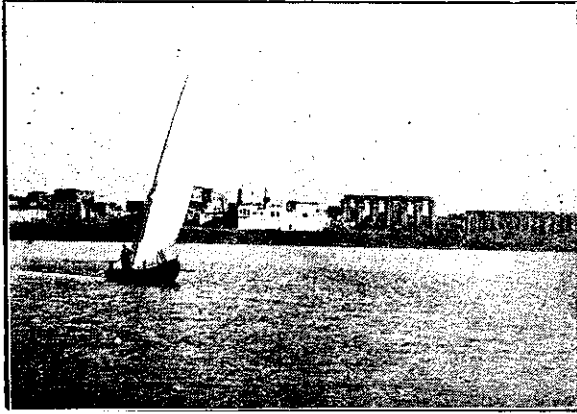


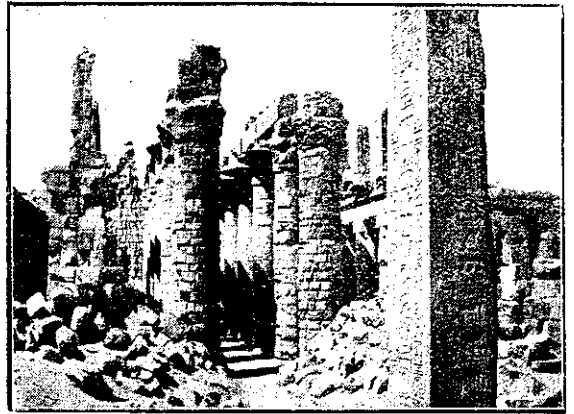
of Amen-ra, (generally known as Ammon), King of Kings and God of the Sun, to give him his full title. (Figs. 14, 16, 17, 20, 21). This temple as many others was approached by an avenue of ram-headed sphinxes which at one time extended to connect with the Temple at Luxor. In previous times there were also, as at Luxor, two obelisks at the entrance. On entering the first objects that strike the eye are the large isolated columns of a great hall which Rhameses II. left incomplete. (Fig. 16). Beyond this is the famous Hypostyle hall of Macephtha (Fig. 20), the father of the great Rhameses. This is probably the

be noted the 16-sided columns with square abacus, so reminiscent of the Greek Doric Order, but erected by a Pharaoh twelve hundred years before and such example as we know of was erected in Greece. At the side of the Temple is the sacred lake (Fig. 21) on which periodically were held some mystical rites in connection with the sacred boat of the God Horus, God of the Western Sun, to whom the spirits of the departed were conveyed after death.

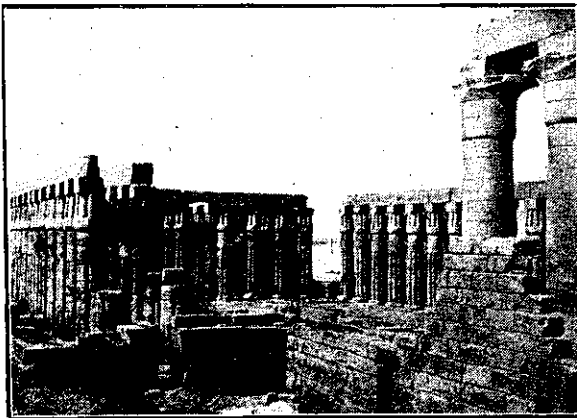
From this place we made our way to the Temple of Horus or Khonsu, sometimes known as the small south Temple at Karnak. This is likewise approach-



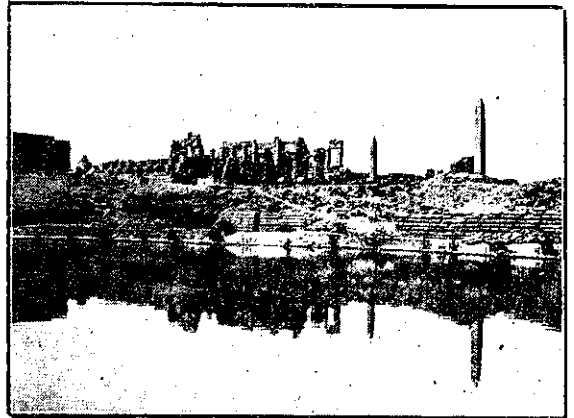
18. General View of Luxor, showing Temple.



20. The Hypostyle Hall, Great Temple at Karnak



19. Court of Amenhotep in Temple at Luxor.



21. General View of Great Temple and Sacred Taka Karnak.

most glorious monument of ancient Egypt, measuring 340 feet by 170 feet, with 122 columns of the lotus bud type and twelve larger columns 69 feet high and nearly 12 feet in diameter, supporting the roof in the centre. Whilst in here we were treated to a sand storm and a shower of rain, the latter said to have been the first for five years, a statement which we did not know if we ought to believe. Beyond the Hypostyle hall are two obelisks—the record of the life and work of Thothmes I. and his daughter, Queen Hatshepsu. In rear of the Temple proper though portion of it is the great Palace or Banqueting hall of Thothmes III., (Fig. 17). Here should

ed through an avenue of sphinxes or rams to the propylon or gateway of Ptolemy Euergetes I., built at a much later date, (Fig. 22). The pylons of the temple are seen beyond, entering between which the very beautiful forecourt is disclosed (Fig. 11). The pylons are unsculptured and in very excellent preservation, as is the whole Temple, and consequently one obtains a far more realistic impression of the appearance of an Egyptian temple than from the more ruined examples, furthermore the plan is simple and easily understood. The appearance of this court in the last rays of the setting sun looking into the mystery of the hall in rear is not easily forgotten.