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A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt

The career of Arthur Weigall (1880–1934) encompassed Egyptology but also stage design, film criticism and journalism, as well as fiction and books about ancient Egypt. After studying in Germany, he worked at Abydos with Flinders Petrie, but in 1905 he was unexpectedly promoted to Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, when Howard Carter was forced to resign. His work in Egypt, especially in the area of Luxor, focused on the conservation of monuments and the prevention of shipping of artefacts abroad, until 1911, when he returned to London. He did not revisit Egypt until, as a journalist, he covered the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922. In this 1910 guide, writing 'from careful and prolonged personal observation and thought', Weigall describes the less frequented ancient sites of Upper Egypt, beginning north of Thebes and descending to the Second Cataract and the Sudanese border.



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A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt

From Abydos to the Sudan Frontier

ARTHUR WEIGALL





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A GUIDE TO THE ANTIQUITIES OF UPPER EGYPT





A GUIDE TO THE ANTIQUITIES OF UPPER EGYPT

FROM ABYDOS TO THE SUDAN FRONTIER

BY

ARTHUR E. P. WEIGALL

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF UPPER EGYPT, DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES (EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT)

WITH 69 MAPS AND PLANS

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TO

JAMES HENRY BREASTED

PH.D., ETC.

PROFESSOR OF EGYPTOLOGY

AND ORIENTAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY

OF CHICAGO

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED





PREFACE

THIS volume has been prepared for the use of visitors to the monuments of Upper Egypt, that is to say, all those situated between Balianeh, the southernmost town of Middle Egypt, and Adendân, the last Egyptian village on this side of the Sudan frontier. The majority of visitors, after leaving Cairo and its neighbourhood, do not make more than one or two excursions in Middle Egypt; and the fact that the present writer has not the opportunity to describe the ancient sites between Cairo and Balianeh, will not be found greatly to lessen the scope of the book.

The only claim which is made for this Guide is that each chapter has been written actually in, or in a few cases a stone's throw away from, the temples or tombs therein described. The information supplied is derived from careful and prolonged personal observation and thought, checked and augmented by the study of the handful of pertinent books which alone could be carried; and there is no antiquity or ancient site, however small,



viii ANTIQUITIES OF UPPER EGYPT here recorded which has not been personally seen and examined.

The object of the Guide being alone the describing of the ancient remains and the explaining of their purpose, no other information has been given, except a few hints as to the best methods of visiting the various sites.

A. E. P. W.

LUXOR, 1909



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A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PHARAOHS OF EGYPT

(The dates here given are those of Professor Breasted)

DYNASTY O

At this period Egypt was divided into the two kingdoms of the Upper and Lower country. The names of several of the Kings of the Delta are known, and those of two or three of the Upper Egyptian kings have been found. The latter dynasty seems to have ended with:

 Selk
 .
 .
 .
 .
 B.C. 3450

 Narmer
 .
 .
 .
 .
 .
 .
 B.C. 3425

DYNASTY I

Narmer and his son (?) Mena united the two kingdoms, and their successors reigned over Upper and Lower Egypt, their capital being Memphis.

DYNASTY II

Nine kings who reigned at Memphis. B.C. 3200

DYNASTY III

Ţ	Vine	kings	who	reign	ed at	Men	aphis			B.C.	3000
	3-	Zeser		,				,	,	B.C.	2980
	10.	Snefer	u			,				B.C.	2900

DYNASTY IV

This was the great age of the pyramid builders of Gizeh.

1	Khufu .						B.C. 2900
			•	•	•	,	
3∙	Khafra	•	•				B.C. 2850
	Menkaura						B.C. 2825
7.	Shepseskaf						B.C. 2750
	, -			xvii			



xviii ANTIQUITIES OF UPPER EGYPT

DYNASTY V

The kings of this dynasty are said to have been of Heliopolitan origin.

1.	Userkaf		,		B.C.	2750
2.	Sahura			•	B.C.	2743
3.	Neferarkara			,	B.C.	2731
8.	Asesa .		-		B.C.	2683
0	Linas				D C	aker

DYNASTY VI

During this dynasty, which ruled at Memphis, the princes of the various provinces of Egypt obtained a degree of power which they had never before possessed; and the period has a distinctly feudal character.

I.	Teta .				B.C. 2625
2.	Userkara				B.C. 2600
3-	Pepy I.				B.C. 2590
4.	Merenra I.		•		B.C. 2570
5.	Pepy II.				B.C. 2565
6.	Merenra II				B.C. 2475

DYNASTY VII

Very little is known of this dynasty, which ruled at Memphis.

B.C. 2475

DYNASTY VIII

DYNASTY IX

DYNASTY X



A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE xix

DYNASTY XI

This is the first Theban dynasty, the ruling family being originally princes of Thebes.

ı.	Antef I)	00 0160 3100
2.	Antef II.		(B.C. 2160-2110
5.	Nebtauira Mentuhotep			B.C. 2076-2030
ő.	Nebhapetra Mentuhotep			B.C. 2030-2002
7.	Seankhkara Mentuhotep	,		B.C. 2002~2000

DYNASTY XII

Egypt was very prosperous under this second Theban dynasty; and the rains of many buildings of this period are known-

ī.	Amenembat I.				B.C. 2000-1970
2.	Senusert 1				B.C. 1970-1935
3.	Amenemhat II.				B.C. 1935-1903
4.	Senusert II				B.C. 1903-1887
ξ.	Senusert III.	-			в.с. 1887-1849
6.	Amenemhat III.			,	в.с. 1849-1801
7.	Amenemhat IV.				B.C. 1801-1792
8.	Sebekneferura				B.C. 1792-1788

DYNASTY XIII

This dynasty is still rather obscure. It was also Theban. Sebekhotep II Between B.C. 1788 $\int_{B.C. 1700} and$ and Sebekemsaf. Many other kings.

DYNASTY XIV

Very little is known of this dynasty, which is said to be of Xoïte origin About B.C. 1700

DYNASTIES XV AND XVI

These are the Hyksos, or "Shepherd," dynasties, when Egypt was under the dominion of Asiatics.

. B.C. 1700 . B.C. 1650 Khyan. Apepa I.



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ANTIQUITIES OF UPPER EGYPT

DYNASTY XVII

DYNASTY XVIII

Under this Theban dynasty the power of Egypt reached its zenith.

Ι.	Aahmes I.		1		B.C. 1580-1557 B.C. 1557-1501
2.	Amenhotep I.				1.
3.	Thothmes I.				. § B.C. 1557-1501
4.	Thothmes II.		,		
5.	Hatshepsut				B.C. 1501-1447
6.	Thothmes III.				.)
7.	Amenhotep II.	-			. B.C. 1447-1420
8.	Thothmes IV.				. B.C. 1420-1411
9.	Amenhotep III.				. B.C. 1411-1375
IO.	Amenhotep IV.:	Akh	nator)	. E.C. 1375-1358
11.	Smenkhkara			-	.]
12.	Tutankhamen		*		. B.C. 1358-1350
13.	Ау				.)

DYNASTY XIX

After the reign of Rameses II. the power of Egypt began to decline. This dynasty was also Theban.

1.	Horemheb					B.C. 1350-1315
2.	Rameses L					B.C. 1315-1314
3-	Sety I.	,		,		B.C. 1313-1292
4.	Rameses II.			>		B.C. 1292-1225
ξ.	Merenptah		,		,	B.C. 1225-1215
6.	Amenmeses	,				B.C. 1215
7.	Septah					B.C. 1215-1209
8.	Sety II.			,		B.C. 1209-1205
	-					

DYNASTY XX

This was the last Theban dynasty. Except for Rameses III. the Pharaohs were nonentities.

2. 3.	Setnekht Rameses Rameses Rameses	l []. IV.	· ·				B.C.	1200~1198 1198~1167 1167~1161
4.	Rameses	V,		•	•	,	B.C.	1161-1157

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5.	Rameses	VI.					. }	C. 1157–1142			
6.	Rameses	VII.					}-B.€	C. 1157-1142			
7-	Rameses	VIII,			,		٠, ا	-			
8.	Rameses	IX.				,	. B.	C. 1142-1123			
9.	Rameses	Χ.					. B.C	C. 1123-1121			
10.	Rameses	XI.					. B.(C. 1123-1121 C. 1121-1118			
II.	Rameses	XII.		•	•	,	. в.	C. 11181090			
DYNASTY XXI											
This	dynasty	was 1	[ani	te. T	he p	ower	of the	High Priest	s of		

This dynasty was Tanite. The power of the High Priests of Amen was now at its height.

į,	Herhor .			,		}
2.	Nesubanebde	d .				B.C. 1090-1085
3.	Pasebkhennu	Ι			,	B.C. 1085-1067
4.	Painezem I.					B.C. 1067~1026
5.	Amenemapt				٠.	B.C. 1026-976
6.	Seamen			,		B.C. 976-958
7.	Pasehkhennu	IL.				B.C. 058-015

DYNASTY XXII

This dynasty was Bubastite, but some traces of its activities are found in Upper Egypt.

ī.	Sheshonk I.	٠.				B.C. 945-924
3.	Takeloth I.					B.C. 895-874
4.	Osorkon II.	4	,			B.C. 874-853
6.	Takeloth II.		,			в.с. 860-834
	Other kings.					

DYNASTY XXIII

This dynasty was Tanite, but it is somewhat obscure.

B.C. 745-718

DYNASTY XXIV

This dynasty, which was Saïte, is of little importance.

B.C. 718-712

DYNASTY XXV

We here have three Ethiopian kings, during whose rule Egypt was invaded by the Assyrians.

I.	Shabaka .		,		B.C. 712-700
2.	Shabataka				в.с. 700-688
3.	Taharka .				в.с. 688-663



xxii ANTIQUITIES OF UPPER EGYPT

DYNASTY XXVI

During this dynasty, which was of Saite origin, there was an attempt to remodel the country on the lines of the Old Kingdom.

11111	C CO LCITIONSCI C.	11.70	COMMITTE	1,713	CIT T	1111.0	., .	ne ora innguor
Į,	Psametik I.							B.C. 663-609
2.	Necho							B.C. 609-593
3.	Psametik II.							B.C. 593-588
4.	Apries .							B.c. 588-569
5.	Aahmes II.							,B.C. 569-525
6.	Psametik III.							B.C. 525

DYNASTY XXVII

During this dynasty Egypt was under the rule of the Persian kings, who were regarded as Pharaohs B.C. 525-415

DYNASTY XXVIII

This was a Saîte dynasty of no importance . B.C. 415-399

DYNASTY XXIX

This	dynasty	was	of	Mendesian	origin		B.C.	399-378
	Hakar						B.C.	393-380

DYNASTY XXX

This is the last Egyptian dynasty. It was of Sebennyte origin, and attained to some power.

Į.	Nectanebo	I			в.с. 378-361
2.	Nectanebo	П.			B.C. 359-342

DYNASTY XXXI

This marks the second dominion of the Persians over Egypt. B.C. 342-332

DYNASTY XXXII

During this period Alexander the Great, Philip Arrhidæos, and Alexander II. ruled over Egypt as Pharaohs . B.C. 332-305



A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE xxiii

DYNASTY XXXIII

This is the well-known Ptolemaic period, when Egypt once more became a nation of some power. re became a nation of some power.

1. Ptolemy I., Sotet I.

2. Ptolemy II., Philadelphus

3. Ptolemy III., Euergetes I.

4. Ptolemy IV., Philopator

5. Ptolemy V., Epiphanes

6. Ptolemy VI., Philometor

7. Ptolemy VII., Eupator

8. Ptolemy VIII.

9. Ptolemy VIII.

10. Ptolemy X., Soter II. Lathyrus

11. Ptolemy XI., Alexander I.

12. Ptolemy XII., Alexander II.

13. Ptolemy XIII., Neos Dionysos

14. Ptolemy XIV.

15. Ptolemy XV.

16. Ptolemy XV.

17. Ptolemy XIV.

18. C. 304-283

B.C. 304-283

B.C. 246-222

B.C. 221-205

B.C. 221-205

B.C. 221-205

B.C. 205-181

B.C. 181-170

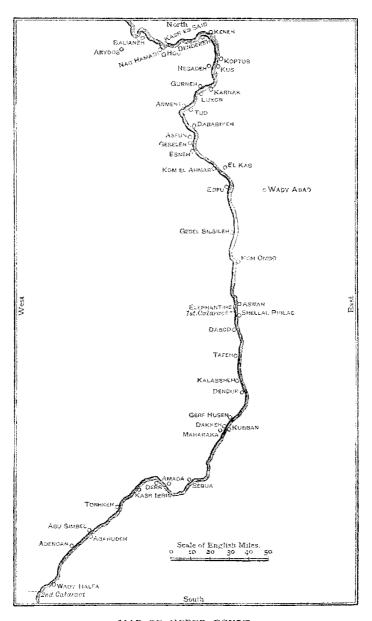
B.C. 170-116

B.C. 170-116 B.C. 51-23

DYNASTY XXXIV

Egypt was ruled by the Emperors of Rome, each of whom became Pharaoh B.C. 30-A.D. 394





MAP OF UPPER EGYPT