

THE MAKERS OF CIVILIZATION  
IN RACE & HISTORY

## WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR

**THE PHENICIAN ORIGIN OF THE BRITONS, SCOTS, AND ANGLO-SAXONS.** With over 100 illustrations and maps. Williams & Norgate, 1924. 2nd edition, 1925.

"A most interesting book. It certainly appears to scratch out the 'pre' from the so-called 'prehistoric' period in which the origin of our island ancestors was deemed lost."—*Daily Mail*, Sept., 1924.

"Dr Waddell's book exercises a convincing effect—his conclusions and discoveries are remarkable, and they are advanced in a manner essentially that of the scientific historian. Deduction follows deduction until the complete edifice stands revealed with every stone in place."—*Literary Guide*, Feb. 1925.

**INDO-SUMERIAN SEALS DECIPHERED: Discovering Sumerians of Indus Valley as Phcenicians, Barats, Goths, and famous Vedic Aryans 3100-2300 B.C.** With numerous illustrations and maps. Luzac & Co., London, 1925.

"Of extraordinary interest from its historical, literary, linguistic, and religious suggestions, and even the non-expert reader may be captivated by its glimpses of 'the dark backward abyss of time.'"—*Glasgow Herald*.

**A SUMER-AYRAN DICTIONARY: Etymological Lexicon of the English and other Aryan Languages ancient and modern and the Sumerian Origin of Egyptian and its Hieroglyphs.** With plates. Luzac & Co., 1927.

**ARYAN ORIGIN OF THE ALPHABET: Disclosing the Sumero-Phoenician Parentage of our Letters ancient and modern.** With plates and other illustrations. Luzac & Co., 1927.

**DISCOVERY OF THE LOST PALIBOTHTA OF THE GREEKS.** With plates and maps. Bengal Government Press, Calcutta, 1892.

**THE EXCAVATIONS AT PALIBOTHTA.** With plates, plans, and maps. Government Press, Calcutta, 1903.

"This interesting story of the discovery of one of the most important sites in Indian History is told in Col. Waddell's report."—*Times of India*, Mar. 5, 1904.

**LHASA AND ITS MYSTERIES.** With 200 original illustrations and maps. J. Murray, 1905. 3rd edition, 1906.

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"Of all the books on Tibet this is the most complete and the most authoritative. His perpetual curiosity, his diligent research, his exceptional knowledge and his vigorous style of writing give to this work both authority and brightness."—*Contemporary Review*, June 1905.

**THE BUDDHISM OF TIBET.** With 150 illustrations. W. H. Allen & Co., 1895.

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**PLACE, RIVER, AND MOUNTAIN NAMES IN THE HIMALAYAS.** Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1892.

**AMONG THE HIMALAYAS.** With numerous original illustrations and maps. Constable, 1899. 2nd edition, 1900.

"This is one of the most fascinating books we have ever seen."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 18, 1899.

"One of the most valuable books that has been written on the Himalayas."—*Saturday Review*, Mar. 4, 1899.

**WILD TRIBES OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.** With plates. Special No. of Asiatic Soc. Journal, Calcutta, 1900.

Contributor to **ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA**, 1909, and to **HASTINGS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS**, 1908-1921.





PORTRAIT (? CONTEMPORARY) OF FIRST ARYAN OR SUMERIAN KING DUR OR THOR, c. 3380 B.C.

On carved ivory handle of stone-knife from (?) Cappadocia, found in Egypt, of predynastic age, now in Louvre 2't. (After M. Bénédite, *Mons. Académie des Inscriptions*, xii, 1.) Note the King, in Gothic dress and horned hat, with his Goats (Goths), is taming (civilizing) the Phrygians (of Asia Minor) and Urs (of Chaldea), represented by their totem animals (lion and wolf), and on reverse in human form (Pl. V). The shaggy-maned lions are of paleartic type and the prick-eared wolves are collared. For same scene on Sumerian and Ancient Briton monuments, see Figs., pp. 195, 607, 608; and for details, see Fig., p. xlvi.

# THE MAKERS OF CIVILIZATION IN RACE & HISTORY

SHOWING

THE RISE OF THE ARYANS OR SUMERIANS  
THEIR ORIGINATION & PROPAGATION OF CIVILIZATION  
THEIR EXTENSION OF IT TO EGYPT & CRETE  
PERSONALITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR KINGS  
HISTORICAL ORIGINALS OF MYTHIC GODS & HEROES WITH DATES  
FROM

THE RISE OF CIVILIZATION ABOUT 3380 B.C.  
RECONSTRUCTED FROM BABYLONIAN, EGYPTIAN, HITTITE  
INDIAN & GOTHIC SOURCES

BY

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*WITH 25 PLATES, 168 TEXT ILLUSTRATIONS & 5 MAPS*

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## PREFACE

*"The Message for the Future  
Is the Message of the Past."*

It is a commonplace that, in order to achieve real Progress in the Present, it is necessary to know what has been accomplished in the Past. Thus, if we are to apply usefully to the Present the accumulated knowledge we possess of the Origin and Growth of the Sciences, of Art, of Literature, of the Free Institutions of Society, the forms of Religious Belief and of Government; and more particularly of these as forming the basis for further Progress in the Present and the Future, it is first of all necessary, in order to avoid useless waste of effort in directions already exploited, to know exactly what has been achieved in these directions in the Past, and the manner and circumstances in which it was achieved and by whom.

Yet, in respect to our Civilization, the supreme movement of existence towards a higher and fuller state of being, which embraces all these departments of knowledge and institutions, which enriches our lives and has effected the phenomenal Rise of Man from savagery and barbarism to sunlit heights, and on which the Present as well as the Future Progress of the World mainly depends, it is notorious how little definitely has been known of its origin, early growth and development and its authors. Nothing whatever has been known of the personalities of its gifted authors who originated and established Civilization for us in very much the same form in which it still exists, nor of their names, home, race, the manner and circumstances and form in which they invented it, developed it and began its dissemination over the world, nor even their approximate date.

At the present time, especially is this information desirable and necessary in view of the unrest which is threatening

the Progress, if not the very existence of Civilization, and the menacing revolt by masses of the people, and even otherwise educated people, against its obligatory burdens, obviously in ignorance of how the priceless boon of civilization was achieved and of the superior race quality and higher intellects which made it possible, and which are still necessary for the continued efficient existence and Progress of that elaborate complex of social and political organization called "Civilization." For biologists have conclusively shown that civilization is fundamentally conditioned by a superior quality of race, and that in the classic Greek period civilization reached its zenith under the Aryan or Nordic Race (which still forms a leading element in the foremost European nations to-day); and that it waned and became practically extinct in later Greece with the weakening and practical extinction there of that racial element.

That hitherto missing elementary knowledge as to the origin, names and personalities, home, race and date of those originators of creative genius who invented, established and first developed and propagated civilization over the world, is now offered in these pages from arresting new discoveries of concrete contemporary history from documents revealed by the spade on the horizon of written history.

This work now recovers for us those epoch-making culture heroes who originated civilization, with their long-lost real names, personalities and authentic records of achievements and exploits, *as truly historical kings of fixed dates*, who have left us many of their actual contemporary inscribed monuments, along with full lists of their early kings and dynasties with their regnal years, extending continuously back to the rise of civilization; for they are disclosed as being already at that epoch a scientific people, accustomed to writing and calculation by calendar years and possessed of a keen historical sense. It also recovers for us a mass of new concrete inscriptional and other authentic history regarding the personalities of the early propagators of civilization by land and sea over Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indo-Persia, the Mediterranean, Crete and Ancient Europe, including Britain, with their dates in times hitherto considered "Prehistoric," along with some light upon the lowly



aboriginal races of the Old World and their debasing cults, who were reclaimed by civilization from savagery. It moreover discloses the hitherto unknown and unsuspected manner in which Civilization was mainly propagated abroad from one common centre from the earliest times down to the opening of the classic period in Europe. And most startling of all, perhaps, it establishes the fact that the Aryan Race—now chiefly represented in purest form in North-western Europe, including the British Isles as the "Nordic" Race—which has hitherto been generally regarded by historians, philologists and anthropologists as the Cinderella of the civilized races, as having been the youngest and latest of all, and as having borrowed its civilization and monotheistic religion all ready-made from Semites and others, is now on the contrary disclosed to be the oldest of all the civilized races and the parent of all the other civilizations.

This book is also offered as a pioneer contribution towards a *true* Universal History of Man from the earliest civilized period founded on concrete Facts, as contrasted with current dogmatic Theories appealing to tradition and prejudice, and often it is to be feared designed in the interest of those who profit by the maintenance of Error—theories which by mere mechanical repetition have come to be believed, but have befogged and blotted out like a smoke-screen the vista of the originators of civilization, their race and date and the essential Unity of the World's Civilization. The practical importance of the recovery of this lost history is obvious, for a knowledge of the manner in which these ancestral people evolved and developed civilization and overcame its blights in the Past, is essential to us at the present day for assistance in solving the vital problem of the factors which make for real and solid Progress in the World's Civilization and National Life in the Present and in the Future. And a noted writer has recently declared that "there can be no common peace or progress without common historical ideas"; and that these historical ideas must be founded upon *true* History; and that a true Universal History of Man should "*form the backbone of a general education.*" These discoveries of authentic new basic

history, therefore, should awaken and engage the interest of the general educated reader, as well as the historian, seeking for the Truth on those subjects of such vital importance.

The new keys, which have unlocked for us the hitherto sealed doors of the inscriptions that enshrine this lost history of the Past, are chiefly those that I found embedded in the official King-Lists and Chronicles of the early Aryans—that is the tall, fair and long-headed race of people, the “Aryan Race” of Huxley, now usually called “Nordic,” through its purer elements now being located mostly in North-western Europe, including especially the British Isles and Scandinavia, and to which belonged the classic Greeks, patrician Romans, Medo-Persians, Hittites, early Phoenicians, the ancient Hindus, the Goths and old Rhine and Danube tribes, Ancient Britons, Normans and Anglo-Saxons.

These old official Aryan King-Lists and Chronicles, which have been uniquely and faithfully preserved down through the centuries by the eastern or Indian branch of the Aryans, are now seen to be a complete authentic official record of the names and achievements of the Aryan kings continuously back to the epoch of the Rise of Civilization. It now transpires that on the final break-up of the old Aryan headquarters in Asia Minor, by the savage exterminating wars of the Assyrian King, Sargon II, the ruling caste of the eastern or Indian branch of the Aryans carried off with them from their central archives, in their migration eastwards to the new colonial land of their adoption in Gangetic India, those cherished ancestral chronicles as their most precious heirlooms, like Æneas carrying with him in his exile into Italy his cherished household gods, and they embedded them bodily with scrupulous care in India into their great “Epic of the Ancient (Aryan) Heroes”—the *Purānas*—at the beginning of the seventh century B.C. There these uniquely precious historical documents, extending to many hundreds of pages of manuscripts, have lain down through the centuries neglected, and wholly unappreciated as to their historical significance; and have even been contemptuously rejected as fabulous by our European Sanskrit Vedic scholars, merely because the latter

could find no traces of those early Aryan kings in India, for the very good reason, as now seen, that very few of these kings had ever been in India at all, and those few only temporarily resident as local governors of their rich Indus Valley colony on the north-west frontier of India before their accession to the imperial Mesopotamian throne ; as they all belong to the pre-Indo-Aryan period, the so-called " Vedic period," now disclosed to have been non-Indian, except for the Indus Valley, and before the great migration of the Eastern Aryans from Asia Minor into Gangetic India in the 7th century B.C., with which Indian post-Vedic history and the history of the heart of " India," as now generally understood, first begins.

On being led, however, by the various clues, described in my former works, to observe that the Indo-Aryans had obviously come from Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, I picked up these despised and rejected ancient chronicles. I then found that many of the leading kings of the Early Aryans in these ancient records bore substantially the same names with the same achievements and occupied the same relative chronological position as leading kings of the ancient Sumerians in Mesopotamia—the Sumerians being the oldest known of all civilized peoples of the Ancient World and the founders of Civilization in Mesopotamia ; and the marvellous remains there of their vast cities, with public buildings, palaces and temples, rich in art treasures, archives and libraries, and inscribed monuments adorned with sculptures, that have been unearthed by the spade during the past few decades, form one of the modern " Wonders of the World." And further comparative scrutiny disclosed that all the kings' names and their exact chronological order were identical in both lists, Indo-Aryan and Sumerian.

In former works, I have demonstrated with full scientific proofs the hitherto wholly unsuspected radical identity of the Sumerians with the Aryans, ancient and modern—in Europe, Asia Minor, Syrio-Phœnicia, Indo-Persia and also as regards the ruling race in Ancient Egypt—in physical type, language and writing, free institutions, art and science, traditions, religion, mythology and symbolism, thus proving them to be one and the same people. And Menes, the

founder of the First Dynasty of Egypt, whose origin and antecedents were wholly unknown and his date the subject of widely conflicting conjecture, was now discovered by my new keys to be a famous Aryan king and "world-emperor" of known ancestry and fixed date. He was disclosed to be at one and the same time the Sumerian emperor of Mesopotamia and Pharaoh of Egypt, a land which his grandfather and father the Sumerian emperors before him had annexed (as "pre-dynastic Pharaohs") and introduced into it the Sumerian civilization, which on latterly acquiring in the Nile Valley a local complexion is nowadays called "Ancient Egyptian" Civilization, and supposed to have been of wholly independent and local origin. The Egyptian hieroglyphic writing also, I demonstrated was all unsuspectedly derived from the Sumerian picture-writing and possessed essentially the same forms, phonetic values and meanings as the parent Sumerian word-signs, and the radical elements in the Ancient Egyptian language were demonstrated to be Sumerian and Aryan. This disclosed the Unity of these three oldest civilizations and their authors, the Mesopotamian, Ancient Egyptian and Indian, each of which had hitherto been supposed to have originated wholly independently, in separate water-tight isolated centres.

A dramatic sequel to the publication of my first work on this subject, *which announced and established the discovery of the Sumerian Origin of the Indo-Aryans and their civilization and of the Indian language and writing*, was the unearthing some four months later of the ruins of two Sumerian cities in the Indus Valley in North-western India. Amongst other objects unearthed there were several sacred seals and burial amulets, inscribed with the old Sumerian cursive writing. And my pioneer decipherment of these inscriptions published a few months later in my *Indo-Sumerian Seals Deciphered* disclosed that these seals and amulets were chiefly those of ancient Sumerian government officials and priests of this Sumerian colony of about 3100 B.C. to 2300 B.C., the name of which was specified; and some of them were celebrated in the ancient Vedic Psalms of the Hindus as patronizing the Indus Valley. Two of the seals were the official imperial state signets of two of the contemporary suzerain Sumerian

emperors in Mesopotamia, including the great world-emperor Sargon-the-Great himself, whose conquests in the Indus Valley I cited from the ancient Indian Chronicles; and in the pages of the present work they are cited in detail with their Indian names deciphered for the first time from his own inscriptions in Mesopotamia.

The present volume forms really the foundation-stone on which all my former works have been built, for its main material was amassed by me before the issue of those works, although its own publication has been unavoidably delayed for the reasons explained in the text. It establishes in detail the personal identities of the originators of the World's Civilization and of its early developers and their Aryan or Nordic Race continuously back to the Rise of Civilization with concrete dates. This it does by demonstrating the absolute identity of the Sumerian kings by their still existing contemporary monuments and official dynastic lists with regnal years from the first king of the First Sumerian Dynasty at the Rise of Civilization above the twilight of its Dawn at Ukhu (Pteria in Cappadocia), who was the traditional founder of Civilization, continuously downwards in a long unbroken line to the later Babylonian period within the classic historical era, with the traditional kings of the Early Aryans as faithfully preserved in the official king-lists in the Ancient Indian Chronicles from the first King of the First Aryan Dynasty at the same epoch, who was also the traditional founder of Civilization, continuously downwards to the classic period.

This identity of these kings, Sumerian and Aryan, is complete, not only in respect of their names and titles, but also as regards their exact chronological position and order of succession and in the achievements of the leading kings throughout this very long period of over two millenniums of years—an overwhelming proof of identity unparalleled perhaps elsewhere in the annals of History. This identity extends into such minute details as the names of queen-consorts, and of sons. Thus for example, in regard to an early Sumerian sea-emperor who had five famous colonizing sons, whose inscribed contemporary portraits are preserved in a family group (figured in these pages) it is found that the

names and achievements of the sons as well as of their father are absolutely identical in the Sumerian and in the Early Aryan records preserved in the Indian Chronicles for the same chronological period. And the identity of names, periods and exploits is further confirmed by identities in the two records in physical type and culture, language and writing, traditions, symbolism and religion. With reference to the last, several of the hymns of Sumerian priest-kings that have been unearthed are shown to be substantially the same hymns as those of the corresponding Early Aryan priest-kings of the same name and period which have been preserved in the Indian Vedas.

The epoch-making first king himself, the traditional builder of the first city and the founder of Civilization, which changed the whole history of mankind, has his personality and achievements preserved in considerable circumstantial detail in the numerous early representations of him (see Frontispiece, etc.), and in the celebrations of his fame and his benefactions to humanity in Sumerian literature, and in the Indian Chronicles and Vedas and in the great Gothic epics of the Nordics, the Eddas, and for those benefactions he was latterly canonized and deified. These records disclose him as a supremely gifted, tall and fair and bearded heroic chief of Nordic or Gothic racial type, a superman and Sun-worshipper, the foremost leader of the most advanced race in the opening of the Metal Age, a practical scientific discoverer and especially the inventor of an improved method of Fire-production, an invincible warrior and wise statesman and administrator, who with rare creative genius arose to fashion the higher destinies of men, and by great practical improvements in the culture of his time, within one generation he raised it up with the aid of his hardy sons and men of the same Gothic breed and established it firmly on a higher plane as "Civilization," which the tides of Time can never wash away.

He and his early descendants are represented in the earliest carvings, sculptures and sacred seals as clad in Gothic dress. And we shall find that they were, in fact, the Early Goths, the most typical of the Nordic race. Most of the leading kings of the Early Sumerian dynasties, including

"Sargon-the-Great" and Menes the first Pharaoh of the First Dynasty of Egypt repeatedly call themselves in their official documents and seals *Gut* (pronounced *Goot*) or *Got*. And one of the more progressive Early Sumerian Dynasties in Mesopotamia called themselves *Guti* or *Goti*; and "Goti" was the regular title of the Goths in Europe—the aspirated form "Goth" having been coined merely by the Romans and never used by these people themselves. And significantly the princes of this Gothic Dynasty over forty-three centuries ago already use, as we shall see, the especially Gothic titles of "Duke" and "Earl."

His personal name in Sumerian is *Dur*, *Dur*, or *Tur*, which latterly aspirated as *Thur* or *Thor* has given us our modern weekday name of "Thursday," the "Thor's day" of the Anglo-Saxons and "Jupiter's day" of the Romans and Latin nations. He also bears amongst his Sumerian titles that of *Ia*, disclosed as the Sumerian source of *Iu-piter* or "Father Iu" or Ju-piter of whom he is seen to be the human original. And of his titles of *Pur* or *Bur* and *Mit*, the former is now disclosed as the Sumerian source of his Indian title of "Purū of the Sun," for the first Aryan King, the bringer of Fire to the home-hearths of men; and along with the latter title the source of Thor's Gothic title of *Bur Mioth* as I show in my new literal translation of the Nordic Eddas. This latter title also, with his identical achievements, identifies him as the historical human original of the greatest of all Greek culture heroes, the Fire-hero Prometheus, with whose real history, however, great liberties seem to have been taken by the later myth-mongering Hellenic bards; just as our later English and Welsh bards in the medieval period when tournaments were in vogue have taken free license with the real, original, and very long pre-Christian hero King Arthur or Ar-Thur or Her-Thor of the Nordic Eddas, who we shall find is made a somewhat quixotic reflection of his real self—this same invincible beneficent culture hero, the first "universal king" and institutor of town or city life and monogamous marriage, the Sumerian King Dur or Tur, the first Aryan king and founder of Civilization, and now made historical and of fixed date.

As this long line of recovered historical Aryan kings and dynasties from the first king onwards, with their achievements adown the ages, now passes like a pageant before our eyes, we see for the first time the true perspective of Ancient History from its beginning, with the names and titles, personalities, Aryan race and relative fixed dates for the authors and the early developers and propagators of Civilization. The hitherto "Pre-historic" Period back to the Rise of Civilization now becomes Historic. And so far from having been a period as supposed of dead stagnation, it is one of ceaseless movement and progress. Civilization from its start is seen to have been fashioned essentially on the same fundamental lines as at the present day; and the astonishing "modernness" of its scientific authors and their outlook on life makes them feel quite near to us, though separated by thousands of years; as they are found to be our own kith and kin. And through their inscriptions in primitive Aryan or Sumerian speech, still uttering their messages, they seem to stretch out their hands and speak to us in fellowship and understanding with trumpet-tongues down the long corridor of Time.

We see them as a vigorous, thriving, industrial people living in cities, and spreading their civilization and ordered government with free institutions amongst the wild aboriginal races, whom they welded into civilized nations. We seem to hear the tramp of their well-disciplined legions and see the glitter of the sun on their spears as they repel the attacks of the would-be destroyers of their civilization, as is recorded in their inscriptions and represented on their monuments. We see the just laws they enacted for championing the cause of the weak and poor and needy, their great public works, and temples and libraries and palaces adorned with sculptures and other works of high and naturalistic art. And we see them engaged in industries and as daring pioneer mariner merchantmen, in their small winged galleys, scouring and exploring the wide seas and confines of the unknown Ancient World.

The point when Civilization emerges on the horizon of written History, hitherto the subject of vague and vastly conflicting conjecture, is now fairly fixed. And it is all



unsuspectedly located in Cappadocia in Asia Minor—the land of St George of England, and a land which scientists have shown is really a part of Europe geographically, geologically, zoologically and botanically and climatically, so that *Civilization and its authors were European*. Here in Cappadocia we find the first civilized king established himself and built the first town or city and formed the first civilized state according to the Sumerian accounts; and the Indian Chronicles also locate him and his capital in Asia Minor. There is some evidence indicating that this first king with his adventurous band of fellow-tribesmen came from the old Gothic land of the Euxine and Danube Valley of S.W. Europe. Then forty-three years later, we find his son and successor descending from the uplands of Asia Minor with his army of civilized Aryan tribesmen as an armed peasantry into the rich alluvial plains of Mesopotamia to form there a great empire, building there the first cities in “The Land of Shinar” and civilizing “the black-headed people,” the Semitic Chaldean aborigines. It is this advent into Mesopotamia of this immigrant ruling and civilizing Aryan or Nordic race that is now disclosed to be what nowadays is called by Assyriologists “The Coming of the Sumerians.”

From this epoch of the advent of the Aryans into Mesopotamia as “Sumerians”—the historical “Sumerians” of this epoch having been hitherto unrecognized by Assyriologists—we can now trace in continuous dated detail Civilization developing and advancing down the ages in the hands of the descendants of its Aryan originators, who are seen to have formed the exclusive imperial ruling caste in the civilized states of the Ancient World. We thus gain a new aid of immense importance towards historic reconstruction and the factors making for Progress in Civilization and towards a new synthesis of the mental and physical sciences.

Thus, the reason for the remarkable Unity in the elements of the various ancient local civilizations hitherto inexplicable—a Unity hitherto logically recognized as implying Unity in Civilization only by Professor Elliot Smith and his school, who, however, ascribe its originating and propagating centre to Egypt—is now seen to be found in the newly-elicited

fact that the authors of the supposedly independent ancient civilizations were one and the same ruling race, the Aryans, who spread their civilization over the ancient world by their world-wide imperial sway and colonial rule. Thus Egyptian Civilization is disclosed by the new evidence, which includes actual surviving inscriptions in Egypt of the "world-monarch" Sargon-the-Great and his father and grandfather before him as "Pre-dynastic" Pharaohs, to be of Sumerian or Aryan origin; and introduced fully-fledged into Egypt from Mesopotamia by those Aryan emperors from Mesopotamia. And the First Dynasty of Egypt or Menes' dynasty is demonstrated to be identical with that of Sargon's son Manis-the-warrior or "Menes" in Mesopotamia, of which empire Ancient Egypt is disclosed to have been a colony or dependency. And Menes' Dynasty in Egypt are shown to use generally the same names and territorial titles in their Egyptian inscriptions—hitherto undeciphered by Egyptologists, as they are written in Sumerian script and in the Sumerian language—as they used in their inscriptions in Mesopotamia.

Menes, moreover, is demonstrated to be identical with King Minos, the traditional founder of civilization in Crete. And the other ancient civilizations of Asia Minor, Elam, Persia, the Indus Valley and Mediterranean are shown likewise to be of Sumerian or Aryan origin—the remaining ancient civilization also, namely that of China, which dates traditionally only to about 2200 B.C., has previously been shown with considerable probability by Professors De Lacouperie and Ball to be, along with its hieroglyph system, derived from the Sumerian. The history of Civilization and its propagation is thus disclosed to be a unity to a much greater extent than has hitherto been supposed.

Amongst the important new historical information elicited in regard to these Early Aryan emperors who developed and propagated civilization is that which discloses the hitherto unknown identity and Aryan royal ancestry of the father of Sargon-the-Great; and the pre-history of Sargon himself and his son Menes. Thus it is found that Menes, whose origin and antecedents have been wholly unknown, early revolted against his father and seized Egypt and

established there the first local dynasty, detaching it from his father's empire, when he was still crown-prince and governor of the Indus Valley colony of his father's empire. In his official seals which I have found amongst those unearthed in the prolific second batch of seals in the latter colony—and deciphered for the first time in this work along with several scores of others of these Indus seals of the second batch, hitherto wholly undeciphered, and proving to be of immense historical importance for the recovery of the History of the World's Civilization—he also styles himself *Paru* or “Pharaoh.” And along with these are other official signet seals of his father Sargon, in addition to those I have previously deciphered and published of the first batch of those Indus Valley seals; and in these Sargon also calls himself “Pharaoh.” Moreover, Menes' route for his conquest of Egypt is indicated *via* the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean or Arabian Sea and the Red Sea.

Most pathetically tragic of all perhaps is the discovery that the hitherto unread long record inscribed on the great Ebony Label found in the “tomb” of Menes at Abydos in Upper Egypt, and written in the Sumerian script and language of his time, and now deciphered and translated for the first time, narrates in graphic and circumstantial detail how this great admiral and “world emperor” in his old age on “a voyage of exploration with his fleet” made the complete course to “The Furthest West Sunset-Land in the Western Ocean” and there met his tragic death; and it states that his “tomb” in Egypt remained empty, and was merely a cenotaph and “place of the hanging wood-label.” And the place-name of the island in the Far Western Ocean, which appears to read “Urani,” suggests the place of his death and real tomb as “Erin” or Ireland.

Apart from the flood of new light thus gained on the personality, achievements, methods and race of the hitherto unknown, but now historical, individuals who originated and early developed civilization, and of the relatively little known early propagators of civilization over the Ancient World, and the manner in which they did it, the new method of research is of great service to scientific History

by the more accurate Chronology which it introduces. Through the recovery by our new keys of the complete list of the Sumerian or Aryan kings continuously back to the first king of the First Sumerian Dynasty and bridging over the gaps which have hitherto existed, we are enabled for the first time to recover the exact dates to within a few years for the entire main line of Sumerian or Aryan kings back to the first king at the Rise of Civilization. Thus the real date for the first Aryan or Sumerian king becomes about 3378 B.C.; and the real date of Menes, the founder of the First Dynasty of Egypt becomes about 2703 B.C. And the great confusion that arises from the enormous discrepancies in the extravagantly conjectural and calculated dates for these epochs by the rival schools amongst Assyriologists and Egyptologists, none of which are anywhere near the mark, will soon it may be hoped disappear from our research records and text-books. The determination of the real date of Menes will not only bring due order into Egyptian Chronology, but must react beneficially on inquiries into the history of the countries with which Egypt was connected during the period covered by its earlier dynasties, including Ancient Britain.

In speaking of the Sumerians or Early Aryans of the fourth millennium B.C. as the Founders of Civilization, and of the Rise of Civilization as a now relatively fixed and dated historical epoch, one has to be on one's guard against misconception. Civilization was not the sudden affair we sometimes imagine it. The progress which the Sumerians brought to fruition was a slow growth from remote beginnings. It was the outcome of a long, slow process of evolution from the primitive culture with fire-production, cookery and beginnings of art of the tall, long-headed, big-brained, Crô-Magnon race of men of the last stage of the Old Stone Age about 20,000 B.C. onwards to the later New Stone Age men on the threshold of "The Dawn of Civilization" with domestication of animals, sporadic agriculture and social organization with fixity of customs. It was not until the relatively recent period of the Metal Age that the most highly-developed race of men (presumably the descendants of the cultured Cro-Magnon race) invented Writing and

built the first cities, thus putting the coping stone, so to speak, on the edifice that had been so long building, and giving us at last "Civilization" in its dictionary sense.

The first builder of a city or town was, according to the old Sumerian records, the first king of the First Sumerian Dynasty, who was the traditional founder of Civilization, and he was we find familiar with Writing and lived at the opening of the Metal Age. His date by our new chronological evidence of about 3378 B.C. thus becomes technically the date for "The Rise of Civilization" with which began the glorious new era of human progress.

Of other far-reaching historical effects of the new evidence several are indicated in the concluding chapter. Here may be mentioned the new light which is shed on evolution of heroic mythology, on the very early Aryan institution of monotheism some two thousand years before Abraham; on the evolution of the anthropomorphic idea of God and its date, on the Aryan-Sumerian basis of the Mosaic, Roman and other law-codes, on the inspiration drawn by Greek art from the naturalistic art of the Sumerians, Hittites and Aryan Babylonians, the derivation of the applied and industrial arts and sciences including astronomy, the arch in building, measures of weight, surface, capacity, time, etc., hydraulic and sanitary engineering and deep-sea navigation.

Heroic Mythology has its historical human basis now disclosed for the first time, showing the identity between the civilized traditions of the East and West, and the connection of both with the primitive Aryan or Nordic race and language. We get behind the beginnings of heroic mythology. A vast deal of what has hitherto been looked upon as "prehistoric" and mythical becomes historic and real. Heroes who have been raised into gods again take form as men, and as historic early Aryan kings of relatively fixed dates. Gods and demi-gods of the ancient Greeks and Romans, Egyptians and Hittites, Persians and Indo-Aryans, as well as of the Goths, Scandinavians and Germans, Ancient Britons, Irish and Anglo-Saxons, such as Zeus, Jove or Ju-piter, Indra, Prometheus, Atmu, Addamu, Adam, Ad or Odin, Thor or Her-Thor or Ar-Thur of the Round Table

with his Sumerian "Holy Grail" (now discovered as still existing and identical with the magical stone-bowl or cauldron captured from the weirds at the Well-of-Urd by Her-Thor), Sir Gawain, Conn-the-hundred-Fighter, Cain, Enoch, Noah and Japhet, Nimrod the mighty hunter and city-builder, Dardanos, Erich-thonias, Hercules, Bacchus, Osiris with Isis and Horus, Barat or Brihat the eponymous ancestor of Brutus-the-Trojan and the British, St George of Cappadocia and of "Merrie England" with his Red Cross, St Andrew, St Michael the Archangel and Tascio of the Ancient Briton pre-Roman coins and prehistoric monuments in Britain, are found before their deification or canonization to have been famous Sumerian or Early Aryan kings and emperors of relatively fixed dates, most of them with still existing contemporary monuments, whose histories can be reconstructed by the Sumerian monumental inscriptions and records, supplemented with the accounts of them preserved in the Indian Chronicles and the Gothic or Nordic Eddas.

Thus we find that, after all, the god Zeus, Jove or Jupiter or Thor-Odin in historical fact was before his deification the actual human ancestor in lineal ascent of many of the famous kings and heroes of antiquity. This justifies the proud boast of many of the early Sumerian kings that they were "The son of God Zax (Zeus)," who was also called Ia (Jah or Jove); and that they "suckled at the breast" of his queen "The Lady of the Mountain or Innini (= Juno)," that is to say they were vicariously so nourished as the lineal descendants of his son the second Aryan king, as shown in the dynastic genealogies in the Appendix. This was just as in later times the Anglo-Saxon and other Nordic kings claimed to be descended from Odin; and in classic Greek and Roman myth, many of the leading heroes are made to be the sons of Zeus or Jupiter, that is to say they traced back their descent to him in human form; though the later mythmongering bards, in ignorance of the real history and reflecting the lax morality of their time, ascribed the descent to direct illicit amours on the part of Zeus or Jupiter and so grossly traduced his noble character. Even the old traditions of the later Chaldean and Egyptian

priests, reflected by Berosos and Manetho, that the first earthly kings were "gods" is now seen to be based on historical fact. And the leading Heraldic Animals and associated Crosses on modern national and family escutcheons are seen to have been used in similar fashion by our Sumerian or Early Nordic forbears, the animals being usually rebuses for their clan names.

The innate relationships of Civilization to the Aryan Race from the earliest period disclosed by this new evidence are, it is interesting to note, fully in agreement with the recent researches of Professors W. M'Dougall and Hans Günther in their classic analyses of the racial elements in European Civilization from the Greek period downwards to the modern, in which they reach the same conclusion as to the leading part played by the Nordic Race, that is the Aryans, and that racial impoverishment in that element tends to the weakening of Civilization.

In this regard, the staggering fact now emerges from the united testimony of the entire body of Sumerian and Babylonian monumental and literary history, as interpreted by the new official Indian keys to the Aryan ancestry and the traditional forms of the names of the kings, that *no Semitic dynasty whatsoever is to be found in Mesopotamia throughout the whole period of recorded history from the Rise of Civilization downwards until the Semitic Assyrian period of about 1200 B.C.* All the dynasties before this period which are alleged by Assyriologist Semitic scholars to be "Semitic" are now disclosed to be purely and unequivocally "Sumerian" or Aryan and Non-Semitic. It now transpires that Assyriologists, possessed of no key whatever to the traditional forms of any of these kings' names to guide them in "restoring" the names from the ambiguous "polyphonous" Sumerian syllabic signs, have under the spell of their Semitic theories forcibly Semitized the names of those Sumerian kings by arbitrarily substituting often Semitic values for the normal Sumerian or Aryan values of the syllabic signs by which the kings' names are written, in order to give the names a Semitic semblance and thus support their inveterate theory that the Semites were the originators of Mesopotamian civilization. This falsification of the History of Mesopotamia

and of Civilization has hitherto grossly misled historians in general. But all of these so-called "Semitic" dynasties, as well as their individual kings, including, for example, "Sargon-the-Great" (who, however, never called himself "Sargon," nor was so called even in late Babylonia), and King Khammu-Rabi of Law-code fame, are now conclusively proved in this work from their own contemporary records to be Sumerians or Aryans in race; and each and all of them are recognized Early Aryan kings and dynasties of the Indo-Aryans, several of them being famous Early Aryans mentioned in the Vedic psalm literature of the orthodox Hindus, and one of them is the famous epical Aryan king Rāma Chandra, the hero of the *Rāmāyana* romance and the most popular ancient heroic Aryan king in India to-day. And it is difficult to acquit altogether from blame those distinguished Assyriologist scholars who mechanically following each other, have allowed the spell cast by their Semitic prejudice to blind them for so long to the real facts.

Geographically, considerable insight is gained incidentally through these earliest inscriptions regarding leading place-names of the Ancient World, and the unsuspected wide prevalence of deep-sea Navigation by the Early Aryans and their Phœnician branch in times hitherto deemed "pre-historic." In Menes' day, over forty-five centuries ago, we find large three-decked ships scouring the seas "in fleets," and which "made the full course," implying that the courses were already mapped out. The remarkable persistence of place-names is also demonstrated, Whilst some of the ancient names, such as "Kham" or "Ham" for Egypt, have long become obsolete, though now found in the newly deciphered inscriptions many centuries earlier than previously known, others like *Parahsi* or "Persia" and *Mushsir* or Egypt—the modern vernacular name of which is still "Misr"—disclose the currency of the modern names a millennium or more before that hitherto recorded. And besides locating definitely the lost pre-Indian homeland of the Indo-Aryans, the historical original of the real "Garden of Eden" paradise is found in a location far from that hitherto imagined for it.

Zoologically, also we recover admirable naturalistic con-



temporary portraits of animals, wild and domesticated, at early periods which can now be definitely dated, and in habitats where they have long been extinct, such as, the woolly-maned lion, rhinoceros and tiger, and amongst the domesticated animals we find at these early dates the prick-eared wolf, Brahminy bull, buffalo, elephant, and goats of different species.

On the origin of civilized writing from Sumerian pictographs—selected signs of which I have shown were the parents of our modern alphabetic letters with their phonetic values—considerable light is thrown by the early Indus colony writers having preserved fuller pictographic forms of many of the signs than in the Mesopotamian script. Thus many of the hieroglyph signs in the latter which are drawn so abbreviated and diagrammatically that the original object which they pictured is doubtful or unknown, that object now becomes recognizable.

Such are a few of the many outstanding results which so far have followed from comparison of the monumental inscriptions with the literary remains of our Aryan ancestors. Important in themselves, by placing universal history on a firmer foundation than before, they are still more so by the promise they afford of the harvest of new knowledge that awaits us when the methods of research, of which this comparison is the key, have been more fully exploited.

The enforced delay of nearly a quarter of a century between the making and publishing of most of these discoveries, however regrettable, has not been without its compensations. The interval has witnessed the remarkable confirmation of my observations as to the Sumerian origin of the language and civilization of India that is supplied by the unearthing of two dead Sumerian cities in the Indus Valley, with numerous monuments and inscribed seals, the first batch of which in my pioneer readings of the inscriptions disclosed the name of that Sumerian colony and of several of its chief governors and high priests, the Sumerian emperor who founded the colony, and the date; and also furnished the key to that early form of cursive Sumerian script, for writing with pen and ink on parchment. It has afforded, by the unearthing of fresh inscriptions, further and more

complete old Sumerian king-lists, and also titles of many of the kings, which confirm the unique historicity of the official Indian king-lists and chronicles as an independent source of Sumerian history, and also confirm my readings of the Indo-Sumerian seals and my revised readings of the personal names of "Sargon" and others. It has seen my opinions on the drift of Civilization from the Near East to the West, as to the part played in its dissemination by the Phœnicians as a sea-going branch of the Aryans, as to the unique cultural value of the Aryan tradition and physique, as to the decadence produced by some and the improvement resulting from other mixtures of the Aryans with foreign race strains, and as to the comparatively small account of Semitism as an original creative force, supported independently by antiquaries who have approached these problems from the Western side, so that it has become a commonplace of anthropologists that "all over North-western Europe the descendants of the men who built the palace of Minos plied their industries and buried their dead."

As this volume, like its predecessors in the series, is primarily intended for the educated general reader as well as the historian, I have placed as far as possible the more technical details and the attestation of proofs in foot-notes and appendices. And I have arranged the chapters generally in the order in which the discoveries were achieved. Thus the reader may take part, as it were, step by step in the adventurous exploration into the Unknown and gain acquaintance across "The Gulf of Time" with our noble Aryan ancestors in their moulding the destinies of the world, in their struggles with the hordes of primitive men in establishing Civilization, not only for themselves but for the welfare of mankind, and the manner in which they developed and propagated and controlled it by world-wide empire, ensuring widespread peace (like an embryo League of Nations), and welded the heterogeneous primitive tribes into nations, and the apparent causes leading to the decline of civilized nations. The exploration is thus perhaps not one of the least attractive of the "romances of Science," in which "Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The not infrequent references to my former works have been found necessary in order to avoid needless repetition of the proofs which are already detailed there, especially as this work forms part of the same series, and most of these references are to new research and new discoveries not to be found elsewhere. A few of these references are to the proofs in refutation of some of the more common, false and misleading statements which are mechanically repeated through ignorance by writers, such as that "Aryan" is not a racial but a linguistic term; that the Khatti or "Hittites," an early stock of the Aryans, were "Armenoids," or low-browed Semites; that "Caucasian" is a synonym for Aryan and Nordic, despite its unscientific inclusion of Semites and other round-headed people; that the "Phoenicians" properly so-called were Semites, and so on. The somewhat positive style of expression adopted in many instances will, I believe, be found justified by the fully attested facts on which they are based.

In the Appendices will be found details of the official signets of the Egyptian Pharaohs and of the Gothic dynasty of Mesopotamia recently unearthed in the Indus Valley and now deciphered for the first time, as well as of the Sumerian writing on prehistoric pottery from the Danube Valley attesting the early presence of the Sumerians or primitive Goths in Middle Europe. An unusually full Index is supplied in order to facilitate reference to the vast number of new historical facts elicited. And a perusal of the Contents Table will help the reader to keep a clear view of the immense extent of time and territory over which the work travels.

No pains have been spared to make this pioneer work as free as possible from errors of commission. Covering such a vast and as yet largely unexplored field with so many aspects of history, prehistory, civilization, religion and historical geography, with the ransacking of ancient sites and museums and specialist works and periodicals scattered over the world, and "fishing up Truth from the bottom of her well," it is too much to hope that no mistakes may have crept in. Yet were these far greater and more numerous than is at all likely, they are, I believe, relatively insignifi-

cant and cannot affect the force of the main facts and the cumulative effect of the great mass of concrete historical proofs.

My cordial thanks are due to the authors, Sir Flinders Petrie and others, and the publishers mentioned in the text for their courtesies in permitting the reproduction from their books and journals of plates of inscriptions and contemporary portraits of some of the leading Ancient Aryan or Sumerian and Egyptian kings from their own monuments. To Mr David Couper Thomson of Dundee I owe most grateful thanks for supplying many references to recent excavations in different parts of the world; and to the Venerable Archdeacon G. H. Cameron, Westminster; Rev. L. G. Hunts, Munsley Rectory, Ledbury, Herefordshire; H. C. Lawlor, M.A., Esq., and A. Pringle, Esq., Belfast, and others, for photographs and notes on the markings on prehistoric monuments in Britain and Ireland; and to Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., Dr A. K. Chalmers, LL.D., and other friends for various useful suggestions. I am deeply indebted in an especial degree to my old friend, Dr Islay Burns Muirhead, M.A., for perennial encouragement in the research, helpful criticism and painstaking revision of the proof-sheets. And I have pleasure in acknowledging the exceptional care bestowed by The Edinburgh Press on their setting up and printing of the book with its many tables of technical difficulty and numerous plates and text illustrations.

L. A. WADDELL.

*April 23, 1929.*

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Note his Gothic horned hat and dress, and compare with his later representation as the Sun-god by King Khamu-Rabi, *c.* 2000 B.C., see Fig. B below.



FIG. B. First Aryan-Sumerian King deified as the Sun-god, on King Khamu-Rabi's Law-code stele, *c.* 2000 B.C. And see photograph and note in Pl. XXIV.

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