ÉDÔM,

D'APRÈS LES SOURCES ÉGYPTIENNES.

PAR

BERNHARD GRDSELOFF.

Nelson Glueck, dans son ouvrage intitulé : *The other Side of the Jordan,* paru en 1940 et déjà devenu classique pour tous les aspects archéologiques se rattachant à l'histoire d'Édôm et de la Transjordanie, écrit à la page 149 :

«In this region we find a gap in the history of permanent settlement extending from the end of the xxth to the beginning of the xiiith century B. C., and another one from the end of the vith century until about the iiird century B. C. It is significant with regard to the earlier gap in history in Transjordan as far as the Jerash region, that neither the Egyptian lists of towns nor the Tell el-Amarna tablets refer to Eastern Palestine in this period. Edom and Seir, for instance, are first mentioned in the records of Merneptah (1225-1215 B. C.) and Ramses III (1198-1167 B. C.). It may furthermore be mentioned in this connection, that there are no archaeological traces of Horites in either the hill country of Edom or the Wadi Arabah or in southernmost Palestine, unless under Horites are to be understood purely nomadic groops, such as the Edomites must have found and conquered when they entered southern Transjordan.»

Les sources égyptiennes éclairant l'histoire de Séïr et d'Édôm sont-elles si tardives comme le prétend l'éminent explorateur américain? Ses données ne sont-elles pas tirées uniquement de deux sources, le Pap. Anastasi VI,