

my collaborators, Mr. John Lindros as architect, Messrs. Erik Sjöqvist and Alfred Westholm as archaeologists. It took some time as I also had to fulfil my university duties, but in August 1927 the members of the expedition including my wife and our two small boys landed in Cyprus where we lived until March 1931. Our „two small boys” are now 55—59 years old and of the other members of the expedition only my wife and Westholm are alive.

JOACHIM ŚLIWA

EGYPTIAN AND NUBIAN POTTERY IN THE CRACOW COLLECTIONS

Almost all of the Egyptian and Nubian ceramic material presently found in Cracow was previously listed by K. Bulas in one of the fascicles of the „Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum”¹. However, a large number of objects, especially the oldest items from the Archaic Period, have not been properly classified; some information concerning the provenience of many relics is incomplete or misleading and thus a significant number ought to be re-studied and identified anew.

Most Egyptian and Nubian ceramic objects may be found today in the collection of the Archaeological Museum²; about a dozen items belong to the Czartoryski Collection (now a branch of the National Museum)³ while only a few vessels are in the collection of the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology of the Jagellonian University⁴.

Studies relating to the provenience of these objects has led to some interesting conclusions. Due to the bringing to light of some archival material heretofore unknown, the original finding places of several vessels from the Czartoryski collection have been confirmed and related to the purchasing activity in Egypt of Stefan Marusiński, an agent of Władysław Czartoryski⁵.

¹ K. Bulas, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Pologne 2, Collections de Cracovie*, Varsovie—Cracovie 1935.

² K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, pp. 55—57, pls. 1 (90)—3 (92).

³ K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, pp. 5—6, pls. 1 (55)—2 (56).

⁴ K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, p. 29, pl. 1 (74) 1, 2.

⁵ K. Moczulska, J. Śliwa, *Identyfikacja zabytków egipskich ze Zbiorów Czartoryskich z wykazami zakupów z lat 1884 i 1885* [in:] *Prace Archeologiczne* 14, Kraków 1972, pp. 85—104; H. Szymańska,

However the greatest value has been achieved in the studies relating to pottery from the Archaeological Museum. Documentation found in the archives of the Cracow Academy of Sciences⁶ allowed us to connect most relics with the equipment of graves, to which originally the vessels belonged and to bring them into direct relation with H. Junker's publications as well as to the field documentation concerning his excavations in Turah, Arminna E, Toshka W and el-Kubanieh S and N. It should be noted that most of the discussed pottery was located in the Cracow collections thanks to the organization efforts of Piotr Bieńkowski, then professor of classical archaeology at the Jagellonian University; some of the vessels were uncovered during the excavations in which P. Bieńkowski participated as a member of an Austrian expedition (el-Kubanieh)⁷.

The collection of Egyptian pottery contains vessels from almost all historical periods, though not in the same numbers. The oldest object (now in the collection of the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology of the Jagellonian University) belongs to the black-topped pottery of the Naqada I culture⁸. To the Archaic Period (Ist and IIInd Dynasty) is dated a numerous group of vessels unearthed by H. Junker at Turah (1910)⁹. From the above cited archival material it is clear that 36 vessels from the Turah excavations were delivered to Cracow, according to the decisions of an Austrian-Polish committee acting in Vienna in 1911. Within this group 22 objects have been exactly identified and connected

Gromadzenie zabytków egipskich dla zbiorów krakowskich [in:] *Prace Archeologiczne* 14, as above, pp. 105—114.

⁶ Cf. K. Stachowska, *Wkład Akademii Umiejętności w początki polskich badań wykopaliskowych w Egipcie w latach 1906—1914* [in:] *Rocznik Biblioteki PAN w Krakowie*, Vol. XVIII, 1972, pp. 93—148, esp. p. 114 ff.

⁷ Cf. K. Stachowska, *op. cit.* (note 6) and her, *Związki Piotra Bieńkowskiego z Polską Akademią Umiejętności* [in:] *Rocznik Biblioteki PAN w Krakowie*, Vol. XXIII, 1977, pp. 161—180, esp. pp. 169—172.

⁸ J. Śliwa, *Zabytki egipskie* [in:] *Zabytki archeologiczne Zakładu Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*. Katalog, Kraków 1976, pp. 42—43 (cat. n° 33).

⁹ H. Junker, *Bericht über die Grabungen der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien auf dem Friedhof in Turah*. Wien 1912.

with the excavation reports¹⁰. These are mostly large storage vessels and bowls. The following graves from the southern part of the Turah cemetery yielded vessels which were transferred to Cracow: 15. k. 6, 17. k. 6, 14. i. 1, 15. h. 5, 19. h. 1, 15. g. 2, 19. g. 2, 20. g. 2, 17. f. 3, 16. g. (S). From the north part of the cemetery vessels from the following graves were received: 11. p. 8, 10. p. 4, 11. o. 5, 16. p. 1, 15. o. 4, 15. o. 7, 10. n. 4, 10. n. 5, 14. n. 10, 11. m. 1, 12. n. 6, and graves P 3, P 21. From the transitional part of the cemetery, between the north and south parts, vessels from the following graves were received: 19. m. 3, 19. 1. 3, 19. 1. 4.

In the National Museum (Czartoryski Collection) 11 objects from the New Kingdom are found, including three clay canopic jars with sculptured lids, an additional sculptured lid¹¹, one vessel with a painted decoration¹², three common undecorated vessels¹³, and three faience vessels¹⁴. Within this collection one also finds five faience vessels from the Late Period (mostly the XXVIth Dynasty)¹⁵. Another faience object from this period is found in the collection of the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology¹⁶. The University collection also contains two Coptic vessels¹⁷.

The greatest scholarly value, apart from the Turah pottery, may be drawn from the collection of Nubian pottery kept at the Archaeological Museum. These vessels come from el-Kubanieh S and N, Arminna E and Toshka W, and represents two very interesting local cultures, the so-called A- and C-groups.

The pottery from el-Kubanieh was discovered during the excavations conducted by H. Junker in the winter of 1910/1911. The site was located near the village of el-Kubanieh (Lower Nubia,

¹⁰ Cf. J. Śliwa, *Pottery from Turah in the Collection of the Archaeological Museum in Cracow* [in:] *Prace Archeologiczne* 29, Kraków 1980, pp. 7—24, pls. I—VIII.

¹¹ K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, pl. 1 (55) 4—7.

¹² K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, pl. 2 (56) 1a, b.

¹³ K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, pl. 1 (55) 1—3.

¹⁴ K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, pl. 2 (56) 2, 3ab, 8.

¹⁵ K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, pl. 2 (56) 4—7 and one faience squat lekythos with a cartouche of Apries (inv. n° XI-1416), not mentioned by K. Bulas.

¹⁶ J. Śliwa, *Zabytki egipskie*, *op. cit.* (note 8), p. 43 (cat. n° 34).

¹⁷ J. Śliwa, *Zabytki egipskie*, *op. cit.* (note 8), pp. 43—44 (cat. nos 35—36), not included by K. Bulas in the CVA.

on the west bank of the Nile, 8 km south of Aswan). As an official representative of the Cracow Academy, Piotr Bienkowski participated in the expedition¹⁸. During the relatively lengthy excavations lasting about three months, three separate sites in the neighbourhood of el-Kubanieh were explored:

- a cemetery situated to the south of the village, near Sheikh Mohammed (facing the island of Geziret Bahrif) with burials from the Archaic Period (Nubian A-Group), the Middle Kingdom, and the Byzantine and Early Muslim periods¹⁹.
- a cemetery in the vicinity of the village of el-Kubanieh with burials from the Middle Kingdom and of Nubian C-Group²⁰.
- a Coptic monastery in Sheikha (V—VII cent. A. D.) built upon the remains of a Ptolemaic temple, situated between the two cemeteries mentioned above²¹.

The vessels from the 1910/1911 campaign were designated for the Cracow Academy as the result of a second partition, which took place in Vienna in July 1913. A precise identification of objects now in the possession of the Archaeological Museum was based upon the documents of the Viennese committee supplemented with detailed lists of the relics, usually accompanied with sketches and remarks on their origin. Of great help in the process of identification were also the signatures preserved on some vessels (but without the name of the site), as well as the mentions contained in the published reports of H. Junker²².

¹⁸ Cf. P. Bienkowski, *Sprawozdanie z rezultatów wyprawy naukowej do Egiptu, podjętej w zimie 1910/1911* [in:] *Sprawozdania Akademii Umiejętności*, Vol. 16, 1911, n° 7; K. Stachowska, *op. cit.* (note 6), pp. 117—118.

¹⁹ H. Junker, *Bericht über die Grabungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien auf den Friedhöfen von El-Kubanieh — Süd*, Wien 1912.

²⁰ H. Junker, *Bericht über die Grabungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien auf den Friedhöfen von El-Kubanieh — Nord*, Wien 1920.

²¹ H. Junker, *Das Kloster am Isisberg. Bericht über die Grabungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien bei El-Kubanieh*, Wien—Leipzig 1922.

²² Cf. Śliwa, *Ceramika egipska i nubijska w zbiorach Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie: II. El-Kubanije Pn. i Pd.* [in:] *Materiały Archeologiczne*, Kraków (in print).

During the second partition (1913) the following objects originating from the cemetery of el-Kubanieh S were destined for Cracow: 13 vessels from the A-Group graves, mostly from the central part of the cemetery (graves P 38, P 107, P 108, P 134, P 149, P 179, P 186, P 220, 19. b. 3, 20. j. 1, 20. j. 5, 18, p. 1). According to the classification of H. Junker, these objects are of the „harte glatte Ware”, „grobe Ware”, „rotpolierte Ware” and „schwarzgebänderte Ware” types. Apart from the pottery obtained from the excavations, nine other vessels transferred to Cracow were purchased in el-Kubanieh, of which eight originate probably from the cemetery S (A-Group), while the last object has no equivalent in the material published by H. Junker.

From the cemetery of el-Kubanieh N five vessels were delivered to Cracow. One of these comes from an A-Group grave in the southern part of the cemetery (grave 17. b. 6). The remaining four vessels belong to C-group graves in the western part of the cemetery (graves 20. d. 3 [or 21. d. 2], 22. f. 1, 20. d. 2, 20. c. 1) and according to H. Junker they are of the „rein nubische Ware” and „ägyptisierende Ware” categories. One of these vessels is of particular interest because of the signs incised on its body (a goat and criss-cross arched lines); the incised decoration was not mentioned by H. Junker or K. Bulas in their publications²³. This vessel should belong to the „rein nubische Ware. Die helle harte Ware” category, according to the classification of H. Junker. Unfortunately, the modern signature on the vessel has not been preserved and Junker's publication (general list of potmarks and engravings) lacks mention of such characteristic incised decoration; this does not allow for a precise reconstruction of provenience, but the vessel probably belongs to the grave 20. d. 3 or 21. d. 2.

Unfortunately, the sharing of materials obtained from the excavations did not include the relics originating from the Coptic monastery in Sheikha.

Excavations in Arminna E and Toshka W were conducted by H. Junker in the winter of 1911/1912. This work was undertaken on a small scale, in conjunction with a linguistic expedition to Nubia.

²³ K. Bulas, *op. cit.*, p. 57, pl. 3 (92) 29 dealt only with the simplest signs, located by the upper part of the body and on the rim.

Two cemeteries in Lower Nubia were selected, not too distant from each other: Arminna ²⁴ on the east bank, and Toshka ²⁵ on the west bank of the Nile, about 250 km to the south of Aswan (between Kasr Ibrim and Abu Simbel). Representatives of the Cracow Academy did not join this expedition (the participation of K. Hadaček had been planned but on that occasion he only reached Gizeh).

The cemeteries yielded rich archaeological and anthropological materials from the Middle Kingdom (C-Group), the Second Intermediate Period and New Kingdom (late C-Group), Meroitic Period and the Christian era. Some vessels from this campaign were directed to Cracow as a result of a second partition (1913).

The pottery from Arminna E (Cemetery 211) in the Cracow's collection represents a set type of Egyptian vessels (XVIIIth Dynasty) and constitutes only a very small group (four objects from graves 11. h. 11, 14. g. 1, 17. g. 4, 17. g. 5 situated in the eastern part of the terrain under investigations) ²⁶.

The Toshka W ceramics (Cemetery 209) are associated with C-Group of the Middle Kingdom, and consists of 13 objects ²⁷. The Cracow collection is formed by two basic groups — Nubian pottery („die rein nubische Tonware”, according to H. Junker): eight relics from graves C 16, C 24, C 40, C 98, C 109, C 123, C 175 (one find was loose); and pottery imitating Egyptian patterns („die ägyptisierende Tonware”, according to H. Junker): five relics from graves C 6, C 19, C 64, C 122 (one loose find), from various parts of the cemetery.

²⁴ H. Junker, *Ermenne. Bericht über die Grabungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien auf den Friedhöfen von Ermenne (Nubien) im Winter 1911/1912*, Wien—Leipzig 1925.

²⁵ H. Junker, *Toschke. Bericht über die Grabungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien auf dem Friedhof von Toschke (Nubien) im Winter 1911/12*, Wien—Leipzig 1926.

²⁶ Cf. J. Śliwa, *Ceramika egipska i nubijska w zbiorach Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie: I. Ermenne Wsch. i Toschke Zach.* [in:] *Materiały Archeologiczne*, Kraków (in print).

²⁷ Cf. J. Śliwa, *op. cit.* (as above).

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JONAH ON AN EARLY CHRISTIAN SARCOPHAGUS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN CRAĆOW

During the first phase of an Early Christian sarcophagi sculpture, covering the last 30 years of the 3rd century A. D., themes associated with the so-called Biblical salvation symbolic enjoyed a peculiar popularity. Scenes from this repertory were indirectly taken from the books of the Old Testament. The main inspiration probably came from the text of contemporary prayers. These often contained a complete list of persons who, due to their total faith in God's providence, managed in a miraculous manner to avoid danger or even death ¹. Scenes such as the Three Hebrew Children in the Fiery Furnace, Daniel in the Lion's Den, the Sacrifice of Abraham, and the unusual adventures of Jonah, all were supposed to convince Christians that God watches over them, and that a strong faith would save their souls from everlasting condemnation. These episodes from the Old Testament may also be said to offer „political” allusion to the situation in which the new religion found itself after the year 260 A. D. In this very year the emperor Gallienus issued an edict of toleration, which followed the persecutions under the reign of Decius and Valerianus. Christians accepted this edict as an expression of God's providence. Freedom of worship gave rise to an increase in the number of faithful, and also had a strong influence in the development of art. Renewed persecutions under the emperor Probus (276—282 A. D.) could not diminish this fervour, nor could the edicts issued against Christians

¹ The texts of the prayers are provided by P. Styger, *Die Altchristliche Grabeskunst*, München 1927, pp. 21—25.