



N I L E ,

Pharaonic, Persian, Ptolemaic, Roman, Byzantine, Saracenic, Mamelook, & Ottoman,

ITS ANCIENT MONUMENTS, ITS MODERN SCENERY,

AND THE

VARIED CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS PEOPLE, ON THE RIVER, ALLUVIUM, AND DESERTS.

EXHIBITED IN A

GRAND PANORAMIC PICTURE.

EXPLAINED IN

ORAL LECTURES,

Embracing the latest Researches, Archaeological, Biblical, and Historical,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY A GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, MUMMIES, &c.

WITH SPLENDID TABLEAUX OF

Hieroglyphical Writings, Paintings, and Sculptures.

By GEO. R. GLIDDON.

LONDON:

JAMES MADDEN, 8, LEADENHALL STREET.

Price—Two Shillings.

STEREOTYPED]

[EDITION.

WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

(FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS A RESIDENT OF EGYPT, AND
FORMERLY UNITED STATES CONSUL AT CAIRO.)

I.

A MEMOIR ON THE COTTON OF EGYPT.

London, 1841.

II.

AN APPEAL TO THE ANTIQUARIES OF
EUROPE ON THE DESTRUCTION OF
THE MONUMENTS OF EGYPT.

London, 1841.

III.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

A Series of Chapters on Early Egyptian History, Archæology, and other Subjects
connected with *Hieroglyphical* Literature.

New York, WINCHESTER, 1843—12th Edition, revised and augmented, Philadelphia,
T. B. PETERSON, 1848.

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OTIA ÆGYPTIACA.

Discourses on Egyptian Archæology and Hieroglyphical Discoveries.

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LONDON, JAMES MADDEN, 8, LEADENHALL STREET.

HAND-BOOK
 TO THE
 AMERICAN
 PANORAMA OF THE NILE,

Being the Original Transparent Picture

EXHIBITED IN LONDON, AT EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

PURCHASED FROM ITS PAINTERS AND PROPRIETORS,

MESSRS. H. WARREN, J. BONOMI, AND J. FAHEY.

By GEO. R. GLIDDON.



TRANSLATION.

"Year LXXIV of the *Great Festival*—under General TAYLOR—Commander of the Troops
 Powerful Warrior—Victorious like Mentu (*Mars*), Lord of the Upper Region—Ever living
 —Chief of his country—Head of his land—Chosen by the People—Presiding over America,
 Western Land enviable and happy—Beloved of Osiris, Protector of the West."

LONDON:

JAMES MADDEN, 8, LEADENHALL STREET.

1849

“ If glorious structures and immortal deeds
 Enlarge the thoughts and set our souls on fire,
 My tongue has been too cold in *Egypt's* praise—
 The queen of nations, and the boast of times,
 Mother of science, and the house of gods.”

(SALT, 1824, from *Young's Busiris*.)

“ Not merely are there *hieroglyphics* in Egypt. This country offers subjects of observation and meditation which no traveller can entirely neglect, whoever he may be, if he have eyes to see, a memory to remember, and a sprinkling of imagination wherewith to dream. Who can be indifferent to the tableaux of unaccountable Nature on the banks of the Nile? At the spectacle of this river-land, that no other land resembles? Who will not be moved in the presence of this people, which of old accomplished such mighty deeds, and now are reduced to misery so extreme? Who can visit Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Heliopolis, Thebes, without being thrilled by reminiscences, the most imposing and the most diverse? Is there in the world a country more apart from other countries and withal more entwined with their history? The Bible, Homer, Philosophy, the Sciences, Greece, Rome, Christianity, the Heresies, the Monks, Islamism, the Crusades, the French Revolution: almost every thing great in the world's history seems to converge into the path-way of him who traverses this memorable country! Abraham, Sesostris, Moses, Helen, Agesilaus, Alexander, Pompey, Caesar, Cleopatra, Aristarchus, Plotinus, Paeonius, Origen, Athanasius, Saladin, St. Louis, Napoleon,—what names!—what contrasts! Of such, Greece and Italy present perhaps fewer and less striking, *Egypt*, that awakens all the grand memories of the past, interests us still in the present and in the future: in the present, by the agony of her dolorous parturition: in the future, through the destinies which Europe is preparing for her, so soon as Europe shall have taken possession of her, which cannot very long be retarded; [now that the *Isthmus of Suez* has again become the highroad of nations, the link which unites the Oriental to the Occidental hemisphere.] A country made to occupy eternally the world, Egypt appears at the very origin of the traditions of Judaea and of Greece. Moses issues from her; Plato, Eudoxus, Thales, Pythagoras, Lyeurgus, Solon, Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, and Tacitus enter into her bosom to be initiated in her sciences, religion, and laws. She attracts the thoughts and the tomb of Alexander, the piety of St. Louis, and the fortunes of Bonaparte; and at this moment (1846) the object of the somewhat exaggerated attention of Paris and of London is the son of *Mohammed Ali*!—[AMUREL, “Recherches en Egypte et en Nubie;” 1re partie.—*Revue des Deux Mondes*; 1st August, 1846; page 396.]

“ But portray not the squalor, the tatters, the gloom,
 That wrap the poor serfs as they sink to the tomb;
 Dejected the men, and the women - - - alas!
 Maimed or weeping the children: ah! leave we the mass,
 To seek the “high places,” where justice is doled.
 Here His Highness's *grandson* protrudes from the mould,
 A scion impure of the consecrate race;
 On which though 't were hard to impress a disgrace,
 Yet, whatever small virtues the others redeem,
 The *son* of Tot'ssoon is unvexed with a gleam.

* * * * *

Nor vain is the cry of the weak and oppressed:
 Retribution may tarry, and justice may sleep,
 But their curses thick-down, thou, Oh Abbass, shalt reap!”

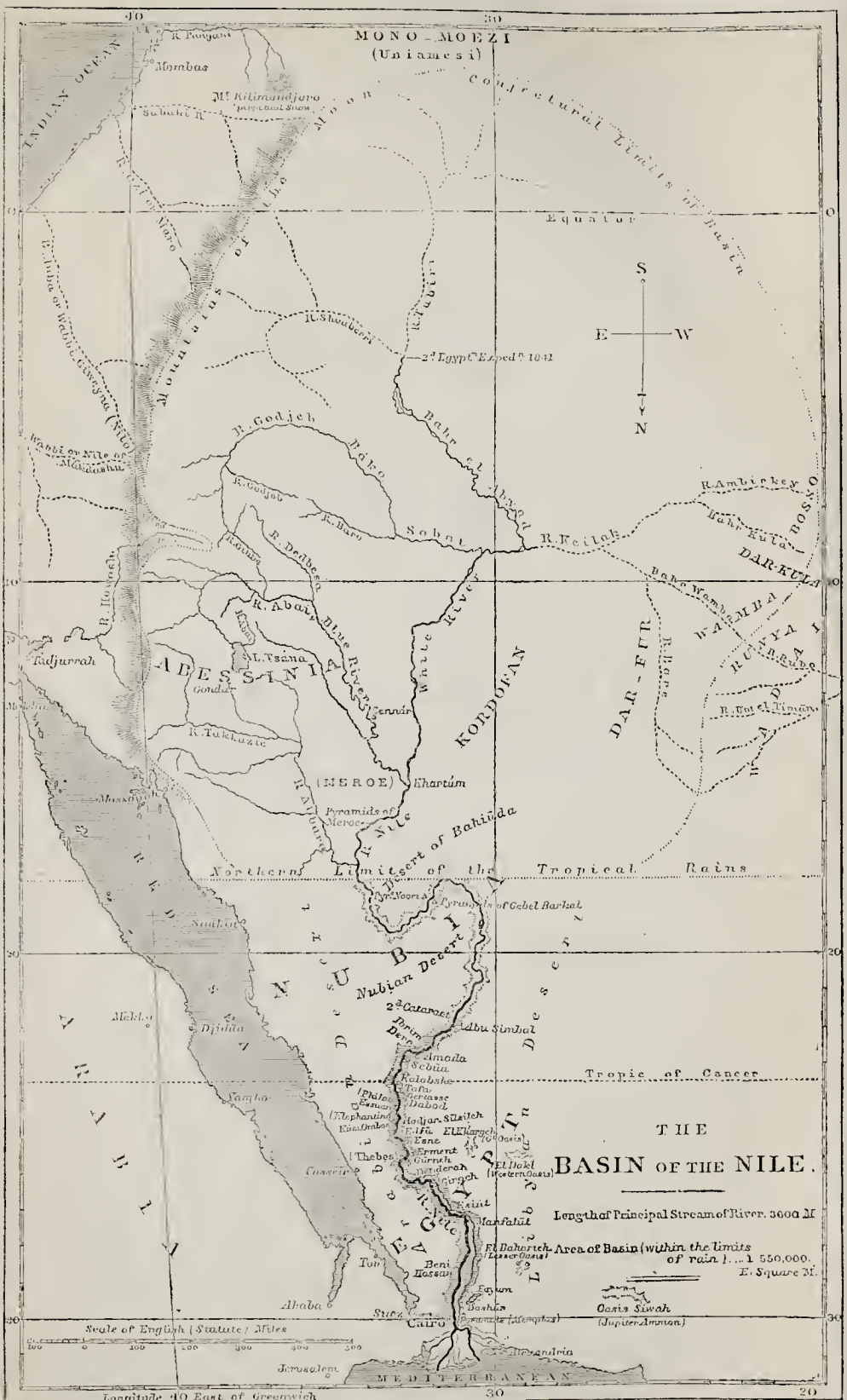
(J. G., MS. Poems on the “State of Egypt.” Cairo, 1843.)

M A P
OF THE
BASIN OF THE NILE.

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

PROJECTED BY

CHARLES T. BEKE, PH.D., F.A.S.



MONO-MOEZI
(Uniamesi)

THE
BASIN OF THE NILE.

Length of Principal Stream of River, 3600 M

Area of Basin (within the Limits of rain) ... 1 550,000 E. Square M.

Scale of English (Statute) Miles

Longitude 40 East of Greenwich

Drawn by Augustus Petermann under Dr BERG'S direction August 29th 1843

I. Bowen, Litho

Published by J. Madden, 6 Leadenhall Street

PROGRAMME
OF THE
GRAND
MOVING PANORAMIC PICTURE

[Above 800 feet in length, by 8 feet in breadth,]

OF THE
NILE,

EXHIBITING THE ANCIENT AND MODERN FEATURES OF INTEREST, ON BOTH BANKS
OF THE "SACRED RIVER," FROM THE CITY OF CAIRO AND THE PYRAMIDS
OF MEMPHIS TO THE SECOND CATARACT OF NUBIA INCLUSIVE—
A DISTANCE OF 1,720 MILES:—

PAINTED IN LONDON IN THE YEAR 1849,

BY

MESSRS. HENRY WARREN, JOSEPH BONOMI, AND JAMES FAHEY,

WITH THE VALUABLE ASSISTANCE OF

MESSRS. JOHN MARTIN, K. L., EDWARD CORBOULD,
AND C. H. WEIGALL,

FROM

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS MADE IN EGYPT AND THE NUBIAS, DURING RESIDENCES
AND TRAVELS EXTENDING OVER MANY YEARS, BY

MR. JOSEPH BONOMI,

LATE ASSOCIATE OF THE PRUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC MISSION
TO THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.

B.C. 907.—Λιγυπτον δ' ειναι, δολιχην οδον αργαλεην τε.

"To visit EGYPT's land, a long and dangerous way."

HOMER, *Odys.*, iv., 481.

B.C. 15.—" Il ne reste plus qu' à dire avec Homère, *Parcourir l'Egypte; route longue et pénible.*"

STRABO, *lib.* xvii.; French Edition, vol. v., pages 349, 367.

A.D. 1849.—" You pay 6*d.* to go to the Bank, which is merely in Threadneedle Street, and we are sure you will not object to 1*s.*—for that is all the fare—to see the two Banks of the Nile."

PUNCH, *London Charivari*, vol. xvii., page 79.

Specification of the Principal Tableau.

1ST SECTION.—ASCENT OF THE NILE.

- SUNRISE—Inundation of the “ Sacred *River*.”
- GRAND CEREMONY of the “ Cutting of the *Khalèg*,” in August, at the “ *Wefa el-báhr*,” *completion of the Sea*.
- MOHAMMED ALI, surrounded by his Court.—*Soleymán Aga*, last of the Memlooks : Egypt, in her *modern* “ glory ;” A. D. 1802-40.
- CAIRO, its Citadel, Mosques, Minarets, Tombs, and Caliphate Buildings.
- THE PASHA’S KANJA, or State Barge : nautical music and oarsmen’s chants.
- MEMPHIS, and her “ City of the Dead.”
- A KIOSK, or Turkish Summer Pavilion.—*Zulýka* ; Nilotic flowers.
- SCENES on the River—Boats, Bottle-rafts, Sailors, and varied Population : Buffaloes, Children.
- ARAB-towns, and *Felláh*-villages ; Date-Palm-forests, and *Doum*-trees.
- DENDERA, Temple of *Tentyris* ;—Limestone-hills.
- THEBES, West Bank.—Temple-palace of SETHER I, at *El-Qoorna*.—Temple-palace of RAMSES II., miscalled the Memnonium—The *Colossi* of AMUNOPH III. ; *Memnon* of the Vocal Statue—Temple-Palaces of RAMSES III., &c., at *Medçenet-Háboo*.
- THE ACHERUSIAN LAKE, original *Styx*, at Twilight.
- ERMEND, *Hermonthis*, and a bivouac by Night.
- ESNE, *Latopolis*, with its exiled *Almés*, or Dancing-girls ; and Turks.
- EDFOU, *Apollinopolis Magna*,—its Ptolemaic Temple, and modern Town.
- SILSILIS, its ancient Sandstone Quarries, antique chapels, &c.
- ELEPHANTINE and PHILÆ, Sacred Islands—*Nilometer* ; times past ; times present.
- THE FIRST CATARACT, its Rapids, and grotesque Islets.
- GRANITE BOULDER, “ *Kurset-Pharaón*,” or Pharaoh’s Seat—Hieroglyphical Tablets : Dromedaries ; Travellers’ furniture.
- NUBIA—Ruins of *Dabòd*, Ethiopian, Greek, and Roman.
- ISLANDS—Crocodiles, *Siesacs*, Hippopotami, Pelicans, Vultures, &c.
- GERTASSE—its Temple beautifully shown by *Moonlight*.
- BAB-EL-KALABSHE, Gate of Kalabshe, with its precipitous cliffs.
- A NUBIAN WEAVER, his primitive Loom and simple Apparatus.
- A SAKIA, or Water-wheel : irrigation ; botany.
- TEMPLES of *Dandoor*, *Gerf-Hussèyn*, *Dakkeh*, *Korti*, *Sebòoa*, and *Amada*.
- ABOO-SIMBEL—its two vast Temples excavated in the rock, and the *Colossi* of RAMSES II.—Greek and Phœnician petroglyphs.
- THE SECOND CATARACT—*Butn el-Hágar*, or the “ Womb of Stones :” its basaltic rocks and savage aspect.

2ND SECTION.—DESCENT OF THE NILE.

- DERR, the Capital of Nubia, anciently "City of the Sun."
 SYCAMORE TREE, the largest known, and of immense antiquity.
 PYRAMIDAL ROCKS—singular freaks of Nature.
 IBREEM, *Premmis*, its ruined Fortress.
 GROUP of *Baräbera*, *Abäbde* and *Bishärri*, of Nubia ; with a *Hawce*,
Sädeh, or Serpent-charmer : dancing *cobra*, &c.
 NUBIAN VILLAGE, Manners and Customs : lady in full dress.
 THE ANCIENT SUAN, *Syene*—Pharaonic and Saracenic Ruins.
 THE MODERN ASSOUAN—its Granite Quarries, *Cufic* sepulchres, &c.
 TEMPLES at *Koum Ombos*, and *El-Kab* or Eilethyas.
 ASTRONOMICAL SCENE—Rise of the Dog-Star, Sirius, or *Sothis* : cynic
 cycle.
 THEBES, East bank—Temples, Palaces, Propyleia, and gigantic Remains
 at *Lugsor* and *Karnac*.
 BENI-HASSAN—Antique Tombs of the XIIth dynasty ; B.C. 2,000 a (?)
 —proto-doric Columns—*Speos-Artemiäos*.
 GEBEL-ET-TAYR, or the *Bird-mountain*. Coptic Monks and Convents.
 THE DESERT, on the Libyan side. Turkish Officers, and *Qäde* ; Arab
 Horses, *Saises*, Dromedary-riders, Egyptian Donkeys, &c.
 BEDAWEEES, Encampment, Camels and Flocks.
 THE SIMOOM, or Sand-storm, overtaking a—
 CARAVAN from the Oasis of Jupiter-Ammon.
 OSTRICHES, and wild Animals of the Desert.
 THE MIRAGE—"Möyet es-Sheytn," or *Waters of Satan*—the deceiver.
 PYRAMIDS and *Tombs* of the IIIrd and IVth Memphite Dynasty at Gezeh
 and vicinities—the former the largest, and with the latter the most
 ancient monuments of man on earth,—above 5,000 years old.

AND FINALLY THE

- SPHINX—"Aboo'l-höölee," *father of terror*, to the Arabs—emblem of the
 unknown, enigmatical and occult, to the Greeks—symbolizes the mys-
 terious gloom that, around this very spot—the vanishing point at which
 the *earliest records* of humanity disappear—closes Nilotic scenes with—
 SUNSET.

N.B.—It is the intention of the respective Proprietors, in England and in
 America, as time enables them, to represent pictorially such objects of science or
 historical interest as the Traveller is now supposed to pass by in his boat at *night*,
 and therefore without notice, to add *New Tableaux* to the present Panorama.
 In the interim, the writer takes this occasion of mentioning, that his own *Illus-*
tations, independently of the Panorama, embrace, if on a smaller scale, everything
 that Egyptological Science and Art have made public property ; together with
 not a few subjects which, being yet *unpublished*, are to the public entirely
 unknown.—G. R. G.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

“THE country of Egypt, in its geographical and physical features, is as singular as the history of its ancient inhabitants is marvellous and interesting. Though modern research has thrown considerable light on the past, and has thereby increased our knowledge of its early state, socially and politically, there is a vast deal that still is, and ever will be, a mystery. The philosopher, whom a spirit of enquiry tempts to its wildernesses of barren rocks and dry sands, finds himself totally unable to reconcile its present natural aspect with that fertile land to which the Israelites flocked to buy corn for themselves and their herds. The man of science sees

‘Those temples, pyramids, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous,’—

and wonders by what human machinery the huge masses of granite were heaped on each other to form edifices that, even in their state of mutilation and decay, afford abundant evidence of architectural beauty; while he who would search into the truths of Scripture, and seek to have his faith confirmed by ocular demonstration of prophecies fulfilled, finds that her children ‘are desolate in the midst of cities that are desolate, and her cities stand in the midst of cities that are wasted.’ Thus, as in ancient times, Egypt is looked upon as ‘a land of marvels,’ and has lost none of its attractions by comparison with the mighty tracts that have since been discovered. It may readily be supposed that such a country offers peculiar points of interest to a nation who, like ourselves, possess so many fragmentary portions of its ancient grandeur as we have stored up in the halls of the British Museum, where they are regarded with wonder by the thousands who, year by year, visit that establishment; and it will as readily be presumed that these thousands would desire to see somewhat more of the land whence these fragments have been conveyed. Let such then pay a visit to the “Moving Panoramic Picture of the Nile,” now open at the Egyptian Hall, which gives as perfect a representation of the various localities as can be effected by any pictorial display. The spectator is supposed to start from Grand Cairo, up the river, with his face towards the western bank, as far as the second cataract, passing the once celebrated city of Memphis; the pyramids of Dashour, almost coeval with the ‘everlasting hills;’ Gizeh, formerly the capital of Upper Egypt; the temple of Dendera, commenced by Cleopatra; the Memnonium, or temple of Ramses II., with its gigantic or sitting statues; Edfou, the Apollinopolis Magna of the Romans, one of the largest temples of Egypt; the ‘Throne of Pharaoh,’ as the remarkable group of rocks, near the Island of Philæ, is termed by the Arabs. Having reached the second cataract, which divides Nubia from Ethiopia, a journey of nearly eight hundred miles from the place of starting, the navigation of the Nile here terminates, and the spectator descends the river with his face to the eastern bank, on his return to Cairo; his voyage now enables him to see Derr, the capital of Nubia; a portion of Thebes; Karnak; the tombs of Beni Hassen; the Lybian Desert; the Pyramids; and the Sphinx. There are, of course, numerous other places of a highly interesting character brought into the panorama, which we cannot more particularly refer to; and there are peculiar effects of scenery, such as the Simoom, the rising of the Dog-star, as well as illustrations of the habits and manners of the people. The painting is principally the work of Mr. Warren, President of the New Society of Painters in Water

Colours; and of Mr. Fahey, the Secretary to the same Institution, from sketches made chiefly by Mr. Bonomi, the distinguished traveller in the East. It is almost needless to remark that, in such hands, there is an assurance for a faithful and well-executed work of Art, and such we have no hesitation in pronouncing it. The views, from being transparent, convey to us, perhaps, less the idea of a picture than an ordinary panorama, and exhibit on the whole less power of colouring; but then the eye is less distracted by wandering over a large surface of canvas, and has opportunity to digest (if we may so speak) each separate portion before it travels onwards. We must, however, in justice state, that some of the scenes are most forcibly rendered, and are abundantly rich in colour. Altogether we have been both delighted and instructed by this Panorama of the Nile, which we trust will find a large measure of public support. Besides the artists already mentioned, we hear that Messrs. J. Martin, E. Corbould, Weigall, and Howse, have lent their assistance in its production.—

Art Journal, September, 1849.

“The two American panoramas which exhibit in London the scenery of the Mississippi would seem to have stimulated our native artists to the production of similar effects: but in all the qualities of *Art* the English work far surpasses its transatlantic competitors. This new panoramic series of views is derived from the studies of Mr. Bonomi, the traveller.—himself an artist of no mean powers, whose residence of many years at different sites on the banks of the Nile gives warrant for the authenticity of his materials. These in the hands of Mr. Henry Warren—whose illustrations from Scripture history form annually a feature in one of our Water-colour Exhibitions—have enjoyed all the advantages of a style of Art applicable to their peculiar character. Mr. Warren has, we are informed, had the assistance of Messrs. Fahey, John Martin, Edward Corbould, and others, in his task: a combination of talent which sufficiently accounts for the superiority of this panorama as a work of Art.”—(The representations of places are) “given with a fidelity and individuality which impress the form and complexion on the mind in a manner that no written description can. The incidents, physical and social, of the scenery, too, are all conveyed. The trade or the pastime, on the river, in the desert, or in the dwelling, are all rendered: and the zoology, botany, and other branches of natural history have been strictly attended to. We hear the Arab boat song,—watch the crocodile,—see the camel at rest, and the hippopotamus trampling down the standing corn,—the ostrich crosses the plain before us,—and the simoon does its ravages in our sight. In a technical sense, there is much in this picture to admire.”—*Athenæum*, August 28, 1849.

“This Panorama may be safely pronounced one of the most interesting and instructive exhibitions that ever sought the patronage of the public. It has been reserved for our time, by discovering the key to hieroglyphic language, to raise up the veil, and these artistic labours are most valuable in aiding the mass of information so recently acquired. Mr. Bonomi, whose name is authority in all matters connected with Egypt and its history, has furnished the material for the undertaking—all being from careful drawings made by him with the Camera Lucida, and by most accurate measurements, so that every object here presented to the public may be relied on. His coadjutors are Messrs. Warren and Fahey, artists of well-known talent. Mr. Warren, the President of the New Water Colour Society, is well known to the public by his beautiful delineations of Arab life, with which he seems to have completely identified himself. The work has also received the friendly and powerful aid of John Martin, some of whose magical effects it was not difficult to find out in the sun and moon-lit scenes. Thus there is little left for us to desire in the pictorial arrangement and detail. The manners and social circumstances of the country are carried out in conjunction with these interesting antiquities in a series of beautiful tableaux: indeed, the picture, unlike others of this magnitude, is excellent as a work of art, independently of the information it conveys.”—*Literary Gazette*, July 28, 1849.

"The introduction of moving panoramas of scenery in this country by the Americans, has been most beneficial to the progress of knowledge. We know of nothing by which so much new and varied information can be obtained in so little time, and in so pleasurable a manner, as by one of these geographical paintings. The advantages of such pictures, it is to be hoped, will ensure their popularity, increase in number, and improvement in style. The Rhine, the Danube, and a hundred noble rivers, await to be conveyed to the canvas. In the meantime, Egypt being nothing more than a narrow strip, watered by the Nile's overflow, almost all its great cities and temples visible from the river, and the oldest and largest buildings in the world being made to revolve before the spectator, it presented itself as peculiarly fitted for this kind of representation. Mr. Bonomi, an old and well-known traveller and artist, had the sketches necessary for the undertaking, and assisted by such distinguished painters as Messrs. Warren and Fahey, a panorama has been produced, the fidelity and accuracy of which can be relied upon; the wondrous architectural remains, the existing towns, the boats, inhabitants, animals, and plants, the river and land scenery are all as true to nature and art as representations of the kind can well be. There is this great advantage in the panorama of the Nile, that it can be depended upon as a representation of that which is."—*Colburn's New Monthly*, September 1, 1849.

"The moving panoramic picture of the Nile was opened on Monday, the 23rd ult. (July). Messrs. Warren, Bonomi, and Fahey, assisted by Messrs. Martin, Corbould, Weigall, and Howse, have conspired to produce an exceedingly interesting and very beautiful work of art. The spectator, starting from Cairo, is made to see, first one bank of the Nile, as far as the second cataract in Nubia, and then, returning, the other is brought before him. The subject is full of interest. 'Egypt,' as the preface to the Catalogue states, 'was the land visited by Abraham in search of food, when there was a famine in his own country; the land to which Joseph was carried as a slave, and which he governed as prime minister. From Egypt Moses led the Israelites through the waters of the Red Sea. Here Jeremiah wrote his 'Lamentations.' Here Solon, Pythagoras, Plato, and other Greek philosophers, came to study. Here Alexander the Great came as a conqueror; and here the infant Saviour was brought by his parents to avoid the persecution of Herod. Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which the characters are taken from visible objects, are the earliest form of writing; and the Hebrew and Greek alphabets were both borrowed from them. Egypt taught the world the use of paper—made from its rush, the papyrus. In Egypt was made the first public library, and first college of learned men, namely, the Alexandrian Museum. There Euclid wrote his 'Elements of Geometry,' and Theocritus his 'Poems,' and Lucian his 'Dialogues.' The beauty of Cleopatra, the last Egyptian queen, held Julius Caesar, and then Marc Anthony, captive. In Egypt were built the first monasteries; the Christian Fathers, Origen and Athanasius, lived there; the Arian and Athanasian controversy began there.' With such a subject the artists could scarcely fail to produce a fine work."—*People's Journal*.

"At the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, a moving panorama of the Nile is exhibited. The spectator begins his sedentary voyage at Cairo; ascends to the second cataract, surveying the right or Eastern bank of the great river; and returns in view of the western bank, ending with the head of the Sphinx. Occasionally the course leaves the river, to display some traits of desert life. It is a highly interesting survey of one of the most interesting regions in the world, and cannot fail to attract numbers in search of instruction no less than amusement: it is full of merit as a work of art."—"The exhibition is one of the most interesting ever opened to the public. Many of the objects have been familiarized to the spectator by the works of Roberts, Prisse, and others, and have been even more minutely illustrated: but the relations of the whole have never been thus set before him—the succession of Egyptian landscapes; the general aspect of the great river; the general tone of the climate; the relative positions of the cities, the ruins, and the pyramids: among the most popular scenes were evidently those exhibiting the human life of the Nile—such as the Nubian women, the trial of an Arab depredator, and even the apocryphal simoom."—*Spectator*, August 4, 1849.

"A moving picture of the panorama of the Nile, now on view at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, is beautifully painted by Mr. Warren and Mr. Fahey, assisted by other eminent water-colour artists, from drawings made by Mr. Bonomi, the Eastern traveller, during a residence of twelve years in the valley of the great river."—*Examiner*, August 1, 1849.

"The buildings alone, especially those of Egyptian architecture, are painted—we might almost say *raised*—by a masterly hand."—"We must advert to the cleverly-depicted scene of the serpent-charmer, the spectators of which, allowing them to be seen through a magnifying-glass, are grouped with classical taste, and form a most effective picture."—*Court Journal*, July 28, 1849.

"The scenery of the Nile is even better adapted than that of the Mississippi for the production of those longitudinal miles of painting."—"The Panorama of the Nile carries the spectators, nevertheless, very agreeably over ground which religion, history, and monumental art, have combined to consecrate. Many of the scenes are effectively portrayed, and possess much merit as detached pictures of their respective objects. Among the last we may enumerate the ruins of the Second Cataract, the pyramidal mountain of granite boulders upon the Island of Biggeh, and the rock-hewn temple at Abou-Simbal."—*Atlas*, July 21, 1849.

"This admirable new Panorama."—"Various eminent individuals whose historical knowledge and local travel well qualify them to speak as authorities upon the accuracy and fidelity of these pictorial representations, have lately visited this grand moving panorama, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the exhibition; and the same feelings of gratification and interest are warmly participated in by the general audiences that frequent the Egyptian Hall, as is abundantly testified by their hearty and oft-renewed plaudits. With regard to the series of life-like views which are brought in rapid succession before the eye of the interested spectator in this panorama, it is impossible here even to enumerate, much less to give anything like an adequate description of them."—"We know not how a leisure hour could be more agreeably, and at the same time more profitably, employed than by a visit to 'The Panorama of the Nile.'"—

Morning Chronicle, August 28, 1849.

"The subject is full of interest, and if the Nile cannot boast of such picturesque and varied scenes as the Mississippi, it is infinitely superior to that river in its remains of ancient magnificence and its historical associations. The panorama presents to view all the edifices and places of celebrity, not only on the banks but in the immediate neighbourhood of the river, Cairo, Memphis, Denderah, Thebes, Esne, Edfou, Elephantine, Philæ, Derr, Eschelona, Eilethias, Karnac—in short, all the remarkable Egyptian localities appear in succession, and the eye of the spectator constantly alights on some relics of ancient grandeur."—*Morning Herald*, July 23, 1849.

"As a work of art, executed from drawings made from the objects, by Mr. Bonomi, during a residence of many years in Egypt, the panorama reflects great credit on the talent of that gentleman and his fellow-labourers, Messrs Warren and Fahey. The objects have been delineated with a faithful pencil, as inferred from the plaudits of those travellers present, who are familiar with them, and therefore judges; and, as an entire picture, as well as in its details, it exhibits great attention and elaborate finish. The lights and shades of the colours are in excellent keeping with the rules of art."—"The panorama, however, must be regarded as amongst the most attractive sights in the metropolis, and as one that will richly repay a visit from the lover of art and antiquity."—

Morning Advertiser, July 23, 1849.

"The panorama of the Nile—is a most interesting agglomeration of all the wonders of Egypt. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more suitable subject for panoramic scenery than the Nile on this account. But the panorama is

not confined to its banks alone, it also extends to the desert, of which some scenes have been entrusted to the experienced and skilled hands of Mr. Warren, if we mistake not, the artist of the 'Camel in the Desert.' The delineation of the cities and ruins is, we believe, from the hands of Mr. Bonomi, whose long residence in Egypt is a gage of their accuracy.

"As the canvas revolves it unfolds the whole of the Nile's scenery, from the apex of the Delta to the Second Cataract on the borders of Ethiopia. All that has been read of, or been conjured by the imagination, is here realized—from the legions of crocodiles and their tiny bird-guardians in the hour of danger, the *Sie-Sacs*, to the gigantic pyramids. Not only is the ground shifted, but atmospheric changes are given, as in the rising of the dog-star, not slightly reminding one of Martin's brush. The simoom, and a caravan crouching under the impending infliction, are well represented. Altogether there seems to have been much care, time, and research bestowed, which ought to render this panorama deservedly popular."—*Daily News*, July 23, 1849.

"The artists who have laboured on the work are gentlemen of repute. The names of Warren and Fahey, assisted by John Martin, Edward Corbould, Weigall, and Howse, naturally excite expectation."—"The cloth appears to be as long, or even longer, than those said to be of miles' extent."—"The drawing is generally good, and frequently superior. The harmony of tone is maintained throughout, and the treatment is never defaced by vulgarity. The effects are sometimes beautiful, and they are, in every instance, depicted with an artist's eye."—*Morning Post*.

"A moving picture of the panorama of the Nile, now on view at Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, is beautifully painted by Mr. Warren and Mr. Fahey, assisted by other eminent water-colour artists, from drawings made by Mr. Bonomi, the Eastern traveller, during a residence of twelve years in the valley of the great river."—*Observer*, July 29, 1849.

"The Egyptian and Nubian banks are in turn both shown to the spectator; and the way of life in the river and on the desert is amply illustrated. In this manner we have the famous boat-song, 'Hey, hey, ho, hee-ey-sa,' a barcarolle with which the boatmen of the Nile cheer their voyage, and which is, indeed, the standard song of departure for the *KANGIAS*."—*Illust. Lond. News.*: July 28, 1849.

"The panorama offers superior attractions to others of its class, inasmuch as it gives the spectator a view of both banks of the river. In the first part we commence at Cairo and proceed through Egypt, and then through Nubia, until we approach Ethiopia and arrive at the second cataract of the river. Having journeyed a distance of some 800 miles, and seen the colossal remains of antiquity on the western side, we are carried back to inspect the eastern shore of the Nile. Both of the paintings possess an extraordinary interest from the number of historical places and objects which they depict."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

"The hot and arid sands of Egypt and Nubia are admirably depicted. The drawing is good, and equal in its excellence, and this is no inconsiderable praise to bestow on a work in the production of which so many persons have been engaged. Viewing the panorama as a work of art, it is superior to anything of the kind now exhibiting."—"Those who view it, as undoubtedly it should be viewed, as an artistic portraiture of nature, cannot fail to find in it much to admire and little to censure. The painting does not profess to be any given number of miles in length, though the extent of canvas is fully equal to that of others, which, it is alleged, if unrolled, would reach from London Bridge to Woolwich."—"The painting is evidently the production of gentlemen who know and appreciate their art, and who have in a praise-worthy manner resolved to improve the public taste by a portraiture of nature as it is, rather than please the eye for a moment by the exhibition of gaudy absurdities. The scenes which the painting presents, are, perhaps, the most remarkable in the old world. They are full of historic asso-

ciations, and even now, through the long vista of two thousand years, the spectator cannot but gaze with absorbing and melancholy interest on the stupendous vestiges of an empire respecting which so many prophecies have been realized, and which was once the greatest and most powerful in the world. It is impossible for any one to visit the panorama without deriving amusement and instruction in the most attractive form."—*Weekly Chronicle*, July 29, 1849.

"A picturesque voyage up the Nile, as far as the second cataract, and a journey across the desert into Nubia, may be very pleasantly, safely, and cheaply enjoyed, in the course of an hour or so, by stepping into the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly."—"The famous river and the stupendous monuments of Egyptian art on its banks, Pyramids, temples, tombs, and colossal statues, pictured with the utmost fidelity by the united talents of Messrs. Bonomi, Warren, and Fahey, pass before the visitor in a continuous succession of views, all of them interesting and characteristic, and many of them highly effective."—"As a work of art, also, the painting of this cabinet panorama has claims to admiration."—"There are evidences of the skill of the artists to gratify admirers of good painting: and altogether the exhibition is of the most gratifying description. Indeed, it conveys a most complete and vivid idea of the wonders of Egypt."—*John Bull*, July 28, 1849.

"A most interesting exhibition. That ancient river, the Nile—from Cairo, the capital of Egypt, to the second cataract, with all its wonders—is made to pass in review before the admiring spectator. Here let all go who wish for instruction combined with amusement. The home-bred citizen may acquire information, at small cost, on all that belongs to that wonder-fraught land, Egypt: the travelled archaeologist may refresh himself by reading—actually reading—the hieroglyphical inscriptions on her ancient walls; the student in Scripture lore may increase his stock of knowledge in the contemplation of the truths here pictured."—*Weekly Times*.

"The present panorama represents the Nile, between Cairo and the second cataract in Nubia, the drawings for the purpose being made by Mr. J. Bonomi, and the panorama painted by the well-known artists, Henry Warren and James Fahey; and it is a work of much merit, in an artistic point of view, being excellently painted, and the scenes of interest along the Nile are very numerous."—"giving us a most vivid idea of this extraordinary river, the manners and customs of the Egyptians, the aspect of their country, and the whole economy of their arrangements;"—"far more instructive than any work of travels."—

News of the World, June 22, 1849.

"In point of size, it is about the same as the American paintings, and quite as long, and, for the features portrayed, cannot fail of proving equally, if not more interesting, at least to those who love to contemplate the history, manners, and habitations of the people of the early ages."—"In the route the panorama takes, every object of the slightest interest has been made available, and faithfully portrayed from drawings made on the spot; and amongst the incidents, the caravan overtaken by a simoon is the most dramatic and striking."—

Lloyd's News, July 29, 1849.

"Messrs. Warren, Bonomi, and Fahey, assisted by Messrs. Martin, Corbould, Weigall, and Howse, have conspired to produce an exceedingly interesting and very beautiful work of art. The spectator, starting from Cairo, is made to see, first one bank of the Nile, as far as the Second Cataract, in Nubia; and then, returning, the other is brought before him."—"With such a subject, the artists we have named could scarcely fail to produce a fine work, and they have fully justified the anticipation."—*Bilder*, July 28, 1849: and *Chat*, August 4, 1849.

"A new panorama of the Nile has just been opened at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. We had only time to pay it a flying visit, but saw enough to know that it possesses many points of excellence. We will report more fully on its merits next month."—*Spotting Review*, August 1, 1849.

"We yesterday visited this Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and were highly delighted with it, and we are quite sure our readers will thank us for bringing it under their notice. It is doubly interesting, first as a work of art, and secondly as recording most faithfully the stupendous works of antiquity on the banks of the Nile, from Cairo, the capital of Egypt, to the Second Cataract in Nubia."—"The artists, Messrs. Bonomi, Warren, and Fahy, have displayed great talent in the construction of the panorama, and altogether it is one of the most interesting exhibitions in the metropolis."—

Theatrical Observer, July 25, 1849.

THE SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY, AND THE PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

"Last evening, in consequence of an invitation on the part of the proprietors of the Panorama of the Nile to the members of the Syro-Egyptian Society, a large number of gentlemen connected with that learned body, with their ladies, assembled at seven o'clock in the panorama-room at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where they were met by several of the council.

"The object of the proprietors in thus gratuitously giving an opportunity of inspecting the panorama to the associates of the above-named Institute, was to give to those who had visited the ancient 'land of Egypt,' the privilege of again seeing shadowed forth, in the metropolis of Great Britain, the magnificent scenes they had witnessed on the banks of the Nile from Cairo to the second cataract, upwards, and returning by the village of Wady Halfa, by Derr, to the great Pyramids northward.

Mr. DAVID W. NASH (in the absence of the President, Dr. J. LEE,) "having taken the chair, said that it was with much pleasure that he met his friends and fellow-laborers in the investigation of the historical records of Egypt. The studies in which they were engaged were most interesting and important. There was something in the study of matters connected with Egyptian remains which was calculated to give to the inquiring mind a still keener edge, and which led the inquirer on further and further into desire for the full information they sought. The lecturer said that no doubt the company present would be enabled to spend a most pleasant and profitable evening, as several gentlemen well acquainted with the localities to be represented, would orally illustrate certain parts of the river, so as to afford to all the information which had been gathered while the parties were travelling through that ancient country.

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"At the close of the exhibition, the CHAIRMAN said he hoped that they had all profited by what they had seen, and that they would endeavor to represent the merits of that truthful work of art to all interested in researches connected with a country so ancient in its history, and so celebrated for its monumental remains."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1849: and *Examiner*, Sept. 9, 1849.

"The Syro-Egyptian Society visited in a body the Panorama of the Nile last evening; the exhibition having been set apart for their exclusive entertainment by the proprietors. There were upwards of 200 persons present. (Mr. NASH) was in the chair; and Mr. Bonomi undertook the task of pointing out the several points of interest on the moving picture of that great river, and which no man in this country is better qualified to perform. As the panorama progressed, several members of the society addressed observations, critical, scientific, or elucidatory to the audience upon the places or subjects before the meeting."

* * * * *

"This closed the exhibition, in the course of which testimony was borne in the strongest terms to the accuracy of the panorama as a delineation of the Nile."—

Morning Herald, September 7, 1849.

"Last evening this society was invited by the proprietors of the panoramic picture of the Nile."—Mr. NASH, "who presided on the occasion, said the object of the Society was the study of the history and antiquities of Syria and Asia Minor, and also the history and antiquities of Egypt. Difficulties were often presented to

members of the society who had not visited these countries, to understand allusions made in the various papers read at the meetings of the Society, and as many might not have the opportunity of making a journey to these interesting places, the next best thing was to make themselves acquainted with them through the medium of the exhibition they were invited to inspect. The antiquities of Egypt were studied not as mere objects of curiosity, but as one of great importance as relating to a country which fourteen hundreds years before the Christian era was a flourishing empire, which presented the most interesting records of the ancient world.—The members of the Society, by an inspection of the panorama of the Nile, would be enabled to understand many allusions of a geographical and topographical character, in the papers which might be read before the Society.”

* * * * *

“The observations of the members of the Syro-Egyptian Society were highly interesting; and”—“displayed an intimate acquaintance with the various localities, and even monuments and buildings depicted in the panorama, as well as a very erudite knowledge of the antiquities of those interesting remains. The company appeared highly delighted with the instruction they received from their apposite remarks, and the learning they displayed upon this branch of antiquarian lore. There was one impression which the visit of the Society must have fixed upon the attention of all present, that the painting is an accurate delineation of the scenes it professes to describe, and must assure every one that the exhibition has the merit of being a general pictorial map of the country, its cities, monuments, and buildings. Mr. NASH, before the company separated, expressed his own thanks and that of the Society to the spirited proprietors of the exhibition, for their liberality in affording them an opportunity of witnessing the exhibition, and explaining to those members who had no other means of becoming acquainted with places they were familiar with through historical studies alone.”—

Advertiser, September 7, 1849

PUNCH'S CHEAP EXCURSION UP AND DOWN THE NILE.

“You start from Piccadilly. It has been a matter of doubt which was the real source of the Nile. That doubt is for ever set at rest—it is the unrelaxing-stand of the Egyptian Hall. Never mind about band-boxes, carpet-bags, or trunks—travel for once without luggage.”—“The first city you observe through the chiaro-obscuro is Cairo. There is no capital in the world which is ‘so well off for soap,’ for it has no less than seventy baths; but this must not be wondered at, for, if you recollect, Egypt was the land where the pail of civilization was first discovered.”—“The Mosque of SULTAN TOOLOON is well worth notice. The ascent is on the outside by a spiral flight of steps. The idea was taken from the Lyceum Theatre, which, when it was built, was found to have no staircase to its gallery.”—“Two of the Pyramids of brick have temples attached to them. This clearly must have been suggested by our ‘Brick Court, Temple.’ What thieves those Egyptians were!”—“As we are now approaching the Desert, you had better run out to FARRANCE’S, and get an Ice,—you know that Ices generally come in with the Desert! Besides you cannot be far wrong, for if WILKINSON and GUNTER tell us rightly, the tutelary deity of Egypt was ISIS.”—“We are again compelled to halt awhile. We will rest for a minute under the shade of the welcome GEMAZ, and enjoy in peace the national KAIF. Repose is most needful in travelling in Egypt, as without it the mind would become petrified with astonishment at the marvels it was continually called upon to digest in this wonderfully-gifted country of millstones.”—“Next week we will finish our Cheap Excursion. Recollect there is no additional charge for these delays. You pay 6d. to go to the Bank, which is merely in Threadneedle Street, and we are sure you will not object to 1s.—for that is all the fare—to see the two Banks of the Nile.”—*Vile Punch*, 18, 25 August, and 1 September, 1849.

 TO MY FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

“ *Plurimas terras peragravi, disjunctissima quoque lustrans; cœli solique genera plurima vidi, eruditos homines permultos audivi;*
Egyptiorum, qui HARPEDONAPTE (απεδοναπται— CLEM. ALEX. STROM. I.
 = הפתע—און—הרפר, HRPD—AUN—HPTE=*‘Cœlui che largisce la virtù*
della luce;’ i. e. the *Illuminati*—MICHELANGELO LANCEI, ‘Lettre à M. Prisse
d’Avannes,’ Paris, 1847; pages 80, 81:;) nominantur, apud hos autem postremo
multos per annos peregrinatus sum.”

DEMOCRITI ABDERITE Operum fragmenta—p. 228. Ed. *Mullachius*,
 Berlin, 1843.

THE encouragement you have been pleased to bestow upon my LECTURES on *Egyptian Archaeology*, ever since the Course first laid before you in the winter of 1842-3, having engendered in me the habit of direct address, I make bold to adopt it in the present remarks as at once the most natural and straightforward.

More than eighteen months will have intervened between the cessation of my lectureship (at *St. Louis*, May, 1848,) and its approaching resumption; and on the occasion of a fourth passage from the Old World to the New, embued, as experience and travel enable me to draw comparisons, with a profounder sense of the inestimable value of the Republican Institutions of the United States; I feel desirous of explaining that this interval of recess has been devoted to the acquirement of knowledge and the collection of varied materials, calculated to render my future discourses in method of illustration more generally popular, no less than in character interesting and instructive.

It is with this view that, on issuing a *Hand-book* to the transatlantic branch of the *duplicate* Exhibition, simultaneously in England and in America, of MESSRS. WARREN, BONOMI, and FAHEY’S magnificent

PANORAMA OF THE NILE,

I deem it expedient, whilst embodying in the following pages a variety of new scientific data, whereby the reflective mind will perceive and appreciate the importance of a few of the problems embraced within the circle of Egyptian studies, to sketch the chief considerations that last year suggested

the suspension of my Lectures for a season; and at the same time to indicate, in a few words, the augmented facilities with which I hope to have the gratification of re-opening my Lecture-rooms, this winter, in the United States; for, in turning *showman*, I by no means intend to abandon my proper vocation of Orientalist and Archéologue. By myself, the value of the "Panorama of the Nile," great as its conception and artistic merits unquestionably are, is regarded more especially in an *educational* point of view—inasmuch as the ocular contemplation of the venerable, sublime and beautiful, in a country which contains the *oldest* and, humanly speaking, the most *authentic* records of man on earth, is calculated to inspire the beholder of its picturesque features, and the most ensory reader of its romantic history, with a desire to become acquainted with the triumphant progress of that science, through which the earliest chronicles of mankind have been deciphered, and brought within the intellectual comprehension of any one who sincerely chooses to *inquire*.

The *Prospectus** that in October, 1846, announced my return from a preceding sojourn at Paris and London, followed by my Lectures during the winters of 1846-7, 1847-8, had set forth, that hieroglyphical inquiries into Primeval History, which in 1845 received new life and impetus from Chev. BUNSEN's erudite work,† were to a great extent in a state of transition, if not wholly in abeyance, pending the publication of the immense discoveries made in Egypt and Ethiopia, 1842-5, by the Prussian Scientific Mission under Chev. R. LEPSIUS. And although through vigilant observation of such items of novelty as from time to time found their way into the public prints, or through the kind hints of friends in private correspondence, I may have known as much or as little about these discoveries as others, prudence as regarded the lecturer, and justice towards his auditors, seemed to dictate a withdrawal from the public consideration of subjects so important, until opportunity might render their details more accessible.

In the meanwhile another field of Oriental research, admirably adapted to popular lectures, teeming with associations not less venerable than picturesque, and fraught with consequences of the utmost interest to the biblical student, was opened up in *Assyria*. The successive discoveries among the mounds of time-interred Nineveh by Messrs. BOTTA and LAYARD, coupled with the successful labours of MAJOR RAWLINSON in deciphering *cuneiform* inscriptions, attracted my earnest attention; but, remote from the centre of discovery, and from any library wherein all the works requisite to the prosecution of inquiries, to myself entirely novel, might be found, it was impossible to obtain in America the preliminary information indispensable to the success of my endeavors.

* Republished in the form of an *Appendix* to the 10th and 12th editions of "Chapters on Early Egyptian History," &c., New York, 1843. T. B. Peterson, Chesnut St., Philadelphia, 1848. James Madden, S. Leadenhall St., London.

† "Ägyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte," 3 vols., Hamburg, 1845. "Egypt's Place in Universal History," translated from the German by Charles H. Cottrell, Esq., M.A., 1st vol., London, 1848.

In consequence I proceeded to London in the summer of 1848; and for many months have been a constant reader in the Library of the British Museum—how far successfully time alone can develope. The frequent inspection of the *Nimroud Marbles* has rendered me acquainted with the peculiar style and characteristics of Assyrian Art; and although I must confess to extreme diffidence in tendering my acknowledgments, lest perchance the performance of the contemplated effort to *popularize* cuneatic discoveries in the United States, should fall as far short of the worth of these gentlemen's researches as of the grandeur of the subjects, I trust that an expression of my deep obligations will not be rejected by Mr. AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, Mr. S. BIRCH, Mr. E. NORRIS, Mr. W. FRANCIS AINSWORTH, and lastly, Mr. JOHN MURRAY;* while I reserve, to future opportunity, the pleasure of reference to the specific favors for which I am happy to own myself their debtor.

During the winter, my few hours of leisure were employed in annotating a digest of the newspaper-reports of some of the Egyptian lectures delivered before American audiences; first published in serial order by my esteemed and erudite colleague, Mr. L. BURKE, Editor of the "Ethnological Journal:" (Nos. vi., vii., viii., ix., and x.) These desultory articles have since been collected into one volume, and under the title of "*Otia Ægyptiaca*" have appeared from the press of my friend Mr. JAMES MADDEN, the Oriental Publisher. Some months having elapsed since their compilation, the *Author*, who has not been altogether idle in subsequently verifying the correctness of his assertions, may be allowed to state, that he entertains (due regard being had to the dates of publication,) small doubts as to general accuracy of the views set forth.

In the month of April I paid a visit to Paris, with the object of seeing the "*Galerie d'Antiquités Assyriennes*"—exhumed from the mounds of Khorsabâd by an admired colleague of "auld lang syne" in Egypt, M. PAUL-EMILE BORTA;† and, since my former stay at the Parisian capital, deposited, in a style commensurate with the gigantic splendor of the Sculptures, and with French scientific munificence, in the Louvre Museum; under the eminent curatorship of M. ADRIEN DE LONGPÉRIER, whose courtesies demand my warmest thanks.

Time permitted also a hasty glance at the hoary relics of Pharaonic Art,‡

* The Publisher, to whose liberality, and desire to promulgate knowledge, I am indebted for a *presentation-copy* of the superb folio, "*The Monuments of NINEVEN*," from Drawings made on the spot, by Austen Henry Layard, Esq., D.C.L. Illustrated in one hundred folio plates. London, 1849.

† Son of the renowned Italian Author of "*Storia dell'Indipendenza degli Stati Uniti dell'America*," and now French Consul at Jerusalem.

‡ Monuments of the laborious discrimination of the "*Institut de l'Égypte*," of the successive acquisitions made chiefly at the instigation of the Patriarch of Egyptian studies, the venerable and still-enthusiastic JOMARD, and of Champollion's Mission to Egypt and Nubia in 1828-30, which, to the disgrace of former Conservators and Architects, had been abandoned pell-mell to the damp, and secluded from the inspection of students, (some of the objects during thirty years.)

then in process of erection in the New Salon, dedicated to Egyptian Sculptures at the Louvre.*

Where all have been so kind, and with such ready cordiality have severally entered into the spirit of my desires, it would be invidious to particularize the gentlemen to whose personal urbanities I feel most under obligation; nor, as I indulge the hope of uttering publicly my sentiments on the erudite labors of French archæologists, need I regret that space now restricts me to the honorable names of M.M. AMIÈRE, BOUDIN, CHAMPOLLION, DE ROUGE, DE SOULEY, JOMARD, LESUEUR, LONGPÉRIER, PAUTHIER, PRISSE, and RAOUL-ROCHETTE: but however habituated, through their goodness, to record my gratitude towards Parisian Savans, the surpassing liberalities of M.M. GIDE & C^{ie}† and the effective co-operation of M. A. LÉLÉUX,‡ call for a most especial mention.

Early in May, I had the gratification of availing myself of Chev. LESTIUS's invitation to inspect with him the Egyptian Museums of Berlin; where, with

in the mildewed *cellars* of the Louvre-palace. (Cf. "Quelques observations sur le Musée des Antiques du Louvre."—*Revue Archéologique*; Paris, 1844: Tom. I, pages 333-7.) In 1846, at the recommendation of LETRONNE, I made personal application to M. DUROIS, for permission to see them. The reason he alleged for refusing was, that the unknown "caveaux," in which these antique vestiges were mouldering, contained the precious "badanderies" of modern sculptors!

I wish it had been likewise in my power to compliment the "Conservateur du Musée Charles X.," on the wonderful improvements and ingenious metamorphoses introduced by him, at the time of my recent stroll through the halls *upstairs*, into collections once classified scientifically by the hands of CHAMPOLLION-LE-JEUNE. It was a sublime conception which led this later reformer of hierology to arrange alabaster *funereal vases* (so-called *Canopic*) no longer according to their well-known respective epochs, but classed and actually "timbrés, selon leur capacité en litres;" and I trust that his successors will carefully preserve, in order that posterity may realize "jusqu'à que point l'on a pu être *timbré*" in the 49th year of the sixth century, a few samples of those exquisite magnetic machines, in which little porphyry, agate, lapis-lazuli, and other *symbolical Eyes*, and "salvo Dio" what not, were suspended, in proof of ancient Egyptian acquaintance with the "philosophie de l'aimant." But, what else could have been expected from the *Author* of the "Dictionnaire des Hiéroglyphes," Bordeaux, 1839!

Yet, M. CAMILLE DUTEL may be consoled with an assurance, that a "pendant" exists in another Curator, and in another Museum, equal to any of his most brilliant imbecilities. There is, no (matter where I saw it,) a *restored* sitting statue of a Pharaonic "Priest and Scribe—relative of the king," whose head is that of a *Cynocephalus*.

* Future visitors may congratulate themselves that a new Administration, in every way qualified to do justice to the venerable treasures confided to its guardianship, now watches over the arrangements of the Louvre Museum, than which nothing promises to be more satisfactory. (Cf. *Revue Archéologique*; 15 Juin, 1849; pages 205—6.)

† Publishers of the "Voyage en Perse, par M.M. FLANDIN et COSTE," and of the "Monument de Niive, par M.M. BOTTA et FLANDIN"—vast, splendid and costly works indispensable to the student of *cuneiform* discoveries, *presentation-copies* of which for my lectures in the United States, I owe to M.M. GIDE & C^{ie}'s munificence.

‡ Editor of the inestimable "Recueil de Documents et de Mémoires" universally lauded as the *Revue Archéologique*—without which it is a vain attempt at the present day to keep pace with Continental researches.

antiquarian taste and luxury of embellishment yet unattempted elsewhere, are deposited the earliest (and to this hour unpublished) monuments of antique humanity—hieroglyphical legends of which the original execution dates as far back as *fifty centuries* ago, coetaneous with the IIIrd., IVth., Vth., VIth., as well as with later Manethonian dynasties—disinterred, and rescued from oblivion or perdition by the enthusiastic exertions of the Prussian Scientific Mission to Egypt and Ethiopia, in the years 1842-5.

Preceding relations,—as my American audiences have been annually made cognisant of, since the commencement of Chev. LEPSIUS' researches at Memphis in December, 1842,*—directly with the Chief and some associates of this unrivalled expedition at the time of their local discoveries,† or indirectly, during the lifetime of my revered Father,‡ and the later residence of my brother WILLIAM, at Cairo; coupled with more minute attention to the progressive developments of the Prussian Mission§ than had perhaps been devoted by many others, (even in *Egypt*, as may be inferred from pending publications,) had long ago prepared me for historical revelations, unanticipated by the most ardent of hieroglyphical disciples. In common with LETRONNE—whose loss to Egyptian Sciences is as much deplored as his commendation remains a durable guerdon of merit, I had been aware, since VYSE and PERRING's pyramidal researches of 1837-9, “qu'il n'y a plus maintenant que des *fouilles dispendieuses*, qui puissent procurer de nouveaux documents,” with the aid of which to prosecute successful enquiries into the primeval history of humanity in the valley of Nile; and, hailing the Prussian Mission to Egypt, as the harbinger to the solution of ten-thousand problems—with LETRONNE, I repeat, I have ever beheld in “le docteur RICHARD LEPSIUS, *l'espoir des études Egyptiennes depuis la mort à jamais regrettable de CHAMPOLLION.*”||

To such an extent had this conviction affected the system projected by me in 1842, for the popular diffusion of hieroglyphical discoveries among the educated multitudes of America, that while presenting, as they became known or accessible to me, such points of the profound investigations of the

* *Programme* of the first Course of *Thirteen Lectures* delivered by me in the United States; commencing at Boston, 19th December, 1842.—“*Chapters*,” 1st edition, New York, 15th March, 1843; *notes*, pages 10, 54, 58.

† *Ibid.* Appendix to *Baltimore* edition, March, 1845, pages 67, 68.—“*Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences*” at Philadelphia; July and August, 1843; July and October, 1844; January, February, and May, 1845.—“*Southern Literary Messenger*,” July, 1845; *Progress of Archaeological Science in America*, pages 4, 8, 11, 12.

‡ The late JOHN GLIDDON, for twenty-five years a resident, and for fourteen years U. S. Consul in Egypt; deceased at Malta, 3rd July, 1844.

§ “*Chapters*,” 10th and 12th editions, *Appendix*, Philadelphia, October, 1846, pages 3, 4.—BARTLETT, “*The Progress of Ethnology*,” New York, 1847, pages 48-53.—“*Ethnological Journal*,” No. 7, December, 1848, pages 298 to 302, &c.—“*Otia Egyptiaca*,” Appendix A., page 39, *et seq.*

|| “*Recueil des Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de l’Egypte*,” Paris, 1842, vol. 1, *Introduction*, page xxxi.

Micrologists of England, France, Germany, and Italy, as were in their nature likely to interest, or were adaptable to oral exposition before mixed audiences, I have felt, especially in the last two years, the necessity of accompanying my verbal statements with so many reservations, (for fear of misleading those auditors who honored me with attention.) that the otherwise-congenial profession of a lecturer became morally irksome; and I rejoiced at the opportunity of a recess, until circumstances should enable me to teach myself, before pretending to possess the capability of enlightening others.

You, then, my Friends in republican America, whose approbation I have striven to earn, will readily understand the mental satisfaction with which I beheld, at Berlin, *facts* that removed doubts or apprehensions, and at the same time fixed in my mind ideas heretofore fugitive.

If, therefore, my future discourses should contain aught that may be in advance of the age, not merely on Egyptological, but on other momentous questions of human *origines*, my hearers will owe acquaintance with by far the greater part of them to the conversations, materials, works,* and to the generous, open-hearted kindnesses of LEPsius.

The occasion of a visit to the Prussian metropolis was fortunate in enabling me to thank the learned friend, and fellow-traveller of Chev. LEPsius in distant Ethiopia, Dr. ABERKEN, for many tokens of his urbanity during his sojourn at Cairo. By Prof. E. GERHARD,† and by Baron ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, an expression of my vivid remembrance of their complaisance will not be refused. The page would be filled with honorable names were I to enumerate the civilities graciously offered to me if I could have prolonged my stay among the Savans and Scientific Institutions of Germany. As time enables me to become more familiarized with their works, I trust to evince my admiration of the authors by the use made of their profound and elevating researches.

Such are the preliminary observations with which I am fain to renew public intercourse with my Friends in the United States; and here the personal narrative might be brought to a close, if after acknowledging the powerful aid vouchsafed to my future lectures by Continental erudition, it were not equally incumbent upon me, as well as consonant with my feelings, to offer my sentiments of gratitude for the effective co-operation and facilities I have enjoyed through the personal condescension of devotees to science in England and in Egypt.

In a note to this address, I have sketched a "List of the *Illustrations* and *Antiquities*," which comprises the varied items I have been enabled to add to the collection already so well-known to my transatlantic audiences; and

* While writing, (20th August, 1849,) Mr. MADDEN announces to me his reception of the first vol. of "Die Chronologie der Ägypter, bearbeitet von RICHARD LEPsius,—Einleitung und Erster Theil;—Kritik der Quellen. Berlin, 1849: London, James Madden, 8, Leadenhall Street:" 554 pages, 4to. The first half of this great work, struck off by the author for private circulation among his friends, was communicated to me last December, and a copy of one of the four "tirages à part" of a portion of the second half, "Kritik der Quellen," I had the pleasure of receiving from his own hands at Berlin last May.

† The celebrated Etruscan Scholar, Editor of the "Archäologische Zeitung."

the perusal of the contributions appended to the present *Handbook*, will direct the reader's attention to some Nilotic problems under discussion, no less than to serve as an earnest of the novel materials, due to the interest taken in the diffusion of knowledge by the Gentlemen whose learned researches form the ground-work of my remarks—which I hope successively to lay before my future hearers. Not to interrupt the order, deemed most suited to the several objects of this pamphlet, by digressions which might distract the reader's attention, it has been thought best to class each subject under a separate head.

But these contributions, valuable as they undoubtedly are, form not a title of the archaeological information communicated to me in *manuscript* notes; indices to authorities; donations of books, charts, plates, and pamphlets; *Egyptian Antiquities*; in viva-voce intercourse, or in epistolary correspondence; by my honored friends and colleagues Mr. S. BIRCH, Mr. DAVID W. NASH, and Dr. CHARLES BEKE, in London, and Mr. A. C. HARRIS of Alexandria; who, with a considerate liberality and frankness that command my highest admiration, have anticipated and removed several of the wants that have so often baffled my efforts to keep pace with the progress of the European age while lecturing in America. Nor must I omit, in referring to the kindnesses I have enjoyed from Egyptologists in England, the renewal of my acknowledgments to Chev. BUNSEN, to Mr. S. SHARPE, and to my old friends and fellow-residents in Egypt, Messrs. J. S. PERRING, and Jos. BONOMI.

Thus much have I ventured to lay before my Friends in the United States; in accordance with *two principles*, to my view the most enduring, and which long familiarity with public and private sentiment has taught me to regard as those most prized in the land of my adoption. They were inculcated, some twenty-six hundred years ago, by the "pure sage" of China, among the "*five salutary maxims*" laid down for the practice of disciples, who commemorate KHOUNG-TSEU, as "the most saintly, the most wise, and the most virtuous of human Legislators." 1st, "*Uprightness*; that is, that rectitude of spirit and of heart, which makes one seek for truth in everything and to desire it, without deceiving oneself or deceiving others:"—and 2ndly, "*Sincerity or good faith*; that is to say, that frankness, that openness of heart, tempered by confidence, which excludes all feints and all disguising, as much in speech as in action."

If haply the fulfilment of the contemplated effort to *popularize* in America some of those splendid conquests over the past which the modern science of Archæology is hourly achieving, but which in Europe are yet but little appreciated beyond the immediate circles of Orientalists—should be commensurate with the materials it has been my good fortune to collect, the public will be indebted for these advantages to the elevated tastes and zeal in the cause of national enlightenment, as much as the writer to the long-tryed friendship,—of RICHARD K. HAIGHT.

London, September, 1849.

GEORGE R. GLIDDEN.

LIST OF MR GEO. R. GLIDDON'S PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS,

BRILLIANTLY COLORED, AND COVERING MANY THOUSAND
SQUARE FEET OF SURFACE.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, Hieratic, Enochial, Greek, Roman and Coptic Texts, Tablets, *Steles*, Inscriptions, &c., from the Sculptures, Paintings and Papyri: including the *Rosetta Stone*, the *Funeral Ritual*, the *Turin Genealogical Papyrus*, the *Tablet of Abydos*, the *Ancestral Chamber of Karnae*, the *Zodiac of Dendera*, and all important historical documents of the Egyptians from the earliest times to the Christian era. A complete series of the *Pyramids*, and pyramidal monuments of Memphis, &c. Panoramic views of the *Temples*, *Palaces*, and remarkable *Tombs*, in Egypt and Nubia—Tableaux embracing the entire series of documents and paintings illustrating the *arts*, *sciences*, *manners*, *customs* and *civilization* of the ancient Egyptians—Plates illustrative of the art of embalment, human and animal, and of the more celebrated Sarcophagi, Mummies, and funeral subjects extant in Egypt or in European Museums. Fac-simile copies of the most splendid Tableaux found in the Temples and Tombs along the Nile—Portraits of the Pharaohs in their chariots, and royal robes—Queens of Egypt in their varied and elegant costumes—*Likenesses* of 48 Sovereigns of Egypt, from Amunoph the 1st, about B.C. 1700, down to the Ptolemies, and ending with *Cleopatra*, b.c. 29, taken from the Sculptures—Priests and Priestesses offering to all the *Deities* of Egyptian Mythology—*Battle-scenes* on the Monuments of every epoch—Egyptian, Asiatic and African Ethnology, elucidating the conquests, maritime and caravan intercourse, commerce and political relations of the Egyptians with Nigritia, Abessinia, Libya, Canaan, Palestine, Phœnicia, Syria, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Persia, Central Asia, &c. &c.—*Negroes* and other African families, of every epoch—Scenes supposed to relate to the *Hebrew* captivity, &c.—Processions of Foreign Nations tributary to the Pharaohs—Plans, geographical maps, topographical charts and paint-

ings, exhibiting the *Country* and the *Architecture* of Egypt. In short, Diagrams of every kind, illustrating every variety of Egyptian subjects, during a period of human history far exceeding 3,000 years, and terminating with the Romans in the third century A.C.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Four unopened human Mummies, besides *Crania* of Ancient Egyptians, and several highly finished *Mummy-cases*—Funereal ceremonies, clothing, ornaments, and specimens of objects interred with the dead. *Animal Mummies* of every variety; comprising, in whole or in part, *Bulls, Rams, Jackals, Cats, Dogs, Apes, Ichneumons, Ibises, Owls, Hawks, Crocodiles, Snakes, and Reptiles*, &c. &c. For the possession of these venerable relics the writer cannot too often express his gratitude to Mr. A. C. HARRIS; to whose friendship he is indebted for by far the greater part, in different shipments from Egypt, 1846 and 1849.

Stamps, Impressions, and Plaster-Casts of many archæological novelties collected at Berlin, Paris, and London; and a beautiful *wooden model* of the Great Pyramid, exhibiting its interior chambers and construction, made under the direction of the celebrated explorer of the *Pyramids*, Mr. J. S. PERRINE; the generous gift of which calls for the writer's especial acknowledgments.

To these will be added each and every newly-discovered subject of interest as it presents itself in future explorations; together with all the more valuable hieroglyphical *Books* which are or may be published in elucidation of the philology, chronology, ethnology, &c., &c., of Egypt; so that in no department of Egyptian science will the critical or cursory attendant on Mr. Gliddon's Lectures find any desideratum wanting.

N. B. The Catalogue of the *Illustrations*, &c., with the aid of which the writer proposes to lecture on the *arrow-headed* inscriptions, and Monuments of *Nineveh, Babylon, and Persopolis*, will be given hereafter.

APPENDICES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

IN Appendices, severally classed under the heads of Nilotic *Geology, Geography, Philology,* and *Chronology*,* it is intended to furnish the visitor to the "American Panorama of the Nile," and the attendant on my future discourses, with succinct mnemonical data, that may enable them to realize some of the varied and more important applications of Egyptian studies, by surveying a few of the problems now undergoing scientific investigation from their highest point of view: and whilst submitting to the reflective reader indices to the latest sources of information, through which, if inclination prompted, he might pursue inquiries for himself, endeavor is made in the following pages, to fix in his mind some ideas that may heretofore have been evanescent, as a preliminary to the oral explanations and historical deductions, I trust my future lectures will be found adequate to afford him.

From the first lecture on hieroglyphical discoveries, delivered at Boston, 19th December, 1842,† followed by the infinitude of discourses consecutively laid before the American public during five winters of lectureship throughout the Union, I have maintained,—that the foreign fables and mystified traditions, about the valley the Nile, comprehended within the circle of *classical* history, have been modified where not altogether superseded, since CHAMPOLLION'S era, by indigenous *monumental facts*;—that the aspect of primeval history, owing to these discoveries, has undergone a complete metamorphosis;—and that subjects which, barely a quarter of a century ago, seemed destined never to receive solution, have been brought by science within the domain of the intelligible, the rational, and the practical.

Irrespective of that systematic suppression of knowledge which it is considered respectable, fashionable, or politically desirable, to uphold in addressing popular audiences elsewhere, every effort has been made in my transatlantic lecture-rooms to present, to public examination, each progressive phase of Egyptological Sciences as it became known to me; and, in consequence, my lectures have rarely fallen short of the age: sometimes, owing to the considerate generousities of my colleagues, they have been far in advance of it: for, if on the one hand a

* The subject of *Ethnology* I deem it expedient to postpone. On this I have collected a mass of new materials which I hope in time to produce; but until they have been submitted to the masterly analysis of my honored friend, SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M.D., Philadelphia, a synopsis from my hands would be premature.

† "Chapters," 1843, pages 2 to 11.

popular lecturer labors under the disadvantage of appearing to hazard assertions without the power of supporting them, at the time, with evidence sufficiently demonstrative; on the other it is his privilege, and to his hearers no insignificant one, to keep pace with the hourly progression of discovery, often in Egyptian matters years in advance of publication. Such were the principles with which my Egypto-American prelections commenced; and these will be observed during their continuance.

It is to afford the reader, the hearer, and the speaker, some common grounds of departure, that the following paragraphs are condensed into this *Hand-book*, with as much brevity as is consistent with perspicuity: while to the Gentlemen whose liberal love of science, and desire for its popular diffusion, have induced them to favor us with valuable definitions, some yet unknown to the world, and others embraced in ponderous and expensive volumes, mostly in foreign languages, or this moment in the press, the reflective reader, no less than the writer, jointly owe their sentiments of deep obligation.

A.—GEOLOGY.

THE *Map* herewith annexed, in which the learned Abessinian traveller, Dr. CHARLES BEKE, has concentrated all that the most recent scientific researches have collected on the once-mysterious sources of this stupendous river, presents to the reader, and embodies *for the first time*, a complete view of the entire "*Basin of the Nile*."

At my solicitation, and in order that it may correspond with the large colored maps and sections of Egypt, exhibited and explained in my American lectures, Dr. BEKE has kindly allowed this map to be *reversed*: and reserving further remarks on it to the succeeding APPENDIX B., I proceed to describe the diagrams presented in woodcut, which bear more directly on the geological questions now to be discussed; while, in the absence of my lecturing *Illustrations*, the reader will obligingly turn to "Chapters on Early Egyptian History," pages 39-40; wherein a rough skeleton map, and explanations, will afford him an idea of the physical peculiarities of a *river-land*, in its nature unique, and unlike the superficial aspect of any other region of the habitable globe.

This rude outline of a chart, wherein Egypt is reversed from the usual order of hydrographical arrangement (i.e. *turned upside down*; the Mediterranean being placed at the bottom of the page instead of the top); is the reduced copy of a large colored Map—eight feet by four—always suspended in my transatlantic Lecture-rooms—which is designed to afford its beholder such a view of the Valley of the Nile, as would be presented to his eye were he borne in a balloon by the Etesian winds up the Nile, from the sea to Nigritia, at such an aerial elevation that small objects would be indistinct. In its preparation I was guided by the requirements of lectureship; inasmuch as it seems more natural to an occidental auditor, on commencing an imaginary voyage towards Egypt from the New World, that Palestine should lie on his *left*, and Barbary on his *right* hand, exactly as these countries bear from the fore-castle of the ship which carries him to Alexandria; while, on the part of the lecturer, compelled incessantly to indicate with a wand the relative position of Monuments situated along the Nile, it would appear paradoxical were he to point *downwards* on ascending the river, or *vice versa*, as he would be required to do on the ordinary arrangement. Six years of practical experience have, moreover, confirmed the expediency of this arbitrary deviation from hydrographic usage.

On this original Map the colors of the four characteristic features of Egypt are presented—the Nile in *blue*; the alluvium in *green*; the slight intervals of sand in *pale yellow*; and the barren ridges of the "*Hágar*" (*Arabic stone*; the modern name of the rocky and sterile table-land which, from the latitude of Cairo upwards, bounds either side of the Valley,) in shades of *brown*. A glance at this chart

conveys to the mind of a spectator, accustomed to the forest-clad hills of the United States, more than a volume of explanation.¹

But lecturing experience soon convinced me, that but few of those who have not actually visited the Valley of the Nile, and not a few authors who have, with opinions in regard to the earth's superficies predicated upon local European or American topography, can adequately realize, even from inspection of the large colored map of Egypt above referred to, the curious relation that the Valley of the Nile bears to its limitrophic deserts, and adjacent provinces of Asia and Africa. To obviate this difficulty, in an effort to popularize knowledge among the masses of the people, I have latterly constructed a *sectional diagram*, which I now proceed to describe.

Looking from North to South, up the Nile from the Mediterranean, (as in the skeleton map, "Chapters," p. 39,) I have stricken an imaginary line, for about 780 miles in length, transversely from Arabia Petraea, through Cairo, to the Oasis of Seewah, between long. 36 and 24, and in breadth from about lat. 30 to 26, so as to include the Gulf of *Akaba* on the left hand, and the Basin of the *Fayoom* on the right.

In such a sectional arrangement the mountains of Arabia Petraea are seen to *dip* abruptly to the level of the Euxine gulf, or *Báhr Akaba*; rising again to the height of 8,000 feet in the craggy peaks of the plutonic Peninsula of *Syáit*, with a gradual descent at *Gebel-et-Tech* to the level of the Red Sea at its apex of *Suez*, and the flat land surrounding the lagoons of the Isthmus. Thence the limestone formations, commencing with *Gebel-et-Táqa*, form a rocky table-land, intersected by the occasional *Syáileh*, gullies and ravines, of the Eastern Desert, as far as the *Mokát-tam* hill behind the citadel of Cairo: at which point the limestone *dips* from a height of about 500 feet above the level of the river, to form the subterranean basis of the rocky concavity called the Valley of the Nile: upon which, during unknown centuries, hitherto countless, the "Sacred River" has been annually depositing its beneficent *alluvium*. On the opposite, or right hand, of this basin, rises the Libyan chain, now surmounted by the Gizeh group of Pyramids, to an elevation of perhaps 150 feet: whence, in a continuous table-land or *steppe* of arid rock, save where the hills *dip* to form the fertile basins of the *Fayoom* and the vallies termed *Oases*, the Western high-lands trend across Africa till they lose themselves in the vast deserts of the *Sahara*—at a recent geological period, the bed of a salt ocean.

Colored according to the general aspect of their respective superficies, as these Mountains, Seas, Alluvials, and River Nile are in that Section, the mind of the visitor of my American Lecture-rooms grasps at once the unique features of "Egypt's Place in the World's Geography."

He is struck with the atomic proportion that the fertile alluvium of the Nile,—little more than *one* per cent of cultivable soil in 780 miles of sterility—bears to the naked rock by which it is flanked; and, if he carry his parallel to the Atlantic on the West, and into Arabia on the East, he becomes amazed at the infinitesimal proportion of fertility to wilderness.

The basis, or subterranean foundation, upon which this dark alluvium rests, (depth beneath its surface at this latitude unknown) is a mighty channel rifted in the calcareous rock, the white and yellow limestones, by geological convulsions long anterior to the advent of the "sacred river." Above the limestone, and lying between it and the Nilotic alluvium, is a stratum, layer, or *couche*, composed of boulders, pebbles, gravel, sand, &c.: which, especially visible about Mansaloot in Middle Egypt, and Dendera in Upper, appears equally on the surface of the hills on either side of the valley; deposited (after the above-mentioned limestone trench had been rent,) by icebergs, oceanic drifts, or similar causes produced by geological cataclysms at an epoch intervening between the limestone and the alluvial soil; posterior to the former, and anterior to the latter: thus corroborating NEWBOLD'S assertion, that "*Egypt has twice formed the bed of the Ocean, and has been twice elevated above the water.*"

To the most ancient of these two ante-alluvial epochs, in all probability, belongs the *Báhr-bélu-Má* or *river-without water*, of the Libyan desert; to the more recent

the *petrified forests*, &c., of the Eastern plateaux behind Cairo. But at either, or both, of these geological periods, a vast Ocean, bounded probably by the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkan, Caucasus, Taunts, Himalaya-chain of India, the mountains of America, and the Atlas and highlands of Ethiopia and Central Africa, for incalculable centuries covered this hemisphere of our globe.

Towards the latter portion of the ultimate subsidence of this Ocean, and in the ratio that its level descended to the present height of the Mediterranean, the water appears to have receded slowly, in a northerly direction, from Nubia through Egypt; laying bare successive beaches, distinctly characterised to the eye of the conchologist, long before the existing state of things; previously to the advent of the River Nile; and still further removed from the hour when the Asiatic nomad migrated into Egypt, *via* the Isthmus of Suez.

At what era of the world's geological history the River Nile, the *Bâhr-el-Abiad* in particular, first descended from palustrine localities in Central Africa, along the successive levels of Nubian plateaux, through its Egyptian channel to the Mediterranean, (beyond the indisputable fact that its descent took effect *after* the deposition of the so-termed *DILUVIAL DRIFT* upon the subjacent *limestone*;) is a problem yet unsolved. But were proper investigations, such as those commenced in 1799 by GIBAUD, and cut short by European belligerent interference, entered upon, in the Valley of the Nile itself, by competent geologists, the *alluvial antiquity* of the "Land of KUEH" could be approximately reached: and this is the point to which the *geological Sections*, now appended in woodcut, specifically apply.

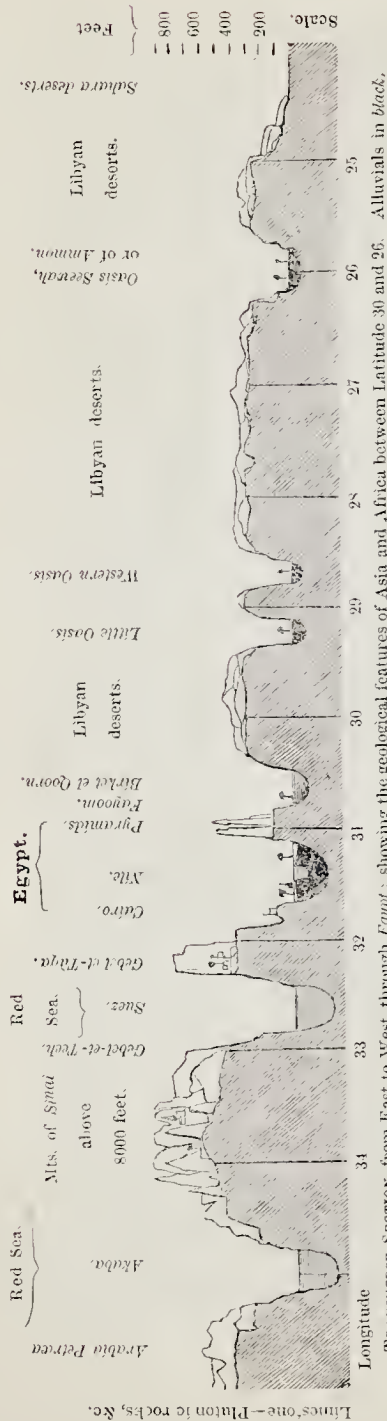
They have been prepared in conjunction with my esteemed fellow-student, Mr. JOSEPH BOXOMI, whose intimate knowledge of every locality here indicated is a voucher for their accuracy within the very concise limits in which the ideas are embodied. No claim is made for them beyond approximative correctness; but having been drawn to a scale to suit Mr SAMUEL SHARPE'S excellent "*Map of Egypt*," (under Antoninus Pius, A.D. 140—London, 1848,) the reader will find that chart of material assistance to their complete intelligence.

Every year the Nile brings down and deposits in its bed, and upon every portion of the Egyptian valley its waters attain, during its beneficent overflow, more alluvial mud; and every year, in consequence, the river rises in its bed, and its inundation being periodical, the *mean increase in the elevation of its bed* has been estimated at 0^m 120 per century.²

Through the operation of these causes, the alluvium of Egypt, as may be seen in the *Sections*, from being originally *concave*, has, by the successions of deposits superposed annually upon the preceding surface, become *convex*; the two banks of the river's banks being always the highest points of Egypt's alluvial.

If, therefore, inasmuch as by the experienced eye the horizontal line of each year's stratum is readily distinguishable, the number of these annually-deposited layers of alluvial were counted along a supposed vertical shaft, from the limestone rock beneath to the most recent of these depositions on the surface, the number of *years* that the Nile has deposited alluvium might be ascertained, with as much certainty as the age of a tree can be calculated by its *rings*. The very rough estimates heretofore made by geologists yield a *minimum* of 7,000 years for the depositions of the present alluvium by the river Nile. The *maximum* remains utterly indefinite; but, nevertheless, we are enabled to draw, from the data already known, the following among other deductions, of primary importance to Nilotic *chronology*:—

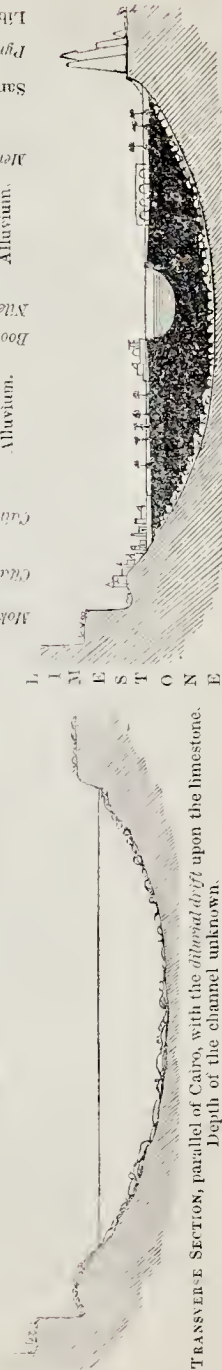
- 1st.—Previously to the advent of the "Sacred River" no deposition of *alluvium* having taken place upon the limestone, Egypt was uninhabitable by man.
- 2nd.—Humanity must have entered the Valley of the Nile, under conditions such as exist at this day, *after* a sufficiency of alluvium had been deposited for the production of vegetable aliment, but at a time when the depth of this alluvium was at least twenty (fifty, or *more*, for aught we can assert to the contrary,) feet below the level of the highest portion of the Nile's bed at this hour; but how much soil had been previously deposited—that is, what its *thickness* was over the limestone when humanity first entered Egypt—it is yet impossible to define.



TRANSVERSE SECTIONS, from East to West, through Egypt; showing the geological features of Asia and Africa between Latitude 30 and 25. Alluvials in black.

Anti-catharial Egypt—geological periods—prior to advent of the River Nile.

Ten Miles



SAME SECTION. Egypt in the 16th cent., A.D. Nilotic alluvial, represented in black, depth unknown. The faint line, above the water, is the level of Inundation: rise here about 21 feet.

TRANSVERSE SECTION, parallel of Cairo, with the alluvial drift upon the limestone. Depth of the channel unknown.

3rd.—Many centuries (in number utterly unknown) must be allowed for the multiplication of the human race *in Egypt*, from a handful of rovers to a mighty nation; and for the acquirement, by self-tuition, of arts and sciences adequate to the conception and execution of a Pyramid:—thus yielding us a *blank* amount of chronological interval; bounded on the one hand by the unknown depth and surface of the Nilotic alluvial, sufficient for the growth of human food, at the time of the Asiatic nomad's arrival; and on the other, (after this nomad had been transmuted by time and circumstance into a farmer and then into a monument-building citizen,) by the *Pyramids* and *Tombs* of the IIIrd Memphite dynasty; placed by LERSIUS' discoveries in the 35th century, B.C.

If it be momentarily granted to the defenders of the *short-chronology*, in the face of the endless multiplicity of evidences which, to my view, render their hypotheses (and, though their "name is legion," they are sufficiently known to me) untenable, that the IIIrd Manethonian dynasty may be placed at a lower date, I do not see how their contracted systems, each one susceptible of being shivered to atoms by itself, could derive much benefit from such concession. There was abundance of alluvium in Egypt for the growth of human subsistence during centuries innumerable before human *chronology* begins; and at whatever epoch these definitive systematizers may be pleased to place the *earliest Egyptian* monuments, it as much out of their power as beyond mine, until geological science shall demonstrate at what precise era of the world's history that alluvium was not, to hazard a rational guess at the length of time, during which the *Egyptian* had occupied the Nilotic Valley, before his hand raised the first stone of the *oldest* monument now extant.

These are questions for elaboration in my future lectures. In the interim, the inspection of these *Sections* may convince the reader that *Oases* are not "Islands in the midst of sandy plains:" and the removal of one false impression may prepare him for the abandonment of others. *Hypotheses non fingo; quicquid enim ex phenomenis non deducitur, hypothesis vocanda est; et hypotheses, vel metaphysicæ, vel physicæ, vel quantitatum occultarum seu mechanicæ, in philosophia locum non habent.*—(NEWTON.)

Years ago,³ corroborating my assertions with details in subsequent lectures, I stated,—“the desert, the sand, the simoom, the khâmescen, with all their fabulous horrors, alarm not the Arab who has plenty of water; and to a hale European, are infinitely more appalling in a book of travels, than when encountering the acme of their disagreeables in the Sahara itself,” &c.

“Waves of sand,” and “overwhelming *Simooms*, to the mortiferous action of which travellers in African deserts are hourly exposed, are ideas so consecrated in the European mind, that belief in their existence forms part of the popular creed; and he is a heretic in public estimation if not to philosophy, (which after all is but common sense,) who dares to declare them altogether illusory. Who could doubt the truth of that which the poet ADDISON has immortalized?

“So where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the *sands*, and sweep whole plains away;
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smothered in the dusty whirlwind *dies*.”

Who so presumptuous as to mistrust the account given by the Halicarnassian of the destruction of the army of CAMBYSES?

In lecturing, with the aid of the “Panorama of the Nile,” it will be impossible to shrink from comments on the *Simoom*—a conception so vividly and beautifully embodied on canvas by the ablest pencils: and, either by tacit acquiescence I must violate experiences derived during some twenty three years of residence and personal exploration in the Egyptian valley and its deserts, and thus retract assertions printed long ago, or give reasons why I wish the American reader to

place the *Sinoom* "in quarantine," until, wand in hand, I can orally descant upon the physical impossibilities obnoxious to its historical acceptance. I prefer the latter alternative; and proceed.

About a century after the events described by him, the "Father of History" learned, through the medium of his nameless interpreter, how "CAMBYSES afterwards determined to commence hostilities against three nations at once, the Carthaginians, Ammonians, and the Macrobian (*long-lived!*) Æthiopian, who inhabit that part of Libya which lies towards the Southern Ocean."⁴

The expedition against the Carthaginians fell through, in consequence of the repugnance of his Phœnician allies to support Persian ambition with their fleets in the subjugation of their Western brethren. Against the Macrobian, CAMBYSES led an army in person; which, owing to a deficient commissariat, experienced such sufferings from *famine* before a fifth part of the march was performed, that the soldiers ate one another; and burning with chagrin at the disgraceful issue of his projected attack on an offending people, rather than that at the loss of his troops, the infuriate Monarch returned to Thebes. Nor has it escaped the acumen of LEROUXNE, that "all these insensate acts of CAMBYSES, — his violences, his cruelties, his sacrileges without motive, which bear the impress of madness or of imbecility — are of an epoch *posterior* to his return from Ethiopia."⁵

The habitat of the Macrobian being unknown, and the distance vaguely given, it is not easy to fix upon the localities attained by CAMBYSES *before he had reached the fifth part of his journey*; but, supposing the Isle of Meroë to have been his destination, analogy in the march of armies and caravans at this day, would place the scene of the Persian disasters in the deserts about *Korosko*, in Lower Nubia.

This is confirmed, about 115 years after HERODOTUS, by the "Father of Geography," when he casually remarks, that "from *Psileis* (now Dakke, on the west bank), Petronius, crossing the downs of sand in which the army of Cambyses was *engulfed by the winds*, reached *Premnis*;" (now *Ibreen*, on the eastern shore),⁶ a distance of some 70 miles; the road lying, as all armies would naturally march, along the river; which, it appears, Petronius *crossed* (?).

Now, aside from the preposterous notion of sudden dangers accruing from *sand* on this route to anybody who, like myself, has been there, all that is relevant to the question before us is, that, in the lapse of above four centuries between HERODOTUS, who spoke from hearsay, and STRABO, whose disasters to the Persian army, which the former, who lived so much nearer their occurrence, ascribes to their very natural cause, *famine*, was by the informants of the latter magnified into Greco-Roman tales of an entire army swallowed up by *sands!* probably in a *Sinoom!*

Having thus felicitously disposed of one tradition of the submersion of a Persian army "in waves of *sand*," let us see with what success we can establish the authenticity of the other, upon the authority of HERODOTUS: who, although he says he ascended the river as far as Elephantine,⁷ or the first cataract, has most unaccountably forgotten to describe *Thebes* — the world-renowned metropolis of Egypt!

"The troops (previously stated to have been 50,000 men!) who were dispatched against the Ammonians, left Thebes with guides, as far as the Oasis-city. This place is distant from Thebes about a seven days' journey over the *sands*, and is *said* to be inhabited by Samians of the Æseluryonian tribe. The country is called in Greek *Μακαρων νησος*, "the happy Islands" (!). The army is *reported* to have proceeded thus far; but what afterwards became of them *it is impossible* to know, except from the Ammonians, or those whom the Ammonians have *instructed* on this head. It is certain that they never arrived among the Ammonians, and that they never returned. The Ammonians affirm, that as they were marching forwards from the Oasis through the *sands*, they halted at some place of middle distance for the purpose of taking repast, which, whilst they were doing, a strong south wind arose, and *overwhelmed* them beneath a *mountain of sand* (!), so that they were seen no more. Such, as the Ammonians *relate*, was the fate of this army."

If anything could augment my reverence for the venerable traveller, it is the guarded manner in which he introduces this narrative. That, great as was his capacity for deglutition, HERODOTUS should have so carefully provided against the acceptance of this Ammonian legend upon *his own* authority, excites my admiration. Let us continue; after remarking that hieroglyphical records extant at *Hibe*, now the Great Oasis of *El-Khârgeh*, of the time of DARIUS, prove that this catastrophe did not deter other Persian detachments from encountering the horrors of that desert; any more than the caravans to and from Dar-Foor at this day, or numerous European travellers of our time. Having journeyed from Persia, itself surrounded by wildernesses, to Thebes, the armies of Cambyses must have been somewhat familiarized with desert-marching; much more so, indeed, than the Macedonian phalanx that escorted Alexander to the Oasis of Amun, which nevertheless experienced no such appalling vicissitudes.

For my own part, I will give credit to these overwhelming effects of sabulous particles set in motion anciently by aerial dynamics, when, with ERATOSTHENES, "I have been shown the currier who made the wind-bags which Ulysses, on his voyage homewards, received from Æolus."⁹

But, we have authority for the later continuance of the "poisonous Simoom." Bruce, in the wilderness of Upper Nubia, after describing very frequent, if distinct and almost-harmless atmospheric occurrences, the *sand-spouts*, or revolving pillars of dust and light sabulous atoms, so common during the summer months in Egypt, remarks at the close of his magilloquent picture,—“I began now to be somewhat reconciled to this phenomenon, seeing that it had hitherto *done us no harm*.” A little before he had written,—“Idris cried out with a loud voice, fall upon your faces, for here is the *Simoom*! I saw from the South-East a haze come, in color like the purple part of the rainbow, but not so compressed or thick. It did not occupy twenty yards in breadth, and was about twelve feet high from the ground. It was a kind of blush upon the air, and it moved very rapidly, for I scarce could turn to fall upon the ground with my head to the northward, when I felt the heat of its current plainly upon my face. We all lay flat on the ground, as if dead, till Idris *told us* it was blown over. The meteor, or purple haze, which I saw was indeed passed, but the light air that still blew was of heat to threaten suffocation. For my part, I found distinctly in my breast that I had inhaled a part of it, nor was I free of an asthmatic sensation, till I had been some months in Italy, at the baths of Poretta, near *two years* afterwards.”¹⁰

Not less to the point are the asseverations of an earlier European *eye-witness*, who relates the terrific casualties to which the caravans annually proceeding from Cairo to Mecca are exposed. It appears that sometimes the pilgrims to the *Hadj* get along comfortably enough—“but, if in an evil hour the South wind comes on to blow, it is ordinarily so hot, and so stifling, that there perish in a single day even as many as four or five hundred persons, and sometimes more. One breathes then but an air mingled with fire and dust, and it requires excessive precautions not to be smothered: one has no other remedy but to keep oneself then prostrate with one’s head to the earth, covered by a mantle, and to carry frequently to the nose a handkerchief steeped in vinegar. [How have the *Bédawees* managed to survive the absence of this acetous antidote?]”

“One is not occupied with the interment of those who die on the route, the wind renders them this last duty, by covering them with *sand*; the dryness of which prevents them from being corrupted; and one finds them many years after, when the same wind comes to uncover them, as entire as the day on which they died; but they are then so desiccated, and consequently so light, that if one happened to tread on the foot, without perceiving them, they spring bolt upright; what would extremely scare those who might not be prepared for it.”¹¹

Postponing further consideration of the *Sand*, the *Khâmeseen*, and the *Whirling-pillars*, with a reference “ad interim” to LANE¹² and to WILKINSON,¹³ I would remark that, although “*Samoom*” is an Arabic word, I do not remember to have once heard it used by a *native* during nearly a quarter of a century’s practical familiarity with scenes and all weathers in the valley of the Nile: while I lay before the reader the testimony of *Shèykh Ibrahim*;¹⁴ than whom, whether as a

veracious Orientalist, a scholar, a traveller, or a man, there are none entitled to higher respect.

Speaking of the fables current among Europeans in regard to the desert, BERCKHARDT observes:—"Such accidents as these may sometimes happen either from want of proper guides, from the necessity of taking circuitous roads, or from not having a sufficient quantity of camels loaded with water; ¹⁵ but they must in general arise from a want of proper precaution; and I cannot help thinking that those which my predecessor, Mr. Bruce, describes himself to have suffered in this desert, have been much overstated." I again inquired, as I had often done before, whether my companions had often experienced the *Semoum*, (which we translate by the poisonous blast of the desert, but which is nothing more more than a *violent South-east wind*.) They answered in the affirmative, but none had ever known an instance of its having proved fatal. Its worst effect is that it dries up the water in the skins, and so far endangers the traveller's safety."—"For my own part I am perfectly convinced, that all the stories which travellers, or the inhabitants of Egypt and Syria relate of the *Semoum of the desert*, are greatly exaggerated, and I never could hear of a single well-authenticated instance of its having proved mortal either to man or beast."—"I never observed that the Semoum blows close to the ground, as commonly supposed, but always observed the whole atmosphere appear as if in a state of combustion; the dust and sand are carried high into the air, which assumes a reddish, or blackish, or yellowish tinge, according to the nature and color of the ground, from which it arises."—"I never saw any person lie down flat upon his face to escape its pernicious blast, as Bruce describes."—"Camels are always much distressed, not by the heat but by the dust blowing into their large, prominent eyes. They turn round and endeavour to screen themselves by holding down their heads; but this I never saw them do, except in the case of a whirlwind, however intense the heat of the atmosphere might be."

In the absence of shelter, all animals, whether in wind, dust, rain, hail, or snow-storms, naturally turn their backs to the blast. Even CAMILLE DURAN, ¹⁶ has laid down among his axioms—"L'âne, en liberté, tourne toujours le derrière a vent;" whence, he opines, proceeded the ancient custom of using a jackass for a *vane*!

B.—GEOGRAPHY.

*"Les erreurs ont la vie bien dure ; quand le temps ne les détruit pas,
il les embaume."*

AMPÈRE. ¹⁷

I should deprive my oral discourses on the "Panorama" of one grand element of public attractiveness—viz: that of *novelty*; and at the same time divest the geographical and ethnological section of Lectures on perhaps the sublimest theme it can fall to a speaker to descant upon, at any rate, of the charm of *freshness*, were I, in the shape of an appendix, to give free scope to the ideas that, in common with every beholder of this beautiful *Glyphograph*, suggest themselves while contemplating the aggregate results of more than 2,500 years of scientific inquiry, now condensed, probably for the *first time* in the history of hydrography, into the annexed *Map* of the "BASIS of the NILE."

The NILE! "there's magic in that name" such as no other human appellative possesses.

Linked, through its perennial rise at the summer solstice, with the astronomical revolutions of the divine Orb of day at the acme of his ardent power, and most glorious effulgence,—marked, in the sky's cerulean blue, during the period of its increase, by the heliacal ascent of *Sirius*,—each monthly phenomenon of the deified river was consecrated by sempiternal correspondencies in the heavens; at the same time that, to the mind of the devout Egyptian, ΠΑΡΙΜΟΥ, the *numerous waters*, "Father of the Gods in Senem," ¹⁸ appeared to be the most ancient of divinities, in his capacity of progenitor of the celestial *Anum*, himself "a great God, king of the Gods;" who, through a mythical association with *Nouf*, was the

"Father of the Fathers of the Gods, period of periods of years." In fact, as the benign inundations of the river necessarily preceded, in point of date, the formation of the *alluvium*, the NILE seemed, to the first human wanderers on its sedgy banks, to be the physical *parent* of all things good and beneficent.

Exalted, in the sacred papyrus *Book of the Dead*, to the heavenly abodes of Elysian beatitude, the *Celestial NILE* was supposed to regenerate, by lustration, the souls of the departed Egyptians, and to fertilize, by irrigation, the gardens of happiness tilled by their immortal spirits, in *Amenthi*; during the same time that, on earth, the *Terrestrial NILE*, by its depositions of alluvial created, while its waters inundated, a country so famed among Eastern nations for its boundless fecundity, as to be compared (in Gen. xiii, 10,) to the "Garden of ICHOUAII, like the land of MITZRAIM?"—¹⁹ that is, the *two Musrs*, the *two Egypts*, upper and lower; over which the androgynous HAPIMOOU crowned with the *Lotus* and *Papyrus* tiaras, in his duplex character of the *Southern* and the *Northern NILES*, annually spread out the prolific mould and the nourishing liquid, through which he was at once the *Creator* and the *Nurse* of Egypt.

Thus, renewed from immemorial ages as the *gift of the NILE*, Egypt issues from the womb of primordial time armed, cap-a-pie like Minerva, with a civilization already perfected at the very earliest epoch of her history, *hieroglyphed* on the monuments of the IIIrd and IVth dynasties, prior to the 35th century before the Christian era. But, the *River* itself,—origin, vital principle, and motive cause of that wondrous civilization, has flowed on unceasingly at the foot of the Pyramids; its *Sources* a marvel, an enigma, an unfathomable mystery, to above *one-hundred-and-sixty* consecutive human generations, which have "lived, moved, and had a being," since the limestone cliffs of Memphis were first quarried into tombs. And, when we moderns, in the quiet of our cabinets, calmly span the chronological interval of above 5350 years, which have elapsed since the IIIrd Manethonian dynasty and the present year A. D. 1849, our vain-glorious boastings of the patronage vouchsafed by Europe towards *African* expeditions in advancement of science, encounter signal reproof from the mute fact, that "capt NILI querere" is a task as arduous now-a-days as *fifty-three* centuries ago it was to the primeval builders of the Pyramids.

The first authentic evidences extant of Expeditions, made to penetrate towards the Nile's unknown sources, date with the XIIth dynasty, (*apud* LEPsius,) about 2300 years before our era; when OSORTESIN III. had extended his conquests up the river at least as high as *Sanneh* in Upper Nubia; where a harbour or arsenal, and a *temple*, the former repaired by the AMENEMIAS, and the latter rebuilt by THOMES III., with other remains, prove that the Pharaohs of the XIIth dynasty had established frontier garrisons. But, as the *Tablet of Wâdee Halfa* contains the names of nations undoubtedly Nigritian, and inasmuch as there are abundant arguments to prove that the habitat of *Negro* races, anciently as at this day, never approximated to Egypt closer than, if as near as the northern limit of the *Tropical Rains*, we can ascend without hesitation to the age of OSORTESIN I; and confidently assert that, in the 23rd century B.C., the knowledge possessed by the Pharaonic Egyptians of ²⁰ the upper regions of the Nile, extended to points as anstral, as that derived, between the years 1820 and 1835 A.D., by civilized Europe from the *Ghâzwas*, or slave-hunts, of MOHAMMED ALI. ²¹

But, whatever information, on the *Sources* of the Nile, may have accrued to the "sacred Scribes" from these warlike, commercial, or more indirect relations with Nigritia, they do not seem, in their sacerdotal exclusiveness, to have communicated it to the Greeks; who, from the epoch when PSAMETIK, B.C. 650, threw open the maritime ports of Egypt to the Hellenes, flocked into that country; in hopes of shaking the same "pagoda-tree" which now-a-days attracts so many thousands of the Anglo-Saxon race into Hindostan. Nor, indeed, have we a right to infer, because the Pharaohs, in quest of *gold* and *slaves*, invaded the Belâd-es-Soodân 2,300 years B.C.; that therefore they were better acquainted with those latitudes than the Pasha's government was twelve years ago, before RUSSEGER's mining expedition. The story which the Priest of Sais told HERODOTUS, about the *Sources* of the Nile being at Elephantine, (a locality which the historian, who

suppresses *Thubz*, says he visited himself! *lib.* II, §, 9, 54, 55 ;) is a fair sample of the sort of information an antique Hierogrammateus, like a modern *Shaykh*, would take the trouble of giving to an 'outside barbarian,' through the medium of the latter's half-caste *dragoman*.

Hence originated those outrageous theories and extraordinary misconceptions on the *Sources* of the Nile, which classical ignorance of geography and the crude cosmogonical hypotheses in vogue among the ancients, handed to us with commentaries truly worthy of our own "middle ages," have perpetuated down to the era of NAPOLEON'S Egyptian Campaign;—the sole exception being PROLEMY the *Geographer*.²²

Thus, out of some 200 writers on the *Four Rivers* of the "Garden in *Eden*," the majority, misled by the false translation of the specific Hebrew word *Cush*, by the LXX. and VULGATE, into the vague Greek term *Æthiopia*²³, have overlooked the existence of the *Jhnn*, *Oeus*, in Asia, and beheld the Nile in the river (Gen. ii., 13,) "that encompasseth the whole land of *Cush*!" And this idea, in the days when mediæval orthodoxy insisted that the *earth was flat*, augmented by the strenuous attempts of the Fathers and the Rabbis at *reconciliation*, was faithfully displayed in the *Map*, on which COSMAS INDICO-PLUSTES,²⁴ who wrote about A.D. 535, projected, with far more exactitude than people are taught to believe, the original Jewish conception of cosmology. So firmly were these dogmatical notions of old COSMAS impressed upon the minds of succeeding generations at Rome, that it is to their action that GALILEO'S defence of the Copernican system was pronounced, A.D. 1615, by the holy Jesuitical college, "absurd, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, being contrary to the express word of God;" and not, as usually stated, because the revolutions of our little globe around a Sun, apparently stationary, interfered with an ecclesiastical mistranslation of a well-known biblical text (JOSHUA, x., 12-14); the philologically-correct signification of which a living Orientalist at Rome, MICHELANGELO LANCI, has definitely settled.²⁵

The *Indus*, first mentioned in Greek literature by ÆSCHYLUS, (*Prometh.*, v., 208,) coupled with the everlasting confusion of ideas inherent in the vagueness of the geographical limits assigned to the words *Indian* and *Æthiopian*, when reached by the armies of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, opened another door to a wilderness of error; because, on beholding alligators in its waters, the Greeks, who knew of no such reptiles apart from Egyptian crocodiles, thought they had, at last, arrived at the *Sources* of the Nile! And, after the Admiral NEARCHUS, issuing from the mouth of the Indus into the Persian Gulf, ascertained that a Sea divided Asiatic *India* from African *Æthiopia*, this river was still supposed, even as late as PHILOSTOROS in the 5th century after Christ, to *dice beneath the Indian Ocean*, and reappear in *Africa* as the *Sources* of the Nile!

"Th' affrighted Nile ran off, and under Ground
Concealed his head, nor has it yet been found!"

(OVID, *lib.* II, 296.)

Just as the Alpheus in Greece, and the Arethusa in Sicily, were figured by poets—and so believed, even by the sober PAUSANIAS, on the valid authority of the Delphian oracle—to be subterraneously united. "The strangeness of the adventure, and the beauty of the names, have made everybody in love with the story. All the world knows how 'divine Alpheus,' as Milton says:—

"Stole under Seas to meet his Arethuse."²⁶

Finally, when in the 4th century of our era, the grand ecclesiastical and rabbinical controversy arose as to the exact terrestrial location of the "*four rivers* of *Paradise*," the *Gihon* of Genesis was demonstrated to be the *Indus*; and inasmuch as this last had been ascertained, through its underground passage aforesaid, to be no other than the Nile, so radiated were these geographical blunders in the meagre science of the 15th and 16th centuries, that while the Jesuit Missionaries beheld the real *Gihon* in the yellow waters of the *Hoang-ho* of antichthonous China, COLUMBUS actually believed that he had discovered the true *Sources* of the NILE when he reached the mouth of the *Oronoko*!

But I must reserve for oral lectures further continuance of sketches, in copiousness and variety of materials inexhaustible, alike expository of very natural human ignorance and most amusing human folly. CLAUDIANUS's apothegm, written some 1,500 years ago, that the Nile was "sine teste creatus," is infinitely more rational than conjectures bootlessly expended by Greek, Roman, Hebrew, Arab, or "moyen-age" European geographers; always excepting Alexandria's PTOLEMY; down to the time when the Portuguese Jesuit, PEDRO PAEZ, in the beginning of the xviii century, anticipated BRUCE's claims to priority towards the end of the xviii; in regard to which, it has been ably demonstrated,²⁷ that neither party had discovered the true Sources of the Nile, in those of the Abai in the mountains of Abessinia. I leave the subject, with a feeling of regret, that space does not allow me to edify the reader with an explanation of the maps, and still more of the quaint commentaries of that Father of mystifiers, KIRCHER.²⁸

The question immediately before us is, not what may have been the errors of our predecessors, but what, at the hour in which we are writing, are the ultimate results of scientific inquiry:—what, in short, do we know about the Sources of the Nile?

A practical answer is best conveyed in the admirable Map of the "Basin of the Nile;" which the scientific liberality of my friend, Dr. CHARLES BEKE, enables me to place before the reader.

Yielding to my request, for the reasons before stated (page 27), Dr. BEKE has allowed this Map to be reversed. It is my intention to enlarge it into a pictorial diagram on a scale adapted to my future lectures; when its already-perspicuous features will be rendered more salient through appropriate colors: but a few words will indicate its peculiarities, no less than its novelties.

In the first place, on looking up the river from North to South, the dark-shaded space, on either side of the Nile, represents the amount of ground covered by the "Panorama"—a distance of about 860 miles, from the city of Cairo to the 2nd cataract of Nubia: but the most interesting features of Nilotic scenery, on both sides of the river, being displayed in the "Panorama of the Nile," it is fair to assume, that 1,720 miles of the River's course are portrayed in MESSUS, WARREN, BOBOM, and FAHEY's spirited and faithful Tableaux.

Still ascending, from the 2nd Cataract to the Limit of the Tropical Rains, the sterile rocks which flank the valley are represented in undulating shades of paler effect, as far as the mouth of the River Albara; and, at a glance, the eye realizes the first extraordinary characteristic of this mighty flood, that, for a length of more than 1,500 miles, the Nile, unlike in this respect any river in the world, receives no affluent, is fed by no tributary.

Having thus proceeded up the river to the mouth of the Albara, or Astaboras, the beholder of the annexed map has arrived upon ground where the researches of Dr. BEKE, in breadth of scan and profundity of investigation, supersede, at this day, everything that has been published on the Sources of the Nile. Referring the critical inquirer, by way of preliminary, to the Chart, Sections, and Memoir on the "Nile and its Tributaries,"²⁹ I lay before him an abstract of such further particulars as will facilitate his appreciation of the curious little Map which accompanies the present Appendix. They are culled from the autograph manuscript Notes of this distinguished Orientalist and traveller, kindly lent to me for this object. The passages inclosed in brackets are quotations of Dr. BEKE's own words; and my oral lectures will afford me ample opportunity of enlarging upon a geographical area probably exceeding One million and a half of square miles, of territories heretofore undefined, which are now reclaimed from mystification and fable by Dr. BEKE's comprehensive Map.

The Albara, called by the Abessinians Takkazie, in early Christian ages³⁰ looked upon as the head of the Nile, rises in the province of Lasta; the sources of some of its branches being in Samen, amid snowy mountains more than 15,000 feet high.³¹

From the same lofty regions issues the Abai, which, formerly termed the Astapus, becomes the Bahr-el-Azrak, or "Blue River," at Khartum. The Abessinians still look upon the Abai as the Gihon of Genesis; as did the Portuguese Jesuits in the 16th and 17th centuries. One hundred and fifty years before BRUCE, its

source in the Peninsula of Góðjam was visited and far more accurately described by PEDRO PÁEZ.³²

Beyond the junction of the *Astapus* with the *Báhr-el-Abiad*, or "White River," the Ancients seem to have known nothing of the course of the Nile, previously to the time of PROLEMY the geographer, except that it came *from the West*: in this vaguely referring to the *Kzilák*. Our present knowledge of the upper course of the *Báhr-el-Abiad* is derived from the three Expeditions sent up it between 1835 and 1841, by the late MOHAMMED ALI; from which we learn that on the Eastern bank, the main stream is joined, in about 9° 20' N. lat., by the *Sobát*, otherwise *Telfi*, or *Báhr-el-Habesh*, which takes its rise in the same Abessinian high lands whence issue the *Túkkazie* and the *Abai*.

Of the head-streams of the *Sobát* the principal is the *Báko*, known higher up its course by the names *Uma* and *Godjeb*. This last, in the country of the *Gallas*,³³ is joined by the *Gibbe*, or *Zebec* of Father ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, A.D. 1613;³⁴ the *Gibbe* itself being formed by the union of three rivers all bearing the same name.

"One of the three, the *Gibbe of Enárea*, has been singled out by M. D' ARNAUD, —who states that he visited the country of Kaffa in 1843-4,³⁵—and that of Enárea in 1845-6,³⁶—as *the true source of the Nile*; and he contends, though unsuccessfully, that the *Gibbe* and *Godjeb* unite to form the head of the direct stream of the *Báhr-el-Abiad*, above the extreme point reached by the second Egyptian expedition in 1841.³⁷" The proofs that the *Godjeb* and *Gibbe* are the head streams of the *Sobát* or River of Habesh, are given in various communications made by Dr. BEKE to the scientific world, which are referred to in the notes.³⁸

In about the same parallel of latitude as the junction of the *Sobát*, the main stream of the Nile divides into two great arms. The western one, named *Kzilák*, already referred to, is as yet unexplored, except just at its mouth by M. LAFARGUE.³⁹ The other, which comes from the South, is the direct stream of the true Nile, or *Báhr-el-Abiad*, explored by the second Egyptian expedition as high as the "Island of *Jeanker*, or *Tchanker*, in the negro kingdom of *Bari*. The extreme point attained is placed in 4° 42' 41" N. lat., and 29° 18' long. E. of Paris, by M. D' ARNAUD;⁴⁰ and in 4° 4' N. lat., and 36° 6' long. E. of Paris by M. WERNE.⁴¹ The difference between these two determinations is not material; the result being that the explorers had penetrated to within 300 miles of the Equator!"

"At the point where the expedition turned back, the river is described by M. WERNE⁴² as consisting of two arms divided by the Island of *Tchanker* (*Jeanker*); which two arms, though the waters were then much fallen, were still found to be respectively 300 and 100 mètres (986 and 328 English feet) broad; while there were evident signs that, during the rains, the island, which then stood 15 feet above the stream, is entirely covered with water; as is likewise the greater portion of the valley of the river, which, between the rocks on either side, is near 600 mètres (1,968 English feet) in width. The length of a river of this magnitude, upwards to its sources, cannot well be less than several hundred miles; so that it will scarcely admit of a doubt that those sources have to be looked for to the *south* of the Equator. Indeed, LAKONO, the King of Bari, informed M. WERNE that the river comes from a distance of 30 days' journey further south, and that there it divides into four shallow brooks; and that in the direction of the sources are high mountains, in comparison with which those visible at Bari are a mere nothing."⁴³

ARNAUD, however, learned that about thirty leagues higher up than where they then were, the river divides into several branches, of which the principal stream, the *Shooberrí*, came from the *East*.⁴⁴ The information furnished to WERNE and ARNAUD respectively, evidently relates to two different branches of the *Báhr-el-Abiad*.

Having now ascended to the "ultima Thule" of latitudes reached by modern research in seeking, along upwards of 3,000 miles of its course, for the Sources of the Nile, let us see whether, guided by PROLEMY's description, of more than seventeen centuries ago, we cannot approach them from the opposite direction.

From the 9th chapter. IVth book, of his *Geography*,⁴⁵ we gather—"that,

round a gulf or bay on the East coast of Africa, called the Barbarian Gulf, in which is an island named Menuthias, dwell certain cannibal negroes, to the west of whose country are situate the mountains or hill-country of the moon—*το της Σελήνης ορος*—the *snows* of which are received into the lakes of the Nile;—these “Mountains of the Moon,” as likewise the Island of Menuthias, being placed by him in $12^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., 234 geographical miles to the south of the parallel of Cape Rhaptum, and 150 miles to the north of Cape Prasum, the extreme point on the east coast of Africa known to the navigators and geographers of that period.”

The proper method of using these data of PTOLEMY, “who has carried the position much too far to the *South*, is not to view each position positively or separately, but the whole of them relatively and connectedly.”

“If we can only determine the representatives of *Menuthias* and *Cape Prasum*, the other sites will naturally adjust themselves to their respective true positions. Now, by D'ANVILLE,⁴⁶ VINCENT,⁴⁷ and DE FROBERVILLE,⁴⁸ the island of *Zanzibar* has been identified with *Menuthias*; and hence there is reason to regard *Cape Delgado* as the representative of *Prasum*. These, then, become our fixed points; and from them—or, more properly speaking, from the former of them—we may hope, by penetrating into the interior, to test the correctness of PTOLEMY'S statements concerning the sources of the Nile.”

“Singularly enough, a great part of our task has been performed only within the last few months, and the remainder of it appears to be on the eve of accomplishment.”

“From letters recently received from the Rev. Dr. KRAFF and Mr. REBMAN, of the Church Missionary Society, stationed at Rabbai Empia, near Mombás on the east coast of Africa, in about 4° S. lat., we learn that Mr. REBMAN has penetrated inland as far as *Djagga*, a mountainous country situate about 200 miles to the west of Mombás; where he has made the remarkable discovery of a lofty mountain, called *Kilimandjaro*, the summit of which is *covered with perpetual snow*; and he has further ascertained that beyond *Kilimandjaro* is a country named *Uniamési*, in which there is a *large lake*.⁴⁹ According to the last accounts just received from Dr. KRAFF,⁵⁰ Mr. REBMAN again set out on the 5th of April last, for the purpose of visiting *Uniamési* and exploring this lake.”

“The country thus called *Uniamési* by the Missionaries, is one whose *name*, at least, has been known to us since the time of the Portuguese settlements in Southern Africa, and has consequently obtained a place in our maps under various forms. Of these forms *Mono-Moezi* appears to be the most correct. This name, *Mono-Moezi*, is a compound word, significant in many of the languages of the Kaffir class, spoken throughout the entire continent of Africa south of the Equator, as far as the limits of the Hottentots; among which languages is specially to be mentioned that of the Sawáhilis, who inhabit the sea-coast of Zindj or Zangebar. The first component of this name, *Mono* or *Mani*, is of frequent occurrence in the designations of countries in Southern Africa, such as *Mani-Congo*, *Mani-Puto* (as the Portuguese possessions in Africa are called), *Mono-Motapa*, &c.; and its meaning appears to be *King* or *Ruler*. The second component, *Moezi*, which alone is properly the name of the country, has the signification of *Moon*.⁵¹ If however, we take the Missionaries' form of the name, *Uniamési*, it may, as Dr. KRAFF writes to me, be rendered ‘the Country of the Moon;’ which is virtually the same.”

“As long ago as 1846 I advanced the opinion, that the Greek navigators and traders of Alexandria, who, from the time of HIPHALUS'S discovery of the monsoons in the middle of the first century of our era,⁵² if not earlier, frequented the east coast of Africa,⁵³ obtained from these *Sawáhilis* the particulars respecting the eastern portion of that continent and the sources of the Nile, which are recorded by their countryman PTOLEMY; and that, as it was not an unusual practice of the Greeks to *translate* proper names into the equivalents in their own language, the designation given by PTOLEMY to the mountains in which those sources are situate, is simply a translation of the Sawáhili expression, “the Mountains of *Moezi*.” The position of this country of *Mono-Moezi* or *Uniamési* may be placed approximately in about 2° to 4° S. lat., and from 29° to 34° E. long.; and by extending,

on the authority of M. WERNE, the course of the direct stream of the Nile only 300 or 400 miles beyond the furthest point reached by the second Egyptian Expedition, we shall bring it to the vicinity of, if not actually into, this country of Mono-Moezi."

"Thus then we find five main particulars mentioned by PTOLEMY in connexion with the sources of the Nile to be substantially true:—namely, 1st,—A mountainous country lying to the west of the low districts along the sea-coast opposite to the island of Menuthias or Zanzibar; 2ndly,—A mountain there (and doubtless others will be met with) so lofty as to be capped with perpetual snow; 3rdly,—A district in these high regions of the interior called *Monomoezi* or *Uniamési*—the country of the Moon; 4thly,—A large lake, within or adjoining to, the hill country or 'mountains of the Moon;' and 5thly,—The head of the Nile itself carried into the same vicinity. Are we not, then, justified in anticipating that when Mr. REBMAN reaches Uniamési—it may indeed be hoped that he is there already—he will find that it was not without good cause that the geographer of Alexandria placed the mysterious sources of the river of Egypt in the 'mountains of the Moon,' and described the lakes of that river as being fed by the snows of those mountains?"

"The head-streams of the Nile having thus been carried to their furthest southern limit, it yet remains for us to examine the western boundary of that river's basin. As regards that portion of it, which may reasonably be supposed to extend to the hydrographical system of the Congo, the absence of all data prevents us from doing more than conjecture the line of demarcation between the basins of the two rivers. But as we proceed northwards, and approach the parallel of the river Keiläk, the great western arm of the Nile already mentioned, we once more come into the field of reasonable hypothesis, if not of absolute certainty. Our principal guide must here be the learned orientalist, M. FULGENCE FRESNEL, who, in two memoirs recently communicated to the Geographical Society of Paris, has given of some the results of his extensive researches into the geography and hydrography of the interior of Africa. In one of these memoirs⁵⁴ he states, on the authority of an intelligent Fellâhah pilgrim named ABD-ER-RAHMAN, that in the country of *Bosso*, situate to the south of Wadâi, is a large river bearing the like name, which divides into two branches. Of these, the one towards the west is the river named *Tchadda* by the brothers LANDER, and *Toto* by ABD-ER-RAHMAN himself, which joins the *Kwâra* (Quorra) or Niger to the south of Kakunda; while the other branch towards the east is the *Bâhr-el-Abiad* of Khartûm, that is to say the Nile. From these particulars M. FRESNEL infers the possibility of going by water from the Niger to Egypt; namely,—1st, by descending the Niger as far as the mouth of the *Tchadda*; 2ndly,—by ascending the *Tchadda* to where it branches off into the *Bâhr-el-Abiad*; and 3rdly,—by descending this latter river as far as the Cataracts. But, in this hypothesis, the physical objections to a water-communication between two streams running in opposite directions appear not to have been duly considered. The more natural interpretation of ABD-ER-RAHMAN's statement—the truth of which it is not intended to impugn—is that the alleged communication in *Bosso*, between the *Tchadda* and (the western arm of) the *Bâhr-el-Abiad*, is nothing more than the native enunciation of the fact, that the water-parting between the sources of the two rivers is in that country; the close proximity of their respective sources being, according to the native mode of thinking, equivalent to an actual communication between the streams themselves.⁵⁵ M. JOMARD, in his *Observations sur le Voyage au Darfour* of the Sheikh MOHAMMED EL TOUNSY,⁵⁶ describes on the authority of M. KENIG, a river named *Ambirkey*, as being a branch of the Gula or Kula, and as running from the south of the country of Bâgermi northwards to the Nile. The identity of this river with ABD-ER-RAHMAN's western arm of the *Bâhr-el-Abiad* may reasonably be inferred; and it is so hypothetically laid down in the Map."

"From the second Memoir of M. FRESNEL,⁵⁷ which consists of an elaborate discussion on the country of *Wadâi*, we derive much valuable information respecting several streams having their courses westwards through that country and falling into lake *Tchad*. These are likewise marked—of course merely approximatively—in the Map; and it is reasonable to conclude that their several sources are at the

water-parting between the hydrographical system of that lake, and that of the western arm of the Nile; the line of demarcation lying somewhere between the adjoining kingdoms of Wadäi and Dürfür. In this latter country, according to the Sheikh MOHAMMED EL TOUNSY is a large river named *Bare*, which M. JOMARD regards as being most probably an affluent of the *Kailak*.⁵⁸ I quite assent to this hypothesis; and I have laid down this river accordingly in my Map."

"In the existing state of our knowledge, or rather want of knowledge, it would however be wrong to dogmatize on the subject; and the positions, and even the names, attributed to the river in the western portion of the Map, are to be understood as being merely a *first*, and from its nature a most rough approximation to the truth, which ere long we may hope to have presented to us in a more perfect form."

The reader requires no further comments on the annexed *Map* of the "Basin of Nile," to perceive its originality. The attendant on my oral lectures will receive further developments of a theme, the first principles of which, thanks to Dr. BEKE, are now laid down in this Appendix on Nilotic *Geography*.

C.—PHILOLOGY.

THE *most ancient* language of which monuments are at this day extant, coetaneous in erection with the man who spoke it;—the *earliest* inscriptions in which his hand gave graphical expression to ideas, conceived by his mind in that language;—and the *oldest* materials he employed when striving to overcome space and time in the transmission of his thoughts;—are still preserved in the sculptures, paintings, and writings, left by the *Egyptian* in the valley of the Nile.

This great fact, asserted by all antiquity, contradicted by modern self-sufficiency, vindicated by CHAMPOLLION, is now, thanks to the paleological researches of a ROSELLINI, a BIRCH, a BUNSEN, and a LEPsius, irrevocably established.

To Mr. BIRCH the reader is indebted for the following comprehensive sketch. I have also appended a Table indicative of the origin and probable order of *Alphabetical* writings; and in future discourses I hope to have the pleasure of supporting former statements, with a variety of materials collected since the publication of "*Otia Egyptiaca*."

THE LANGUAGE AND WRITINGS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

THE ancient Egyptian or hieroglyphical language may be considered the earliest of all known, being definitely formed at least B. C. 2000. It is a language in a transition state from the first attempts of man to form language by paintings, to transferring to these representations sounds and ideas not directly represented by them.

It stands as the parent or primitive language of the Indo-germanic and Semitic families, exhibiting in parts unequivocal Semitic analogies, as in the detached pronouns and in the forms of the verb and noun, and in a considerable part of the *copia verborum*, while in other respects it approaches the Indo-germanic languages by offering many words of similar etymology.

In the nation itself it never formed a sacred language, but was understood by all the educated classes, and was employed for all purposes of civil life. It differed from the spoken language, in syntax, and in its elliptical mode of expression, suppressing at will those affixes and prefixes which are essential to distinct speech. Throughout it exhibits a high pictorial tendency, often sacrificing strictly logical arrangements to artistic convenience or elegance, and frequently placing the names of gods, by a kind of literary etiquette, before the expressions which they really follow. A hieroglyphical text is in fact a speaking picture, appealing at the same time to the ear and eye, charming the eye, and refreshing the memory by aids not found

* *Appendix G*, pages 99 to 113.

in languages purely phonetic, capable at the same time of an indefinite expansion.

Before entering on the question of *Egyptian Writings*, it is necessary to bear in mind the meaning of the following terms:—

- A.—*Symbolic*: Hieroglyphic symbols used to express ideas, and never pronounced or read except as the idea was.
 B.—*Determinatives*: Symbols, never pronounced at all, placed after groups of characters which were pronounced, and used to determine or fix their meaning. They are the same as the *Chinese keys*, or radicals.
 C.—*Phonetics*: Symbols used to express sounds, and not ideas, forming groups which express the sounds or spoken words of the ideas intended to be conveyed.
 C."—*Alphabetic*: Expressing one articulation.
 D.—*Syllabic*: Expressing a syllable.

This last may be—

- D."—*Limited*: Employed to express one or few ideas.
 D."—*Extended*: Used extensively in the texts.
 E.—*Inherent*: The character whose pronunciation exists in another, although not actually written. Thus the goat was pronounced *b-a*, whether it had a reed, the *a*, after it or not, and meant "soul;" the reed being *inherent* or understood.
 F.—*Complement*: The character written after a syllabic symbol to complete the syllable; when omitted, it is *inherent* in the syllabic symbol. Thus the mouth *r* added to the *hoe* formed the syllable *mr* "to love" &c.; the *r* being the complement, or that which completed the syllable.
 G.—*Homophone*: A symbol having similar sound to another, and used in other examples of the same word. Thus the red crown (*teshr*) was used as the sound *n* or *en*, in the sense of the genitive prefix "of," in place of a *line of water* conveying the same sound and meaning, being the *homophone*.

I. Supposed antecedent primæval period of pure *picture* writing—no remains existing.

II. *Archaic period*, IV.-XII. DYNASTY. *Pure hieroglyphics*, elaborately sculptured, especially in the details,* which are well carved. *Linear hieroglyphics*, which depict the form by its outline only; used for ordinary purposes † At this stage there was no purely *alphabetical* system; but, on the contrary, the phonetics consisted of sixteen monosyllables, commencing with the articulations *a, b, f, g, h, i, k, n, p, r, l, s, t, sh, kh, u*. The process by which this had been deduced from pure picture writing appears to be this:—‡

Originally, the object was a symbolie, i.e., expressed its own direct meaning; thus, a *sieve* depicted was KH, "a sieve"; a *mouth* represented "a mouth," pronounced RU; but the two written together depict the ideas *mouth* and *sieve*; or if pronounced, the sound RU-KH; which expressed in the spoken language "to know," or inverted KH-RU; in the same primarily-spoken language "to," or "at." It is evident, that the misapprehension of meaning suggested the *syllabic* development, as a person reading off a purely symbolical system of picture writing would naturally present to the ear combinations of monosyllables different from what was intended to be seen by the eye; and human intelligence could soon perceive the value of the application. At this age, the monosyllables, which end in vowels, generally have the vowel inherent (E), and not expressed as complement (B); which was added to recall to memory the *syllable*. Thus, the syllable KH is formed by the *sieve*, in itself KH; or by the *sieve* and *two cross-bars*, the syllable

* VYSE Journal, vol. ii. iii., Coffin of *Mycerinus*.—Tablet of *Cheops* at the Wady Magara: LEON DE LABORDE, Voyage dans l'Arabie Pétrée.—Tombs near Pyramids, BURTON; EX. HEIR, pl. xxvii.—LEPSIUS, Auswahl Taf. vii.—Pyramid of *Ischour*. VYSE Journal, vol. iii.

† *Quarry-marks* of Great Pyramid; VYSE Journal, l. c.—LE NORMANT, Cercueil de *Mycerinus*; Pl. ii.—LEPSIUS, Auswahl, Taf. xiii.—VYSE Journal, vol. iii., second pyramid.

‡ BUNSEN, Egypt's Paec; vol. i., page 446.

IU or UI; thus, K'H [I]—K'HI [U].—* At this period, the symbols were occasionally doubled, or even trebled, to express the value of unusual sounds, as KHI, KIA, KIAUA, for KIAU, "altar:" showing that the language was in a state of formation or transition. At this age, the use of symbolics and determinatives prevailed, and all the great principles of the language were laid down. The interchange of *homophones* is rare. No *hieratical* writing known till the xith. dynasty: the first instances being on the coffin of the queen MENTUHEPT,† and the king ENUENTE.‡

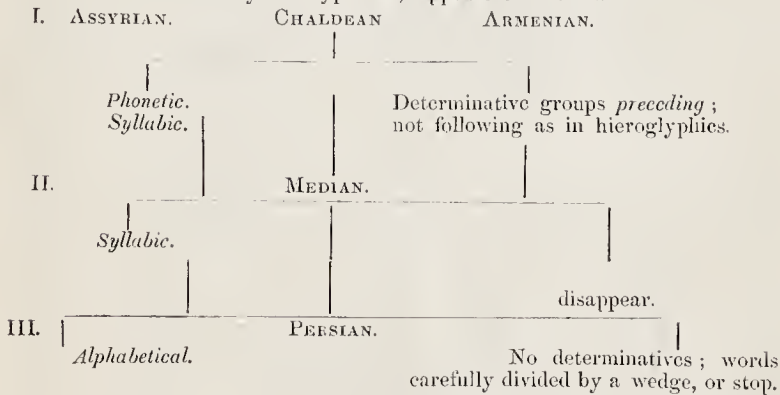
III. Epoch of *National Greatness*, xviii.-xix. DYNASTY. Introduction of a greater interchange of *homophones* (G). The Hieratic writing developed, exhibiting unequivocal traces of a *syllabic* system, and employing a less extended number of determinatives (B), owing to its less pictorial character; but not exhibiting any nearer advances to an *alphabet*—standing in the same relation to the hieroglyphics as writing to our *print*.

IV. Epoch of *Decadence*, xx.-xxvi. DYNASTY. Commencement of a revolution in the language, indicated by a much greater number of *homophones*: that is, the syllables which, up to that period, had been in general carefully distinguished, are now promiscuously interchanged; and many *symbolical* signs incorporated gradually into the system. This was *perhaps* consequent on the Egyptians being subjected to foreign influences, and thus becoming acquainted with the more extended systems of the Assyrian-Cuneiform, Phœnician, and other writings.

V. Egypt's Fall. Introduction of the *Demotic* or *Enchorial*. First appearance of partly *alphabetic* and *syllabic* system of more limited range than the *hieratic*; containing still fewer determinatives, and representing the then-spoken language. It is an outgrowth of the *hieratic* writing, which it superseded for the legal and ordinary purposes of life—the *hieratic* being retained as late as TRAJAN. The *demotic*, late under the Roman Empire, superseded entirely the *hieratic*, and was ultimately itself extinguished by the *Coptic*. It was an attempt to assimilate the Egyptian system of writing to the *Alphabetic Phœnician*.

THE CUNEIFORM WRITING,

As far as yet decyphered, appears to class as—



British Museum, 25th Sept., 1849.

S. BIRCH.

* HICKS, "On the Powers of Eg. Alph.," 1847, conceives that there was a pure alphabet, and that the complements merely recel the name of the characters, as *be* for *b*, *cee* for *c*. This theory is founded on the interchange of homophones.

† A copy of this coffin, made by SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, exists in the Museum collection.

‡ In the British Museum. BUNSEN, Egypt's Place.

THEORY OF THE ORDER OF DEVELOPMENT IN HUMAN WRITINGS.

PRIMORDIAL, or <i>ante-chronological</i> PERIODS :—when incipient Humanity, requiring no records, had invented no form of <i>writing</i>	B.C.	00,000
1st AGE; The PICTORIAL :—current in the <i>ante-monumental</i> days of Egypt and China.....	B.C.	0,000
2nd AGE; The EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICAL :—earliest <i>monuments</i> extant, the Pyramids and tombs of the 3rd and 4th Memphite Dynasty...say, with LERSIUS,	B.C.	3,500
The CHINESE IDEOGRAPHICAL :—earliest <i>monuments</i> extant, the Inscription of Yu, with later remains in the <i>Kou-uen</i> character.....	B.C.	2,278
3rd AGE; The ALPHABETICAL :—earliest <i>monuments</i> extant; i.e., those indicating a state of transition, Egyptian <i>Demotic</i> papyri.....	B.C. 500 @	600
<i>Cuneiform</i> Inscriptions : Assyrio-Babylonian, partly ideographic and partly phonetic..	B.C.	?
Persepolitan and Median.....	B.C.	520

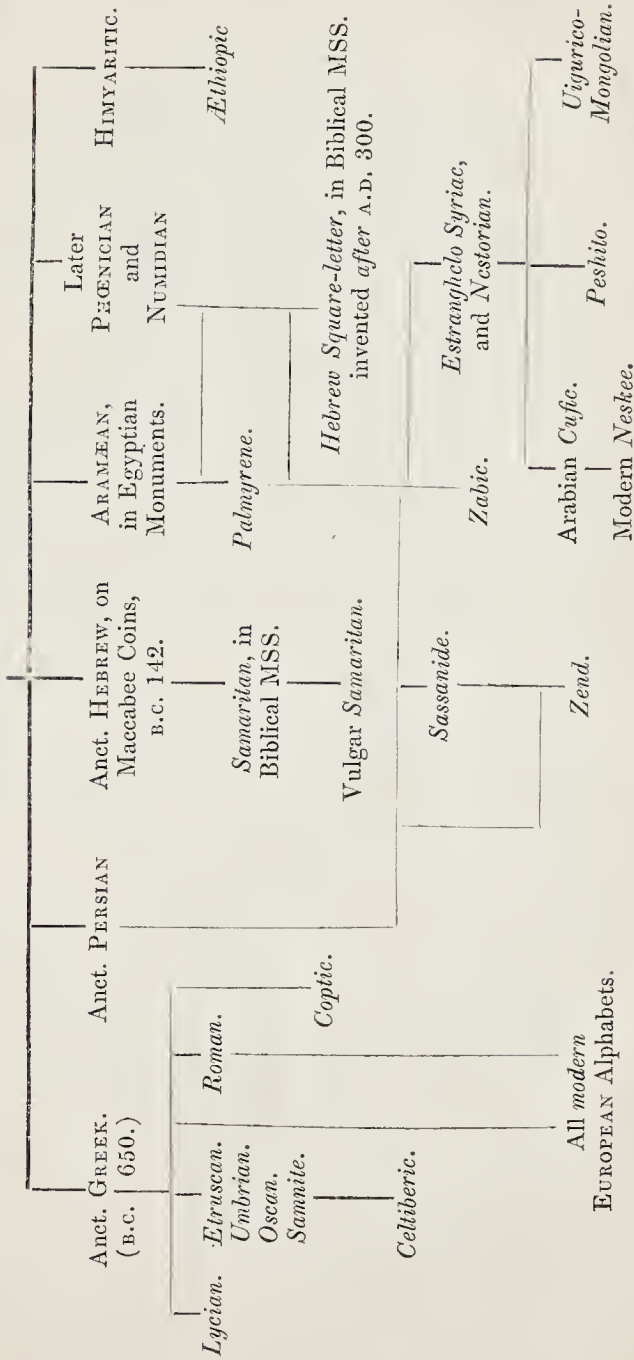
.. *Phœnices primi, læne si creditur, ausi*

*Mausuram ruditus vocem signare figuris.*²

(LUCAN. *Pharsal.* III., 220, 221.)

EARLIEST PHENICIAN WRITINGS.

(*Boustrophedon?*)



All modern
EUROPEAN Alphabets.

D.—CHRONOLOGY.

WHEN FOURIER, the polytechnic philosopher, in that masterpiece of eloquent erudition—the *Preface* to the “Description de l’Égypte”—claimed a period of *twenty-five hundred years* before the Christian era,⁵⁹ for the Monuments which he, and the corps of illustrious Savans of whom JOMARD is the surviving patriarch, had beheld in the valley of the Nile, his intuitive grasp of the amount of time adequate to the construction of then-unnumbered piles as gigantic in their architecture as diversified in their sculptures, obtained but little favor with the scholars, and none with the public of Europe, from 1810 to 1830. As when the immortal HARVEY announced his discovery of the circulation of the blood, no Surgeon, over forty years of age, but died an unbeliever in the theory; so forty years after the utterance of this chronological estimate by FOURIER, and notwithstanding the victorious labors of the Hieroglyphists, do we still encounter educated minds unwilling to accept, or incapable of comprehending, the general truth of his proposition.

Equally unpalatable was this scale of 2,500 *years*, at the time of its publication, to the representatives of two distinct schools: whom, for convenience sake, we will designate as the *long* and the *short* chronologists. On the one hand DURRIS and the astronomers who had claimed as much as 17,000 years B.C. for the erection of the temple of Dendera, and on the other, the followers of the *Petavian* and *Usherian* computations of the chronological element in Scripture, coincided in its rejection; the former deeming it too restricted, the latter too extensive for their respective cosmogonical theories. And, in a controversy in which the first principles of historical criticism, and the common basis of debate were alike wanting; before YOUNG had deciphered the first letter in the hieroglyphical name of *Ptolemy*; before CHAMPOLLION-LE-JEUNE’S “Précis” broke the spell in which the antique writings of the Egyptians had been bound for fifteen centuries; and at a day when absolutely *nothing* was known of the respective ages of Nilotic remains; the dogmatical assertions of the latter were infinitely preferable to the hallucinations of the former.

On his death-bed in 1830, FOURIER was solaced by the glimpse which CHAMPOLLION, then just returned from his triumphant mission to Egypt, afforded him of the probable accuracy of his prospective vision: but, before the founder of Egyptological science could arrange the enormous materials collected for his *chronological* edifice, the 4th of March, 1832, overtook CHAMPOLLION on his own death-bed, in the act of bequeathing the Manuscript of his immortal *Grammar*, as “my visiting-card to posterity.”⁶⁰

In the same year, ROSELLINI commenced the publication of the “*Monumenti dell’ Egitto e della Nubia*,” in which, for the first time, an effort was made to embrace in one grand compendium all the Egyptian documents in that day deciphered. Inheritor of the ideas, and associate in the labors of the great master, the Tuscan Professor’s frame-work of chronology reflects CHAMPOLLION’S views on Pharaonic antiquity up to the close of 1830. The practical result of the erudite Italian’s researches was the monumental restoration of the lost history of Egypt, back to the xviiith Dynasty, computed by him at B.C. 1822,—and the vindication of the general accuracy of MANETHO, back to the xvth dynasty, at B.C. 2272;⁶¹ confirmed by CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC,⁶² with many improvements and valuable suggestions; mainly drawn from “*les papiers de mon Frère*.”

In 1835, WILKINSON’S admirable work, “*Topography of Thebes*,” presented a summary of the learned author’s personal exploration of Egyptian monuments during some twelve years of travel in the valley of the Nile. The epoch of MENES, first Pharaoh of Egypt, was conjecturally assigned to the year B.C., 2201; but the accession of the xviiith dynasty placed at B.C. 1575, corroborated by the collation of hieroglyphical and Greek lists, evinced the critical author’s appreciation of the solidity of the Egyptian chronological edifice, and of Manethonian authority, at least up to the latter era.

We thus reach the year 1836: when B.C. 1822 as the *maximum*, and B.C. 1575 as the *minimum*, for the accession of MANETHO’S xviiith dynasty of Diospolitans, were already recognised by the world of science in general principle as established

facts: and sixteen centuries of lost monumental history were resuscitated from the sepulchre of ages, through *hieroglyphical* researches that commenced in A.D. 1822.⁶³

But there had been, in Egypt, times *before!* there were still extant the *Pyramids*, with the lengthy chain of tombs extending for above 20 miles along the Memphite necropolis, *unexplored*;—there were the “unplaced Kings” recorded in the “*Materia Hieroglyphica*”—the “*Excepta*”—and the “*Notes*”—of WILKINSON, BURTON, and FELIX:—and there existed in the Museums of Europe, as well as throughout the valley of the Nile, innumerable vestiges, recognised by every qualified student of Egyptology to belong to ages long anterior to the xviiith dynasty—ininitely older than the year 1575 @ 1822 B.C.; to say nothing of the biblical and classical texts, that attested the necessity for more elbow-room in the chronology of the ancient Egyptians. Every one felt it:—every man who had *beheld* the storied ruins in Egypt itself asserted it, with more or less assurance according to the elasticity of the social atmosphere he breathed:—every Hierologist *knew* it.

How was the conscientious discussion of these overwhelming questions avoided? Why were the countless monumental documents, that vindicated the claims of MANETHO'S first fourteen human dynasties to historical acceptance left of sight? ROSELLINI, while faithfully publishing all the materials in his possession, and throwing back Pyramidal questions into the category of things anterior to the xvth dynasty, having the fear of PETAVIUS before his eyes, modestly declares—“*Nè a me occorre indagare più addentro in tanto bujo di tempi.*”⁶⁴ WILKINSON,—in whose invaluable “*Materia Hieroglyphica*,” among a host of “unplaced Kings,” the names of *Shoopho*, *Shafra*, and *Menkera*, builders of the three great Pyramids of Gezeh, had been published years before, and *two* of them at least read and identified, —WILKINSON, appalled perhaps at the authority of USNER, in his Plate I. of the “*Dynasties of the Pharaohs*,” jumps at a bound from MENAL over SE-NOFRIE-KE-RA and RA-NEB-NAA, to RA-NOUB-TER (which last he places in the xvth dynasty at B.C. 1830); omits every “unplaced King” published in his previous researches: ignores some *fifty Pharaohs* whose *monuments* prove they lived between MENES and the xviiith dynasty; and assigns only the year B.C. 2201 (!) to MENES, “for fear of *interfering* with the DELUGE of Noah, which *is* 2348 B.C.”⁶⁵

It is sufficient for my purpose, herein, to point out to the reader, that the year 1836 closed with a mighty stride, already accomplished, into the “darkness of Egypt,” through which a *mass of time*, exceeding *fifteen centuries* in duration, was irrevocably restored to the world's history. The mutilated annals of the oft-maligned Priest of Sebennytus were vindicated by an unanswerable appeal to monuments contemporaneous with the Pharaohs recorded by him, back to his xviiith Theban dynasty. More than one-half of the *twenty-five hundred* years claimed by FOURIER and NAPOLEON'S “*Institut d'Egypte*” was thenceforward restored to positive history by the *Hierologists*.

The years 1837 to 1839 witnessed the munificent expenditures, and fulfilment of the grand conception, of a VYSE; the self-sacrificing exertions of a PERRING, but for whose fortitude, enthusiasm and engineering skill, small, indeed, would have been the scientific results accruing from such immense undertakings; and the archaeological acumen of a BREW, in deciphering and assigning an historical place to the fragmentary legends disinterred among some 39 Pyramidal Mausolea⁶⁶ of the *Memphite* and *Arsinoëte* nomes.⁶⁷ Simultaneously with these successes, the *Tablet of Abydos*, that most precious register of the genealogy of the RAMESSIDES, found its way to the British Museum.⁶⁸

LENORMANT⁶⁹, I believe, was the first to apply the new discoveries to *chronology*; and NESPOR LUOTE⁷⁰ to retread the Memphite necropolis, and verify some of the data obtained by the English explorers.

The combined result of these researches, in the year 1840, was the recognition of the great principle, that the *Pyramids*, without exception, antedated the xviiith dynasty, already established between the 15th and the 18th centuries B.C.:—that a mass of “unplaced Kings,” and a vast field of unopened tombs in the burial-ground of Memphis; together with a prodigious variety of lesser monuments, stretching from the peninsula of Sinai to the temples of *Sanneh* and *Saleh* in Upper Nubia; still preserved authentic records coetaneous with the first *twelve dynasties*

of MANETHO: and that, from out of the chaos, the ivth Manethonian dynasty, cotemporary with the building of the *Geezeh* group of Pyramids, loomed like a meteor in the night of time.

And here, as my own studies of hieroglyphical lore commence about these days, I may be pardoned for alluding to myself: reserving an exposition of the motives which, in 1839, led me to abandon degraded Ottoman for Pharaonic Egyptian matters, to the "MEMOIRS, *historical, political, and anecdotal*, of my personal acquaintance with *Modern Egypt and Egyptians* from 1818 to 1841;" promised in "Otia *Aegyptiaca*," page 71.

In December 1839, I joined my honored friend, Mr. A. C. HARRIS of Alexandria, in a voyage from Cairo to *Wâdee Halfa*, which occupied above three months. Our joint familiarity with Nilotic habits and people, love of sporting adventure, and antiquarian curiosity, while possessing extra facilities that few *travellers* enjoy, naturally took us into distant localities, all rarely, some not before, explored by Europeans. His ample archæological library offered us in our boat²¹ instant means of reference to the labors of our predecessors; at the same time that his knowledge of the monuments derived from a former journey, and mastery of hieroglyphical arcana, inducted me at once into the "Mysteries of Isis." We made a multitude of minor discoveries, the publication of which, in that day, would have anticipated some since put forth by our successors;²² and even now, after the lapse of ten years, I can look upon the pages of our diurnal *note-book* with the satisfactory assurance, that many of our memoranda are yet scientifically available. In brief, if any labors of mine have diffused some knowledge of the most ancient portion of the *Old* world, among the educated masses of the *New*, I should be grieved not to record that my archæological inquiries owe their departure, and not unfrequently their successful prosecution, to some twenty-five years of friendship enjoyed with Mr. HARRIS.²³

On my return to Cairo, I devoted a twelvemonth's leisure to the verification of the solidity of the basis upon which hieroglyphical revelations had placed Egyptian *monumental chronology*. The result was a conviction as profound then, as subsequent researches,—echoed by the voice of universal erudition, and embodied in the works of a host of Savans whose names gild the brightest page illuminated by science in the sixth century,—have since demonstrated its accuracy, of the utter impossibility of reconciling *Egyptian facts*, geological, topographical, ethnological, hieroglyphical and historical, with Archbishop Usner's system of patriarchal *chronology*.

A *manuscript* compilation, over which an old and valued colleague, M. PRASSE, and myself wiled away at Cairo many delightful weeks in reciprocal exchanges of our several gleanings, under the title of "Analecta Hieroglyphica" condensed every *Cartouche*, with references to most of the historical monuments, known to Hierologists up to April, 1841; and, as many personal friends are aware, this manuscript is still a most important *ground-text* and manual to those who, like myself, are anxious to ascertain the stability of prior investigations, before hazarding the erection of a theoretical super-structure.

April, 1843, found me in America, compelled to publish, prematurely as regarded the possible durability of any definitive system of Egyptian *chronology*, and solely with a view to clear away obstacles that might have embarrassed my future lectures,—the substance of *thirteen discourses* delivered at Boston, in the winter of 1842-3. Presented *gratis* to the New York publishers, on the sole condition that the price of the pamphlet should not exceed 25 cents, or *one shilling* sterling, the "Chapters on Early Egyptian History," &c., passed rapidly through many editions; and their sale continues to this day, although 25,000 copies, I have been told, have been disposed of. Never having contemplated the slightest pecuniary connexion with its success, I have felt no hesitation in constantly referring to passages and facts contained in a popular treatise, in cost accessible to the humblest reader of our English tongue; with which facts it is certainly not the *author's* fault if such reader be not already acquainted.

It was, however, imperative on me to adopt some scale of biblical chronology, by recurrence to which the attendant on my oral *lectures* should be enabled to measure the importance of Egyptian subjects in their relation to the world's history. The *Septuagint* computation, as the *longest*, seemed best fitted for this

object; but especial care was taken by me to state, (*Chapters*, page 36,) that—"in rejecting USHER's chronological system *in toto*, I accept the Septuagint date for the *Deluge* only—because, for all subsequent epochs, I consider myself free to choose (from among three hundreds systems of chronology) that arrangement best adapted to Egyptian monumental, and other records. I commit myself therefore only to the Septuagint date of the *Deluge*, as the shortest limit allowable for Egyptian history, independently of all other nations; while I reserve the right of adopting any extension, that future discoveries may make orthodox, or indispensable. As it is, we have not a year to throw away—and if 1,000 more years could be shown admissible by Scripture, there is nothing in Egypt that would not be found to agree with the extension."

In the absence of the positive data which later discoveries in Egyptian archaeology have since accumulated,⁷⁴ I set forth the various estimates through which I adopted provisionally the year 2750 B.C., for the accession of MENES, "as within a hundred years' approximation of the truth;"⁷⁵ accompanying this view with the following caveat (*Chapters*, page 51):—

"Perfectly aware of the extreme uncertainty of these calculations, I would observe, as an excuse for the digression, that the epoch of MENES is all-important in history—that I have endeavoured to reconcile it with the Septuagint as nearly as possible within reason and probability—and that I lean rather in favor of an *extension* of the interval between MENES and our Saviour; for which I could easily bring forward a mass of arguments and explanations, founded on facts; among which are the vast number of "unplaced Kings" we possess, who must have lived between MENES and the 16th dynasty."

Nor may I not lay claim to some intuitive perceptions entertained in 1843, of the probable extent to which *monumental* researches would eventually carry the epoch of MENES. In 1845, BUNSEN's era for this monarch was B.C. 3643; and in 1849, LEPSIUS's is B.C. 3893. One of the preceding quotations from my "*Chapters*" asserts, that "if 1,000 more years could be shown admissible by Scripture, there is nothing in Egypt that would not be found to agree with the extension." It is a happy coincidence, exhibiting how different minds, in countries widely apart, reasoning upon similar data, arrive at conclusions nearly the same, that, if the above "1,000 years" be added to my former conjectural and *minimum* estimate, printed six years ago, of the date of MENES, noted at about B.C. 2750, the sum B.C. 3750 falls, almost equidistantly, between the eras assigned to this primordial Pharaoh by two of the *three* highest hierological chronographers:—the third, it need scarcely be observed, being Mr. BIRCH; who, whilst tabulating Egyptian events in the recognised order of Manethonian *dynasties*,⁷⁶ has never yet put forth an arithmetical *system* of hieroglyphical chronology. As before remarked (*Otia*, page 45):—

"We are dealing, in events so inconceivably remote, with *stratified masses of time*, and not with suppositions calculations of the *exact* day, week, month, or year; in futile attempts to ascertain which so many learned investigators "ne font qu'un trou dans l'eau."

Our sketch of the progressive conquests over the past, commenced by CHAMPOLLION in 1822, through which a pathway has been cleaved, inch by inch, by the axes of the Hierologists, far into the briary jungle of Pharaonic antiquity, has reached the year 1843; and already FOURIER's "twenty-five hundred years B.C.," for the monuments of the Nile, even to the uninformed eye, began to wear the garb of probability—to the hieroglyphical student, who had *actually beheld with his own eyes* these monuments in *Egypt itself*,⁷⁷ they had assumed in that year the aspect of certainty.

The discovery made by LEPSIUS, in 1840, (unknown to me until the summer of 1843, after the publication of the "*Chapters*," and then only through private correspondence,) that the *Tablet of Abydos*, between *Cartouche* No. 40 and No. 39, omits the xiiith, xivth, xvth, xvth and xviiith Manethonian dynasties, thus *jumping over the entire Hyksos-period*,⁷⁸ had marked a new era in the chronological consideration to be awarded to some royal *genealogical* Tablets. This discovery, I agree with DE ROUGÉ (before quoted) in deeming the most important feature of that day; but so varied and unforeseen were the victorious

achievements effected, in the year 1843, by the Prussian Scientific Mission, among the *Pyramids*, from Memphis to the Labyrinth: in such rapid succession did novelty succeed novelty; and so exciting were the friendly communications which, borne on the wings of steam, reached me in America;⁵⁹ that, not to encumber my after lectures with definite chronological systems until the publication of LEPSIUS'S discoveries, I announced in initiatory discourses on the *Pyramids*, (Boston *Lowell Institute*, October to December, 1843,) that I should thenceforward confine myself, while presenting the views of each hieroglyphical pioneer as they fell in my way, to the tabulation of Egyptian epochs anterior to the xviiith dynasty,⁶⁰ not *arithmetically*, but according to the *gross masses of time* into which they could be approximately subdivided.

I can only congratulate myself and my auditors on the rigid observance of this system—or rather on this absence of *systems*, in all my American lectures on Egyptian primeval history, from 1843 to 1848: because, the classification thus adopted had the advantage of grouping Egyptian monuments into relative *periods of time*, without the disadvantage of being obliged to undo one day the layers of a chronological edifice built the day preceding. These *periods* were as follows: I present them with the same commentary that accompanied their republication last December,⁶¹ before a visit to Paris and Berlin, this spring, had made me acquainted with the progress of Egyptian science at either capital.

1.—The ANTE-MONUMENTAL period.

[This of course is an utter *blank* in Chronology. Science knows not where geology ends, and humanity begins; and the definitive, or artificial systems, current on the subject, are of modern adoption and spurious derivation.]

2.—The PYRAMIDAL period.

[Occupying, according to Mr. Gliddon's view, about fifteen centuries; probably beginning with MANETHO'S *second* dynasty, and ending with the xith or xiith, about twenty-two centuries prior to the Christian era.]

3.—The period of the HYKSHOS.

[There being no *monuments* for this period extant, with the exception of the names chronicled long after on the "Chamber of Karnac" (PRISSE, "Notice sur la Salle des *Ancêtres* de Thouthmés III," 1845,) &c., here is the *grand* difficulty in Egyptian chronology; it being impossible to determine its duration; which Mr. Gliddon considers to be far shorter than is estimated in the "Ægyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte," and to embrace all *scriptural* connexions with Egypt from ABRAHAM to the *Exodus* inclusive; on which the *hieroglyphics* are utterly silent.

4.—The positive HISTORICAL period.

[Commencing about 1,600 to 1,800 years before Christ, with the *New Empire* and the *Restoration*, after the expulsion of the Hykshos tribes, under AALIMES, the founder of xviiith dynasty.]

What modifications I may eventually introduce must be postponed to future oral lectures; but the comparison between these roughly-stated results, and the gigantic system comprehended by LEPSIUS, and displayed in the subjoined synopsis, will be curious to the reader, and perhaps not altogether subversive of the prospective judgment of the lecturer.

After my return from studies at Paris during 1846, in an attempt to furnish the critical attendant on my lectures with a clew wherewith to pursue the subject of Egyptian chronology through the latest and best authorities of the day, I published⁶² some of the estimates current on the *era* of MENES. These, with additions, are here repeated.

	Date of MENES.
BÖCKH,— <i>Berlin</i> , 1845,—“Manetho und die Hundsternperiode,”	Years B. C. 5702
BARUCCI,— <i>Turin</i> , 1845,—“Discorsi critici sopra la Cronologia Egizia,”	4890
BUNSEN,— <i>Hamburg</i> , 1845,—“Ægyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte,”	3643
HENRY,— <i>Paris</i> , 1846,—“L'Égypte Pharaonique,”	5303
LESUEUR,— <i>Paris</i> , 1848,—“Chronologie des Rois d'Égypte,”	5773
LEPSIUS,— <i>Berlin</i> , 1849,—“Chronologie der Ägypter,”	3893

And, although these Savans have not yet defined their chronological opinions in a tabular or numerical shape, the same broad views are taken by the erudite Hierologists, DE ROUGE⁸³ and AMPÈRE.⁸⁴

The reader has before his eyes indices to authorities sufficient to convince him, that the ever-antagonistic opinions of the *long* and the *short* chronologists are now, in Nilotic questions, fairly at issue; and he may perhaps believe that the former, whilst in possession of the *stone-books* of Egypt, like the geologist with the *rocky volumes* which bountiful Nature spreads out before him, is not likely to recede, from his hard-worn positions, in the face of the sort of arguments hitherto advanced against chronological extension by dogmatical superciliousness. "*Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*"

Seven years ago, after sketehing the vast materials extant in the valley of the Nile that attest the existence of long-reigning dynasties anterior to the xvith., I wound up a lecture⁸⁵ with these words.—"But more than this we do not know—perhaps never may. Yet the discovery of a single tablet of kings—a genealogical papyrus—a copy of MANETHO—or the same wonderful chain of successful labors and extraordinary coincidences, that have hitherto attended the Champollion-school, may enable some fortunate explorer to find, and to open the sealed, the lost books of HERMES."

Next to the unhoped-for exhumation, from the tomb of twenty centuries, of the papyric volumes bequeathed to an ungrateful posterity by the *Priest of Sebennytus*—and things far more wonderful than even such a contingency are notorious⁸⁶ in the annals of hieroglyphical discovery—is the *restoration* of MANETHO's *Scheme of Egyptian chronology*; through the analysis and synthesis of the precious fragments of this historian scattered throughout the pages of Greco-Roman writers.

I esteem it a high privilege to be the first in laying before the American reader a tabular view of LEPSIUS's *restoration* of MANETHO;—drawn up in part from the 1st volume of the "*Chronologie der Ägypter*,"⁸⁷ and in part through the oral instruction derived, during a visit to Berlin last May, from the frank communications of this high-minded scholar. Nor will I detract from its self-evident importance by adding any present comments of my own.

MANETHO'S SYSTEM OF EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY, AS RESTORED BY LEPSIUS.

EPOCHAS anterior to MENES—Cyclic Periods.

Divine Dynasties :

	Julian Years.	
19 <i>Gods</i> reigned	— 13,870 =	19 Sothic <i>demi</i> -periods.
30 <i>Demi-Gods</i>	- 3,650 =	30 <i>twelfths</i> of a Sothic-period.
	17,520 =	12 Sothic-periods of 1,460 years.

Ante-historical Dynasty :

10 <i>Manes</i> , Thinites,	350 —	commencement of a <i>new</i> Sothic period.
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EPOCH of MENES — Commencement of *historical* period ; *Thirty* Dynasties :

	B. C.
OLD <i>Empire</i> :	
1st Dyn.—Accession of MENES, - - - - -	3893
Commencement of <i>Monumental</i> period ; Third Dynasty.	
4th Dyn.—Pyramids and Tombs extant — began —	3426
12th Dyn. - - - - - ends —	2124
INVASION of the <i>Hyksos</i> ; comprising the	
15th and 16th Dynasties — from B. C. 2101 - - to—	1590
NEW <i>Empire</i> — <i>Restoration</i> .	
17th Dyn. - - - - - began —	1671
30th Dyn. — ending on the <i>second</i> Persian Invasion —	340

But, to convince the American reader of the critical importance of these Egyptian researches, and to indicate to his enlightened comprehension the nature of the modifications which popular views of mundane chronology must eventually sustain, I place before him four parallel illustrations; accompanying each with the dates as computed by USHER,⁸⁸ from the *Hebrew Text*, and generally appended to the English translation authorized in the reign of King JAMES, A. D., 1611; and by HALES⁸⁹ from the *Greek Septuagint Version*. The new synchronisms between Hebrew and Egyptian events, put forward by LEPSIUS, may assist the hierological student in authenticating monumental history through the established dates of Scripture. It will be remarked that, while HALES extends, LEPSIUS reduces the antiquity assigned to each Israelitish era by Archbishop USHER.

BIBLICAL SYNCHRONISMS.

Epoch of	Pharaonic Contemporaries.	USHER, A.D. 1660.	HALES, A.D. 1830.	LEPSIUS, A.D. 1849.
ABRAHAM . . .	AMENOPH III, <i>Mennon</i> ,	B.C. 1920,	2077,	about 1500
JOSEPH . . .	SETHI I, <i>Sethos</i> ,	„ 1706,	1863,	„ 1400
MOSES . . .	RAMSES II; Jewish oppression; „	„ 1491,	1648,	{ 1394—1328
EXODUS (B.C. 1314 ?)	MENEPTHA,	„ }		{ 1328—1309

The volumes, in which Chevalier LEPSIUS will analyse and lay before the world the *hieroglyphical* documents discovered by the Prussian Commission, being yet unpublished, no positive *monumental* synchronism between Egyptian and Hebrew annals is known to me of a date earlier than B.C. 971:—the conquest of the “*Kingdom of JUDAH*” in the 5th year of REHOBOAM, (I Kings, xiv., 25; and 2 Chron., xii., 1 @ 10;) by Pharaoh SHESHONK, represented at Karnac.⁹⁰ In consequence, at present, these questions remain subject to the commentary my lectures have so often laid before American audiences.⁹¹

A few of the notable discrepancies prevailing among biblical chronologists, extracted from 120 different opinions tabulated by HALES, (vol. I, page 212, &c.,) are printed in my “*Chapters*,” (page 33). These systematic discordances among scriptural computators were estimated at 300 in number, only a few years ago; of which a copious variety may be seen in DE BROTONNE.⁹² The last ten years have been so prolific in swelling the list, that even to enumerate them would be a feat:—for verily, their “*name is Legion*.”

NOTES

APPENDIX A.—GEOLOGY.

1. See all the *Authorities*, &c., in “*Otia Egyptiaca*,” pages 62 to 69.
2. “*Description de l’Egypte*,” Tom. xx., pages 33 et seq.
3. “*Chapters*,” 1843, page 43.—“*Otia*,” 1849, page 64.
4. *Thalia*, § 17, et seq.—This, “*southern ocean*,” be it remarked “*en passant*,” in those days of cosmographical misconception, was part of the “*circumambient ocean*” which surrounded a *flat* earth; and these wonderfully *long-lived Ethiopians*, “*sun-burned faces*,” were austral members of that primitive system of Hellenic geographers which placed the fabulous *Hyperboreans* to the north, and the fabulous *Macrobians* to the south. (Cf. “*Otia*,” *notes*, pages 16, 121, 124, 133.—LETRONNE, “*Opinions cosmographiques des Pères de l’Eglise*,” *Revue des deux Mondes*, 1834; pages 601 to 633.—IBID., “*Recueil des Inscriptions*,” 1848; vol. ii, page 37 et seq.—MATTER, “*Ecole d’Alexandrie*,” 1840, *Geographic*, &c.—RAOUL-ROCHETTE, “*Mémoires d’Archéologie comparée, Asiatique, Grecque et Etrusque*,” 1848; part ii., page 190, et seq.)
5. “*La Civilisation Egyptienne*,” 1845, page 34.
6. STRABO, lib. xvii.; French edition, Vol. v., page 436; he who was terrified lest a squall of wind should entomb him in the *sands* around the Memphite temple of Serapis!—page 394.
7. *Enterpe*, § 29.
8. *Thalia*, § 26.
9. BUNSEN, “*Egypt’s Place*,” 1848; vol i., page 120.
10. BRUCE, “*Travels*,” 1790; vol. iv., page 557 & 563. See, on the necessity for taking some, at least, of this renowned traveller’s accounts “*cum grano salis*,” the excellent criticism of BEKE, “*Mémoire Justificatif*.”—*Bull. de la Soc. de Géog.*, 1848.

11. "Ce qui épouvanterait extrêmement ceux qui n'y seraient pas *preparés!*" says PAUL LUCAS; ("Voyage." Amsterdam, 1720; vol. i., page 382-3:) in a work, as the title-page announces, "où l'on trouvera des Remarques très-curieuses:"—the same "ne plus ultra" of a liar, who, on his return from his first visit to the Levant, in 1704, related to LOUIS XIV., at whose expense he travelled, that the waters of the Nile at the 1st cataract descend from an elevation of *more than two hundred feet*, or some 36 feet higher than the Falls of Niagara!—who had beheld giants climbing the mountains of Thessaly as ordinary rungs of a ladder; men with a single leg, who nevertheless could run quite fast; and who had met, seen, and entertained in a desert, the hermetic philosopher *Nicholas Flamel* and his wife *Pernelle*—"couple," he adds, "encore très vivace"—notwithstanding their demise above 300 years before! (CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, "Égypte Ancienne," 1839; page 10).
12. "Modern Egyptians," 12mo. edition, pages 23, 124-5.
13. "Manners and Customs," vol. i., pages 5 to 11; vol. iv., pages 105 to 121.
14. BURCKHARDT, "Travels in Nubia." 1819; pages 203 to 207.
15. Compare "Chapters," 1843, pages 43-4.
16. Dictionnaire des Hiéroglyphes," Bordeaux, 1839; voce *Athiboroua*.

APPENDIX B. GEOGRAPHY.

17. "Recherches en Égypte et en Nubie." vi., *Le Nil*:—*Revue des deux Mondes*, 1847, page 214.—I have the more satisfaction in referring to the delightful pages of this accomplished traveller, as we derive many of the views adopted by both of us, from a common source, the ever-lamented LÉFRONE:—from the MS. notes taken by me at one of whose Lectures at the Collège de France, *Stance*, 31 Jan., 1846, I extract part of the curious geographical information, I hope hereafter to treat upon *in extenso*. But, reference is particularly made to the crowning monument of his fame, "Recueil des Inscriptions," vol. ii., page 37, *et seq.*
18. BIRCH, "Gallery of Antiquities;" part ii., pages 25, 10, 2, &c., *Plate* 13.
19. NASH, "On the origin and derivation of the term *Copt*, and the *name* of Egypt."—*Ethnological Journal*, April, 1849. I indulge the hope of testifying my admiration of this ingenious and learned paper at a more eligible opportunity.
20. BIRCH, "Relations of Ethiopia under the Egyptian monarchy."—*Proceedings R. Soc. of Literature*, 1845; pages 236-7, 8.—also "Otiæ Ægyptiaca," pages 142 a 146.
21. "Appeal to the Antiquaries," pages 30 a 40.
22. BEKE, "Essay on the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon;" in *Edinburgh New Phil. Journal*, vol. xlv., *Plate* iv., Fig. 1.
23. See the references on *Æthiopia*, note 4.
24. "Topographia Christiana."—MONTFAUCON, *Collectio Nova Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum*, Paris, 1706; Vol. II.; *plate* I.; endorsed by St. AUGUSTINE, LACTANTIUS, CHRYSOSTOM, SEVERIANUS, BEDA: "multisque aliis, quos recensere supervacuum esset."—pages 188, 189.
25. "Paralipomeni all' illustrazione della Sagra Scrittura," Paris, 1845; Vol. II., pages 381 and 389.
26. LEIGH HUNT, "Honey from Mount Hybla," page 19, &c.
27. BEKE, "Mémoire Justificatif."—*Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, 1848; and "Plan de la Source de P. Aboitherein."
28. KIRCHER, "Ælipus Ægyptiacus," Romæ, 1652: Tom. I., page 52; *plate* I., *Chorographia Originis Nil.* But the fecundating properties of the Nile, if we are to believe KIRCHER, were not restricted to the soil:—"Unde fœminæ non uno, duobus, aut tribus eoutentæ, sed sex, septem aut octo fetus unico partu; quod et Hebræi in Exodum commentatores memorant, subinde effundebant. Nemini igitur mirum esse debet, filiorum Israel spatium dentorum prope aunorum, quo Ægyptiam incolebant, immensam fuisse propagationem."
29. BEKE, in *Journal Roy. Geograph. Soc.*, vol. xvii.
30. BEKE, *Remarks on the Mats'hafa Yomar*, (an Ethiopic account of a letter said to have descended from Heaven to St. Athanasius,) in the *British Magazine*, vol. xxxiii., p. 311.
31. *Philos. Magazine*, vol. xxxv., page 99.
32. The priority of PÆZ, and the minute accuracy of his description of the source and upper course of the *Abai*, are fully established by BEKE, in his "Mémoire Justificatif," printed in the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, 3rd series, vol. xi., pp. 145-186, 209-239.
33. On the Origin of the *Gallas*, see BEKE, in *Report of the British Association for the advancement of Science for 1847*, "Report of the Sections," p. 113.
34. TELLEZ, *Historia de Ethiopia a Alta* (fol. Coimbra, 1660), p. 318. *et seq.*

NOTES FROM DR. BEKE'S MANUSCRIPTS.

35. See *Athenæum*, No. 906, of March 8th, 1845;—*Bulletin*, 3rd series, vol. iii., pp. 52, 311.
36. *Athenæum*, No. 1041, of October 9th, 1847;—*Bulletin*, vol. ix., p. 97.
37. *Bulletin*, 2nd series, vol. xix., p. 89, *et seq.*;—WERNE, *Reise zur Entdeckung der Quellen des weissen Nil* (Berlin, 1848), p. 290, *et seq.*

38. *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xvii., p. 47, *et seq.*; *Bulletin* 3rd series, vol. viii., p. 256, *et seq.*; vol. x., p. 315, *et seq.*;—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, vol. xlv., p. 238, *et seq.*; vol. xlvii., p. 273, *note.*;—*Athenæum*, No. 1014, of October 30th, 1847; No. 1137, of August 11th;—1849, and see WERNE, *Reise &c.*, p. 526, *et seq.*
39. *Bulletin*, 3rd series, vol. iv., p. 160.
40. *Ibid.*, 2nd series, vol. xix., p. 90; and see M. d'Arnaud's Map there.
41. See the Map at the end of M. Werne's *Reise, &c.*, constructed from his materials, by Professor H. MAHLMANN of Berlin.
42. pp. 320, 322.
43. pp. 313.
44. *Bulletin*, p. 95.
45. p. 115 (Edit. Bertin, p. 131.)
46. *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, vol. xxxv., (1770), p. 599, *et seq.*
47. *Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients*, vol. ii., p. 174, *et seq.*; *Voyage of Nearchus and Periplus*, p. 80.
48. *Bulletin*, 3rd series vol. I., p. 224, *et seq.*
49. *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, vol. i., pp. 12, 54.
50. *Ibid.* p. 107.
51. See *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xvii. p. 75, *et seq.*;—*Edinburgh New Philos. Journal*, vol. xiv., p. 222.
52. PLINY, *Hist. Nat. lib. x.*, cap. xxvi.;—VINCENT, *Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients*, vol. i., p. 49, *et seq.*
53. STRABO, lib. ii., cap. iv. § 5, p. 118.
54. *Bulletin*, 3rd series, vol. x., p. 300, *et seq.*
55. A striking instance of this native misconception within my own knowledge in the case of the rivers Howash and Muger, in Abessinia, is given in the *Phil. Mag.* vol. xxxv., p. 101, *et seq.*
56. Paris, 1845, p. 38.
57. I have not the reference to the volume of the *Bulletin*, being only in possession of a copy of the *tirage à part*, through the kindness of M. Jomard.
58. *Observations sur le Voyage au Darfour*, p. 29.

APPENDIX D. CHRONOLOGY.

59. CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, "*Fourier et Napoleon: l'Égypte et les cent jours*," 1844; page 61.
60. "Grammaire Égyptienne," 1835; *Introduction*. See also in "CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC ("Notice sur les Manuscrits Autographes de CHAMPOLLION LE JEUNE, perdus en l'année 1832, et retrouvés en 1840;" Paris, 1842;) the account of that atrocious larceny which, while it accounts for the non-publication up to this hour of all the *Manuscripts* left by this indefatigable scholar, compels the historian to wipe his pen after writing the name—SALVOLINI. The example had, however, been previously set by the plagiarist of JOHN HUNTER'S MSS.
61. "Chapters," 1843; pages 48, 49; and *General Table*, pages 64, 65 & 66.
62. "Égypte Ancienne"—*Univers Pittoresque*, 1839.
63. CHAMPOLLION, "Lettre à M. DACIER," 1822.
64. "Monumenti Storici," 1832; vol. I., page 111.
65. "I am aware that the era of Menes might be carried back to a much more remote period than the date I have assigned it; but as we have as yet no authority further than the uncertain accounts of Manetho's copyists to enable us to fix the time and the number of reigns intervening between his accession and that of Apappus, I have not placed him earlier, for fear of interfering with the date of the deluge of Noah, which is 2348 B.C."—"Topography of Thebes," 1835; pages 506 & 509.—Compare my exposure of the inconsistencies inherent in this scheme of chronology, in "Chapters," 1843; pages 51-2—and take note, that, in his most excellent later work, "Modern Egypt and Thebes," 1843, no less than in his "Hand-book," 1847, this erudite Egyptologist has left *chronological* disquisitions pretty much as he had defined them in 1835—as if inquiry had been *stationary* in Europe during 12 years!—although, when treating *geologically* on the antiquity of the *Delta*, "il laisse percer le bout d'oreille" in the following scientific assertions:—"We are led to the necessity of allowing an immeasurable time for the total formation of that space, which to judge from the very little accumulation of its soil, and the small distance it has encroached on the sea, since the erection of the ancient cities within it, would require ages, and throw back its origin *far beyond the deluge*, or even the *Mosaic era of the Creation*."—"Manners and Customs," 1837-1841; vol. I., pages 5 to 11; vol. II., pages 105 to 121.
66. "Operations carried on at the Pyramids of Gezeh, from 1837 to 1839."
67. SHARPE, "Chronology and Geography of Ancient Egypt," 1849; Plate II, *Map*, "Ancient Egypt under Antoninus Pius."
68. LEPSIUS, "Auswahl," 1842, plate 11.—BIRCH, "Gallery of Antiquities," part II. *Plate 29*; and pages 66 to 71.—LETRONNE, "*Table d'Abydos*, imprimée en caractères mobiles,"—Paris, 1845; pages 24 to 36.—BUNSEN, "Egypt's Place," 1848; pages 44 to 51.
- I may here observe with respect to my own opinions on the *chronological* value of this venerable monument, that in my lectures I have for a long time advocated views similar to those so clearly expressed by DE ROUGE, "Examen de l'Ouvrage de M. Bunsen," 1847; pages 16 & 17—*Extrait des Annales de philosophie chrétiennes*—and IBID, "Deuxième Lettre

à M. Alfred Maury, sur le *Sesostris* de la XII^{me} dynastie."—*Revue Archéologique*, 15 Oct. 1847; pages 479, 480. LIÉVUEUR, "Chronologie des Rois d'Égypte," ouvrage couronné; Paris, 1848; pages 260 to 263. PRISSE, "Notice sur la Salle des Ancêtres de Thouthmes III.," *Revue Archéologique*, Paris, 1845.

69. "Éclaircissements sur le Cercueil de Mycerinus," Paris, 1839.

70. "Lettres d'Égypte," Paris, 1840.

71. A beautiful and commodious *yacht*, built by me for Mr. HARRIS during the Plague of 1834-5; among several of more capacious burthen sufficiently celebrated among Nilotic boatmen under the Arabicized name "Sigūrta," for the Italian "Sicurtà," constructed and in part owned by me, from 1833 to 1839. Their history will form a curious chapter in my "Memoirs."

72. These, at that time *new* data, may be briefly stated to have been,—*many new cartouches* of "Unplaced Kings," and an infinitude of *variants, standards, dates, &c.*, of others—besides some important *tablets*; among them that record of the VIIIth year of the heterodox *Aton-ra-Bakhan*, at Tel-el-Amarna; published by PRISSE, in his magnificent "*Continuation—des Monuments d'Égypte et de la Nubie*," Paris, 1848; *Plate* xii. and *Preface*, page 3. The hieroglyphical reader of my "Appeal to the Antiquaries," 1841, and "Chapters," 1843, will detect notices of some others monuments to which, at the present hour, it has ceased to be of moment to advert.

73. The Publication, in 1848, of that curious *Papyrus*, "Fragments of an Oration against Demosthenes," critically examined by the erudite Mr. SAMUEL SHARPE, (*Transactions of the Philological Society*, London, 1849;) and by Professor BOEKH, of Berlin, (*Halle Literarische Zeitung*, 1849;) is by no means the first, nor the most important benefit conferred upon Science by the antiquarian zeal of Mr. HARRIS; whose liberality is recorded on many a costly donation to the British Museum, and whose Cabinet at Alexandria, formed during twenty-five years of residence in Egypt, is unique for the skilful discrimination displayed in the choice of its rarities. (Cf. PRISSE, "Collections d'Antiquités Égyptiennes."—*Revue Archéologique*, 15 Mars, 1846.)

I myself have had the pleasure, aside from abundant other references in my lectures, of communicating to the Royal Society of Literature, (*Proceedings*, 1846, page 236; and page 239;) several items of Mr. HARRIS'S discoveries; among which, in importance not the least, was the Tablet of SETHEI I.; copied on the cliff at *Ibreen* in Nubia, where it had escaped the notice of preceding Hieroglyphists; fac-similes of which copy the courtesy of Mr. H. FOX TALBOT caused to be multiplied, for private distribution, by the photographic process which bears this gentleman's distinguished name.

But, by far the most opportune of the hieroglyphical discoveries of Mr. HARRIS, (duly announced to the R. Soc. of Lit. by Mr. BIRCH,—*Proceedings*, June 11th, 1846;) equally important to the Egyptian archæologist, mythologist, and topographer, being yet in *manuscript*, I avail myself of the oft-experienced politeness of Mr. HILL and Mr. BONOMI to define by its title; by anticipation of the discourses in which I hope to apply its data to history:—

"THE HIEROGLYPHICAL STANDARDS of Districts, Cities, and Towns in Nubia and Egypt, (collected at *Philoë, Dendera, Carnæ, Edfoo, El-Bershell, Antæopolis, Memphis*, &c.) the Domains of Queens, and the names of Mines and Quarries, &c., out of the Valley of the Nile:—collected by A. C. HARRIS, of Alexandria, 1847."

To say more now, without space to do justice to its peculiarities, would be to detract from the completeness of a learned essay; through which, in *Ten Plates*, and *twenty-four* pages of *MS. Text*, Mr. HARRIS, as the brief preface declares, may proudly say to the student:—"that, in this new field of enquiry, I have planted his feet, firmly, upon *two* certain positions from which he may look around him."

74. Even PERRING'S *Appendix*, or VYSE'S 3rd vol., had not then been seen by me—"Chapters," page 54.

75. I am happy to find that this, (by myself long ago abandoned,) scheme of the possible epoch of MENES, approximates so nearly to the date adopted by NOLAN; who places, according to the "Old Chronicle," MENES (whom he takes to be Noah!) at B.C. 2673; or only *ten* years difference from "my reduction of the *Old Chronicle*, B.C. 2683," five years previously: (Compare "Egyptian Chronology analysed," London, 1848; pages 133, 156, 212, and 399, with "Chapters," page 51.) Still less does it differ from the point at which a "great authority, whose permission I have not asked to give his name," although it bids fair to take rank with the highest in Egyptian sciences, fixes (*astronomically* speaking) the era of Egypt's first Pharaoh: viz., B.C. 2714-15—the *very date*, B.C. 2715, to which I reduced MANETHO, in 1843. (Compare *Literary Gazette*, London, 1849; pages 485, 522, & 641, with "Chapters," page 51.) It is here relevant to note, incidentally, that the critical validity of the *Septuagint Version*, in matters of science, must be debated upon grounds wholly independent of *hieroglyphical* history; its weight, to those who have mastered continental exegesis, and modern hebraical criticism, being undoubtedly small. The hellenistic Jews of Alexandria, termed the LXX., merely tacked on an Egyptian *Solthic Period*, 1,460 years, to the previous numbers of the Hebrew Text! (SHARPE, "History of Egypt," London, 1846; pages 195-6:—compare

"*Otia Ægyptiaca*," pages 45, 46, & 51.) The ground so felicitously broken up by BUNSEN; ("Egypt's Place," 1848; *Revelation and Chronology*, pages 159 to 207.) has been covered, and with a giant's grasp, by LEPsius ("Chronologie der Ägypter," 1849; vol. I., *Kritik der Quellen*, pages 314 to 404); but until eligible opportunity admits of my encountering these critico-biblical discussions, I must be content with referring the enlightened reader to my present sentiments as I find them embodied in the two closing lines of LESUEUR: ("Chronologie," page 305).

76. "Relative epochs of *Mummies*," in "*Otia Ægyptiaca*," pages 78 to 87—also pages 113 to 115.

77. It is a remarkable fact, often expatiated on in my American lectures, that, with the exception of WILKINSON, whose chronological consistency has been indicated (*ubi supra*), not one of those Egyptologists whose critical opinion is now authoritative, and who, at this day, yet aspires to the name of a *short*-chronologist (that is, one to whom the *Usherian deluge*, at B.C. 2348, is a bed of Procrustes), has ever studied Egyptian monuments in *Egypt!* Much allowance, therefore, should be made for living English scholars who still, like the ostrich, bury their heads in sand; surrounded as they are, essentially, by the "intellectual *stunkeyism*" for which this age, in England, is eminently celebrated among scientific men on the Continent and in the United States. The ponderous weight of brains, congealed in the "cast-iron moulds" of Oxford and Cambridge, presses upon British intelligence and education with the numbing power of an Incubus. Among the most recent vindicators of the claims of Egypt to the *longest* chronology is FERGUSSON; ("True Principles of Beauty in Art, &c.," London, 1849), to whose crushing pamphlet I must refer admirers of the educational "standard of a by-gone and semi-barbarous age," upheld in "the Sister Universities," with which the citizens of republican America, of course, have nothing to do, physically, morally, or intellectually—(cf. "Observations on the British Museum, National Gallery, and National Record Office;" London, 1849).

78. BUNSEN, "*Ægyptens Stelle*," 1845; Vol. II., page 277; and "Egypt's Place," 1848; pages 42, 49, and 52. Compare HINCKS, "On the Egyptian Stele," 1841; page 68:—and BARUCCI, "Discorsi Critici sopra la Cronologia Egizia," Torino, 1845.

79. "*Otia Ægyptiaca*," *Appendix A*; and *note*, pages 44 & 45.

80. "Chapters," *General Table, Rosellini's system*, page 62.

81. *Etymological Journal*, No. VII., pages 304-5—"Otia Ægyptiaca," pages 43 & 4.

82. *Appendix* to "Chapters," Philadelphia, 1846; 10th and 12th editions.

83. "Les efforts de M. de BUNSEN seraient la meilleure preuve du contraire; après avoir, sans égard pour l'histoire et les monuments, supposé des règnes constamment collatéraux, (compare "*Otia*," page 41.) trois dynasties à la fois et huit ou dix rois *simultanés* pendant la moitié des 12 premières dynasties, il n'en fixe pas moins le règne de *Ménès* à l'an 3643 av. J.C. L'obstiné fils de *Chanaan*, mutilé avec acharnement pendant 3 volumes, se relève enfin de ce lit de Procuste où l'avait étendu son critique impitoyable, et l'on s'aperçoit alors qu'il dépasse encore de plusieurs siècles les mesures qu'on lui avait imposées au nom des calculs que la chronologie ordinaire avait fondés sur la *genealogie d'Abraham*." ("Examen," &c., page 82.—*Annales de Philosophie Chrétienne*, 1847).

84. "Je n'ai pas bouché, sans un certain respect, ce livre *des Rois*, commencé par lui avant son voyage d'Égypte, et qui contient (as I, who have since beheld it with equal admiration at *Berlin*, can vouch), une collection de noms royaux plus complète qu'aucune autre ne peut l'être, et un ensemble de chronologie Égyptienne depuis l'ancien roi *Ménès* jusqu'à Septime-Sévère. Cette série va plus loin encore, car M. LEPsius ne s'arrête pas à ce nom, le dernier qu'eussent trouvé écrit en hiéroglyphes Champollion et ses autres successeurs. M. LEPsius a été assez heureux pour découvrir, dans un petit temple de Thèbes où Champollion avait trouvé le nom d'Osion, les noms de *Galba*, de *Pescennius Niger*, et, ce qui est plus important, de l'empereur *Dèce*. Par cette découverte, M. LEPsius prolonge la série hiéroglyphique d'un demi-siècle au delà de Septime-Sévère, où elle s'arrêtait jusqu'ici. *On a donc une suite de monuments et d'inscriptions qui s'étendent depuis 2500 avant Abraham jus-qu'à 250 ans après Jesus Christ*. Il n'y a rien de semblable dans les annales humaines"—("Recherches en Égypte," VII., *Thèbes*, 21 Jan. 1845.—*Revue des deux Mondes*, 1842; page 1035).

85. "Chapters," page 60.

86. For a happy exemplification witness the discovery, announced by Mr. A. C. HARRIS to Mr. BRUCH, in a *papyrus* just found in a Mummy at Manfaloot, of fragments of *Books of Homer!* (*Athenæum*, 8th September, 1849.)

87. "*Chronologie der Ägypter*," Berlin, 1849; Ersler Theil: *Kritik der Quellen*; pages 470 to 509.

88. "*Chronologia Sacra*," Oxford, 1660.

89. "*Analysis of Chronology*," 1830.

90. "Chapters," 1843; page 9.

91. "*Otia Ægyptiaca*," 1844; pages 16-7.

92. "*Filiation et Migrations des Peuples*," Paris, 1837; vol. II., pages 429 to 436.

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4. *Egyptian Lady in the Hareèm.* Cairo.
5. *Nizàm, or Regular Troops.* Kanka
6. *Habesh, or Abyssinian Slave.* Cairo.
7. *Zeyâl (Oilman), his Shop and Customers.* Cairo.
8. *Janissary and Merchant.* Cairo.
9. *Young Arab Girl returning from the Bath.* Cairo.
10. *Cairine Lady waited upon by a Galla Slave Girl.*
11. *Bédouins, from the vicinity of Suez.* One of the Mâhazî, and the other of the Souâleh Tribes.
12. *Fellâh, dressed in the Hâbâ.*
13. *Female Fellâh.*
14. *Female of the Middle Class, drawing Water from the Nile.*
15. *Fellâhs, a Man and Woman.*
16. *Women of Middle Egypt.*
17. *Peasant Dwellings.* Upper Egypt.
18. *Abâbdeh, Nomads of the Eastern Thebaid Desert.*
19. *Abâbdeh, riding their Dromedaries.*
20. *Kâfîleh, with Camel bearing the Hodejh.*
21. *Dromedaries halting in the Eastern Desert.*
22. *Arab Shèikh smoking.* From the Coast of the Red Sea.
23. *Wâhabis with an Azami Arab.*
24. *Neejdi Horse.* Arabia.
25. *Nubian Females; Kanoòsee Tribe.* Philæ.
26. *Nubian, and a Fellâh, carrying Dromedary Saddle-bags.*
27. *Berberi, playing on the Kisirka to Women of the same Tribe.* Nubia.
28. *Abyssinian Priest and Warrior.*
29. *Warrior.* From Amhâra.
30. *Abyssinian Costume, etc.*

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