

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY COLLECTION

Books of enduring scholarly value

Egyptology

The large-scale scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities by Western scholars began as an unintended consequence of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt during which, in 1799, the Rosetta Stone was discovered. The military expedition was accompanied by French scholars, whose reports prompted a wave of enthusiasm that swept across Europe and North America resulting in the Egyptian Revival style in art and architecture. Increasing numbers of tourists visited Egypt, eager to see the marvels being revealed by archaeological excavation. Writers and booksellers responded to this growing interest with publications ranging from technical site reports to tourist guidebooks and from children's histories to theories identifying the pyramids as repositories of esoteric knowledge. This series reissues a wide selection of such books. They reveal the gradual change from the 'tombrobbing' approach of early excavators to the highly organised and systematic approach of Flinders Petrie, the 'father of Egyptology', and include early accounts of the decipherment of the hieroglyphic script.

Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians

A pioneer of British Egyptology, Sir John Gardner Wilkinson (1797–1875) first travelled to Egypt in 1821, the year before Champollion published his breakthrough work on the Rosetta Stone. As public interest in Egypt grew, Wilkinson studied and sketched the country's major archaeological sites, most notably the tombs of Thebes. His *Topography of Thebes and General View of Egypt* (1835) and *Modern Egypt and Thebes* (1843) are also reissued in this series. This well-illustrated three-volume work, first published in 1837, remained for over a century a key text on the lives of ancient Egyptians. Writing in a popular genre that was normally focused on contemporary societies, Wilkinson covers areas ranging from daily life to funerary beliefs. His imaginative approach underpinned the book's considerable success. Volume 1 addresses the physical and human geography of ancient Egypt, with a historical narrative up to the point of its conquest by Alexander the Great.



Cambridge University Press has long been a pioneer in the reissuing of out-of-print titles from its own backlist, producing digital reprints of books that are still sought after by scholars and students but could not be reprinted economically using traditional technology. The Cambridge Library Collection extends this activity to a wider range of books which are still of importance to researchers and professionals, either for the source material they contain, or as landmarks in the history of their academic discipline.

Drawing from the world-renowned collections in the Cambridge University Library and other partner libraries, and guided by the advice of experts in each subject area, Cambridge University Press is using state-of-the-art scanning machines in its own Printing House to capture the content of each book selected for inclusion. The files are processed to give a consistently clear, crisp image, and the books finished to the high quality standard for which the Press is recognised around the world. The latest print-on-demand technology ensures that the books will remain available indefinitely, and that orders for single or multiple copies can quickly be supplied.

The Cambridge Library Collection brings back to life books of enduring scholarly value (including out-of-copyright works originally issued by other publishers) across a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences and in science and technology.



Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians

Including Their Private Life, Government, Laws, Art, Manufactures, Religion, and Early History

VOLUME 1

JOHN GARDNER WILKINSON





CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge, CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge. It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

> www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108066433

© in this compilation Cambridge University Press 2013

This edition first published 1837 This digitally printed version 2013

ISBN 978-1-108-06643-3 Paperback

This book reproduces the text of the original edition. The content and language reflect the beliefs, practices and terminology of their time, and have not been updated.

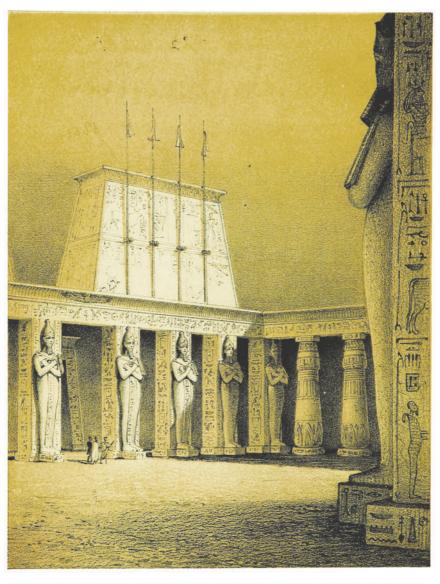
Cambridge University Press wishes to make clear that the book, unless originally published by Cambridge, is not being republished by, in association or collaboration with, or with the endorsement or approval of, the original publisher or its successors in title.

The original edition of this book contains a number of colour plates, which have been reproduced in black and white. Colour versions of these images can be found online at www.cambridge.org/9781108066433



CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press 978-1-108-06643-3 - Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians: Including their Private Life, Government, Laws, Art, Manufactures, Religion, and Early History: Volume 1 John Gardner Wilkinson Frontmatter More information



SUPPOSED APPEARANCE OF THE COURT WHERE APIS WAS KEPT WHEN EXHIBITED IN PUBLIC.

Herodob. 2.763

Lundon, J Murray, Albemarle S: 1887.



MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

OF

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS,

INCLUDING

THEIR PRIVATE LIFE,

GOVERNMENT, LAWS, ARTS, MANUFACTURES,

RELIGION, AND EARLY HISTORY;

DERIVED FROM A COMPARISON OF

THE PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, AND MONUMENTS STILL EXISTING, WITH THE ACCOUNTS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS.

Illustrated by Drawings of those Subjects.

By J. G. WILKINSON, F.R.S. M.R.S.L. &c.

AUTHOR OF "A GENERAL VIEW OF EGYPT, AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THEBES," &c.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

MDCCCXXXVII.



London:
Printed by A. Sportiswoode,
New-Street-Square.



TO

HIS GRACE

HUGH DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

&c. &c.

My LORD DUKE,

In dedicating to your Grace the accompanying Work, I am anxious to show how fully I appreciate the encouragement you have always given to science and literature, as well as the interest you take in Egyptian researches; and to offer a testimony of my respect, and of the gratitude I feel for much personal kindness and attention.

I have the honour to subscribe myself

Your Grace's

very obedient humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

London, September 1. 1836.

Λ 2





PREFACE.

 \mathbf{I}_{N} order to form an accurate opinion of the manners of an ancient people, it is of paramount importance to inquire into their origin and history, and to trace the progress of those steps which gradually led to their improvement and civilisation. To judge impartially of their character, we must examine the comparative state of other neighbouring and contemporary nations, and measure it by the standard of the era in which they lived. We should also bear in mind the general habits of that portion of the globe whence they derived their origin, or which they inhabited, and, in contemplating the customs of an Eastern people, avoid as much as possible the invidious comparison of European and Oriental manners. Many of those laws or customs which are wise and beneficial to society in one part of the world, are deemed superfluous, and even injurious, in another; and the same system, which by some is looked upon as indispensable for their welfare and happiness, would



vi

be rejected by others, as incompatible with the feelings of an independent spirit.

PREFACE.

The necessity of discrimination on this point must, therefore, be evident to every one, who considers the subject with a view to truth and impartiality; and, in order to enable the reader to form a just opinion of the character of the Egyptians, I commence the present work with a brief account of the general history and early advancement of that ancient state. But if, as must necessarily be the case, this account is deficient and unsatisfactory, I plead as my excuse the scanty means of information afforded either by the writers of antiquity, or by monumental record; and trust that the reader will indulgently consider the difficulties which present themselves in so intricate a question.

If, too, in the date assigned for the accession of Menes, and the era of the 18th dynasty, as well as some other points of chronology, I differ from the learned Professor Rosellini, it should be remembered that many doubts and discrepancies occur both in chronology and the details of events, even in what is considered the *known* history of other nations.

It would doubtless be satisfactory both to the reader and themselves, if all writers on the subject of hieroglyphics, and of ancient Egypt, were agreed, and if all their investigations were attended with the same results; but, since a diversity



PREFACE.

vii

of opinion on a difficult question has a tendency to elicit truth, and finally to establish accurate and impartial evidence, we may cease to regret that it prevails at the commencement of these inquiries. And, indeed, it is highly satisfactory to find that the researches of Dr. Young, Champollion, Rosellini, Major Felix, and my own, have, in most instances, led to similar conclusions.

Professor Rosellini is a man of erudition and a gentleman, and one whose enthusiastic endeavours, stimulated by great perseverance, are tempered by judgment, and that modesty which is the characteristic of real merit. To be engaged in the same pursuits with him must, therefore, be highly satisfactory, from the persuasion that, however we may differ on some questions, our opposite opinions will be maintained with those feelings which ought to actuate men who labour in the same field, and for the same object.

Egyptian history, and the manners of one of the most ancient nations, cannot but be interesting to every one; and so intimately connected are they with the scriptural accounts of the Israelites, and the events of succeeding ages relative to Judæa, that the name of Egypt need only be mentioned to recall the early impressions we have received from the study of the Bible.

Another striking result derived from the examination of Egyptian history, is the conviction, that, at the most remote period into which we have

A 4



viii PREFACE.

been able to penetrate, civilised communities already existed, and society possessed all the features of later ages. We have been enabled, with a sufficient degree of precision, to fix the bondage of the Israelites and the arrival of Joseph; and though these events took place at an age when nations are generally supposed to have been in their infancy, and in a state of barbarism, yet we perceive that the Egyptians had then arrived at as perfect a degree of civilisation as at any subsequent period of their history. They had the same arts, the same manners and customs, the same style of architecture, and were in the same advanced state of refinement, as in the reign of Remeses II.; and no very remarkable changes took place, even in ever varying taste, between the accession of the first Osirtasen and the death of that conqueror, who was the last monarch of the 18th dynasty. What high antiquity does this assign to civilisation! The most remote point, to which we can see, opens with a nation possessing all the arts of civilised life already matured; and though penetrating so far into the early history of the world, we find that the infancy of the Egyptian state is placed considerably beyond our reach. And, if Egypt presents no other attractions, the certainty of its being the oldest state, of which we have any positive and tangible records, must awaken feelings of interest, to which no contemplative mind can remain indifferent.



PREFACE. ix

It is to be regretted that the partial details, relating to the reigns of the early Pharaohs, given by Herodotus and Diodorus, do not sufficiently agree with the more authentic information derived from the monuments, so as to be embodied with this last, as a continuous history; but, in order not to omit the accounts of those two writers, I have introduced them separately; which, though in some measure it breaks in upon the thread of the history, does not perplex the reader by the examination of controverted points, and he is enabled to form his own opinion respecting their statements, and the information derived from other sources.

I cannot conclude without expressing the obligations I owe to the valuable assistance afforded me by Lord Prudhoe, Mr. W. Hamilton, and Sir But, while it is a pleasure to offer William Gell. my acknowledgments for their kindness, it is melancholy to be obliged to accompany them with feelings of deep regret at the death of so excellent a friend as Sir W. Gell. In him the literary world has sustained a great loss: but friendship and gratitude combine to increase my sorrow; and I can never forget that, for all the satisfaction I have derived from the prosecution of researches to which he first directed my attention, - however unimportant their results,—I am indebted to his kindness and instruction. To many has he lent his powerful assistance in those studies, whose advancement his



X PREFACE.

"classic" talents so ably promoted: no distinction of nation ever prevented his generous mind from aiding others in investigating subjects of which he possessed such an extensive knowledge, and no deficiency of good feeling and liberality checked his exertions, or damped his zeal, in furthering the object of those who followed the same pursuits.

" Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."



No. 208. Sort of harp and tambourine from Dendera.



INTRODUCTION.

It was originally intended that this work should not exceed two volumes; until finding the materials accumulate much beyond my expectations, I was under the necessity of extending it to three; and have, even now, been obliged to omit many subjects, and to defer the mention of them to a future occasion.

This will, I trust, plead my excuse for not describing the religious ceremonies of the Egyptians, the agriculture of the country, and some details, that could not have been comprised within the limits of these volumes, unless treated in an imperfect and brief manner, which their importance would not sanction.

The first chapter contains remarks on the early state of Egypt, with the lists of kings given by Manetho, Herodotus, Diodorus, and other authors; and a conjecture is offered on the origin of the Shepherd Kings. I suppose them to have come from Assyria, and to have invaded and taken possession of Lower Egypt; and suggest, that this event vol. 1.



[viii] INTRODUCTION.

happened about the period of Semiramis's reign. Some objection, however, may be offered to this conjecture, especially on the plea of the invaders having been a pastoral people, while the Assyrians were an agricultural nation, with all the institutions and customs of a civilisation, already far advanced, in the time even of Semiramis. We might, therefore, look for them among the wandering hordes of Asia; and rather suppose them to have been a Scythian tribe, who, at that early epoch, already commenced the casual inroads, which they are known to have made in the same direction at subsequent periods.

The decision of this question I leave to the learned reader; all that can be positively asserted on the point is, that they have left no traces of their occupation of the country in the existing monuments, and the notion of their having been the founders of the pyramids is devoid of every shadow of probability.

The second chapter comprises the history of the country from the accession of the first king Menes, to the conquest of Egypt by Alexander; in which, after showing the great obscurity which prevails in the early part of Egyptian history, previous to the reign of Osirtasen I., I have drawn up an account of the monarchs, who ruled the country, from the existing monuments, and the authority of ancient writers; and, at the same time, introduced separately that part of the same period,



INTRODUCTION.

[ix]

given by Herodotus and Diodorus, which cannot be made to accord with the monuments.

In the third chapter, after some remarks on the nature of the country, its population, and some of its productions, I show that the people were divided into four great classes, with numerous subdivisions, according to the peculiar occupations of each; in which a strong resemblance may be traced to the castes of India.

The king, his duties, the respect paid him by his subjects, their regard for his memory; the priests and their peculiar habits; the military class; the army; the weapons they used in battle; and their mode of warfare are then noticed; and the enemies with whom they fought, their prisoners and slaves, conclude this chapter, and the first volume.

The fourth chapter treats of the husbandmen, with other members of the second caste; the laws and government of Egypt in early times, and under the Romans. In the next, the houses, villas, gardens, vineyards, and the process of making wine and beer are described. The sixth contains an account of the furniture of their rooms, the entertainment of guests, their musical instruments, and dances; and, in the last chapter of the second volume, their vases, the preparation and serving of dinner, their games, exercises, and amusements, in the house and out of doors, are described.



[x] INTRODUCTION.

The eighth chapter contains the chase of wild animals, fowling, and fishing.

The ninth treats of the arts of the Egyptians; the early use of glass, and those manufactures, in which the sculptures and ancient writers show them to have excelled; the mode of engraving and sculpturing hard stones; their fine linen and other stuffs; the papyrus, and manufacture of paper; potteries; boats and ships employed in war, and on the Nile; and the use of tin and other metals.

In chapter the tenth, the style of art at various epochs, the early use of the arch, the mechanical skill of the Egyptians, some inventions of an early period, their dresses, the study of medicine, and numerous customs are introduced; and the Appendix, containing an account of the principal objects of antiquity deserving a visit in the Valley of the Nile, terminate the third volume.

The Appendix is preceded by a wood-cut, giving a topographical survey of the pyramids, and the tombs in their immediate vicinity, constructed by me in 1826; with the names of two Ethiopian kings; one of whom, Ergamenes, is mentioned by Diodorus as a cotemporary of Ptolemy Philadelphus.



CONTENTS

OF

THE FIRST VOLUME.

CHAPTER I.

			3	age
EGYPT the Land of Ham or Khe	em	-		2
Egyptians and other Inhabita	nts of the	Valley of	the	
Nile not African Races		-	-	ib.
Asiatic Origin of the Egyptians.	Egypt cons	idered by s	ome	
to be in Asia	-	-	-	3
Ethiopia or Cush -	-	•	-	4
The Thebaïd, the Parent of Egy	ptian Scien	ce, whence	e the	
Precedence of the Upper Cour	atry. Hero	dotus's The	eory	
of the Delta's Formation requir	ing an imme	easurable T	'ime	5
Foundation of Tanis and other I	Places near t	he Sea, at	the	
earliest Periods. Upper Egy	pt not peor	oled while	the	
Delta was a Marsh -	-		-	6
Meaning of the Ægyptus of H	lomer, and	the Positio	n of	
Pharos	-	-	-	7
The Changes caused by the De	eposit of the	Nile, var	y in	
Lower Egypt and the Delta.	Obelisk of	Osirtasen :	I. at	
Heliopolis		-	-	9
The Deltas of other Rivers differ	from that of	the Nile.	The	
Delta formed long before Egy	pt was inhal	bited -	-	10
Ethiopia frequently used for Up	per Egypt	or the The	baïd	11



xii CONTENTS.

	Page
Early State of Egypt, when Joseph arrived. Man in the infant State of Society	13
The Hunter, Shepherd, and Agriculturist -	14
The Richness of the Soil of Egypt tended to its early Civil-	17
isation. Primeval History of States uncertain and fa-	
bulous	15
Original Form of Government in Egypt, a Hierarchy and	
afterwards a Monarchy. No Egyptian Deity ever sup-	
posed to have reigned on Earth	16
The Story of Osiris purely allegorical, and a profound and	
curious Mystery. Mistake of Herodotus in the Word	
Pirômi	17
The Dynasties of Manetho. The 18th partially agrees	
with the Monuments. Number of Kings between Menes	
and the Persian Invasion, and the Time elapsed	18
The Pyramids, the oldest Monuments in Egypt. Their	
probable Date. Little known before Osirtasen I.	19
Shepherd Kings uncertain, not the Jews	20
Foreign Conquests of the Egyptians date as early as the	01
Reign of Osirtasen I.	21
Monuments before Osirtasen's Reign. The Invasion of the	22
Shepherds, previous to the 17th Dynasty List of Kings from Herodotus and Diodorus	24
Dynasties of Manetho	25
Great Uncertainty in Manetho's Dynasties	35
Theban Kings according to Eratosthenes	37
The Shepherds probably Assyrians	38
The onepherae producty 1200yrams	00
CHAP. II.	
History of Egypt and List of Kings from Menes to the End of the 17th Dynasty	40
Accession of Osirtasen I., 1740 B. C.	43
State of Civilisation and the Arts at that Period. Game of	
Draughts, and other Amusements	44
Early Wars. Mines in the Desert	45
Ports on the Red Sea, for Commerce with Arabia -	46
List of the Kings of the 18th Dynasty	47



CONTENTS.	XIII
	Page
Amasis, the Leader of that Dynasty, the "new King" of	
Scripture	48
Cause of the Treatment of the Jews	49
Crude Brick Remains in Egypt	50
Birth of Moses. Amunoph I. married an Ethiopian Princess A Queen contemporary of Thothmes II. and III. Glass	51
already invented	52
The Shadoof for Irrigation. Conquests of Thothmes III.	53
Pharaoh, according to Moses, not drowned in the Red Sea	54
The Exodus	55
Monuments of Thothmes III. The Sphinx bears the Name	
of his Successor	56
Amunoph III., and his Brother, whom I suppose to be Da-	
naus	57
Conquests of the Egyptians in Ethiopia and Asia. Use of Iron	59
The Tombs of Kings before Amunoph III. are not met with	60
Revolt of Syria, and the March of Osirei into Asia -	62
Remeses the Great; his Son supposed to be Sesostris. Origin	~-
of the Confusion respecting that Monarch	64
His March through Syria, and hieroglyphical Record of that	
Fact	65
Fought with the Scythians. Cavalry (vide p. 289.)	66
Egyptian Chariots, the Testudo, and Scaling Ladder	00
(vide p. 360.)	67
Battle Pieces at Karnak. Alliances of the Egyptians -	68
Canal of the Red Sea	69
Commenced by Remeses the Great	71
Duties of Children in the East. Office of Fanbearer	72
Length of Remeses' Reign. Buildings erected by him -	73
Distribution of Lands. Geometry. Land Tax -	74
Pthahmen his Son; erected Two Obelisks. The last King	
of the 18th Dynasty	75
19th Dynasty	76
Lord Prudhoe's Opinion respecting the Kings in whose	, ,
Reign the Bondage and Exodus took place	77
The Exodus placed by him under Pthahmen. Pthahmen-	• •
Septhah the Sethos of Manetho	81



xiv CONTENTS.

	Page
His Name excluded from the Lists of Kings; probable	•
Reason of this. His reign inglorious, like those of his	
Two Successors. Succession and warlike Preparations	
of Remeses III.	82
Extent of his Conquests	83
Change in the Style of the Sculptures	85
Close of the most glorious Era of Egyptian History. Con-	00
quests of the Egyptian Kings not mentioned in the Bible	00
	86
Successors of Remeses III. Comparative View of Egyp-	
tian History, from Menes to Sethos, from Herodotus and	00
Diodorus	88
Menes diverts the Course of the Nile and founds Memphis	89
This Bend in the River may be traced near Kafr-el-Iyat.	
The Lake at Memphis and Temple of Vulcan, the Work	
of Menes. Change he introduced in the Habits of the	
People and Curse of his Memory, by Tnephachthus, at	
Thebes	90
Queen Nitocris revenges her Brother's Death	91
Mœris, the Lake or Canal, and Labyrinth he made -	92
The Canal perhaps commenced by Menes. The Bathen of	
D'Anville conjectural. Strabo's Account	94
Mnevis and Sasyches, Egyptian Lawgivers. Shepherds -	95
Sesostris. Fleet in the Red Sea. His Conquests and Stelæ	96
The Colchians, an Egyptian Colony. His Stelæ in Asia	
Minor	97
One of them still seen in Syria near Beiroot. Diodorus's	•
Account. Foundation of Thebes	98
Children educated with Sesostris. His Army and March	100
Fleet of Sesostris. Treachery of his Brother	101
Erects Statues and Obelisks at Memphis and Thebes	102
Darius admits that Sesostris surpassed him, having van-	102
quished the Scythians. Work of his Captives -	103
Canals he cut, and Wall along the Edge of the Desert -	103
Cruelty of Sesostris. Loses his Sight. Pheron his Son	104
· ·	100
succeeds. Recovers from Blindness	106
Amasis deposed by Actisanes. Commutes Capital Punish-	108
ments. Sends Culprits to Rhinocolura	107



CONTENTS.

 $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}$

L'age
Ismandes, Mendes, Osymandyas. Tomb of Osymandyas 109
Colossal Statue 110
Revolt of the Bactrians. His Lion 111
Great Hall or Hypostyle. Figure of Truth and Judges - 112
Gold and Silver from the Mines of Egypt. The Library
and Planisphere taken away by the Persians - 113
This Tomb apparently the Memnonium 114
Plan of the Memnonium compared with it - 116
Story of Helen's Arrival with Paris in Egypt - 118
Her Detention and Restoration to Menelaus. Proteus - 120
Rhampsinitus; his Monuments; his Riches - 121
The Robbery of his Treasury, and a Thief taken in a Trap 122
The Artifice of his Brother 123
Pardoned and rewarded by the King. Rhampsinitus's
Visit to the Lower Regions 125
Cheops builds a Pyramid. Cephren. Mycerinus. Myce-
rinus's Affliction at the Loss of his Daughter - 127
The Courtesan Rhodopis: Different Opinions of Historians
respecting the Successors of Mycerinus. Tnephachthus's
Curse of Menes, now not met with in any Temple of
Thebes 129
Bocchoris the Wise. Asychis and Anysis - 130
Asychis introduces a Law respecting Debt. Builds a Py-
ramid of crude Brick. Brick Pyramids now remaining 131
Sabaco the Ethiopian. Different Opinions of his Character.
Retires after Fifty Years from the Throne of Egypt - 133
End of the comparative Chronology of Herodotus and Diodo-
rus, and Return to the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d Dynasties 134
Sheshonk, or Shishak, plunders Jerusalem. His Captives
at Thebes. The Name of Yooda Melchi, or the Kingdom
of Judah 136
Construction of my Chronological Table. Astronomical
Ceiling at the Memnonium. Zerah, King of Ethiopia - 137
24th and 25th Dynasties. Bocchoris 138

Sabaco could not have put Neco to death; he is the So of

Tirhakah, Contemporary of Sethos. Sethos's Treatment of

S. S. Shebek, or Sabaco II. Sethos



xvi contents.

	Page
the Military Class. Marches to attack Sennacherib by the	
Command of the God Pthah	141
Tirhakah defeats Sennacherib. The Story of the Priests	
of Memphis about the Miracle of Rats. Extravagant	
Dates of ancient Authors	142
Tirhakah's Name at Thebes. His Conquests. The Twelve	
Kings according to Herodotus	143
Their Friendship and the Accidents which led to their Con-	
duct towards Psamaticus, one of their Number	144
Psamaticus banished to the Low Lands of Egypt; consults	
the Oracle of Buto (Latona)	145
Enters into a Treaty with some Ionians and Carians, and de-	110
thrones the Eleven Kings. Rewards their Services. The	
-	140
	146
Diodorus's Account more probable. According to it, Psama-	
ticus, having the District near the Mediterranean, es-	
tablished commercial Relations with the Greeks and	
Phænicians, and afterwards availed himself of their Aid	
in dethroning his Colleagues	147
The Title Melek given to the Twelve Kings	149
26th Dynasty. Reign of Psamaticus. Edifice where Apis	
was shown	150
240,000 Soldiers desert from Psamaticus, and retire to	
Ethiopia	152
Name of the Part of the Country they inhabited. Azotus	
taken	154
Experiment to ascertain the oldest Language	155
Liberal Policy of Psamaticus towards Foreigners, followed	100
by Amasis and Nectanebo. The advance of the Scythians	
stopped by Psamaticus. Neco II	157
	137
Neco's Fleets in the Mediterranean and Red Seas. Voyage	
of Discovery round Africa. Other Expeditions for the	
same Purpose	158
Neco, the first who sent Persons to double the Cape of	
Good Hope. An Objection offered by Herodotus, a	
strong Confirmation of the Truth of the Information he	
had received	160
Canal to the Red Sea from the Nile	161



CONTENTS.

xvii

Page
Expedition of Neco against Carchemish on the Euphrates 162
Interference and Defeat of Josiah not alluded to on the
Monuments 164
Defeat of Neco by the Babylonians; consequent Capture of
Jerusalem by them 166
Jehoiachin deposed by Nebuchadnezzar. Captives taken to
Babylon. Message to Psamaticus II. from the Eleans
respecting the Olympic Games 167
Apries or Pharaoh-Hophra obliges the Chaldeans to raise
the Siege of Jerusalem 168
Prophecies relating to this Period. Prosperous Commence-
ment of Apries's Reign 169
Recovers Phœnicia and Palestine. Expedition against the
Cyreneans. Revolt of the Army 170
Amasis sent to recall the Troops to their Duty; is chosen
King by them 171
Cruel Treatment of Patarbemis by Apries. Amasis defeats
and takes Apries prisoner, and succeeds to the Throne 172
Apries put to death 173
Prophecy concerning him and others, in Jeremiah and Eze-
kiel, relating to the Events which followed his Dethrone-
ment and Death 176, 177
Nebuchadnezzar probably placed Amasis on the Throne of
Apries 178
Title of Melek given to Amasis. Psamaticus III. and Apries,
if the same. Amasis married the Daughter of Psama-
ticus III. Herodotus, Athenæus, and Diodorus's Ac-
count of his Rise 179
Flourishing Condition of Egypt under Amasis; how recon-
ciled with Prophecy 180
Amasis takes Cyprus. Settlement of Greeks at Naucratis,
and his Liberality to the Greeks 182
Amasis and Polycrates. Their Friendship. Amasis writes
a Letter to him 184
Polycrates follows his Advice, and throws his Ring into the
Sea. Story of the Fisherman 186
His Ring discovered on opening the Fish. Amasis dis-
claims all Friendship with him 187
VOL. I. a



xviii contents.

	Page
Diodorus gives another Reason for this Step. Polycrates	
an Encourager of Learning. Visit of Pythagoras and	
Solon to Egypt	188
Monolith and other Works of Amasis	190
The Sphinx. Tomb of Amasis at Saïs	192
Quarrel between Cambyses and Amasis. Amasis sends	
the Daughter of Apries to Persia	193
Invasion of Egypt by Cambyses. Causes of this War.	
Death of Amasis. Phanes	195
Victory of Cambyses. The Treatment of his Heralds at	
Memphis. Takes Psammenitus Prisoner	197
Psammenitus pardoned. Conspires against Cambyses, and is	
	198
Names of other Persian Monarchs found in Egypt. Darius's	
Rule mild	199
First Revolt of the Egyptians. Reconquered by Xerxes.	
Second Revolt	200
Inarus and Amyrtæus elected Kings. Defeat of the Per-	
sians. A second Army sent by Artaxerxes, who	
reconquers Egypt	201
Inarus crucified. Amyrtæus flies. Project of Rebellion	
abandoned till the tenth Year of Darius Nothus. Con-	
cessions of the Persians. Discontent of the Egyptians	202
Third Revolt. Amyrtæus reinstated. The 28th Dynasty is	
of this King alone. His Buildings. Treaty with the	
Arabians. Succeeded by Nepherites, first King of the	
29th Dynasty	203
Psamaticus mentioned by Diodorus. His Cruelty to Tamus.	
Not noticed by Manetho	204
Manethos, 28th and 29th Dynasties	205
Acôris succeeds Nepherites. Short Reigns of Psammoutis,	
-	207
30th Dynasty, in Nectanebo's Reign. Vain Attempt of the	
Persians to recover Egypt	208
Nectanebo's Edifices. His Dream preserved in a curious	
	209
Agesilaus arrives in Egypt to assist Tachos. Is treated	



CONTENTS.	xix
	Page
with contempt. Deserts the King, and aids Nectanebo to dethrone him Nectanebo II. obtains the Throne. Ochus or Artaxerxes III.	210
succeeds Artaxerxes Mnemon, and leads an Army into Egypt	211
The Persians are victorious. Nectanebo flies into Ethiopia.	
Cruelties of Ochus	212
Apis served up at a Banquet. Ochus represented as a Sword in the Catalogue of Egyptian Kings. The 31st Dynasty. Conquest of Egypt by Alexander -	213
CHAP. III.	
Egypt properly so called	215
	216
Number of Towns in Egypt; and Population in former	 -
Accumulation of Soil in the Valley of the Nile. Increasing extent E. and W. Cause of its Downfall. Position of	217
	219
Supposed Encroachments of the Sand. M. de Luc's Notions respecting this and the Oases	221
• •	223
	224
Trade with Arabia and India. Seaports on the Red Sea	226
The Leucos Portus, and Portus Multi of Pliny. Imports.	
Emerald Mines	231
Riches of Egypt. Gold Mines. Their Position known - Silver and other Mines. Produce of Egypt sufficing for	232
great Population. Lower Classes; their Condition -	234
Egypt happy under the Pharaohs. Discontented under	
44.4.0	235
Castes of Egypt. How divided according to different Authors	236
Difference of Opinion; probable Division into four great Castes. The first, or Sacerdotal Order. Different Grades	200
of Priests	237
a 2	201



XX CONTENTS.

	Page
Second Caste, the Military and others. Third and fourth	
Caste. Subdivisions of the Classes	238
Swineherds held in great contempt. Soldiers with the	!
Husbandmen. The four Hindoo Castes	239
	240
Megasthenes's Account continued. The Egyptian Nobles	244
All the Egyptians equally noble. The King chosen from	
the Sacerdotal or Military Orders. Chief of Religion	
and State	245
Hereditary Succession. Queens	246
Usurpations by a powerful Chief. Synesius's Account of a	
Royal Election	247
	248
A Military Prince on ascending the Throne instructed in	
the Mysteries of the Religion. Care of their Education,	
	249
Duties of the King. Rules for his Conduct and daily Oc-	
oupution.	250
	251
The Priest reviewed the Character of Kings. Responsible	
Ministers	252
Regulations concerning the Conduct of the King and his	
Moderation in living	253
Respect for the King. Their Gratitude and Reverence for	
the Memory of a good King. Public Mourning at his	~~~
Death	255
The Funeral. Any Person might accuse the deceased, and	
prevent his receiving the customary Funeral Honours.	
	257
Colleges of Priests. Priestesses. Pallacides of Amun -	
The Tombs mentioned by Diodorus. Error of the Greeks	259
Women versed in religious Matters. Priestesses men-	001
	261
The Office of Priest descending from Father to Son. Pri-	000
-	262
Portion of the Land allotted to the Priests. Different	oco
Grades of Priests	263