

THE JOURNAL
OF
EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

VOLUME I


PUBLISHED BY
THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND
37, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.

LONDON

1914

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|--|
| EDITORIAL STATEMENT | 1 |
| ABYDOS | Professor Edouard Naville, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A. ... 2 |
| EGYPTIAN EMPIRE IN ASIA | D. G. Hogarth, M.A., F.B.A. 9 |
| THE DATE OF STONEHENGE | Professor A. H. Sayce, LL.D. 18 |
| EGYPTIAN BEADS IN BRITAIN | H. R. Hall, M.A., F.S.A. ... 19 |
| NEW LITERARY WORKS FROM ANCIENT EGYPT | Alan H. Gardiner, D.Litt. 20, 100 |
| THE YEAR'S WORK AT ABYDOS | T. Eric Peet, B.A. 37 |
| THE IBIS CEMETERY AT ABYDOS | W. Leonard S. Loat, M.A. ... 40 |
| THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: REPORT FOR 1913, 1914 | Aylward M. Blackman, M.A. 41, 182 |
| THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT | Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.B.A., and H. F. Petrie 43, 185 |
| THE LAW RELATING TO ANTIQUITIES IN EGYPT | H. G. Lyons, F.R.S. ... 45 |
| PAPYRI AND PAPYROLOGY | Professor A. S. Hunt, D.Litt. 81 |
| GRAECO-ROMAN LEADEN TESSERAE FROM ABYDOS | J. Grafton Milne, M.A. ... 93 |
| THE SANATORIUM OF DÉR-EL-BAHRI | J. Grafton Milne, M.A. ... 96 |
| ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA? | J. Grafton Milne, M.A. ... 99 |
| SOME NEW EXAMPLES OF EGYPTIAN INFLUENCE AT NINEVEH | L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A. 107, 237 |
| THE RELATIONS OF AEGEAN WITH EGYPTIAN ART | H. R. Hall, M.A., F.S.A. 110, 197 |
| THE USE OF NATRON BY THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS IN MUMMIFICATION | A. Lucas, F.I.C. 119 |

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| EXCAVATIONS AT ABYDOS: THE GREAT POOL AND THE TOMB OF OSIRIS | Professor Edouard Naville, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A. ... 159 |
| ANTINOË AND ITS PAPYRI | J. de M. Johnson, M.A. ... 168 |
| THE BYZANTINE RESEARCH FUND: EXCAVATIONS AT WADI SARGA | R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. 187 |
| EGYPTIAN MUMMIES | Professor G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S. 189 |
| "Ελλην in COPTIC | S. Gaselee, M.A. 207 |
| AN UNRECOGNISED MEANING OF THE VERB  | T. Eric Peet, B.A. 209 |
| HITHERTO UNNOTICED EVIDENCE REGARDING COPPER WORKS OF ART OF THE OLDEST PERIOD OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY | Prof. Kurt Sethe, Ph.D. ... 233 |
| THE USE OF BITUMEN BY THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS IN MUMMIFICATION | A. Lucas, F.I.C. 241 |
| THE SAWĀMA CEMETERIES AND THE IBIS CEME- TERY AT ABYDOS | Prof. T. Whittemore ... 246 |
| THE AUSTRIAN EXCAVATIONS, 1914 | Prof. H. Junker, Ph.D. ... 250 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY: | |
| Christian Egypt, 1912-13 ... | S. Gaselee, M.A. 47 |
| Hellenistic Egypt, " ... | F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., F.S.A. ... 124 |
| Graeco-Roman Egypt, " ... | H. Idris Bell, M.A. 129 |
| Greek Inscriptions from Egypt, " ... | Marcus N. Tod, M.A. ... 140 |
| Ancient Egypt, 1912-14 ... | F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., F.S.A. ... 254 |
| NOTES AND NEWS | 70, 144, 212, 292 |
| NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS | 75, 153, 224, 296 |
| CORRESPONDENCE | 79 |

The Index to Volume I will be printed in Volume II, Part I.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr George A. Reisner, Curator of the Department of Egyptian Art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has been appointed Professor of Egyptology at Harvard. Dr Reisner is a Harvard man, having graduated in 1889 and received the Ph.D. degree four years later. His Egyptological work will be well known to most readers of the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*. Dr Reisner began as an Assyriologist, and made one or two acute contributions to Assyriological science, but soon turned into the broader way of Egyptian art and archaeology, in which he has since distinguished himself so highly. He is an advocate and practiser of the most severe scientific methods, which, it must be admitted, often involve the drawback of greatly delayed publication. However, good work takes time to produce, and Dr Reisner gives us the best, when he does give it us. His remarkable success in the Pyramid-field of Gîzah, which has enriched the Museums of Cairo and Boston with so many priceless statues, is a brilliant refutation of those who thought that the often-explored environs of the Pyramids must by this time be exhausted. His work at Nag' ed-Dêr, near Gîrgah, though not productive of such sensational results, is probably better known to Egyptological students, partly because it is older and so has been published in full in an accessible form, but chiefly because of its great value to the historian of Egyptian civilization. Reisner worked out the grammar of the development of the early Egyptian culture with a meticulous care unrivalled in archaeology. In his work at Gîzah he followed in the steps of the Germans at Abusîr as they had followed in the steps of the French at Dâshûr and Lisht. And the scientific value of this kind of work has increased with the progress, knowledge and development of more rigid processes of investigation. In archaeology, as in everything else, the present day sees the universal speeding-up and turning of the screw. The happy-go-lucky ways of the past will not do to-day; and of the new order of things Dr Reisner is one of the chief prophets. His work and that of his helpers in Nubia is probably a model of scientific method, and its speedy publication in brochure form by the Egyptian Survey Department has been of the greatest use to students. This work was undertaken for the Egyptian Government, to avoid by immediate action the prospective loss of much possible archaeological material in Lower Nubia, threatened by the coming overflow of the whole valley by the Nile on account of the raising of the Aswân Dam. Dr Reisner has since transferred his energies to the Sûdân, where, as we saw in the last number of the *Journal* (p. 218), he has made very interesting discoveries at Kerma, including burials of the people who used the fine "Pan-grave"

pottery first discovered by Garstang and by Peet at Abydos. Prof. Reisner was probably the first to dig all the year round in Egypt, and he has amassed an enormous amount of material, much of which remains to be published. Meanwhile, the notices of his work that appear from time to time in the *Bulletin* of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are most useful.

H. H.

The August number of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts *Bulletin* contains a note on the arrangement of the new Egyptian galleries of the Museum. One room contains objects from the earliest predynastic period to the Third Dynasty; in the wall-cases the pottery has been arranged chronologically, "the white-line decorated ware, the earliest, in one case; the later red line ware in another; and in a third the black-topped polished ware which was contemporaneous with both the other kinds and extended down into the Early Dynastic period." Other cases contain stone vessels, jewellery, etc. The Old Empire Room and Mastaba Gallery contain many of the treasures lately recovered from the sands of Gîzah by Prof. Reisner; the unique funerary outfit of Im-thepy, described in the January number of the *Journal* (I, p. 73), the wooden figure of Mehy, which the Authorities of the Boston Museum consider ranks with the "Shêkh el-Beled," and the fine little figure of Prince Khunere' (Khu-en-Ra) seated as a scribe (IVth Dyn.) which is illustrated in the *Bulletin*. Wall-reliefs from the Fifth Dynasty mastaba of Meryt-aket-nesut, King's Chief Gardener, are also exhibited in the Mastaba Gallery. They shew several interesting features. In the New Empire Room are shewn some of the antiquities from Kerma in Nubia described in the July number of the *Journal* (I, p. 219). Among these are fine specimens of the Nubian red-and-black "eggshell" pottery, already discovered by Garstang and by Peet at Abydos. This ware is very interesting, and the types of it found at Kerma are very fine, and some are new; but it is of course not unique, being quite well represented in museums on this side.

H. H.

The general interest which has been expressed in the subject of Professor Sayce's and Mr Hall's papers in the first number of the *Journal* (p. 18) causes us to republish here a block from the *Fund's* publication *The Eleventh Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari*, III. (Pl. XXVIII, 8), which shews Eighteenth Dynasty beads of the same type as those found in British tombs on Salisbury Plain and published by Professor Sayce in Plate III of the present volume. These beads are in the British Museum (Egyptian Department), and bear the number 48,101.

