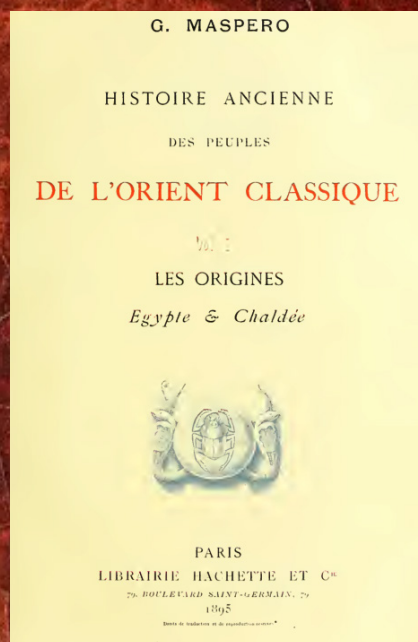


Note about the royal papyrus in History of Egypt

Gaston Maspero



Maspero 1895

Abstract

The note about the Turin papyrus has slightly more information in the 1903 English edition.

English translation of the French original.

Source

Maspero, Gaston., 1895. *Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'orient classique. Les origines Égypte et Chaldée*. Vol. 1. Paris: Hachette. pp. 225, note 5.

and

Maspero, Gaston., 1903. *History of Egypt*. London: Grolier. pp. 321, note 1.

Paris 1895 edition

page 225, note 5

(translated from French)

The only one of these lists we possess, the Royal Papyrus of Turin, was bought at Thebes, almost intact, by Drovetti around 1818, but was unintentionally damaged by him during transport. The scraps were acquired with his collection by the Piedmontese government in 1820 and deposited in the Museum of Turin, where Champollion saw them and pointed them out in 1824 (*Papyrus Égyptiens historiques du Musée royal Égyptien*, p. 7, *Extrait du Bulletin Férussac*, VIIe section, 1824, n° 292).

Seyffarth assembled them meticulously and restored them to the state in which they are today. Then Lepsius made a facsimile in 1840 for his *Auswahl der wichtigsten Urkunden*, pl. I-VI, but without reproducing the verso. In 1847, Champollion-Figeac published, in *Revue Archéologique*, 1st series, vol. VI, the traces made by Champollion the Younger before the classification of Seyffarth; finally, Wilkinson published it all in 1851 (*The Fragments of the Hieratic Papyrus at Turin*).

London 1903 edition

page 321, note 1.

English translation by M. L. McClure

Since then the document has been the subject of ceaseless work, E. de Rougé has reconstructed, in an almost definitive way, the pages containing the first six dynasties (*Recherches sur les monuments qu'on peut attribuer aux six premières dynasties de Manéthon*, pl. III). Lauth, with less certainty, that which relates to the following eight dynasties (*Manetho und der Turiner Königspapyrus*, pl. IV-X)

The only one of these lists which we possess, the "Turin Royal Papyrus," was bought, nearly intact, at Thebes, by Drovetti, about 1818, but was accidentally injured by him in bringing home. The fragments of it were acquired, together with the rest of the collection, by the Piedmontese Government in 1820, and placed in the Turin Museum, where Champollion saw and drew attention to them in 1824. Seyffarth carefully collected and arranged them in the order in which they now are ; subsequently Lepsius gave a facsimile of them in 1840, in his *Auswahl der wichtigsten Urkunden*, pls. i.-vi., but this did not include the verso ; Champollion-Figeac edited in 1847, in the *Revue Archéologique*, 1st series, vol. vi., the tracings taken by the younger Champollion before Seyffarth's arrangement ; lastly, Wilkinson published the whole in detail in 1851. Since then, the document has been the subject of continuous investigation : E. de Rougé has reconstructed, in an almost conclusive manner, the pages containing the first six dynasties, and Lauth, with less certainty, those which deal with the eight following dynasties.