

"The first builders of old Memphis must have been immediate descendants of the survivors of the Deluge, and perhaps contemporary with some of them. Mazar, the son of Ham, was not improbably the leader of the first colony that settled on the Nile; and not many generations removed from Ham were the builders of the earlier pyramids. We are curious to know what manner of men were these curious and industrious people. We may learn something of this from the specimens in the Boulak Museum (Boulak is a suburb of Cairo, and its museum is the national one of Egypt), a collection not so large as some Egyptian collections in Europe, but inestimable in value. There we have actual portrait statues of men and women of the earlier Egyptian dynasties, collected in one room, and affording admirable opportunities to study their physique and some of their arts and tastes." —(p. 17.)

"It is interesting to think that these statues carry us back probably further than any others to the infancy of the sculptor's art in representing the human form, and to the actual appearance of the descendants of Noah, at least in the line of Ham, not many generations after the deluge." —(p. 18.)

"No event in Egyptian History is at all comparable in interest and importance with the Exodus of the Israelites, because this event had more influence than any other on the destiny of mankind. Yet the Exodus has no distinct record in what remains to us of Native Egyptian History, and we gather what we know of it from the short narratives in the Mosaic Books and the geographical features to which those narratives refer. In so far as the journey of the Hebrews from the Red Sea to Sinai is concerned, little remains to be done with reference to the geographical details. The admirable work of the Ordnance Survey in the Peninsula of Sinai has for ever settled all questions respecting the Mount of the Law and the way thither. It has done more than this, for the accurate labors of the scientific surveyor, while they have dissipated multitudes of theories formed by unscientific travellers, have vindicated, in the most remarkable manner, the accuracy of the narrative in Exodus and Numbers. Every scientific man who reads the report of the survey, and studies its maps, must agree with the late Professor Palmer that they afford 'satisfactory evidence of the contemporary character of the narrative.' They prove, in short, that the narrator must have personally traversed the country, and must have been a witness of the events he narrates. More than this, they show that the narrative must have been a sort of daily journal, written from time to time as events proceeded, and not corrected even to reconcile apparent contradictions, the explanation of which only becomes evident on study of the ground." —(p. 43.)

At the close of chap. iii., of which the last extract is the introduction, Sir J. W. Dawson says, "I think that the above statements and reasoning may