# Republication of some Texts of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret in Kom Ombo Temple

إعادة نشر لبعض نصوص المعبودة تا سنت نفرت في معبد كوم امبو

### Esraa Ayoub

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities EsraaAyoub1988@Gmail.com

### **Abstract**

This article discusses the re-publication of some of the texts of goddess Tasenet-nofret in Kom Ombo temple, as the publication of the temple which was published by Morgen, J., in his book "Catalogue des Monuments et Inscription de L'Egypte Antique, 3 vols, vienne, 1890-1905", had several mistakes in the transcription of the texts and missed out several words and signs. Therefore, through the article, the researcher will shed light upon the mistakes found in the texts, and this will be done by re-writing the texts again, considering the fact that these texts have not been re-published in the following publications: Gutbub, A., "Kôm Ombo, I, Les Inscriptions de naos (sanctuaries, sale de l'ennéade, sale de l'offrandes, couloir mystérie)", IFAO, Le caire, 1995; Bedier, S., & Labrique, F., Kôm Ombo, II, Les inscriptions de la salle médiane et des chapelles annexes (chamber d'introduction des offrandes, chamber de l'inondation, laboratoire), IFAO, Le Caire, 2021.

**Keywords:** Ta-senet-nofret, Kom ombo, Tfnut, Haroeris, Hathor, Shu, Thoth.

#### الملخص

تتناول هذه المقالة إعادة نشر لبعض نصوص المعبودة تا سنت نفرت في معبد كوم امبو، حيث تضمن نشر المعبد الذي قام به. De Morgan, J. وذلك في مؤلفه "كتالوج الأثار والنقوش في مصر القديمة، ثلاثة أجزاء، فينا، ١٨٩٠-١٩٠٥"، العديد من الأخطاء في نسخ النصوص وإسقاط العديد من الكلمات والعلامات، ولذك سوف تقوم الباحثة من خلال المقالة بتوضيح الأخطاء في النصوص وذلك من خلال إعادة كتابة النصوص مرة أخرى، علماً بأنه لم يتم إعادة نشر لتلك النصوص في المؤلفات الأتية: جوت بوب، أدولف ، كوم امبو ، الجزء الأول، نقوش الناوس ( قدسي الأقداس، صالة التاسوع، صالة القرابين، الممر السري)، إيفاو، القاهرة، ١٩٩٥؛ بدير، شافية ، لابريك، فرانسواز، كوم امبو ، الجزء الثاني، نقوش الصالة الفيضان، المعمل)، إيفاو ، المقاصير الملحقة ( صالة تقديم القرابين، صالة الفيضان، المعمل)،

الكلمات الدالة: تا سنت نفرت، كوم امبو، تفنوت، حورور، حتحور، شو، جحوتي.

## JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY -VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

### 1.Introduction:

The temple of Kom Ombo lies about 45 kilometers north of Aswan city, on the east bank of the Nile River where its axe is directed from the north-east to the south-west, <sup>2</sup>(fig.1). Its construction and decoration started under the rule of king Ptolemy VI "Philometor" and continued through to the early third century CE, 3 but the eastern gate bore the cartouches of Hatshepsut and Tehutmes III, showing that a great temple stood on the site in the XVIII<sup>th</sup> dynasty.4

The name of Ombo or Ombos was taken from the Greek form of the Egyptian Nbi or Nubi through the Coptic Embo.<sup>5</sup>

The temple had two main axes, the north axe -east side- was dedicated to the triad of Haroeris, his consort Ta-senet-nofret "the good/beautiful sister" and their son Pa-neb-tawy "the lord of the two lands", the south axe -west sidewas dedicated to Sobek's triad which consists of his wife Hathor and their son Khonsu.6

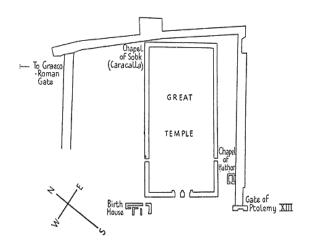


Fig.1 General Plan of Kom Ombo temple, Based on:

Porter, B., & Moss, R.L.B., Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings, VI, Oxford, 1991.

<sup>2</sup> Gutbub, A., "Kom Ombo" in, LÄ, III, Wiesbaden, 1980, col. 679.

<sup>5</sup> Murray, M.A., Egyptian Temples, p. 169.

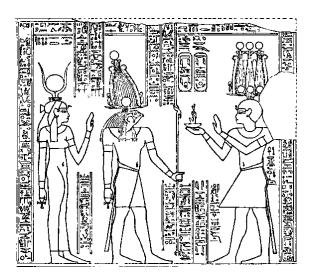
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Portman, I., Temples of Upper Egypt, Cairo, 2001, p.2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Minas -Nerpel, M., Egyptian Temples, The Oxford Handbook of Roman Egypt, Oxford, 2012, p.371.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Murray, M.A., Egyptian Temples, London, 1931, p. 172.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Minas -Nerpel, M., Egyptian Temples, p.371; Gutbub, A., Kom Ombo, col. 680.

# 2. Court:



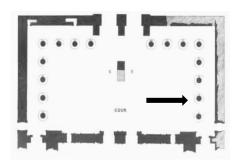


Fig.2 Court, second column<sup>7</sup>, north side, emperor Tiberius offers m3°t to Haroeris and Ta-senet-nofret.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> De Morgan, J., Catalogue des Monuments et Inscriptions de L'Egypte Antique, II, vienne,1895, 122; PM, VI, p.182.

## JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret



 $\underline{d}d$  mdw in T3-snt-nfrt nb(t) Nbit ir(t)  $R^{c}$  nb(t) pt  $\underline{h}nwt$   $\underline{n}\underline{t}rw$  nbw M $\underline{h}nyt$  wrt m tp 3 $\underline{h}ty$   $\underline{D}fnt$  iri nn r-3w  $m\underline{h}t$  hn n it .s m nfrw .s di .i n .k t3 pn m mtwt -k3 bw nbw  $\underline{h}r$  wp  $m3^{c}t$ 

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret, Lady of Kom Ombo<sup>(A)</sup>, eye of Re, mistress of heaven, lady of all gods, the great uraeus in the top of the heaven, the ancestress<sup>(B)</sup> who created all of these, who surrounds her father's head with her beauty, I give you this land in justice<sup>(C)</sup>, and all people to achieve justice.

### **Commentary:**

#### (A) *Nbit*:

One of the villages which are located on the east side of the Nile River, in the first province of Upper Egypt, it was known in the ancient Egyptian language as "Nbt-Nbyt-Nbwt" meaning "gold", in Coptic as " $\Theta BO$ - $\overline{N}B O$ -

Siedlungen nach Texten des Alten Reiches, Wiesbaden, 1978, p.108.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Gauthier, H., Dictionnaire des noms géographiques contenus dans les texts Hiéroglyphiques, III, Le Caire, 1925-1931, p.83; Bonnet, H., Reallexikon der Ägyptischen Religionsgeschichte, Berlin, 1952, p.542; Zibelius, K., Ägyptische

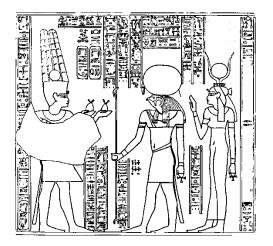
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Wenig, S., "Eine Grabkammer des Mittleren Reiches aus Kom Ombo" in, Forschungen und Berichte, 10, Berlin, 1968, p. 71; Grothoff, T., Die Tornamen der Ägyptischen Tempel, Münster, 1996, p.53.

#### (B) Dfnt:

It means ancestress, this word often appeared in the temples of the Greco-Roman era, it refers to the feminine features of the creator goddess, as this goddesses has both feminine and masculine features at the same time and this is to highlight her abilities to create and give life<sup>10</sup>.

#### (C) mtwt - k3:

Its literal translation means "seed of the bull", in the late period this term was widely used as a synonym for the word justice " $m\Im t$ ". 11



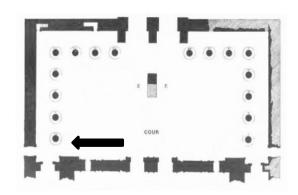


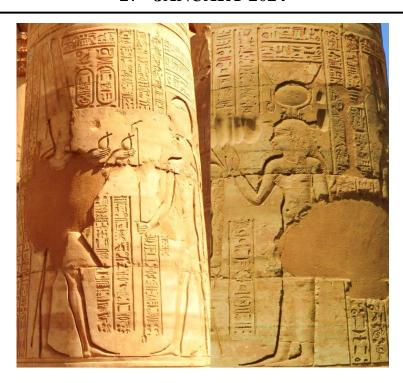
Fig.3 Court, ninth column<sup>12</sup>, south side, emperor Tiberius offers w3d to the god Haroeris and the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Leitez, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, OLA, 112, VII, Leuven, 2002, pp.623-624; Wilson, P., A Ptolemaic Lexikon a Lexicographical study of the texts in the temple of Edfou, OLA, 78, Leuven, 1997,p. 1325.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Gutbub, A.," Éléments Ptolemaïque Préfigurant le Relief Cultuel de Kom Ombo" in, Das Ptolemäische Ägypten, Mainz, 1976, p.172: Wilson, P., A Ptolemaic Lexikon, p. 475.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> De Morgan . J., Ombos, II, 144; PM, VI, p.182.

# JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024



Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut

dd mdw in T3-snt-nfrt - Tfnt nb(t) Nbit hryt-tp wrt m tp nt  $R^c$  mh (.s) n  $r^c$  n it .s m nfrw .s snt hnwt  $^c$ nt r-gs sn .s nb mrt .s nb-mnty di .i n .k m33 n  $R^c$  m hrw ptr n i  $^c$ h m grh di .i mrt .k hr hr-nb sfyt .k gnh m ib .sn

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret -Tfnut, Lady of Kom Ombo<sup>13</sup>, the great uraeus on the head of Re, (She) fills the sun disk of her father with her beauty, the sister and the beautiful lady beside her brother, the lord of her love and the lord of the mountains<sup>(A)</sup>, I give you seeing of Re during day and seeing of moon during night<sup>14</sup>, I put your love inside all people and your awe welded to their heart.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> El-Kordy ,Z., "L'offrands des Fards Dans Les Temple Ptolémaïques" in, ASAE, 68, 1982, p.221.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> El-Kordy, Z., L'offrands des Fards, p.221.

#### **Commentary:**

### (A) *nb- mnty*:

A title, that means "the lord of mountains", dating to the Greco-Roman era, it was held by several deities such as Khnum-Re and Horus-Behdety, the word "mnty" refers to the mountainous areas that lie to the east and west of the Nile valley, 15 the Egyptian writer used the sign " "which gives the sound "bh" as determinative of the word "mnty" instead of the usual determinatives of the word "\word, \word, \word, \word"

## 3. Outer facade of Hypostyle (Salle A):

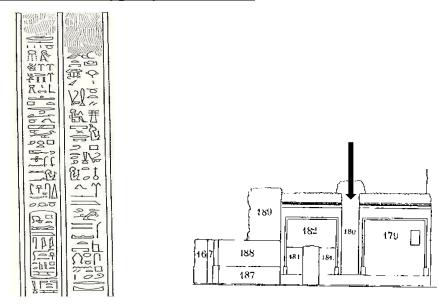


Fig.4 Outer Facade of outer Hypostyle (Salle A), principal doors, north side, texts of columns.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, II, 180; PM, VI, p.182 (27).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Leitez, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, III, p.646.

## JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY -VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024



Text 

iw .s m Bwgm st shn pw nty s3 Šw///////////// dhn hnmmt m thhwt bw ini htp rwi nšn Pw hft 'k Nn-wnn im .f

///////// heaven upon earth where the majesty of the noble – pillar<sup>(B)</sup>, it is the great-house of Senet-nofret who came from Bwgm<sup>(c)17</sup>, it is the embrace place where the son Shu<sup>(D)</sup> ///////////sun people making music in joy, <sup>18</sup> it is the place of bringing peace and dispel the anger when Nenwen (E) enter inside it. 19

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux de La Théologie de Kom Ombo, BdE,47, Le Caire, 1973, p. 298 -192 (a).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p. 298.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Junker, H., Der Sehnde und Blinde Gott, München, 1942, p.65.

#### **Commentary:**

#### (A) 3ht hr t3:

Its literal translation means "heaven upon earth", but it is an expression that refers to Kom Ombo temple. <sup>20</sup>

## (B) *dd* –*šps*:

Its literal translation means "noble pillar", but it refers to the name of the god Haroeris-Shu in the myth of the faraway goddess. <sup>21</sup>

#### (C) *Bwgm*:

It is an African country, but is not certain about its exact location, where Brugsch think it is located to the east side of El-Kab country between the Nile river and the Red sea, but Schiaparelli think it is located in El-Sudan country, these area which knew the cult of Tfnut through Egypt and it was also related to another deities like Shu and Ta-senet-nofret, As Hölbl, G., mentioned that when the god sun Re was ruling Egypt his daughter Tfnut lived as a predatory lioness in this area. <sup>22</sup>

## (D) Šw:

The noun was written in an abbreviated way  $\stackrel{\smile}{\square}$  and it is one of the various ways of writing the name of the god Shu in the Greco-Roman era, <sup>23</sup> although the sign  $\stackrel{\smile}{\sim}$  doesn't give the sound " $\check{S}$ ".

#### (E) *Nn-wnn*:

It is one of the deities whose cult appeared in the Greco-Roman era, he was related to the Faraway goddess myth, he was entitled with the "great lion" because he took the form of the lion during his defense of Re against his enemies in the battle. <sup>24</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p.192 (a); p. 60 (d).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p.192 (a).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Gauthier, H., Dictionnaire des noms géographiques, II, p.20; Hölbl , G., Altägypten im Römischen Reich, II, Mainz, 2004, p.44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p. 341 (r).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Hamburg, W., H., "Nenwen" in, LÄ, IV, Wiesbaden, 1982, col.453; Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p. 230 (b).

# JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

## 4. Outer Hypostyle (Salle A):

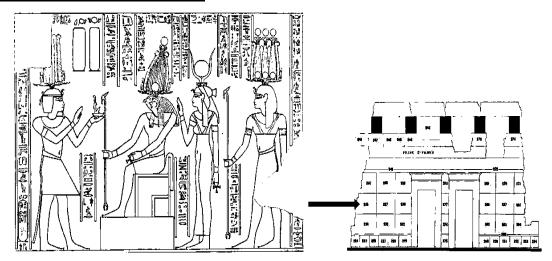
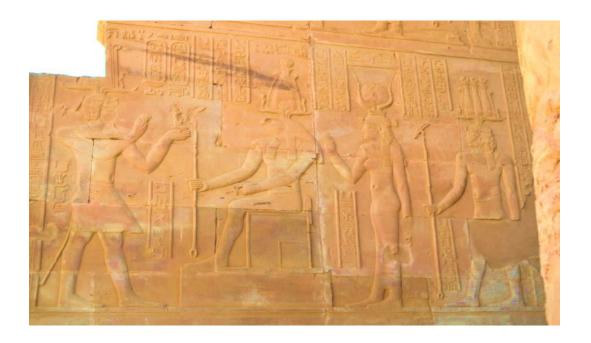


Fig.5 Outer Hypostyle (salle A), east wall, north side, second register, king Ptolemy VIII offers *m3*<sup>c</sup>*t* to Haroeris-Shu and Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut and Pa-neb-tawy.<sup>25</sup>



Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, II, 238; PM, VI, p.185 (51)-(53).

dd mdw in T3-snt-nfrt -Tfnt hry st-wrt Wpst wrt hnm hn sn .s hwnt ikrt nb(t) mrt 'nh hr- nb m33 .s wr(t) hk3w m tp n it .s di .i n .k m3't k3.ti m wp .k Hr- idbw n//// hr mw .k

Utterance by Ta-senet<sup>(A)</sup>nofret-Tfnut, who is upon the great place, great Wepset which unit with her brother<sup>26</sup>, Excellent<sup>(B)</sup> child, lady of love, the people are alive by seeing her, great of the magic upon her father's head , I give you justice raised upon your forehead and the banks of  $Horus^{(c)}$  ///// will be as you wish.

### **Commentary:**

### (A) *Śnt t3*:

The Egyptian writer incorrectly wrote the word for the goddess as " $\acute{S}nt$  t3" instead of "t3  $\acute{S}nt$ ".

#### (B) *ikrt*:

The Egyptian writer used the sign  $\square$  in the word " $i \not k r$ " which also gives the sound "k" instead of the sign " $\triangle$ ".

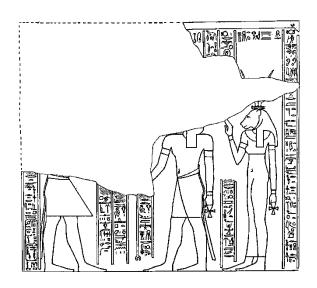
#### (C) *Hr- idbw*:

Its literal translation means "Banks of Horus", the plural form "*idbw*" refers to all cultivated land in upper and lower Egypt, as a synonym for all of Egypt.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Gauthier, H., Dictionnaire des noms géographiques, I, p.35; Wilson, P., A Ptolemaic Lexikon, p. 126.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> De wit,C., Le Rôle et Le Sens du Lion dans L'Égypte Ancienne, Leiden, 1951, p.335; Gutbub, A.,Textes Fondamentaux, p.192 (a).

# JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY -VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024



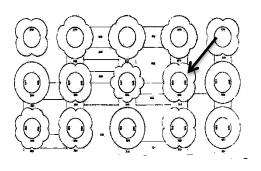
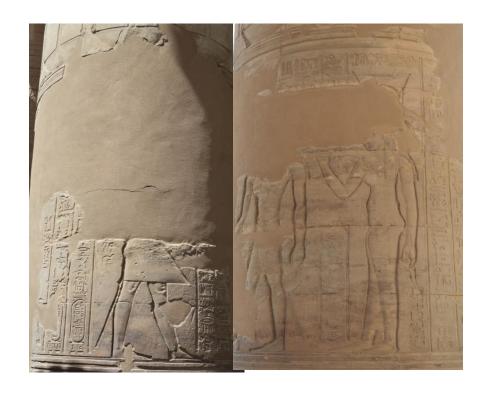


Fig.6 Outer Hypostyle (Salle A), seventh column<sup>28</sup>, north side, King Ptolemy XII offers?, to the god? and Ta-senet-(nofret).



118

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> De Morgan , J., Ombos, II, 284; PM,VI, p.184.

 $\underline{d}d$  mdw in  $T3-sn(t)-(nfr)t//////// R^c$  nb(t) Nbit Mhnyt //////////ps $\underline{d}t$   $sh\underline{d}t$  .n .s t3wy m stwt .s (di .i) n .k ... n  $R^c$  mrt .k mi mrt .f  $h^c$  rmt m m33 .k  $\check{S}w$  m -c b snt .f  $R^c$   $h^c$  h r .s

Utterance by Ta-senet-(nofre)t ///// Re, lady of Kom Ombo, uraeus/// the light who illumines the lands with her rays, (I make) ///// of Re, your love like his love to make people rejoice when seeing you, Shu with his sister, Re rejoices with her face.<sup>29</sup>

### 5. door way (Porte Y):

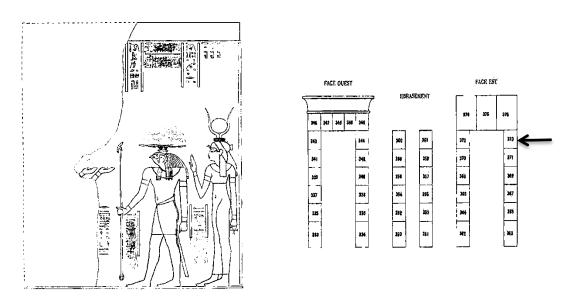


Fig.7 door way (Porte Y), east side, south jamb, six register<sup>30</sup>, King Ptolemy VIII offers  $m3^{c}t$  to Haroeris and Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut.

119

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p. 187 (b).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, II, 373.

## JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024



### Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut

 $\underline{d}d$  mdw in T3-sn(t)-nfrt -Tfnt s3t  $R^c$  wsrt m pt 3 $\underline{h}t$  n t3  $\underline{h}nwt$   $n\underline{t}rw$   $n\underline{t}rwt$  di (.i) n .k t3  $\underline{h}3st$   $\underline{h}r$  nty im .s

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut<sup>(A)</sup>, daughter of Re, strong in heaven, wonderful on land<sup>(B)</sup>, lady of gods and goddesses, (I) give you foreign land with all inside it.

#### Commentary:

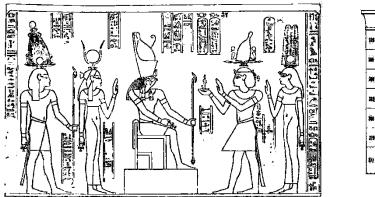
### (A) Tfnt;

The name of the goddess Tfnut was distinguished of taking the sign " $\otimes$ " as a determinative beside the signs " $\triangle$ ,O" in most of her texts in Kom Ombo temple.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, II, 152, 165, 271; III, 952, 941.

### (B) 3ht n t3:

It means "Wonderful on Land", this title dates to the Greco-Roman era, it was only held by the goddess Isis and Ta-senet-nofret.<sup>32</sup>



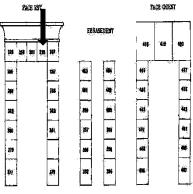


Fig.8 door way (Porte Y'), east facade, outer lintel, king Ptolemy VIII and the queen Cleopatra III offer  $m3^{c}t$  to Haroeris, Ta-senet-nofret and Pa-neb-tawy.<sup>33</sup>



<sup>33</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, II, 392; PM, VI, P.188(64-65).

121

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup>Leitez, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, I, p.33.

## JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret

dd mdw in T3-snt-nfrt nbt Nbit di .i n .k 'nh w3s nb /////////

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret, Lady of Kom Ombo, I give you all life and power/////.

# 6. Inner Hypostyle (Salle B):

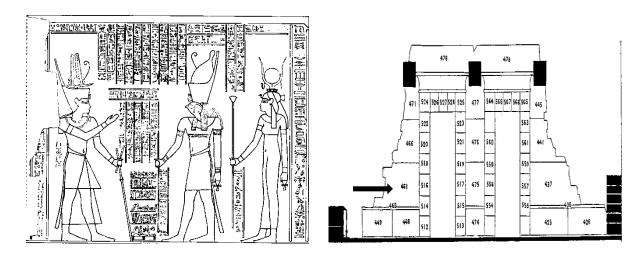
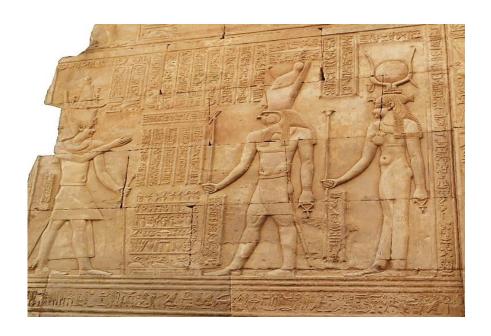


Fig.9 Inner Hypostyle (Salle B), north side, east wall, first register, King Ptolemy VIII offers *htp-di-nsw* to the god Haroeris and the goddess Ta-senet-nofret.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, II, 461; PM, VI, p.189 (78),(79),(80).



#### Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret

 $\underline{d}d$  mdw in T3-snt-nfrt nb(t) Nbit ir(t)  $R^{c}$  nb(t) pt  $\underline{h}nwt$   $n\underline{t}rw$  nb(w)  $3\underline{h}t$ 'nht? w't n(t) R' Tfnt s3t .f wrt Nsrt m h3t .f wbd sbiw m knd .s 3ms -ib .s n it .s sh $^{cc}$  k3 n sn .s h3 ntrw n m33 .s di .i n .k t3wy m nfr hry iht .sn m bw -nfr

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret, lady of Kom Ombo, eye of Re, lady of heaven, mistress of all gods, the uraeus serpent, the sole one of Re<sup>(A)</sup>, Tfnut, his great daughter, the flame goddess in his forehead, who burns enemies with her anger, her heart rejoices for her father and makes glad with her brother's ka35, thousands of gods seeing her, I give you Egypt in beauty holding its offerings in the beautiful place.

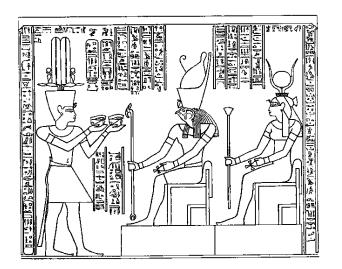
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p. 452 (p).

# JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

### Commentary:

## (A) $w^{c}t$ nt $R^{c}$ :

It means "the sole one of Re", one of the titles that were only given to the goddess Ta-senet-nofret, it dates to the Greco-Roman era.<sup>36</sup>



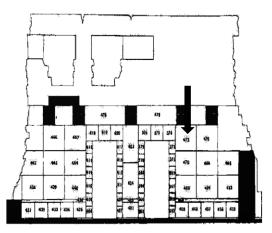
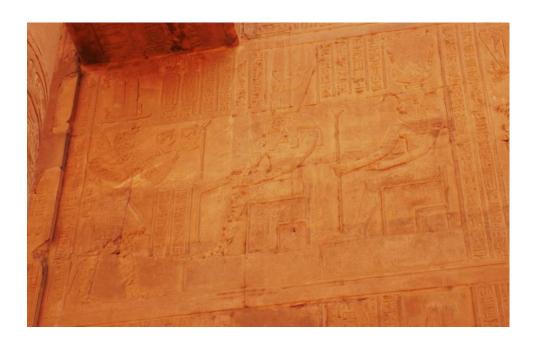


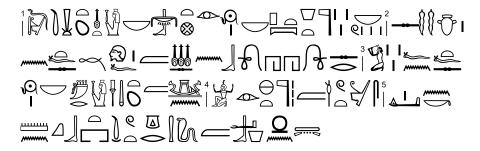
Fig.10 Inner Hypostyle (Salle B), north side, oust wall, third register, King Ptolemy VIII offers Wd3t to Haroeris and Ta-senet-nofret.<sup>37</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Leitez, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, II, p.288.

<sup>37</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, II, 473; PM, VI, p.188 (71)-(72).

Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret



 $\underline{d}d$  mdw in T3-snt-nfrt nb(t) Nbit ir(t)  $R^{c}$  nb(t) pt  $\underline{h}nwt$   $\underline{n}\underline{t}rw$  nbw  $sn\underline{d}m$  ib n it .s  $m\underline{h}$  tp .f m nfrw .s nbi hh .s r  $\underline{h}ftyw$  n it .s  $R^{c}$  nb(t)  $\underline{d}r$   $w\underline{d}$ -mdw m wi3 n  $\underline{h}\underline{h}$  ir  $ps\underline{d}t$  m  $w\underline{d}$  n .s di .i n .k  $mn\underline{k}b$  mn  $\underline{h}ry$   $\underline{h}m$  .k m-c b sn n t3

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret, lady of Kom Ombo, eye of Re, lady of heaven, mistress of all gods, who makes her father's heart pleasant, who fills his forehead with her beauty, her flame burns<sup>(A)</sup> his enemies of her father Re<sup>38</sup>, mistress of eternity, who gives instructions in the eternity barque, and the Ennead do as she decrees<sup>39</sup>, I make for you the throne to remain under your majesty with all that surrounds the land.

#### Commentary:

(A) *nbi*, *hh*:

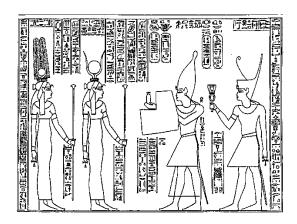
The Egyptian writer wrote the words nbi "flame" and hh "to burn" with the sign instead of the sign  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p.452 (p).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p.415 (h).

## JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

## 7. outer corridor:



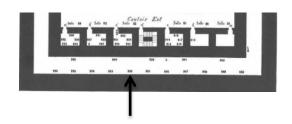


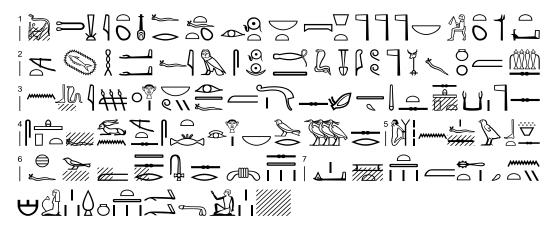
Fig.11 outer corridor, east wall, emperor Marcus Aurelius offers mnw vase and behind him the emperor lucius Verus doing the *sšš* ritual to the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut and <sup>1</sup> Hathor.



126

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, III, 952; PM,VI, p.197(230)-(231); Hallof,J., Schreibungen der Pharaonennamen in den Ritualszenen der Tempel der griechischrömischen Zeit Ägyptens, SRaT 4,II, Germany, 2010, p. 152- 155.

### Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut



dd mdw in T3-snt-nfr(t) -Tfnt irt R<sup>c</sup> nbt pt hnwt ntrw nb(w) špst wsrt mrt nb .s  $h^{c}$  .f im .s  $r^{c}$  nb Mhnyt  $sm^{3}$  (.s) šww wbn .f m-hnt .s nbtsšp hr-nb i ir .n .f m ns .s sdm .n .f mdt .s shtp k3 ntr .s shtp .f wn mrt .s sdg3 hr -nb wr b3w .s r sbi n it .s wbd .s hftyw m nsrt .s r-.sn di .i mrt .tn m ht .f nty hmwt im tn rmn t3i

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut, eye of Re, lady of heaven, mistress of all gods, the noble, the powerful, who is love to her lord<sup>(A)</sup>, he rejoices inside her every day, the uraeus, (she) units with sunlight which is shine (B) within her, lady of light for people<sup>41</sup>, he created from her tongue, he listened from her speech, to appease the ka of her god, he appeases from her love,(she) causes people to see, her power is great against her father's rebels, she burns the enemies with her flame all of them<sup>42</sup>, I put their love in his womb which those women therein unite with men's shoulders //////.

#### Commentary:

(A) *nb* .s:

It means "her lord", the sign " was read by Leitz, C., as "nb .s" where the lake sign gives the sound "nb"? and the fish sign gives the sound "s"?, he mentioned that the title "mrt nb .s" related to several goddesses such as Menhyt, Sekhmet and Ta-sent-nofret and it first appeared during the New kingdom period and continued till the Greco-Roman era<sup>43</sup>, another reading by Daumas, F., for the sign "as "cd-mr" which was used as a priestly title of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Leitz, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, IV, p.135.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p.452 (p).

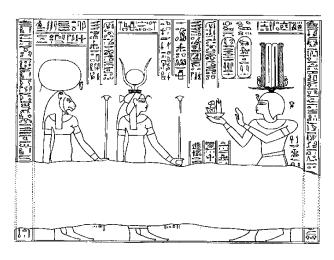
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Leitez, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, III, p.348.

# JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

king in offering rituals and was also used as an administrative title at least from the third dynasty meaning "overseer of the market palace". 44

### (B) *wbn*:

The first sign of the word wbn "to shine" was unclear, whether the Egyptian writer wrote the word by the sign  $\frac{1}{4}$  or the sign  $\frac{1}{4}$ .



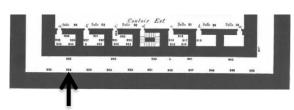
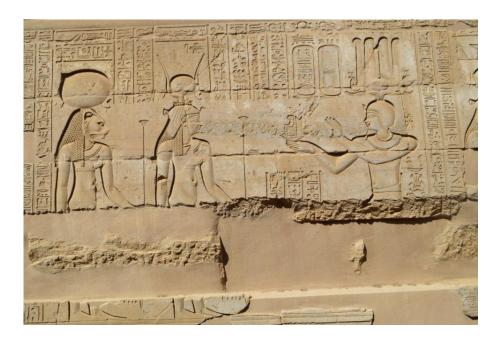


Fig.12 outer Corridor, East wall, south side, emperor Commodus offers *wnšb* to the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut and Tfnut.<sup>45</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Daumas, F., Valeurs Phonétiques des Signes Hiéroglyphiques D'époque Gréco-Romaine, III, Montpellier, 1990, p.474; Wilson, P., A Ptolemaic Lexikon, p. 188.

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, III, 955; PM, VI, p.197(230)-(231).

Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut



dd mdw in T3-sn(t)-nfrt-Tfnt nb(t) Nbit ir(t)  $R^{c}$  nb(t) pt hnwt ntrw nbw 3ht nfrt hntyt hwt-bik Wd3t swd3t sn .s špst wsrt hnwt ntrwt nb(t) h hntyt pr-nsw pr wd(t) nsw(t) hr  $st-r^3$  .s  $i^crt$   $^cnh(t)$  n(t) nsw m hrw .f nn rh.tw h m hm .s ///////////

Utterance by Ta-sene(t)-nofret-Tfnut, lady of Kom Ombo, eye of Re, lady of heaven, mistress of all gods, the excellent beautiful(A) in front of Beak's house<sup>(B)</sup>, uzat (the hole eye of Horus) who makes her brother alive, <sup>46</sup> the noble,

the strong, mistress of goddesses, mistress of the palace <sup>47</sup>, who is in front of the royal house, the royal decree goes under (C) her authority, 48 the living uraeus of the King in his day, there is no knowing in the palace without her knowing, <sup>49</sup> ////////.

#### Commentary:

#### (A) 3ht nfrt:

It means "the excellent beautiful", the title dates to the Greco-Roman era and was held by several deities such as Hathor and Isis<sup>50</sup>, it is one of the titles which describe the goddess Ta-senet-nofret.

#### (B) *hwt-bik*:

It means "Beak's house", one of the names which referred to Kom Ombo temple.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p.415 (i).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Sambin, C., L'offrande de la Soit-Disant "Clypsyder", Budapest ,1988, p.187.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux, p.415 (h); Otto, E., Gott und Mensch, Heidelberg, 1964, p.17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Sambin, C., Clypsydre, p.187.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Leitez, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, I, p. 32.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Gauthier, H., Dictionnaire des noms géographiques, IV, p.112; De Morgan, J.,

# JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024

## (C) *hr*:

A preposition means "under", the Egyptian writer used the flower sign  $\square$  to give the sound "h" instead of the usual sign " $\square$ " of the word.

## 8. Chapel of Hathor:

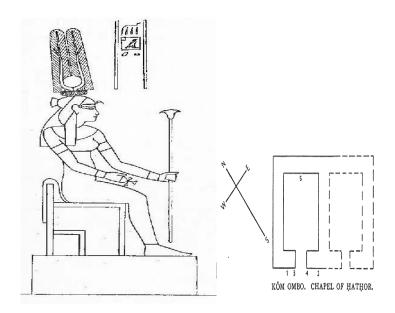
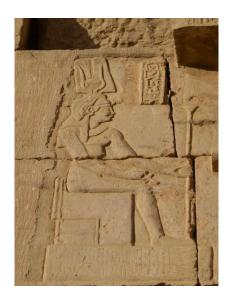


Fig.13 Chapel of Hathor, facade, north side<sup>52</sup>, the goddess Hathor-Ta-senet-nofret setting on the throne facing the doorway of the chapel, holding in her right hand 'nh and Scepter in her left hand.

Ombos, II, 270, 406, 438.

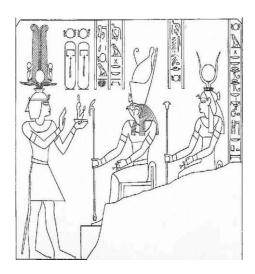
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> De Morgan, Ombos, III, 962; PM, VI, p.200 (1).



Text of the goddess Hathor-Ta-senet-nofr

 $\underline{d}d$  mdw in  $\underline{H}wt$ - $\underline{h}r$ -T3-sn(t)-(nfr(t) ..... ir(t)  $R^{c}$  nb(t) Nbit

Utterance by Hathor-Ta-senet-nofret, eye of Re, Lady of Kom Ombo.



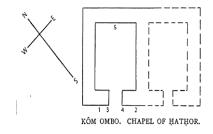
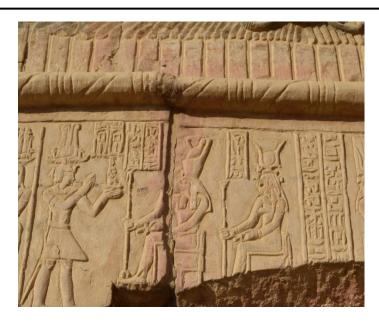


Fig.14 Chapel of Hathor, outer lintel, north side<sup>53</sup>, the king offers m<sup>3</sup><sup>c</sup>t to Haroeris and Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> De Morgan, J., Ombos, III, 976; PM, VI, p.200 (3)-(4).

## JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY –VOLUME 27 - JANUARY 2024



Text of the goddess Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut

dd mdw in T3-sn(t)-nfrt Tfnt

Utterance by Ta-senet-nofret-Tfnut.

## **Acknowledgement:**

The author would like to express her deepest gratitude and give her warmest thanks to Prof .Dr Hassan Ibrahim Amer, Prof. Dr. Abdelrahman Ali Abdelrahman, Prof. Dr. Ali Abdel halim Ali, Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mekawy, Prof. Dr. Khaled Hassan, Mr. Aalaa Abd El Azeem, Mr. Mohamed Mohsen, Mr. Osama Mohamed, Ms. Habiba Hussein, Ms. Farah Hussein, Dr. El shaymaa Mohamed who made this work possible.

#### **References:**

- Bonnet, H., Reallexikon der Ägyptischen Religionsgeschichte, Berlin, 1952.
- Daumas, F., Valeurs Phonétiques des Signes Hiéroglyphiques D'époque Gréco- Romaine, Vols. I-IV, Montpellier, 1988, 1990, 1995.
- De Morgan, J., Catalogue des Monuments et Inscriptions de L'Egypte Antique, 3 vols., vienne, 1895-1905.
- De wit,C., Le Rôle et Le Sens du Lion dans L'Égypte Ancienne, Leiden, 1951.
- El-Kordy ,Z., L'offrands des Fards Dans Les Temple Ptolémaïques, ASAE, 68, 1982, pp.192-222.

- Gauthier, H., Dictionnaire des noms géographiques contenus dans les texts Hiéroglyphiques, Tomes I-VII, Le Caire, 1925-1931.
- Grothoff, T., Die Tornamen der Ägyptischen Tempel, Münster, 1996.
- Gutbub, A., Textes Fondamentaux de La Théologie de Kom Ombo, BdE,47, Le Caire, 1973.
- \_\_\_\_\_," Éléments Ptolemaïque Préfigurant le Relief Cultuel de Kom Ombo" in, Das Ptolemäische Ägypten, Mainz, 1976, pp.165-176.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Kom Ombo, LÄ, III, Wiesbaden, 1980, cols.675-683.
- Hallof, J., Schreibungen der Pharaonennamen in den Ritualszenen der Tempel der griechisch-römischen Zeit Ägyptens, SRaT 4,II, 2010.
- Hamburg, W., H., "Nenwen" in, LÄ, IV, Wiesbaden, 1982, cols.453-454.
- Hölbl, G., Altägypten im Römischen Reich, II, Mainz, 2004.
- Junker, H., Der Sehnde und Blinde Gott, München, 1942.
- Leitez, C., Lexikon des ägyptischen Götter und Götterbezeichnung, 8 Bde, OLA, 110-116, 129, Leuven, 2002-2003.
- Minas -Nerpel, M., Egyptian Temples, The Oxford Handbook of Roman Egypt, Oxford, 2012.
- Murray, M.A., Egyptian Temples, London, 1931.
- Otto, E., Gott und Mensch, Heidelberg, 1964.
- Porter, B., & Moss, R.L.B., Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings, 7 vols., Second edition, Oxford, 1970-1975.
- Portman, I., Temples of Upper Egypt, Cairo, 2001.
- Sambin, C., L'offrande de la Soit-Disant "Clypsyder", Budapest ,1988.
- Wenig, S., "Eine Grabkammer des Mittleren Reiches aus Kom Ombo" in, Forschungen und Berichte, 10, Berlin, 1968.
- Wilson, P., A Ptolemaic Lexikon a Lexicographical study of the texts in the temple of Edfou, OLA, 78, Leuven, 1997.
- Zibelius, K., Ägyptische Siedlungen nach Texten des Alten Reiches, Wiesbaden, 1978.