

Lebolo
Visit to

He has not yet arrived.

When we arrived in Gournah Mr. Lebolo brought me to his house where together we opened the tomb where he had collected the antiquities, I, have personally broken off the seal of the trunk containing the papyri and one after the other one I inspected them, but as I had foreseen the strong one with Hieroglyphics does not exist. I found 3 of them with hieratic and greek characters which nonetheless will be of great interest for the knowledge of Hieroglyphics.

I think that it is still possible to find instruments. The machine of which you have spoken with Mr. Lebolo, is a sort of Lyre, it only needs strings. Actually he has some pieces of great interest.

Please receive my greetings and feelings of respect and gratitude from the one who has the honor to be

Dear Sir,

your affectionate servant,

F. Cailliand

P.S. Concerning the job about which you have prayed Mr. Mangin, I pray you earnestly not to forget me and to leave it with Mr. Mangin. I decided not to forward it until my return that will be sooner than what I originally thought.

From F. Brouzet to Bernardino Drovetti

Aug. 18, 1820

After my return to "the beautiful homeland" I found out with great pleasure about your new accomplishments of every kind and about the resolution that will bring you back indefinitely to your friends who are anticipating your arrival with great excitement. The world of science also shares this feeling because it is well known that you will bring a rich tribute to the different sciences, a tribute that will be doubly valuable since it will be the fruit of your own understanding, your care and your efforts: how happy you should be that you succeeded in such a great enterprise while others have walked in the dark and failed: Mr. Mangole, Captain of the Royal English Navy and my friend, has told me that he prides himself in being one of your admirers and boasts that he has received from you expressions of kindness, interest and support.

If the good Mr. Lebolo is still with you in Alessandria, please give him our regards, we wish him all the best in the world in his work.

In case, would it be possible to bring back from Egypt a certain quantity of coffee, of the best quality of course, and in case you would be able to give me maybe 40 lbs. or even 40 oche, it does not matter how expensive it will be. You could leave it in Genova with Mr. De La Rue, my parents, who knowing that you would give me the coffee would pay to you the amount due, even in advance if you desire.

To DROVETTI -

Lebolo
Marro File

Brouzet F.

retired high official of the gendarme

Torino 18-8-20

He congratulates Mr. Drovetti for his successes and for his decision to come back to Italy where both friends and scientists are awaiting his return for the contribution that Mr. Drovetti will make to science in several ways.

Mr. Mangle Captain of the English navy, is grateful to Mr. Drovetti for the protection and for the courtesy he received.

He wishes happy things to Mr. Lebolo in Alessandria.

He asks Drovetti to send to him some first quality coffee and deposit it in Genova in the house of his relatives De La Rue, who will pay the cost.

A lady sends him her best wishes.

Regards.

A good lady very devoted to you sends her best wishes and I too
have the honor to declare myself

Dear Baron

Your faithful servant

F. Brozet

Senior Superior Officer of the
Royal Gendarmerie, retired

Turin Aug 18, 1820

Galli's residence
face to face at Dalmazzo

From the Marro
mhr. (Torino)

LEBOLO - CAILLIAUD'S
VISIT TO GOORNAH

Deraan August 23, 1820

(p. 1)

Mr. Drouetti

Dear Sir,

During my brief stop in Minier I had the pleasure to see the good Abdry-Cachet and gave him the letter that you wanted me to give him. It is always with renewed kindness and marked consideration that he receives the people sent by you; it is (always) a new pleasure for him to oblige the people that you know. He speaks daily of the friendship (so righteously deserved) that he has for you.

He told me that in 20 or 25 days he will be in Assouan and he will meet me there so that we might leave together.

father pointed out in one of his letters that he hopes that you
will answer him. Just in case you forgot his address I am
writing it to you: Lachaise ship contractor of the crown, Rue
Moutaigne No. 35 Paris. We are scheduled to leave at the end
of the month. Our trip in Asia will last three months. When we
come back we will leave for Greece and from there to Sicily.
These are Mr. Huyot's present plans. I am also waiting for the
answer that you will have the kindness to send me in Smyrne.
Give my greetings to Mr. Thevenat.

Don't forget to mention my name to Mr. Teournon and
Mr. Pedemonte, you to whom I have had the pleasure to write to
and from whom I have not received any answer, also to Mr. Lebold
to your nephew.

With my humble respect, Sir.

Your faithful servant,

Lachaise

interest I have in you my friend, be happy, it is easier to be
happy in the country where you are, I drunk to your health and
honor with Mr. Niebuhr.

Your friend forever

Gau
R. Le Ministre
in the Hotel de S.F.N.
of Prussia in Rome

Give my greetings to all our friends, particularly to Mr. Dumreicher,
Mr. Reux, Mr. Pedemonte and Mr. Joseph.

LE BOLO (1821)
OSTRICHES IN GOURN
P. 45
HOSPITALITY

Journal of a trip in the Lower Nubia by Linant De Bellefonds

P. 45

July 2, 1821 Monday

We had a little wind and at 9 o'clock we arrived in Gourna. Yanni went to Karnak to have the pedestal transported; he came back at noon that night we had dinner at ~~Lebolo's house~~^{*}; we went to his house to see two very pretty young ~~ostriches~~.

BM

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Senior Superior Officer of the
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Galli's residence
face to face at Dalmazzo

From the Marro
Mbr. (Torino)

LESOLO @ THEBES/GOURNA
THREE DIFFERENT SPELLINGS

[1819]

JM

Wm. John Bankes Journal/
BM MS 42, 103/

(At Luxor) Sat. June 19, 1819

[Poor handwritten copy]

Had the first visit to Mr. Lobau. Visited the large statues of Memnon and his wife, and Memnonium & _____ (the name of this) The heat was about 102.

Monday 21st June

The Arabs brought Mr. B. two crocodile eggs. Not much larger than duck's eggs but a thick rough white shell. There were young crocs in the eggs. The heat was 109 degrees at 3 o'clock. Dined with Mr. Loblau at Gournae.

Friday 25th June 1819

Visited the temple of Luxor to compare it with Norduns description. Very hot but had no opportunity of _____ the thum (?) till Sun set.

dined supper with Mr. Rifaut.

[The scribe spelled Rhamadan "Rhumdam". June 24 1st day of Rhamadon.]

Thurs. 15th July 1819

Visited the tomb of dead bodies nr. Gourna.

Saturday 17th July 1819

Went over to Luxor to see the kaimakam* and to have the Arabs punished who had beaten our crew N.3. We afterwards at the intercession of the Paltahor (?) pardoned two of them and two were bastinadoed.

Sunday 18th July 1819

Visited Midamotti. . .

dined with Mr. R. Lopped(?) and with ~~Mr. Lobeluu~~

[Bankes and party were in Luxor from Sat. 5th June til July 19, 1819 (44 days)]

* A kaimakam in the Turkish empire is a deputy governor spec. the deputy of the Grand Visier

Grand Cairo, 27th August 1819.

My Dear Sir,

I most gladly avail myself of the favourable opportunity Mr. Gows return to Alexandria affords me, of writing you a few lines to return you my best thanks, for the very polite attentions shewn to me when I had the pleasure of breakfasting in your vessel upon the Nile, I greatly regret being deprived of the opportunity to repeat my thanks in person.

On my departure from Thebes Mr. Lobilan intrusted me with a letter for you which I had intertained a hope of delivering myself, but upon my return had, I was sorry to learn for Mr. Massara that your return to Cairo was altogether uncertain, and as Mr. Massara was about to send off to you a packet of letters, I deemed it best to add mine to the number; I conclude it got safe to hand.

When you next write to Mr. Lobilan may I to far obtrude upon your indulgence as to request you will remember me kindly to him, and reiterate my thanks for the kindly hospitalities I received from him during my stay at Gournah.

Should you have absolutely determined upon your departure from this country, accept my best wishes for your health, your safe passage, and speedy arrival in your native land, where I hope you will long enjoy health and very prosperity.

And now my Dear Sir, permit me to express the sentiments of respect and esteem, with which I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient and most humble Servant

John Hyde.

P.S. My most total ignorance of the French language, will I trust be deemed an apology for addressing you in English.

LEBOLO - CAILLIAUDS
VISIT TO GOURNAH

Deraan August 23, 1820

(p. 1)

Mr. Drouetti

Dear Sir,

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He told me that in 20 or 25 days he will be in Assouan and he will meet me there so that we might leave together.

LEBOLO - A SUMMARY

From the
Marro File

P. Lebolo (Not Lebulo as Mr. Balboni said) is often spoken kindly of by Vidua in his letters of 1820 (I). We came to know that he was an officer of the French police after he was a Piemonte police (carabinier). He was "canavesano specifically from Castellamonte, that after he arrived in Egypt he was hired by Drovetti as his assistant in the archaeological excavations on the necropolis of Thebes, with permission to ascertain a personal collection of antiquities. Mr. Balboni informs us of his friendship with G. Segato, and sold his own "cabinet" to Burkhardt for the Imperial Museum of Vienna.²

Now, from the letter written by Gau (10th May 1820) we understand that Lebolo has sold for 10,000 Roman scudi to the pontifical government a rich collection of Egyptian antiquities displayed in Rome in the Vatican Museum. If now we keep in mind that Lebolo was again in Egypt in 1821, because in a letter from Mr. Balboni the November 31st, 1821 (sic) Lebolo was the mediator so that Mr. Drovetti permitted Segato to draw the "Cubito Faraonico: Faraonic Cubit" discovered in Thebes (the only unit of measure for the Egyptians which had come to light until then.) We can guess that Lebolo has put aside another collection, the one sold to Mr. Burkhardt.

As it seems, from Mr. Gau's letter, he speaks clearly against Lebolo and emphasizes with three (???) question marks his perplexity of how Lebolo can possess ten granite (statues) belonging to the first collection; he can manifest the doubt that those sculptures have been taken from Mr. Drovetti? It is seen that the same Mr. Drovetti, after several years, in a letter from Torino (20 Feb 1837) to his nephew Bernardino, living in Egypt, still has bitter feelings for Lebolo's "bad procedure" toward himself. He judged Mr. Lebolo severely: "the wicked rules are always present in you which you learned from Lebolo, that is to pay the debt of gratitude with foolish words."

Come si vede , nella sua lettera il Gau parla del Lebolo con mal celata melevolenza e palesa con tre punti di interrogazione la sua perplessità del come il Lebolo sia venuto in possesso di dieci statue in granito, facenti parte della prima collezione ; vuol , forse , manifestare il dubbio che tali monumenti siano stati sottratti al Drovetti ? Certo é che il Drovetti stesso , dopo parecchi lustri - in una lettera da Torino (del 20 -2 -1837) al nipote Bernardino , residente in Egitto , di acerbo rimprovero per " cattivi procedimenti " verso di lui - esprimeva un giudizio ben severo sul Lebolo : " Son sempre in vigore presso di voi le massime inique che avete imparato da Lebolo , cioè di pagare il debito della gratitudine con delle chiacchere " .

Lebolo - a summary
MARRO A2

dearest Mr. Drouetti

Rome 10

Here I am at last back in this dear home, this home so longed for, but what a gloom, what silence reigns around here! I walk through these places, these paths, these gardens and I can't see anybody here; where is the ornament that made these places beautiful!

My room resembles a public room where everybody comes to look at my drawings of the Nubia and Egypt; scholars and the artists are satisfied and everybody shows the desire to see these things so little known published; nonetheless I can't find anybody here who would like to pay beforehand the necessary sum. My dear father Mr. Niebuhr is not able to do it and wants me to leave for Berlin right away where he has assured me that I would be welcome and where I could find everything I need for the publication of my work. But unfortunately I really do not feel like going, I do not like to go and ask for something to someone who should have felt honored to offer himself in the first place. I am too stubborn to submit and I can see already that all my work and my efforts will not do me any good; a Frenchman, a Russian and an Englishman with my drawings will make a fortune and for myself I will only gain misery.

The small amount of 112 taleri which I owe to my dear Dumareicher makes me feel bad; I have not talked about it with Mr. Niebuhr, but I will try to sell one of my drawings to be able to cover the sum. Your brother again spent money for me, my dear Mr. Drouetti.

Don't say that I am abusing our friendship! The day will come when the heavens will be favourable to me and I will be able to thank my friends and to make me worthy of their good deeds!

I could not accept the sum of money that Mr. Niebuhr offered me for my inscriptions in name of the Academy of Berlin because I made those copies for him and I did that for a friend, not for money. The scholars have found my inscriptions most interesting and a real treasure for history. My dear Mr. Niebuhr cannot leave them, he works with me in order to publish in Paris and London an abstract of my trips, where I will tell all that the English have told me. Mr. Niebuhr, who will have the pleasure to write to you personally, desires a complete report of the objects of your rich collection and to know the prize of the other collection.

The antiquities that the Roman bought from Mr. Lebolo and Mr. Joseph have been bought through the government, and they (Lebolo and Joseph) were paid 10,000 Roman crowns, and they are now displayed in the Vatican Museum; I have been told that there is an enormous quantity of objects and, what amazes me, is that there are more than 10 statues made of granite and all are well preserved. Where did he (Lebolo) find them???

I have not yet received an answer from your nephew and I do not know the results of his trip to Turin.

Let me know about you, my dearest Mr. Drouetti, you know what

father pointed out in one of his letters that he hopes that you will answer him. Just in case you forgot his address I am writing it to you: Lachaise ship contractor of the crown, Rue Montaigne No. 35 Paris. We are scheduled to leave at the end of the month. Our trip in Asia will last three months. When we come back we will leave for Greece and from there to Sicily. These are Mr. Huyot's present plans. I am also waiting for the answer that you will have the kindness to send me in Smyrne. Give my greetings to Mr. Thevenat.

Don't forget to mention my name to Mr. Teournon and Mr. Pedemonte, you to whom I have had the pleasure to write to and from whom I have not received any answer, also to Mr. Lebolo to your nephew.

With my humble respect, Sir.

Your faithful servant,

Lachaise

LEDOLO/MARRO
FILE ON
DROVETTI

Lachaise's son

Smyrne March 2, 1820

Sir,

I am sure that you have heard that Count de Forbin left for Sicily. He is accompanied in his nice trip by two distinguished artists, one of them is named Mr. Granet who is a painter. The Count wished to join Mr. Huyot but after a few calculations he realized that we will not be able to be there before seven or eight months. I am sending to you a letter that my father has addressed to you and that I have received on the last ship. I have had the opportunity to write to you personally when I arrived in Smyrne, I had not received any answer, and I could not doubt, not even for a moment, that my letter had been lost. In that letter I asked you for a few short notes on Egypt that after all must not be too important. I have taken the liberty to address you knowing the interest that you have in me. I dare hope that you will send them to me. I expect a response because of your goodness. My

Interest I have in you my friend, be happy, it is easier to be
happy in the country where you are, I drunk to your health and
honor with Mr. Niebuhr.

Your friend forever

Gau
R. Le Ministre
in the Hotel de S.F.N.
of Prussia in Rome

Give my greetings to all our friends, particularly to Mr. Dumreicher,
Mr. Reux, Mr. Pedemonte and Mr. Joseph.

LE BOLO (1821)
OSTRICHES IN GOURNA
P. 45
HOSPITALITY

Journal of a trip in the Lower Nubia by Linant De Bellefonds
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July 2, 1821 Monday

We had a little wind and at 9 o'clock we arrived in Gourna.
Yanni went to Karnak to have the pedestal transported; he came
back at noon that night we had dinner at ~~Lebolo's~~^{*} house; we went
to his house to see two very pretty young ~~ostriches~~

BM

* spelled Libollo

begin.

J. J. Halls, The Life and Correspondence of Henry Salt, (London: Richard Bentley, 1834), Vol II.

--when the shameful attack was made upon him by Messrs. Lebolo and Rosignani, at Carnak, which led him to quit the place, and for which he well knows I did all in my power to procure him redress. p.23

"From this time I saw no more of Mr. Belzoni until our day of settlement, the 12th of May 1819, when he came to my house at night to Cairo, as we were then in quarantine. After settling all our accounts, we found a balance was (p.23) due to him, after what he had drawn in advance, of 169L., which I made up 200L., and gave him a draft for it, negotiable in Egypt, on Messrs. Drummonds. On the day following I went over my collection with him, and gave him all the articles I could spare, which he gratefully accepted, and--as Mr. Fuller, a gentleman present, who is now probably in London, can declare--seemed quite a stasified man, and expressed a hope in parting that we should continue friends, and promised occasionallyt to give me information of his proceedings; but it seems that the Alexandrian air brought on his fever again, for there he once more began to talk of my taking all the merit to myself o his discoveries, &c., and on my going down to Alexandria broke out, why or wherefore I know not, into an open rupture. p.24

(see also pp. 15, 16, for another example of Belzoni's temper and lying mind)

Fredrick Henniker, Notes During a visit to Egypt, Nubia, The Oasis, Mount Sinai, and Jerusalem, (London: John Murray, 1823), pp. 136-137.

The ancient tombs were "occupied by the Arab and his family, the remainder by cows, goats, dogs, corpses, and other curiosities; in some are to be found ten or twenty mummies; the plain is strewn with broken bones, the coffins are used for firewood, and amomum or bitumen offends the nose wherever there is a fire.--A mummy may be brought for five or ten shillings, and in consequence of traffic, many of these Troglodytes are become men of property, worth five or six hundred sixpences. On this, the W. side, is the necropolis, and here are found all the relics; the mountains are hollowed into cemeteries, where gaping sepulchres appear like the mouths of a man of war--the Arabic chain is too far from the site of the town, to have been used as a burial place--no Egyptian was buried where vegetation could live, and those who died on the eastern side, were ferried over by the Charon. The trouble that the Egyptians took to preserve their bodies causes their destruction, and "the race of Nilus barter for their kings." I was standing by when the resurrection men found a sepulchre, they offered me the haul, unopened, for four guineas. It proves to be Greco-Egyptian, the first of its kind hitherto discovered; three chambers, fourteen coffins, on each of which was placed a bunch of sycamore branches; these branches fell to atoms at the touch--there are also coffinless bodies, having the appearance of (p. 136.) leather, dried in the same manner as is still practised by the Capuchin friars in Sicily: one of these stood erect at the entrance, the others were prostrate on benches; the heads were shaved; the beards were of a few days growth; on the principal coffin is the following inscription:

the hieroglyphical figures testify to the degeneracy of the art; the papyrus found in this case, is not, as is usual, rolled up, but folded flat; the body was enveloped in thirty linen wrappers, the hands and mouth gilt--from another I copied an inscription, which attests the coffin to be about sixteen hundred and fifty years old--some long earthenware jars were in the tomb, but empty." p. 137.

Linant De Bellefonds, "JOURNAL of a trip in the Lower Nubia", p. 45 (this journal is housed in the Manuscripts section of the British Museum).

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Wm. John Bankes, Journal (B.M. M.S. 42, 103).

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MARRO PAPERS ON DROVETTI

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Letter from Caillaud to Drovetti

Deraan August 23, 1820

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This text is from the Marro file in Turin and is a summary of and or an answer to a question about Lebolo.

"P. Lebolo (Not Lebulo as Mr. Balboni said) is often spoken kindly of by Vidua in his letters of 1820 (1). We came to know that he was an officer of the French police after he was a Piemonte police (carabinier). He was 'canavesano' specifically from Castellamonte, that after he arrived in Egypt he was hired by Drovetti as his assistant in the archaeological excavations on the necropolis of Thebes, with permission to ascertain a personal collection of antiquities. Mr. Balboni informs us of his friendship with G. Segato, and sold his own 'cabinet' to Burkhardt for the Imperial Museum of Vienna.(2)

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was again in Egypt in 1821, because in a letter from Mr. Balboni the November 31st, 1821 (sic) Lebolo was the mediator so that Mr. Drovetti permitted Segato to draw the "Cubito Faraonico: Faraonic Cubit" discovered in Thebes (the only unit of measure for the Egyptians which had come to light until then.) we can guess that Lebolo has put aside another collection, the one sold to Mr. Burkhardt.

As it seems, from Mr. Gau's letter, he speaks clearly against Lebolo and emphasizes with three (???) question marks his perplexity of how Lebolo can possess ten granite (statues) belonging to the first collection; he can manifest the doubt that those sculptures have been taken from Mr. Drovetti? It is seen that the same Mr. Drovetti, after several years, in a letter from Torino (20 Feb 1837) to his nephew Bernardino, living in Egypt, still has bitter feelings for Lebolo's "bad procedure" toward himself. He judged Mr. Lebolo severely: "the wicked rules are always present in you which you learned from Lebolo, that is a to pay the debt of gratitude with foolish words."

That reference mentioned by Marro in regards to Lebolo selling antiquities to the Vatican comes from a letter from Gau to B. Drovetti, the full letter is in my files. the following is the part which Marro refers to:

"The antiquities that the Roman bought from Mr. Lebolo and Mr. Joseph have been brought through the government, and they (Lebolo and Joseph) wer paid 10,000 Roman crowns, and they are now displayed in the Vatican Museum; I have been told that there is an enormous quantity of objects and, what amazes me, is that there are more than 10 statues made of granite and all are well preserved. Where did he (Lebolo) find them???.....

your friend forever
Gau

Marro file

F. Brouzet to Drovetti

Brouzet F.
retired high official of the gendarme
Torino 18-8-20

"If the good Mr. Lebolo is still with you in Alessandria, please give him our regards, we wish him all the best in the world in his work."

(the complete text is in my files on Lebolo)

a letter from John Hyde to Drovetti from the Marro files the only one originaly written in english

August 27 1819

"On my departure from Thebes Mr. Lobilan intrusted me with a letter for you which I had intertained a hope of delivering myself..."

"When you next write to Mr. Lobilan may I to far obtrude upon your indulgence as to request you will remember me kindly to him, and reiterate my thanks for the kindly hospitalities I received from him during my stay at Gournah."

signed John Hyde.

L.A. Balboni,

GL' Italiani nella Civiltà Egiziana del Secolo XIX,(Alessandria D'Egitto: Tipo-Lit. V. Penasson, 1906),

GL'Italiani nella Civiltà Egiziana del Secolo XIX,(Alessandria D'Egitto, Tipo-Lit. V. Penasson, 1906) Vol. I,

p. 307.

The Two Pharaonic Cubits

A letter to Lebulo-Description of the wooden cubit - The measure given by Newton, Plinio, Le Pere and Girard - The cause of a new mistake - The cubit of "Amen-hotep" found by Nizzoli - Other works - The papyrus.

After returning from Cairo, after the trip of Siwah, Segato was informed that Msara had found a pharaonic cubit made out of wood among the ruins of Memphis, in Sakkara (where he [Msara] after the departure of Minutoli was digging for Drovetti). Segato wrote immediately to his friend Lebulo, that was momentarily in Alessandria, in order to ask him to ask Drovetti for permission to draw the picture and make the description of such a measure in order to publish it as soon as (p. 308) possible in spite of the difficulties mentioned in the following answer of November 25, 1821:

have not revelations is the popular cry of the day; any one's creed but God's. How true were the words of Jesus, "because I come unto you in my father's name ye will not receive me; if another should come in his own name, him ye will receive."

Times and Seasons, May 2, 1842. ??? vol. III, No. 11, pp. 774.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

These Mummies, with seven others, were taken from the Catacombs of Egypt, near where the ancient, and we may say, almost unparalleled city of Thebes once stood, by the celebrated French traveller Antonio Lebolo; at a great expense, under the protection of the French Consul, by consent of Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. It is to be noticed that several hundred Mummies, differently embalmed were found in the same catacomb, but only the eleven in a state to be removed. The seven have been sold to gentlemen for private museums, and in consequence are kept from the eye of the public.--They have been exhibited in Philadelphia and Baltimore, to crowded audiences; in the latter place, although only engaged for two weeks, the exhibition was prolonged the five weeks, with attraction. Of all the relics of the ancient world that time has left, the Mummy is the most interesting. It is a well known fact, recorded in both sacred and profane history that men were embalmed, which science has attracted the learned for ages. All other antiquities are but the work of man, but Mummies present us with the men themselves--they are the personages, preserved in human form for the gaze and attraction of people who are occupying down the stream of time centuries from those--they have certainly been conspicuous actors in those mighty scenes of which the history of Egypt is full. An hundred generations have passed away, and new empires have begun since this flesh was animated--since these eyes were bright, and this tongue was eloquent, and the heart beat within this breast. These strangers illustrious from their antiquity, may have lived in the days of Jacob, Moses, or David, and of course some thousand years have elapsed since these bodies were animated with the breath of life! History records the fact, that the higher class concealed their knowledge from the lower, in figures and hieroglyphic characters--A few of those, upon papyrus, used by the Egyptians for writing, will be exhibited with the Mummies.

Having examined with considerable attention and deep interest, a number of Mummies from the catacombs, near Thebes in

Egypt, and now exhibited in the Arcade, we beg leave to recommend them to the observation of the curious inquirer on subjects of a period so long elapsed; probably not less than three thousand years ago. The features of some of these Mummies are in perfect expression.--The papyrus, covered with black or red ink, or paint, in excellent preservation, are very interesting. The undersigned, unsolicited by any person connected by interest with this exhibition, have voluntarily set their names hereunto, for the simple purpose of calling the attention of the public to an interesting collection, not sufficiently known in this city.

JOHN REDMAN COXE, M.D.

RICHARD HARLAN, M.D.

J. PANCOAST, M.D.

WILLIAM P.C. BARTON, M.D.

E.F. RIVINUS, M.D.

SAMUEL G. MORGAN, M.D. (Morton)

I concur in the above sentiments, concerning the collection of Mummies in the Philadelphia Arcade, and consider them highly deserving the attention of the curious.

W.E. HORNER, M.D.

We have in our possession the four mummies referred to. They together with the records, were purchased of a Mr. Chandler who exhibited them in different parts of the Union, and sold them to us in Kirtland Ohio. The above is a copy of the original placards published by Mr. Chandler, while they were yet in his possession.

CATALOGUE OF SKULLS OF MAN AND THE INFERIOR ANIMALS, Samuel George Morton, M.C.; (Philadelphia: Merrihew and Thompson,, 1849) entry nos. 48, and 60.

48. Embalmed head of an Egyptian girl eight years of age, from the theban catacombs. Egyptian form, with a single lock of long fine hair. Dissected by me before the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, December 10, 1833.

60. Embalmed head of an Egyptian lady about 16 years of age, brought from the Catacombs of El Gournah, near Thebes, by the late Antonio Lebolo, of whose heirs I purchased it, together with the entire body: the latter I dissected before the Academy of Natural Sciences, on the 10th and 17th of December, 1833, in presence of eighty members and others. Egyptian form, with long, fine hair. *Crania Aegyptiaca*, plate 10, fig.6.

MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE pp.233-237.

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES--
Ancient Records

The public mind has been excited, of late, by reports which have been circulated concerning certain Egyptian Mummies, and a quantity of ancient records, which were purchased by certain gentlemen in this place, last summer.

It has been said, that the purchasers of these antiquities pretend they have the body of Abraham, Abimelech, the king of the Philistines, Joseph, who was sold into Egypt, &c &c for the purpose of attracting the attention of the multitude, and gulling the unwary--which is utterly false.

For the purpose of correcting these and other erroneous statements concerning both the mummies and also the records we give an extract of a letter written by a friend (O. Cowdery) in this place, who possesses correct knowledge concerning this matter to a gentleman (Wm. Frye) who resides at a distance.

Who these ancient inhabitants of Egypt are, we do not pretend to say,-- neither does it matter to us. We have no idea or expectation, that either of them are Abraham, Abimelech, or Joseph. Abraham was buried on his own possession, "in the cave of Machpelah, in the field of Ephron the son of Zohar the Hittite, which is before Mamre," which he purchased of the sons of Heth; Abimelech lived in the same country, and for aught we know, died there, and the children of Israel carried Joseph's bones from Egypt when they went out under Moses. Consequently, could not have been found in Egypt in the 19th century. But the records are the most important, concerning which, we refer our readers to the extract for information.

"KIRTLAND, GEAUGA CO. O.,
December 22, 1835."

Yours of the 8th Oct. furnishes matter of importance. You say truly when you say, "Verily, this is a great and marvelous work, indeed." Others may be endowed with a superior ability to myself, and thereby be the better qualified to appreciate the great condescension of our God in lighting up this earth once more with such intelligence from his presence, by the ministering of his holy angels and by his own voice. Be this as it may, with the ability I have I endeavor to be thankful.

That the Lord should again manifest something for the benefit of man in the last days, is perfectly consistent, and so exactly accords with that written by the holy prophets and apostles, that is is apparent to me, that none can reject the fullness of the gospel, except such as are led by and influence other than heavenly, or wilful blindness.--But so it is, and yet the work spreads and prospers. And considering the weak instruments engaged to spread it, it cannot but be acknowledge that the hand of our God is put forth, to roll on his work, his strange work, in the eyes of the nations. My sincere prayer is, that I may fully qualified, by his grace, to do the part assigned me, that I may stand when he appeareth.

Upon the subject of the Egyptian records, or rather the

writings of Abraham and Joseph, I may say a few words. This record is beautifully written on papyrus with black, and a small part, red ink or paing, in perfect preservation. The characters are such as you find upon the coffins of mummies, hieroglyphics, &c. with many characters or letters exactly like the present (though probably not quite so square,) form of the Hebrew without points.

Those records were obtained from one of the catacombs in Egypt, near the place where once stood the renowned city of Thebes, by the celebrated French traveller Antonio Lebolo, in the year 1831. He procured license from Mehemet Ali, then Viceroy of Egypt, under the protection of Chevalier Drovetti, the French Consul, in the year 1828; employed 433 men four months and two days, (if I understood correctly, Egyptian or Turkish soldiers,) at from four to six cents per diem, each man; entered the catacomb June 7th, 1831, and obtained eleven mummies. There were several hundred Mummies in the same catacomb: about onehundred embalmed after the first order, and deposited and placed in niches, and two or three hundred after the second and third order, and laid upon the floor or bottom of the grand cavity, the two last orders of embalmed were so decayed that they could not be removed, and only eleven of the first, found in the niches. On his way from Alexandria to Paris he put in at Trieste, and after ten days illness, expired. This was in the year 1832. Previous to his decease, he made a will of the whole to Mr. Michael H. Chandler, then in Philadelphia, Pa. his newhew, whom he supposed to have been in Ireland. Accordingly the whole were sent to Dublin, addressed according, and Mr. Chandler's friends ordered them sent to New York, where they were received at the custom house, in the winter or spring of 1833. In April of the same year Mr. Chandler paid the duties upon his Mummies, and took possession of the same.

We have much pleasure this month in being able to give an illustration and extract from the Book of Abraham; a book of higher antiquity than any portion of the bible. Singular is the provence by which this ancient rceord fell into the hands of the servant of the Lord, Joseph Smith. A gentleman, travelling in Egypt, made a selection of several mummies, of the best kind of embalming, and of course in the best state of preservation; on his way to England he died, bequeathing them to a gentleman of the name of CHANDLER. They arrived in the Thames, but is was found the gentleman was in America, they were then forwarded to New York and advertised, when Mr. CHANDLER came forward and claimed them. One of the mummies, on being unrolled, had underneath the cloths in which it was wrapped, lying upon the breast, a roll of papyrus, in an excellent state of preservation, written in Egyptian character, and illustrated in the manner of our engraving, which is a copy from a protion of it. The mummies, together with the record, have been exhibited, generally, throught the Stated, previous to their falling into our hands. Mr. Chandler was, of course anxious to find some one who could interpret or translate this valuable relic of antiquity, and, we believe, on one occasion, met with an individual who was enabled to decipher a small portion, or, at least, to give an opinion of what he supposed its meaning to be. He every where heard mention of Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon, but so generally associated with something slanderous, that he could scarcely think seriously of applying to him, But at length, however, he called upon Mr. Smith, to inquire if he had a power by which he could translate the ancient Egyptian. Mr. Smith replied that he had when Mr. Chandler presented the fragment which had been partially interpreted. Mr. Smith retired into his translating room, and presently returned with a written t4ranslation in English, of the fragment, confirming the supposed meaning ascribed to it by the gentleman to whom it had been previously presented. An event, of a nature so extraordinary, was of course soon noised abroad, when a number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, not connected with the Saints, united together, and, purchasing the record together with some or all of the mummies, made Mr. Smith a present of them. The record is now in course of translation by the means of the Urim and Thummim, and proves to be a record written partly by the father of the faithful, Abraham, and finished by Joseph when in Egypt. After his death, it is supposed they were preserved in the family of the Pharaohs and afterwards hid up with the enbalmmed body of the female whith whom they were found. Thus it is, indeed, true, that the ways of the Lord are not as man's ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts. Here, then, is another subject for the Gentile world to stumble at, and for which to persecute the Saints, not knowing that there is nothing hidden but what shall be brought to light, and nothing secret but what shall br discovered. Let us

Elder Russell M. Nelson from a talk given at a CES Fireside at BYU 10 Sep 2000.
Printed in August 2001 Ensign:

1) "I come to you in my true identity as a husband, a father, and an Apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ. My priorities are my wife, my family, and my ministry. I am to teach plain and precious things that have been restored in these latter days. As special witnesses of His name in all the world, the Apostles "talk of Christ, we rejoice in Christ, we preach of Christ, we prophesy of Christ" (2 Ne. 25:26).

Could not find reference:

2) "Do not let the least important things get in the way of the most important things."

Elder Boyd K. Packer Nov 1998 Ensign:

3) "In providing out-of-home activities for the family, we must use care; otherwise, we could be like a father determined to provide everything for his family. He devotes every energy to that end and succeeds; only then does he discover that what they needed most, to be together as a family, has been neglected. And he reaps sorrow in place of contentment.

How easy it is, in our desire to provide schedules of programs and activities, to overlook the responsibilities of the parent and the essential need for families to have time together.

We must be careful lest programs and activities of the Church become too heavy for some families to carry.

The principles of the gospel, where understood and applied, strengthen and protect both individuals and families. Devotion to the family and devotion to the Church are not different and separate things".

4) "Attending Church is, or should be, a respite from the pressures of everyday life. It should bring peace and contentment. If it brings pressure and discouragement, then something is out of balance."

5) "Recently a mother told me her family had moved from a rural, scattered ward where, of necessity, activities were consolidated into one weekday night. It was wonderful. They had time for their family. I can see them sitting around the table together.

They moved west into a larger ward where members were closer to the chapel. She said, "Now our family is scheduled Tuesday night, Wednesday night, Thursday night, Friday night, Saturday night, and Sunday night. It is very hard on our family."

Remember, when you schedule a youngster, you schedule a family – particularly the mother."

6) "I must touch upon what must surely be the most difficult problem to solve. Some youngsters receive very little teaching and support at home. There is no question but that we must provide for them. But if we provide a constant schedule of out-of-home activities sufficient to compensate for the loss in those homes, it may make it difficult for attentive parents to have time to be with and teach their own children. Only prayer and inspiration can lead us to find this difficult balance."

7) "But most of what I know about how our Father in Heaven really feels about us, His children, I have learned from the way I feel about my wife and my children and their children. This I have learned at home. I have learned it from my parents and from my wife's parents, from my beloved wife and from my children, and can therefore testify of a loving Heavenly Father and of a redeeming Lord. In the name of Jesus Christ, amen."