



Representations of Pomegranate Trees in the Gardens of Ancient Egypt During the New Kingdom

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ABSTRACT

Pomegranate had an integral role in the ancient Egypt; since they knew it and how to cultivate. They recognized the benefits that came from this fruit as well. Moreover, the history of gardens in ancient Egypt have been made, important questions about the evolution of the gardens have yet to be asked. Like all elements of ancient Egyptian society, the gardens were full of religious symbolism. Ancient Egyptians cared about plants and gardens some of them to get some uses such as medicinal, dying or in ornamentation purpose. Pomegranate trees are one of trees that ancient Egyptians looked after in their gardens with other trees such as sycamore, figs and date-palm. The ancient Egyptians wanted to emerge this tree in different growing stages deciduous, maturity, flowering and fruiting, also the harvesting. It was carved in the walls of tombs and temples. The research aims to investigate the various figures of pomegranate tree that depicted on the walls of tombs and temples that are belonging to the New Kingdom by doing an inventory to investigate the different figures and its properties, using the combination of the descriptive approach and historical method.

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1. Introduction

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum L.*) is an attractive shrub or small tree, to 20 or 30 ft (6 or 10 m) high, the pomegranate is much-branched, spiny, and extremely long-lived. (Ashton 2006, p. 6) Ripening usually occurs around 3 – 4 years after cultivated the

seedlings in normal soil, however the best crop is when become the age of the tree; 10 years. In this phase, one tree can give 200 fruits. In addition, it can live till 50 years. In Egypt pomegranate manifests in markets in late July till October. (Abd ElFattah, Hagag, Mahmoud 2002, p. 330:331) Pomegranate wasn't cultivated in ancient Egypt from the beginning but it was introduced and

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domesticated in ancient Egypt probably during the Middle Kingdom (Schweinfurth 1885, p. 3-10; Heber et al. 2006, p. 201). In fact, there are many perspectives that supported this view, however, there are many views go to that pomegranate was domesticated in ancient Egypt during the New Kingdom. (Keimer 1942, p. 40:51) Moreover, there are some other views that go to that pomegranate dates back to Old Kingdom, but this view wasn't supported by many scholars (Park 1998, p. 122:127).

The aim of the study

The research aims to investigate the various figures of pomegranate tree that depicted on the walls of tombs and temples that are belonging to the New Kingdom by doing an inventory to investigate the different figures and its properties, using the combination of the descriptive approach and historical method.

2. Literature review

Gardens are as old as civilization. The word, garden, derives from Anglo Saxon *gyrdon* which means to enclose (Edward 1971, p. 10). In Egypt, gardens represent the beginnings of agriculture. The garden was an artificial oasis. They were enclosed; artificial pools added to provide an "oasis feeling." Plantings are ordered and planted in straight rows because of irrigation requirements and flatness of land. Irrigation canals are a common feature. Fences and walls protect plants (Edward 1971, p. 10). The gardens of ancient Egypt were an integral component of their religion and surroundings. The gardens cannot be excavated like buildings and tombs, but archeological relics remain that have helped determine their construction, function, and symbolism (Manniche 1989).

The orientation of the garden and the plants in it denoted particular deities and sacred

ideas (Churchill 1929, p. 428). Garden may be a place for growing particular plants, or it may be designed to accommodate great crowds, or it may be a space for a few people, or even just one, to sit and enjoy its sights and sounds (Wilkinson 1994, p.7). Along with their religious symbolism, gardens provided food, fuel from wood, and perfume from the flowers to anoint the statues that occupied the temples. They also contributed to the architecture in the environment of the garden area, and vegetation played an important role in magic and medicine. These important uses are made clear in the available texts (Wilkinson 1998, p. 39 – 68).

There were different types of gardens such as the house garden, the palace garden, the temple garden, and the tomb garden (Nazier 1970, p. 154:166). The gardens were surrounded by mud-brick walls, with a gate facing the river. Walls were practical, to protect the garden from more unwelcome wildlife. From the Middle Kingdom, two simple models of gardens have come down to us from the tomb of the chancellor *Meketre* at Thebes. In front of the little portico of the house is a formal garden. In the center, copper represents a rectangular pool. On each side are little trees representing the sycamore fig (Torpey 2011, p. 32:37).

The design of gardens constantly included water, which was symbolic of the primordial waters of creation. This water was the manifestation of the god Nun and quite often there was an island located in the center of the body of water to symbolize the initial moments of creation (Wilkinson, . p. 5). In the gardens near their houses and on the mud dikes the peasants grew beans, lentils, chickpeas, radishes, onions, cucumbers, lettuces, and herbs. Plants also produced perfumes, dyes, and medicines; oil came from castor oil plants, olive trees. Flowers, including cornflowers, and lotus, were also

grown in gardens for the production of bouquets and garlands. Fruits that added variety to their diet included figs, grapes, sycamore figs, dates and pomegranates (David 2003, p. 121).

The typical upper-class gardens were formally arranged in the walls of their tombs, because the owner of the tomb hoped to continue to enjoy his garden in the afterlife, with trees aligned in neat rows, and flowers planted in square beds or straight borders. The Egyptians also imported exotic plants and trees such as pomegranate and fig (David 2003, p. 363:365). There were many scholars who discussed pomegranate plants such as Ludwig Keimer, **Die Gartenpflanzen im alten Agypten**, Band I, Hoffmann und Campe Verlag Hamburg Berlin, 1924. He is a German archeologist, studied gardens including pomegranate fruit in the ancient Egypt under title “**Die Gartenpflanzen im alten Ägypten**” which released in 1924, that was Band I. In 1964, he released Band II. It referred to pomegranate throughout the scenes which revealed on the walls of tombs and temples. However, it didn't give clear evidence of when pomegranate was introduced into Egypt. And didn't present the importance of pomegranate throughout the literature texts. In addition, the different inscriptions for pomegranate in ancient Egyptian language. Furthermore, as it shown the study dates back to the twenties of the last century, so it's too old to rely on because of the new discoveries which are appearing every day. However, the researcher took an inventory of the whole scenes of pomegranate to the New Kingdom. Moreover, the researcher studied the different usages of pomegranate and the pomegranate in ancient Egyptian language.

Another study like Nathalie Beaux, who studied pomegranate throughout the study “**Le cabinet de curiosités de Thoutmosis**

III: plantes et animaux du "Jardin botanique" de Karnak in (1990). However, Her study limited to the botanical chamber of Thutmose III in Karnak Temple, although she tried to follow the history of domestication pomegranate in ancient Egypt. However, she didn't go to the other several temples and tombs that included pomegranate.

Moreover, Ahmed Soliman, an Egyptian professor at faculty of Science, Cairo University. He studied pomegranate throughout his Master Thesis in Botany entitled “**Documentary study for the plant reliefs of the so-called "botanic chamber" at Karnak temple**”, in 2007. It was a big surprise for the researcher to find thesis about pomegranate with having a historical part which related to pomegranate in ancient Egypt in Faculty of Science, Botany Department. The thesis didn't collect the pomegranate scenes. Although the study was scientific, but the researcher tried to present the importance of pomegranate in ancient Egypt, but he didn't cover all the literature and historical points. Whereas the researcher specialized in the Botanical Chamber of Thutmose III.

Representations of Pomegranate Trees

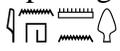
According to *Anastasi* papyrus the total number of pomegranate trees in the gardens is about 10.000 which is evidence of its great number, while Harries Papyri determined 15500 of pomegranate for deities and 1240 for another purposes in addition to they were found a lot of its fruit in the tombs (ElGamaal 1994, p. 279).

The research based on many documents such as:

- Tomb of Ineni. 

Rich people in the ancient Egypt; their houses have gardens with mud-brick wall.

One of them is *Ineni* who was responsible for the buildings that date to king *Tutmosis I* (1528 – 1510) B.C. The first pomegranate tree appears in his tomb of TT 81 (Porter and Moss 1970, p. 159:161) which is located in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, part of the Theban Necropolis. Among his work he constructed a house with a magnificent garden; this house and the garden which has an aquarium depicted on the tomb of *Ineni*. However, the draughtsman didn't paint the garden perfectly. So, he insisted to record a detailed orchard-list with the numbers and the different kinds of the trees which includes twenty different kinds in his garden; some of them as following: 73 sycamore tree – 170 date palm – 120 doum palm – 5 fig trees – 12 grape trees – 5 pomegranate trees. Manniche 2008, p. 17:18) So his garden here represents the house garden. Certainly, they loved pomegranate. It's still off the fruit was introduced into Egypt and *Ineni* cultivated five of them in his garden. (Baum 1988) Probably, the first documented occurrence of pomegranate tree in his tomb which carried no. (TT 81) (Helk, Otto, p. 891:892).

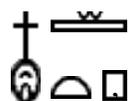
There are many names for pomegranate tree in ancient Egypt; *inhmn*  is one of them, which appeared in the tomb of *Ineni*. We will discuss this matter extensively in the next chapter. Tomb of *Ineni* which is mentioned before as the first record of a name of pomegranate in ancient Egypt. Also, the tomb contains five pomegranate trees.

The first ancient Egyptian textual historical reference to the pomegranate, *inhmn*,  comes from the Theban tomb of *Ineni* (TT 81) (Ebied 2011, p. 102) who held the title of “Super master of Granaries”. In his tomb, the name of the pomegranate tree was quoted among a list of other orchard components in which pomegranate alone is claimed to be present in five trees. As we mentioned before.

Whereas *Ineni* speaks of his garden of the west, (Wilkinson 1998, p. 98) where he was being refreshed under its sycamore trees and admiring its beautiful trees. (Hugonot 1989, p. 141) *Ineni* also listed the number of trees that were found in his garden. The whole inscription gives the number of the trees: 73 sycamores, 31 acacias, 170 palms of one kind, 120 palms of another kind, (Weigal 1910, p. 135) 5 fig trees, 2 moringa trees, 12 vines, 5 pomegranates, 16 carob trees, 5 Christ's throne trees, 1 argun palm, 8 willow trees, 10 tamarisk trees, 5 twn trees (a kind of acacias), 2 myrtles (?), and 5 more unidentified trees (Manniche 2006, P. 10 – 11).

The first inscription of pomegranate was revealed for the first time in hmn besides, five strokes indicating to the number of the trees that *Ineni* wanted to be in his garden. In Egypt and *Ineni* cultivated five of them in his garden (Baum 1988). Pomegranate trees appear in many places in the tombs of 18th Dynasty. Tomb (?) shows a deciduous pomegranate tree with persistent fruits. Figure (2) (Nazier, p. 108:131) The fruit is in a stage of maturity. Which means the fruits unripen yet. Tomb of Sennufer at Thebas, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom; pomegranate tree depicted as a deciduous tree with over maturity fruits. (Figure 3). Another deciduous pomegranate tree is in the tomb of Djehuty-Hotep at Debaira (Figure 4) which dates back to 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom (Soliman 2007, p. 128).

The tomb of *Nefer-Hotep* TT 49 at *El-Khokheh*,

 *nfr htp*, Nefer-Hotep

It forms part of the Theban Necropolis, situated on the west bank of the Nile opposite Luxor. Thebes: a maid is drinking and

sheltered by trees among the garden with different kinds of trees like figs and sycamores, gardens of Queen *Tey* wife of king *Ay*, take deep draughts from jugs which they have brought with them and spending their time with joy. A pomegranate tree is behind the maid (Diab 2018, p. 84) (Figure 5).

The scene represented the garden of Queen *Tey* wife of king *Ay*. There are a lot of trees such as sycamore and figs. However, a maid chose two pomegranate trees to shelter and drink wine while spending the day with joy (Davies 1921, p. 19:28) (Figure 5).

Miles away of Thebes; exactly in Tell-Al Amarna. There is a wall relief in the tomb of *Meryra* is the only High Priest of Aten. His tomb is TA 4. In the east part of the north wall, lower register; a different set of structures enclosed by another wall is encountered, which may or may not be part of the preceding scenes. Figure (6) Which shows a temple and its gardens. In this scene trees surrounded the temple, next to the temple, date palms, dom palms, pomegranate trees, and vines. (Carroll 2003, p. 62)

It located to the left of the main avenue of the upper building (Figure 6). The garden is planted with various trees and shrubs, only some of which have a water retaining mound at their base. Recognizable among the variety of trees (associated with the rising sun) (Nazier, P 160:161).

Presence of pomegranate tree among the other trees in the gardens. Indication of the importance of this tree. And this kind of importance includes religious importance or its importance in their daily life or both (Figure 6).

According to Norman de Garis Davies, when taking account of what remains of a hieroglyphic inscription, this structure is

probably the home of *Meryra*. But due to the complexity of the whole, the apparent lack of personal space and the uncertainty of usage of the two lower buildings, this may not be the case. The garden is planted with various trees and shrubs, only some of which have a water retaining mound at their base. Recognizable among the variety of trees are doum-palms, date palms, persea trees (associated with the rising sun) and pomegranate trees (Davies 1906). This garden represents the palace garden (Figure 6).

The relief (Figure 7) shows Sety I attacks the town of Kadash, North wall, West wing, Third register from the hypostyle hall. (The Epigraphic Survey 1986, PL 23) A Pomegranate tree appeared with no fruits in one field of town of Kadash. What sparked the interest of the researcher is this herdsman who strongly defending and protecting his cattle in the field against the attack. pomegranate tree appeared above the cattle.

The most overwhelming portrayal showing *Apy*'s home (*Ipu*) is more attractive by far than other presentations of houses. *Ipu* who was the sculptor and lived during the King Ramses II in the New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty. His tomb is located at Dier El-Medina – TT 217 1279–1213 B.C.

The outstanding figure (Figure 8) represents one of his workers during his work watering his garden. A controversial debate was on the style of the tomb dates back to the style of Tell- Al Amarna through the style of columns that show in the scene. What makes this tomb is distinctive; Not only the pervious debate but also, the irrigation of the orchard by a

shaduf.² The first representation of a hydraulic equipment (Cherpion 1995, p. 125:139).

The house in the scene is lifted into the same height as the pond. But as the larger houses of Akhenaten as generally raised a foot or so above the ground and reached by a flight of low steps, this practice is likely to have been used at Thebes too as a protection against reptiles, wind, borne sand and inundation. Owing to the ever shifting of the Nile and with it that of all sheets of water. The pond would often be low and water for irrigating the garden would then have been lifted by a *shaduf* (Figure 8).

It's very similar to a modern *shaduf*. The facial features of the worker, the chin, the neglected head, the short cloth which is round his waist suit the wet and severe labor of a *shaduf*. The dog which is in attendance perhaps refers to the wilderness human life in the gardens. Previously, the researcher told you what makes the scene special in general. However, what makes the scene special for the researcher is the garden of Apy which is planted with trees and flowers. Among the former are pomegranate, willow, persea, and fig. Among the latter, cornflower, ranunculus, and poppy(?). (Davies 1927, p. 49:55) Louts grow in the pond/pool and papyrus at their edges. It's very similar to a modern *shaduf*. (Davies, p 49:55)

The Charisma of a detailed pomegranate shrub could be seen, which the draughtsman chose to display during its flowering season with vivid scarlet- red flowers buds (opened and closed) hanging among tufts of branches made up of deep green, opposite, ovate leaves

with acute apexes, and where a garden worker is depicted nearby irrigating the shrub using the traditional *shaduf* as we mentioned previously. (Soliman 2007, P. 128) We regard this type of gardens represents the temple garden and that according to the debate which said, the relief beside the tree represents a temple and this is one of the columns of the temple. (Figure 8) The artist got the better of the art of this scene. Whereas the tree is very similar to the recent pomegranate tree in its flowering season.

According to Nazier, (Nazier 1968, p. 160) there is on one of walls of the exceptional tomb of Sennedjem , Deir el-Madina, TT 1, who lived during the 19th Dynasty, under the reign of Pharaoh Sety I and the first years of Ramesses II; an impressive garden contains doum-palm, date palms, fig trees and pomegranate through the irrigation canals.³ (Figure 11). However, this perspective wasn't confirmed by the scholars.

However, another scene of pomegranate tree but this time in a negative way; Ramses III during one of his campaigns in Syria, his men were depicting as cutting down the pomegranate tree (Figure 12) among the pine trees from the town of Tunip when attacking the city. (The Epigraphic Survey 1932, p. 189) In the temple of Ramses III in Madiant Habu , *hnm nhh*, to become joined with eternity. (Nour Eldien 2014, p. 356) The temple of Ramses III in Medinet Habu (Hölscher 1941, p. 5:15).

Unfortunately, the Egyptian army with their weapons in town of Turnip as one of the

² A water-lifting device consisting of a beam holding a long pole in which a bucket is suspended at one end and a large lump of clay acts as a counterpoise.

³ Preparation of Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (ska in Kemet), Scientific Publication,

Ancient Egyptian Agriculture. P. 185 (Translated from Arabic Origin)

campaigns that led by King Ramses III during 20th Dynasty, a pomegranate tree has been shown in the field. However, the soldiers cut it with other trees fiercely.

Representations of Pomegranates Harvesting

As the pomegranate ripens, the seed sacks swell, changing the shape of the fruit. Instead of perfectly round, pomegranate becomes blocky and almost hexagonal in shape, reflecting the swollen seed chambers inside. The stem and blossom end of the fruit also flatten. In addition, the pomegranates get very heavy, pulling down the tree's branches. (Arie, Segal, Reich 1984, p. 898:902)

Ancient Egyptians picked the pomegranate after ripening Figure (13), this scene shows worker harvests pomegranates while a boy chases away a bird with a slingshot (Diab 2018, p. 84). This chasing is regarded as one of the ways to manage and control the birds that attack the plant.

Nebamun in his tomb represented another scene of harvesting or picking pomegranate fruits in formal planting interspersed with ornamental columns and next to the garden T-shaped pool (Hyams 1971, p. 13) (Figure 14). Tomb of city police captain Nebamun,

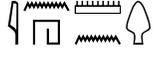
, *nb-imn, Neb-Amun*, TT 90 (Porter and Moss 1960, p. 190:194) mural paintings from eighteenth dynasty, during the reign of Thutmose IV, 1397-1387 BC and Amenhotep III, 1402- 1364 BC (Kampp-Seyfried 1996, p. 352).

The scene (Figure 14) represented a façade of a temple with a corniced roof and simple entrance in the middle, formed in a simple doorway. The pylon preceded by a garden with many trees in two rows, there is a passageway that formed by two-lotus column and ended by a pro-pylon. A T-shaped lake

followed the pro-pylon, surrounded by six trees: three on each side. In front of A T-shaped lake, a pathway of different kinds of trees among them small columns. Two engrossed workers with three baskets are picking pomegranates from the trees.

3. Results

After this enumeration of the different representations of Pomegranate Trees, certain points are determined as follows:

- The first conclusion one can confidently reach is that, pomegranate was introduced and domesticated into Ancient Egypt – probably- during the old kingdom. As for the trees; they appeared on the walls of the temples and tombs during the New Kingdom.
- The second conclusion can confidently reach is that, tomb of Ineni TT – 81 had the first mention of pomegranate. It was mentioned as  with five strokes; indication to the number of trees that the tomb owner ordered to cultivate in his garden and recorded that in his tomb.
- The third conclusion is that pomegranate trees appear in many places in the tombs of 18th dynasty, besides, deciduous pomegranate tree with over maturity fruits has been shown in the tombs that belonging to the same era 18th dynasty.
- The fourth one is that, in the tomb of *Nefer-Hotep* TT 49 at *El-Khokheh*, a Pomegranate tree was shown whereas, a maid sheltered by it and drank wine with spending her day with joy.
- The fifth one is that, Pomegranate tree in its flowering season was shown in

the tomb of Aby during the 19th Dynasty.

- The sixth one is that, pomegranate trees were shown six times during the 18th Dynasty in tombs of Ineni, Sennufer, Djehuty-Hotep, *Meryra* tomb, Nebamum, however, it was shown three times during 19th Dynasty in tombs of Aby and Neferhotep, besides, the scene from the battle of Kadash in Karnak temple dated back to king Sety I. In addition to, tomb of Sennedjem but it wasn't certain. Nevertheless, once during the 20th Dynasty in the chaotic scene that shown cutting down of pomegranate amongst the pine trees in the town of Tunip in temple of Madiet Habu that war was led by king Ramses III.

4. Conclusion

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum L.*) is an attractive shrub or small tree. It takes 3 or 4 years to grow. The Ancient Egyptians depicted this tree in their temples and tombs. After they had recognized it because it's a domesticated tree – probably – came from Asia during the Middle Kingdom. They wanted to document the tree in its different growing stages. In the tomb of Aby, pomegranate tree emerged in its flowering season. However, in the tombs of Sennefer and Nefer-Hotep; the tree emerged in its fruiting stage. Moreover, the ancient Egyptians depicted the tree while they picked the fruits in the harvesting season. Thus, the Ancient Egyptians cared about this tree and wanted to put it in their gardens and that considered as an indication to show in what extent the importance of this tree in their daily life and afterlife.

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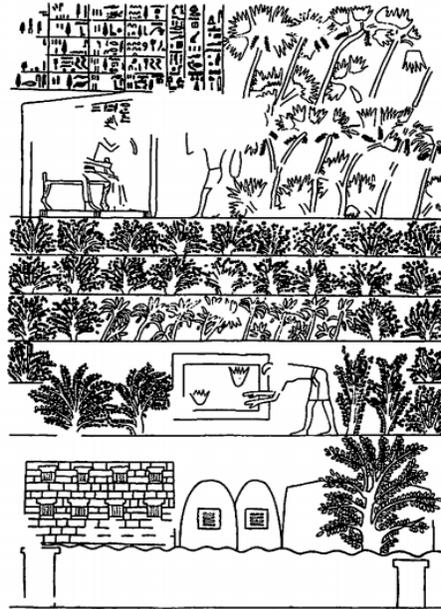
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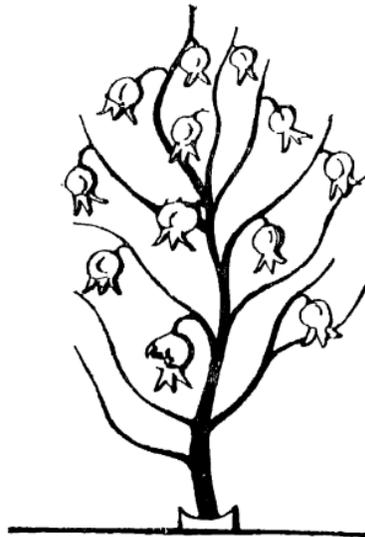
Figures

Fig 1 - Tomb of Ineni – TT 81 – 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom



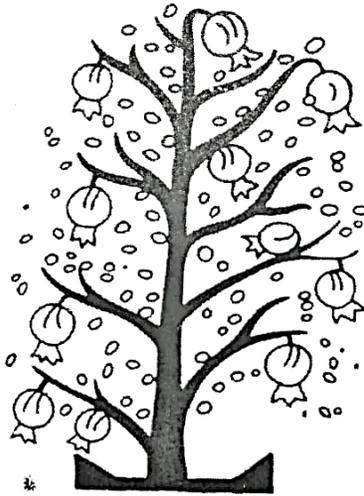
After: ليز مانكه، التداوي بالاعشاب في مصر القديمة، ص ١٧

Fig 2- Deciduous pomegranate tree with persistent fruits – Drawing from a plan of a house and garden. Tomb (?), 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom.



After: Gertrude Jaksch, Ausgewählte Pflanzendarstellungen auf Textilien des spätantiken Ägypten, university of Vienna, 2012. P. 75. Fig. 107

Fig 3- Deciduous pomegranate tree with over maturity fruits. Tomb Sennufer at Thebes, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom.



After: Ludwig Keimer: Die Gartenpflanzen im Alten Ägypten, Hoffmann und Campe Verlag, Berlin, Band I, 1924 p 105

Fig 4- Deciduous pomegranate tree paintings. Tomb of Djehuty-Hotep at Debaira, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom.



After: Baum, 1988, p. 153

Fig 5- A maid sheltered by pomegranate tree and drink wine while spending her day with joy. pomegranate tree. Tomb of Nefer- Hotep, (Porter and Moss 1989, p. 91:95) At El- Khokha, 19th Dynasty, New Kingdom.

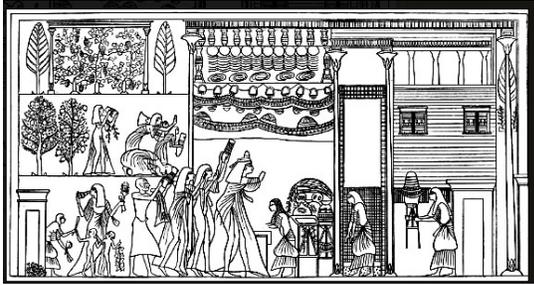


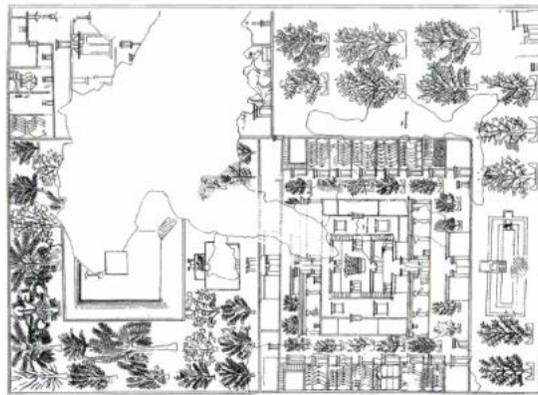
Fig 5 a.



Fig 5 b.

After: Davies, Norman de Garis. *The tomb of Nefer-hotep in Thebes*. New York: PMMA, 1933. Pl. XIV. Davies, Norman de Garis. "The Egyptian Expedition 1920-1921". *BMAA*, (1921): 19-28. (Davies 1921, p. 19:28)

Fig 6 - *Meryra* Palace. Tomb of Meryra, TA 4, Tell El- Amarna, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom.



After: Maureen Carroll, *Earthly Paradises: Ancient Gardens in History and Archaeology*, The J. Paul Getty Museum, London, 2003. P. 62, 63.

Fig 7 - Chaotic scene from the battle of Kadash- Pomegranate tree among other trees in the battle in Kadash. Hypostyle Hall- Karnak Temple – Sety I -19th Dynasty – New Kingdom



After: *The Epigraphic Survey, The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I*, Vol 4, Chicago, 1986. Plate 23.

Fig 8- Apy's (Ipy) Garden- pomegranate shrub in its flowering season. Tomb of Ipy, TT 217, Dier- ElMadina, 19th Dynasty, New Kingdom. During the king Ramses II.



After: Davies N., Two Ramesside tombs at Thebes, New York, 1927, Pl XXIXb

<http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/gri/4TT217.html>

Fig 9- pomegranate shrub in its flowering season. Tomb of Ipy, TT 217, Dier- ElMadina, 19th Dynasty, New Kingdom.



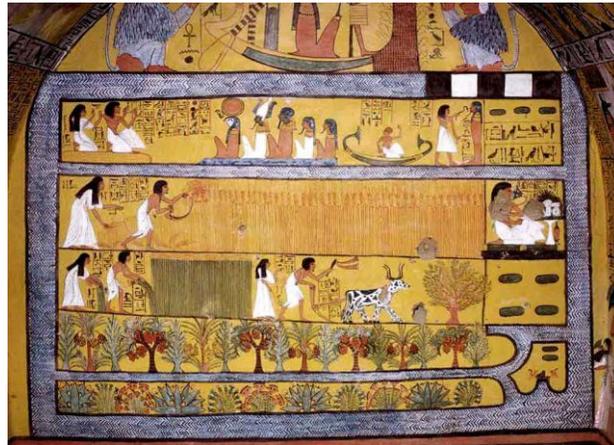
After: Davies N., Two Ramesside tombs at Thebes, New York, 1927, Pl XXIXb

Fig 10 - Recent Pomegranate Shrub in its flowering season



After: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/314196511484584080/>
Accessed [30 April 20]

Fig 11 - An impressive garden of Sennedjem. Tomb of Sennedjem, TT 1, Dier-ElMadina, 19th Dynasty, New Kingdom.



After: https://www.osirisnet.net/tombes/artisans/sennedjem1/e_sennedjem1_03.htm

Fig. 12 - Cutting down of Pomegranate amongst the Pine trees in the town of Tunip. Scene from exterior North wall of Madient Habu, Ramses III- New Kingdom, 20th Dynasty



Enlarged Detail



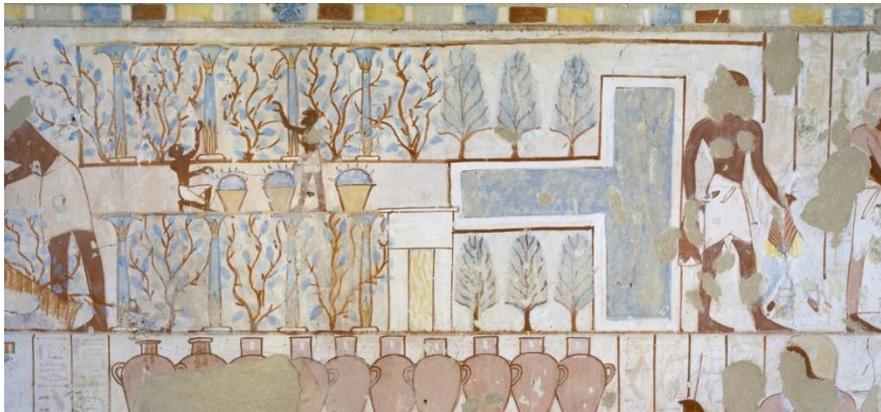
After: The Epigraphic Survey, Medinet Habu, Voll II – OIP 23. Pl 89

Fig 13- Pomegranate Harvesting



After: Hyams E., A History of Gardens and Gardening, 1971, PP 13

Fig 14: Picking Pomegranate -Tomb of captain Nebamum – TT 90, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom
- Thebes, Luxor, Sheikh 'Abd al-Qurna.



After: Davies, Norman de Garis. The Tombs of Two Officials of Tuthmosis the Fourth (Nos 75 and 90). (London: EES, 1923). Pl. XXXIII