

the next day the man came and made a further plea, and they had shorthand writers who took it all down. And so for seven days the man made his plea, And he got more and more desperate. And his pleas became more and more eloquent. And at the end of the seven days, ~~then~~ then, they not only gave him back his donkey, they gave him a beautifully ~~written~~ written copy of all the pleas he had made. And it became a masterpiece of Egyptian literature which probably was read in schools all over the nation for the next ~~4~~ 500 years.. That's one of maybe five or six interesting literary pieces that were written by people of real native ability - that had been preserved from ancient Egypt, because of being copied by some school child - and buried with him. These are the literary things we have. We have others of very little ~~value~~ value. But these: "Come in, Henry." "How are you, Henry?" - that sort of thing - we just don't have any of that from ancient Egypt. They usually made them copy more advanced material.

But there probably was a ~~very~~ very great, ~~wonderful~~ wonderful literature in ancient Egypt, of which we ~~probably~~ haven't got probably more than one percent that has been preserved by this action. And of Egyptian history - most of what we know of Egyptian history is monuments people put on ~~the~~ the sides of buildings where they inscribed/<sup>what</sup> ~~the~~ wonderful things the Pharaoh had done, <sup>of course</sup> and/all that is rather ~~very~~ exaggerated very often, and we can get historical facts from it, but we have to use it with great care, but they doubtless wrote extensive accounts of the events of their reign, and these have all disappeared, except that there were one or two Pharaohs who had a writing of the events of their reigns buried with them. There are just a couple of cases where we have long accounts buried with the Pharaohs. <sup>of course</sup> And these accounts/are also twisted, doubtless, except what the Pharaoh wanted said, but they give us much more detailed information than the monuments. But this Egyptian literature was buried there until within the last 150 years, and completely forgotten. And the writing on the sides of the monuments - by 100 B.C. - they had forgotten how to read ~~in~~ them. And nobody knew until within the last two or three hundred years how to read any of these signs, although many travelers from Europe saw these inscriptions in Egypt, and wondered about them.