

## OBITUARY NOTICES

### Professor Edouard Naville

Professor Edouard Naville was born at Geneva in 1844 and died there, aged 82, on 17th October, 1926. Very tall, alert almost to the last in mind and body, and possessed of a strong and most attractive personality, he was one of the best known Egyptologists of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In England, of which he was a great lover, his reputation as a scholar and as an archæologist stood particularly high, on account of his long and intimate association with the Egypt Exploration Society. All his excavations were conducted on behalf of that Society, and of many of its publications he was the sole or principal author.

In 1883 he excavated at Tell el-Maskhūtah, which he regarded as the site of the ancient Pithom,<sup>1</sup> in 1885 at Saft el-Hennah,<sup>2</sup> between 1887 and 1890 at Bubastis and other sites in the Delta,<sup>3</sup> and in 1891 at Ehnāsiyeh el-Medīnah, where he uncovered the temple of Arsaphes.<sup>4</sup>

By far the most important of his archæological achievements was the excavation, conservation, and complete recording of the temple of the famous Queen Ḥatshepsut at Deir el-Baḥri during the seasons 1893–1896.<sup>5</sup> In this work he was fortunate enough to secure the assistance of that eminent architect, Mr. Somers Clarke, whose death last year meant to his many friends the disappearance of a much loved and venerated figure, and of that very capable artist, Mr. Howard

<sup>1</sup> E. Naville, *The Store-city of Pithom and the Route of the Exodus*, London, 1888; but see A. H. Gardiner, *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, v, pp. 268 f.

<sup>2</sup> E. Naville, *Goshen and the Shrine of Saft el-Henneh*, London, 1887.

<sup>3</sup> E. Naville, *The Mound of the Jew and the City of Onias, Belbeis, Samanood, Abusir, Tukh el Karmus*, London, 1890; *Bubastis*, London, 1891; *The Festival Hall of Osorkon II*, London, 1892.

<sup>4</sup> E. Naville, *Ahnas el Medīneh (Heracleopolis Magna)*, London, 1894.

<sup>5</sup> E. Naville, *The Temple of Deir el Bahari*, in six parts, London, 1896–1908.

Carter, now world-famous as the discoverer of the tomb of Tut'ankhamūn.

His two other most important excavations were the clearance of the funerary temple of Nebḥepetrē' Mentḥotpe, situated close to the above mentioned temple of Ḥatshepsut,<sup>1</sup> and the partial clearance of the subterranean funerary temple of Sēthos I at Abydos, a work that was interrupted by the Great War and is now being most satisfactorily completed on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Society by Mr. H. Frankfort. Professor Naville published an account of the excavation of the latter temple, and expressed his views on the nature and age of the building, in two articles, of which the one appeared in *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, 52, pp. 50 ff., and the other in the *Journal of Egyptian Archæology*, i, pp. 159 ff.

In the controversy that has taken place over the order of the reigns of Ḥatshepsut, Tethmōsis II and Tethmōsis III, it is now generally acknowledged that Professor Naville's view is correct as against that of Professor Sethe, which however is still upheld by Professor Breasted in *The Cambridge Ancient History*, ii, pp. 60 ff.

Professor Naville's most important contributions to the philological side of Egyptology are undoubtedly *Das ägyptische Todtenbuch der XVIII. bis XX. Dynastie*, Berlin, 1886, and *Textes relatifs au Mythe d'Horus*, Geneva and Bâle, 1870. It must not be forgotten, either, that it was he who brought to light that interesting text in the tomb of Sēthos I, which he designated *La destruction des hommes par les dieux* and published, together with a translation and commentary, in *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology*, iv, pp. 1 ff.

To the very end of his life Professor Naville strongly, at times bitterly, opposed the conclusions of the philologists belonging to what he called the "Berlin School of Egyptology",

<sup>1</sup> E. Naville, *The XIth Dynasty Temple of Deir el-Bahari*, in three parts, London, 1907-1913.

among whom, however, must be included all the English and American authorities on the Egyptian language. But if only he had lived to read Dr. A. H. Gardiner's recently published *Egyptian Grammar*, Professor Naville, conservative as he was in Egyptology and politics alike, would probably have been convinced that after all the "Berlin School" was advancing along the right path!

AYLWARD M. BLACKMAN.

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### Mr. F. E. Pargiter

"Mr. Frederick Eden Pargiter was the second son of the Rev. Robert Pargiter, and was born in 1852. He was educated at Taunton Grammar School and Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in mathematics both in Moderations in 1871 and in the Finals in 1873. He was also Boden Sanscrit scholar in 1872. He passed into the Indian Civil Service and was allotted in 1875 to Bengal, where he served for thirty-one years, becoming Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1885, District and Sessions Judge in 1887, and Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, in 1904. He retired in 1906. During his Indian service he was author of the *Revenue History of the Sundarbans* (Delta of the Ganges) from 1765-1870, *Bengal Municipal Acts*, and a revised edition of a book, *Land Acquisition Acts*, written by his father-in-law, Mr. Beverley. He also devoted much of his spare time to the Bengal Asiatic Society, of which he was Secretary 1884-5, and President 1903-5. He became in 1905-6 a Fellow of the Calcutta University. He married Florence, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Beverley, Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and had one son, now a Major in the Royal Artillery, and one daughter, Mrs. A. R. Farmer, now in Canada. His wife's death in 1905 was one of the main reasons for his early retirement from the I.C.S. He settled down at Oxford, where he lived, at 12 Charlbury Road, until his death, on 18th February, 1927, in his 75th year. For a few years he took a part in municipal affairs and served on