SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

LES

TEMPLES IMMÉRÉS DE LA NUBIE

THE TEMPLE OF BİGEH

PAR AYLWARD M. BLACKMAN

LE CAIRE
IMPRIMERIE DE L'INSTITUT FRANÇAIS
D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE

1915
PUBLICATIONS
DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L’ÉGYPTE.


CATALOGUE DES MONUMENTS ET INSCRIPTIONS DE L'ÉGYPTE ANTIQUE.


FOLLIÈRES À DANVOUR (mai-juin 1895), par les mêmes. — In-4°, Vienne, 1903. — Prix : P.T. 200 (50 francs).

NOUVEAU TEMPLE DE LOUVROS, par G. Dariez. — In-8°, Caire, 1893. — Prix : P.T. 8 (3 francs).

NOUVEAU TEMPLE DE MÉDINET-MAHA, par G. Dariez. — In-8°, Caire, 1897. — Prix : P.T. 10 (3 francs).

FRAGMENTS D’UN MANUSCRIPT DE MÉDINET-AMARNA, découverts et publiés par G. Lefebvre. — In-4°, Caire, 1907 (épuisé).

RECORDES DES INSCRIPTIONS GRECQUES-CHRÉTIENNES D’ÉGYpte, par G. Lefebvre. — In-4°, Caire, 1907. — Prix : P.T. 900 (50 francs).


ANNALS DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS, tomes I à XIV. — In-8°, Caire, 1900-1914. — Le quinzième volume est sous presse. — Prix de chaque volume : P.T. 97,5 (35 francs 50). (Épuisé.)


LE MUSEE ÉGYPTIEN. — Tome I. — In-4° avec 65 planches, Caire, 1890-1900. — Prix : P.T. 150 (35 francs).


Tome III. — 1er fasc. — In-4° avec 50 planches, Caire, 1909. — Prix : 45 francs.

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ÉTUDES GÉNÉALOGIQUES ET ONOMASTIQUES DU MUSÉE DE CAIRE (XVII-XVIIIe dynasties), par G. Lefebvre. — In-8°, Caire, 1908. — Prix : P.T. 77 1/8 (30 francs).

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THE TEMPLE OF BÎGEH

BY

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[Page filled with text]

[Paragraphs discuss various scientific or philosophical topics, each beginning with a capital letter and occasionally using italics for emphasis. The text is dense and appears to be a continuation of a larger exposition or argument.]
PREFACE.

The following record of the Temple of Bïgeh was made in April and early May, 1910. Owing to the intense heat of the pile of granite boulders that forms the Island of Bïgeh, the development of negatives proved very difficult, and although I managed to obtain ice from the Sudan Government’s steamers at Shellal the results were not altogether satisfactory. I have been helped out of this difficulty however by my friend Dr. Junker of Vienna through whose friendly offices I obtained permission to publish in this volume the magnificent photographs of Bigeh Temple belonging to the Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften at Berlin. I trust that in spite of the war both Dr. Junker and the Akademie will accept my warmest thanks for their generosity. But I have to thank Dr. Junker for other favours. He not only gave me much help while I was preparing my manuscript, but also read through the proofs, making several important suggestions and corrections. My best thanks are also due to Mr. Grillith for editing the Demotic graffiti (see p. 47), to Professor Hunt for editing the little Greek inscription on p. 49, and to Miss Porter for again furnishing me with full bibliographical particulars.

AYLWARD M. BLACKMAN.

Worcester College, Oxford, November 1914.
THE TEMPLE OF BÍGEH.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION AND TEXT.

The island of Bígeh which lies between Philé and El-Heseh (Pl. II, 1), is, with the exception of the last named, the southernmost of the islands in the First Cataract. Like El-Heseh Bígeh consists of a number of small rugged granite hills (1) intersected by winding valleys. At the water’s edge, wherever there is a sufficient deposit of Nile-mud, the thrifty inhabitants raise their scanty crop of vegetables and durra (2), while they build their houses (Pl. II, 2 and 4) upon any available ledge on the hill-sides. In one of the valleys, in the centre of the island, is the modern cemetery (3) with the tomb of the local sheykh in its midst (Pl. II, 3).

The temple is situated on the east shore opposite Philé, and, till the raising of the water-level by the Aswan dam, stood some way back from the river. There was a stone quay or landing-stage in front of the pylon, but some little distance away from it. This has now disappeared beneath the water which comes quite close up to the pylon itself (4). Immediately behind the temple rise the granite hills, upon the boulders composing which numbers of graffiti are to be found. In former years the temple was surrounded with houses (5) (Pl. III, 1). These have recently been demolished and the precincts cleared of all encumbrances.

Like the temples of Kalabsheh, Dendur, Ajiaba and Halfa, that of Bígeh also appears to have been erected on a terrace or platform, composed no doubt of the underlying ruins of earlier edifices. The original substructure, however, has

(1) WETZALL, Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia, Pl. XII, 1 and 5 ; REISNER, Archaeological Survey of Nubia, Vol. I, Pls. 19, a, b, and 21, b; cf. Id., Pls. 10 and 16, a (views of El-Heseh).

(2) Even these poor attempts at husbandry have now had to be abandoned owing to the increased height of the water-level.

(3) For an account of the ancient cemeteries see REISNER, op. cit., p. 102-111.

(4) WETZALL, op. cit., Pl. XII, 4. My description was written in 1910. The temple is now (1913) almost completely submerged when the reservoir is full.

(5) WETZALL, op. cit., Pl. XII, 9, 4.

The Temple of Bígeh.
been so enveloped in modern cement that it is now impossible to determine its exact nature (Pl. III, a). Most of the temple has been destroyed, all that now remains being the gate-way of the pylon (1) and the greater part of the façade of the outer hall. This façade consists of four columns (2), adorned with the elaborate floral capitals usual in the Ptolemaic and early Roman periods, combined with a screen or curtain-wall of about half the height of the columns (3).

What remains of the outer hall is the work of Ptolemy XIII, but the reliefs on the pylon gate-way were executed in the reign of Augustus, whose epitaphs appear above the head of the officiating king in all the scenes, and also in the dedicatory inscriptions (e. g. p. 4: f) in this part of temple.

The scenes and inscriptions on the exterior walls of the pylon gate-way are executed in sunk relief (en creux), as are also those on the east (exterior) face of the screen, on the columns, and on the east jambs and interior walls of the door-way, of the outer hall.

The scenes and inscriptions on the interior walls of the pylon gate-way, on the west face of the screen, and on the west jambs of the door of the outer hall, are in low relief.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PUBLISHED PLANS AND GENERAL VIEWS OF THE TEMPLE OF BICEH.

Plan of the Façade.

Champollion, Notices descriptives, i, 459.

General view of the Temple (looking North).

FRITH, Egypt and Palestine Photographed and Described, vol. I, Pl. 33; FRITH, Upper Egypt and Ethiopia, Pl. 15.

The Island and Temple of Biceh from Philae.


The Façade (looking north-west).

Bonomi and Sharpe, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, Pl. LXI (photograph, dated 1859-1860); Mariette, Voyage dans la Haute-Egypte, Pl. 80.

(1) The towers have disappeared except for inconsiderable fragments (see pp. 21 and 33).

(2) Only three now remain and the capital of one of them is missing.

(3) Cf. BLACKMAN, Dendir, p. 20, and Pl. XXXII. The roof-cornice and the jambs of the façade are destroyed.
EAST FACE OF THE PYLON GATE-WAY : SOUTH JAMB.

The Pylon Gate-Way (west face).

Bosm and Sharpe, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, Pl. LXII.
Firth, Upper Egypt and Ethiopia, Pl. 14.

THE PYLON.

The East Face of the Gate-Way.
(Pl. III, 5-VI, 1.)

The South Jamb(1).

Scenes I and II (Pl. III, 2). These scenes are completely destroyed.

Scene III (Pl. IV).

The king offers to Horus and a goddess, both of whom are standing.

Text. a. In front of the king: Offering the symbol of a million years to his father.
b. In front of Horus: I give thee all lands in peace.
c. In front of the goddess: I put the love of thee among men; those who are upon earth are in praise of thee.
d. In a vertical line behind the goddess: hundreds of thousands of years which are with it, my heart rejoices exceedingly when I see it. I exalt thy kingdom upon earth like that of the son of Isis.

Archaeological details:

The upper part of the scene containing the head-dresses and the names and attributes of the divinities, is destroyed. The figure of the king is entirely broken away except for part of his hand and the symbol.

Horus. Head-dress no. 5.
The goddess. Head-dress no. 17 or 18?

(1) The architrave and north jamb are destroyed.
SCENE IV (Pl. IV).

The king makes offering to Osiris and Isis, both of whom are standing. The figure of the king is destroyed.

Text. a. Above Osiris in three lines:

Utterance by Osiris, great god, lord of Abaton, August divine power, lord of Philae.

b. The inscription in front of Osiris is broken away.

c. Above Isis in one vertical and two horizontal lines:

Utterance by Isis, given life, mistress of Abaton, beautiful lady, mistress of Philae (?), mistress of southern countries.

d. In front of Isis:

I extend (?), thy territory as far as the sun-shine.

e. In a vertical line behind Isis:

King of Upper and Lower Egypt: Osiris-Omphris true-of-voice, king of gods, the great Nile creating fruit-trees, the mighty flood inundating the tillage at its season, making the field fruitful in all its produce.

f. In two horizontal lines separating scene IV from the dado:

The august door which the king of Upper and Lower Egypt Autokrator made for his father Osiris, great god lord of Abaton, and for his mother Isis.

Archaeological details:

Osiris. Head-dress no. 7.
Isis. Head-dress no. 18.

1) See Bousset, Worterb., s.560.
2) Cf. Hymn to Amon, Cairo, 9, 3 (E. A. W. Budge, Reading Book, p. 296, and see also p. 300).
3) Lit. «Fertilizing the field with all its fruits» (Junker).
THE DADO (Pl. IV).

The decoration consists of the usual lotus-flowers and buds growing out of an elongated.

_The Thickness of the South Jamb._

(Pis. V and VI. r.)

SCENES I and II. Entirely destroyed.

SCENE III (Pl. V).

The king — offers to Hathor-Tefnut who is standing —. The upper parts of the head-dresses, and the texts above the king and goddess, are broken away.

Text. a. Behind the king: — All protection, life, and happiness behind him like Re for ever! —

b. In front of the king: — Offering the _wet_ symbol to his mother the Heroine (Wür.t) that she (sic) may be given life. —

c. In front of Hathor-Tefnut: — — I put the fear of thee in the hearts of all the countries. —

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. The part of the head-dress that is preserved is like the corresponding part of no. 13.

Hathor-Tefnut. Head-dress no. 17 (?).

SCENE IV (Pl. V).

The king — offers incense, and libation in a _-vase, to Horus, who is standing —.

Text. a. Behind the king: — All protection, life, and happiness behind him like Re for ever! —

b. Above the king: — —

(1) Or _enb_; see Jenner, _Der Anzüng der Hathor-Tefnut aus Nubien_, p. 23. For the magical use of this symbol see remarks in _Hier_. p. 5.
THE TEMPLE OF BİGEH.

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands Autokrator, lord of diadems Kaisaros-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis.

c. In front of the king: — Offering [incense](?) to his august father, that he may be [given life].


e. In front of Horus: — I give thee the duration of Re in heaven.

f. In two horizontal lines separating the scene from the dado: — Live the good god, running (?) of Osiris-Onnophris true-of-voice, [great god, lord of Abaton], king of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands Autokrator, son of Re, lord of diadems Kaisaros-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress no. 1.
He holds a vase for libation in his right and a censer in his left hand. In the latter the right ball of incense is replaced by s (see fig. 1).

Horus. Head-dress no. 5.

THE DADO (Pls. V and VI. 1).

Hapy and Sekhet — carrying the usual trays of offerings.

Text. a. Above and behind Hapy in three vertical lines: — The king of Upper and Lower Egypt Autokrator has come before thee, o Osiris, great god, lord of Abaton, that be may bring to thee the Nile of Upper Egypt from the two sources at his season; that he may pour forth the hs-vases for thy ka in Bıgeh.

1) Clearly in both photographs (Pls. V and VI. 1); but perhaps in hbyty is intended, being a mistake of the engraver for n.
Above and behind Sekhet in three vertical lines:

The king of Upper and Lower Egypt Kaisaros has become before thee, o Isis given life, mistress of Abaton, that he may bring to thee the estate which is great and rich in all good things, that he may offer to thee all its produce.

Archaeological details:

Hapy. Head-dress no. 44.

For the girdle see Dendar, Pl. CXVIII, 2.

He carries the usual tray upon which is a  sceptre between two  vases and two bunches of lotus-flowers. From his hands hang water-plants.

Sekhet. Head-dress no. 15 but with replacing the three  trees. Her tray is loaded with cakes of bread upon which three birds are placed. From her hands also dangle water-plants.

The Interior of the Gateway.

(Pls. VII-IX.)

The South Wall.

The Frieze. The frieze consists of the two cartouches:

alternating with three  ornaments.

At the west end of the frieze is a winged serpent upon a sign; it wears the  crown, and has crossing its wings (see Pl. VII).

There was doubtless another similar serpent at the east end of the frieze crowned with and facing .

Scene I (Pl. VII).

The king offers incense and a libation to Osiris-Onnophris accompanied
THE TEMPLE OF BÍŒH.

by Isis and Harpokrates. Osiris-Onnophris and Isis are seated —-. Behind them stands Harpokrates with the first finger of his right hand laid upon his lips, and holding a —- plover in his left hand.

Text. a. Above the king: ——- "The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands Autokrator, son of Re, lord of diadems Kaisaros-living-for-ever Beloved-of- Ptah."

b. In front of the king: ——- "Offering incense and a libation (to) his august father that he may be given life."

c. Above Osiris-Onnophris in three lines: ——- "Utterance by Osiris-Onnophris true-of-voice, great god, lord of Abaton, august divine power, lord of Philae."

d. Above Isis in two lines: ——- "Utterance by Isis given life, mistress of Abaton, beautiful lady, mistress of Philae."

e. Above Harpokrates in one vertical and one horizontal line: ——- "Utterance by Harpokrates, son of Isis, son of Osiris, lord of Abaton."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. His head-dress is broken away as is also half his body. For the censer which he holds in his left hand, cf. Dendrér, Pl. CXV, 4.

In his right hand the king holds a —- vase from the spout of which the libation flows in three streams on to a —- shaped offering-stand. Upon the offering-stand is one —- shaped and two —- shaped cakes (cf. Dendrér, Pl. CXI, 3).

Osiris. Head-dress no. 6 without the disk above the horn. For the dress cf. Dendrér, Pl. CXVIII, 6, Pl. XI, and see also the remarks on p. 6 of that work.

He holds the usual — and —.

Isis. Head-dress no. 18.

Harpokrates. Head-dress no. 3 with —- lock of hair. The plait of the lock are clearly indicated.

Round his neck hangs the milk-amulet (cf. Dendrér, Pls. LV and CXIV, 3).

For the cloak, cf. Dendrér, Pl. CXVIII, 7.
SCENE II (Pl. VIII).

The figures have been entirely cut away except for a portion of the king who is standing →

Text. a. Behind the king: → All protection, life, and happiness behind him like Re for ever! →

b. In a vertical line behind the king: → (1)

→ "I come forth from the cavern always at the time of evening, guarding the places of Bigha against the foes. I enter Abaton and rest until the earth lightens. I cause joy to be among all people..."

THE DADO (Pl. IX).

The dado consisted of vertical lines of text that are too fragmentary to make any thing of.

The West Face of the Gate-Way.

(Pis. X-XVIII.)

The Architrave.

SCENE I(1) (Pls. XI and XII).

The king → offers ↓ to a god who is seated ←. The figures are broken away above the waists.

Text. a. In front of the king: → (2)

← "Offering" Mat (Mšr-t) to his august father that he may be given life. →

SCENE II (Pls. XI and XII).

The king offers wine to a god and a goddess, both of whom are seated ←. The figures are broken away above the waist.

(1) Restore → parallel to →.
(2) Above the north jamb.

The Temple of Bigha.
THE TEMPLE OF EIGEH.

Text. a. Behind the king: [All [protection, life, and happiness] behind him like Re for ever!]

b. In front of the king: [Offering] wine to his august father that he may be given life.

c. Behind the two divinities in a vertical line: All foreign countries are united beneath the (sic) sandals like Re for ever.

Archaeological details:

In front of the two deities is a I-shaped offering-stand upon which are a vase and a lotus-flower.

SCENE III (Pls. XI and XV).

The king offers incense and a libation to Osiris and Isis, both of whom are seated. The figures of the king and divinities are damaged as in the two previous scenes.

Text. a. In front of the king: [Offering incense and a libation to his august father that he may be given life.]

b. In a vertical line behind the divinities: All foreign lands are united beneath the (sic) sandals like Re for ever.

Archaeological details:

In front of the two divinities there are the same offering-stand, vase, and lotus-flower, as in scene II.

Osiris. For the dress cf. that of Osiris in scene I, interior of pylon gate-way, south wall, p. 8.

SCENE IV[1] (Pls. XI and XV).

The king (broken away) offers [a god who is seated] to a god who is seated[2].

[1] Above the south jamb.
[2] As in the preceding scenes the figure of the god is broken away above the waist.
Text.  a. In front of the king: — Offering Mat (m's.t) to his [august] father. . . .

The Under Face of the Architrave.

The whole length of the stone is occupied by a great winged scarab, to the west of which — the direction in which the scarab is flying — is the following inscription in a single line: [description of text]

= Lord of Edfu, lord of heaven, dappled of feathers, coming forth from the horizon, within the division of Lower Egypt. = God of Edfu, great god, lord of heaven, dappled of feathers, coming forth from the horizon, within the division of Upper Egypt.

North Jamb.

Scene i (Pls. XI and XII).

Published: L., D., Text, IV, 175 (title of Khnum-Re only).

The king offers a vase to Khnum-Re accompanied by Satis, both of whom are standing.

Text.  a. In a vertical line behind the king: — Take to thyself those libations that have issued from Hkh (?), that have come from Bigeh, thy great sacred place, that thou (?) mayest live. . . .

b. Behind the king: — All protection, life and happiness...

c. Above the king: — King of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands Autokrator, son of Re, lord of diadems Kaisaros, Beloved-of-Ptah-and-Isis.

d. In front of the king: — Offering a vase to his august father that he may be given life.

e. Above Khnum-Re in three lines: — Utterance by Khnum-Re, lord of the Cataract...

[1] Both the winged scarab and the inscription are carved in low relief.

great god, within Bigeh, divine power within the Foremost of the Nomes (H.t Spw.t [Elephantine]).

f. In front of Khnum-Re: ❄️ dehydration symbol «I give thee a great Nile at his season.»

g. Above Satis in three lines:

Utterance by Satis the great, mistress of Ḥb (?), eye of Re, lady of heaven, mistress of all gods, Ḥy-ḥ, the mighty one in Bigeh, making the Nile issue from his cavern in order to revive the Two Lands.»

Archaeological details:

The king. Head-dress no. 3. Khnum-Re. Head-dress no. 94.
Satis. Head-dress no. 4. In the middle of the Ⲟ-crown is a scorpion with 𓕯 opposite its two front claws, so : ❋. The body of the goddess is broken away.

Scene II (Pls. XI and XIII).

The king —— (destroyed) offers to Harendotes and Nephthys, both of whom are standing ——.

Text. a. Above Harendotes in three lines:

Utterance by Harendotes son of ḫḥ, son of Osiris, great god, lord of Abaton, divine power (shm), lord of Philae (?).»

b. The inscription in front of Harendotes has been nearly all broken away and what remains is obscured with modern cement.

c. Above Nephthys in one vertical and one horizontal line:

Utterance by Nephthys the beneficent, the god's sister, in the midst of Abaton.»

d. Behind the legs of Nephthys:

Mistress of Upper Egypt, ruler of Lower Egypt.»
c. In front of Nephthys: 

f. In a vertical line behind Nephthys:

Archaeological details:

Harendotes. Head-dress no. 5.
Nephthys. Head-dress no. 16.

Scene III (Pls. XIII and XIV).

The king (broken away) makes offering to a god (Geb?) and Nut, both of whom are standing.

Text. a. Above the god:

b. Above Nut in one vertical and one horizontal line:

Utterance by Nut: the beautiful mistress, within Bigeh (Smn).

c. In front of Nut:

d. In a single vertical line behind Nut:

Archaeological details:

The god. His head-dress is destroyed except for the top which resembles that part of 7.

Nut. Only the left horn of the that formed part of her head-dress remains.
THE TEMPLE OF BIKHN.

SCENE IV (Pl. XIV).

The king (destroyed) offers to Isis and Harpokrates, both of whom are standing.

Text. a. Above Isis: Above Isis; Philae (Irk), mistress of Upper Nubia (Hnt-hm-nfr), Ryt-t, the four quarters of heaven (mm-t). 

b. The inscription in front of Isis is illegible.

c. Above Harpokrates in two vertical and one horizontal line: Utterance by Harpokrates, the great and mighty, eldest of Osiris, the august child who came forth from Isis.

d. In front of Harpokrates: I give thee food and bread without count.

e. In a vertical line behind Harpokrates: Queen of

Upper and Lower Egypt: Isis given life, mistress of Abaton, lady, mistress of Philae, the august, the Heroine, lady in Upper Nubia (Hnt-hn-nfr), lady, princess in the four quarters (of the world), possessor of life, lady of the land, according to whose command is the destiny of Rrt, Rnwt, mistress of food, Isis given life, mistress of Philae.

f. In two horizontal lines separating the scene from the dado: [...]

"... [Autokrator], son of Re, lord of diadems Kaisaros-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis. ... Abaton, august divine power within Nubia (T-ns)."

(1) Only two horizontal lines of text remain, the preceding vertical lines being broken away.
(2) = Bw. * Das 4. m der Rrt ist nach ihrem Befehl * (Junker).
Archaeological details:

Isis. Head-dress no. 18.
Harpokrates. Head-dress no. 3 with side lock.

The Dado (Pl. XIV).

The decoration of the dado consists of the usual lotus-flowers and buds growing out of an elongated... The Thickness of the North Jamb.

Scene I (Pl. XVIII, 1).

The king stands before Re-Harakhte. The lower parts of the figures are cut away to make room for the arch which was inserted here when the temple was converted into a church (see p. 36, footnote 1).

Text. a. Behind the king: «Protection.»

b. Above the king: «King of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands Autokrator, son of Re, lord of diadems Kaisaros.»

c. Above Re-Harakhte in two lines: «Utterance by Re-Harakhte, great god, in the midst of Abaton.»

Archaeological details:

The king: Head-dress no. 13.
Re-Harakhte: Head-dress no. 22.

Scenes II, III and IV.

Destroyed by the insertion of the arch.

The Dado (Pl. X, 1).

A portion of the dado is preserved and contains parts of the usual figures of Hapy and Sekhet carrying their trays of offerings...

Text. a. Behind Hapy: «...»

b. Behind Sekhet: «...»

c. «... he (?). . . . the two granaries of thy majesty with all fruits. . . .»
THE TEMPLE OF BÎGEH.

South Jamb.

SCENE I (Pls. XI and XV).

The king holding in his right hand stands before Horus of Edfu (Hr Bhdty) accompanied by Hathor, both of whom are standing.

Text. a. In a vertical line behind the king: (1)

"Live the good god! Receiving the harpoon, slaying the crocodiles and the beasts which are in the water; putting his knife in the foes of his father; piercing (7)...

b. Behind the king: (2) "All protection, life, and happiness behind him like Re for ever!"

c. Above the king: (3) "King of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands Autokrator, son of Re, lord of diadems Kaisaros-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis."

d. In front of the king in three vertical lines: (4)

"This harpoon which I bring before thee is thy weapon which slays the captured (hippopotamus), it is thy blade which pierces the crocodile. Thou slayest him and thy father rejoices. Thou puttest his limbs upon the fire throughout the districts in the land. Thy mother Isis is in gladness of heart."

e. Above Horus in two vertical and one horizontal lines: (5)

("Utterance by Horus of Edfu (Hr Bhdty), great god, lord of heaven.

---

(1) cf. [additions]; (2) (Bucholz, Wörterb., 177); (3) "(n)gd.
(4) For map see Bucholz, Wörterb., 259.
lord of Edfu (Mn'yt), Horus over the Omnibis¹, son of Osiris, the excellent heir who issued from Isis, avenger of his father in Abaton.¹

f. In front of Horus in a vertical line:  
   "I give thee strength like mine own self, thy majesty being the great chief of thy people."  

g. Above Hathor in one vertical and two horizontal lines:  
   "Utterance by Hathor the great, lady of Denderah, eye of Re, within Bigeh, in Abaton."  

h. In front of Hathor in a vertical line:  
   "I cause thy condition to flourish by the work of the craftsman, I lead thy heart against the place of the foes."  

i. In a single vertical line behind Hathor:  
   "[he who slays (?)] the foes (?) of Onnophris true-of-voice, the mighty, the valiant one, who drives back the foes of Bigeh, Horus of Edfu (Hr Bldy)."  

Archaeological details:

The king. Head-dress no. 8 but with two additional uraei hanging from each horn.
Horus. Head-dress no. 5.
Hathor. Head-dress no. 17.

Scene II (Pls. XI and XVI).

Published: JENNER, AUSZUG DER HATHOR-TETE TAX AM NUBEN, p. 48 (text a and part of c).

The king (broken away) makes offering to Thoth accompanied by Sekhmet, both of whom are standing.

Text. a. Above Thoth in two vertical lines:  

¹ See SEYRUX, SAGY von SOMONANGE, p. 5.
² ver-i (?) = like myself?.
³ cf. Capt. xY0P, xP0.
⁴ Th. For this meaning of thg see ERMANN, A. Z. 48, p. 34, D.
⁵ Irr. = r = c.  

The Temple of Bigeh.
THE TEMPLE OF BÎGEH.

"Utterance by Thoth twice great, the mighty, lord of Hermopolis (Hmwr), pacifying the Flame (Nsr-t) in Bîgeh."

b. The inscription in front of Thoth is much broken and is now covered with cement and quite illegible.

c. Above Sekhmet in three vertical lines: «Utterance by Sekhmet the great, mistress of the Flame (Nsr-t) in Bîgeh, eye of Re, diadem on his forehead, the great uraeus (q. n.) on his head.»

d. In front of Sekhmet in a vertical line: «Thou hast given all thy foes unto the slaughter-house.»

e. In a single vertical line behind Sekhmet: «The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, prince of truth, chief of the gods, pacifying the Flame (Nsr-t) in Bîgeh by his excellent utterances, the mysterious limb that issued from Re, designing the foundations of temples, twice great, whose likeness exists not, Thoth twice great, the mighty, lord of Hermopolis (Hmwr).»

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

Thoth. Head-dress no. 27.
Sekhmet. Head-dress no. 33.

SCENE III (PL. XVI).

The king (broken away) makes offering to Shu-Arensushpis (K.w.t-b.w) accompanied by Tefnut, both of whom are standing ——.

Text. a. Above Shu-Arensushpis: «Abaton, giving breath to every nose, whose voice is heard without his being seen.»

(1) But see Sethe, Sage von Samannuga, p. 12, for the origin of this name.
(3) "Aôt (Junker).
(4) Or before he is seen; see Blackman, Ä. Z., 49, 103. In Ptolemaic texts —— and —— are not differentiated (see Junker, Grammat. Demoticae, § 383).
b. The inscription in front of Shu-Arenschnphis is too broken to read.

c. Above Tefnut in one vertical and three horizontal lines:

\[ \text{Utterance by Tefnut} \ldots \text{great uraeus on his (?) head, R\textsuperscript{y}-t who burns up his enemies with the fire of her mouth.} \]

d. In a single vertical line behind Sekhmet:

\[ \text{The king of Upper and Lower Egypt: The Ka-Pure-of-Body (K\textsuperscript{2}-m\textsuperscript{6}-b-l\textsuperscript{y}m\textsuperscript{3})}, \text{great god, in the midst of Abaton, great august god, who came into existence formerly, the wind of.} \ldots \]

Archaeological details:

Shu-Arenschnphis. His head-dress is destroyed.

Tefnut. Head-dress no. 23.

Scene iv (Pl. XVII).

The king (broken away) makes offering to Isis accompanied by Harendotes, both of whom are standing.

Text. a. Of the inscription above Isis only two lines, one vertical and one horizontal, are preserved:

\[ \text{Isis in the midst of] Abaton, . . . mistress of southern countries.} \]

b. In front of Isis:

\[ \text{I give thee all good things.} \ldots \]

c. Above Harendotes in two vertical, and one horizontal, lines:

\[ \text{Utterance by Harendotes, son of Isis, great god, lord of Abaton, excellent avenger of his father Osiris.} \]

d. In front of Harendotes:

\[ \text{I give satisfaction to all people in thy time.} \]

e. In two horizontal lines separating scene iv from the dado:

\[ \ldots \]

\footnote{\textsuperscript{1} Cf. M., D., III, 67.\textsuperscript{a}.}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{2} A name for Arenschnphis (see Junker, \textit{Auszug der Hathor-Tefnut aus Nubien}, p. 39). \textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{1} is a variant of (Junker).}
THE TEMPLE OF BİGEH.

Archaeological details:

Isis. Head-dress no. 18.
Harendotes. Head-dress no. 5.

THE DADO (Pl. XVII).

The decoration consists of the usual lotus-flowers and buds growing out of an elongated

The Thickness of the South Jamb.
(Pls. IX and XVIII, 2.)

SCENE I (Pl. XVIII, 9).

The king worships Ptah who stands inside a -shaped shrine.

Text. a. Above the king: "King of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands, Autokrator, son of Re, lord of diadems Kaiasars.

b. Above Ptah in a horizontal line: Ptah, father of the gods.

Archaeological details:

The king. Head-dress no. 13.
For the combination of kilt and broad belt see Dendur, Pl. CXVIII, 11, and Petrus, Decorative Art, p. 52.
Ptah. Head-dress no. 19.
Ptah is as usual. His sceptre is the regular combination of . The top of the shrine in front, above the cornice, is decorated with a uraeus.

SCENES II, III, and IV.
Destroyed by the insertion of the arch.

THE DADO (Pl. IX).
Remains of figures of Hapy and Sekhbet carrying their usual trays of offerings.
SOUTH PYLON-TOWER: WEST WALL.

Text. a. In a vertical line behind Hapy: ——-. [Illustration: Hieroglyphs.]

b. In a vertical line behind Sekhet: ——-. [Illustration: Hieroglyphs.]

THE NORTH PYLON-TOWER.

WEST WALL.

(Pl. XIV.)

All that now remains of the north pylon-tower is a fragment of the west wall adjoining the gate-way. On it is a small portion of a scene showing part of the figure of a goddess(?) who is standing ——.

Text. a. Behind the goddess in a vertical line: ——-. [Illustration: Hieroglyphs.]

b. Immediately below the above scene is a much destroyed horizontal line of inscription: ——-. [Illustration: Hieroglyphs.]

C. Under b are the remains of a vertical line of text: ——-. [Illustration: Hieroglyphs.]

THE SOUTH PYLON-TOWER.

THE WEST WALL.

(Pl. XVI.)

All that now remains of the south pylon-tower is a fragment of the west wall. This fragment, which adjoins scenes II and III of the south jamb of the gate-way, is covered with text arranged in vertical lines: ——-. [Illustration: Hieroglyphs.]

(1) Blm i.e. b(1) + bn.
THE TEMPLE OF BUGEH.

... great [in] heaven, [mighty upon] earth, king (hty) of the underworld (igr), ... cities, lands, foreign countries (?), names (?), ... [...?...][...?...][...?...]. ... great bull, lord of vigour, possessor of the office, prince of gods, exalted of name, great one at the head of all gods, Osiris lord of the world (mibit), together with his son and his two sisters, Osiris-Onnophris true-of-voice, great god, lord of Abaton.

b. Below a (adjacent to the lower half of scene III of the south jamb) in two vertical lines: — [?] | [...]| ... | ...| ...| ...| ...

THE OUTER HALL.

Published: See Champollion, Notice descriptive, I, 160, for a general and very brief description.

THE EAST FACE OF THE SCREEN AND COLUMNS.

(Pls. XIX, 1 and XX-XXIII).

SCENE I (Pl. XX).

The king —— offers two Y-mirrors to a goddess who is standing ——. The heads of the king and goddess are broken away from the mouth upwards, and the descriptive texts above them are likewise destroyed.

Text. a. Behind the king: —— Q d C —— = All protection, life, and happiness behind him like Re for ever!

b. Beneath the king's right hand: —— D —— = Offering a mirror. Utterance.

c. In front of the king: —— (1) —— (2) = Take for thyself the disk of silver

(1) See Elean, Gramm., § 38A, Ann.
(2) Mistake for ———. See Jucker, Grammatik der Denderatexte, § 945.
(rk3r)... it is wrought for thy ka. See thy beautiful face, o lady,.....

beholding thy beauty."

d. In front of the goddess : ——

"I give unto thee what [the sun] sees [by day] and what the moon in heaven

beholds."

Only a small portion of the frame of this scene is left. What remains is

exactly like the corresponding part of the frame enclosing scenes II and III (see

p. 26).

COLUMN 1 (Pls. XXI, XXIV, and XXV).

Published : See Champollion, Notices descriptives, I, 160, for a general description and for

the cartouches in a, and the text of b; see also L., D., Text IV, 174, for name and titles of

Hathor at end of b, and Devon, Voyage, 116, a, for a (upper band).

The capital and top of the column were doubtless exactly like the corresponding parts in columns 2 and 3 (see pp. 96-97 for a full description). Immediately

below the now destroyed five rings, which represent the cords that bind together

the bundle of stalks forming the shaft, are two encircling bands of inscription.

a. The upper band consists of repetitions of the two cartouches of Ptolemy XIII,

alternating with one another, and spaced with Hathor-heads. The cartouches

and heads rest upon ☝-signs. On either side of each cartouche is a uraeus

from which hangs the Ω-symbol.

The cartouches are : —— (cartouche) "Ptolemaios-living-forever Beloved-of-Isis."

b. The lower band is as follows : —— (cartouche) (cartouche) (cartouche) "Heir-of-the-god-who-saves Chosen-of-

Ptah Doing-the-truth-of-Re (Living-form-of-) Amon."

"The good god! Supporting heaven (gd-t), bearing up the firmament, for the

See Beaux, Book of the Kings, II, p. 148.

Written ☝
king of Upper and Lower Egypt, the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, the Heir-of-the-god—who-saves Chosen-of-Ptah Doing—the-truth-of-Re (Living-Form-of-) Amon Living-for-ever, who is beloved of Horus of Edfu, the great god, the lord of heaven."

Beautiful of hands with the sistrum, making music for his mother according to her desire, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ptolemaios-living-for-ever Beloved-of-isis, beloved of Hathor the great, mistress of Bīgeh (Snum).  

Immediately below b on the east side of the pillar is the following inscription in two vertical lines (Pl. XXI):

Utterance: ḫpet (ẖ-p-t) appears in the forecourt of her palace in drunkenness, mistress of beauties(?). . . . Osiris. She gives beauty to her house upon its four sides. She arrives . . . . in joy (lit. : washing) of heart, she increases their people, she diminishes the foes, she gives . . . . her brother Osiris, refreshing his limbs with cool water upon every tenth day that he may become(?). . . .

SCENE II (Pl. XXII).

Published: See Champollion, Notices descriptive, I, 160 (head of Khnum-Re only), and L., D., Text IV, 174 (a title of Khnum-Re in text e).

The king offers four m-shaped ring-stands representing dwr-t-vases(1) to Khnum-Re who is standing . . . .

Text. a. In a vertical line behind the king:

(1) Perhaps we should read ḫr ṯ nb nṯr (Junker).
(2) = ḫmr l j is for ḫmr l j (see Brugsch, Wörterb., Suppl., 3346).
(3) = nṯr ṭ qed mean "diminish" (Junker).
(4) See Griffith, Hieroglyphs, pp. 41 and 42.
THE OUTER HALL: EAST FACE OF SCREEN AND COLUMNS.

b. Above the king: "King of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of (the Two Lands) Heir-of-the-god-who-saves Chosen-of-Ptah Doing-the-truth-of-Re (Living Form-of-) Amon, son of Re, lord of (diadems) Ptolemaios-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis."

c. In two horizontal lines under the king's right hand: "Purifying with four dsâ-t- vases of water. Formula."

d. In three vertical lines in front of Ptolemy: "The four Sêy-t-goddesses are brought before thee while thou purifiest thy form therewith. The first of them rests in Denderah, the second comes from the Chamber of Magic (hâ bkâw), the third is Ubastet, the fourth is Uto. They purify thy head every day."

e. Above Khnum-Re in three vertical lines: "Utterance by Khnum-Re, lord of Bigeh (Snm), august power, within the Foremost of the Nomoi, god of the east, shining in the day-time."

f. In front of Khnum-Re in a vertical line: "I purify thy body from every evil thing."

g. Behind Khnum-Re in a vertical line: "King of Upper and Lower Egypt: [?]. . . . . who purifies the sacred hawks (drtyw) and their [? ] (grâr), Khnum-Re, lord of Bigeh (Snm)."

(1) □ is perhaps a mistake of the engraver for ∞.
(2) Cf. scene III, d (p. 28).
(3) "alles was widerländig ist" (Bussem., Würtzer., p. 169).

The Temple of Bigeh.
THE TEMPLE OF BÎGEH.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress no. 2.
Khnum-Re. Head-dress no. 24.

The frame which encloses this scene and scene III consists of a roll, or torus, at top and sides. Above the torus at the top is a winged disk (see Pls. XIX, 1, XXII, XXIII and XXIX), and this is surmounted by a cornice adorned with uraei (see Pls. XIX, 1 and XXIX). Outside the torus on either side is a single papyrus-reed upon the head of which rests a cobra that has entwined the stalk in its long coils. Doubtless the serpent on the north side wore the ç?-crown and the one on the south side the ç-crown (cf. pp. 37 and 50 and Dendâr, Pls. XXXII, XXXIV, and LXXXVIII).

COLUMN 2 (Pls. XIX, 1, XXII, XXIX, and XXX).

Published: See L., D., Text IV, 174 for the end of text b.

This column and column 3 have the usual elaborate floral capitals of the period. The stalks of the bundle of reeds which form the column, are actually carved on the part of the shaft immediately below the capital. They terminate in five rings which represent the cords with which the bundle is tied. Beneath these five rings there are two bands of inscription encircling the column.

a. The upper band consists of repetitions of the two cartouches of Ptolemy XIII placed side by side (resting each on the sign  and surmounted by  ), alternating with the figure  (1). From the tip of each of the  -sticks held by this figure hangs the  symbol, while the end of each stick terminates in (not  ).

The cartouches are:

b. The lower band of inscription, is as follows:

Live the good god!

Driving back the foe (lrw), supporting (?) (hrw?) heaven, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ptolemaios-living-for-ever (Beloved-) of Isis, beloved of Khnum-Re, lord of Bîgeh. (2)

Immediately below b, on the east side of the pillar, is the following inscription in a vertical line (Pl. XXX):
THE OUTER HALL : EAST FACE OF SCREEN AND COLUMNS.

Formula: Heaven is in festival, the earth is in joy, the two (?) divisions of the world are in . . . . the [Place of] Truth is in exultation, Abaton is in rejoicing, Bigeh (Sum) is in wonder; as for the people of Philae, their hearts are glad when Isis occupies [her] shrine . . . .

COLUMN 3 (Pls. XIX, i and XXXIV).

Published: See L., D., Text IV, 174 for beginning of text in vertical line below b.

Column 3 has the same elaborate floral capital as column 2, while the treatment of the stalks, and the cords that tie them, is identical in both cases. Below the cords there are two bands of text a and b.

ea. The upper band, is the same as on column 2, except that the 阿符号 face -.

b. The lower band, is as follows:

Live the good god, who stretches out the firmament, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ptolemaios-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis, beloved of Osiris, great god, lord of Abaton.

Immediately below b on the east side of the column is the following text in a vertical line (see Pl. XXXIV):

Abaton, Bigeh, Edfu, Thebes, Denderah, Memphis, for ever and ever! Triumphant is the sun in his disk, the prince (or) of the gods, over his foes. Triumphant is Osiris, the moon-god Thoth, the prince of the gods, over [his] adversaries.

SCENE III (Pl. XXIII).

The king - offers four 阿 vases to Osiris-Onnophris who is standing -.

Text. a. Behind the king in a vertical line:

King of Upper and Lower Egypt: Child of Satis, whom the mistress of . . . . nursed . . . .[?].

b. Directly behind the king: 𓊔𓊘𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 
   "All protection, life, and happiness [behind him like Re for ever]."

c. Above the king: 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝 𓊔𓊜𓊝

d. In front of the king in three vertical lines:
   Encircling with four nms.t-vases of water. Formula: The nms.t-vase comes before thy majesty, it purifies thy body. These august vessels enable thy members. The first is Isis, the second Nbt-Fg, the third Sothis, the fourth Selkis.

e. Above Osiris-Onnophris in two vertical and one horizontal line:
   Utterance by Osiris-Onnophris, great god, lord of Abaton, the first purified and for whom was made the twr-purification, Osiris lord of the Underworld (?), (dmt-t?).

f. In front of Osiris-Onnophris in a vertical line:
   Horus, Thoth, Geb, Sopa (Sp) (?), I (?), give them for cleansing (?).

g. Behind Osiris-Onnophris in a vertical line:

---

[2]
[4] This text seems to identify the four nms.t-vases with those four gods? In d they are called Isis, Nbt-Fg, Sothis, and Selkis.
THE OUTER HALL: WEST FACE OF SCREEN AND COLUMNS.

King of Upper and Lower Egypt: Horus, lord of cleansing, purifying his body with nms-t-vases. The abomination of his majesty is filth. Osiris-Onnophris [king] (see. ny-emt?) of gods.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress no. 1.
Osiris-Onnophris. Head-dress no. 7.

He wears the usual short kilt combined with a broad belt (cf. Dendur, Pl. CXVIII, 11); the latter is held up with narrow straps passing over the shoulders. Below the scene is a row of birds, each resting upon a sign, and with * under the uplifted arms.

THE WEST FACE OF THE SCREEN AND COLUMNS.

(Pls. VI, IX, XII, and XXIV-XXVIII and XXXI-XXXII.)

SCENE I (Pl. XXV).

The scene is destroyed except for the feet and parts of the legs of the figures, which show that the king stood in front two gods. The scraps of text that remain are indecipherable.

Beneath this scene there is a dado of conventionalised lotus-flowers and buds.

COLUMN I (Pls. VI, IX, XXIV, XXV, and XXVI).

For the bands of inscription and decoration that encircle the top of the column see p. 23.

The king stands before Hathor who holds his right hand in her left, and with her right hand puts the symbol to his nose.

Text. a. Behind the king in a vertical line (Pl. XXIV):

*Live the good god! The image (isp-nh) of... great of strength, mighty of arm before his mother, son of Re, lord of diadems Ptolemaios-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis.*

b. Behind the king: All life and happiness behind him like Re for ever!
c. Above the king: $\text{Σων \ ο ν \ Ρε}$, Son of Re, Ptolemaic-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis.

d. Above Hathor in two vertical lines: $\text{Utterance by Hathor the great, mistress of Bighel (Συν).}$

e. In front of Hathor in a vertical line: $\text{I put for thee my life into thy nostrils, health and stability into thy body, o lord of the Two Lands.}$

f. Behind Hathor in a vertical line (Pl. XXV): $\text{Queen of Upper and Lower Egypt: Wosret in Denderah, beautiful of countenance, with the four faces, great in the south, mighty in the north, ruler in the east and west, Hathor the great, mistress of Bighel (Συν).}$

Archaeological details:

The king. Head-dress no. 2.

He wears a broad belt as well as a kilt (cf. Dendär, Pl. CXXXIII, 11). In his left hand he holds $\Gamma$ and $\Lambda$.

Hathor. Head-dress no. 17.

Immediately below this scene are $a$ a line of text in large hieroglyphs, and $b$ a band of decoration consisting of empty cartouches between hawk-headed lions.

a (Pls. VI, 2 and XXV). In a horizontal line: $\text{Σων \ ο ν \ Ρε \ ά δε \ ι \ Ζ ξ \ ι \ έ}$, Ptolemaic-living-for-ever Beloved-of-Isis.

b (Pl. VI, 9). Above each cartouch, which rests upon a $\text{ς}$-sign, is $\text{ς}$:

The lions sit on $\text{ς}$-signs placed each above $\Gamma$. The lion on the north side of the cartouch wears $\text{ς \ ζ}$, the one on the south side $\text{ς \ ζ}$. In front of each lion is a sceptre composed of the combined signs $\Gamma$.

Scene II (Pl. XXVI).

The king $\text{ς}$ comes out of the royal residence (symbolised by $\text{ς}$) to go to

(1) See Guerfin, Hieroglyphs, p. 36. One side of the $\text{ς}$ as well as the top is, in our example, decorated with $\Gamma$-ornaments.
the temple. In front of him are two standards preceded by a priest ––, who is

Text. a. Above the standards in three horizontal lines: ––

[Diagrams]

= The son of
Re . . . . comes forth from his house . . . . making music (?) in front of him,
making a way for him, while the standards (ḥḥw)\(^{(1)}\) clear (the road)\(^{(2)}\).

b. Above the two standards in a horizontal line: ––

[Diagrams]

=Wepwawet of the north, power of heaven. Thoth, twice
great, lord of Hermopolis.

c. In front of and between the two standards in three vertical lines:

[Diagrams]

= Utterance by the 'Pillar-of-his-mother' who cleanses the
Great House, and censes the Uraeus-goddess (i-t)\(^{(3)}\) = Utterance by the Shmyty
and Nsr-t\(^{(4)}\) = Thy way is clear unto earth in Bigeh; there are no impurities
near thee . . . . [thy?] enemies (?) . . . .

d. Above the scene in a horizontal line: ––

[Diagrams]

= The king of Upper and Lower
Egypt, shining in the red crown, beautiful of appearance in the double diadem
(shmyty), coming forth from the purification to the shrine of his mother, perform-
ing the ceremonies (iv iht) for his father.

\(^{(1)}\) Cf. \[\] . . . . = The priests carrying standards
clear her way unto her abode. Breccanu, Wörterb., 436.

\(^{(2)}\) This sentence has been left incomplete by the sculptor for lack of space; there is no lacuna
after \[\].

\(^{(3)}\) Cf. \[\] . . . . = Wepwawet of the South, power of the Two Lands (L., D., IV, 71, a.\).


\(^{(5)}\) Restore to m r; w; t-k (r; v; t = Capt. a.)\(^{(6)}\), and cf. \[\] . (Breccanu, Wörterb., 851).

\(^{(6)}\) o is shaped something like \[\].
Archaeological details:

The king. Head-dress no. 9.

He wears the usual short kilt combined with a broad belt (cf. Dendur, Pl. CXVIII, 11). In his right hand he holds a long \(\text{\textbullet} \) staff (cf. Dendur, Pl. LI), and in his left a \(\text{\textbullet} \) mace and the \(\text{\textbullet} \) symbol.

The standards. They are of the regular form, long poles terminating in a \(\text{\textbullet} \) perch, and surmounted in the one case by a jackal \(\text{\textbullet}\), and in the other by an ibis \(\text{\textbullet}\).

The "Pillar-of-his-Mother". He offers a \(\text{\textbullet} \) pot of incense. He is clothed in a panther skin in the usual fashion; his figure is much damaged.

Above \(c\) is a frieze (Pl. XXVI) corresponding to the cornice on the east face of the screen. It consists of the following designs. In the centre resting on \(\text{\textbullet}\) is a large disk with a winged scarab in the midst. This scarab grasps the symbol \(\text{\textbullet}\) in its hind feet. Above the larger disk is a smaller one flanked with pendant uraei, and furnished with wings that droop down on either side of the larger disk. The uraeus on the north side wears the \(\text{\textbullet}\) crown of Lower Egypt, that on the south side the \(\text{\textbullet}\) crown of Upper Egypt. Laid transversely upon the wings near each uraeus is a \(\text{\textbullet}\) feather, the quill of which terminates in \(\text{\textbullet}\). At either end of the frieze is a winged uraeus whose body is coiled through a \(\text{\textbullet}\) symbol. The uraeus at the north end wears the \(\text{\textbullet}\) crown, and the one at the south end the \(\text{\textbullet}\) crown. Both snakes protect with their wings a cartouch of Ptolemy XIII. The cartouch in front of the northern snake is: \(\text{\textbullet}\). That in front of the southern snake is: \(\text{\textbullet}\). Both cartouches are surmounted by \(\text{\textbullet}\).

Between each cartouch and the central design is a vertical line of text, \(a\) and \(b\).

\(a\). On the north side: \(\text{\textbullet}\) Horus of Edfu, great god, lord of Men-\(\text{\textbullet}\), dappled of plumage, rising in the horizon.

\(b\). On the south side: \(\text{\textbullet}\) Horus of Edfu, great god, lord of heaven, dappled of plumage, rising in the horizon.

Column 2 (Pl. XXVII).

The north-west side of this column is decorated with four pairs of genii or
THE OUTER HALL: WEST FACE OF SCREEN AND COLUMNS.

demons arranged one above the other, commencing at the level of the top of the screen and continuing almost as far down as the top of the dado on the adjacent wall.

Row 1. — Two jackal-headed genii

Text. a. In front of the foremost in a vertical line: 

\( \text{\textit{Nb-\textit{nh-ws}}} \) (Lord-of-life-and-happiness), great god, in the \( i:\text{t} \) of Osiris. 

b. In front of the hindmost in a vertical line: 

\( \text{\textit{Imy}} \) (Slasher), great god, in the house of Isis.

Archaeological details:

The foremost demon holds a \( \text{\textit{knf}} \)-knife in his left hand, the hindmost holds one in either hand.

Row 2. — Two ox(?)-headed genii

Text. a. In front of the foremost in a vertical line: 

\( \text{\textit{hr}} \) (?-faced?), great god, in his \( i:\text{t} \).

b. In front of the hindmost in a vertical line: 

\( \text{\textit{msf}}, \) great god.

Archaeological details:

Each demon holds a \( \text{\textit{knf}} \)-knife in his left hand.

Row 3. — Two snake-headed genii

Text. a. In front of the foremost in a vertical line: 

\( \text{\textit{Ny}} \) (serpent), great god, in the \( i:\text{t} \)-house.

b. In front of the hindmost in a vertical line: 

Archaeological details:

Both demons hold \( \text{\textit{h}} \) in their left, and \( \text{\textit{q}} \) in their right, hand.

\( ^{(1)} \) \( \text{\textit{of}} \) ?

\( ^{(2)} \) \( \text{\textit{sq}} \); a mistake for \( \text{\textit{sqm}} \) ntrn.

The Temple of Bigha.
Row 4. — Two human-headed genii:

Text. a. In front of the foremost in a vertical line:

\[ \text{ɪm} \text{y (Slasher), great god, in the . . . . house.} \]

b. In front of the hindmost in a vertical line:

\[ \text{πγγ, great god, in Philae (Ht-Hat).} \]

Archaeological details:

The foremost demon has a \( \text{ɨ} \)-snake on his head and carries a \( \text{ɨ} \)-knife in his left hand. The hindmost, who perhaps has a uraeus on his forehead (?), holds \( \text{ɨ} \) in his left, and \( \text{ɨ} \) in his right hand. For the decoration at the base of the column see Pls. XXVII, XXIX, and XXXVI, 1, and cf. Pls. XXXVI, 2 and XL and Dendår, Pl. XXXIV.

Column 3 (Pls. XXXIX and XL).

The south-west side of this column, like the north-west face of column 2, is decorated with genii or demons in four rows.

Row 1. — One hawk-headed genius only:

Text. a. In front of him in a vertical line:

\[ \text{Utterance by Sin (The Runner), great god, in İbk (?). . . . .} \]

b. Behind him in one vertical line and a bit:

\[ \text{Utterance by the watchers, who watch their lord and who never sleep while repelling the adversaries.} \]

Archaeological details:

The demon holds a \( \text{ɨ} \)-knife in either hand.

Row 2. — Two genii, the foremost hawk-headed, the hindmost much damaged:

Text. a. In front of the foremost in a vertical line:

\[ \text{Utterance by Dr (The Swift One), great god in Philae.} \]

(1) \( \text{is certain.} \)
b. In front of the hindernost in a vertical line: 

... = Horus, great god in the house of... 

Archaeological details:

The foremost demon holds a -knife in either hand.

Row 3. — Two much injured genii —.

Text. a. In front of the foremost: 

... = Ombos.

b. In front of the hindernost: 

Archaeological details:

Either demon holds a knife in his right hand.

Row 4. — Two almost effaced hawk-headed (?) genii —.

Text. a. In front of the foremost in a vertical line:

« Ny-g-ht (?), great god in Abaton. »

b. In front of the hindernost in a vertical line:

« Utterance by pr-phaw (?), great god, in Bigch (Snm). »

Archaeological details:

Both demons hold a -knife in either hand.

Scene III (Pl. XXVIII).

The king — comes out, as in scene II, from the royal residence, preceded by the « Pillar-of-his-Mother » (Knw.t-f) and the jackal- and ibis-standards.

Text. a. Above the standards in two horizontal lines:

Blank 

« The son of Re comes forth from his house like Re when he shines in the horizon. He enters the house of the August, the Heroine (Spst: Wsr-t). »

b. Immediately adjoining a are the two cartouches of Ptolemy XIII:

c. Above the Knw.t-f, and between the two standards, in three vertical lines:
THE TEMPLE OF Bīgeh.

"Utterance by the 'Pillar-of-his-Mother' who purifies the Great House..." "Utterance by... crowned with Uto, mistress of Pe, the great one, mistress of..." "Thy way is in rejoicing without...[...] triumph is in front of thee; thou encirclest Abaton in gladness."

d. Above the scene in a horizontal line:

"The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, shining in the white crown, beautiful of appearing in the palace, entering into the temple of [On]phosphis-triumphant to perform the ceremonies... Osiris(?) the beneficial god, lord of Abaton."

Archaeological details:

The king. Head-dress no. 1 with above it.
He holds the same emblems as in scene II.
The 'Pillar-of-his-Mother'. The same as in scene II.
The frieze above scene III is exactly the same as that above scene II, described on p. 32.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE OUTER HALL.
(Pls. XXIX-XL.)

The entrance to the outer hall divides in half the screen, or curtain-wall, which is built between the columns of the façade to shut off the hall from the open court(1) that lay between it and the pylon. This door like the usual Ptolemaic and Roman screen-door(2), has no architrave either on the east or west side of the screen. Instead there is a slight projection at the top of either jamb in which, on the east face of the screen, is the upper socket for the door-pivot. These projections are surmounted by the ordinary palm-branch cornice (Pls. XXIX, XXXIV and XXXVI)(3) which is continued throughout the interior of the doorway.

(1) In this court a church must have been erected in Christian times. The foundation of the apos is still visible in the threshold of the entrance to the outer hall (see the ground-plan on Pl. I, and Pls. XIX, 1 and XXXVI, 9). The arch in the pylon gateway must also have formed part of the church.
(2) Cf. similar doors at Edfu, Philae, Dendir, Kalabshah and Dakkeh.
(3) Pernau, Decorative Art, pp. 98 and 99.
as well (Pls. XXXI, XXXII and XXXV). Beneath the whole length of the cornice and down the outer edge of the east face of the east jambs and the west face of the west jambs runs the roll or torus, ornamented with a pattern of binding(1) (Pls. XXIX, XXXIV and XXXVI).

**East Face.**

*The North Jamb.*

(Pl. XXIX.)

Published: See Dehio, *Voyage*, p. 99, for decoration on cornice.

On the edge of the jamb, outside the torus and continuing into the cornice, is a single papyrus stem upon the head of which sits Uto in the form of a cobra, wearing the ♂-crown of Lower Egypt ♃. The snake entwines the stalk of the plant in its long coils.

**THE CORNICE.**

In the centre of the cornice is a large = with a winged scarab in the midst of it. Above floats the solar disk furnished with pendulous uraei and wings that droop down on either side of the =. The uraeus on the north side wears the ♂-crown and the one on the south the ♃-crown. Between the uraei are the signs ♂ ♃ = k a ḫe of Edfu, great god, lord of heaven. For the whole design cf. p. 33. The edge of the cornice on either side of these symbols is carved to represent the palm-ribs of which the primitive cornice was composed (see Petrie, *Decorative Art*, p. 98 and 99).

**THE PROJECTION.**

A king —— offers ♂ to Khnum who is seated ♂. The cartouches and the spaces for inscriptions are left blank.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:**

The king. Head-dress no. 3.

Khnum. Head-dress no. 25.

**SCENE I.**

A king stands —— with both hands raised in adoration.

---

THE TEMPLE OF BIEHEH.

Text. a. Above the king: [Blank] [Blank] [Blank].

b. In front of the king: "Adoring the god at even."

Archaeological details:
The king. Head-dress no. 3.

SCENE II.

A king stands --- in the same attitude as in scene II.

Text. a. Above the king: [Blank] [Blank] [Blank].

b. In front of the king: "Adoring the god at noon."

Archaeological details:
The king. Head-dress no. 9.

SCENE III.

A king stands --- in the same attitude as in the two previous scenes.

Text. a. "Adoring the god at dawn."

Archaeological details:
The king. Head-dress no. 1.

Upon the north side of this jamb, where it projects beyond the east face of column 9, is the following inscription (Pl. XXX) in a vertical line: ---

---

Uterance: The god of Edfu (Bheddy) rises in his shrine; Khnum likewise is with him. He devises plans concerning his whole city, he takes counsel for his temple, he repels his enemies, he drives away his foes, he makes evil to cease from ---

The Entrance to the Outer Hall: East Face: Thickness of North Jamb. 

The Thickness of the North Jamb. 

(Pls. XXXI-XXXIII.)

The Cornice (Pls. XXXI and XXXII).

Upon the cornice are the two cartouches of Ptolemy XIII:

The remaining space is carved, in the usual fashion, to
represent palm-ribs (see remarks on p. 37).

The Projection (Pls. XXXI and XXXII).

A king offers a wreath to Hathor accompanied by
Harpokrates, both of whom are squatting.

Text. a. Above the king:

b. Above Hathor:

Hathor, mistress of
Bigeh (Snam).

Archaeological Details:

The king. Head-dress no. 11.
Hathor. Head-dress no. 17.
She holds a short sceptre in her hand which rests upon her knee.
Harpokrates. Head-dress no. 3 with the shaped side-lock of hair.
He puts the first finger of his left hand to his mouth. In his right hand he
holds the A-scowge.

Upon the thickness of the north jamb below the projection is an inscription
in two vertical lines a and b (Pls. XXXI and XXXIII):

a. Horus over the Ombito great of heart, sovereign, lord of victory
like the son of Isis, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, son of Re, lord
of diadems, with his sister, his wife, the princess; lord of the Two

(1) Sethe, Suse vom Sonnenauge, p. 5.
THE TEMPLE OF BÍGEH.

Lands [Blank]; beloved of the Beneficent gods, and of Isis the great, the god's mother, mistress of [. . .], in the midst of Philae."

b. [Image of hieroglyphs]

d. Life the good goddess (?) given life, mistress of Abaton, the August, the Heroine, within Bígeh, great Wd:t-eye, mistress of Upper and Lower Egypt, princess in the ends of the world, primal goddess, who came into being at the beginning! She inherited the Two Lands while she was yet in her swaddling clothes. She is in all cities with her beloved brother Osiris (?)."

The South Jamb.

(Pl. XXXIV.)

The outer edge of the south, like the corresponding part of the north jamb, is decorated with a cobra entwining a papyrus-stem. The snake, which here represents Nekhbet, wears the ²-crown of Upper Egypt.

THE CORNICE.

The same as on the north jamb.

THE PROJECTION.

A king → offers  to Osiris who is seated ←.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress effaced.

Osiris. Head-dress no. 7.

He is mummiiform (cf. Pl. VII) and holds the ³-whip and ¹-crook.

SCENE I.

A king stands → with hands uplifted in adoration.

Text. a. Above the king: → | [Image of hieroglyphs].

b. [Image of hieroglyphs] = Opening (at) even.?

1) ²y.t = Primaen goddess.
THE ENTRANCE TO THE OUTER HALL: EAST FACE: SOUTH JAMB.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress no. 9.

SCENE II.

A king stands → in the same attitude as in scene I.

Text. a. Above the king: → [Blank] [Blank].
b. In front of the king: → [Blank] "Opening at noon."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress no. 9.

SCENE III.

A king stands → in the same attitude as in the two previous scenes.

Text. a. Above the king: → [Blank] [Blank].
b. In front of the king: → [Blank] "Opening at dawn."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress no. 1.

Upon the south side of this jamb where it projects beyond the east face of column 3 is the following inscription (Pl. XXXI) in a vertical line: →

[Hieroglyphics image]

"Utterance: Heaven rejoices in possession of its mystery; the left eye is joined to the right eye. The moon is secret until its day exactly; all its functions (nt'w) are established upon rising and setting. Thou art Shu, shining in heaven and earth. O Re, rejoice thou! Thoth has come forth in triumph; the sacred eye has come to him, to its master. He has furnished it with its offering (dbh·t-s). The king beloved of the gods founding (1) . . . . . . ."

(1) The inscription is left incomplete.

The Temple of Djeheh.
THE TEMPLE OF BïGEH.

The Thickness of the South Jamb.
(Pi. XXXV.)

THE CORNICE.

The same as on the corresponding north side.

THE PROJECTION.

A king offers two vases to Isis and Harendotes, both of whom are squatting.

Text. a. Above the king: (Blank).

b. Above Isis in two vertical lines: """"Isis given life, mistress of Abaton."

c. Above Harendotes in two vertical lines: """"Harendotes, son of Isis."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king. Head-dress no. 12.

Isis. Her head-dress is the usual female coiffure with on top: In her hand, which rests on her knee, she holds a short sceptre.

Harendotes. Head-dress no. 5.

Upon the thickness of the south jamb below the projection, is an inscription in two vertical lines a and b (Pi. XXXV): a.

""""Good god, beloved of the great god lord of Abaton, the goodly youth who came forth from Nut, prince (ity) of gods, king (ny-swt) of Upper Egypt, sovereign (bity) of Lower Egypt, ruler (hk:;) of the Underworld (spt igr:t), lord of the uraei while in his mother's womb, shining of beams in the evening."

b.
THE ENTRANCE TO THE OUTER HALL : INTERIOR OF DOORWAY : NORTH WALL.

Horus, goodly youth, sweet of love, whom the two Crown-Goddesses, the people (rby-t) and his ka advanced; he adored Khnum the august in order to receive for himself a crowning with the double diadem; sacred of splendour with the living Apis, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, master of feats (ir i|^·t), son of Re, lord of diadem(s) Ptolemy XIII.

THE INTERIOR OF THE DOORWAY.
(Pls. XXXI-XXXIII and XXXV.)

The walls are decorated with a cornice which, as we have already seen, is a continuation of the cornice of the jambs on the east face of the doorway. It is ornamented with the usual ribbing imitating palm-sticks, interspersed with the cartouches of Ptolemy XIII. Each cartouche rests on the -symbol and is surmounted by a small torus. The frieze, separated from the cornice by the torus, projects beyond the surface of the wall below and forms the rudimentary architrave, or projection, above the jambs on the west face of the doorway (see Pl. XXXVI, 1 and 9). These jambs unlike those on the east face of the doorway have no thickness or reveals, these being in the same plane as, and forming one with, the interior walls of the doorway. Both the north and south walls are decorated with eight rows of five repetitions of the group of symbols (see Pls. XXXIII and XXXV).

THE FRIEZE (Pls. XXXI and XXXII).

A king —— offers to Horus of Edfu accompanied by Hathor, both of whom are seated ——. Behind the king are two kneeling male figures; the foremost of whom has a , the hindmost a , above his head.

Text. a. Above the king : Blank.


c. Above Hathor : ——.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS :

The king. Head-dress no. 2.
Horus. Head-dress no. 5.

6.
Hathor. Head-dress no. 17.
The two kneeling figures. Head-dress no. 90.

The South Wall.

The Frieze (Pl. XXXV).

A king offers to Osiris accompanied by Isis, both of whom are seated. Behind the king are two kneeling male figures. Above the head of the foremost is the head of the hindermost.

Text. a. Above the king: Blank.

b. In front of the king in a vertical line: Offering all life and happiness to his august father.

c. Above Osiris in two vertical lines: Osiris, great god, lord of Abaton.

d. Above Isis in two vertical lines: Isis given life, mistress of Abaton.

Archaeological details:
The king. Head-dress no. 1.
Osiris. Head-dress no. 7.
Isis. Head-dress no. 17 without uraeus.
The two kneeling figures. Head-dress no. 90.

The West Face.
(Pls. XXXVI, 1 and 9-XL.)

North Jamb.

Upon the edge of the jamb (Pl. XXXVII), outside the torus, is an elongated surmounted by a cobra crowned with the diadem of Lower Egypt. The snake entwines the whole length of the stem in its coils (cf. p. 37, Pl. XXIX).

The cornice.
The same as on the east face (see p. 37).
THE PROJECTION (Pl. XXXVII).

A king with hands uplifted in adoration kneels before Isis who is squatting.

Text. a. Above the king: (Blank).

b. Above Isis in two vertical lines: \[ \text{Isis given life, mistress of Abaton.}\]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS:

The king: Head-dress no. 10.

Isis: Head-dress no. 18 ( ?).

She holds a short sceptre in her hand which rests upon her knee.

Below the projection on the jamb are two vertical lines of inscription (Pl. XXXVII):

[Image of hieroglyphs]

Utterance: Thoth twice great, lord of Hermopolis, cleansing everything with his hands, coming forth [that he may purify] of pure the sanctuary of Isis given life. . . . . her [ . . . . . ], pure are her people, pure is the shrine, pure are her bones, pure are her members (b ̣ w), pure are her two fingers (?), pure is her body, pure is that which belongs to her (b ̣ w-s (?)), pure are her ornaments, pure is her house, pure is her . . . . . . [pure is] every road upon which she journeys.

Immediately below the inscription, and forming a dado, is a scene representing Thoth -- pouring water out of a vase (Pl. XXXVI, 1).

Text. a. Above Thoth in a horizontal line: [Image of hieroglyphs]

Utterance by Thoth twice great. . . . .

b. In front of Thoth: \[ \text{Pure: four times.}\]

[1] There is no room for -- under 1 before \( \text{f} \).
**THE TEMPLE OF BİGEH.**

**Archaeological Details:**


Upon the north side of this jamb where it projects beyond the west face of column 2 is the following inscription in a vertical line (Pl. XXXVIII):

The gate-way of the temple, the folding doors (*ptaw*) of the sanctuary. The doors of the horizon upon the back of Geb, these gates of the abode of Isis who is given life [...]. Her sanctuary (*hmt-ś*) is adorned with gold (*swy*), overlaid with gold (*kdm*), filled with their things by clever fingers (?). There are pillars beneath them in order to enlarge the sanctuary of his mother."

*The South Jamb*[^1].

**The Cornice** (Pl. XXXVI, 9).

The same as on the north jamb.

**The Projection** (Pl. XXXIX).

A king with hands raised in adoration kneels in front of Osiris who is squatting so:

Text. *a.* Above the king: [Blank] [Blank].

*b.* Above Osiris in two vertical lines: [Blank].

"Osiris, great god, lord of Abaton."

**Archaeological Details:**

The king. Head-dress no. 10.

Osiris. Head-dress no. 6 (?).

Immediately below the projection in two vertical lines (Pls. XXXVI, 9 and XXXIX):

[^1]: Upon the edge of the jamb an elongated lotus-flower replaces the papyrus stem (see p. 44), and the surmounting serpent wears the *ḥ*-crown.
THE DEMOTIC GRAFFITI OF BIGEH.

The demotic graffiti of the Bigeh temple cannot compare in interest with those of Philae. Although little remains of the temple, the survival of the main doorways has preserved a considerable number of graffiti, but they are short, ill-engraved, and in poor condition, and, until the exhaustive researches of the last few years, had not attracted the attention of any copyist. Upon the magnificent photographs of the scenes and hieroglyphic inscriptions made by the expedition...
of the Prussian Academy the demotic graffiti are shewn on a minute scale, and Mr. Blackman made squeezes of most. The following notes are all that I can gather from a brief study of these materials.

No. 1. In the thickness of the south jamb of the pylon gate (see Pls. V and VI, 1) two or three small graffiti can be detected.

No. 2. On the west face of the north jamb, between the heads of Isis and Horus (Pl. XIV) is a graffiti of 7 or 8 short lines in bad condition.

No. 3. On the west face of the south jamb about the figures of Isis and Horus, and in the band above the scene (Pl. XVII) are five graffiti. Over the crown of Horus is « The salutation of Hor (?) son of Psenthof », badly engraved.

No. 4. In scene II on the east face of the screen wall (Pls. XXI-XXII and XXIX) are 4 longer lines, the first apparently reading : « His [name] remaineth here before Isis of Philae and Osiris of the Holy Place (i.e. Abaton) . . . ».

No. 5. On the same wall over the head of the king in scene III (Pl. XXIII) is a graffiti of 3 lines much injured.

No. 6. In scene I, on the east face of the north jamb of the entrance to the outer hall (Pl. XXIX) are four lines in front of the feet of the king. It begins with the name © Emet- ° and the groups mui, pwr, pt are seen in the following lines. In front of the head of the next figure below is one line © Psenthof . . . », cf. no. 3.

No. 7. On the north side of the passage of this entrance, between the standing figure of the king and the goddess (?) kneeling behind him (Pl. XXXII) is a graffiti of 7 lines well preserved: « The salutation of Pakhnem son of Harpaesi son of Harheri son of Panasht (?) . . . the Agent, and Emet p-wr (?) the hierogrammat . . . . »
GREEK INSCRIPTION.

No. 8. On the east face of the south jamb (Pl. XXXIV) are two graffiti. The upper one (above the king in scene I) is of 5 lines. The salutation of Pasek son of Harpmon..." the lower (above the king in scene III) consists of the name "Petemerawes..."

GREEK INSCRIPTION.

This mutilated Greek graffito is engraved on the interior south wall of the pylon gate-way, below scene II. Professor A. S. Henn of Queen's College, Oxford, very kindly made the following transcription from a wet squeeze, adding a translation and a few comments.

Rough lettering, 9-3 cent. A.D.

\[\text{[L...]} \text{Pachon i\theta} \text{ to prosunikma} \text{Sigma...} \text{ek petros...} \text{[?]} \text{ercafis Phi...} \text{[...]} \text{semtetet...} \text{[...]} \text{Filow munpete...} \text{Eumapetetiy...} \text{[?]} \text{opaleipatu...} \text{[?]} \text{Iosdi ka tois pet...} \text{[a]a theis ev [x]...} \text{[a]na...}\]

II. 3 and 4. \text{Sigma...} is, I suppose, all one name as \text{ek petros} follows, \text{Phi...} being the grandfather. The \text{ae} before \text{kai} could be read \text{ae} or \text{ke}.

II. 7 and 8. \text{Filow} looks like Philae, but I cannot read \text{ke} or \text{et} before it.

Perhaps we should read \text{[f] Sigma...} or \text{[f] Sigma...}, \text{Sigma} being the common fem. prefix.

I. 10. \text{Ka} after \text{Iose} of course means \text{kai}, but there has been some correction, for the \text{et} apparently has got left out.

II. 11 and 12. \text{et yuath...} \text{yuath...} \text{yiku...}, i.e. "bonis auspiciis."
## PART II.

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(2) Probably not Hatoris-Teleut but Isis in view of west face of pylon gate-way, north jamb, scene IV, c. p. 15, and entrance to outer hall, east face, thickness of north jamb (text 6 below projection), p. 49.
(5) Horus of Edfu is here represented in his well-known form of a winged solar disk.
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\(^1\) Horus of Edfu is here represented in his well-known form of a winged solar disk.
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[10] The goddess is here identified with one of the four sons: F'-g.
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⁴¹ See west face of pylon gate-way, south jamb, scene II (texts a, c, and e), p. 18.
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</tbody>
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(1) The goddess is here identified with one of the four war-t-wases.
(2) The god is here apparently identified with one of the four war-t-wases.

---

*The Temple of Bêgha.*
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<sup>10</sup> The god figures here as a sacred standard.
<sup>10</sup> The goddess is here apparently identified with one of the four <i>dīr-ḥ</i>-races.
<sup>10</sup> The god is here identified with the <i>y</i>-diedem of Lower Egypt.
<sup>10</sup> The god figures here as a sacred standard.
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(1) i.e. The king's mother.
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**Characters:**
- ί: ί
- ι: ι
- γ: γ
- η: η
- δ: δ
- α: α
- β: β
- ω: ω
- γ: γ
- ζ: ζ
- η: η
- θ: θ
- ι: ι
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(1) This god appears here as a sacred standard.
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10 But with III replacing the three I-trees. — 20 See p. 52, footnote 1.

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