

Mr. Hardwicke D. Rawnsley's style in this volume is not always simple and clear, as the following paragraph from page 67 will show:

However much the Theban kings might build memorial temples in the Theban plain—as, for example, did Seti I, the father of the great Rameses, when he built the Temple of Kurnah to the memory of Rameses I, or Amenoph III, when he raised the Amenopheum, whose sole remains today are the two great colossi at Thebes, and as also did the great Rameses when in the mighty Hall of Columns, which he blazoned with his wars against the Kheta, he set among the calyx-tipped columns and the lotus-bud capitals the pillar of his fame and the flower of his life's history; or, lastly, as did Rameses III when he designed the Temple of Medinet Habu—these temples were never tombs.

The reader who is equal to complications and intricacies like the above, and who is also interested in Egyptology, will be repaid by Mr. Rawnsley's book, which is an intelligent introduction to the study of monuments, tombs, papyri and literature. "Notes *for* the Nile," not *on* the Nile, is the title, let it be noticed. Of mere precepts for travelers there are but few. The volume is not a guidebook to a river or a country; it first takes the reader into an ideal tomb, and explains its structure, purpose and meaning. Then it goes into a narrative of the circumstances attending the discovery of the mummy of the great Pharaoh; after this there follow a historical sketch of Seti I, the said Pharaoh's father, and a chapter of "First Impressions of Thebes," in which the purely descriptive faculty has free play. The last third of the book is filled with fair metrical translations of ancient Egyptian hymns, some of which make very good poetry. Much wisdom and some wit inform them.—  
G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.