

## Some Blocks from Heliopolis

### Nageh Omar and Gamal Faris

These group of Architectural Fragments have been discovered during Excavations at Souq el – Khamees Site at the end of Mostorod Street in el – Matarya Area by the Supreme Council of Antiquities Mission Season 2003<sup>1</sup> and none published before . The Site of Excavations is Situated about 500 metres to the west Obelisk of the King Senusert I<sup>2</sup> .

### **Block of the king Senusert III<sup>3</sup>**

---

<sup>1</sup>The Excavations were Supervised by Gamal Faris, Hosni Badie, Khairy Karam, Naser Gebreel, Nabil Naaom and Naglaa Hafez.

<sup>2</sup> cf. Map I and beside this site to the Western –South, ( S. C. A.) Mission discovered A Limestone Statue of Sety II Season 1989 and now in the open Air Museum at el –Matariyah beside the Obelisk of the king Senusert I and published by Ahmed El – Sawi in : MDAIK 46, 1990, PP.337 – 340 , Taf. 55 – 56 .

<sup>3</sup> This Block considered the first one belong to the king Senusert III in Iwnw (Heliopolis) because None discovered any monuments date to the same period except the sphinx statue found in Alexandria with the group different monuments transformed from Heliopolis into Alexandria during the potelomic period and this statue for the king Senusret III because the coronation name inscribed on it ( hc k3w rc ) beloved the souls of Heliopolis. Cf. : Grimal, Sphinx de Sesostris III, in : BIFAO 96, 1996, P. 565 ; We could show Sites which dating to the Middle Kingdom in Iwnw (Heliopolis) cf. Map I and about this city during the Middle Kingdom cf. :- Gorringer, H.H., Egyptian Obeliska, London 1885; Kamal, M.A.B., Tarwah el-Nafs fi Medinet el- Shams, Cairo 1896; Petrie, W.M.F./ Mackay, E., Heliopolis , Kafr Ammar and Shurafa, BSAE 24, London 1915, P.3 ff.; Engelbach, E., The Direction of the Inscriptions on Obelisks, in : ASAE 29, 1929, PP. 25 – 30; Townsend, T. C., A XII Dynasty Inscription near The Cairo – Suez Road, in : ASAE 33, 1933, PP. 1 – 5 ; Riche, H., Der "Hohe Sand in Heliopolis", in : ZAS 71, 1935, PP.107 – 111; Rophael, M., Un bloc trouve a Matarya, in: ASAE 38, 1938, PP. 117 – 124; Kakosy, L., Heliopolis, in : LA II, Wiesbaden 1977, SP. 11111113; Fischer, H. G., Two Royal Monuments of the Middle Kingdom Restored in := BMMA NS 22, March 1964, PP. 235 – 245 ; El – Banna,E., L'Oblelisque de Sesostris I a Heliopolis – a – t – il ete deplace ? in : RdE 33, 1981/1982, PP. 3-9 ; Saleh, A., Excavations at Heliopolis I Cairo 1981; II, Cairo 1983 ; Habachi, L., Die Unsterblichen Obeliskten Agyptens, Mainz 1982; Awadalla, A., Un= document prouvant la Coregence d'Amenemhat et de Sesostris I, in : GM 115, 1990, PP. 7 – 14 ; El – Alfi, M., Miscellaneous Heliopolitanana in : DE 29 , 1994, PP. 45 – 54 ; Sourouzian, H., A Headless sphinx of Sesostris II from Heliopolis in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 37796, in : P. DER Manuelian (Ed.), Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson II, Boston 1996, PP.743 – 754 ; Abd el – Gelil, M., et Al., Some inscriptions and Reliefs from Matariya, in : MDAIK 52, 1996, PP. 143 – 156 .

- This Block was discovered in situ . Sandstone ; H. 110 cm.;
- W. 65 cm and in a depth of about 250 cm underground level and original situated at the southwestern Side of this site .<sup>4</sup>.



(fig. 1)

It's part from Architrave of entrance for a shrine or temple belong to the king Senusert III in Iwnw (Heliopolis) and inscribed with sunk relief as follow :-



( hc k3w Rc) di cnh .

*The Coronation name of the king Senusert III<sup>5</sup>, giving life.*

---

<sup>4</sup> See map 1. N.3 . 1113 ; Fischer, H. G., Two Royal Monuments of the Middle Kingdom Restored in : BMMA NS 22, March 1964, PP. 235 – 245 ; El – Banna, E., L'Obleisque de Sesostri I a Heliopolis – a – t – il ete deplacé ? in : RdE 33, 1981/1982, PP. 3-9 ; Saleh, A., Excavations at Heliopolis I Cairo 1981; II, Cairo 1983 ; Habachi, L., Die Unsterblichen Obeliskten Agyptens, Mainz 1982; Awadalla, A., Un document prouvant la Coregence d'Amenemhat et de Sesostri I, in : GM 115, 1990, PP. 7 – 14 ; El – Alfi, M., Miscellanea Heliopolitanana in : DE 29 , 1994, PP. 45 – 54 ; Sourouzian, H., A Headless sphinx of Sesostri II from Heliopolis in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 37796, in : P. DER Manuelian (Ed.), Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson II, Boston 1996, PP.743 – 754 ; Abd el – Gelil, M., et Al., Some inscriptions and Reliefs from Matariya, in : MDAIK 52, 1996, PP. 143 – 156 .

<sup>5</sup> The king Senusert III built many temples for the gods such as : the great sacred temple for the god Osiris and memorial stela in Abydos which told us about this temple and relief represents the sacred Ennad of Iwnw (heliopolis) and restored some temples in upper Egypt cf. :- Breasted , A.R I, PP. 667 – 668 ; Alexander Badawy , A History of Egyptian Architecture , university of California 1960 , (in Arabic), Cairo 2002, P. 65 ; Gardiner, Ancient Egyptian Onomastica , II, London 1947, P.216, P. 463 ; and may be built Chaple in the Temple of Karnak because we could show his Coronation name inscribed on the wall of the Chaple of the king Senusert I or white Chaple at el – Karnak Temple cf. : Alexander Badawy , op. cit., Pl. 10 ; K. Lange and M. Hirmer, Egypt , London 1957, Pl. 91 and this recent discover which showed us the king Senusert III perhaps built chaple or Temple at the great Temple of Re in Heliopolis .

## Block dating to Akhenaten Time<sup>6</sup>

( Pl. I. b, fig. 2 )

Sandstone; W. 38 cm; H. 93 cm, may be part from a shrine or temple in Iwnw (Heliopolis) .



(fig . 2)



mi Itn S3 Rc cnh m3ct *lik Aten , The son of Ra, living (in)reality.*

This block appeared in a depth of about 270 cm underground level in situ to the southeast of the place where (S.C.A.) Mission discovered the block of the King Senusert III for about 30 metres long .<sup>7</sup>

We could say that the religious of Aton don't thought that to erect statues for the god but destroyed statues of gods which was

---

<sup>6</sup> The king Akhenaten perhaps built Temple for god Aten in Heliopolis because there are many monuments and fragments discovered dating to the same period such as :- Small fragments from limestone discovered in BAHTIM to the northwest of Heliopolis and now stored in Giza Magazine under number 182 cf. :- Bakry, Akhenaten at Heliopolis, in : CdE 47, 1972, PP. 60 – 61, fig. 5 ; Private tomb during the king Akhenaton discovered at Ard el – Naam (Ain Shams East) cf. :- Habachi, L., in : BBF 12, 1971, P. 37 ff, figs 17 – 19, Pl. 14, block N. 14 ; Bakry, op. cit., P.63 ff, figs 7 -8 ; Gohar, J., Akhenaton's Sed – festival, Pl. 1 – II ; and other fragments dating to the same period cf. :- Petri, W.M.F./ Mackay, E., Heliopolis, Kafr Ammar and Shurafa, BSAE 24, London 1915, P.7, Pl. VIII; Some blocks from limestone dating to Akhenaton cf. :- Saleh, A., Excavations at HeliopolisII, P. 67, N.12, Pl. VIII a ; Habachi, op. cit, P. 41 ff, fig. 20 ; Lacau, P., Steles du Nouvel Empire, CGC , Le Caire 1926, P.214 ff, Pl. LXV ; Sandman, M., Texts from the time of Akhenaton, BA VIII, Bruxelles 1938, P.157 ; Ian shaw, "Atenism at Heliopolis: 'Great stele'or parapet? in :- JEA 80, 1994, P.119; Lohr , in :- GM 11, 1974, P.34 ff ; Assmann, in : LA I, 1975, S. 530, 538, Anm61,62 ; Maspero , Notes sur quelques points de grammaire et d'Histoire in :- ZAS 19, 1881, P. 116 ; and also pedestal or base family statue discovered in Ain Shams East , cf. :- Habachi , MDAIK 20, 1965, P.79 ff, fig. 8, Taf XXV c ; Fecht , in :- ZAS 85, 1969, S. 92 ff ; Sandman, op. cit., P.159, N. CLXXIII ; Assmann , in : - Saeculum 23, 1972, S. 117 ff, mit Anm. 38 ; Sandmann , op. cit., P.159, N. CIXXIII .

<sup>7</sup> see map 1, N.4.

found before . The Sun Temples which built during the five dynasty was empty from any statue for the gods. Therefore, Roots of this thought and el – Amarna Temples may be from Heliopolis because the god Re doesn't appear in a shape of statue during the old kingdom .

Sayed Tawfiq asked question about the god of Akhenaton : Was Aton, the god of Akhenaton only a mainfestation of the god Re ? .

The king Akhenaton built tomb at the east Rock from his new Capital in el- Amarna for Mnevis Bull which the sacred animal in Heliopolis<sup>8</sup> and we wonderful when we know " wr – m3w " the title of the high priests in Iwnw (Heliopolis) called also on the first priest of the god Aton , and the last two daughters of the king Akhenaton , their names contained the name Ra<sup>9</sup> . Therefore , the king Akhenaton take his new principles from the sun worshipped in Iwnw (Heliopolis) .

---

<sup>8</sup> Manetho mentioned that the worshipped of Mnevis in Heliopolis since the second dynasty cf. : Waddel, W. G., Manetho, Cambridge, London 1940, P20ff.

<sup>9</sup> Tawfiq, S., Was Aton the god of Akhenaton only a mainfestation of the god Re ? in :- Papers of the first international Congress of Egyptology, Berlin 1979, PP 641- 43.

## Block of the king Rammesses II <sup>10</sup>

(Pl.2.a ,Fig.3)

Limestone, W. 26 cm, H. 57 cm, and discovered in the same last site in adepth of about 2.15 cm under ground level <sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> The king Rammesses II built Temple in Iwnw (Heliopolis) dedicated to gods of Heliopolis, which was possibly a part of the great Temple of the Universal gods of Heliopolis and This recent discover which emphasize the area where the great Temple in Heliopolis . Dr. Saleh discovered group from Architectures elements at Tell el – Hisn dating to Rammesses II cf. : Saleh A., Excavations at Heliopolis I, P. 43 ff, Pl. VIII ff; II, Plan I ; Another numerous Blocks dating to the same period at Tell el – Hisn cf. : Moursi, Hohen priester, Taf. XIII, XIV ; Balboush, preliminary Report on the new discovery of the temple Rammesses II at Heliopolis , in : ASAE 63, 1979, P.28, Pl.V, VII, IX ; Saleh , A., op. Cit., II, Plan II ; Moursi / Balboush, Funde aus dem temple Ramses ' II im Tell el- Hisn bei Heliopolis in : MDAIK 31, 1975, P. 87 Abb.4, P.89ff, Taf. 30 b; Part from Statue of the king Rammesses II now in Open Air Museum beside the Obelisk of the king Senusert I cf. : Balboush in : ASAE 63, 1979, P.28, PL. VI – VII ; Leclant, in : Or 53, 1984, P. 384 ; and Block made out of Granite dating to the king Rammesses II and now in Alexandria cf. : Abd el- Fattah / Gallon, in : etudes Alexandrines I, 1998, P. 7ff, 15ff ; Another Block cf. : Habachi , in : CdE 29, 1954, P.219 ; and some Architectures elements may be part from Temple in Heliopolis dating to the same period cf. : Bakry, in : MDAIK 22, 1967, P. 53 Anm.2, Taf. XVI, b ; Block from Granite stone belong to the king Rammesses II in Iwnw (Heliopolis) cf. : Petrie / Mackay, Heliopolis, P. 6, Pl. V ; and Some Blocks from limestone were discovered at Ard el – Naam in Ain Shams East from Tell el – Hisn cf. : Saleh , op. Cit. , II, P. 66, No.4, Pl. LVIII c ; and Obelisk from Granite in Heliopolis cf. : Selim, Obelisques Egyptiens I, P. 244 ff ; Iversen, Obelisks in Exile I, P. 101 ff, fig. 80; Habachi, Die unsterblichen Obeliskten, P.151, Abb. 55 ; Another Obelisk from Heliopolis and now in Roma cf. : Muller, in : ZAS 79, 1954, P. 143 ff ; 146, Abb 3 ; Mnevis Bull Temple in Heliopolis dating to Rammesses II cf. : Tulli, in : Ancient Egypt , 1928, P. 54 ; Moursi, Corpus der Mnevis – Stelen und untersuchngen zum kult der Mnevis – stiere in Heliopolis in : SAK 14, 1987, P.228 Anm II ; and Some Blocks painted at Arab el – Tawail cf. : Shaaban M., Rapport sur la Decouverte de la Tome D'un Mnevis de Ramses II, in : ASAE 18, 1919, PP. 193-195 and Daressy , in : ASAE 18, 1919, P. 196 ff ; Rammesses II Stela at Arab el – Tawail cf. : Moursi, in : SAK 14, 1987, P. 235 ff, Abb. 5, Taf. 10 ; Daressy, in : ASAE 18, 1919, P. 206 ff ; El – Alfi, Recherches sur Quelques Scarabees de Ramses II, in : JEA 58, 1972, P.176 ff, fig. 2, PL. XXXV.1, and another Stela at Arab el – Taweel , ASAE 18, P.206 ; Canopic Jars dating to Rammesses II at Arab el – Taweel in 1918 cf. : ASAE 18, P.197, fig. 2 ; Part from Stela was discovered at Arab el – Taweel in 1892 cf. : Petrie / Mackay, Heliopolis, P. 7, PL. VIII.6 ; Stela of the king Rammesses II and now stored in el – Matarya Magazine cf. : Abd el – Gelil et al. , in : Or 65, 1996, P.138, No. 14; Sphinx Statue in Heliopolis dating to the same period cf. : Grimal, in : BEFAO 86, P. 565 ; Nhb – K3w Statue was discovered by (S.C.A.) Mission at Mostorod Season 1985 dating to Rammesses II cf. : Ramadan W., in : GM 110, 1989, P. 55ff ; Moussa A., in : = Homages leclant I, 1994, P.479 ff; Part from Obelisk cf. : Petrie / Mackay, op. Cit. , P.5 ff, IV.13 = CG 17013.3

<sup>11</sup> see map 1, N. 5 .



(fig . 3)



(wsr- m3ct- Rc- stp- n- Rc ) (*wsr Maat Ra setep in Ra*) which is meaning : *strong justice of Ra, choice from Ra.*



S3 Rc nb hcw (mry-Imn-Rc-ms-sw). *Son of Ra, Lord of the crowns (Mry Amun Raamsw)(beloved Amun , Ramesses) .*

### Statue of Ramesses II<sup>12</sup>

(Pl.2.b - 5)

Beside the last site to the North, S. C. A. Mission was begun the excavation Season 2005<sup>13</sup>. The Team work discovered a Statue of the king Ramesses II made out of Sand Stone but unfortunately The Upper part was lost<sup>14</sup>.

This Statue none published before and according to the inscriptions , Its belong to the King Ramesses II and the king represent with sitting position , wearing a short kilt and his

---

<sup>12</sup> see map 1 N. 6.

<sup>13</sup> The Excavations were Supervised by Gamal Faris , Hosni Badie and Team Work : Khairy Karam, Naser Gebreel, Tamer Ahmed, Ehaab Mohamed and Wagya Mohamed.

<sup>14</sup> cf. : Pl.2.b – 5 .

Starched central tab flanked by streamers and adorned with gold ornament, is dominated by the head of a leopard, this type become general during the Ramsside Period <sup>15</sup>.

The inscriptions of Statue as following :



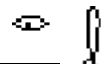
a



b



c



<sup>15</sup> Boat Hrol, R.H., Egyptian an introduction, London 1960, P. 86ff; Regine Schulz and Matthias Seidel, Egypt the world of the Pharaohs, Konemann, P. 88ff.



d

(fig. 4)

a) right side, front ; b) left side, front ; c) right side of the statue .  
d) Left side of the statue.



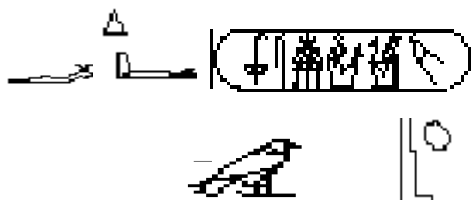
a



b

(fig. 5)

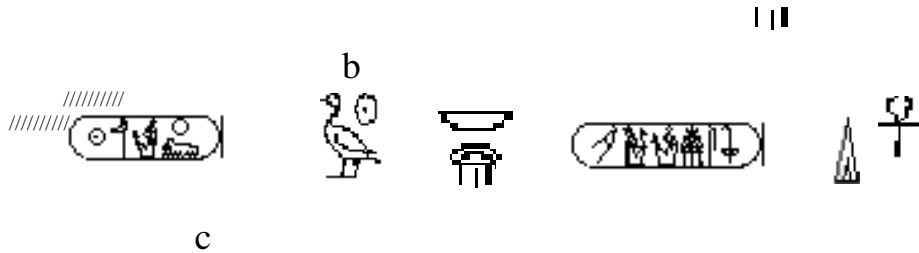
a , b) Back of the throne .



a

b





(fig. 6 )

a) base, right side . b) base, back. C) base, left side .

The dimensions of the statue are : height 93 cm, width about 53 cm , its base is 65 cm , long , 56 cm , wide .

The inscriptions (fig.4) :

On the right side, front reads :

The king of upper and lower Egypt , Lord of the two lands, and a cartouche " User-Maat Ra-setp n Ra" , giving life .

On the left side, front reads:

////a cartouche "mry- Amen- Ra- msw" .

On the right side of the statue, Three vertical lines of inscription reading :

Atum, Lord of Iwnw (Heliopolis) , The great god , Lord of the two lands "User-Maat Ra-step n Ra" , Lord of crowns "mry Amen-Ra- msw", and underneath the three vertical lines of inscription reading : giving life like Ra .

On the back of the throne (fig.5) is covered with three vertical lines contain names and titles of the king Ramesses II as following : King of upper and lower Egypt , Seize of the two lands, Lord of the two lands, and his personal name within a cartouche ,Son of Ra, Lord of crowns, Son of Ra from his body , Lord of crowns , and three cartouches for the king Ramesses II and inscriptions reading : giving life like Ra forever .

The base is covered with one horizontal line reading from right side of the statue : king of upper and lower Egypt , Lord of the two

lands, "User – Maat Ra-step n Ra", Son of Ra , Lord of crowns, "mry Amen –Ra-msw" , He gives, Lord of crowns, Mry – Amen – Ra- msw" , Son of Isis, Horus, giving life, Mry –Amen- Ra- msw", Lord of crowns, Son of Ra "User –maat-Ra-stp-n – Ra" .

### **Two Blocks of the goddess Hathor <sup>16</sup>( Pl.6, Fig.7 - 8 )**

Two Blocks are discovered by S.C.A. Mission at el – Matarya Season 1988 and now stored in el – Matarya Magazine with number 148,150 and nonepublished before .

The first Block (Pl. Fig.7), Limestone , W.22 cm , H. 48 cm , Thick. 14 cm and Its found at the southwest of Senusert I obelisk far about 550 metres with some Stelae dating to the king Imenhotep III in the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty . Its consider a part from a wall belong perhaps a shrine to goddess Hathor <sup>17</sup>

---

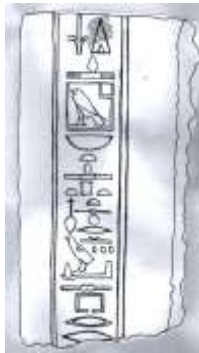
<sup>16</sup> The goddess Hathor is considered one of the famous Egyptian goddess and the name which means the mansion of Horus but the place of its origin is not known yet , There are some Studies thought that its origin is in Delta because Horus in this area but another opinion that its origin is the area of Ameyous south of Dandara. The goddess Hathor called Mistress of the two Mountains : Al – Qusya and Atpeih and the lady of Sycamore in Memphis . This goddess was the Mistress of the Sky and took a form of a Cow, the mother of Horus like Isis and the golden Hathor in Abou Bellou and all places that Greeks attributed to Aphrodite in upper and lower Egypt . During the Middle Kingdom, the worship of goddess Hathor was in Deir el-Bahari until the Rameside period she became famous in the west of Thebes where the main shrine was found for her in Deir el – Medina she was represented by the form of the holy cow coming out of the western mountain and was linked with the west and the cemetery as she was glorified in the western Bank of Thebes cf. : El- Sawy, A., Preliminary Report of excavations at kom Abou Bellou Seasons 1971 – 1975, in :ZAS Band 104, 1977, P. 75ff.; News Stela from Terenouthis Cemetery in Egypt , ArOr 48, 1980, P.48 ff. and his interesting study about the goddess Hathor in his Essay "New discussion on the Necropolis of Ancient Terenouthis" in press; :- Allam S., Beitrag Zum Hathor Kult in : MAS 4, 1963, P. ; Derchin P., Hathor Quardi forms, Istanbul 1972; Arkel, in : JEA 44, 1958, P.5 ; Daumas F., Hathor in : LA II,1977, P. 102 ff; Bleeker M., The Gods and Symbols of Ancient Egypt, London 1980, P. 8ff.

<sup>17</sup> – see Map 1 , N. 7.



(fig.7)

This Block inscribed with vertical line Hieroglyphs and reads :-  
..... mry ( Ht – Hr ) nbt htpt<sup>18</sup> di cnh  
.... *Beloved ( Hathor) Ladys of Hetpet , giving life.*



(fig. 8)

---

<sup>18</sup> – For nbt htpt, The goddess Hathor take important Position in Iwnw (Heliopols) , She connected with the god Re , Hathor represented as the Eye of the god Re and his daughter and defend about the god against their enemys . She take a title Ladys of Hetpet in Iwnw (Heliopolis) and Hetpet was a village which lays at the Northeast of Heliopolis and now called Berket el – Hage near from Arab el- Tawil and Ezbet el- Nakhel East . Cf.: Vandier J., RdE 16, 1964, PP. 55 – 146, RdE 17, 1965, PP. 89-176 ; RdE 18, 1966, PP. 67-142 , Gamal Faris et al., A Ramesside Stela from Ain Shams , in : GM 151, 1996, PP. 49 – 52 .

The second Block ( Pl.6.b, Fig.8 ), Limestone , W. 26 cm , H. 51.5 cm, thick. 18.5 cm .Its may be a part of a shrine for the goddess Hathor with the first Block , and the inscription with vertical line as follow:-

Htp di nsw Ht – Hr nbt- htpt nfrt shrow di .s pr...

*Offering formula giving by the king and Hathor , ladys of Hetpet the good opinios and help to go out the offerings on the voice ? , the offerings consisting of .....*

## Conclusion

According to the inscriptions on the block (pl.1.a,fig.1) represents the coronation name of the king Senusret III, the fifth king of the twelfth dynasty within the cartouche .Through This recent discover and his Sphinx statue we Suggest that the king Senusret III built a shrine or Temple at Heliopols which was possibly a part of the great Temple of the universal God of Heliopolis .

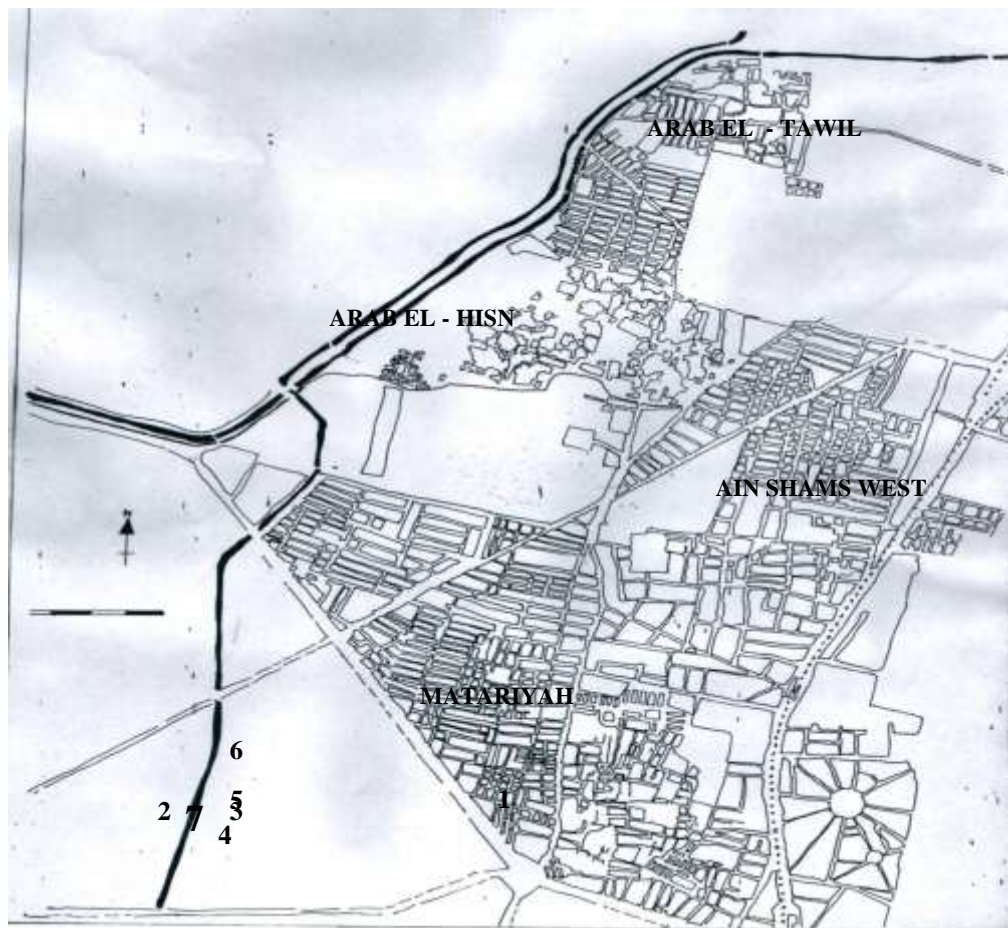
For block dating to the king Akhenaten and many monuments are discovered in Heliopolis at the same period emphasized that the king Akhenaten built temple for the god Aten in Heliopolis and through Studies about the king Akhenaten, we suggest that the king Akhenaten take his new principles from Heliopolis .

The king Ramesses II mentioned from stela which discovered at Manshyt el- Sader, in the second horizontal line that he erected oblesk and some statues at the great Temple in Heliopolis <sup>19</sup> , this recent Discover about Statue of the king Ramesses II emphasized site of excavations perhaps a shrine or open court from temple of the king Ramesses II at the great Temple in Heliopolis

For nbt – htpt, we could show that the goddess Hathor take a forward position in Heliopolis and become the Lady of Hetepet in Heliopolis since Eighteenth dynasty at least .

---

<sup>19</sup> Kamal, A., Stela de L'An VIII De Ramses II, A Manshiet El-Sadr, Rec. de Trav., Tom XXX, PP. 213 – 218; Hamada, A., A Stela from Manshyet El- Sadr, ASAE XXXVIII, Le Caire 1938, PP.217 – 230 .



Map 1

- 1 – Obelisk of Senusert I. 2 – Statue of Sety II. 3 – Block of Senusert III.  
4 – Block dating of Akhenaten . 5 –Block of the king rammesses II .  
6 – Statue of Rammesses II .  
7 - Two blocks of goddess Hathor.



(pl.1.a)  
Fragment of the king senusert III .



(pl.1.b)  
Block dating of Akhenaten Time



(pl.2.a)

Block of the king Ramesses II



(pl.2.b)

Statue of the king Ramesses II in Situ





(pl.3.a)  
Statue of Ramesses II



(pl.3.b)  
Right side in front



(pl.4.a)  
Right side of the statue



(pl.4.b)  
Left side of the statue



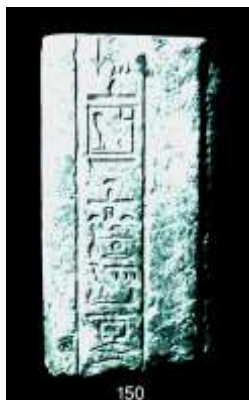
(pl.5.a)  
Back of the throne , in Situ



(pl.5.b) Base, back



(pl.6.a)  
Block of the goddess Hathor



(pl.6.b)  
Another block of the goddess Hathor