

A REPORT  
ON THE  
ISLAND AND TEMPLES OF PHILÆ,

BY  
CAPTAIN H. G. LYONS,  
*Royal Engineers.*

WITH  
AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY  
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*Under Secretary of State for Public Works Department in Egypt.*

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## INDEX.

	PAGE
I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK .....	9
II. METHODS OF WORK .....	11
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND .....	13
IV. LIST OF BUILDINGS .....	15
V. REPORT ON FOUNDATIONS OF TEMPLES, ETC. ....	17
VI. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS .....	22
VII. PARTS WHICH HAVE BEEN REPAIRED OR RESTORED .....	43
VIII. PARTS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION IN THE EVENT OF A RESTORATION BEING CONSTRUCTED .....	46
APPENDIX "A." ALTIMETERS OF TEMPLE AXES .....	47
"B." LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS .....	48
"C." LIST OF PLANS .....	52
"D." LIST OF LEVELLED POINTS .....	53
"E." LIST OF NUMBERED STONES .....	55
"F." STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED .....	68

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY  
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*Under Secretary of State for Public Works Department in Egypt.*

IT may be, that in consequence of recent and more striking events, the circumstances which gave rise to last season's work at Philæ have, to some extent, been forgotten. I propose in this note to briefly recall them.

In the year 1886, the project for a dam and reservoir at Assuan was submitted to the Government of Egypt. This scheme, which, if executed, would have entailed the partial submersion of the Philæ temples, gave cause at the time to much criticism and discussion.

I have no intention, here, of entering into the question of the conflicting interests of agriculture and archaeology, as involved by the reconstruction of the above work. It will suffice to say that the technical advisers of the Egyptian Government, after due consideration of the protests lodged against the proposal by the scientific societies of Europe, eventually recommended that a modification of the original scheme should be adopted. The project as modified was so designed that, while assuring to a portion of the country the benefits resulting from an increased water supply in summer, it should at the same time secure the celebrated monuments of the Philæ Island from any chance of destruction.

The main point of difference between the two schemes lies in the fact that, in the modified project as now accepted, the water surface level in the reservoir has been reduced by eight metres (some 27 feet) below that originally decided upon. By this alteration the greater portion of the ruins on the Island will remain permanently above the submerged level. Some parts of the structures must, unobtainably, be flooded for a short period of each year; but before the reservoir is constructed, steps will be taken to secure their stability and to preserve them from decay.

Before deciding upon the measures necessary for the attainment of the above end, it is evident that a careful examination of the foundations of the several structures was indispensable. It was with the object of making such examination that I, in 1885, visited the island in the company of several well-known Egyptologists, who were kind enough to promise me the benefit of their advice upon this important question. Our visit resulted in the unanimous opinion that no satisfactory investigation of the foundations could be made until the debris which covered a large portion of the island had been removed, and the underground passages had been thoroughly cleared and explored. Such a work seemed likely to be both difficult and delicate, no nothing was at that time known regarding the stability of the structures or the depth of their several foundations. It was therefore a serious question as to whom the task should be entrusted.

Fortunately the Egyptian Government had in its service, at the moment, an officer possessing special qualifications for this work. I allude to Captain H. G. Lyons, of the Royal Engineers, then serving in the army of His Highness the Khedive. Captain Lyons, besides being a highly trained

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Engineer, is an Egyptologist of considerable repute, and has, moreover, already made his name known by his contributions to our scientific knowledge in Egypt. It was felt by all that, if his services could be secured for the above work, the best guarantee possible would have been given for its satisfactory completion. The Director-General of the Museum Department, to whom I referred the matter, cordially accepted the proposal, and application for Captain Lyons's services was made to the Egyptian War Office. The demand was granted; and the Ministry of Public Works having provided the required funds from its own budget, work was commenced upon the island in October, 1895, and brought to a conclusion in April, 1896.

How entirely Captain Lyons has justified his selection must, I think, be allowed, not only by those who visited the works in progress during the past winter, but by everyone who studies his present report.

While having discussion of the archaeological results obtained to those competent to describe them, I must bear testimony to the manner in which Captain Lyons has carried out those portions of the work which more immediately concern me.

He has thoroughly cleared away the silted soil under which great portions of the buildings were buried, and while executing such repairs as were indispensable for the security of the monuments, he has left such and all of these latter exactly as he found it, and has not removed a single stone from the site. The consequence is that, in the future, those desirous of studying the details of these temples can do so in a manner which has hitherto been impossible. The repairs to the buildings have been carried out in such an unobtrusive manner that the eye is nowhere offended by a glaring contrast between the old work and the new. The Coptic remains upon the island have been entirely excavated, and now offer facilities for the most thorough study to those interested in relics of this particular period of Egyptian history. Finally, Captain Lyons has prepared such a complete set of plans and photographs of the ruins that, were they to disappear to-morrow, the scientific world would still possess a record of each detail of their outline and construction.

As has been before stated, the chief object of the recent investigation was to examine the foundations of the temples and their power to resist subsidence if temporarily submerged. Captain Lyons's researches have proved that, if certain precautions be taken, little or no danger will exist, even should the water yearly rise and fall around the bases of the structures.

In Chapter VIII. of his report, he indicates, in a general manner, the measures which he considers advisable for securing the safety of the different buildings, should the construction of the reservoir become an accomplished fact. He proposes sandy repairs to the quay wall, including the reconstruction of certain parts of its length. He further advises that the underground spaces between the cross walls which support the pavement of the west colonnade, should be filled up with rough stone masonry. He commends the same procedure with regard to the crypts of the great temple of Isis, but in this case his suggestion is made solely with a view to preventing the accumulation of stagnant water in the vaults, these crypts being in every case constructed upon the solid rock. Finally, he outlines certain general but minor repairs which he considers to be advisable.

In February last, I visited the ruins in Captain Lyons's company and saw, from personal observation, thoroughly endorse the soundness of all his proposals. Nothing strikes one so forcibly, after seeing his excavations, as the great depth to which the foundations of all the main buildings descend, contrary to the general practice of the ancient Egyptian architects.

As regards the Isis temple, the level reached is, in every instance, that of the bed rock. Consequently there is nearly as great a depth of masonry below the ground surface as there is height above it. Even in the case of the great pylon, the depth of the foundation is some five metres, so that the masonry already descends below the level permanently saturated by infiltration, and consequently the conditions of equilibrium of the structure will be unchanged even should the water level be very considerably raised.

It may then, I think, be safely asserted that upon the completion of the repairs suggested by Captain Lyons, any fear of subsidence in these buildings, consequent upon a rise of the water level, may be rejected as baseless. When the time shall come for the construction of the Assuan dam, those repairs will

be carried out simultaneously with the work entailed by this letter. As regards their actual details, the opinion of competent Egyptologists will assuredly be asked for and, as far as possible, be followed.

One portion of the remains at present existing upon the island must, I fear, inevitably disappear with the advent of the reservoir : I mean the Coptic village, which, being constructed entirely of mud brick masonry cannot possibly withstand the dissolving action of the water. A complete survey and a detailed plan has, however, been made of it, and its position and arrangement will therefore have been recorded. This being done, there are many people who consider that the general aspect of the island will be improved by the removal of this mass of small mud buildings, which hides in a great measure the outlines of the temple, and prevents those symmetry and noble proportions from being properly seen.

I trust that Captain Lyons's work and report upon Philæ will be accepted as an earnest of the good faith of the Egyptian Government in the matter of endeavoring to preserve a scientific record of all monuments affected by the construction of the reservoirs. In addition to what has been done at Philæ, the survey of Nubia has been commenced, and the different site plans (with levels) of all monuments existing in the above tract of country, will be published when opportunity offers. Similar investigations to those made at Philæ can then be put in hand at each of the temples lying within the above reach of the river.

In conclusion, I hope that it may be some day acknowledged that the construction of the Assuan reservoir, in place of being detrimental to the interests of science, has, on the contrary, furthered them to a large extent, inasmuch as it has entailed the thorough investigation of a little known portion of Egypt, which, without it, would in all probability have been indefinitely postponed.

W. E. GARSTIN.

CAIRO, 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1898.

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# REPORT ON THE ISLAND AND TEMPLES OF PHILÆ,

BY  
CAPTAIN H. G. LYONS,  
Royal Engineers.

## PART I.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

WORK was commenced on the Island of Philæ in November, 1885, with two principal objects:—

1. To examine the foundations of the principal temples and buildings;

2. To clear away from the ancient edifices the accumulations of rubbish, so as to render them available for scientific study.

Holes were sunk beside the temple walls, the depth of the foundations measured (Part V.), and the material they rested on recorded. The whole of the island has been cleared from the mud brick walls and roofs which had fallen in, and from the mounds of pottery, etc., so that now the temples, colonnades, etc., stand cleared from the piles of rubbish which formerly encumbered them, and the visitor, instead of climbing over mounds of debris, now walks along the streets of the old Coptic village which covered the entire island after Christianity had replaced the old Egyptian religion.

The island is about 600 metres from north to south and 150 metres from east to west, and is formed by a mass of crystalline rock, mainly hornblende granite, rising from the bed of the Nile, on which the earthy Nile deposit has been laid down. At the south-east corner of the island there is a considerable mass of this granite, and on another mass the inner pylon of the great Temple of Isis is built, but in most other parts the rock is covered by a considerable thickness of river deposit, as the foundation plans show (Plans VII. and Part VI.). As the river falls the rock becomes visible at the foot of the quay wall east of the gateway (E) and at one or two points near the south end of the west quay wall. At these points certainly the quay wall rests on the solid rock and probably at other points also, but there are some places, such as the south end of the island and to the north of the quay behind the Temple of Hathor (G), where perhaps inferior foundations have been the cause of its destruction. In removing the dirt and mud brick rubbish it was necessary to tip it over the quay walls of the island, but where it was possible such material was thrown in the intervals where the river was already cutting away the bank or where there were no points of special archaeological interest which would thus be entered. In all cases the utmost care has been taken to destroy no evidence of scientific value, and much has been left standing which perhaps, in the opinion of some, were better removed, but, since the removal of any construction prevents all re-examination and criticism of it, as much as possible has been left *in situ*, except in the few cases hereafter mentioned, and the same idea has guided in settling the question of the depth to be cleared.

On the west side of the Coptic Church (F) was found a Coptic inscription recording the repair of the Church in the year A.D. 724 (Part VI.), and in the forecourt of the Temple of Cæsar Augustus (L) the two pieces of the triangular stele (erected by the prefect Cornelius

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Gallas to record his suggestion of a revolt in the Thebaid) had been used as pavement slabs (Part VI); but besides these hardly anything was found except fragments of pottery and two or three small ostraca (Part VI). The whole island has not only been inhabited more or less from Egyptian times up to the early part of this century, but it has been also extensively dug over in search of antiquities, with the result that it was often impossible to tell if the objects found were in situ or had been deposited there with the rubbish of excavations carried on close by. As an instance of this, four Egyptian coins struck in Cairo in the year 1860 A.D. were turned out at a depth of nearly two metres from the surface in a house on the south side of the Temple of Hathor (G); however, it will in future be possible, with a reasonable amount of care, to avoid such uncertainties, since all debris has been removed as far as Coptic village floor, so that it will usually be safe to conclude that all found below this level is of about this period or earlier. In Part VI. is given a detailed account of the principal temples, churches, and buildings, describing their condition before work was begun, what was done to them, and the condition in which they were finally left. Purely archaeological questions, such as the king under whom the different parts of a temple or building were built, the text of inscriptions unscathed, etc. have not been entered into, as being rather outside the scope of the present report, and requiring, moreover, considerable time and study for proper and exhaustive treatment.

Restorations and repairs have been carried out as seldom as possible, and only in the cases where the original blocks could be replaced with certainty in their positions, or where repairs were absolutely necessary to ensure the stability of portions of the structure. In every case the amount and character of such work is carefully recorded in the description of the building so dealt with in Part VI. of this report, and Part VII. The view throughout has been that anyone going to Philæ in the future may have no difficulty in ascertaining what has been replaced, repaired, or removed during these operations.

The stone used is almost exclusively sandstone from the quarries of Ghorana on the west bank of the Nile, 25 kilometres to the south, and there is very great difference between the varieties used. Some, of a yellowish-been colour and a fine coarse grain, furnish good and durable building stone, while others, nearly white and fine in grain, break up rapidly, and crumble away like the bottom courses of the Eastern Colonnade (Y) have done. Granite was used for shrines mostly, and for huge blocks for doors, but it is only in the Temple of Cesar Augustus (L) that we find it utilized to any considerable extent in the general construction.

When work was completed on the island, photographs were taken of the principal buildings which presented a different appearance to what they had previously, whether from being partially restored or from having been cleared of the rubbish which had hidden them. These photographs can lay no claim to be artistic pictures of the temples on Philæ, since they were taken often under considerable difficulty, and with the object of obtaining a satisfactory record of the condition of the building as it was left. The actual time employed was a little under five months, and the number of men employed daily varied from a hundred at first up to three hundred and fifty. The sum expended on hire of labour was about ££760, with about ££30 for material and stores (Appendix "F").

The results of the examination of the island of Philæ may be briefly summarized as follows:—The main portion of the Temple of Isis (M) is founded on the solid granite rock of the island, while the other buildings have foundations usually from four to six metres in depth, which rest on the Nile earth deposit; the south-west corner of the island consists of a platform carried on vertical masonry walls and carrying the Temple of Nectanebo (A) and the southern portion of the West Colonnade (Z); the Temples of Hathor (G), Nectanebo (A), Imhotep (F), the unfinished Chapel (E), and the Temple of Cesar Augustus (L) have been cleared from the rubbish which surrounded them, while those of An-ke-sode (B), Har-nej-totef (D), three small Chapels east of the East Colonnade (C, D, and H), and the east Coptic church (Q) have been brought to light for the first time since their destruction. The N-Dometer (U) with its three scales for recording the rise of the river is of considerable interest, and when compared with those at Elephantine and Edfu, and the level marks of high floods recently found at Karnak, will probably furnish us with valuable information concerning the level of the Nile two thousand years ago.

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The trilingual inscription found in front of the Temple of Caesar Augustus (L) (Photographs Nos. 51, 52) is of great historical interest, and corroborates the account of the first Roman prefect of Egypt as given by Dio Cassius the historian, but this, together with the inscription of the Ethiopian King Engannos, in the Temple of Arsinoë (K) (Photographs Nos. 54 and 55) comprise the principal finds of the nature of inscriptions which were made on the island.

A list of the principal buildings is given in Part IV, together with the letters which have been used to indicate them on Plan I.

M. A. Hasenak, of the Department of Antiquities, arrived at Philæ in the latter part of November and remained until the month of March, during which period he rendered the greatest assistance, especially in superintending the restoration of the fescourt of the Temple of Hathor (G) and in replacing the blocks of the Temple of Arsinoë (K), and those of the gateway of Hadrian (I). Herr Regierungsrath Baumeister L. Bonhardt arrived at the end of December to study the island and temples on behalf of the Berlin Academy, and remained until the end of the work. I am indebted to him for many valuable suggestions, and for very great assistance in measuring up the different buildings during the three months and a half that we worked together on the island, and especially for Plans Nos. II, IV, and X, and Appendix "E."

## PART II.

### METHODS OF WORK.

One of the first steps towards the clearing and examination of the island of Philæ was to commence the preparation of a general map of the island on a scale of  $\frac{1}{1000}$ , and a complete chain survey of the island was therefore begun, the results of which are shown in Plan I, where a reduction of this map is given on a scale of  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

Six large triangles were first measured, each line being chained three times to check any errors which might have crept in, and these, as the work of clearing proceeded, were cut up into smaller triangles, and the detail of the houses, etc., plotted in. Large buildings were measured up complete and then transferred on to the plan where the angles, doorways, etc., had been fixed by the triangulation, while the Coptic village was measured and plotted to scale on the ground, and the result, when found to work in correctly, was filled in on the large plan.

The south-east corner of the island alone was not done in this way; here the high mass of rock offered some slight difficulty, and as there are no buildings of importance on it, it was not considered necessary to survey it so exactly; it was therefore done by a plane-table traverse, each distance, however, being chained. Putting aside then this portion of the island, it is believed that in hardly any case does the error in position of the temples and principal buildings exceed 20 metres, and for the houses of the Coptic village 100 metres; though in most cases it will be found to be considerably below this.

This high limit of error is put down for the Coptic houses because many cases occur, especially near the edges of the island, where the old houses have been so destroyed as to render the identification of the walls, doors, etc., extremely difficult. In many cases doors are not shown in these houses, and when this is so, there was usually so much doubt about the original position of the door, owing to the damaged state of the walls, that it was considered better not to show it.

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The reduced levels shown on Plan I, and given in Appendix "D," are the result of two sets of levels taken from the bench mark on the fourth course of the north side of the east gateway of the Kiosk (K), and closing on it again as a check. Each set gave almost identical values, and the means were taken.

Each of the temples which have anything about them of special interest and were not visible before, have been measured up specially, and drawn to scale of  $\frac{1}{16}$ , so as to admit of such details as dovetailed clamps, mortar beds, door-kings blocks, etc., being shown; these have been reproduced on a scale of  $\frac{1}{16}$  (Plans II, V, VI, and IX). Plan VIII was measured up in the same way, but was checked by levelling, in order to get the amount of curve in the different portions as accurately as possible.

Plans III and IV, of the Nilometer were measured up on a scale of  $\frac{1}{16}$ , and have been reduced to a scale of  $\frac{1}{32}$ ; special care was taken in measuring each division of the scales, and in levelling from one portion on to the next with a straight edge and spirit level (Part VI).

The clearing of the island was commenced at the south end of the colonnades, and the accumulated rubbish was cleared away from each house, leaving the walls, which were afterwards measured, and have been plotted on Plan XI. Afterwards the walls themselves were also removed, as it appeared desirable to leave the space between the colonnades clear of all lower buildings which would only detract from its appearance. Here, between and under the colonnades (X and Y), on the site of the Temple of Ar-Ras-atef (B), in the forecourt of the Temple of Cosar Augustus (L), and on the pavement of the Temple of Har-see-Isotef (H), are the only places where the walls of the Coptic houses have been removed.

The whole of this rubbish has been cleared completely off the island and tipped into the river, except the rough blocks of stone bearing no ornament, inscription, or sign of having been worked, which have been stacked in heaps in various parts of the island available for any repairs which may be needed.

Until the end of January, the earth, etc., which was thrown over on to the river bank was chased away by the inhabitants of the village near, to put on their fields as a manure ('sebbakh'), but after that date little was taken, as the crop then growing had all that it required, so that by the time that work was completed several large fans of earth rubbish were lying on the river bank (Photographs Nos. 1, 28, 29, 30, 31), but much of this will also be carried off for putting on the next crop, and what remains will be swept away by the next Nile flood, leaving only a small quantity of pottery and red bricks to mark the spot where most of the debris was thrown. A considerable quantity of rubbish, stone, and earth was thrown on the north face of the island, where it hides no ancient structures, and assists to protect this part, where there is now no quay wall, from the action of the Nile flood.

The jars, pots, and amphorae found were for the most part broken, but a certain number were obtained more or less intact, which were photographed (Photograph No. 62), and then placed in a chamber on the roof of the north-east corner of the great Temple of Isis (M).

Many fragments of pottery bore coloured patterns, and a considerable number were collected, but on hardly any was there inscription. One was found with a short inscription in demotic, one with Greek, and two with Arabic, and these comprised the whole of the ostraca obtained. The workmen were offered rewards for any they might find, but none were forthcoming, so that it may be assumed that stones bearing inscriptions were not numerous; but some ten or twelve stones were found bearing fragments of Greek inscriptions, usually relating to buildings or repairs, and the place of each was carefully recorded.

Scattered all over the island were fragments of carved work—capitals, door arches, etc.—which, belonging to late Egyptian and Coptic times, had been broken and moved from their original positions for use as building material. All such fragments were brought together and photographed (Photographs Nos. 59 to 61 and 63 to 67), in order to have a permanent record of them, after which they were all placed together behind the Eastern Colonnade (Y), and immediately south of the Temple of Imhotep (F).

Numerous other fragments, too small to be so dealt with, were placed at the west end of the terrace in front of the great pylon of the Temple of Isis (M).

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In the neighbourhood of each building all stones which belonged to it, and which could not be replaced in their original position, were collected together, and in cases where they could be examined and classed, they were numbered. The upper number was that of the building (Part IV.), and the lower was the number of the block, so that they could be identified and described, and it also prevents their removal from the island. The blocks of the following buildings were thus numbered:—

Temple of Nectanebo (A) ... ..	1	Temple of Hathor (G) ... ..	7
" " Ar-hes-ner (B) ... ..	2	Gateway of Hadrian (H) ... ..	9
" " unfinished, late period (E) ... ..	3	Temple of Caesar Augustus (L) ... ..	11

The labour employed was hired locally, and baskets and tools were provided. At first it was intended to make use of a light runway to carry away the rubbish, but it was soon found that this could not be economically done without destroying more of the walls of the Coptic village than was at all desirable, so that the whole was eventually removed in baskets by manual labour by the Nubians employed, who were of poor physique, and their work required constant supervision.

The large roof blocks of the colonnades which had fallen in were saved out by means of rollers and levers, and the same means were employed for replacing blocks in position and building up walls, a sloping way being formed of inclined spars, the stones being hauled up them with ropes.

Where repairs were absolutely necessary (Part VI.), they were carried out with cut stone laid in cement, but restorations were as far as possible built up dry, a little cement only having been used in the restoration of Ar-hes-ner Temple (B), (Part VI.), in renewing the weathered blocks of the small east chamber of Imhotep Temple (F), and in renewing the bases of the columns of the colonnades.

For a short time the experiment was tried of offering "bakelisk" for antiquities found, to test if things were being taken away and sold, but nothing was obtained, and on enquiry it could not be ascertained that anything which came from Philæ was offered for sale in the Assuan bazaar.

Special care was taken with regard to the trees and bushes on the island. Throughout the whole of the work not a single palm tree or bush was cut down; the four fallen palms near the Temple of Caesar Augustus (L) had been cut down some years previously; and to ensure no damage being done, whenever rubbish was being thrown over the edge of the island, the exact place was pointed out, and usually two stones were placed, between which the baskets had to be emptied. It was, of course, impossible to prevent leaves being stripped off occasionally as the rubbish was thrown down, but besides that, one branch of a "sant" bush broken by a falling stone was the only damage done to any tree or bush during the progress of the excavations.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND.

From an examination of Plan I. it is readily seen that the Coptic village grew up round the ancient temples on the lines of an earlier village, though in later times it encroached upon them and upon the streets which crossed the island in various directions. We can still see one main street which seems to have started from the gateway (B), and after some 40 metres turns S.W. as far as

the angle of the Tenebris wall (W) of the Temple of Isis, which it follows as far as its S.E. angle. Here another street from the Kiosk (K) meets it and perhaps led in front of the East Colonnade (V), though the connection between these two could not be accurately traced (Plan XL).

These main streets are paved with slabs of sandstone, and where they have not been encroached upon have a width of about 2.0 metres, while the smaller ones which intersect the village are from 1.5 metre to 2.0 metres only.

Starting from the Kiosk (K), the steps of the western gateway are no longer in position at the head of the paved main street, which leads up to the angle of the Tenebris wall and under the gateway of Station II, in front of the great pylon. Here it joins the other from the gateway (E) in front of the little temple (E). In the angle formed by these two streets are what appear to be some of the oldest houses of the village. They are built of cut stone for a height of about 1.5 metre, above which the walls were carried up in mud brick, of which also the arches were made, which served as ceilings to the lower rooms, and to carry the floor of the rooms above. The stones used are from 18 to 20 metre thick, and were very likely obtained from the pavement which surrounded the Temple of Isis, as the chiselled lines on the ground level course of masonry show. At this time little if any damage would appear to have been done to the Temple of Hathor (G), since no stones of it have been utilized in these houses. On leaving the Kiosk (K), the second room on the left bears a rude Coptic cross on the stone door post; the church is much larger, and still contains some remains of its vaulted roof of mud brick, which carried an upper floor. Though built of sun-dried mud brick, there has been an attempt made to give additional strength by burning them in situ, since the walls and arched roof are burnt red from 91 to 92 metre from the surface, gradually passing into the unaltered mud brick. The same thing may be seen in other parts of the village. The angle of the small temple (E) projects into the next room on this side, and here pieces of the stone screen of the shrine, some shams of the columns, and a cornice block were found. The house walls abut against the temple, and of course are of much later date. On the right-hand side very little of the walls of the first rooms remain, and they are roughly built of mud brick and rubble stone, being probably Mahian reconstructions; but the house at the street corner is a much larger one (Photograph No. 9, left side). Here the rooms remain in fairly good preservation, and in the centre one is the short length of wall which formed the square base of the stairway which led to the upper story of the house. Three steps of the flight alone remain, but these are enough to show that they were carried by a mud brick arch from the north on one side to a ledge or deep groove cut in the wall (Photograph 10) on the other. Here the road turns to the right and passes the door of the Temple in the Tenebris wall (W), where the steps have been cut away to allow it to pass, but remains of the sloping way can be seen under the walls of the Coptic house opposite. This house, also, is one of considerable size, and, judging by the fragments of pillars and carved capitals in the entrance hall at the north-west corner, seems to have been of some importance. East of this the houses are much ruined and seem to have been dug over, for in the one south of the side door in the Temple of Hathor (G) modern Arab coins were found at 1.5 and 2.0 metres from the surface. As already mentioned, fragments of the Temple (G) are almost wholly confined to the north side of it, where the houses are much ruined and of little interest. Where the main street turns to the right and passes along the south side of the Coptic Church (Q), the houses are larger and better, and in one of these, opposite the south-west door of the church, the diorite statue (Photograph No. 62) of a somewhat Roman type was found built into a wall. Some 12 or 13 metres south of the corner of the road is a water-tank with steps leading down into it, a drain hole for emptying it, and the remains of a small supply channel through which the water flowed and poured into the tank through a curved lion's head.

From this the street follows the quay wall, which here has a banking of mud brick, and the gateway (E) opens into the space in front of the Temple of Great Augustus (L). To the north of this there are only small lanes and alleys between the houses which seem to have grown up round a central building, which has been recognised by Herr L. Borchardt as a monastery somewhat similar in plan to the large

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one opposite Assuta. The houses west of this call for no very special notice, and except the street leading from the main one already described to the south-east door of the Coptic Church (?) narrow alleys alone twist about among them.

Between the colonnades one street is recognizable in front of the columns, but beyond this it is lost amongst the ruins of the Coptic houses (Plan XI). In the southern part of the island the general direction of the streets are west, and some of the houses adjoining them are of considerable size, especially near the back of the Eastern Colonnade, where some of the houses, which are built of stone, show a coarse laying of the courses similar to that employed in the Temenos wall. This part of the island seems to have been even more dug over than the northern part, and often piles of rubbish of earlier excavations have obliterated the traces of any Coptic buildings there may have been. Fragments of Coptic and other stone-work were found in many of the houses but hardly ever in place, having been moved about, as being convenient building material, by the later Sultan inhabitants of the island.

PART IV.

In the following list of buildings the letter refers to Plan No. I, where the different buildings are so indicated; the number has been used when stones belonging to a building have been collected, numbered, and catalogued (Appendix "E"); the period to which each is assigned pretends to no high archaeological accuracy, but merely serves to indicate generally the class of work. The last column gives a reference number to the levels which form Appendix "D," where detailed descriptions of the level marks will be found.

LETTER.	NUMBER.	NAME or DESIGNATION.	PERIOD.	NUMBERS OF LEVEL MARKS.
A	1	Temple of Nectanebo ... ..	XXX Dynasty ... ..	33
B	2	Temple of Ar-ken-refer ... ..	Ptolemæic ... ..	32
C	3	Temple East of East Colonnade ... ..	Ptolemæic (?) ... ..	—
D	4	Temple of Mandulis ... ..	Roman (?) ... ..	—
E	5	Unfinished Temple, late period ... ..	(?) ... ..	3
F	6	Temple of Imhotep ... ..	Ptolemæic ... ..	30
G	7	Temple of Hathor ... ..	Ptolemæic ... ..	5, 6
H	8	Temple East of East Colonnade ... ..	(?) ... ..	—
I	9	West Gate (Hadrian) ... ..	Roman ... ..	18
K	10	Kiosk (Ptolemæi's Bell) ... ..	Roman ... ..	1, 2

Cod.sim.77, 15

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Letter.	Number.	Name of Building.	Period.	Number of Layers Mark.
L	11	Temple of Cæsar Augustus ... ..	Roman ... ..	9
M	12	Temple of Isis ... ..	Ptolemæic ... ..	12, 13, 15, 17
N	13	Temple of Isis Unet (Mammisenn) ... ..	Ptolemæic ... ..	21, 22, 23
O	14	Temple of Har-uef-atef ... ..	Roman ... ..	14
P	15	Coptic Church (Western) ... ..	Coptic ... ..	11
Q	16	Coptic Church (Eastern) ... ..	Coptic ... ..	7
R	17	Gateway (late Roman) ... ..	Late Roman (?) ... ..	8
S	18	South Stairway ... ..	... ..	...
T	19	West Stairway ... ..	... ..	21
U	20	Nilometer ... ..	... ..	20
V	21	North Stairway ... ..	... ..	16
W	22	Terenos Wall ... ..	... ..	4, 10
X	23	Quay Wall ... ..	... ..	10
Y	24	Eastern Colonnade ... ..	Roman ... ..	28
Z	25	Western Colonnade ... ..	Roman ... ..	27
Wa	...	East gate in Terenos Wall ... ..	... ..	4
Wb	...	West gate in Terenos Wall ... ..	... ..	10

In addition to the foregoing list there are also the following to be mentioned :-

- I. A Coptic Church built on the site of the Temple of Ar-hesenefer (B) (Plan XI).
- II. The Coptic Church, which the Hall of Columns of the Isis Temple (M) was used as.
- III. The Coptic Church or building which occupied the site of the forecourt of the Hathor Temple (G).
- IV. A doorway, which is almost all that is visible of a building which formerly existed between the northern stairway (V) and the Temple of Har-uef-atef (O).

Of these buildings, B, C, D, H, O, Q, are now seen for the first time, while E, R, S, U, V, W, though known previously, have been rendered more accessible, and can now be seen and examined.

PART V.

REPORT ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE TEMPLES AND BUILDINGS.

The foundations on which the principal buildings rested were examined by sinking holes until the bottom of the wall was reached, after which, if the building was not founded upon rock, work was continued for 50 metres into the earth; the courses were then measured, and also the distance from the face of the courses to a plumb line, to determine the amount of "batter" given to the wall, which in most cases was extremely slight. Plan VII shows the section of each foundation hole plotted at their respective levels, so that the relation of each to the present high Nile level and to any other level can be readily seen.

Commencing from the south, the first building is the Temple of Nectanebo (Photographs Nos. 3 and 42) (A), which is built on sandstone blocks carried on vertical walls exactly similar to the method of construction shown in Plan VII, fig. 2. Between it and the S.W. corner of the quay wall there seems to be a more solidly built portion, judging from what can be seen in the rubble-out stairway at this corner, where the blocks are laid one on the top of the other without walls and intervening spaces, and possibly this was done when this part of the quay wall was added (Part VI.) on to the pre-existing portion. The rock of the island is visible at low Nile, at the foot of the quay wall, 11.46 metres below the floor of this temple. These floor blocks, which rest on the vertical walls to form a level platform in this part of the island, are here much broken, hardly one remaining uninjured, while in many cases the broken pieces have dropped 10 to 20 centimetres; and possibly this was the cause at one time of the temple's destruction. Though there is no sign of any very recent damage, it is probable that any considerable rise of the water, such as would be caused by the formation of a reservoir, might result in a further settlement of these blocks and consequent damage to the building, unless precautions were taken to support them, which could be done without difficulty by a central wall or by filling up the hollow spaces beneath the temple.

The Temple of An-hes-oufer (B), Plan VII, fig. 3, has very shallow foundations, consisting of three courses under the temple walls, and only two under the outer circuit wall and the pavement. The blocks are carefully placed together, and underneath the lowest course is from 30 to 40 metre of fine river sand, which is laid on an earth full of boulders of granite, hornblende rock, etc., belonging evidently to the original surface of the island. Holes were made at the S.E. corner of the circuit wall (the section of which is shown in Plan VII, fig. 1), and at the S.W. corner of the east chamber and of the fourth chamber of the temple, the last two giving the same result, viz. three courses of stone blocks. This form of soil, earth with numerous boulders of granite, etc., extends westwards to within about five metres of the columns of the West Colonnade (Z), where it seems to slope very rapidly down to the river, being in fact the western edge of the island. To increase the level area of this part, walls of masonry about 2.65 metres (four cubits) apart were built out, starting from this sloping bank and founded below on the rock (Plan VII, fig. 2). When clearing the pavement in front of the Temple of An-hes-oufer (B), a circular hole about 80 metre in diameter was found in front of No. 6 column of the West Colonnade (Z), and a granite plug, which may have been used to close it, was turned out of the wall of one of the Coptic houses close by. This hole was found to lead into one of these spaces between the walls which supported the pavement, and a sinking was made down to the rock, which was reached at a depth of 5.48 metres from the upper surface of the pavement (Plan VII, fig. 2). The walls were well built of sandstone blocks, which are placed a little irregularly so that they do not form a flat face, but there is very little sign of any intentional "batter" having been given to the wall. No quarry marks could be seen anywhere. The walls rest on the crystalline rock of the island, which at this point is a hornblende rock slightly schistose in character. The space between the walls was filled up with earth, sand, and fragments of sandstone, which

Cod.sim.77, 17

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were all moist, but no water was found in sinking, since it had all drained off on the falling of the Nile. No deterioration of the stone whatever could be detected which might have resulted from the annual wetting it is subjected to. This material filled the space between the walls up to within 40 to 50 metres of the under surface of the roofing blocks, every one of which was cracked through, but were held in their places by their own weight joining the broken portions together. It would seem as though the builder of the West Colonnade did not know what was below the pavement, for all the southern part is erected on these roofing blocks, and in many cases the columns (for instance, No. 9) have been built on one of these roofing blocks, the ends of which rest on the vertical walls, with no other support beneath them (Plan VII, fig. 2). The walls themselves are continued under the colonnade up to the quay wall, and so about the supporting walls of the other blocks south of the part described are similarly constructed, except that under the Temple of Nectanebo (A) they run north and south. The section actually described is 420 metres south of the west stairway (T), and, as this is constructed in a projecting quay older than the remainder of this portion of the quay wall, it may be that this form of construction, having been first used to firm the quay, was afterwards extended to carry the pavement when this part of the island was required for buildings. The walls where they could be examined showed no sign whatever of cracking or yielding in any way. The granite rock crops out also at the foot of stairway (T). The next deep section is at the western end of the southern face of the great pylon of the Temple of Isis (M), where the foundations descend to a depth of 200 metres below the surface of the ground; below this is 23 metres of stone chip, which rests on the earth deposit of the island. A metre south of it was another wall, which may be the remains of some earlier construction, and which, since the courses of masonry composing it are almost exactly at the same levels as those of the walls under the colonnade pavement, in all probability formed some part of the river-side structures on the west bank of the island before the present quay wall was built enclosing them, especially as it looks directly on a point where the quay wall (X) changes direction slightly and where there is a vertical joint in the masonry, as may be seen in Photograph No. 31. This detached wall is not so well built as the pylon foundations, since shorter and less regular blocks are used, whereas the latter is solidly constructed, and though of no great depth, shows no trace of any cracking or settlement. The base of the detached wall was not seen, and apparently the top course of it had been removed. It may possibly have been the proximity of this old wall which induced the builders of the pylon to stop at a depth of only 200 metres, instead of going down to 450 metres for the pylon foundations, as they have done elsewhere. (Plan VII, figs. 2, 4 and 5.)

On the south side of the eastern half of this pylon another hole was sunk, and here no trace of the detached wall was found, but the pylon foundation consisted of eight courses of sandstone blocks, each having an average thickness of 98 metres. The lower courses project slightly, and below the bottom course is the Nile earth deposit of the island. In front of the six upper courses there was a mass of sandstone chip, derived from the dressing and decoration of the face of the pylon. There was no indication of cracking or settlement anywhere, and no swelling or decomposition of the stone could be seen, though all the earth below the feet metre and a half was quite moist from infiltration. (Plan VII, fig. 4.)

The centre gateway of this pylon is of much earlier date than the two pylon towers which have been built up against it, leaving as it does the carvouches of Nectanebo II, and therefore the junction of its foundations with those of the pylon was examined, as being a point where any settlement would be readily seen. In Plan VII, fig. 5 is shown a section of the gateway foundations, with those of the east pylon tower in elevation behind them, as when looked at from the west: they both consist of the same number of courses (nine), which do not coincide in level, having been built at different periods, and the original pavement level of the gateway was 38 metres below the top of the projecting course at the base of the pylon. The two foundations have been built close together, and even the small space of 1 or 2 centimetres visible between the gate and pylon above the ground level does not show below it. As in other parts of the pylon, the foundation courses were solid, and undamaged either by settlement or decay, while no difference in this respect could be detected between the foundations of the gateway and those of the pylon,

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though there is a difference of some 200 years in their age. Beneath the bottom course of each a bed of fine river sand, about 30 metre thick, had been laid down, and below this was the usual Nile earth deposit. A large mass of sandstone chips filled the upper part of the section for the first three courses of the pylon foundations, but below this it only filled the trench originally cut down through the Nile earth deposit to lay the blocks. The north face of this trench was only 20 metre away from the face of the pylon foundations and 20 metre from those of the gateway, which did not give a very large amount of room for handling the blocks, which are about half a metre thick and up to a metre and a half long.

The next building examined was the Temple of Isis Uret (Mammisium N), where holes were sunk outside the colonnade on the west side (Plan VII, fig. 6) between the colonnade and temple at the north end of the centre chamber (fig. 7), and in front of the doorway between the first and second chambers (fig. 8). The building is of no great height, and the foundations are not very deep, consisting of seven courses for the temple and six for the colonnade, of the usual thickness, slightly less than half a metre each. This temple having had the northern chamber added after the others were built, and then the colonnade which encloses it, must necessarily have the foundations of the different parts without any connection, leaving these holes to settle independently; but so far as they could be examined there were no signs whatever of it at present, except a slight opening of about 1 centimetre between the northern and centre chambers which did not appear below ground, where blocks of stone were built across from under the colonnade into the foundations of the temple, and which probably were part of the original foundations utilised when the construction of the colonnade was commenced.

In the west hole (fig. 6), though the stone is in good order, two vertical joints under the doorway do not increase its stability, and probably mark later additions to or alterations of the original plan. The six courses rest on 25 metre of fine river sand which is laid on the Nile earth deposit, and the section between the colonnade and the temple (fig. 7) is exactly the same as under the colonnade with 24 metre of sand at the base. The space between the two walls became so narrow that the bottom of the foundations on the Temple side could not be reached, and judging from fig. 8 there was another course of stones, for the different courses of the colonnade foundations agree precisely in level, as do those also of the temple. In the hole beside the temple (fig. 8) the foundations were found solid and undamaged in any way, resting on the Nile earth deposit at a depth of 3.3 metres. Sandstone chips with large pieces of sandstone and granite was passed through for nearly 3 metres, and represents the rubbish produced by the enlargement, and perhaps the decoration of the temple when the north room was added.

Coming near to the great Temple of Isis (M), we meet the granite rock of the island occurring as an irregular mass on which the inner pylon is built, and which forms the floor of the Hall of Columns in several places, but there is no extension of this mass southwards at a noticeable depth, for it is not met with under the Temple of Isis Uret (N) nor in the hole sunk on the south side of the east gateway of the Tomos wall (Wak. Here (Plan VII, fig. 9) five courses of masonry rest on the Nile earth deposit and call for no special remark. The great Temple of Isis (M), north of the second pylon, is founded on the granite rock, and foundations have been carried down to a depth of 7 metres to reach it. No attempt was made to level the irregular surface of the granite mass, but the place was laid out and the walls were carried up to the top surface of it.

									* R.L. of granite surface.
At the inner pylon and in the Hall of Columns	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.2 metres
Under the west wall of Hall of Columns	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	101.8
Under the centre room at the north end of Temple of Isis (M)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	102.0
North-west corner of	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	102.2
North-east corner of	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0

\* R.L. = Highest level above Mean Sea Level at Alexandria.

Plan VII, fig. 10.—The foundations of the Hall of Columns on the west side consist of ten courses of sandstone blocks about half a metre in average thickness, and from one and a quarter to two metres in length. The wall shows very little outward "batter," and finally rests on a mass of red granite one metre from the base of another wall consisting of nine courses which do not coincide in level with those of the temple wall at this point, but agree very closely, at least in the upper part, with those of the southern and outer part of the temple. It may be that we have here the remains of an outer wall or some similar structure belonging to the original temple built by Ptolemy II. and III., which ended on the north side of the Hall of Columns, as may be seen by the sloping face of the wall. The north face of the second (inner) pylon shows where the end of this older wall abutted against the pylon, but it was not built into it.

Plan VII, fig. 11.—The north-west corner of this temple is carried on eighteen courses of masonry, which rest upon granite rock six metres from the surface.

Plan VII, fig. 12.—The north-east corner has a foundation of thirteen courses, beneath which is the granite at a depth of about five and a half metres, so that these three holes (figs. 10, 11, and 12), show the masonry of the foundations of this part of the temple to be particularly well laid, to consist of large sandstone blocks of similar dimensions to those already described, and to show no sign whatever of any cracking, yielding, or settlement. The topmost courses of the second pylon and of the main temple have been more or less displaced at several points, and this displacement continues in some cases for five or six courses from the top of the building; but below this there is no sign of it, and the foundations, too, are absolutely unharmed even at the north-west corner, where the top corner blocks have been shifted. It seems almost certain that this movement has been due to an earthquake shock, which affected principally the buildings founded on granite, and hardly any shift is visible in the great pylon which has its foundations on earth. The movement of the blocks also has not been in any one direction, but in various directions, as though affected by a rotatory force. It is possible, of course, that the shock took place before the building of the great pylon, but there is also other evidence of at least one, if not two, shocks long after that date (Part VI.). The second pylon has suffered most, which is the highest part of the temple which is founded on granite, and where the granite forms the surface of the ground, but even here it is only the top few courses which have been shifted as already mentioned.

It is noticeable that in both the north-east and north-west foundation holes the courses of masonry from the seventh stone upwards have been painted red, while in the former, lumps of yellow plaster have been stuck on the joints of courses 4, 5, and 6, but with what object is not clear. The section passed through in each of the three holes (figs. 10, 11, and 12) is much the same. In the first (fig. 10) 2 metres of earth and mud brick rubbish were succeeded by sandstone (8½) which continued down to the granite surface. In the other two, earth and brick rubbish continued for about a metre and a half, followed by two and a half metres of sandstone chips, beneath which were some stakes lying on the Nile earth deposit which formed the remainder of the section.

At the Kiosk (K) the foundation hole sunk at the south-western corner (Plan VII, fig. 13) showed a total depth of 4½ metres of masonry, which rested on Nile earth. The whole was in excellent condition and showed no signs of settlement. The first courses from the top form a neatly vertical face and the blocks bear quarry marks (7) and have draughted margins with the central portions left rough, while the fifth course is smoothly dressed on the top, with a chiselled line to mark the position of the course above. The sixth course is smoothly dressed for 12 metres on the top and then chiselled out to half a centimetre deep; two blocks in this course have smooth dressed faces. The section of the earth showed that for the first five courses a wide trench had been cut, while below that the undisturbed earth was only from 10 to 20 centimetres from the masonry. Thus it appears that the first four courses belong to the Kiosk (K), but that the remainder is an older foundation.

The Temple of Hathor (G) has foundations 47½ metres deep for the original temple, and 328 metres for the added chamber at the east end, which rest on Nile earth with many granite and diorite boulders. Both appear solid and in good condition, though the added

perches has sunk slightly (5 centimetres) and is not close to the older work, being 485 metres from it at the ground line and 400 metres at the bottom.

The blocks are of sandstone, and the edge of the trench in which they were laid is only 180 metres from the face of the masonry.

We can now shortly summarise the facts which have been set forth above.

(I.) At present all foundations except those walls which carry the pavement at the south end of the colonnade are above the level of high Nile, though all of them are wetted by infiltration, and the earth turned out at a depth of 2 metres from the surface was always moist.

(II.) None of these foundations were found to be in any way weathered or eroded by the damp, as was the case of buildings littered with village rubbish, where the stones at the surface of the ground were often reduced to a friable sand, as at the Temple of Imhotep (E), and in the East Colonnade (V), showing that this action is due to salts in the village soil.

(III.) Neither the quay wall nor the stairway walls show any considerable amount of bulging, which can be attributed directly to the expansive force of the wet earth behind. Changes of direction are sometimes to be seen, but these are usually, if not always, to be explained by additions at latter periods.

(IV.) The stone of these walls shows no deterioration after alternate wetting and drying at high and low Nile for some 1,900 years past.

(V.) The removal of the village rubbish over the whole island has removed the source of the salts which would soak into the stone work, and afterwards, crystallising out under the influence of evaporation, would rapidly destroy the surface of the stones.

(VI.) There seems no reason, judging from the state of sculptured blocks lying in the river and from the Nilometer scales, to anticipate any damage to inscriptions which may be submerged so long as it is the river water and not the wet village rubbish which is in contact with them. Taking now the case of a reservoir with a water level at R. L. 104.90 metres for about two months in the spring annually, the supporting of the roofing blocks and pavement at the south end (Part VIII.) of the island would prevent any further sagging of those that are broken, while the quay wall, over two metres thick, and in part at any rate founded on rock, should be able to withstand the pressure of the wet earth behind, which would be further resisted by the masonry walls which exist running at right angles to the quay wall in the southern part of the colonnade.

The wall of the temple of Anches-neser (B), weakly founded as it is, might be endangered.

The west end of the great pylon is founded on lower courses than the rest of it, but the old foundations alongside it should prevent any movement of the earth below.

The Temple of Isis Uret (N) (the Mausoleum) is founded on somewhat shallow foundations, but those of its colonnade, which practically join those of the temple, form a wide base to carry a temple which is of no very great size. The main Temple of Isis (M), being founded altogether on granite rock, can cause no anxiety, but the little that remains of the temple of Har-nef-ntef would require buttressing up to preserve the north and west sides. The Coptic Church (P), having no foundations, would probably settle, unless it was found possible to put in a bed of concrete to carry the three metres of stone wall which remains; of the other Coptic Church (Q) so little exists that it might remain, there being no walls of any height, though no doubt the pavement would settle.

The wall of the Temple of Cneus Anquetan (L) in its present crumbled state can hardly be expected to stand the altered conditions, but there appears no reason to think that the gateway in front of it would be harmed. The Temple of Hathor (G) and the Klank (K) are both founded on deep foundations within masonry quay walls, and there seems no likelihood of any damage coming to them.

## PART VI.

## THE TEMPLE OF NECTANEBO II.

Letter A. Number 1. Level Number 23.

This temple, with the centre gateway of the great pylon, are the only buildings belonging to the old Egyptian time now visible on the island. It has long been seen to a certain extent, but was much hidden by the Coptic houses which had crowded round it; however, these have been completely removed and the proportions of this old temple court can be seen (Photographs Nos. 3 and 4). The southern part of the temple had perhaps fallen into the river, or was removed when the quay wall was built across the south end of the island, cutting off the remainder of the court, and leaving only the front portion to mark the place of the original temple. The present building rests on a course of blocks which formed part of an earlier wall, and the pieces of the wooden dovetailed clamps can be seen in the western doorway, and where this course passes under column No. 1 of the western colonnade in prolongation of the south face of the temple. In clearing away the rubbish, etc., surrounding the temple, the entrance stairway was brought to light, though broken and tilted out of position by the breaking of the pavement block on which it rests. Inside the temple were the remains of two or three house walls, but these were cleaned away until the big pavement blocks, on which the temple is erected, were reached.

In the north-eastern corner a small amount of roughly laid pavement existed and this was left, but it seems to belong to a late period when repairs were carried out, and cannot be a part of the original construction of the temple; elsewhere nothing was found until the pavement blocks were reached. These are large blocks of sandstone about 3 metres long by about 1 metre wide, which are carried on vertical masonry walls to form a terrace at the required level (VI), and on them a pavement about 170 to 180 metre thick was laid; indeed, portions of such a pavement exist under the course of stones skinned to above as forming the foundations of the present temple, a fact of some importance in fixing the probable age of this form of construction, which is continued as far as the west stairway (T). The temple as it now stands bears the cartouches of Nectanebo II. and Psedjuy II. on the columns and inter-columnar wall; the former are much damaged, all of those in the north-east walls having lost their capitals and most of the upper drums of the shafts, while those of the western wall have had their capitals very much damaged (Photographs Nos. 3 and 4).

## THE TEMPLE OF AR-HES-NEFER.

Letter B. Number 2. Level Number 22.

A demotic inscription in Philae, published by Lepsius (Denkmäler VI, No. 8) commences (translation by Mr. C. Wilbour): "May the names remain here before Isis, of Abaton and Philae; before the great god Ar-hes-nefer; before Hathor; before the great god Har-ank-istof; before the great gods of the sacred gate of Abaton and Philae." Of the temples dedicated to these gods, only those of Isis (M) and Hathor (G) have been known hitherto. When work was commenced at the south end of the island, heaps of rubbish were lying at the foot of the wall which bears the

Cod.sim.77, 22

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columns of the Emperor Theodosius at the south end of the East Colonnade (Y). After about 150 metres had been cleared away a pavement was marked, on which were arranged the fallen blocks of the north wall. There are so large a number of these missing that it was impossible to replace them, almost a whole row of figures being wanting; these blocks were therefore moved a short distance south to an open place. On further clearing the pavement which had been reached, M. A. Bessant recognised the traces of a temple which had existed on the spot previously, but which had been completely removed, and when the whole pavement was clear a careful plan was made of the lines chiselled on the pavement, which were the guiding lines laid out for the original builders to work to (Plan II.); when this had been done, such blocks as could be replaced in their original positions were put back, and finally parts of four chambers and the forecourt were built up. The blocks were found forming walls of the various Coptic houses which encumbered the whole space between the colonnades, leaving only a part of the site which was occupied by a Coptic Church (Plan XI.). No inscriptions were found in it, but on the north wall, enclosing the temple, several of the Egyptian deities have had the Coptic cross cut upon them, and the name of a Christian saint written underneath it (Photograph No. 7). Very little remained of the church, which seems to have been similar in shape to that (F) in the northern half of the island, and of the apse only three courses of stone were found (Plan XI.). In front of this red granite abacus had been used to form part of a pavement, while from the north side there was an entrance close to the apse, up to which a stairway led from a gap broken in the north enclosure-wall. These granite slabs on being raised proved to be the back and one side of the granite slabs belonging to the original temple, bearing the name of the god Ar-hes-odeh, and the cartouches of Psolony IV. and his queen Annesis II. Across the west end of the temple site, opposite the end of the enclosure wall, were blocks of the temple built up to form a wall and doorway, which was probably the western door of the church. There was no certain evidence of the method of roofing employed in the Coptic building, but the occurrence of twelve pieces of sandstone columns, each 1.0 to 1.50 metres long and 20 to 37 metre in diameter, together with capitals 44 metre square, would appear to show that the method was similar to that employed in the east Coptic Church in the northern part (Q), viz. rows of stone pillars. The actual site of these pillars could not be traced.

The stones forming the apse wall were about 50 x 38 x 20 metre, cut to the curve, dressed of regular size, and laid in courses so as to break joint.

These few remains of the Coptic Church rested on the pavement of the original temple, and when they were removed the lines of the old walls were seen as in Plan II. From these it was apparent that the temple lying inside the outer wall was of two distinct periods of construction, since the eastern room is cut off from the rest by a vertical joint: the wall at this point has the sloped face of the outer wall of the original temple, and the traces of the square ornament used to decorate the temple angles can be traced on the pavement. Also the portion of the pavement which had been cut out originally to a depth of 220 metres to receive the shrine has been afterwards cut back through the wall into the room which on to the east of it, and a door was erected in the wall so cut through. The hinge holes are consequently very deep, 90 metres below the proper surface of the pavement, but doubtless a block of stone was fitted in between them under the door. In the second chamber on the south side there is a confusing arrangement of lines, mortar beds, and dovetail clamps, among which, however, those belonging to the present temple can be readily identified, while the rest apparently belong to some older temple which had a different direction of axis. To this earlier temple building may be ascribed the traces of two door-hinge holes in the passage on the southern side of the present temple, together with the chiselled line running westward from them, to which also the remains of two walls a short distance to the north are nearly parallel.

There are also three square chiselled spaces, two in the south passage and one on the site of the north wall of the temple, which seem to have no connection with the present temple, and may also belong to the earlier building. The line in the south passage is also parallel to the part of the north wall foundation which has been chiselled away, suggesting that these signs of a building anterior to that of Ergessenes were cut upon a site which was older still and which was re-used by this Ethiopian king.

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The two sets of square holes in the floor of the second room deserve attention, and will be seen to be at the corners of rectangles, marking perhaps the position of a shrine or some other structure.

West of the second room, the pavement is no more *in situ*, being broken up and rebuilt. The feet of a diorite statue of Arsinoë II., the queen of Ptolemy IV., was found there.

The hinge holes shown on Plan II. are the places in which were set the blocks of granite or other hard rock to support the hinge of the door, which actually turned on a square plug of bronze set into the stone. In order to hang the door the upper projection of the hinging stile of the door was placed in the circular recess cut for it in the lintel, and the lower one was moved along the narrow trench cut in the pavement for this purpose, which was filled up with stones cut to shape, when the door was in position on the bronze pivot plug.

Hole holes were cut in the pavement for fastening all doors.

In front of this temple and against the pillars of the Western Colonnade (Z) there is a slightly raised square of pavement, which looks as though it had been the site of a statue or something similar.

When the Plan II. of the lines on the pavement, etc., had been drawn and checked, the blocks which had been found in the walls of the Coptic houses were replaced as far as possible. To do this several things served to check the correctness of the work:—firstly, all the interior decoration of the temple was in relief, while that of the outside was *en creux*; secondly, the recesses cut in the upper surface of the blocks to receive the wooden dovetailed clamps had to correspond; thirdly, on the upper surface of each block a chiselled line was cut where the joint between the two blocks of the course above would come; fourthly, on the inside surface of the block there was a short line or nick cut to mark the place of the joint between the two blocks of the same course which lay alongside this block; fifthly, the figures carved on the blocks had also to fit in with the other neighbouring blocks. Altogether it may be said that provided the marks had not been subsequently destroyed it was impossible to put a stone in the wrong position relatively to those next it; where, however, a mistake was possible, was to put all the blocks belonging to one chamber on the site of another, and this happened more than once in restoring such blocks to their places, since the original pavement in front of the second room had all been removed; but, finally, as will be shown below, the different rooms were correctly determined.

Two blocks are wrongly placed, and have been left so. They are in the bottom course of the south wall of the inner temple building, and being to the outer face, as now arranged it will be seen that the joint between the blocks does not coincide with the chiselled mark on the inside of the block of the inner face opposite to them, but, as their true position could not be determined, the greater part of the fourth chamber being missing, they have been left alongside the other blocks of this course.

After the Coptic houses of the space between the colonnades had been cleared out and measured, the walls were cleared away and all inscribed blocks placed together. These were at once separable into those worked *en creux* and in relief, and among the former were found the two outside corner blocks of the east wall of the temple, one with the square corner ornament still intact, the other having had it broken off; next the centre block of the same face was put in place, being recognizable by the vertical double line of hieroglyphic inscription running down it, on each side of which stood figures of deities facing outwards, and it also coincided with the chiselled marks on the pavement. Starting from this, and checked by the various guides and marks mentioned above, the outer face of the bottom and part of the second course of this wall were gradually completed. At the same time other blocks of the inner face were collected together, room by room, for the latticed course of each room were a different pattern, and the only difficulty was to determine to which room each group of blocks belonged.

For the first (most eastern) room this was easily done, since the walls were built of stones of two different breadths (*i.e.*, in the bottom course the outer block was narrow and the inner block was wide, while in the course above these proportions were reversed), and since the blocks of the outer face had already been arranged in place. For the remaining rooms it was a matter of some difficulty, since the inner and outer blocks were of the same

Cod.sim.77, 24

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breadth, and most of these blocks had been much cut and chiseled when used to form part of the walls of later Coptic houses. This many of the original mason's marks were missing, and though the outer blocks were arranged in accordance with the indications afforded by the inscriptions and figures carved on them, and by the dovetailed clamps this afforded but little guide to the position of the inside blocks. Finally it was noticed that one of the doorways had been enlarged after the building had been completed, since the face of a door-jamb was within seven or eight centimeters of the end of a dovetailed clamp, and this alteration would probably have been made when the additional room was built. In examining the positions of the other doorways which remained, one was found to have on the west face of the wall large figures of the king, and various deities, while close to the door were small figures added later; so that this was the original back wall of the temple, decorated with large scenes, which had been cut through to form a doorway into the new room. Having thus determined which collection of blocks belonged to the second room, it was easy to appertain the others, and gradually some 70 or 80 blocks were put in place. Since, for the most part, it was the blocks of the inner faces which were found and could be put together, and since many of these were broken or much cut about when used as building material by the Copts, it did not seem advisable to rebuild more than about five courses: of one wall (north wall of second room) blocks were forthcoming of almost every course, but, as it would have been unsafe to build up all this without backing it up with stone, the blocks of the three top courses have been put together on a spot some four metres south of the temple wall; and the same has been done with six blocks bearing inscriptions of the Ethiopian king Ergamenes (Photographs Nos. 54, 55). Of the south outer wall only three blocks exist, which were found *in situ*. The outer forecourt with columns is approximately indicated by some blocks of the left side of the central doorway, with two on the north side and four on the south side, belonging to the bottom course. Of the east outer wall the top four courses have been replaced, and a few more blocks belonging to the upper courses are lying at the southern end of the wall. As has been already mentioned, too many blocks were missing from the north wall for it to be possible to replace them, and it therefore became necessary to move them to a place by the north-east corner of the Temple of Nustando (A), where they now are.

The difference in the construction of the older portion of the temple and the addition has been already pointed out, but both portions alike have all blocks laid as stretchers, headers being only met with where cross walls occur, so that all except the additional rooms consist merely of a double skin of masonry blocks as we also see in the Temple of Hathor (G). In a stone like the sandstone of Gortassa, where differences of composition may occur within short distances, although the whole deposit exhibits but small variation from a normal specimen, it is difficult to describe definite varieties of stone; still the addition at the east of the temple seems to be of a yellower and better stone than the older portion, and closely resembles that which has been used for the outer wall.

### TEMPLES C, D, and H.

Numbers 3, 4, and 8.

These three buildings, of which only the pavement and a few stones of the wall now remain, were found in clearing away the Coptic houses, etc., from the east of the Eastern Colonnade (Y) (Plan XI).

The building "C" consisted originally of two rooms, and was anterior in date to the construction of the colonnade, but when it was built against this small temple a forecourt was added to it, just as was done to the Temple of Imhotep (F).

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A block of granite, the lower part of a shrine, lies near, and probably belonged to this temple.

"E" is a small chapel in which was found a stele to the god Mandulis, which is now in the Giza Museum (Photograph No. 86). There is too little remaining of the building to describe it in any detail. The stele was standing at the east end facing the doorway.

Building "H" furnishes even less, since it is only possible to see that there has been a building here, but, beyond a few stones where the walls were no traces now remain.

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#### UNFINISHED CHAPEL. (late period).

Letter E. Number 5. Level Number 2.

This small building, though shown on Bösch's map, has long been covered by rubbish, and only two of the drums of the columns were visible (Photograph No. 9, Plan 1). Now that it has been cleared, it is seen to consist of a single chamber, enclosed by columns and an inter-columnar wall, which, though built, had never been finished, since the surfaces of all the blocks have been left rough dressed except in the entrance doorway. Most of the interior space is occupied by a large altar, which is built against and forms part of the back wall, while on the top of it there is a small shrine, originally enclosed within a stone screen, of which fragments were found near, but only a small portion of one corner remains *in situ*.

From various phases found about fragments of this little temple were collected and have been placed together close by, so that they can be examined. Pieces of architraves and roof blocks enable us to form an idea how it was rooled, but the absence of anything like decoration or inscriptions renders it unsafe to assign any definite age to it.

Coptic crosses and a couple of names in Greek scratched on the floor and the altar are much later than the temple, while faint traces of colour on some of the blocks are of no more assistance. It is certainly earlier than the houses round it, and that is about all that can be said, unless its position in front of the door of the Kiosk (K) be considered as tending to show it was built after work on that building had ceased.

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#### TEMPLE OF IMHOTEP.

Letter E. Number 6. Level Number 30.

This temple was completed in the reign of Ptolemy V., from the Greek dedication inscription on the cornice of the southern door, and in later times when the East Colonnade (Y) was built up against it, a forecourt was added, with a narrow chamber on the east side of it (Photographs Nos. 10 and 11). In Coptic times the temple was inhabited, and doorways were cut in the east and west sides of the inner chamber, where a Coptic inscription in red paint and figures of saints can still be seen on the wall. Gradually mud brick buildings, etc. filled up the temple and its forecourt, which this year have been cleared out, and the line of the wall of the forecourt with its door can be seen. The chamber on the east side of this court had fallen in in consequence of the bottom course of the front wall having crumbled away, but now new stones have been built in to replace the damaged ones, and the other blocks restored to their original places. Photograph No. 11 shows the new blocks which were inserted, and they are readily recognized by their whiteness.

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**TEMPLE OF HATHOR.**

Letter G.      Number 7.      Level Numbers 5, 6

Hitherto only one chamber, the western, of the Temple of Hathor was visible, since the forecourt had been pulled down and the blocks piled together confusedly to form a Coptic chapel, while the eastern portion of the temple had been removed to furnish material for building, and the site was covered with the debris of mud brick houses.

In clearing these away, several fragments of the red granite shrine of the temple were recovered, having been built into the walls of the houses; part of the back and one side are still wanting, but the rest is well preserved, and here in front the niches of Prokny IX, and his queen Cleopatra. After all this portion of the site had been cleared, the original extent of the temple could be seen, and it was evident that an additional room had been added to the temple at the eastern end, where now only the foundations of the walls and some portion of the pavement remain (Plan VI.).

As in the case of the Temple of Ankes-nefer (B), the walls, cross walls, etc. are all marked out by chiselled lines, but the exact place of the doorways, and where the back wall of the original building was cut through, cannot now be identified. The addition appears to have been built in much the same way as the portion now standing, for judging from the two mortar beds, it would seem that the walls were formed of two blocks of equal width, while the pavement was formed of three courses of blocks, of which the upper two have been removed over a part of the room. Elsewhere the pavement is untouched, but the walls and roof remain of the most western room only. All the stones of the walls and roof of the other three rooms have been taken away, broken up, and used for building material in the Coptic houses to the north of the temple; and here it is of interest to note that the houses situated beside the temple on the south side were evidently built before the temple was destroyed, since no blocks of it are to be found built into them. In the one room that is now standing, we see the same method of construction as in the older part of the Temple of Ankes-nefer (B), all blocks being stretcher laid and built in two layers or skins, with no bond between the two. (Photograph No. 13).

Inside this room the decoration of the walls has not been completed, and at some time the western door has been whitened by cutting back the walls for about 100 metres on each side. Over this door is a Greek dedication inscription of Prokny IX, and Cleopatra, his sister, and Cleopatra, his wife, to Aphrodite.

The forecourt was added in Roman times, and consisted of a space enclosed by Hathor-headed capitals, with an inter-columnar wall.

This had been almost entirely destroyed, and two column bases on the south side alone remained *in situ*, while to enclose the court a wall had been built on the west side of fragments of wall blocks, architraves, etc., and a rude stairway made in the north side (Plan VI., fig. 2). There was also a short wall of similar construction running north and south, on the east side of this door, but only a few stones of it remained. This court has been dealt with in the same way as the Temple of Ankes-nefer; all these late walls, etc. were removed, and the sculptured blocks set aside, the pavement was swept, and the original blocks put back in their places according to the old guiding lines chiselled on the pavement. The result has been that a fair idea of the original forecourt can be obtained, though unfortunately it was not possible to reconstruct any column to a height of more than two metres, since so many pieces were missing. Nevertheless, the interesting though grotesque figures of the god Bes, of a priest, and of a baboon playing various musical instruments, can now be studied on the columns of the forecourt (Photograph No. 15), while the general appearance of the temple is shown in Photographs Nos. 12 and 16.

Most of the blocks so replaced were turned out of various buildings and had been broken, cut, and chiselled, so that spaces occur between the blocks, which have been filled up with small stones, etc. for, as has been already explained (Part II.), it was not considered desirable to build blocks into their places with cement or mortar until it was quite certain that no more reconstruction was possible.

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Two small blocks were built in crevasse into the bases of the north and south walls respectively, where such treatment was necessary, in order that the upper courses might safely be replaced upon them.

The short inclined way shown to the main entrance door of the forecourt is remarkable as being an unusual construction.

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### GATEWAY OF HADRIAN.

Letter L. Number 9. Level Number 18.

This gateway stands on a part of the Temenos wall (W) on the western side of the Temple of Isis (M), and was connected to the temple by two parallel walls, which were added at a later time, as is shown by the vertical joints dividing them from the gateway. How these walls joined on to the temple is not now quite clear, but the southern wall seems to have turned southwards to the foundation blocks, which still can be seen on the west side of the second pylon. The northern wall, however, cannot be traced farther than it now exists, though the pavement between them ends in a sloping way, showing that the passage continued rising to join a pavement at a slightly higher level, and possibly it led through a doorway in the outer wall which ran parallel with the temple wall up to the inner pylon, and the foundations of which were uncovered in the foundation hole on the west side of the Hall of Columns (Part V., Plan VII, fig. 10). On the south side of the walls numerous blocks were lying half buried in the ground, and these were taken and replaced on the southern wall, to which they belonged as far as possible. (Photograph No. 16).

A few which were not replaced were numbered and left on the north side of the gateway (Appendix "D").

What there was originally in front of the gate is still uncertain, and the loose blocks which lie there in confusion require removing and sorting, on the chance that they may afford a clue.

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### THE KIOSK.

Letter K. Number 10. Level Number 1.

The building was very little touched, being already clear of rubbish excepting the south side, where the clearing of the village street has exposed this side of the temple down to the pavement. The steps of the western gateway were found to have been restored, probably for building material. The bench mark from which levels were run is on the fourth course of the north side of the east gateway: its height is 107.276 E.L. (Photographs Nos. 17, 18, 19).

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## THE TEMPLE OF CÆSAR AUGUSTUS.

Letter L. Number 11. Level Number 9.

When the excavation of this temple was commenced, the north wall and the ends of portions of the granite columns could just be seen among the rubbish; the lines of the west and south walls were also visible, but little more of them could be seen. An old drawing by R. Hay (No. 1310), in the British Museum, shows also the position of the four square granite pedestals in front of the temple, so at that time they must have been visible. On clearing away the rubbish in front of the temple, portions of the four granite columns and their capitals were brought to light. They were found lying about in great confusion, but almost unbroken, and it is evident that their fall did not take place until some time after wrecking had ceased in the temple, for the shafts were lying on loose walls, which could not be distinguished in any way from the buildings of the Coptic period elsewhere on the island. The destruction of the temple seems to have been due to an earthquake shock, from the way the portions of the columns have been tossed about, the main architrave [lying with its front (east face) turned to the west, while the column shafts from below it lie to the east of it (Photographs Nos. 26, 21). A great deal is now missing, the granite columns having been very likely worked up into corn mills, etc., while there is very little doubt that one at the south end of the island of Hese was originally brought from this temple. The walls still standing show signs of extensive fissuring, apparently at two different periods, for blocks which have been chipped together by horizontal clumps (Photographs Nos. 21, 47) have been moved again afterwards, and the gaps so formed have been filled with stones and bricks. It would appear therefore that this temple, which the inscription on the architrave tells us was erected to Cæsar Augustus in his 18th year (i.e. 12), was finally destroyed by earthquake shocks in Coptic times.

As it now stands there is a paved court in front of it, in the centre of which there is a pterion 20 by 27 metres which was paved with blocks of granite, perhaps surrounding a pedestal which occupied the centre, since pieces of varcol diorite were found, which may have formed part of it. The granite blocks in the N.W. and S.W. corner were found to be the two halves of a stele which had been split in two and then dressed smooth, so that a small portion in the centre is missing. It is inscribed in Hieroglyphs, Greek and Latin, and records the suppression of a revolt against the Romans in the time of the first Roman prefect of Egypt, Cerealis Gallus, 29 a.c. (Cf. Borchardt and Lyons *Sitzungsberichte* 4, 106, prems. *Akad. Wissen.*, April, 1896; *Mahaffy, Athensica*, 14 and 21, March, 1894; *Sapoz. Academy*, 14 March, 1896; also Photograph Nos. 31, 32).

The two portions measure 1.54 x 0.96 metre and 1.37 x 0.52 metre, and are not much damaged; the top of one piece has been cut off for about 20 centimetres and the hieroglyphic inscription is rather worn through being used as a part of the pavement. The stone is a hornblende granite with large crystals of red felspar, which gives the stone its red colour, and was doubtless quarried in the hills opposite Philæ. This stele has been placed in the Giza Museum.

The stairway leading up to the temple has been completely removed, but the place of it can be clearly seen on the pavement. Perhaps the rough sandstone blocks forming it were covered with granite slabs to match the pedestals of the columns and the edge of the temple pavement. On these pedestals stood the four granite columns with their capitals of diorite, carrying the granite architrave, and forming the front of a court which extended back as far as the cross wall, of which one or two stones alone remain, and which formed the front of the chamber of the temple.

The methods and work are completely different to those in the Egyptian temples of the same period; for instance, blocks, instead of being marked with lines showing the joints between the neighbouring blocks, are numbered in Greek; the pieces of the four columns which remain are marked A, B, and C, while one of the architrave blocks is marked N; also, the lower part of the capital, which was made in two pieces, was fastened together by iron clamps run in with lead. The temple has been largely drawn upon for stone after it was given up, and blocks which undoubtedly belonged to it were found

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in various parts of the Coptic village, where they had been utilized as steps, door posts, etc. These have been brought back and placed all together on the north side of the front court, while the descriptive list of the blocks is given in Appendix "E," where the number of each block is recorded. In a small stairway, built at the S.W. corner of the forecourt in Coptic times, were found four fragments of the dedication inscription, from which it appears that the people of Philæ and the district lying to the south, the *Bahabakhsans*, erected this temple to Caesar Augustus. The stone employed in this building is: firstly, the granite above-mentioned, which now forms the pedestals, the edge of the temple pavement on which they rest, and the two remaining blocks of the cross wall; no doubt it was very extensively used in the temple, and was the principal source of the granite blocks which are seen in many houses in the Coptic village; secondly, the diorite used for the capitals and for what may have been a pedestal in the forecourt; thirdly, the ordinary Nubian sandstone of not very good quality, of which the walls were built. These last, as they now remain, cannot be considered very stable, and any considerable rise of water would most probably cause the fall of the north wall, cracked and fissured as it now is.

## TEMPLE OF ISIS.

Letter M. Number 12. Level Numbers 12, 13, 15, 17.

Here very little clearing was needed, except in the three rooms at the northern end of the temple. Some 60 or 70 metre of rubbish was cleared out of the centre one of these rooms, and then a floor of large sandstone blocks was reached, on which had originally been laid the pavement proper of sandstone blocks, 50 metre thick, but these had all been removed except two in the N.E. corner. The lower course consisted of large blocks, each spanning the whole width of the room, which showed that there was evidently a chamber below, and after one or two trials this was forced by sinking in the western of the three rooms. In this room the pavement had been taken up, the whole of the roof blocks below it had been broken through except one at the northern end of the room, and the pavement had been removed. The vacant space below the floor of the upper room had been completely filled with mud brick rubbish and broken pottery, which has all been removed, showing the original arrangement of the crypts (Plan V). In the N.W. corner of the western room a paving slab was movable, and when taken up, a stairway was seen leading down into the western crypt; from this a doorway in the east wall led into the centre one, where there was an area of raised pavement at the south end, which was put in in consequence of the granite rock of the island projecting up above the floor level; it also occurs at the northern end of the room. The construction is very good and solid, the blocks, which are of yellow sandstone, being closely fitted together and having their surfaces dressed smooth. No ornament or inscription occurs except a short line of demotic writing on the north wall of the doorway between the two rooms. There was an opening leading out southwards from the west crypt immediately below the doorway of the room above, but this is still filled with rubbish, since it did not seem desirable to clear further, as all the roof blocks had been removed, and to clear away the rubbish without making a new floor in front of the rooms which are above the crypts would have rendered them inaccessible. As it is, a stone wall has been built up to keep the rubbish from falling back into the western crypt, and a wooden ladder placed there for the convenience of visitors desirous of examining it.

There is also a crypt chamber on the eastern side, but this has long been known and needs no description here. In the Temple of Isis Uroë (the Mausoleum) no work was done except to clear away the rubbish from the base of the columns on the west side and to examine the foundations (Part V., Plan VII., figs. 6, 7, 8).

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## THE TEMPLE OF HAR-NED-IÓTEF.

Letter O. Number 14. Level Number 14.

That this god was worshipped at Philæ was known from the demotic inscription quoted above, but the site of his temple had not been found. Many blocks of sculpture bearing the god's name in hieroglyphs may be seen in the Coptic Church (P), where they have been used in its construction, so that it was not likely that anything more than the pavement and foundations would be found *in situ*. Eventually, while clearing away the brick rubbish north-west of the Isis Temple (M), the remains of a doorway were brought to light, which proved afterwards to be the outer doorway of the Temple of Har-ned-iótef (O, Plan IX). As had been anticipated, the whole of the stones above the pavement level had been removed, except five blocks on the south side of the front doorway, and used to build the Coptic Church (P) close by. In fact, the identification of the temple as having been dedicated to Har-ned-iótef rests on the fact that architrave blocks in the church walls bear the name of the god and are exactly the right length to have rested on the columns of which the bases are now visible in the temple forecourt; the roof blocks also are sufficiently long to span this forecourt from east to west, resting on the architrave blocks and the wall at the back of the forecourt.

Now, what remains of this temple has been completely cleared from rubbish, and presents the appearance shown in Photographs Nos. 22, 23, 24 and Plan IX.

The building was originally square, with a forecourt, having four columns on the eastern face, and a large chamber behind, in the centre of which was the sanctuary, surrounded by a narrow passage; on both the north and south sides of this passage were two small rooms, but the pavement blocks have been removed, so that little can be said about them with certainty.

A stairway of six steps leads up to the temple, with a very gentle slope, the rise of each step being only about 0.4 metre.

The forecourt is closed on the eastern side by four columns and an intercolumnar wall, and it is no doubt two of the capitals of these columns which may still be seen, one to the south and another to the west (Photograph No. 46) of the Coptic Church (P). To the north of the doorway nothing of the eastern wall now remains, and most of the pavement in that corner is missing. The pavement of this court, where it remains, has sunk about 0.7 metre, so though the earth and stone chip below had not consolidated when the paving blocks were laid. The walls are mostly unadorned, except on the north face, where a large crack occurs, apparently due to settlement. This forecourt was roofed with large roofing blocks, which may be seen in the walls of the Coptic Church, about 4.20 metres in length. The architrave blocks above on their upper surfaces chiselled lines marking off 2.90 metre for the bearing of the roof blocks and 1.20 metre for that of the cornice. A few hieroglyphs are visible on the outer face of the south side of the door, but nowhere else was any inscription found.

The door leading south out of this forecourt may possibly be later than the original construction, as the dovetailed clamps have been cut through in forming it.

From this forecourt a double door leads into the closed portion of the temple, and the granite hinge block set into the sandstone on the north side of it is still visible. This doorway too seems to have been cut through afterwards, or at any rate enlarged from the original design, since the dovetail clamps here are cut through also; and the same applies to the small door in the same wall to the south.

It may be that the doorways in all these cases have been cut 100 metre or so deeper after the pavement settled. A small stone trough projecting about 0.70 metre above the floor, just inside the door on the right, is set into the stone pavement, but it is doubtful what it was for. From this point a

narrow passage runs round the sanctuary, but the pavement here has not settled, the two walls probably supporting it. From this passage two chambers open out on the north side, which can only be approximately measured up, as so many blocks have been removed; and the same applies to the two corresponding chambers on the south side.

The sanctuary was entered by double doors, and here not only are the two hinge blocks of granite *in situ* in the hinge holes, but also the square bronze plugs, 922 x 922 metre, on which the pin of the door turned are still in the crevices of the hinge blocks, and in the southern one the slight depression worn by the turning of the door can be felt. These bronze plugs were run in with lead.

In this latter case too the channel cut in the pavement in order to hang the door is still filled up with two small blocks of stone.

In nearly all the *hōvka* pieces of the wooden dovetail clamps were found, some being well preserved.

This temple appears to have been built on the site of a part of the old Terrace wall of the Temple of Isis (M), which now cannot be traced between the west stairway (V) and the Coptic Church (P).

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### COPTIC CHURCH (West).

Letter P. Number 15. Level Number 11.

This Coptic Church, in the northern part of the island, was cleared some years ago by Mr. Fisk, and the only addition made in this year's work was the discovery of a Coptic inscription referring to the repair of the church.

This inscription, which is cut on the reverse side of a block bearing the winged solar disc on its face, was found in the narrow street which runs along the west side of the church. It has now been placed in the niche at the west end of the church. The foundations are very shallow, consisting only of two courses of blocks and rubble stone, having a total depth of about one metre, below which is old village rubbish, etc. This church has been constructed, as already mentioned, almost entirely out of the blocks of the Temple of Har-*and-istef* (O) (Plan I). Photograph No. 47.

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### COPTIC CHURCH (East).

Letter Q. Number 16. Level Number 7.

Plan X., Photograph No. 48.—A few small granite columns lying in the rubbish were all that was visible of this church when work was commenced, but now the whole ground plan of the church can be easily recognised, though but little of the walls remain. It was a church of considerable size, and had four rows of columns, two on either side of the centre aisle, with small rooms on either side of the altar, while at the west end was a series of other small rooms. The direction of the church seems to have been determined by the main street already existing, and along which the houses were built. Like most of the Coptic buildings on the island, this church had no deep foundations, for below one of the square columns there is one metre of squared stone and below that 50 metre of stone rubble, which rests on earth, broken pottery, etc., the rubbish of an earlier village. Numerous fragments of stone carving and similar work were turned out of the rubbish, which are shown in

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Photographs Nos. 28 and 29, while there were also two wall-encased capitals in diorite, and a short granite pillar bearing two lines of an inscription of Ptolemy V. In the S.E. corner, also, was a pyramidal block of diorite, bearing the name and titles of an Egyptian priest who belonged to the temple on the island. All these latter were left in the church, but the fragments photographed have been placed together to the east of the East Colonnade (X).

### GATEWAY (late Roman).

Letter R. Number 17. Level Number 8.

In front of the Temple of Caesar Augustus (L), but not having the same axis, is a gateway of apparently late Roman period, which has usually been called the Gate of Diocletian, on the strength of the name of this Emperor occurring on one of the blocks (Bischof, Upper Egypt, p. 297).

It certainly has nothing to do with the temple (L) to the west of it, and is built in direct connection with the quay wall of this part of the island; but though all the fallen blocks were carefully examined, the one bearing the Emperor's name could not be found, and may have been broken up a few years ago, when some workmen destroyed a part of the dome of the northern gateway to obtain stone for repairing a "makla." Only the vaults of the arches were at first visible above the rubbish, and the centre gateway was a pile of fallen blocks, which had to be cleared away: they have been placed on the quay to the north-east of the gateway, and on the top of the quay wall south of it, ready to be used if the reconstruction of the gateway is ever taken in hand. The gateway has been cleared down to the pavement, as well as the space east and west of it.

There is the large stairway alongside the quay wall to the south, leading up to the gateway from the river, but the walls, etc., immediately east of the gateway are reconstructions built up in later times. The stone is a yellowish brown sandstone, from Gortassa probably, and it is good order.

The level of the pavement is very low (10.95 H.L.), so that a comparatively small rise of water would flood it, but no great damage would probably result, and the small portion of stone of inferior quality in the lower courses could be easily made good.

### SOUTH STAIRWAY.

Letter S. Number 18.

The upper stairway leading up from the river, a little east of the Temple of Nectanebo (A), has always been known, but it was not until the space east of this temple was cleared that another stairway was found beneath it. This latter commences a little west of the former, and after going seven metres northwards, turns east for two metres, and then southwards to rejoin the other stairway. The roofing block at the entrance to the stairway bears an inscription of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, written on it in red paint. This stairway was not completely cleared out, but it doubtless extends down to low Nile level, while the upper stairway appears to be cut in the roof blocks of the lower one. No trace of any acade was found in the lower stairway, so it would appear as though it was only used to draw water, for like the north stairway (V), being continued down to low Nile level and being completely roofed in, it could never have been used as an exit from the island, except for a very short period in exceptionally low Nile. The steps, walls, etc., of this stairway are in excellent condition and very little worn.

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### WEST STAIRWAY.

Letter T. Number 19. Level Number 31.

In this stairway the opening on to the river bank is not so low as in the north stairway (V), or as that of the south stairway (S) probably is, so that it could be used for going down to boats for some five months of the year. It is built in the ancient projecting quay described above and consists of three flights of steps, which were closed by a door at the top opening towards the river. A window cut through the quay wall opposite the top flight gives light to this part, and square niches are cut in the wall at each landing, which probably served to hold lamps. On the south wall of the uppermost flight are two short lengths of what appears to be a Nilometer scale, very roughly cut, and over each portion is a cross, which would make it appear that the scale is of Copal timber.

	Meters	R.L.
Level mark at top of stairway	—	102.115
Vertical distance to top of first portion of scale	2.322	99.793
Length of first portion of seven divisions	2.36	97.437
Vertical distance from level mark to top of second portion of scale	3.015	94.422
Length of second portion of seventeen divisions	4.43	89.992

This scale is divided into half-palm divisions like No. III. scale in the Nilometer (U), and the lengths of each are as follows—

Mean value of a division in first portion	= 0.376 metre.
second "	= 0.273 "

But the divisions are so irregular, varying from .920 to .940 metre in the first, and from .920 to .937 metre in the second scale, that no reliance can be placed on these mean values.

The steps are very much worn from traffic up and down to fetch water, but there is no sign of any cracking or settlement.

### THE NILOMETER.

Letter U. Number 20. Level Number 20.

The Nilometer was first found by Captain Haesbeck in 1886, and was cleared out by Dr. Wallis Budge and Colonel Plunket, Royal Engineers, in February, 1887, as far as the water level would allow, but it has since been filled up with mud to the height of high Nile. This winter it has been completely cleared with the exception of about .50 metre at the bottom, which was still below water level on the 14th of April this year (1896).

Round the doorway of the Nilometer there is some late masonry built on to the original work, but the large and jamb of the old doorway can be seen. From this point a covered stairway leads down to the level of low Nile, and the Nilometer scales are cut on both the north and south walls. The doorway is

in the Tetrastich wall of the temple, but now no trace exists of any passage or stairway leading from it up to the level of the neighbouring buildings, which are two metres higher. Three scales are cut in the walls, two being cut on the north wall and one on the south wall (see Plans III. and IV.). Scale I. (probably the oldest of the three) is a vertical line sketched on the face of the wall, showing whole cubits only, which are marked by horizontal lines about 8 centimetres long. Each portion, except the lowest, has a number cut opposite to it, but they have not yet been determined. This scale commences close to Scale II. and the R.L. of the highest point is 99.634; from this, three portions containing 8 cubits are cut on this north wall, but after the vertical joint in the north wall, which occurs about 12 metres from the doorway, the scale is transferred to the south wall, where there are two portions containing 4 cubits. It would seem therefore that the addition to the north wall was made after the time of Scale I. and before Scale II., which is carried the whole way down this wall, but as there are only two portions of Scale I. on the south wall containing 4 cubits, it seems likely that the lower part of this wall too has been reconstructed later. The sub-division of this scale is not very accurate, as will be seen from the lengths of the cubits given below. (The top of the scale is here taken as the seventeenth cubit, the same as Scales II. and III., although only 12 cubits of Scale I. now remain.)

SCALE I.				
	Cubits		Length Metrs.	Remarks
	17	...	510	1st portion. ... 529
	16	...	515	
	15	...	525	
On north wall	14	...	512	2nd portion. ... 513
	13	...	515	
	12	...	528	3rd portion. ... 519
	11	...	513	
	10	...	547	
	9	...	515	4th portion. ... 525
On south wall	8	...	520	
	7	...	516	5th portion. ... 524
	6	...	522	
	Mean length of cubit			... .. 529 metres.

It may be pointed out that the average length of the cubit in each portion of the scale except the second approximates to the mean length of 529 metres, so perhaps the portions were first marked off and then sub-divided with less care. The large error of leveling between portions 1 and 2, which is given later, may perhaps account for the shortness of the second portion.

The second scale on the northern wall begins at a point 965 metre east of the highest portion of the above scale, and 238 metre above it, the R.L. of highest point of the scale being 99.890. The cubit is here divided into seven palms, and each palm into four digits, the line marking the half-palm being intermediate in length between those indicating the palms and the digits. (Length of palm line is 078 metre; length of half-palm five

800 metre; length of digit line is 025 metre.) Apparently the original scale was cut upon dressed surfaces of the stone blocks, but some of the lower cubits are irregularly divided as though the original scale had been repaired and re-cut. The two highest cubits have demotic numerals against them representing 17 and 18, which gives us the original number of cubits in the scale, but only 15 cubits can now be seen, the four lowest having disappeared from the surface of the stone, while the last one, still legible, is much worn. There are traces of numerals beside some of the lower cubits, but these are hardly legible, so that it is not easy to determine the cubit divisions, especially as the scale in several cases is carried down behind the steps of the present stairway, which was put in at the time the later scale, No. III., was cut.

The lengths of the palms are therefore given below, and the average length of the cubit deduced from these. (Commencing at the top of the scale.)

Length of palms on north wall :—

SCALE II.																	
1st portion.	2nd portion.	3rd portion.	4th portion.	5th portion.	6th portion.	7th portion.	8th portion.	9th portion.									
Metre.	Metre.	Metre.	Metre.	Metre.	Metre.	Metre.	Metre.	Metre.	Metre.								
075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	076								
072	...	...	...	077	...	...	...	...	...								
074	...	...	...	070	...	...	...	...	...								
074	...	...	...	075	...	...	...	...	(Scale much worn)								
075	...	...	...	075	...	...	...	...	...								
075	...	...	077	075	...	...	...	...	...								
077	079	...	077	077	077	078	...	...	...								
075	075	077	076	078	079	081	078	...	...								
074	078	077	078	073	076	074	075	...	...								
075	077	077	077	078	078	073	074	...	...								
076	076	079	078	078	074	073	073	...	...								
076	073	079	076	073	075	078	075	...	...								
Mean length of palm	0748	...	076	...	077	...	0767	...	070	...	076	...	078	...	075	metre.	...

	Metrs.
	0748 1st portion.
	0760 2nd "
	0770 3rd "
Mean length of palm	0787 4th "
	0790 5th "
	0790 6th "
	0790 7th "
	0790 8th "
	0790 9th "
Mean of means	076
And average length of cubit	$076 \times 7 = 532$ metres.

The third and latest scale is set on the south wall, and is still in perfect preservation; up to the 14th of April, this year, 14 cubits of the scale could be seen, and probably there was still another beneath the mud in the small portion of the Nilometer not excavated. The E.L. of the highest point of this scale is 99980 and each cubit forms a separate portion, being divided into 14 divisions of half a palm each, by cutting step-like divisions in the stone (Plan IV, fig. 3).

The lengths of the cubits (commencing with the top one, which will be called the seventeenth) are as follows:—

Order.	Length, Metrs.	Remarks.
17	537	
16	529	An "ankh" over this cubit.
15	525	
14	541	
13	528	Horizontal line chiselled at top of this cubit.
12	525	Horizontal line chiselled at top of this cubit.
11	530	
10	542	
9	540	A rectangular space 170 x 985 metre chiselled out above ninth cubit.
8	528	
7	540	
6	545	
5	521	
4	528	
3	524	
2	525	
1	(not excavated.)	
Mean length of cubit	532 metres.	

Thus it will be seen that there was no very high accuracy in the division of the scales.

	Mean Calc. Metre.	Standard Calc. Metre.	Longest Calc. Metre.
Scale I.	529	507	538
Scale II.	532	* 672	* 681 * This is the length of a palm which = 1 cubit.
Scale III.	535	525	545

Moreover, in levelling on from the bottom of one portion of a scale to the top of the next, there are considerable errors, which are given below for Scales I. and III.; this cannot be done for Scale II., as the ends of the portions are below the midway in several cases. (Note, + indicates that the top of the lower portion of the scale is below the level of the bottom of the upper, and - that it is above it.)

		Metre.
Scale I.	Between 1st and 2nd portions	Error is + .008
	" 2nd " 3rd	" + .078
	" 3rd " 4th	" + .089 Scale here transferred to south wall.
	" 4th " 5th	" + .014
Scale III.	Between 1st and 2nd portions	Error is + .096
	" 2nd " 3rd	" - .082
	" 3rd " 4th	" + .021
	" 4th " 5th	" - .008
	" 5th " 6th	" - .004
	" 6th " 7th	" - .010
	" 7th " 8th	" - .060
	" 8th " 9th	" nil.
	" 9th " 10th	" + .043
	" 10th " 11th	" + .003
	" 11th " 12th	" + .039
	" 12th " 13th	" + .033
" 13th " 14th	" nil.	
" 14th " 15th	" - .022	
" 15th " 16th	" nil.	

There is no modern gauge at Philæ for recording the height reached by the Nile in flood, but in exceptional years the water is said to wash the base of the granite block lying in front of the Police inn at Sidiâ, east of Philæ Island. The R.L. of this point was found to be 99.250, so that we have—

	Metre.
R.L. of top of Scale I.	99.454
II.	90.890
III.	90.990
Present flood Nile about	99.200

so that there does not appear to be any great difference between the flood level of to-day and that of 1,700-2,000 years ago. A comparison of these measures with those of the oldest scale in the Elephantine Nilometer, with that of Edfu Temple, at Edfu, and with the Nile levels recorded at Karnak on the quay wall, will probably furnish interesting results. Unfortunately there are no inscriptions in the Philæ Nilometer recording the actual heights of the flood, so that we can only assume that the highest point of the scale was above the highest floods. It is a point for further examination whether the Nilometer was not originally built in between two projecting portions of the western quay wall as it then existed, the angles of these projections being marked by the vertical joints in the north and south walls of the Nilometer. The southern wall was extended westwards and the two lower portions of No. I scale cut upon it. It is improbable that the northern wall had been also extended, as in that case we should expect to find this scale continuous on that side. When No. II scale was cut, this northern wall had been extended, and probably the Nilometer presented much the same appearance as to-day. The walls are built of courses of blocks laid as stretchers, like all the buildings on the island, and on the sloping top of these are laid the roofing blocks, which lie one against another. The last block or two has been removed, apparently in forming an entrance, since one of these now remaining at the lower end has been raised and blocked up, as also another has been just inside the door. The steps now existing were put in at the time of making scale No. III, and are now much worn, so that they could be only approximately measured up. The whole Nilometer is in good condition and shows no sign of settlement or cracking, except where blocks have been pulled out on the outer face of the quay wall as mentioned above. This quay wall has crumbled (Photograph No. 31) for a distance of about five metres from the top four metres north of the Nilometer, and it might be a desirable precaution to repair the part of the wall over the stairway by replacing the blocks which have been removed.

A rough stone stairway has now been made to facilitate access to the Nilometer from the higher level of the ground outside it.

### NORTH STAIRWAY.

Letter V.      Number 21.      Level Number 16.

This stairway presents the same difficulty as the south stairway (8), in that it could only have been used for drawing water or for a Nilometer, since its opening is at the level of the lowest Nile, and was not visible on 14th April of this year (1896), when the R.L. of the river surface at this point was about 91.4 metres. At first the whole stairway was silted up to the second landing, where it turns eastwards to the river, and measures were taken to clear it. After the quay wall had been passed (the position of which is marked by two vertical joints, showing that the present stairway is of later date than it), work became very slow, owing to the amount of water which had to be removed, and as finally a hole was sunk down to the stairway roofing blocks, as close as possible to the river's edge, outside. One of these blocks was turned over to make an opening in the roof, and this part was then readily cleared. This block has been left as, as it was impossible to clear down to the proper level of the stairway on account of the level of the river at the time. The whole stairway is in excellent condition, and the steps are heavily worn, so that it was probably used for a comparatively short time only. If it is proposed to fix a modern scale on Philæ to record the Nile levels, this would seem to be the most suitable place to put it, as the old Nilometer (U) has already three scales cut on the walls, and the stairs there are very much more worn. Lamp niches exist at one or two points, and a window has been cut through the quay wall opposite the eastern branch of the stairway, but this is not part of the original construction. The entrance at first was by the south branch, which starts close to the gate of Habshan (1), and descends northwards till a point is reached where it turns westwards to the river. It was roofed over, and niches for lighting

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it artificially were cut in the east wall, and at the north end of the north-south portion. The roof blocks are stepped, each succeeding row being lower than the one before it, and being laid horizontally. After the completion of the stairway it was decided to close the south entrance and form a new one, apparently inside the building, between the Temple of Har-ne-hotef (O) and the gate of Hadrian (I). This was done by cutting a hole in the east wall and bringing the new stairway down to it, by removing four steps to form a landing, and by cutting in the east wall the window already mentioned, which, however, does not allow light the stairway, owing to a bank of Nile mud which has been deposited against it. From the point where the new branch cut into the old as far as the old south entrance, the top courses of masonry have been rebuilt, and this entrance was finally closed by laying large blocks of sandstone on the pavement where the stairway came to the surface of the ground. In later times two of these have been removed. There is no sign of any scale or inscription on the walls of this stairway. The stone employed is sandstone throughout.

### TEMENOS WALL.

Letter W. Number 22. Level Numbers 4 and 10.

Before work was commenced at Philæ, traces of the old Temenos wall of the Temple of Isis (M) were visible at two or three points only, viz. — West of the great pylon, under the gateway of Hadrian (I), and among the heaps of rubbish by the east gate in the wall. Now that the rubbish has been removed, it can be seen throughout almost the whole of its extent (Plans I. and VIII. Photographs Nos. 20 and 27). Starting from the eastern end of the great pylon, the wall, after running east for ten metres, turns north for a distance of eighty-six metres, approximately parallel to the main temple; after which it turns west, forming an angle of about 130° with its previous direction, and can be traced as far as the Coptic Church (P).

Between this and the northern stairway (V) it has apparently been destroyed, probably at the time that the Temple of Har-ne-hotef (O) was built; just south of this temple large Egyptian blocks can be seen in the walls of the Coptic buildings, but the wall itself cannot be recognised with certainty until within a short distance of the gate of Hadrian (I), which stands on it. South of this there is a gateway without inscriptions (Wa) in the wall, and then the entrance to the Nilometer (V), from which the wall runs on to the western end of the great pylon.

Throughout its length the wall is built of masonry blocks in the lower part, with courses of mud bricks above, which latter are seen still remaining at several places on the east side, north of Hadrian's gateway (I), and by the great pylon on the west side.

The construction of the masonry portion is curious—the wall consists of alternate sections of curved and straight work, the former projecting 20 to 30 metres in front of the latter, and being divided from them by a vertical joint; this is best seen on the east side of the Isis Temple (M). That this is not due to any settlement is clear at once from the symmetry of the curves, from the stones being cut to fit the curve, and also at the north-east angle a straight oblique line on the wall masonry, corresponding with the surface of the street pavement, shows that there has been no subsidence. Similar instances are to be seen at Ghorassa, Tain, and Kalshaha, to the westward, and even in several of the houses of the village at the south end of the island.

The stone part appears to be usually only one stone thick, though on the north of the gateway of Hadrian there are two blocks, and behind this is a wall of mud bricks, each of which is 270 × 185 × 155 metres. At every eighth course of brickwork may be seen what seem to be the old puling holes of the ancient scaffolding, now filled up with a piece of stone or brick, or mud. Apparently this scaffolding was very lightly built, or no planks were used, for the holes occur at every third brick in the course, which is header laid.

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## THE QUAY WALL.

Letter X. Number 23. Level Number 10.

At one time there is no doubt that the island was completely encircled by a masonry quay wall, though now several portions of it are missing, having probably fallen down, and to-day at the south-eastern corner of the island only a few detached portions of the original wall remain.

On the north side there is a piece of wall running east and west for about twenty-one metres, and west of this a projecting wall running south, so though it once formed part of a projecting quay, in which case it may have joined on to the south stairway (S), which now lies between the quay wall, by the Temple of Nectanebo (A), and a masonry wall on the other side (Photograph No. 28). If the wall be followed round the south-west corner of the island as far as the entrance doorway, at the bottom of the west stairway (T), in which part it rests on granite, it will be seen that the portion in which this stairway is, is divided from the rest of the wall by two vertical joints, which slope slightly outwards (Photograph No. 29). The portion between these joints is certainly older than the portions of the wall adjoining it, and it seems to have been at one time a projecting quay, which, when this part of the island was enlarged, was brought into line with the west face of the island by building the new quay wall to join on to the west face of the older quay, though not quite in the same line with it. This older quay contained the west stairway (T), but in many other respects was like the other projecting quays in front of the Kiosk (K) behind the Temple of Hathor (G), and near the Temple of Ctesephorus (L); like them, the entire face was built coarse, the centre of the masonry being about 20 metres inside the straight line, and this construction, to resist the pressure of the earth behind, is carried down to about 2'00 metres from the bottom of the wall, for which distance the courses are laid with a straight face. All the part of the quay wall throughout the length of the West Colonnade (Z) carries a wall which was built at the same time as the colonnade, and which will be described with it. Following the quay wall northwards, it is seen to have originally continued behind the projecting quay, under which the Nilometer (U) is, and which must have been added on later, since a vertical joint separates them, except where the top few courses have been refold. Beyond this it is difficult to distinguish the early wall from later additions, which the vertical joints noted in the Nilometer (U) most probably indicate: but at the end of a stairway which leads down to the river outside the wall here, the quay wall turns eastward for a few metres and then resumes its easterly direction, being cut through by the north stairway (V) at a point in which the vertical joints mark the outer face of the wall. Next to this is a small projecting quay, and a vertical joint with a wall turning inward seems to show that the existing quay wall beyond it is of different date. The north end of the island is enclosed by a length of quay wall which turns southwards and runs on to the north-west corner of the quay by the Temple of Ctesephorus (L), being throughout this portion of its length concealed by the bank of Nile mud which has been deposited against it. The concrete construction of this quay to resist the pressure of the earth behind it has already been mentioned, and the lower courses, which have been built straight, here rest on blocks of granite which form part of the solid rock of the island, and extend a short distance southwards: here a few squared sandstone blocks rest upon them, but it cannot now be seen whether there was a stairway here as well as alongside the wall to the south, where a very gradual incline leads from the river up to the gateway above. The actual relation of this stairway to the quay wall beside it could not be seen, owing to the palm trees and bushes of henna and sum which now grow upon it. The projecting quay behind the Temple of Hathor (G), contains a passage within it, and there was a door leading into it from the north side. Perhaps this door originally communicated with a stairway leading up to the pavement above, but no traces of it now remain. Four windows, 52 x 54 metres, in the outer wall light this passage, but only one of them is now open, the other three having been built up with cut stone. The connection of this quay with the next one in front of the Kiosk (K) cannot now be traced, since the houses of the village have filled up the space between them, but it is clear that these quays are of older date than the temples which have been built upon them, since the axes of the two structures are far from parallel. The parapet on the south side of the Kiosk quay is

Cod.sim.77, 41

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out through a doorway which had existed there, but now no trace of it remains. Further south are two detached portions, which are all that remain to mark the site of the old quay wall in this part.

As a rule, the wall is well built of sandstone blocks, irregular laid, and is usually two stones (about 90 centimetres) thick. The stones are slightly rounded so as to leave the outer part raised, and roughly dressed. A large proportion of the blocks bear quarry marks, some of which can be seen today in the Grottoes quarries, showing whence the blocks were obtained. Originally the wall had probably a parapet, the remains of which can be best seen on the east quay, for on the west the colonnade wall has been built in its place.

The routes over the Nilometer (U) and west of the Mamisiereon may also be mentioned here. They are built in front of the Tennesos wall, and open into the passage which leads from the West Colonnade (Z) to the gate of Hadrian (I). They were originally roofed with blocks of sandstone, but in most cases these are now wanting, and in the northern part the cross walls too have disappeared. They appear to be of late construction, after the various additions had been made at the quay wall at this part.

## EAST AND WEST COLONNADES.

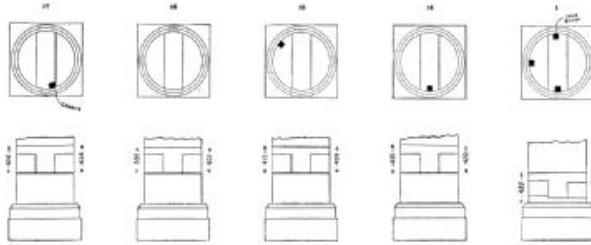
Letters Y and Z. Numbers 24 and 25. Level Numbers 28 and 27.

South of the great Temple of Isis (M), and immediately in front of the first pylon, is a space enclosed by two colonnades of unequal length, built apparently in the early part of the Roman period. When work was first commenced both colonnades were filled to a depth of from one to two metres with the debris of mud brick houses, fallen roof blocks, etc., and in the open space between them there was even a greater depth to be removed. Here it was considered desirable to clear out the Coptic buildings altogether, so as to leave the colonnaded court as far as possible in its original condition, and to effect this the colonnades were cleared of rubbish down to the pavement, while the fallen roof blocks, weighing in some cases up to five and six tons, were moved out into the open space between, an operation requiring some care, since some of the columns appeared to be near too firmly situated. These blocks have been placed to the north-east of the Temple of Sektaneho (A), and along the colonnades in front of the columns. In one part, behind columns 12-15, West Colonnade, where the pavement had been much damaged and two courses of blocks had been removed, some broken roof blocks have been put in to make it up to the original level. The Western Colonnade contains 32 columns and the eastern 17, which, for purposes of description, have been numbered from south to north, the columns of the East Colonnade in line with the back wall being No. 1 in it. After the central space was cleared, the debris of house walls, etc., east of the East Colonnade in front of the Temple of Imhotep (F) were also removed, bringing to light the remains of three small temples (C, D, and H), and furnishing an explanation of the arrangement of the colonnaded court which at first sight seems so capricious. The Western Colonnade runs parallel to the general direction of the quay wall, which itself consists of two portions of different dates, as pointed out above, while the eastern one was placed as far to the east as possible, being limited by the Temple of Imhotep (F) and the small temple (G), both of which were standing. Its length, too, was curtailed by the wall of the Temple of An-hes-nefer (B), which lay directly across the line of the colonnade. The East Colonnade (Y) consists of 17 columns, of which 16 are in front, and one stands at the south end of the back wall, to allow of passage along the north side of the Temple of An-hes-nefer (B). Though not so damaged as the West Colonnade, many blocks had fallen from the roof, and the space behind the columns was filled much higher with village rubbish, as may be seen from any photograph taken previously to November, 1923. When this was cleared away,

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the bases of the columns were found to be in a very bad condition; the bottom drums of the shaft and the base had usually crumbled away to a great extent, while the least touch brought down hundreds of soft white sand, which was what the original sandstone had weathered into. An inferior quality of stone had been used in the first instance, a fine grained white sandstone, easy to work, but with very little cementing material to bind the grains together, so that the action of the organic acids, etc., which must have derived into the stone from the soil masses which filled the colonnade rapidly reduced a building stone to an incoherent sand. As the columns could not be left in this state, these weathered portions were gradually cut out and replaced by solid blocks of good sandstone set in Portland cement and worked to the shape of the original columns, while any good portions of the old work which remained were left in their places. Photographs Nos. 32 to 35 show this. The bottom courses of the back wall were built of the same stone, and this, too, was repaired in the same way (Part VII.). This colonnade was never completed, only the six columns at the north end having had the capitals carved, while the remainder are blocked out, as was done in the quarry before they were built up in position, after which the carving was taken in hand. Commencing from the south end, the architrave resting on column No. 10 is cracked (Photograph No. 33), as also are those between columns 14 and 15, and 15 and 16, which would be the better for some support. Columns Nos. 1, 14, 15, 16, and 17 are interesting, as showing the means employed to straighten columns which got out of the vertical. A piece was cut out of the column on the side towards which it was leaning, and another piece on the opposite side, so that the column was supported by the piece of stone in the centre; blocks were then inserted of such a thickness that when the column settled on to them it would be vertical; that is to say, the block on the side to which the column was leaning was thicker than the other. Wedges of iron were put in apparently to act as distance pieces, so as to adjust the columns accurately.



Scale 1/4"  
Notes.—Columns Nos. 1 and 12 are drawn from the west side, the others from the north side.

Concerning now as to the southern end of the Western Colonnade, the first column stands on blocks of the same old wall as the Temple of Neferetete (A) is built upon, and on the west side of the pillar base the position of the old disintegrated slabs and mortar beds can be seen, but the wall not being sufficient thick to carry the column, two blocks have been added on the south side. The architrave between columns 1 and 2 (Photograph No. 24) is broken and the greater part has fallen, but a piece still remains on the capital of No. 1, kept in place by the weight of the cornice block, which, however, ends perilously near the end of the architrave between Nos. 2 and 3, and it would be well to insert a block of stone between this cornice block and the abacus of No. 2 to give additional support. The architrave between Nos. 2 and 3 is broken through, and though it is now kept in place by its own weight jamming the broken portions together, a more secure method might advantageously be employed in support if than the two stones on the capital which now help to do so; column No. 6 (Photograph No. 37) has only half its shaft remaining, the capital together with the architrave, cornice, and roof blocks carried by it having fallen, and it was no doubt by a blow from one of the falling blocks that the second drum below the capital of column No. 7 has been knocked out of place. The architrave between Nos. 7 and 8 shows a crack over the abacus of No. 7, but it is not serious. In the photograph the sagging of the pavement caused by the breaking of the roof blocks which carry it is well seen in front of column No. 7. The architrave and cornice between columns Nos. 9 and 10 are decorated with the winged solar disc, apparently because they are exactly in front of the Temple of Ar-hes-uter (B), and below them on the pavement is a square, slightly raised, as though it marked the site of some stela or pedestal. The hole leading into the foundation of the vertical walls described above which carry the pavement is immediately south of this (Photograph No. 38). The architrave between columns Nos. 15 and 16 is broken and has the weight of two of the roof blocks of the colonnade still resting on it, so that it greatly needs additional support. The upper part of column No. 19, like No. 6, has fallen, as well as the architraves, cornices, and roof blocks above it, and what little remains is stable enough; but the architrave between columns No. 23 and 24 is badly broken, and though it is carrying no roof blocks it would be the safer for some support (Photograph No. 40). Between columns Nos. 25 and 26, a badly broken architrave carrying a cornice requires attention, but beyond this there is nothing special to mention until column No. 31, which is leaning considerably out of the vertical, and carries a broken architrave, which is held up mainly by the weight of the cornice above it. With proper appliances it would not be difficult to dismantle this column and replace the drums, capital, etc., in a vertical position. Of column No. 32 nothing remains *in situ* but the base, while the capital and some of the drums lie close by. The base of another column was turned out of the ground here, but nothing remains to show to where it belongs.

It is difficult not to attribute this breaking of the architraves and dowelfall of portions of the colonnade to the earthquake shocks which have been referred to above (Part V.), but wild destruction has also played its part, judging from the holes chiselled through the lip of the cornice over columns Nos. 9 and 10 and another which had fallen on the ground. Similar holes are to be seen in the cornice blocks belonging to the gateway of Neferetete II. in the great pylon.

The winged disc which occurs on the cornice and architrave between columns Nos. 9 and 10, 20 and 21, and 26 and 27, appears to have been carved there with the idea of preserving the usual form of ornament of a temple disc or gateway, for these parts of the colonnade are respectively opposite the Temple of Ar-hes-uter (B), the temple in the island of Rigez, and the door of the Sarcophagus of Imhotep (F); also the roof blocks behind these portions of the colonnade have the figure of the vulture with outstretched wings, which is a usual ornament for gateway roofs, while elsewhere in the colonnade the decoration is yellow five-pointed stars on a blue ground.

Originally there was a terrace in front of the great pylon, and traces of it can be seen at several points. The chiselled line of the pavement level can be traced on the lower blocks of the pylon; the end columns of the West Colonnade Nos. 31 and 32 have their bases about a metre higher than the rest, marking the height of the terrace, while between columns 30 and 31 a chiselled line gives the direction of the retaining wall

Cod.sim.77, 44

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of the front of the terrace, passing through the front of the stairway which led down from the main gateway of the pylon. As there was a large amount of rubble stone from the Coptic houses which occupied the space between the colonnades, it was used to make up the terrace to approximately its original dimensions, being kept, however, 20 metres short of the height, and 50 metres behind the front line of the old terrace, so that the evidence for it should not be hidden. Before making it, a hole two metres deep was sunk to see if any other structures might exist, but nothing was found except blocks of stone and earth; four drums, and half a base of a column lying half buried, were taken out and placed at the west end of the terrace. Though the stairway leading down from the main gateway of the pylon ended at the face of the terrace wall, as may be seen from the lower blocks of the east side of the stairway which still remain *in situ*, the one leading down from the smaller doorway of the Temple of Isis (C) appears to have extended further, judging from the one or two stones which still remain. A third gently sloping stairway led down from the terrace to the gateway of Ptolemy II.

## PART VII

## RESTORATIONS.

## LIST OF REPAIRS CARRIED OUT AT PHILE.

Place.	Description of work.
Temple of Nectanebo (A) ... ..	A few stones of north and west doorway, and a block of the east intercolumnar wall replaced.
Temple of Anthesiodor (B) ... ..	Top four courses of east outer wall replaced; the whole of the blocks of the inner temple now visible collected and replaced, viz.—
East room, east side ... ..	2 courses.
"    "    south side ... ..	2 "
"    "    south of doorway ... ..	2 "
Second room, south side ... ..	5 "
"    "    west side, south of doorway ... ..	2 "
West side, north of doorway ... ..	6 "
Third room, south wall ... ..	4 "
"    "    west wall, south of doorway ... ..	2 "
Fourth room, south wall ... ..	2 "
South-west angle of forecourt ... ..	1 course.
Temple of Imhotep (F) ... ..	The wall of the small chamber on the east side of the forecourt, which had partly fallen, was taken down, broken and damaged blocks replaced by new, and then rebuilt (Photograph No. 11).

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Place.	Description of work.
Unfinished Chapel (E)	Two drums and the capital were placed on the columns, having been dug out of the rubble.
Temple of Hathor (G)	The forecourt has been reconstructed by jutting back both the blocks found in it, and others taken from houses on the north into their original places.
Hathor's Gateway (I)	A fallen roof block which by across was removed, and five courses on south wall were completed as far as possible from the blocks dug out of the earth to the south of it.
East Colonnade (Y)	Bases and lower part of shaft of all columns were repaired, also the lowest course of the back wall.
West Colonnade (Z)	Bases of columns Nos. 17, 27, 28, 29, and the wall under No. 31. Also the north end of the back wall, which was overhanging, was built up and supported with blocks of cut stone laid in cement (see Photograph No. 31). The terrace in front of the great pylon was built up to 30 metres below and 50 metres to the north of its original dimensions.

#### PART VIII.

In the event of any increase of the present water-level, it would be advisable to strengthen certain structures on the island.

The quay wall is, for the most part, in very good condition, and has stood for three 1700 or 1800 years with the pressure of the damp and wet earth behind it, so that it would seem justifiable to restore the parts of it which have fallen or have been destroyed. This would be from the south side of the Kiosk as far south as the granite mass, and from the other side of this eastward as far as the south stairway (S). The north-west corner would also require rebuilding for about 90 metres. Turning now to the building, we find the sandstone blocks which carry the roof over which the Temple of Noutankhe (A) and the southern portion of the West Colonnade (Z) stand are mostly broken, so that it would be advisable to fill up the spaces between the walls, on which they rest, with masonry or build a masonry wall to support them. For the remainder of the colonnade, which rests on about 1.5 metres of masonry foundations, the quay wall prevents any spreading of the arch beams, when wetted annually by the Nile, and the same applies to the foundations of the Temple of Isis Uiset (N) and the great pylon, where the earth was quite moist at the depth of two metres. The Temple of Isis (M), resting as it does on solid granite, needs no additional support, but the crypts would be filled with stagnant water, so that it would be well to build them up solid to prevent this. The Temple of Har-sesotef (O) would require buttresses to support the northern face, which has crumbled and settled, and most probably the gateway of Hathor (I) would require the same, seeing that it consists of a gateway and two walls built at different times with no bonding together of the masonry. The Temple of Hathor (G) and the Kiosk (K) resting as they do on deep foundations enclosed within projecting quays, should be quite secure, and the added chamber at the east end of the former has no part of its walls now standing to weight its foundations.

The repairs to the broken architraves are very simple, and also those required at the mouth of the Nilometer, where a few blocks are missing.

The mud brick walls of the Coptic village would of course disappear when water reached them, and could not be preserved.

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APPENDIX "A."

AZIMUTHS OF TEMPLE AXES.

TEMPLE.	AZIMUTH.	AMPLITUDE.	ALTITUDE OF HORIZON.	HOW DETERMINED.
Isis (M), north portion ... ..	212° 5'	57° 55' S. of W.	+1° 12' 5"	4° Theodolite.
" Hall of Columns ... ..	207° 42'	62° 18' S. of W.	"	"
" Great pylon ... ..	191° 39'	72° 26' S. of W.	"	"
Isis Ueret (N), north room ... ..	193° 0'	77° 0' S. of W.	+1° 20' 9"	"
" " rooms 2 and 3 ... ..	194° 10'	75° 50' S. of W.	"	"
" " door of room 2 } ... ..	194° 41'	75° 19' S. of W.	"	"
" " door in pylon } ... ..				
Temple of Hathor (G) ... ..	289° 24'	19° 24' N. of W.	"	"
Temple of Neutamo (A) ... ..	12° 28'	76° 22' N. of E.	"	"
The Kiosk (K) ... ..	93° 25'	3° 25' S. of E.	+4° 3' 5"	"
Temple of As-hes-nefir (B) ... ..	284° 30'	14° 26' N. of W.	"	5° Compass.
Temple (L) ... ..	183° 40'	80° 26' S. of W.	"	"
Temple of Imhotep (F) ... ..	167° 26'	82° 46' S. of W.	"	"
Temple of Har-ank-istef (O) ... ..	121° 29'	51° 26' S. of E.	"	"

NOTE.—The Azimuths of the Temple of Isis Ueret (N) were taken between each pair of doorways from north to south, and the mean value of the principal divisions of the temple are given above, in the doorways, etc., were somewhat worn. The actual values obtained were—

Door wall to door 1 ... ..	Amplitude ... ..	...	72° 0' 2" S of W.
Door 1 to door 2 ... ..	"	...	75° 51' 8" "
" 2 " 3 ... ..	"	...	75° 47' 7" "
" 3 " 4 ... ..	"	...	75° 19' 0" "
" 5 to north side of pylon ... ..	"	...	76° 15' 2" "
North side to south side of pylon ... ..	"	...	75° 19' 8" "

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## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

1. The Island of Philæ, from the east bank.—  
Showing the faas of rabbit forest in clearing the eastern portion of the island.
2. Looking towards the Ist Cataract, from Philæ.—  
Taken from the top of the North Starway (V).
3. The Temple of Nectanebo II. (A), from the east.—  
Note that the two most lofty ruins have been measured, the proportions of this fragment can be seen to advantage. Under the small doorway to the left can be seen the thin pavement layer on which the broken course of the temple blocks is laid. The divisions on the measuring rod are 5 metres.
4. The Temple of Nectanebo II. (A), from the north-east.—  
The blocks lying in the foreground are those of the north corner wall of the Temple of Ankhnesneferibre (B), which could not be righted, together with some of the broken roof blocks of the south end of the West Colonnade (Z).
5. The Temple of Ankhnesneferibre (B), east wall.—  
This is the outer wall of the temple. The top three courses have been replaced in position.
6. The Temple of Ankhnesneferibre (B), east wall.—  
Taken from the temple pavement, this shows the whole face of the wall, as well as the first course of blocks of the inner Ptolemæan building, which has just been replaced in its position. In the left corner is the gap in the wall in which the steps from the Coptic church led (Plan XI). The depression in the pavement cut to receive the steps is visible in the foreground.
7. The Temple of Ankhnesneferibre (B), north wall.—  
The Coptic ruins cut in the figures of the Egyptian gods can be seen in several places.
8. The Temple of Ankhnesneferibre (B), from the west.—  
Showing the temple area, with roof blocks of the older building replaced as could be.
9. Unfinished chapel, late period (E).—  
A block of the cornice is lying in the street, with some portions of stone columns from the Coptic houses on the left. The remains of the stone cornice can be seen on the altar, in front of the statue. The irregular part of the stone can be seen in the foreground.
10. The Temple of Imhotep (F), from the south.—  
The wall on the left is that of the East Colonnade (Y), which was built against the temple. On the right of the doorway are grooves cut in the masonry, as a support for the vaulted roof of passage in a Coptic house. The broken cornice was badly corroded, and has been replaced by cut stone laid in cement. The hieroglyphic figures of Horus, seen through the broken cornice, is on the great pylon behind. The divisions on the measuring rod are 20 metres.
11. East chamber of the forecourt of the Temple of Imhotep (F).—  
The white rooms are those which were removed when this wall, which had fallen in, was rebuilt.
12. The Temple of Hathor (G), from the roof of the temple of Isis.—  
This shows the restored forecourt, and, on the left side of it, all stones belonging to this temple which were removed from neighbouring Coptic buildings.
13. The Temple of Hathor (G), from the north-east.—  
The method of building with a double thickness of blocks, forming two skins of masonry and no bond between them, is well shown here in the north wall. As is seen by the narrowing of the mason part of the east wall, the doorway has been widened some 55 to 16 metres. Foundation hole No. XIV. is visible in the foreground, where the space between the pavement of the original temple and that of the addition is also seen. The granite rocks on the left are on the Island of Higg.
14. The Temple of Hathor (G), from the roof of the colonnade of the Temple of Isis (M).—  
The sloping way down to the entrance doorway is well shown.

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15. **Temple of Hathor (G), columns in the forecourt.—**

On the eastern column is a figure playing on a form of lute, while figures of the god Anu are playing the harp and the tambourine on the other two. Part of Kiosk (K) is visible in the background. In the bottom corner of the inter-columnar wall, between the columns bearing the representation of Anu, again have been omitted out by inserting a new block of masonry.
16. **The Gateway of Hadrian (I), north wall.—**

The blocks of the top five courses, so far as the opening itself with rubble, have been dug out of the north behind this wall and replaced. In the background the pavement begins to slope upwards towards the main temple. The large divisions on the remaining end are 50 metres, and the smaller 40 metres.
17. **The Kiosk (K), from the south.—**

The finished state of the work is here well shown, where the rough projections on the blocks have only been removed from the lower courses of the wall. The divisions of the remaining end in the doorway are 50 metres.
18. **The Kiosk (K), from the roof of the Temple of Isis (M).—**

In the left corner is the Temple of Hathor (G). The finished state of the block is well shown both in the inter-columnar wall and the columns, where the projecting portions of stone used for fitting the block into position, still remain.
19. **The Kiosk (K), from the roof of the Isis temple colonnade.—**

The broken architrave over the eastern door was stepped up by the 11th Company Royal Engineers in 1882. On the left, the difference between the direction of the temple axis and that of the quay on which it stands is clearly seen.
20. **The Temple of Caesar Augustus (L), from the east.—**

This photograph taken from immediately in front of the gateway (S), shows the remains of the columns, capitals and architraves. In the foreground the two holes are the places from which the two halves of the original stela (Photograph No. 34) were taken. The long block in the centre is the false architrave. The blocks in the right-hand corner were nearly recovered from Dupré's house, into which they had been taken. The granite boundaries behind the temple wall are on the island of Raïa.
21. **The Temple of Caesar Augustus from the south-east.—**

Here the cracks in the north wall can be plainly seen, and also the large displacements of the blocks which had been occasioned by devotional changes.
22. **Temple of Har-ved-jetef (O), from the roof of the Temple of Isis (M) (1).—**

Taken from the roof on the north side of the second pylae. In a street about 50 metres behind the temple can be seen one of the capitals. The pile of stones and unsorted blocks taken out during the clearing of this part of the island.
23. **The Temple of Har-ved-jetef (O), from the roof of the Temple of Isis (M) (2).—**

This shows the bases of the forecourt columns, and the positions of the devotional changes, as well as the smaller blocks.

The divisions on the remaining end in the forecourt are 40 metres.
24. **The Temple of Har-ved-jetef (O), from the roof of the Temple of Isis Court (N).—**

This view, taken from the south, shows clearly the sliding of the pavement of the forecourt. The dark hole is the displacement in the entrance to the north staircase (T).
25. **Gateway (R), late Roman.—**

This arch over the centre opening had fallen in, and the blocks have been removed to the quay to the south of it.
26. **The East Terrace wall (W), from the Temple of Hathor (G) (1).—**

This shows the first curved portion of the wall, which is also shown in Plan VIII. The gateway (S) between the 3rd and 11th courses above the masonry are plainly visible. The gateway on the left is W, on Plan I. The divisions on the remaining end are 50 metres.
27. **The East Terrace wall (W), from the Temple of Hathor (G) (2).—**

This second portion, built with horizontal courses of masonry, is also shown in Plan VIII. On the right the projection of the curved portion can be seen. The temple in the background is that of Isis (M). The divisions on the remaining end are 50 metres.
28. **The West Quay wall (X), south end.—**

The measurement of the south staircase is just seen. The granite rocks on which the wall is built are visible in the left corner.
29. **The West Quay wall (X), near the west staircase (T).—**

On either side of the door leading to the staircase can be seen in the masonry the vertical joints which mark off the original quay, to which the east

- of the spire wall has been added. The hole under the end window of the colonnade is on the front of the rocky-out stairway west of the Temple of Nechtanob II.
30. **West Quay wall.**—  
This part, immediately north of that shown in the last photograph and south of S. 21, calls for no very special remark. The white band, due to efflorescence of salt from evaporation of lathered water at high 50s, is clearly seen.
31. **West Quay wall, near the Nibosister (U).—**  
Here the blocks, both in to support an overhanging portion of the colonnade wall, are visible. Just beyond the figure on the pavement can be seen a vertical joint in the masonry, with stones laid header-wise, which may mark the end of an alkali-quay, of which the north wall of the Nibosister (U) and the detached wall in foundation hole (H), form part. The white masonry at the end of the colonnade is where an overhanging portion of the wall has been supported.
32. **The East Colonnade (V), columns 1 to 4.—**  
This shows the south end where it meets the north wall of the Temple of Arkesator (B). The decay of column 2 is the background, which has been cut to straighten it, can just be seen. This was taken from the west colonnade opposite.
33. **The East Colonnade (V), columns 6 to 10.—**  
This was taken from the west colonnade opposite. Here the repairs to the column bases and to the back wall can be seen. The divisions on the masonry end are 30 centes.
34. **The East Colonnade (V), columns 10 to 15.—**  
Here columns 12 and 14 show the setting of the lower drums of the shaft to straighten it; all the columns have their repairs as well as most of the back wall. In front of column 14 are some granite walls for grinding corn, which were found in different parts of the island.
35. **The East Colonnade (V), columns 15 to 17.—**  
Each of these columns has been cut for straightening. The junction of the colonnade with the Temple of Ichony (P) is well seen between columns 16 and 17. The gateway on the left is that of Dalmay II., in front of it are the remaining blocks of the stairway leading from the central gateway.
36. **The West Colonnade (Z), columns 1 to 5.—**  
The blocks in the foreground are the broken roofing blocks which were moved out from the West Colonnade, 17s, which they had fallen.
37. **The West Colonnade (Z), columns 5 to 9.—**  
The setting of the pavement, due to the missing of the masonry blocks which carry it, can be seen in front of columns 5 and 6.
38. **The West Colonnade (Z), columns 9 to 15.—**  
The doorway in the center is the entrance to the west stairway (T).
39. **The West Colonnade (Z), columns 14 to 19.**
40. **The West Colonnade (Z), columns 19 to 21.**
41. **The West Colonnade (Z), columns 23 to 31.—**  
The greater height of the base of column No. 31 is because the front of the same begins between columns 30 and 31.
42. **The Colonnades, from the top of the gateway of Nechtanob II.—**  
Taken from the top of the gateway, between the two towers of the great pylon, a good view is obtained of the area between the colonnades. In front of the Temple of Nechtanob II., at the far end, can be seen the setting of the platform, due to the breaking of one of the large blocks, which ran on rails of masonry and carry the pavement. In front of column No. 31 of the West Colonnade (Z), is the entrance to the west stairway (T). The granite blocks on the right are on the island of Eggs.
43. **The Colonnades, from the western doorway in the great pylon.—**  
The west side of this part is here shown with the roofing blocks, etc., which were moved out from under the colonnades where they had fallen. At the end is the Temple of Nechtanob II. (A).
44. **The Colonnades, from the West Terrace wall (W).—**  
This was taken from the west end of the great pylon, where the Terrace wall joins it, and shows some of the Eastern Colonnade (V) and the west end of the Temple of Arkesator (B).
45. **The Colonnades, from the north.—**  
In front of the great pylon is the terrace which has been restored; the same of mud brick at the west end of it is part of the Terrace wall (W).
46. **The Coptic village, north-west.—**  
This was taken from the north end of the end of the Temple of Ise (M) in the right-hand corner in a part of the Coptic church (P).
47. **The West Coptic church (P) and the Coptic village.—**  
In this the orientation and displacement of the north wall of the Temple of Cesar Augustus (L) can be clearly seen.

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APPENDIX "C."

LIST OF PLANS.

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION.	SCALE.	
		Originally drawn.	Reduced to
I.	General plan of the island ... ..	1/10	1/10
II.	Plan of the pavement of the Temple of An-hu-sefer (B) ... ..	1/1	1/12
III.	Plan of the Nilometer (U) and elevation of the south wall ... ..	1/1	1/12
IV.	Elevation of the north wall of the Nilometer (U) ... ..	1/1	1/12
V.	Plan and section of the crypts under the Temple of Isis (M) ... ..	1/1	1/12
VI.	Plan of the Temple of Hathor (G) ... ..	1/1	1/12
VII.	Sections of foundation holes ... ..	1/1	1/12
VIII.	East Temenos wall (W), section and elevation ... ..	1/1	1/12
IX.	Plan of the Temple of Har-nes-itetef (O) ... ..	1/1	1/12
X.	Plan of the east Coptic church (Q) ... ..	1/1	1/12
XI.	Plan of Coptic houses removed during the excavations ... ..	1/12	1/12

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## APPENDIX "D."

Levels were run from the bench mark on the north side of the east doorway of the Kiosk (K) to all the principal buildings, and all places where holes were opened to examine the foundations. They were run twice, and in each case checked by closing on the bench mark. The point levelled to was marked by a small triangle of 975 metre side chiselled on the masonry, and where it is on a vertical face the horizontal line marks the level. The following is a list of the level marks, with a description of their positions:—

Number	B.S.	Description.
1	107278	Bench mark; joint above fourth course from pavement, north side of eastern gateway of Kiosk (K).
2	104940	West face of Kiosk, base course, 2 metres north of north-west corner.
3	104382	North face of unfinished chapel (E), base course, 1 metre east of north-west corner.
4	105368	South side of east gateway Teneos wall (W), base course, 39 metres west of side door.
5	104940	South side of Hathor Temple (H) forecourt, base course, 1 metre east of south-west corner.
6	104908	North side of Hathor Temple, 7.5 metres west of north-east corner of temple, on upper surface of wall block, level with the first course below the pavement.
7	102368	Coptic church (east) (Q), bottom course of second square pillar northwards from the western door in the south side, mark 4 on east side of pillar and at south-east corner.
8	100921	West face of gateway (K) in corner, south side of central opening.
9	102107	North-east corner of the southern of the four square granite pedestals on the floor of the Temple of Cæsar Augustus (L), (mark not cut).
10	100912	Quay north-east of gateway (K), on cornice course, east face 4 metres north of south-east corner.
11	103548	Coptic Church (west) (P), inside west wall on fourth stone course from the top, 7.75 metres north of north of western doorway.

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Stones	R.L.	Description
12	102 252	Isis Temple, base course, north face 3.20 metres west of north-east angle.
13	102 277	Isis Temple, west face, base course, 1.25 metres south of north-west angle.
14	102 747	Hur-nef-Sutef Temple (S), on pavement, east face south side of main doorway.
15	102 222	Isis Temple, west side of Hall of Columns, outside base course 3.30 metres south of north-west angle of this part.
16	102 306	North stairway (V), first landing, north side 2.0 metres from first step.
17	100 246	Pavement, Hall of Columns, south side of south-west column, on pavement 5.0 metre west of south-east corner of base.
18	102 535	On pavement, Hadrian's Gateway (I), north side of west doorway.
19	102 482	East side of gateway in Trajan's wall (Wb), on the top of south wall of it.
20	102 283	North side of Nilotometer doorway (U), on projecting stone.
21	104 729	West side of Temple of Isis Uret (N) (Mammisium) east side of base of fourth column from north.
22	104 687	West side of Temple of Isis Uret (N) (Mammisium), west side of base of seventh column from north corner of doorway.
23	104 584	Inside Temple of Isis Uret (N) (Mammisium), east side of doorway, between central and northern chamber, on pavement.
24	102 682	Great pylon, north side, on projecting base course east side of main gateway, and 1.80 metres from north-east angle of gateway.
25	104 529	Great pylon, south side, projecting base course, 2.50 metres east of south-west angle of pylon.
26	104 569	Great pylon, south side, projecting base course, 3.40 metres east of south-east angle of main gateway.
27	102 270	On base of column, No. 26, West Colonnade (Z), at north-east angle.
28	102 203	On base of column, No. 17, East Colonnade (Y), at north-west angle.
29	102 430	Gateway of Ptolemy II., on pavement under gateway, at foot of wall, north side.
30	102 434	East side of main doorway, Imhotep Temple (F), on pavement.
31	102 415	On top of stone, second course, north side of west stairway (T), 1.10 metres east of door jamb.
32	102 325	Second chamber from the east of Arhesufer Temple (B), 1.6 metre east of cross wall, on pavement.
33	102 220	North face of Nectanebo Temple (A), on base course between columns 1.60 metres west of west side of main doorway.

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## THE TEMPLE OF AR-HES-NEFER (No. 2).

Number.	Description.	Material.	Quantity Description. Measures.	Weight Pounds.	Remarks.
1	A block of the outer wall	Sandstone	0 00		In the ruins of the Captives in and round the temple.
2	" from the niches of the bottom course...	"	1 33	" " "	
3	" similar to No. 1	"	0 91	" " "	
4	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 10	" " "	
5	" from below the rain-spouts	"	0 70	" " "	
6	" similar to No. 1	"	0 70	" " "	
7	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 10	" " "	
8	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 24	" " "	
9	" from an angle of the outer wall	"	0 55	" " "	
10	" of the outer wall	"	0 75	" " "	
11	" from the top course of the outer wall	"	0 68	" " "	
12	" of the outer wall, adjoining No. 8	"	1 08	" " "	
13	" " " " " " " " " "	"	0 68	" " "	
14	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 25	" " "	
15	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 20	" " "	
16	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 50	" " "	
17	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 00	" " "	
18	" " " " adjoining No. 15	"	0 83	" " "	
19	A similar block, adjoining No. 18, from the top course below the cornice.	"	1 18	" " "	
20	A block of the outer wall	"	1 03	" " "	
21	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 08	" " "	
22	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 08	" " "	
23	" " " " " " " " " "	"	0 62	" " "	
24	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 00	" " "	
25	" " " " " " " " " "	"	1 08	" " "	

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Number.	Description.	Material.	Quantity Dimensions, Meters.	Weight, Pairs.	Remarks.
51	Block with untied fringe ornament ... ..	Sandstone	0.93		In the ruins of the Coptic houses in and round the temple.
52	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.93	" " "	
53	Blocks " tied-up " " " " " " " "	"	0.40	" " "	
54	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1.07	" " "	
55	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1.17	" " "	
56	Block " untied " " " " " " " "	"	0.57	" " "	
57	Blocks " tied-up " " " " " " " "	"	0.08	" " "	
58	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.15	" " "	
59	Block " untied " " " " " " " "	"	1.90	" " "	
60	" " tied-up " " " " " " " "	"	0.54	" " "	
61	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.50	" " "	
62	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.60	" " "	
63	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.65	" " "	
64	Fragments of blocks with astragal ornament....	"	0.73	" " "	
65	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.00	" " "	
66	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.48	" " "	
67	Block from the south-west corner of the *Ergastorium room.	"	—	" " "	Blocks 67, 68, and 77 are put together (see Photograph 34). *So called from the inscription of this king, which was in it.
68	Block belonging to a doorway ... ..	"	1.44	" " "	
69	Block from the south-west corner of the Ergastorium room.	"	—	" " "	
70	(No block so numbered) ... ..	"	—	" " "	
71	Fragment of a cornice ... ..	"	0.30	" " "	
72	Blocks of the frieze of the outer wall ... ..	"	9.99	" " "	
73	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.01	" " "	
74	Block of a doorway ... ..	"	0.54	" " "	
75	Fragments of a Nile bowing offerings... ..	"	0.38	" " "	
76	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.84	" " "	

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No. in coll.	Description.	Material.	Approximate Dimensions. Metres.	Where Found.	Remarks.
77	Block from the southwest corner of the Ergamenes room.	Sandstone	—	In the ruins of the Coptic houses in and round the temple.	
78	"	"	0·82	" " "	
79	"	"	1·06	" " "	
80	"	"	1·10	" " "	
81	Blocks of the frieze of the outer wall ...	"	0·21	" " "	
82	"	"	0·26	" " "	
83	"	"	0·72	" " "	
84	"	"	1·07	" " "	
85	Block bearing a figure of the Nile, belonging to the last room.	"	0·70	" " "	
86	Block bearing a figure of the Nile ...	"	0·79	" " "	
87	"	"	1·00	" " "	
88	Blocks of the frieze ...	"	1·35	" " "	
89	"	"	—	" " "	
90	"	"	—	" " "	
91	Blocks of the north wall of the Ergamenes room.	"	—	" " "	These have been placed together (see Photograph No. 53).
92	"	"	—	" " "	
93	Fragment of the doorway of the Ergamenes room.	"	0·72	" " "	
94	"	"	2·06	" " "	
95	"	"	0·70	" " "	
96	Blocks belonging to the same room ...	"	—	" " "	
97	"	"	0·77	" " "	
98	"	"	—	" " "	
99	Blocks of the frieze ...	"	—	" " "	
100	"	"	—	" " "	
101	"	"	0·99	" " "	
102	"	"	0·80	" " "	
103	Blocks of the outer wall ...	"	1·98	" " "	
104	"	"	0·90	" " "	Top course.

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Number.	Description.	Material.	Quantity Dimensions Meters.	Weight Kilograms.	Remarks.
105		Sandstone	1 02	In the ruins of the Coptic houses in and round the temple.	
106		"	1 50	" " "	Top course.
107		"	1 40	" " "	
108	Blocks of the outer wall ... ..	"	1 00	" " "	
109		"	0 70	" " "	
110		"	0 62	" " "	
111		"	1 28	" " "	Top course.
112	Block of the frieze ... ..	"	1 32	" " "	
113	Blocks from the top course of the outer wall ...	"	1 21	" " "	
114		"		" " "	
115	Piece of a column ... ..	"	0 83	" " "	
116	Pieces of columns from the inter-columnar wall ...	"	0 75	" " "	
117	of the forecourt.	"	0 74	" " "	
118		"	1 06	" " "	
119	Four blocks belonging to a doorway ... ..	"	1 28	" " "	
120		"	0 55	" " "	
121		"	0 48	" " "	
122	Two blocks from the inner side of a doorway ...	"	1 00	" " "	
123		"	0 07	" " "	
124	Block from near the doorway of room 3 ... ..	"	0 83	" " "	
125	" the corner of a doorway ... ..	"	0 68	" " "	
126	A block similar to No. 124 ... ..	"	0 80	" " "	
127	A block belonging to the doorway between rooms 3 and 4.	"	0 45	" " "	
128	Blocks bearing some lines of inscription ...	"	0 45	" " "	
129	Corner block ... ..	"	0 89	" " "	
130		"	1 15	" " "	
131	Block of the inter-columnar wall, original position doubtful.	"	0 84	" " "	

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Number.	Description.	Material.	Height Diameter. Metric.	Where Found.	Remarks.
132	Corner blocks from above an inscription of Ergamenes.	Sandstone	094	In the ruins of the Coptic houses in and round the Temple.	
133	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	040		
134	Block with relief carved on it ... ..	"	194		
135	Part of a column, original position doubtful ... ..	"	036		
136	Part of a column, original position doubtful ... ..	"	192		
137	Block with relief carved on it ... ..	"	114		
138	Block with relief carved on it ... ..	"	107		
139	Blocks belonging to a doorway ... ..	"	192		
140	Blocks bearing figures of the Nile ... ..	"	081		
141	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	104		
142	Fragment of a block ... ..	"	037		
143	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	"		
144	Two adjoining blocks ... ..	"	158		

Note.—There are also some 50 to 60 smaller fragments marked only with the number of the temple (5), and which have not been catalogued.

#### UNFINISHED CHAPEL (E) (No. 5).

Number.	Description.	Material.	Height Diameter. Metric.	Where Found.	Remarks.
1	Architrave block from the north end of the west side.	Sandstone.	1 70	North of the chapel.	
2	Fragment of a roof block, with profile of Uremu on the front side.	"	1 69	" " "	
3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1 20	" " "	
4	Architrave block from the south end of the west side.	"	1 72	" " "	

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Number.	Description.	Material.	Greater Dimensions, Metres.	Where Found.	Remarks.
5	Architrave block from the east end of the north side.	Sandstone	1.38	North of the chapel.	
6	Architrave block, position doubtful ... ..	"	1.45	" " "	
7	Fragment of a roof block: ... ..	"	0.80	" " "	
8	Block of the cornice of the south-west corner	"	0.60	South of the chapel.	With a mortar-bed on the upper surface.
9	" " " " south-east corner	"	0.75	" " "	
10	Fragment of the stone screen, frust. portion with pillar and capital.	Sandstone, which has been partly changed.	0.55	South-east of the chapel.	
11	Fragment of stone screen, fitting No. 10	"	0.85	" " "	
12	Fragment of a balustrade of a capital	Sandstone.	0.25	" " "	
13	Similar to block No. 10, but belonging to the east side wall.	"	0.55	" " "	
14	Similar block, adjoining No. 13	"	0.40	" " "	
15	Similar fragment, original position doubtful	"	0.28	" " "	
16	Similar to No. 15	"	0.25	" " "	
17	Fragment of a smooth side of the Naos	"	0.95	" " "	
18	Fragment of a cornice, perhaps belonging to the Naos.	"	0.50	" " "	
19	Fragments of a row of Urns, perhaps belonging to the Naos.	"	0.54	" " "	
20	"	"	0.20	" " "	
21	"	"	0.20	" " "	

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**THE TEMPLE OF HATHOR (No. 7).**

Note.—The stones of this temple were so broken up that they were collected on the north side and each marked with the number 7, but no catalogue was made.

**THE GATEWAY OF HADRIAN (No. 9).**

(WITH LATER ADDITIONS.)

NUMB.	DESCRIPTION.	MATERIAL.	GREATER DIMENSION, METRES.	WHERE FOUND.	REMARKS.
1	Block from the highest course under the inner cornice.	Sandstone.	1.10	Between and south of the side walls.	Beliefs and inscriptions on the inner face.
2	" " " " " "	"	0.62	" " " "	" " " "
3	" " " " " "	"	0.80	" " " "	" " " "
4	Block from the second course under the cornice.	"	0.85	" " " "	" " " "
5	" " " " " "	"	0.75	" " " "	" " " "
6	" " " " " "	"	0.90	" " " "	" " " "
7	" " " " " "	"	1.22	" " " "	" " " "
8	A fragment.	"	0.90	" " " "	" " " "
9	A fragment from the third course below the cornice.	"	0.46	" " " "	" " " "
10	A roof block.	"	4.28	Across the east ends of the side walls.	No inscription.

Note.—There are also numerous blocks not yet excavated and numbered.

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Number	Description	Material	Inventory Number Museum	Where Found	Remarks
23		Granite	121	East of the temple	
24	Thin slab, perhaps used for covering steps...	"	082	" " "	Clamp socket in upper surface.
25		"	080	" " "	" " "
26	Architrave blocks ... ..	"	140	" " "	Whole length not seen, being still
27		"	250	" " "	built into a wall.
28	Fragment of architrave, similar to Nos. 13 and 14	"	035	Inside the temple	
29		Sandstone	032	" "	
30	Fragments, with remains of an inscription ...	"	075	" "	
31		"	075	Steps of a Coptic house in front of the temple.	
32	Fragment of inside cornice of temple ...	"	040	Inside the temple.	
33	Cornice over a door or niche ... ..	"	127	Steps of Coptic house close to chapel (E).	
34	North half of cornice of the main doorway ...	"	105	East of the temple.	
35	" " " " " south half ... ..	"	105	" " "	
36	Fragment belonging to No. 34 or 35 ... ..	"	022	" " "	
37	Blocks of the outer cornice ... ..	"	084	" " "	
38		"	078	" " "	
39	Blocks of a cornice ... ..	"	072	" " "	
40	Block ... ..	"	070	" " "	
41	Lower half of a capital ... ..	"	075	North part of the temple.	
42	Upper half of a capital ... ..	"	082	" " "	
43	Upper part of triglyph ... ..	"	130	North-west of the temple.	North-west corner of the temple. On the upper surface is <b>B 1</b> and <b>A</b>
44	Lower part of triglyph (below No. 43)	"	076	" " "	
45	Upper and lower parts of triglyph ... ..	"	075	" " "	
46		"	077	Inner part of the temple.	On the upper surface of No. 45 is <b>B A</b>
47	Upper corner block ... ..	"	082	" " "	
48		"	080	Built in north-west of the temple.	
49	Upper and lower parts of triglyph ... ..	"	090	Inner part of the temple.	
50	A block belonging to the gateway (E)	"	"	" " "	
51	Six-sided dressed block ... ..	"	096	" " "	On the upper surface <b>B</b> < <b>4</b>

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Number	Description	Material	Greater Dimensions, Meters.	Where Found.	Remarks.
52	Smooth dressed blocks ... ..	Sandstone	0.54	Inner part of the temple.	On the upper surface E I B
53	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.55	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
54	Block with a boss on one side ... ..	"	0.70	" " " " " "	Probably not belonging to this temple.
55	Smooth dressed block ... ..	"	0.64	" " " " " "	On the upper surface $\sphericalangle$ a Coptic cross is cut on one side.
56	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.64	" " " " " "	A Coptic cross on one side.
57	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.46	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
58	Fragment of architrave (?) ... ..	Granite	0.10	South of temple.	A red cross on one side.
59	Half a base (?) (unfinished) ... ..	"	0.90	Inner part of the temple.	" " " " " "
60	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.90	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
61	Base of a column ... ..	"	0.88	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
62	Cassette block ... ..	Sandstone	0.92	" " " " " "	Painted on the under side with a rosette in red.
63	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.21	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
64	Fragments of the inner cornice ... ..	"	0.22	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
65	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.20	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
66	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.20	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
67	Fragments of the outer cornice ... ..	"	0.16	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
68	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	0.21	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
69	Cornice fragments belonging to blocks 64-66 ... ..	"	0.18	(?)	With traces of colour.
70	Cornice fragment ... ..	"	0.22	(?)	" " " " " "
71	Pavement block ... ..	White quartz	0.18	Inner part of the temple.	Similar to those in Coptic church (Q).
72	Pedestal ... ..	Granite	1.56	Built into the corner of a house east of Ptolemy II. gateway.	" " " " " "
73	Upper part of a pedestal ... ..	"	1.06	Built into a Coptic wall near west stairway (T).	" " " " " "
74	Profile, belonging perhaps to the main doorway ... ..	Sandstone	0.43	Built in near the gateway of Ptolemy II.	" " " " " "
75	Profile, perhaps belonging to No. 39 ... ..	"	0.17	Found built in various Coptic buildings.	Seem to belong to this temple, but not with certainty.
76	Profile ... ..	"	0.28	" " " " " "	" " " " " "

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Number.	Description.	Material.	Original Dimensions, Metres.	Where Found.	Remarks.	
77	Pillae blocks, with ornament in relief ...	Sandstone.	0.42	Found built in various Coptic buildings.	Seems to belong to this temple, but not with certainty.	
78		"	0.31			
79		"	0.40			
80		"	0.20			
81		"	0.12			
82		"	0.23			
83		"	0.21			
84		Fragments of worked stone, probably belonging to windows.	"			0.20
85			"			0.10
86			"			0.20
87	"		0.11			
88	"		0.21			
89	"		0.14			
90	"	0.12	"	"		

## APPENDIX "F."

## EXPENSES INCURRED DURING THE EXCAVATIONS AT PHILÆ.

Labour and Material—22nd November to 31st December, 1895...	147 075
" " " " January, 1896...	129 020
" " " " February and March, 1896...	200 274
" " " " April, 1896...	250 478
" " " " May, 1896...	50 104
Cost of light railway plant...	268 280
Cost of Portland cement...	12 432
Pay of Captain Lyons, R.E., 28th October to 31st May, 1896...	422 000
Total...	1,506 653

NOTE.—1 £E. = £1 0s. 6d.

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THE RUINS OF PHILOE, FROM THE EAST BANK.

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LOOKING TOWARDS FIRST CATHEDRAL, FROM POOL.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0002)

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THE TEMPLE OF NIKKOS (II) (A) FROM THE EAST.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0003)

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THE TEMPLE OF NEKTANEBOS II. (A). (FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.)

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0004)

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THE TEMPLE OF ANUBIS AT ABYDOS (II). EAST WALL.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0005)

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THE TEMPLE OF AMUN-RE (II), EAST WALL.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0006)

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THE TEMPLE OF ANUBIS, ABYDOS (N. NORTH WALL)

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0007)

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THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT DELPHI FROM THE WEST.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0008)

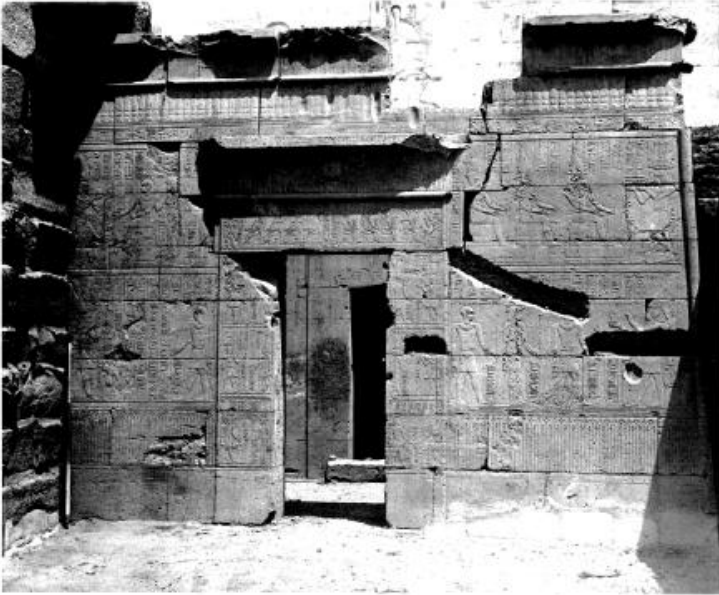
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ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE OF AMUN

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THE FACADE OF IMHOTEP (FA. 1000 THE SOUTH)

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0010)

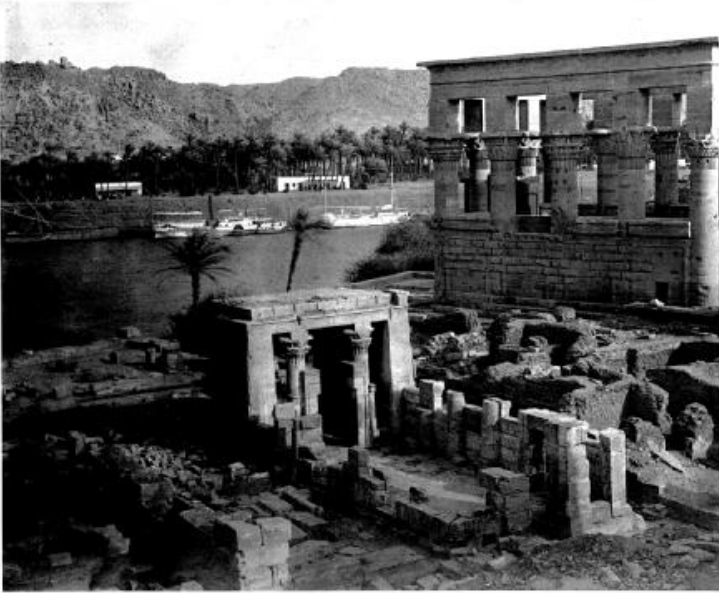
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The East Facade of the Portico of the Temple of Isis at Abydos.

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THE TEMPLE OF HATHOR (Rt.) FROM THE BASE OF THE TEMPLE OF ISIS.

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THE TEMPLE OF HATHOR (EGYPT) FROM THE NORTH EAST

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0013)

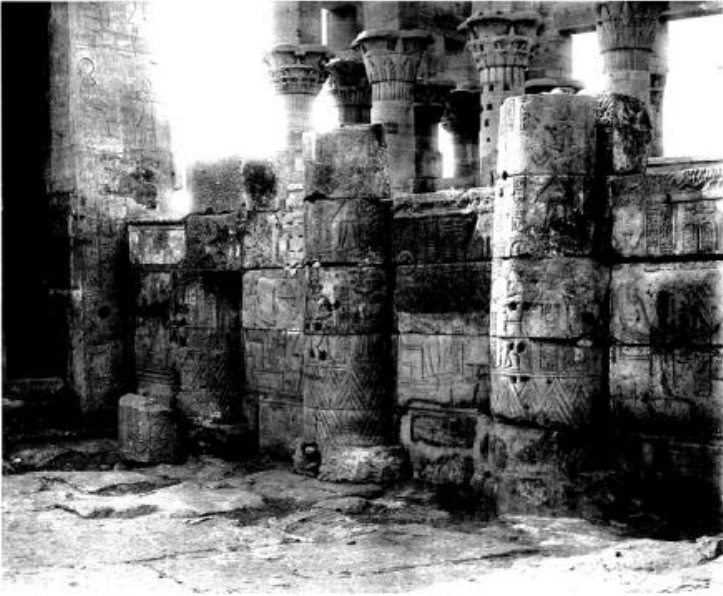
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THE TEMPLE OF HERON (1871) FROM THE EDGE OF THE COLONNADE OF THE TEMPLE OF ROS (1871)

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TEMPLE OF HATHOR (15). COLONADE IN THE FOREGROUND.

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THE GATEWAY OF HADRIAN (X) SOUTH WALL.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0016)

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Das Kios (K.) und die Säulen.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0017)

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THE KIOSK (K), AND THE ROOF OF THE TEMPLE OF ISIS (M).

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The Ruins (K) with the Base of the Isis Temple, Philae.

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THE TEMPLE OF CAESAR AUGUSTUS (L.), FROM THE EAST.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0020)

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THE TEMPLE OF ESCULAPIUS, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0021)

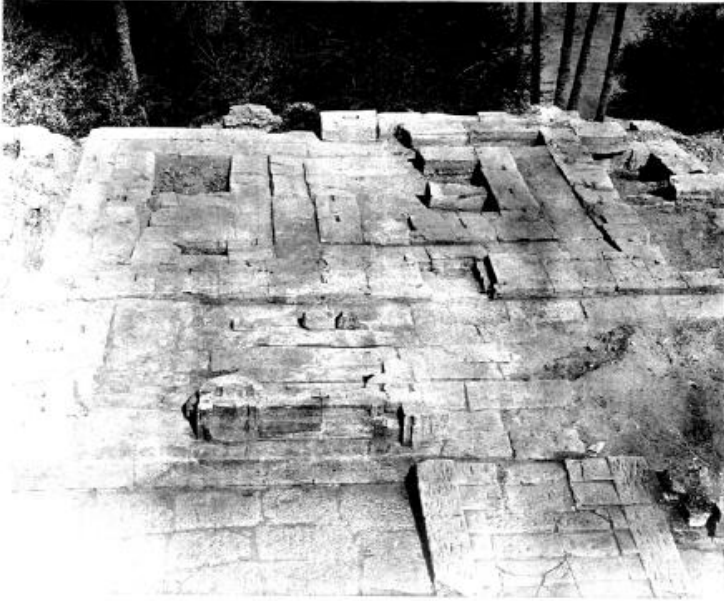
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THE TEMPLE OF HATHOR (D), FROM THE BASE OF THE TEMPLE OF ISIS (M) (1).

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0022)

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The Temple of Hierakonpolis (1), from the Base of the Temple of Isis (2).

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0023)

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THE TEMPLE OF HAR-SIG-SIG-SIG (D), FROM THE RUIN OF THE TEMPLE OF ISIS (E).

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0024)

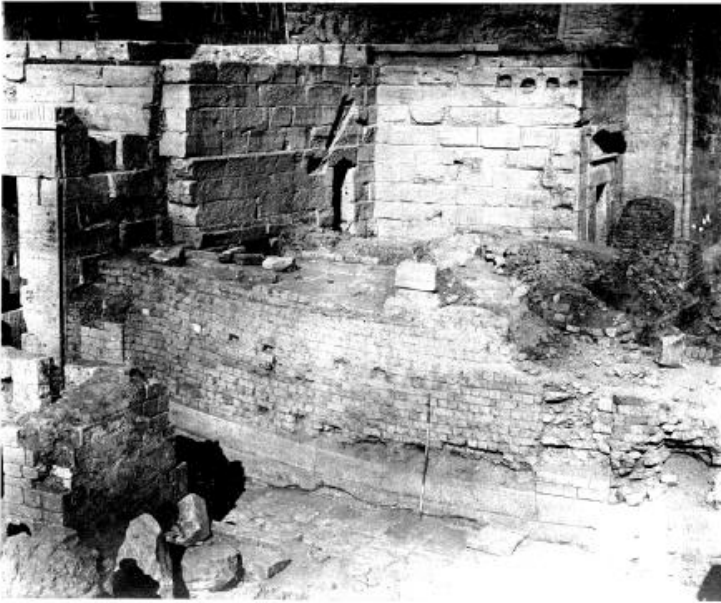
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GATEWAY (DA AND) BOWEN.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0025)

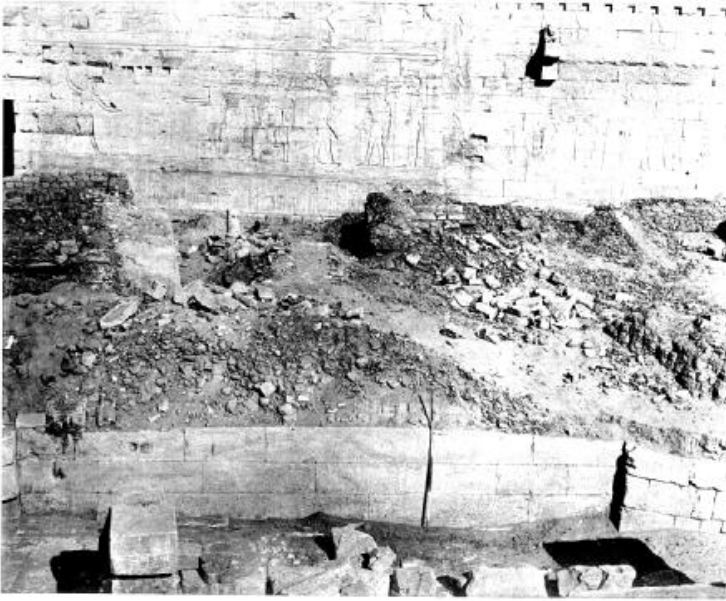
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THE EAST TERRACE WALL (W), FROM THE TEMPLE OF HATHOR (D) (1).

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THE EAST TEMENOS WALL (WA) FROM THE TEMPLE OF HATHOR (51) (2)

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0027)

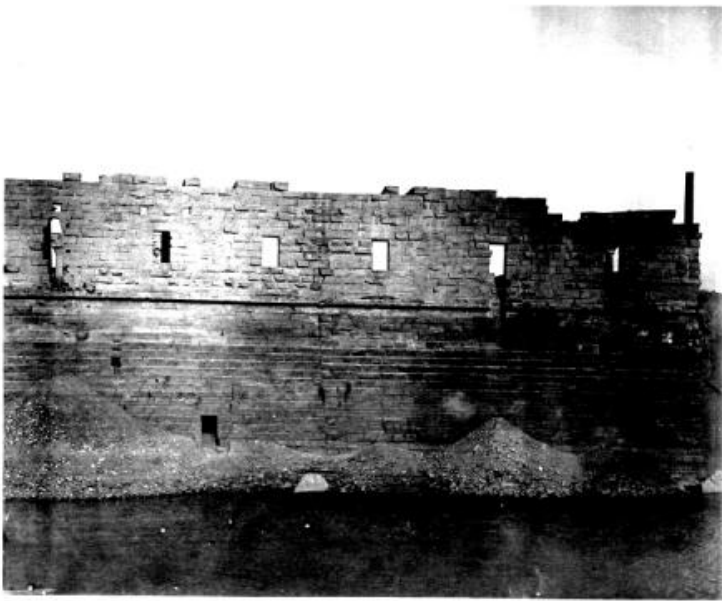
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The Wise Quare Wall (XI), South East.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0028)

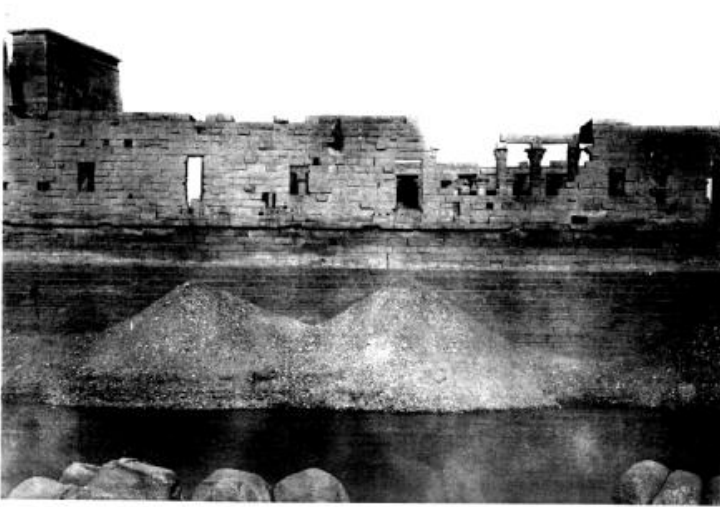
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THE WEST QUAY WALL (X) NEAR WEST STAIRWAY (Y).

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0029)

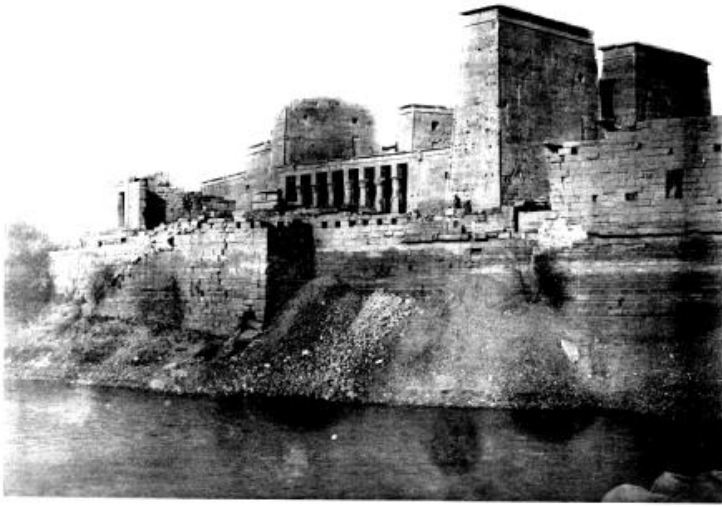
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WEST QUAY WALL.

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WEST QUAY WALL, NEAR THE NIGOMBE (U.)

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The East Colonnade of the Great Temple

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THE EAST COLONNADE (Y). COURTESY R. G. B.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0033)

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THE EAST COLONNADE (X). — FACCHINI, pp. 10-11.

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East Colonnade (VI) Columns 13 to 17.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0035)

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THE WEST COLONNADE (2). COLUMNS 1 TO 3.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0036)

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THE WEST COLONNADE (2). Columns 3 to 11.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0037)

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THE WEST COLONNADE OF THE TEMPLE OF ISIS

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THE WEST COLONNADE (2). COURTESY 14 TO 10.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0039)

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THE WEST COLONNADE (2). COLUMN 19 (a) 24.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0040)

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THE WEST COLONNADE (2). COURTESY 25. 01. 2011.

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THE CRUSADER, FROM THE TOP OF THE TOWER OF SOUDA II.

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THE COLONADE, FROM THE WESTERN PROPYLEA IN THE GREAT PYLOS.

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THE FORUMS, FROM THE WEST TOWARD WALL (W)

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THE TEMPLE OF ISIS, PHILAE.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0045)

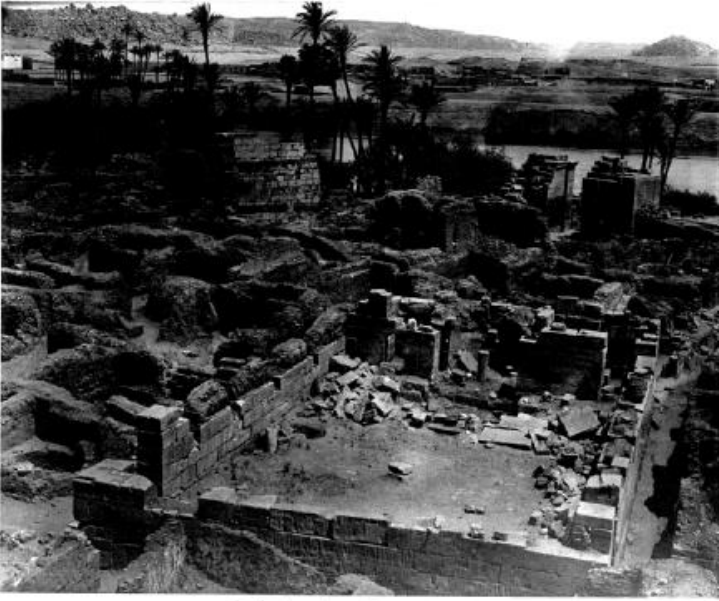
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The Great Temple, North West.

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THE WEST GATE OF HIERAKONPOLIS AND THE GATE VILLAGE.

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THE EAST COAST (CITY) AND THE COAST VILLAGE.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0048)

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The Carthage Ruins, East.

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0049)

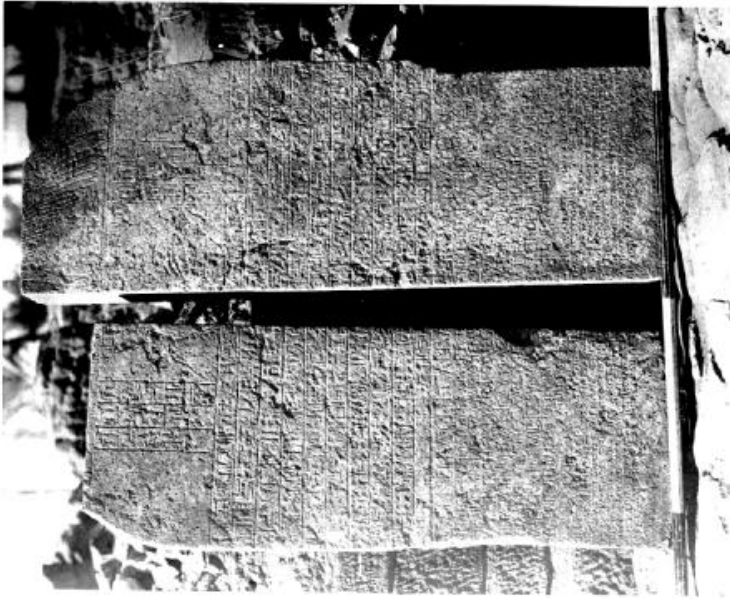
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THE COLOSSEUM, ROME

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The fragments shown from the Temple of Cusae, Abydos (II).

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THE THEBESIAN PILLAR—HIEROGLYPHS—FRONT

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0052)

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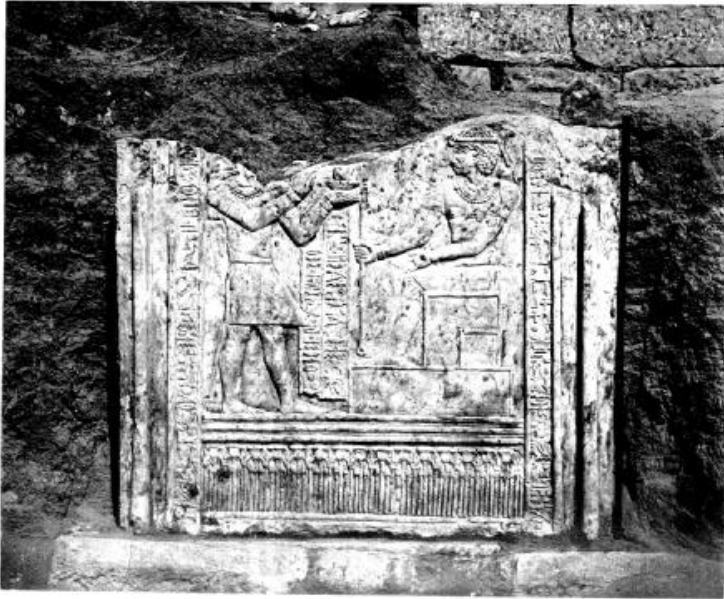


Fig. "MAGGIOR" "MIRA" (1891) CHATELIER

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THE INSCRIPTION OF EUSABETAS (1).

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THE INSCRIPTION OF ESCABERG (2)

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Östliche Tore des Tempels

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BODINUS - SIELA. 179.

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ROMAN CAPITALS, etc., FROM THE TEMPLE OF VESTA (Q. 11).

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0058)

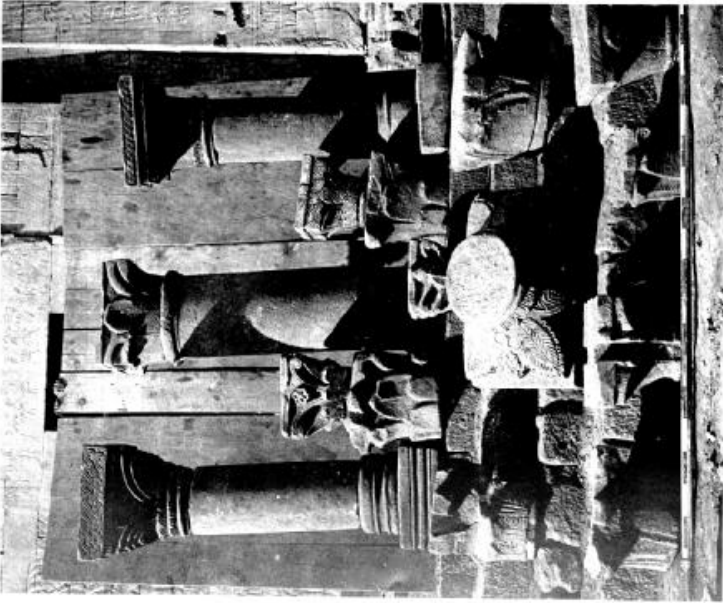
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Photo: Cassino, etc., 1936, in: *Giornale degli Scavi* (1937, 12)

Cod.sim.77, Abb (0059)

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Uppm. Courtonne, 1897.

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Karte: Parthenon, etc.

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POTTERY.

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BOFFIN, CARON, pp.

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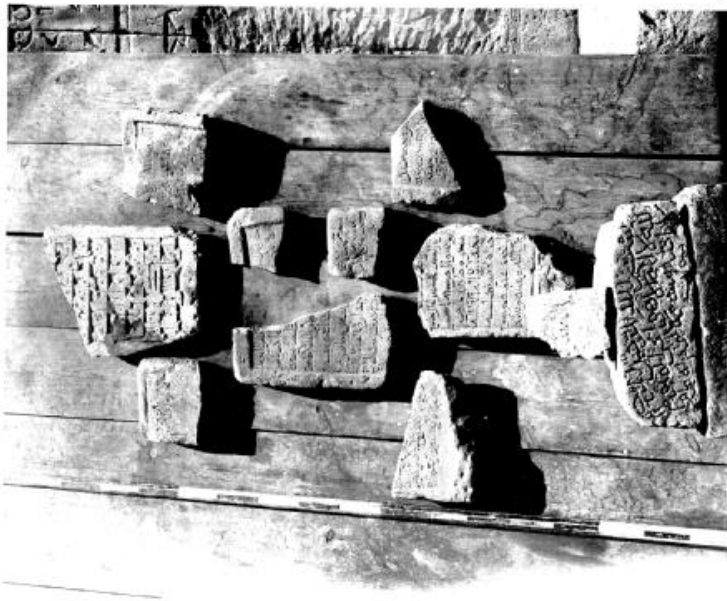


Abb. 100/100/100

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ÖZGÜL - TÜRKİYE 436

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Figure. Arch, Spina, etc.

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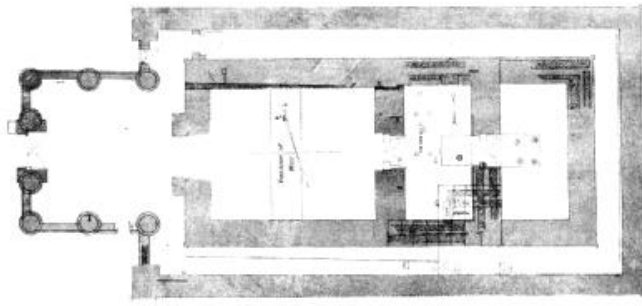


Cod.sim.77, Plan (I)

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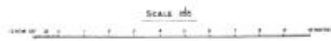
THE TEMPLE OF AR-HES-NEFER  
AT PHILAE.

PLAN II.



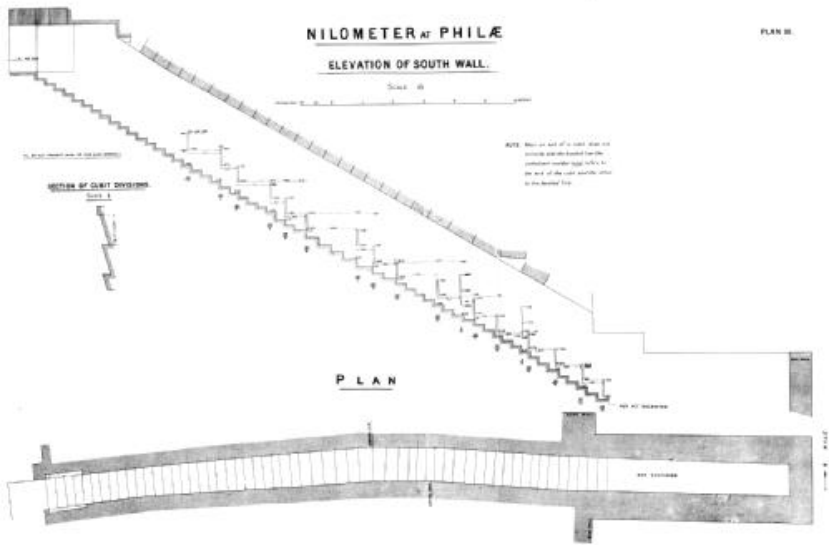
PLAN OF THE PAVEMENT ON WHICH THE TEMPLE WAS ERECTED.

- Chiseled surface [hatched pattern]
- Worked face [dotted pattern]
- Open face [cross-hatched pattern]
- Worked out to stone [stippled pattern]



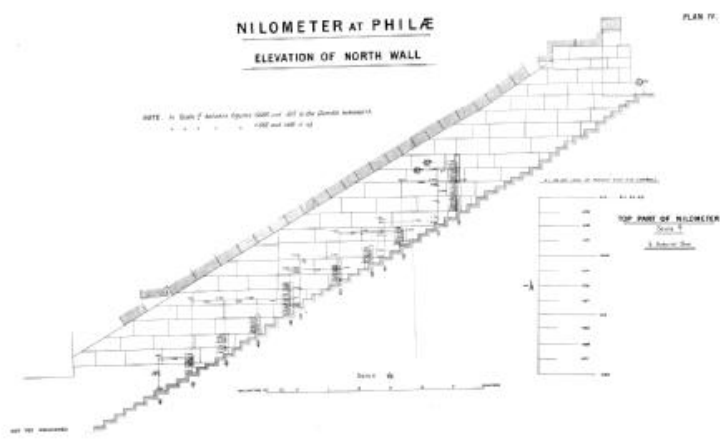
Cod.sim.77, Plan (II)

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Cod.sim.77, Plan (III )

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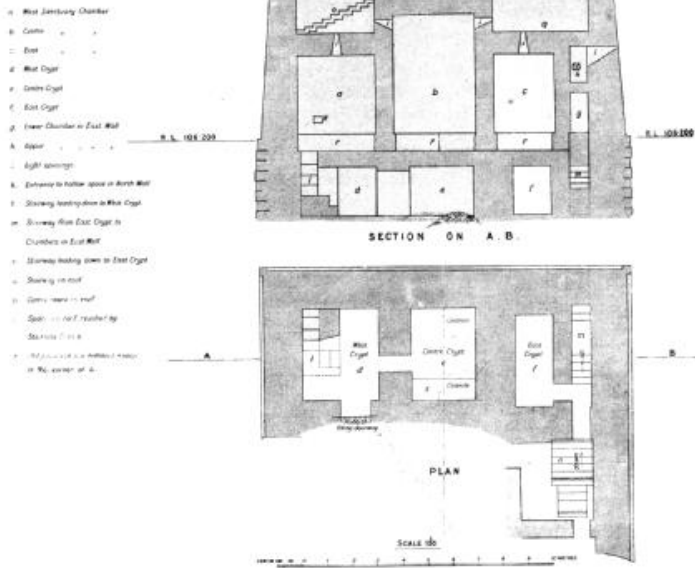


Cod.sim.77, Plan (IV)

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THE CRYPTS UNDER THE TEMPLE OF ISIS  
AT PHILAE.

PLAN V.



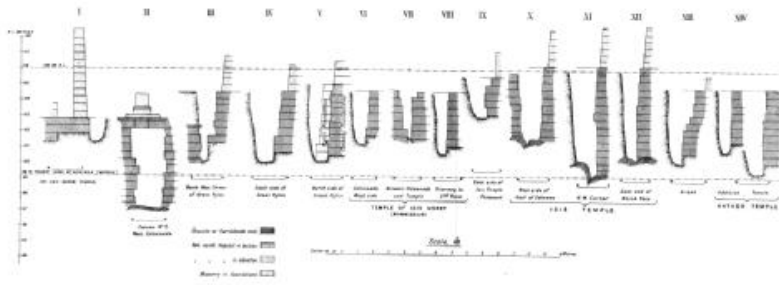
Cod.sim.77, Plan (V)

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SECTIONS OF FOUNDATIONS

PLAN 62



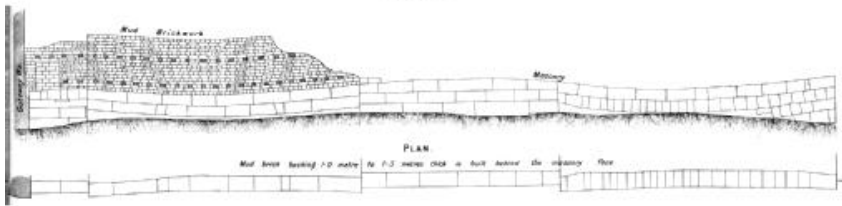
Cod.sim.77, Plan (VII )

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PORTION OF EAST TEMENOS WALL,  
AT PHILAE

PLAN VII.

ELEVATION



NOTE: Sketched breaks show where the paving stones were

Scale 1/86  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Cod.sim.77, Plan (VIII)

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THE TEMPLE OF HAR-NEH-IOTEF  
AT PHILAE.

PLAN IX.

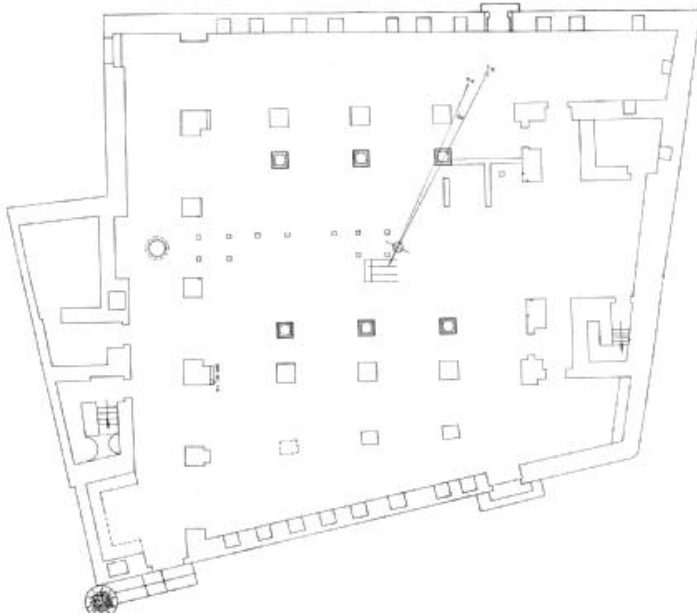


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PLAN OF COPTIC CHURCH (Q)  
AT PHILAE.

PLAN X.

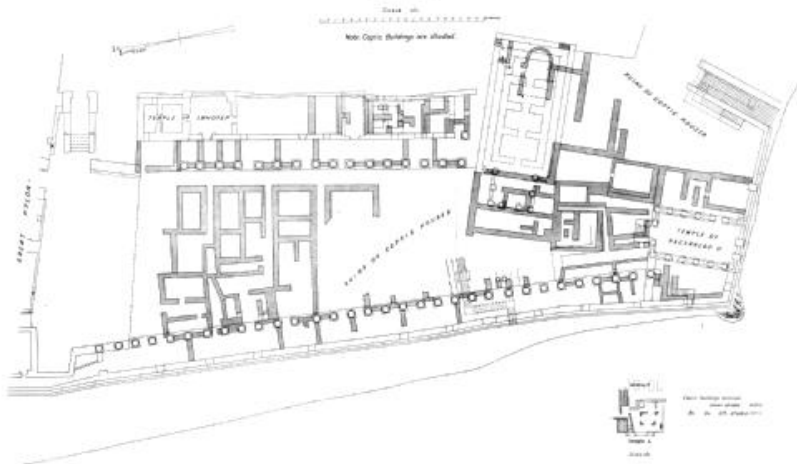


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PLAN OF COPTIC BUILDINGS  
REMOVED IN CLEARING THE COLONNADES.

PLAN XI.



Cod.sim.77, Plan (XI )

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