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**DFG-Projekt "Digitalisierung und Erschließung des Nachlasses des
Ägyptologen Adolf Erman (1854-1937)"**

Brief von Walter E. Crum an Adolf Erman

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B. Cavendish Rd. Bristol 23. 11. 24

Mein lieber Erman - Ich hab' uns den
Brief opened. Doch auch ich lange zunächst
mit "Business" an. Handelt es sich vom Nomen
agentis nur, so ist im Salidischen ызъте
längst überwiegend und ganz gut belegt. Dagegen
kommt ызът ein einziges mal vor, und zwar
im alten Turner Codex, wie es eben Byron an-
gibt. Auch dort, hätte das τ keinen Strich τ ,
so möchte ich noch zuspähen, da das ызъд-
Wort mit einem ϵ - anlautet. Gute Beispiele
für ызъте = 260ff sind Hist 10, 3, Prov.
18, 22 (auch von Schenute so zitiert!) Inter-
essant ist ferner Pfeyfer-Boeser, MSS. Coptis
460 unten, Schluss der langen Beschreibung: "jeder
böse Geist, jeder unreiner Geist, jeder Za-
uberer (21k), jeder ызъте, entfernet euch!"
Dialektisch ist ~~es~~ der Tatbestand wie folgt

Boh: nur jetzt, Fay: jetzt (einmal!),

Achm: jetzt (jetzt.)

Darüber ist unser Wissen erschöpft. Hoffentlich ist dies
was Sie haben wollten?

Das beste aus Ihrem Brief war die Nachricht, dass
Frau Emen wieder gut geht. Wie lange hat
es doch gedauert! Wir hegen alle Wünsche
auf eine gute, ununterbrochene Genesung.

Das sind schöne Ereignisse, die sich in Ägypten
abspielen, nicht wahr? Man wird heute vor-
recht, überall die Botschaft zu spüren;
^{wenn} ~~es~~ es sich herausstellen sollte, dass auch Sie
von ~~ihnen~~ ihnen angeleitet gewesen sind?
Bekanntlich sind Sie schon lange in Ägypten
tätig.

Mit herzlichsten Grüssen, von uns

David & Miriam

Times

10.5.24

1924.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

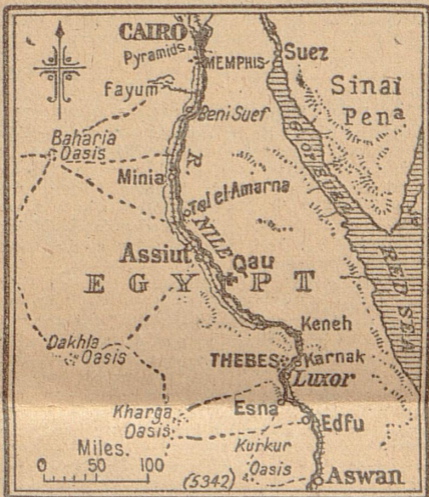
PREHISTORIC SITES EXPLORED.

BRITISH SCHOOL'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—During last winter the work of the British School in Egypt was resumed at Qau, the old capital of the IXth dynasty princes, 30 miles south of Assiut. The first purpose was to trace more about the palæolithic human remains that were found last season. Further examples appeared, including parts of two jaws, mixed with an immense amount of hippopotamus and other bones. The igneous pebbles wedged into the hollows served to identify the gravel bed from which they had come, which occurs in several places in the desert bay. Bones of four ages were found, from the heavy and highly rolled bones, including human, to the bones buried freshly by the Egyptians, as an act of piety. A long expedition in the far desert is now needed to track the original source of these earliest human remains.

Of the pyramid period much more was found—alabaster vases, amulets, and pottery from the IVth to the VIIth dynasties. The chief historical work was the copying of the remaining paintings of the great tomb of Prince Uahka, which are of the finest quality. The plans of the great rock tombs differ from all tombs and



temples in Egypt, but are identical with the Nubian temples: one of the tombs

temples in Egypt, but are identical with the Nubian temples ; one of the tombs was excavated by granite-workers from Aswan. There was the evidence of portraiture of the XIIth dynasty kings, resembling the Galla race. Now, here we find that the Prince Uahka had a son named Senusert, the family name of the XIIth dynasty. Thus the links seem to join up the Galla invaders with the princes of Qau, and the XIIth dynasty, and so to explain the history of the dark age between the Old and Middle Kingdoms. Many pieces of the monuments of these princes were recovered, and the whole of the tombs were searched and planned. The greatest tomb has a rock hall, 52ft. long and 31ft. wide ; the sides were entirely covered with painting ; the roof, 22ft. high, was covered with 100 squares of over a dozen different designs. It is surprising to find the fret and spiral patterns two or three thousand years before they appear in classical Greece.

A few miles to the north a prehistoric settlement in stratified layers was carefully dissected for the first time, and this confirmed the sequence already deduced. Further on, more of the rippled prehistoric ware was discovered, belonging to a people hitherto unknown ; with this was an ivory female figure, unlike any yet found. A prehistoric and early temple site was planned and yielded a stone figure of a hawk. On other sites were many fine flint arrowheads and various prehistoric remains. There are inscriptions on vases of Hetep-sekhemui of the second, and Neferkara and Queen Pepy-onkhnes of the sixth dynasty. Many of the curious seals and buttons of the Syrian invasion were found ; these superseded the earlier scarabs, but the style was never assimilated by the Egyptians, who reverted afterwards to the national motives. From the Roman period there was found a crematorium ; the burning places and bones were still in position, with personal trinkets.

The work was carried on by the Director, with Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, M. Henri Bach, Miss Caton-Thompson, and Messrs. Greenlees, Starkey, Wheeler, and Yeivin. The illustrated free lecture at University College, Gower-street, will be given on Thursday (15th), at 2.30, and repeated on Saturday (17th), at 3, and Monday (19th), at 5.30 p.m. The usual exhibition will be held from July 4 to 26.

Yours obediently,

FLINDERS PETRIE.

University College, London.

national characteristics of Scotsmen, but asked that they should be utilized for building up their own land.

SIR S. CHAPMAN (Edinburgh, S., U.) maintained that the Union had been a success, and said that in South Africa the attempt to work a system of separate Legislatures broke down and the Union of South Africa was adopted in preference. Mr. RAFFAN (Edinburgh, N., L.) suggested that after the second reading the Scottish representatives of all parties should meet in conference and shape the Bill into the considered demand of the people of Scotland, and so frame it as to make it fit into some general scheme of devolution that might come from an inquiry by a Royal Commission appointed by the Government or another Speaker's Conference.

SIR H. CRAIK (Scottish Universities, U.) said he was strongly opposed to the Bill. Yielding to no one in patriotism, he was convinced that Scottish feeling and Scottish characteristics were too strongly rooted and vigorous a growth to need to be bolstered up by Parliamentary machinery. According to the distinct anticipation of the promoters of the Bill, Scotland would eventually lose her present number of representatives in the Imperial Parliament. Nothing would induce him to agree to any alteration in that representation. It was impossible exactly to define Scotland as a national entity by taking the line of the Tweed. There were closer feelings of sympathy and religion and stronger business ties between certain parts of Scotland and England than between the people of Northern Scotland and the big population of Glasgow. There was no effective demand in Scotland for Home Rule, and, like "that blessed word Mesopotamia," it was merely a sound that meant nothing. (Laughter.)

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR (Liverpool, Scotland Div., N.), who supported the Bill, said he had always been an enthusiastic believer in devolution, and if there was a nationality in the world which by its history and its marked characteristics had an individuality of its own, he would pick out Scotland even before Ireland, where deeper divisions of opinion existed. He was sorry to see that this Bill was being treated on more or less party lines, because this was not a party question. He did not say he was prepared without further study to accept everything in this Bill, but he understood they were to vote that day on the principle.

Mr. F. C. THOMSON (Aberdeen, S., U.), criticizing the Bill in detail, said he hardly thought Labour members would be glad to have two Parliaments dealing with labour questions. The British Empire had grown up since 1707, and he doubted whether we should ever have defeated Louis XIV. or Napoleon if it had not been for cooperation between England and Scotland.

Mr. D. GRAHAM (Hamilton, Lab.) said that those who supported the Bill had no desire to do anything which would be detrimental to the Empire as a whole. He admitted that the Bill was not perfect, but it could be amended, and they would be only too glad to accept any amendment which would make it a better measure. Every Scotsman who knew his history was bound to admit the benefits which Scotland had derived from the association with England, and it was far from the minds of the promoters of the Bill to do anything that would be detrimental to the Empire. All they desired was to give Scotland the power to deal with

it was laid from the minds of the promoters the Bill to do anything that would be detrimental to the Empire. All they desired was to give Scotland the power to deal with Scottish affairs according to Scottish ideas and aspirations, and, incidentally, to enable the English people to look after their local affairs in the same way.

CONDUCT OF THE DEBATE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's speech several members rose, and the SPEAKER called on Sir R. Horne (Hillhead, U.).

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.) rose and asked whether it was in order, after certain members had been asked to speak for a few minutes only, that they should be completely debarred from addressing the House by other members who spoke as long as they liked. Was there no possibility of an Independent member, and a Scottish Independent member, speaking? (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. STURROCK (Montrose Burghs, L.) asked if they had not had, almost in rapid succession, the views of the Front Opposition Bench. Ought they not to be allowed to hear some expressions of opinion from other parts of the House? (Liberal cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—I am sorry to say that the House has not endowed me with control over the length of speeches. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOGGE (Edinburgh, E., L.).—Is it usual for three members of the front Opposition bench to be called on in any debate, particularly as the last one (Sir R. Horne) has only heard the last speech? (Ministerial and Liberal cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—That is a question entirely for me. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. PRINGLE (Penistone, L.) asked if it had not been a tradition of the Chair to rule that any Front Bench was only entitled to a certain proportion of the speeches in a debate. In the last Parliament, members of the Liberal Front bench were in some cases excluded from the debate simply because one of their colleagues had already spoken.

SIR R. HORNE.—Perhaps I can set the minds of hon. gentlemen at rest. I have no desire to intrude my views on the House in this matter. (Unionist cheers.) In order to relieve the House of any difficulty and to avoid any embarrassment or irritation, I will only say that it is quite obvious that this is a matter of vast importance, on which many people wish to speak. Accordingly this discussion obviously cannot, with all the good will of members, finish to-day. (Unionist cheers and Ministerial cries of "Oh.") I shall therefore reserve my remarks until the next occasion when the Bill comes on. (Unionist cheers.)

Half-a-dozen members got up to continue the debate, and the SPEAKER called Mr. Scrymgeour, who was greeted with ironical cheers from the Unionist and Liberal benches.

DR. CHAPPLE (Dumfries, L.) rose to a point of order, and inquired: Does the protest of a member who has been excluded from speaking, or thinks he is going to be excluded, determine the member whom you will call? (Liberal cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—I cannot allow any hon. member to take my duties from me. (Unionist cheers.)