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A NOTE ON THE PARTICLE BE-S

by

Nick B. Millet and André Heyler

Professor Fr. Hintze, in his valuable article ⁽¹⁾, has isolated a particle be-s, the use of which he analyses, and which he tends to think has reference to a dual "object" in clauses of the type he is concerned with. In the time since Fr. Hintze's work was done, both the undersigned have given some attention to this problem, working separately on groups of new material discovered during the recent Nubian Salvage Campaign, and since both of us anticipate publication very shortly of our results in book form, it has seemed desirable to collaborate on a preliminary note on the subject, in which stress can be laid on the areas in which we agree on our understanding of this element and its function. Further refinements of our respective points of view can then be taken up in our final publications. The following can then be taken as representing conclusions simultaneously arrived at by two persons working independently on at least partly different groups of new texts.

The published examples in which the element be-s occurs are listed below. We confine ourselves, as did Fr. Hintze, to occurrences drawn from the "descriptive" sections of funerary texts, leaving aside several instances in other texts.

1. šēni Mni-s Qeremtēbēlide atēš Belimetye kdis + be-s-lê
Kar. 89 = REM 0289, Struktur [275]
2. belêlêke Np-te-te-li Pedeme-te-li šte + be-s-lê
Kar. 125 = REM 0325, Struktur [297]
3. pqr-leb pestê-leb yetmde + aqê-be-s-le
Kar. 25 = REM 0225, Struktur [205]

(1) Hintze, Struktur, 1963 in M.I.O., IX, 1963, p. 1 - 29.

4. pqr qêri-s /.../krêr Pqmêthrêr yetmde + qe-be-s-lê
Far. 44 = REM 0544, Struktur /274/
5. pqr qêri-s Atnt.... yetmde + q/e-be-s-lê
Far. 44 = REM 0544, Hintze, Struktur, p. 4
6. pelmês-leb apête-leb hrph-leb kdite + be-s-lê
Toshkd (= TWA 198.2) = REM 1049

The last example cited has been more recently published by B.G. Trigger ⁽¹⁾, and is sufficient by itself to show that be-s is not specifically dual, but rather plural ⁽²⁾, since not two, but three co-ordinated plural nouns precede the morphems to which be-s is bound. Ex.5 above is, as it stands, anomalous, since there is no room for another name in the lacuna. This difficulty was recognised by Fr. Hintze at the time; since other matters are involved in the elucidation of this problem, which will be attempted by W.B. Mille^t in his forthcoming publication, further discussion of this troublesome example must be postponed till then.

To these examples can be added some new ones drawn from the Meroitic funerary texts discovered at Geṣel Adda by the expedition of the American Research Center in Egypt in the period 1962-1966.

7. lh môd-li-s-leb yetmde + qe-be-s-lê
GA 4, unpublished
8. perite Wês-s-leb qêren Wês-s-leb yetmde + qe-be-s-lê
GA 4, unpublished

(1) Bruce G. Trigger, A Meroitic Tomb Inscription from Toshka West in Postilla, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, 72, Dec.20, New Haven, p. 1-12.

(2) Cf. André Heyler, Note sur les "articles" méroïtiques in Comptes rendus du G.L.E.C.S., tome XI (1966-1967), 2^d fasc., p. 109 and 119; p. 128, n.42; p.130, n. 56; p.134, n.105 and n.113.

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9. pelmeš atê-li-s-leb lh wrês-te-leb lh mēd-li-s-leb
hrphñ Šqeki-te-leb kdite + be-s-lê
 GA 20, unpublished
10. ateqi Sbewyenkeli ateqi Šitkemêli ateqi Aqêtrqli
pqr Tlhenkeli
belêlêke Abyetli belêlêke Dškemhr belêlêke Qêriteyli
ateqi Trqye k/el/w yetmde + aqê-be-s-lê
 GA 28 B, unpublished
11. ant Mnê Tmñ-te-leb kdite + qe-be-s-lê
 GA 29 A, unpublished
12. wkite Tmñ-te-leb šte + aqe-be-s-lê
 GA 29 A, unpublished
13. mrebqê kttrre-leb mrebqê qêrê-s-leb kelw yetmde + aqe-
be-s-lê
 GA 29 B, unpublished
14. Ŷs širemrêke kr/ê/rê-leb šte + be-s-lê
 GA 37, unpublished
15. perite Wêš-s-leb qêrêñ Wêš-s-leb kdite + be-s-lê
 GA 37, unpublished
16. Ŷe-leb šte + be-s-lê
 GA 37, unpublished
17. mlekeyês P⁽¹⁾m/le/keyês P mlekeyês P mlekeŶ. Ŷs P mlekeyês P
kelw yetmde + be-s-lê
 GA 37, unpublished

(1) Here for "personal name", following the usage of Fr. Hintze.

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It becomes quite clear that the particle be-s must have a generally plural reference rather than a dual meaning, and that the presence of only a single noun in the plural (exx. 7, 11, 12, 14 (?), 16 (?)) is sufficient to justify its presence.

The particle occurs in what can be taken as two forms, one in which it is immediately bound to the precedent noun of relationship (kdite, "sister"; šte, "mother"; yetmde, "relative" ?), and one where another morphem, rendered as qe, age or agê intervenes. This element is of quite unknown meaning, but seems to be optional, as indeed is the element be-s itself, since the corpus of Meroitic funerary texts includes innumerable instances where the reference is plural but the element under discussion is missing. It is far more common at Adda than at either Faras or Karanog, and the frequency of use may reflect a dialect peculiarity, either local or chronological.

Let us examine the regressive stiches with final nouns of relationship that Professor Hintze quotes in his "Struktur". No particle apparently accompanies the nouns whose complements are in the singular; we find the same absence in thirty-two instances where the complement has a plural meaning: the anteposition of the latter is sufficient to mark its dependency on the second one, the noun of relationship. Only four or five nouns of relationship are provided with a particle; in all the clear instances (exx. 1 to 4), the governed syntagm shows a complex structure and therefore assumes some length. The texts recently discovered at Toshka and at Gebel Adda confirm this tendency (cf. exx. 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15 and 17). (Qe-)be-s seems to strengthen the relation existing between the noun of relationship and its complement, chiefly when this connection is likely to be lost sight of.

There are about the same number of particles with the whole series of nouns kdis, "sister", kdite, "sister (?)", and šte, "mother" (type D, 9 exx.) as with yetmde (type E, 8 exx.). The be-s particle, however, occurs seven times with the nouns of type D and only once with those of the type E; (a-)ge-be-s, twice in all with type D against seven with type E. Does ge play a part which is more appropriate to the stiches of type E than to those of the type D?⁽¹⁾

A comparable sequence, ges, occurs fairly often in the texts. We shall retain only three examples, attested in the stiches whose analysis is relatively easy; ge-s seems to appear here as a particle of the same family as (ge-)be-s.

18. yetmde + ge-s P qewi Kar. 15 = REM 0215

19. mte + ge-s-lê EK 32b = REM 1024B

20. ms + ge-s-lê Mer. Inscr. 108 = REM 0108

The stich of example 18 intervenes in an epitaph showing the names of two persons; it follows the nomination of the second person and plays the part of an epithet adjoined to the latter. Like (ge-)be-s, which is always found in connection with one term or with a group of terms in anteposition, ge-s may refer to a term which precedes it; here, it might be the name of the deceased which occurs in the first nomination; two differences might be pointed out between ge-be-s and be-s: the particle (ge-)be-s refers, in the analysed examples, to terms which are located in the same stich as the particle and are plural in meaning; ge-s would here refer to a singular entity, that is, the first nominated defunct, which is not mentioned in the same stich.

1) For the distinction between these types, cf. Heyler, Note sur les "articles", p. 116 et p. 118-120.

Stich 19 is the second one of a legend attached to a young boy; this child is represented next to a lady, the defunct, who puts her hand on his head; this gesture seems to be a gesture of protection or acknowledgement. Qe-s might here refer to the feminine personage.

Stich 20 is the second one in a legend which presents a rather small person accompanying a notable in the "procession" carved on the walls of the "Meroitic chamber" of Philae. Qe-s might here refer to this dignitary.

If ge-be - s alternates with a simpler form be-s, then can we not expect that ge-s will alternate with a simpler form -s? Thus, as we know a syntagm mte + ge-s, we expect a syntagm such as mte + s. Indeed, we cannot exclude the possibility that some examples of this term occurring in Kar.47 = REM 0247 are, in some way, related to this expectation.

21. kdi akw 5 nw htokke Šdeš-te-l mte + s-lê
 Kar. 47 = REM 0247, Struktur [337]

22. gêresmlê Dewekdil mte + s-lê
 Kar. 47 = REM 0247, Struktur [252]

23. Arwtl mte + s-lê
 Kar. 47 = REM 0247, Struktur [318]

Ex.22 seems to be the clearest one. The defunct might claim a mte relationship with the consort of the king, Dewekdil. Here, -s might possibly emphasise the relation with the person concerned; a possible "translation" should be: "He (the deceased) is mte of her, the consort of the king, Dewekdil". Anyhow, as it was the case of be-s and ge-be-s, the antecedent might be in the three instances a determinated word or nominal group and might be in the same stich. The words Šdeštel, Dewekdil and Arwtl do show the expected article. This kind of structure, N-l + V/N + s-lê cannot, of course, be confused with the well-known N + N-s or N-li-s structure, or "genitive" structure.

We might attempt to analyse the data we have so far considered as follows⁽¹⁾:

A. Progressive groups

N + N-s	<u>ant</u>	+	<u>Mni-s</u>	"prophet of Amon";
	<u>ms</u>	+	<u>qêrê-s</u>	" <u>ms</u> (title) of the king";
N + <u>qe-s</u>	<u>ms</u>	+	<u>qe-s</u>	" <u>ms</u> of him, his <u>ms</u> ";
N/V + <u>qe-s</u>	<u>mte</u>	+	<u>qe-s</u>	"her <u>mte</u> ";
V + <u>qe-s</u>	<u>yetmde</u>	+	<u>qe-s</u>	"his kinsman";

B. Regressive stiches

N-l	+	V	<u>pestê-l</u>	+	<u>yetmde</u>	"kinsman of the viceroy";
N-leb	+	V	<u>pestê-leb</u>	+	<u>yetmde</u>	"kinsman of (the) viceroys".

C. Mixed stiches with redundancy

GN-l + N/V + s, etc.

qêresmlê Dewekdil + mte + s "mte of her, the consort of the king";

N-l + N/V + qe-s not found;

GN-leb + GN-lob + V + be-s

perite Wêš-s-leb + qêreñ Wêš-s-leb + kdite + be-s

"sister of them, the agents of Isis and the qêreñs of Isis";

GN-leb + GN-leb + V + qe-be-s

perite Wêš-s-leb + qêreñ Wêš-s-leb + yetmde + qe-be-s

"kinsman of them, etc"

The genitive ending -s seems to be dependent from a support in the structure N + N-s, and with the particles qe-s, be-s and qe-be-s; when -s seems to be independent, as in exx. 11 to 23, -s might assume a new value that we have tried to express by means of "of her" (ex. 22, cf. C., *supra*).

1) The letter V represents here the different terms of relationship as in Hintze, *Struktur*, 1963; GN represents a nominal group.

B(e) is well-known as a mark of the plural in the article leb and seems to have the same value in ge-be-s. B(e) operates as a support of the genitive -s in be-s; it seems to assume here a new value that we have tried to express by means of the third person personal pronoun "them" (ex. 8, cf. C, supra). The same pronoun "them" might express the element -b- of the particle bhe that follows the radical of the verbs of benediction provided with a plural "protagonist".

Ge operates as a support of the genitive particle in ge-s and in the genitive plural compound ge-be-s. We tried to express this value by means of the third person singular pronoun "him" or "her" (see under A, supra).

In conclusion, (ge-)(be-)s assumes the shape of a kind of series we have tried to express by different possessive pronouns, or their equivalents. We refuse to assign to these elements a definitive meaning. It is only by a provisional rendering that we assigned e.g. to ge-s the value of a possessive pronoun of the third person singular, with perhaps a demonstrative shade. After the relationship nouns, be-s and ge-be-s serve to recall and to bring together the whole of a plural complement, mostly when the latter has some extension, in the immediate vicinity of the governed radical.

This succinct account clearly requires complements and modifications. Any further suggestion on these problems will be welcome.

PRÉLIMINAIRES À UN RÉPERTOIRE D'ÉPIGRAPHIE MÉROÏTIQUE (REM)

par Jean Leclant & André Heyler

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(suite de M.N.L., n° 1, p. 9-18)

Le dernier texte méroïtique inventorié dans notre précédent article (REM 1015) avait été publié en 1927. Il fallut attendre, semble-t-il, l'année 1935 pour la publication de nouvelles inscriptions, nos REM 1016 sq. La présente liste donne l'inventaire, avec bibliographie sommaire, des textes publiés entre 1935 et 1950, à l'exception de ceux groupés dans les grandes séries:

REM C601 sq = Macadam, Kawa, I, 1949.

REM O801 sq = Dunham, R.C.K., 1950 sq.

EM 1016 EK 23

Caire *

Reste d'un texte apparemment suivi tracé à l'encre noire sur un fragment d'ostéon trouvé dans le bourg " romain " (maison I, pièce 1, surface, objet n° 2) de Cuadi el-Arab.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 110, 115 et 531; II, f.-s. pl. 58 (Inscr. n° 23).

* Les documents (REM 1016-1025) provenant du survey mené entre Cuadi es-Sebua et Adindan ont été déposés au Musée du Caire (cf. courrier de L.P. Kirwan, 4.X. 1968); il ne nous a pas été possible d'en déterminer le numéro du Journal d'Entrée du Musée. — Signalons encore deux inscriptions données dans Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, I, 1935, p. 114 : " House 15. An inscribed Meroitic stela, plundered perhaps from the neighbouring Cemetery 154, had been used to serve as a doorstep ". Ibid., p. 532: " EK 28. Fragment of a sandstone table of offerings inscribed with a Meroitic text. Size 24 x 24 cms. Provenance : the Roman town at Wadi el-Arab; front, the surface in front of House I. "

EM 1017

EK 24

Caire *

Reste d'un texte en cursive, apparemment suivi, tracé à l'encre sur un fragment d'ostreacon trouvé dans le bourg " romain " (maison 13, pièce 2, objet n° 10) de Cuadi el-Arab.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 110, 120 et 531; II, f.-s. pl. 58 (Inscr. n° 24).

EM 1018

EK 25

Caire *

A et B

Notes de comptabilité tracées en cursive, à l'encre noire, sur le recto (REM 1018 A) et le verso (REM 1018 B) d'un ostracon trouvé dans le Cimetière 154 (tombe 15, objet n° 3) de Cuadi el-Arab.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 125 et 531; II, f.-s. pl. 58 (Inscr. n° 25).

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1930, p. 106-107 (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 9).

EM 1019

EK 26

Caire *

Épithaphe gravée en cursive au nom de N̄beriṣi, parallèlement au plus long côté d'un autel à apex inférieur, trouvé réemployé dans le bourg " romain " (maison 1, pièce 5, objet n° 17) de Cuadi el-Arab, mais provenant vraisemblablement du Cimetière 154.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 64.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 110, et 532; ~~II, f.-s. pl. 58~~ II, phot. pl. 29, A (Inscr. n° 26).

Monneret de Villard, Aegyptus, XX, 1940, p. 62.

id., Kush, VIII, 1930, p. 104-106 et phot. pl. XXVII, a (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 8).

Hintze, Struktur, L² 7, L³ 7, L³ 187, L² 249 7, L² 283 7, L² 310 7; L² 300 7 et L² 246 7 se suivent et appartiennent à un seul et même stiche.

REM 1020 EK 27

Caire *

Épithaphe au nom d'Awedegrêr gravée en cursive sur une pierre à apex inférieur - un autel ? - trouvée dans le Cimetière 157 (tombe 1, objet n° 1), voisin d'el-Kâiki, mais marquée 155 par erreur.

$$\frac{1}{1}$$

Porter-Moss, T.E., VII, 1951, p. 64.

Emery- Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua-Adindan, 1935, I, p. 71, 149, 150 et 532; II, phot. pl. 29, B (Inter.n° 27).

Monneret de Villard, Aegyptus, XX, 1940, p. 62.

id., Kush, VIII, 1960, p. 101-104; phot. pl. XXVII, c (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 7).

Hintze, Struktur, [44], [45], [82], [90], [185], [238], [266].

REM 1021 EK 29

Caire *

Épithaphe au nom de Hd gravée en cursive sur une stèle trouvée dans le Cimetière 157 (tombe 8, objet n° 1), voisin d'el-Kâiki, mais marquée 155 par erreur.

$$\frac{8}{1}$$

Porter-Moss, T.E., VII, 1951, p. 64.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 71, 149, 150 et 532; II, phot. pl. 29, C (Inscr. n° 29).

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1960, p. 99-101: phot. pl. XXVII, d (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 6).

Hintze, Struktur, [2], [36].

REM 1022

EK 30

Caire *

Építaphe au nom de Nwenêke gravée en cursive sur un autel (n) trouvé dans le Cimetière 214 (tombe 30, objet n° 1), voisin d'Abou Simbel.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 119.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 417, 423 (avec fig. 399) et 532; II, phot. pl. 29, D (Inscr. n° 30).

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1960, p. 95-96 (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 3).

-(n) L'autel comportait primitivement un bec (cf. les deux croquis de la fig. 399, n.c., p. 423); après la disparition de ce bec (n.c., pl. 29, D), le texte se trouve amputé de son incipit Wêsi; et la fin en est actuellement tronquée, leb [kwi:] (contra Monneret de Villard).

REM 1023

EK 31

Caire *

Építaphe gravée en cursive sur un autel trouvé dans le Cimetière 214 (tombe 103, surface, objet n° 1), voisin d'Abou Simbel.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 119.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 436 et 532 ; II, phot. pl. 29, E (Inscr. n° 31).

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1960, p. 97-98 et phot. pl. XXVII, b (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 4).

REM 1024

EK 32

Caire *

A et B

Építaphe (REM 1024 A) au nom de Šhiye, accompagnant l'effigie d'une femme. Légende (REM 1024 B) présentant l'enfant figuré à ses côtés. Les deux textes sont gravés en cursive sur un bas-relief à sommet cintré et à disque ailé, trouvé dans le Cimetière 214 (tombe 121, objet n° 1), voisin d'Abou Simbel.

Porter-Moss, T.B. VII, 1951, p. 119.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es- Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 417, 441 et 532; II, phot. pl. 29, I; cf. pl. 27 (Inscr. n° 32).

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1900, p. 91-95 et phot. pl. XXIX, a (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 2).

Hofmann, Niltal, 1907, p. 399 ; p. 684 = Anhang, p. 4; phot. pl. VII, 1.

REM 1025

EK 33

Caire *

Restes d'un texte, une építaphe sans doute (?), gravé en cursive sur un fragment de stèle trouvé en surface dans le Cimetière 214, voisin d'Abou Simbel.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 119.

Emery-Kirwan, Wadi es-Sebua - Adindan, 1935, I, p. 532; II, phot. pl. 29, F (Inscr. n° 33).

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1900, p. 93 (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 5).

Hintze, Struktur, [2].

REM 1026 Kawa L²¹⁶⁹ J

Ashmolean Museum 1936.438

Deux cartouches en hiéroglyphique, dont l'un au nom du roi Mnhble, sur un objet conique en bronze creux trouvé près du kiosque Ouest à Kawa, dans le site III (maison 1, pièce 2).

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 192.

Kirwan, J.E.A., XXII, 1936, p. 208; phot. pl. XXIII.

Monneret de Villard, Aegyptus, XVII, 1937, p. 101-103.

Kirwan dans Macadam, Kawa, II, 1955, p. 56, 230 et 236-237; dessin pl. XXXV, L²¹⁶⁹ J; phot. pl. CVI L^a et d J.

Dunham, R.C.K., IV, 1957, p. 10 et 11; dessin fig. A, 4b.

Hintze, Studien, 1959, p. 45, n.1 et f.-s. fig. 3, p. 19.

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1960, p. 120-122 (Testi Nubia Sett, n° 25).

Shinnie, Merce, 1967, p. 48-49; dessin fig. 6.

REM 1027 Fer de lance de Qustul

Caire J.E. 70676

Inscription de cinq signes cursifs gravés sur un fer de lance trouvé dans le tumulus 14 de Qustul.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 123.

Emery, Ballana-Qustul, 1938, I, p. 224 L²¹⁷ J; II, phot. pl. 50, A, n° 42 et dessin pl. 116, 3.

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1960, p. 113 (Testi Nubia Sett, n° 20).

Kirwan, The X-Group Enigma, 1963, p. 72 et fig. 7, p. 77.

REM 1028

Caire

Restes d'un texte, une épitaphe sans doute, gravé en cursive sur un fragment de stèle trouvé dans le Cimetière 220 (tombe 48 a) à Qustul.

Porter-Moss, T.E., VII, 1951, p. 123.

Emery, Ballana-Qustul, 1938, I, p. 407; II, dessin pl. 116,2.

Monneret de Villard, Kush, VIII, 1960, p. 122 (Testi Nubia Sett., n° 26).

REM 1029

Graffito de Den el-Dakkar

In situ

Graffito de deux lignes de cursive ancienne gravé sur un rocher de Den el-Dakkar, dans le Ouadi el-Arab (rive Nord), près du graffito égyptien d'Antef.

Dunbar, Rock-pictures of Lower Nubia, 1941, phot. pl. VI, fig. 24.

Hintze, Kush, IX, 1961, p. 283, n°1.

REM 1030

Khartoum 5162

Épitaphe gravée en cursive au nom d'Aretebik.r; la stèle est grossièrement sculptée en bas-relief; le sommet cintré évoque une paire d'ailes déployées et porte le texte; au-dessous, un homme se trouve représenté; la partie inférieure est perdue; le monument provient vraisemblablement de Serra-Cuest.

Porter-Moss, T.E., VII, 1951, p. 128.

Macadam, J.E.A., 36, 1950, p. 43-44 et phot. pl. XI, 1 (Inscr. n°1).

Hintze, Struktur, 4-116a J, 1-177 J, 1-186 J.

Heyler, R. d'É., 16, 1964, p. 30 et 32-34; p. 36 (Doc. 2).

REM 1031

Khartoum 5261

Építaphe au nom de la dame Tphidye (ou Lphidye, selon la lecture de Macadam) gravée en cursive dans le champ d'une stèle à sommet cintré avec représentation d'une femme en bas-relief; le lieu de découverte probable est Terra-Cuest.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 128.

Macadam, J.E.A., 36, 1950, p. 44-46 et phot. pl. XI, 2 (Inscr. n°2)

Hintze, Struktur, [2], [139], [234], [245], [284], [327].

Haycock, J.E.A., 53, 1967, p. 117.

REM 1032

Khartoum 3725

Építaphe au nom de la dame Yi.i.ñ:mks, gravée en cursive sur une stèle cintrée et ornée d'un disque ailé flanqué de ses deux uraeus; trouvée au Gebel Dabarâsa.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 128.

Macadam, J.E.A., 36, 1950, p. 46-47 et phot. pl. XI, 3 (Inscr. n°3).

Hintze, Struktur, [151], [295].

REM 1033

Khartoum 3732

Débuts des cinq lignes d'une építaphe gravée en cursive, conservés sur une moitié de linteau comportant une corniche et une frise à gorge décorée d'un disque ailé; trouvé à Argin.

Porter-Moss, T.B., VII, 1951, p. 128.

Macadam, J.E.A., 36, 1950, p. 47 et phot. pl. XI, 4 (Inscr. n°4).

Heyler, R.d'É., 16, 1964, p. 27-28 et dessin fig. 4; cf. p. 32-35 (Doc. e).

Hintze, Struktur, [93], [179].

COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL DU CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
MARSEILLE, 7 - 11 AVRIL 1969

sur l'"Emploi des calculateurs en archéologie, problèmes sériologiques
et mathématiques".

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Organisé par le professeur J.C. Gardin au Centre d'Analyse Documentaire pour l'Archéologie de Marseille, ce colloque a réuni du lundi 7 au vendredi 11 avril 1969 près d'une trentaine de participants auxquels se sont joints de nombreux auditeurs appartenant aux disciplines scientifiques les plus diverses - essentiellement des mathématiciens et des archéologues -; ces derniers ont confronté leurs conceptions et leurs expériences particulières autour du thème central du colloque.

Dans le domaine des études méroïtiques, E. Maretti et G.P. Zarri (Centre di Cibernetica e di Attività Linguistiche dell'Università degli Studi di Milano), A. Heyler et J. Leclant (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, V^e Section, Paris) ont évoqué les " problèmes inhérents à l'enregistrement et au traitement de documents épigraphiques rédigés dans une langue non encore déchiffrée, le méroïtique"; cette communication a groupé les observations effectuées tant par le mathématicien, que par le programmeur ou les archéologues, qui ont abordé ensemble les questions nombreuses et complexes que pose l'emploi des calculateurs pour les textes méroïtiques.

Les actes de ce colloque doivent être publiés prochainement sous les auspices du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris.

