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NOTES AND NEWS

Members of the Egypt Exploration Society will learn with pleasure that their President, Mr. Robert Mond, has been offered and has accepted the Honorary Degree of LL.D. in the University of Liverpool. Mr. Mond has for many years been closely connected with the work done by the University, through its Institute of Archaeology, in Egypt and elsewhere in the Near East, and it is therefore peculiarly fitting that this recognition of his services to Egyptology, and above all of his devoted work in the excavation, recording and preservation of the private tombs at Thebes, should come from Liverpool.

The Society re-opened its excavations at Armant shortly before Christmas. The late start of the season was due to the difficulty of finding an excavator to take charge, more particularly as none of the previous year's staff was available. Eventually Mr. F. W. Green consented to direct the expedition, with Mr. O. H. Myers as his chief assistant in charge of the actual excavation. They opened the work with the help of Mr. H. W. Fairman, who took his Certificate in Archaeology at Liverpool last summer, and have since been joined by Mrs. Green, Miss Nora Scott and Mr. Van de Walle, lecturer at Liège, who took part in the Society's work at Abydos in 1925-26.

The main work of the season up to date has been the continuation of the excavation of the Bucheum, whose limits to the south-west are now defined. Six new burial-chambers in that quarter have been excavated, but in every case the sarcophagus was robbed. Two new stelae, one of Tiberius in its original position, have been discovered. At the north-west end four new chambers together with their plundered sarcophagi have been discovered. Although very little beyond scraps of gold foil, beads and bones was found in the sarcophagi, the results are rapidly leading to a complete plan of the Bucheum.

Simultaneously with this work several tombs dating from the Earlier Intermediate Period to the Roman have been excavated, and although all were robbed a number of interesting objects has been recovered, including a considerable quantity of late pottery, which will be important for a corpus.

Mr. Mond reached Luxor towards the end of January and has seen much of the work in progress. How far the Bucheum is to be left open as a monument to visitors will be decided after consultation with other excavators now in Egypt.

The lectures announced in our last number as having been arranged for the winter (1929-30) are well in progress. The first, by Dr. John Johnson in November on "The Search for Lost Literature in the Rubbish Heaps of Egypt," drew a large and appreciative audience. He described in detail the work of exploration and the successive steps by which papyri have been discovered and saved from destruction, from the scientific treatment of cliff-excavation to the removal of the papyri which had in many cases been employed as wrappings round the buried mummies. On February 5th, under the title "Cave Excavation in Palestine 1928-29," Miss D. A. E. Garrod, of Newnham College, gave a full account of the exploration work carried out by herself and others on behalf

of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. This lecture was delivered in the afternoon and was also well attended. Another afternoon lecture was given by Dr. H. J. Plenderleith, of the British Museum Laboratory, on the "Preservation of Antiquities from Egypt." Once more the Council of the Royal Society has allowed the lectures to be held in its Meeting-room at Burlington House, a privilege greatly appreciated by all who are able to attend them. Other lectures, promised by Professor Griffith and Mr. Alan W. Shorter, had not been delivered at the time of going to press.

On November 11th, all members of the Society were invited to a Reception at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in Wigmore Street. In the absence of Dr. Wellcome, Founder and Director of the Museum, who was in America, Dr. C. M. Wenyon, F.R.S., Director-in-Chief of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, received the guests, who must have numbered nearly two hundred. Mr. Warren R. Dawson read a paper on "Egyptian Medicine," and short speeches were made by Dr. Wenyon, Sir Frederick Kenyon, and Mr. Robert Mond. A cablegram from Dr. Wellcome was read, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to be present.

All the guests were enthusiastic in expressing their appreciation of the Museum—which is a veritable storehouse of medical appliances, illustrating the history of medicine and surgery from the earliest times to the present day—and in their thanks to Dr. Wellcome for his hospitality, and to Mr. Malcolm, the Conservator, for all the trouble he had taken in making the necessary arrangements for this most enjoyable evening.

Mr. Dawson's paper has since been printed in *Nature*, Vol. 124, pp. 776-7, and in the *Medical Press*, Vol. 179, pp. 436-8.

Visitors to the Egyptian galleries of the Manchester Museum and the British Museum have doubtless both seen and admired the wonderful facsimiles of Theban tomb-paintings due to the skill and industry of Mrs. de Garis Davies. These form part of a much more extensive collection of such facsimiles which Mrs. Davies has made on behalf of Dr. Alan Gardiner during the past twenty years. In the course of his stay in Egypt last year Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., acquired a keen interest in Egyptian colour-work, the firstfruits of which were the munificent grant which he made to the Egypt Exploration Society for the publication of the temple of Abydos (see *Journal*, xv, 272). This grant he has now followed up by another of similar munificence, which will make possible the publication in the finest conceivable style of more than a hundred of Mrs. Davies' copies of Egyptian paintings. The work is to appear under the auspices of the Chicago Oriental Institute, which, under Professor Breasted's untiring leadership, has initiated so many great archaeological enterprises. The editorship and the preparation of the explanatory text will be in the hands of Dr. Alan Gardiner. All lovers of ancient art, as well as all Egyptologists, are being placed under a deep obligation by this grandly conceived undertaking set on foot by our American friends.

The work of copying the temple of Sethos I at Abydos, reported upon in the last number of the *Journal* (p. 272), is progressing well, though the departure of Mr. Beazley on Feb. 1st reduced the staff to three. In view of the widening of our original plans through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller and the arrangement with the Oriental Institute of Chicago, it was decided to include in the first volume not only the religious scenes of the seven central chapels but also the accompanying ceiling decorations, door-jambs, etc.

For this reason it will be no easy task to complete the material for Volume I in the present season, though Miss Calverley writes that this is still her aim and endeavour, and that she is not without hope.

Dr. Alan Gardiner has been elected a member of the Commission for the great German hieroglyphic dictionary, with the preparation of which he was actively connected from 1902 to 1910.

Mr. H. I. Bell writes :

“When in 1895 Mr. H. Martyn Kennard presented to the British Museum a large number of the Petrie Papyri, certain of those included in the selection could not be found. As they had mostly been published, and in view of the possibility that they might be discovered subsequently, provision was made for them when the papyri were numbered for the Museum inventory, the fact of their disappearance being noted in the ‘Table of Papyri’ in vol. III of the Catalogue. The numbers assigned to them were:—505 = Petrie II. 2 (1); 506 = Petrie II. 2 (2); 509 = Petrie II. 3; 510 = Petrie II. 4 (1); 511 = Petrie II. 4 (2); 512 = Petrie II. 4 (3); 515 = Petrie II. 4 (6). As the years passed and no trace of the missing papyri was found, the hope of their coming to light faded. It is therefore very gratifying to be able to announce that they have at length re-appeared. They were found a few weeks ago in the offices of a firm to which they had been sent with a view to their being autotyped.

“They are now incorporated in the Museum collection. As already remarked, most of them were published in the Petrie volume, but there are two or three unpublished fragments. Mr. C. C. Edgar, who hastily examined several of them on a recent visit to the Museum, has made some improvements in the texts.”




Mr. W. R. Dawson writes:

“Referring to the interesting bronze figure of Bes carrying a child described and figured by Dr. Hall in the *Journal* (xv, 1, with Pl. i), it is interesting to note that the MacGregor Collection contained a small bronze statuette in which the position is reversed—Bes, instead of carrying, is carried. The god is mounted astride on the neck of an achondroplastic dwarf. The object is Lot 1310 in Sotheby’s *Sale Catalogue of the MacGregor Collection* (1922) (p. 171 and Pl. xxxv), but no indication of age or provenance is there given.”

We have received the following from Dr. H. R. Hall:

“On p. 159 of *Journal*, xv, Miss M. L. Tildesley writes that the anthropoid coffin of Mut-em-mennu, No. 6703 in the British Museum, and the Roman female mummy 6704 found near (not in it), are both ‘assigned by the British Museum to the Roman period,’ ‘little doubt’ having been ‘entertained that they belonged together.’ This is no longer correct, nor has it been so for the past year or two. Whether this mummy was really found near the coffin or not I do not know, but they certainly do not belong together, for while the mummy is Roman, as Miss Tildesley rightly says, the coffin is as clearly of the Nineteenth Dynasty (less probably the Twentieth), to which period also such a name as Mut-em-mennu belongs. The two objects have been separated in the exhibition cases for some time past.

“On p. 284 M. Černý notes that of the workman ‘Penēb the British Museum has two

stelae offered to Mersegert, Nos. 272 and 273' (*Hierogl. Texts in the B.M.*, v, Pl. 42, and vii, Pl. 28). He goes on to say 'the publication has mis-read the name of the donor as *hri is-t m S-t Mꜣꜣt* , but it is certain that  is to be read.' I agree, but M. Černý gives the impression that the name was mis-read on both occasions of its publication, whereas it is only in regard to No. 273 (*H. T.*, vii, Pl. 28) that this is the case. In 272 (*H. T.*, v, Pl. 42) the name was correctly given as . M. Černý has implicitly corrected the dates of these stelae, which it is interesting to find belong to the late Nineteenth, not Eighteenth, Dynasty."

We learn that Professors Lake and Blake, who a year or two ago brought back from Sinai the famous inscriptions in the proto-Semitic script, are now engaged in another short expedition to Serâbiṭ el-Khâdim, where they hope to find more material of the same kind. They are accompanied by Professor Butin, who edited the texts found on the previous occasion.

The excavations of the Egyptian University in the neighbourhood of the Gîzah Sphinx, under the leadership of Selîm Bêy Ḥasan, have met with immediate success. The most important find is that of the tomb of a noble of the Fifth Dynasty called Rawêr. The tomb has two galleries giving access to a number of *serdabs*, about six large and fourteen small. The portion of the tomb so far laid bare is 120 metres long and from 20 to 40 metres wide, and contains over sixty chambers, including the *serdabs*. No fewer than forty statues of the owner were found; of these three only are intact, cut out of a single block of sandstone. The others are mutilated or completely broken up. No burial-chamber has as yet been found.

Beside this tomb is a smaller *maṣṭabah*-tomb belonging to another member of the same family. In the sarcophagus of this tomb lay a necklace consisting of about three thousand beads of gold and lapis lazuli.

We announce with very great regret the death of Jamieson B. Hurry, M.D., which took place on Feb. 13th. Dr. Hurry had made his name known to Egyptologists by his admirable monograph on Imhotep, which went into a second edition shortly before his death.

Adolf Erman's delightful book, *Mein Werden und mein Wirken*, is a noteworthy proof that a man can be an Egyptologist and yet write simple, straightforward, intelligible prose, a fact which one is occasionally inclined to doubt. It is not surprising to find Erman himself expressing his gratitude to those who in his childhood impressed on him the importance of style in writing. The whole book is fascinating, and it is hard to say what is most attractive, the romantic history of the earlier generations of the Erman family, the pictures—not all favourable—of distinguished Egyptologists and Curators of Museums, or the accounts of travel in Egypt and of the development of the great German museums. Dr. Erman is all too modest about his own achievements, and a stranger to Egyptology might read his reminiscences without realizing in the least how much the science owes to his genius, his devotion and his untiring patience.

Several writers on kindred studies have been kind enough to send us copies of their books, which we regret we cannot review, owing to lack of space. Among these we notice C. L. Woolley's *The Sumerians* (Oxford, 1928) and C. J. Gadd's *History and Monuments of Ur*. It is indicative of how much is yet to be learnt about early Mesopotamia that these two books are in complete disagreement both as to the age of the early royal tombs of Ur and as to the nationality of its earliest inhabitants.

J. Garstang's *The Hittite Empire* is a new edition of a well known book, which has been almost completely re-written in the light of recent discoveries, and in particular of the translations so far issued of the Boghaz Keui archives.

R. W. Rogers's *A History of Ancient Persia* is a scholarly and comprehensive history by one who is already known to orientalists by his *History of Assyria and Babylonia*.

With regard to the writing $\ddagger \frac{\text{𐎓}}{\text{𐎔}}$ discussed by Dr. Černý in his article on an ostrakon dated in the Renaissance (*whm mšwt*), *Journal*, xv, 198, Dr. Černý now notes that this form is used in the London Medical Papyrus, 6. 1 and 8. 13. This papyrus is assigned by Möller in *Ä.Z.*, lvi, 42, to the reign of Tutankhamūn, and, if this is correct, the writing in question, previously known only from the ostrakon and from a text of Sethos I, goes back at least to the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

The official dates of appearance of the *Journal* are now May 1st and November 1st. The dates, it will be seen, have been advanced each by a month, owing to the impossibility of getting proofs read and returned in time for an October issue while authors are scattered during the Summer Vacation. Articles intended for publication in any number should be sent in, if possible, before the appearance of the previous number, and at latest within a month of this.

Those who so kindly consent to review books for us now receive with the book a note of the date on which their review should be in the Editor's hands. It will save a great deal of annoying correspondence if they will do their utmost to conform to the date given, or, on finding this to be impossible, write at once suggesting a later date.

Will authors please note that the *Journal* has no fount of hieratic or demotic type, and that consequently all hieratic and demotic groups in articles have to be reproduced by the making of what is technically known as a zinco. To make a good zinco it is necessary to have a clear bold outline written in dead black (Indian ink) on white paper. All such groups should therefore be drawn in this way on a separate sheet of paper and marked with the scale at which they are to be reproduced; each should be given a number indicating its position in the letterpress.

Many authors still cause unnecessary trouble and expense by failing to conform to our conventions with regard to references, especially in citing periodicals. These should be cited by their volume number, not their year; if it be thought necessary to add the year it should be placed in round brackets after the volume number. The words volume (vol.) and page (p. or pp.) should normally be omitted. This *Journal* should be quoted as *Journal*, not *J.E.A.*

Among recent and much quoted books A. H. Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar* should be given as Gardiner, *Eg. Gramm.*, and the new German Hieroglyphic Dictionary as *Wb. d. aeg. Spr.*

In future the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, hitherto cited as *Zeitschr. f. äg. Spr.*, will, in the interests of economy and in conformity with continental usage, be abbreviated into *Ä.Z.*

The Library Committee wishes to call the attention of members to the fact that there are in the Library a few duplicate volumes which can be purchased by members. The Secretary will send lists of these books with prices marked to any would-be purchasers. No printed catalogue of the Library exists, but lists of recent acquisitions are to be printed in the Annual Report for the benefit of members not residing in town and unable to consult the Library catalogue.