

Cambridge University Press  
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 E. A. Wallis Budge  
 Excerpt  
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# THE MUMMY

## THE LAND OF EGYPT
















EGYPT lies in the north-east corner of the continent of Africa, and is joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by a barren desert and the Red Sea, on the south by the Súdân, and on the west by the Libyan Desert. The Peninsula of Sinai and the Oases<sup>1</sup> were not parts of Egypt proper, and were only acquired by conquest. Egypt, in fact, consists of nothing but the Nile and the lands that are watered by its main stream and branches. The **soil of Egypt** is a thick layer of sedimentary deposits which have been laid down upon the surface of a great mass of crystalline rocks. In the deepest part of it this layer has a depth of 110 feet, and authorities on Nile irrigation think that it has been deposited at the rate of 4 inches in a century.<sup>2</sup> Attempts have been made to date objects by the depths at which they have been found in it, but all such calculations are useless, because stone and metal objects work their way through the mud more easily than those made of pottery and lighter materials. Some bronze figures in the British Museum, which when dredged up were assigned to a period several thousand years B.C., are now known to belong to the Saïte or Ptolemaic Period. In early dynastic times Egypt was that portion of the Nile Valley that lay between the Mediterranean Sea and Sun-t (Syene) and Abu, the Elephant Island; to-day the northern boundary of Egypt is the Island of Faras, a few miles to the north of Wâdî Ḥalfah. The Egyptians gave many names to their land, but the commonest was


**Kam-t**, , *i.e.*, the "Black," because of the dark colour

<sup>1</sup> The Principal Oases were Siwah (Jupiter Ammon), Al-Khârgah (Great Oasis), Dâkhlâh (Little Oasis), Farâfrah, Bahariyah, Uah-t, Sekhet-hemam.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.*, the layer has taken 33,000 years to make.

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of the soil; the deserts on each side of the Nile were spoken of as **Tesher-t**, , *i.e.*, the "Red," because of the lighter colour of the sand and stones. Another old name for Egypt was **Ta-merà**, , or , or . In pre-dynastic times the country between Syene and Memphis was called "Land of the South," , *i.e.*, **Upper Egypt**, and that between Memphis and the Mediterranean Sea was called "Land of the North," , *i.e.*, **Lower Egypt**. The **Delta** is, strictly speaking, the triangular island enclosed by the Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea. These two Egypts are referred to frequently in the inscriptions as **Tau**, , or , or , or , or , or , *i.e.*, the **Two Lands**. The Hebrews called the whole country **Mizraim** (Gen. x, 6), and many think that this dual form refers to the Two Lands, *i.e.*, the South and the North. The Greek name *Αἴγυπτος* is probably derived from an ancient native name of Memphis, **Hekaptah**, , in Coptic *εκεπτα*. From this Greek form came the Latin **Ægyptus**, and later our **Egypt**. Naville suggests that the name Egypt is derived from Ageb, , and that the country was the "land of the flood," *i.e.*, the Inundation, which was poured out over the whole land by the Flood-god Ageb, . Maṣr *مصر*, the Arab name for Cairo, means to many Muslims all Egypt, and it is probable that **Hekaptah** did the same to the old inhabitants of the country.

From the earliest times Egypt was divided into a series of districts, which the Egyptians called *hesp*  and the Greeks *νόμος*, ro **Nome**. Each nome had its own god, or totem, its chief city, its chief temple, and its own worship and feasts and sacred objects, animate and inanimate; and the portions of it that were cultivated regularly, or at intervals, and the canals, were all carefully watched over by the central administration in the capital of the nome. The boundaries of these nomes remained practically unchanged for thousands of years. The number of the nomes given in Egyptian lists is forty-two, like that of the Assessors in the Judgment Hall of Osiris—twenty-two in Upper and twenty in Lower Egypt. Classical writers give varying numbers. Diodorus,

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

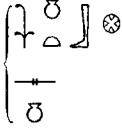





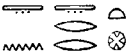


## THE NOMES OF EGYPT

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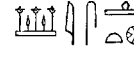

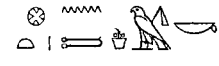





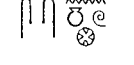

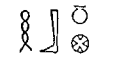











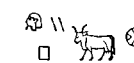
who says the nome dates from the time of Sesostris, gives their number as thirty-six (I, 54), Pliny, who calls them *praefecturae oppidorum* (V, 9, 9), gives their number as forty-five, and some writers enumerate forty-seven. The Greeks divided Egypt into three parts—Upper, Central and Lower. Central Egypt appears to have been the district between the Thebaïd and the Delta. It was called **Heptanomis**, and its seven nomes were Memphites, Herakleopolites, Crocodilopolites, Aphroditopolites, Oxyrhynchites, Cynopolites and Hermopolites. The Great and the Lesser Oases were considered to be parts of Heptanomis. For the Egyptian lists of nomes see Brugsch, *Dict. Géog.*, p. 1358 ff., and Rochemonteix, *Mémoires Miss. Française*, tom. X, p. 329 ff.; also see Ptolemy, *Geographia*, IV, 5, ed. Mercator, pp. 105–108. Modern Egypt is divided into fourteen Provinces, of which eight are in Upper and six are in Lower Egypt. Each has its own capital, which is generally situated on or quite near to the ancient capital of one of the great nomes of Ancient Egypt. Each Province is divided into districts, some of which represent the smaller nomes of Pharaonic times.

## THE NOMES OF EGYPT

## UPPER EGYPT


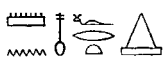

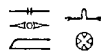




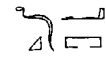



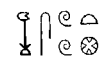

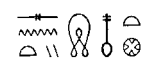
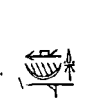





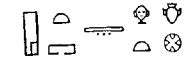
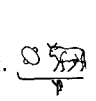

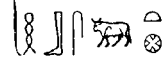

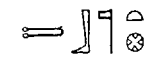


	NOME		CAPITAL	
1.	 TA-STI			Ab ( <i>Elephantine</i> )
2.	 UTHES-HER			Teb ( <i>Apollinopolis Magna</i> )
3.	 NEKHEN (?)			Nekheb ( <i>Eileithyiaspolis</i> ) or Sen ( <i>Latopolis</i> )
4.	 UAS			Uas or Ápt ( <i>Thebes</i> )
5.	 HERUI			Qebt ( <i>Coptos</i> )
6.	 TCHAUS (?) ÁATI (?)			Ta-en-terr ( <i>Tentyris</i> )
7.	 SESHESH (?) HU (?)			Het ( <i>Diospolis Parva</i> )

A 2

	NOME	CAPITAL	
8.	 { ABETCH (TA-UR?)		Teni or Ábt <i>(This) (Abydos)</i>
9.	 KHEM (?) MEN (?)		Ápu <i>(Panopolis)</i>
10.	 UATCHIT		Tebu <i>(Aphroditopolis)</i>
11.	 SET		Sháshetep <i>(Hypsélis)</i>
12.	 TUF (?)		Nutentbak <i>(Hierakonpolis)</i>
13.	 ATEF-KHENT		Saut <i>(Lykopolis)</i>
14.	 ATEF-PEHU		Qes <i>(Cusae)</i>
15.	 UN		Khmenu <i>(Hermopolis)</i>
16.	 MAHETCH		Hebnu (. . . .)
17.	 ANPU (?)		Kasa <i>(Kynopolis)</i>
18.	 SEPA		Het-Benu <i>(Hipponus)</i>
19.	 BUTCHAMUI (?) UABU		Per-matchet <i>(Oxyrhynchus)</i>
20.	 NART-KHENT		Henensu <i>(Herakleopolis Magna)</i>
21.	 NART-PEHU		Smen-Her <i>(Nilopolis ?)</i>
22.	 MATEN		Tepáh (?) <i>(Aphroditopolis)</i>






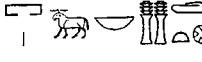

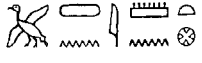






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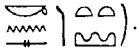
LOWER EGYPT

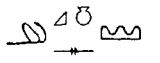



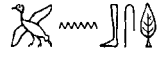



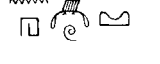
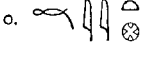
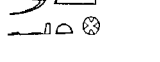


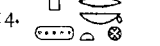
NOME	CAPITAL	
1. 	ÁNEB-HEṬCH	 Men-nefer ( <i>Memphis</i> )
2. 	ṬUAU	 Sekhem ( <i>Letopolis</i> )
3. 	ÁMENT (?)	 or  Nutent-Hap ( <i>Apis</i> )
4. 	SÁPI-SHEMĀ	 Tcheqā (. . .)
5. 	SÁPI-MEH	 Sait ( <i>Sais</i> )
6. 	KAKHAS (?)	 Khasuu ( <i>Xoïs</i> )
7. 	...-ÁMENTI	 Senti-nefer ( <i>Metelis</i> )
8. 	...-ÁBTI	 Thekut ( <i>Succoth</i> )  Per-Tem ( <i>Pithom</i> ) ( <i>Sethroe</i> ?)
9. 	ÁNTCHTI ÁTI (?)	 Per-Ásar-neb-Ṭeṭ ( <i>Busiris</i> )
10. 	KAM-UR	 Het-ta-heráb ( <i>Athribis</i> )
11. 	ḤESEB-...	 Per-maqa  Kaḥebes ( <i>Kabasos</i> )
12. 	THEB-...	 Theb-netert ( <i>Sebennytos</i> )
13. 	ḤEQ-ÁNTCH	 Ánu ( <i>Heliopolis</i> )

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
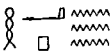
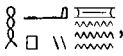
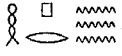
THE NOMES OF EGYPT

	NOME	CAPITAL	
14.	 KHENT-ĀB		Tchān (Tanis)
15.	 TCHEHUTI		Per-Tchehuti (Hermopolis)
16.	 ĤAT-MEHIT		Per-Ba-neb-Tet (Mendes)
17.	 BEĤI		Pa-Khen-en-Āment (Diospolis)
18.	 ĀMU-KHENT		Per-Bast (Bubastis)
19.	 ĀMU-PEĤU		Per-Uatchit (Buto)
20.	 SEPT . . . (?)		Peges (Phakussa)

DISTRICTS OF NUBIA (KENSTT )



1.	 Peḥ-Qenus	2.	 Mārau-t (Meroë)
3.	 Nāpata (Jabal Barkal)	4.	 Petenḥer (Pontyris)
5.	 Panebes (Pnups)	6.	 Tauatch (Autoba)
7.	 Behen (Boôn)	8.	 Atefti (Tasitia)
9.	 Nehau (Noa)	10.	 Mehi (Meae)
11.	 Maāmaā (Ibrīm)	12.	 Bak (Kubbān ?)
13.	 Ḥet-Khent	14.	 Palek, Coptic Πιλ&K, Philae

## THE NILE

It has been well said that the Nile is Egypt, and Egypt is the Nile. The Nile is the maker of Egypt, for it and its two great tributaries, the Blue Nile and the Atbarâ, have brought down the life-giving mud from Abyssinia and the Eastern Sûdân that is now the soil of Egypt. The Egyptians called the Nile **Ḥep**, , or **Ḥâp**,  and **Ḥâpi**, , but it has been suggested<sup>1</sup> that the original form of the name is **Ḥepr**, . As to its meaning, some would connect it with the root *hâp*, "to hide," and would regard **Ḥep** or **Ḥâpi** as the "hidden river," but this is improbable, and the true derivation of the name is unknown. It is doubtful if the early dynastic Egyptians knew the source of the river or the real cause of the annual Inundation. Under the XIIth dynasty the existence of the Atbarâ and the Blue Nile was probably known to them, and it is possible that they may have heard of Lake Šânâ in Abyssinia and of one or two of the great Lakes in Central Africa, but the course of the White Nile must have been unknown to them. Some assume that the men of the caravans which brought copper from the copper-producing district of Tanganyika may have passed on to the Nubians information about the great Lakes that filtered down into Egypt, and this is quite possible. The origin of the Greek and Roman name *Nεῖλος*, Nilus, is, like that of the Egyptian name, unknown. The Arabs reproduce the name under the form An-Nîl النيل. Some connect "Nile" with the Hebrew ניל and others with *Nil*, the plant from which indigo is derived. The god of the Nile was called **Ḥâpi**, and he was said to be self-begotten and to be the father of all the gods who lived in the Great World-Ocean which surrounded the world; and like other great gods, Râ, Amen, Kheperâ, etc., he was called "One." The Nile, which watered Egypt and formed the chief source of life of the whole country, was at one period believed to come direct from the World-Ocean, and to enter Egypt through a cavity which lay between two rocks on or near the Island of Elephantine. Herodotus calls the mountains Krôphi and Môphi, which names probably represent the Egyptian words "Qer-Ḥâpi" and "Mu-Ḥâpi." Though in the famous Hymn to Ḥâpi in Sallier Papyrus II (Brit. Mus. No. 10182) it is said that figures of the god cannot be sculptured in stone, and that images of him do not exist, we find that drawings of him are given on papyri, and that there are sculptured figures

<sup>1</sup> *Aeg. Zeitschrift*, Bd. 47, p. 163 ff.

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of him in existence ; compare the quartzite sandstone statue of him, which was made for Prince Shashanq, in the British Museum (South Eg. Gallery, No. 766). He is represented in the form of a man with a woman's breast, and wearing a cluster of water plants on his head. He carries in front of him an offering table loaded with food and drink of all kinds, and the bodies of water-fowl hang by his side. The plant worn by the Nile-god of the North was the lotus , and that by the Nile-god of the South the papyrus .

Under the New Empire the Vignettes in the Book of the Dead represent the shrine and throne of Osiris as placed on the waters of the celestial Ocean Nenu, or Nu ; and in late times the Nile was said to be Osiris himself, whose seed fecundated the soil of Egypt, which was at the same time identified with Isis.

The true cause of the Inundation was known to Aristotle, who attributed it to the melting of the snow on the mountains in Central Africa and the rains in Abyssinia (see Partsch, *Ueber das Steigen des Nil*, Leipzig, 1900). Eratosthenes considered the great Equatorial Lakes to be the source of the Nile, and Ptolemy the geographer held the same view. The first map in which the general arrangement of the Lakes is shown is that of F. Pigafetta, of Vicenza, a military engineer (born 1533, died 1603), which was published in 1580. The source of the Blue Nile was seen by Pedro Paez in 1615, by Jeronimo Lobo in 1626, and by Bruce in 1772. Salim, an Egyptian officer, ascended the White Nile as far as Gondokoro about 1840. Lake Victoria was discovered by J. H. Speke in 1858 ; Sir William Garstin showed that this was the true source of the Nile, and not the Kagera River, as Kandt claimed (see his *Caput Nili*, Berlin, 1904, and Garstin's *Report*, Egypt No. 2, 1904). Lake Albert was discovered by Baker on March 16, 1864, and Lake Albert Edward by Stanley in 1875. The "White Nile" is the part of the Nile between Lake Nô and Khartûm ; from Lake Nô to Lake Albert the Nile is called "Baħr al-Jabal," and from Lake Albert to Lake Victoria the "Victoria Nile" or the "Somerset River." The Blue Nile, or Abâi, the Astapos of Strabo, joins the White Nile 1,560 miles from Lake Victoria, and the Atbarâ, the Astaboras of Strabo, joins it at Ad-Damar.

The **Cataracts** are six in number. No. 1 is between Aswân-Philæe, No. 2 ends a few miles south of Wâdî Ĥalfah, No. 3 is at Ĥannek, No. 4 at Adramîyah, No. 5 at Wâdî al-Ĥamâr, and No. 6 at Shablûkah. The length of the Nile is about 3,470 miles.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For a good account of the discovery of the Nile see Johnston, H., *The Nile Quest*. On the Nile generally see Sir W. Garstin's great *Report* on the Lake Area, etc., and Lyons, *Physiography of the River Nile*, Cairo, 1906 ; the map of the Nile Basin published by the Survey Department in Cairo in 1908 is the best in existence.



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PLATE I



1 Dried body of an Egyptian of the Neolithic Period. B.M. No. 32751.

2



2 Earthenware seated figure of a youth of the Neolithic Period. B.M. No. 50945.

## THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS

THE attempts made hitherto to identify the **race** to which the ancient Egyptian belonged have not been crowned with success, but it must be admitted that the subject is one of very great difficulty. The pre-dynastic mummies, by which alone we can gain any idea of the physical form of the primitive Egyptian, have been examined and dissected and commented upon by the professional anatomist and craniologist, but the different results which the experts obtain from the same specimens compel the archaeologist to regard them as inconclusive. And the same may be said of the statements that they make about dynastic mummies. The dried bodies and bones from the graves at Naḳādah give us an idea of the physical form and characteristics only of the better-class folk who lived in that district in the late Neolithic Period, for only they were "buried"; but of the great mass of the working and peasant classes, who were not "buried," they tell us nothing. And it is the same in the case of the mummies of the Dynastic Period, which were of kings or priests or high officials; only the better-class folk were "buried" in brick and stone maṣtabahs, pyramids and rock-hewn tombs, and what the people of the "lower orders" were like in the Delta and Middle and Upper Egypt we do not know. I am assuming that the Delta had been formed, and that men were settled in it and on both banks of the Nile from the First Cataract to the Mediterranean Sea. The primitive Egyptian—I mean the man who laid the foundations of the religious beliefs of the pre-dynastic and dynastic Egyptians, but not necessarily of their kings and rulers—was, I believe, an African. But from the earliest period his lands must have been invaded by peoples from the east and the west, and the north and the south, and his rulers seem, more often than not, to have been foreigners. The inhabitants of the Nile Valley, from Uganda to the Mediterranean Sea, were from time immemorial a very mixed people, even as they are to-day, and for the greater number of the theories about their relationships and their migration, which have been propounded by the scientific experts, I have not succeeded in finding any foundation. Thus Erich Schmidt, as a result of his measurements of Egyptian skulls, identified three main types—the pure Egyptian, the Nubian, and a mixture of both. Among the brachycephalic skulls he distinguished the brachycephalic Egyptian and the brachycephalic Nubian.<sup>1</sup> Ripley says, "From the Semites in the Canary Islands, all across northern Africa,

<sup>1</sup> *Aeg. Zeitschrift*, Bd. XXXVI, p. 114, and see Stahr, *Die Rassenfrage im antiken Aegypten*. Virchow's views are stated in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Berlin Academy, 1888, p. 767 f.