



VERTICAL SUN-DIAL, AND MODEL OF A TEMPLE PYLON

A NEW LINK IN HISTORY BY RUSSELL WOODARD

SINCE the excavation in Crete, which changed the Minoan myths into historical fact and revealed the existence of a great island empire that existed in the Aegean long before Greek civilization began, there have been few discoveries of greater interest and importance than those which have recently been made by Professor Garstang at Meroe, in the Sudan.

Professor Sayce in 1909 located the site of the city of Meroe on the east bank of the Nile, between the Fifth and Sixth Cataracts, and the excavations carried on by Professor Garstang at the end of 1909 enabled the details of the Ethiopian capital to become known. The Temple of Amon, where the Ethiopian Kings were crowned, was also discovered. Even more interesting is the excavation of the beautiful Sun Temple, which was discovered at the edge of the khor, or meadow, thus confirming the account of Herodotus, who tells us that Cambyses sent to the Ethiopian King to inquire about "the Table of the Sun" in a meadow "in the suburbs of the capital, where cooked meats were set each night." There is no doubt that this building is referred to in the Homeric legend that Zeus and the other gods feasted every year for twelve days among the blameless Ethiopians. Many others buildings were also explored, and the Temples of the Lion and the Kenisa were discovered. It may be noted that the lion emblem was of frequent occurrence, and may probably have been the totem of the district. Many beautiful objects were dug up by the expedition, in-



AN ETHIOPIAN KING FROM MEROE



THE SUN TEMPLE, WHICH HERODOTUS DESCRIBES AS "THE TABLE OF THE SUN."



STATUE OF AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN

cluding forty inscriptions in the hieroglyphics of Meroe, two royal statues, and a great many vases of a new kind of pottery, objects of wood and glass, tiles and pottery. Especially interesting was the pottery which is almost as thin as biscuit china, and gives evidence of Roman influence. Professor Sayce found Greek inscriptions showing how the city was destroyed at the end of the fourth century A. D., by a King of Axum, since which event the city was unoccupied.

Ethiopia was the name given by the Greeks to a country south of Egypt variously conceived as including only Nubia (Aethiopia Aegypti), or Nubia, Sonnar, Kordofan and Abyssinia, or a region extending indefinitely east and west from the Upper Nile, but applied after the fall of Meroe more particularly to Abyssinia. The name is said to have had its origin from the fact that it was alluded to by the Greeks as a country of sunburned faces.

Historically there were three distinct kingdoms known as Ethiopia, those of Napata, Meroe and Askum. There is no definite evidence that either of these included at any time all the territory between the southern border of Egypt and Bab el Mandeb. Already in the time of the old empire the Egyptians had relations with their southern neighbors. From the forests of Nubia they obtained a large proportion of their timber, and the city of Abu (Elephantine) derived its name from the ivory which found its way to this place from the interior of Africa. King Unca (c. 3290-3260 B. C.) employed warriors belonging to six Nubian tribes in his war upon the Bedouins. The early pictorial representations of Nubian archers do not suggest that they were negroes. A regular conquest of the country south of Syene apparently was not undertaken until the twelfth dynasty (c. 2522-2323). The most powerful Nubian people at this time was Kash or Kosh, the Hebrew Cush. It is probable that the stock was originally Hamitic, though in course of time it absorbed various Negritic tribes. Usersten III (c. 2409-2372) established his frontier north of the second cataract and built for its protection two forts at Semneh and Kummeh on opposite sides of the river. Whether the Hyksos kings ever held possession of this territory is doubtful. At any rate it had to be reorganized by Aahmes (1575-1553), the founder of the eighteenth dynasty and his successors. Napata probably had been the capital of the independent kingdom, since it was made the residence of the viceroys, entitled prince of Kosh, who governed the new Egyptian province. In the time of Rameses II there was an unsuccessful rebellion. Pianchi, who seems to have reigned in Egypt at the end of the reign of Usarsken III to make an invasion of Egypt. He defeated twenty petty rulers and forced a treaty. Shabaka, a grandson of Pianchi, united all Egypt with Ethiopia under one crown. Napata was destroyed by Cambyses in 524.

A new kingdom gradually arose in the south after the fall of Napata, with Meroe as its capital. The kings, Arura, Harlot, Nastasen, who reigned in the fifth and fourth centuries, conquered considerable territory south of Meroe in Senaar and Kordofan, and possibly in Abyssinia. While the sovereignty of the Ptolemies seems to have been recognized for religious reasons, King Ergamenes, by putting to death the priests who had demanded that he should abdicate in the time of Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204), paved the way for independence. Ptolemy V. Euphron (204-181) was able to resist his attack upon Egypt, but not able to prevent his asserting of sovereignty in Ethiopia. Queen Candace seems to have extended her power in the north, and tributary to her. But her invasion of Egypt was successfully resisted by Calus Petronius in B. C. 24. Napata, that had been rebuilt, was destroyed by the Romans. Another Queen Candace is mentioned in Acts VIII. But gradually Meroe itself fell into ruins. To guard against invasion by the Blemmyans, a people akin to the Bugaltae, the modern Beja, Diolethan moved the Nobatae, negro tribes of the same stock as the population of Kordofan, from the oasis of Khargeh into the Nile valley.

The mountain region of Abyssinia was probably inhabited in very early times by Semites as well as Hamites. Whether the original home of the former was in Africa or in Arabia the overflow population would naturally set in the direction of this Alpine country. As the native name shows, the Semitic Ethiopians were still in the nomadic state when they entered this territory, priding themselves on being wanderers, roaming freely wherever they liked. There were evidently successive waves of immigration. If the Egyptian Hhat is of Semitic origin, as can scarcely be doubted, they were apparently kinsmen of the Yemites in Eritrea and on the Somali coast c. 1500 B. C. Sobaean inscriptions found in Yeha, the ancient Awa, may be as old as the seventh century B. C.

As long as the Ptolemies dominate the Erythraean coast from Adulis, Eronice and Arsinoe, a strong Abyssinian kingdom could not well develop. But in the reign of Augustus, when the Romans suffered serious reverses in Arabia, and were occupied in Africa with Queen Candace, while the Arsacid conquests in eastern Arabia forced the Yemite States to seek compensation for their losses elsewhere, the Semitic element in Ethiopia seems to have been reinforced, and the kingdom of Askum founded. The "Periplus maris Erythraei," probably written by Baaltes between A. D. 56 and 67, refers to a king of Askum by the name of Zoscales, who controlled the coast from Massawa to Bab el Mandeb, and was a friend of Greek culture. It is possible that some of the Greek coins with Greek legends that have been preserved should be assigned to the second

and third centuries A. D.

On a marble throne in Adulis, Cosmo Indicoepuleus found and copied in the sixth century an inscription commemorating the power of a great king whose name is not given. He is supposed by some scholars to be the founder of the Askumite kingdom, but it is more probable that he reigned at the end of the third century A. D. King Alzina is known to have reigned in the year A. D. 356. In his time Frumentius preached Christianity in the country. The political relations that had long existed between Askum and Rome were such as to favor his mission. In 378 Askum was reduced to its African territory. In A. D. 525 Elesthaas, king of Askum, with the aid of the Sabaean and Hadramautian rulers, made an end to the Himyarite kingdom of Dhu Nuwas, and Ethiopia again controlled Arabian territory. Before the end of the century, however, the Askumites were driven back to Africa, and never again extended their conquests to Arabia. According to a letter addressed to a king of Nubia in the time of the Patriarch Philotheus of Alexandria (980-1002), preserved in the four-



VOTIVE ALTAR FOUND AT MEROE.

teenth century "Life of the Patriarchs" and in the "Ethiopic Synaxar," a woman who reigned over the Beni el Hamuna had recently invaded the country, burned the churches and monasteries, and driven him from place to place. Marianus Victor speaks of this woman as the founder of the Zagwe dynasty, and as having married a ruler of the province of Bugna, a name afterwards corrupted into Beni el Zagwe. Eleven kings of the so-called Zagwe dynasty reigned until 1270. The earliest monuments of Semitic speech in Ethiopia are the inscriptions found at Yeha. These are written in the consonantal Sabaean script and indicate that the writers used the Iesna Gees, the language of Semitic Ethiopia, as early as the seventh century B. C. Gees is today represented by two dialects, Tigre and Tigrig, and the former is spoken in the north and northwest of Tigre, and shows great similarity to the old Gees.

Ways of Berlin Women

"I believe that the typical German hausfrau is a myth," said a New York woman who returned the other day from a year's residence in Germany. "I don't see how the average German woman finds any time to be a hausfrau. I sometimes wondered when the German woman found time to do anything at home.

"I spent eight months in Berlin with my daughter, who was studying music. From eleven to twelve in the morning the cafes were packed with German women, who go out to take their second breakfast in the public restaurants, a thing unknown in America.

"They take along their sewing or embroidery and sit an hour or two over their cup of coffee or glass of beer. At the concerts, too, they take their work and spend hours day after day listening to beautiful music, a magnificent orchestra with fine vocal artists, for 16 cents. That is an illustration of some of the things that help to exile Americans.

"At three in the afternoon again you will see the cafe crowded with German women taking their afternoon tea. I think American women are more domestic than German, because I never heard of American women who left their homes in the evening to pass the

time at the club. A German friend took me one evening to the German women's club. The club has a magnificent suite of apartments, including auditorium, reading room, parlor, cafe and smoking room.

"When she took me into the last apartment it almost feazed me for a minute. It was blue with smoke. I had never before seen a room filled with elegantly gowned, cultivated women all smoking. These were the wealthy society women of Berlin, titled some of them.

"They were cosmopolitan in their dress and manners and did not present any striking points of difference from the American women except in the smoking. It made the occurrence of last summer, when our immigration officials detained a second class passenger, a woman art dealer for inquiry into her sanity, because she smoked cigarettes, appear very funny in retrospect.

"The German women's clubs, like those of the Englishwomen, are based on the same principle as men's clubs; these are places for social enjoyment and for the convenience of members in taking meals, entertaining friends and so on. They do not take up work in study, philanthropy, reform and so on, like the women's clubs in America."

over the whole. On going on duty he carries his bucket down with him, and places it among the ashes under his feet. By the end of his watch it is thoroughly cooked, as you can imagine, and is carried up the ladders as he goes off duty. When cooked it is 'huddle,' and, to judge by its aroma, is a rich and rare dish. How it derived its name is more than I can tell."

A souvenir by any other name would probably be called trash.

THE AMERICAN HOME

W. A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 124 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

with a living room occupying the entire space at the left, while the dining room with the kitchen back of it is at the right. On the second floor there are three bedrooms and a bath room, also four closets.

It is a design and arrangement

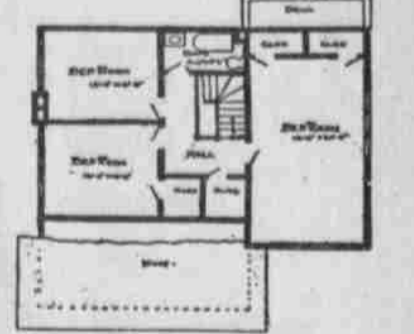
It often seems that the style or appearance of the house doesn't make so much difference as the site on which it is built. In every town and village there are examples that prove this. There are delightful little places set back among shade trees and flowers, the house really very plain and ordinary in design, which give one a restful, homelike feeling by walking past.

Then for every one of this kind there is one of the other, to keep the balance, probably. Every town has them. The house in large and pompous, quite an architectural creation, in fact; but it is set down on a small lot, crowded in, with all the trees and shrubbery cut down to make room for it. In spite of its size and cost a residence of this kind is very far from attractive. The home builder would scarcely take such a model; yet many times the real element of success in planning the erection of a home are overlooked and a barren, uninviting place is the result.

The experienced home builder will always, if possible, select a rough and wooded site; if it is slightly hilly so much the better. It is true the labor and expense for grading and preparing the site for the building and for smoothing up the ground afterward is greater, but the satisfaction and success of the project is also greater, and the attractiveness of the place increases as the years go by, while the extra labor at the beginning is very soon forgotten.

Almost any style of house harmonizes well with such surroundings and is improved in appearance by the natural beauties of the building site. Some materials and some styles of house architecture seem especially well suited, however, for such use. The accompanying design is one of these.

It is planned something on the bun-



Second Floor Plan.

that would be hard to improve up, for anyone desiring a comfortable residence of artistic appearance. The cost is estimated at \$4,000, including a good grade of plumbing and lighting and first-class basement heating plant.

KEEP WIFE AS SWEETHEART

Schemes by Which the Husband May Retain the Love of His Spouse.

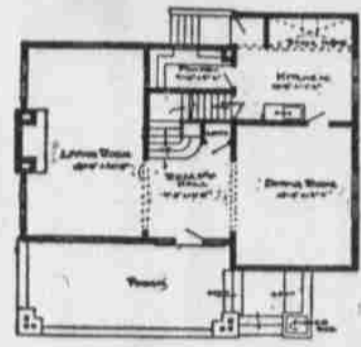
If your wife does not love you as she did when you were married, you must have fallen off in your attentions. Remember that a wife is only a sweetheart a few years later. Make believe that she is still your sweetheart. When you go home from business have the maid send your name up just as in the old days. A wife likes these little attentions, and if she is the right sort she will send down word that she will be down in a few minutes. Then put a five-pound box of candy in a prominent place and wait patiently. When you hear her coming, run to meet her and kiss her in a manly way as if you had waited all day for the privilege. Then give her the candy. If there is but one chair in the room let her sit in it while you stand. Now tell her the events of the



gallow order, with prominent roof, broad on the ground and not overly high.

A distinctive feature of this design is the use of cobblestones in the large chimney and fireplace. These could also be employed very effectively for the foundation of the building.

A cobblestone wall can be made very attractive if the mason laying it properly understands the work. In any kind of stonework the mason must use his head as well as his hands. The more variety of color, shape and size can be obtained the more attractive appearance will a cobblestone wall present. The stone should be rather large and laid at



First Floor Plan.

random, not in rows, and should fit together closely so that few of the mortar joints are more than one-half inch thick. The stones should stand out prominently and should not be plastered to a smooth surface with mortar, neither should any broken shingles be visible. A good workman, by the proper use of cobblestones, is shown in this design, can secure a very ornamental effect and one exactly in keeping with the general atmosphere of the rustic site on which the house is built.

For the walls of this house either clapboards or shingles may be used. Shingles are always appropriate for the walls of a house of simple design, especially in connection with cobblestone work. There are various pleasing ways in which shingles may be laid to suit those who consider the ordinary method of laying the shingles in uniform rows, five inches to the weather, too monotonous. A pleasing variation is to place the shingles in alternate rows of two and eight inches to the weather. This requires no more material or labor and gives a very attractive appearance. The shingles on the roof, however, should always be laid in the regular way.

A glance at the floor plans will show a very convenient and comfortable arrangement of space in this house. There is a large central hall,

day in the office in a witty way that will appeal to her love of fun.

When the dinner bell rings, hand her a bunch of American beauties, pull out her chair for her and tie her napkin round her neck yourself. Then, with a low bow, seat yourself opposite her and begin to praise the food. Ask her to make spirited remarks, and laugh heartily at them. Urge her to tell you about the cook's doings. Just before dessert, show her the orchestra seats you have bought for the opera for that night.

Never light a cigar until you have asked her whether she objects to smoke. She may always say no, but there is no telling when her taste may change, and no gentleman will smoke when his wife objects to it. Give her twice as much as she wants for an allowance, and always forestall any requests she may be about to make.

In this way you will retain your wife's love and forever lead a Darby and Joan life.—Charles Battell Loomis in the Dellator.

Scared Would-Be Thief.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon was riding in the subway recently when he drew from his side pocket of his coat his gold watch, which he had hurriedly dropped there upon getting it back from the watchmaker. He was about to fasten it to his chain and put it in his waistcoat pocket when he noticed a stranger looking intently at him. The face was familiar, and in a moment Dr. O'Hanlon recognized the stranger as a pickpocket that he had several times seen in a police court. Instead of putting his watch in his waistcoat he slipped it back into his coat pocket. Every few minutes he drew it out and looked at it as though in a hurry. Meanwhile the pickpocket gradually shifted his position near to Dr. O'Hanlon. As the train drew into the Seventy-second street station the thief was immediately behind the doctor, and preparing to try to sit down next to him. Again the doctor put his hand in his coat pocket, but instead of his watch he brought forth his badge of office—a shield that very much resembles the shield of a captain of police.

"You should have seen that fellow get off that train," said Dr. O'Hanlon. "A snowflake in August wouldn't vanish quicker than he did."—New York Sun.

Near.
"Did I understand you to say he was a near relative of yours?"
"Yes. He is a second cousin."
"I shouldn't call that very near."
"But he's Scotch."

Styles in Sailors' Dishes

Fashion in Menu for Sea-Going Men.

"Dog's body" said the steamship officer, in answer to a passenger's query. "Why, 'dog's body' is a dish peculiar to the sailing ship and tramp. There are several others, but they seem to be dying out with the windjammer, as you seldom hear of them

these days. The new style of ships and men brings forth new style dishes. For instance, there is 'black pan' and 'huddle,' dishes seen regularly in the quarters of the seamen and stokers respectively.

"Black pan" consists of chicken, ham and roast beef. The variety, however, consists of scraps of food from the saloon tables and is given to the men by the chef as unfit for other

use. Every evening after dinner two of the men go aft to the galley and get a couple of handfuls of the delicacies which they would otherwise never get their teeth into. All the grub des 'ined' for the sailors is thrown into a big pan in the galley; hence the name. Why the pan is called black I cannot see.

"Huddle" is a dish peculiar to the stokers. It is also made from scraps from the saloon tables, with the exception that occasionally raw pork and beef are used in its make-up. So far

as I can learn, it is made as follows: First, all meat is stripped from the bones and thrown on a chopping board, along with some raw onions, potatoes and the like. After it is chopped into small pieces a liberal quantity of salt, forcemeat butter, bay leaves and other seasoning is added, the whole being thoroughly mixed. Each stoker has brought a tin 'bucket' aboard with him, and into his bucket he places his 'whack' of the mixture, after giving the bucket a liberal coating of butter. Then the cover is placed