

an early and distinguished degree of civilization, viz., the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, with their north and west African colonies, and the Etrurians. Immigration and commercial intercourse have here exercised the most powerful influence. The more our historical horizon has been extended in modern times by the discovery of monuments and inscriptions, as well as by philosophical investigation of languages, the more varied does the influence appear which the Greeks in the earliest ages experienced from Lycia and the district surrounding the Euphrates, and from the Phrygians allied to Thracian races.

In the Valley of the Nile, which plays so conspicuous a part in the history of mankind, "there are well-authenticated cartouches of the kings as far back as the beginning of the fourth dynasty of Manetho, in which are included the builders of the Pyramids of Giseh (Chephren or Schafra, Cheops-Chufu, and Menkera or Mencheres)." I here avail myself of the account of the most recent investigations of Lepsius,* whose expedition has resulted in throwing much important light on the whole of antiquity. "The dynasty of Manetho began more than thirty-four centuries before our Christian era, and twenty-three centuries before the Doric immigration of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus.† The great stone pyramids of Daschur, somewhat to the south of Giseh and Sakara, are considered by Lepsius to be the work of the third dynasty. Sculptural inscriptions have been discovered on the blocks of which they are composed, but as yet no names of kings. The last dynasty of the ancient kingdom, which terminated at the invasion of the Hyksos, and probably 1200 years before Homer, was the twelfth of Manetho, and the one to which belonged Amenemha III., the prince who caused the original labyrinth to be constructed, and who formed Lake Mœris artificially by means of excavations and large dikes of earth running north and west. After the expulsion of the Hyksos, the new kingdom began under the eighteenth dynasty (1600 years B.C.). Rameses Miamoun the Great (Rameses II.) was the second ruler of the nineteenth dynasty. The sculptured delineations which perpetuate his victories were explained to Germanicus

All that relates to Egyptian chronology and history, and which is distinguished in the text by marks of quotation, is based on manuscript communications which I received from my friend Professor Lepsius, in March, 1846.

† I place the Doric immigration into the Peloponnesus 328 years before the first Olympiad, agreeing in this respect with Otfried Müller (*Dorier*, abth. ii., s. 436).