is the same standard that we use at Jerash and would be very durable and practicable for permanent lines. A little heavy if it had to be moved from place to place often. It is now too late for us to make use of it, and I recommend the ordering of an entirely new Decauville outfit from Marseilles before the resumption of excavations next season.

We had found a large dolia in situ in one of the new rooms southwest of the octagon, and this was taken out today. Unfortunately it was cracked and did not come out whole, although every care was taken with bandages and ropes to keep it in shape. All the pieces were saved and we will cement it together and get its shape and size.

May 26. Thursday

The new apsidal room west of the second octagon is now cleared inside and for a short distance around its exterior. The large curved block at the inner end of the apse had a double curve which at first was somewhat puzzling. It is now seen to be a fragment from the semi-dome above. It had fallen during some earthquake and been re-used as a corner stone when the building was rebuilt. It probably belongs in its present position, to the period of poor repair of the mosaic floors. There are large rooms on either side of the apse, and the group will probably be duplicated on the east. We have first to work farther north for the main entrance and then clear the eastern side. The central rotunda basin is now cleared but not the floor surrounding it. The water channel continues around all the sides.

From the west rooms we are getting Rhodian jar handles from the mud level, and a few pieces of Arretine ware.

In A, another extension of the area is now down to the depth of a meter and only a few late walls have appeared. Patches of much damaged mosaics show up

on the same level as those on the second mosaic period. Campbell and I inspected all the walls, and determined the different character of the masonry, which will help in working out the periods. We have too many rooms now for one house, but as the doors have disappeared, it will be difficult to decide the real extent of the Atrium house. There are three distinct kinds of masonry; the large square blocks throughout, blocks mixed with carefully laid rubble and blocks with rough careless filling. The last is always found overlapping the second sort, but the first is on the same level as the fine block walls. The second series is genuine opus mixtum, on the north side of the area a wall over a meter in height, showing the large blocks keying in on two courses.

The mosaic floors in Bath C, are being cleaned and as soon as they are photographed, will be lifted. Mr. Agle has finished taking the heads and details of the fine mosaic and tomorrow will start a few color drawings of the panels. We hope to start Mahmud in on Saturday lifting these in pieces.

May 27. Friday

The Atrium house area has reached some heavy walls at the south, and there are two new wells. One near the southwest corner was covered with stones and tiles and so was not filled with debris. The other was in one of the central rooms and belongs to the Roman level. Neither can be cleaned out this season. Mr. Agle is making a water color of the picture panels in the mosaic to accompany the large photograph. The latter is now mounted on a large specially prepared board, and looks very well indeed. Every tesserae is shown and the photo is a perfect record of the floor.

We have the outside of the west apse in Bath C, exposed and part of the wall of the room which continues farther north. Here the course of large blocks which rested on the rubble foundation had been pried loose but most of the blocks left lying there. The apse room and the rooms adjoining it have been carried to the water level and in the apse room was found a heap of broken sigillata wares, enough to restore portions of two-spherical bowls. There are the usual acanthus leaves with tiny dancing figures between them. Also a large quantity of Arretine sherds in addition to those already found. There is an immense task ahead of us in sorting these out and attempting to secure complete shapes, and as we have the similar sherds from the Atrium house it will be impossible to complete this work this season. All these pieces should be saved and carefully and patiently worked over until as many as can be are joined together.

The octagonal basin could never have been roofed in, as I first suggested. What I supposed to be the footings for a wall around the edge, separating the mosaic floored part from the basin proper, now turns out to be only a slight layer of pebbles and earth on which a tile floor rested. The mosaic portion occupies one half of the floor and adjoining the edge of the pool was a marble floor, of which we have portions in situ on two sides, and on the third the impressions of the slabs in the mortar bedding, and from these can work out the pattern. The pool has a water channel all around its enclosing wall, with its bottom below the floor of the basin. This was covered and thus had formed a continuous step around the basin. At two angles were semi-circular steps below this ledge. All the marble floor of the basin has gone, but traces remain of large slabs on the cement. In the semi-circular steps and at a small area near one of them, there is a plain white mosaic. Whether this belonged to this period or a later re-use is not at present clear. I have already mentioned that parts of the surrounding mosaic had been badly patched with fragments of marble floor and presumed at first that all the marble visible was thus used. Now that the whole enclosure is open, we see that there were, as just mentioned, two distinct parts to the floor around the pool. What we have lost is the low wall which must have bounded the basin raised the level of the water above the surrounding floor. The marble portion was laid where the splashing of water would have caused damage to any other sort of floor.

Towards the north the present surface is sloping down, and any further rooms will be less than a meter below the surface. We will make an effort to follow the building towards its entrance which must be on this side. We are also pushing ~~to~~ the work east to find the balancing apse. Mosaic floors are appearing in what are apparently this eastern apse and its two adjoining rooms.

The long brick channel which extends westwards from the basin out through the western apse in a crooked line, showing that it had been built later than the walls of the apse. This use would correspond very well with the patched mosaic or even with the plastering over the mosaics. Thus we have a continuous use of the great bath from a late Roman date on through Arab times. We shall not be able this season to get below the bath stratum and follow up the evidences of the equally great building below, the lines of which were followed by the builders of the bath.

May 28, Saturday

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Along the south end of the A area, what appears to be a street has developed. There are some later walls to be drawn up here, and until these can be taken out we cannot follow up the Atrium house level. If this is a street, and the actual plan of the house stops abruptly here, then the house has no atrium, and instead of having the long narrow plan, it has a more nearly square one, and the many rooms to the east may be incorporated with it.

Bath C, has a large mosaic floor to the north of the basin and this probably is the entrance vestibule, or may simply be another large room leading to further wings of the buildings. The floors to the east are well preserved in extent but covered with the usual terrible plaster. One man has been engaged in chipping off this surface around the basin for several days. Today I made notes on the different patterns. Every square contains a different pattern and the seemingly endless combinations of a simple geometric motif are highly interesting. The colors used are pale blue, brilliant yellow, orange brown, pink, dull red and white, with the outlines done with black tesserae. Generally pink and red are placed together, and yellow and brown while the white and blue are separating bands. Errors occur in the widths of bands, and sometimes in placing the colors. All these have been noted.

May 29, Sunday

Part of the morning was spent in getting the various negatives arranged and their descriptions written up in the negative register. We have made to date 520 photographs, exclusive of the special series of scale photographs of the Roman mosaic. These number nearly 200 and have not yet been entered in the series with the others.

May 30, Monday

Mahmud started work on the fine mosaic. After the limits of the pieces in which it is to be cut were laid out, a narrow strip of cloth topped by paper was glued along the edges of the cut to be made. Two rows of tesserae only will be taken up mainly in the yellow and black fret, where they can easily be restored. Panels A, B and C, will be kept each in one block, and the plain geometric border lifted in several pieces. Panel D, in the centre will be the last attacked. Agle has finished color sketches of A, B and C, and is now finishing up the border of E.

In one of the new east rooms at C, a lower portion of a statue was found high up in the debris. This had an elliptical plinth base on which were two crocodiles the heads on either side and tails lapping at the back. On each was the hand of a human figure and these must have been of a youth resting on his hands with head

thrust forward and feet above his head. Very well cut and modelled. The influence is Egyptian and we have similar statues in such a position. Beyond the extreme north end of the octagon a badly weathered mosaic floor is appearing. This is the floor of a long hall running across the width of the bath. There are still no signs of the limits of the great bath, which may go on across the fields.

All the men were transferred here today, and we have now only Bath C under excavation, with a force of 180 men.

May 31. Tuesday

The three panels of the mosaic, A, B and C have been glued ready for lifting tomorrow.

The long hall in C, has the floor now exposed. It is quite near the surface and the tesserae have been torn up in spots all over it, but the decorative scheme can be made out. The tesserae are coarser than those used around the basin, laid more carelessly and apparently on an earth foundation and not in cement. The floor is broken off at the east and west ends, and at the west may have ended in line with the side of the octagon wall, but at the east certainly extended beyond this limit. Here also we have a heavy wall disappearing eastward beyond the three rooms adjoining the octagon, and there must be a continuation of the structure in that direction. We are working north beyond the long hall and will now have to clear towards the east as well.

The long floor is divided into three distinct fields. The central panel has the stock motif of squares containing simple patterns in red and black on white. This is surrounded by a narrow border of red and white triangles, which in turn has a wide band like the geometric border under the couches in the Atrium house, except that in Bath C each rectangle contains a scroll. All this border is in plain white. The west field has a large all-over pattern of circles and squares, apparently plain white, and the east field an all-over pattern also somewhat similar to that in the Atrium house. We have swept these off, but not yet cleaned them thoroughly, so that where I believe them to be white, they may have some color. This whole floor I take to be early Arabic and it is interesting to find the same motifs as were used in the fine floor of 100-150 A. D.

A large quantity of ring stands and Arretine fragments are coming from room 40 in Bath C. This room or rather area, as we have not found any eastern walls for the space, is east of the long hall connecting the two octagons. With the Arretine wares we have the small thin fabric used for globular pots and cups just as we found them associated in the Atrium house.

June 1.1932 Wednesday

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Today two sections of the mosaic floor were lifted without accident. The bedding below the tesserae is very thin and poor so that there will be no difficulty. The tesserae are thin varying from 3 - 6 mm. in depth, and are laid in a rather firm gray cement, 10 mm. thick. This was the actual bedding layer in which while soft the tiny stones were placed. Below this was a smoothing coat 12-13 mm. yellowish in color and sandy, and could be scaled off easily. Then came the rough layer, averaging 45 mm. in thickness but varying with the surfaces of the small cobbles over which it was laid. It was gray, and had bits of charcoal and fine pebbles in it, the usual ash and lime mortar. The entire depth of the bedding was 350 mm. including the cobbles and earth filling. At this depth was an undulating line of thin white plaster, possibly the remains of the earlier floor which we have been expecting. Below this was a thin layer of hard red clay, in turn resting on an uneven bed of greenish gray clay. From these layers came fragments of fine red glazed pottery, showing that the fine mosaic floor was laid in or slightly after the period when this ware was in use.

The pieces of the floor are being placed in shallow boxes made to fit each approximately. They will be firmly bedded in plaster of paris and then covered with boards. They will be stored flat in a room which has been rented under the Banque de Syrie to which also the fragments of mosaic already taken from Bath A and B have already been taken. ~~removed.~~

No evidences of further walls to the north of the long hall 51 in Bath C have appeared. Even the north wall of this room is represented only by two large stones which the stone thieves failed to move. The size of the room is shown by the edges of the mosaic. On the east side the second apse is now coming into view, making the plan symmetrical.

June 2. Thursday

With the panels at the south end removed, we have been able to go down to the earlier level. Along the south is a single course of the entrance wall in situ, with a large door in the centre, which must belong to the first structure and not to the fine floor period. At the west and under the small mosaic room we took out several weeks ago, was a small room opening on the court and having a floor of small irregular stones resembling in a coarse way tesserae. To the east of the court there is another room similarly paved. The level is below the fine mosaic and again belongs to the earlier period, and this works in perfectly with the traces of plastering which we now have clearly on the inside face of the north and east walls and well below the mosaic floor level. In the debris over the new stone

floor we get exactly the same sort of sherds as we get under the floor and all over the house plan on the water level.

As each panel is taken up, it is placed face down on the box prepared for it and then all the loose second layer of bedding plaster is removed, leaving only the final working coat bare. This shows some interesting features. The whole surface is not uniform but is divided by little ridges into patches irregular in size and shape. They do not follow the pattern of the mosaic except that the fret border, and the plainer fields are roughly outlined by them. The markings indicate the pats of plaster laid down, handful by handful and spread out flat against the portions already in position. ~~Being in the same way as the~~

The floor could have been laid down in three ways. It could have been placed in position tesserae by tesserae on the floor. The whole pattern with the panels could have been prepared somewhere and then brought to the room and laid in large pieces, much as we are lifting it. Or lastly the panels alone may have been done in a workshop and laid in spaces left for them, the simpler borders and frames being laid in spaces left for them, the simpler borders and frames being laid on the floor. In either of the two latter cases, the pattern after being made ready would have had to be glued firmly to some substance and after being safely bedded in the prepared floor plaster, the adhesive layer could have been soaked off. This is just the process we are using in the reverse way, and has much to be said for it. It is certain that the first mentioned method is quite out of the question. Even if the tesserae would have been laid down by the artist, he could not possibly have controlled his work and obtained the fine modelling and beautiful shading of colors by working in the small patches which the drying of the plaster would have required. He had to design and execute the main panels certainly by careful study in much the same way that any modern artist would do. That is he designed and modelled them in a position where he could constantly study and correct them, adding or changing a tint here or there until he had obtained the required effect. Then the accuracy of the black and yellow fret border, where the spacing and divisions work out perfectly and with no fudging of spaces to make it come out right at the corners for example, proves that the entire design was carefully laid out first. The whole floor, I take it, must

have been finished in its integrity in a workshop, where time and space were not considered, and brought to their final place mounted on some firm material with a strong but easily soluble adhesive. The final coating of cement was spread over the floor in small patches and spread out with the hands until an area large enough to receive one of the divisions of the mosaic was prepared. The floor could thus be laid quickly and evenly and be ready for use in a few days.

June 3. Friday

Mahmud continues to take up sections of the mosaic. Mr. Agle has finished water color sketches of all except the central panel, and this will be left isolated until he can finish his work on it. He has been making plans of the Dahpne church the past two days.

In C, we have cleared all around the east apse. Under the wall of the room north of it, there is a small section of pavement made of the small irregular stones like that just found to the west of the mosaic floor in the Atrium house. With this is a bit of wall which like the floor extends under the walls of the bath structure. Outside the walls are traces of brick flooring resting on the top of the foundation ledge and these belong to the exterior pavement. To the north we have cleared a large area without finding any more connecting walls.

June 4. Saturday

By a system of parallel trenches across the space north of hall 51 in Bath C we have tested the depth of the debris. On a level with the pavement in 51, there was a shallow bed of white chip debris, over the western half of the area. At the east a wall extended northward in line with the east side of the octagon room, but this petered out very soon. Walledown below the mosaic floor we at last reached portions of the rubble foundation of the bath. All the upper masonry from this section had been removed. The modern cultivated surface here drops below the floor level, and all walls were easily quarried out. Only by extensive excavation can we follow out the building in this direction. This was our last main work day of the season, so this will have to be left until next year, when with the light railway one can work more efficiently and swiftly without encumbering the surrounding surface with dumps.

Between times I have been working on the mass of Arretine pottery which has been accumulating at the field house from both the Atrium house and from the lower levels in bath C. Most of these sherds were discards, that is, they had been broken and thrown away

in debris which afterwards, at least in C, was used for filling in the level up to its later floor. Therefore we find no single whole vessels, but bottoms, rims and other fragments of many different shapes. With a lot of patient careful work, these can be pieced together sufficiently to obtain the complete outlines of types which will be the foundation of a corpus of pottery types of this period for Antioch. It is interesting to find with the finer red vessels, another series of small bowls and jugs, of a thin poor quality of clay. The fabric is quite thin and the shapes parallel those of the fine red vessels. They belong to the same period and appear to be a rougher set of dishes for the household. Some are smoked and had been used for cooking, especially a series of wide flat pans, with loop handles on opposite sides. The shapes of Arretine ware includes small delicate cups on bases, semi-spherical cups without bases, wide plates on low bases and fragments of jugs which I have not been able to restore. We had similar wares and shapes of this period at Samaria.

June 5. Sunday

Rest day.

June 6. Monday

Kept on a small force of 30 selected locals for cleaning up the Atrium House and Bath C. In A just a few were kept busy carrying off the debris taken from below the mosaics. The border of this is now being lifted in as large pieces as is possible with safety. So far everything has come along well. I had estimated that the entire floor would be lifted and prepared for transport to the town in two weeks, and I think we shall do it, although the drawing of the central panel may delay us a little beyond this time. We have had considerable trouble getting plaster of paris. The amount we need could not be obtained in Antioch and we ordered half a ton to be made specially at Arsuz. This was to have been delivered today but did not come, so this afternoon Adib went with the lorrie to Aleppo to get a supply from there.

At C two men have been set to work again breaking up the thin scale of cement over the various mosaic floors. None of these will be worth while lifting except the finely preserved ~~stretch~~ stretch along the southwest side of the north octagon or basin. Along the east side of the building and outside the exterior wall we continue to clean up as much as we can. At several points we find remains of small rubble walls well down below the bath level, and below what would have been the water level a monthago. Everywhere now we get red Arretine fragments.

June 7. Tuesday

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Adib returned this afternoon with the plaster, and we will be ready to prepare the blocks of mosaic tomorrow. By working overtime, Mr. Agle has completed a fine drawing of the "Judgement of Paris", so that we can get this up in plenty of time. In O, I am following the line of the north wall of the entrance hall 51. The foundations of this were reached and cleared yesterday and today, it continues towards the west beyond the west line of the octagon. The mosaic floor in 51 extended well beyond the eastern edge of the basin and we found it to stop in line with the outer face of the east rooms here, 48, 49 and 50. The western end of the mosaic floor was hopelessly broken away but to be symmetrical it would have to continue to the similar boundary on the west, and this is what we are now trying to see. We are also clearing out the area between the rooms 25, 30 and on the west and the edge of the excavation. Nothing new has appeared here.

June 8. Wednesday

All the mosaics are up and spread out in a long line along the eastern edge of the excavations. I was delighted when panel D, with the Judgment of Paris, was turned over and the heavier plaster layer removed. Here we have distinctly shown the method which I had hoped we should obtain from one or other of the panels. The figure panel had been made separately in some studio or workshop and laid in a pinkish cement, which is quite different from the cement of the other parts of the floor. The floral border had also been made separately and the long yellow and black fret. These were probably glued in sections, the entire scene as one, the floral border in four pieces and even the plainer fret in as many as convenient to handle. These various pieces were brought to the house, and a layer of cement laid down over the area to be covered by them. This was mixed up in a mass and applied in small handfuls and then spread out with the palm or a small trowel of some sort over the surface. Before this had time to dry the prepared blocks of mosaic were laid down upon it and levelled up properly. It required some considerable skill on the part of the craftsman to lower such a large panel as this successfully without causing it to sag or drop away from the supporting material. A very powerful adhesive must have been employed and strong base material. There is the possibility of the panel having been rolled up and then unrolled on the floor the surface plaster of which was laid ahead of the workman in little areas. It would be interesting to discover

what mouting material was used and what sort of glue. I want to make some further researches along this line and also as to the methods of laying this type of floor, and the coarser pavements of the Byzantine period.

As soon as the floor was out of the way, the men began clearing away the debris under it. As a welcome surprise, we found a series of rooms below built in opus mixtum corresponding to the greater number of the walls to the east and south of the mosaic floor. One of the larger stones had the characteristic dressed edges of the Augustan era. Thus we have added another stratum to our sequence in this area. It will be remembered that I presumed that an earlier house or at least an earlier use of the mosaic house must exist below it, since we had some small traces of plaster along the inner face of the north wall, extending below the fine floor. Now we have a long patch of this plaster on the inner face of the east wall, with the lower edge broken away in a regular straight line, representing the floor of the earlier period. Nothing remains of this floor unless we assume that the uneven line of thin white debris found below the mosaic and resting on a hard red clay was the bedding of such a floor. This stucco edge however, established the first atrium house period I had mentioned. Now in addition we have the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ approximately to the age of Augustus. I propose to date the fine mosaic between 120 and 150 A.D., the first use of the house as some 20 - 30 years earlier, and the new stratum about the first half of the first century. Now that they are fully exposed the walls of splendidly dressed and fitted masonry are rather imposing. I had hoped to get the whole plan of the Atrium house clear this season, but this will be impossible.

Bath C is practically finished. At least we can stop the work here with a coherent and imposing plan of a very huge structure. Whether this is only one wing of a still larger building, remains to be seen, but we now know that our leased field contains all that one needs to determine the stratification of the northern end of the city. Our three extensive and elaborate soundings, if one wishes to call them such, have determined exactly the character of the deposits and the extent and value of the building periods here. One can now continue to dig in any direction from these established areas with good hopes of finding as valuable and beautiful things as we have found here this first season.

The value of systematic and careful excavation is shown in many ways. For example we have seen how the stratification at the great hippodrome A, House A, and the lower Atrium house and so far as we have gone down in both Bath C and the river area also, fits in perfectly

and supplies a clear and precise series of archaeological history. The characteristic features of the masonry of the different periods, once established in house A area, were found to explain the similar series in the hippodrome. Details of masonry, such as ~~xxxxxx~~ opus mixtum, opus incertum, the use round cobbles, cut blocks and the different qualities of cement employed are excellent criteria for the guidance of future excavators here. Along the west edge of the excavation at Bath C, we can see clearly the story of the destruction. We already had the two Arab lime kilns built inside the bath, in which the fine marbles stripped from the walls and floors were burned into lime, leaving only a bit here and there in situ to guide us. Outside the walls the stones quarried from the walls, were split up and dressed. These were the ordinary limestone blocks not good for making lime but excellent for house walls. We have noted how little of the superstructure has survived this spoliation. Now we can see how, ~~xxx~~ on two different occasions, the stone from this and the preceding building on the site was taken outside its limits and broken up to be carried away elsewhere. The great patch of white limestone chips quite unmixed with anything else which occurs just north of the entrance hall 51 is one place where stones were worked on the west outside apse 42 we get two strata of white chips separated by a layer of earth. The lower one represents the first spoliation of the great building after its destruction by an earthquake. The building had been rebuilt later probably in a poorer way but the stones still with of large size. To this period belongs the relaying of the mosaic floors, the poor patching with slabs of stone of the other floors and the water channel which cuts across basin 41 and the adjoining rooms. Possibly also the poorer tesserae of the hall 51 are of this period. However, this building in turn fell into ruins and the subsequent owners of the land began to carry off the visible stones and even excavated for them, cutting long trenches along the lines of both exterior and interior walls in order to get them out. To this period also must belong the two lime kilns. I should imagine that this final destruction took place within the last two hundred years, as the final layer of humus over everything is not very deep.

June 8-15

105

This week has been occupied in gathering together the odds and ends which always accumulate at the close of field work. We continued the few selected men for a few days to clear up the various trenches in the Bath C and at the Atrium house. Also for moving the mosaics to the city.

Mr. Agle has completed his large detailed plans of the Atrium house, and of Bath C with the adjoining hippodrome B or palestra. All photographic records have been brought up to date, the classified series being mounted on their blue cards and labelled in folders.

We purpose leaving early on the morning of the 19~~th~~ getting into Beirut that same evening.

SEASON 1933 March 12. Sunday

Left Jerusalem about 7.00 A.M. in a pouring rain. We had heard various rumors about the dangers of the roads in Syria because of the automobile strike now in progress there. However we got through very easily and in good time, reaching Beirut about 4.00 P. M.

13 March Monday

Went to the dock and aboard the Excambion and there met Campbell and our new expedition members. All were in fine health and spirits and eager to get to Antioch. The new car was put on a lighter but could not be unloaded today. All the day spent in trying to get the necessary supplies on our list, but only a few of the stores were open. Went to pay our respects to M. Seyrig.

14 March. Tuesday

Arranged for the landing of the car. Licenses must be obtained for both cars contrary to the usual custom, but we can obtain these in Alexandrette after we get to Antioch. Had lunch at the University. We had to have a check cashed by Mr. Stewart at the college because the main Beirut office would not pay on our Antioch checks without having certification from their Antioch branch that we had the amount on hand. They could not get through by telephone because the wires had been cut. Both President Dodge and Mr. Stewart said we would have to have a soldier with the cars for safety. But when asking M. Seyrig about this he assured us that there was no trouble at all. Dr. Steinspring arrived with our surveyor and a houseboy from Palestine. We plan to get off on schedule tomorrow.

15 March. Wednesday

Owing to various delays getting gasoline and such supplies from shops which reopened today, we did not get off until after ten this morning. The large lorrie went by way of the coast to Tripoli and then via Homs, Hama, etc. We took the new car by way of Baalbek, Homs and Hama. The new members and Dr. Stein-Spring had never seen Baalbek so we gave them this chance. All went well until we were nearly in Homs. Then the gas suddenly gave out and three of the party had to walk five miles into Homs and bring out a supply by cart. It was by this time quite dark. We had a good dinner at the hotel at Homs and several wanted to spend the night there, but as it would soon be moonlight I urged that we push on to Antioch.

16 March. Thursday

After a long night ride without any further trouble we got into Antioch at 2:00 A.M. The hotel was closed and will not be open until the first of April, so we had to sleep in a little Arab hotel over the garage. At 7:00 oclock went to our house with the boys and managed to get things in shape so that we could have breakfast by 9 o'clock. We afterwards took a walk out to the excavations. All the large stones have been removed by the owner as we had agreed upon, but beside the debris left by his operations, everything appeared in good shape. By evening the house was fairly cleaned and habitable. The fellows seemed pleased with the place. We have quite a houseful and it was some task to fit them all in.

Went to see M. Prost this morning and he at once opened the subject of the land behind the barracks, the papers now standing in his name. We shall have to determine what to do with this land as it will be difficult ever to sell it again. A wire cam this morning from the head reis that he had arrived with his men at Beirut and needed money to come on here. We wired him that we would send the car to bring them.

17 March. Friday

The car left for Beirut in the afternoon. All the new members of the party had to go to the Serai to register with the police and have their passports stamped.

All were busy straightening out the house. Everything was found in good order.

18 March. Saturday

The young men went for the day to Alexandrette to complete the registration, and Campbell was to make inquiries there about the Decauville which had not yet arrived. I had found a letter here from the Decauville company stating that they had not yet received the 5000 francs from Prof. Morey, but enclosed a complete invoice in duplicate as they felt we were in urgent need of the equipment. No name of steamer was given and it was not expressly stated that the equipment had actually been shipped, but I assume that it has. One invoice I have mailed to M. Seyrig for his O.K. for free entry, the other was left in the hands of Catoni Bros, clearing agents at Alexandrette. The balance of the amount due will be paid through the Antioch bank to whom the shipping papers will be sent. There is word that a ship is due next Saturday.

Owing to the continuance of the strike our pumping outfit cannot be sent on from Haifa, but as we are not ready to use it, this will not delay our work. Our car returned from Beirut with the Egyptian reises at 2:00 A.M. Later in the morning, while the members of the expedition were at Alexandrette, I took the lorrie out to the field house with the reises and the work tools.

19 March. Sunday

Work began with 100 locals at Bath A on the river bank from which point we shall sweep across the terrain towards the Atrium house. We wish first to clean out the lowest level if any exists so as to have this area s the first dumping place in the scheme. This was my original plan but the lack of a light railway made it impossible last season. We shall this year work only five days a week, keeping Saturday for a field day to finish up the week's recording both on the field and at the house. Then Sunday will be an absolute rest day for the entire staff. We hear that wages will be less this year because everyone needs work. We shall I hope, be able to make a reduction of sixto eight piasters syrian per man, making a saving of about seven pounds a day per hundred men, an equivalent of \$ 5.50

Campbell and I looked over the field and laid out future work. He is very anxious to complete the plan of the hippodrome, and this season we shall not antagonize the owners we will be able to make excavations anywhere we like. We spent some time at the Atrium house. The winter rains have cleaned off the walls so that several details are much clearer than they were at the end of last season. This is especially true of the masonry of the Atrium house itself. It is now certain that we have three periods in the building. The mosaic floor we assume represents a period of 100 to 125 A.D. The fine masonry walls of squared stones which surrounded this room are earlier as the plastering extends down the stones and there is a distinct floor line visible about 50 cm below the fine mosaic level. Still lower than this is a different series of rooms slightly askew with the later walls. We will photograph all the details of masonry and classify the periods more closely. The late debris fillings and late mosaic floors will be cleared off the south end of the house and expose the remainder of its plan. The water level is lower this year, at this date is more than one meter below the level of the fine mosaic.

Four members of the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, visited the dig today. Prof. Cummins, his son, Drs. Evans and Denton. They are on their way via Aleppo to Baghdad and then back to Palestine,

In Bath A, the work closed last season with the SW corner of the building cleared just below the floor of the bath to which the brick paved hypocausts belonged. At a depth of 1.70 m. below the floor of room 26 we reached a hard stratum of gravel in which were no fragments of pottery of any kind. This corresponded to a similar level found just outside this room towards the river, and through which last season a pit was sunk for several meters.

In the west side of room 26 brick superstructure overlaps a rough cobble foundation wall by 8 -10 cm., but follows it approximately. There was a vertical division in the face of the brick wall at each end and we cut between these and found that the earlier wall had been thickened later. It must be remembered that all foundation walls of this period, like those made by the modern Arabs, were laid in trenches dug slightly larger than the width of the finished wall. In this rough cobbles were laid with mortar, so that the faces are irregular and the sides often narrow towards the bottom, quite the reverse of what we would do at home.

The occupation level was approximately on the level of the ledge of the foundation wall. The floor was laid over debris brought from any convenient place and dumped in the space within the foundation walls to the height required. It is necessary to measure the thicknesses of this and such other strata of decay. Occupation and destruction as occur objects found in such strata and not in situ on a floor, are noted as x objects, i.e. real provenance not certain.

20 March. Monday

We awoke to hear the steady downpour of rain which meant no field work. It was decided to go to Aleppo to purchase some supplies which we had not purchased in Beirut. Dr. Steinspring took this opportunity to go there and connect with the train to Damascus. He has had a great time studying the topography and plans to come up for a longer stay later in the season. We returned at 6.00 P.M.

21 March. Tuesday

Several of the rooms along the west side of Bath A have now been carried down to gravel. The foundation walls are rubble and show two periods of building, the lowest courses were sunk in a construction trench extending some 50 - 70 cm into this gravel and the earliest structure on this area, represent the whole area which we intend to work on this season has been laid out in similar squares, 25 m. each, making 64 subdivisions of each of the large cadaster squares. The first were set out around the hippodrome, where Campbell proposes to begin work tomorrow.

At Bath A, we are proceeding clearing out the rooms well below the bath floor level, and will in all cases continue to the gravel layer.

22 March. Wednesday

After lunch Campbell was ready for his dig, having secured the permission of the owner of the northern half of the hippodrome, which was not included in our leased area. We had engaged an additional 50 men. He started sinking a series of small trenches at regular intervals along the inner east wall, so as to determine the curvature of the long sides. The continuation of the wall was found at a depth of ca. 25 cm. below the surface, and as last year, coins began to come in.

23 March. Thursday

Work proceeds at Bath A, with nothing of special interest. The trenches at the Hippodrome are proceeding rapidly and it will be only a few days before the east side will be completed. The locals on this area are in charge of Reis Ahmad Abd el Rahman, who is handling them very efficiently. Campbell has collected from the surface samples of the different sorts of marble revetments. Twelve coins, Arabic, Byzantine and Roman, were found, all in the shallow stratum of mud over the podium wall.

24 March. Friday

At the hippodrome the men are continuing along the E. side. Campbell reports that he has found a paved area inside the wall which may belong to a minor side gate. He is collecting data for the dating of the hippodrome. As soon as arrangements are settled with the owner of the land at the extreme northern end, he will continue trenching around this part and eventually determine the complete plan of the structure.

At Bath A, we have broken through the long canal along the East side. The walls on the south continue through to the east but do not appear to have gone beyond the apsidal structure we found there last season. As they are on a higher level, they may, of course, have been wholly destroyed. No trace remains of them so far as we have gone. Most of the bath rooms have been excavated down to the gravel level which extends uniformly under all this area. Little pottery is found, but always just above the gravel surface occur the fragments of fine red slip buff paste. As soon as the railway arrives we can install it here and continue the strip to the east.

Showers occurred all morning and about three a heavy rain set in. We stopped the work and started paying off the men, as this was the test week for the wage scale. We used the field house as the pay office and the workmen had to wait outside in the pouring rain until their turns came.

Cotton and Schenk are gradually working through the pottery from the Atrium House which accumulated last year when Downey took charge of the work at Daphne. In a day or two they will have completed this task and will then be ready for other work. The notes on objects to date have been kept up as well, but being always one day behind, as the day's pottery, etc., has to be washed and sorted before the recording can take place. We badly need one or two draftsmen solely for pottery, so that our other men can be released for field supervision. Two natives would do finely, if they had had any drawing training. Last year every member of the staff had to work overtime in order to keep up the standard of recording which we require. At present Lincoln is doing the photography as well as surveying, but he will be relieved of the former task as soon as the photographer gets here, not later than April 1st.

25 March. Saturday

We all worked at the field house on the material. It was a rainy day and we could not go into the muddy trenches for any note making.

In the afternoon it cleared a bit and Cotton and I went to the mission here for tea, at the invitation of Mr. Lytke, The others had been invited but got in from the work too late.

26 March. Sunday

Cotton and Schenk went to work on the Atrium House material and by noon had about got it out of the way. After this Sunday will be a complete holiday for most of us.

27 March. Monday

Just north of room 39 and in the area between it and the later diagonal wall, we found a curved wall with offsets which upon excavation proved to be the foundation of an apsidal structure on the axis of the building with the squared block and rubble construction. In 39 we have gone below the bath floor for a depth of 2.50 m, and the same in 40. We are now leaving the centre of the rooms unexcavated as soon as we reach the natural gravel bed and are tracing the depth of the walls by narrow trenches. Room 61 is the square chamber surrounded by a plastered water channel. This is being carried to the gravel level and was finished today. In the afternoon we started below 63 and had reached a depth of 80 cm by the end of the day.

Lincoln and William surveyed and levelled the central group of rooms, so that we can dump into them. The carry is getting too long and shall need the railway in a few days, but no word has been received in regard to it.

We now have, I believe, the explanation of the fine red wares which we find in the Bath A area on the of the gravel stratum, that is, at a depth of 1.50 to 2.50 m below the bath floor. The level of this and the depth of the debris just above it varies in each room. The latter in all cases is deliberate filling. First we have the natural gravel bed above which in this debris stratum, varying from 20 to 50 cm., occur the red slip wares (so-called Samian) with Rhodian jar handles. A few of the latter have been found in the next stratum above but mixed with early Byzantine wares and even an occasional bit of Arab pottery, so, except for the lowest stratum all the material have been deliberately dumped in to raise the floor levels of the successive periods and therefore may contain objects of all periods down to and including the period of the fill.

In rooms 23, 27 and 29 sub, we can now link up these strata in a certain series. We at first presumed that the red wares came in this area as part of the filling, as we had no traces of any structure earlier than the bath foundations. These three rooms in the lowest level show us walls exactly similar in construction to those of the Atrium house, with large squared blocks placed at more or less regular intervals in each course, the spaces between them being filled with rubble. These walls in Bath A area were built in trenches sunk 50 cm below the gravel level as they found it. The rest of the wall was built free so that we have regular straight and vertical faces. ~~These~~ This building from evidences in 29 had been burned and the walls collapsed leaving a height still in situ of from 1.00 to 2.00 m. The wall on the south side of 27 was the highest and evidently still projected above the surface when the builders of the next period came on the scene. In the debris above the gravel we find the

objects of the first period. These are the walls to which the red slip paste belong. Above them is a deep bed of almost clean earth with but little pottery, and evidently mainly the deposit of mud during the wet seasons 80 - 100 cm above the gravel. Here this deposit was sunk in this stratum were several burials, in poor graves lined with roof tiles belonging to the earlier building. These in all examples found lay just below the top of the stratum. The next builders used the old lines of the foundations for their new walls, and made the level even by repairing the old walls with large patches of rubble without the large blocks and then carried up the foundations to their new floor level in similar rubble. These walls were also partly laid in trenches which had been cut down into the mud level and this gives us irregular faces and different widths to the walls, which sometime project over the straighter lines of the earlier period. This method we may designate as trench construction. Above the mud level the new builders again filled in with all sorts of material to bring the whole area up to their new level. Their floors were laid on a thin layer of small cobble stones in poor brown mortar.

Below room 32 we came upon a thick layer filled with broken human bones, many broken into small chips. This bed begins at a depth of 90 cm. below the south edge of the room and ceases at 1.30 m. A few fragments of glass but no pottery, except for one bit of the "Samian" paste. Below the bone bed, however, pottery begins to be more plentiful, broken sherds of the common dull red and drab wares from water jars of the Early Byzantine period. The bones rest on a hard beaten surface as of a floor, and the potsherds are embedded in this, continuing down to the thin stratum just above the gravel surface.

28 March. Tuesday

The most interesting find of today in Bath A, was in room 25. We had gone down to the same stratum as in 27-29, and at a depth of 1.80 m. below the north wall we came upon a burial orientated diagonally with the walls. This was an adult male lying flat on his face with legs stretched straight and arms at his sides. I had Ahmad Abu Seyd, one of the trained Egyptians, to uncover this and although it was in moist earth and the bones in a terrible state, he cleaned it excellantly. Lincoln made a photograph of it and it was then measured up. No objects of any kind were found. After recording was completed, Ahmad lifted up the bones, as there were evidences of another burial beneath it. Another complete skeleton was disclosed. This was in the reverse position. The

lower one was a female lying on her back with the legs straight as in the body above but with the hands resting on the pelvis. The body lay on the clean mud stratum and two coins and a fragment of kohl stick were just beneath the breast. At the close of work in the afternoon, the skull of another burial was appearing near the west wall of the same room and on the same level. This was left covered over until tomorrow.

Early this morning Campbell and Adib left in the car for Beirut, where they will pick up Fadeel, the photographer, make inquiries about a young engineer we have heard of and also get photographic and house supplies.

29 March. Wednesday

We cleared the third burial below room 25. This was an adult female 1.70 m. tall. She lay flat on her back, with the legs stretched straight as in the other two burials, and has the arms over the abdomen, the right slightly higher on the body than the left. This burial rested on the same mud stratum 1.80 m. lower than the west wall, slightly below the level of the lower two. All three have been recorded. Below the mud stratum begins the hard undisturbed gravel surface. Both the east and west walls as well as the north one were sunk into this stratum in a construction trench and contain the characteristic large squared blocks at intervals, in the adjacent rooms 27 and 29.

Today Ahmed also cleared out the skeleton found two days ago under the foundations of the conduit north of 27-29. Part of the wall of the conduit had to be removed to expose the skeleton. This was an adult, sex indeterminate, lying on its back, head towards the S.E. but turned to the right. The legs and arms were straight. It lay on the same mud stratum as the other burials. The builders of the conduit must have found the burial, as the lowest course of their work rested immediately upon the body and crushed the skull.

We have begun dumping into 23, 27 and 29, from the rooms to the east. This dump will form the bed for the railway which will curve towards the river between the two dumps of last year.

The pavement of coarse mosaic extending along the east side of the bath is being removed as is the large water channel which was below it. Under the south fragment was found a nearly complete Byzantine glazed bowl. This was just at the edge of the earth filling and 40 cm. below the mosaic floor.

To complete the area, all the rooms are being carried down to the gravel layer and the walls exposed to their bases.

Campbell returned from Beirut bringing the photographer, the supplies and the new young engineer, a Greek trained at Robert College. We shall use him on drawing pottery and objects at the field house, so as to relieve the pressure on Cotton and release Schenk for work at the Atrium House.

Lincoln has made a drawing of a wooden base for the engine and pump and as soon as this is finished we shall install the machinery at the Atrium house and pump out the different wells and determine the depth of any strata existing below the early Roman level.

30. March. Thursday

Showers at intervals all through the day after a night of heavy rains. As a result the field was very muddy, and it was impossible to get on with the surveying at Bath A. Here the long room under the fine mosaic is now practically cleared down to a depth of 1.80 m. and we are following the eastern exterior wall to get the relation between the bath walls and the apsidal room.

Mohammed Bey met us by appointment at the Hippodrome, and we went over the land near the north end. The owner was willing to allow us to make soundings in the orchard to determine the exterior wall of the hippodrome and its connection with a possible street here. Afterwards we walked through the fields to the north and Mohammed Bey showed us what he supposed to have been a bridge. There are certain masses of masonry in the middle of the river around which mud has silted to form a little island. In the fields and orchards are fragments of walls and parts of mosaic floors, which would repay some excavation. The great city wall must also have crossed this area somewhere near the little village.

Lassus reports fine marble floors and some plain mosaics in the house he is clearing at Daphne. He brought in one small bit of mosaic with some gilded tesserae which he says came from the floor, but gold tesserae used on a floor seems so unusual that I suspect it really comes from a wall or ceiling.

17/12 - H/S.
v. at 4/10.

Mohammed Bey suggests that we do not fill in the excavations on his land, but pay him a sum equivalent to the cost of doing so. Then he can remove what building stones he wants and relieve us of all further expense.

31 March. 1933

The work today was largely in the rooms of the new apsidal building. We had last season taken off a portion of this area and had found the small semi-circular apse abutting on to the supposed east wall of bath A. At that time it seemed that there was no more to be found here. Now, having more time ahead of us, we tried going down below the walls of the apse. It soon developed that we had another building separated from Bath A by a narrow street, later covered by the coarse mosaic on a higher level. This street today reached a level of 2.50 m. below the top of the wall on the west. It is a fine example of the coursed block and rubble construction.

The apse has a narrow chamber on either side of it, with larger rooms in the corners of the building. The northwest corner we have found. The apse opens on to a large octagonal room like that found in Bath C. This whole structure like the first level on Bath A, is of block and rubble work. The walls of the apse are badly ruined, most of the upper courses having been ripped out by stone thieves. But we shall be able to get the plan.

We have started dumping in more of the rooms of Bath A, so as to fill these rooms up for the owner as well as give us a nearer dumping ground.

Arrangements have now been concluded with all the owners of the hippodrome for excavations. Everything has gone without a hitch, and all the unpleasantness of last year has been overcome, and the different owners treated with due courtesy and their rights respected.

1 April . 1933

During the morning 100 men worked at Bath A, and fifty at the Hippodrome. Here they are nearing the northern curve and will begin a cross cut through the orchard at the southern end. The inner wall here is much better preserved than along the east side and it ought to be possible to measure the radius very exactly. We had the owner of the field lying between the east wall of the Hippodrome and the large temple to the east, out this morning and arranged with him for a trench connecting the two structures. This will determine the walls of the street, if any, and also test the area for another large structure which we suppose may exist. After lunch we transferred the whole force from Bath A to this new work, so as to get it finished as quickly as possible. The owner requires that he have the land again for his sowing within fifteen days. We have thus acquired the rights to all the land within

and surrounding the hippodrome, and are free to explore it as much as we need. The series of trenches along the east side show the curving sides very beautifully.

Lincoln and William completed the survey of the exposed rooms at Bath A, after the workmen were out. We shall now have to wait until the light railway is received before we can proceed.

Schenk has been busy clearing out and recording a rock tomb which was exposed on the hillside above the new hospital and the old aqueduct. This was exposed during quarrying operations. There is a small fresco on one wall which we are photographing and drawing and I have written to M. Seyrig to inquire about a man expert in removing such frescoes.

2 April . Sunday

Because of the great Moslem holiday on the coming Tuesday to Wednesday, we are working Saturday to Monday, and will pay off Monday evening.

Interesting developments at the Hippodrome. The new trench across the east field is going swiftly. Near the surface are several late cross walls and a number of water conduits. All but one are of the ribbed variety, and this one of great diameter has a smooth exterior, and is at least late Roman. There are also several wider walls appearing lower down which run parallel to the east wall of the hippodrome, and there are evidences of a wide street of the same orientation. The trench is already half way to the temple.

At the north end in the orchard trench a large block with moldings on one side. There is a slot for a screen slab, and on top of the block is the socket for a thick door post. The block at present forms the angle for rough late walls of brick and rubble, and rests on a wide wall which is of different orientation. The block is however so large that it can not have been moved much out of its original position, and presumably belonged to the hippodrome.

We heard today that the Decauville people are waiting for the balance of the money on the railway. In their original estimate they stated their terms as being 1/3 with order and the balance against the shipping documents. This always means that the documents are sent to some bank at the port of entry, and we pay the money to it receiving the papers necessary to clear the goods. We cannot now get the railway here until the end of April.

3 April. Monday

The large block at the north end of the hippodrome turns out to be a part of a great door lintel. It is here used upside down and the grooved socket was actually the top socket of the door. The block rests on a wide wall of small rubble and there are walls of the later period built against it. To the southwest is a kiln with several brick arches, partly broken. The strata along the sides of the trench are well defined and show the different periods of construction and destruction.

In the long trench towards the temple the series of large walls are becoming more clear. About half the width of the trench east of the supposed street is occupied by the foundations of a heavy wall running towards the temple. Only the rough rubble footings remain but the marks of the blocks of the superstructure are quite clear.

We paid off all the men this afternoon and the followings two days will be holidays.

4 April. Tuesday

About 10.30 last night a heavy thunderstorm began which lasted until early morning. The water from the slopes of Mt. Silpius poured along our street and flooded into our door, leaving a deep layer of mud in the vestibule.

During the day we had three separate storms on top of this and there was much damage done in the bazaars. Fortunately it came during holiday and will not interfere with the field work.

5 April. Wednesday

Rain throughout the day at intervals, so we could do office work only. We had given a sheep to the reises, as is customary, and they brought us in a goodly portion of the meat. Our neighbors from upstairs also sent down some gifts.

6 April. Thursday

Work resumed at the Hippodrome. When we went out to the field, through roads deep in mud and water, we found that all the excavations were full to the brim from the storm. The arena of the hippodrome was a shallow lake and large portions of the surrounding fields were covered with water. At one point near the edge of our terrain, the natives had to cut a ditch across the road to drain off their fields, so the car cannot go beyond this point for the present.

Only 98 men showed up for work, and Campbell started these in a new extension of his trench at the curved north end of the hippodrome, and also cutting along the low outer terrace or enclosing wall of the "temple". He is finding several detail blocks which will help in making the final restoration of the hippodrome. Lincoln laid out the base line along the eastern side of the hippodrome and also laid out some squares between the Atrium house area and bath A. Here tomorrow I am placing a small gang under Schenck to make at least two trenches. There will later be another one between this line and Bath C, on the axis of the latter. We are mainly anxious now to find a street or two to connect up the various buildings. All the buildings thus far cleared seem to have approximately the same orientation suggesting that this part of the city must have been laid out with some regularity with streets at right angles to each other.

7 April. Friday

This morning Schenck commenced his first trench. At a depth of 20 cm. he found two fragments of mosaic flooring in a slanting position in the debris but probably near their original positions. Plenty of roof tiles and brick fragments. The roof tiles are like those found under the floor of bath A, and used for the graves under room 29.

The frame has been made for the pump and it will be used first at the Atrium house.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart from Beirut and their son passed through Antioch this morning and came out to the works. In the evening visited M. Prost and arranged for a view of the Daphne mosaic on Monday.

8 April. Friday

By the end of the afternoon, Schenck had reached a large piece of mosaic floor in situ. It has a border of regular geometric pattern around a square, with a large circular panel inside it. This in turn has a wide border of the unusual shadow box pattern, of which we found small fragments in the House A area. All these fragments belong either to one large hall or to a series of small rooms around such a hall. While orientated like Bath C these are to the east of its axis.

The pump was installed at the Atrium house which is now flooded from the recent rains. It is too small for such a huge task and it will take a long while to empty the entire area.

9 April. Sunday

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Three of our party with the photographer, went up Mt. Sulpius and took pictures of the walls, etc. Campbell and I walked along the line of the main street, visiting a small hill which promises well and then looked over the probable site of St. Peter's and the northeast portion of the city. Then we followed the Justinian wall and a paved roadway which winds along the outer edge of the ancient moat. Then back across our own land.

10 April. Monday

We secured the new room at the bank on Saturday afternoon and William transferred the Atrium mosaics there this morning. There is room for handling only four large blocks at a time, and he is now chipping off the protective backing of that number, including panel A with the dancing youth. All were found undamaged and it will be easy to place the re-inforced concrete backing on them and prepare them for shipment.

At the hippodrome the inner foundation walls of the curved north end are coming out well. All are partly buried under later house walls. In several parts the large blocks of the casing walls are in situ, and there are arch voussoirs which will give a key to the reconstruction.

Schenck's trench is being enlarged so as to uncover the mosaic floor. On the west at least there are several square borders around the circle. Near the broken bits found first there appears one of the round supports for a hypocaust and we seem to have still another bathing establishment. The new mosaic while of the geometric pattern is rather interesting, as it contains the rare shadow box motive and also in the corners of the square outside the circle are well drawn floral patterns filling the space. Parts of the floor seem to have been repaired as the tesserae are not so small or so well laid as in the body of the scheme. No signs of any division walls have yet appeared. We are about 100 m. north of Bath C and it is too much to expect that we have here a part of that structure. However Bath C has never been satisfactory as a plan, as we do not have there sufficient accommodation to balance the enormous caldarium.

11 April. Tuesday

During the night another heavy thunderstorm, and showers throughout the day. The new area north of Bath C has had to be extended in three directions. We seem to have the limits of the mosaic which proves

of greater interest than at first appeared. In the centre of the circular panel is a large beautifully done head destroyed above the mouth. As there are green ear pendants it is probably a woman. Several letters of a name appear, which we cannot as yet complete. To the south is a large square panel containing a large nude figure of Hermes carrying the infant Dionysius. Hermes has a flowing cloak over his back and carries a long staff with the end of a caduceus. To the right is the beginning of the name DION.....The flesh colors and those of the robes as well as the modelling are excellent. Not quite of the character of the Atrium house but better than the Daphne floor. Outside of this panel the floor is badly broken up and we can restore the general scheme only from the patches of the borders which line up with each other. To the north is a narrow mosaic of large plain white tesserae with a single black border and adjoining this on the west is a cobble paved area. The hypocaust to the east is large and the lower floor not more than 60 cm. below the fine pavement.

William is busy with the Atrium mosaics and the backs of panels A and B are now cleaned ready for plastering, and C is under way. Thus far everything has gone splendidly and the plaster of paris backing has preserved the sections intact. The original plaster in which the tesserae had been bedded is very hard and it is a slow task to strip it off. The panels after cleaning, will be backed with cement reinforced with chicken wire netting and strong iron rods placed criss-cross. We shall make the blocks 7 cm. thick for greater safety. I may repeat that all this work, lifting the mosaics and backing them has gone strictly to program and thus far there has been not the slightest hitch, nor in the ordinary course of things, need we fear any damage.

12 April. Wednesday

The whole force gang at the hippodrome is at work following the semi-circular end. On the axis where the space between two stair ramps is much wider, Campbell is looking for the triumphal gate. The outer walls at the beginning of the east part of the curve are now clear, and a large Corinthian anta cap has been found. Gradually pieces of structural detail are accumulating and Campbell hopes to get a fairly representative restoration of the circus. At Bath D, the Hermes panel extended to the south and there is a large column with apparently an urn on its top, dividing the picture. In the south half was a large female figure with laurel crown, but only the upper portion of the head remains. In the Hermes part is a small fragment of a colored robe, belonging to another figure.

April 13. Thursday

Panels A, B and C from the Atrium house are now embedded in cement and will be carefully and slowly dried, the process requiring about two weeks.

In Bath D a small mosaic floor of circular and square panels appears just to the southeast of the octagon hypocaust. Two edges are complete and the floor extends under the debris to the south. Showers throughout the day.

14 April. Friday

The whole of the octagonal hypocaust in Bath D has been cleared and is now being swept clean ready for photographing in detail. We set up the old bridge used for the Atrium house mosaic and Fadeel is beginning to make detail views of the mosaic patterns. I have also had made a double movement tripod head such as we had at Beisan and other sites, and the local carpenter has made a very excellent job of it. This will enable the camera to be tilted at any angle from flat to 90 degrees, and also tilted to either side when used on uneven ground.

William is now working on the Judgement scene panel. It is the most difficult task of all, because the original plaster is very hard, and the edges especially are difficult to get completely cleaned.

Campbell fell from a low wall at the hippodrome and cut his hand to the bone on a knife. He ~~said~~ did not attend to cleaning or dressing the wound until he came to the house two hours later.

15 April. Saturday

After lunch went to Aleppo with Mr. Campbell. We had to purchase baskets and other things required for the work, and he had to see the doctor. It appears that he had left his injured hand too long without attention and the wound had become infected. At the hospital he was given an anti-tetanus injection first and after a half hour the wound was cauterized and the infected flesh removed. He is to return on Wednesday but the doctor thinks that he has checked the infection. David arrived from Beirut with the photographic supplies he has brought from Jerusalem and we brought him on to Antioch. A telegram came from Prof. Garstang stating that he would visit us to morrow.

16 April. Sunday

A message came from Mr. Dodge that he was in Antioch and wanted to have the members of the expedition

to tea at the hotel. We invited him to tea at our house instead. The Garstangs arrived at 1 o'clock and we had them to lunch. The Dodges came at four.

17 April. Monday

Took the Garstangs to the dig at 9:30 while the Dodges went to Daphne. The former left at 11 and the latter came to our excavations a short while after that. They were shown over the hippodrome, Bath C, as well as the new mosaics in Bath D. In the orchard near the hippodrome dig some clearance was made of some mosaics. They were found to be badly damaged and only the common geometric patterns. We shall not do anything more with them at present. At Bath D a small patch of marble floor west of the plain mosaic room found on Friday, octagons in white and gray marble alternating with small black or green squares. These patches serve to indicate different rooms even when we have not yet the wall limits. The trenches are now being advanced towards Bath C and we are rapidly nearing this in a cutting 20 cm. deep. Towards the close of the afternoon another fine marble pavement was found south of the hypocaust. In the extension towards Bath C fragments of mosaics loose in the debris and a granite column were found.

18 April. Tuesday

In the morning Campbell and I went with M. Prost to look over an orchard along the Aleppo road. Here he had found the cap of a large marble statue and a beautiful Corinthian capital. This land is to the north of and on the opposite side of the road to the trench sunk last year. There is a slight hill here and some excavations had been made by the owner for stones. He reports having found a large staircase descending to the south, that is, parallel to the main street and also several large walls. These he covered up again. The site looks very promising and if we have time we shall make at least a large sondage.

Then Lassus, Campbell and I went to look over the former's villa at Yakto. The house is large and every room has either a marble floor or mosaics. Most of these are in a good state of preservation, and will make a splendid plan. The whole villa cannot be laid bare, because of large olive trees which the owners wishes to have left, but we have an arrangement with them to pay for any destroyed. As trees occur on several important parts of the plan, they must be removed. The owners, have received a fair amount for allowing excavations at practically their own terms

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but are now beginning to complain. The agreement is however in writing and they have no excuse for their attitude.

In the afternoon I went with Campbell to look over the hippodrome. The original lines of masonry are being traced by the marks left on later rubble walls built against the earlier piers and walls. The sizes and joints of the older stones are clearly imprinted on the plastering of the later rubble. It appears that on the curve there is no outer wall, as along the sides, suggesting that the exterior wall was not continued around in the same design, but perhaps only as a solid screen wall pierced by the triumphal gate on the axis and with two towers at the junctions with the side walls.

19 April. Wednesday

Campbell went to Aleppo for treatment of his wound and reports that it is doing well.

In D, Schenck is carrying out the upper stratum of debris down to water level over a larger area, south and west. No further trace of the Hermes floor, as it has been ploughed up completely. In a trench towards C was a fragment of porphyry column like several other fragments nearby. Several blocks of mosaic were lying loose in the debris.

The water in Bath C is going down steadily and another two weeks ought to see it fairly dry again.

20 April. Thursday

In Bath D nothing new to report. We can make no further progress in stratification until the water recedes. Our pumping equipment is small and was intended only to pump out sewage from a small room or a well while we were clearing it. The heavy rains have played havoc with this area, and the water level is more than a meter higher than it was at this time last year. We can clear the upper surface over a large area, however, and be ready to go down as soon as the water permits.

The preparation of the mosaics is going ahead rapidly and soon we shall begin opening the surface to see how they have come out.

21 April. Friday

At Bath D, a new mosaic of the common geometric pattern, has appeared. In the long connecting trench between here and C there is a portion of brick wall at

a different orientation from either C or D. North of it is a patch of rubble which resembles a roadbed but may be simply an unusually heavy bed for a marble floor or mosaic. It is too small to have much significance alone. Several fine fragments of details in limestone, portions of capitals and one of a cornice. On Monday we shall begin from the Atrium house and work towards D, so as to get a complete idea of the contents of this area. D lies in the lowest portion of the terrain and the floors here are consequently just a few centimeters below the ploughed surface. Paid off the men at the main dig for two weeks. We have now 266 locals, including 56 at Daphne.

22 April. Saturday

The Daphne men were paid off this morning, and they caused a lot of trouble by complaining about the amounts they received. One of the two owners of the orchard, who has been getting a fair sum extra as a guard at nights, was rather unpleasant. While these men were being paid, I took Lincoln and Schenck out to the other end of Daphne and showed them the grove with the water falls and afterwards the church excavation.

The remainder of the day I spent with William on the mosaics of the Atrium house. We had a group of workmen in from the main dig to move the various pieces which are not yet cemented, all from Bath C. All these which were left at the camp house and were prepared and cemented on the spot have come out in fine shape. Several others for which we had no room there, had been left out under the trees near the house. These were laid as usual on wooden beds and still had their original concrete backings. Before they could be treated, Prof. Elderkin, fearing the effects of rain, had them taken to the bank store room on the large lorrie, several pieces at a time, one over the other. Rain would not have injured them so long as they were kept quite flat, but the trip in over a rough road, jolted them about so that several are cracked into several pieces. William believes that he can, after removing the old backing, bring the edges together again so that they will not be lost. I may add that every piece that was properly handled has now been cemented and are undamaged. Panels A and B of the great mosaic, were lifted on edge today and the glued linen and paper removed. Both came out perfectly and even with the traces of the gray skin of lime and earth which covered them, present a beautiful appearance. All this series is being backed with 7 cm. of cement, reinforced with chicken wire and heavy iron rods. They will be heavy to transport, but with care in handling, will not suffer

any breakage. Next week, after it dries out, Panel C will be opened. The old backing of E is now being chipped off and it will be ready for view in two weeks. We have to leave the cement set for ten days, every day the block being thoroughly wetted to make the setting more slow and therefore stronger.

The group at the hippodrome were kept on today filling in those portions of the dig which have been completely recorded and studied.

We were supposed to go to Rihaniyeh for lunch but the matter had been left open, and M. Prost failed to give us notice as to just when he expected us. We are nowhaving a run of splendid weather, quite warm at noon but always cooling off rapidly at sunset.

23 April. Sunday

Although it was supposed to be a holiday, most of the staff worked at the house on registration, cleaning coins or on notes and drawings, We have not yet been able to keep one day for complete rest or for making visits to nearby sites, and as we are so short handed that this will be difficult.

24 April. Monday

Bath D is being extended over an ever widening area and various rooms with geometric floors are appearing. As yet the water level prevents the foundation walls being exposed but as this water level is steadily falling we shall in a few weeks be able to open up the lower levels on this area. Bath C as well as the Atrium house are also drying up gradually.

In the northwest corner of D there is a large mosaic floor with a simple pattern in light red and black on a coarse white field, which seems to extend to the north and west. We are gradually nearing the limits of the excavation east of Bath A and there may be a possible connection with the large court which we found last year. This, it will be remembered, was a large unpaved space with a narrow plain mosaic pavement on at least two sides, suggesting a large peristyle court. Towards the east and south is another huge hall with almost the entire pavement preserved. Additional fragments of cornices, etc are coming out.

M. Lassus sent in a note during the forenoon stating that one of the head locals on his dig at Yaktoo had been insulting him, demanding more money and urging the workmen to leave. Campbell went out after lunch taking our head reis, calling on the way to see the Governor Mr. Gonduley. The man again persuaded the workmen

to leave and was making additional threats when the two police which Gonduley promised to send arrived, and took him in to Antioch. He should never be employed again. Gonduley came in to see us about 6 P.M.

25 April. Tuesday

At the hippodrome a new trench is being cut diagonally across the building between the excavation on the curve and the end of the long east side. This part seems to be a vital point for determining the character of the plan. It may give a tower at the junction between the sides and the semi-circular north end. The pottery kiln is being removed, to expose the earlier curved wall outside the hippodrome. To the north, well beyond the limits of the curved walls are two fine walls, one of re-used masonry resting partly on a splendid wall of dressed stones.

At Bath D, mosaics never seem to cease, one room after another coming out. Portions of fine masonry walls are now appearing around these. We have a great building here which may be connected with Bath C, if not also with Bath A.

Panel E of the great mosaic is ~~is~~ proving difficult. The plaster bedding is very hard and has to be chipped off very slowly, William is doing great work on it and when finished this will complete the five picture panels and leave us only two pieces of the outer borders with geometric fields.

26 April. Wednesday

William will finish all the Atrium mosaics ~~except~~ two pieces of the plain border and is planning to begin gluing the Bath D series. There will be prepared at the field house before being moved to the bank.

Work progresses in D following floors as they appear. In the hypocaust. Schenck is recording the brick stamps. A small cut below the brick floor here did not reach another floor, as hoped but the water level prevented it being sunk lower for the present. A shower at the end of the afternoon.

27 April. Thursday

Heavy showers all day and there was no field work. The day was spent at the house on records and drawing.

M. Seyrig came to the house. He had had a wire from Prost about the land at Daphne and wanted to ask

about it. Lassus had suggested to Prost that the land be bought by the government and left open as a monument. Then the excavation could be completed and all the trees removed. Seyrig asked about Prof. Morey and his plans as he is anxious to meet him. Seyrig went to Rihaniyeh to stay with Prost.

28 April. Friday

William started today at Bath D gluing the pieces of floor which are to be lifted. In the southeast section in another large room there is another picture mosaic, with the figure of a man in long robes, puffed sleeves and a turban. Clearly a Persian figure. It seems to have been set into the mosaic later, as the rest of the floor is similar patterns to those in the adjoining rooms. To the northwest are a series of rooms each with a distinctive simple floor. There are portions of drains in suit below the floors. The walls continue to run towards Bath A.

In Bath C, I have cleared room 30 where the Arab lime kiln was. This has been taken out and the whole of the original floor exposed. Portions of the marble revetment shows on three sides and at two places pieces of the marble floors. This floor is below the level of the mosaics of the rooms on either side of it and thus must have been a shallow warm water pool. There is also a water outlet at the west. The marble floor had been laid on a thick layer of cobbles in mud mortar. The corresponding room 34 on the east is now being cleared up. There is quite a lot to do dissecting the rooms at this part of the bath, as somewhere here we should find the solution of the change in plan and the reconstruction. Especially in the three rooms adjoining the great hypocaust. In the cement bedding which was under the marble floor in 25, are a number of tesserae of glass, and the finer shades of marble, and one bit had been covered with gold leaf. These are embedded in the plaster and must have fallen from the walls of the earlier room and been incorporated by the mixers of the later bedding into their plaster. I, at first hoped that they might represent an earlier floor here. That there was such a floor is shown by the smooth layer of plaster several centimeters below the rough bed of the later floor, but it could scarcely have been of glass.

Seyrig with Frost and Lassus went to Yaktoo (Daphne) to look over the villa. They found the floors under water. Seyrig and Prost afterwards came to see our work and Seyrig said he did not think the government would care to put money into buying the Daphne villa, and that we could lift as many of the mosaics as we wished and then bury the rest. He was much interested in our baths, saying that it would be of great value to work

out the development of the bath from the Roman and Byzantine periods down into the Arabic time.

Seyrig will wait at Rihaniyeh until he knows Prof. Morey's movements. We have wired Dodge to advise us about these.

29 April. Saturday

As we had lost out Thursday, we decided to work today. Lincoln spent the day at Yaktou surveying the villa, and Campbell, Schenck and myself went out to see the progress of work and how the local situation was. Everything was quiet and the locals working very well. A new room with a hunting scene had just been cleared. Also three low vaults.

At D, work extending towards West and Bath A.

30 April. Sunday

Last evening a telegram came from Prof. Morey, saying that he was awaiting Seyrig in Beirut and to wire to him the latter's plans. Campbell and I took the car and went out to Rihaniyeh to see Seyrig but found that he had had a letter from Dodge that Prof. Morey would be there and he had left the evening before. Prost was at the Chicago house and we saw several of the main rooms. The location is very fine and the house, as usual, quite luxurious. We returned by the Alexandrette road through a beautiful part of the country.

At noon we all went to the house of the commandant, M. Gondouley for lunch.

1 May. Monday

Began work in an extension to the south of the Atrium house area. We can get down to about the second level where the water now is. The later is falling and the other excavations will be free about the middle of the month. In the first 50 cm of depth in the new area, eleven coins, and a lot of nails and parts of bridles were found.

In D, trenches are being pushed towards Bath A. There appears to be a great court surrounded by a plain pavement of large white tesserae. Along the north side of this are a series of small rooms each with a pavement of simple pattern. Some of the foundation walls are coming out now and these will greatly help in developing the plan.

At the hippodrome, work is concentrated on the bay between the last straight ramp and the beginning of the curve. Here the spaces between the foundation walls are much wider and the walls heavier. Also some men are connecting this new cutting with the end of the first trench, following the long later wall and the two curved ones. The latter are still a puzzle, but probably belong to two distinct plans in the hippodrome.

In Bath C, I am having the floor of 32 taken up and the excavation carried down to the lower floor. The pavement was laid on a thin pink layer of plaster made of lime and brick dust resting on a heavy hard layer of greenish gray plaster made of lime and bits of marble. There is some charcoal in it but it is not the usual hard ash mortar found in the third level at the Atrium house, in the hippodrome and Bath A.

2 May. Tuesday

Had a wire today that Prof. Morey will be here Wednesday afternoon. We have kept the Hermes pavement open for his inspection but the other parts of the Bath D series have been lifted, only three for the division and the rest as studies for color and technique.

In D we seem to have reached the west limit of the great court, but beyond towards A we have more small paved rooms.

In C, below the pavement was found a small glass amulet of the infant Horus or Harpocrates, with the side lock and his finger to his lips. It is the first glass one I have seen.

Went over the hippodrome with Campbell again today, discussing the possibilities of construction and plan. I think it clear that he has the older hippodrome of Rex, as there are left fragments of splendid masonry in situ, against which the rougher rubble have been built. The joint between the side and the end is not yet clear.

3 May. Wednesday

In the new Atrium house area, we found a quantity of iron harness fastenings and bolts which may have ~~larger~~ belonged to wagons. It appears to me probable that the broad strip of paving below the group of graves, is really part of a street. There is a brick facing wall five bricks deep along the south side where it is best preserved, and a trace of a similar wall appears on the north side, just where we finished

the work here last year. Outside the south side is a brick channel and the large slabs, some of which are two meters long, rest on the low brick side wall of this and extend to its edge. Only a few fragments of these slabs are in situ, the greater part of them having been ripped up and broken to form the sides and covers of the group of graves. This street was approximately 9.50 m wide and its axis would strike Bath D about where the late mosaic floor with the Persian figure is. Its orientation has not yet been obtained but it seems to be perpendicular to the axis of Baths C and D. Every day a number of coins turn up from the surface debris here.

In D the series of small rooms extend almost to the court near A. Then there is a long wall continuing north and south with a similar parallel wall west of it, the two forming the sides of a narrow street. Down this runs a deep plastered water conduit or drain, and at some later time a line of terra-cotta pipes was laid on a higher level and roughly following the course of the conduit but to one side. Apparently this lane is the limit of the large building of which the group of small rooms forms a part. There is no clue as yet to the first use of the building.

Prof. Morey with Mrs. Morey arrived in Antioch about 4 P.M. and came to our house about an hour later. We had them stay for dinner and then took them back through the winding lanes to their hotel.

4 May . Thursday

The Moreys with ^{Mr.} Seyrig and Prost came out to the dig in the morning and saw the mosaics in Bath D. After a brief look over Bath C, which is still partly filled with water, the former went on to inspect the Hippodrome, while Seyrig and Prost returned to town. After lunch I was to show the three panels of last year's mosaic at the bank which we had William open for them. But Prof. Morey had to meet Seyrig and Prost for an interview and so could not come. Mrs. Morey, however, saw the three panels we had opened.

Near the Atrium house a geometric mosaic is appearing in an extension west of the street. It is just below the surface and so far does not reach the line of the street.

5 May. Friday

We had lunch at the Lassus' house with the Moreys, and then all went to see the fine mosaics.

William had opened the two additional panels. Prof. Morey was impressed with the beauty of the pieces and expressed himself as glad to see them finally and safely embedded in cement. We discussed ways and means of transport.

The workmen were paid off as usual this evening although they are to work tomorrow to make up the loss of next Friday when the staff wishes to make a trip to Palmyra.

The Moreys came to dinner and afterwards Prof. Morey, Campbell and I discussed the future organization of the work. Nothing was said about staff.

6 May. Saturday

On going to the work we found that but a small number of the workmen had showed up. It was a mistake to pay off on Friday and then have them work an odd day at the end of the week. There are complaints about wages and some demanded 50 piastres a day. No attention will be paid to them and we shall see how many will return on Monday.

Nothing much could be done at the works with the small force, so Schenck continued following his long lane wall towards the south in the direction of Bath C. Campbell has about finished his cutting at the end of the straight side of the hippodrome. No offset appears as yet.

In the evening the Moreys were hosts to Colonel Jacquot, chief political officer of the Antioch district, and the author of the three volume history and description of the district, Lieutenant Gondouley, M. Prost and the members of the staff with Madame Lassus. It was a very happy gathering, quite informal.

7 May. Sunday

At 6.30 A.M. the entire party started for a visit to Kalat Simaan. Prof. and Mrs. Morey went in their own car with their luggage, as they wished to go on to Latakiah after seeing Aleppo also.

Kalat Simaan was a delight to us all and the visit though too short, gave us a splendid idea of one of the great building periods in Syria. We said farewell to the Moreys at 4 P.M. in Aleppo and returned home.

8 May. Monday

Labib was sent with Lincoln to help Lassus at Yaktoo. Fadeel also went to finish up his photography

of the floors.

Campbell has been clearing the bit of mosaic near the surface in the orchard east of the hippodrome. To his surprise today, he found that next to a geometric room where he had been clearing off the floor, was a large hall with picture panels. So far only two have been cleared. One a square panel with two large heads with their names, and next to it a longer panel with some sort of water scene, which is not yet clear. At least three figures are represented, all labeled.

South of the Atrium area nothing has been found, although we have now gone far as possible for the present. The mosaic found last week continues almost half way across the street but above it.

A fair number of the workmen returned today, but not the full quota. The man who leases the orchard behind the hippodrome does not wish the clearing of the mosaic to be carried further. There is a small thin patch of wheat nearly ripe in the way, and he fears for this. A small sum for possible loss will straighten him out. Then the owner of the house at Daphne came for his rent and asked an exorbitant sum. He finally agreed to accept a smaller sum for two months and we will vacate the building at the end of this period.

9 May. Tuesday

In the hippodrome orchard the mosaic of Campbell is developing finely. It appears to have a number of small panels with figures representing scenes not apparently Classical, or if so, partly mixed with Syrian mythology. There are now four panels showing and from the scheme I should think that these are small pieces surrounding a larger central picture. There are bad cracks all through them but they can be lifted and restored quite easily. I took off all the men working at the Atrium house and transferred them to Campbell's dig to speed up his tracing of the hippodrome wall, clearing the mosaic and filling in the long trench between the hippodrome and the so-called temple. Built into the wall where the straight side turns into the curved north end, is the top of a large marble column, with the astragal richly decorated with an egg and dart motif. It could scarcely have belonged to the hippodrome as it is certainly Ionic, and I suggest that it may have been taken from the so-called temple which is not very far away from its present location.

Campbell and I then went to visit Mohammed Bey at Daphne to look over some land which he has there as a possible site for future excavations. He has beautiful estate well kept. A few bits of masonry were

visible but nothing of seeming importance. It is quite the other side of the area of the house which Lassus is excavating.

William has started on the Bath D mosaics which he had lifted last week. They are being cleaned for cementing. The Hermes panel was badly cracked on the floor and before lifting it William put a thin layer of cement in the breaks. In lifting it unevenly these gave way but the pieces were preserved intact and can be put together in the final backing of cement.

Lincoln, Labib and Fadeel are engaged for three days at Yaktou and Labib will begin on the final plan of Bath C on Thursday.

The new station wagon in some way cracked the support over the front axle and as it might at any time give way entirely and result in a serious accident, the car was taken to Alep this afternoon for repairs, either welding the crack or having a new bar put in.

10 May. Wednesday

Spent the morning making details for illustration of Bath C, such as sections of walls, drains, etc. Also made a list of the photographs which Fadeel has to do when he is through at Yaktou.

From Bath D the workmen are approaching Bath C following along the long wall extending south.

11 May. Thursday

Labib started checking up the dimensions of Bath C. He is to make a triangulation establishing the correct positions of the main points, so that details can be added. There was a very high wind and it was difficult to get the longer measurements. I made additional notes on details of floors, etc.

The hippodrome mosaic is developing west and north. Several panels are now clear. About the middle of the large room a modern water conduit, is built across it. We have arranged with the owner to replace this temporarily with a pipe, so that he can continue to get his water supply. The conduit will be removed so that the mosaics below can be cleaned and lifted and then we will rebuild the conduit for the owner.

At bath D, there are appearing some huge walls just northwest of bath C, which cannot be part of the large structure called bath D. They are foundations

only, with here and there a stone of the first superstructure course. One wall is in line with the long wall forming the western boundary of D, but is much heavier. Then there is a cross wall of the same character extending westward.

After lunch all the staff left on a trip to Palmyra to return Sunday or Monday evening. We arrived at Homs in the evening and slept there.

May 12 - 16. Friday to Tuesday

The party visited Palmyra, Damascus and then returned via Beirut, Homs. Owing to several delays with the car, we did not get back until Tuesday evening.

17 May. Wednesday

At Bath C, Labib has finished his preliminary work and also drawn in the details of masonry on the northern wing of the building. As soon as he has finished this we shall ask the owner to remove the stones so that we can more easily excavate the lower strata here.

At the hippodrome the men had been engaged in filling in some of the excavated areas. After this was finished the head reis moved his main gang back to the area south of the Atrium house and is now extending this area westward. A very large floor of mosaic in fairly complete condition but wholly geometric has been uncovered. This extends across the line of the street but about 80. cm. above it. From over this floor came another large number of iron nails and other fittings. All the large slabs of the street had been taken up here, but traces of the bedding appears. The mosaic will have to be destroyed to continue excavations on lower levels. The water in the Atrium house as well as in bath C have gone down considerably in our absence, and the latter has only a few pools left in the deeper excavations.

William has completed cementing all the mosaics from D and is now finishing the two side border pieces from the Atrium house. Although these are not to be shipped at present. I think they should be preserved in case they are wanted to fill out the plan of the floor in future. His next work will be on the Yaktoo mosaics, after which he will do those from the hippodrome area.

Lincoln and Schenck returned this afternoon safely, having left the auto at Alep to be overhauled after the trip.

18 May. Thursday

All the men were taken from the Atrium house area today and divided between Campbell and Schenck, in order to permit them to complete their digs. There is too short a time remaining in this season, and funds are not enough to carry on more areas at once. The further investigations of the street and the southern entrance to the Atrium house must be held over for another season. I shall still need some men to investigate the lower levels of bath C., these can be taken from the hippodrome force as the work there draws to its close.

Lincoln, Labib and Fadel were all assigned to Yaktoo today in order to clear up the work there. A part of the large lorrie was broken and so we have no means of communication. A car was hired so that Lassus could reach Yaktoo while the rest of us walked to our areas.

19 May. Friday

Spent most of the morning in Bath C. with Labib measuring up details. In D the walls are being followed to the south and one trench is quite near the west end of hall 51 in Bath C, but the wall in it has a different orientation to C. Schenck reports a possible street near here, which may prove to be the street by which the various buildings were reached.

The Municipality has loaned us a copy of an old map of Antioch (The original being at Lycee). This is badly drawn and is another guess at the old plan, but it is interesting to note that the island is placed on our leased area. The moat of Justinian is shown as an old bed of the river forming the east boundary of the island. We are making a copy of it as a part of the records.

20 May. Saturday

Most of us spent the day making notes on the various excavations. In the afternoon, Campbell and Lincoln went to Alep to bring back the repaired car.

21 May. Sunday

Day of rest. Lunch with the Lassus family.

22 May. Monday

In the morning the owner of the land where the trench was sunk last year along the Alep road came to arrange for the dumping, as had been promised him last year. He intends to build a house near the excavation and wants to know whether we mean to enlarge the dig and if so in what direction, so that he can arrange his house site. He offered to accept five Syrian pounds to refill the excavation himself, and this will save us considerable time.

The water has gone down enough to make it possible to get more data below the level of Bath D. Here the fine walls continue in the south and west and there is some great building here of no later date than the end of the second century A.D. The walls suggest a palace and not a bath this time.

23 May. Tuesday

Labib is getting all the details for the Bath C plan, and measuring up some doubtful angles. There is a slight change of direction on the main axis, but not very much, and I think it is largely due to carelessness in laying out the plan. All angles are taken on the rough foundations walls and in the superstructure such errors could easily have been adjusted. The report on the work here of last season is nearing completion, and the first rough draft has been corrected. I am waiting for some more photographs for the plates.

24 May. Wednesday

A small gang has been set to work clearing out the three rooms, 25, 32 and 33 just outside the brick hypocausts. The mosaic floor in 25 was carefully taken up, and a number of the small tesserae in the bedding saved. The greater portion of these are of deep brown glass. In hypocaust 10 we cleaned out several of the angles and found a pair of oblique flues connecting this room with 24, corresponding to the pair going into 1. On the upper floor by cleaning the bricks and following smoke and cement marks we found a diagonal flue had existed on the axis running in to the southwest exedra. At its inner end the pilae had been laid against a wall parallel to the side of the octagon. The wall had disappeared but the marks remained on the plastering. At this end the flue turned off to the east and as beyond this point all the floor is destroyed, there is no hope of completing the plan of the flues, or discovering the significance of the central space.

25 May. Thursday

In the three rooms being cleared in Bath C, the lower floors were reached and work continued down to water level, now just below them. In 25 a large portion of the rubble footing was uncovered with several bricks of the paving. We had found one corner of this early floor last year where it is not buried under the debris belonging to the last filling. We found an additional pila mark and the character of the walls. The north and west walls are of the large blocks resting on opus mixtum as in Bath A, but not so well coursed and with the large blocks at wider intervals. There was no trace of any brick lining on any of the walls, except the brick facing outside the hypocaust 10, etc. which was built over the finer masonry. In 32 we had several surprises. We had already seen that the late mosaic had a small offset on the east side of this room, following a brick wall which had been removed. On the lower level this brick wall appeared, but built well inside another wall line, and is not balanced with anything on the west end of the room. Behind this was a heavy mass of tenacious rubble in fine concrete extending into room 33, where it formed another offset. The large mass was below the circular cutting and the brick layer which we had supposed to be a floor of this, turned out to be merely a brick bonding course extending through the wall. A brick facing is on the west side of the room for half its width and breaks off almost in line with the end of the wall on the east side. There is no trace of facing along the fine stone blocks on the north.

In 33 as I have just said the large stone wall extends well into the southwest corner of the room. There were four blocks in situ the one against the outer brick facing of 10, which appears to run through. These stones were laid in mud mortar with little if any lime, and in the joints between them were bricks. A mass of rubble laid in the hard dark gray lime-ash mortar was added at the north end of these blocks and on them then built a brick wall of which only a corner is preserved. This does not quite line up with the wall in 32.

In all three rooms we found several objects including two coins which have not yet been cleaned.

26 May. Friday

In Bath C the men cleaned out the later floors of three of the exedra in room 10 and found at a depth of 40 - 42 cm. the earlier fine brick floors with no traces of smoke or pilae. Across the opening the bricks were laid parallel to the face but behind in two niches were laid diagonally. In the southeast exedra were three rows across the opening. Many bricks had letters and even long inscriptions. All the angles and outlines are now clearly visible. The men were transferred to the long hall 35 to take away one half of the debris and get a section through it. First the top bedding was stripped off, down to the stratum of broken marble. This was only part of the bedding, but may have been a floor broken up and reused as filling. A quantity of pottery of Byzantine types, were found in the dark brown earth below the floor. Lassus injured his ankle yesterday in a fall at Yaktoo and will have to keep to the house for several days. Lincoln will after his dig meanwhile.

27 May. Saturday

In Bath D at several points the work is being carried down disclosing parts of walls left around the octagonal hypocaust and extending from it. Much has been destroyed. The general plan suggests a large court surrounded with small rooms. The use of it as a bath was later.

The hippodrome is still producing valuable material for its plan, but some details are still necessary for a complete reconstruction. A great granite column was found inside what appears to have been a gate in the north end. There may have been therefore three gates here. The fine mosaic in the orchard has now been completely cleared by Campbell and is a marvellous piece. Also the fine Hellenistic masonry around an outer gate to the north, possibly in the line of the city wall, is well worth the excavation here. There is no end to the material from this area, and if entirely cleared would give a splendid plan of the city.

28 May. Sunday

In afternoon the staff went to Alexandretta for a swim and for dinner. It was a fine rest for us all.

29 May. Monday

In Bath A, many details of mosaics, etc. were measured up. Work in Bath D and at the hippodrome was carried on, following up a few details of construction below the earlier levels. At the hippodrome the mosaic is ready for photographing and lifting. William has started gluing these at Yaktoo and has lifted two pieces. The water colorist from Damascus arrived yesterday and was started in to work on the Judgement of Paris mosaic. In the afternoon there were heavy showers.

30 May. Tuesday

Heavy rains during the night, and continuing all day. The street was flooded again. It is the latest date for rain recorded. Spent the day indoors drawing up the mosaics and other details collected during the past week.

31 May. Wednesday

Heavy rains continued all today, with intervals of clear weather. Another flood poured down our street after a severe cloud burst. Occasional thunder. Went to the excavations in the rain and found them not so full of water as we had feared. They will be dry by Monday.

1 June. Thursday

Messrs Campbell and Schenck left for Beirut to arrange for passage home and for the shipment of the mosaics. We had still some rain. The workmen have been carrying on between showers but little can be done. Workers are becoming scarce as the harveting season approaches, and we are depending on new recruits who had never worked before with us.

The mosaics at Yakto were not hurt by the storms.

2 June. Friday

No work in the field, during the absence of Campbell and Schenck. The latter intends closing up his dig next week. We have agreed to pay the owner, Muhammad Bey, the sum of Four hundred pounds for filling in. He agrees to leave the land open until next year.

3 June. Saturday

Lincoln spent the day at Yakto and I worked with

Fadeel at Bath C. Nearly all the photographs here have been finished, but a few general views from the new high tripod remain to be done. This tripod is now ready but the high wind prevented us using it today. William has lifted nearly all the Yakto floors and will leave his helpers chip off the plaster while he goes to those at the hippodrome. He expects to start there Tuesday.

In morning went with Labib to Daphne, while Lincoln made water color drawings of the mosaics at Yakto. A slight shower on the way out, but otherwise a fine clear day after the rains.

4 June. Sunday

Rest day.

5 June. Monday

Put in a full day at the excavations with a smaller force than is usual on Monday. In Bath C all the work possible above water level has been done. Around the pool in the frigidarium, it is now fairly certain that the water must have entered from the east side, perhaps through the destroyed conduit and siphoned up over the edge of the pool or through orifices near the edge. The overflow was through the small brick conduit which encircles the edge of the pool, and then into the long drain extending under the floor of 42 to the west. The trench around the pool in which traces of brickwork were found, was not a water conduit but had contained the brick facing of the pool. Into this the marble revetments were fastened. Fadeel using the new ladder made several bird's eye photographs in C, and most of these will be used in the first report. Labib has started drawing the final plan for publication. We find that the superstructure of Bath C was laid out much more accurately than the foundations indicated. The pool in the frigidarium turns out to be quite symmetrical, and the slight error in the main axis, is very slight indeed.

6 June. Tuesday

In the early morning another one of the heavy storms came up and for some hours there was a drenching rain. All during the day it kept up in intermittent showers and we were unable to do any field work. The day was not profitably spent by the staff in getting up their reports. In the afternoon I went out to the excavations to see what water had accumulated in the trenches but found that comparatively little had done so. In a few days the level will be down lower than before the last rain. All the mosaics were cleaned beautifully by the rain. Fortunately there was little or no rain at Yakto and William's job of lifting and cleaning was not interfered with.

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7 June. Wednesday

Made measurements and notes on the huge mosaic floor west of the Atrium house area. This floor is in three panels, extending east and west and in line with the axis of the street found to the east. The floor is over 17 meters wide and at least 25 meters in length. The sides are not quite cleared under the edges of the trench but from the pattern the width could not have been very much greater. To the west the floor runs on apparently well beyond the western edge of the excavation, but only patches of it are here preserved. The pattern continues, the same in all three panels. In the centre is a wide band filled with squares and on the two sides, separated by a narrow plain white border are two similar panels with interlacing circles. The whole is surrounded by a wide border of alternate blue and yellow octagons. The tesserae correspond to those in Bath C but the patterns differ somewhat from any of those found there. The street must have led from the main highway of the city towards Bath D, and ended here in a wide open space, probably with buildings fronting on it. It may continue to Bath D, either as such an open space or as a narrower corridor or road.

9 June. Friday

At the hippodrome, the men are filling in most of the old trenches. There is yet one area over the northeast entrance which has not yet been plotted. As soon as Lincoln has finished this the adjoining bgy between staircase ramps will be excavated and the debris thrown into the other area. The mosaic in the nearby orchard is being photographed and when this is finished William will begin lifting the blocks. William yesterday cemented seven of the Yako mosaics and has still one to do. He plans to begin the hippodrome series on Tuesday.

Schenck is finishing his Bath D work today. A lot remains to be cleared up next season, but the general scheme of the group of buildings is clear.

Excessive heat with a light east wind.

10 June. Saturday

The day began with a light shower. We are getting used to the unusual weather, which has now broken all records. Today William with all the reises has started to pack the Atrium house mosaics. Each panel has first been glued down again with one layer of muslin. Each is laid face down on a mattress of fine straw and small blocks inserted around the edges to hold it tight in the box. In the interstices chopped straw is rammed down until there is a solid mass holding the panel in its box. This box is then nailed tight and packed inside of another slightly larger case with more straw and blocking to hold the inner box firmly in place. The edges of the outer case with heavy iron straps over the edges at each ~~xxxxxx~~ batten. This method insures a double spring all around the edges of the panel. It makes the final case rather bulky and is expensive, but insures the safety of the contents against all ordinary risks. Unless dropped from a height or mishandled, the panels should reach their respective destinations without damage. The thin layer of glued muslin can easily be soaked off and the panels polished down with sandstone and water.

11 June. Sunday

The staff were the guests of the Chicago expedition at Rihaniyeh. Lunch first then an inspection of their plant and a visit to their excavations. It was a delightful visit. It was specially flattering to me to find my systems of recording adopted and being so well carried out.

12 June. Monday

The artist is coloring the final sheets of the Judgement of Paris panel and we hope he will have the panel ready for us to pack by the middle of next week.

All of us are busy typing reports and gathering together the data for the year season's work.

Cotton has been working too faithfully at his coins and registration and complains that his eyes are bothering him. He thinks it advisable to get off this week and either go to Beirut for treatment or home by an earlier boat.

13 - 20 June, Tuesday to Tuesday

This time has been spent almost wholly in office work, all the staff being busy either working on the plans or on their reports of the work of the season. The usual gang was kept on at Yakto filling in the excavated area around the Roman villa, and another smaller group extending the excavations around the north end of the hippodrome and also filling in the portions already completed there.

M. Lassus and his family left Friday afternoon for Beirut and with them went Mr. Cotton who had been suffering with his eyes. On Tuesday of this week Mr. Schenck left for Aleppo where he will take the overland route to Paris. It has been definitely settled that the rest of the staff will leave on June 29th for Beirut. On the preceding day two large lorries will come for the Atrium mosaics and will leave also on the 29th, so as to have the cases ready to load on the steamer which is due to leave Beirut on July 4th. William will have to be left behind to raise and cement the mosaics found near the Hippodrome and will probably have to stay until the middle of July.

21 June. Wednesday

An arrangement was made with the owner of the land around the north end of the Hippodrome to accept the sum of 31 Syrian pounds for the damage done to crops and trees and also including a small baksheesh. He had demanded 400 pounds. Today he came to the office and insisted on 100 Pounds which was refused him. Tomorrow he will come again to argue the matter. The owner of the land along the east side of the Hippodrome also came for his compensation and was very nice about it. He was quite satisfied with the sum of 20 Pounds, and will be willing to allow the expedition to work in his lands again next year.

22 -29 June. Thursday to Thursday

Another week of office work. The artist finished his water color of the Atrium mosaic on Tuesday and the day following William had the last large slab cased for shipment. We have received word that the large lorry left Beirut on Wednesday morning and is due here this morning.

The rental of the land near the Hippodrome was finally settled for LS. 40, which is not bad. On Monday we went to see a fragment of mosaic which had been uncovered at Yakto, in an orchard belonging to the owner of the land where we have been excavating.

It was of small tesserae and fine work. All that was exposed was a part of a border ~~and~~ with rams heads in pairs and part of another floral border.

Fadeel has been kept busy on making numbers of prints for the records and reports, and will have finished his part of the work by the end of today, Thursday.

We shall get off the luggage today for Beirut and Jerusalem and we shall follow in the small car early tomorrow morning. The mosaics will be put on the lorrie this afternoon and we hope it will start back to Beirut not later than this evening.