

LXXIV: 4 (Fall, 1977), pp. 461-472, for a survey of interpretations of Moses as prophet, deliverer, guide, covenant mediator, lawgiver, and "midwife".

⁷ Clyde T. Francisco, The History of Israel [in:] C. J. Allen, ed., The Broadman Commentary Vol. 1, rev. (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1973), p. 58. "In the Exodus the latent power of Israel's faith received a thrust that would never be denied. Later Israel would look back to the deliverance from Egypt to keep its faith alive" (p. 59). The discovery of the books of the Law sparked Josiah's reforms (cf. Mendenhall, op. cit., pp. 47-50).

⁸ Reprinted from Ethnohistory 5:2 (Spring, 1958) pp. 118-130 [in:] Kenneth M. Morrison, ed., American Indian History: A Reader in Early Culture Contact, 1492-1760 (Los Angeles: American Indian Studies Center, UCLA) 1975. No pagination.

⁹ For the exodus this involves the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy plus Psalms 105, 106, and 136.

¹⁰ Under Hiawatha the Iroquois established the confederation (League) of Five (later Six) Nations, centered on the Great Lakes of the United States and Canada. Not all Iroquois peoples were in the Confederation (e.g., the Cherokees). There were a number of vassal states and peoples. (Cf. A. F. C. Wallace, The Death and Rebirth of the Seneca, New York: Random House, 1972). Although the Iroquois did not become a true nation state their confederation inspired the American federal union (cf. Donald A. Grinde, Jr., The Iroquois and the Founding of the American Nation (San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1977). The Iroquois League may be likened to early Italian and Greek Leagues or perhaps the Philistine and Hebrew tribal confederations. The latter are amply discussed in Bruce D. Rahtjen, The Philistine Amphictyony, Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, 1964 (available from University Microfilms). Such leagues were fairly common in Amerindian North America in pre-Columbian and early colonial times (e.g. Cahokia (?), Natchez, Powhatan, Cherokees).

¹¹ Cf. A. F. C. Wallace, Religion: An Anthropological View (New York: Random House, 1966) p. 38.

¹² Longfellow's depiction of Hiawatha in the poem of the same is purely fictional.

Joachim ŚLIWA

EGYPTIAN SCARABS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN POZNAŃ

In the collection of ancient objects gathered in the National Museum in Poznań there are twelve Egyptian scarabs¹ which are unfortunately deprived of any data connected with their provenience. Not even a single example of this collection was ever a subject of any publication. The oldest objects of the discussed collection come from the Second Intermediate Period and are examples of the Hyksos scarabs. The other objects are the examples of scarabs from the times of New Kingdom and Late Period. Although the presented collection does not comprise a big or homogeneous group, it presents, however, an interesting material for the lately developing research and thorough studies on the Egyptian scarabs.

Catalogue

The catalogue entries placed below include the main inventory data, short descriptions and interpretation of the objects. While describing the backs of the scarabs the author did not take into consideration the useful but complicated typology introduced independently by many authors (e.g. P. E. Newberry 1907, H. R. Hall 1913, A. Rowe 1936); however, the author paid attention to some of its characteristic features and each note is provided with the photograph of the object and the base drawing. All the

scarabs presented here have small holes bored in the body, along the longitudinal axis of the beetle. The measurements of the scarabs are given in millimetres as follows: length/width/height

Abbreviations:

- Giveon, Eg. Scar. from W. Asia - R. Giveon, Egyptian Scarabs from Western Asia from the Collection of the British Museum, Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Series Archaeologica 3, Freiburg-Göttingen 1985.
- Hall, Cat. Brit. Mus. - H. R. Hall, Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs Etc., in the British Museum, Vol. I: Royal Scarabs, London 1913.
- Jaeger, Essai - B. Jaeger, Essai de classification et datation des scarabées Menkhéperre, Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Series Archaeologica 2, Fribourg-Göttingen 1982.
- Matouk, Corpus II - F. S. Matouk, Corpus du scarabée égyptien. II. Analyse thématique, Beyrouth 1977.
- Newberry, Anc. Eg. Scarabs - P. E. Newberry, Ancient Egyptian Scarabs. An Introduction to Egyptian Seals and Signet Rings, London 1905.
- Nicacci, Hyksos Scarabs - A. Nicacci, OFM, Hyksos Scarabs, Studium Biblicum Franciscanum, Museum 2, Jerusalem 1980.

Rowe, Cat. Palest. Mus.

Skarabäen Basel

Vodoz, Scarabées Geneve

- A. Rowe, A Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals and Amulets in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, Le Caire 1936.
- E. Hornung, E. Staehelin (ed.), Skarabäen und andere Siegelamulette aus Basler Sammlungen, Ägyptische Denkmäler in der Schweiz, Band 1, Mainz 1976.
- I. Vodoz, Les scarabées graves du Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de Genève, Aegyptiaca Helvetica 6 (1978), Geneva 1979.

1. Inv. No. A 626

Slate of cream-brown colour, traces of green glaze.

Dim.: 20/15/9 mm

State of preservation: good, except several chipped spots at the lower edge of the base, small splinters at the edge of the back.

Second Intermediate Period (Hyksos).

Scarab of medium-height with a flattened back; prothorax and elytra not separated, the division line is marked only with two short triangular hatchings at the edges. External border of prothorax is straight; flattened triangular head, small clypeus. The base is low, legs of the bug shaped by means of straight, deep hatchings.

On the base, in an oval framing, a representation of kneeling falcon-headed god is cut, turned to the right, with a lotus

flower in his left hand. The god is placed on the nb-sign: his robe is covered with vertical, regularly disposed hatchings.

It is possible to link the figure of the kneeling god with Horon, the Hyksos deity, the worship of which is attested in Palestine from the times of XIIIth Dynasty². After coming of the Hyksos to Egypt, Horon was identified there with Horus (probably because of the resemblance of these two names) and gained some of his iconographical traits (falcon head).

Cf.: Matouk, Corpus II, Nos 179-191; Vodoz, Scarabées Genève, no 27, p. 58-59; Rowe, Cat. Palest. Mus., Nos 275-277 (with an uraeus in hand).

2. Inv. No. A 621

Steatite of light-grey colour, traces of bright glaze.

Dim.: 16/11/6,5 mm.

State of preservation: good, surface slightly effaced.

Second Intermediate Period (Hyksos).

Flattened scarab with a back analogous to Cat. No. 1, with small cuttings marking the transition between elytra and prothorax. Triangular, flattened head, clypeus marked by two notches. Legs of the bug treated schematically as two parallel hatchings.

On the base, in an oval framing the stalking ibex or wild-goat with long curved antlers is represented; in the field above the animal, the C-sign is depicted, shaped like in the so-called "anra"-group³. The decoration is cut deep, sharply outlined; some irregular hatchings incised on the animal's body.

Cf.: Rowe, Cat. Palest. Mus., pl. VIII, 311 (but conventional mountain before, the C-sign is inverted); S. H. Horn, Scarabs and scarab impressions from Shehem, Part II, JNES 25, 1966, fig. 1, 51 (similar ivory scarab, but the C-sign is inverted, moreover a twig before the animal and grass beneath); idem, op. cit., Part III, JNES 32, 1973, fig. 1, 60 (twigs before and above); Skarabäen Basel, No. 785 (the twig before),

there also basic bibliography; Nicacci, Hyksos Scarabs, pl. 7, 248; Giveon, Eg. Scar. from W. Asia, p. 56, No 1 (Tell Jemmeh) and p. 84, No. 70 (Tell el-Ajjul).

3. Inv. No. A 622

Steatite of light-brown colour, traces of intensive green glaze on the back and in the deep cuttings at the surface of the base.

Dim.: 16.2/7/6.8 mm.

State of preservation: good, upper surface slightly effaced.

Second Intermediate Period - XVIIIth Dynasty.

Rather well shaped scarab with a fine modelled, slightly convex head and a clypeus with three notches. Wing-cases and the division line between elytra and prothorax are clearly marked. Legs of the bug shaped realistically, but not striated.

On the base, in an oval shallow framing the representations of two animals are placed: a recumbent ibex or wildgoat with squatted legs and straight antlers, and a crocodile above. Both animals are carefully executed, by means of rather deeply cut lines.

Cf.: S. Wangstedt, Ägyptische Siegelamulette, Medelhavsmusset Bulletin 2, 1962, No. 77, p. 30; Skarabäen Basel, No. 793 (there additionally a solar disk between both animals).

4. Inv. No. 629

Slate of light-beige colour, traces of cream coloured glaze.

Dim.: 25/18/11 mm.

State of preservation: edge of the base considerably injured.

New Kingdom (XVIIIth Dynasty).

Rather high, naturalistically shaped scarab on a low base. At the corners of the wing-cases two engraved triangles.

On the base, in an oval framing, deep-cut decoration consisting of two lotus flowers, centrally placed and connected by

the stems. To the left and right of the so created axis, there are two decoration fields bordered from the inner side with curved lines, and from the outer side delimited by means of additional curves ended with two spiral volutes. In both mentioned fields, two groups of hieroglyphic signs are placed: nsw.t nfr nsw.t.

Considering the composition, it was impossible to find exactly analogous objects, but scarab's bases decorated with lotus flowers and spirals instead of buds occur quite often during the XVIIIth Dynasty⁴. In case of the Poznań object we have to do with the reduplication of this motif, the spirals are also differently disposed (in order to attain more place destined for hieroglyphic signs).

5. Inv. No. A 628

White stone (slate?), minimal traces of green or blue glaze.

Dim.: 25/18/12,2 mm.

State of preservation: good.

New Kingdom (XVIIIth Dynasty).

Rather high, naturalistically shaped scarab. Wing-cases separated by a triple-line; by the edges an additional engraved line with the triangles at the corners of wing-cases. Oval prothorax, slightly convex in front, also bordered by means of an additional inner line. The head was carefully executed, clypeus with three notches. Legs striated.

On the base in an oval framing is cut a figure of a royal sphinx, couchant, with a winged uraeus and a solar disk above him, and the signs Mn-hpr-R^C (prenomen of Thothmes III) in a vertical column (no cartouche or framing) before him. Second solar disk is situated below the sphinx. The unproportionally large head of the sphinx is adorned with a curved beard and uraeus at the forehead. Straight, raised tail. Some stylistical features of the described object can probably suggest his un-Egyptian origin (Palestine?).

Cf.: Newberry, Anc. Eg. Scarabs, pl. XXVIII, 15; Hall, Cat. Brit. Mus., No. 1005; Skarabäen Basel, No. A2 (in the quoted objects the iconographical scheme is identical, as well as the Mn-hpr-R^C - signs, but with some little difference in comparison with our specimen; also some stylistical differences are visible); Jaeger, Essai, § 1185-1193, pp. 162-164, type (b), fig. 462; see also R. Hari, La figuration du lion dans les scarabées royaux égyptiens, SAK 3, 1977, pp. 41-46.

6. Inv. No. A 619

Steatite, traces of light glaze.

Dim.: 20/15/8,5 mm.

State of preservation: good, only some chipped spots at the left edge of the base.

New Kingdom (XVIIIth-XIXth Dynasties).

Rather high, not too carefully shaped scarab with a flat back. Wing-cases and the border between elytra and prothorax clearly marked. Head and clypeus modelled by means of straight, deep incisions; legs marked by deep engraved notches (two parallel and one diagonal).

On the base in an oval framing, deep-engraved, simplified representation of a ruler sitting on a throne, turned to the right (in his left hand the sceptre hq3, in the right - the whip nbb); before him a standing human figure, considerably smaller in size, with lowered hands.

Cf.: Newberry, Anc. Eg. Scarabs, pl. XLII, 24; Rowe, Cat. Palest. Mus., G. Brunton, Malmar, London 1948, pl. LXIII, 109; No. 632, 633; Matouk, Corpus II, No. 1669; Vodoz, Scarabées Genève, No. 32 (see also the general remarks, pp. 164-165); Skarabäen Basel, No. 320 (human headed scaraboid, there also the new bibliography); Givon, Eg. Scar. from W. Asia, p. 102, No. 124 (Tell el-Ajjul).

7. Inv. No. A 625.

Slate, light in colour.

Dim.: 14/10/5,8 mm.

State of preservation: head and edge of the base slightly injured.

New Kingdom (XVIIIth-XXth Dynasties).

Scarab with flattened back; at the border between elytra and prothorax, at the scarab's sides - two deep notches and two spiral volutes coming out from there at the surface of the back. Legs shaped realistically, striated.

On the base in an oval framing a hieroglyphic inscription is engraved: wn.k m h3b mj R^c "may you be in the feast like Re"⁵.

Cf.: Skarabäen Basel, No. 734.

8. Inv. No. A 248

Steatite, light-brown in colour, not glazed.

Dim.: 14/11/8 mm.

State of preservation: bad, strongly effaced surface of the base and of the back; edge of the base injured.

New Kingdom.

Rather high scarab, realistically modelled; details not easily legible. On the base slightly legible remains of a concave representation of standing human figure (king or Re?), bearing a crown of Upper Egypt, with raised right hand. In front of him, at the height of his head, a solar disk and beneath the w3s - sceptre and probably the hs - vase is visible. Behind him, at the height of his head - an uraeus, and below - some fragments of illegible signs.

9. Inv. No. A 624

Dark brown faience.

Dim.: 22/16/11 mm.

State of preservation: good.

Late New Kingdom.

Naturalistic, not too carefully modelled scarab; marked wing-cases; legs open, striated.

On the base, horizontally arranged scene with the representation of Bes in the centre, adored by two apes (Baboons?) with outstretched arms.

Cf.: Brunton, Matmar, pl. LXIII, 108; Skarabäen Basel, No. 696 (here paws of the apes are raised; see also p. 94 - general remarks concerning this type of scenes).

10. Inv. No. A 627

Slate, cream-coloured; traces of green glaze.

Dim.: 16/12/8 mm.

State of preservation: good.

New Kingdom.

High scarab, naturalistically shaped; wing-cases marked with incised lines. High legs, carefully executed in relief.

On the base, in an oval framing, is a typical representation of the god Bes, deeply cut, frontally disposed.

Cf.: Newberry, Anc. Eg. Scarabs, pl. XLI, 16; Brunton, Matmar, pl. XLIII, 102-107; Skarabäen Basel, No. D 14; Giverson, Eg. Scar. from W. Asia, p. 160, No. 2 (Jerablus).

11. Inv. No. A 620

Faience, traces of green-bluish glaze.

Dim.: 28/20.5/12 mm.

State of preservation: good.

New Kingdom.

Rather low, naturalistic scarab impressed from a mould, not too carefully executed.

On the base, deeply engraved representation of the god Bes in a typical, frontally composed position is seen.

Cf.: as Cat. No. 10.

12. Inv. No. A 623.

Brown-coloured slate, glaze faded to white.

Dim.: 17/12.5/7.5 mm.

State of preservation: good.

New Kingdom - Late Period.

Rather carefully executed scarab of naturalistic features; slightly thickened abdomen. Wing-cases marked, with the triangles at their corners. An additional incised line corresponding to the shape of elytra and prothorax. Notched clypeus.

On the base, in an oval framing a squatting royal sphinx, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and an uraeus is represented. In front of him the tall water-pot hs⁶, and in the field above the sphinx's back - the clump of papyrus (h3 - sign).

Cf.: Matouk, Corpus II, Nos 598, 599 (but with some differences); Vodoz, Scarabées Genève, No. 61 (instead of h3 - plant, the signs Jmn-R^C are placed).

NOTES

¹ I am greatly indebted to Prof. Jerzy Kubczak (History of Art Institute at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań) for the suggestion concerning the elaboration of discussed collection; I would also like to thank the Manager of National Museum in Poznań, Prof. Henryk Kondziela, for the publication agreement. The photographs were executed by Zygfryd Ratajczak (National Museum in Poznań).

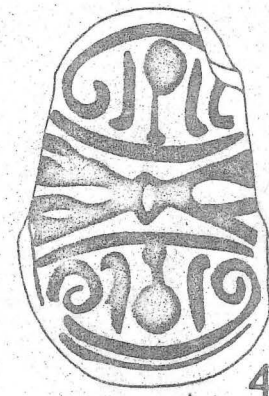
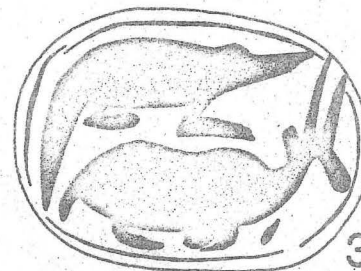
² J. Van Seters, The Hyksos. A new investigation, New Haven 1966, p. 179; Matouk, Corpus II, pp. 52-53.

³ Cf. also the brief summary concerning the "anra" scarabs, in: Skarabäen Basel, p. 51.

⁴ Cf. S. Hodjasch, Skarabäen mit Pflanzendarstellungen, Studia Aegyptiaca I, 1974, p. 192, fig. 1 and the text on p. 179; see also Matouk, Corpus II, No. 2041 (fig. on p. 405).

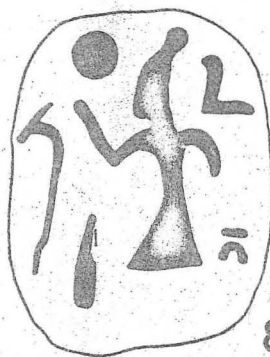
⁵ Cf. the German translation of an analogous wish: "Mögest du im Fest sein wie Re" (Skarabäen Basel, No. 734, p. 336).

⁶ Vodoz, Scarabées Genève, pp. 113-115 quoting W. M. F. Petrie's opinion, states that sphinx with the hs - vase appears from the times of XXVth Dynasty.

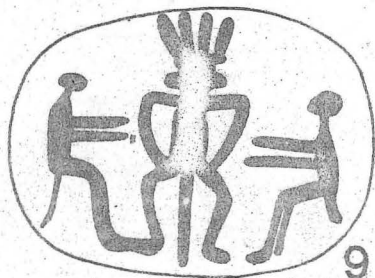




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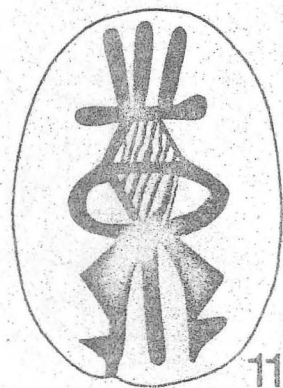
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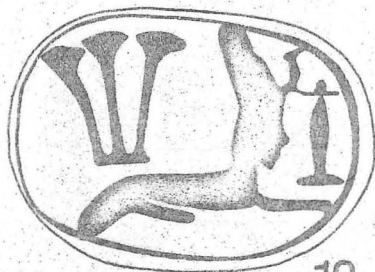
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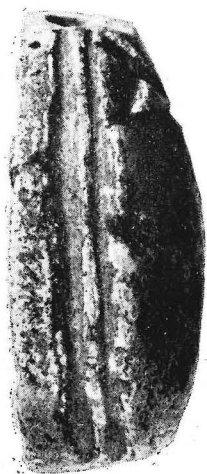
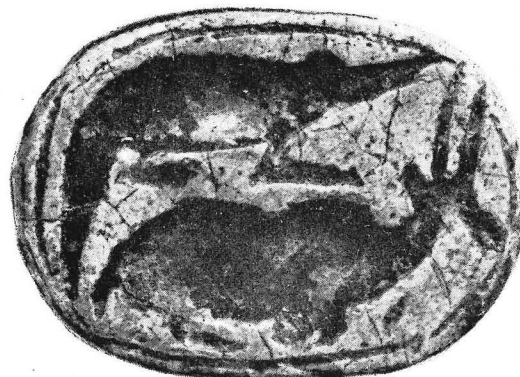


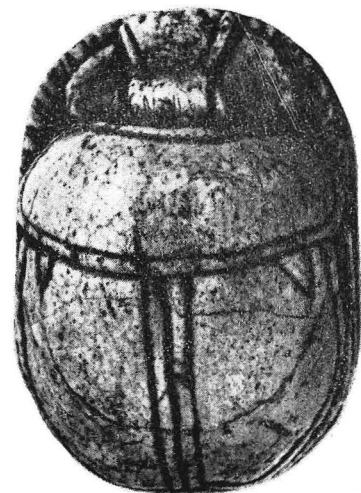
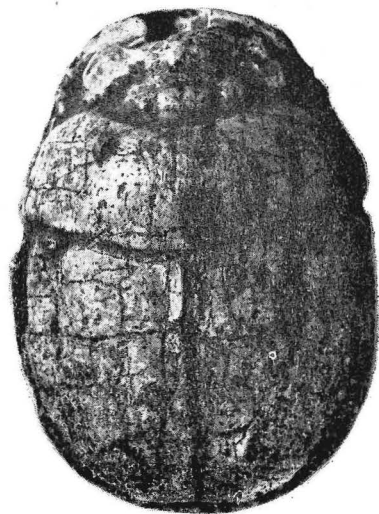
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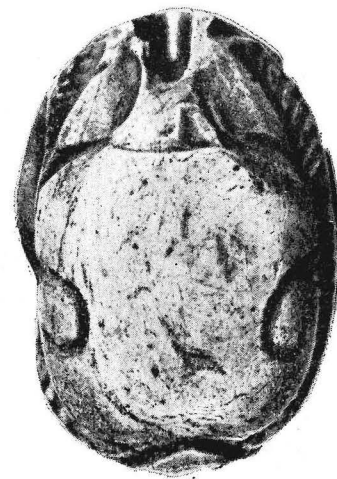
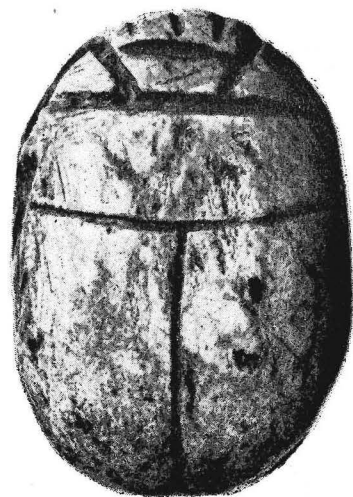


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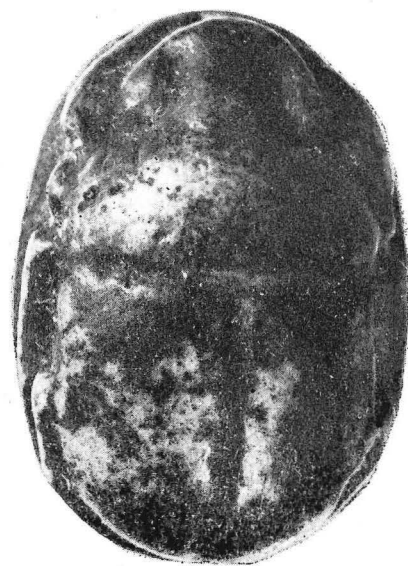
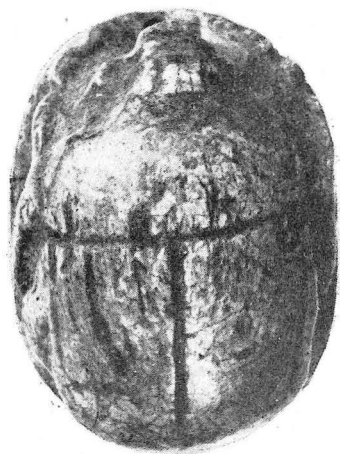












Stanisław MEDALA

RECHERCHES SUR LA PROBLÉMATIQUE
DES DOCUMENTS DE QUMRÂN
EN POLOGNE*

La problématique qumrânienne a, dès le début, intéressé les biblistes, les orientalistes et les spécialistes en matière de religion. Tout de même, à part les travaux de J. T. Milik¹ qui appartenait dès le commencement à l'équipe préparant l'édition officielle des textes de Qumrân, seulement quelques études d'auteurs polonais ont été publiées en langues de congrès². Sur ce sujet les publications en langue polonaise constituent un petit pourcentage dans la littérature mondiale; de plus depuis 1965, grâce à Z. J. Kaper a les titres des publications polonaises sont systématiquement enregistrés dans la "Revue de Qumrân", et depuis 1974, les résumés des positions les plus importantes sont aussi mentionnées dans le "Journal for the Study of Judaism" (Leiden). Cependant, en rapport avec la demande de N. Golb visant la révision des recherches connues, dans son hypothèse sur l'origine des manuscrits de la région de la mer Morte, de la bibliothèque du temple de Jérusalem³, il semble aussi qu'il soit utile de prêter attention aux tendances des recherches sur la problématique de Qumrân en Pologne, ainsi qu'aux conceptions originales, qui, étant donné la barrière linguistique, ne sont pas connues suffisamment du public.

*Cet aperçu a été préparé comme "Short Communication" pour le XIII^e Congrès de l'International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament (IOSOT) à Jérusalem en 1986. Son résumé se trouve dans les matériaux réunis "Short Communications Abstracts" de ce Congrès.