

“ See also the note added to the Report on the Memoirs of M. de Paravey, vol. viii. of the New Annals of Voyages, and re-published by M. de Paravey in his Summary of his Memoirs on the Origin of the Sphere, pp. 24, and from 31 to 36. See also the Analysis of the Mathematical Labours of the Academy in 1820, pp. 78 and 79. “ DELAMBRE.”

We should still have to ascertain when they ceased to place the constellation in which the sun entered after the solstice, at the head of the descending signs, and whether that took place immediately that the solstice had retrograded, so as to touch the preceding constellation.

Thus, MM. Jollois and Devilliers, to whose unremitting ardour we are indebted for our knowledge of these famous monuments, always taking the division towards the entrance of the vestibule as the solstice, and judging that Virgo must have been the first of the descending constellations, considering that the solstice had not receded at least as far as to the middle of the constellation of Leo; and thinking, moreover, as we have observed, that Leo is divided in the great zodiac of Esne, only make the zodiac as remote as 2610 years before Christ. (1)

Mr. Hamilton, the first who observed the division of the sign of Leo in the zodiac of Esne, reduced the distance of the period of the solstice there to 1400 years before Christ.

Many other systems on this subject have appeared. Mr. Rhode, for instance, proposed two. The first made the date of the zodiac of the portico

(1) See the great work on Egypt. Ant. Mem. vol. i. p. 486.