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TWO NEW FRAGMENTS OF THE LARGE STELA OF AMENHOTEP II IN THE TEMPLE OF AMUN-RE AT KARNAK

Abdalla Abdel-Raziq (Assiut University)

IN MID-SEPTEMBER 1995, a hint had been received by the staff members of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, in Assiut that some residents of Kardus, a village, roughly 40 km south of Assiut City, Sedfa District, Assiut Governorate, stumbled on a large block fragment of rose granite decorated with hieroglyphic inscriptions in front of the Preparatory School of Kardus. Shortly afterwards another resident of the same town informed the authorities that he has a similar circular block used as a doorstep in his house which is located near the first place. The two blocks were immediately moved to the magazine of Shutb, a small village located about seven kilometers south of the city of Assiut and then were recorded amongst a separated list in the temporary register which contains the architecture elements. The two fragments are now kept and displayed in the court (garden) of the Shutb Magazine at Assiut under the identification numbers 25a-b. This paper tries to shed light on these two fragments which originally were erected in the temple of Amun-Re at Karnak.

1. Description

The two objects, which form the subject of this article, are large fragments of rose granite, most probably coming from the same monument; the first fragment “A” (**Figs. 1-3**) is the left half of an elongated rectangular royal stela with a rounded top, measuring (maximum) 109 cm high, 141 cm wide, 41 cm thick (from the left lower edge) and 36 cm thick (from the right lower edge); it is worked on one face only, decorated with remains of figures and hieroglyphs executed in sunk-relief. The second fragment “B” (the “runner” of the mill) is circular and uninscribed (**Figs. 4-5**), mostly cut from the back face of the fragment “A”; the upper face measures (maximum) 106 cm in diameter while the lower one measures 96 and 11-19 cm in thick. In the middle, a hole

1. I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Sébastien Biston-Moulin (CNRS, USR 3172 – CFEETK); the Curator in chief of the Musée des Beaux Arts de Lyon, Dr. Geneviève Galliano; the Curator in the Oriental Institute-Museum (the University of Chicago), Kiersten Neumann; the Library Assistant Alexander L. Wallace (Sandy Wallace) in the Brooklyn Museum for providing me with the photos and data of some of the studied stelae. I am also very much indebted to the Director General of Assiut, Mr. Abd El-Satar Ahmed Mohamed; the Director of the magazine at Shutb, Mrs. Nadia Naguib; the inspector Mr. Medhat Fayeze and to the inspector of the magazine at Shutb Mr. Tarek Hassan for the full cooperation and encouragement that I received from them during the fieldwork.

about 16.5 cm square, in addition to another three (recently blocked) holes with an irregular shape beside them, have been cut through. The two pieces are used as matched pair of a large millstone (old stone grain mill)², now in a very bad condition of preservation.

At the first glance, however, it is clear that the shape of the fragment and the relief decoration and hieroglyphs of the fragment “A” lead to the conclusion that the monument might have been originally the left half of the lunette of a royal round topped stela. The stela was carved for one of those Kings called Amenhotep during the 18th Dynasty although its most recent use was as a base of a millstone. The fragment “A” has been used later as the base of a rotating mill (the stationary of the mill); a square hole for the mill shaft, measuring about 8.5 x 8.5 cm, had been drilled through the center of the slab and sit inside a large circular depression slightly deeper than the main surface, about 96 cm in diameter and 2.6 cm in depth which has been countersunk around the hole. As well some kinds of channels are cut out at the lower edge of the fragment. The arrangement permitted the builders of the mill to fix the nether millstone upon the slab by means of a central shaft. Unfortunately the alteration has damaged the inscription.

The millstone type,³ to which our object belongs, called the “horizontal rotary” mill, dates to Roman Period. It consisted of a matched pair of large circular grinding stones, typically of coarse-grained Aswan granite. The lower stone was stationary while the upper (“runner”) stone turned around a wooden or metal spindle with a lever attached to either the runner or the spindle if the latter was socketed into a square axial hole in the runner. Grain was fed into the upper axial hole while the runner was rotated, via the lever, by either human or animal power.⁴ Furthermore, in order to assure the proper functioning of the mill, the slab could not exceed a certain size, so that the person or animal supplying the power might complete the circuit quickly.⁵

However, the remains of the relief of the upper part of the stela under discussion shows that the lunette was framed by the familiar double-winged sun-disk. Beneath it, most probably two scenes were showing the king facing gods as a double offering scene, divided by a central column of inscription with hieroglyphic legends inscribed over the two scenes. To the left the king venerates or makes offerings to a god, maybe the state god Amun. The light traces of the upper part of the headdress of king’s image show that it has been carved in low relief, whereas the signs of the inscriptions are deepened. The remains of the scene show the king facing left wearing the *nemes* headdress, adorned with the uraeus on his forehead.

2. Grinding stones (also known as “mill” or “quern” stones) were widely used in all periods of Egyptian history for processing cereals (mainly emmer wheat and barley) and other plant products (those for unguents, perfumes, and other oils, or juices). They were also employed for crushing gold, copper, and other metallic ore rocks prior to smelting; J.A. HARRELL, “Utilitarian Stones,” in: W. Wendrich (ed.), *UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology*, 2012, Los Angeles, pp. 8-12.

3. In Predynastic and Dynastic times, grinding stones (the so-called “saddle” hand-mill) consisted of a large stationary lower stone that was elongated and typically ovoid (often described as “boat-shaped”) with a flat (when new) to concave (when worn) upper surface. A smaller, hand-held upper stone (a “rider” or “rubber”) was pushed back and forth across the lower stone. Two Greek innovations in cereal grinding technology were introduced into Egypt during the Ptolemaic Period: the “hopper rubber” and “rotary” hand-mills. Both continued in use during Roman time along with the more primitive saddle hand-mills. Rotary motion in milling was not only more efficient than the reciprocating motion of the saddle and hopper-rubber hand-mills, but it also allowed for larger mills that harnessed greater power sources. In Egypt during the Roman Period, this led to the first industrial scale processing of cereals and other agricultural products as exemplified by the “horizontal rotary” and “edge roller” mills. For the development and types of the millstones see L. MORITZ, *Grain-mills and flour in classical antiquity*, Oxford, 1958, pp. 34-144; R.J. FORBES, *Studies in Ancient Technology* III, Leiden, 1965, pp. 145-153; Ch. MÜLLER, *LÄ* III, 1980, col. 212, s.v. Mühlstein, Müllerin, Mühlsteine; J.A. HARRELL, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-12.

4. Cf. *ibid.*, p. 9, fig. 8a.

5. Cf. H. WILD, “A Bas-Relief of Sekhemrē'-sewadjtowē Sebkhōtpe,” *JEA* 37, 1951, pp. 12-16.

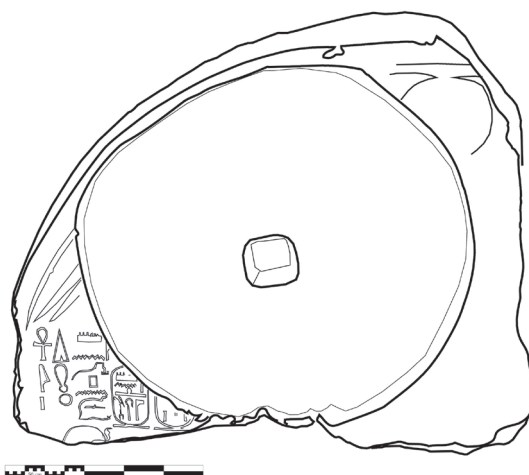
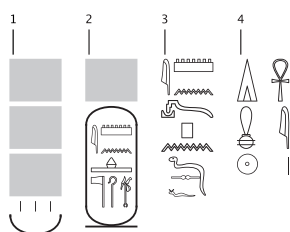


Fig. 1. Facsimile of the fragment "A". © A. Abdel-Raziq.

2. Text

Above the king's figure are four short vertical lines of inscription running from right to left without a line of separation between them, reading:



[¹] [...] w] [²] [...] (Jmn ḥtp, nṯr ḥqꜣ Wꜣst) [³] stp~n Jmn ḏs=f [⁴] d(w) ḥnh mj Rꜥ

[¹] [...] [²] (Amenhotep, the Divine ruler of Thebes, [³] chosen by Amun himself, [⁴] giving life like Re.

Comment

Although the first cartouche in the scene engraved on the fragment "A" is incomplete besides heavily destroyed and the second one is partially damaged, they permitted to identify the king as Amenhotep the "Divine ruler of Thebes". However, the main key for the puzzle solution of the king's name depends on the names and epithets inside the remains of the two cartouches on the stela. It is worth mentioning that, by the New Kingdom, a significant change was the addition of short epithets, to the cartouches containing the Throne and Birth names, which made additional statements about divine actions taken for the benefit of the king, such as "Ruler of Thebes", "Chosen by Re," or "Beloved of (a given divinity)". The last epithet was often used to honor the god of a particular site where the royal cartouche was carved. Another reason of the inclusion of an epithet within a cartouche name was to allow one king to differentiate himself from previous, similarly named rulers.⁶

6. For example, the throne name of the Nineteenth Dynasty king Ramesses II is *Usermare Setepenre* ("Powerful is the Cosmic Harmony of Re. Chosen by Re"). To distinguish himself from his illustrious predecessor, Ramesses III of the Twentieth Dynasty added the epithet *Mery-Amun* ("Beloved of Amun") to the *Usermaatre* portion of his throne name. The additional phrase was itself borrowed from Ramesses II's birth name, Ramesses *Mery-Amun*; R.J. LEPROHON, in: D.B. Redford (ed.), *The Oxford encyclopedia of*

Though the two cartouches incised on the stela are incomplete and damaged they are strongly pointing out to Amenhotep II but this also is still not deductive or sufficient. Furthermore, if the inscribed fragment “A”, under discussion, really belongs to Amenhotep II, a question is still open whether it is a part of a stela which has already been discovered and published before or it is a fragment of a new stela. So, the next step is to examine all known stelae dedicated by this king. Attention now must be drawn to the comparison of the type, the measurements, and the material of the Shutb inscribed fragment “A” in question, with the others. However, the Shutb fragment “A” is a part of a round topped stela that belongs to a well known type of royal stelae, similar in design. Those are memorial stelae on which, for example, the victories of the king over his enemies or other important events were recorded. Given that this usually happened on the orders of or on behalf of a god, this type of stela was also erected in temples as a type of votive stela.⁷

According to A. Klug,⁸ fifteen stelae of Amenhotep II, including fragments, have been preserved, after a reign of twenty six years,⁹ of which only five were provided with a date. These memorial stones come from eight cult centers:

- Five stelae are from Thebes; three originated from Karnak, of which two made out of rose granite are still erected *in situ* before the south side of the Eighth pylon of the temple of Amun-Re¹⁰ while the third one is the upper part of a limestone stela of Amenhotep II with his wife Tia, measuring 57 cm high, 67 cm wide, and 18 cm thick, thought to come from the Karnak – *Cachette*, kept now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo TN 6/11/26/6,¹¹ in addition to another two small stelae which are roughly attributed to the Theban area; one of them is made of sandstone (formerly in the French House at Luxor)¹² and the other one is the upper part of a small stela of quartzite (formerly in New York, L'Ibis Gallery Ltd., in 1979).¹³
- Two stelae of limestone were discovered in Heliopolis, probably originally erected in the Re-Harachte Temple; the first one is a fragment, now kept in the Matariya magazine¹⁴ while the second is a small one measuring 117 cm high, 64.5 cm wide and 15.5-16.5 cm thick, now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (JE 88214).¹⁵

ancient Egypt 3, Oxford, 2001, p. 410, s.v. Titulary; *id.*, *The Great Name. Ancient Egyptian Royal Titulary*, Atlanta, 2013, pp. 94-95.

7. For examples of these well known stela, see A. KLUG, *Königliche Stelen in der Zeit von Ahmose bis Amenophis III*, *MonAeg* 8, 2002.

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 458-462.

9. The length of his reign is indicated by a wine jar inscribed with the king's prenomen found in Amenhotep II's funerary temple at Thebes; it is dated to this king's highest known date – his Year 26 – and lists the name of the pharaoh's vintner, Panehsy; P. DER MANUELIAN, *Studies in the Reign of Amenophis II*, *HÄB* 26, 1987, pp. 42-43.

10. A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 260-274.

11. PM II², p. 166; *Urk.* IV, 17-19; G. LEGRAIN, “Notes prises à Karnak,” *RecTrav* 26, 1904, p. 223; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 275-276; <http://www.ifao.egnet.net/bases/cachette/?id=435>.

12. PM I, p. 813; A. WIEDEMANN, *Ägyptische Geschichte*, Gotha, 1884, p. 376; W.M.Fl. PETRIE, *A History of Egypt* II, London, 1896, pp. 153, 161.

13. PM VIII, no. 803-044-700; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, p. 293.

14. D. RAUE, *Heliopolis und das “Haus des Re”*. *Eine Prosopographie und ein Toponym im Neuen Reich*, *ADAIK* 16, 1999, p. 305 (XVIII.7-5.2); A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, p. 222.

15. E. EL-BANNA, “Y aurait-il un temple d'Aménophis II dans le village d'Arab el-Hisn, au nord d'Héliopolis? (d'après une stèle inédite de ce roi),” *GM* 114, 1990, pp. 17-29, pl. I; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 221-222.

- Two limestone stelae *in situ*, were erected in the small temple built by Amenhotep II in Giza; the big Sphinx stela¹⁶ measures H: 425 cm, W: 253 cm, D: 53 cm and the small one¹⁷ measures H: 151 cm, W: 86 cm.
- Two stelae come from Memphis (Mit-Rahina), now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo; the first is a huge stela of quartzite (H: *ca* 285 cm, W: 143 cm, D: 41.5 cm) but its exact original place is unknown maybe it was erected in the temple of Amun in *Prw-nfr* (JE 86763)¹⁸ as well as an unknown provenance small one (CG 34020, JE 30173).¹⁹
- The Amada stela, *in situ*, made of sandstone (H: 303 cm, W: 220 cm) which was dedicated to Amun-Re and Re-Harachte.²⁰
- The Elephantine round topped stela whose original place is unknown but it was most probably originally standing in the temple of Khnum at Elephantine. It is broken into numerous parts which have been divided between the Egyptian collections of Vienna and Cairo (the Cairo Museum part CG 34019 is measuring 86 x 115 cm)²¹ and the Vienna part (Inv. no. ÄS 5909 is measuring 152.3 x 116 x 35 cm).²²
- A small limestone stela with cartouche of Amenhotep II, was found by W.M.Fl. Petrie in the cemetery “G” in Abydos.²³
- Two small fragments are made out of dark-gray granite or greywacke belonging to the same stele (totally after reconstruction: H: *c.* 200 cm, W: 180 cm, D: 17 and 20 cm; the area of the scene fragment: H: 53 cm, W: 17.5 cm; the text-field fragment: H: 153 cm, W: 35 cm, D: 16 cm); they most probably come from the Min temple of Coptos, now in the Lyon, Musée des Beaux-Arts, Inv. no. 1969-184.²⁴

3. Origin of the stela of Amenhotep II

Based on the data mentioned above, it could be easily noted that most stelae of Amenhotep II (large and small stelae) are made of limestone but grey granite/greywacke, black granite, sandstone and rose granite are existed too. The most important to this study are two stelae erected in Karnak which are the only stelae made out of rose granite, the same material which the Shutb fragment is made of. Both stelae were hacked up under

16. PM III, pp. 39-40; S. HASSAN, “The Great Limestone Stela of Amenhotep II,” *ASAE* 37, 1937, pp. 129-134, pls. I-II; A. KLUG, *Königliche Stelen*, pp. 223-234.
17. PM III, p. 40; S. HASSAN, “A representation of the solar disk with human hands and arms and the form of Horns of Behdet, as seen on the stela of Amenhotep II in the mud-brick temple at Giza,” *ASAE* 38, 1938, pp. 53-61, pl. IX; *id.*, *The Great Sphinx and its Secrets. Historical Studies in the Light of Recent Excavations*, Giza VIII, 1953, pp. 33, 79-83, 235, pls. XXVIII, XXXIX; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 235-241.
18. A.M. BADAWY, “Die neue historische Stele Amenophis’II.,” *ASAE* 42, 1943, pp. 1-23, pl. 1; PM III, pp. 846-847; E. EDEL, “Die Stelen Amenophis’II. aus Karnak und Memphis,” *ZDPV* 69, 1953, 98, 103, 113-136, pls. 3-5; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 242-253.
19. PM III, p. 849; P. LACAU, *Stèles du Nouvel Empire I*, 1909, p. 40-41, pl. XII; J. VANDIER, *Manuel II*, Paris, 1954, p. 502; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, p. 254.
20. LD III, 65a; J. ČERNÝ, *Le temple d’Amada. Cahier V. Les inscriptions historiques*, CDEAE, Cairo, 1967, pl. VII; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 286-292.
21. PM V, p. 229; P. LACAU, *op. cit.*, pp. 38-40, pl. XII; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 278-285.
22. M. HÜTTNER, H. SATZINGER, *Stelen, Inschriftsteine und Reliefs aus der Zeit der 18. Dynastie*, CAA Wien Lieferung 16, Mainz, 1999, pp. 125-136.
23. PM V, 1937, p. 76; D. RANDALL-MACIVER, A.C. MACE, *El Amrah and Abydos*, *EM* 23, 1902, p. 86, pl. 38 [top middle]; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, p. 255.
24. PM V, p. 129 (*sic*: Amenhotep IV); A. REINACH, *Catalogue des Antiquités égyptiennes recueillies dans les fouilles de Koptos en 1910 et 1911 exposée au Musée Guimet de Lyon*, Chalon-sur-Saône, 1913, pp. 41-42 (*sic*: Amenhotep IV); A. BARUCQ, “Deux fragments d’une stèle historique d’Amenophis II au Musée Guimet de Lyon,” *ASAE* 49, 1949, p. 183-202, pls. I-II; *id.*, “Un nouveau document du règne d’Amenophis II”, in: *Memorial J. Chaine*, Lyon, 1950, pp. 35-49 with plates; A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 256-259.

the Amarna Revolution and restored (mostly entirely recarved) by Sety I in the Nineteenth Dynasty,²⁵ but they interestingly exhibit such striking similarities with the Shutb fragment “A” under discussion; the first one is a rose granite stela standing, *in situ*, at the south façade of the eighth pylon’s west wing between the quartzite colossus of Tuthmosis II and the limestone colossus of Amenhotep I.²⁶ The latest stela must be excluded because its lunette, damaged though it is, is existing (nearly complete) as well as it is smaller than the Shutb fragment “A”.

The first stela is larger but more damaged of top,²⁷ with double scene of Amenhotep II offering wine to Amun-Re and a vertical line of renewal-text recording the restoration of the stela by Sety I between them. The long text (35 lines) below recounts the campaigns of the king in Syria during years 7 and 9 of his reign.²⁸ The stela consists of three existing fragments of which the upper (Part no. 2) and lower (Part no. 3) are the largest, *in situ* (Figs. 6-7),²⁹ as well as another fragment found by G. Legrain (Part no. 4).³⁰ A fourth one was noticed only by A. Wiedemann but now is lost (Part no. 5).³¹ The stela is currently propped up against the east doorpost of the Eighth Pylon’s doorway behind the limestone colossus of Tuthmosis II, and formed presumably a pair with the western Stele of the same sovereign. Due to the fact that the stela is mainly covered by the colossus, it is assumed not to be correspond with the original installation-situation. So Legrain suspected that the stela was here-put but only after the restoration under Sety I. On the contrary, another vision believes that originally the colossus was not stood before the Eighth Pylon but it was moved only with the dismantling of the “miniature pylon” here. At least, it is likely that the stela originally was erected before the Eighth Pylon.³²

The lunette and the right quarter of the stela are completely missing. The figures of Amenhotep II and Amun engraved in the area of the scene are only slightly over their shoulders while the figure of the king to the right is entirely destroyed. In the left half, about the height of the lines 2-3, are marks of an ancient attempt to disperse the stone. There is also a big horizontal crack (fraction) across the lines 11-12. The lower part of the text is entirely weathered and peeled surface. According to G. Legrain, the stela is measuring (totally after reconstruction) *c.* 300 cm high, and *c.* 210 cm wide, but according to E. Edel’s vision the height is *c.* 339 cm while the original

25. P.J. BRAND, *The Monuments of Seti I Epigraphic, Historical and Art Historical Analysis*, *ProbÄg* 16, 2000, p. 80, pls. 39, 48.

26. PM II², p. 177; M. PILLET, “Rapport sur les travaux de Karnak (1924-1925),” *ASAE* 24, 1924, pp. 78-79, pl. IX ; G. LEFEBVRE, “Monuments relatifs à Amon de Karnak,” *ASAE* 24, 1924, pp. 139-145; *Urk.* IV, 1319-1321 (379); A. KLUG, *Königliche Stelen*, pp. 271-274.

27. KIU1987; a rose granite stela, found by Champollion against the second of the southern pylons at Karnak, in a deplorably fragmentary condition. See J.-Fr. CHAMPOLLION, *Notices descriptives* II, Paris, 1844, pp. 185-186; *LD, Text* III, 1900, pp. 45-46; G. LEGRAIN, “La grande stèle d’Amenôthès II à Karnak,” *ASAE* 4, 1903, pp. 126-132; PM II², 177 (R) (sic: scene: Sety I before Amun); A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, pp. 260-270; J.K. HOFFMEIER, “The Memphis and Karnak Stelae of Amenhotep II,” in W.W. Hallo. (ed.), *The Context of Scripture: Monumental Inscriptions from the Biblical World 2*, Leiden, 2000, pp. 19-23.

28. For the text of campaigns and discussion around see E. DE ROUGÉ, *Inscriptions hiéroglyphiques copiées en Égypte pendant la mission scientifique de M. le vicomte Emmanuel de Rougé* III, Paris, 1878, pls. CLXXV-CLXXVI; U. BOURIANT, “Notes de voyage,” *RecTrav* 13, 1890, pp. 160-161 (§ 8); *Urk.* IV, p. 1299, 1310-1316,4; H. ROSELLINI, *MSS.* 286, 178 (verso); Ch.E. WILBOUR, *MSS.* 2A. 48; J.H. BREASTED, *Ancient records of Egypt* II, 1906, pp. 305-309, § 781-790; VI. VIKENTIEV, “La traversée de l’Oronte. La chasse et la veillée de nuit du pharaon Aménophis II, d’après la grande stèle de Mit-Rahineh,” *BIE* 30, 1949, pp. 253-258, figs. 3-5, 7; J.A. WILSON, “Egyptian historical texts,” in: *ANET*, 1955, pp. 245-247; A. SPALINGER, “The Historical Implications of the Year 9 Campaign of Amenophis II,” *JSSEA* 13, 1983, pp. 89-101; P. DER MANUELIAN, *Studies in the Reign of Amenophis II*, pp. 56-83.

29. View *in situ* see J. CAPART, *Thèbes : la gloire d’un grand passé*, Brussels, 1925, fig. 14; E. EDEL, *ZDPV* 69, 1953, pp. 98-176, pl. 1; Chic. Or. Inst. photo. 8006; A.H. GARDINER, *MSS.* phot. AHG/28.943; R.A. SCHWALLER DE LUBICZ, *The Temples of Karnak* II, London, 1999, pls. 382-383, n. 37.

30. G. LEGRAIN, “Second Rapport sur les travaux exécutés à Karnak,” *ASAE* 4, 1903, p. 26.

31. A. WIEDEMANN, “Texts of the second part of the eighteenth dynasty,” *PSBA* 11, 1889, pp. 422-423.

32. See A. KLUG, *op. cit.*, p. 260, and n. 2051.

width is *c.* 206 cm.³³ However, the current width of the upper fragment of the stela is (maximum) *c.* 150 cm and that means that a vertical strip from the right, of approximately 60 cm is missing. The depth from left side is *c.* 60 cm; from right side is *c.* 37 cm; the left stela border is 8.5 cm wide; the line height *c.* 9 cm.

Amazingly, by matching the two pieces (**Fig. 8**), the Shutb fragment “A” (Part no. 1) and the “upper” part of the stela at the Eighth Pylon, in question (Part no. 2), it will be seen clearly, through the material, the measurements, the form of the crack and the remains of the scene engraved on the stela, that they certainly were once a single and the same stela. Thus, in conclusion, the Shutb fragment “A” forms the left half of the lunette of lost fragmentary Karnak stela of Amenhotep II which formed the first glimpse of the campaigns of years 7 and 9 of Amenhotep II in Syria when it was discovered by Champollion in the Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak.



Fig. 2. The fragment “A”, front view.



Fig. 3. The fragment “A”, side view.

33. G. LEGRAIN, *ASAE* 4, 1903, p. 128; E. EDEL, *ZDPV* 69, 1953, p. 104.



Fig. 4. The fragment "B", front view. © A. Abdel-Raziq.



Fig. 5. The fragment "B", side views. © A. Abdel-Raziq.



Fig. 6. The upper and lower fragments of the eastern stela of Amenhotep II *in situ*. © CNRS-CFEETK 145046/ Ph. Soubias.



Fig. 7. Details of the eastern stela of Amenhotep II at Karnak. © CNRS-CFEETK 144979/Ph. Soubias.

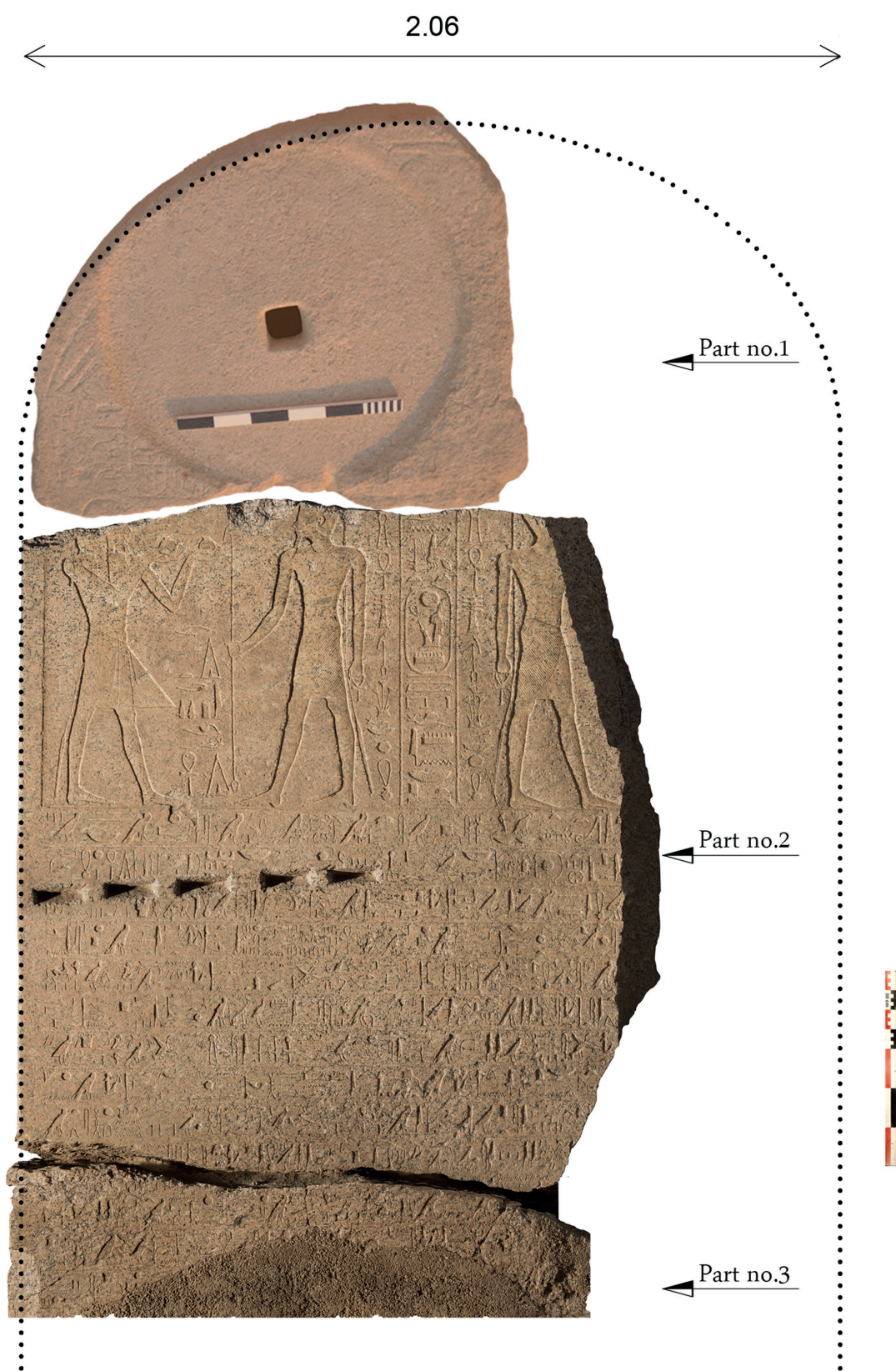


Fig. 8. Reconstruction of the eastern stela of Amenhotep II at Karnak. © S. Ezz.