

## THE MEMNONIUM, OR RAMESEUM.

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## General View from the North.

THE view of the Temple from the north possesses great interest, for a bird's-eye view of some of the sculptures which adorn the walls is admirably obtained. The two small chambers which led out from the Grand Hall occupy the right of the picture.

In the first of these chambers the roof is covered with an astronomical design, somewhat quaintly executed, but well worthy of attention, as showing the knowledge then possessed of the science of astronomy. On the walls of the propylon is a description of a war with a tribe called the Khetas, or Khitas, by Rameses the Great. The third Sallier papyrus, translated by Professor Lushington, also bears corroborative evidence of the accuracy of this inscription. The sculptures tell us that "the King of Egypt came up to fight against Kairkamash, by Euphrates," which town has been identified as Carehemish (2 Chron. xxxv. 10), and in the Assyrian annals, as Gargamish, between Katesh and the Euphrates. In the papyrus we read, "Several days after that King Rameses was in the town, Rameses Meiamon, moving northward, he reached the border of Katesh, then marched onwards, like his father Mintu, towards Orontes. The 1st brigade of Ammon that brings victory to King Rameses (accompanied him), he was nearing the town; then the vile Chief Khita came: he gathered forces from the margin of the sea to the land of Khita; came all the Nahaima, the Airatu, the Masu, the *Kairkamaska*, and inhabitants of other cities."

The war was apparently undertaken in the fifth year of King Rameses,