

Guardian of Ancient Egypt

Studies in Honor of Zahi Hawass

Volume III

edited by

Janice Kamrin

Miroslav Bárta

Salima Ikram

Mark Lehner

Mohamed Megahed

Prague
Charles University, Faculty of Arts
2020



FACULTY OF ARTS
Charles University

This book was published with support of the research project within the Program of the Development of Fields of Study at Charles University, no. Q11: *Complexity and Resilience: Ancient Egyptian Civilisation in Multidisciplinary and Multicultural Perspective*, and a non-investment subsidy No. MŠMT-40214/2019-12, VEG2020/1

Reviewed by Jiří Janák and Holeil Ghaly

Art Director

Hussein el-Chahat, Cairo

Type-setting and layout

Khaled el-Naka

Print

Tiskárny Havlíčkův Brod, a.s.

© Charles University, Faculty of Arts, 2020

Cover: Courtesy Kenneth Garrett (front),
Supreme Council of Antiquities (back)

ISBN: 978-80-7308-981-8

ISBN: 978-80-7308-978-8 (Set)

ISBN: 978-80-7308-979-5 (Vol. 1)

ISBN: 978-80-7308-980-1 (Vol. 2)

Contents

VOLUME 1

Khaled El-Enany	Preface	11–12
Tabula Gratulatoria		13
List of Abbreviations		15–24
Janice Kamrin – Miroslav Bárta – Salima Ikram – Mark Lehner – Mohamed Megahed	Zahi Hawass: A Life in the Spotlight	25–31
	Zahi Hawass, PhD, Curriculum Vitae	45–53
	Zahi Hawass: A Bibliography to 2019	55–72
Soad S. Abdelaal	An Early Demotic Letter from Tuna el-Gebel	73–86
Safaa Abdelmoneem Ibrahim	Who is the Bending Woman, Nut or Isis? Some Remarks on the Vignette of Spell 17 of the Book of the Dead	87–104
Iman R. Abdulfattah	A Forgotten Man: Maurice Nahman, an Antiquarian-Tastemaker	105–123
Ola el-Aguizy	The Discovery of the Tomb of the “Head of the Army Archives,” Paser, at Saqqara: A Preliminary Report	125–131
Hartwig Altenmüller	Der <i>rw.tj</i> — „Einer, der mit dem Volumenmass misst“	133–143
Dieter Arnold	Reflections on Construction Phases of the Djoser Complex at Saqqara	145–153
Aiman Ashmawy Ali	An Amarna Head from the Eastern Delta	155–161
Roger S. Bagnall – Paola Davoli	Amheida (Dakhla Oasis): The First Fifteen Years	163–175
Ladislav Bareš	The Large Offering List on the Inner Sarcophagus of Iufaa	177–190
Miroslav Bárta	Guards of the Caverns in Gilf Kebir: “Headless Beasts” or Baboons?	191–203

Hussein Bassir	A First Intermediate Period Slab Stela of a General from Nag el-Deir: Cairo Museum (JE 45969)	205–219
Robert Steven Bianchi	The God Huron and Pharaoh Merneptah	221–234
Manfred Bietak	Why Radiocarbon Dates from Egyptian Funerary Contexts are Approximately Accurate while those from Stratified Settlements are Precisely Wrong	235–245
Mansour Boraik	A Private Ptolemaic Bath in Front of Karnak Temple	247–266
Bob Brier	An Asante Connection to Ancient Egypt	267–271
Edward Brovarski	Tombs of Non-royal Women in the Old Kingdom	273–294
Betsy M. Bryan	A Statue of Ramesses III from the Mut Temple Precinct, Luxor Museum 966: Archaeological, Art Historical, and Cultic Context	295–308
Karen (Maggie) Bryson	New Technology and Ancient Images: The Application of Digital 3D Imaging to the Study of Ancient Egyptian Art	309–322
Pearce Paul Creasman – Kei Yamamoto	Birket Habu as a Flood Retention Basin?	323–342
John Coleman Darnell	Tutankhamun in the Wadi Abbad	343–355
Aidan Dodson	On the Graffito in Theban Tomb 139	357–365
Günter Dreyer – Jack A. Josephson	Egypt in the Archaic Period: Dissolution and Resolution	367–380
Earl L. Ertman	Three Crowns Worn by Nefertiti: New Creations or Duplications?	381–393
Richard A. Fazzini	Some Interesting Objects from North and South	395–411
Marjorie M. Fisher	A Statue of Ramesses III from the Mut Temple Precinct, Luxor Museum 966: Prince Prehirwenemef, Son of Ramesses III	413–434
Laurel Flentye	The Eastern Cemetery (G 7000) at the Giza Necropolis: The Architecture and Decorative Programs of the Mid to Late 4 th Dynasty Mastabas	435–457
Florence Dunn Friedman	The Brussels Head, Menkaure's Triads, and Reisner's Sculptors A and B	459–485

Nashwa Gaber	The False Door of Shepsesuptah at Saqqara	487–495
Yehia Z. Gad – Somaia Ismail – Dina Fathalla – Rabab Khairat – Suzan Fares – Ahmed Z. Gad – Rama Saad – Amal Moustafa – Eslam el- Shahat – Naglaa H. Abu Mandil – Mohamed Fateen – Hisham el-Leithy – Sally Wasef – Albert Zink – Zahi Hawass – Carsten M. Pusch	Maternal and Paternal Lineages in King Tutankhamun's Family	497–518
Mona Haggag	Before Alexandria: A Study of Time and Place	519–539
Fayza Haikal	Trading with the Gods and the Search for Immortality	541–549
W Benson Harer Jr	Narcotic of the Nile: The Blue Lotus in Ancient Egyptian Religious Activities	551–564
Yvonne M. Harpur	Studies of Selected Reliefs in Old Kingdom Chapels at Saqqara	565–584
VOLUME 2		
Melinda Hartwig	The Kings in the Tomb of Neferrenpet (TT 43)	595–610
James K. Hoffmeier	An Unusual New Kingdom Funerary Structure from Tell el-Borg, North Sinai: An Interpretive Clue from Giza?	611–625
Ramadan B. Hussein	The Saqqara Saite Tombs Project: An Overview March 2016 – December 2019	627–682
Mohamed Ibrahim Ali	The Life and Career of Shedsunefertem, the High Priest of Memphis	683–711
Salima Ikram – Otto Schaden	Fragile Follicles: Fallen Faience Wig Curls from the Theban Royal Wadis	713–718
Sameh Iskander	The Eye of Nefertiti	719–732
Peter Jánosi	Some Thoughts on Monumental Non-royal Tombs at Giza in the Second Half of the 5 th Dynasty and the Burial of Senedjemib-Inti	733–743

Alejandro Jiménez-Serrano – Irene Forstner-Müller	A Late Middle Kingdom Dagger from Qubbet el-Hawa	745–758
W. Raymond Johnson	The Amarna “Coregents” <i>Talatat</i> Block from Hermopolis and a New Join	759–769
Michael Jones	The Remains of the Causeway and Valley Temple of the Pyramid of Khufu: Rescue Archaeology and Preservation through Documentation	771–792
Janice Kamrin	The “Tomb of the Princesses” (MMA 60) at Deir el-Bahri: An Overview	793–829
Naguib Kanawati	Consanguineous Marriages and the Genealogy of El-Qusiya Governors in the Middle Kingdom	831–845
Barry Kemp	An Ancient Road Between Medinet Habu and Deir el-Shelwit	847–857
Mohamed Ismail Khaled	A Unique Depiction of the Mehn (Snake) Game	859–871
Audran Labrousse	Pépy I ^{er} , un roi par défaut à la VI ^e dynastie	873–884
Peter Lacovara	Reserve Heads, Ritual Mutilation, and Reality	885–893
Mark Lehner	Merer and the Sphinx	895–925
Hisham el-Leithy	The Limestone Stela of Lady Tawaheret in the Egyptian Museum Cairo: A Comparison with Contemporary Theban Wooden Stelae	927–948
Leonard Lesko	Some Nubian Influences on the Ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead	949–962
Michael Mallinson	The Small Aten Temple Restorations at Amarna and the Amarna Visitor Centre: 1987 to 2016	963–979
Peter Der Manuelian	Ancient and Modern Elites at Giza: Henry Clay Frick and the Tomb of Akhmeretnisut (G 2184)	981–1000
Kathleen Martinez – Stefan Pfeiffer – Daniel von Recklinghausen	New Evidence for the Worship of Isis and Osiris from Taposiris Magna	1001–1022
Mohamed Megahed – Hana Vymazalová	Notes on the Newly Discovered Name of Djedkare’s Queen	1023–1041
Karol Myśliwiec	The Uraeus as a Dating Criterion	1043–1058

Andrzej Niwiński	In Search of the Royal Tombs in Western Thebes	1059–1075
Massimilio Nuzzolo	The Unpublished False Door of <i>Iṯi</i> in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (CG 57192): The First Mention of Osiris?	1077–1103
David O’Connor	“Objets de toilette” and the Egyptian World Order	1105–1132
Boyo Ockinga	An “Appeal to the Living” from the Tomb of Saroy: Dra Abu el-Naga (TT 233)	1133–1144
Michinori Ohshiro	The Meidum Pyramid as the Prototype for the Sun Temple	1145–1156
Adela Oppenheim	Offering Bearers in the Pyramid Complexes of Senwosret I and Senwosret III	1157–1171
VOLUME 3		
Diana Craig Patch	A Tiny Face of the Goddess Bat	1183–1197
Maria Carmen Pérez-Die	The Temple of Heryshef in Herakleopolis Magna (Ihnasya el-Medina): Results of Work 2016–2017	1199–1228
Cornelius von Pilgrim	A Quarry Harbor of the Pyramid Age in Aswan	1229–1239
Elena Pischikova	Image of the Tomb Owner in the Kushite Tombs of the South Asasif Necropolis	1241–1275
Ali Radwan	The Scribal Palette	1277–1302
Martin Raven	A Group of Minor Priests of Ptah from the New Kingdom Necropolis at Saqqara	1303–1317
Carol Redmount – Jessica Kaiser – Ayman Damarany – Mohamed Abuel-Yazid	The Abydos Temple Paper Archives (ATPA) Project: A View from Within	1319–1335
Janet Richards – Heather Tunmore	At the Door of Weni the Elder’s Tomb: Life Histories and Ritual Transformations	1337–1358
Robert K. Ritner	The “God” Ptiris and the Curses of Philae	1359–1370
Catharine H. Roehrig	Funerary Cones excavated by Norman de Garis Davies in the Area of the Tombs of Nebamun and Ipuky (TT 181), Nebamun (TT 179), and Amenemhat (TT 182)	1371–1380
Hassan el-Saady	Some Remarks on the Complex of Seti I at Abydos	1381–1391

Sahar N Saleem – Sabah Abd el-Razek Seddik – Mahmoud el-Halwagy	A Child Mummy in a Pot: Computed Tomography Study and Insights on Child Burials in Ancient Egypt	1393–1403
Myriam Seco Álvarez – Javier Martínez Babón	Preliminary Results After the Excavation of Pit–Grave No. 18 in the 11 th Dynasty Necropolis Outside the Enclosure Wall of the Temple of Millions of Years of Thutmose III	1405–1415
Ahmed Amin Selim	<i>t3wy</i> – The Two Lands: The North and the South or the East and the West?	1417–1424
Hassan Selim	Two Unpublished Royal Statues from Karnak Temple in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo	1425–1429
Ashraf S. Selim	It all Started with a Phone Call: CT Scanning of the Royal Egyptian Mummies	1431–1441
Yasmin el-Shazly	Limestone Lintel (BAAM 0832) with Amun, Mut, Amenhotep I, and a Queen: A Revised Dating	1443–1452
Cynthia May Sheikholeslami	A New 25 th Dynasty <i>ḥsyt n ḥnw n imn</i> : Berkeley, PHMA 5-508	1453–1464
Hend Sherbiny	The Souls of Pe and Nekhen at Bahariya Oasis	1465–1476
JJ Shirley	Theban Tomb 110: Continuing the Field School Tradition	1477–1484
David P. Silverman	Fragments of the Coffin of Harsiese, Priest of Montu, Lord of Thebes	1485–1500
Hourig Sourouzian	The Sound Eye of Horus	1501–1509
Karin Sowada – Janet Davey	Computerised Tomography (CT) Scans of a Mummified Male Head from the Ptolemaic Period	1511–1526
Anthony Spalinger	Perceiving the Days of the Month	1527–1538
Rainer Stadelmann	Die Flucht des Grosskönigs: Die Schlacht von Kadesch und der Sieg Alexanders in der Schlacht von Issus	1539–1543
Pierre Tallet	Un papyrus de l’année après le 13 ^e recensement de Chéops (ouadi el-Jarf / Papyrus G)	1545–1554
Emily Teeter	Egypt in Chicago 1933–1934: The Century of Progress Exposition and Loreda Taft’s “Dream Museum”	1555–1564

Amr el-Tiebi	Non-royal Women's Hairstyles in the Statuary of the New Kingdom	1565–1579
Mohsen el-Toukhy	Three Stelae of the Hereditary Prince Imeny	1581–1605
Dominique Valbelle	One More Time, "The Way(s)-of-Horus"	1607–1613
Miroslav Verner	Mysterious Menkauhor	1615–1627
Leslie Anne Warden	Where Did All the Beer Jars Go?	1629–1641
Mostafa Waziri	The Tomb of the Goldsmith "Amenemhat": No. 390 in Dra' Abu el-Naga North	1643–1663
Josef Wegner	Two Recently Discovered Burial Chambers of the 13 th Dynasty at Abydos: Evidence for Tombs of the Brother-Kings Sobekhotep IV and Sahathor	1665–1681
Sakuji Yoshimura	Projects at Giza: I. Report of the Joint Project of Egypt and Japan on the Second Boat of King Khufu. II. The Great Pyramid Project-Season 2019	1683–1699
Mohammed M. Youssef	An Amarna Stela of Hornefer/Hornakht from Saqqara	1701–1710
Christiane Ziegler	Decoration of Egyptian Coffins from Saqqara Christiane Ziegler	1711–1732
أيمن وهبي – على محفوظ	نسخة نادرة من كتاب البوابات بمقبرة ثا نفر (TT158) بطيبة	24–2

The Temple of Heryshef in Herakleopolis Magna (Ihnasya el-Medina): Results of Work 2016–2017

Maria Carmen Pérez-Die
Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid, Spain

Abstract

The article presents a summary of the main activities carried out by the Spanish Archaeological Mission in the Heryshef Temple at Herakleopolis Magna during the 2016 and 2017 campaigns, continuing those ones effected in previous years. This excavation project is affiliated with the Department of Egyptian and Middle Eastern Antiquities of the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid. During these two campaigns, the team has excavated in the entrance to the temple, the pylon, and the peristyle courtyard. Thanks to the dewatering project carried out by the Beni Suef Antiquities Service it has been possible to reach deeper levels, locating intact fills that have been excavated in stratigraphic units; and to analyse complete sequences. In addition, restoration work has been undertaken in the temple.

Working on a monument excavated by other archaeologists more than a century ago is a difficult challenge. At times, the information on the discovery process is incomplete, or the monument has been dismantled in modern times, with only part of what was originally found remaining.

This is the case for the Temple of Heryshef in Herakleopolis Magna (present-day Ihnasya el-Medina). The temple was discovered by Naville in the late 19th century and excavated by Petrie in the early years of the 20th century. The two archaeologists left publications, although at present the temple is practically dismantled (Pérez-Die 2016, 146). Only the foundations of the building remain in many places; some reliefs and inscriptions in the zones of the portico; and some sculptures in the courtyard are conserved¹ (Fig. 1).

The Spanish excavations began in 1966 and from 2004 to 2019 work, directed by me, has continued in the Temple of Heryshef, applying modern excavation methodology and techniques, which enable

¹ However, we are finding many of the inscriptions published by Petrie but without context.



Fig. 1. Aerial view of the Heryshef Temple. Photograph by A. Gómez

us to re-interpret the monument. This allowed us to work towards achieving our main aims with various surveys and excavations: to determine the building sequence; resolve the chronological succession; and find new architectonic features, such as the bases of the temple pylons, or architraves of older periods which were brought from other sites and re-used.²

This paper, dedicated to Dr. Zahi Hawass, presents only the results of the 2016 and 2017 campaigns, with the new finds and the conclusions which have been reached (some of which are still provisional).³ The description of the temple follows the order of the rooms from the southern entrance to the sanctuary in the northern zone (Fig. 2).

The temple, oriented N-S towards the star Canopus, is dedicated to Heryshef, the principal god of Ihnasya (Díaz-Iglesias 2014; Belmonte, Pérez-Die, Díaz-Iglesias 2015, 109–111; Mokhtar 1983, 139–175; and other authors). The types of stone used as building materials include limestone, granite and quartzite, along with mud brick and fired bricks.

² Various articles have been published on the work carried out in the temple by the Spanish Mission. The principal ones are: Pérez-Die 2012, 929–931; Pérez-Die 2016, 146–153. Pérez-Die 2017, 480–485.

³ Thanks to all the team who participated in the excavations, including the Inspectors of the Antiquities Service from Beni Suef. Also thanks to our Sponsors: Fundación Palarq and Fundación Gaselec.

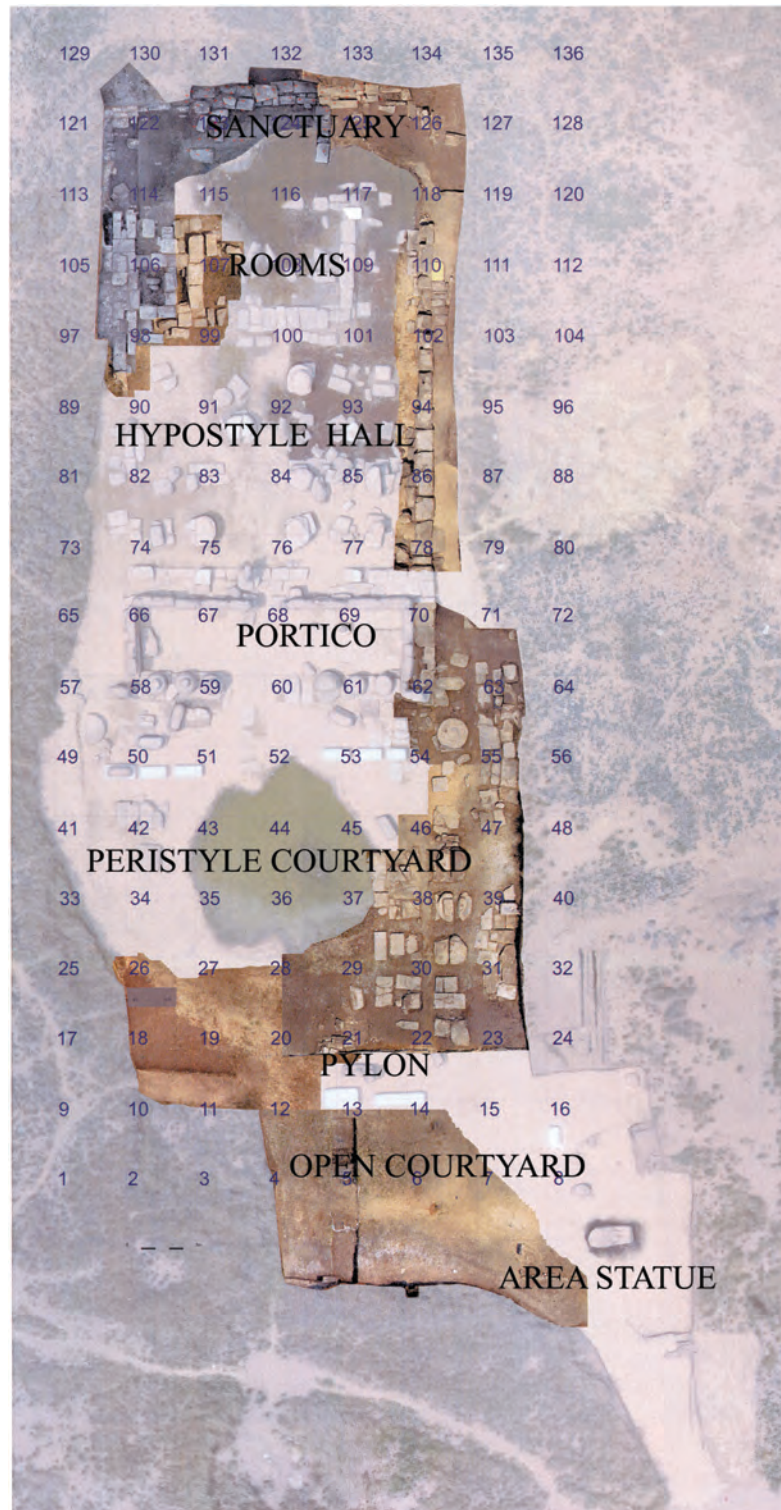


Fig. 2. Temple of Heryshef. Drawing by A. Guio



Fig. 3. Seated colossal statue. Photograph by A. Guio

1– Outer Wall

Not yet located

2– Entrance area and Open Courtyard

The temple is entered by an artificial ramp, giving access to an open courtyard where hardly any structures are conserved (see Figs. 1 and 2) and the only remains are from the Roman period. In 1966, in the southeast zone, a Spanish team found a fragment of a colossal seated statue, possibly from the Middle Kingdom, re-inscribed by Ramesses II, with only the lower part up to waist level conserved (López 1974a, 304–305). During work to install an Open-Air Museum in the temple,⁴ other fragments of the statue were found, including the torso and part of the kilt, which has allowed us to reconstruct it from parallel examples (Pérez-Die 2016, 148). The inscriptions give the titles of the pharaoh with his two names inscribed in cartouches.⁵ To the right and left of the legs there are two knee-high sculpted images of his daughters⁶ (Fig. 3).

During excavation it was found that this statue was not *in situ* and had been transferred to its current location in ancient times, although we cannot say exactly when. It may previously have been placed

⁴ This project has been directed by M. A. Moreno. Currently, as well as the reconstruction of the portico, all the inscriptions have been placed on specially designed pedestals.

⁵ The text of the inscriptions is very simple, and so is not given here, as is the case also for the other inscribed fragments.

⁶ Number R-58 in Sourouzian (in press).



Fig. 4. Pylon, west side. Limestone foundations. Photograph by A. Gómez

in front of one of the pylons, now dismantled. In 2017 excavations were carried out around the statue to find new fragments, but with no results. Only a series of walls was discovered around it, delimiting a large room, outside the temple but adjoining it.⁷ The statue of Ramesses II was located in this room; we suppose that this may have been the center of a popular cult which took place outside the temple (López 1974b, 115–117, stela from the Aubert Collection).

3– Pylon

There are no remains of the pylon left on the surface, but we suppose that it must originally have stood between the open courtyard and the peristyle courtyard. This whole area was excavated in 2017, leading to finds including the limestone foundations of the pylon. The results are as follows:

3.a. Pylon: West side. Only the limestone foundations are conserved. To build this part of the pylon a large trench was excavated in the pre-existing fill where the foundation blocks were set in at least two rows (Fig. 4).

3.b. Pylon: East side. This has suffered massive looting, including the whole foundation. In the spoliation trench a granite architrave was found with two names of Senwosret II, see below (Fig. 5).

⁷ Excavated by G. Garrido.



Fig. 5. Architrave of Senwosret II. Photograph by A. Gómez

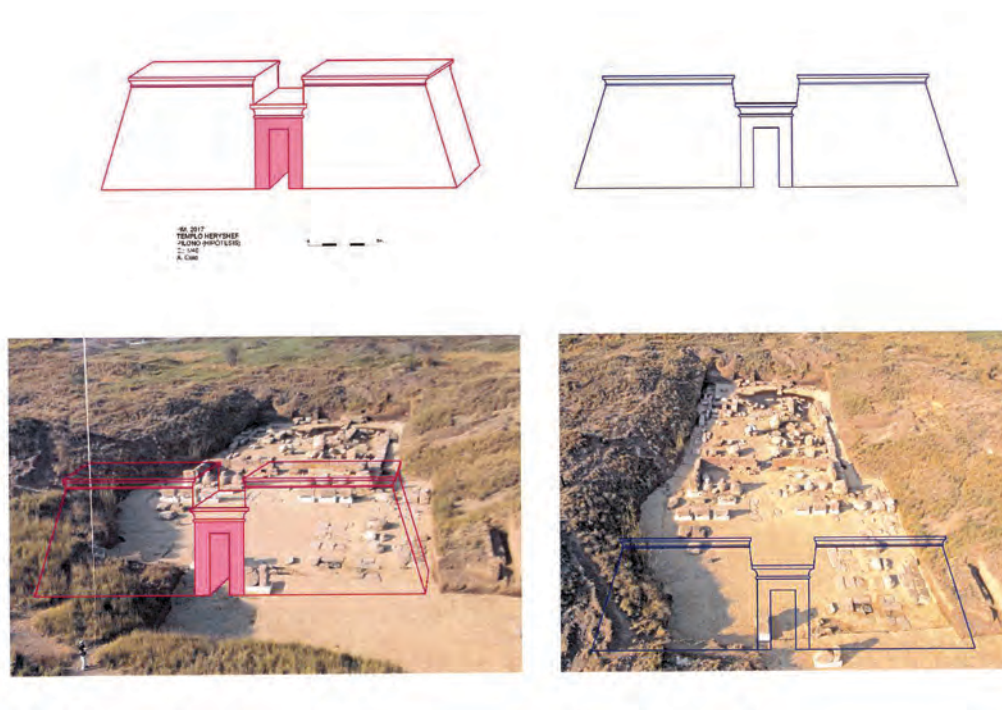


Fig. 6. Virtual reconstruction of the pylon. Drawing by A. Guio



Fig. 7. Blocks of decorated pink granite. Photograph by M. C. Pérez-Die

3.c. Pylon: Door: The door opening measures 4.60 m. The floor of the doorway provides evidence for at least two periods of use; the upper level is not the original and may date to the Roman Period, while the lower level may date to a more ancient period, perhaps the early years of the New Kingdom, when this access was built.⁸

Briefly, the approximate dimensions of the pylon would have been 36 m long by 9 m wide. The material recovered relating to the foundation trench enables it to be dated to the early New Kingdom, at a point very close to Thutmose III, or even associated with this king⁹ (Fig. 6).

4– Peristyle Courtyard

The door of the pylon gives access to the peristyle courtyard. On the ground surface near the pylon some fallen blocks of decorated pink granite were found. The existence of these blocks seem to indicate the presence of an architectonic structure of some importance and some fragments of a triad (Fig. 7).

⁸ Pylon and peristyle courtyard have been excavated by A. Gómez and J. J. Martínez. All pottery of these two seasons are studied and dated by B. Bader.

⁹ Virtual reconstruction of the pylon by A. Guio.



Fig. 8. Triad: Ramesses II, Ptah and Sekhmet. Now in the Grand Egyptian Museum. Photograph by A. Gómez

Petrie discovered two triads located very close to the inner side of the pylon (Petrie 1905, pl. VI; Pérez-Die 2016, 149).

4.1. The western triad, with standing figures of Ramesses II, Ptah, and Sekhmet, is now in the Grand Egyptian Museum. On the back there are nine columns of inscriptions with the names of the pharaoh and dedications to different gods (Fig. 8).



Fig. 9. Fragments of the second triad. Photograph by A. Guio



Fig. 10. Floors in front of the triad. Photograph by M. C. Pérez-Die

4.2. The second triad may have been placed on the stone base. Petrie only describes the lower part, which conserves the legs of three gods, in this case seated, and cartouches with the name of Ramesses II¹⁰ (Petrie 1905, pl. VI). Another fragment of the upper part of the triad was found by the Spanish team, but it was badly damaged, only allowing the head of the pharaoh to be distinguished and the bodies of the other two divinities to be merely intuited. On the reverse there are remains of inscriptions with the name of Ramesses.

¹⁰ Number 332 in Sourouzian 2019.



Fig. 11. Fragment of granite wall with Heryshef and Hathor, decorated on two sides. Photograph by A. Gómez

In 2016, another fragment of granite, which until then had been lying face down, was raised. It was then found that it fitted into the reverse of the triad and completed the inscription on the back (Fig. 9).

The inscriptions on this triad again display the names of Ramesses II, along with dedications to eight divinities. All the fragments of this triad have now been placed on two pedestals. In front of the triad a series of floors has been found, where libations may have been made for the cult (Fig. 10).

4.3. The largest of the group of granite fragments found on the ground had never been raised. When it was lifted up in 2016 to be installed on a base, inscriptions and beautiful figures were revealed. The right-hand corner is missing and it is decorated on two of its sides with superposed horizontal registers. On the outer side it presents various incomplete hieroglyphic signs in the upper register. The lower register shows the figure of Heryshef in profile on the left, preceding the image of his wife Hathor; only the heads and the torsos of the two gods are conserved. The inscriptions surrounding them mention these two principal gods of Herakleopolis Magna. In front of Heryshef, only the lower part of two cartouches remain, with the name of Ramesses II over an open hand, most probably that of the pharaoh (Fig. 11).

On the other side there are two superposed registers. In the upper register there is a walking human figure, now headless, and in the lower register there is another representation of the goddess Hathor. This shows that the architectural feature was decorated with superposed scenes representing a king appearing before a god.

4.4. Granite block, right-angled and decorated on two of its sides (López 1974a, 302). On one side, the pharaoh is making offerings to the gods; on the other, the sun disk may belong to a statue of Hathor (Fig. 12).

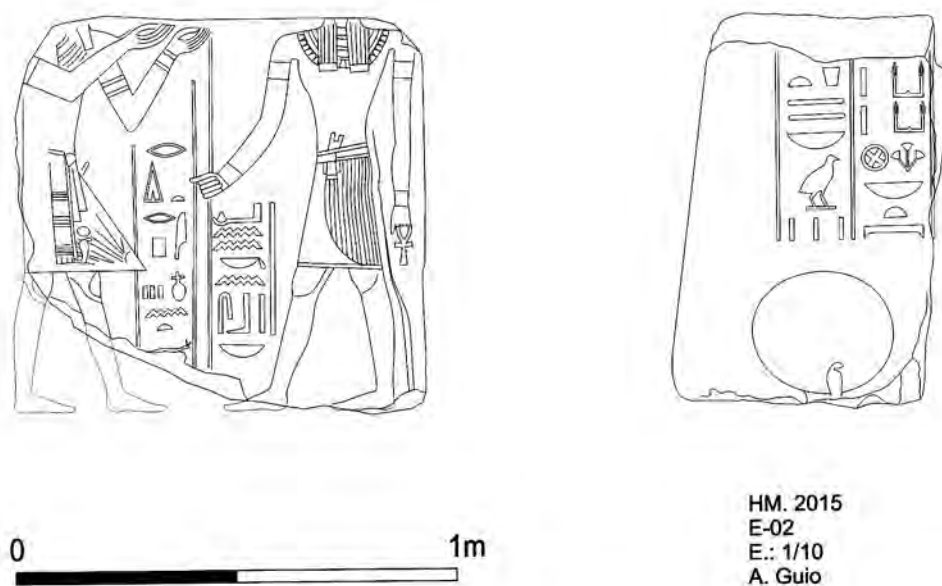


Fig. 12. Fragment of granite wall, decorated on two sides. Drawing by A. Guio

Fragments 3 and 4 must both have belonged to the same architectural feature. They may have been part of the pylon door, possibly on its outer and inner sides (*façade* and *passage*), or of a pillar. Finding new inscriptions may clarify this point.¹¹

4.5. Limestone fragment with inscription, found in 2017 in the east wall of the peristyle courtyard. (Petrie 1904a, pl. XXVI). It preserves two registers of inscriptions, again with the cartouche of Ramesses II (Fig. 13).

At present the peristyle court is considerably in ruins. It had two porticos, one to the east and the other to the west, each with a row of at least seven columns. In the eastern zone more stone vestiges remain, including a series of stones which form the wall enclosing the whole courtyard. The western zone is almost completely dismantled. Between the two parts there was a limestone pavement (Petrie 1905, 10) covered today by the water table (Pérez-Die 2016, 151). In front of each column there is a series of rectangular pedestals intended for statues placed facing each other, which indicate the level of the ancient floor. In Petrie's opinion the statues were added by Ramesses II sometime after the construction of the peristyle courtyard (Petrie 1905, 9) and were free-standing figures with one foot forward, similar to the statues in the temple at Luxor. The archaeologist reported that fragments were

¹¹ Opinion of J. F. Carlotti and A. Guio. My special thanks to J. F. Carlotti for his presence in Herakleopolis Magna during the 2016 campaign. His preliminary report is proving to be a great help in the final interpretation of the monument.



Fig. 13. Fragment of limestone wall with inscriptions. Photograph by A. Gómez

found which belonged to these statues, but there are no images, photos, or drawings of these in his publication, nor do we know where they may be preserved.¹² The reconstruction of the peristyle courtyard has been carried out following Petrie's indications¹³ (Fig. 14).

¹² J.F. Carloti supports the more plausible idea that there were sphinxes, rather than sculptures, on the bases, forming a dromos.

¹³ The reconstruction of the peristyle courtyard was made by A. Guio.

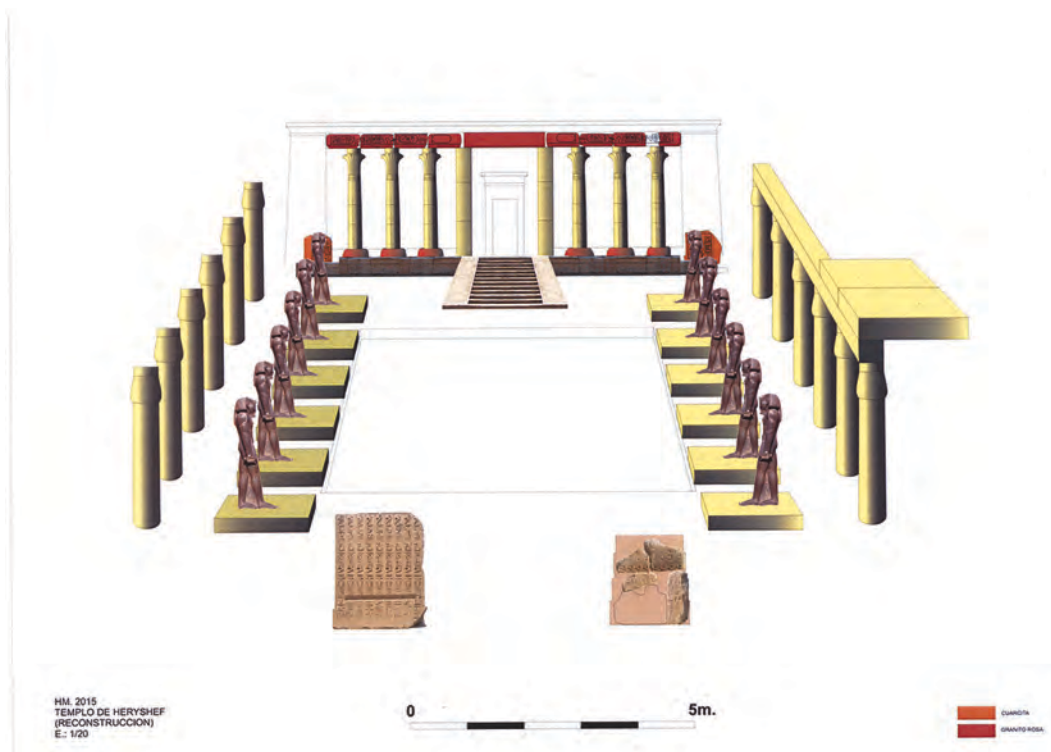


Fig. 14. Virtual reconstruction of the peristyle courtyard. Drawing by A. Guio

Work carried out in the 2017 campaign has enabled a better understanding of the way the columns in this peristyle courtyard were constructed. The floor previous to the placing of the columns dates from the Second Intermediate Period or early New Kingdom (before Thutmose III). All the columns have the same foundation system: a circular or square pit was dug and two rows of superimposed slabs arranged inside it. The pit and the slabs were then covered with sand, used to level the ground. Two fragments of semi-circular stones were laid on top, forming the base of the column. The pottery in the pits for these columns is dated to the New Kingdom.¹⁴

5– Portico

A stair or ramp accessed the portico, which at some point was the façade of the temple. In this rectangular area, oriented east-west, the floor was higher than in the peristyle courtyard (see Fig. 2).

Naville found the columns in the portico, and they were removed from the temple (Naville 1894, pl. V and VI). Petrie says that this portico dates from the 18th Dynasty and was rebuilt by Ramesses II (Petrie 1905, 8). Now, after restoration by the Spanish team, the portico can be seen as shown in Fig. 15.

¹⁴ Pottery is dated by B. Bader



Fig. 15. Aerial view of the portico after reconstruction. Photograph by A. Gómez

What we can identify at present, from both old photographs and remains *in situ*, is as follows:

5.a. Architraves of the Portico. We have a total of six granite architraves, which were placed on the columns and appeared fallen near them.¹⁵ The architraves were reused and in general their condition is good, although this varies from one to another (Fig. 16). Three of the sides are inscribed with the name of Ramesses II. The upper surface of all the architraves, and all the sides except one (nº 22), are anepigraphic, as they would not have been seen from ground level. On this architrave the *nebti* name of Senwosret II, *Se-kha-em-Maat*, can be clearly seen (Fig. 17). Most probably these architraves came from the funerary temple of the pyramid of this pharaoh in Lahun, and they may perhaps have formed part of the anepigraphic walls which were dismantled by Ramesses II and transferred to Ihnasya to build the portico of the Temple of Herysehef, after being inscribed with his name.

This brings us back to the architrave discovered in 2017, found near the door of the pylon and fallen outwards (see Fig. 5). At present only one of its sides can be seen, with two names of Senwosret II, as there was not enough time to lift it. In the next campaign we intend to lift it up, and examine it to see if there are inscriptions with the name of Ramesses II on any of its sides, which would indicate that it also belonged to the point in time when the temple was rebuilt by this

¹⁵ Inventory Numbers of Spanish excavations: 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24.

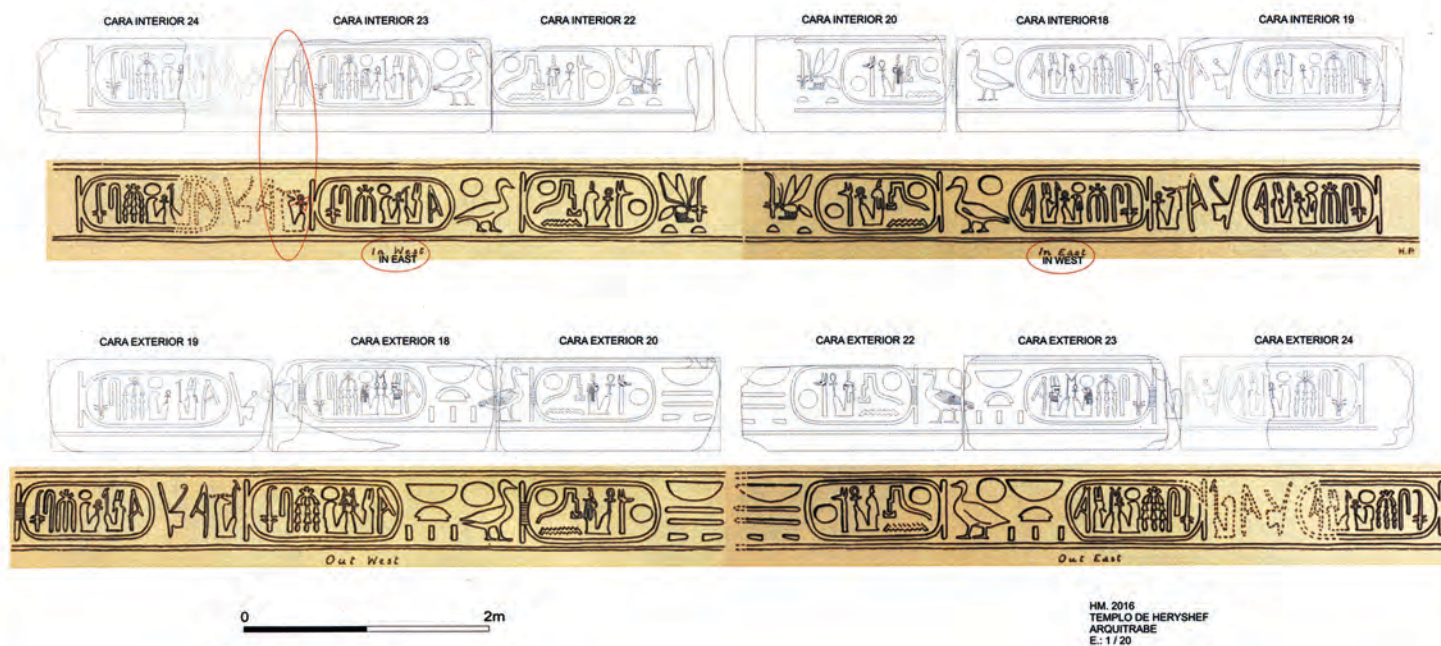


Fig. 16. Portico architraves. Drawing by A. Guio

pharaoh.¹⁶ For the present, we do not know where it was originally installed in the Temple of Heryshef, although the width of the door of the pylon coincides exactly with that of the architrave. Could this be the lintel of the entrance?¹⁷ Its provenance is almost certainly the funerary temple of the pyramid at Lahun.

5.b. Columns. Naville found six palmiform columns, fallen forward (Naville 1894, pls. V and VI) along with the six architraves mentioned above. At present, the columns are found dispersed worldwide in different museums, in Manchester, Bolton, Philadelphia, Adelaide, Boston, and London (Yasuoka 2011, 32–60; Pérez-Die 2016, 150).¹⁸ The columns are made of granite, and decorated with three horizontal registers in which Ramesses II is shown making offerings to different gods, including Heryshef, Re-Horakhty, Osiris Naref, Atum, and Horus; the capitals are palmiform.¹⁹ They are 10 cubits high and each rested on a quartzite drum with the titulary of Ramesses II, making the total

¹⁶ This will be done in the next campaign.

¹⁷ This is only a hypothesis.

¹⁸ These will not be described or studied in detail. Refer here to the article by Y. Yasuoka (2011).

¹⁹ In the excavations, part of a palmiform capital was found at a deeper level. Y. Yasuoka reports that it is not known where the capital of the column in Bolton is at present, but one part is that found by the Spanish Mission in the temple.

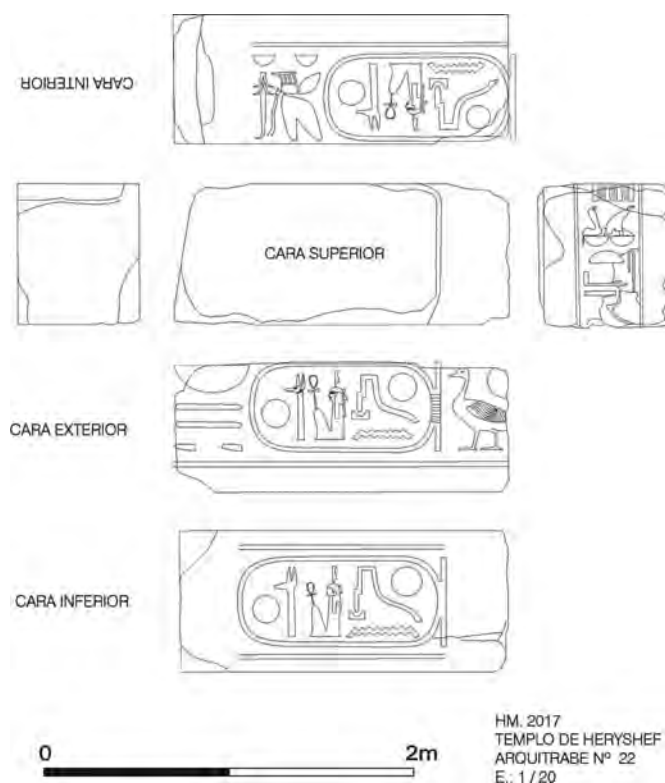


Fig. 17. Architrave n° 22. Drawing by A. Guio

height 11 cubits. Unfortunately, there are no traces of the name of their ancient owner, but it would be no surprise if they belonged to Senwosret II. These columns rested on rounded bases of different dimensions and different heights, also of granite, of which only the upper part would have been visible.

Petrie and Yasuoka supposed that originally there were eight columns in total (Petrie 1905, 10; Yasuoka 2011, 43), since the span to be covered between the two central columns was very long and would have required an architrave of enormous dimensions. However, taking into account that only six columns have been found, with six bases and six architraves, we tend to think that at the front there was only one row of six columns, and that between the two central columns

there may have been another type of support, such as pillars, of a much lighter material, which have disappeared²⁰ (Fig. 18).

The problem here is how this area with a 5 m span could have been roofed with only one row of columns. Petrie presumed that there was another row of columns in the center, in this case of limestone, an opinion shared by Yasuoka, who offers the parallel solution of the pronaos of Abusir South, so that originally there may have been a total of sixteen columns (Yasuoka 2011, 58). This problem is not solved, and for the moment we do not know whether or not these sixteen columns really existed. The opinion of Carlotti is that the roof was constructed in wood.

The columns were certainly reused. According to Carlotti, they can be dated to the Old Kingdom or Middle Kingdom. Arnold and Freed suggest that the columns of the Temple of Heryshef may have come from the funeral complex of Djedkare Isesi (Yasuoka 2011, 34) and therefore should be dated to the Old Kingdom. But Arnold mentions that they may also belong to the Middle

²⁰ Opinion put forward by A. Guio. According to J. F. Carlotti, there are many examples of a mixture of various types of columns or pillars: e.g. South Temple in Buhen, south chapel and north peristyle in Elephantine, peristyle chapel in Quban, and west chapel in El Kab. The column shaft of the virtual reconstruction is from the British Museum.

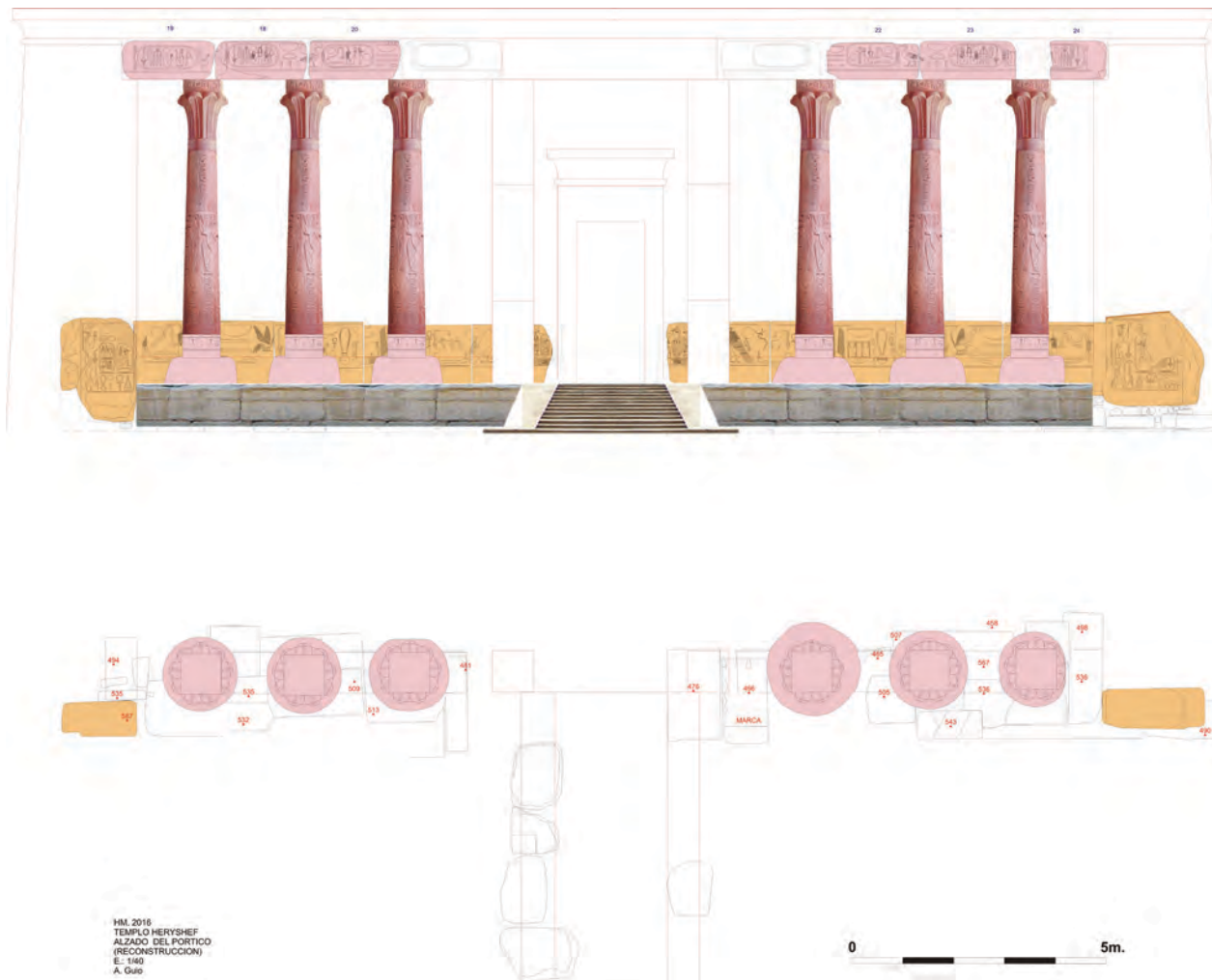


Fig. 18. Virtual reconstruction of the portico. Drawing by A. Guio

Kingdom (Arnold 2002, pls. cxl, cxliii). This dating is also accepted by other authors (Jéquier 1924, 196-200).

Carlotti's opinion, in his preliminary report, is that "during the Old Kingdom columns generally rested on well carved and carefully executed bases. But here, with the columns of the portico in Herakleopolis, this is not the case. The columns rest on badly carved granite bases of different heights, so that this difference in height would have meant that they had to be sunk into the ground at different levels so that the mortar bed would be at the same level. This arrangement of the bases at different levels is characteristic of columns during the Middle Kingdom, with examples found in Karnak (Fig.19). Therefore, the type of column base and the existence of



Fig. 19. Granite bases for columns. Photograph by M. C. Pérez-Die

numerous reused remains from the Middle Kingdom lead us to think that these columns date from the Middle Kingdom.”²¹

This opinion is shared by the author and the team in Herakleopolis and we also suggest that the columns come from the funerary temple of the pyramid at Lahun where Senwosret II was buried. Petrie, who also excavated this pyramid, tells us that thanks to the graffiti on the blocks, we know that Ramesses II destroyed the temple and the casing of this pyramid to obtain stone, undoubtedly to build in Ihnasya (Petrie 1891, 1); this archaeologist reads the name of Senwosret II on a column, but this inscription does not appear in the publication, has not been mentioned by any other author, and is not recorded by Yasuoka. Petrie may have been referring to the side of one of the architraves found in the Temple of Heryshef in Herakleopolis (n° 22),²² where the *nebti* name of Senwosret II appears (Petrie 1905, pl. XI). The find in 2017 by the Spanish Mission in the temple of the great architrave with the name of this pharaoh seems to confirm this hypothesis, and we can consider that all the granite material for the portico of the Temple of Heryshef must have come from the funerary temple of the Pyramid of Senwosret II at Lahun.

Although no traces remain of the columns at Lahun, Petrie tells us that in Kahun, the city of the workers who built the pyramid, the existence of palmiform columns is confirmed (Petrie 1891, 1).²³

²¹ Text extracted from Preliminary Report of J. F. Carlotti, 2016.

²² Number of Spanish excavation. See Fig. 17.

²³ Palmiform capitals were used primarily in the Old Kingdom, but their use may have continued on a smaller

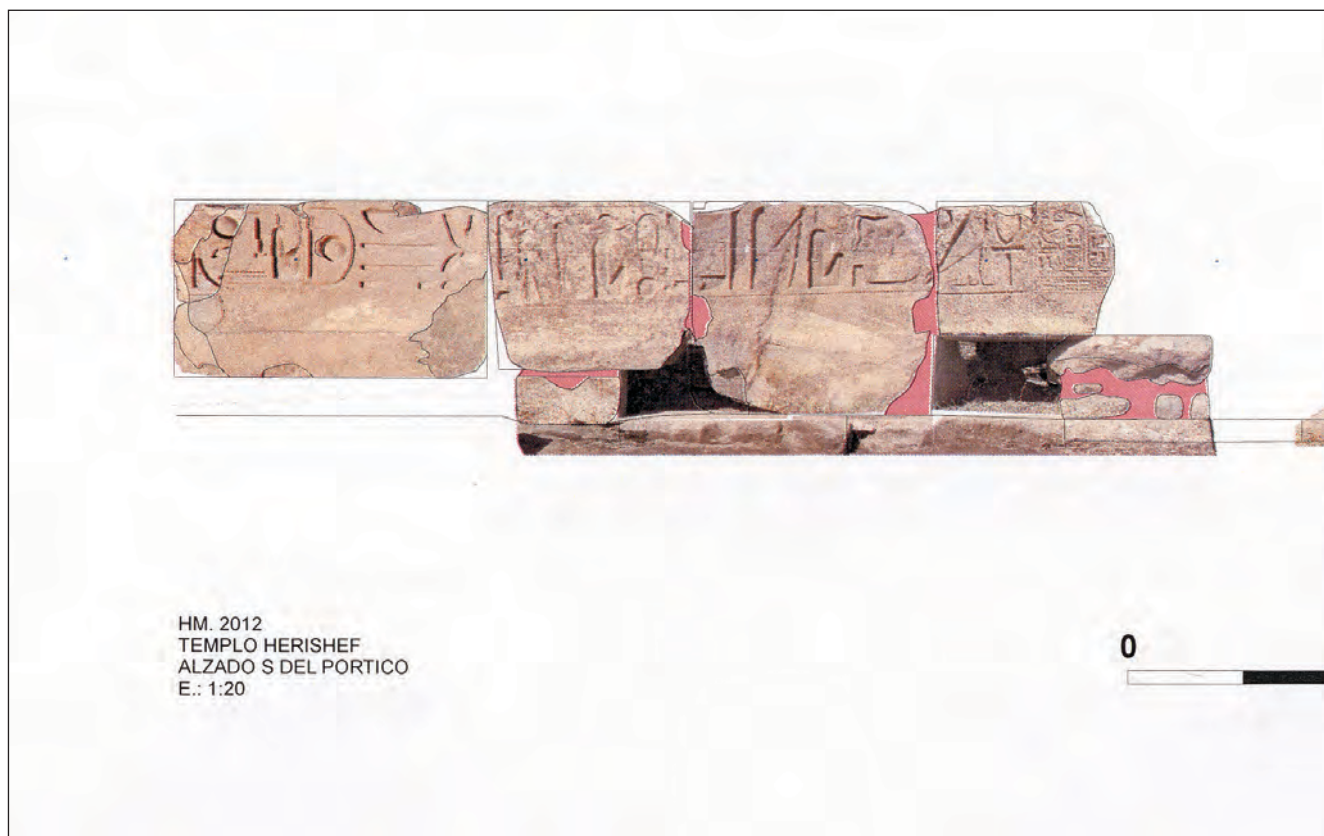


Fig. 20. Quartzite walls of the portico with inscriptions of Ramesses II. Photograph and drawing by A. Guio

As a result of this, we consider that the theory of Freed and Yasuoka as to the provenance of these columns from Abusir is questionable, taking into account the close proximity of Lahun, with its funerary temple linked to the pyramid that was dismantled by Ramesses II.

5.c. All that remains of the walls of the portico is a row of quartzite slabs resting on blocks of limestone, along with some of granite.²⁴ A horizontal line running along the whole wall between the quartzite blocks and those of the lower course marks the edge of the floor of the portico. The walls have inscriptions of Ramesses II, commemorating the *heb-sed* of the pharaoh (Pérez-Die 2016, 151).²⁵ The wall of the portico would have reached the height of the architraves of the column (Petrie 1905, pls. XVII and XVIII) (Fig. 20).

scale during the Middle Kingdom.

²⁴ Carlotti mentions that quartzite is only rarely used in architecture, and there are only a few examples: the door of the pyramid of Teti in Saqqara, palmiform columns in the upper temple of the pyramid of Unis in Saqqara, the walls of the funerary chamber of the pyramid of Amenemhat III in Hawara, and the red chapel of Hatshepsut in Karnak.

²⁵ Published by F. Petrie, G. Mokhtar, M. C. Pérez-Die, etc.



5.d. On the side walls, two bases supported two colossi of Ramesses, also reused; the one found by Naville is preserved in the University of Pennsylvania Museum (Miller, 1937, 1–7), while the other, found by Petrie, is in the Cairo Museum (Petrie 1905, pl. XIX; Pérez-Die 2016, 150).

The exact chronology of the portico is difficult to establish. Petrie tended to think that the floor plan of this area is from the 18th Dynasty, and the opinion of Yasouka is that the portico was re-constructed by Khaemwaset, the son of Ramesses (Yasuoka 2011, 58).

We should mention here the text on the statutes of general Hor (Vercoutter 1950, 88–89) that relates the building and remaking of the portico of the temple during the 30th Dynasty. For the moment, we do not have material evidence and it is difficult to explain this restructuring, as we need more architectonic and stratigraphic elements to confirm it.

6– Hypostyle Hall, other northern rooms and the Sanctuary

A door leads from the portico into the Hypostyle Hall. Behind this room there are other areas including the sanctuary, now largely in ruins. The floor of the hypostyle hall, and all the northern rooms including the sanctuary, is raised up artificially with rubble or sand (Pérez-Die 2016, 151) (Fig. 21).



Fig. 21. Hypostyle hall and northern rooms. Photograph by M. C. Pérez-Die

The hypostyle hall had twenty-four columns, twelve on each side of the door, but only the base of one of these is preserved (Fig. 22). The foundations are exposed. Pottery of Thutmose III and Greco-Roman fragments were found next to the columns, showing that originally it may have been built by Thutmose III and that later modifications were carried out in the whole building. The hypostyle hall leads into another room which originally had eight columns. The stairway on the left may have led up to the roof. There are three rooms at the far end, with the sanctuary most probably the one in the center, and the other two adjoining rooms for the cult or the sacred barque of the god.

A wall made of limestone slabs surrounds the hypostyle hall and the northern rooms (see Fig. 21). The foundation trench of the wall in the northwest zone was excavated in 2016. Pottery was found from the Middle Kingdom, and above all from the New Kingdom, so that the date of the foundation of the temple must be linked to this period.



Fig. 22. Base of the column of the hypostyle hall. Photograph by M. C. Pérez-Die



Fig. 23. Sculptures and reliefs installed on brick bases. Open courtyard. Photograph by M. C. Pérez-Die

All the inscriptions, fragments of wall, reliefs, sculptures, and architraves have been installed on brick bases to protect them from humidity, and they form part of the Open-Air Museum which will shortly be open to visitors²⁶ (Pérez-Die 2016, 154–157) (Figs. 23–24).

Conclusions

It is very difficult to establish a chronological sequence for the Temple of Heryshef, as it was in use for more than 2000 years during which various reconstructions, additions and looting episodes occurred. Petrie established different building stages which can be seen in his account: Middle Kingdom, 18th and 19th Dynasties, Late Period, and Roman Period (Petrie 1905, 5–17).

In our case, we are attempting to document and present all we know as a result of the systematic excavations carried out by the Spanish team, and the dating of the pottery finds, many of which are associated with intact layers currently being excavated in the temple.²⁷ The floor of the temple at present is shown in Fig. 25.

The main conclusions reached in our stratigraphic, epigraphic and chronological work with reference to the different rooms are as follows:

²⁶ The stones were moved by the team of Reis Gamal Abdel Ghassab from Luxor, who worked in Ihnasya during two campaigns, with very satisfactory results.

²⁷ The collaborative work of B. Bader in her study of the pottery is fundamental to our understanding of the monument.



Fig. 24. Architraves installed on brick bases near the portico. Photograph by M. C. Pérez-Die

1. Open Courtyard:

Currently this is dated to the Greco-Roman period; in this period there may have been repair work which eliminated the floors from earlier occupations. In the southeast zone, a reused colossal statue of Ramesses II was found; this originally must have been located in front of the pylons. There may have been a cult of the statue in later periods.

2. Peristyle courtyard, Pylons and Floors:

Rubble predating the construction of the temple has been found under the foundations of the building. These are homogeneous fills of very old date (Second Intermediate Period/early New Kingdom) and are associated with habitation layers.

Finding the foundations of the pylon was a major discovery and the material associated with its foundation trench allows it to be dated to the New Kingdom, perhaps at a point very close to Thutmose III or even linked to him.

There are various floor levels in this peristyle courtyard, so that we know that there were frequent reconstructions. The two granite triads were situated at the back of the pylon and the base of one has been found. In front, a series of floors has appeared, one related to the time when the pylon was built, and another to the Greco-Roman period.

Finding the architrave of Senwosret II has been vital to establishing the provenance of the inscribed pieces.

No traces of the columns remain, only some rounded bases. In front, there are some rectangular bases which may have been used to support statues or sphinxes.

3. Portico:

Under the wall surrounding the portico and the hypostyle hall, intact strata and settlement-related structures were detected, predating the construction of the temple walls. These are dated to the early years of the New Kingdom, and once the walls had been built there are traces of successive modifications to the religious building.

The columns and architraves were reused by Ramesses II and Merenptah and we believe that they may have come from the funerary temple of the Pyramid of Senwosret II at Lahun. Although the base of the portico structure is from the time of Thutmose III, the restructuring which has come down to us is essentially that carried out by Ramesses II.

4. Hypostyle Hall, Sanctuary and Enclosure Wall:

Surveys in the hypostyle hall enabled the documentation of multiple construction phases and wall repairs, with materials that can be dated to between the Middle and the New Kingdoms. All the rooms are located on a higher level than the previous ones. Survey of the enclosure wall and the pottery also provide a date of approximately the time of Thutmose III.

5. The Lakes:

The location of the two lakes of the temple, called Maat and Natron in the Book of the Dead (Spell 17) has not been yet established.

To sum up, we have found levels previous to the building of the temple—from the Middle Kingdom, the Second Intermediate Period, and the early New Kingdom. The building may have been begun by Thutmose III; it was then modified and enlarged by Ramesses II. Inexplicably, we have not found materials from the late New Kingdom, the Third Intermediate Period, or the Late Period, although we know that in these periods the temple saw important activity, as has been evidenced by the excavations of the Spanish team in the Third Intermediate Period necropolis (Pérez-Die 2010). In the Greco-Roman period, the activity was very intense and much of what currently remains of the temple dates from that period.

The provisional section of the temple, reconstructed according to our research, is shown in Fig. 26.

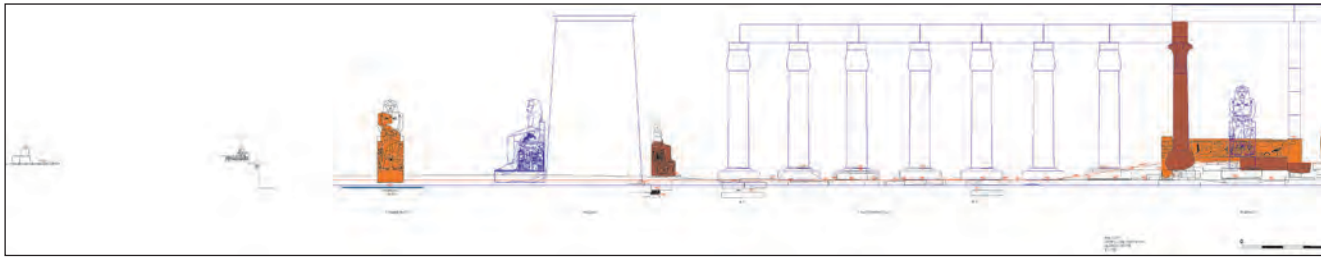


Fig. 26. Section of the temple. End of 2017 Season. Drawing by A. Guio

Thus: Entrance, Open Courtyard, Colossal Statue in front of the pylon, Pylon, Triads, Peristyle Courtyard, Portico, Hypostyle Hall, smaller Hypostyle Hall, and northern rooms, including the Sanctuary.

These are the conclusions we are able to offer to date, pending confirmation from future campaigns.

Bibliography

Arnold, Dieter

1996. "Hypostyle Halls of the Old and Middle Kingdom?" In *Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson Vol. 1*, edited by Peter Der Manuelian, 39–54. Boston: Dept. of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian and Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts.

2002. *The Pyramid Complex of Senwosret III at Dahshur: Architectural Studies*. PMMAEE 26. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Belmonte Avilés, Juan Antonio, M. Carmen Pérez-Díe, and Lucía Díaz-Iglesias Llanos

2015. "Astronomía y paisaje en Heracleópolis Magna: un estudio de los templos." In *Aegypto lux et sapientia, Homenatge al professor Josep Padró Parcerisa*, edited by Núria Castellano, Maite Mascort, Concepció Piedrafità, and Jaume Vivó, 107–121. Nova Studia Aegyptiaca 9. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona; Societat Catalana d'Egiptologia.

Díaz-Iglesias Llanos, Lucía

2014. *El ciclo mítico de Heracleópolis Magna. Continuación y reelaboración a partir de las fuentes funerarias y culturales*. Aula Aegyptiaca – Studia 7. Barcelona: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona: Bellaterra.

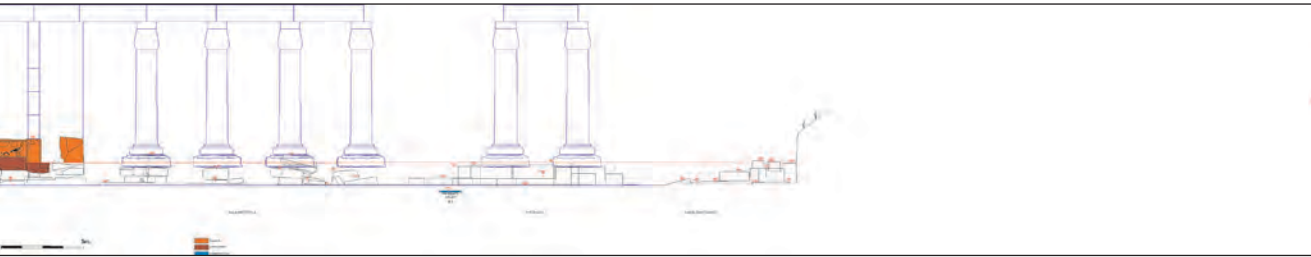
Jéquier, Gustave

1924. *Manuel d'archéologie égyptienne: les éléments de l'architecture*. Paris: Auguste Picard.

López, Jesús

1974a. "Rapport préliminaire sur les fouilles d'Hérakléopolis (1966)." *OrAnt* 13: 299–316.

1974b. "Une stèle Ramesside de la collection Aubert." *RdE* 26: 115–117.



Miller, Philippus

1939. "A Statue of Ramesses II in the University Museum, Philadelphia." *JEA* 25 (1): 1–7.

Mokhtar, Mohamed Gamal el-Din

1983. *Ihnâsya el-Medina (Heracleopolis Magna): Its Importance and Its Role in Pharaonic History*. BiEtud 40. Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale.

Naville, Edouard

1894. *Ahnas El Medineh (Heracleopolis Magna): With Chapters on Mendes, the Nome of Thoth, and Leontopolis / The Tomb of Paheri at El Kab*. MEEF 11. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.

Pérez-Die, M. Carmen, ed.

2010. *Heracleópolis Magna (Ehnasya El Medina) Egipto. La necrópolis "real" del Tercer Periodo Intermedio y su reutilización*. 2 Vols + 1 CD. Madrid: Gobierno de España, Ministerio de Cultura.

2012. "Proyecto de Investigación Heracleópolis Magna (Ehnasya el Medina). Trabajos 2008–2009." In *Novos trabalhos de egiptologia ibérica : IV Congresso Ibérico de Egiptologia, IV Congresso Ibérico de Egiptologia*, edited by Luís Manuel de Araújo and José das Candeias Sales, 923–934. Instituto Oriental e Centro de História da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa.

2016. "The Heracleopolis Magna Project (Ehnasya El Medina): Summary and Results of Work 2000–2015." *Trabajos de Egiptología – Papers on Ancient Egypt* 7: 131–160.

2017. "The Heracleopolis Magna Project: Seasons 2012–2015." In *Proceedings of the XI International Congress of Egyptologists, Florence Egyptian Museum, Florence, 23–30 August 2015*, edited by Maria Cristina Guidotti and Gloria Rosati, 480–484. Oxford: Archeopress.

Pérez-Accino, José-Ramón, and M. Carmen Pérez-Die

2007. "En principio era el río. Agua, poder y mito en el Egipto antiguo." In *Las aguas primigenias. El Próximo Oriente Antiguo como fuente de civilización. Actas del IV Congreso Español de Antiguo Oriente Próximo (Zaragoza, 17 a 21 de Octubre de 2006)*, edited by Josué Javier Justel, B. E. Solans, J. P. Vita, and J. A. Zamora, 707–724. Zaragoza: Instituto de estudios islámicos y del oriente próximo.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders

1905. *Ehnasya: 1904*. MEEF 26. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.

1891. *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob. 1889–90*. London: Nutt.

Sourouzian, Hourig

2019. *Catalogue de la statuaire royal de la XIX^e Dynastie*. BiEtud 177. Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale.

Vercoutter, Jean

1950. "Les Statues du general Hor, gouverneur d'Herakleopolis and Busiris." *BIFAO* 49: 85–114.

Yasuoka, Yoshifumi

2011. "Some Remarks on the Palm Columns from the Pronaos of Herakleopolis Magna." *JEA* 97: 31–60.

Guardian of Ancient Egypt

Studies in Honor of Zahi Hawass

edited by

**Janice Kamrin, Miroslav Bárta, Salima Ikram, Mark Lehner,
and Mohamed Megahed**

Published by Charles University, Faculty of Arts, nám. Jana Palacha 2, 116 38 Praha 1

Cover: Hussein el-Chahat, Cairo, with photographs by Kenneth Garrett (front), Supreme Council of Antiquities (back)

First Edition, Prague 2020

Art Director: Hussein el-Chahat, Cairo

Type-setting and Layout: Khaled el-Naka

Print: Tiskárny Havlíčkův Brod, a.s., Husova 1881, 580 01 Havlíčkův Brod; www.thb.cz

ISBN: 978-80-7308-978-8 (Set)

ISBN: 978-80-7308-979-5 (Vol. 1)

ISBN: 978-80-7308-980-1 (Vol. 2)

ISBN: 978-80-7308-981-8 (Vol. 3)