

Jebel Khalid

F. W. Clarke

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30.1.84 →

2.84

Survey

Tebel Khalid

Rough Sketch for Survey Sample-Sharding

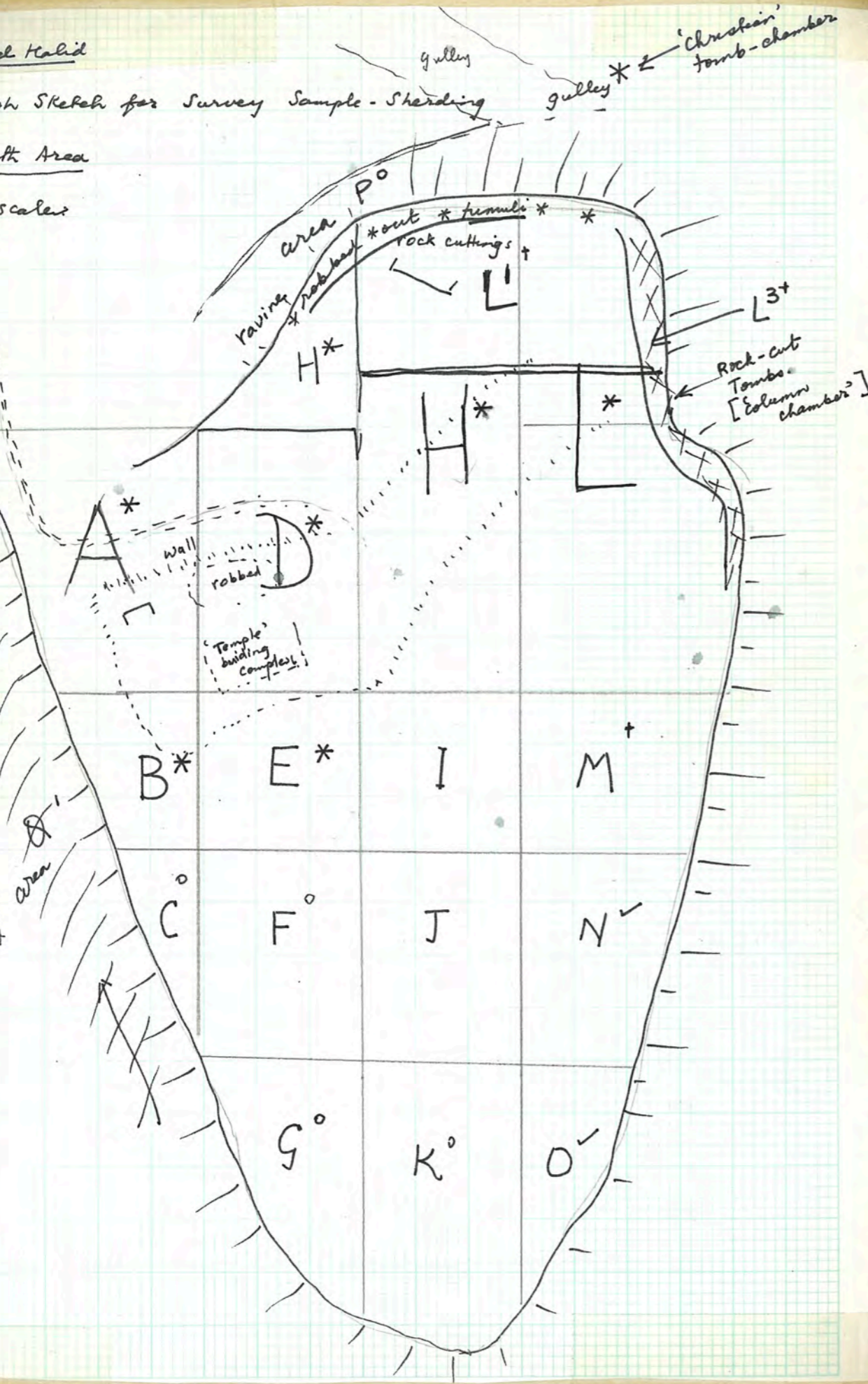
South Area

Note to scales



- \* Day 1  
30.1.84
- + Day 2  
30.1.84
- o Day 3  
1.2.84
- ✓ Day 4  
2.2.84

West:  
outside  
wall



30.1.1984

Tebel Khalid

Object: to do surface-shard collecting of items of interest in South area, south of the deep ravine, which includes a robbed-out building complex + a series of galleries with rock-cut rooms (?tombs) within them. The area was divided roughly into a grid of some ~~forteen~~ <sup>seventeen</sup> squares or locations.

(1) Area D, covering the robbed-out temple complex was covered first for selected sherds of interest (reins, markings, bases etc.). Tiles were not included: many pieces may have come from the foundation fill of the building + had been thrown out with the robbing.

(2) Area H, which covered to the north + east of area D was next explored. "Rope decorated" amphora pieces had been thrown up from the robber-pit directly to the north of the temple-complex.

(3) Area L was surveyed next, from the ravine edge down to parallel with areas D & H. Many robber holes had thrown up a wide range of pottery in quantity, thrown by the diggers down towards the ravine, coming from (?) Roman trulli (red Roman ware predominating).

(4) Area A: this yielded fewer objects except where robber pits had been dug

(5) Area B: yielded most items along the wall where the (defence) wall has been extensively robbed. There are a number of older robber pits also producing material

(6) Area E: directly south of temple building complex was surveyed last of the day, producing little

31.1.1984.  
a.m.

Continued Surface-sharding

- (1) The area on the edge of the ravine has numerous robbed out tumuli with the spill running down the slope. The pottery was collected for a fair distance down the slope but not all the way. I called this distinctive area L<sup>1</sup>
- (2) The area within the vicinity <sup>of the mining galleries</sup> was next explored: this was adjacent to the rock-cut tombs. This yielded remarkably little & virtually everything picked up was from spill from robbed tumuli. There was almost nothing to find in the actual galleries. = L<sup>3</sup>
- (3) Immediately south of the gallery area up to the highest point was very roughly surveyed: again the (poor) yield was again near the spill from tumuli.

Turn to p. 23

31.1.1984 p.m.

Rough survey of robbed-out 'temple' area.

In the south area of Jabal Hlalid where a steep ravine cuts up into the col there is a severely robbed out area, prized by the local villagers for its fine limestone blocks. Many are still

Photo 1 & 2

visible in situ as well as (unfluted) column drums, some of which can still be seen sitting on the podium floors of the blocks. <sup>OP 1/2</sup> ~~Two~~ column drums immediately accessible <sup>one</sup> measured 81cm. in diameter, another of ~~the~~ ~~height~~ same approximate diameter

Film 165

Photo 3 & 4

but there has been severe weathering of the rough limestone. Three were available for height measurements: two, still embedded in the wall of the trench excavated by the robbers were c. 40 cm. high, whilst the third, much more damaged, appeared to be more like 35cm., but it may well have been damaged by the robbers' tools. The handsome limestone blocks, excavated in

Photo 1 & 2

numbers, varied greatly in size: some still undisturbed, and therefore, not broken by the robbers in their quarrying were 90cm, 72cm. in length, and both 29cm. in height. The column drums still in situ + one of which was resting upright on the podium are without column bases.

Photo 5 & 6

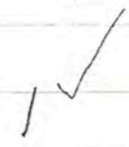
Lying a few metres from the NE corner of the complex, in a trench excavated by robbers, was a length of column, unfluted, without central socket at the visible end. The measurable diameter is 62 cm. + it is <sup>just over</sup> ~~one metre~~ <sup>(101 cm)</sup> in length. There is a distinct tapering towards the end with a groove some 50 mm in from the end. A capital may have rested on this end? The protruding end of the column piece may have excited the interest of the robbers to clear the piece to view.

Turn to p. 15

Film 165: B&W. Loaded 31.1.1989. 36 Exposure.

Date  
31.1.1989

- photo 1 in situ blocks in S.W. corner of robbed-out building, Jebel Halid.
- 2 column drums in situ in West side of robbed-out building, Jebel Halid.
- 3 & 4 column drums, disturbed, in N.W. corner of robbed-out building, Jebel Halid.
- 5 & 6 column length to NE of robbed-out building, Jebel Halid
- 7 & 8 column length to S.E. of robbed-out building, Jebel Halid.
- 9 & 10 column lengths to the east of robbed-out building, Jebel Halid, down ravine side
- 11, 12, 13 capital lying to south of robbed-out building, Jebel Halid.
- 14 & 15 column pieces in robbed-out humulus to N.E. of 'temple' building, Jebel Halid.
- 16 + 17 } column elements up slope to S. of temple area,  
18 + 19 } Jebel Halid.  
20 + 21 }
- 22 - 24 column drum on top of slope to S. of temple area Jebel Halid.
- 25 - 27 second column drum, with side incisions, on top of slope to S. of temple area, Jebel Halid.
- 28 + 29 third column element on top of slope to S. of temple area, Jebel Halid.
- 30 + 31 fourth column element on top of slope to S. of temple area, Jebel Halid.



Film 176 B & W. on Konica [B+W 36 exposure]

- 4.2.84 14, 15, 16 views of El Qitar from N. end of Jebel Khalid.
- Jebel Khalid 17, 18 views of tomb galleries, Jebel Khalid, from N. end looking S.
- 19 views of robbed-out 'temple', Jebel Khalid, on N. end looking E
- 20 " " " " " " " " , on E. side " S
- 21 " " " " " " " " , on S " " W
- 22/23/24 flight of steps from ravine up into 'sanctuary area', Jebel Khalid
- 25 rock-cut group on Jebel-Khalid with 'stepped area'
- 26 + 27 + 28 closer detail of 'forecourt' of rock-cut Chamber, Jebel Khalid
- 30 view from inside inner chamber look outwards, Jebel Khalid
- 31, 32, 33 view of steps leading to top of rock-cut tombs, J-Kh.
- 33 view over to 'Sanctuary area' from top of tombs, looking W., J-Kh.

Film 175 B + W on Konica 36 exposure

- 1-3 outside enclosure of chamber-tombs, <sup>eastern</sup> ~~southern~~ flank, J-Kh.
- 4-9 details of columns + pilasters, central chamber, eastern flank, J-Kh.
- 10 forecourt of the most southerly of the 3 major chambers, eastern flank, J-Kh.
- 11-14 the most northerly of the 3 major chambers, eastern flank, J-Kh.
- 17-21 interior of tomb chamber } above ravine to north, J-Kh.
- 15-16 exterior " " " }
- 22-31 interior details of tomb chamber " " " "
- 32-33 'domed' ceiling " " " " " "
- 34-36 Details of chambers above tomb-chamber, " " " "

West Wall  
↓

Film 194 B&W

- 1. Foundation preparation, wall, J-Kh.
- 2. Robbed out wall showing foundation work, wall, - J-Kh
- 3+4 further sections of wall, showing some of the 'top level' intact, J-Kh
- 5+6 view of robbed out graveyards below J-Kh to W.
- 7 wall, J-Kh., showing elements of top level intact, J-Kh.
- 8 wall viewed from inside, J-Kh.
- 9, 10, 11 views of top level intact, J-Kh.
- 12, 13 details of stone-laying & layers, wall, - J-Kh.
- 14 view of foundations of wall from inside, J-Kh.
- 15 - 20 further wall details, J-Kh.
- \* 21 - 23 details of rounded section of wall, J-Kh
- 24 - 25 " showing width of wall, J-Kh.
- \* 26 - 36 corner tower in N.W. point showing circular outer wall, J-Kh.

Film 195.

- 1+2 Foundation courses, West Wall, J-Kh.
- 3-5 " " + line of wall, West side, J-Kh
- 6-9 walls up on 'acropolis' area, S. End, <sup>+ N. End,</sup> J-Kh., showing similar construction & size of stones.
- 10 - 14 Tomb Chamber group A - E.





Film 165

Photo 7+8

A further but rather battered column length is also visible a short distance from the S.E. corner, lying in a shallow excavated ditch. It is some 83 cm. in length, with a diameter (not readily measurable) of about 51 cm. There are distinct central grooves at either end of its length. There are, in addition,

Photo 9+10

at least, two further column pieces some distance away down the ravine, both rather damaged. The better preserved of the two presented a diameter of 59 cm. and is approximately 45 cm. in length. It, too, has a central <sup>socket</sup> ~~groove~~. There is no fluting. A further column section appears to have been incorporated into a tumulus grave + will be cleared to-morrow along with what appears to be a damaged capital, lying upside down, on the surface, much weathered, directly south of the robbed area.

1.2.1984

Lying about 10 metres to the immediate south of the robbed area appears to be a capital embedded in the surface soil.

photo 11-13

It is upside down + whilst much weathered it is clear that the upper portion of the capital was shaped into an octagon, the length of the octagon sides being c. 40 cm. In the register between the octagon + the column <sup>top</sup> ~~base~~ is a curved rounded decorative carving, just where the top of the column meets the octagon. It protrudes ~~visibly~~ about 1 cm. in a distinctive knobbed, beaded-like decoration. There is about 10 cm. of column top attached with a socketed section in the exposed base. The diameter, which must be approximate because of the weathering, is some 70 cm.

2.2.1984

In a tumulus grave, to the N.E. of the site, a little way

photo 14+15

down the ravine which leads to the river there is a circular element visible which could conceivably be from this area. It supports the back wall of the robbed out tumulus. It is 44 cm high: it was not possible to measure its diameter.

Photos 16 to 21

There are two other architectural elements not too far distant on the site but they are towards the south, and are unlikely to be related. One, <sup>set about 2-</sup> ~~several~~ hundred metres <sup>away, half-way</sup> up the slope, is a broken column drum protruding at an angle out of the ground, its <sup>square</sup> socket groove clearly visible. A second & more badly broken piece is immediately adjacent with <sup>third</sup> a fragment also emerging from the ground. The diameter of the better preserved piece is  $2 \times 48 \text{ cm.} = 96 \text{ cm.}$ , of the <sup>second</sup> more fragmentary piece  $2 \times 50 \text{ cm.} = 100 \text{ cm.}$

Photo 22-4

Right up the top of the slope by the southern end, & therefore, quite some distance from the temple, are fragments of three drums. One, with deep-set square socket, is lying in a hollow which has been robbed for stone. It is 80 cm in length with a diameter of  $2 \times 50 \text{ cm.} = 100 \text{ cm.}$  A second piece, with deep square sockets visible either side, has a deep groove cut down one side and across one end to the point where the piece is broken. This <sup>groove</sup> does not run down the broken side. Are these haulage

Photo 25, 26, 27

incisions for carrying away a quarried piece? It is 70 cm. long with a diameter of  $2 \times 50 \text{ cm.} = 100 \text{ cm.}$  A third & very badly

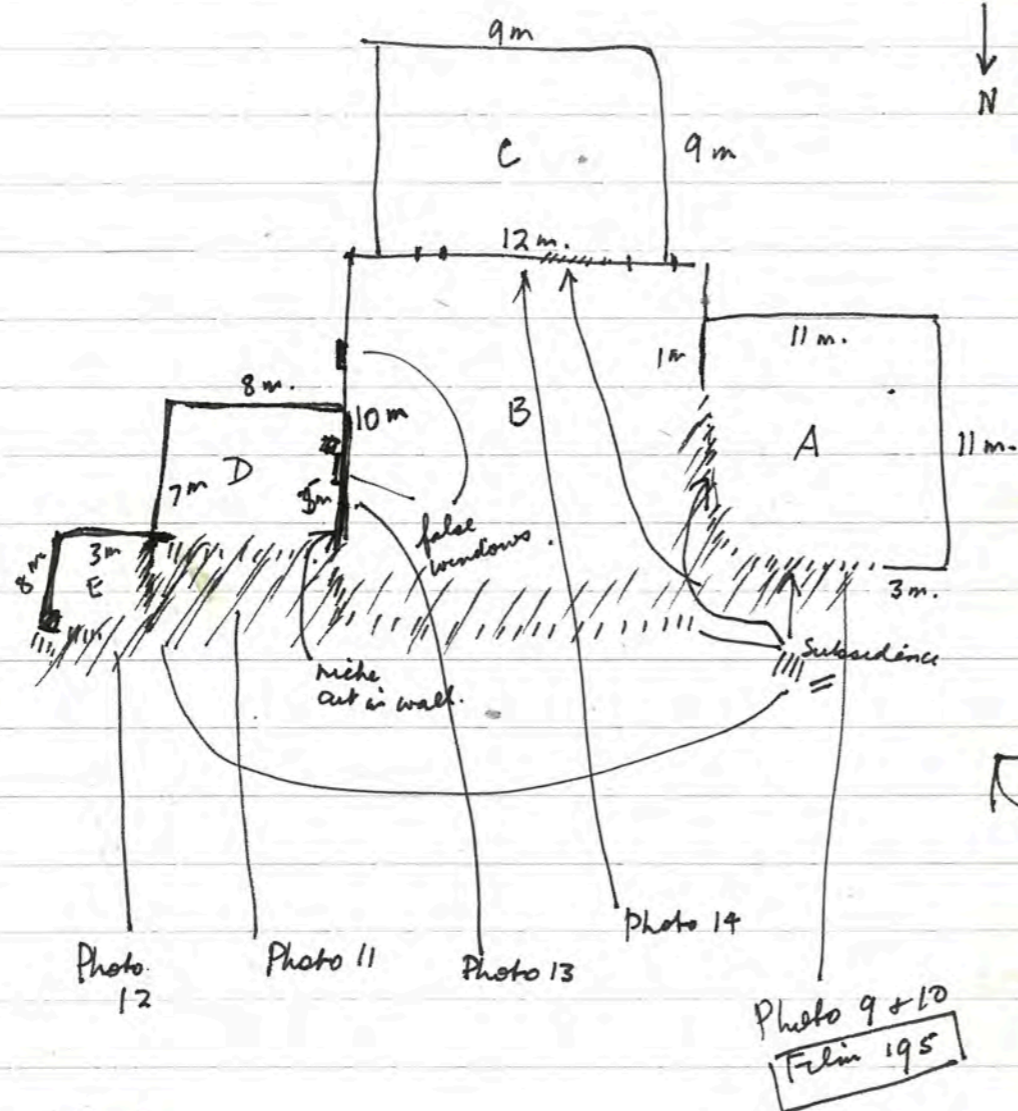
Photo 28+29

damaged piece stands immediately nearby. It is possible a fourth length stands nearby a little to the north but it is

Photo 30+31

severely damaged.

The building itself was built on a podium of stones



Film 176

Photos

19-21

Photos

22-24

Photos

17, 18, 25

Photos

26-30

Beyond E

Photo 31/32

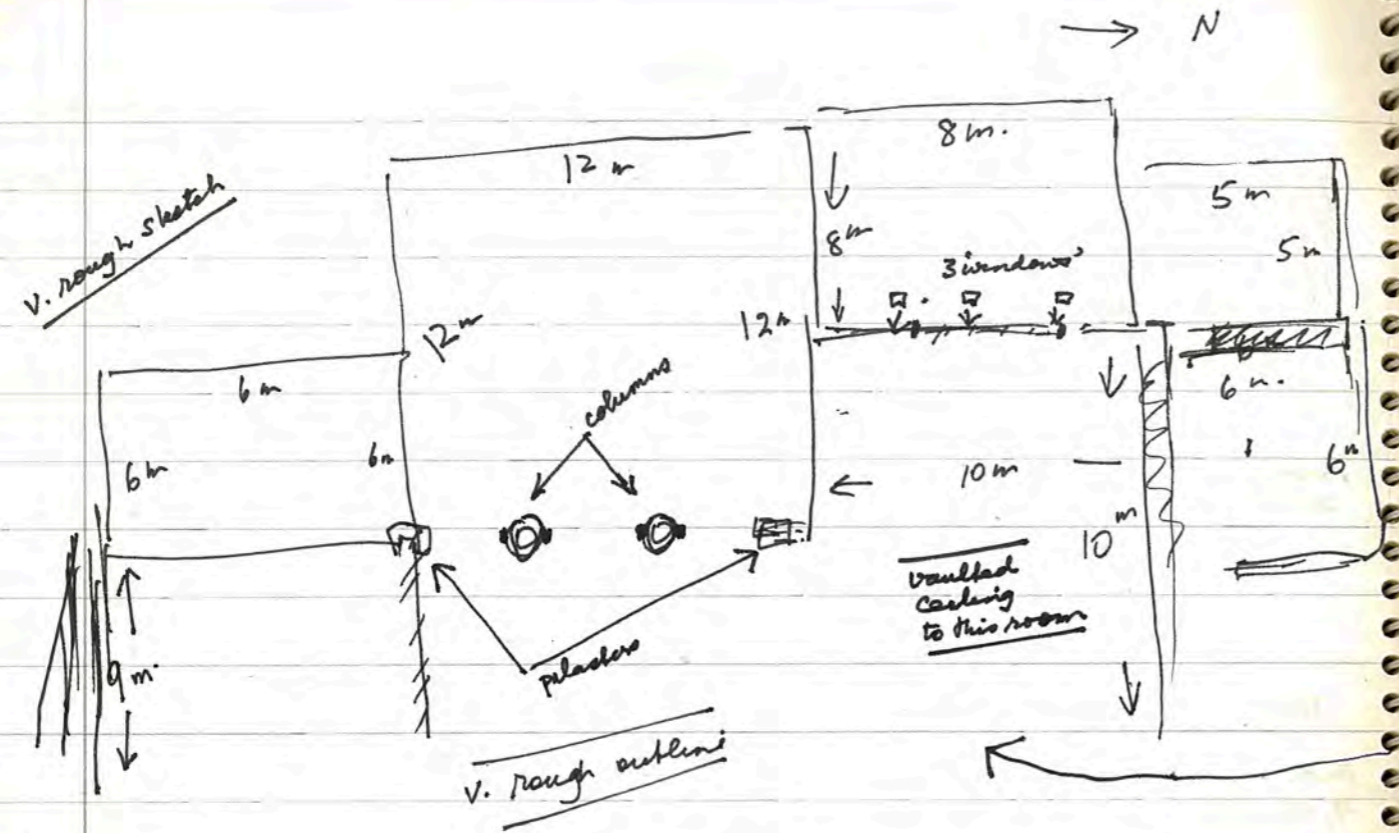
on Eastern side.  
 at least 2m high, There appears to be a distinct floor level of white, chalky substance, <sup>at least</sup> several cm. deep visible throughout the dug-out sections. On the Eastern side this is deepest <sup>up to</sup> some 28cm. in parts, in fact.

There is a flight of steps carved into the rock, that lead up from the ravine (on the river side) into the vicinity of this building a little to the north. Eleven risers survive, the bottom few having crumbled away. They are cut through an archway of living rock. <sup>The more northern arm of the ravine has also a narrow ravine cut into a set of stairs made out of the bed-rock.</sup>

TOMB-CHAMBERS: To the south of the 'sanctuary area' a group of

quarry-chambers appear to have been reused to make spectacular burial chambers. The largest one visible at this area has had considerable subsidence & the falling of the floor is considerable also. False windows appear to be cut into the face of this 'forecourt' <sup>[B]</sup> on the eastern side. The wall is 10m. long on this face. On the south face are cut further windows & doorway right through into an inner room. <sup>[C]</sup> The face here is 12m. long. Sockets are cut into these faces - six levels are visible to the eye. They are spaced ~~at~~ irregular levels, as narrow as 1 metre high, & at intervals of c. 2 metres or more. The inner chamber is c. 9 metres square.

A little further down to the East one can see a series of steps cut through the rock leading through a cut doorway in the rock up onto the top of the gallery. Despite major subsidence a number of risers are still in situ. Two 'socket' holes are visible on top with a further 8 visible on the rock that has collapsed from here. There are carved



Pilaster details

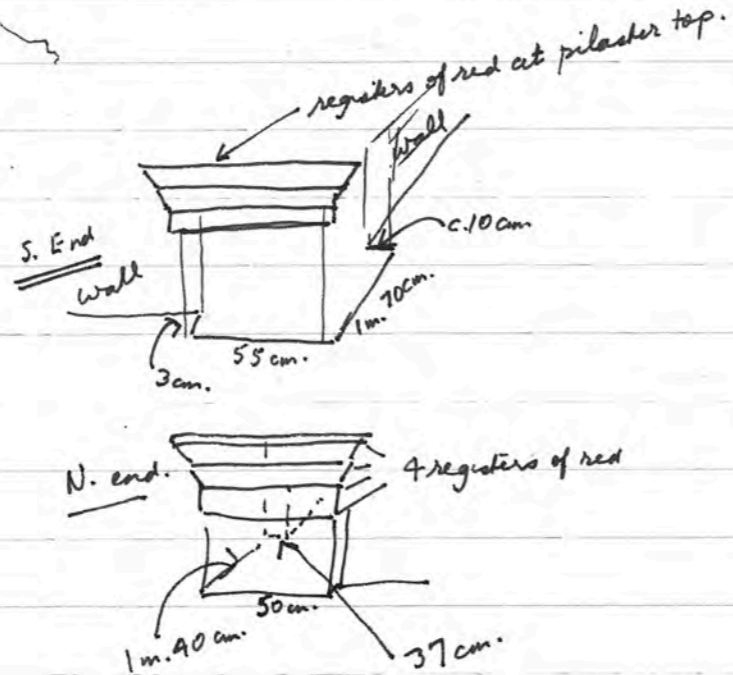


photo 34

elements on these collapsed rocks but details cannot be deciphered. The area appears to have been enclosed with a wall.

photo 35

One imagines the area must have become desused before a trianulus tomb (apparently recently robbed) was dug within this walled-off precinct.

photo 36

this walled-off precinct.

5.2.84

On the southern flank of the south end of Jebel Khalid, high up facing the river is a series of re-used quarry galleries, the most spectacular of which has 2 broken pillars and two pilasters carved out of the rock. There has been extensive collapse, and the 'forecourt' to this area has almost entirely fallen away. It is clear that it was extensive, with

Film 175

photo 1-3

supporting uprights of rock. There are a series of three major chambers, the central one being the most impressive. The most southerly inner chamber measures 6 metres square; its forecourt

photo 10

wall measures 9 m. to the point where it is broken off on the southerly end. The central <sup>inner</sup> chamber has the remains of two pilasters carved on either side, plain but for a simple line decoration of red still visible in at least four registers. These are of unequal dimensions. At the south end the dimensions are c.55cm. wide, 1m.70cm. deep. At the north end the dimensions are noticeably smaller - c.50cm. across the front, 1m.40cm. deep and cut <sup>deeper</sup> (37cm.) away from the inner chamber wall. The inner chamber measures 12m. square. The columns are unusual:

photos 4-9

ovoid in shape, with broad fluting, on plain capitals (ionic) ending in rectangular blocks. On either side of the columns are pilasters carved on the sides of the column matching in style.

turn to p 29

1. 2. 84

Surface - Sharding Programme - Jebel Akhalid

9.m.

- (1) Continuation of collection in areas C & G along the perimeter of the wall. Quantities of coarse ware have been revealed by the robbing of the outside wall blocks but there is little on the surface elsewhere.
- (2) area F yielded extremely little of any interest, perhaps because there are very few robbing pits to disturb the surface & the soil would seem to have filled considerably from erosion from the higher ground.
- (3) area H at the very south point on highest ground has quite deep robbing pits & it was from these that the pieces of plaster as well as the larger pieces of pottery were found.

p.m.

- (4) area P, the irregular line of the more southerly of the ravine divisions, was explored to the point where it is met by the gully coming down in a south - easterly direction

[ The location of the carved-out rock dwellings/tombs was then determined ]

2. 2. 1984.

Surface - Sharding Programme - Jebel Akhalid

Final survey of areas O & N, on river side in the most southerly point of the 'acropolis'. Very little indeed was to be found. A walk over areas I & J indicated that little of worthwhile nature was likely to be found there. They were not systematically surveyed but covered only roughly.

Much more was picked up in a rough coverage of the

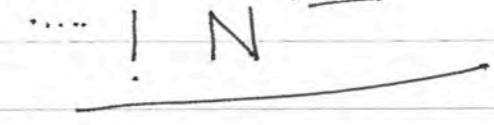
débris deposit poured over the side of the East slope in two places. I have called this area 'Q'. it runs outside the walls on either side of the modern road as it enters Jebel Kalid on the south side.

4.2.84

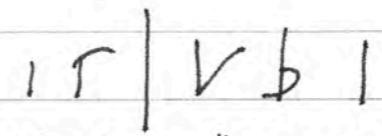
See film 199  
photos 5a, 6

The robbed-out burial grounds were explored on the eastern slope + valley floor to the east down from Jebel Kalid. The tombs had been systematically robbed with virtually no shards visible. The graves were cut in a sarcophagus shape right into the rock with large stones used as lids. They have been consistently dug up in rows. ~~There~~ stones had inscribed marks visible in the slope section above the present road. One reads crudely cut

Tracings  
actual  
size  
attached.



only the N is deeply inscribed. A second looked like



very crudely done: the curve over the T was very faint. It is more like a graffito, + is probably modern. However, down below the road that runs along the valley floor further tombs have been excavated. A couple of stone were observed to have inscriptions Y, and .... O \ X

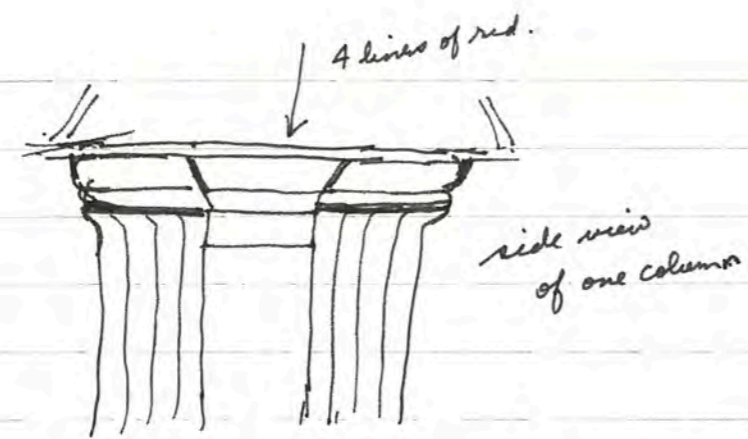
The graveyard consisted largely of deeply cut tomb chambers, with heavy stone slabs over the tombs + rock piled over the slabs. Some are quite large - longer than 2 metres with substantial blocks which covered them, most of which have been smashed. Almost no pottery is to be seen.

PTO


~~debris~~ ~~pottery~~ ~~covered~~

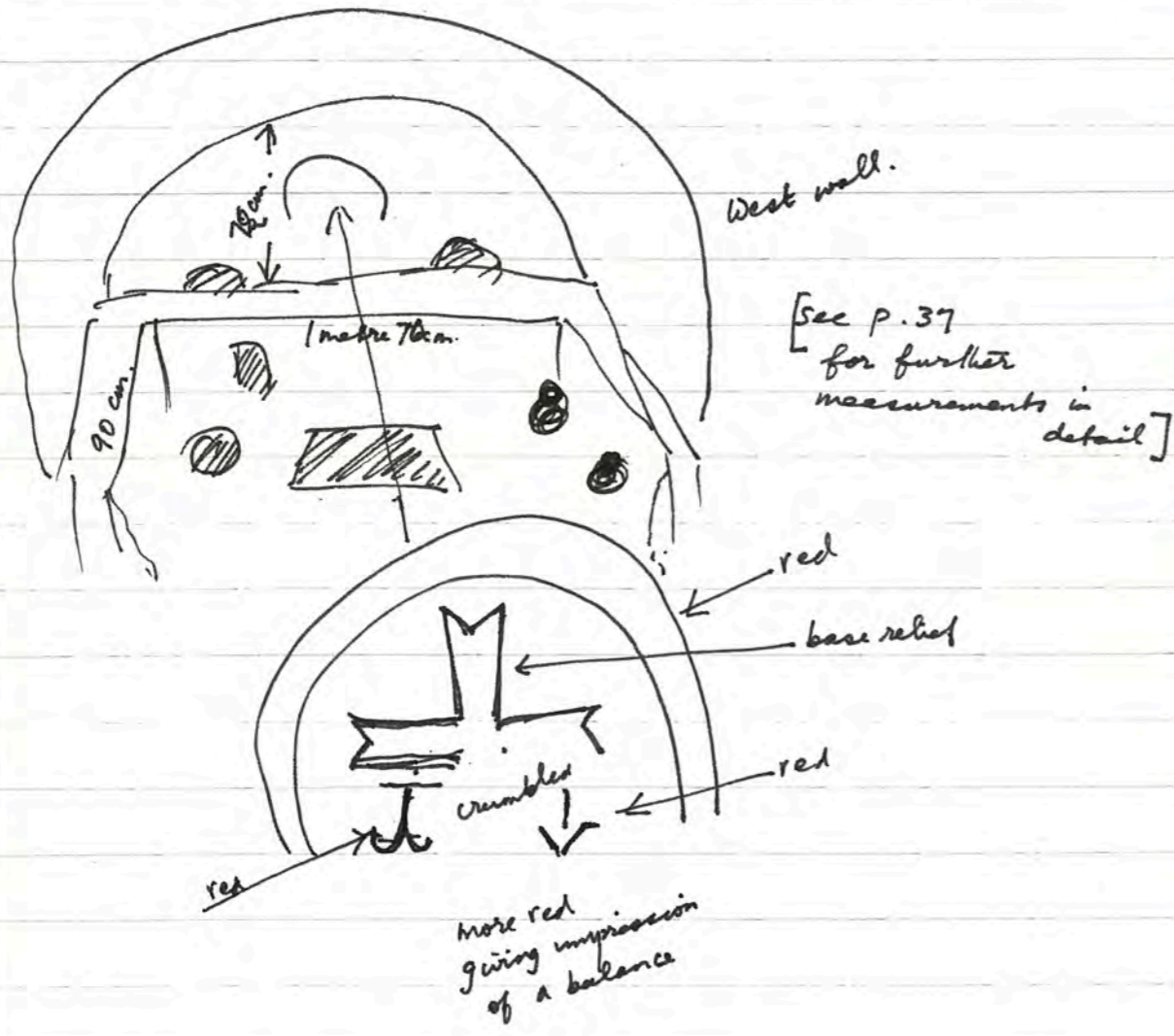
6.2.84

The remaining grave areas were explored with the minimal amount of pottery visible. A climb up the rocky hill that rises across the valley floor to the W. of Jebel Khalid and up along the ridge of the hill produced no sherds whatever. Some stone walls are visible on the top of this hill — but they could be the remains of goatherds' shelters. There was not time to look for other likely areas of occupation from this saddle: none was immediately visible as the saddle is quite extensive.



side view of one column

graffiti →  [a tracing was made of this, actual size]



5.2.89. from p. 21

Southern flank Chambers: Jebel Khalid.

The pilasters that flank the chamber. Four line decorations in red are also visible on these columns & their pilasters. It was not possible to get their measurements. This chamber is flanked on the northern side by further rooms of which four are visible. The inner chamber of these has 'windows' (three) spaced above an entrance which appears to have had decorative uprights flanking it. This inner chamber measures approx 8 m. square. Its 'forecourt', considerably collapsed, was c. 10 m. square, & opened onto two smaller rooms on its northern end, the inner one being 5 metres square, the one parallel to the forecourt being 6 metres square. The forecourt, instead of the level ceilings elsewhere, has a curved vaulted ceiling carved into the rock.

Photo 10

photo 12

Photo 13, 14

TOMB CHAMBER

A little to the north, across the ravine, on a bluff facing out towards the river, like a series of rooms cut into the rock & just below them a small chamber tomb. Its entrance wall is flanked with carved graffiti (? modern), whilst over the chamber entrance is a carving & a narrow doorway, about 150 cm broad, about 90 cm. high. This is cut through an arched entry that sealed the doorway. Inside on the left is an arcosolium with the sarcophagus base largely propped away. On the wall are clear traces of red paint & on the west wall can be clearly discerned a cross in a red circle carved in base relief. An arch with narrow ledge is on the north side. Ledge is c. 30 cm deep., arch at highest point 85 cm., 1 m. 57 cm long

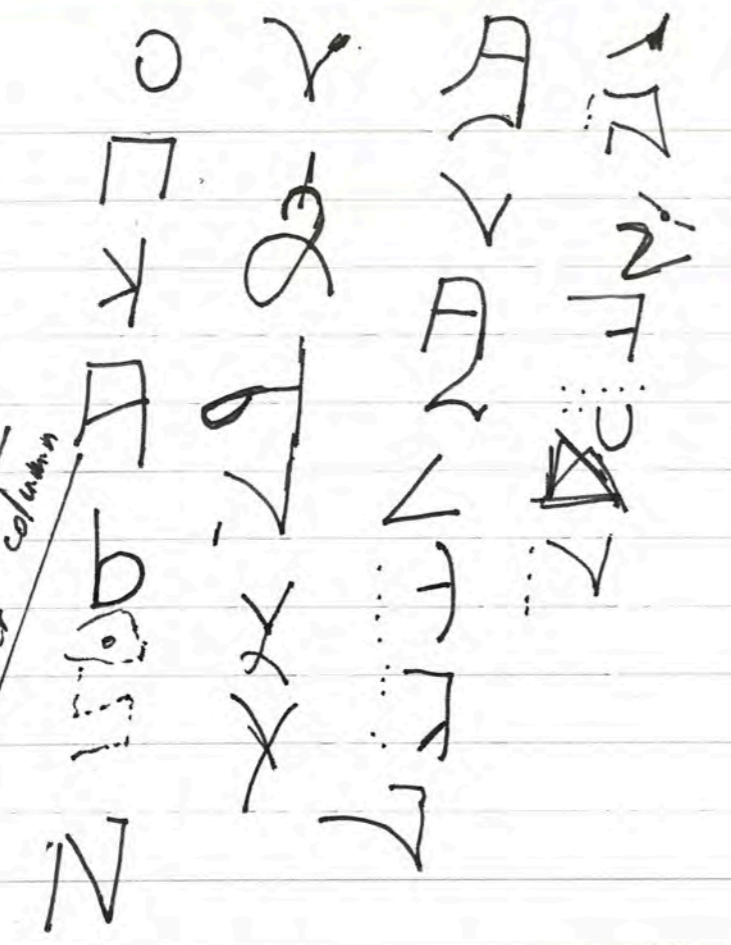
photo 15 [see tracing]

photo 16

photo 17-21



x. Rough sketch  
of Block of 5 columns  
outer column



N.B: more careful copy made on separate sheet as well as tracing.

Photos 25-30

On the South wall in black is writing in black within the decorated arcosolium in two blocks of 5 and 7 columns each neatly executed.

Photo 22

Over the arched entrance to the rectangular little doorway into the Chamber the carving still bears traces of red indicated by dots. It is quite deeply cut.

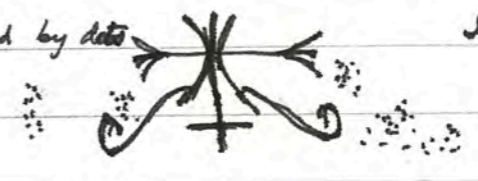


Photo 23 -24

Photo 23 reveals the arrangement for sealing the tomb entry, now broken away. On the floor of the broken away 'mensa' are four holes, two circular sockets at the northern end, a rectangular hole (28cm x 48cm) and a further rounded hole at the southern end.

The arms of the 'base relief' cross are 20 cm. from the centre point of the cross. It was balanced with equal arms, the arms tapering inwards.



photo 31

Traces of a carved pillared doorway on the inside can be seen, engaged on the river side of the inside doorway. Three bands of red paint can be seen on the inside above this doorway. In the centre of the chamber on a line with the

photo 32 -33

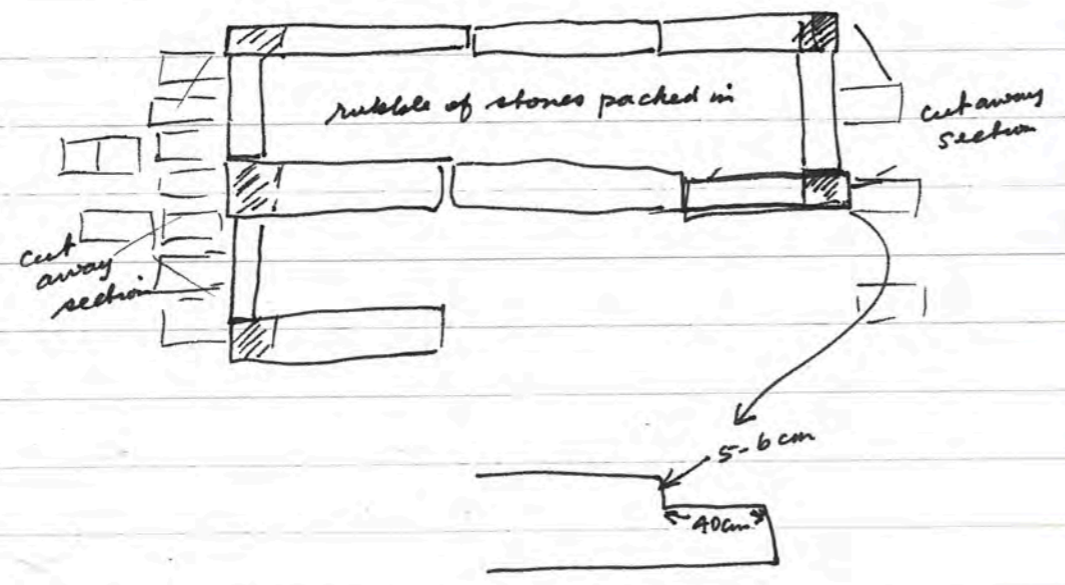
entrance is a rounded pommel-shaped depression cut into the ceiling. Traces of red are visible. The whole ceiling appears to have been deliberately 'domed' slightly with the outer <sup>diameter</sup> circumference being 1m 10cm.

Photos 34-36

Three interconnecting chambers stand above, with doorways connecting them, windows cut in outside walls, 5m. sq., 5m. sq. & 5m. sq. are the dimensions of the three rooms.

The forecourt which has not collapsed measures 9m. x 8m. It appears to have been unroofed & is clearly defined by a visible line of stones on the roof side.

Visible top surface of West Wall



In one room there is a deeply alcoved window (room nearest the river). Lines of socket holes are visible (see photos). There appears to have been 'forecourts' to these chambers (making them 'inner chambers'), but there has been extensive collapsing down into the ravine. There appear to have been engaged central supporting columns, one to the right of each of the doorways on the outside. Turn to p. 37

WALLS

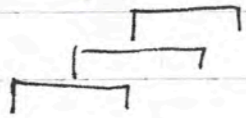
7.2.84

The wall along the West slope was examined in detail. Where it survives at its least damaged it was 5 metres broad, generally constructed with blocks c. 1 metre in length packed with rubble. The blocks average 1m. <sup>10</sup>0cm. in length & c. 40 cm in width. They vary greatly in depth, according to the contour of the land. In places <sup>solid</sup> foundation courses can be seen of blocks, placed side by side, whilst the upper courses, regularly laid, appeared to have been packed with rubble.

Film 194  
Photos 21-23  
26-36

Semi-circular features appear towards the S. end of the W. side & in the centre as well as v. noticeably in the N.W. corner where a 'tower' appears to have stood. It is possible the circular features follow the contour of the land, rather than are specially constructed outcrops. The whole is spectacularly executed with care, despite the severe robbing that has occurred for the dressed stones. On the inside top surface of the course of stones away from the outside wall is a cutaway section visible on many stones about 40cm. from the edge & some 5-6 cm. deep. This was occasionally visible on the less well preserved outer course. Was this for interlocking with a further course of stones on top?

The cutting made the surface level with the stone running at right angles to it along the edge. The impression one gets on



The outer face of the wall is of a receding face with the foundations in a stepped formation, but this is visible in sections only & these may be due to the land contours.

Film 195  
6-9

There is an inner wall encircling high ground towards the south end of J-Kh. The type & method & size of construction appears to be identical with the wall that runs along the perimeter.

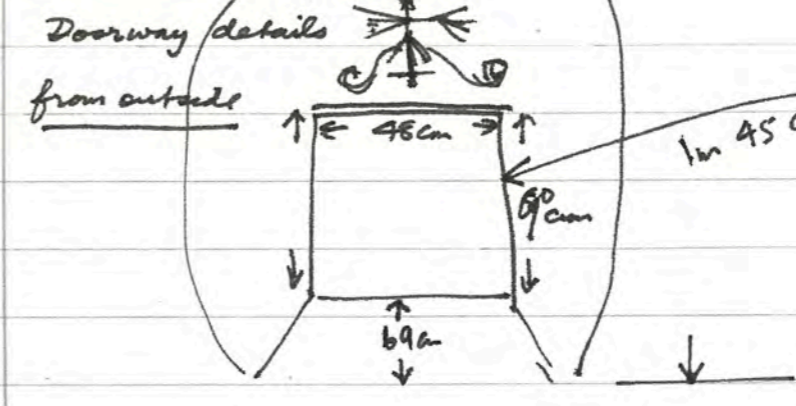
The river side (east) appears to have been left unwalled: ~~it~~ <sup>there</sup> it is protected along most <sup>of</sup> its length by precipitous outcrops of limestone, being broken only by the steep ravine that forks in two some way up its length. Some protecting <sup>(retaining?)</sup> wall seems to have been at the head of the ravine near the 'sanctuary' & entry <sup>to it</sup> was by the narrow carved staircase.

See film 194 (36 exposures) for wall details and film 195 (photos 1-9).

12/2/84

Hsin Tomb CHAMBER.

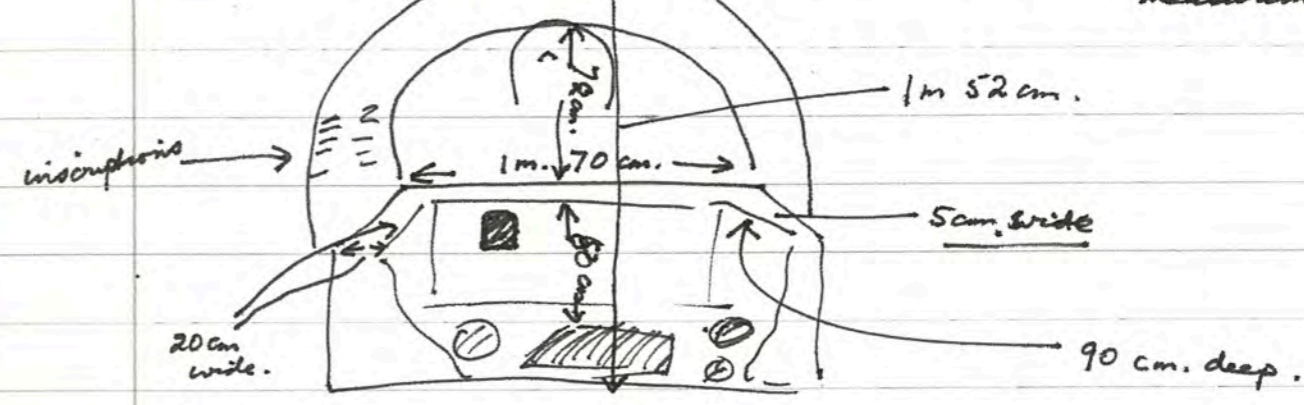
cont'd from p. 33.



It would appear that the doorway was blocked by a door stone fitting in outside block which may have formed part of this doorway was lying just outside the tomb.

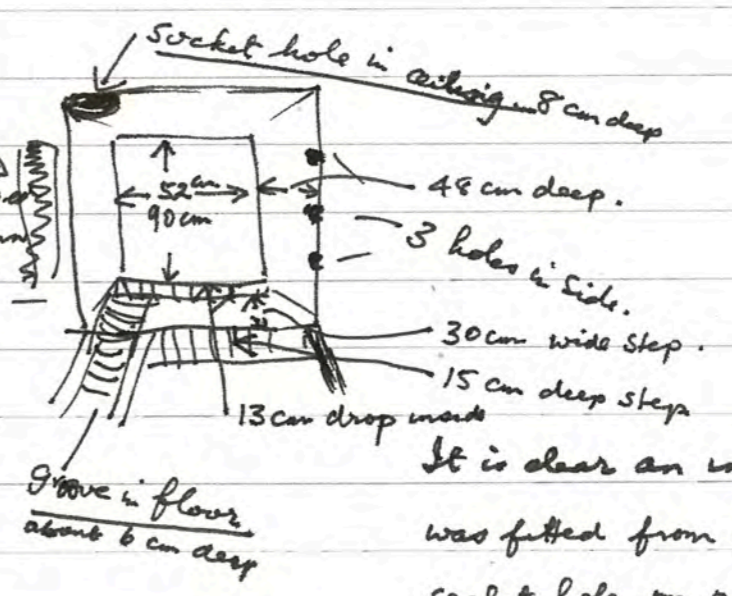
Western Side.

Inscribed Tomb measurements



door from inside

remains? engaged columns on river side inside door



It is clear an inside door was fitted from the ceiling socket hole on river side + 3 'bolt-holes' on opposite side.

Tomb Chamber cont'd

Statistics

Overall floor dimensions when cleared (inside)

2 m. 51 wide (including sarcophagus)

1 m 90 deep (from bottom of inside step)

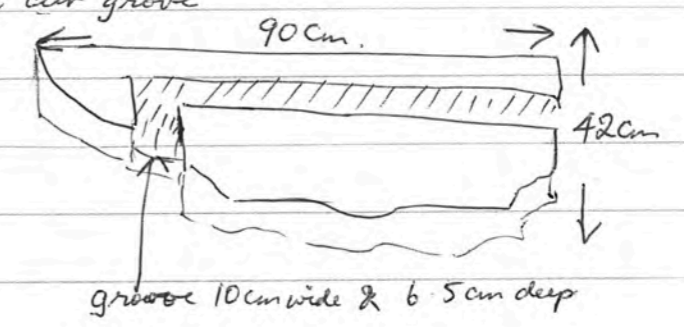
maximum height 1 m 98 cm. (up into the small 'dome'  
from floor level)

The two 'niches' have their ledges 90 cm from the  
floor.

The debris litter was cleared out entirely — about a metre  
or so in depth + the pottery within the debris layer was  
collected. Several holes (2 circular, one conical) were  
revealed in the floor, as well as an inside step down  
into the tomb chamber. A full photographic record was  
then made of the cleared tomb, as well as accurate  
tracing of the 'inscriptions' writing on wall.

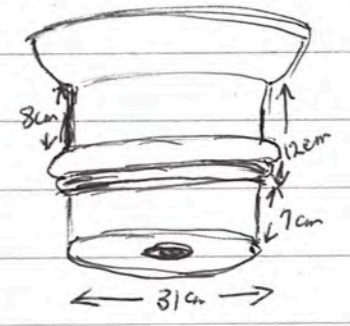
Jusef Pascha Cemetery

- ① Inscribed stone 5th row from village, 3rd from river in row? Arabic
- ② Also stone with cut groove



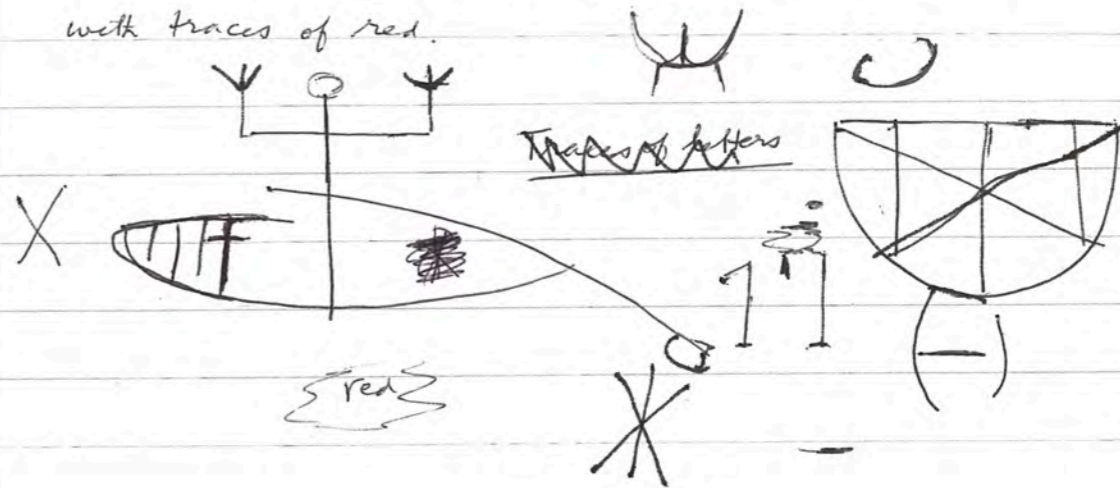
- ③ On road on river side of cemetery seated Hellenistic draped woman statue, left hand on knee, right hand up on right breast. Acéphalous. In ground at an angle. Drapery over right arm.
- Measurements. 45 cm deep.
- ~~38~~ 38 cm. wide
- max. height above ground 65 cm.

- ④ C. Twelfth Row from village, first grave on riverside, returned column head, with deep socketed central groove with simple decorative band

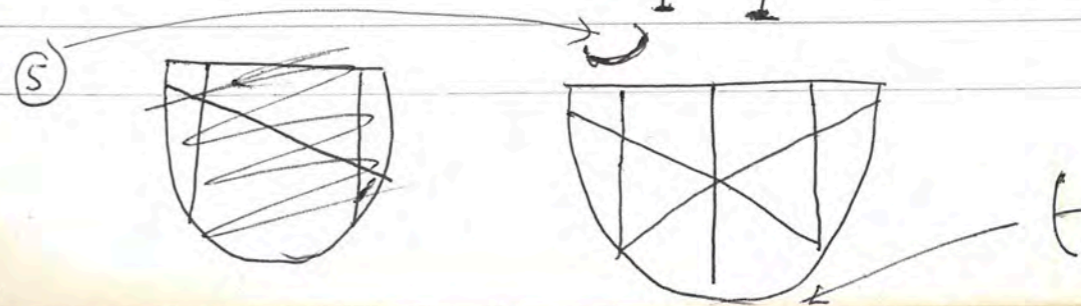
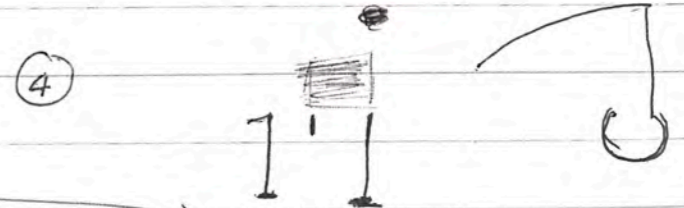
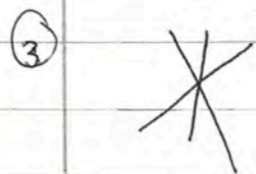
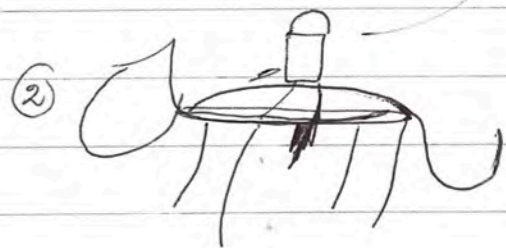
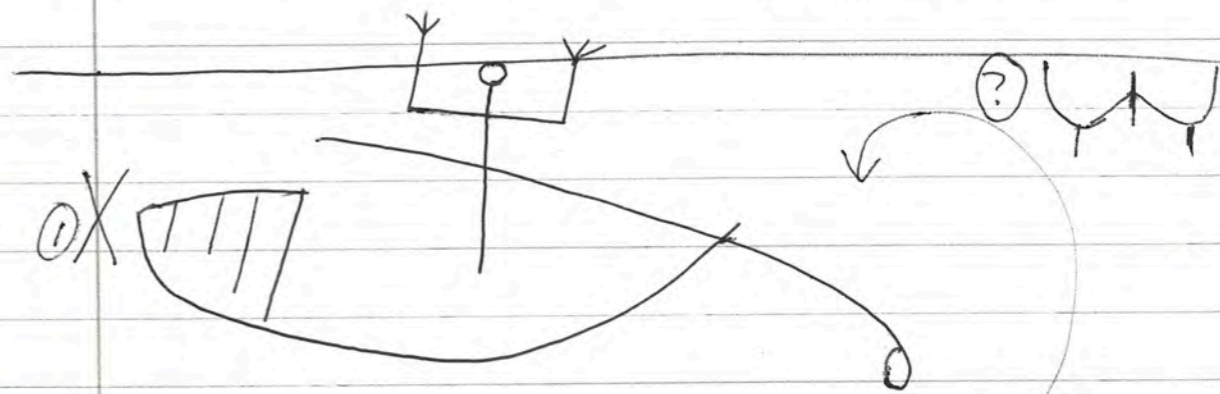
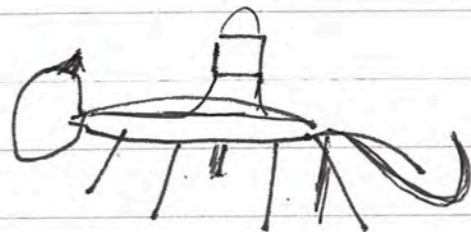


Tomb outside Jusuf Pascha. On inside door

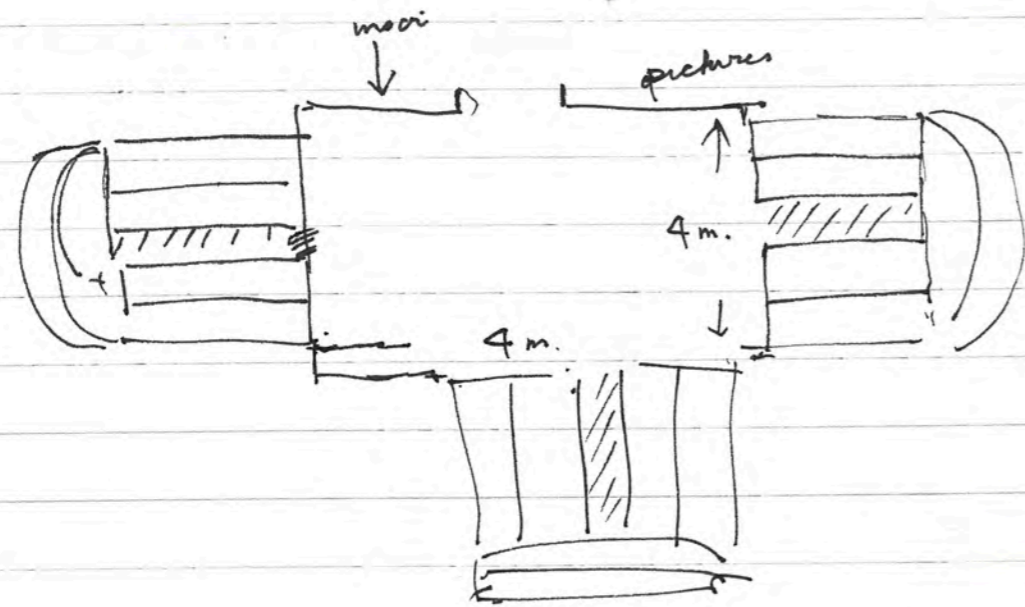
with traces of red.



sketch.



over doorway.



Ελεγος  
 εν  
 σουλον

1. Ε Π
2. Σ Γ Δ Ο Ω . . . . . 1
3. Χ Ν Ε Κ Ι Ι Θ Η Ω
4. Τ Ο Ν \* Ι . Ν                    ⊖ Ν
5. Σ Λ Γ Ο Ν \*
6. Τ \* Ν \*



rubricated

Θωκθ γ(υ)ν(η)

ἐλπ[ις/ιδιον etc] θ[υγαρτηρ] ἐαυτον(αις)?

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σλτον

θηωτον  
θηαυτου

w

w

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2. C M H ω . i Θ N  
figure?

3. \* N E K I I Θ H ω .

4. T O N \* I S I C I N U N  
figure?

5. U T O N \* i s  
figure?

6. π N \* . . . . . ω N

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found as  
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θ

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θηωτον

θωθι

σμεθωθι

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6.5 Δ 2000

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		195
6.5		500
x3		3 US S.
195		= 20 SP 100
		20 ) 2000

υιος θυγαρτηρ γονη ανηρ

17.2.84

Inscription in Village Cemetery

Ruled separate lines

line 1 [ ? ] Ε Μ Ι Ν

line 2 ? Α Β Ο Λ Α

line 3 Ι Τ Α Θ Χ Π Ο

line 4 Ι Ε Ν [ ? ]

= ΠΑΤΗΡ =

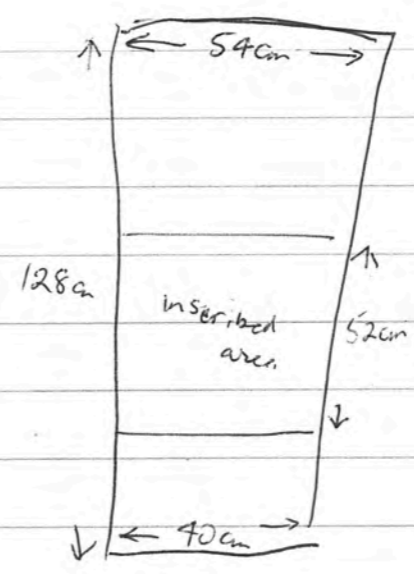
= ΤΑΦΗ ?

arabic numerals ?

lithed in cemetery, upside down.

ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝ

Measurements:



letter height 10cm

Υ Ε Ε

COW IN  
 ΠΑΘΟΛΑ  
 ΤΑΧΠΟ  
 ΙΕΝΙ  
 " 25 ΤΑΧ ΠΟΙΟΥ

Patholata E

CICC  
 φ

line 1 C<sup>E</sup>MIN

... ( EMIN

line 2 ΠΑΘΟΛΑ

Η Α Β Ο Λ Α

line 3 ΤΑ ταφ(ο)ς

Τ Α Χ Π Ο

line 4 ταφος. π

Ι Ε Ν Ι

CICC

D

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<del>A</del>	B	O	A	Θ
W	I	K	P	Θ
<hr/>				
E W I				