

by the priests of Thebes.* He is noticed by Herodotus under the name of Sesostris, which is probably owing to a confusion with the almost equally victorious and powerful conqueror Seti (Setos), who was the father of Rameses II."

I have deemed it necessary to mention these few points of chronology, in order that where we meet with solid historical ground, we may pause to determine the relative ages of great events in Egypt, Phœnicia, and Greece. As I have already briefly described the geographical relations of the Mediterranean, I would now also call attention to the number of centuries that intervened between the epoch of human civilization in the Valley of the Nile and its subsequent transmission to Greece; for, without such simultaneous reference to space and time, it would be impossible, from the nature of our mental faculties, to form to ourselves any clear and satisfactory picture of history.

Civilization, which was early awakened and arbitrarily modeled in the Valley of the Nile, owing to the mental requirements of the people, the peculiar physical character of the country, and its hierarchical and political institutions, excited there, as in every other portion of the earth, an impulse toward increased intercourse with other nations, and a tendency to undertake distant expeditions and establish colonies. But the records preserved to us by history and monumental representations testify only to transitory conquests on land, and to few extensive voyages of the Egyptians themselves. This anciently and highly civilized race appears to have exercised a less permanent influence on foreigners than many other smaller nations less stationary in their habits. The national cultivation of the Egyptians, which, from the long course of its development, was more favorable to masses than to individuals, appears isolated in space, and has, on that account, probably remained devoid of any beneficial result for the extension of cosmical views. Rameses Miamoun (who lived from 1388 to 1322 B.C., and therefore 600 years before the first Olympiad of Corœbus) undertook distant expeditions, having, according to the testimony of Herodotus, penetrated into Ethiopia (where Lepsius believed that he found his most southern architectural works at Mount Barkal) through Palestinian Syria, and crossed from Asia Minor to Europe, through the

* Tac., *Annal.*, ii., 59. In the Papyrus of Sallier (*Campagnes de Sésostris*) Champollion found the names of the Javani or Iouni, and that of the Luki (Ionians and Lycians?). See Bunsen, *Ægypten*, buch. i., s. 60.