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**Review on Russian Translation of Ancient Egyptian Texts (1882 - 2010). -
Novosibirsk: published by M. Panov, 2011 (series: Egyptian texts, Vol.I). -
XXXIV + 466 P. ISBN 978-5-9902788-1-3.**

The aim of the research project is a systematization of more than one thousand translations which represent a century-long history of Russian Egyptology. Author's comments are the result of the study of the records and analysis of their earlier translations. Being an excellent source for Russian publications on Egyptian texts and a quick guide to bibliographical information, the book is intended for any reader who is interested in the literature of the ancient world. Moreover, some unique objects from the Russian museums are described.

Structure of the work

1. Contents

A complete list of sources under discussion (P. I-XXXIII)

2. Introduction (in Russian and English) (P. 1-12)

The importance of the problem, a brief history of the publications, the principles of estimation and the types of errors are bespoken here.

3. Review on Translations (in Russian) (P. 13-375)

Sources are arranged in thirty eight groups in accordance with main editions (Urk I etc.), thus, every text has its identification number (e.g., 3.10.116 means part 3, group 10 (KRI – Ramesside Inscriptions), document 116 “Will”). Bibliography for every document includes edition of the source and all Russian translations. The objects of the analysis are the completeness of the translation (absence of omissions of the original text), grammatical and stylistic errors; commentary also includes a new translation or/and notes to the disputable lines.

4. Review on Russian translations (P. 377-392)

An English version of comments to fifteen sources, three of which are supplied with the hieroglyphic text collated by the author with the originals or their photos: the base of the statue Hermitage 2963, statues Pushkin I.1.a. 5351 and 6683.

Example of the comments:

4.11. (= 3.25.79.) Scarab (Kazan 11619)

Publications: Hodjash, Berlev, 1994; Berlev, Hodjash, 1998: 234-235, Pl.193; Ходжаш, 1999: 168, Табл.38.

Translation: Ходжаш, 1999: 168.

☉ wr rnjj m^c-hrw mrj jmn nb nhtw

O.D. Berlev, S.I. Hodjash: “the great prince Rnjj who was triumphed on the side of (A)mun, lord of victories”.

M.P.: “the exceedingly great Rnjj, true of voice, beloved of Amun, Lord of victories”. Cf. LGG II: 17-18; pBM EA 10188, colophon: ☉ wr tpj n jmn “the exceedingly great [var.: the

chief and great], the eldest son of Amun”. In the epithet m^c-hrw the sign Aa11 takes an abnormal position under P8 (read by the editors as the preposition m (Aa15)).

5. Supplements

(P. 393-411)

5.1. The Lost Ostrakon (in Russian)

Reproduction of B.A. Turaev’s translation, as the only evidence of the object, with the reconstruction of the beginning of the text.

5.2. Sphinxes of St. Petersburg (in English)

The publication of the hieroglyphic text contains some corrections to the earlier editions; supplied with the translation of the inscriptions.

5.3. Notes on Two Royal Inscriptions of the New Kingdom (Stela CGC 34025 (JE 31408)) (in English)

The paper discusses the records on the so-called “Israel stela”.

5.4. A Note to Urk II: 102,1 (in English)

Comments to the reading of the toponym on the Pithom stela.

5.5. The Title of Hadrian (in English)

The note deals with the title of the Emperor Hadrian on stBerlin 22489, A2-3.

6. Indexes

(P. 413-420)

7. Bibliography

(P. 421-463)

List of books consists of more than six hundred items.

The work on the project took me about seven years; it could not be completed earlier due to the endless process of searching the translated documents and original editions and mastering of the Late Egyptian language. The primary goal - to study all original records that formed the base for Russian Egyptology has achieved. Discussion of the completeness and objectivity of the comments together with discovering of the missing works are the task of reviewers and new researchers. Pointing out the practical value of the publication, the book could serve as a guide for orientalists in question of having confidence in this or that published Russian translation and, furthermore, as a particular index of Egyptian sources, though, in my opinion, for hundred years less than five percent of known texts were published in Russian.