

3 proofs  
1/16

Contributions to the Ethnology of Egypt, By  
Professor Owen, C. B., F.R.S., Honorary Member  
of the Anthropological Institute of London, etc.  
(Plates XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI)

To determine the local origin and physical  
characters of the Race which initiated Administra-  
tive Government, Ethics, Religion, Arts & Sciences,  
in Egypt, and the period of such initiation is an  
aim of more than ordinary interest in Anthropology.

To obtain evidence, thereon, acceptable to, or regarded  
as reliable by, cultivators of the Science, has been  
amongst ~~the~~ my pursuits during winter sojourns  
on the Nile.

Different opinions and beliefs have been mooted  
at different periods on these questions, from the time  
of the Ven. Archdeacon Squire, who affirms that  
"Egypt was colonized about 130 years after the  
Flood by emigrant Asiatics descendants of Ham  
or (from the son of Noah)"<sup>1</sup>, to the issue  
of

<sup>1</sup> "Preface" to his "Translation of Plutarch 'De Iside et  
Osiride,'" p. v, 8<sup>vo</sup>, 1744.



of the volume for 1871 of "The Journal of  
 the Ethnological Society of London,"  
 in which a biologically eminent Fellow  
 Member, who has himself visited Egypt,  
 affirms the aboriginals of the Ancient  
 civilized people of the country to have  
 been of the Mongol type or pattern of  
 the Natives of Australia. "For," writes  
 Professor Huxley "although the Egyptian has  
 been much modified by civilization and  
 probably by admixture, he still retains  
 the dark skin, the black, silky, wavy hair,  
 the long skull, the fleshy lips, and  
 broadish ~~also~~ of the nose which we  
 know distinguished his remote ancestors  
 and which cause both him and them to  
 approach the Australian and the "Dashu"  
 more nearly than they do any other form  
 of Mankind."

Prof. Facts supporting the above asserted knowledge  
 of the distinguishing characters of the remote ancestors of the Egyptians will  
 be acceptable.

See The latest

1/ Ann. nat. p. 405.



THE latest ~~and best~~ observations recorded on the race, characters of the ancient Egyptians are those of Pruner-Bey, in 1861, mainly based on ~~characters~~ of skulls. Since that date, evidences of value in anthropology, ~~as~~ as I deem, a more instructive kind, have been discovered chiefly by Mariette-Bey, Director of the Service of Conservation of the Antiquities of Egypt. The results of a study of these evidences, for the most part in the Khedival Museum at Cairo, I propose to submit, with some remarks, to the Anthropological Institute.

They consist of "Portrait Sculptures," in the form of statues, heads of sphinxes, bas-reliefs; chiefly of statues discovered in tombs, accompanied by hieroglyphic inscriptions revealing the name, condition, and usually the date of ~~decease~~; the latter to be inferred from the name of the Phra or king, or kings, in whose reign the individual had lived. Such royal "name-shields" commonly repeating names of kings given in the Manetho lists, valuable testimonies to the truth of these lists, and ~~showing~~ the dynasty in which the individual represented by the statue had lived and died.

In ascending the Nile from Cairo, one comes upon the oldest of one of the very old extant pyramids, or rather its nucleus; it is called the "pyramid of ~~Theydoon~~." In the ancient graveyard, of which this royal cairn is the centre, a contiguous and humbler tomb was discovered. It contained the two seated statues of a prince, called *Ra Hotep*, and of a princess, or "relation of the king," called *Nefer*, ~~th~~. They lived, as the hieroglyphic inscription yielding their names tells, in the reign of Pharaoh, or *Phra Snefro*, the last king of the third dynasty, and the predecessor of Cheops, the first of the fourth (according to Manetho), and the builder of the great pyramid at Ghizeh; test, in some measure, the accuracy of the anthropological notes taken from the originals. I can vouch, from personal observations, for the authenticity of these evidences in their bearings upon ~~anthropology~~.

These statues, of hard calcareous rock, are sculptured in a bolder, more natural style than the art was subsequently reduced to in reference to religious or sepulchral subjects.

The princess sits with her arms crossed beneath the bosom, the left hidden beneath the garment which clothes her to near

7/ # other /  
7 and / of /

and / life-period  
or / of the individual /  
being = /  
become / of  
In some instances two  
or three successive  
Phras are recorded  
in that relation  
to a deceased servant  
of the other /

2 The photographs  
which I exhibit (objects  
of plate ) may enable  
the Institute to /

7 for the opportunity  
of which I am  
indebted to Mariette  
- Bey, /

now in the 'Musée  
'Antiquités' at  
Boulak,

'false pyramid' or /

from the neck /

(the

\* 'Recherches sur l'origine de l'Ancienne Race Egyptienne';  
Mémoires de la Société d'Anthropologie; 1862, Paris, tom. I, pl. 10, 11, 12.



the ankles; the right hand protruded at the bosom, slit, and resting on the left arm.

The prince has the right arm similarly bent and placed, but the hand is closed; the left arm rests upon the left thigh, and holds what seems to be a roll, probably representing the papyrus, containing more or less of the Egyptian "burial service" or "ritual of the dead."

The statue of the female is of a much lighter tint than the male, indicating the effects of better clothing and less exposure to the sun. And here it may be remarked that the racial character of complexion is significantly manifested by such evidences of the degree of tint due to individual exposure. The most favoured female of the harem of an Ashantee king, or a princess nearest in blood, in whatever degree protected from the outer influences on skin-colour, shows as deep and glossy a black as the king himself or his meanest slave.

The primitive race-tint of the ancient Egyptians is, perhaps, more truly indicated by the colour of the princess in these painted portrait-statues of a pair who lived more than 6,322 years ago,\* than by that of her scantily clad husband or male relative.

The brain-case of the male conforms to the type of the skull of the individual of the fourth dynasty, subsequently to be described.

It is a full-oval, the parietal bosses feebly indicated, the forehead fairly developed.

The hair is close clipped, gives an appearance, probably deceptive, of its being naturally short, close, and crisp; but, as it afforded the material for the protective and ornamental wig, it must have been longer and more flowing than in the Negro race, to furnish the tiers of seemingly artificial curls in the wig of the male, sculptured with that head-gear in the photograph of No. 497, which I shall presently show.

This character of length of hair is still more marked in the wig in which the princess has been sculptured, the nature

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That of /

(Plate ) /  
but not propri-  
-ment.

(Plate fig. 2)

in vertical contour the fronto-parietal part is little elevated rather flattened than convex; the frontal sinuses are slightly indicated; the depression at the root of the nose is as

slight as in the average of highest European people



of which is demonstrated in the well-preserved specimen of one of those protective coverings in the British Museum.\* The sexual character of difference of length of hair in the primitive Egyptian race is significantly indicated in the statues of Nos. 497 and 367 in the museum at Cairo.

The face of Prince Ra, ~~Notep~~ shows a slight depression between the forehead and the root of the nose; this feature is prominent, with a slight convex curve, of good medium proportions; the ~~face~~ delicately modelled. The lips are fuller than in the majority of Europeans, but the mouth is not "prognathic." On the upper lip the moustache is indicated by a delicate line of colour. This is not seen in portrait sculptures of a later period. The cheeks are not unduly prominent. The chin is well formed, but small or delicate. The ear is represented in a more natural position than at a later period, ~~where~~ it is raised, conventionally as it seems, to an unnatural height above the auditory foramen. No ~~human~~ skull of Egyptians at any period of their history has justified this singular departure from nature, the only one, it must be admitted, which we can charge against the sculptors of the middle ~~classes~~, and one to which the ancient ~~sculptor~~ of the third dynasty was not compelled. The body of the prince shows the characteristic squareness of the shoulders, still to be noted in the Fellaheen. He wears a simple necklace to which some small ornament is appended.

The features of the female conform in the main, or as to type, with those of the male, but show more delicacy and finish. The nose, of perfect proportions, is also slightly arched; the lips rather full, the chin well turned but small. The eyebrows definitely marked. Above these her own hair is parted Madonna-wise, beneath the manifold long, slender ringlets of the voluminous wig, which is encircled above the brow by a jewelled tiara, the gems coloured green and red, being set in a silver or white coloured band. She wears three necklaces, dark bordered with white, the third and lower one broader, and having suspended to it the series of (gold?) appendages, which is the type of the higher class Egyptian necklace to the present day.

Woven tissues would seem to have been rare and costly at this period of Egyptian history. Instead of the turban-tissues, the material of hair was economised for the wig. Princess Nefer-t is clad in a single light, sleeveless garment, suspended by shoulder-straps, and reaching to near the ankles. A narrow strip continued from the neck to a point between the breasts,

\* The conditions of the climate of Egypt led to the fashion involving the refreshing comfort of sitting in doors without the ~~hat~~, and protecting the head out of doors with it, as the present inhabitants with the turban or fez.

B 2

+ Perhaps due to the sexual use of pigment.

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not broad  
but

or pictures

in the sculpture  
of which

and later  
Empires

The legs, especially the ankles,  
are relatively thick with  
muscular 'calves'.

are more

at /  
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27

black

27

Artists

(Plate XIII, fig. 2)

than in the  
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3  
Ra-hotep / 27  
201

~~Par / P / C~~

to be

(Pl. XX, figs. 1, 2, 3)

organ  
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\* "Notice des Principaux Monuments, etc., du Musée d'Antiquités Egyptiennes," 8vo, 1872, p. 189.

(or 'flashy' than in Ra-hote p; ~~they are~~ <sup>they are</sup> /

of a  
 (Ethiopia to fish,  
 taught  
 graded  
 I do  
 to regard  
 by race;

we are bidden, as  
 as 'Australoid',  
 and, as /

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~~... and ...~~  
~~... in ...~~  
~~... "by ..."~~  
~~... to ...~~  
~~... into the ...~~  
~~... in ...~~

as usual, /  
more convex, lengthwise,  
above; containing a rather  
but the alae are not  
broader than in the  
'Andean type':

1 again,



again, are in their true position. He wears no necklace or other ornament. The general character of the face recalls that of the northern German; he might be the countryman of Kismarek. Without corpulency, the well-nourished frame and breadth of chest makes the square shoulders of his race less distinct or less marked than in most of the statues.

In the same mausoleum at Sakkara, Mariette found a statue, in wood, of a female, of half the natural size, seemingly from its style by the same artist or one of equal merit. Unfortunately the arms, which, as in the male, were separately carved and artificially attached to the trunk, are here wanting; and only the head and torso are preserved. In this statue the nose is straighter, the lips less prominent, the eyes larger or more open than in her male companion. The countenance combines sweetness of expression with a certain sadness or careworn character. She is represented with the usual large and complex wig of ringlets.

Both these wooden statues were originally coated with a thin stucco to receive the colours of the living model, which have faded or crumbled away.

I next exhibit a photograph of a half-size statue in grey granite of an individual seated, the forearms resting on the thighs, the right with the hand grasping the papyrus, the left with the palm prone and fingers outstretched. Of this statue it may be said that at no period did the head receive greater breadth of treatment: there is no conventionality, but perfect nature. The eyes well opened; the nose slightly turned up, the mouth large, but with lips not too thick; the cheeks full, and the general expression shrewd, but benevolent. With English costume and complexion, this Egyptian of the ancient empire would pass for a well-to-do, sensible British citizen and rate payer. He wears his wig, of a character recalling that of a puisne judge; the curls of which are, however, not confined to the side lappels and margin, but conventionally range in tiers over the whole surface. On the somewhat thick neck a broad necklace is indicated. The knees are modelled with great care and anatomical accuracy. Notwithstanding the rarity and value of the material, which must have been brought from a distance of some hundreds of miles, it has been painted like the statues in limestone and wood; and Mariette remarks, "Malgré les cinquante ou soixante siècles qui la séparent de nous, elle a conservé une fraîcheur de couleur vraiment étonnante."

The last sculptural evidence (which by means of photography I now submit) of the physical characters of the Egyptians of the ancient empire is that of Phrah CEPHREN himself, the builder of the second pyramid of Ghizeh.

B/

The legs are stout with well-

marked gastrocnemii (Pl. XX, fig. 1)

than in Nefer-ti; an wooden statue. The 'alx nati' narrowish rather than broadish.

with broadish also

we have again the thick type of leg and ankle.

the granite



In 1852, Mariette ~~was employed~~ by the Duke de Luyne, to excavate round the great Sphinx at Ghizeh, and discovered the Temple, in relation to the great Cairn or Pyramid-tomb of Cephren, with indications of ceremonial worship of the Sphinx, under the name Hor-em-Khu (Armachis ~~and~~ Greeks). The temple is chiefly constructed of enormous blocks of alabaster and granite. It is the sole example of the religious architecture of Egypt, of the period of the Pyramids; it is, at present, as I explored it, known only by ~~its roof~~, and the excavations sunk into some of its chambers.

In the middle of the grand chamber was a well, and in it had been cast, during some revolutionary tumult or invasion, perhaps by the Hyksos, the royal statues. They were seven in number, all of Cephren, two of them perfect. Of these I exhibit a photograph of the best, of the life-size. The mutilations are confined to the fore part of the left leg and forearm. The head and features are perfect. The material is "diorite", the most intractable of the rarer minerals of Egypt, harder than granite or serpentine.

The king is seated in the hieratic attitude, which ~~never~~ afterwards varied. Nude to the waist; thence extends the kilt, of finely plicate tissue, terminates in a point between the knees. On the head is the "claf" or royal head-dress, backed by the hawk with outstretched wings. The throne is a cube, or seat, with a flat back, and the side-supports or arms are formed of standing lions. Between the paws of the lion rise, in high relief, the graceful stems of the ancient papyrus. The king extends his left hand, resting on the thigh; his right holds the usual roll. The royal legend, cartouche, and banner is engraved upon the plinth of the statue on each side of the feet. The legend, of antique simplicity, is repeated on the back part of the monument.

The extreme antiquity of these sculptures is now recognised by the best Egyptologists, and testifies, unequivocally, to the perfection of this Egyptian art at the epoch of the Pyramids. They have not the severe elegance ~~as~~ the later statues, are more robust or massive, manifest a bolder or more vigorous chisel, which has been nowise checked by the hardness of the material.

The head is plainly a portrait; the trunk, or torso, is soberly modelled, but in anatomical truth equal to any work by Michael Angelo. The arms and legs, above all, exemplify the capacity of the artist to discern and reproduce the truth in Nature. If these statues of the third and fourth dynasties fail, in idealised beauty, transcending the structural conditions of the human frame, such as is seen in the works of Phidias and Praxiteles,

*aided/proceeded*

*of the*

*part of the roof and the massive walls exposed*

*(Pl. XX, fig. 4)*

*of one*

*which*

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" It is not to be doubted that from the earliest ages the black complexion of some of the descendants of Noah was known. Ham, it would seem, was of a complexion darker than that of his brothers. The root of the name Ham, in Hebrew, conveys the idea of hot and swarthy." - "The word Kem, the Egyptian name for Egypt, probably the same word as Ham, signifies blackness." The descendants of Ham appear to have colonized Babylonia, Southern Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia and other portions of Africa." Bp. Browne, Commentary on Genesis, 'Speaker's Bible', Vol. i, 1871, p. 86.

"The Negro in Ancient History", p. 164.



they indicate, nevertheless, the progressive rise in ~~an art~~ the most difficult through antecedent series of generations. If the attitude be simple, almost to stiffness, the small amount of injury sustained by the brutal overthrow, shows how well such attitude lent itself to lasting preservation of its subject. It is the same in all the statues recovered from this temple. They supply the philosophy of history with a new chapter, demonstrating that, at the period when Kephren or Shafra adorned his temple with sculptured images, although the artist had risen, as a portrait sculptor, to a stage which has not since been surpassed, Egypt already bore the mark of that slow sacerdotal blight, or chilling influence, which petrifies everything belonging to it—the formulas of art, as well as the formulas of creeds.

of arts,

57

But this did not extend to the individual lineaments of the king; and such show the same high human type common to all the sculptural evidences, near a hundred in number, each with well marked individuality, which demonstrates the race-characters of the ancient Empire of Egypt. An air of calm, self-satisfied superiority pervades the physiognomy of Phrah Kephren: a broad, square brow surmounts the gently-arched brows, free from frown. The nose is straight, of due proportions; the nostrils and alae delicately moulded. The lips less prominent than in the preceding sculptural examples of the ancient race; the malar bones squarely but not too prominently developed, the mouth and chin, as in the advanced European races.

earlier the

thinish

In assigning the period of 6109 years to the second monarch of the fourth dynasty, I adopt the conclusions of the distinguished and devoted explorer of evidences, who has already added the most conclusive ones, in support and vindication of the chronology of Manetho.

an

and apparently that are that from the chin depends the conventional beard of royalty. trimmed

The happy discovery, in the present century, of the art of deciphering and translating the hieroglyphic inscriptions, whereby the ancient Egyptians surpassed all peoples in their care to secure imperishable records of their annals, has afforded sure grounds for an expansion of our ideas of the antiquity of Man in his advanced social status, in harmony with the ever-accruing evidences of his ruder pre-historic conditions of existence.

Of such primeval race, in relation to the ancestry of the Ancient Egyptians, there is a curious concordance between the earliest & latest hypotheses quoted at the commencement of the present contribution to the problem. Both ascribe the origin of ~~the present~~ ~~the present~~ subjects to the lowest forms of humanity now known. At least I find the 'descendants of Ham' to be held by the adopters of the Archdeacon's view, to have been Negroes, such as are now spread over Africa, and they came to Egypt from Asia.

~~they were negroes~~ In Prof. Huxley's hypothesis the 'remote ancestors' inhabited may be inferred to be antachthones, the 'probable admixture' to be due to immigration of, perhaps, a higher race from another locality, or other localities.

With the physiognomy of the African negro we are familiar. That of the 'australoid type' is less known. I therefore avail myself of the permission of the brave Explorer of New Guinea, Sign. Luigi M. D'Albertis, to submit, in Pl. XX, copies of photographs which he took, whilst in Australia, of a male native of the Swan-creek tribe on that continent. The Australian, by birth, the Australoid dictum



~~Supposing~~ as the Theologist the Negro dogma,  
 may exercise, comparing Plate ~~XVIII~~ <sup>XVIII</sup> with Plate ~~XIX~~ <sup>XIX</sup>  
 the speculative faculty in trying to account  
 for the obliteration, in the outlines of the first,  
 of the <sup>simial</sup> ~~quadrumanous~~ characters of  
 deproped bridge and broadened also of the  
 nose exemplified in Plate XIX. How the  
 bearded brow become reduced and the  
 depression it overhangs, in the Australian (ib. fig. 1)  
 become filled up, in the Egyptian (Pl. XVIII) /  
 another problem. The vertical line  
 dropped from the nose-tip in the Australian  
 touches the lower lip: the alveolar 'prognathism'  
 to which this is due has to be reduced, in  
 the ascensive course, to Egyptian 'orthognathism', which is  
 as decided as in average Europeans in the  
 subjects I have selected from the IV<sup>th</sup> Dynasty  
 in Plate XX.

And Materials for comparison of the hair in  
 Australians and Ancient Egyptians are  
 scanty. The 'wig' in the British Museum negatives  
 the <sup>negro</sup> woolly character, as <sup>it does</sup> the <sup>australoid</sup> Raven-blackness.  
 It is <sup>a brown or</sup> glossy, of deep asburn colour. I should  
 hardly call it 'silky' as that term is applied  
 to certain varieties of hair in our own race.  
 The wavy or loosely curled hair of the  
 Australian is rather coarse, <sup>or stiff</sup> than silky.

But whence did the Ancient Egyptians

derive



derive their habit of shaving or close-  
 cropping the hair? If we <sup>are to</sup> ~~must~~ seek  
 for a remote ancestral source, we must  
 go to the Andaman Isles, instead of Australia, for Shaving Piped.  
 Neither race of Savages practise circumcision.  
 But ~~there~~ common sense repudiates the notion of the necessity of  
 (Pork) inheritance in relation to such operations.  
 Head-shaving, like circumcision, was  
 practised by the Ancient Egyptians  
 in order to remove or diminish inconveniences  
 due to climate. The cause of ~~that condition~~ <sup>climate</sup>  
 being unknown and the effects, or climatal  
 influences, such as to suggest ideas of  
 omnipotence in the cause, the secondary  
 effects upon the thinker might be held  
 to be the mode of command to which  
 he paid obedience by the practices  
 of removing unessential troublesome  
 parts of his body. There is no evidence  
 or indication that the Ancient Egyptians  
 practised circumcision or shaving by  
 direct, supernatural, injunction, or that  
 they adopted the practices from a more  
 ancient Race so miraculously favored.  
 There is evidence, good and acceptable,  
 that the Egyptians did practise both  
 circumcision and abstinence from pork  
 centuries before Sargon-labon was waited of  
 by a Thotmes and a Rameses.

Chert  
 London



Chert chipped to an edge being the ordained material for excision of the fore-piece, as for the abdominal cut in mummifying, the finding of flint knives in Egypt requires collateral evidence of the reign or dynasty in which they were made and <sup>or proof of previous manufacture,</sup> used, before they can apply to the question of race anterior to ~~the~~ historical life in that country. The <sup>use</sup> ~~manufacture~~ of flint and stone tools ranged there over XXX Dynasties - a period of from 3000 to 4000 years. The best collection of this Egyptian manufacture is at Turin: but the authorities <sup>of the Museum,</sup> ~~the~~ refrain from rushing to conclusions on such ground as to the remote ancestry of the subjects of the present Paper.

Before quitting the <sup>comparison</sup> ~~subject~~ of the physical characters of <sup>such</sup> ~~these~~ subjects with those of peoples alleged to represent the <sup>ancestral</sup> type of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> I would ask attention to the limbs of the ancient Statues.

Parl  
Kendal



Slender legs with feebly developed  
gastrocnemial muscles characterise  
the Australian race. Mitchell exemplifies  
this feature in the subject, afforded by  
~~a young~~ natives of the Bogan tribe, of  
Plate 21 of his instructive work.

The headless statue of a Functionary, from  
a tomb of the IV Dynasty, No. 35, in the  
British Museum, ~~well exemplifies~~ <sup>serves to show</sup> the  
contrast of encephalic development between  
the Ancient Egyptian and the Australian.

This contrast is repeated in all the statues of  
the Museum at Boulak. It is not exaggerated  
in the famous wooden figure (Pl. xx, fig. 1).

The truthful modelling of every part of that  
chef-d'œuvre of primeval sculpture guarantees  
the exactitude of the proportions of the  
both relatively and absolutely.

"On reconnaît facilement dans ce personnage à la figure ronde, aux  
pectus accusés, aux hanches développées, aux jambes nerveuses,  
une statue de l'Ancien Empire. C'est Nefer, architecte de Memphis,  
que nous avons devant nous".

Album du Musée de Boulak, 'Descript. de Pl. 25';  
avec une Dexte explicative, par Mariette, Bey. fol. 10. In the description  
of the statue in the Catalogue, p. 147, No 450, he writes: "Si petite qu'elle soit  
harmonie de ses formes lui donne l'aspect d'un colosse. La poitrine et les  
membres sont traités avec la supériorité qui caractérise cette époque".



With these remarks suggested by a comparison of the physical characters, other than apesous, of the Ancient Egyptians and <sup>of</sup> biped of the Australoid type, I proceed to note those of the Skull in the same peoples so far as they bear upon the questions of affinity or descent.

It may sound strange the opinion & belief that Anthropology has, hitherto, proposed no undoubted evidence of the osteological characters of an Egyptian of the period of the earlier Dynasties of the Ancient Empire.

Even the evidence I am about to adduce ~~may~~ is open to the attack of a sceptic. I did not myself extract the skulls from previously un-meddled with tombs of the time of the IV & V<sup>th</sup> Dynasties. But my faith in the Donor - Mariette - Bey, the most persevering and successful explorer of the oldest tombs at Sakkarah, <sup>encourages</sup> me to expect <sup>from</sup> the same <sup>age of the</sup> fellow - anthropologist, confidence in the <sup>two</sup> skulls about to be described, respectively marked "IV Dynasty" & "V<sup>th</sup> Dynasty" by the hands of their Discoverer and Donor. These skulls I intend to present, in his name, to the British Museum. The one from ~~an~~ a middle-clap individual who died in the reign of a Pharaoh of the IV Dynasty is the subject chosen for the profile-view, life-size, by Ford, in Plate XXI -

Per. Perhaps



Perhaps the most extensive series of skulls of inhabitants of the land is that preserved in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. This series is entered in Weiss' "Catalogue of Human Crania" in that Museum, under the head, "XI. Nilotic Race", which follows "X. Berber Race." The first sub-series is of "Ancient Theban Egyptians". The skulls are thirty-four in number, and are stated to have been derived from "the Theban Catacombs", "the Catacombs of El Gourn, near Thebes", etc. El Gourn, and other parts of the environs of Tabé, were seats of interments of mummified bodies of dwellers of the vast city during a period of three thousand years. The oldest may be referable to the twelfth dynasty, but there

of Egypt  
Meigs/

(of Egyptians in the Museum of Philadelphia.)

Prof. OWEN. — The Ethnology of Egypt. 11

is no evidence of the precise period or reign in which lived any of the individuals affording these skulls. Another series of Morton's cranial evidences are stated to be "from the ancient tombs of Ghizeh", but without any data of the age or period of such places of interment.

of and 7 Ghizeh, like Sakkara, were huge graveyards of Memphis, receiving the mummified remains of the inhabitants of that city, from the date of the Pyramids to that of the Ptolemaic dynasty.

The sarcophagus, No. 8, for example, in the Musée d'Antiquités at Boulak, is of a priest, named Ankh-Hapi, who lived, according to Mariette-Bey, "probablement sous l'un des premiers Ptolémées." (Notice, etc., p. 63.) So, likewise, at Sakkara, the graveyard to the south of Memphis, skulls may be obtained from mummies and tombs belonging to periods ranging from 4000 to 300 years B.C. The mummies of two generals, named Ja'ho (in Greek, Tachos), who held commands in the Egyptian army under the earlier Ptolemys, were obtained, with their sarcophagi,\* from the burial-well of the family tomb at Sakkara.

Not any of the tombs or sepulchres at Thebes are, demonstrably, of an antiquity higher than that of the eleventh dynasty, about 3000 B.C. Those which afforded all the mummies and skulls of determined date are subsequent to the expulsion of the Syro-Armæans from Lower Egypt, and range from 1700 B.C. to the Ptolemaic period. No skull from Thebes, or its environment, El Gourn, Medinet Aboi, Karnak, etc., could be depended upon, or throw any light upon the cranial characteristics of the founders of the Egyptian civilization. The oldest skulls are to be looked for at "Harabât-el-Madfouneh" — the most probable locality of the ancient Thinis, the seat of government of the first and second dynasties (5000 B.C.) — to the ruins near which, of the Temple and Oracle of Buto,† the Greeks gave the name of Abydos, and where probably the remains or tombs of Osiris himself may be found.

of (etc.)

Pruner Bey's "Observations", made on M. Prisse's collection, which were two skulls from Memphis, were from Thebes, are inadequate to support a sure conclusion on cranial characters, as to the original race of the Egyptians.

with the exception of

of the 7 I am indebted to Mariette-Bey for two skulls, certified by that eminent and original explorer, to be one, which appears to be of a female, from a family-tomb of the fourth dynasty; the other, male, from one of the fifth dynasty. I regret that I had no opportunity of being present or assisting at an original exploration of sepulchres of these or earlier epochs. I subjoin a table of admeasurements of these two skulls.

the following

\* No. 12, ib. † Herodotus, "Euterpe," sec. cxi.

"Admeasurements"



Admeasurements of skulls of ancient Egyptians, from tombs at Sakhara.

k/

	Fourth dynasty.		Fifth dynasty.		Australian male	
	Female.		Male.			
	in.	lin.	in.	lin.	m.	lin.
Circumference, including super-orbital and super-occipital prominences	21	—	21	10	20	2
Length, from ditto to ditto	7	9	7	9	7	4
Breadth, at hinder part of squamous sutures	5	4	5	10	4	10
Ditto, at parietal bosses	5	3	5	9	4	4
Ditto, at zygomata, outer side	5	3	5	3	5	4
Ditto, of frontal bone at coronal suture	4	10	5	—	4	2
Length of frontal, from the nasal to the coronal suture	4	8	4	9	4	2
Ditto of parietal, from the coronal to the lambdoidal suture, 1 1/2 inch from sagittal suture	4	8	4	9	4	5
Ditto of sagittal suture	4	7 1/2	5	3	4	2
Ditto of occiput, from the hind end of sagittal suture to the hind border of the foramen magnum	3	11	4	—	3	6
Ditto from the nasal suture to lower part of the mandibular symphysis (chin)	4	9	5	—	4	3
Ditto from front border of foramen magnum to ditto ditto of maxilla	4	2	4	1	4	3
Extent of curve (calvarial arch) from the nasal suture to the middle of lambdoidal suture	10	1	11	3	9	8
Ditto of curve (mastoid arch) from the point of one process over the summit of vertex to that of the other process	15	9	16	1	13	6
Vertical diameter from hind-border of foramen magnum to fore-end of sagittal suture	5	8	6	—	5	—
From fore part of meatus auditorius to ditto of mid-upper incisive alveolus	4	6	4	6	4	5
Ditto hind ditto to middle of super-occipital ridge	4	3	4	6	4	—
Mandible (vertical diameter of) at symphysis	1	5	1	4 1/2	1	4
Ditto last molar (m. 3)	1	2	1	—	1	2
Ditto coronoid process	2	8	3	—	2	8
Length from back of condyle to front of mid-incisors socket	4	6	4	6	4	5
Ditto from ditto to (chin) mental prominence	5	2	4	10	4	6
Breadth, antero-posterior, of ascending ramus, at base of coronoid process	1	—	1	9	1	8
Ditto of the rami at the angles	4	—	4	—	3	11

a/ d/

chin / 7

v/ 2/

mandible

the v/

o/

from / 8/

o/

The figures of the natural size, by Ford, of the skull of the male of the fifth dynasty, will preclude the need of verbal description.

It is intermediate in character between the two skulls of which Pruner-Bey gives reduced views, as illustrating respectively his "type fin" and "type grossier."

Plate X X 1 may in some degree aid in following & appreciating the contrasts presented by the skulls of Ancient Egyptians & Australians.

\* Separated from lambdoidal suture by a 'wormian bone' 8 m. diam.

Per.

Upward



osteology.

Upward of 160 specimens of aborigines of Australia & Tasmania in the Museum of the R. College of Surgeons, Nos. 5104 - 5345 inclusive, are described in the ~~the~~ Catalogue of that Part of the Collections, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1853, p. p. 305 - 330. With these I have compared the skulls of the same peoples in the British Museum. The cranial characteristics ~~are~~ <sup>may be</sup> summed up as follows: - cranium narrow with contracted

and retreating forehead: thick and prominent superorbital ridge, continued across the glabella and overhanging the deep set, small and slightly prominent nasals: A well-marked

characteristic is the large proportional size of the molars, premolars and canines, but more especially of the molars; and ~~the~~ the almost constant distinction of the two external fangs of these teeth in both upper and lower jaws.

The sides of the calvarium slope away from the occipital elevation; ~~giving~~ <sup>forming</sup> the sutures less dentated than in higher races: the aliophenoid narrow & the zygomatic usually closely approximated to the frontals, if it does not directly articulate therewith; ~~for practically~~ frontal sinuses seldom developed: malar bones small, but ~~moderately~~ <sup>markedly</sup> turned or prominent, & often rugged. Cranial index 90 to 95, more commonly nearer the lower figure.

The obtuse thick conical form of the crown of the canine, with a long and strong fang, and the ~~minor~~ <sup>minor</sup> ~~proportion~~ <sup>proportion</sup> size in m 3 as compared with m 2 & m 1, ~~the~~ <sup>(loss of)</sup> are pretty constant characteristics of the Australian-

Tasmanian



Tasmanian Skulls<sup>1/</sup>

(Pal) Considerations of cost forbid the addition of a plate of a type - Skull of an Australian to compare, or rather contrast, with that of the Ancient Egyptians (Plate XXI) - But the following comparison may be tested or appreciated by reference to the figures of such typical Australian skulls in my "Anatomy of Vertebrates," Vol. II, pp. 360, 369, 370, & 396: giving side-, base-, & front-views, with a vertical section showing the proportionally thick cranial walls, in which, however, the skulls of African negroes resemble those of Australians.

The third series of measurements exemplify the greater proportional capacity of the brain-case in the Ancient Egyptians: it has expanded in height and breadth in a greater degree than in length; and the chief expansion is in the fore part of the frontals, giving a more vertical & less receding contour from the glabella to the vertex. ~~As in both crania the~~ length exceeds the breadth, but to some the skulls on that account 'obliquephalic',

and

<sup>1/</sup> The dental characters of this race were, I believe, first noted in my 'Odontography',  
 pls. 118, 119  
 1840-45, p. 454, & they support the

common evidence from cranial characters of the essential unity of the <sup>aboriginal</sup> races of Australia & Tasmania, or those found in those islands by their Discoverers. In the Skull of the Tasmanian Child, No. 5345, Mus. Coll. Univ. "The characteristic large size of the crown of the first true molar is well shown etc." Cat. p. 829.

<sup>2/</sup> Catalogue, ut. supra, p. 823.

This skull, No. 5304, is of a male Australian of the Western Port Tribe and presents, irrespective of any artificial distortion, the truest character of any Human Skull in the Museum: <sup>2/</sup> E



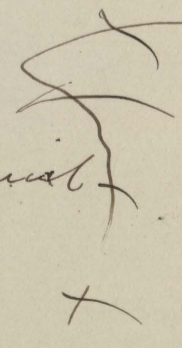
and to use that term of art in order to predicate  
of community of race of the ancient Egyptians  
& Australians, is to make it a weapon in the  
service of error. The length of the Australian  
cranium equals that of some Scandinavian  
skulls of Retzius' 'brachycephalic' type: but  
this latter term <sup>mainly</sup> signifies that the ~~cranium~~  
cerebral hemispheres were relatively broader  
than in the Australian: the difference is less  
in the Egyptian. The vertex in profile  
is less convex in the <sup>ancient</sup> Egyptian than in  
the Australian skulls. The alisphenoid  
in the ancient Egyptians  
has the same extent of union with the  
parietal as in most European skulls.

There is  
I have seen no approach to, or indication  
of, the Australian, quasi simial, peculiarity  
in this particular. As little <sup>does the</sup> ~~is there in~~ ancient Egyptian skull show  
the glabellar protuberance, with the  
abrupt & deep indent at the root of  
the nose, associated with a like physiognomical  
feature in the Australian. The upper  
border of the orbit, in this low race, is  
thick & rounded: in the Egyptian it is  
neatly and sharply defined, as usual in  
the higher races.

The malar bone is quadrate without  
special protuberance on its outer surface,  
its vertical breadth being also greater  
than in the Australian.

Unknown and scarce conceivable as are the  
conditions

The calvarium is flatter.  
But this is due to the greater vertical  
development of the anterior & poste-  
rior cerebral lobes. When the  
middle lobes, also, grow in vertical  
extent, as in the brains of a Shakespeare  
& Walter Scott the contour regains  
the curve common in the Australian.  
If a term of art were devised to signi-  
fy such arched form it might be  
predicated, like 'dolichocephalic'  
of extremes of cranial development.





conditions which would bring about a conversion ~~through~~  
 (civilization and admixture) of the Australians  
 into the Egyptian type of Skull: the influences  
 of ~~would~~ be still more impotent in  
 blotting out ~~and~~ the dental characteristics of  
 the lower race. The size of crown, and  
 multiplication of fangs, are reduced ~~to~~ <sup>replaced</sup> in  
 the ancient Egyptian <sup>according to</sup> the standard of Indo-European or actual  
 highly civilized races. The ~~teeth are~~ last  
 molar has the same relative inferiority of  
 size. The crowns of the teeth are ~~found~~  
 much & evenly worn in many Ancient  
 Egyptian skulls, & the incisors seem to  
 have more pre- & aft. breadth in arch.  
 but it is not greater than the incisors  
 of Europeans ~~would~~ present in sections  
 of the crown at a corresponding part. It is  
 not, as has been supposed, <sup>an Egyptian</sup> a peculiarity.

~~of the~~ The characters of the skulls of  
 the individuals of the IV<sup>th</sup> & V<sup>th</sup> Dynasties  
 are repeated in many Egyptian  
 ones of undetermined age, with minor  
 modifications ~~repeating~~ and occasionally  
 exceeding those exemplifying, in the  
 reduced views given by Brumer-Bey  
 of his "type-fri" and "type-grofici".

The series of Australian skulls which  
 I have

In no instance is the  
 norma occipitalis 'sharply  
 pentagonal'.

1/ 'Recherches sur l'origine de l'Ancienne Race  
 Egyptienne' in 'Memoires de la Société d'Anthropologie',  
 8<sup>e</sup> Paris, tom. 2, p. 399, pls. XII & XIII. /



, which I have studied in reference to the present comparison, offer no corresponding variations from their type.

Part 1. Food, mode of obtaining it, bodily actions, muscular exertions, mental efforts stimulating and governing such acts, vary comparatively little in Australian tribes.

~~The~~ The low social status, concomitant common & contracted range of ideas - the comparatively limited variety in the whole series of living phenomena from childhood to premature age, of human communities of the grade of native Australians & Tasmanians, have governed the conformity of their low cranial organisation.

Part 2. A nation governed administratively, with priestly and military castes, functionaries, jewellers, weavers & other handicraftsmen, artists, agriculturists, fowling, fowling, &c., may be expected to leave cranial evidences of the varieties in force and kind of their brain-actions and developments, such

hydrostatic engineers, land-surveyors, mummifiers, & architects,

as skulls from cemeteries of similarly advanced people invariably present.

Generalizing Part 3. Taking the sum of the correspondences notable in collections of skulls from Egyptian grave-gardens, as a probable indica-

11



note p. 21

\* 'scaphocephalic'  
 The ~~case, offered by~~ the Skull of an Egyptian mummy  
 in the Museum of Natural History, Edinburgh, and  
 figured by Prof. Andrew Nye in his "Illustrations of  
 Human Anatomy," Edinb. 1814, as the characteristic  
 form of Skull of that race, merely exemplifies the  
~~exceptional~~ course of ossification of the neural spine  
 of the second cranial vertebra from one median centre,  
 resulting in a single bone, normal in relation to the  
 Vertebrate Archetype, but exceptional in the Human  
 Series. The date of the Mummy is indeterminate.

The radiate course of ossification of the coronate or  
 early confluent parietals is indicated in this Skull. The anomaly  
 is attended ~~with~~ <sup>by</sup> absence of the bosses, ~~from which~~  
 indicating the two parietal centres from which the  
~~parietals~~ <sup>bones</sup> are normally ossified, <sup>in Man</sup> with absence  
 of the sagittal suture, & convergence of the supra-lateral  
 cranial walls to a narrow ridge-like summit,  
 arching from the occiput to the frontal region, & the  
 calvarium resembling an upturned boat sufficiently to  
 have suggested the term, now applied by Craniologists  
 to this <sup>long & narrow headed</sup> variety which has been met with, from the  
 time of Blumenbach, in most varieties of Man-kind;  
 and, occasionally, with traces of the bosses & suture  
 indicative of later confluence of the parietals.

H.

- 17 Skulls of Insular Papuans have shown the subcarinate elongate  
 narrow shape, ~~but~~ <sup>with</sup> large <sup>parietal</sup> bosses: but if conclusions of  
 common origin or affinity were hazarded on this ground, they might, with  
 more reason be said to be of the same race with the Gobiomys & Green.  
 - Combers, than with the ~~race~~ <sup>those</sup> originating the civilization of Egypt.

alleged as/

de Craniorum, 1790,

Asiatic

Decas. ~~Cr.~~ <sup>Tab. B.</sup> <sup>iii</sup> "Cranium macrocephalicum ~~Asiaticum~~  
 Asiaticum".



Mt. p 21



indication of the hypothetical primitive  
 race originating the civilized conditions  
 of craniol departure from the skull-  
 character of such race, such is certainly  
 not of the Australoid type: is more  
 suggestive of a northern Nubian or  
 Berber basis. But ~~the characters~~  
~~suggesting~~ such suggestive characters  
 may be due to intercourse or 'admixture'  
 at period later than the XIII<sup>th</sup> Dynasty;  
 they are not present, or in much less  
 degree, in the skulls, ~~and~~ features and  
 physiognomies of individuals of from  
 the III<sup>rd</sup> to the XII<sup>th</sup> Dynasties.

~~Passing now to later period of~~  
~~Egyptian History~~

~~Following~~

Par.

Trailing



Hodges

~~by their remote ancestors.~~

Wailing to get physical evidence in support of the hypothetical 'negro' or 'australoid' origin <sup>of the Ancient Egyptians</sup> it may be asked if there be any psychical clue to guide us through the dark labyrinth of <sup>their</sup> prehistoric ~~past~~ past.

<sup>Can ancient Egyptian</sup> In the British Museum is a fresco-painting <sup>in his light boat</sup> of the Fowler who has glided through the tall papyrus-reed and lotus-stems to a

swampy locality, the haunt of wild-fowl.

There he kills by a stick which he is in the act of throwing at the startled flock. The

instrument <sup>calls to mind</sup> ~~its use~~ is like the boomerang in its use, but is unlike it <sup>tree-</sup> ~~but not~~ in shape: it <sup>seems to be a</sup> is a heavy, longish, rounded branch or club, slightly bent in opposite directions:

it may have been less effective than the flatter weapon bent at the angle which insured its 'curved' <sup>retrograde</sup> ~~returning~~ course through the flight of scared <sup>birds</sup> ~~forests~~, as deftly flung by the Australian native.

But if the resemblance had been perfect & the old Egyptian convicted of the boomerang, is <sup>hastily</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>pricking up</sup> a stick, accidentally so shaped, to <sup>flying</sup> ~~throw~~ at a flock of birds unexpectedly flashed <sup>its</sup> followed by observation of the unlooked for course of the weapon, suggesting repetition of the experiment, so <sup>profound & complex an</sup> ~~second~~ operation, as must need be acquired by inheritance, <sup>by</sup> ~~derivation~~ <sup>derivation</sup> from the race that, once upon a time, was blessed by an individual with a brain equal to availing himself of such accident! If I have elsewhere, remarked:—

"We



† We know not the size of brains in the Melanian inventor  
 of the 'throwing-stick' or of that of the deductive observer of  
 the properties of the broken branch bent at the <sup>curve or</sup> angle of  
 the boomerang? Such benefactors of their race were,  
 perhaps, as superior to ordinary Australians in  
 cerebral development, as the analogous rare exceptions  
 in intellectual power have been found to be among  
 Europeans "† But I cannot use the fact of an  
 Ancient Egyptian throwing a stick to kill with fowl  
 as a ~~legitimate step~~ <sup>satisfactory or sufficient</sup> sign of his descent from a 'remote  
 ancestor' of Australian type.

Per/  
 of me

† "Anatomy of Vertebrates," *Proc.*, 1868, Vol. iii, p. 145. /



If one bowed to Sam. Johnson <sup>fulminating</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>him</sup>:- "Savages  
are the same everywhere, Sir!" and to the dictum:-

"all civilized peoples were antecedently savages,"

~~the inhabitants~~ need not trouble <sup>themselves</sup> ~~itself~~ as to ~~the choice of~~  
the locality where the primitive condition of humanity  
still prevails, ~~which a hollow~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~found~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~East~~

~~whence Egypt derived its~~ <sup>first</sup> ~~advance~~. Any

Member might arbitrarily make <sup>his</sup> choice.

There is a dark-skinned race with black wavy hair, <sup>one, common to many</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>superior</sup> <sup>of</sup>  
<sup>having the mammation character of</sup> <sup>nasal</sup>  
bushy lips, broad 'fleshy lips' & broadish, who,  
<sup>(descendants of their island)</sup> <sup>to the early</sup>  
called 'savages', by the <sup>first</sup> settlers were, and who  
now elect & return 'representatives' to the Parliament of New Zealand.  
~~at Auckland~~. The Australioids <sup>(of their own race)</sup> have not yet advanced,  
in New South Wales, to that privilege. A mixture

and contact with civilization, instead of modifying, seems to be  
exterminating <sup>such</sup> <sup>types</sup> <sup>of the</sup> <sup>race</sup>  
<sup>alleged forefathers</sup> of ancient Egyptians. When  
knowledge is predicated of the distinguishing characteristics

of these 'remote ancestors' & we ask on what <sup>of that knowledge</sup> <sup>is founded?</sup> The  
reply, ~~that~~ to the effect, that  
"they were an Australioid race," & "we know" the  
characters of such race, is not satisfactory.

What signs of thought, of mind, underlying advance  
& comparable to any little step in the rise to civilization  
can be discovered <sup>in Australioids</sup> may be more acceptable to those who  
are free to exercise judgment. After diligent quest

I find only the following worthy of submission to the <sup>a notice,</sup>  
'Institute' ~~judgment~~



'Institute', in relation to the present subject.

<sup>But</sup> The 'Board' for 'Protection of the Aborigines of Australia' has collected ~~perhaps~~ the most reliable evidence extant on any advance, or steps in civilization, made by that race prior to colonization or admixture.

It appears that they were & are grouped in 'tribes' or primary divisions, commonly related to a favorite locality, <sup>are again</sup> and certain ~~(probably all)~~ tribes ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> divided;

such secondary groups of individuals being indicated <sup>by a visible</sup> symbol or badge, commonly of some animal, called the 'totem'.

The 'Mount Gambier tribe', e.g., is divided into the 'Kumite' and the 'Krokee' families. Every man

is either the one or the other; and by an added syllable, 'gor' for female, every woman of the tribe is either a

'Kumitegor' or a 'Krokegor'. Now, the step in

advance which I note as such, is one that appears <sup>by the statistics</sup> direct upon observation of the evils of breeding

"in and in". A Kumite must marry a Krokegor:

a Krokee must marry a Kumitegor. Marriage within the sub-tribe is prohibited.

<sup>or</sup> In some tribes the two primary divisions are further divided, resulting in four clapes, distinguished by clape-names, on which the laws of marriage & descent are founded. There are also tribes in

which such clapes are again subdivided, and <sup>again</sup> then are distinguished by 'totems', such as 'emu', 'opossum', black snake, &c.; <sup>and again also, mainly</sup> in relation to restriction of intersexual selection.

The able Secretaries of the "Board of Protection," &c.  
to



to whom Ethnology is indebted for the above facts, have drawn up and distributed 'Tables,' and 'Questions' for facilitating the acquisition and record of 'clan-names,' 'customs of marriage & descent,' &c., & for determining the etymology of any native word expressive of kinship, 'totem' or clan-name. 1/ It is admitted that <sup>(migratory)</sup> some tribes use neither the one nor the other, seem not to have advanced to the 'Mount Gambier' stage of progress.

But small as this contribution may be, it does bear on the relation of Egyptian civilisation to an alleged Australoid source. And the inscription on the plinth of Nefer-t's statue, e.g., calls her 'sister' of Ah-hotep: just as Isis the mother of Horus was 'sister' of his father Osiris. The marriage within this 'incestuous' degree was characteristic of the Egyptians, at least of the highest and royal families, down to the ~~time~~ dynasty of the Ptolemies: and contributed doubtless to their degeneration. In this respect the Australians have the superiority.

Par)

Passing to later periods of Egyptian History

Ethnology

1/ 'Report,' 1874.



Ethnology is next concerned, in evidences bearing upon the question of the race of the nomad invaders and conquerors of Lower Egypt, known as the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings. Their capital, or chief residence, was in a good strategical position in the Delta\* commanding the entry into the fertile valley, by the

obtaining / 20  
10

k /

(means of nature)

They enlarged and embellished by Egyptian artists the 'Great Temple', founded in the VI<sup>th</sup> dynasty, & finished in the XI<sup>th</sup> dynasty. They added the 'dromos'

Prof. OWEN — The Ethnology of Egypt.

isthmus, along which they themselves had penetrated to Egypt. This city, Tanis, Sān, Zoan of the Old Testament, now indicated by shapeless mounds, has yielded much valuable additional evidence of the condition of Lower Egypt during the 500 years in which it was governed by shepherd-kings. It seems that they adopted the architecture, the arts, the writing, and much else, of the more advanced race whom they had partially subdued or expelled. The "dromos", or avenue leading to the Pylon of their temple, was one of sphinxes, of colossal bulk. The photographs of two of these sphinxes exhibited by the author, show, as do many such of later times and epochs, the likeness of the individual king in the human head of the sphinx of the king, whose name or cartouche is carved upon the granite body of the lion, the head being grandly and artistically set off by the mane of the associated king of beasts. A carefully reduced drawing of one of these heads is appended.

No ethnologist cognizant of the similarly sculptured representatives of the Assyrian monarchs, borne by the body of the bull, or of the lion, can fail to recognise the earlier answerable representation of the shepherd-king as a modification, coarser or ruder, of the same race. The beetling brows, prominent cheek-bones, broad arched nose, thick-lipped, sensual mouth, more abundantly developed beard and whiskers, an expression of severity, sinking in these older, earlier evidences of the Syro-Aramean race, to a brutal strength of expression—all betray the origin of the nomad wanderers, wealthy only in flocks and herds, who, following in the wake of such of their predecessors as famine had driven, from time to time, to seek sustenance in the settled cultivated land of Egypt, after troubling the rightful monarchs of the thirteenth and fourteenth dynasties, at length succeeded in expelling the fifteenth dynasty from the Delta, and in settling themselves upon so much of the fertile Lower Egypt as included the ancient city of Memphis. Prior to this invasion, Egypt had tamed and bred the wild ass of the desert, but knew not the horse or the dromedary. The possession of these quadrupeds by the Asiatic nomads may have assisted in their conquest. Both horse and dromedary rapidly multiplied in the fertile land. The expelled kings of the old race maintained themselves in Upper Egypt, and developed Tapel afterwards Hellenised by the Greeks into Thebes. They contracted alliances and intermarriages with the chiefs of Nubia; and, after continuous border warfare on land, and on the river, finally succeeded, under Apophis, first king of the eighteenth dynasty, in expelling the "vile brood of shepherds", as Manetho calls them.

the ancient classical and biblical cities, was suspended in the shooting room.

\* A map of the Delta, to the exploration of which the author devoted part of the time in his last (fourth) sojourn in Egypt, showing the sites of

after the characteristic Egyptian fashion, viz. by several which I have

of the period which here is of a Hyksos

Pr  
tions  
burst

, mean while

m /

(their chosen capital)

of

111

A sign - /



Am /  
k /  
A significantly instructive account of the victorious conclusion of the last campaign is recorded in the mausoleum of the chief commander under Amosis. We are indebted to Chabas for its translation. The last act of the campaign was the capture of Avaris, near the Pelusiatic mouth of the Nile, whence the fugitive Hyksos were pursued to the confines of Palestine. But the centuries of their sovereignty had been attended by immigrations, and the settlers, who had multiplied on fertile tracts of the Delta, did not wholly quit their cultivations. They remained and submitted to the new, or rather the returned old, masters.

H/or Egyptian /  
The / m /  
A /  
Exploring, on my first visit to Egypt, the sections of the desert exposed by the cuttings of the Suez Canal, then in progress towards completion, I was struck with the marked difference in complexion, features, hirsute development, of certain more robust, stronger-framed navvies or labourers, as contrasted with the more numerous bands of the ordinary Kellaheen type. I was informed that the stronger race, some with reddish hair and fresh tint, were from the vicinity of the Lakes Menzaleh, and from villages extending to the fertile tract supposed to have been the "land of Goshen". The features of the shepherd-king (fig. —) were, in the main, those of several of the evident descendants of that Syro-Aramaean race. The type is best preserved in the actual dwellers of the villages near the margins of the Menzaleh lakes; they are skilful fishermen. Reverting to the course of history, the land of Egypt, restored through its length and northern breadth to its legitimate rulers, rose under the Pharaohs of the renowned names of Motmes, Amenophis, Rameses, to its climax of grandeur. But what concerns us, as anthropologists, is to observe in the sculptured likenesses of these conquerors unequivocal traces of the Ethiopian blood introduced, during the five hundred years of their exile from the lower provinces, with intermarriage with the warlike chiefs of tribes bordering the southern coast, extending from Nubia to the Soudan. The photographs which I show are less necessary, since the British Museum possesses, through the enterprise of Belzoni, and noble acquisitions from other sources, the evidences of the Nubian lips, and elongate, almond-shaped, eye-apertures,\*

7 7 /  
\* The fixed point of attachment of the winker ("orbicularis palpebrarum") is to the inner side of the rim of the orbit, a little below its equator. Strong action of this muscle draws the line of the shut eye-lids obliquely downwards and inwards. The strong continuous solar glare and sand-shower winds of Egypt (Kahmpsee's) — winter, and siroccos of summer, beget an unusual frequency and force of contraction of the orbicularis, which ultimately establishes that obliquity of the long almond-shaped, deeply-fringed, eye-opening, which makes the characteristic of the Egyptian eye, after their centuries of sojourn in the latitudes where those influences are strongest

Egypt /  
and most prevail; a peculiarity seized by the painters and sculptors of the middle empire, with perhaps a slight exaggeration of the rim of the outer canthus, and dip of the inner one.



modifying the more European ~~or, shall I say, African~~ physiognomies of the people and kings of the Older Empire. It might have been better for her had Egypt contented herself with her natural boundaries. But, in relation to history, the campaign of Sesa~~x~~ or Sheshonk, of the twenty-second dynasty—among the spoils of which were the “golden shield” and other portable valuables of the Temple of Solomon—gives us the first or earliest certain correspondence or parallelism between the chronicle of the Hebrew and ~~that~~ of the Egyptian priests. The sculptures at Karnak illustrate both the Manethon record and the history of Rehoboam. Egypt, then, became overrun from the south. The Ethiopian connections pressed their claims; and in Sabaon we have a Pharaoh of Cushite or Nubian race. Meanwhile, the old tributary of Egypt, Assyria, gained her independence, and, profiting by the teaching and arts of her conquerors, rose to importance. Nineveh falls to Babylon, and Assyria bows to Persia. Cambyzes extends his conquests to Egypt, and, after a brief and troubled recovery, Persia prevails, until Darius, of the thirty-first dynasty, yields Egypt, with the rest of his dominions, to Alexander the Great. ~~I finally, show you the sculptured evidences of the Macedonian or Greek dynasties in a noble statue of Ptolemy Philadelphus; and in a beautifully executed bas-relief of Cleopatra, discovered in the sanctuary of the Temple of Denderah, and doubtless a true likeness of that unhappy queen.~~

At present, Egypt has returned to the rule of the Mussulman descendants of Amrou and his followers, of the same essential race as the Hyksos of old. But the actual reigning dynasty claims Albanian descent.

But the Institute may naturally expect from an anatomist, osteological evidences of the ancient Egyptians.



∴ Is there then no ground for a/

And now, I may be asked, whether I have come to any conclusion as to the part of the earth dwelt in by the progenitors of

the civilized subjects of Menes occupying Egypt seven thousand years ago? The hypothesis of the rise of Egyptian

civilization ~~through admixture~~ and of the ~~improvement~~ <sup>improvement</sup> of their aboriginal

'australoid ~~character~~ type', ~~being~~ "probably by admixture", implies immigration

from another locality; and so far

there is agreement between the assertions of Squire and Huxley. The latter does not ~~express~~ <sup>offer</sup> an opinion of the local <sup>or sources</sup> source of the hypothetical admixture.

Mr. Archdeacon's view, probably the most widely accepted by 'men of culture', positively affirms the locality whence the Hamitics migrated to Egypt. Their route, by land, must have been across the Isthmus of Suez. There is

evidence that Asiatic immigrants did take that route to Egypt, and subduing the

northern Autochthones - for ~~the institute~~ I/

~~may~~ assume them to be such till evidence

to the contrary has been adduced - established

themselves in the Delta & ~~there~~ founded, eastward of the Bubastic capital ~~city~~ <sup>Heliopolis</sup>, a branch of the Nile, their capital city of 'Iams' (Sân = Zoân). ~~in some region, Avaris~~

~~both the site of both capitals~~ being strategically chosen, as against succeeding immigrants and invaders; and to the Elamites,

affording ground for inference as to the local origin or starting point of the <sup>founders</sup> ~~builders~~ of such ~~capitals~~ <sup>city</sup>.



Is there any analogous evidence pointing, in like manner, to the source of the admixture, or other causal conditions of ~~the~~ the race, whose physical & physical characters ~~have been~~ <sup>have been</sup> ~~from the subject~~ been discussed? ~~of the present communication?~~

The proved immigrants were of the Syro-aram<sup>a more northern allied</sup>ean, or ~~Chaldean~~ type, as indicated, perhaps, by "Us of the Chaldees": / <sup>Gen. 41, 28.</sup> / more direct evidence points to their being migratory Shepherd Sheiks typified by Lot, ~~Abraham & Ishmael~~ <sup>with their fighting followers.</sup>

These 'Shepherds' ~~came in at~~ <sup>about</sup> ~~after the~~ XIV<sup>th</sup> dynasty displaced from the Delta Pharaohs of the XV<sup>th</sup> perhaps of XV<sup>th</sup> dynasties; about 2,500 years after Menes.

Here, then, is suggested a test, or condition, bearing perhaps more directly than the modicum of linguistic evidence hereto applicable, on the question of the foreign source, if any, of the civilization exemplified in Egypt during the reigns of the Kings of the I<sup>st</sup> to the XIV Dynasties. Where were the capitals of these ancient Pharaohs? Above all in what part of the land of Egypt was the metropolis of its earliest administrative government? We may be permitted to

surmise



note p 33

In reference to the Delta, the learned author of the "Handy-Book of the British Museum," 8<sup>vo</sup>, 1870, writes:— "Neither, it is said, came the tribe of Mizraim, or Menes, son of Ham, shortly after the Noachian deluge. Travelling westward from Central Asia, they passed the isthmus that unites the continents, and found in the valley of the Nile a good and pleasant place to dwell in." p. 14. ~~the~~ The 'dictum' is that of 'Squire' & rests on the same basis.



surmise that it might not be far  
distant from the <sup>mother-</sup>country of the mythical  
prehistoric race (which produced the <sup>the</sup> (referred to by Manetho,  
civilizers and advanced subsequently  
described as Osiris, Horus, &c.

The site of such Capital should indicate,  
as in the case of the Taxis (~~Sân, Taxis~~) of the  
Kyzikos, the nearest point of contact  
with the source of civilizing 'admixture'.

Do the proved remains of such  
Capital lie in the Delta? ~~No. Neither are they~~  
~~in Nubia's. They are~~

about midway between the northern  
and southern extremities of the oldest  
empire, at the locality to which the  
Greeks gave the name of 'Abydos.'

The present mound indicates the <sup>(near the village of Harabat el-Mad-  
fouch, in the Nome  
or province of Gizeh,</sup>  
site of ancient Thinis, the capital

of the Pharaohs of the I<sup>st</sup> & II<sup>d</sup> Dynasties.

We may expect from the <sup>clearance &  
operations of disinterment, promoted</sup>  
by the ~~present~~ Khedive, <sup>at Abydos,</sup> under ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~direction~~ <sup>superintendence</sup> of his able  
Director of the 'Service of Preservation of the Antiquities  
of Egypt,' more light, & that of the most acceptable  
and valuable kind, to be thrown upon the most

ancient & therefore most interesting chapter in  
the Manethonian history of the Kingdom of Egypt.

Subsequently, and, as it seems, in connection  
with



with hydrostatic operations regulating the  
 bed of the Nile & recovering swamp-land  
 at that time nearer to the mediterranean  
 than now, & prior to the present intrusion  
 on that sea by the Delta, the Capital is  
 moved northward, to within ten miles  
 of the present Cairo, but on the Lybian  
 bank <sup>of the Nile</sup> & it becomes the far-famed city of  
 Memphis, with its great grave-yard at  
 Gizeh & Sakkarah, <sup>& their everlasting Pyramids.</sup> After three  
 dynasties have reigned there, the  
 seat goes further south than  
 the primitive capital and chooses  
 the Isle of Elephantine. <sup>There I have explored its site.</sup> One might  
<sup>surmise</sup> from the analogy of lake-dwellings  
 that troubles from encroachers or invaders  
 had to do with this choice: and it is certain  
 that from the VI<sup>th</sup> to the XI<sup>th</sup> dynasties, a period of 436 years,  
 monumental evidences of the prosperity  
 or greatness of Egypt are wanting. But  
 with the ~~Pharaohs~~ Pharaohs Intef & Mentu-hotep  
 of the XI<sup>th</sup> Dynasty Egypt seems to rouse herself  
 from her state of torpor. Her rulers again  
 move northward & found the capital in  
 the <sup>modern</sup> province of ~~the~~ Kenek, which became  
 developed



developed into the mighty Taba (Gr. Thebes). The  
 Crotopasens & Amenhemhas of the XVI<sup>th</sup> dynasty  
 extend their rule from the Mediterranean  
 to the Soudan. The ~~mighty~~ <sup>grand</sup> irrigation-works in  
 the Nigrosum, the 'Labyrinth' there, or House of  
 Delegates, the Obelisk of On (Helio polis); the  
 fortresses of Kumneh & Semneh, &c., bespeak  
 the culminating point in the glory & prosperity  
 of the ~~Ancient~~ <sup>Middle</sup> Empire, soon to wane &  
 set under the baneful dark clouds of the  
 Hyksos invaders.

(Par) The large, patent, indisputable facts of  
 the ~~at~~ successive sites of capitals, <sup>of Kings of the Ancient race,</sup> from  
 the I<sup>st</sup> to the XIV<sup>th</sup> Dynasties, do not support  
 any hypothesis of immigration: they are  
 adverse to the Asiatic one by the 90<sup>th</sup> Thoms.  
~~They indicate that~~  
~~do not, however, establish a conclusion~~  
~~that Egypt, itself, was the locality of the~~  
~~favorable conditions for the easy & abundant~~  
~~maintenance of the earlier inhabitants, to have~~  
~~been the locality of the rise and progress~~  
~~of the earliest civilization known in the~~  
~~World, they, at the same time, in reference~~  
~~to a possible antecedent immigration, leave~~  
~~the equal searcher after truth, <sup>in</sup> an expectant~~  
~~attitude, & begot, <sup>in him</sup> a determination to persevere~~  
~~in the researches indispensable for the fulfilment~~  
~~of his quest.~~

(Par) If the partial



(to that in Egypt are exemplified)

~~Prof. OWEN. The Ethnology of Egypt.~~

~~of the civilised subjects of MINNES, living as such, in Egypt~~  
~~thousand years ago. I am not conscious of any grounds for~~  
~~such conclusion. If the facial or physiognomical, as well as~~  
~~the cranial characters were even less distinct than they are~~  
~~from the Hindoo race, in which it is supposed a somewhat~~  
~~parallel course of civilisation and rise of mind originated in~~  
~~India. I am not aware of grounds which would justify one in~~  
~~deciding between concomitancy and causal connection. Ethno-~~  
~~logists who are guided by linguistic evidence admit that the in-~~  
~~stances of such as might be attributed to a hypothetical extinct~~  
~~mother tongue are so much fewer, than may be traceable in the~~  
~~Sanscrit language, as to indicate, on the hypothesis of migra-~~  
~~tion, that the primitive colonists of the Nile valley, branched off~~  
~~from the supposed Aryan or Asiatic cradle at a much earlier~~  
~~period than the southern offshoot which, quitting the same~~  
~~source, climbed the Himalayas and descended upon the plains~~  
~~of Hindostan. But with such guesses my habits of thought~~  
~~and mental work have no congeniality. Adequate grounds for~~  
~~conclusions on such points seem to me to be still looked for.~~

in India, of  
a decision

in the ancient  
or hieroglyphic  
language  
of Egypt

wanted

One other consideration, in addition to that of <sup>metropolitan</sup> locality, ~~of~~ I am  
 tempted to submit ~~to the Institute~~. It is derived from the  
 geographical distribution of animals.

The appearance, for example, of asiatic species in an african  
 locality simultaneously, as it seems, with an immigration of  
 an asiatic race — <sup>the fact of</sup> such immigration resting on other evidence,  
 adds seems to tell against a prior <sup>colonization</sup> ~~conclusion~~ from Asia.

The camel and the horse are  
 asiatic; at least no indigenous species of either has been observed  
 in any part of Africa. ~~Species of~~

Now, no quadruped of asiatic origin, such as the camel, dromedary  
 horse, nor any bird of such origin, as e.g. the common fowl (<sup>Bankivall</sup> Gallus  
 domesticus) is represented in the hieroglyphics, nor do we see them  
 on any monument or mural record, of a date antecedent to the  
 Hyksos period. Whereas the delineated and sculptured record  
 of the daily, especially agricultural, life of the Ancient Egyptians  
 are executed with such simplicity & fidelity, and the animals  
 relating thereto are so exhaustively, as it seems, so frequently and  
 so truly delineated, that they <sup>afford materials</sup> ~~give ground~~ for drawing up a  
 zoology of that period of the Empire, and for an inference that

the peo-



the people of the period had never availed themselves, like the later Asiatic nomads, of an extra-egyptian source of wealth and power from the animal kingdom. <sup>They</sup> ~~and~~ never had the opportunity of supplementing their native asses by better beasts of draught and burden, ~~such as the horse and dromedary~~, nor of adding to the ducks and geese of their farm-yard, the common fowl, until this species, with the horse and dromedary, had been brought into Egypt by the first or earliest <sup>known</sup> invaders of their kingdom.

unequivocal That the Egyptians of the ancient empire were the highest and most advanced of mankind at their period of the world's history there seems to me to be reliable evidence. They had no tradition of having come from Asia; they had traditions of a long antecedent period of intellectual incubation in Egypt, during which the exceptionally gifted ones, like ~~our~~ Copernicus, Harvey and Newton, stood out as divine entities. Menes and his successors were owned to be merely mortal kings. They knew not how or when their world came to be, and, being essentially a truthful people, they did not say. No destructive cataclysm of waters had ever scoured out their valley, destroying their progenitors, with the fertile alluvium in which they flourished: they recognised only their beneficent annual floods; consequently they had no starting-point for dates, no "anno mundi." We now laboriously sum up their years of civilised existence by the records of the periods of successive individual reigns during thirty-one recorded dynasties, and by the data confirming, supplementing or amending such recorded reckonings. In the cursory survey of the physical characters of men engaged in the earliest and most interesting chapter of human history which the allotted time has permitted me to lay before you, I have incidentally touched upon the evidences of the first record of the currents and directions of thought guiding and elevating a race of men, happily existing under exceptionally favourable conditions for the development of mind. A land enriched with fresh fertile soil annually spread over

or elsewhere  
is priests, chro.  
nickers  
together  
of health-seeking vacations  
records



it by the bountiful hand of nature, yielding abundantly most wholesome and nutritious food with least labour. This pursued beneath an ever bright and cloudless sky, with a climate exempting the tillers from any great care or pressing call for clothing or shelter. Such conditions of existence would seem to have been ordained for the initiation of the steps to that power and position destined for the human species in the scheme of creation. For, here, in this happy valley of the Nile, was given to man the leisure to meditate on other and higher matters than the provision for daily wants. Under these exceptional circumstances rose a community of families, a governed commonwealth, issuing in or rising to a monarchy.

Here the human conscience came to rest on a recognition of its Divine Author—was satisfied; or eased itself, by worship of the Fountain of Light and Disposer of Events, and was to be guided and consoled by religious observances, rituals and ceremonies, regulated and imposed by a hierarchy of priests; through whom, as in later races, the primitive religion and worship became corrupted and debased. *Objects of worship being offered to the people,*

The land was defended and the laws enforced by a military class led by the king; armed, drilled and trained according to the requisites of the then known art of war. Beneath these influences rose a progressive and mighty growth of all the arts of peace. Agriculture advanced to the needful stage; animals of use were subdued and domesticated. Implements for tillage were invented; operations on a grand scale were carried out for irrigation. It may seem that for the ultimate delivery of the fertilising streams the engines were of the ~~most~~ <sup>simplest</sup> kind, but the "shadoof" invented by the Egyptians and depicted on their monuments six thousand years ago, is the one still in use throughout the land.

The means by which enormous blocks of granite, of porphyry, of alabaster, were extracted from the quarry, transported hundreds of miles, wrought with a precision and finish equalling that of the finest masonry or machine polishing of the present day, converted into and erected as lofty obelisks, or raised in mighty trabeate masses to the summits of noble and colossal columns. These engineering operations of the old Egyptians may have been rude and cumbrous compared with those that steam-power deftly applied puts into the hands of the modern builder, but they were effective, and will ever command the wondering gaze and painful speculations of such professional minds as those of an ARMSTRONG, a FOWLER, or a BARRY!

Nor were the subjects of a Cheops, an Amosis, a Thotmes, less skilled in the smaller and more delicate handicrafts. Our Egyptian department in the British Museum will show you the beauty, variety, and fineness of the tissues they wove and dyed.

*expected*

*common  
adapted to their emotional  
wants and limited facul-  
ties of abstraction.*

*Thore*



Those who visited the last "Universal Exhibition" held in ~~unhappy~~ Paris, and who made their way to the "Egypt" there represented, must have been arrested by the rich display of the rare, varied, and finely wrought jewels of Queen Aah-Hotep, the mother of the conqueror and expeller of the "ignoble brood of shepherds." To admiring, and perhaps coveted eyes—coveted, it is said these gems were, by one empress—it must have been plain that the arts of the jeweller and goldsmith have not advanced during the 3,574 years since ~~that queen lived~~.

If sculpture be judged by simplicity, truth, and breadth of treatment; if design be tested by the never-failing knowledge of its subject afforded by mere outline, Egypt has not been surpassed by any of the nations that drew their elements and rules of art from her school. Her architecture, commanding astonishment, engendering admiration, remains unrivalled even in its present ruins.

In science, the Egyptians of the oldest empire had made advances in astronomy, hydraulics, geodesy, sufficing their requirements. After a few experimental failures they defined the year as it is now. Warned by the change of seasons at which their annual festivals came to be celebrated, while their year consisted of twelve months of thirty days, they noted the heliacal rising of the star Sirius, and learnt, thereby, to add five days to their last month; again, taught the shortcoming of this estimate by the accumulation of the required six hours less twenty minutes during the long lapse of years in which they kept their records, fasts and feasts, they added another day to each fourth year, not without protests of the more orthodox or bigoted priests. Julius Cæsar, after the taking of Alexandria, learnt from Egyptian astronomy the correct period of the earth's orbit; and, on his return to Rome, and elected to the chief pontificate, he promulgated the calendar which bears his name, has been universally adopted, and will prevail in the main to the end of time.\* Their three four months seasons of "flood-time," "seed-time," and "harvest-time,"† accorded with the favoured nature of their country.

Whether their configurations of the lands they conquered—

\* The "seed-season," "fruit-season," and "flood-season" of the old Egyptians, probably suggested the "germinals," "floreal," "pluvial," etc., of Rome, and the "sans, calottides," of the French Republican Kalender of 1792-4, has been universally adopted.

† "Il publia à cette époque un traité de droit augural fort étendu, et un autre d'astronomie, destiné à faire connaître en Italie les découvertes de l'école d'Alexandre."—L. Napoleon, "Hist. de Jules Cæsar," tome i, p. 317. The Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes accompanied Cæsar to Rome, and the Kalender digested according to the Roman Kalends, Nones and Ides, with the order of the Roman festivals, was based upon the Egyptian estimate of 365 days and 6 hours, since rectified to 5 hours and 40 minutes.



, so apt to be washed out by the annual overflow.

10

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for, like the Prussians, they carried with them itinerary plans of the countries they invaded—whether the determinations of the areas and boundaries of their own precious portions of fertile soil and their applied mathematics were as precise as those of our practised land-surveyors, I presume not to pronounce; but numerous papyri testify to the definition of the bound of private property. And this one fact may merit mention, viz., that the sphere or circle in their symbol of the supreme is rarely, if ever, exact; is depressed, purposely, it seems, at opposite poles, as if a knowledge of the true form of the world they lived in made them adopt the “oblate spheroid” as the type of the universe.

Howsoever that may be, Egypt was the cradle of science and of art, as of administrative government and of religion. She, by uniform testimony of history and philosophy, was the inventress of letters, of the symbols of thought whereby her learning could be recorded and handed down as it has been—now that we have learnt her alphabet—for the instruction of all time. To Egypt, while her sages lived, resorted the Greeks for their various knowledges, and hence they drew the sources of their mythology and philosophy as well as the canons of their sculpture and architecture.

From Orpheus, Hesiod, Pythagoras, onwards to Eudoxus and Plato—every name immortalised by its share in the development of the Grecian intellect is recorded to have visited and sojourned in Egypt, to allay the thirst for knowledge by drinking from the fountains of her wisdom.

As I stood gazing on the solitary obelisk\* that still stands to attest the old grandeur of Heliopolis—the Oxford of Egypt—of which ruined city the extent is indicated by surrounding mounds, not the least pleasing of the many associations† with the ON of Scripture was that which led me to speculate on the scene of Joseph's marriage, of the school of the youthful Moses; and on the whereabouts of Plato's lodgings, which, in the time of Strabo, could be pointed out to the old geographer! There Plato studied, it would seem, some years—as long, perhaps, as lasted the profits of the paternal olive-harvest with which he was endowed for the Egyptian journey, in order to meet the expenses of a student's residence.

From the priests of ON the Grecian sage received the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, which he afterwards developed in the garden of the Academy at Athens, with profit and delight to his listeners, 3200 years ago, as to the readers of the

\* Sole monument of the middle empire, 12th dynasty.

† Near to, is shown an ancient sycamore, beneath which they fable that Joseph and Mary rested with the Holy Child, during the flight into Egypt.

by analogous geometric guidance, / 5/

suggestiveness of thought

estimable



*so apt to be washed out by the annual overflow.*

16

Prof. OWEN.—*The Ethnology of Egypt.*

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*estimable*



estimable Oxford Professor Jowett's translation, which brightens the intellectual history of the present time. The great Hebrew teacher, Plato's predecessor, who drew his learning also from the same Egyptian source, if the historical character of the narrative be assumed, could not admit the after-life, or teach of reward or retribution in a future state, without risk of tainting his monotheism with some trace of the manifold symbolism environing the worship of "the divine Son of Amen" ~~if~~ Osiris, who, after suffering loss of the mortal life, which he had assumed for the bettering of mankind, became, on resuming his Godhead, their Judge.

- of /

All other histories are comparatively recent after that of Egypt. The Jewish branches off at a late period of the temporary and partial conquest of Egypt by the Syro-Arabian or Aramaean race.\*

Chaldea or Assyria grew in wisdom and stature under the stern discipline and example of the conquerors of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties—the glorious periods of the Thotmes and Rameses—the type of the classical Sesostris and Memnon.

At a subsequent period, the roving Argonauts showed Greece the way to the sea-cities and harbours of the many mouths of the Nile. At a still later period the Neoplatonisms, the subtleties, and dialectic creeds of the early fathers of the Church, grew rankly from the rich hot-bed of the well-endowed schools, libraries, and churches of Alexandria.

And so the several streams of knowledge and belief, converging from these several derivatives, have spread westward and northward, ever deepening and widening, to culminate in such conditions of social humanity as now characterise Europe and her mighty offshoots.

There would thus seem to be one physical condition of the earth, making the first rise of flint-weaponed man into civilization, possible. That condition—in a maximized state of perfection—was, and is still, peculiar to Egypt. For five hundred miles and more, a mighty river flows along the valley it has made, without a tributary, and under conditions of sources and previous course, endowing it with the marvellous faculty of the annual overflow, leaving the fertilising residuum. There is nothing like it in the rest of the world! The geological features of the country are most simple and intelligible. From this point of view, Egypt is the last formed and newest of

( / ? )

dry lands. From the historical stand-point it fed the first and oldest of civilised mankind. The teleological relations between the geologically recent and the socially ancient are clear enough; but the antithesis is not the less strange and striking.

+ \* "Sous l'action de quelles circonstances se developpa cette civilisation qui devait fournir une si étonnante carrière?" asks Mariette, "Appercu," etc., p. 15. I suggest the above as helping to a reply.

+ /

If the miraculous incidents of the narrative did not exclude it from use in the quest of scientific truth, the

\* The incidental notice of "camels," among the gifts to Abraham by the Pharaoh whom he deceived, fixes date and other conditions of the narrative (Genesis xii, 16), determined the earliest period of Egyptian history to which it can be referred, viz., after the introduction of that Asiatic ruminant by the nomadic invaders.

the incident

into Egypt /

incident, /

significantly indicates /  
(and consequently /

Description



## Description of the Plates

### Plate XVIII.

- Fig. 1. Profile <sup>view</sup> of the head of a life-size Statue of  
Ra-Hotep, a prince of the III Dynasty of the  
Ancient Egyptians.  
Fig. 2. Ob. <sup>view</sup> of ~~the same~~ Nefer-t, his wife  
or sister.  
(From photographs).

### Plate XIX

- Fig. 1. Profile <sup>view</sup> of the head of a Native of Australia.  
Fig. 2. Front view of do. do.  
(From photographs taken from the life, by Sign.  
D'Almeida, in Australia).

### Plate XX.

- Fig. 1. Statue, in wood,  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  life-size, of a Functionary  
of the IV<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, of the Ancient Egyptians.  
Fig. 2. Oblique front view of the head & bust of the  
same Statue.  
Fig. 3. Profile view of the do. do.  
Fig. 4. Front view of the Statue, in stone, of Pharaoh  
builder of the V Pyramid.  
(From photographs), Plate XXI

Side view, nat. size, of the Skull of a Native Ancient  
Egyptian of the IV Dynasty.