Poll: Religious Place (v1.2)

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Monastery of Apa Apollo in Bawit

Secondary source

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The monastic settlement of Apa Apollo in Bawit is situated in middle-Egypt, between the modern cities of al-Minya and Assiut. It lies on the edge of the Nile Valley, on a naturally formed hill (kom). It is a typical 'monastic village', with hermitages built close to each other. According to the Historia Monachorum in Aegypto, it was founded by Abba Apollo around 386-388 AD, but no archaeological evidence of such an early date is traced so far. According to inscriptions, the monastery existed until the tenth century, while the site was abandoned in the late eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. Walter Ewing Crum and Jean Clédat were the first to identify the site as the monastery of Apa Apollo in the early 20th century. Archaeological investigations were first carried out by a French expedition (IFAO) between 1901/1902 and 1913. The site was then researched again in 1976-1985 by the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation. Fieldwork was resumed in 2003 (by IFAO and the Louvre) and continues until nowadays. The excavations have brought to light three churches. The 'southern' church was probably built in the seventh century AD. It was excavated in the early twentieth century and after the end of the investigations, it was destroyed by the removal of the architectural sculpture and a selection of wall paintings. The removed finds are nowadays kept in the Coptic Museum in Cairo and in the Louvre Museum. The church of Archangel Michael (also known as 'northern' church) is a three-aisled building with a sanctuary at the east, measuring 20.10 x 12.20 m. The walls are made of fired-brick and mud-brick and the floor is of limestone slabs. A wooden screen divides the sanctuary into two parts. The presence of a khurus in the western part is an indication that the church was built after the middle of the seventh century or the beginning of the eighth century. Wallpaintings decorated the walls, the columns and the pillars at the interior of the church. The main church of the complex is a three-aisled basilica with a tripartite sanctuary at the east, measuring 21.2 x 39.6 m (max. dim). Its walls are made of fired bricks with an external facing of limestone blocks. The building underwent various modifications (e.g. reconstruction of south wall with reused blocks, addition of a khurus in the seventh century). The main church was constructed in the late 6th-early seventh century AD. The interior of the entire building was decorated with wall-paintings. Furthermore, the carved architectural decoration in wood and stone would have been quite elaborate, as indicated by the large number of sculpted architectural remains, which are unearthed. In addition to the churches, many buildings were discovered. Some of them were rather impressive, with several barrel-vaulted storeys, and walls decorated with wallpaintings, inscriptions, dipinti, and so on. They were initially identified as chapels, but it is now known that they must have been monastic dwellings. Among them, the so-called 'Building 1' is fully excavated. It consists of several rooms surrounding a courtyard. Access to the building was given from the southwestern room. The walls of a vaulted room, east of the courtyard was richly decorated with wall-paintings. The geophysical survey carried out by T. Herbich showed that the site was densely inhabited, especially in the northern part of the hill. However, it is difficult to know how many of the hermitages were occupied simultaneously. A survey that was conducted in 2005-2006 (IFAO) on the top of the rocky plateau that rises to the west of the hill revealed clusters of hermitages, probably dating to the seventh/eighth century AD. (Wipszycka 2018, 322-328) Numerous papyri and ostraca written mainly in Coptic, but in Greek as well, provide significant information about the monastic community living in Bawit. They were discovered either during the excavations, or in museum collections. The publications about the site are profuse (only a selection is included below).



Date Range: 390 CE - 900 CE

Region: Kom Bawit

Region tags: Egypt, Bawit

Bawit, Monastery of Apa Apollo

Status of Participants:

✓ Elite
✓ Religious Specialists

✓ Non-elite (common people, general populace)

General Variables

Sources and Excavations

Print Sources

Print sources used for understanding this subject:

- —Source 1: Clédat, J. Recherches sur le kom de Baouit, Comptes-rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belle lettres. Paris 1902, 525-546.
- —Source 2: Clédat, J. Le Monastère et la nécropole de Baouit, Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie orientale 12 et 39, Le Caire, Vol. 1, 1904-1906 et Vol. 2, 1916. Le Monastère et la nécropole de Baouit, D. Bénazet, M.-H. Rutschowscaya et al. (eds.), Le Caire 1999
- Source 3: Hadji-Minaglou, G. Baouit 2019. Bulletin Archéologique des Ecoles françaises à l'étranger 2021, 1-15.

Online Sources

Online sources used for understanding this subject:

- -Source 1 URL: https://www.ifao.egnet.net/archeologie/baouit/
- —Source 2 URL: https://petitegalerie.louvre.fr/article/le-site-de-baouit
- -Source 3 URL: https://www.trismegistos.org/place/10454

Has this place been the focus of excavation (pre-modern, illicit, or scientific):

Answer 'Yes' for each period or type of excavation.

– Yes

Type of excavation:

Scientific

Years of excavation:

-Year range: 1900-1914, 1976, 1984-1985, 2002-2022

Notes: The research is ongoing.

 → Name of excavation −Official or descriptive name: Fouilles du monastère de Baouît - Moyenne Égypte 		
Topographical Context		
Is the place associated with a feature in the landscape -Other [specify]: No		
Does the place involve human-made features besides structure: Other features might be ground clearing, terracing, other modifications of the local environment. — Yes		
Type of feature -Other [specify]: Digging holes by 'sebakhins'.		
Is the place situated in an urban or significantly urbanized area: — No		
Is the place situated in a rural setting: — Yes		
 Are there settlements in close proximity to the place: Yes Notes: Small city of Dashlut and Bawit village. 		
 Are there routes of travel in close proximity to the place: Yes 		
Is the place situated far removed from non-religious places of habitation: — No		

Structures Present

Are there structures or features present:

Instructions: Answer once for each structure/feature or group that can be differentiated.

-Yes

A single structure
- Yes
The structure has a definite shape — Rectangular
One single feature Other [specify]: No single feature but a group of features composing structures.
A group of structures: — Yes
 Are they part of a single design/construction stage: No Notes: Probably constructed at consecutive or different phases.
A group of features: — Yes
 Are they part of a single design/construction stage: Yes Notes: Yes and no. The site evolved in a period of five centuries. There are also features that do not belong to the same construction stage.
Is it part of a larger place/sanctuary: — No
What is the function of the structure/feature or group: Answer "Yes" once for each distinct function — Worship Worship: — Communal
Is the structure/feature finished: — Yes

	Was the structure/feature intended to last beyond a generation:
	- Yes
	→ Was the structure/feature modified through time:
	– Yes
	→ Was the structure/feature destroyed:
	- No
	Notes: Certain monuments were abandoned and then the site was disturbed by the
	constant digging of the 'sebakhins'.
	the structure/feature been reconstructed:
- N	
N	otes: Mild restoration is carried out during excavation to prevent further damage.
Reasons f	or Creation/Construction/Consecration
la tha plac	ausad far tha warship of/sapapaupication with pap human superpatural baings
	e used for the worship of/communication with non-human supernatural beings:
-Yes	
→ Dec	dicated to a supernatural being:
-Y	es [specify]: God
N	otes: Apa Apollo
→ Dec	dicated to more than one supernatural being:
- N	0
Is the plac	e used for the worship of a semi-divine human being:
- No	e asea for the worship of a serial arvine narrian being.
-140	
	e used for the worship of non-divine ancestors:
- No	
Was the p	ace commissioned/built by an official political entity:
A political e	ntity is a local power structure that leverages a workforce.
-No	

Were the Structures built by specific groups of people: — I don't know
Was the place thought to have originated as the result of divine intervention: $-\operatorname{No}$
Notes: There is no respective information.
Was the place created to mark or commemorate the birthplace of a supernatural or human being:
-No
Was the place created as the result of an event: $-{\rm No}$
Was the creation of the place sponsored by an external financial/material donation: $-No$
Notes: There is no respective information.
Was the establishment of the place motivated by:
– Expression of devotion with no expectation of favor in return
Was the place built specifically for housing scriptures/sacred texts: - No
Design and Material Remains
Overall Structure
Is the place made up of multiple built structures: — Yes
 Are any of the structures attached to or associated with a landscape feature: No
 Are any of the structures attached to other structures: Yes

	Is there a hierarchy among the structures: — Yes
Is mor	numental architecture present:
and in Examp	nental architecture is defined here as a built structure that surpasses average human proportions general is larger and more complex than is necessary to fulfill the structure's utilitarian function(s). les of monumental architecture include Mesopotamian Ziggurats, Egyptian Pyramids, Greek and a temples, Mesoamerican Pyramids, North American and Aegean burial mounds, etc.
-Yes	
	In the average place, what percentage of area is taken up by built monuments: - Percentage: 85
	Notes: Approximate assumption based on geoarchaeological investigation that shows the extent of the built environment, most of which is not excavated.
	Footprint of largest single religious monument, square meters:
	Please add dimensions in the comments, if known.
	-Square meters: 84
	Notes: Area of the main church, which is a three-aisled basilica.
	Height of largest single religious monument, meters: - Height, meters: 5.5
	Size of average monument, square meters: — I don't know
	Height of average monument, meters: — I don't know
Is the s	structure/feature made out of natural materials:
Answe	r [Yes] for each material type
-Yes	
	Earth
	– Yes
	Is this material sourced locally:

	— I don't know
	Is this material lacking in the local natural environment: — I don't know
Sand - No	
Clay — No	
Plaste – Yes	r
	Is this material sourced locally: — I don't know
	Is this material lacking in the local natural environment: — Yes
Wood – Yes	
	Is this material sourced locally: — I don't know
	Is this material lacking in the local natural environment: — Yes
Grass — No	
Stone - Yes	
	Is this material sourced locally

− I don't know
 → Is this material lacking in the local natural environment: – I don't know
Other Other [specify]: No
Is the structure/feature made out of human-made materials — No
Decoration
Is decoration present: — Yes
Is decoration part of the building (permanent): — Yes
On the outside: - No
→ On the inside:− Yes
 Is decoration attached to the building, i.e. movable reliefs or tapestries Yes Notes: Woodwork.
Is the decoration figural: A figural representation is defined here as one that contains the depiction of discernible human, anthropomorphic, animal, or zoomorphic forms. In general, it differentiates between animate and inanimate beings, as well as between narrative compositions and still life, landscapes, abstraction, etc. Answer [Yes] for each type of figure depicted — Yes
Are there gods depicted:

	-No
	Are there other supernatural beings depicted: — Yes Notes: Virgin Mary, Christ, the Apostles, Angels, Saints, cherubs, etc.
	Are there humans depicted: - No Notes: Holy personages.
	Are there animals depicted: - Yes
	Are there animal-human hybrids depicted: - No
Is the	decoration non-figural:
	Is it geometric/abstract — Yes
	Floral motifs — Yes
	Is it writing/caligraphy — Yes
	Other [Specify] -Other [specify]: No.
Is the	decoration hidden or restricted from view:
Are the	ere statues present:

project from a background support, generally a flat surface. Reliefs can be carved out of stone, clay, or a similar material. - Yes Reliefs representing the god(s) worshipped at the place: -NoReliefs representing mythological narratives: -NoReliefs representing human/historical narratives: -No Other [Specify] -Other [specify]: Geometric and floral motifs, Christian iconography. Are there paintings present: - Yes Are they panel paintings [movable]: -NoAre they wall paintings: -Yes -Other [specify]: Encaustic. Paintings representing the gods worshipped at the place: -No Paintings representing mythological narratives: -NoPaintings representing human/historical narratives:

A relief as opposed to sculpture carved on the round is a work of sculpture in which the figures

Are there reliefs present:

		-No
		Other [Specify] -Other [specify]: Christian iconography.
	Are the	ere mosaics present:
	Are the	ere inscriptions as part of the decoration:
		Are the inscriptions ornamental: - No
		Are the inscriptions informative/declarative [e.g. historical narratives, calendars, donor lists etc — Yes
		Are the inscription a formal dedication: — Yes
		Other [Specify] -Other [specify]: No.
		type of decoration: [specify]: Woodwork.
onog	graphy	
re the - Yes	ere dist	cinct features in the places iconography:
	- Yes	stylized or not) es: Not individually but as elements of the faces of depicted figures.
		natural beings (zoomorphic)

- No
Supernatural beings (geomorphic) – No
Supernatural beings (anthropomorphic) — Yes
Supernatural beings (abstract) – No
Portrayals of afterlife — Yes
Aspects of doctrine (e.g. cross, trinity, Mithraic symbols) — Yes
Humans - No
Supernatural narratives — Yes
Human narratives - No
Other [Specify] - Other [specify]: No

Beliefs and Practices

Funerary Associations

Is this place a tomb/burial:

-No

Notes: It is a monastery. A cemetery is discovered.

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	Interred beneath floors of house, or in areas of domestic activity - No Other - Other [specify]: No	
Super	natural Beings	
Is a supreme high god is present: — Yes		
	Are they anthropomorphic: — Yes	
	Are they sky deity: — Yes	
	Are they chthonic (underworld) - No	
	Are they fused with king/kingship role (king = high god) — No	
	Are they the monarch is seen as a manifestation or emanation of the high god: - No	
	Are they kin relation to elites: - No	
	Are they other type of loyalty or connection to elites: - No	
	Are they unquestionably good:	

-Yes

Are they other:

Does the supreme high god communicate with the living at this place: - No
Are previously human spirits present: - No
Do human spirits communicate with the living at this place: - No
Are nonhuman supernatural beings present: - No
Do nonhuman spirits communicate with the living at this place: - No
Are mixed human-divine beings present: - No
Do mixed human-divine beings communicate with the living at this place: - No
Is the supernatural being/high god present in the form of a cult statue(s): — No
Supernatural Interactions
Is supernatural monitoring present: - No
Do visitors communicate with the gods or supernatural beings: — No
Pitual and Performance

-Other [specify]: No

Sacrifices, Offerings, and Maintenance				
Are sacrifices performed at this place: - No				
Are there self-sacrifices present: - No				
Are material offerings present: — I don't know				
Is attendance to worship/sacrifice mandatory: - No				
Is maintenance of the place performed: — Yes				
Is it required: — I don't know				
Is there cleansing (for the maintenance): — Yes				
 Are there periodic repairs/reconstructions: Yes 				
 → Is the maintenance performed by permanent staff: – I don't know 				
Other Other [specify]: No				
Pilgrimage and Festivals				
Are pilgrimages present: — Yes				

How strict is pilgrimage: - optional (rare)
Are pilgrimages the main reason for construction/establishment of the place: – No
Are pilgrimages to this place associated with significant life events: — I don't know
Does pilgrimage to this place involve following established routes (roads): — I don't know
s place a venue for feasting:
estivals present:
ation and Healing
ination present:
aling present/practiced at this place:
als occur at this place: are visibly enacted behaviors by one or more people for the purposes of religious observance.
s: Holy Communion.
Do large-scale rituals take place: — I don't know
Do small-scale rituals take place: — I don't know

	On average how many participants are present in large-scale rituals: -specify: Unknown
	How often do these rituals take place:
	-specify: Allegedly once a week, but could have been more often.
	Are there orthodoxy checks:
	– Yes
	Notes: Orthodoxy from the Egyptian perspective.
	Are there orthopraxy checks:
	-No
	Are there synchronic practices:
	-Yes
	Are there intoxicants used during the ritual:
	-No
Insti	tutions and Scriptures
	•
Religi	ous Specialists
Are re	ligious specialists present/in charge of this place:
_	us specialists are individuals who's primary duties within a population group are not concerned obsistence or craft production but the maintenance of the religious landscape and culture of the
-Yes	
	Present full time

Are the religious specialists of specific sex/gender:

- Yes

-No

-Yes

Present part time

Are the religious specialists of specific ethnicity:Yes
 Are the religious specialists of specific class/cast: No
 Are religious specialists dedicated to the place for life: Yes
 Are the religious specialists stratified in a hierarchical system: Yes
→ Is access within the space segregated by this hierarchy:− I don't know
Does this place incorporate a living space for religious specialists: — Yes
Is this place used for the training of religious specialists: — Yes
Are there formal institutions for the maintenance of the place: Institutions that are authorized by the religious community or political leaders — Yes
Bureaucracy
Is there a formal bureaucracy present at this place: A bureaucracy consists of a hierarchical system of accounting and rule maintenance primarily concerned with material wealth. — Yes
Is a bureaucracy present permanently: — Yes
→ Is a bureaucracy present on a temporary or seasonal basis:− No

Does t – Yes	:his place control economic resources (land, goods, tools):
	Is this control the primary supporting income of this place: — I don't know
	Does this place lease out land: - Yes
	Does this place lease out tools: - No
Public	: Works
Does t – No	his place serve as a location for services to the community:
Writin	ng/Scriptures
	-religious writing stored at this place: mic documents, records etc.
Are th	ere scriptures associated with this place:
	Are they written: - Yes Are they written at this place: - Yes
	Are they oral: — I don't know Notes: It is probable that there was oral tradition regarding the place.
	Is there a story associated with the origin and/or construction of this place:

– Yes		
Are there religious specialists in charge of interpreting the scriptures: — I don't know		
Are the scriptures part of the building/place: — Yes		
	Attached to the structures as decoration: — Yes	
	Housed within the place/structure: — Yes	
	As dedicatory inscription(s): — Yes	
	Other Other [specify]: No	

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