PLATE XXIV

Photograph by Elliott and Fry

WALTER BRYAN EMERY, C.B.E.

WALTER BRYAN EMERY

1903–1971

ON 11 March 1971, after suffering for only a few days, Walter Bryan Emery died in the Anglo-American hospital in Cairo at the age of almost 68 years.

He was buried the next day in the civil section of the British Cemetery in Cairo, in the country he loved and to the present and past of which he had devoted all his interest and energy for nearly 50 years of his life, as an archaeologist, a soldier, and a diplomat.

Bryan Emery was the son of Walter Thomas Emery and Beatrice Mary Benbow. Born at Liverpool on 2 July 1903 he spent the whole of his youth in his native town. He was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College, and after leaving college was for a short time apprentice to a firm of marine engineers. Here he received a training in constructional drawing, and the skill he acquired in this way was greatly to contribute to his skill as an archaeologist in later years.

He entered the Liverpool Institute of Archaeology in 1921 and followed the courses given by Percy E. Newberry and Thomas Eric Peet until 1923.

Already in the same year his first article appeared in the *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*. In this article he published the contents of two graves, discovered by John Garstang in Abydos, in 1908. Curiously enough they contained a black-topped Nubian ware which he compared with vases from Buhen, the site in Nubia where he himself was to carry out one of his major campaigns 34 years later.

As a young man of 20 Bryan Emery was sent out by the Egypt Exploration Society as an assistant in its excavations at Amarna, where he was charged with the surveying and planning of the town site, first under the direction of F. G. Newton, then of F. Ll. Griffith. At Amarna he met another young archaeologist, Stephen Glanville, graduated from Oxford. They both received their first training in fieldwork in the plain of Amarna. Though each followed a different career in Egyptology later,

they remained close friends throughout life until the untimely death of Glanville in 1956.

For the following years Emery was engaged by Sir Robert Mond to be the Field Director of the Robert Mond Excavations of the University of Liverpool in the Theban necropolis. During these years, when he cleared, copied, and restored several Theban tombs and discovered some new ones, he gained a many-sided experience in dealing with the architecture and construction of tombs and with a great variety of objects. He was particularly proud of his work in the tomb of Ramose, which he restored in all its splendour as it stands today.

Together with Robert Mond he published some of his work in the *Liverpool Annals* of 1927 and 1929.

At the end of 1925 he made his first great discovery. He noticed a thick pottery deposit of the Late Period in the desert behind Armant and, combining this observation with the remark of a *reiss* and a passage in Weigall's Guide to Upper Egypt, he drew the conclusion that here he would find the burial of the sacred Buchis bulls, the Bucheum. He succeeded in convincing Robert Mond even against the advice of Howard Carter, who said that young Emery would not even find a dead dormouse in Armant.

The excavations in Armant started in January 1927 and after a few days 'young Emery' entered the burial place of the mothers of the Buchis bulls: the Bucheum was discovered.

A full excavation of the Bucheum, however, appeared to be beyond the means of Sir Robert Mond and the University of Liverpool and the concession was handed over to the Egypt Exploration Society and its Field Director Henri Frankfort. Emery was appointed as an advisor. Later, the directorship was offered to him but at that time he preferred to answer the call to another field, Nubia.

It might seem, and such was the opinion of some of his colleagues, that Emery did not receive full credit for this discovery, but he had his 'revenge' 40 years later when, again guided by a thick pottery deposit of the Late Period, he discovered the burial place of the mothers of the sacred Apis bulls, the Iseum at Saqqara.

In his Theban years, 1924–1929, Emery developed into a complete, self-reliant archaeologist, a *mudir* of excavations. He learned from others and he always spoke with respect about those whom he considered as his teachers, in particular R. Engelbach, whom he liked most of all and whose *Introduction to*

Egyptian Archaeology he always carried with him; but he gave the impression of being a self-made man in archaeology, not belonging to a certain school but finding his own way, making his own school.

In 1929 the responsibility for one of the great campaigns in archaeology was entrusted to him by the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, as his work in Thebes and Armant had established his name as an archaeologist and leader of expeditions.

In 1928 he married Mary Cowhey and thus started a lifelong partnership. The work in the many expeditions to follow in Nubia and Egypt was divided between the two. Molly Emery would take charge of the running of the camp and carry the responsibility for the household and the well-being of the members of the expedition, thus taking a full share in the successful course of the excavations.

The building and the first raising of the Aswan Dam in 1911 had caused a flooding of Lower Nubia between Aswan and Wadi es-Sebua. In this area the First Archaeological Survey of Nubia had been carried out by George A. Reisner and Cecil M. Firth in the years 1907–1911. Reisner laid down the methods of excavating and recording Nubian antiquities, but the main burden after the first season had been carried by Firth. It was Firth who recommended Emery to the Department of Antiquities as the head of a Second Archaeological Survey of Nubia after the decision of the Egyptian Government to raise again the height of the Aswan Dam in 1929. This time the whole of Lower Nubia would be flooded and the task of a complete survey between Wadi es-Sebua and the Sudanese frontier was entrusted to a team of young scholars. Emery was appointed as director, L. P. Kirwan as sub-director. Six young Egyptians joined the staff of the expedition. Early in October they set sail, in two *dahabeyehs*, followed by 150 Egyptian workmen on a river steamer. The Emerys sailed in the *Zenit el Nil*, which would serve them as a house later in Cairo till the outbreak of the War, long after the end of the Nubian campaign.

The Nubian campaign consisted mainly of cemetery digging and Emery applied the method of Reisner handed to him by Firth as *The Nubian Body Snatchers' Vade Mecum*. Having improved the method in his long years of experience in the field Emery himself submitted this *Vade Mecum* to the next generation of cemetery diggers in Nubia when the third and final Archaeological Survey of Nubia started 30 years later with the building of the New High Dam near Aswan.

Emery and Kirwan covered in their first two seasons, 1929–1930 and 1930–1931, the whole area between Wadi es-Sebua and Abindan at the Sudanese frontier. They dealt with all periods of Nubian history from the predynastic until the last chapter in the story of Egyptian culture written in Nubia between the fourth and sixth centuries A.D. The results were published in 1935 in two volumes as *Nubian Survey. The Excavations and Survey between Wadi es-Sebua and Adindan.*

Apart from thousands of tombs, of houses, and settlements, the Fortress of Kuban was excavated, which was at the time the most complete Middle Kingdom Fortress in existence. Emery discovered the remains of an earlier fort of Sesostris I underneath the fort of Sesostris III. He analysed the architectural history of the monument, complicated by the many alterations in the six periods of which he discovered traces. In the fortress of Kuban Emery mastered the technique of analysing a large monument built of mud brick and found in a state of apparent chaos caused by centuries of alterations, plundering, destruction, and decay. As in the case of Armant, he again was to be allowed to repeat his achievement, when he started the excavation of the Middle Kingdom Fortress at Buhen in 1957.

When the expedition resumed its work in its third season on 31 October 1931 at Abu Simbel, Emery explored first an area about 11 kilometres to the south of the temples on both sides of the Nile. Here he found the so-called Mounds of Goha, large tumuli which only two years before had been pronounced to be natural deposits of river silt by the geological expedition of Sandford and Arkell. 'As I approached nearer to them they took on a more circular and regular form, but it was not until I had climbed to the top of one of them, in order to get a better view of the surrounding desert, that I appreciated the regularity of their shape and considered the possibility of their being man-made tumuli.' (*Egypt in Nubia*, p. 58.)

Emery started his excavations in the area of Ballana and Qustul early in November 1931 in tumulus no. 3 at Qustul on the East bank, which showed traces of being entered by ancient tomb-robbers. This tumulus, like other tumuli in the same area, appeared to be the tomb of a chieftain of the X-group people. These chieftains were buried in barbaric splendour together with their sacrificed wives, servants, animals, and a wealth of furniture, weapons and tools, bronze and silver ornaments and vessels, silver horse trappings and saddles. Emery had made his second great discovery and at the same time he added a new

chapter to the history of the culture of Ancient Egypt, the very last one, when in the south of Nubia a mixture of ancient Egyptian, African, and Roman-Byzantine elements formed the cultural background of a semi-barbarian people without written language and still adhering to the belief in the ancient Egyptian gods.

In February 1932 Emery moved back to the West bank in order to explore the tumuli at Ballana which, even after the discoveries at Qustul, kept their appearance of being natural. The Director General of the Department of Antiquities had been convinced of the importance of the new discoveries, and more money was made available and the number of workmen had been increased from 150 to 400.

At Ballana the expedition entered a critical stage. Day after day the demolition of a huge mound (no. 3) continued, and there was still no sign that it was other than natural. The ground-level below the mound was already reached and expectations were at their lowest level when suddenly one of the workmen, Ibrahim, chipping away in the hard ground, uncovered a few fragments of pottery. The mounds at Ballana were as artificial as those at Qustul. With the excavation of tomb 3 at Ballana, which appeared to be the plundered burial of a chieftain but still contained a small treasure of silver objects, the third season in Nubia ended. It would be followed by three more seasons of work in the years 1932–1934. In the next season, which started in October 1932, the first silver crown of one of the X-group kings was discovered. When Emery returned to Cairo in February 1933 he received the news that he had to go back to Nubia as the Aswan Dam would be finished much earlier than expected and that the excavations in Nubia should be completed before the spring of 1934.

The Emerys returned to Ballana and continued their systematic excavation of the tumuli at Ballana in the extreme heat of Nubia from April till June 1933. They were, however, rewarded by the discovery of the first undisturbed royal burial (no. 80), to be followed by many others, such as no. 47, the tomb of 'Jingling Millie', a queen covered with jewellery, whose tomb had been entered but who had escaped the ancient robbers and almost eluded the modern excavators by the ingenious placing of her burial.

In October 1933 the last season of excavations in Nubia started. The remaining tombs at Ballana were excavated and the search for the site of a town to which the necropolis belonged

started. Emery found, instead of a town, the remains of an ancient irrigation system in the desert of Ballana. He reported this discovery to the Egyptian authorities with the result that new irrigation works were installed and the desert of Ballana was turned into one of the most fertile and prosperous areas of Nubia.

The five years of hard labour in Nubia ended in March 1934. The results were on the one hand a confirmation of the conclusions made by the First Archaeological Survey, but with the addition of a wealth of archaeological material systematically excavated and published, and the excavation of a Middle Kingdom fortress; on the other hand the discovery of a new culture, the civilization of the X-group kings.

As for the identification of these kings Emery believed they were the kings of the Blemyes, or rather, in his typical way of putting evidence against evidence and giving the reader a fair chance to weigh argument against argument, the balance of evidence pointed for him to the identification of these kings with the Blemyes rather than with the Nobatae.

Back in Cairo, Emery spent the ensuing months until October 1935 in studying his material, preparing his publication, and arranging the Nubian Room in the Cairo Museum as it still exists. His scientific publication, a factual account of his discoveries, was published in 1938 as *The Royal Tombs of Ballana and Qustul*, in two volumes. Ten years later, in 1948, he published his delightful *Nubian Treasure* on behalf of the general public and he told the story of his Nubian adventures again in his *Egypt in Nubia*, which appeared in 1965.

In October 1935 Emery was called to Saqqara in order to resume the excavation of the Archaic Cemetery in North Saqqara. The clearing of this area had been started by Cecil Firth in 1930 but had ended with his sudden death in 1931. Firth had already partly excavated the tomb of Hemaka and it was here that Emery started his systematic and thorough investigation of the whole area of First and Second Dynasty tombs. Great tomb after great tomb was discovered, each one adding substantial material to our knowledge of the Archaic Period. The vague outlines and some fragments of the mosaic of the history of this formative period of Egyptian culture had been laid out by the earlier discoveries of Petrie, de Morgan, Quibell, and Firth at Abydos, Nagade, Tarkhan, Giza, and Saqqara. Emery's discoveries in year after year of excavation in Saqqara filled in many of the missing pieces until the whole picture could be painted in clear outlines and vivid colours.

The *Tomb of Hemaka*, published in 1938, was the largest in the area and was later attributed by Emery to the king Udimu, as he reached the conclusion that the large mud brick mastabas with their decoration of recessed panelling, their magazines in the interior of the superstructure and the substructure, surrounded as they were by subsidiary burials and boat-graves, were the real tombs of the kings of the First Dynasty. He believed that they were buried near their residence in Memphis, while the tombs at Abydos, being of a smaller size and with a different superstructure were, as southern tombs, the cenotaphs of the same kings.

From the tomb of Hemaka (3035) Emery first moved to the north, and he discovered in the following years the tombs of Anchka (3036), Saba (3111), and Enezib (3038). Then he turned to the south and excavated two small tombs of the reign of Ka-a (3120 and 3121), the tomb of Hor-Aha (3357), a small tomb of uncertain date (3338), and finally, in 1939, the tomb of Zer (3471). In between, he had been obliged to clear an area behind his house, 'Emery's House at Saqqara', at the southern end of the archaic cemetery where he discovered the tomb of Neska (tomb X).

A wealth of material was already available which gave the impression of a civilization rising rapidly, finding its forms of expression and carrying them to perfection. The development of the tomb architecture from Hor-Aha until the end of the dynasty could be drawn up and a corpus of types of stone vessels, of pottery vases, and flint implements could be established.

The tomb of Hemaka yielded its gaming disks, a label of king Zer, the first rolls of papyrus, and a rich collection of flint knives; the tomb of Anchka a plantation; the tomb of Sabu an elaborate schist bowl of the highest perfection; the tomb of Enezib a stepped pyramid within the superstructure in the form of a palace façade mastaba; the tomb of Hor-Aha a boat-grave and model estate; the tomb of Zer an enormous quantity of copper vessels and copper tools.

Tombs of the Second Dynasty were excavated at the same time, one of which Emery found undisturbed. It gave him the true thrill of an excavator to make such a discovery after months of work clearing one violated tomb after another, as he expressed it himself in the publication of this tomb, no. 3477, in *A Funerary Repast in an Egyptian Tomb of the Archaic Period*, 1962. It was the tomb where he found a complete funerary meal of thirteen

courses with wine placed by the side of the burial of a princess.

In one tomb of the Third Dynasty, he found the return of a First Dynasty feature in the architecture, the palace façade panelling on the Eastern side, after the plain façade mastabas of the Second Dynasty (*Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 54, 1968).

The outbreak of the war put an end to the excavations at Saqqara. Emery joined the British Army in Egypt and took part in the actions of the 8th Army in the Western Desert. Full use was made of his knowledge of the desert and his skill in surveying and mapping. He was mentioned in Despatches in 1942 and awarded the M.B.E. (mil.) in 1943. When the great ones of World War II, politicians and generals, visited Egypt, it was often Emery who had to show them around the monuments of Ancient Egypt.

He left the army at the end of the war as Director of Military Intelligence in the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In the meantime he had been awarded the degree of Master of Arts *honoris causa* by Liverpool University in 1939 and elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1941.

Emery returned to his beloved Saqqara and continued the excavations at the point where he had left them in 1939. Work was resumed in May 1946 and the first tomb he cleared was no. 3500 belonging to the end of the dynasty, the most plundered of all the First Dynasty tombs; but he was repaid by the discovery in October of the same year of, at first, a boat-grave and, a few days later, of the tomb of Merneith (3503). The tomb was surrounded by subsidiary burials, and the objects found in them suggested that the servants buried together with their queen represented different professions and crafts.

Emery paid for this first and, for the time being, last season after the war partly out of his own pocket. The shameful fact appeared that there was no post in Egyptology for a man of his standing. Interest in archaeology was at its lowest level and one-sided philology dominated British Egyptology. Emery was forced to accept a post in the British Embassy in Cairo in order to make a living, first as an Attaché, then in the rank of First Secretary. This lasted until 1951, when finally the Edwards Chair of Egyptology at University College was offered to him and he received what had been due to him for a long time, the chair of Sir Flinders Petrie.

He gave his inaugural lecture on 28 February 1952 about *Saqqara and the Dynastic Race.* He described his discoveries at

Saqqara and attributed the cultural outburst of Egypt in the First Dynasty to a master race coming from the East and gradually infiltrating into Egypt.

In 1952 the Emerys returned to Saqqara and in the four following seasons he excavated four great tombs, this time as a Field Director of the Egypt Exploration Society and under the auspices of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities.

He first discovered the tomb of Uadji (3504), one of the richest in the series, with a wealth of wooden and ivory objects, and inscribed material, such as the label of Uadji. The tomb was surrounded by a low bench on which were found bulls' heads modelled in clay and with real horns inserted. The next season revealed an impressive tomb of the reign of Ka-a (3505), with a funerary temple at its northern end with the remains of two wooden statues, and a subsidiary burial in its corridor with the large stela of Merka. In the season 1954–1955 tomb 3506 of the time of Udimu was cleared. It showed a monumental stairway leading down to the burial chamber, a beautifully preserved wooden floor, subsidiary burials, a boat-grave, and a great number of inscriptions on sealings. The season of 1955–1956 marked the end of his long period of research in the Archaic Necropolis. It also revealed the last link in the development from earthen tumulus, first noticed in tomb 3471, excavated in 1939, via a rectangular tumulus faced with brickwork in the tomb of Herneith (3507), discovered in this last season, into the stepped pyramid in the tomb of Enezib, excavated in 1937. Tumuli and stepped pyramid were erected above the burial chamber and afterwards completely hidden by the rectangular mastaba with recessed panelling which was built around them.

Emery published his discoveries at Saqqara in five volumes: *Hemaka* (1938), *Hor-Aha* (1939), and *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty* I (1949), II (1954), and III (1958). With his *Archaic Egypt*, a Pelican Book, which appeared in 1961, he reached a large public; it has been translated into many languages. He described the history and culture of the Archaic Period and illustrated the text with many of his drawings. Emery's main interests in archaeology were architecture, architectural development, and details of construction. He recreated at his drawing-table the conception of the ancient Egyptian architect. Placed before an ancient monument which had passed through ages of change and decay, he analysed the complex and disorderly mass of mud brick and recreated, while drawing, the original order out of the present chaos. He had the skill to

explain a complicated structure by means of his plans, sections, axonometric and isometric projections. His factual accounts were eloquent through the drawings which accompanied them —or rather they were the main part of his publications. He had a similar approach in dealing with objects. He recreated the conception of the maker, creating order out of chaos by means of classifying the different types of objects and showing the constructional details in his line drawings. He was after the essential, and considered it his duty to present a clear and orderly report of his actual finds, which would maintain its value; he would keep facts and theory strictly separate.

At the end of his last season in the archaic cemetery Emery turned to an area covered with a thick pottery deposit as at Armant. He made a few test diggings which immediately revealed the skeletons of bulls and some votive pottery. Here he intended to start the search for the lost tomb of Imhotep, but he had to wait till 1964 before he could return to Saqqara.

The Suez crisis forced him to stop his work in Egypt for the time being. The next season found him in the Sudan where, early in 1957, he surveyed the area of Buhen, a Middle Kingdom fortress, the outlines of which had only been traced by the Eckley B. Coxe Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania in 1910 and 1911. He started in the season 1957–1958 a series of seven campaigns, on what in his opinion may well have been the largest single excavation that the Egypt Exploration Society had ever undertaken.

This fortress, which finally appeared to be entirely of Middle Kingdom construction, including the outer defences, but with New Kingdom alterations, was extremely well preserved, much better than the fortress of Kuban which he excavated in 1930.

Emery reconstructed this impressive monument of military architecture, after a complete excavation of the site, in a series of drawings which mark a culminating point in his career as a draughtsman and archaeologist.

This second Nubian campaign of his became one of Britain's contributions to the international campaign for the saving of the monuments of Nubia, which started three years later after a Unesco appeal to all its member-states on 8 March 1960.

The building of the new High Dam near Aswan threatened to drown the whole of Lower and part of Upper Nubia with all its monuments and archaeological remains.

Emery, with his knowledge of Nubia, played an important part in the organization of the Unesco campaign both in

Egyptian and in Sudanese Nubia. Apart from Britain's contribution in the Sudan, the excavation of Buhen and the dismantling and transport of the temple of Hatshepsut at Buhen, to be re-erected in Khartum, three other projects were undertaken by the Egypt Exploration Society in Egyptian Nubia: a survey of the whole threatened area under the leadership of Emery's pupil H. S. Smith, the excavation of the fortress town of Ibrim carried out by J. M. Plumley, and the excavation of the X-group necropolis of Ibrim which Emery himself carried out during the last months of 1961, before he returned to Buhen for his fifth season in the fortress.

His excavation of Buhen not only revealed the history of the site, the details of its military defence works, the domestic architecture in the town within the fortifications, and the remains of a Middle Kingdom temple underneath Hatshepsut's temple; it also changed once again views on ancient Egyptian history. Emery discovered the skeleton of a horse in a clearly Middle Kingdom level, the earliest evidence of the presence of horses in Egypt. He also discovered an Old Kingdom town with defensive walls possibly going back to the Archaic Period, a town with a copper working industry, an Egyptian colonization of Nubia at a much earlier date than was known before. Emery published the results of his second Nubian campaign in a number of Preliminary Reports in the journal *Kush* 7–12 (Buhen) and in *Fouilles en Nubie 1961–1963* (Kasr Ibrim).

After completing work in Nubia, Emery returned for the third time to Saqqara in order to start what would be his last great campaign, 'the search for the tomb of Imhotep' as it was often called, but in reality the exploration of a large area, adjacent to the Archaic Cemetery in North Saqqara and sacred during the Late Period.

Here it was that he discovered a number of Great Tombs of the Third Dynasty, one of which could have been the tomb of Imhotep. They were levelled down in order to create a kind of platform, a sacred area.

Underneath, a network of galleries of the Late Period was discovered, and proved to contain the burials of the sacred ibises. The Third Dynasty necropolis was shown to extend across a desert valley to the west, on the edge of which Emery discovered a large brick temple enclosure. Within it, beneath the buildings of a Christian settlement, were found ruined stone temple shrines of the fourth century B.C. Doorways behind these shrines led to the catacombs of the sacred baboons and

sacred falcons, so that it was evident that Emery had discovered one of the main centres of the mortuary cult of the animal gods of Memphis. This was confirmed by the discovery of deposit after deposit of fine bronzes, temple and funerary furniture, votive offerings, statuary, and funerary stelae with texts in Egyptian and in Carian. Papyri in demotic, Greek, and Aramaic offered many side-lights on the life of the place, and suggested that dreams were interpreted and oracles given there. Finally, in 1970, Emery discovered in an adjoining enclosure the Iseum, the burial place of the Mothers of the Apis bulls during the last centuries B.C.

The circle was closed: at the start of his career his archaeological feeling had led him to the discovery of the Bucheum; at the end of his career, 45 years later, this same feeling but with an experience and knowledge gained in a lifetime of archaeological fieldwork led him to the discovery of the counterpart of the Serapeum. In between are his two Nubian campaigns and his 'archaic period' in Saqqara.

It took an archaeologist of the standing of Emery to master as vast a project as the sacred area in Saqqara, to create order out of the chaos of tombs, monuments, and thousands of objects.

Once again, he was to solve the problems at his drawing-table, and he explained the successive stages of this, his last and most complex, project, in a series of articles in the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* since 1965.

In the midst of his campaign, at the end of the season 1970–1971, he collapsed suddenly at his drawing-table on 7 March. He died in hospital after a second stroke on 11 March 1971.

Walter Bryan Emery ranked as an archaeologist with the great ones, Flinders Petrie and George Reisner. Like those two, he was the complete archaeologist, possibly the last one; his work covered, like that of his two predecessors, the whole of Egyptian history, and it changed the face of that history.

Our knowledge of the Archaic Period is for the greater part due to his excavations in Saqqara. In Nubia he was confronted with all periods of Egyptian history and he contributed to the knowledge of the Old Kingdom through his discovery at Buhen, of the Middle Kingdom through his excavation of the forts at Kuban and Buhen, of the New Kingdom through his early work in the Theban necropolis, of the Late Period through his discoveries at Armant and in the sacred area of Saqqara, of the Byzantine Period through his famous discoveries at Ballana and Qustul.

He was the British archaeologist who bridged the gap between an older generation of fieldworkers and the younger generation, at a time when the great British tradition of field archaeology in Egypt was at a low ebb.

He created a school, although he was not a teacher in a narrower sense. He did not like to give lectures although he enjoyed a successful lecture tour in the United States in 1954–1955, when he gave the Norton Lectures of the Archaeological Institute of America and he created a faithful and enthusiastic audience for his annual lectures for the Egypt Exploration Society in London and also in Leiden, where he gave the first lecture of a series dedicated to the memory of Adriaan de Buck in 1961 and where he returned each year since 1966 in order to speak about his work in Saqqara.

He was indeed a first-class story-teller and those who had the privilege to stay with him for longer periods at his camp would be fascinated by the stories about his experiences during his archaeological and military career, and about famous figures in Egyptology.

He was not easy to approach and he kept away from congresses and social meetings with colleagues in Egyptology. He was honest and straightforward and commanded the respect of all those who were able to approach him. His severeness was tempered with a great sense of humour and he was the perfect friend and charming companion for his intimates. He loved Egypt and Egypt loved him, respected him, and trusted him.

Emery in the field, the *mudir*, and at his drawing-table, concentrated on his work and unwilling to be disturbed, was a different man from the Emery who relaxed at the table with his friends, at the bar of the Turf Club or the Semiramis in Cairo or in the Athenaeum in London. He liked a good meal, a good drink, and good company.

In his books he was factual and to the point and as such they will keep their value as books of reference and as a permanent contribution to our real knowledge of Ancient Egypt.

He had little patience with the theories which were woven around the facts of archaeology. If ever he entered into the field of speculation himself, he would present his theory with the balance of evidence, the evidence of historical and archaeological facts. His talents as a story-teller appeared in those books he produced on behalf of a wider public, his *Nubian Treasure*, *Archaic Egypt*, and *Egypt in Nubia*.

He received due recognition as a scholar when he was

awarded the D.Litt. of London University and the F.B.A. in 1959, and was created a C.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List in 1969.

Walter Bryan Emery lives on in his work, in his lasting contribution to Egyptology, and in the memory of those to whom his warm friendship and his example as a man and a scholar mean an everlasting enrichment of their lives.

ADOLF KLASENS