

4日目
8/5
Tue

6:00

6:51-6:59
(7:01-7:15)

①Story Street (Stop P), take a bus #91 bound for Charing Cross for 9min, 7stops to British Library (Stop B).
Head south-west onto Euston Rd/A 501, at the second corner turn right onto A 4200, you can see Euston stn for 6min.
Walk 5min from British Library (Stop B) to Euston Sta.
②Walk south-east along Euston Rd / A501 and cross the first pedestrian crossing onto Churchway / A4200.
③Turn left the first corner onto grafton Pl/A4200 and go straight.
④Euston(platform 13), take #Avanti West Coast bound Manchester Piccadilly for 2:19, 4stops to Manchester Piccadilly.

8:00

Manchester Piccadilly
Coach: F

Seats reserved
Coach: F, Seat 01, Window
Coach: F, Seat 02, Aisle
Coach: F, Seat 03, Aisle
Coach: F, Seat 04, Window
Coach: F, Seat 05, Window
Coach: F, Seat 06, Aisle

10:00

Exit south entrance of the station, turn left, head south-east on London Rd/A6 towards Fairfield St/B6469 for 4min.
Once go under the train overpass, turn left along the overpass onto Fairfield St/B6469.
①Manchester Piccadilly Rail Station (Stop D), take a bus #2 Free Bus bound for Shudehill for 10min, 5stops to Exchange Street (Stop CZ).
Head west on Market St, at the first corner, turn right onto New Cathedral St, cross Cateaton St and go straight onto Cathedral Gates.

11:00

Manchester Cathedral
Tampopo
Albert Square

①Walk head east along Cathedral Yard St. and turn right at the first corner onto Cathedral Gates St.
②Go up the stairs and turn left onto Exchange Sq St.
③Cross the tram taracks and turn right onto Corporation St.
④Walk south for 9 min. we can see Carlton House Manchester. (Tampopo Albert Square)

12:00

Walk south west on Southmill Street for 2min. Turn right, walk Peter Street/A34 for 6 min at the 3rd corner.
Turn left at the 4th corner, walk on Lower Byrom Street for 3min 220m.

13:00

Science and Industry Museum

14:00

15:00

15:08 @Science Museum, take #1 Free Bus bound for Spinningfields, for 5min, 3stops to St Mary's Parsonage (Stop WF).
Wait about 10min there.
15:23 @St Mary's Parsonage (Stop WF), take #V1 Bus bound for Manchester Royal Infirmary, for 10min, 7stops to University Shopping Centre
Head south-east for 160m, you can see it on your right.
16:54 head south and turn left at the first corner on Liverpool Rd/A6143 to Museum (Stop WP).
16:56 @Museum (Stop WP), take #33 Bus bound for Shudehill, for 7min, 6stops to Piccadilly Gardens (Stop R).
Head south-east for 7min, 550m on Piccadilly, if you can see "CAFFE NERO", turn left, go along the cafe to Manchester Piccadilly

16:00

Manchester Museum
行きたら

17:00

Manchester Museum → Manchester Piccadilly Sta
Walk north west to University Shopping Centre (Stop D) for 3 min.
16:46 @University Shopping Centre (Stop D), take #147 bound for Ancoats, for 11 min 5 stops to Piccadilly Station (Stop C).
Walk south-east on Piccadilly/Portland St and Aytoun St/A6 for 7min.

18:00

19:00

20:00

21:00

22:00









What is the Rosetta Stone?

The Rosetta Stone carries an inscription in different languages which helped decipher the ancient Egyptian scripts. The fragment was part of a larger stone slab (stela) recording a priestly decree issued on 27 March, 196 BC.

The decree ordered that the text should be inscribed on a slab of hard stone to sacred, native and Greek characters and set up in all temples of Egypt. The 'sacred' writing is the hieroglyphs at the top. The 'native' characters in the middle are known as Demotic, the everyday script of Egyptians, and the bottom is inscribed in Greek, the language used by the government.

At this time, Egypt was governed by Macedonian Greek rulers, and the decree was issued in honour of King Ptolemy V Epiphanes. The text begins by praising the king, before listing the honours bestowed on him by the priesthood. The Rosetta Stone was the first decree stela to be found, but others have been excavated and are still being discovered today.



Two fragments of the Rosetta Stone showing hieroglyphs and Demotic script.

The key to Egyptian hieroglyphs

As soon as the Rosetta Stone was discovered, scholars realised that it might help decipher Egyptian hieroglyphs, since the Greek inscription, which could be read, stated that each script on the Stone recorded the same decree.

In England and France two exceptional men were working on hieroglyphs: Thomas Young (1773–1829) and Jean-François Champollion (1790–1832). Earlier scholars had already guessed that oval-shaped cartouches enclosed royal names. Young used the cartouches on the Rosetta Stone to work out that some signs wrote the Greek royal name Ptolemy. However, Young thought most hieroglyphs were symbolic images.

Cartouche (written from right to left)



Cartouche decoded

D = P L = L
G = T M = M I = I S = S

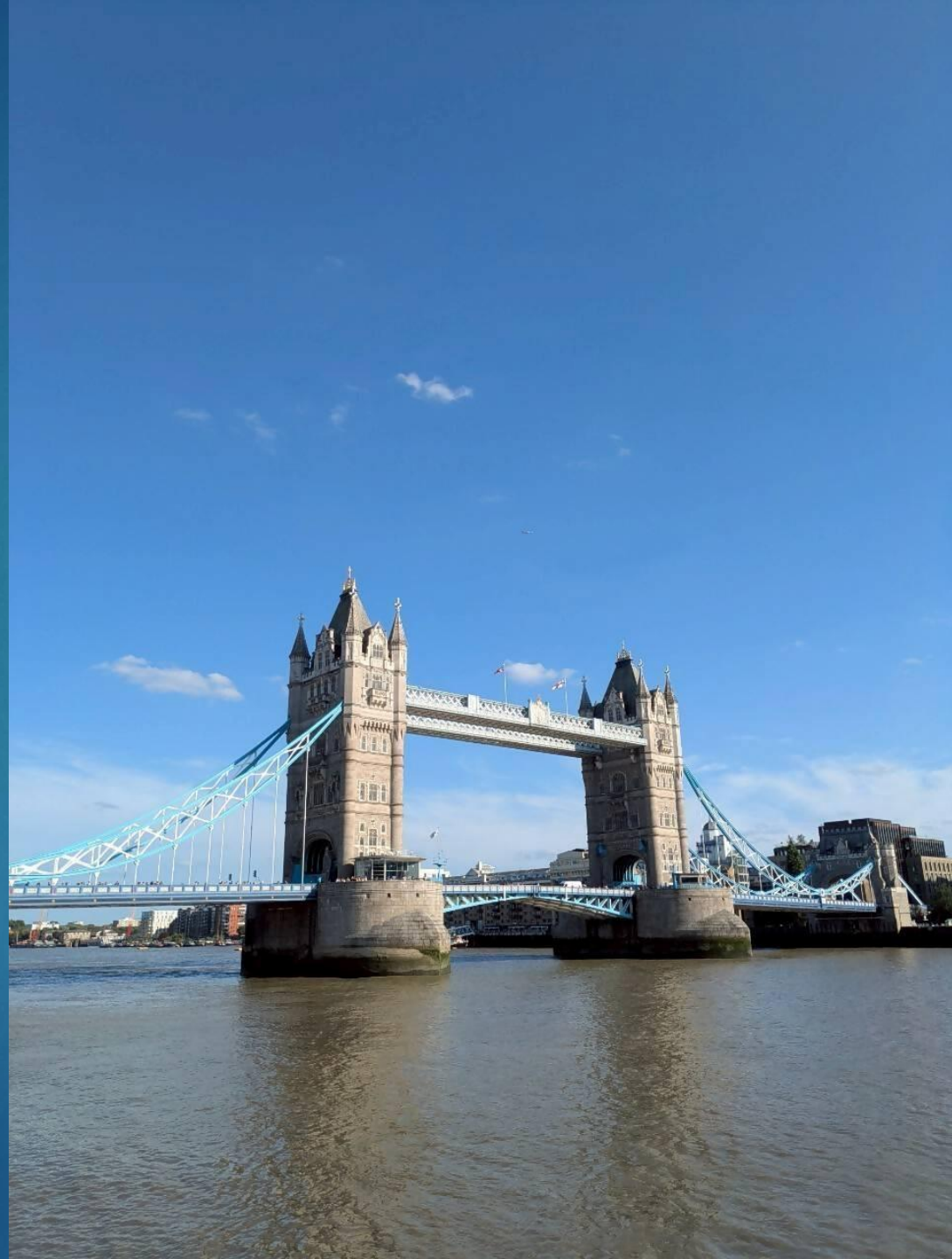
On 14 September 1822, Champollion went much further: he read the names of earlier native Egyptian pharaohs and realised that hieroglyphs represented the ancient Egyptian language. With his knowledge of the Coptic language, the descendant of ancient Egyptian, he was able to decipher the hieroglyphs. He could start to read.

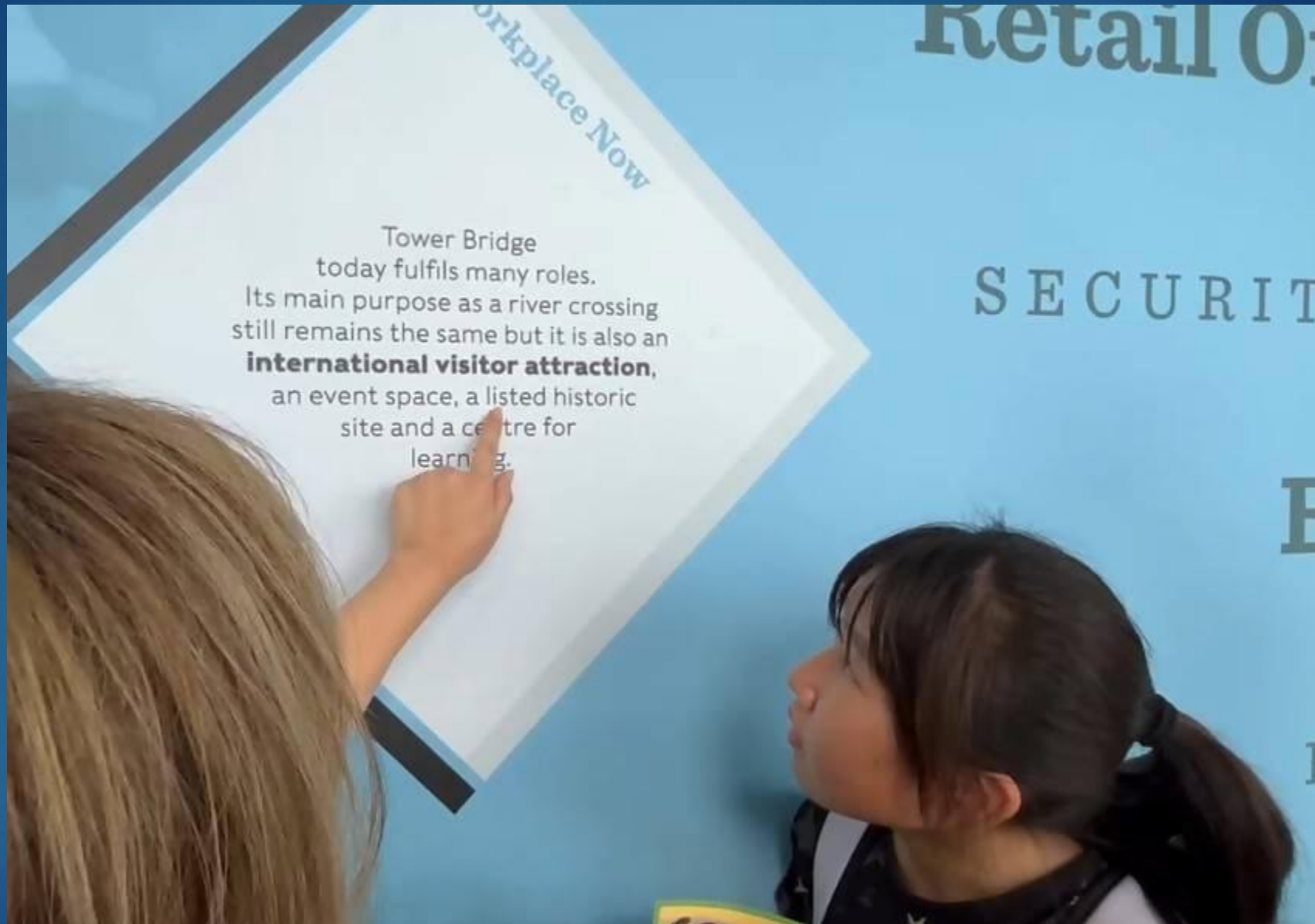


















Edgar

Jubilee





Greenwich 00° 00' W

Montreal 73° 34' W

Ottawa 75° 43' W

Chicago 87° 45' W

New York 73° 50' W

Madrid 3° 43' W

Washington 77° 00' W

Lisbon 9° 08' W

Los Angeles 118° 15' W

Cape Town 18° 35' W

Batavia 60° 30' W

Amsterdam 4° 54' E

Greenwich 00° 00' E

Paris 2° 20' E

Rome 12° 00' E

Istanbul 28° 45' E

Beijing 116° 05' E

Athens 23° 42' E

Seoul 127° 00' E

Tokyo 139° 45' E

Tehran 51° 26' E

Jerusalem 34° 53' E

Cairo 30° 00' E

