

2021

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Prof. Dr. Ahmed ' Amin Selim

*Director of Publishing Department, Professor of Egyptology at Faculty of Arts, University of Alexandria,
Egypt., dr.ahmedselim224@gmail.com*

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Recommended Citation

Selim, Prof. Dr. Ahmed ' Amin (2021) "THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE SECOND PYLON OF RAMESSES II AT
ABYDOS," *Journal of the General Union of Arab Archaeologists*: Vol. 6: Iss. 3, Article 1.
Available at: <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/jguaa/vol6/iss3/1>

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THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE SECOND PYLON OF RAMESSES II AT ABYDOS

By

Ahmed Amin Selim

Professor at faculty of Arts, Alexandria University, Cairo, Egypt

ABSTRACT

[AR] **نقوش الصرح الثانى للملك رمسيس الثانى فى أبيدوس:**
يتناول البحث وصف وترجمة النصوص المدونة على جدران الصرح الثانى لمعبد الملك رمسيس الثانى والذي شيد على مبعده 300 متر شمال غرب معبد والده ولقد شيد الملك رمسيس الثانى هذا المعبد خلال السنوات الأربع أو الخمس الأولى من عهده وذلك فيما عدا جدرانه الخارجية وأطلق عليه اسم «منزل ملايين السنين». وشيد المعبد من الحجر الجيري الجيد والذي تم جلبه من المحاجر المحلية في المنطقة. وتناول البحث النقوش المسجلة على البرج الجنوبي للصرح وكذلك النقوش المسجلة على البرج الشمالى وكذلك نقوش البوابة الجرانيتية الحمراء والنقوش المسجلة على الأكتاف الداخلية للبوابة.

[EN] This paper deals with the inscriptions of the second pylon of king Ramesses II at Abydos. He built this temple to sanctify the three principal deities of Abydos: Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and to deify himself in it, and to be a house of a million years in which to be worshipped with religious rituals performed for him after his death.

KEYWORDS: Ramesses II, Abydos, Temple, Pylon.

I- INTRODUCTION

Ramesses II built his temple at Abydos around 300 meters northwest of his father's temple. Nearly all the construction and decoration of the temple occurred within the first four to five years of Ramesses II's reign except the outside walls. Its name has been mentioned as *Hwt- R^cmsi-sw hnmt m T3-wr* «House of Ramesses is joined to the Abydos Nome». This name is sometimes replaced by or modified with the term *hwt -h^hw-nt-rnpwt* «the House of Millions of years»¹.

The temple was mainly built of fine white limestone which was cut from the local quarries. It mentioned in dedication inscriptions² that many other kinds of stone were used in building such as black and red granite, alabaster, Nubian sandstone, and fine red quartzite sandstone which was brought from Gebel al-Ahmer [cAbbassIya].

The temple is rectangular in plan. It consists of an outer court, including its pylon, an inner court with a granite doorway to the pylon, two hypostyle halls, and a sanctuary, with subsidiary shrines and chambers [FIGURE 1 / a]³.

II- DESCRIPTION OF THE SECOND PYLON

It is most probable that the temple of Ramesses II at Abydos had only one pylon and one court when it was first built. Later in the king's reign, an outer court and pylon were added. Consequently, what today we call the second pylon is, in reality, the original outer pylon. [FIGURE 1 / b] This can be proved by the following facts⁴:

- 1- The plan of this temple, with one pylon and one court, is a complete whole.
- 2- The so-called second pylon has four rectangular grooves in its outer face for the erection of the wooden masts, from which floated long, coloured streamers. These grooves and wooden masts are a feature of outer pylons but do not occur on inner pylons which were planned in that manner⁵.
- 3- The ends of the eastern face of the present second pylon had their surfaces dressed smooth and sculptured. Clearly, it was not then intended that the walls of an outer court should be built onto them⁶.

The second pylon measures about 39.0 m. wide and is 5.50 m. thick. Its central gateway is a magnificent monument of finely sculpted red granite, called⁷

¹GOELET & ISKANDER 2012: 143.

²ZAYED 1988: 114.

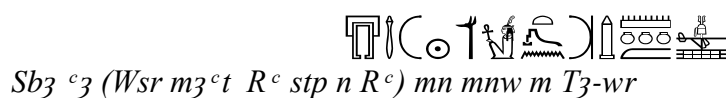
³MARIETTE 1867: PLS. 55-61; 100-109; MARIETTE 1880: vol.2: PLS.2-20; 2-25; LEPSIUS 1897: 66 [middle]; LEFEBVRE 1906: 213; PORTER&MOSS 1976: vol.4,32.

⁴SELIM 1991-1992:2-25

⁵See for example: the pylons of Sety I at Abydos, where the outer pylon has grooves, but the second pylon, has only statue-niches, and no grooves for masts. MARIETTE 1869: vol.1; CAPART 1912; O'CONNER 2009: FIGS. 16,47.

⁶The walls of an additional court were built out directly from this smooth surface, with no attempt to interlock the end blocks with the masonry of the original pylon.

⁷MARIETTE 1880: 8.



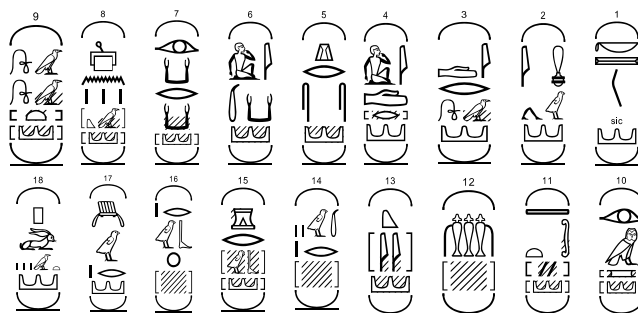
«The great gateway of Weser-maât-Râ-Setep-en-Râ- who established monuments in the Abydos Nome»⁸.

The four outer corners of the towers are adorned with torus mouldings, measuring about 0.30 m. in diameter [FIGURE 2].

1- The Southern Tower

The Southern Tower of the second pylon is preserved to a height of about 3.0 m, except for a granite jamb of the doorway which is about 4,30 m. high. The outer [eastern] face was adorned with scenes in sunken relief, but of these very little remains.

At the southern end the first 1.58 m is blank, the sculpture having been erased when the wall of the outer court was built. After this, on the upper part is a frieze consisting of eighteen crenellated ovals, each containing the names of southern countries which Ramesses II claims to have conquered. Each oval is surmounted by the bust of a southern prisoner, with his arms bound behind his back, and are linked together by a cord passing around the neck of each prisoner [FIGURE 3]⁹. The names in the cartouches – fortresses can be read after restorations from a shortlist on the southern wall of the entrance as follows¹⁰: $\overline{\text{T}}$



1- Kš: Nubia¹¹.

2- Miiw: Probably the extreme south of the region known to the Egyptians¹². It may be identified with Kerma¹³. It was first mentioned in the list of Tuthmosis III at Karnak¹⁴.

3-Idrw3: Probably in the vicinity of Miiw¹⁵.

⁸ BRUGSCH 1862: PL.12; BREASTED 1906: § 528.

⁹ MARIETTE 1880: vol. 2, PL. 3.

¹⁰ MARIETTE 1880: vol. 2, PL. 3, 8-9; BREASTED 1906: § 139; KITCHEN 1999: 192.


¹¹ KEES 1961: 308; ZEIBELIUS 1972: 165-169.

¹² GAUTHIER 1926: vol. 3, 11.

¹³ ZEIBELIUS 1972: 120.

¹⁴ SETHE 1961: 796, N^o. 4; KITCHEN 1999: 104.

¹⁵ MARIETTE 1880: 9, [3].

- 4- *Idr*: A region in Africa, perhaps the Greek Adulis, and the extreme south of the Negro peoples know to the Egyptians¹⁶. Adulis was a port of Aksum in the Red Sea¹⁷.
- 5- *Grss*: Probably at the extreme limit of the land of Kusk from South¹⁸, and it was identified by Mariette with Kassla¹⁹, at the bank of Atbara²⁰. It was mentioned in many lists, such as: the list of Tuthmosis III at Karnak, the list of Amenhotep III at Soleb, and the list of Taharqa.
- 6- *Ik3 Wti*: Ikuta or Akuta. The Kuban, in front of Dakkeh in lower Nubia²¹. It has no older equivalent, and it may be an abbreviated spelling of Akuati, a name actually current under Ramesses I such as in the Stelae of Ramesses II at Kuban, the list of Ramesses II at Karnak, list of Taharqa, and it also appears on a statue in the entrance of the temple of Ramesses II at Karnak.
- 7- *Irk3 rk3*: A Negro tribe of Ethiopia²². It has appeared in the list of Taharqa at Karnak,
- 8- *S3n wk3*: A Negro people of upper Sudan, It was also mentioned in the list of Taharqa at Karnak²³.
- 9- *W3 w3.t*: It was contained by ancient Egyptians, all the land which lies between the Nile and red-sea, from Aswan to Korosko²⁴.
- 10- *Irm*: Country on the red sea coast, which Brugsch identified with the Blemmyes²⁵.
- 11- *T3-Sti*: The northern part of the Nubian land²⁶, in the first Nome of Upper Egypt²⁷.
- 12- *Hnt ... (?)*: It may probable  *Hnt t3 sti*²⁸ which refers to the southern part of the Nubian land²⁹.
- 13- *Krii*: A Sudanese locality, probably the modern village El-Kurru³⁰. It's marking the extreme southern limited of the Egyptian empire during the 18th-19th Dynasties.
- 14- *Tw rw ... (?)*: It may be *Tw rwrk* which is mentioned in the list of Tuthmosis III at Karnak, N^o.14³¹ and in the list of Sethos I at Karnak. It lies in south Egypt, identified with Tomkins, north of Orma³².
- 15- *Gr (bw)?*: It lies between the Nile and the Red Sea from Abu Hamed to the fifth cataract³³.

¹⁶ GAUTHIER 1925: vol.1, 114,128.

¹⁷ BAKER 1998: 171.

¹⁸ GAUTHIER 1928: vol.5, 214.

¹⁹ MARIETTE 1880: 9 [5].

²⁰ ZIBELIUS 1972: 171.

²¹ It was a notorious gold-bearing, but waterless desert –region south-east from Quban [ancient Baqi]. GAUTHIER 1925: vol.1, 110; KEES 1961: 322; ZIBELIUS 1972: 95-96; KITCHEN 1999:104.

²² GAUTHIER 1925: vol.1, 97.

²³ GAUTHIER 1928: vols.5- 6.

²⁴ GAUTHIER 1925: vol.1, 173-174.

²⁵ Gardiner said that: «I am much more doubtful». GAUTHIER 1925: I: 93; GARDINER 1947: 209.

²⁶ GARDINER 1947: 11.2; GAUTHIER 1925: 31-32.

²⁷ MONTET 1961: 14.

²⁸ It may be [*hnt-hfn- nfr* ?]. KITCHEN 1979: 57.

²⁹ GAUTHIER 1927: IV, 184.

³⁰ GRIFFITH 1917: 27; ZIBELIUS 1972: 162-163.

³¹ SETHE 1961:797, N^o.14.

³² GAUTHIER 1929: vol.4, 41, N^o.14.

16- *R3b w (?)*: The Libyan Desert and the Oases (?)³⁴.

17- *3wr* : An unidentified region in Africa³⁵.

18- *Pwn tiw*: The people of the region of Punt³⁶.

Below this frieze of conquered south peoples are some more scenes and inscriptions. At the extreme southern end³⁷ is a damaged representation of Goddess Sefkhet³⁸ seated on a throne, facing north³⁹. Of her figure, only part of her headdress, her feet, and the lower part of her throne are preserved. In front and above her are seven vertical lines of inscription⁴⁰, which is read: ↴



1- *Dd mdw in ntr nty* [...] *wsir (?) n*⁴¹ [...] *nw.w*
 2- *mri.sn nb t3-wy (Wsr-m3^ct-R^c stp-n-R^c) S3 R^c* [...] *di cⁿh* [...]
 3- *kbh.w phr dbn* [...] *r.k (?)* [...]
 4- *rth.w kbt.w t3.w ntr.w niwwt p* [...]
 5- *t3.w st3.w t3.w nw hnt* [...]
 6- *hwt nbwt nfrw.t imy.w .sn*
 7- *n sz- R^c (R^c-msi-sw mri Imn)*

³³ ZIBELIUS 1972: 170.

³⁴ GAUTHIER 1926: vol.3: 117. It may (*Rbh ?*) KITCHEN 1979: 57.

³⁵ GAUTHIER 1925: vol.1, 2.

³⁶ GAUTHIER 1925: vol.2, 46.

³⁷ A break of 19.5 cm. The tall signs measure 8.0 cm high.

³⁸ Sefkhet was the Goddess of writing and temple libraries. She first appears during the reign of Thuthmosis III, and seems little more than a version of Seshat. Her role is to be present at the temple foundation ceremony of «stretching the cord» she also figures among the deities responsible for the writing of the name of the pharaoh on the leaves of the sacred tree. HART 1987:191-192.

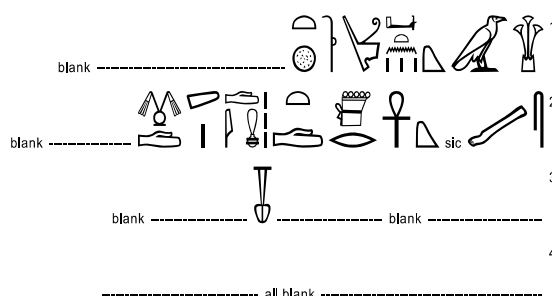
³⁹ PORTER & MOSS 1976: vol.4: 33.

⁴⁰ DARESSY 1899: 8 (middle).

⁴¹ A break of 38.0 cm.

« (1) Word recitation by the god who is [in Abydos] Wsir (2) beloved of them, the lord of the Two lands (Weser, maât Râ- Setep-en-Râ), the son of Râ [...] given life [...] (3) libation [...] turn and go round [...] (4) foreign people⁴², lands of Gods, cities of [...] (5) the inaccessible lands, the regions of Khent [ken-nufer (Nabia)]⁴³ (6) all good things which are in them (7) for the son of Râ, (Ramesses Mery Amon)».

Below the throne of the Goddess, the surface of the pylon is marked out for an inscription of four horizontal lines. However, these were never completed and were probably made when the decoration of the end of the tower was changed to allow for the building of the wall of the additional court. This horizontal inscription is read as follows: ←



1-*h3k.tn n rnpt* [...]
 2-*Skr^c nh^c drt.w dmi dmd* [...]
 3- [...] *sm3*
 4- [...]

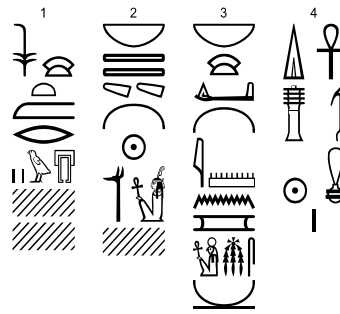
«(1) You plunders/captures in year⁴⁴ [...] (2) the hands of the colony's captives are united [...] (3) [...] united [...]» 4- ...

Between this scene and the first southern groove for the masts was along with the scene, terminating in a horizontal inscription. At the northern end, Ramesses is seated upon a throne [Facing south] in a light pavilion, the roof of which is supported by papyri form columns. The king wears *3tf* crown, but his figure is destroyed from the nose downwards. In front of his crown are four short vertical lines of inscription, reading: ↳

⁴² ERMAN & GRAPOW (eds.) 1971: vol.2, 460,8.

⁴³ KITCHEN 1996: 58.

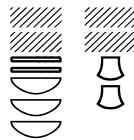
⁴⁴ Unfortunately, the regnal year was never completed.



1- $\bar{H}^c nswt m rwtj$ [...]
 2- $nb t 3wy (wsr m 3^c t R^c [...])$
 3- $nb \bar{H}^c w di (R^c msi sw mri Imn)$
 4- $nh \bar{d} d w3s mi R^c$

«(1) The king appears in Double Gateway [...] (2) the lord of the two lands (Wesermaât- Râ [...]) (3) the lord of crowns offers, (Ramesses Mery- Amon), (4) given life, stability, prosperity like Râ».

The middle of the scene is destroyed, but at the bottom may be seen the dais upon which the king's throne rests. The center bears a large sign of union $\bar{sm}3$, to which two kneeling figures Nile-gods are tying the lily and papyrus. Behind each God, but facing outward, is the figure of a walking lion, executed in a very natural manner. The dais was accented by a flight of six steps, on each of which a small figure of a genius sits enthroned. At the top of the stairs is a damaged inscription reading:



[...] $t3w nbw$ [...] all lands.
 [...] $nsti w$ [...] thrones.

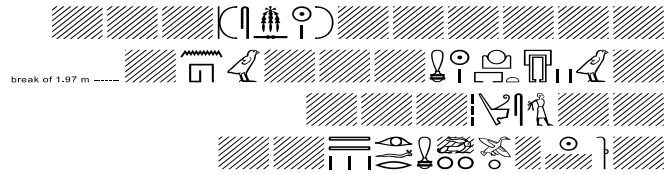
In front of the pavilion in which the king is seated are tops of three standards. In front of the stairs of the pavilion is a single vertical inscription, reading: \bar{t}



[...] $nb t3 \bar{s} m^c w di.f skr^c nhw t3 Nh sy$

«[...] Lord of the land of Upper Egypt, he gives living prisoners/captives of the land of Nubia».

Following this inscription comes a God, his head destroyed. At the end of this scene [FIGURE 2] are some traces of a horizontal inscription, the few remaining signs of which read: ←



1- [.....] R^c msi sw [.....]

2- [...] rwti 3ht mi R^c [...] wnh [...] [...]

3- sbiw hftyw .s n ?? [...]

4- rnp [...] p3 wnnw mi ir.fr t 3wy [...]

(1) [.....] Râmesses [....]

(2) The double gateway of horizon shines like Râ

3- her (s) may be refer to a foreign country like Nubia) captives?

4- [...] the year [...] in the exact time (?) «as he made the two lands [...] (?)»

After this group of scenes comes the southernmost of the two grooves for masts of the pylon [FIGURES 2, 5]. This groove measures 1.10m. wide, and is 0.85m .deep at its lowest part. On its southern side are two vertical rows of large hieroglyphs, reading [FIGURES 2, 4]: ↴



1-[...] hry-ib hwt R^c msi sw mri Imn hnmt T3-wr

2-[...] di tpi .sn m q^c m n mrw [...]

«(1) [...] who dwells in the House-of-Ramesses-Mery- Amon- who is joined to Abydos Nome [...] (2) [...] offer their taxes of fine gold and meru-wood [...]»⁽⁴⁵⁾.

On the northern side of the groove [FIGURES 2, 6] are two similar vertical inscriptions, which read: ↵

⁴⁵ Evidently referring to the masts which once stood in these grooves .



1-[...] *nb t3 ḏsr ḥry-ib ḥwt R^cmsi sw mry Imn ḥnmt T3-wr mry di^cnḥ* [...] *ḥwt ḏsrt.f*


2-[...] *di tpi .sn m ḏ^c m n mrw* [...] *s* [...] *ḥwt šps.f*

« (1) [...] lord of the sacred land, who dwells in the House of Ramesses-Mery-Amon-who is joined to the Abydos Nome», given life [...] his sacred Temple.

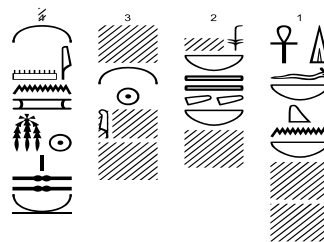
(2) [...] offer their taxes of fine gold, and meru-wood [...] his august Temple».

On the short space of the wall to the north of his groove [FIGURES 2,7], is a damaged scene, which initially showed Ramesses [Facing North] standing in the presence of the God Horus. All of the king's figure destroyed except for his feet, and the solar disk above his head.

Hours were seated, and facing south, but all that remains of his figure is the top of his double crown and the pedestal of his throne. Above his crown inscribed: →

 *Hr ind nw it .f* «Horus the Avenger of his Father»

Between Horus and Ramesses are four vertical lines of inscription. They are badly damaged, but their remaining signs read: ↓, ↓



1- *di^cnḥ.f nb kni nb* [...]

2- *nsw [bity] nb.t3wy nb* [...]

3- ([*Wsr*] *m 3^ct R^c* [...])

4- (*R^cms sw mri Imn*)

(1)[...] he gives all life, all strength, all [...]

(2) The king of upper [and Lower Egypt] lord of the two lands, lord of [...]

(3) [...] [Weser]-Maât-Râ [...]

(4) [Ramesses Mery-Amon]"

The Northernmost groove, [FIGURES 2,9] measure the same as its fellow and is also un inscribed. On its southern side [FIGURES 2,8] are two vertical rows of inscription, similar to these beside the southern groove, and reading: ↵



1-[...] *ḥwt R^c msi sw mri Imn di^cnh mi R^c[...] ḥnmt T3- wr*
 2-tp (w) .sn m *ḏ^c m n mrw [...] ḥwt ntr [...] t3 3ḥt t*

- «(1) [...] the "House of Ramesses-Mery-Amon-who is joined to the Abydos Nome, given life, like Ra [...] Associated with the Abydos Nome»
 (2) [...] their heads of fine gold, of Meru-wood [...] Temple [...] horizon".


The vertical inscription on the northern side of this groove is destroyed, but at the bottom of the first column are the figures of three Negro captives, kneeling, with their arms bound, and facing north [FIGURES 2,10].



2-The Red Granite Gateway

The gateway of the second pylon is formed of massive blocks of red granite. The upper parts of jambs are now destroyed, and the lintel is in fragments. The opening of the gateway measures 2.80 m wide, and each jamb measures 1.5 m wide, by 1.53 m deep at the base. The surface of the outer and inner jambs are beautifully sculptured with scenes and inscriptions in sunken relief, which cut on an average of 3.0 to 3.5 cm deep.

3- The Southern Jamb: [FIGURES 2, 11]

The southern jamb is preserved to a height of 4.29 m., and its outer side bore a series of scenes, bordered on the side nearest to the opening of the doorway by a single, vertical line of inscription.

Of the scenes [FIGURE 3]⁴⁶ there preserved the two lowest and the extreme lower edge of a third scene. There were probably originally scenes. Of the damaged upper scene, all that remains are the feet of the king, and the feet and part of a leg of a God. There was a vertical inscription between the God and the king, but of this, only signs  *di'enh* "given life" are preserved.

The top of the middle scene is occupied by the sign , below which, Ramesses is shown offering a libation to Osiris Khenty Amentiu. Above the king's head is the solar-disk flanked by crowned *uraei*. In front of the solar – disk is the two cartouches of Ramesses: 




1- *Ntr nfr (wsr m3^ct R^c stp n R^c) ntr nfr*

2- *s3 R^c (R^c msi sw mry Imn)*

1- «The good God, Weser maât- Râ Setep-en- Râ»

2- «The son of Râ, Ramesses Mery-Amon».

Behind Ramesses there is a vertical inscription, reading: 



S3^cnh dd w3s «Protection, life, stability, prosperity».

Above Osiris are three vertical lines of inscription, reading: 

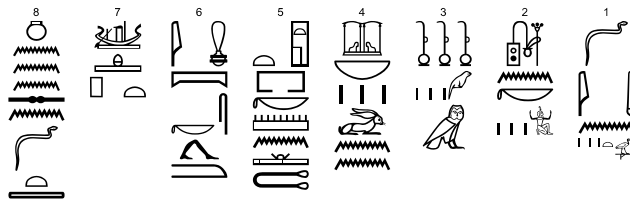
⁴⁶ MARIETTE 1880: PL.2, c.



1-*dd mdw in Wsir Hnti-Imntt*
 2-*di.n. (i) n.k^cnh w3s*
 3-*mi R^c*

«(1) Recitation by Osiris Khenty - Amentiu,
 (2) I give to you life and prosperity,
 (3) like Râ»

The bottom scene is also topped by the sign of heaven. Below it, and facing north, the God Thot is seated, and with his reed pen appears to be writing the vertical inscription on the edge of the jamb, he holds a palette in his left hand. Behind Thot stands his attendant spirit, a male figure. He carries a water pot in his raised right hand, above which is inscribed: iri "writing ", and a writing outfit in his hand. Above these two figures are eight short, vertical lines of inscription reading:



(1) *dd mdw in Dhwtj* (2) *ss.i n.k hh* (3) *rnpwt hfnw m* (4) *hb.w wnn* (5) *hwt.k mn.t* (6) *mi pt ssm*
 (7) *wiz htp* (8) *nwn .sn dt*

«(1) Words spoken by Thot, (2) I write to you millions (3) of years, hundreds of thousands of (4) jubilees, existing (5) your temple fixed (6) like heaven, the divine form (7) of the sacred boat resting (8) upon its water for eternity»

The vertical text down the edge of the jamb reads as follows:



1-*Hr k3 nht mri M3^ct nbty m^ck kmt w^cf h3s.wt Hr-nbw wsr rnpwt^c3 nht.w*(2) *nisw bity (Wsr-m3^ct R^c -stp -n- R^c) ir n.f mnw .f n it.f wsir ir.t n.f sb3 (m) inr m3^t iri* (3) *nn.f s3 R^c (R^c- msi-sw mri – Imn) di^cnh*

«(1) Horus the strong bull, beloved of Maât, who belongs to the two ladies, protector of Egypt. Curbing the foreign lands, Gold Horus rich in years, great in victories, (2) the king of upper and lower Egypt, *Weser-maât-Râ* Setep en Râ, He has made as his monument for his father Osiris, making for him a doorway of granite a stone, being what (was) made (3)for him by the son of Râ-Ramesses Mery-Amon, a «given life».

Below this and the three scenes are four horizontal lines of inscription. The three upper ones are the original text of Ramesses II, but the fourth was added by his son, Merenptah. These lines read as follows: ←



(1) *n^ch ntr nfr nb t3wy (Wsr m3^ct R^c stp n R^c) s3 R^c (R^c ms-ss mri Imn)/ mri Wsir*

(2) *ir n.f mnw.f n it.f Wsir nb 3bdw ir.t n.f sb3^c3 m inr n*

(3) *m3^t 3wy m biz m km3 sb3^c3 (Wsr m3^ct R^c stp n R^c) mnmnw m T3-wr*

(4) *nsw bity (b3 n R^c mri imn) s3 R^c (mri n pth htp hr m3^ct) mri Wsir*

(1) Viva /(Long) Life the good god, lord of the two lands, Weser maât Râ, the son of Râ, Ramesses Mery Amon, beloved of Osiris.

(2) He has made it as his monument for his father Osiris, lord of Abydos, making for him a great doorway of stone .

7-The Lintel

The massive lintel, which now measures about 2.60 m. high, was found in fragments. At the top was the sign of heaven, and below it, a large winged disk, flanked by crowned uraei. Below the disk, there were large cartouches of Ramesses II overhead with horizontal ram's horns, a disk, and two plumes.



Wsr m 3^{ct} R^c stp n R^c
Weser-mâat- Râ step n Râ

To the south is vertical inscription reading:



dd mdw di.n.(i) n.k knt nb [...]
«Recitation: I give to you all strength [...]»

In the upper southern corner is the commencement of a vertical, reading:



Nw?

8 -The Northern Tower of the Pylon

This tower has the same measurements as the southern one, but is preserved to a maximum height of only 1.60m. Immediately to the north of the northern jamb of the red granite doorway [FIGURES 2, 15] is a damaged representation of Ramesses II (facing south). In front of him is a vertical line of inscription, reading: ↓



C_k nb r hwt ntr iw w^cb sp-sn
«All who enter the temple are to be purified twice».

On the southern side of the first groove [FIGURE 2, 16] are the lower parts of two vertical lines of inscription. Reading ↙



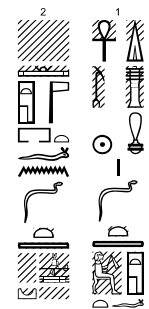
(1)[...] *di^cnh mi R^c dt* (2) [...] *hwt ntr.f n dt*
 (1)[...] given life like Ra forever (2) [...] his temple of eternity"

The first groove [FIGURES 2, 17] of pylon has the same measurements as those in the southern tower, and like them is undecorated. On the northern side of the first groove [FIGURES 2, 18] are also two vertical inscriptions, reading: ↘



(1)[...] *di^cnh dd w3s mi R^c dt* [...] *it.f* (2) [...] *hwt ntr.f n dt* [...] *st m3^ct t3 wr*
 (1)«[...] given life, stability, like Râ forever (2) [...] his temple eternity [...] the place of truth in the Abydos Nome».

On the southern side of the second groove [FIGURE 2, 20] are the ends of two vertical lines of inscription, reading: ↙



(1)[...] *di^cnh dd w3s mi R^c dt* [...] *hwt špst.f* (2) [...] *hwt ntr.f n dt* [...] *t3 wr(?)*
 (1)«[...] given life, stability, likes Râ forever (in) his august temple (2) [...] his temple eternity [...] the place of truth in the Abydos Nome».

The northern groove [FIGURES 2, 21] is also [FIGURES 2, 22] of undecorated, of the vertical inscriptions on the northern side of this groove (Fig.2, 22) only the following signs remain: ↓



(1)[...] \overline{dd} w_3s mi R^c \overline{dt} (2) [...] hwt $ntr.f$ n \overline{dt}

(1) «[...] stability, likes Râ forever (2) [...] his temple eternity»

Following this inscription is scene is a scene showing Ramesses receiving two groups of Asiatic prisoners of war. Behind the king stands his ka, personified as a small figure of a bearded man, upon his head is the ka-symbol $\overline{\text{L}}$. Between the king and his ka, the royal srh , the upper part of which is destroyed, it reads



[Hr k_3] nht mri $m_3^c t$ "

[Horus the strong Bull] beloved"

In front of the king are two registers, separated from each other by a horizontal inscription [FIGURES 2, 24]. In each register, a Nile god, carrying the w_3s –scepter, leads a band of sixteen Asiatic prisoners of war. The upper register is badly damaged. The horizontal inscription dividing the two registers read as follows:



$skr^c nh$ in n ntr nfr nb t_3wy (Wsr $m_3^c t$ R^c stp n R^c) s_3 R^c nb $h^c w$ (R^c $msi-sw$ mri Imn) $di^c nh$ m
 $nht.w$ n $hpš.f$ [...] ([...] $msi-sw$ [...]) $di^c nh$ [...]

«Living prisoners brought by the good god, lord of the two lands, *Weser Maât Râ Setep en Râ*, the son of Ra, lord of crowns Diademes Ramesses Mery Amon, given life, by the victories of his scimitar [...] [...] messes [...] given life»

At the end of the scene [FIGURES 2, 25] is a badly damaged vertical inscription of which only the following signs remain: ⤵



Below are three horizontal lines of inscription, but of these, only the sign ⤵ can be distinguished. Parts of these lines were never completed.

III- CONCLUSION

From the previous discussion , it is clear that the 2nd pylon of Ramesses II temple at Abydos is the original outer pylon. But, perhaps in anticipation of the Heb- sed feast, he added another court and another pylon in front of last mentioned one.

The subject of the inscriptions and scenes on the 2nd pylon consists of:

Title and epithets of Ramesses II.

Texts concerned with dedication the temple for Osiris, the lord of Abydos.

Names of southern countries which Ramesses II claims to conquer , and Asian prisoners of war. It may be noted that the names of the south countries were inscribed in the southern tower, while the Asiatic prisoners were inscribed in the southern tower.

The traditional decoration for the dais of a king's throne, which was executed with the figure of a walking lion.

The materials in which the masts were made and some inscriptions concerning his son, king Merenptah.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I'm very grateful to Prof. Dr. / ♂Abd El Hamid Zayed Rahemahu Allah for providing me with hieroglyphic texts which he had made during the period in which he held the post of Chief Inspector for the antiquities of Middle Egypt and his kind assistance.

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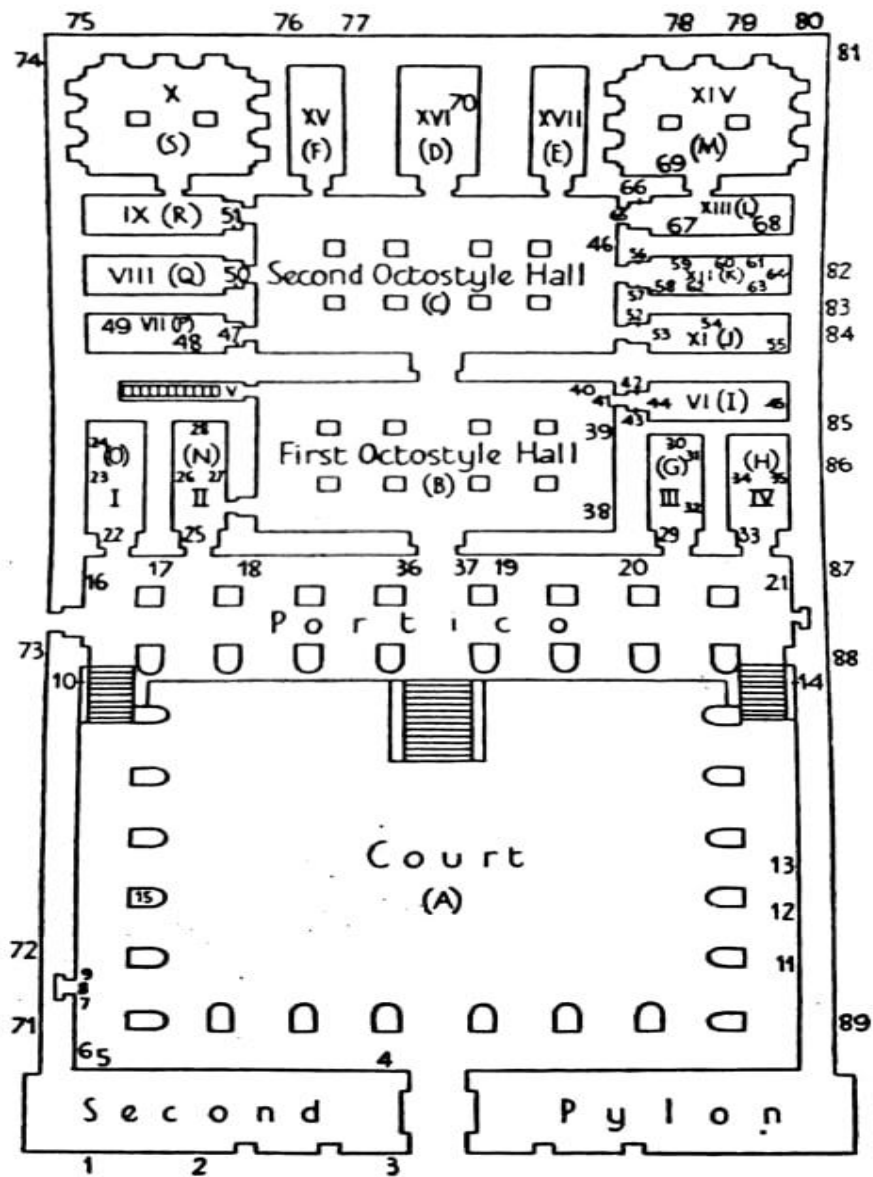
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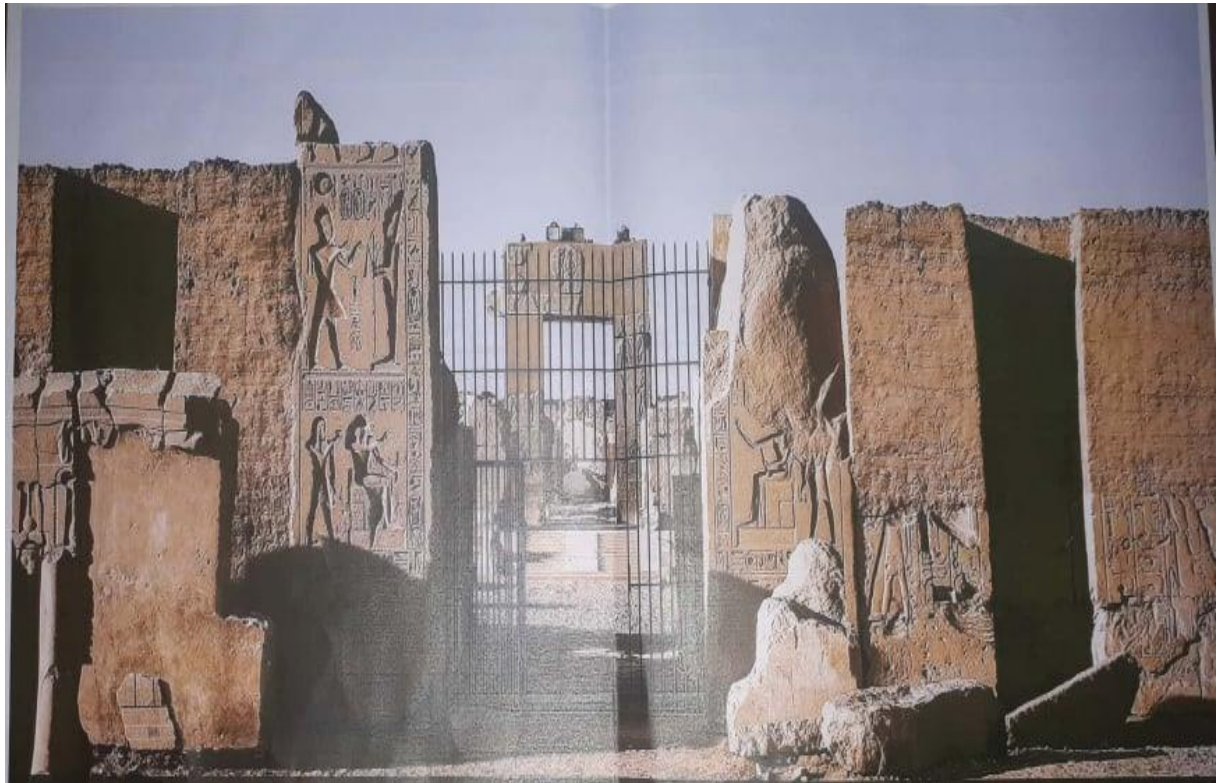
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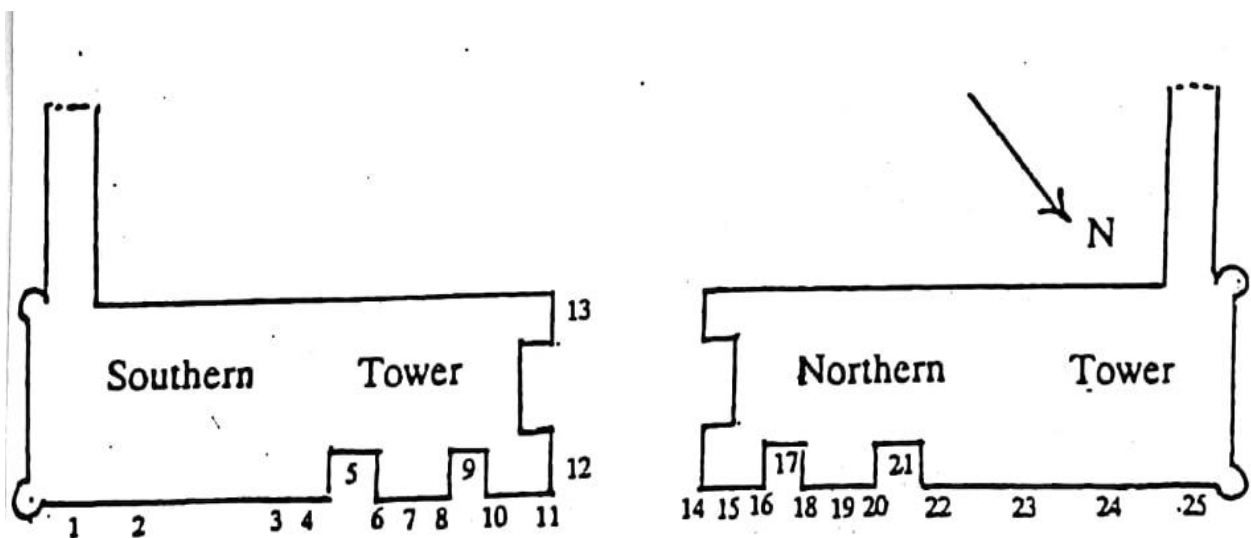
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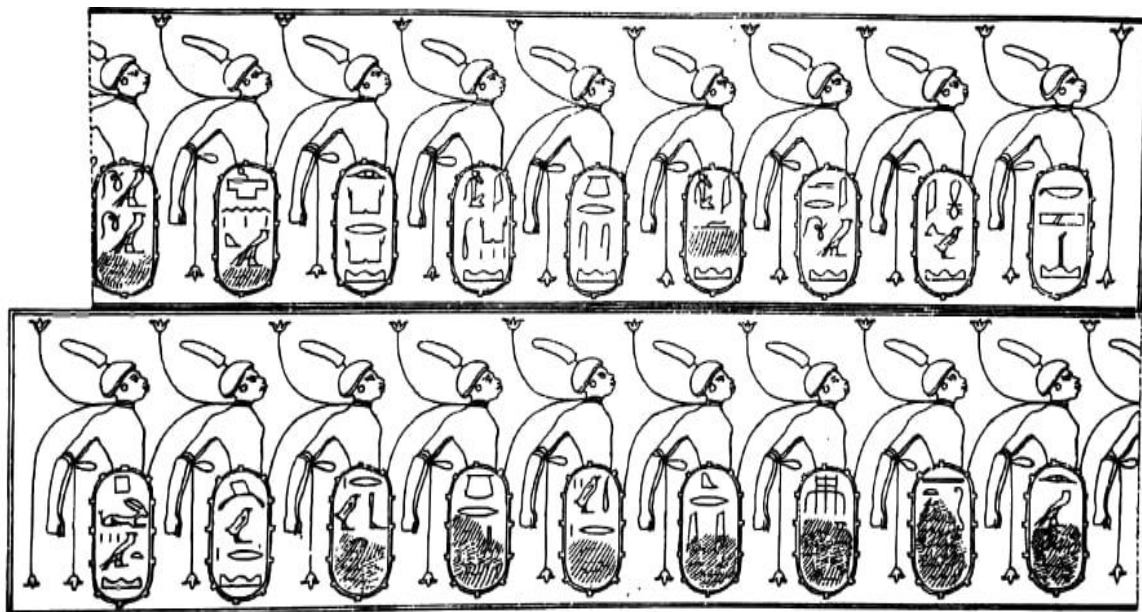
[FIGURE 1 / a]: The Temple of Ramesses II at Abydos
PORTER & MOSS 1976: vol.6: 32



[FIGURE 1 / b] The Second Pylon of the temple of Ramesses II
GOELET & ISKANDER 2012: 143-183.



[FIGURE 2]: The Second Pylon.



[FIGURE 3]: The name of southern countries. LEPSIUS 1897: PL.3.



[FIGURE 4]: The Southern Jamb. LEPSIUS 1897: PL.2.