


SOME GEOGRAPHIC AND ETHNIC LISTS OF RAMESES II  
AT THE TEMPLE OF LUXOR

BY

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In the winter of 1907-1908, while in Egypt for research work, I undertook the careful examination of the Geographic and Ethnic lists on the so-called "Statue of Luxor", being the remaining large seated statue of Rameses II which up to the present time has been uncovered, in its place in front of the great pylon which that king erected before the temple, on the West side of the gateway. The examination was undertaken at the request of Prof. W. Max Müller, who, by reason of the inundation had been unable to make a firsthand examination of the important lists of names thereon, in which as published' occurs  a name in which some have suspected the name "Moab". Independant also of this publication, the existence of the name "Moab" "on the second of those colossal statues which Rameses II erected in front of the Northern pylon of the Temple of Luxor" has been asserted<sup>2</sup>.

I equipped myself with some notes at the Museum Library in Cairo, but was doomed to disappointment, being unable to follow the inscription thereby. Indeed, the name in question proved eventually to be entirely under the accumulated debris carried in by the inundation. So I found it necessary to apply for permission to have the list of names completely uncovered and cleared for fresh examination. Permission was most readily granted by Mr. Weigall, the obliging Inspector of the Service des Antiquités in that department of Egypt. Three men and a boy in a little less than a day, Feb. 12, 1908, had cleared for examination, not only the complete lists on the great sitting statue, but also those on the remaining standing statue on the same side of the gateway to the pylon. This is the first statue counting from the West, the third counting West from the gateway in the center, the sixth counting from the East end of the pylon, if we assume that there were the same number on each side of the gateway. The names were quickly picked clear of the mud which filled them and for the most part stood out clearly.

The statues themselves are too well known by description and photograph to need reproduction. The inscriptions on the side of the chair and the chair-back of the seated statue are almost wholly titles and ornamental scenes and have no bearing upon the interpretation of the Geographic and Ethnic lists below. The ornamentation on the two sides of the statue is an elaborate and beautiful sculpture of the unity of Egypt in the tying together of the papyrus and the lotus. Along the base of the chair and running out under the foot-rest on the West side is a line of hieroglyphs as follows :

1. *Recueil de Travaux*, XVI, 51.
2. SAYCE, *Patriarchal Palestine*, 22.