

THE SINAI EXPEDITION.

PROFESSOR PETRIE'S REPORT.

Prof. Flinders Petrie writes as follows to the "Times":—The earlier part of the work of this expedition, at Wady Maghara, has been already stated in the "Times" (January, 1905), but the later part of the work at Sarabit el Khadem has proved much the more important. This temple is situated in the desert, at a distance of five days' camel journey from Suez. Though discovered in the middle of the nineteenth century, no visitors to this temple had stayed more than a day or two, and scarcely any digging had been done in the ruins. The difficulties of providing for a camp in so remote a wilderness had prevented serious work there; and it required a good deal of arrangement to keep a party of over 30 workers during several weeks that were occupied in the excavations and copying. This work was undertaken for the Egypt Exploration Fund by myself and party; and after the excavating was finished Mr. Curdell made an examination of the *nomos* or beehive tombs of Sinai, and also reported the situation of Pitom for the Egyptian Research Account.

The temple of Sarabit el Khadem—"the heights of the fortress"—stands on the edge of a plateau, many hundreds of feet above the desert valley which is deep and fertile, while the whole plateau is deeply divided by precipitous gorges, so that it is reduced to a row of turrets of land. To ascend the plateau from its edge is difficult, and too tedious for daily work; to live on the plateau is impossible, as it is without the reach of camel transport for water; a valley was therefore chosen which winds gradually upward from the south, and is not on any map or record hitherto mentioned, though well known to the Beduins. At the head of this valley the camp was pitched, and a climb of a few hundred feet every day, up the natural staircase of the sandstone mountain, led the workers to the temple site.

The neighbourhood was evidently sacred from early times. The ridge on which the temple was built is crowned with stone pillars, both natural and wrought, usually in connection with a small cluster of rock stones. The system of visiting sacred sites in order to obtain oracular dreams is familiar in Syria, and extended to Asia Minor and Egypt. Such a dream was commemorated by setting up a pillar as a memorial of which a well-known fact is that in the story of Jacob. Thus those Bethel stones are found usually in the stone shelter used by the pilgrim, which is sometimes a mere wind-break of a few loose stones and sometimes a tolerable wall. But in no case are these shelters grouped together in the manner of huts for regular habitation. Some of the pillars or Bethel stones have Egyptian inscriptions of the XIIIth dynasty, showing how early the system prevailed; but most of them are natural blocks set on end. Such a system is quite unknown in Egypt.

The centre of worship here was a rock cave at 15 ft. long and 8 ft. wide, which was dedicated by the Egyptians to the goddess Hathor, but that name was commonly applied to any foreign goddess, and it is probably here a substitute for a local divinity of the same name. This cave was found to contain two large altars dedicated under Sennusert III. and Amenhotep III. of the XIIIth dynasty. It had been supposed that this cave had been a tomb, as there was an inscription for a high official, but the wall, but the same official inscribed the latter, but the two altars for the goddess, showing that this cave was a shrine. And it was usual for the high officials in charge of the expeditions to place their names on the walls at those of the Kings, on all the monuments there. The front of this cave was at the same period covered with a facing of carved stone; and a portion was added to it, enclosed in front by a row of great stones. These stones, and the altars, do more than all records of the mining expeditions; they are blocks of the local sand stone, set to 15 ft. high, bearing the date and Royal title, the names of the chief of the expedition and of his party, often up to 50 or even to 100, and the totals of the soldiers, workmen, sailors, sculptors, artists, assistants, etc., who formed the expedition, together with the lists of animals and provisions. These records will give a thorough view of the arrangement of these expeditions, when they are analysed and compared.

In front of this shrine was a great pile of burnt offerings. Over more than 100 ft. in length extended a bed of white ashes, up to a foot and a half thick. No bones were found in this bed, but only some pieces of pottery, which seem to be of the XIIIth century. Such a great mass of burning is quite unknown in Egyptian temples. Besides this some small cylindrical altars of stone were found in the cave and in the court, one with burning on the top of it; probably by these were for offering incense.

After this age, about a thousand years later, Thothmes III. and his co-regent, Queen Hatsheput, built much here, over the bed of burnt ashes. A court for altitudes was added, having a stone basin in the midst and four pillars around it, each with faces of the goddess Hathor. This court has exactly the arrangement of the temple of Montu, and it shows that the temple type of at least 2000 years older than Mohamed: this is another instance of how the most prominent practices of Islam were taken over from older customs. A later *Amarna* court was added by Ramses IV. Of the same age are several courts and chambers, and a pylon in Egyptian style which formed a front to the whole group.

Later Kings gradually added a long line of chambers before the pylon. Tahutmes IV., Amenhotep III. and III., Sety I., and Ramses III. all made additions. These chambers were

all small, and apparently entirely roofed in. They seem most probably to have been intended to accommodate pilgrims who came to sleep before the shrine, seeking oracular dreams. One chamber was partly occupied as a workshop, and two large chests of bronze were found amid the debris there. It is very strange how all of these chambers were built with a stone lining and then completely buried outside in a heap of loose blocks, so that they had no external walls. They thus formed an artificial prolongation of the sacred cave, a pylon and nature of construction quite unknown in Egypt. This temple, then, though built and inscribed by Egyptians, is entirely on a foreign model; the Bethel around it, the enormous mass of ashes of burnt sacrifices, the *Amarna* pylon, and the surrounding chambers, apparently for pilgrims, all belong to Semitic rather than Egyptian worship. We have here the only Semitic temple preserved to us, and its arrangements will need careful study in relation to early Semitic worship.

The purpose of the Egyptian expeditions was further ascertained. Not only Wady Maghara but also Sarabit el Khadem were visited, and the *Amarna* pylon was found under which the turquoise are found lies between the same varieties of sandstone at both places. In the Wady Nab the base of the sandstone resting on the black granite is exposed, and it is seen that the turquoise are found under which the turquoise are found lies between the same varieties of sandstone at both places. In the Wady Nab the base of the sandstone resting on the black granite is exposed, and it is seen that the turquoise are found under which the turquoise are found lies between the same varieties of sandstone at both places.

The great mass of Egyptian inscriptions were copied in full-size hieroglyphs, the only way of recording them. About 500 inscriptions were thus reproduced, of all sizes up to many square yards in area. These will be all published with the plans, by the Egypt Exploration Fund, and beside this work from Sarabit el Khadem will add to the more popular volumes describing and illustrating the country and its antiquities, and discussing the questions of its climate and Biblical history.

The smaller monuments which could be removed on camel-back were brought away; and about 50 inscriptions and sculptures will be exhibited. The Arabs say that about 18 years ago a traveller removed the upper part of a statue, if so, it is much to be hoped that it may be traced, as the lower part of a statue of Ramses has been found which may join it. A great quantity of offerings to the goddess were deposited here; bangles, tablets with beads and with cats drawn on them, wands, sticks, and ornaments. These bore the names of various Kings of the XVIIIth-XXth dynasties, from Amenhotep I. to Ramses VI.; and though some of them are of rejected quality, they show the profusion of decorative objects which crowded the temple until its desolation in the twelfth century B.C. The most beautiful and valuable pieces are a portrait of Amenhotep III. in a statue, the burial place of herpetum, which will be remembered, was lately found by Mr. Quibell and Mr. Theodore Davies, as described in "The Times." This portrait of the Queen is the first that has been found in the temple, and is of the finest style of her period. It will be shown in London, but has to be returned to the Cairo Museum.

After exhausting the small grant made by the Egypt Exploration Fund, Mr. Curdell went further for the Research Account. The rubbish heap, owing to the winter snows soaking the earth and destroying any documents which might have been thrown away there. The small stone structures called *nomos* were found to be made with great regularity and exactitude, and they do not belong to any late period. They seem to be for the burial of a people who were accustomed to well-constructed tombs, and who had more civilisation than is likely to have arisen in these valleys, probably immigrants from Egypt at some early date. After this Mr. Curdell made a plan of the small buildings at Pitom which have been described as store chambers. He found that they were part of the substructure of a great fort, similar to the forts of Nubia and of the Nile. It is only known in Greek style; it was an old Egyptian fort. The age of the building must be ascertained, and the connection of it with the temple and other structures. The annual exhibition of the discoveries will be held at University College, Gower Street, as usual during July.

Owing to the heavy expenditure of the last few years, the committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund have been obliged to postpone the idea of excavating any fresh site before finishing the work on Deir el Bahr, in 1907 or later. The Fund is therefore without money for next year, which has been expected for nine years past. I am therefore obliged to adapt the Egyptian Research Account to the continuance of my excavations, which I am intending to continue in Egypt next winter. A small committee will administer the Research Account, and all support for my work must be addressed to the Egyptian Research Account. University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. All objects found will be presented, as hitherto, to public museums.

A Scribe with a moral comes from Uganda, lion, thinking it about time to lunch, went through a bottle of whisky, and his teeth were carrying in his pocket; and this gave him such a shock that he turned tail. The moral is obvious. Do not be a teetotaler. If the man had been a teetotaler, he would have been eaten. It is better to be drunk than eaten.

SPORT AND PLAY.

HELOUAN SPORTING CLUB.

Owners are reminded that subscription to the Helouan Race Course for the H.S.C. racing season 1905-1906 close to-morrow, 1st June.

A. S. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final of the gentlemen's singles, between Messrs. Gurnall and Cumming, will take place on the 1st June, after which the prize for the various events will be presented.

CRICKET.

H. M. S. "GOLLAH" & ETC. A match was played between the above teams at Suez on 24th inst. The E.T.C. winning the toss, elected to bat first, and compiled a score of 87; thanks chiefly to the batting of Messrs. Towns and Norworthy, the latter making his runs in four strokes. The match, although starting badly by losing three wickets for six runs, managed to come off victorious, which was due to a fine stand by Mr. Lester and Mr. Ben. Scores—

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 30.
The following officers are seconded for service in the Egyptian Army, Captains G. G. M. Blomfield and D. V. H. Bengough, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Lieutenant C. H. T. Lucas, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

The swift and very severe punishment which followed the "ragging" case on the cruiser "Kent" (Captain Gamble) will not doubt put an end to the practice of the "ragging" case on board ship. A midship who had been tried by a mock court-martial and sentenced to a caning in a degrading manner, resented the infliction of the caning, and in the course of the proceedings he whipped out a revolver and shot one of the chief officers in the month. The youngster who protected himself from an insult has been withdrawn by his parents from the Navy, all the others immediately concerned have been punished, and the captain placed on half-pay.

According to the present arrangements, the 3rd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment—which is largely composed of Birmingham men—will embark on the hired transport "Dunelm" at Bournemouth on the 19th of June, en voyage for the Cape. The battalion, which is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel P. R. Modder, with Major F. G. F. Brown second in command, is to proceed to Sandhurst in the Transvaal on arrival at Durban about the 4th of July.

Today at Chatham the first-class battleship "Africa" was launched. The "Christening" ceremony was grandly performed by the Marchioness of Londonderry in the presence of a large and fashionable assembly. The "Africa" is of the "King Edward VII." type. She measures 457 feet in length, has a beam of 78 feet and a displacement of 16,350 tons. Her engines are of 18,000 h.p., and will make her make 19 1/2 knots. The guns of the main armament are 12-inch, mounted in pairs in hooded barbettes, four 9.2 guns on the corners of the superstructure, ten 6-inch guns in the maindeck central battery, fourteen 12-pounders, the same number of 2-pounders, two mainmasts, and four 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes. When in commission as a private ship she will carry a crew of 771 officers and men. The waterline is protected by a 9-inch belt, the barbettes and other gun positions are heavily armoured. The central battery is after the design of that of the Japanese battleship Mikasa.

The rumours which have been current for some time past regarding the removal of the Royal Engineers from Chatham have been more exaggerated. So far as can be gathered the authorities are merely looking for some more desirable training ground than can be found at Chatham; and for some time past inquiries in this direction have been made in Wales and elsewhere. Salisbury has been fixed upon as most likely to fulfil the required conditions. But the move will hardly be felt at Chatham. The School of Military Engineering will be retained as the headquarters and depot of the dismounted branches of the corps, while the mounted services will remain at Aldershot as before.

Discussing Imperial Defence, the "Spectator" maintains that we want a system which shall be ready to meet not only the emergency of a given moment, but those now invisible. This proposition, framed in connection, "meets" a regular professional army of the future, which we possess to-day. It means a militia and yeomanry encouraged and improved by better training at the War Office and with more frequent exercises. It means a volunteer force in which every man shall be admitted who desires to be admitted, and in respect of whom his corps shall receive a grant suitable to the amount of time and trouble he can give to training. It means, finally, the education of every youth in the nation upon the age of seventeen in physical training of a military character, including the use of the rifle. This compulsory service the State should have no doubt to do. She only wants willing hands. What however, she has a right to do, and ought

to do, is to make it impossible for any man in the hour of need to say to his country—"I am ready to fight for you and die for you, but as you never took the trouble to give me any instruction in art of war, I can only offer you a maimed and useless service."

"This is the army that we need. This is the army which will safeguard the nation, whether Mr. Balfour's assurance that invasion is impossible turn out to be true or false. It is an army which will enable us to meet a raid or a real invasion, or at a great Imperial crisis to pour troops overseas as we poured them during the Boer War, but to pour them far more effectively. It is an army designed not merely to meet visible contingencies, but those which are for the moment invisible. It organizes, for whatever work it may be required, the willing manhood of the nation."

It is notorious that the establishment of a new order of things, founded on a recognition of the fact that the prevention of disease is the primary and vital function of the medical service of the army, was the "British Medical Journal," so vehemently opposed by the medical authorities that the strongest pressure from high quarters was needed to bring it into being. How little they have even now taken into account the teaching of our terrible experience in South Africa is shown by the readiness with which they fall back into the old ways as soon as any sense that galvanizes them into an action of activity dies out. Only one "modern instance" need be cited.

Three years ago the Advisory Board recommended that lectures on military sanitation should be given to the cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst and to the officers going through the special course of training at the Staff College. It can scarcely be denied that at the present day an intelligent grasp of the sanitary problems which must inevitably arise in a campaign is an essential part of the training of an officer; it is indeed the want of such knowledge in military commanders of the old school that has been the cause of immense waste of life and terrible disasters. These courses have been given during the last two years, and it speaks well for the intelligence of the future officers of the British Army that they were thoroughly interested in the subject and fully appreciated the value of the lectures.

Now in the War Office, for no apparent reason, has reduced the lectures to a number that makes anything like an adequate treatment of the subject impossible. It is the old story. South Africa is forgotten, and Maudslayi, in a long way off, why, then, trouble about things as to which Parliament and the public are alike indifferent? ... But the men to whose hands is entrusted the defence of the country seem to be smitten with blindness in regard to the health of the fighting machines under their direction.

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Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

May 31	Whindol Yacht Club. Regatta.
June 1	Kinodol Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11 p.m.
June 2	Alhambra. Italian operetta company in <i>Gilda</i> at <i>Nordene</i> . 8 p.m.
June 3	Popular Concerts. Dramatic Performance by Ernesto Rossi. Society. 9.15 p.m.

June 4	Hotel Des Riva. First Ball. 10 p.m.
June 5	"Trotter Egyptian." Horse Show. 9.30 a.m.
June 6	Mutashaba. Rifle Range. Practice by B.R.C. 2.30 p.m.
June 7	San Stefano Casino. Concert 10 a.m.
June 8	Gabbadi. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m.
June 9	Cricket. E.T.C. v. A. Mutashaba XI. Commence at 3 p.m.

CAIRO.

May 31	Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m.
June 1	Theatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m.
June 2	Variety Theatre. Italian Comedy. 9 p.m.
June 3	Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghish Boy Band in afternoon.
June 4	Rehabli. Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

A LETTER

... FROM

GIBRALTAR.

A CHEERFUL SHIP'S COMPANY SINCE USING VI-COCO.

Mr. W. CATERER, 3 Mess, H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE," Gibraltar, writes:—

"I have the pleasure of writing to you to express my opinion as regards your valuable Vi-Coco. We have had rather arduous times since we left Portsmouth, a month ago, having had to coal ship four times, being mostly night work. Whilst in the middle of the night and having been so long at sea, we have been very tired and hungry, and when we have had a cup of Vi-Coco, which is both refreshing and nourishing, and when we turn to our work we seem as though we could carry on with our work for a much longer time without feeling fatigued. Of course we could not do so if we were not so well as we are now."

We all use it in this mess every morning, as we find it more sustaining than the ordinary ship's cocoa, which the Service allows us. We have recommended it to all our shipmates. It is a lot of trouble passed by several of the ship's company, and when we are in the mess, we are very bright and cheerful, and they say we are the reason as we will be long to what is called in this ship as the comical party and we tell them that Vi-Coco makes us like it, and they say we will give it a trial.

"You are at liberty to publish this letter of praise as you please."

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