

MISSETT, Ernest (d. 1820)

British army officer and diplomat; 97th Regt. of Foot; Capt. 1799; Major, 1803; Lieut.-Col., 1810; British Consul-General in Egypt, 1803-16; he resigned owing to ill health, and was succeeded by Henry Salt (q.v.) who arrived in early 1816; he died in Florence, 22 Sept. 1820.

Athanasi, 3. 4; Burckhardt, *Travels in Nubia*, 457; *GM* 1821, i, 185; Henniker, 201; Legh, 10 and often; Light, 23, 27, 111, 115, 123; Salt, i, 133, 403, 451, 455, 465; Valentia, iii, 456 and often.

MOGENSEN, Maria (d. 1932)

Danish Egyptologist; she studied Egyptology under Schmidt (q.v.) and Lange (q.v.); she joined the staff of the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek and succeeded Schmidt as Keeper of the Egyptian Department; she published *Inscriptions hiéroglyphiques du Musée National de Copenhague*, 1918; *Le mastaba égyptien de la Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg*, 1921; *La Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg; La Collection égyptienne*, 1930; she died in Copenhagen 30 Oct. 1932.

Chron. d'Ég. 8 (1933), 140-1.

MOHASSIB, (Bey) Muhammad (1843-1928)

Egyptian antiquities dealer; born in Luxor(?) 1843; he began life as a donkey-boy and served Lady Duff-Gordon (q.v.) who taught him English; he became an itinerant dealer in antiquities, and opened a shop in Luxor in the early 1880s; many important monuments now in museums in Europe and America were procured through him; at one time he fell under suspicion and was arrested by Grébaut (q.v.) when he was Director of the Antiquities Service, but was released as he bore the highest character all his life; he died in Luxor, 1 April 1928.

Andrews Diary; Budge, *N & Ti*, 138-9, 143, 145, 150; *JEA* 14 (1928), 184 (P. E. Newberry); Wilbour, 48 and often (see index).

MOLDENKE, Charles Edward (1860-1935)

American Egyptologist; he was born at Lyck, East Prussia, 10 Oct. 1860, son of Rev. Eduard Friedrich M. and Agnes Elise Pauline Aurora Harder; his father was a missionary in Wisconsin, USA 1861-6 and settled permanently in America in 1869; he was educated at Columbia Grammar School 1872-5 and Columbia University; BA 1879; MA 1883; he studied Oriental Languages at the University of Halle 1880 and Egyptology at Strasbourg under Duemichen (q.v.); Ph.D. 1884; he was ordained in 1885; pastor at Jersey City Heights 1885-90 and St. Peter's Lutheran Church, New York City 1890-6; he resigned in 1896 to travel to Europe and the Near East; pastor at Mount Vernon, New York 1897-1900; he spent the latter part of his life in travel in North and South America and collecting botanical specimens; he was the author of several popular books including *The Language of the Ancient Egyptians*, 1885; *The Egyptian Origin of our Alphabet*, 1886; *Ueber die in altägyptischen Texten erwähnten Bäume und deren Verwerthung*, 1886; *The New York Obelisk*, 1st ed. 1891, 2nd ed. 1935; *The Tale of the Two Brothers*, 1898; *Egyptian Classics I: Papyrus d'Orbiney*, 1900; he died in Watchung, New Jersey, 18 Jan. 1935.

The New York Obelisk 2nd ed., iii-xiv (portr.) (H. N. Moldenke).

MÖLLER, Georg Christian Julius (1876-1921)

German Egyptologist; he was born in Caracas, 5 Nov. 1876; he was appointed to the staff of Berlin Museum, later becoming Assistant Director of the Egyptian collections; he excavated in Egypt, particularly at Abusir el-Meleq; Möller was an all-round Egyptologist and produced an edition of the Rhind Demotic Bilingual Papyri, a vol. on the goldsmith's work in Berlin Museum, and another on Mummy Portraits; but his most important work was in the field of hieratic texts and palaeography; at the time of his death he was prepar-

ing works on the graffiti in the Hatnub quarry, hieroglyphic palaeography, and the history of the Libyans; in addition to many articles in journals such as *ZAS* he wrote, *Ausgrabung bei Abusir el-Meleq*, 1906, 1907; *Hieratische Paläographie: die Ägyptische Buchschrift in ihrer Entwicklung von der fünften Dynastie bis zur römischen Kaiserzeit*, 3 vols. 1909-12, his most important work; *Hieratische Lesestücke für den akademisch-Gebrauch*, 3 pts., 1910-27; *Die beiden Totenpapyrus Rhind des Museum zu Edinburgh*, 1913; *Mumienschilder*, 1913; *Das Mumienporträt*, fol., 1920; posth. *Die Metalkunst der alten Ägypter*, 1924; *Die archeologischen Ergebnisse nach den Aufzeichnungen Georg Möllers, bearbeitet von Alexander Scharff*, 1926; he died suddenly in Uppsala, 2 Oct. 1921.

Aegyptus 2 (1921), 344 (G. Farina); *JEA* 7 (1921), 231; *ZAS* 57 (1922), 142-4 (portr.) (G. Steindorff).

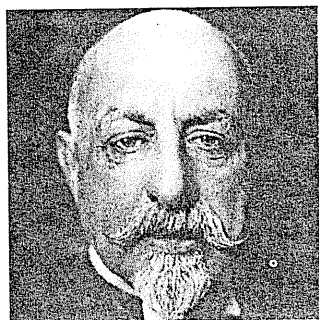
MONCONYS, Balthasar de (1608-1665)

French traveller; he was born in Lyons, 1 March 1608, coming from an old family of Burgundy long connected with judicial affairs; his brother was a collector of antiquities, coins etc., which may have stimulated his interest in the past; he studied at the Jesuits' College, Lyons, and after the plague in 1628 went to the University of Salamanca; he became a royal councillor subsequently and frequented the Academy in Paris that later produced the Academy of Sciences founded by Colbert; he married in 1638 and in 1645 set out on his long wished journey to the East; he arrived Alexandria 1st Jan. 1647 and remained in Egypt until 13 Oct. when he embarked for Jaffa, returning to Europe in 1649; he later visited England, 1663, meeting many of the savants of the period, also the Netherlands and Italy of which he left a description of the painter Vermeer at work; he succeeded to his brother's judicial office, 1664, meeting Kircher (q.v.) in Rome the same year; his account of his travels was first published in 1665-6; while in Egypt he visited Sinai which he described very thoroughly as he did those antiquities that he saw elsewhere; Monconys liked statistics and always tried to be very exact on dimensions of structures, geographical features and distances; he noted Cleopatra's Needle at Alexandria, Pompey's Pillar, but his illustrations of the pyramids and Sphinx are very poor and unhelpful; in a description of them in a letter home he makes the great pyramid 520 feet high and 682 feet square, but more important states the entrance on the N. side was on the sixteenth step, showing it could not have been much buried at the base to account for the apparent discrepancy in his measurements here; again his reference to the platform at the summit being 16 feet square suggests he climbed it, while in general his is probably the best verbal description of the interior of that period; he gives lengths down to inches and angles of inclination of the passages, as well as detailing the sarcophagus; also good is the account of the Sphinx which he makes 26 feet high as mainly buried then; he further describes the mummy galleries at Saqqara, wood and bronze figures among which he recognized a seated female figure as Isis, and wooden coffins; he bought some antiquities in Cairo he says for 3 piastres; particularly interesting from the Egyptological point of view is the fact that in his letter to M. Bernier written while in Egypt he refers to copying material for Kircher to see; he died in Lyons, 28 April 1665.

Voyage en Égypte de Balthazar de Monconys 1646-1647, ed. and with notes by Henry Amer, 1973, 8th vol. of *Voyageurs Océid, en Égypte*, IFAO no. 448, Cairo; S. Cordier, *Balthazar de Monconys*, Brussels, 1967; Clément, *Les Français d'Égypte aux XVII^e et XVIII^e*, Cairo, 1960; M. Labib, *Pélerins et voyageurs au Mont Sinai*, Cairo, 1961; M. Varille, 'Balthazar de Monconys', *Bull. Soc. Lit. Hist. et Arch. de Lyon*, vol. 13, (1934).

MOND, (Sir) Robert Ludwig (1867-1938)

British chemist and excavator; he was born in Farnworth, near Widnes, Lancs., 9 Sept. 1867, the eldest son of Dr. Ludwig Mond, FRS, who was of German origin and Frida Löwenthal; he was educated at Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge, also at the Universities of Zürich, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; he married I. Helen Edith Levis, 1898, died 1905, 2. Marie Louise Le Manach, 1922; Director of the Mond Cos.; of his services



and contributions to chemistry and other branches of science, accounts will be found elsewhere; for many years his chief recreation was Egyptian archaeology and he frequently visited Egypt from 1901 on; in 1902 he began work on clearing and recording Theban tombs, discovering several new ones; in this work he had the assistance of Newberry, (q.v.) Carter (q.v.), E. J. Mackay (q.v.), Emery (q.v.), Frankfort (q.v.), F. W. Green (q.v.), Weigall (q.v.), Yeivin (q.v.), and others; he defrayed the cost of repairing, restoring, and safeguarding many tombs and other monuments in Egypt, and was a generous supporter of many archaeological expeditions in Egypt, and elsewhere; those of the EES, of Garstang (q.v.) in

Meroe and in Asia Minor, of the Liverpool Inst. of Archaeology, of Miss Garrod at Atklit and Lydda and of H. Winckler (q.v.) in the Eastern and Libyan deserts; in 1925 he ceased working at Thebes and transferred his activities to Armant, in 1929 handing over the concession to the EES when he was elected President that year; he was also Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund and of the British School of Archaeology in Palestine; he defrayed the cost of many archaeological publications, and presented many antiquities to museums; he was also a great benefactor of the Royal Institution, of the British Inst. in Paris, and of many other scientific and cultural bodies; LL.D.; FRSE.; FRS; knighted 1932; a large collection of his notes, photographs, and other material relating to the Theban tombs is now in the Griffith Inst., Oxford; he died in Paris, 22 Oct. 1938.

AAA 25. 69; *Chron. d'Ég.* 14. 40; *DNB* 1931-40, 622-3; *JEA* 24 (1938), 208-10 (portr.) (P. E. Newberry); *Nature* 142 (1938), 862-3 (C. S. Gibson) 863-5 (P. E. Newberry); *OFRS* 7, Jan. 1939 (portr.); *WWW*iii, 954.

MONNERET DE VILLARD, Ugo (1881-1954)

Italian archaeologist and orientalist; he was born in Milan, 16 Jan. 1881; he studied to become an engineer, but became interested in medieval architecture and later in oriental studies; his first visit to Egypt was for the purpose of making a study of the Pharos of Alexandria; he later conducted a long series of excavations in Upper Egypt between 1921 and 1934; he was able to demonstrate that Coptic art was in the Hellenistic tradition and made a special study of the monasteries near Sohag; Christian art in Nubia formed but one of a large number of subjects in which he was interested, his range covered fields as far apart as Persia and Sicily; he published *Les Couvents près de Sohâg*, 2 vols. 1925-6; *Deyr el-Muharraqa*, 1928; *Le iscrizioni del cimitero di Sakinya, Nubia*, 1933; *La Nubia medievale*, 2 vols. 1929-34; he died in Rome, 4 Nov. 1954.

Les Cahiers coptes, Cairo, 1954, nos. 7-8, 32-7 (bibl.) (U. Scarpocchi); *CRAIBL* 1954, 466-8 (A. Grenier); *Orientalia* 24 (1955), 94 (A. Pohl); *Oriente moderno* 34, nr. 12 (Dec. 1954), 587-90 (bibl.) (E. Rossi) reprinted from; *Kush*, 3 (1955), 112-15 (E. Rossi); *Rivista degli studi orientali* 30 (1955), 172-88 (bibl.) (G. Levi Della Vida); *Syria*, 32 (1955), 394-5 (R. Dussaud).

MONRO, (Revd.) Vere (1802-1841)

British traveller; he was born 1802, the son of Thomas M. of Thaxted, Essex; University College, Oxford, BA, 1823; he visited Egypt and Nubia with J. A. St. John (q.v.) 1832-3, whose book is dedicated to him; his name is carved on the rock of Abu Sir, 2nd Cataract; he parted from St. John at Cairo, 31 March 1834, and went on alone to Palestine and Syria; he published *A Summer Ramble in Syria*, London, 1835; he died in Malta, 20 Oct. 1841.

Al. Oxon.; St. John, *Eg. and Moh. Ali*, 1834, i, 79; ii, 344 et passim.



MONTAGU, Edward Wortley (1713-1776)

British traveller and eccentric; he was born in London, 16 May 1713, son of Edward Wortley M. and Lady Mary Pierrepont, the celebrated literary figure; he was educated at Westminster; MP, 1747-68; FRS, 1751; he led an unconventional life and left England in 1762; he sailed to Egypt in April 1763 from Leghorn in the company of Nathaniel Davison (q.v.) as secretary; he undertook excavations at Alexandria and at Saqqara and journeyed to Palestine through Sinai in 1764 before returning to Europe; he returned to Alexandria in 1766 where he undertook the examination of Pompey's Pillar, published in *Philosophical Transactions* lxi, 1767, 56 and 438, before leaving in 1767; he was

in Egypt again in 1771-2 and 1772-3; the objects from his excavations in 1764 were sent to his brother-in-law the Earl of Bute who gave some to King George III, who passed them to the British Museum in 1766, and the rest to the British Museum in 1767; Montagu adopted Turkish dress and religion; he died in Padua, 29 April 1776.

Seetzen iii, 382-5; J. Curling, *Edward Wortley Montagu* (London, 1954); *DNB* 38, 237-40.

MONTAGU, John 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-1792)

British traveller and politician, he was born in London, 3 Nov. 1718, son of Edward Richard Montagu, Viscount Hinchinbroke and Elizabeth Popham; he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge although he did not take a degree; in 1738-9 he undertook a grand tour of the Mediterranean including Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt where he visited Alexandria, Cairo, Giza, Saqqara, Dahshur, and Heliopolis; an account of his travels was later edited by J. Cooke, *A voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean in years 1738 and 1739*, 1809; while abroad, he formed a collection of antiquities including some Egyptian pieces; he was a founder member and President of the Egyptian Society, 1741-3; FSA, 1746; thereafter he entered politics holding several high offices notably First Lord of the Admiralty, 1771-82; he died in London, 30 April 1792.

DNB 38, 254-8; N. Rodger, *The Insatiable Earl*, 1993; *BIFAO* 50 (1952), 99-105.



MONTET, (Jean) Pierre Marie (1885-1966)

French Egyptologist; he was born at Villefranche-sur-Saône, Burgundy, 27 June 1885, son of Jacques M. and Pierrette Vaillant; he studied at the University of Lyons under Loret (q.v.) and then worked at the IFAO in Cairo, 1910-14, during which time he collected material for his thesis, published later as *Les Scènes de la vie privée dans les tombeaux égyptiens de l'Ancien Empire*, 1925; after the First World War Montet left Egypt for a while and excavated the important site of Byblos in Lebanon between 1921 and 1924, where he discovered a temple and many royal tombs dating from the first half of the second millennium BC; these contained much jewellery and were also

rich in objects showing contacts with Egypt; Montet's most important archaeological work was done at Tanis, where large excavations were conducted in a long series of campaigns from 1929 until the outbreak of war in 1939; here he cleared the great temple area, discovered the smaller temple of Mut, called by him the temple of Anta, and with the help of his architects made the first plans of the wall remains on the site and the great gateway remains; the discovery of the royal tombs was the most sensational find