The large-scale scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities by Western scholars began as an unintended consequence of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt during which, in 1799, the Rosetta Stone was discovered. The military expedition was accompanied by French scholars, whose reports prompted a wave of enthusiasm that swept across Europe and North America resulting in the Egyptian Revival style in art and architecture. Increasing numbers of tourists visited Egypt, eager to see the marvels being revealed by archaeological excavation. Writers and booksellers responded to this growing interest with publications ranging from technical site reports to tourist guidebooks and from children's histories to theories identifying the pyramids as repositories of esoteric knowledge. This series reissues a wide selection of such books. They reveal the gradual change from the 'tomb-robbing' approach of early excavators to the highly organised and systematic approach of Flinders Petrie, the 'father of Egyptology', and include early accounts of the decipherment of the hieroglyphic script.

A Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia

The career of Arthur Weigall (1880–1934) encompassed Egyptology but also stage design, film criticism and journalism. After studying in Germany, he worked at Abydos with Flinders Petrie, but in 1905 he was unexpectedly promoted to Chief Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, when Howard Carter was forced to resign. His work in Egypt, especially in the area of Luxor, focused on the conservation of monuments and the prevention of shipping of artefacts abroad, until 1911, when he returned to London. This 1907 book on the condition of the monuments between the First Cataract and the Sudanese frontier arose from his work as inspector, and is intended as 'a preliminary description of monuments and ancient remains which require to be thoroughly studied'. Unlike Weigall's travellers' guides to Egypt, this is a factual and technical work, drawing attention to the threats to monuments from neglect, plunder, and the Nile floods.
Cambridge University Press has long been a pioneer in the reissuing of out-of-print titles from its own backlist, producing digital reprints of books that are still sought after by scholars and students but could not be reprinted economically using traditional technology. The Cambridge Library Collection extends this activity to a wider range of books which are still of importance to researchers and professionals, either for the source material they contain, or as landmarks in the history of their academic discipline.

Drawing from the world-renowned collections in the Cambridge University Library and other partner libraries, and guided by the advice of experts in each subject area, Cambridge University Press is using state-of-the-art scanning machines in its own Printing House to capture the content of each book selected for inclusion. The files are processed to give a consistently clear, crisp image, and the books finished to the high quality standard for which the Press is recognised around the world. The latest print-on-demand technology ensures that the books will remain available indefinitely, and that orders for single or multiple copies can quickly be supplied.

The Cambridge Library Collection brings back to life books of enduring scholarly value (including out-of-copyright works originally issued by other publishers) across a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences and in science and technology.
A Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia
(the First Cataract to the Sudan Frontier) and Their Condition in 1906–7

Arthur Weigall
A REPORT

ON THE

ANTIQUITIES OF LOWER NUBIA
Vase from a ‘Pan-grave’ at Toshkeh.

A. E. P. W.
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

A REPORT

ON THE

ANTIQUITIES OF LOWER NUBIA

(THE FIRST CATARACT TO THE SUDAN FRONTIER)

AND THEIR CONDITION

IN 1906–7

BY

ARTHUR E. P. WEIGALL

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF UPPER EGYPT, DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

OXFORD

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BY HORACE HART

1907
PREFACE

This report does not pretend to be a finished work. It is simply a preliminary description of monuments and ancient remains which require to be thoroughly studied at a later date. The material was rapidly collected during the ordinary course of the writer's inspections, and has been put together without reference to more than the half-dozen books which happened to be accessible. Few of the questions have thus been 'worked up'; and no doubt errors will be found by the Egyptological reader. The copying of the inscriptions, the writing up of the text, and the preparation of the plates has occupied little more than two months, in which the greater part of the days was spent in walking over the country. With regard to the copies of the graffiti it must be distinctly understood that no attempt at great palaeographical accuracy has been made. These copies are intended only to guide the interest of the archaeologist in the direction of the originals. The final copy of every inscription, and the final record of every fact must be made by the archaeologist, and not by an inspector, whose time for such work is so limited.

Thanks are due to Mr. Somers Clarke for having placed his notes at the writer's disposal; to Mr. M. MacDonald, Director General of Reservoirs, for much assistance and advice; to Mr. Bird for the use of several photographs; and to Mahmud Effendi Muhammed and Mahmud Effendi Rushdy, of this Department, for their energetic work under somewhat trying circumstances.

The report was ready in December, 1906, but its dispatch to the printer's was delayed for several weeks owing to various causes; and it was still in manuscript when the final conference on the proposed raising of the Aswán Barrage was held. The MS. was then shown to Sir William Garstin, and the writer was asked by Monsieur Maspero to draw up the preliminary proposals for work in the threatened territory. These were presented to Sir William Garstin; and, when the raising of the Barrage had
PREFACE

been decided upon, a large sum of money was voted for archaeological work. Arrangements have now been made for the undertaking of very extensive works in that part of Lower Nubia which will be flooded; and thus one *raison d’être* of this report no longer holds. When, therefore, the writer mentions an excavation or reparation which in his opinion ought to be undertaken, it must be understood that the question now lies with persons whose opinions are of far more value.

Apart from the preservation of the antiquities endangered by the raising of the water, however, there still remains the question of safeguarding those which are in danger from other causes. But here again one of the objects of the report has already been attained: an Egyptian inspector has been appointed to watch the interests of this Department in Lower Nubia, and a scheme is under consideration for the thorough patrolling and guarding of the ancient sites.

The writer may perhaps be permitted to express here his very sincere gratitude to Sir William Garstin and to Monsieur Maspero for their interest in this small and hurried effort on behalf of the antiquities of Lower Nubia.

A. E. P. W.

LUXOR,

*July, 1907.*
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE HISTORY OF LOWER NUBIA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ‘PAN-GRAVES’</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF LOWER NUBIA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Barrage to Dabōd : West Bank</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Barrage to Dabōd : East Bank</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konoiso Island</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawdō Island</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīgh Island</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philae</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Ḥesekh Island</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabōd</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Dabōd to Tāfēh : East Bank</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Dabōd to Wādī Hedīd : West Bank</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Hedīd and Kertassī : West Bank</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kertassī to Tāfēh : West Bank</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāfēh</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Tāfēh to Kalābseheh : West Bank</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Tāfēh to Kalābseheh : East Bank</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalābseheh and Bēt el Wāli</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kalābseheh to Dendūr : West Bank</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kalābseheh to Dendūr : East Bank</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendūr</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Dendūr to Gerf Ḥuṣēn : West Bank</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Dendūr to Gerf Ḥuṣēn : East Bank</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerf Ḥuṣēn</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Gerf Ḥuṣēn to Dakkōh : West Bank</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Gerf Ḥuṣēn to Kubbān : East Bank</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakkēh</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubbān</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kūrtēh</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derār</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahāraḵa</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Mahāraḵa to Es Sebū‘a : West Bank</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Mahāraḵa to Es Sebū‘a : East Bank</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Es Sebê'a</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Es Sebê'a to 'Amâda: West Bank</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Amâda</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Es Sebê'a to Derr: East Bank</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 'Amâda to Anâybeh: West Bank</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derr</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Derr to Kaşr Ibrîm: East Bank</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anâybeh</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaşr Ibrîm</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Anâybeh to Abu Simbel: West Bank</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kaşr Ibrîm to Abu Simbel: East Bank</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Simbel</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Abu Simbel to Adendân: West Bank</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Abu Simbel to Adendân: East Bank</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLATES** 143
LIST OF PLATES

Plate

Frontispiece. Vase from a ‘Pan-grave’ at Toshkeb.

A. Fragments of pot, of black-polished ware, from Toshkeb. Thin delièete ware, black-mouthe.de, from Amkda.


III. Native boat. Water-wheels.

IV. Water-wheel. Modern graves, with waterpots at the head. Nubian huts and earthen bins for storing grain.

V. Types of Nubian houses.


VIII. Archæo carving, showing door of house with ram’s skull above it. Simple form of design in whitewash over door of house (Kûrteh). Complicated form of design in whitewash over door of house (Kûbân).


XIII. The Kiosk at Philae: from the south-west, at low water. The Kiosk from the south-east, at low water. The Kiosk at high water: from the north-west.

XIV. Philae:—Court of the Temple of Isis: the stele of the Twelve Schoinoi. Temple of Hathor: Bes dancing. Second Pylon, showing stains above high-water level. West Colonnade, showing high-water level.

XV. South-west corner of Philae. West side of Philae: the falling quay wall. West side of Philae, from the north. West side of Philae, from the south.

XVI. Philae:—Temple of Amenophis: inscription of Ergamenes. Osiris chamber: reliefs on west wall. Temple of Dabîd a few years ago.

XVII. Temple of Dabîd from the south-west, the south, and from the north-east. Greek inscription at Dabîd.

XVIII. Rock inscriptions between Philae and Dabîd and at Dabîd.

XIX. Rock inscriptions at Umbarakab and Dabîd.

XX. Kertassi Temple, from the south and west.

XXI. Stele from Dabîd. Inscription of unknown king at Umbarakab. Temple remains at Wâdy Hedid. Fortress of Kertassi. Inscriptions and shrine in quarry at Kertassi.

b
LIST OF PLATES

PLATE


XXIII. Roman house at Tafeh. Roman pavilion on cliffs to south of Tafeh. The Caravan Road behind Kalabshah. North end of the Bub el Kalabshah.


XXV. Trees in the water near Kalabshah Temple. First Court of the Temple. View of the Temple from the back.

XXVI. First Court and main building of Kalabshah Temple.

XXVII. Dimari: Pot from contracted burial (Roman). Sketch-plan of buildings on cliffs above Tafeh. Coptic inscription from Tafeh. Sketch-plan of Roman house at Tafeh. Tumulus behind Kalabshah. Specimens of heads from the Kalabshah Temple reliefs. Inscriptions at Tafeh, Kharatim, on the Kalabshah–Tafeh Road, and in the Bab el Kalabshah.

XXVIII. Temple of Abu Hor: Greek inscriptions. Quay wall. Ruins of Temple. Stairway in quay.


XXX. Temple of Dendur.

XXXI. Figure of Petias and wife: south side of Dendur Temple. Rock tomb or shrine at the back of Dendur Temple. Doorway on the south side of Dendur Temple. Figure of Pehorus and Demotic inscription at Dendur Temple: north wall of Pronaos.

XXXII. Inscriptions at Abu Hor, Marlyeh, and Dendur.


XXXIV. Cartouche of Kakara on rock at Gerf Hussein. Fortified town of Sabagura. Modern pottery lying near Sheik’s tomb on hill above Gerf Hussein.

XXXV. Temple of Gerf Hussein.

XXXVI. Temple of Gerf Hussein from the river, from the north side, and from the south side.

XXXVII. Drawings and inscriptions at Gerf Hussein.

XXXVIII. Ware from Gerf Hussein and Kires. Drawings and inscriptions south of Gerf Hussein Temple.


X. Temple of Dakkeh: Looking down from Pylon on Sanctuary and ruined Pronaos. Showing ruined Pronaos. Showing Pronaos complete, a few years ago.

XLL. Temple of Dakkeh from north-west, as it was a few years ago.


XLIII. Fortress of Kubbân, from the south, the south-east, and the river. Temple south of village of Kubbân.

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE
XLV. Temple of Mahârâka: From the east, a few years ago. From the south-east.
XLVI. Temple of Mahârâka: From the south and the north-west. Ruined spiral staircase. Leaning wall, upon which are the Egypto-Roman reliefs. Byzantine fortress of Maḥânîlī.
XLVIII. Temple of Es Sebâ'a: Back of statue of Ramess II. Court of Temple, filled with sand. West side of Pylon. Shrine of Amenophis III.
XLIX. Cartouche of an unknown king at Medîk. Inscription at Agâybeh.
L. Rock inscriptions at the north terminus of the Medîk-Tomâs Road. Rock inscriptions and drawing at Seyâleh.
LI. View from hill behind Korâko.
LII. Inscribed stone from 'Amâda. Inscribed rocks at 'Amâda.
LIII. Inscriptions on rock to north of 'Amâda Temple. Sketch-plan of 'Amâda Temple.
LIV. Inscription on rock to north of 'Amâda Temple. 'Pan-grave' at 'Amâda. Inscriptions at Tomâs and Derr. Mediaeval pottery from Tomâs.
LV. Temple of 'Amâda: Front view. Relief of Thoutmosis IV. From the south.
LVI. Inscriptions at Tomâs.
LVII. Inscriptions at Tomâs.
LVIII. Inscriptions at Tomâs.
LXI. Kaṣr Ibrîm: Interior of the church. Views from the south, from the water's edge, looking north-east, and from the river.
LXIII. Brick pyramid at Anâybeh. 'Pan-graves' at Tôshkebê.
LXIV. Inscriptions at Tonkâleb and Ibrîm. Stele of Ramess.
LXV. Inscriptions at Tôshkebê. Archaic drawing.
LXVI. Stele on rocks, Tôshkebê. Inscriptions on the shrine of Gebel Agg. Tôshkebê.
LXVII. Inscriptions, &c., at Ermenneh. Drawings of animals, &c., at Tôshkebê. Plan of two tombs at Tôshkebê.
LXVIII. Byzantine Monastery of Karânko. Steles and inscriptions at Abu Simbel.
LXIX. Temple of Abu Simbel: The Colossi. Temples of Abu Simbel, from the river.
LXX. Abu Simbel: First Hall and façade.
LXXI. The Smaller Temple at Abu Simbel.
LXXII. Abu Simbel: First Hall: third and fourth figures on the north side. Statues in the Sanctuary.
LXXIII. Abu Simbel: Asiatic captives on side of Colossus. Inscription on side of door, Temple of Abahûdeh.
LIST OF PLATES

PLATE


LXXXVI. Ware from El Kab.
LXXXVII. Ware from El Kab, Komir, Edfu, and Genemiyeh.
LXXXVIII. Ware from Genemiyeh and Zenigla.
LXXXIX. Ware from Zenigla, Elephantine, and Dabōd.
LXXX. Ware from Murgos, Kalābaheh, Gerf Ḥuṣūn, south of Gerf Ḥuṣūn, Kireh, Koshtāmneh, and Dakkeh.
LXXXI. Ware from Dakkeh.
LXXXII. Ware from Ḥubbān, Kūrteh, and Mahāraka.
LXXXIII. Ware from Mahāraka, Melahāt, Es Sebū’a, and Es Sebū’a to Korāko.
LXXXIV. Ware from Es Sebū’a to Korāko, Rēygeh, and Shablūl.
LXXXV. Ware from Shablūl. Graves at Shablūl.
LXXXVI. Ware from Ḥamāda.
LXXXVII. Ware from Ḥamāda and Ḥamāda to Tomās.
LXXXVIII. Ware from Ḥamāda to Tomās, Diwān near Derr, Tōmas, and Anāybeh.
LXXXIX. Ware from Anāybeh.
XC. Ware from Anāybeh.
XCII. Ware from Anāybeh, Soğāser, Mūsūn, and Tēshkeh.
XCIII. Ware from Tēshkehl and Fārēk. Graves at Tēshkehl.
XCIV. Ware from opposite Abu Simbel and Gebel Addeh.

MAP.—From the First to the Second Cataract.