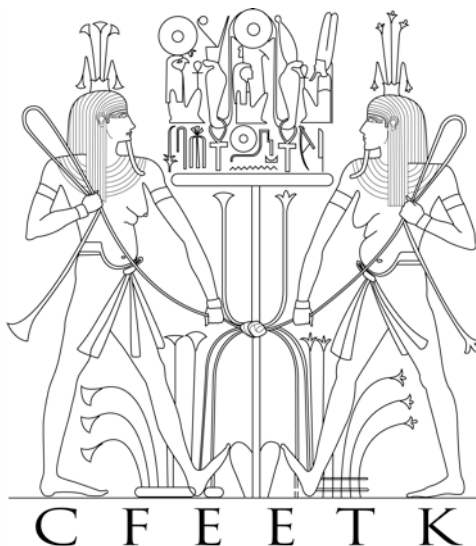




*Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities of Egypt
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires Étrangères*

FRENCH-EGYPTIAN CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE TEMPLES OF KARNAK

ACTIVITY REPORT 2019



Louxor – 2021

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FOREWORD

Work of the French-Egyptian Centre for the Study of the Temples of Karnak (CFEETK) in 2019-2020 endeavoured to implement the programmes proposed at the French-Egyptian meeting of June 23, 2019 and approved by the Permanent Committee in September 2019.

Taken into account the short span of time separating the present report from the previous French-Egyptian meeting (six months), only part of the scheduled operations could — logically — be implemented.

The activity of the Centre has also been substantially impacted by the delay to get security clearance for the CFEETK from October 2019 onwards. The modification led to a significant slow-down of the field work for three months.

Another event generated some embarrassments in the work progress: the crane has suffered for more than 11 months an electrical and electronical breakdown which was fixed only in early May 2019. This incident delayed the operations of restoration of the statue of Amun of Tutankhamun and the operations of anastylosis of the Cachette walls, among others.

Inside the temple, the activity of the Centre was first involved in programmes which were continuations of the work of the previous seasons.

Among the new operations, one must mention the eminent program of restoration of the statue of Amun of king Tutankhamun, long expected and finally implemented in March 2019 with the positive involvement and support of the SCA for the adopted solution.

One of the main programmes was devoted to the conservation and restoration work in the *Akh-menu*. Following the conservation of the Alexander the Great's chapel and its vestibule and the programme of 2017 which concerned the “axial sanctuaries”, the “funeral rooms” (now opened for visitors), and the “Sokarian rooms” which restoration was pursued in 2018, together with that of the Sokarian hypostyle hall. In 2019, the attention was focused on the southern “magazine” of the Akhmenu.

The epigraphic work and graffiti studies continued on different parts of the temple throughout 2019 but not after the month of September.

The online edition of all the hieroglyphic texts from Karnak (the *Karnak* project: <http://sith.huma-num.fr/karnak>) started in January 2013; it is funded by LabEx Archimède (from “Investir L'Avenir” program ANR-11-LABX-0032-01). The *Karnak* project provided almost 7,000 hieroglyphic inscriptions of the temple of Karnak available online in 2019. The scientific archives of the Centre, opened online in 2017, have provided the scholars with more than 39,000 high resolution photographs equally available online through the scientific archive site of the Centre (<http://www.cfeetk.cnrs.fr/archives/>). The photographic and topographical departments of the Centre provided a large number of ortho-images from different monuments which are used for the archives and the *Karnak* project.

Constant work has concerned the documentary database of Karnak, which was enhanced by the addition of photographs and new scans. The CFEETK website (<http://www.cfeetk.cnrs.fr/>)

and social networks (Facebook and Twitter) ensure visibility the activities and work carried out by the center.

The manuscript of volume III of *Temple of Ptah*, devoted to the *favissa* discovered in 2014-2015, is issued at the end of august 2019 at the IFAO press. Other volumes of the series are in preparation and will be submitted in 2019-2020. The first volume of *The monuments of Amenhotep I at Karnak*, devoted to *The calcite bark station in the names of Amenhotep I and Thutmose I*, is issued at the same IFAO press in December 2019.

In 2019, different kinds of studies have been achieved paving the way to the forthcoming series of publications: 1. The epigraphic survey of the sphinx of Pinedjem, 2. The Ptolemaic gate of the 2nd Pylon; 3. The bark-shrine of Philip Arrhidaeus, 4. The “Northern Storerooms”. All these volumes have been or will be submitted in 2020-2021.

The articles for the forthcoming issue of the *Cahiers de Karnak* (volume 17) have been gathered and submitted to the referees. The work of edition is now on-going.

All the work carried out at Karnak has benefited from the help of M. Mohamed Yahyah, General Director of Luxor and Upper Egypt Antiquities, of M. Abd er-Raheem al-Khadhafi, General Director of Luxor area Temples, of M. Mustafa el-Saghir, General Director of the Karnak and Luxor temples, of Fawzy Helmi, Directors of Karnak area, of M. Abd al-Khaleq, director of the temples of Karnak, of Ghada Ibrahim, Director of scientific missions, of Tayeb Gharib, chief inspector, of Abdel Nasser Ahmed and Abd er-Radi Abd el-Monem Mohamed, Chief conservators, of Tarek Milad Zikri, Chief architect of Upper Egypt, of Abd es-Sattar Badri as co-director of the CFEETK until September and of all the inspectors (Ahmed Nussah, Amira Fawzy, Mona Abadi). The Raïs Mahmud Faruk and the workers of the MoTA have been also of considerable help. It is a pleasure to thank all of them for their kind and constant support.

We would like to extend our grateful thanks to the French authorities of the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* (CNRS — INSHS) and of the *Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires Étrangères* for their constant financial support and interest on the programmes led by the CFEETK.

We praise the quality of the relationships between the *French-Egyptian Centre for the Study of the Temples of Karnak* (CFEETK) and the *Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities of Egypt* (MoTA) led by H.E. Minister of Antiquities Pr. Dr. Khaled el-Enany, and with the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) under de direction of its Secretary General, Dr. Mustafa Waziri.

In October 2019, M. Adel Erfan has replaced M. Abd es-Sattar Badri as co-director of the CFEETK.

Adel Erfan
co-director of the CFEETK

Dr. Luc Gabolde
Director of the USR 3172 (CNRS)
co-director of the CFEETK

ACTIVITY REPORT 2019

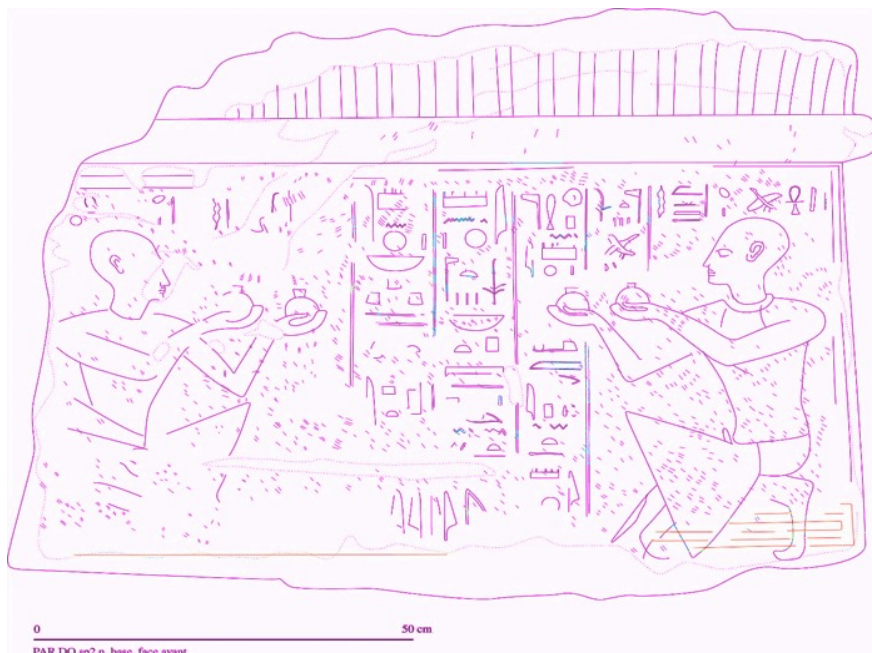
N.B. : The activity reports presented here encompasses only a short period (mainly the work accomplished from June to December 2019) as the report for the activities of the CFEETK from January to June 2019 had already been examined by the Egyptian-French Superior Mixt Commission of June 23 2019 and by the Permanent Committee of the Supreme council of Antiquities of September 2019.

1. EPIGRAPHICAL STUDIES

1.1. The Sphinxes of Pinudjem I

G. Dembitz (Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest) has made the final checking for her publication of the inscriptions and decorations present on the crio-sphinx of the western dromos of the temple in the name of Pinudjem I. The aim of this short study season that had been conducted between the 5th and the 16th of May 2019 was to double-check all the previously digitized drawings and photographs documented between February 2014 and June 2018 and to prepare the existing material for publication (*Les inscriptions de Pinedjem I^{er} sur l'allée des sphinx de Karnak-ouest*, *TravCFEETK*, IFAO, due in April 2020).

The missing photographic documentation of the inscriptions was also completed by É. Saubestre in May 2019.



Facsimile of the frontal part of a loose block originally belonging to a sphinx base of Pinudjem I built into the foundations of the actual undecorated bases in front of PAR.DO.sp2.n on the dromos (© CNRS-CFEETK/Fl. Pirou)

1.2. The 2nd Pylon (a. gate: achieved; b. the façade: on-going study)

a. The study of the Ptolemaic gate of the 2nd Pylon (R. Preys, UNamur, and M. Broze, ULB) is achieved and the manuscript will be submitted for publication at the IFAO.

b. The mission of *study of the blocks from the façade of the 2nd pylon* (Cl. Audouit and E. Panaite, under supervision of Chr. Thiers) authorized by the Permanent Committee in 2017 (for 2018) and in 2018 (for 2019) took place from the 13 January to 31 March to the 5th of April 2019. 850 blocks were found and recorded. All of them were photographed, although high-resolution photographs have been achieved for only 70 of them and must be continued.

A preliminary study allowed a better understanding of the pylon's architecture. It is now possible to identify the main elements as the torus, the drip and the cornice. The pylon has, up and down of the structure, several text friezes and also two horizontal cartouche friezes with the name of Ramses II engraved over those of his grandfather, Ramses I. Only these two kings are recorded so far. Vertical large inscriptions surrounded the narrow grooves used to hold the wooden flagpoles. The dedicatory inscription of Ramses II has been identified.

The western face of the pylon was decorated with offering scenes: a type of decoration quite different from the one usually chosen by kings during the New Kingdom.

Publications :

- Audouit Cl., Panaite E., “ ‘The one who illuminates Thebes’: an epigraphic study”, *Egyptian Archaeology* 54, 2019, p. 14-17;
- Audouit Cl., Panaite E., “Étude épigraphique de la façade occidentale du II^e pylône de Karnak. État de la recherche et premiers résultats résultats”, *BIFAO* 119, 2019, p. 1-35.



General view of blocks lying upon southern benches (© Cl. Audouit, E. Panaite)

1.3. The 7th Pylon (a. graffiti: on-going study; b. wall decoration: on-going study)

a. The 7th Pylon graffiti mission was reported due to health issues of E. Frood (Oxford).

b. The 7th Pylon decoration mission authorized by the Permanent Committee in 2017 (for 2018) and in 2018 (for 2019) was held in June, 9-26 2019 by Ch. Labarta.

The mission had two main goals. The first was to enhance the multidimensional model of the pylon made the last year, especially the North face, for which the sunlight is very suitable in this period of the year. The second was to continue the work of photographic coverage, drawings and the inventory of loose blocks on the southern benches.

In mid-June 21st, the sunlight was quite appropriate to photograph the North face of the pylon as it illuminates it until mid-day. This face of the pylon presents another difficulty as a series of statues set very close to the wall creates shadows on the engraved decoration. To date, with the help of the “Photo-Service” application, a total of 767 images (belonging to 87 fragments) were shot in order to improve the photographic coverage of the granite gateway, using a pole and a compact camera. These images will be calculated with the *Reality Capture* software and included

in the overall multidimensional model. Of the 400 fragments recorded by the old inventory, around half has been achieved today employing the current technic consisting in photographic coverage, multidimensional model and orthophotograph production and then facsimiles drawn. The most massive and significant fragments have been carried out but the smaller fragments are still to be done. Traces of paintings, until now unknown, have been identified on some of the signs. The mission greatly benefited from the help of Raïs Mahmud Faruk and his team to move 8 fragments in order to give access to the engraved face yet inaccessible with epigraphic signs facing down.



1.4. The 8th Pylon (wall decoration: on-going study)

The mission of surveying and recording the 8th Pylon's decoration by S. Biston-Moulin (CNRS, UMR 5140) for the reliefs and E. Frood for the graffiti — authorized by the Permanent Committee in 2017 (for 2018) and in 2018 (for 2019) — had no field work in the second half of 2019.

1.5. The central sanctuaries of the *Akh-menu* and the “Northern storerooms” (achieved).

- a. The team of Chr. Leitz (Univ. Tübingen) had no field work in the second half of 2019.
- b. S. Biston Moulin has finished the manuscript of publication of the “northern magazines” of Thutmose III and will submit it to the editor.

1.6. The kiosk of Taharqa in the first courtyard (on-going study)

The study of the Kushite (J. Hourdin, CNRS-CFEETK) and Ptolemaic (R. Preys, UNamur and M. Minas-Nerpel, Univ. Trier) decoration was continued in March 2019. In the second half of 2019 work continued but no field work was implemented.

The project of the Taharqa's kiosk study obtained a support of LabEx Archimede (from “Investir L'Avenir” program ANR-11-LABX-0032-01) for three coming years (2020-2022). It will make possible the drawings of the Kushite decoration of the kiosk next year and the surveying of the foundations of the southern gate (October-November 2020) which was reconstructed during the Ptolemaic times with reused blocks of Taharqa. The publication of the Kushite decoration part and of the study of this monument is scheduled for 2021.



Kushite corner fragment of Taharqa kiosk (© CNRS-CFEETK/E. Saubestre).

1.7. The Edifice of Taharqo by the Sacred Lake (on-going study)

The study of the loose blocks of the monument of Taharqo by the sacred Lake by J. Hourdin had no field work in the second half of 2019. Documentary work was continued. The epigraphic work focused mainly on the documentation and the drawing of the loose blocks already photographed (with the participation of Ch. Wolff and P. Megard (VI MEAE) for the photographs, Fl. Pirou (CFEETK) and M. Abd el-Rassul (MoTA -CFEETK) for the drawings). About 250 blocks (from the southern benches of Karnak and from these at the north of Sacred Lake) have been documented and photographed the last two years, and nearly half of the facsimiles were done

Communication

The first results of the study, presented during the 14th International Conference for Nubian Studies in Paris (September 14th 2018), will be published next year in the proceedings of this congress.

1.8. Demotic graffiti (no mission in the second half this year)

The study of the demotic graffiti (D. Devauchelle, Gh. Widmer) had no field work in the second half of 2019 and the mission was reported to a season in March 2020.

1.9. The Osirian sanctuaries (on-going study)

The study of the Osirian sanctuaries (L. Coulon, C. Giorgi) for the 2019 season took place in March 2019¹, and there was no field work in the second half of 2019.

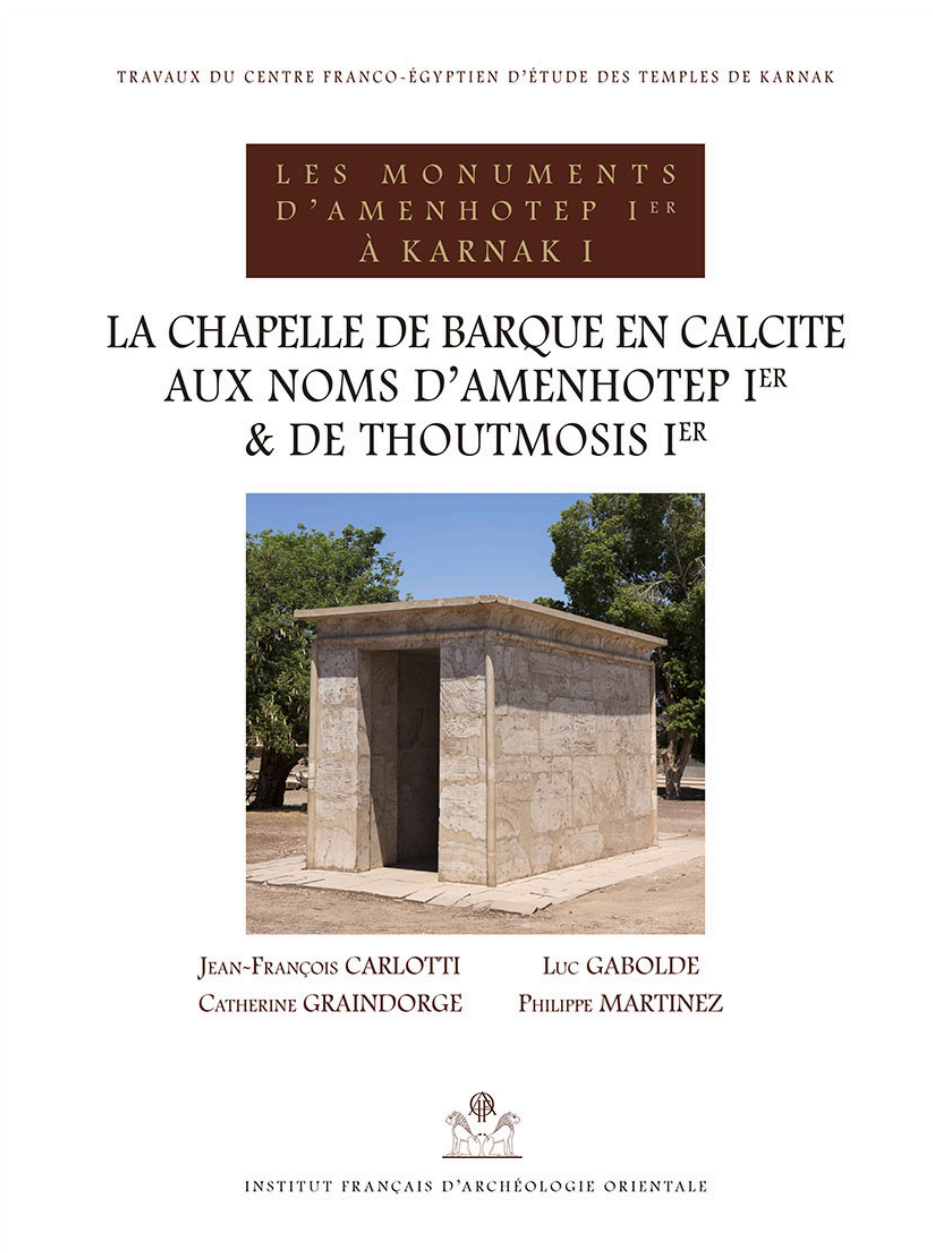
¹ For the report of the season 2019, see COULON L., GIORGI G., *et al.*, “Karnak – Sanctuaires Osiriens” [archeological report], *Bulletin archéologique des Écoles françaises à l'étranger, Égypte*, Nov. 1st 2020. Accessed Jan. 15, 2021; URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/baefe/1136>; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/baefe.1136>.

1.10. The monuments of Amenhotep I at Karnak (on-going study)

The study of the monuments of Amenhotep I (around 1600 blocks and fragments) has continued under the direction of L. Gabolde and J.-Fr. Carloti. The final arrangement of the niches, until now still debated, has been fixed, as well as their definite number (9 to the north and 9 to the south). The vectorization of the drawings is in process as well as the checking of the assemblages. These will provide guide-lines for the reconstruction process scheduled in the Open-air museum. Preliminary studies for the reconstruction have been authorized by the permanent committee and will be implemented in 2020.

Publications:

The first volume of publication of *the Monuments of Amenhotep I at Karnak*, devoted to *The Calcite Chapel in the names of Amenhotep I and Thutmose I*, is issued in December at the IFAO Press.



First volume of the monuments of Amenhotep Ist at Karnak

1.11. The Atlas of the Obelisks (on-going study)

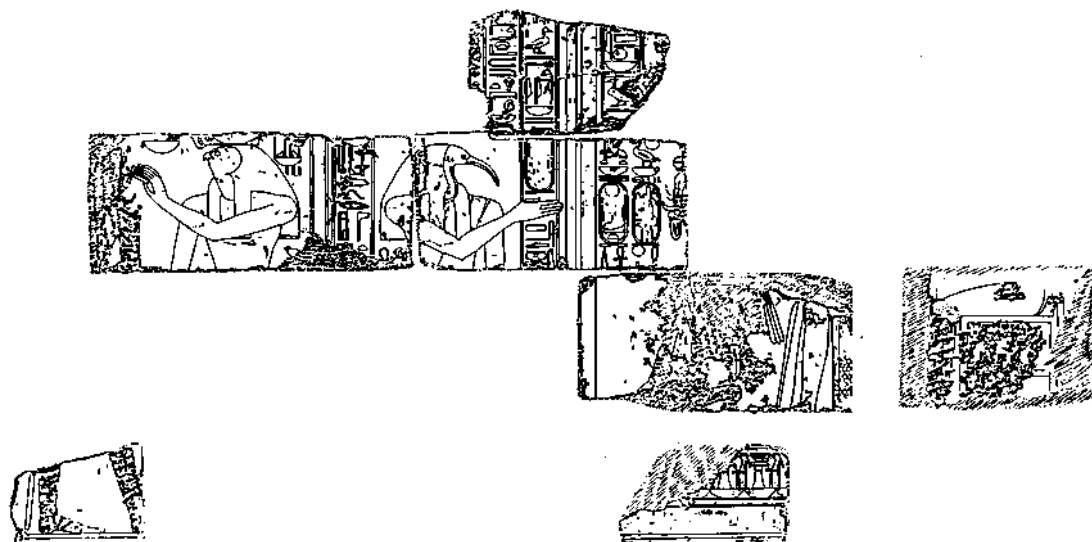
The atlas of the obelisks of Karnak is a long-lasting operation due to the amazing number of blocks (1100 items) and to the extraordinary complexity of some of the assemblages. To date, fac-similes of all the scattered blocks were drawn but not yet vectorized. Provisional assemblages have been attempted. Vectorized digitalisation has begun with one of the monoliths of Thutmose III originally erected in front of the 4th pylon.

Publications:

- Gabolde L., “An Atlas of the Obelisks of Karnak”, *Egyptian Archaeology* 31, 2007, p. 33-35.
- Gabolde L., “Les obélisques de Karnak dans les nouveaux carnets de G. Legrain”, actes de la journée d'étude *Les cahiers de l'égyptologue. Notes et journaux de Georges Legrain (1895-1916)*. Louvre Museum and EPHE, Paris, 2020 (in print).

1.12. The monument of Tutankhamun-Aÿ (on-going study)

The study of the monument of Aÿ dedicated to the deceased Tutankhamun is well advanced though the achievement of the vectorized drawings, the control of the assemblages and the checking of the final plates shall necessitate between 8 and 10 more months of work scheduled for the next season.



An assemblage of the monument of Tutankhamun-Aÿ © M. Gabolde

Publications:

- Gabolde M., *Toutankhamon*, Pygmalion, Paris 2015, p. 409-426;
- Gabolde M., “Du culte posthume de Toutankhamon à la tombe des dieux morts des époques grecque et romaine. Remarques sur les rois et dieux-gisants en Égypte ancienne”, in G. Lenzo, Chr. Nihan, M. Pellet (eds), *Les cultes aux rois et aux héros dans l'Antiquité: continuités et changements à l'époque hellénistique, (Actes du colloque 10-12 mai 2017, Université de Lausanne)*, *Orientalische Religionen in der Antike*, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen

1.13. The monument of Amenhotep II between the 9th and 10th pylons (on-going study)

The study of the monument Amenhotep II between the 9th and 10th pylons under the responsibility of Sh. Abd es-Sattar (Aswan Univ.) resulted in an article accepted for the next issue of the *Cahiers de Karnak* dealing with the decoration of the south west chamber and a project of article devoted to reused material will follow. The orthophotographic coverage was continued by E. Saubestre, K. Dowi and J. Jacquemet, but stopped in October 2019.

Publication:

- “The southern chamber of Amenhotep II's edifice between the IXth and Xth pylons at Karnak temple”, *Cahiers de Karnak* 17, forthcoming.

2. LEXICOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

2.1. The *Karnak* Project (on-going)

The *Karnak* lexical project has progressed and, to date, 9187 KIU (*Karnak Identifiant Unique*) and the texts are documented online (<http://sith.huma-num.fr/>). 6900 files are now accessible on the website with an amount of 10500 notices. As to the lexical index, 1876 lexemes have incorporated the index which encompasses 144 486 attestations. Last item incorporated in the database, the Bark-shrine of Philip Arrhidaeus is now fully available online.

SITH : Projet Karnak

Rechercher

Présentation du projet *Karnak*
Labex ARCHIMEDE - ANR-11-LABX-0032-01, Programme « Investissement d'Avenir »

Lancé en janvier 2013, le projet *Karnak* (CNRS - Labex ARCHIMEDE, ANR-11-LABX-0032-01, Programme « Investissement d'Avenir » – USR 3172 - CFEETK / UMR 5140, Équipe ENIM) a pour ambition d'organiser et de rendre accessible la documentation textuelle issue des temples de Karnak.

Ce projet d'édition des inscriptions des temples de Karnak est fondé sur un dépouillement exhaustif des documents et inscriptions collationnées sur l'original. Chaque document reçoit un numéro d'identifiant unique (KIU : Karnak Identifiant Unique) lors de l'intégration à la base de données. Toutes les informations relatives à un document (édition typographique, translittération, photographies, fac-similés, documents d'archives) sont accessibles à partir d'une notice unique.

Dans le cadre de ce programme, plusieurs index permettent d'accéder au contenu des inscriptions éditées (vocabulaire, éléments de titulatures royales, toponymes, ethniques et lieux de cultes, théonymes et désignations divines, anthroponymes).

Derniers documents accessibles en ligne dans le projet *Karnak* :

Inscription supérieur est
KIU9154

Inscription supérieur ouest
KIU9153

Scène 3^e registre ouest :
Apporter les fleurs-renepet
KIU9185

Soubassement Bandeau
soubassement est
KIU9188

Scène 4^e registre ouest
KIU9187

Afficher les 100 derniers documents mis en ligne

Exploration topographique

Exploration chronologique

Bibliographie

Index des inscriptions

Mon compte

Twitter

Facebook

Actualités du projet

Achèvement de la mise en ligne de la Chapelle-reposoir de Philippe Arrhidaeus / The Bark-shrine of Philip Arrhidaeus is now fully available online (28 Jan 2019)

Présentation du projet *Karnak* aux « Rencontres de la TGIR Huma-Num 2018 » (31 May 2018)

Publication : Glossaire des inscriptions de Karnak vocabulaire, Montpellier, 2 Jul 2017)

Homepage of *Karnak* Project website

Chapelle de Philippe Arrhidée - Philippe Arrhidée - (KIU 2610)

[Laisser un commentaire sur cette fiche](#)

Karnak / Localisation actuelle : ZCT - Zone centrale du temple



Cfeetk 197633

DATE : Époque macédonienne / Philippe Arrhidée

MATÉRIEL : Granite.

Le monument connu sous le nom de Chapelle de Philippe Arrhidée est l'édifice en granite bâti dans la zone centrale du temple d'Amon-Ré à Karnak (ZCT.SB.1-2). Reposaire permanent de la barque divine, il occupe le même emplacement que la chapelle-reposoir de Thoutmosis III, insérée dans le complexe du « Palais de Maât » construit sous le règne d'Hatchepsout. Longtemps considérée comme une copie fidèle de l'édifice de Thoutmosis III, la chapelle-reposoir de Philippe Arrhidée, bien qu'étant largement inspirée par la construction thoutmoside, présente des spécificités notables.

Occupant une surface de 6,34 x 17,83 m pour une hauteur maximale de 6,85 m, le monument se compose de deux salles en enfilade sur l'axe central du temple d'Amon-Ré, le vestibule et le sanctuaire. « Le support des apparitions d'Amon » ou « (l'édifice) qui supporte les apparitions d'Amon » (wꜣst ḥ'w Jmn) est le nom donné à la chapelle-reposoir (et à celle au nom de Thoutmosis III qui l'a précédée).

date ▼
type ▼



Cfeetk 197633
2018



Cfeetk 187431
2016



Cfeetk 142899
2014



Cfeetk 135761
2012



Cfeetk 135762
2012



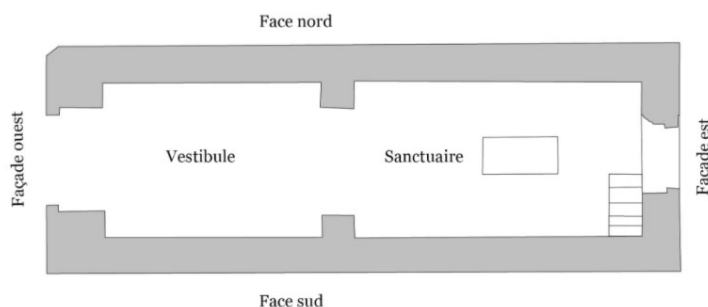
Cfeetk 135765
2012



Cfeetk 135785
2012



Cfeetk 135797
2012



Façade ouest / Face nord / Face sud / Façade est / Vestibule / Sanctuaire

Façade ouest

Porte

Linteau

Scène nord, PhAr 27



Scène nord, PhAr 29 :
Prendre le pas de course



Scène sud, PhAr 26 : Donner
le vin



Scène sud, PhAr 28 :
Attribuer l'eau fraîche à
course royale



Notice of the Bark-shrine of Philip Arrhidaeus (KIU 2610)

3. RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMMES

3.1. The walls of the Cachette courtyard

The reconstruction of the walls of the Cachette courtyard (conducted by the team of A. Garric, CNRS-CFEETK) was started in 2016 and the eastern wall was completed in the 2018 season. The rebuilding of the West wall has begun with the setting of the first course of stones over the foundations in the months of January to June but the operations were stopped in October because of the security clearance issue.



Setting of a block of the first course, West wall of Cachette courtyard (© CNRS-CFEETK/C. Quentinet).

3.2. The Monuments of Amenhotep I in the extension of the Open-air museum

The preliminary study for the rebuilding of the monuments of Amenhotep I in the Open-air museum has been authorized by the Permanent Committee and it will continue in order to determine the exact place of the reconstructed structure. The task will be implemented in the first months of 2020.

3.3. The Osirian catacombs in the extension of the Open-air museum

Similarly, the preliminary study for the rebuilding Osirian catacombs in the Open-air museum is reported to 2020.

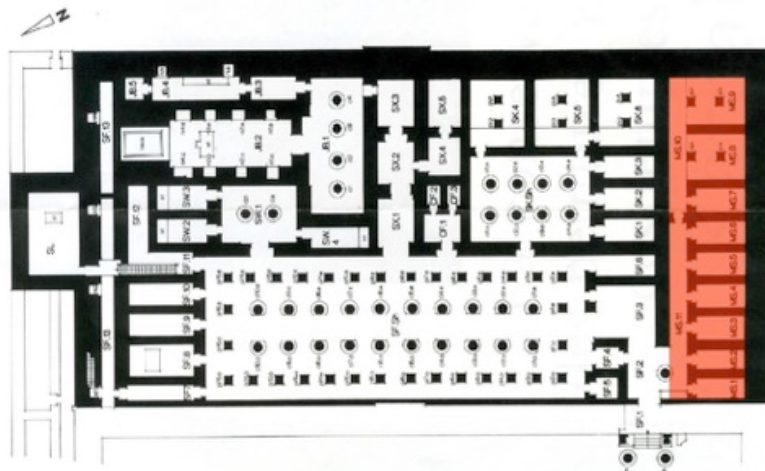


*Area of the Open-air museum at Karnak (view from Google).
Red: Open-air museum; Yellow: area of benches; Green: Localization for anastylosis*

4. CONSERVATION-RESTORATION PROGRAMMES

4.1. The “Southern magazine” of the *Akh-menu*

After the achievement of the sokarian rooms of the *Akh-menu*, the restoration program continued with of the southern magazines, with the financial support of the Kheops fund for archaeology. Conservators were M. Lefevre (painting) and L. Antoine (sculpture), and four Egyptian conservators, Salah Salem, Ashem Abd el Hamid, Mustafa Ahmed and Mona Salah. The restoration project began in the MS.5 and MS.6 for two months in early October 2019 but the work was stopped after one month.



Akh-menu temple at Karnak



The “Southern magazine” of the Akh-menu (© CNRS-CFEETK/A. Chéné)

4.2. The statue of Amun of Tutankhamun and the *Annals* wall

The programme of restoration of the statue of Amun of Tutankhamon was begun at the end of March 2019 after approval of the project by the Permanent Committee. The work was however complicated by the breakdown of the crane which could only be fixed in May 2019. The sculpture of the missing parts of the left leg and of the torso have been implemented and are extremely well advanced. The progresses were stopped in October 2019. A grant of the Kheops fund for archaeology and of the ASPEKT association partly financed the operations.

The background of the statue, a segment of the *Annals* of Thutmose III, is also included in the reconstruction project (and has been replaced up to the 3rd course) together with the reinstallation of the right part of the door’s lintel, reused a millstone in Dendarah village. After the Permanent Committee approval, the stone was brought from Dendarah to Karnak.



Project of restoration of the missing part and the restoration of the Annals wall behind (© CNRS-CFEETK)



Adjustement of the lower part of the new left leg of the 'Tut' statue of Amun with the old right leg (© CNRS-CFEETK/C. Quentinet)



The first courses of the fragments of the Annals of Thutmose III replaced (four other courses will be set up)
(© CNRS-CFEETK/C. Queninet)



Moving of the reused lintel of Karnak from Dendarah by the team of Raïs M. Farouk (© CNRS-CFEETK/T. Gharib)

4.3. The Eastern gate of Nectanebo

On request of the Permanent Committee the restoration of the east gate of Nectanebo was scheduled in fall 2019. A great part of the preliminary operation is already achieved: stones were cut at the appropriate dimensions for the final restoration. The field work has'nt yet be was not implemented in 2019 due to the interruption of the activities and just began in early January 2020.

4.4. The statue of Amenemhat I and Amun south of the MK court: re-fixing antique restoration pieces.

This small but appealing operation, scheduled for fall 2019 and accepted by the Permanent Committee will be finally undertaken in 2020.

4.5. The Bubastide Gate in the first courtyard.

A cleaning of the surfaces of the decorated inner walls of the Bubastide portal was implemented in order that the photographic coverage could record cleaned reliefs in the archive and data bases. The east side is finished and most of the west side has been treated. The operations, carried on with the help of scaffoldings, consisted in surface cleaning with water and ethanol, and punctual restorations when required: injections of PLM and one epoxy glue consolidation. The operation involved Ashraf Mostapha Aly, Abd elNasser Mahmoud, Mahmud Saïd Ahmed, under the supervision of M. Abd er-Radi (MoTA), L. Bontemps (VI MEAE) and A. Oboussier (CNRS-CFEETK).

5. ARCHIVE AND SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION

5.1. Scientific archive department (J. Hourdin, CNRS-CFEETK)

The Centre's annual photographic production has been integrated into the archive database. Around 4750 documents were added this year on ArcheoGrid Karnak, the web application developed by Archeovision, UMS 3657.

The CFEETK's scientific archives have been made available online (web portal: <http://www.cfeetk.cnrs.fr/archives/>). This interface combines all the information sources and projects of the team (ArcheoGrid Karnak, bibliographic project, *Karnak* Project). It received now more than 3,300,000 visitors and the photographs were downloaded about 4,900,000 times since its opening. There are now nearly 40,000 full-resolution photographs available for download online. The interface for consulting the archives is based on a Nakala repository, a service set up by the TGIR Huma-Num (<https://www.nakala.fr/>), to store the digital data of the unit in a secure repository that ensures both accessibility and reliability over time.



Homepage of the online archive website

The scientific archive unit took actively part to the project of restoration of King Tut's statue of Amun and of its background.

Following the request of the Permanent Committee a set of hard disks with records of the Talatates photographic documentation and also records of the recent photographic documentation (fall 2018 — fall 2019) is being prepared by the documentation team and will be issued very soon (spring 2020). As soon as it will be achieved it will be forwarded to the SCA (namely at the CEDAE) where it will complete the set of CD rom and hard disks already deposited by the CFEETK at the CEDAE in the past years.

5.2. Photographic department (E. Saubestre, CNRS-CFEETK)

The on-going coverage of the walls of the temple to digitally record the heritage and to provide updated scientific documentation has incorporated the orthophotographic surveys of reconstructed walls of the “Cour de la cachette”, the walls of the kiosk of Taharqa in the 1st courtyard (except the columns which are very tall and require the use of flying camera to reach the top inscriptions), and finally the Bubastide portal.

The operations of restoration of the statue of Amun of Tutankhamun were recorded as well as the restoration of the *Annals* of Thutmose III in the background, and the completion of the lintel with a block reused as millstone at Dendarah and which orthophotographic survey insured the link with the in-situ remaining part. Short videos and images were provided to communicate on the on-going work of the French-Egyptian team.

A complete survey of the chapel of Osiris Wennefer *Neb neheb* (Dr. L. Coulon's publication) as well as an orthophotography survey of the decorated blocks was accomplished in order to fulfil the photographic documentation. Additionally, a photo campaign took place in the studio to shoot the objects excavated from the Chapel of Osiris Ounennefer.

A new archive storage room in the photo lab was designed, exclusively dedicated to the storage of the photography archives from the CFEETK (glass plates, small, medium and large format films, slides and prints).



New storeroom in the photographic department (© CNRS-CFEETK/E. Saubestre)

5.3. Topographical department (J. Jacquemet, VI MEAE)

The topographical department has been involved in the photogrammetry programme particularly on the monument of Amenhotep II by the 9th-10th pylons courtyard where the photogrammetric record is well advanced.

Surveys on the mastaba benches to record the storage arrangement of the blocks was implemented in the magazines east of the Open-air museum at south of the Amun temple in order to set a GIS (Global Information System) for documentation record of the stored blocks.

The operation of clearance under the statue of Amun of Tutankhamun was also recorded in orthophotography.

The topographer was also put at disposal of the sphinx allee project (dir. Mostapha es-Soghayar) and of the quay's studies (Salah al-Massekh) for setting of topographical reference points.

6. EXCAVATION PROGRAMME

6.1. Excavation in the South-east corner of the precinct of Amun

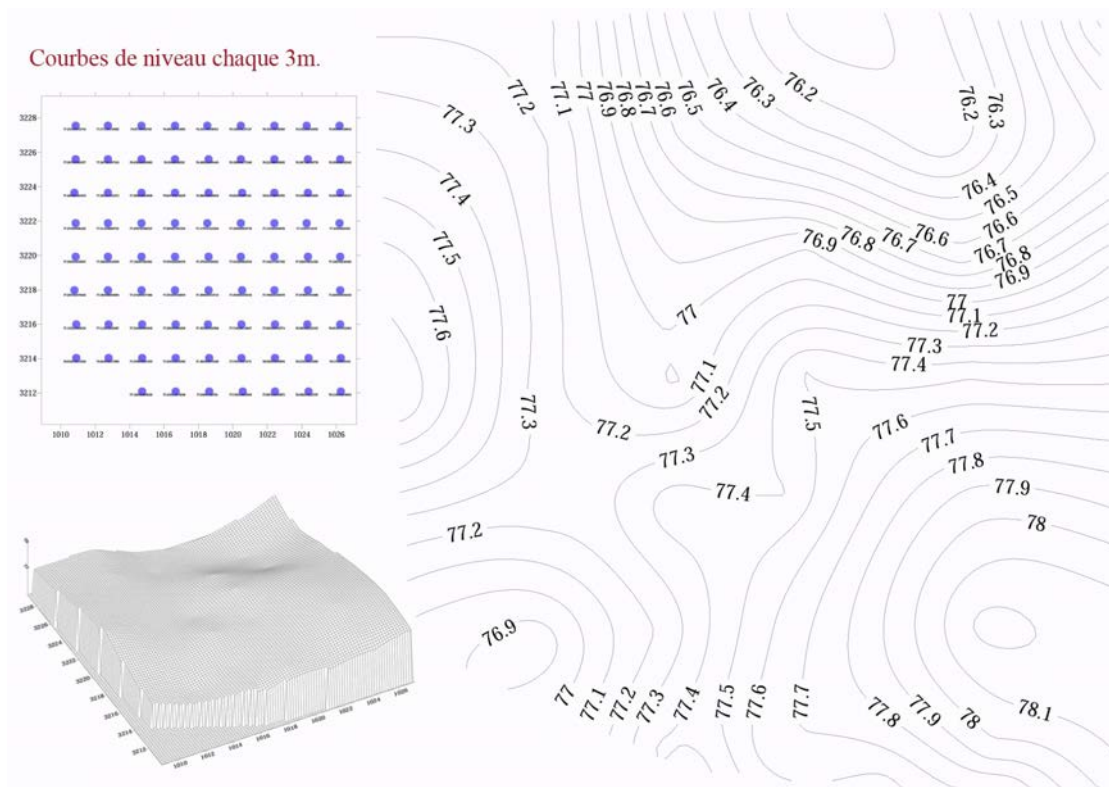
The archaeological researches in the South-east corner of the precinct wall, have received the authorization of the Permanent Committee in September 2019. Only preliminary operations of survey and clearance of the zone could be implemented by the Egyptian members of the team resulting in a detailed topographical mapping. In the offices, the total documentation of the previous finds was achieved and recorded in a dedicated database.

Participants :

L. Gabolde, L. Dautais, B. Durand, A. Basnazak, A. Nussair, J. Jacquemet, M. Abadi



View of the area which will be excavated (© CNRS-CFEETK)



Topographical mapping of the archaeological area

6.2. Excavation in the Middle Kingdom Courtyard (reported to spring 2020)

Having received the authorization of the Permanent Committee, the excavations in the Middle Kingdom Courtyard were however not possible in 2019. The project is thus reported to a future season, potentially 15 March -3 April 2020.

7. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

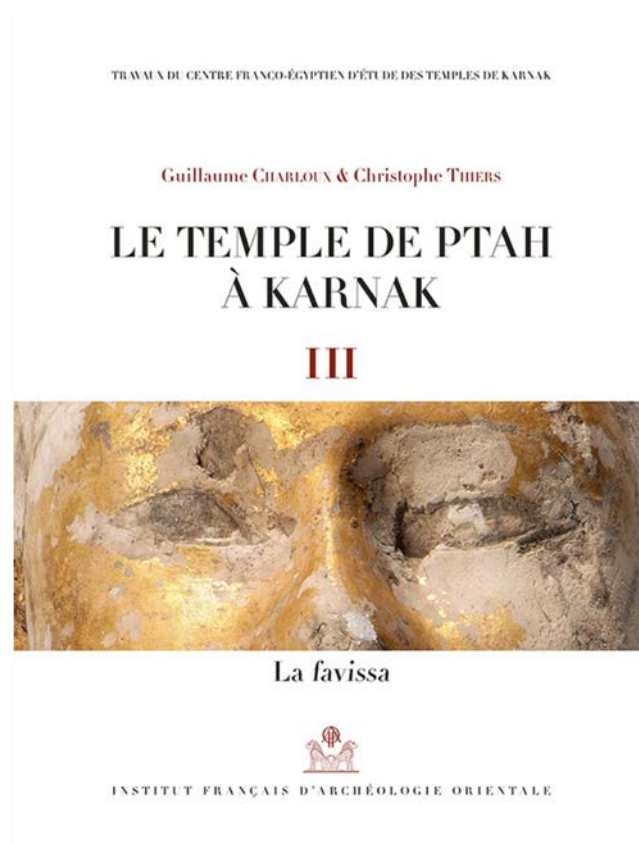
- 7.1. In collaboration with the Tourism University in Luxor, a presentation of the recent results of researches on Karnak was shown to a group of around 50 students of the University of Tourism of Luxor, accompanied by two of their teachers.
- 7.2. Sessions of works on manuscripts were spent with authors who had submitted articles for the next issues of the *Cahiers de Karnak* so that the work presented to the referees fits with the scientific standards.

8. PUBLICATIONS AND LECTURES

8.1. Selected publications of the CFEETK members and associated missions

A. Issued publications

- Charloux G., Thiers Chr., *Le temple de Ptah à Karnak III. La favissa*, TravCFEETK, BiGén 55, IFAO, 2019.



- Gabolde L. Carlotti J.-Fr., Graindorge C., Martinez Ph., *Les monuments d'Amenhotep I^{er} à Karnak, Volume I : La chapelle en calcite aux noms d'Amenhotep I^{er} et Thoutmosis I^{er}*, TravCFEETK, BiGen 58, IFAO, Le Caire, 2019.
- Widmer Gh., « Les graffiti démotiques du domaine d'Amon à Karnak : des chiffres et des lettres », BSFE 201, 2019, p. 104-120.

B. Forthcoming publications

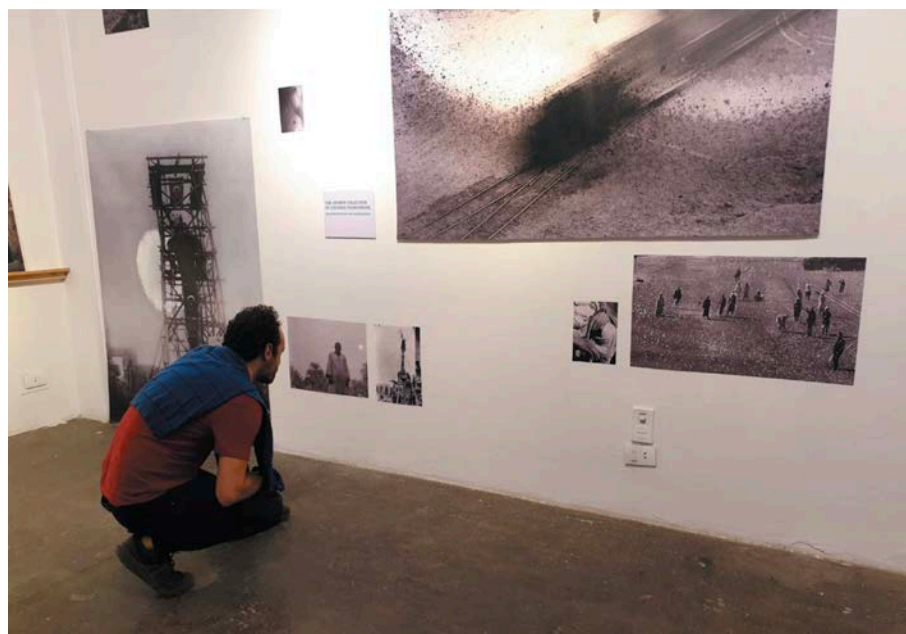
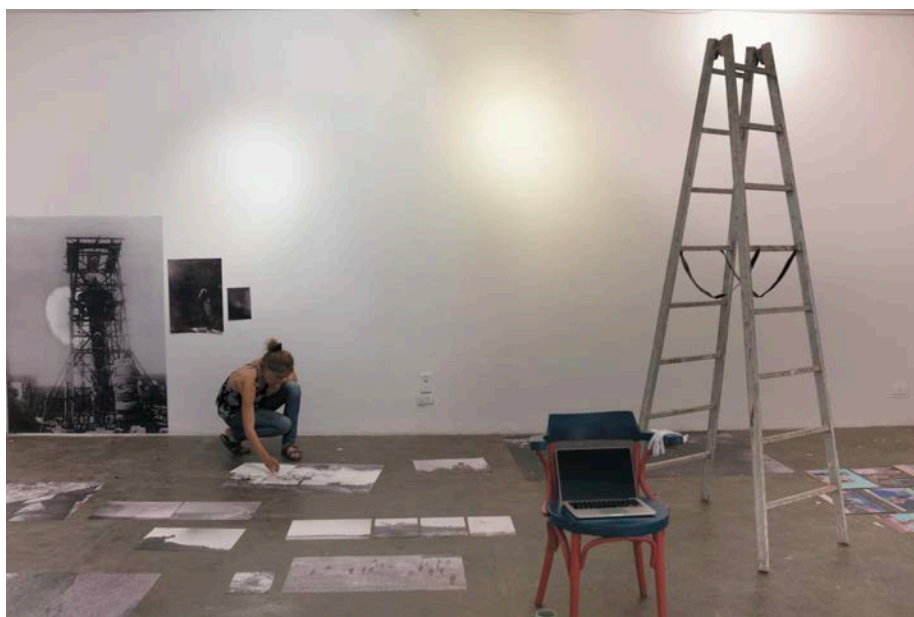
- David R., “Quelques pratiques potières de l’Égypte ptolémaïque d’après la documentation de Karnak”, in *Actes du colloque international l’objet égyptien, source de la recherche, École du Louvre, les 17, 18, 19 juin 2015*.
- Thiers Chr., “A Case-Study of a Technique. The So-Called Karnak Technique”, in V. Davies, D. Laboury (eds.), *Oxford Handbook of Egyptian Epigraphy and Palaeography*, Oxford.
- Gabolde L., « Amon-tchès-taouy crocodilocéphale », *Mélanges offerts à Claude Traunecker*.
- Gabolde L., « Les obélisques de Karnak dans les nouveaux carnets de G. Legrain ». actes de la journée d’étude *Les cahiers de l’égyptologue. Notes et journaux de Georges Legrain (1895-1916)*.

8.2. Colloquium and lectures

- Jeremy Hourdin presented a lecture at the 12th ICE congress of Egyptology hold in Cairo in November 2019: « *The Prayers of Tabarka in Karnak Temple: the Kushite decoration of the VIth pylon’s northern courtyard* », 5 of November 2019.
- Luc Gabolde presented the activities of the CFEETK at the, *Journée de l’archéologie française en Égypte*, IFAO – IFE, Caire 24th April 2019, « Le CFEETK (Centre franco-égyptien d’étude des temples de Karnak) ».
- Luc Gabolde presented a seminar of 2 hours on the theme « Senusret I and the Northern and Southern Heliopolis » at the University of Leipzig, on the 11th of July 2019.

8.3. Exhibitions

- An exhibition of photos from the Archive fund of the CFEETK (mainly from glass negatives) was organized at the Darb 17/18 Gallery (Kasr El Sham3 Street, Al Fakhareen – Old Cairo) under the label “The Chevrier Photographic Fund from Karnak: misappropriation and preservation” (10/11-31/12/2019) with the intention to draw attention on the need of restoration of this photographic fund².
- The exhibition on the archaeological activities of the French scientific structures in Egypt “*Archéologie française en Égypte, recherche, coopération, innovation*” opened in room 43 of the Cairo Tahrir square museum on the 18th of December included a chapter on the activities of the CFEETK.



Exhibition of Chevrier photos at the Darb 17/18 Gallery in 2019 (© CNRS-CFEETK/E. Saubestre)

² About the exhibition, see on the CFEETK website: <http://www.cfeetk.cnrs.fr/evenement/exposition-au-darb-1718-le-caire-egypte-le-fonds-chevrier-de-karnak-detournement-et-preservation/> (accessed Jan. 15, 2020).

9. SITE MANAGEMENT AND SIGNAGES

9.1. The aerial photo and the historical plan

The aerial photo at the entrance of the temple and the historical plan drawn by R. Migalla were decayed and they were replaced by new updated editions (2 panels).



Panels replaced at the entrance of the temple (© CNRS-CFEETK)

9.2. Signages in collaboration with SCA and GUC

At the request of the MoTA, we have undertaken the composition of the archaeological and historical scientific content of the new signage panels following the German University in Cairo pattern in the frame of the Luxor Identity Project.

9.3. Signages for ruins preservation

A proposition of signage for the preservation of the ruins was submitted to the MoTA, but will be replaced by signage of similar content inserted in the new panels of the GUC for the Luxor Identity Project.

9.4. New information panels

Two informative panels were created, one to explain the on-going work of restoration on the quartzite statue of Amun of Tutankhamun and another one at the occasion of the opening of the Opet Temple to the public, with a multilingual illustrated information for the visitors.

Statue of Amun

RESTORATION OF KING TUT'S STATUE OF AMUN

The Tutankhamun's quartzite statue of Amun (usurped by Horemhab) was discovered broken in the present place in 1897 by G. Legrain. It had been brought there in Antiquity (before Amenhotep III) from the *Akhmusera* where it originally stood (together with its partner, the statue of Amunet made by king Ay). In 1912, Legrain managed to put together the sparse fragments of the head and bust, of the kilt and of the legs, though many parts were still missing. He replaced the bust with a steel-reinforced concrete torso substitute and the missing left leg with a very schematic beam. A fragment of the nose was recovered in 2003 and replaced in 2007. A close examination of the profile of the statue and of the torso shows that the length of the lacuna had been overestimated of around 28 cm when compared to the proportions of similar contemporaneous statues of the god. In 2019, the SCA-MoA has charged the CFEETK to implement the long expected new restoration of the statue. The restoration is conceived as entirely reversible. It shall consist in a replica of the bust and of the left leg, based on the proportions of the statue Cairo JE 38049, hewn out an indurated sandstone very close to the original. The background of the statue shall also be embellished and highlighted by replacing the recovered fragments of the *Ankh* of Thoutmoïsi III which had been drawn *in situ* by Lepsius but had collapsed in the late XXV^e century. Finally, the right part of the lotus, revealed as millstone, was recovered in modern times in the village of Dendera.

Statue d'Amon

RESTAURATION DE LA STATUE D'AMON DE TOUT-ANKH-AMON

La statue d'Amun de Toutankhamon (usurpée par Horemhab) a été découverte brisée par G. Legrain à son emplacement actuel. Elle y avait été apportée dans l'Antiquité (avant Amenhotep III) de l'*Akhmusera* où elle avait été à l'origine dressée (avec sa partenaire, la statue d'Amounet réalisée par le roi Ay). En 1912, Legrain parvint à rassembler les fragments épars des jambes du bas du pagne, de la tête avec sa coiffure et les épaules. Il remplaça le buste par un torse de substitution en béton armé et la jambe gauche manquante par une barre. Un fragment du nez a été retrouvé en 2003 et recollé en 2007. Un examen du profil de la statue et du torse de dédicace a montré que la longueur de la lacune avait été surestimée d'environ 28 cm notamment par comparaison avec les proportions des statues du dieu contemporaines. En 2019, le CSA-MAE a chargé au CFEETK de mettre en œuvre une nouvelle restauration, longtemps attendue, de la statue. La restauration, qui est conçue comme entièrement réversible, comprendra une reproduction du buste et de la jambe gauche d'après le modèle de la statue Caire JE 38049 qui sera taillée dans un grès compact très proche de l'original. L'arrière-plan de la statue sera mis en valeur et embellie par la remise en place des fragments des *Ankh* de Thoutmoïsi III qui avaient été dessinés *in situ* par Lepsius mais s'étaient effondrés à la fin du XIX^e siècle. Enfin, la partie droite du lotus, révélée en meule, a été retrouvée il y a quelques décades dans le village de Dendera.

تمثال امون

قنات المعبد امون - عصر الملك توت عنخ امون - الأسرة الثامنة عشرة

قنات المعبد امون الذي يرجع الي عصر الملك توت عنخ امون من حجر الزكزريت والذي اقتسب بواسطة الملك حورحبيب وقد تم اكتشافه في عام ١٨٩٧م محطما وقد تم نقله من منطقة الاخ - منير (قبل عصر امون من - ستي الثاني) وتم وضعه في موقعه الحالي بجوار قنات المعبد امون من عصر امون مني. في ٩١٢م قرر ليجران تجميعهم في هذا المكان - ولا تزال بعض الاجزاء مفقودة منه وقد عمل ليجران احاطة لشفقة الصدر بالحديد الصلب والحرسنة وكذلك عمل استبدال للرجل المفقودة، جزء من الالاف التي تم اكتشافها عام ٢٠٠٣م وتم تثبيتها عام ٢٠٠٧م في الجزء الاساسي من التمثال. ومنذ فترة قريبة تم عمل فحص للشكل التمثالي للتمثال والنقش الموجود في ظهر التمثال فتم ان المساحة البنية غير دقيقة فقد رادت عن ٢٨ سم بالمقارنة بالشكل الشاه لتماثيل المعبد امون. وفي عام ٢٠١٩م بالاشتراك بين وزارة الآثار والمركز المصري الفرنسي صمم نجيل للترميم المنوع للتمثال وزعيم الصدر والرجل اليسرى معتمدا على شكل التمثال الذي يحمل عام ٢٠١٩م بالشفح المصري والحجرت من الحجر الرملي القريب من التمثال الاصلي وكذلك ترميم اجدار خلف التمثال وهي كتل من احجار صالة حويلات التمثال الخمس الثالث والتي رسمت في موقعها بواسطة لسيوس في القرن التاسع عشر ولكنها تحطمت في نهاية القرن التاسع عشر وعرضتها اخيرا الجزء الايمن من الصدر واليد اعيد استحداث كرجاهم والذي تم الكشف عنه في منطقة دندرة حديثا .



New information panel for the Tut's Amun statue project

The temple of Opet

The Opet temple is dedicated to the goddess Opet (sacred), mother of the goddesses, mother of Hathor and Isis. Opet was considered as partner of the deceased god Amun who, after creating mankind, was buried at Djeme-Medinet Habu where he yearly triggers the flood. In Opet temple, the podium on which the building is raised may have evoked the tomb of the god. There, Amun becomes an Opet whose resurrection is assimilated to a new birth. The resurrected god, newly born from goddess Naut-Opet, is a rejuvenated Opet who appears under the aspect of an Horus himself assimilated to the king. The Opet temple is thus considered as the birth place of Opet and the burial place of Amun. The goddess Opet has also a specific residence where she is worshipped mainly under the aspect of a hippopotamus.

The temple of Opet (sacred) was probably founded by Thutmose III and Amenhotep II as attest reused blocks discovered in its foundations.

The present building was erected and decorated between the IVth century BC and the Ist Century AD.

A monumental gate of Nectanebo I through the Great precinct wall of this king opens on a courtyard where the remains of a Kiosk of Ptolemy Neos Dionysos are still visible.

Then, a XXVth dynasty (thasite) pylon gives access to a courtyard where the remains of a kiosk of Nectanebo I have survived.

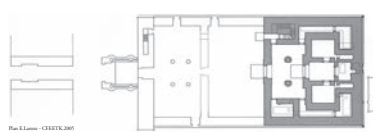
A granite ramp, hewn out a reused sand possibly of Taharqa, leads to the temple proper. The outer walls were decorated in the name of Ptolemy and the decorative text contains a rare hieroglyphic mention of Rome.



The Opet Temple during 19th Century's excavation in 1907. CFEETK, n°11814



Black basalt in the temple of Opet, goddess Opet, Thutmose III. CFEETK, n°11815



Plan of the temple of Opet. CFEETK, n°11816



Northern room, southern wall, Amun resurrecting in Opet. The scene before restoration. CFEETK, n°10210



Northern room, southern wall, Amun resurrecting in Opet. The scene after restoration. CFEETK, n°10212

معبد اويت

تم تكريس معبد اويت للالهة اويت (الطيبة) ، ام الاهات ، ام البشرية ، مع زمرات مشابهة تماما لتلك الموجودة في حجور اوزيريس. اويت تعتبر الشريك اللوني للمعبود امون. بعد خلق البشرية ، كان يدفن في مدينة جيتا-حايو- حيث يتسبب في الفيضان سنويا. في معبد اويت ، نقشه التي هي بناء الهة. هناك ، اصبح امون ، قبل اوزيريس الذي يتم بعه الي ولادة جديدة. إنه شابت اوزيريس والذي يظهر أحياناً بشكل حورس فعند الذي يقاتله التمسك. وبالتالي فإن معبد اويت يعتبر مسقط رأس اوزيريس مكانا مقدس اموون. تم تشييد الهة اويت أيضاً بوزا خلقاً محدداً ، حيث تعبد بشكل اساسي في صورة قوس الفهر. رعا تم تأسيس معبد اويت (الطيبة) في عصر تحتمس الثالث و استحدث الثاني من خلال كمل معاد استحداثها تم تشييد الهة اويت وتزينه بين القرن الرابع قبل الميلاد والقرن الاول الميلادي.

بوية لتخليد الامون خلقه من خلال العظمى وكودي الي غلام حيث يتبادا اكنافك بعلبيوس نوبس ديبوسيون لا تزال مرئية، لم ، تصل الي غلام الاسرة الخامسة والعشرون (الكنانية) . حيث التبول يودي الي غلاما كشتان من معبد متحدر من الحارثية ، محطور ومعاد استحداثه من نوبس طهرت طهرت ، يودي الي المعبد. اجدار الخارجية موزينة باسم اعطس ، ويحوي النص على ذكر تادار لاسم روما بامورعيلانية.



Restoration of the painting. CFEETK, n°10805



Restoration of the painting. CFEETK, n°10809

New information panel created for the opening of Opet temple

9.5. Documentation of monuments bound for the GEM

At the request of HE the minister of Antiquities, a documentary research was made to identify monument to potentially transport or rebuilt in the GEM. A memoir with an annex of 22 pages listing 21 monuments appropriate for the GEM was delivered on the the 5th of July 2019 to the SCA.

10. CFEETK MEMBERS (2019) AND COLLABORATIONS

10.1.CFEETK Members

10.1.1. MoTA members

10.1.1.1. Authorities

— Mohammed Yahyah	General director of Luxor and Upper Egypt
— al Kadhafi Abd el-Raheem	General director of Luxor antiquities east and west banks
— Tarek Milad Zikri	Chief architect of Upper Egypt
— Mustafa El-Saghir	General director of Karnak Temples and Sphinx Avenue
— Ahmed Abdel Nasser	General Director Luxor and Upper Egypt conservation
— Mohammed Abder Radi	Director of the conservators of Karnak
— Fawzy Helmi Oqeil	Director of Karnak Temples precinct
— Abd el Khalek Abd el Hamid	Director of Karnak Temples
— Eltaib Gharieb	Director of Karnak Temples
— Ghada Ibrahim	Chief inspector, in charge of foreign missions
— Abd Al Sattar Badri	Co-Director of the CFEETK until October 2019
— Adel Erfan	Co-Director of the CFEETK from October 2019
- Mona Ali Abadi	Inspector
- Amira Fawzy	Inspector
- Ahmed Elnasseh	Inspector
- Hassan el Tawab	Inspector
- Soad Ali Mohamed	Inspector
- Enas Atef Egladious	Inspector
- Mohamed Gad Ahmed	Conservator
- Salah Salm Said	Conservator

10.1.1.2. Services

— Mamduh Abd El Rassul	Draftman
— Magdi Louiz	Documentation officer
— Karima Dowi Abd Al-Radi	Photographer
— Ahmed Ruby	Assistant photographer
— Mahmud Faruq	Raïs of field work

10.1.1.3. MoTA inspectors and chief inspectors

— Salah al-Masekh	Chief inspector
— Wahid Yussef	Chief inspector
— Saâd Bakhyt	Director of excavations
— Ibrahim el Desouqi	Secretary of Direction
— Hoda Abd el-Sadek	Inspector
— Ola Hassan	Inspector
— Ismail Abdel Fattah	Inspector
— Somaiya Nagdy	Inspector
— Fatma Ahmed	Inspector

— Mohamed Badawy	Inspector
— Hala Gharib	Inspector
— Yussif Sayed	Inspector
— Manal Mahmoud	Inspector
— Mona Mohamed	Inspector
— Hana Sayed	Inspector
— Abdulmoneim Ahmed	Inspector
— Safia Mohamed	Inspector

10.1.1.4. CNRS members

— Dr. L. Gabolde	Director of the USR 3172, co-director of the CFEETK
— Dr. J. Hourdin	Documentalist - Egyptologist
— K. Benchabane	Administrator
— A. Garric	Stone-cutter
— É. Saubestre	Photographer
— A. Oboussier	Conservator - Restorer

10.1.1.5. Univ. Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3 - LabEx Archimede, programme "Investissement d'avenir", ANR-11-LABX-0032-01

— Dr. G. Dembitz	Egyptologist
— Dr. Ch. Labarta	Egyptologist
— Fl. Pirou	Epigraphist
— Dr. E. Panaite	Egyptologist
— Dr. Cl. Audouit	Egyptologist

10.1.1.6. International Volunteers MEAE

— L. Bontemps	Conservator Restorer (since November 2018)
— J. Jacquemet	Surveyor (since November 2018, until January 2020)

10.1.1.7. CNRS trainees 2019

— C. Quentinet	Photographer
— L. Midy	Conservator
— H. Canaud	Photographer

10.1.1.8. Mission members MEAE

— L. Dautais	Archaeologist - Egyptologist
— B. Durand	Archaeologist - Egyptologist
— A. Banaszac	Ceramologist

10.2. Collaborations with institutions

- 10.2.1. Ministry of Antiquities and Tourism of Egypt (MoTA) / Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA)
- 10.2.2. French National Research Center CNRS
- 10.2.3. University of Memphis (Tennessee) USA
- 10.2.4. University of Oxford, Great Britain
- 10.2.5. University of Namur Belgium
- 10.2.6. University of Trier, Germany
- 10.2.7. French Institute for Oriental Archaeology in Cairo (IFAO)
- 10.2.8. Uqam, University of Quebec
- 10.2.9. University of Trier
- 10.2.10. University of Leipzig, Germany

- 10.2.11. University of Tübingen, Germany
- 10.2.12. University of Montpellier, France
- 10.2.13. University of Lille, France
- 10.2.14. Practical School for High Studies in Paris (EPHE), France
- 10.2.15. Luxor University of Tourism, Egypt
- 10.2.16. Luxor University of Archaeology, Egypt
- 10.2.17. Nubian Museum at Aswan, Egypt
- 10.2.18. Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM) Cairo, Egypt
- 10.2.19. European-Egyptian Mission at the Colossi of Memnon, Munich
- 10.2.20. Basel University, Switzerland