



Luxor, Egypt — Mummification Museum

18-19th November 2022

PROGRAMME

Contact: thebanarchaeologymeeting@gmail.com



TAM 2022 is organized by the CFEETK (MoTA — UAR 3172, CNRS) and is supported by:



About the Conference

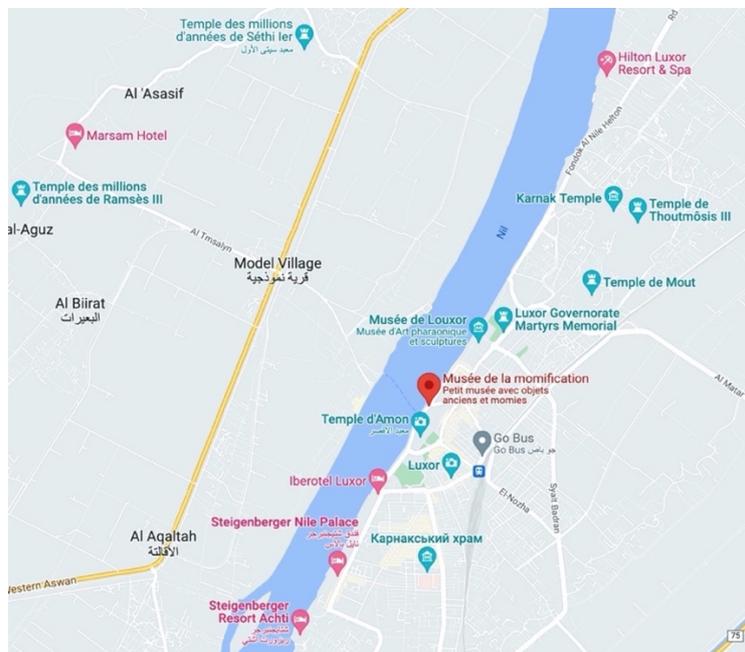
TAM 2022 is organised by **Centre Franco-Égyptien d'Étude des Temples de Karnak (CFEETK, MoTA / UAR 3172 of CNRS)**

Organising committee:

Dr. **Ahmed AL-TAHER** (co-director of CFEETK, MoTA) — afsue10@gmail.com
 Dr. **Amira FAWZY** (CFEETK-MoTA) — afsue1@gmail.com
 Dr. **Jérémy HOURDIN** (CFEETK-CNRS) — jeremy.hourdin@cnrs.fr
 Dr. **Matthieu VANPEENE** (CFEETK-CNRS) — matthieu.vanpeene@cnrs.fr

About the Mummification Museum of Luxor

Adress: Kornish Al Nile, Luxor City, Luxor Governorate— Near Luxor temple



Please note:

- As the number of seating places in the auditorium of the Luxor Mummification Museum is limited, **online registration is required in order to attend the conference.**
 Link for online registration form:
<https://forms.gle/qJPuyvtKw9mL3n3C8>
- The lectures will also be streamed online. More information to come in early November 2022.

About the Partners of TAM 2022

- **LabEx ARCHIMEDE** (“investir l’Avenir”, ANR-11 LABEX-0032-01), France, Montpellier
- **Embassy of France in Egypt**, Cairo
- **Institut Français d’Égypte**, Cairo
- **Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale** (Ifao), Egypt, Cairo



PROGRAMME



18th of November (Friday)

Time	Talk
8:30 - 9:30	Registration & Welcome <i>Mummification Museum Conference Hall</i>
9:30 - 10:00	<i>Introduction</i> Mostafa WAZIRY , Secretary-General of the SCA at MoTA David SADOULET , Cultural advisor of the French Embassy in Egypt, IFE Fathy YASEEN , General director of Luxor and Upper Egypt, MoTA Mohamed SHEHATA , Director of Mummification Museum TAM Organising Committee
<i>Session 1</i>	Chairman: TBA
10:00 - 10:20	Recent Excavations of the Egyptian-Chinese Archaeological Mission at North Karnak Ayman ASHMAWY, Jia XIAOBING
10:30 - 10:50	Acting Together: An Overview of the Activities of the CFEEK in 2021-2022, with a Focus on the Discovery of the “Primeval Garden” Ahmed AL-TAHER, Luc GABOLDE
11:00 - 11:30	The Ram-Headed Sphinxes of Pinedjem in the First Courtyard of Karnak temple Salah ELMASEKH
11:30 – 13:00	<i>Lunch (at Mummification Museum)</i>
<i>Session 2</i>	Chairman: TBA
13:00 - 13:20	The most Important Restoration Projects that Took Place in Luxor Mohamed GAD AHMED
13:30 - 13:50	Recent Epigraphic Work on the Saite Chapel of Osiris Wennefer at Karnak Laurent COULON
14:00 - 14:20	The Recent Discoveries of the Great Processional Way between Karnak and Luxor Temples Mostafa AL-SAGHIR, Ali EL-HENNAWY
14:30 - 15:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
<i>Session 3</i>	Chairman: TBA
15:00 - 15:20	Current Projects of the Epigraphic Survey (Chicago House, Luxor) Joseph Brett MCCLAIN
15:30 - 15:50	Progress of Archaeological Research at the Ramesseum in 2022 Christian LEBLANC, Hisham ELLEITHY

THEBAN ARCHAEOLOGY MEETING

18-19th of November, 2022 — Luxor



16:00 - 16:20	The Third Intermediate Period Necropolis at the Ramesseum. Some news from the Excavations in the Area of the Northern Annexes Anna CONSONNI, Tommaso QUIRINO
16:30 - 17:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
Session 4	Chairman: TBA
17:00 - 17:20	The Name and Titles of the Owner of an Unfinished tomb at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Teodor LEKOV
17:30 - 17:50	What's New beyond Memnon? Hourig SOUROUZIAN

18:00 - 18:45	Keynote lecture by Dr. Mostafa WAZIRY Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities at Ministry of tourism and Antiquities
---------------	--

19:30 - 22:00	<i>Official cocktail & dinner for the speakers and officials (at Sofitel Winter Palace)</i>
---------------	---

.....

19th of November (Saturday)

Time	Talk
8:30 - 9:00	Registration <i>Mummification Museum Conference Hall</i>
Session 5	Chairman: TBA
9:00 - 9:20	The Temple of Qasr el-Aguz: An Epigraphic Publication Project Lorenzo MEDINI, Claude TRAUNECKER
9:30 - 9:50	Recent Works and Discoveries of the Spanish Mission to Dra Abu el-Naga José M. GALÁN
10:00 - 10:20	The Popular Cult of the Vizier Amen-Hotep Huy in the Theban Necropolis Francisco J. MARTÍN-VALENTÍN, Teresa BEDMAN
10:30 - 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>

THEBAN ARCHAEOLOGY MEETING

18-19th of November, 2022 — Luxor



<i>Session 6</i>	Chairman: TBA
11:00 - 11:20	Current Work of the Leiden University Mission to the Theban Necropolis at Theban Tomb 45 Carina VAN DEN HOVEN
11:30 - 11:50	The Study of the Origin and Distribution of the Early Necropolis at Thebes as One of the Questions and Priorities of the Middle Kingdom Theban Project Antonio J. MORALES
12:00 - 12:20	Kushite Tombs of the South Asasif Necropolis: Seasons 2020-2022 Elena PISCHIKOVA

12:30 - 14:00	<i>Lunch (at Mummification Museum)</i>
---------------	--

<i>Session 7</i>	Chairman: TBA
14:00 - 14:20	Recent Work in the Tomb of Padiaménopé (TT 33) Silvia EINAUDI, Isabelle REGEN, Claude TRAUNECKER
14:30 - 14:50	Twenty-five Years of Excavation in the Cenotaph of Harwa. Drawing Some Conclusions Francesco TIRADRITTI
15:00 - 15:20	New Tombs in North Asasif Fathy YASEEN
15:30 - 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
<i>Session 8</i>	Chairman: TBA
16:00 - 16:20	A Cemetery from the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom Moved under the Causeway of Thutmose III in Asasif Frédéric COLIN, Cassandre HARTENSTEIN
16:30 - 16:50	Later Life of the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari. Recent Discovery of a New Cemetery from the Third Intermediate Period Patryk CHUDZIK
17:00 - 17:30	<i>Conclusion of TAM</i>



ABSTRACTS



The recent discoveries of the Great Processional Way between Karnak and Luxor Temples

Supreme Council of Antiquities — Upper Egypt/Luxor

Mostafa AL-SAGHIR

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Ali EL-HENNAWY

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Abstract:

At 25th of November 2021, Egypt celebrated the inauguration of the great processional way after 72 years of work. On the last years, some discoveries had been taken place on the great processional way. These discoveries gave new information about the plan of ancient Thebes and different aspects of daily life on it, such as economic, political, social and religious activities.

The recent excavation focused mainly on the northern part close to Karnak, as a result of these excavation; 120 pedestals of ram sphinxes had been totally exposed in front of the Ptolemaic gate of Khonsu Temple. At the middle of the sphinxes, different types of redbrick canals connected with round flowers basins were discovered. During the ground cleaning of the Ptolemaic gate, the archaeological team found out that the granite threshold was a reused blocks of an earlier bark shrine of "Thutmose III" with very clear inscriptions.

At earlier time of last season 2020, the excavations revealed a massive mudbrick structure dating back to the high priest of Amun and later the king "Menkheper" of 21st dynasty at the south-western part of the avenue of sphinxes of Khonsu Temple. In addition to it, several round ovens had been discovered beside that structure.

At the middle and southern parts of the great processional way of "Nekhtanebu I" the archaeological team discovered an amulets factory with dozens of small statuettes and figurines. They also discovered remains of structures built of redbrick and reused sandstone blocks and remains of sphinxes, moreover many sphinxes statues of "Nakhtanebu I" had been discovered.

Acting Together: An Overview of the Activities of the CFEETK in 2021-2022, with a Focus on the Discovery of the “Primeval Garden”

CFEETK — Centre Franco-Égyptien d’Étude des Temples de Karnak

Ahmed AL-TAHER

CFEETK, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Luc GABOLDE

CFEETK, UAR 3172 of the CNRS

Abstract:

Since its creation in 1967, more than 50 years ago, the CFEETK has undertaken and implemented different collaborative programs on the vast and monumental site of Karnak. In the past few seasons, some projects have been resumed and others are still under way. Our presentation will aim at reviewing the different past and ongoing programs of the CFEETK, with a special focus of the discovery of a “primeval garden”. The main activities are listed as follows: the restoration, now ended, of the statue of Amunet of king Aÿ, after the previous achievement of that of Amun, together with the rebuilding of the northern wall of the *Annals* of Thutmose III has been an eminent landmark of the operations carried on by the CFEETK. The outcome of this season has been the complete anastylosis of the stele of king Amenhotep II south of the 8th pylon; the end of the restoration of the eastern gate of Nectanebo with the building of a supporting masonry on the north-east doorjamb. The completion of the orthophotographic documentation of all the blocks from the monuments of Amenhotep I. Among the noteworthy operations one can mention the continuation of the Anastylosis of the west wall of the Cachette Courtyard after the completion of the east wall restoration in the past 3 years. The conservation and restoration work in the *Akh-menu* continued in the southern “magazine”. The study of the Kushite colonnades at Karnak went significantly further forward aiming at completing our understanding of these peculiar architectures. Epigraphic studies were carried on at the 2nd, 5th, 7th and 8th pylons. An ambitious program focuses on the research of solutions for the restoration and conservation of the mud brick structures has begun this season. Training activities were provided to colleagues all along the season.

In search of “Karnak’s Origins” (with the support of MEAE), excavations in the Middle Kingdom courtyard have brought to light an exceptional feature, a “primeval garden”, as the first man-made element ever realized on the site at the eve of the Middle Kingdom.

Recent Excavations of the Egyptian-Chinese Archaeological Mission at North Karnak

Egyptian-Chinese Archaeological Mission of North-Karnak

Ayman ASHMAWY

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Jia XIAOBING

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Abstract:

The Montu Precinct and its surrounding area, also known as North Karnak, are located in the northern part of Karnak Complex, between the Amon Precinct and the modern village Naga-Malkata. In 2018, the systematic excavation and restoration works have been resumed at North Karnak under the permission of the MoTA, in cooperation with the Institute of Archaeology, CASS (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences). The recent fieldwork of the mission, concentrating on the southern part of the precinct and the western part of the Montu Temple and the Maat Temple, brings us some new observations on the layout of the site.

Later Life of the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari. Recent Discovery of a New Cemetery from the Third Intermediate Period

*Polish-Egyptian Archaeological and Conservation Expedition
to the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari*

Patryk CHUDZIK

Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw

Abstract:

The study, conservation and restoration are the main objective of the expedition from the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw working in the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari since 1961. The Polish-Egyptian team is also carrying out archaeological work to determine whether any remains of ritual or cultic activity could be observed, as well as to establish the history of the temple.

This paper presents the results of the latest excavation undertaken in the Complex of the Hathor Cult, located in the southern part of the Hatshepsut temple, where a group of shaft tombs from the Third Intermediate Period was found. The recent exploration brought to light remains of dozens of mummies, innumerable fragments of broken coffins and finely decorated cartonnages, wooden statuettes, crude clay and faience shabti figurines, amulets, and remnants of faience bead nets from the 22nd Dynasty onwards. At this time, the temple of Hatshepsut, ruined by an earthquake, was extensively reused as a burial place. This discovery above all showed that the Third Intermediate Period necropolis included not only the third terrace, but the entire temple area.

A Cemetery from the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom Moved under the Causeway of Thutmose III in Asasif

Mission française de l'Assasif

Frédéric COLIN

University of Strasbourg, UMR 7044 ARCHIMEDE/UNISTRA

Cassandre HARTENSTEIN

University of Strasbourg, UMR 7044 ARCHIMEDE/UNISTRA

Abstract:

Since 2016, the joint mission of the University of Strasbourg and the Ifao has been excavating inside the TT 33 enclosure, outside the underground rooms the funeral palace of Padiamenope. The discovery of multiple burials from the 18th dynasty and objects from the Middle Kingdom under the causeway departing from the temple of Thutmose III raises historical issues about the extent of the movements of the mummified population induced by the urban transformations of the necropolis in the 15th century BC. If we put our work into perspective with the discoveries of multiple burials at the beginning of the last century (Carnarvon and Carter in 1910-1914, Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1919), we see that, under Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, the authorities managing the necropolis were confronted with major constraints in the redistribution of funerary spaces and the storage of sarcophagi from the cemeteries contemporary with the first rulers of the dynasty. In addition, the discovery of materials belonging to a building of King Heqatawy alias Ahmose opens new perspectives on the history of the founder of the 18th dynasty, whose original tomb has still not been reliably located.

The Third Intermediate Period Necropolis at the Ramesseum. Some news from the Excavations in the Area of the Northern Annexes

*Mission Archéologique Française de Thèbes-Ouest
and Center of Studies and Documentation of Egyptian Antiquities*

Anna CONSONNI

Italian Ministry of Culture
Tuscany Museum Complex
National Archaeological Museum of Florence-Egyptian Museum

Tommaso QUIRINO

Italian Ministry of Culture
Superintendence ABAP of Milan

Abstract:

Beginning in the 2017 field season, an Italian team was involved in the research of the Franco-Egyptian mission in the area occupied by the Ramesseum, carried out by the Mission Archéologique Française de Thèbes-Ouest (MAFTO) in partnership with the Association pour la sauvegarde du Ramesseum (ASR) and with the Centre d'Étude et de Documentation sur l'Ancienne Égypte (CEDAE, MoTA), and, starting from 2022, in collaboration also with the Italian Ministry of Culture (Superintendence of Milan; National Archaeological Museum of Florence-Egyptian Museum). In particular, the Italian team was entrusted with the archaeological research in the northern annexes of the temple, reused during the Third Intermediate Period as a necropolis.

The whole area is very large, covering a total of 12,000 m² and it is divided into well-defined groups of rooms, with different orientations and layouts. Like most of the annexes of the temple, also these rooms show a long use: several phases during which the function of the spaces radically changes. The excavations carried out between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century did not leave much information on their use in the Ramesside era. However, we collected interesting data on the Third Intermediate Period phase, when these rooms were occupied by funerary chapels hosting one or more burials.

Fifteen funerary shafts have been excavated so far. Many of them have been almost entirely robbed or already excavated in the past. However, better preserved burials with more complete funerary assemblages have come to light. Among the new information collected, which allows to place chronologically with more detail the periods of use of this part of the necropolis, we also have the name and the role of some deceased.

The preliminary results of the first four excavation campaigns will be presented, along with the methodologies adopted and future research perspectives.

Recent Epigraphic Work on the Saite Chapel of Osiris Wennefer at Karnak

Mission sanctuaires osiriens de Karnak

Laurent COULON

IFAO / EPHE, PSL, AOROC, UMR 8546

Abstract:

After the completion of the excavations and epigraphic survey of the chapel of Osiris Wennefer Neb Djefau, the mission 'Osirian Sanctuaries of Karnak' has recently undertaken the archaeological and epigraphic study and the restoration of the chapel located immediately to the south, built in the name of the kings Amasis and Psammetichus III and of the divine votaress Ankhnesneferibre.

As for the chapel of Osiris Wennefer Neb Djefau, where the exhaustive excavation of the structures, mostly refurbished in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, proved essential for the reconstruction of the original building, the archaeological study of the chapel of Osiris Wennefer is the prerequisite for the study of its decoration. A number of blocks, reused during the reconstruction of the enclosure, have already been found during the first soundings carried out, which suggests that the walls of the Saite chapel could be largely reassembled. A secondary gate of the building has already been reconstructed, which allowed to confirm that the chapel was dedicated to Osiris Wennefer.

Thanks to the scattered and reused blocks recently discovered, the decorative programme of the building in its original configuration from the Saite period can be completed. Among the blocks reused in the mudbrick walls surrounding the Chapel of Osiris Wennefer, a certain number can be attributed to the original lintels of the first door of the building, recently restored. The first hypotheses of restitution can thus be presented as well as a preliminary analysis of the characteristics of the decorative programme of this chapel.

Recent work in the tomb of Padiaménopé (TT 33)

French Mission in the Tomb of Padiamenope (TT 33)

Silvia EINAUDI

EPHE, École Pratique des Hautes Études

Isabelle REGEN

University Montpellier 3 Paul-Valéry, UMR5140 ASM/ENiM

Claude TRAUNECKER

University of Strasbourg

Abstract:

The tomb of Padiamenope has been the subject of study and research, especially in the field of epigraphy, for several years now. Recently, excavations have also been undertaken in the first hypostyle hall of the monument to remove the remaining layers of debris. These have yielded a large number of inscribed and decorated blocks from the walls, pillars and ceiling of the room. In addition, extensive restoration and air cleaning (ventilation) programs are underway both to preserve the monument and to improve the working conditions. The latest results of these works will be presented.

The Ram-Headed Sphinxes of Pinedjem in the First Courtyard of Karnak temple

Supreme Council of Antiquities — Upper Egypt/Luxor

Salah ELMASEKH

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Abstract:

In December 2019, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities decided to move four ram-headed statues from the first courtyard of Karnak temple to Al-Tahrir Square in Cairo, to participate in the field development project.

During the movement process, we found out that these ram-head sphinxes were placed on bases previously restored with red bricks, black cement and gypsum which called the Supreme Council of Antiquities to launch a huge new project for the restoration, consolidation and maintenance of these statues.

Accordingly, in 2020, work began on dismantling the ensemble in order to restore them, first separating the criosphinxes from the main bases on which they were placed. These bases were also dismantled and scientific excavations were carried out below in order to study them. In particular, we discovered many reused blocks under the ram-headed statues, some of which have inscriptions that are still under study.

The Most Important Restoration Projects that Took Place in Luxor

Egyptian Conservation Department of Karnak Temples, SCA

Mohamed GAD AHMED

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Abstract:

This lecture will include some of the restoration projects that was done in Luxor, especially in the Karnak temples during this period, The most important of them: the project of restoration and conservation of hypostyle hall in Karnak temple and of sphinx avenue inside the first courtyard.

The first project, in which we will show the restoration work that took place for twelve columns of the hypostyle hall, including documenting and cleaning the paint layer, re-adhesion the separate parts of the stone, injecting cracks, consolidation the weak parts of the stone and plaster, and finally fixing the color layer.

The second project, in which we will show the restoration works that were carried out for 52 statues of sphinx behind the first pylon, 33 to the south side and 19 to the north side, where they were dismantled and replaced the soil layer below them and a concrete base isolated from groundwater was made and reinstalled sphinx statues on the new base after consolidation the weak parts and re-adhesive separate parts and re-assemble each sphinx statues on a concrete slab insulated with epoxy, then complete the missing parts with mortar suitable for the material and color of the original stone.

Recent Works and Discoveries of the Spanish Mission to Dra Abu el-Naga

Spanish Mission to Dra Abu el-Naga

José M. GALÁN

Spanish National Research Council, Madrid

Abstract:

A Spanish mission has been conducting annual archaeological campaigns at Dra Abu el-Naga North since January 2002. The work started focusing on the tomb-chapels of Djehuty and Hery (TT 11-12), dated to the early 18th Dynasty and decorated in relief. During the last decade excavations also took place to the left (southwest) and in front of the open courtyard of Djehuty. A number of early 12th Dynasty rock-cut tombs were unearthed, one of them preserving a funerary garden before its entrance. Filling the empty spaces left by the latter, mud-brick offering chapels and funerary shafts were built during the 17th Dynasty. All of them were robbed in antiquity, but still interesting material culture was retrieved, including inscribed stick-shabtis and linen bandages. Coffins left on the ground without any kind of protection or landmark were also recorded. The presentation will focus on the 17th Dynasty findings of the last three seasons.



Progress of Archaeological Research at the Ramesseum in 2022

*Mission Archéologique Française de Thèbes-Ouest
and Center of Studies and Documentation of Egyptian Antiquities*

Christian LEBLANC

Mission Archéologique Française de Thèbes-Ouest

Hisham ELLEITHY

Center of Studies and Documentation of Egyptian Antiquities, MoTA

Abstract:

This communication will take stock of the research work carried out in the stone temple and its mudbrick dependencies. The archaeological excavations carried out for several years have made it possible to identify entire districts in the southern sector but also in the northern sector of the temple. The work carried out in the temple itself, in particular on the south and north sides and in the sector of the sanctuary, today allow a better reading of the plan of the worship building. All the data collected so far allows us to better appreciate the vocation of the temples of millions of years during the Ramesside Period.

The Name and Titles of the Owner of an Unfinished tomb at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna

Mission of the Bulgarian Institute of Egyptology at TT 263

Teodor LEKOV

Bulgarian Institute of Egyptology

Abstract:

Bulgarian mission started its work in the tomb of Piay (TT 263) in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna in 2012. The aim of the project was to investigate and clear the tomb, finishing with the restoration, the conservation and the final publication of the tomb.

The tomb of Piay is from the time of Ramesses II, situated in the courtyard of TT 125 (the tomb of Duaerneheh, XVIII dyn.).

During the process of cleaning of several of the shafts discovered by our mission, we found a subterranean connection to previously unknown tomb situated in the same courtyard.

Later we discovered that the original entrance of this tomb was sealed by the Inspectorate of West bank in order to protect it. We received a permission to clear the entrance area and to put an iron door of the tomb.

It was a small unfinished Ramesside tomb in bad state of preservation, although part of its original decoration was still preserved. It contains images of the owner and its wife, supplemented by the blank spaces with lines for hieroglyphic inscriptions.

The spaces between the lines of hieroglyphic inscriptions were painted in yellow after the first sketches of hieroglyphs were done, and afterwards left blank because the process of the decoration of the tomb was interrupted.

Through careful observation of several places that could bear the name and the titles of the owner of the tomb, finally the mystery of its attribution was resolved.

The presentation will be dedicated to the process of reconstructing the epigraphic data of the tomb and its significance, the names of the owner and its wife, the importance of his titles, precise date, etc.

The Popular Cult of the Vizier Amen-Hotep Huy in the Theban Necropolis

Proyecto Visir Amen-Hotep ATT 28 (Asasif)

Francisco J. MARTÍN-VALENTÍN

Instituto de Estudios del Antiguo Egipto (Madrid)

Teresa BEDMAN

Instituto de Estudios del Antiguo Egipto

Abstract:

Popular pious cults of social and religious prestige during the XVIIIth Dynasty were a frequent practice in the Theban necropolises. The cases of Amen-Hotep I and his mother, Queen Ah-Mose Nefertary, in the working-class city of Deir El Medina, that of the princes Ah-Mose Sapa-Ir and Wadje-Mose, and that of Amen-Hotep, son of Hapu, are well known. The tomb of the vizier Amen-Hotep Huy (TA no. -28-) is unfinished, and its construction work was suddenly interrupted; this occurred around the year 31 of Amen-Hotep III. The vizier fell into disgrace during the Aton's movement and was subjected to a *damnatio memoriae*. All his images were persecuted, and the reliefs of his tomb carefully destroyed, during the so-called "five Theban years" of Amen-Hotep IV. After the "Restoration" of the orthodox order in the time of Thut-Ankh-Amun, the large space of tomb no. 28 was used as a Wabet for the production of mummies, and its courtyard and entrance corridor were used to build new tombs for personalities linked to the clergy of Amun. The excavation work carried out by the Spanish Archaeological Mission of the Institute of Ancient Egyptian Studies in Tomb No. -28- of Asasif, was carried out by the Spanish Archaeological Mission. -28- of Asasif, belonging to the Southern Vizier of Amen-Hotep III, Amen-Hotep, Huy, in the framework of the Vizier Amen-Hotep Huy Project, during the seasons 2010 to 2021, have revealed sufficient documentation to propose the inclusion of this personage in the census of those belonging to the XVIIIth Dynasty who were the object of popular pious worship in later times, especially during the Ramessid period and the Third Intermediate Period.

Current Projects of the Epigraphic Survey (Chicago House, Luxor)

Epigraphic Survey, Chicago House

Joseph Brett McClain

Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Abstract:

Since 1924, the Epigraphic Survey (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago) has worked to record and to publish the reliefs and inscriptions of Theban monuments with optimum accuracy and at the highest possible quality. Our work, supervised by the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/Supreme Council of Antiquities, continues today at four antiquities sites in the region. At Medinet Habu, we are recording the 18th Dynasty temple of Amun, including the original temple built during the time of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III and later additions thereto. We are also documenting the chapels of the God's Wives of Amun, with a comprehensive photographic campaign now under way. We are working to record and analyze the fragments of the destroyed Western High Gate of Ramesses III, along with various minor monuments and fragments within the temenos, and we have undertaken an extensive conservation and restoration campaign throughout the temple complex (supported by USAID Egypt). At Luxor Temple, we are continuing with conservation, registration, and photographic documentation of over 50,000 inscribed fragments in the surrounding blockyards, as well as recording the standing wall reliefs from the reign of Amenhotep III. We are also preparing our publication of the Tetrarchic frescos in the Imperial Chamber, and drawings of the underlying 18th Dynasty reliefs are in progress. At TT 107, the tomb of Neferssekheru, we are excavating the tomb's interior chambers and recording the inscribed walls and fragments, along with necessary conservation measures. We are also continuing our documentation work at the temple of Khonsu in Karnak, now focused on the 18th Dynasty fragments re-used in the roof and pylon of the Ramesside monument. As we approach our centennial year, we continue to fulfill the vision of our founder, Professor J. H. Breasted, to ensure the preservation of Egypt's monumental records for future generations.

The Temple of Qasr el-Aguz: An Epigraphic Publication Project

French-Egyptian Mission of Qasr el-Aguz

Lorenzo MEDINI

Sorbonne-University / IFAO

Claude TRAUNECKER

University of Strasbourg, professor emeritus

Abstract:

The temple of Qasr el-Aguz is one of the few monuments dedicated to the god Thoth in the Theban region that are still preserved, but due to its modest dimensions it has attracted little scholarly interest. However, this temple is of primary interest for the study of the theology of Thoth in Thebaid. The relationship between Thoth of Hermopolis and the funerary role of the Theban Thoth needs to be further investigated in order to assess the extent to which Hermopolitan influences are perceptible in the conception of the local pantheon. These inscriptions were first published by D. Mallet at the beginning of the last century, but the work lacks photographs and facsimiles and only part of the texts presented are translated. Moreover, there are many copying errors and omissions in the text and the absence of master plans and an index makes this edition difficult to use. A new edition of all the inscriptions, in accordance with scientific requirements, is now a priority. Between 2001 and 2005, the joint mission of the Marc Bloch University of Strasbourg and the Ifao, under the direction of Claude Traunecker, conducted five campaigns on the site and a complete and verified copy of the temple texts has been made. In 2012, the entire monument was restored by the Supreme Council of Antiquities; this cleaning has made it possible to highlight texts that were not previously fully visible. This is because one of the particularities of this monument lies in the fact that part of its decoration is not engraved, but only painted. Since 2021, a new mission of the Ifao has taken up the work with the aim of establishing the definitive edition of the inscriptions of the temple, in the continuity of the initial project. This will be done in collaboration with Hisham Elleithy and the *Centre d'étude et de documentation sur l'Ancienne Égypte* (CEDAE).

The Study of the Origin and Distribution of the Early Necropolis at Thebes as One of the Questions and Priorities of the Middle Kingdom Theban Project

The Middle Kingdom Theban Project

Antonio J. MORALES

University of Alcalá (Madrid)

Abstract:

The reunification achieved by Nebhepetre Mentuhotep II signified the emergence of a renewed Egyptian state built upon a culture of traditions and transformations centralized at Thebes. The city became a melting-pot of political, religious, and cultural decisions, mostly aiming at the reconstruction of the administrative system, the control of the land and its resources, and more importantly, the boosting of kingship and the Theban “Intef” dynasty. In the last seven years (2015-2022), the *University of Alcalá Expedition* and its *Middle Kingdom Theban Project* have set up a multidisciplinary and international team of experts that conducts archaeological excavation, epigraphic work, and conservation in some of the Eleventh Dynasty and early Twelfth Dynasty tombs at the cemeteries of Deir el-Bahari and Asasif. The documentation and study of the tombs of the viziers Dagi and Ipi (TT 103, TT 315), the royal steward Henenu (TT 313), and the prison-overseer Djari (TT 366), among others, will no doubt allow scholars to have a better understanding of the role of Thebes in this process of construction of the classical age in pharaonic history.

The lecture will deal with the four major research targets of the Middle Kingdom Theban Project (cemeteries, settlements, temples, province), offering a detailed examination of one of the key questions for the understanding of the configuration of the pre-New Kingdom Theban necropolis: the origin and distribution of the early Theban cemeteries. In addition, some notes on the origin of the late Eleventh Dynasty cemetery in the northern hills of Deir el-Bahari will be discussed as well, considering the construction of the funerary temple of Mentuhotep II and the earliest burials of high officials in the surroundings.



Kushite Tombs of the South Asasif Necropolis: Seasons 2020-2022

*South Asasif Conservation Project
Egyptian-American Mission, MoTA*

Elena PISCHIKOVA

South Asasif Conservation Project
American University in Cairo

Abstract:

Monumental decorated temple-tombs TT 391, TT 223 and TT 390 of the South Asasif necropolis have been explored, restored and reconstructed by the South Asasif Conservation Project since 2006.

The discovery of a group of smaller undecorated tombs around their superstructures in 2020-2022 widened our understanding of the site and its ritual landscape.

The decoration and orientation of the tombs of South Asasif as well as the remains of their burial assemblages provide valuable insights into the revival of tomb art, funerary rituals and local festivals merging Theban, Abydene and Nubian traditions in the early Kushite Period.

What's New beyond Memnon?

The Colossi of Memnon and Amenhotep III Temple Conservation Project

Hourig SOUROUZIAN

Corresponding member the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Cairo

Abstract:

The temple of Millions of Years of Amenhotep III on the west bank is now subject to 24 years of investigation, documentation and extensive conservation works by The Colossi of Memnon and Amenhotep III Temple Conservation Project.

The investigations have revealed new features in the vanished architecture of the temple, uncovered evidence of its destruction by a heavy earthquake in 1200 BC, and most of all brought new light on an opulent repertoire of monumental statuary. Moreover, glimpses on a rich program of wall and column decoration comprising celebrations of the Heb-sed, the jubilee festival(s) of Amenhotep III were discovered in the Peristyle Court and the Hypostyle Hall. Even if toppled, fragmented, partly plundered, inundated, attacked by salt, vegetation, threatened by fires, and more recently by the invasive pigeons, these extraordinary finds have been treated meticulously in a collective effort by a dedicated team, and gradually raised again in their original places. Newest discoveries have enriched this extraordinary heritage with two monumental royal sphinxes in soft limestone, and two more colossi of Amenhotep III in travertine (Egyptian alabaster) – a unique material in colossal statuary. These are currently addressed extensive conservation and will be placed back at the third Pylon of the temple.

After an overview of works done with the challenges of conservation, this talk will show the latest discoveries and expose the foreseen site management project along with solutions found or to be discussed with specialists.



Twenty-five Years of Excavation in the Cenotaph of Harwa. Drawing Some Conclusions

Italian mission of TT37

Francesco TIRADRITTI

Abstract:

In November 1996 research began on what time would prove to be the Cenotaph of Harwa (TT 37). The excavation, study and recovery of this Egyptian masterpiece have led to several discoveries that invite to look at the beginning of the first part of the 25th dynasty in a different light.



Current Work of the Leiden University Mission to the Theban Necropolis at Theban Tomb 45

Leiden University Mission to the Theban Necropolis

Carina VAN DEN HOVEN

Leiden University, The Netherlands Institute for the Near East

Abstract:

Since 2018, the 'Leiden University Mission to the Theban Necropolis' carries out a fieldwork project in Theban Tomb 45 at Sheikh 'Abd el-Qurna. This lecture briefly reports on the results of the first five seasons of fieldwork, and outlines how the reuse aspects of TT45 are studied in the larger context of the funerary landscape of the Theban necropolis, through the application of theory and methodology from the fields of Memory Studies, Landscape Archaeology, and Geomatics (3D/4D-technology).

New Tombs in North Asasif

Egyptian Archaeological Mission in Asasif, SCA

Fathy YASEEN

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Abstract:

This paper presents a group of previously unknown four tombs recently discovered by the Egyptian mission headed by Dr. Mustafa Waziri and directed by Dr. Fathy Yaseen.

These tombs were carried out in North Asasif, an archaeological site located in the heart of the Theban Necropolis. The history of these tombs dates back to the Ramesside period, specifically to the Twentieth Dynasty.

These tombs share one courtyard with tomb TT25 and tomb TT28. Now the court includes six tombs. The owners of these tombs bear the title of priest. The author called it the court of the priests.



POSTERS



Montu Temple Project at North Karnak

Ayman ASHMAWY (MoTA), **Jia XIAOBING** (CASS), **Wei GAO** (EPHE)

The Area of the Northern Annexes at the Ramesseum (Luxor, West bank). New Excavations and Perspectives of Research

Anna CONSONNI, **Tommaso QUIRINO** (Italian Ministry of Culture)

Woodcraft in the Theban Area during the New Kingdom: Ongoing Researches and Preliminary Results of the Medjehu Project

Gersande ESCHENBRENNER, **Anna GIULA DE MARCO**, **Lisa SARTINI** (Medjehu project)

The Restauration of King Tut's Statue of Amun at Karnak

Luc GABOLDE (CFEETK, UAR 3172-CNRS)

Spanish archaeological mission to Dra Abu el-Naga

José M. GALÁN (Spanish National Research Council)

The Colonnades of Taharqa at Karnak: An Epigraphic and Archaeological Study

Jérémy HOURDIN (CFEETK, UAR 3172-CNRS)

French-Egyptian Archaeological Mission in Western Thebes, the Ramesseum

Christian LEBLANC (MAFTO), **Hisham ELLEITHY** (CEDEA/MoTA)

The Processional Way between Karnak and Luxor: A Narrative Epigraphical Story

Shaimaa MANDOR (MoTA)

Epigraphic Study of the Western Face of the 2nd Pylon in the Temple of Amun in Karnak

Elena PANAITE (LabEx ARCHIMEDE, UMR 5140 ASM/ENiM)

South Asasif Conservation Project

Elena PISCHIKOVA (AUC), **Fathy YASEEN** (MoTA)

The Associated Theban Open Mapping (ATOM) initiative

Carina VAN DEN HOVEN (Leiden University), **Robert L. VOÛTE**

TT45 Project, Leiden University Mission to the Theban Necropolis

Carina VAN DEN HOVEN (Leiden University)

Rediscovering the South-East of Karnak

Matthieu VANPEENE (CFEETK, UAR 3172-CNRS)

Two Seasons in the Tomb of Amenmose (TT318): Preliminary Results

Andrea ZINGARELLI (National University of La Plata), *et al.*