

CONTENTS

OF

THE FIRST VOLUME.

CHAPTER I.

			3	age
EGYPT the Land of Ham or Khem		-		2
Egyptians and other Inhabitants	s of the	Valley of	the	
Nile not African Races -	-	•	-	ib.
Asiatic Origin of the Egyptians. Eg	gypt cons	idered by s	ome	
to be in Asia	-	-	-	3
Ethiopia or Cush -	•	•	-	4
The Thebaïd, the Parent of Egypt	ian Scien	ce, whence	the	
Precedence of the Upper Country	y. Hero	dotus's The	eory	
of the Delta's Formation requiring	g an imme	easurable T	ime	5
Foundation of Tanis and other Place	ces near t	the Sea, at	the	
earliest Periods. Upper Egypt	not peop	oled while	the	
Delta was a Marsh -	-		-	6
Meaning of the Ægyptus of Hon	ier, and	the Positio	n of	
Pharos	-	-	-	7
The Changes caused by the Depo	sit of the	e Nile, var	y in	
Lower Egypt and the Delta. O	oelisk of	Osirtasen	I. at	
Heliopolis	-	-	-	9
The Deltas of other Rivers differ fro	m that of	the Nile.	The	
Delta formed long before Egypt	was inha	bited -	-	10
Ethiopia frequently used for Upper	r Egypt	or the The	baïd	11



xii contents.

	Page
Early State of Egypt, when Joseph arrived. Man in the	1 age
infant State of Society	13
The Hunter, Shepherd, and Agriculturist -	14
The Richness of the Soil of Egypt tended to its early Civilisation. 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 supposed to have reigned on Earth	16
The Story of Osiris purely allegorical, and a profound and curious Mystery. Mistake of Herodotus in the Word	10
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	
Reign of Osirtasen I.	21
Monuments before Osirtasen's Reign. The Invasion of the	-00
Shepherds, previous to the 17th Dynasty	22
List of Kings from Herodotus and Diodorus	24
Dynasties of Manetho	25
Great Uncertainty in Manetho's Dynasties	35
The Shark and markely Assurions	37 38
The Shepherds probably Assyrians	30
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	4 7



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	51
A Queen contemporary of Thothmes II. and III. Glass	
already invented	52
The Shadoof for Irrigation. Conquests of Thothmes III.	5 3
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	
(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	0.0
	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	0,
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
	103
Canals he cut, and Wall along the Edge of the Desert	104
Cruelty of Sesostris. Loses his Sight. Pheron his Son	
succeeds. Recovers from Blindness	106
Amasis deposed by Actisanes. Commutes Capital Punish-	10=
ments. Sends Culprits to Rhinocolura	107



CONTENTS.

				Page
mandyas.	Tomb	of	Osymandyas	109
				110

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

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	
S. S. Shebek, or Sabaco II. Sethos	139
Tirhakah, Contemporary of Sethos. Sethos's Treatment of	



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-	110
duct towards Psamaticus, one of their Number	144
Psamaticus banished to the Low Lands of Egypt; consults	111
the Oracle of Buto (Latona)	145
Enters into a Treaty with some Ionians and Carians, and de-	149
thrones the Eleven Kings. Rewards their Services. The	
	140
Ancestors of the Interpreters taught Greek by them	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
	155
Liberal Policy of Psamaticus towards Foreigners, followed	
by Amasis and Nectanebo. The advance of the Scythians	
stopped by Psamaticus. Neco II	157
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	
	160
	161



CONTENTS. Xvii

D
Page Expedition of Ness against Carehomiek on the Funkrates 160
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.	
	195
Victory of Cambyses. The Treatment of his Heralds at	
	197
Psammenitus pardoned. Conspires against Cambyses, and is	
	198
Names of other Persian Monarchs found in Egypt. Darius's	
	199
First Revolt of the Egyptians. Reconquered by Xerxes.	
	200
Inarus and Amyrtæus elected Kings. Defeat of the Per-	
sians. A second Army sent by Artaxerxes, who	
	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	
·	203
Psamaticus mentioned by Diodorus. His Cruelty to Tamus.	
	204
•	205
Acôris succeeds Nepherites. Short Reigns of Psammoutis,	
<u>.</u>	207
30th Dynasty, in Nectanebo's Reign. Vain Attempt of the	
• • •	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.	010
Apis served up at a Banquet. Ochus represented as a	212
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	
	217
Accumulation of Soil in the Valley of the Nile. Increasing extent E. and W. Cause of its Downfall. Position of	
	219
Supposed Encroachments of the Sand. M. de Luc's No-	
store respecting this area to a seco	221
	223
	224
Trade with Arabia and India. Seaports on the Red Sea The Leucos Portus, and Portus Multi of Pliny. Imports.	226
Emerald Mines	231
Riches of Egypt. Gold Mines. Their Position known -	232
Silver and other Mines. Produce of Egypt sufficing for	234
Egypt happy under the Pharaohs. Discontented under	43 T
	235
Castes of Egypt. How divided according to different Au-	
thors	236
Difference of Opinion; probable Division into four great	
Castes. The first, or Sacerdotal Order. Different Grades	
of Priests	237
a 2	



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
•	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-	050
cupation	250
y	251
The Priest reviewed the Character of Kings. Responsible	oro
Ministers -	252
Regulations concerning the Conduct of the King and his	253
Moderation in living	255
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	200
prevent his receiving the customary Funeral Honours.	
•	257
Colleges of Priests. Priestesses. Pallacides of Amun -	
The Tombs mentioned by Diodorus. Error of the Greeks	
Women versed in religious Matters. Priestesses men-	200
	261
The Office of Priest descending from Father to Son. Pri-	
	262
Portion of the Land allotted to the Priests. Different	
	263



CONTENTS.	xxi
	Page
Chief Priests. Precedence of Priests in different Towns.	224
Prophets	264
The Mysteries, greater and less. Not every Priest initiated	
into them	266
In later Times even Greeks admitted. Education of the	
Egyptians. Geometry. Arithmetic. Astronomy -	268
Exclusiveness of the Priests. Their Conduct perhaps il-	
liberal in this Respect	271
Some Excuse for them to be made, considering the Cha-	
racter of the Egyptians	272
Aurelian's Remark on the Egyptian Character in his Time.	
The Priests might have instructed the People in the	
Principles of their Religion	273
	274
Beans, Onions, and some other Vegetables forbidden.	
,	276
Ablutions. Purification. Dresses. High Priest clad in	
_	278
a zeopara simi	280
Extent of their Possessions. Acted as Judges and Legis-	
	282
Provisions made for the Soldier in Land. Military Edu-	202
	283
Obliged to be ready for Service. Garrisons. Allowance	200
	284
Could not be arrested for Debt. Standing Army of	
410,000 Men, who inhabited certain Nomes of Egypt	200
Their Right in the Soil a political Measure. Forbidden	
mechanical Pursuits. Exercises tending to strengthen	000
inc bony	286
Auxiliaries, disciplined. Retaining their Arms and Cos-	
	287
Relieved the native Troops in Garrison Duty at Home.	
The Strength of the Army consisted in Archers. Regi-	
	288
	289
	292
a 3	



xxii contents.

	Page
Standards belonging to different Corps	294
Bearers of Flabella near the King's Person. Troops sum-	
moned by Trumpet. Arms	297
Their defensive Arms. The Shield	298
Shield suspended by a Thong	300
	301
A lighter Kind of Buckler, of rare Occurrence	302
Some cumbrous Shields, seldom used	303
The Bow. String how fixed; differing from that of some	
Asiatic People	304
Mode of stringing the Bow	305
Another Method of stringing it. Guard on the Wrist, and	
a Groove of Metal on the fore Knuckle in which the	
Arrow rested	306
Sometimes a Chasseur carried spare Arrows in his Hand,	
	307
Greek Method. Use of the Bow among the Scythians and	
Persians. Egyptian Bow String. Arrows of Wood and	
Reed	308
Arrows tipped with Stone; used also by the Persians, and	
even by the Greeks. Metal Heads of Arrows	310
Quivers; how carried. Bow Case attached to Chariots	311
Archers of Infantry had a different Bow Case. Their	
Weapons. The Spear	312
-	313
Slings looked upon with contempt by the Greeks	316
Swords; how used. Daggers	318
Dagger of Berlin Museum. Elasticity of its Bronze Blade	320
Knife. Falchion; a favourite Weapon. Officers, how	
Armed	321
The Hatchet	322
The Battle-axe, varied in Form; some with long, others with	
	324
The Pole-axe. The Mace. One Kind armed with a Ball	326
The great Execution done by such Weapons in early Times.	
Another Kind of Mace or Stick	328
The curved Stick or Lissan, still used in Ethiopia, and by	



CONTENTS.				
		Page		
the Ababdeh and Bisharieen. The Helmet quilted, and				
of Metal		329		
The Origin of Crests. The Cuirass or Coat of Armour of	ıf			
Metal Plates, or quilted		33 I		
Hempen Armour used by the Greeks. Arms of differen				
		333		
The Chariot Corps. Chariots, each carried Two Persons				
Curricles of Towns. Attendants, or running Footmer	n	33 5		
Charioteers; their Post honourable	-	337		
Whips. A Hero often dismounted and fought on foot	-	339		
No Seats in their Chariots	-	341		
Chariots of Wood. The different Parts -		34 2		
Ornamental Appendages of the Chariot. Egyptian Citi	-			
zens unarmed		347		
Framework of Wood. Binding and Ornamental Parts of	f			
Leather	-	348		
War Chariots had Wheels of Six Spokes. Curricles fre	_			
. 77		350		
The Harness	-	351		
The Traces. Greek and Roman Cars, Parts of. Note	_	353		
Egyptian Chariot and Horses, according to European Mode	е			
of drawing		354		
	_	355		
No Blinkers. The Bridles. No Egyptian Car with more	е			
		356		
Cars of foreign Nations		357		
Persepolitan Chariot. Egyptian Chariot Corps, heavy	V			
and light		358		
Light-armed Chariot Corps. The Shield connected with	h			
		359		
Use of the Testudo or χελωνη. Attack of a fortified Place	е	361		
Warlike Engines used in Sieges		363		
Use of Stones in Battle, a primitive Custom not common to				
		364		
Helmets. Crests when first used. The Shairetana. Thei				
Arms and Costume		366		
Allies of the Pharaohs, at a very early Period. The Tok				
a 4				



XXIV CONTENTS.

	Page
kari. Their Head-dress much like that of some Perse-	0.0=
1 0	367
Used Carts, which accompanied their Army, like the	
Tartars	369
÷	370
The Rebo, a powerful People of Asia. Long Wars with	
them	371
The Pount or Pouônt, an Asiatic Nation. Early Wars with them	374
	375
	376
Their Tribute, their Costume, and that of their Women.	310
	378
	379
The Kheta or Sheta, supposed to be Scythians; a formi-	319
dable Enemy. Had strongly fortified Towns, on a great	
River, with Bridges over the Fosses	001
	381
Their disciplined Troops and large Bodies of Infantry and	000
Chariots. They were composed of two distinct Tribes	
Probably Scythians. Other Asiatic Tribes. Some of Syria	384
Distinction maintained by the Egyptian Artists in their Costumes and Arms. The Face was often Characteristic	
of the four general Divisions of the People of the N.	386
	300
Lemanon, probably Lebanon, and Kanana, Canaan. Black	007
L	387
	388 389
071	309
March of the Egyptian Army. Generally commanded by	200
the King in Person	390
Mode of commencing the Attack. Bodies of Archers -	391
Prisoners, Booty, and Encampments. Their Humanity	392
Treatment of the conquered. Occasional Harshness, of	000
	396
Return and Triumph. Passing through tributary Coun-	900
0,71	399
Thanksgiving for Victory. The Troops required to attend	400



CONTENTS.					X	XXV	
]	Page
They prese	nted them:	selves wit	hout S	hields,	carrying	g a	-
Twig. T	he Bay Tr	ee. The	Olive	-	_		401
The Egypti	an Soldier	not arme	d, excep	t on D	uty. C	ap-	
tives	-	-	-		-		402
Women as	well as Mei	n Slaves.	Black	and W	hite Sla	ves 4	403
Traffic in Sl	aves. Jose	ph sold in	to Egyp	ot. Mi	litary La	aws	
and Punis					•	_ /	4 04