







*I am the man*

# ETIDORHPA

OR

THE END OF EARTH.

THE STRANGE HISTORY OF A MYSTERIOUS BEING

AND

The Account of a Remarkable Journey

AS COMMUNICATED IN MANUSCRIPT TO

LLEWELLYN DRURY

WHO PROMISED TO PRINT THE SAME, BUT FINALLY EVADED THE RESPONSIBILITY

WHICH WAS ASSUMED BY

JOHN URI LLOYD

WITH MANY ILLUSTRATIONS BY

J. AUGUSTUS KNAPP

SEVENTH EDITION

CINCINNATI  
THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY  
1897



A VALUABLE AND UNIQUE LIBRARY.

looking out for the missing volumes. An extremely odd work is the book of Dr. Josselyn, entitled "New England Rarities," in which the Puritan author discusses wisely on "byrds, beastes and fishes" of the New World. Dr. Carolus Plumierus, a French savant, who flourished in 1762, contributes an exhaustive work on the "Flora of the Antilles." He is antedated many years, however, by Dr. John Clayton, who is termed Johannes Claytonus, and Dr. John Frederick Gronovius. These gentlemen collated a work entitled the "Flora of Virginia," which is among the first descriptions of botany in the United States. Two venerable works are those of Mattioli, an Italian writer, who gave his knowledge to the world in 1586, and Levinus Lemnius, who wrote "De Miraculis Occultis Naturæ" in 1628. The father of modern systematized botany is conceded to be Mons. J. P. Tournefort, whose comprehensive work was published in 1719. It is the fortune of Mr. Lloyd to possess an original edition in good condition. His "Histoire des Plantes," Paris (1698), is also on the shelves. In the modern department of the library are the leading French and German works. Spanish and Italian authors are also on the shelves, the Lloyd collection of Spanish flora being among the best extant. Twenty-two volumes of rice paper, bound in bright yellow and stitched in silk, contain the flora of Japan. All the leaves are delicately tinted by those unique flower-painters, the Japanese. This rare work was presented to the Lloyd library by Dr. Charles Rice, of New York, who informed the Lloyds that only one other set could be found in America.

One of the most noted books in the collection of J. U. Lloyd is a *Materia Medica* written by Dr. David Schoepf, a learned German scholar, who traveled through this country in 1787. But a limited number of copies were printed, and but few are extant. One is in the Erlangen library in Germany. This Mr. Lloyd secured, and had it copied verbatim. In later years Dr. Charles Rice obtained an original print, and exchanged it for that copy. A like work is that of Dr. Jonathan Carver of the provincial troops in America, published in London in 1796. It treats largely of Canadian *materia medica*. Manasseh Cutler's work, 1785, also adorns this part of the library. In addition to almost every work on this subject, Mr. Lloyd possesses complete editions of the leading serials and pharmaceutical lists published in the last three quarters of a century. Another book, famous in its way, is Barton's "Collections Toward a *Materia Medica* of the United States," published in 1798, 1801, and 1804.

Several noted botanists and chemists have visited the library in recent years. Prof. Flueckiger formed the acquaintance of the Lloyds through their work, "Drugs and Medicines of North America," being struck by the exhaustive references and foot-notes. Students and lovers of the old art of copper-plate engraving especially find much in the ornate title pages and portraits to please their æsthetic sense. The founders are not miserly, and all students and delvers into the medical and botanical arts are always welcome. This library of rare books, has been collected without ostentation and with the sole aim to benefit science and humanity. We must not neglect to state that the library is especially rich in books pertaining to the American Eclectics and Thomsonians. Since it has been learned that this library is at the disposal of students and is to pass intact to some worthy institution of learning, donations of old or rare books are becoming frequent.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PROLOGUE—History of Llewellyn Drury, . . . . .	1
CHAPTER.	
I. Home of Llewellyn Drury—"Never Less Alone than When Alone," . . . . .	3
II. A Friendly Conference with Prof. Chickering, . . . . .	16
III. A Second Interview with the Mysterious Visitor, . . . . .	23
IV. A Search for Knowledge—The Alchemistic Letter, . . . . .	35
V. The Writing of "My Confession," . . . . .	44
VI. Kidnapped, . . . . .	46
VII. A Wild Night—I am Prematurely Aged, . . . . .	55
VIII. A Lesson in Mind Study, . . . . .	63
IX. I Can Not Establish My Identity, . . . . .	67
X. My Journey Towards the End of Earth Begins—The Adepts' Brotherhood, . . . . .	74
XI. My Journey Continues—Instinct, . . . . .	80
XII. A Cavern Discovered—Biswell's Hill, . . . . .	84
XIII. The Punch Bowls and Caverns of Kentucky—"Into the Unknown Country," . . . . .	89
XIV. Farewell to God's Sunshine—"The Echo of the Cry," . . . . .	99
XV. A Zone of Light, Deep Within the Earth, . . . . .	105
XVI. Vitalized Darkness—The Narrows in Science, . . . . .	109
XVII. The Fungus Forest—Enchantment, . . . . .	119
XVIII. The Food of Man, . . . . .	123
XIX. The Cry from a Distance—I Rebel Against Continuing the Journey, . . . . .	128
FIRST INTERLUDE.—THE NARRATIVE INTERRUPTED.	
XX. My Unbidden Guest Proves His Statements, and Refutes My Philosophy, . . . . .	134
MY UNBIDDEN GUEST CONTINUES HIS MANUSCRIPT.	
XXI. My Weight Disappearing, . . . . .	142
SECOND INTERLUDE.	
XXII. The Story Again Interrupted—My Guest Departs, . . . . .	149
XXIII. Scientific Men Questioned—Aristotle's Ether, . . . . .	151
XXIV. The Soliloquy of Prof. Daniel Vaughn—"Gravitation is the Beginning and Gravitation is the End: All Earthly Bodies Kneel to Gravitation," . . . . .	156



CHAPTER.	THE UNBIDDEN GUEST RETURNS TO READ HIS MANUSCRIPT, CONTINUING THE NARRATIVE.	PAGE.
XXV.	The Mother of a Volcano—"You Can Not Disprove, and You Dare Not Admit," . . . . .	162
XXVI.	Motion from Inherent Energy—"Lead Me Deeper Into this Expanding Study," . . . . .	169
XXVII.	Sleep, Dreams, Nightmare—"Strangle the Life from My Body,"	175
THIRD INTERLUDE.—THE NARRATIVE AGAIN INTERRUPTED.		
XXVIII.	A Challenge—My Unbidden Guest Accepts It, . . . . .	179
XXIX.	Beware of Biology—The Science of the Life of Man—The Old Man relates a Story as an Object Lesson, . . . . .	186
XXX.	Looking Backward—The Living Brain, . . . . .	193
THE MANUSCRIPT CONTINUED.		
XXXI.	A Lesson on Volcanoes—Primary Colors are Capable of Farther Subdivision, . . . . .	204
XXXII.	Matter is Retarded Motion—"A Wail of Sadness Inexpressible,"	218
XXXIII.	"A Study of True Science is a Study of God"—Communing with Angels, . . . . .	224
XXXIV.	I Cease to Breathe, and Yet Live, . . . . .	226
XXXV.	"A Certain Point Within a Circle"—Men are as Parasites on the Roof of Earth, . . . . .	230
XXXVI.	The Drinks of Man, . . . . .	235
XXXVII.	The Drunkard's Voice, . . . . .	238
XXXVIII.	The Drunkard's Den, . . . . .	240
XXXIX.	Among the Drunkards, . . . . .	247
XL.	Further Temptation—Etidorhpa Appears, . . . . .	252
XLI.	Misery, . . . . .	262
XLII.	Eternity Without Time, . . . . .	272
FOURTH INTERLUDE.		
XLIII.	The Last Contest, . . . . .	277
THE NARRATIVE CONTINUED.		
XLIV.	The Fathomless Abyss—The Edge of the Earth's Shell, . . . . .	306
XLV.	My Heart-throb is Stilled, and Yet I Live, . . . . .	310
XLVI.	The Inner Circle, or the End of Gravitation—In the Bottomless Gulf, . . . . .	317
XLVII.	Hearing Without Ears—"What Will Be the End?" . . . . .	322
XLVIII.	Why and How—The Straggling Ray of Light from those Farthest Outreaches, . . . . .	327
XLIX.	Oscillating Through Space—The Earth Shell Above Us, . . . . .	333
L.	My Weight Annihilated—"Tell me," I cried in alarm, "is this a Living Tomb?" . . . . .	340
LI.	Is That a Mortal?—"The End of Earth," . . . . .	345
FIFTH INTERLUDE.		
LII.	The Last Farewell, . . . . .	352
EPILOGUE—Letter Accompanying the Mysterious Manuscript, . . . . .		360

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

## FULL-PAGE.

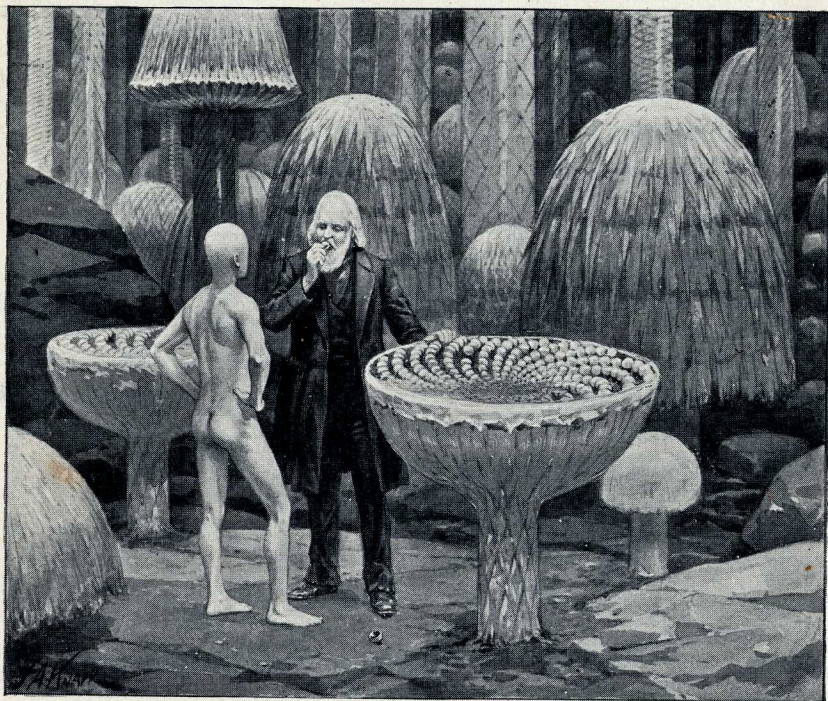
PAGE.	ILLUSTRATION.
	Frontispiece—Likeness of The—Man—Who—Did—It.
iii.	Preface Introduction—"Here lies the bones," etc.
7, 8.	"And to my amazement, saw a white-haired man."
29, 30.	"The same glittering, horrible, mysterious knife."
35, 36.	"Fac-simile of the mysterious manuscript of I—Am—The—Man—Who—Did—It.
47.	"My arms were firmly grasped by two persons."
85, 86.	"Map of Kentucky near entrance to cavern."
95, 96.	"Confronted by a singular looking being."
101, 102.	"This struggling ray of sunlight is to be your last for years."
117, 118.	"I was in a forest of colossal fungi."
131, 132.	"Monstrous cubical crystals."
147, 148.	"Far as the eye could reach the glassy barrier spread as a crystal mirror."
157, 158.	"Soliloquy of Prof. Daniel Vaughn—"Gravitation is the beginning, and gravitation is the end; all earthly bodies kneel to gravitation."
165, 166.	"We came to a metal boat."
197, 198.	"Facing the open window he turned the pupils of his eyes upward."
205, 206.	"We finally reached a precipitous bluff."
209, 210.	"The wall descended perpendicularly to seemingly infinite depths."
255, 256.	Etidorhpa.
297, 298.	"We passed through caverns filled with creeping reptiles."
303, 304.	"Flowers and structures beautiful, insects gorgeous."
307, 308.	"With fear and trembling I crept on my knees to his side."
332, 333.	Diagram descriptive of journey from the Kentucky cavern to the "End of Earth," showing section of earth's crust.
347, 348.	"Suspended in vacancy, he seemed to float."
357, 358.	"I stood alone in my room holding the mysterious manuscript."
363.	Fac-simile of letter from I—Am—The—Man.
364, 365.	Manuscript dedication of Author's Edition.

## HALF-PAGE AND TEXT CUTS.

- iv. "The Stern Face." Fac-simile, reduced from copper plate title page of the botanical work (1708), 917 pages, of Simonis Paulli, D., a Danish physician. Original plate 7x5½ inches.
- v. "The Pleasant Face." Fac-simile of the original copper plate frontispiece to the finely illustrated botanical work of Joannes Burmannus, M. D., descriptive of the plants collected by Carolus Plumierus. Antique. Original plate 9x13 inches.



the halves filled with a green fluid. As he did so he spoke the single word, "Drink," and I did as directed. He stood upright before me, and as I looked him in the face he seemingly, without a reason, struck off into a dissertation, apparently as distinct from our line of thought as a disconnected subject could be, as follows:



"HANDING ME ONE OF THE HALVES, HE SPOKE THE SINGLE WORD, DRINK."

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### DRUNKENNESS.—THE DRINKS OF MAN.

"Intemperance has been the vice of every people, and is prevalent in all climes, notwithstanding that intoxicants, properly employed, may serve humanity's highest aims. Beginning early in the history of a people, the disease increases with the growth of a nation, until, at last, unless the knife is used, civilization perishes. A lowly people becomes more depraved as the use of liquor increases; a cultivated people passes backward into barbarism with the depravities that come from dissipation. Here nations meet, and individuals sink to a common level. No drinking man is strong enough to say, 'I can not become dissipated;' no nation is rich and cultivated enough to view the debauch of its people without alarm.

"The disgusting habit of the drunken African finds its counterpart in the lascivious wine-bibber of aristocratic society. To picture the indecencies of society, that may be charged to debauchery, when the Grecian and Roman empires were at the height of greatness, would obscure the orgies of the barbarous African, and make preferable the brutality of the drunken American Indian. Intemperance brings men to the lowest level, and holds its power over all lands and all nations."

"Did the aborigines know how to make intoxicants, and were barbarians intemperate before contact with civilized nations?"

"Yes."

"But I have understood that drunkenness is a vice inherent only in civilized people; are not you mistaken?"

"No. Every clime, unless it be the far North where men are scarcely more than animals, furnishes intoxicants, and all people use them. I will tell you part of this record of nations.

"The Nubians make a barley beer which they call bouze, and also a wine, from the palm tree. The savages of Africa draw the clear, sweet juice of the palm oil tree into a gourd, in