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Books of enduring scholarly value

Egyptology

The large-scale scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities by Western scholars began as an unintended consequence of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt during which, in 1799, the Rosetta Stone was discovered. The military expedition was accompanied by French scholars, whose reports prompted a wave of enthusiasm that swept across Europe and North America resulting in the Egyptian Revival style in art and architecture. Increasing numbers of tourists visited Egypt, eager to see the marvels being revealed by archaeological excavation. Writers and booksellers responded to this growing interest with publications ranging from technical site reports to tourist guidebooks and from children's histories to theories identifying the pyramids as repositories of esoteric knowledge. This series reissues a wide selection of such books. They reveal the gradual change from the 'tomb-robbing' approach of early excavators to the highly organised and systematic approach of Flinders Petrie, the 'father of Egyptology', and include early accounts of the decipherment of the hieroglyphic script.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt

Napoleon's military expedition to Egypt in 1798 famously included various scientists and savants, among whom was the author of this three-volume work, published in French in 1802 and in English in 1803. Vivant Denon (1747–1825) was a dilettante and diplomat under the Ancien Régime, but survived the Revolution thanks to the patronage of the painter David, and met Napoleon through the salon of Josephine de Beauharnais. He accompanied the army, excavating and sketching, sometimes even during battles. The publication of this lively, illustrated account is regarded as the chief stimulus for the so-called 'Egyptian Revival' style of architecture, interior design and even costume. Volume 1 describes the voyage to Egypt via Malta, the storming of Alexandria, exploration of the Delta, and travel down the Nile to Cairo and the Pyramids. The combination of archaeological observations, notes on the modern Egyptians, and descriptions of warfare makes for a fascinating read.



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Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt

In Company with Several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country

VOLUME 1

VIVANT DENON
TRANSLATED BY ARTHUR AIKIN





More information

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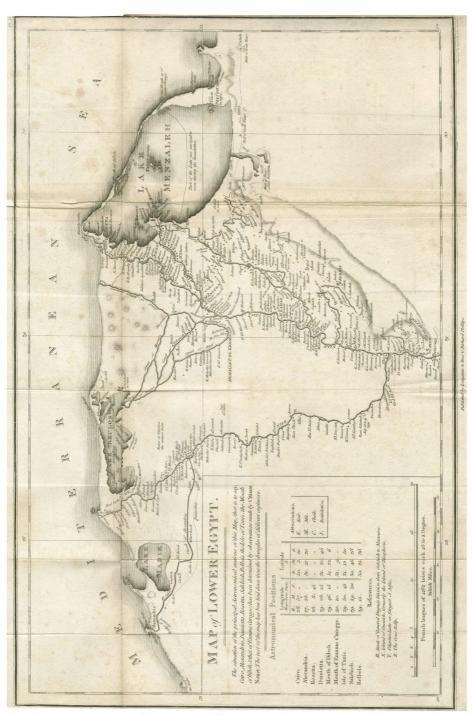
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TRAVELS

IN

UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT,

IN COMPANY WITH SEVERAL

DIVISIONS OF THE FRENCH ARMY,

During the Campaigns of

GENERAL BONAPARTE

IN THAT COUNTRY;

AND PUBLISHED UNDER HIS IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE,

BY

VIVANT DENON.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

TRANSLATED
BY ARTHUR AIKIN.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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1803.





DEDICATION.

TO BONAPARTE.

Name with the splendour of the Monuments of Egypt, is to associate the glorious annals of our own time with the history of the heroic age; and to reanimate the dust of Sesostris and Mendes, like you Conquerors, like you Benefactors.

Europe, by learning that I accompanied you in one of your most memorable



iv DEDICATION.

morable Expeditions, will receive my Work with eager interest. I have neglected nothing in my power to render it worthy of the Hero to whom it is inscribed.

VIVANT DENON.



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BY THE TRANSLATOR.

IT is prefumed that an account, by an eye-witness, of the romantic but unprovoked invasion of Egypt by General Bonaparte, will not be uninteresting to the British Public. The Author, a member of the Institute of Cairo, and an excellent draftsman, was selected to accompany the troops designed for the conquest of Upper Egypt, that under the protection of a military escort he might have an opportunity of examining those stupendous remains, and eternal documents of the ancient civilization of the country, to which its then unfettled state had denied a peaceable admission. Hence the work contains an agreeable mixture of incident and description: and if the journal of the defultory operations of a campaign against an enemy, whose rapid motions, whose invincible courage, whose persevering bravery always rendered him a formidable opponent, interrupts unfeafonably now and then an account of the venerable monuments



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numents of Thebes or Tentyra; yet this very interruption becomes a stimulus to curiofity, and the attention of the reader, though kept up active to the last, will not be withdrawn ungratified. Citizen Denon, not being a foldier by profession, and therefore not hardened to the atrocities of war, has, notwithstanding his natural partiality towards his countrymen, and his personal regard for many of the chiefs in the expedition, given a fairer account of the treatment which the natives underwent from their invaders, than we are likely to receive from any other quarter: and, indeed, of the campaigns in Upper Egypt, he is as yet the only historian: in this view, therefore, his narrative is of peculiar value. We fee what a dreadful licence of luft, rapine, and flaughter, the French troops were allowed to indulge in, and how whole villages were exterminated upon the bare fuspicion of meditating refistance to the ravishers of their women, the desolators of their fields, the incendiaries of their houses. We see that so far from conciliating the esteem of the Egyptians, the French dominion was confined to the range of their cannon, that their stragglers were cut off like profcribed beafts of prey; and, pressed by the Arabs on one fide, and Murad-Bey on the other,



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other, they were kept in a constant state of watchfulness and alarm. The military transactions, however, are neither the most pleasing, nor the prominent seature of the work: the Author was by necessity a soldier, but by profession an artist, and a man of letters; hence the remains of the architecture, the sculpture, and the painting of the ancient Egyptians, were the principal objects of his attention; and these he has described both by words and the pencil, so as to render them highly interesting to all those who seel any curiosity about a nation, from whom ancient Greece derived her sublimest philosophy, and which is inseparably connected with the earlier ages of the Jewish history.

With regard to the present English edition, a few words remain to be said. The narrative in the original is one continued journal, without division of chapters, from the embarkation of the author at Toulon to his landing again in France at Frejus; to this are added several notes, more particularly illustrative of the plates, and mentioning little traits of manners and customs, which the Author, either from inadvertence, or want of opportunity, neglected to introduce into the text. The Translator, however, has taken the liberty of breaking the journal into separate



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feparate chapters, without, however, in the leaft degree altering the order of its arrangement; and in a few inflances, of incorporating with the text fuch parts of the notes as appear to have been thrown to the end of the original work, merely in consequence of having been forgotten.

Notwithstanding the liberal allowance of plates, it has been found expedient, for fear of too much enhancing the price of this edition, (the French original of which fells in London for twenty-one guineas) to leave out a few which are contained in the original. The picturesque views, therefore, of the battles, and of fome other transactions, which, from their very nature must be mere fancy pieces, are omitted: a fimilar liberty has also occasionally been taken, in felecting the best of two or three views of the fame place from different positions. In this arrangement the Proprietors have been enabled to retain nearly the whole of those engravings which represent the architectural and hieroglyphical remains of Upper Egypt, and which comprize the valuable part of the decorations of this splendid work.

A. A.



PREFACE.

WHEN an author has decided on writing a preface, his principal aim is to give an idea of the nature of his work. This task, which becomes in a manner an obligation, I shall fulfil by inserting here the discourse it was my intention to read to the Institute of Cairo, on my return from upper Egypt.

"You have acquainted me, citizens, that the Institute expected from me an account of my travels in upper Egypt, for which purpose I was, in the course of different sittings, to read extracts from the journal intended to accompany the Vol. I. A drawings



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drawings I have brought from thence. My defire to meet the wifhes of the Inftitute will ftimulate me to digeft, without loss of time, a multitude of notes which I have made, without any other pretenfion than that of forgetting no part of what offered itself daily to my observation. I was engaged in travelling through a country which was known to Europe by name only: it therefore became important to describe every thing; and I was fully aware, that at my return I should be interrogated on all fides, relative to what might, according to his habitual fludies or his character, the most powerfully excite the curiofity of each of my enquirers. I have made drawings of objects of every description; and if I am



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I am here fearful of fatiguing those to whom I display my numerous productions, feeing that they merely re-trace what they have before their eyes, I shall, perhaps, on my reaching France, have to reproach myfelf for not having multiplied them still more, or, to speak more correctly, shall lament that the circumstances in which I was placed did not allow me either the time or the conveniences to do fo. If my zeal has called forth all the means of which I am possessed, these means have been powerfully feconded by the commander in chief, whose grand conceptions fuffer none of the details to escape him. Being aware that the aim of my travels was to vifit the monuments of upper Egypt, he A 2 **fent**



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fent me with the division which was to achieve the conquest of that territory. In General Defaix I found an inquisitive philosopher, a friend of the arts, from whom I received all the attentions which the circumstances would allow. From General Beliard I experienced friendship, and unwearied assiduities; from the officers politeness; and the utmost civility from all the foldiers of the twenty-first half-brigade. In short, I made so truly a part of the battalion it formed, and within which I had in a manner taken up my abode, that I was frequently in the heat of action without recollecting myself, and without reflecting that war was foreign to my avocations.

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" As our troops were engaged in the pursuit of an enemy constantly mounted, the movements of the divifion were invariably both unforefeen and multiplied. I was therefore fometimes obliged to pass rapidly over the most interesting monuments; and at other times to ftop where there was nothing to observe. If, however, I have felt the fatigue of unproductive marches, I have also experienced that it is often advantageous to take a fummary view of important objects previously to an entry into their details; that, if at first fight they dazzle by their number, they afterwards become claffed in the mind by reflection; and that, if it be necessary studiously to preserve the first impressions, it is only dur-

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ing the absence of the object which has given rife to them, that thefe impressions can be carefully examined and analyzed. It has also struck me, that an artist who undertakes to travel, should, before he fets out, diveft himfelf of all profeffional prejudices; and that he ought not to confider what may, or what may not make a fine drawing, but the general interest which the aspect of the fpot he purposes to draw may inspire. I have already, citizens, been recompensed for having divested myself of these prejudices, by the flattering curiofity you have difplayed, and by the avidity with which you have examined the immense number of drawings I have brought with me; -drawings which I made



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I made most frequently on my knee, or standing, or even on horseback. I have never been able to finish any one of them as I could have wished, for this reason, that during the space of a whole year I could never find a table sufficiently straight and even, to be able to lay a ruler on it.

"It has therefore been with a view to reply to your questions, that I have made this multitude of drawings, frequently too small, because our marches were too precipitate to enable me to seize the details of the objects, the aspect and ensemble at least of which I was determined to bring away with me. It is in this way that I have taken in the mass the pyramids of Ssakharah, the site of which I crossed

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on a gallop, in my way to fix myfelf for a month in the mud houses
of Bnisues. This interval of time
was spent in comparing the characters, and in drawing the persons and
dresses of the different nations which
now inhabit Egypt, together with
their buildings, and the positions of
their villages.

- "I faw at length the portico of Hermopolis, the huge masses of the ruins of which gave me the earliest idea of the splendour of the colossal architecture of the Egyptians. On each of the blocks of which this edifice was composed, I fancied I saw engraved the words posterity, eternity.
- "Shortly after, Denderah (Tentyris) taught me that it was not in the



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the doric, ionic, and corinthian orders alone, that the beauties of architecture were to be fought: whereever a harmony of parts exists, there beauty is to be found. I had approached these edifices in the morning: in the evening I was fnatched away from them, more agitated than fatisfied. I had feen a hundred things, while a thousand others had escaped me; and had, for the first time, found access to the archives of the arts and sciences. I had the presentiment that I should meet with nothing finer in Egypt; and, after having made twenty journies to Denderah. I am confirmed in this opinion. The sciences of arts, united by good taste, have decorated the temple of Isis: there astronomy, morals,



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morals, and metaphysics, assume shape and figure, and these figures and shapes decorate the ceilings, frizes, and bases, with at least as much taste and grace as our slight and insignificant paintings in fresco ornament the modern cabinets.

"We continued to advance. I must confess that I trembled a thousand times, lest Mourad-bey, wearied with shunning us, should either surrender, or try the chance of a battle. I was of opinion, that the one which was fought near Samanhut would wind up this great drama: in the midst, however, of the combat, it struck Mourad-bey that the desert would be more fatal to us than his arms. Desaix was thus again deprived of an opportunity



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tunity of destroying him; while, for my part, I cherished the hope of pursuing him beyond the tropic.

"We marched towards Thebes, the name alone of which fills the imagination with vaft recollections. As if this city could escape me, I made a drawing of it the moment it came in view. We passed through it so rapidly, that scarcely was a monument discovered, when it was necessary to abandon it.

"There a colossal statue presented itself which could be measured by the eye alone, governed by the sensation of surprise which the view of it occasioned. To the right were seen mountains excavated and sculptured; to the left, temples which, viewed at a distance, appeared like

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fo many rocks. Next came palaces, and other temples, which I was obliged to quit precipitately. I returned, to feek mechanically the hundred gates of which Homer poetically fpeaks, to express by a fingle word this splendid city, the weight of the porticoes of which oppressed the earth, while the breadth of Egypt scarcely sufficed for its compass and extent. Seven subsequent journies thither have not fatisfied the curiofity with which this first visit inspired me. It was not until the fourth that I was enabled to cross to the opposite fide of the river.

"Farther on, I should have regarded Hermontis as superb, if that city had not been placed so near to the



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the gates of Thebes. The temple of Esneh, the ancient Latopolis, appeared to me to be the perfection of art among the Egyptians, and one of the finest productions of antiquity. That of Edsu, or Apollinopolis Magna, is one of the largest, best preserved, and most advantageously situated of the monuments of Egypt. In its present state it still appears like a fortress which commands the surrounding country.

"It was there that the destination of my travels was decided on: we set out on our march for Syené (Assuan) under the most positive instructions. In this passage through the desert, I selt for the first time in my life the weight of years, on which I had not reckoned when I engaged



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engaged in the expedition. On this occasion I derived greater support from my spirit than from my ftrength. At Syene I quitted the army, to remain with the half-brigade which was to keep Mourad-bey in check in the defert. Proud at finding my country in possession of the very boundaries which had once belonged to the Roman empire, I inhabited with exultation the quarters which three Roman cohorts had anciently occupied for the defence of these limits. During the twentytwo days which I fpent on this celebrated fpot, I took possession of whatever was to be found in its vicinity. I extended my conquests as far as Nubia, on the other fide of Philoe, that delightful island, where

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it was necessary to fnatch by force from the inhabitants the curiofities with which it abounded; and the temples of which were not opened to me until after five days of fiege and fix journies I had made thither. Feeling all the importance of making you acquainted with the spot I inhabited, and with all the interesting objects it contained, I have made drawings even of the rocks, of the quarries of granite from whence have been drawn those colossal statues, those obelisks still more than coloffal, and those blocks covered with hieroglyphics fo celebrated in history. With the form of them I could have wished to bring back with me the specimens which would have interested you the most powerfully.



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fully. Not being able to make a map of the country, I have drawn a bird'seye view of the entrance of the Nile into Egypt, together with views of that river running over beds of granite, which feem to have marked the boundaries between Ethiopia and a country more fertile and temperate. Quitting for ever the former rude territory, I approached the verdant Elephantis, the garden of the tropic. I fought and measured all the monuments it contains, and quitted with regret that tranquil abode, where the pleafing occupations in which I had been engaged had reestablished my health, and given me a new vigour.

"On the right bank of the Nile I vifited Ombos, the city of the crocodile,