

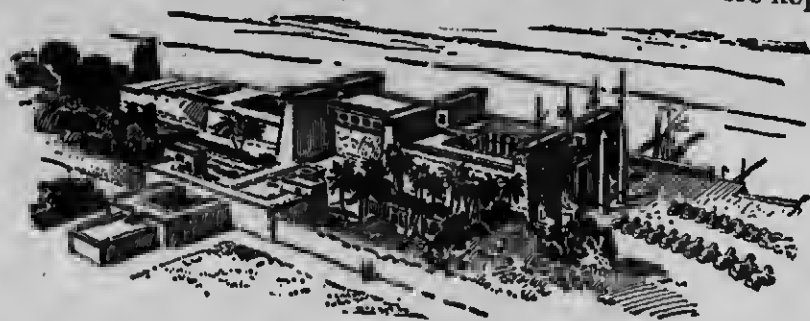
—astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, and medicine—which here attained a considerable degree of development.

The religious spirit of the Egyptians was strongly impressed upon their architecture, which consisted mainly of tombs and temples. The buildings for the dead are seen in the rock-sepulchres cut in the sides of the hills which flanked the Nile. Separate monumental tombs took the form of pyramids, and reached the most gigantic proportions at Gizeh. In these artificial mountains of stone rested the remains of kings. The most impressive specimens of architecture are seen in the massive temples, which were generally made up of a combination of columns and sculptured walls. The other arts, such as sculpture and painting, were also cultivated by the Egyptians. They also attained some skill in music; they possessed such instruments as the guitar, the harp, and the pipe; and the drum and the trumpet inspired the Egyptian soldier on his march.



SERAPIS

The great number of inscriptions cut upon the buildings and monuments indicate the peculiar character of the Egyptian writing, and one of the ways in which records were kept.



AN EGYPTIAN TEMPLE

On account of these inscriptions and designs the buildings are veritable books in stone. But they remained practically sealed books until a key was found by which the inscriptions could be deciphered. The "Rosetta stone," discovered