

## DEIREL-BAHARI TUTHMOSIS III TEMPLE 1994

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The work program<sup>1</sup> as approved by the EAO included:

- restoration of fragmentary wall reliefs;
- restoration of preserved temple elements *in situ*;
- studies on fragmentary reliefs;
- continued theoretical reconstruction of the temple decoration.

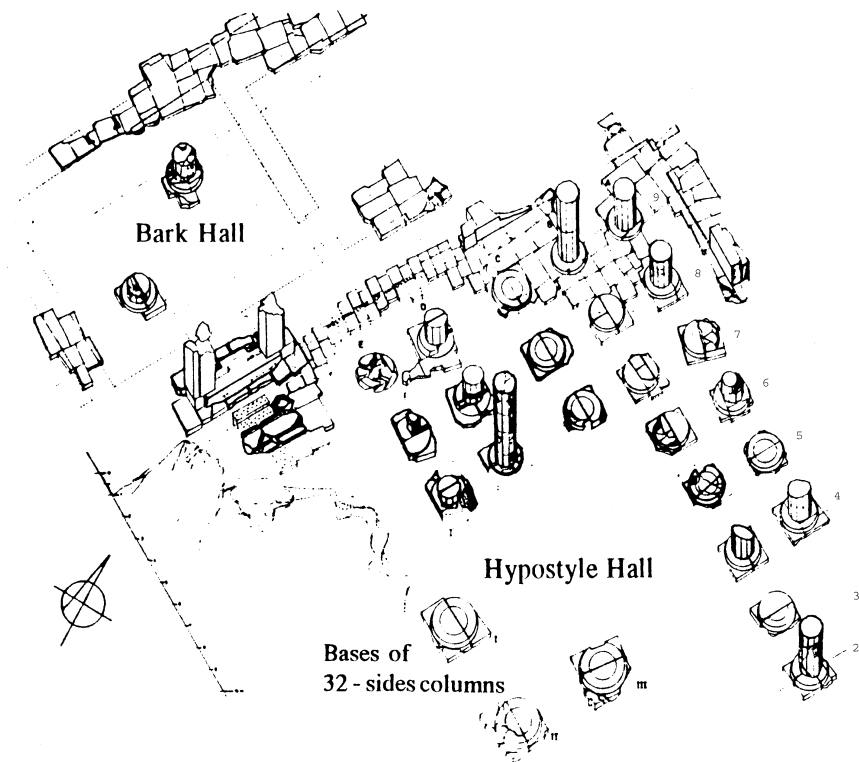
### RESTORATION OF WALL BLOCKS WITH POLYCHROME RELIEFS




During this season of work three further blocks from the eastern wall of the so-called sanctuary were restored. They were consolidated with a stone-hardener (Wacker OH), joined together and the gaps filled with artificial stone composed of sand and lime, with a small admixture of white cement. One of the restored blocks was composed of about 70 pieces. It is 87.5 cm long, 72 cm high and 40 cm thick. The second one, almost complete, consists of 31 fragments (86.5 cm long, 75 cm high and 39 cm thick). The first block is the longest, 105.5 cm in length, 75 cm high and 38 cm thick. All three add to the formerly restored part of the wall with representations of the Offering Ritual: the king is offering to two forms of the god Amun: Amun-Re and Amun-Re-Kamutef.

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<sup>1</sup> Members of the Mission: Prof. Jadwiga Lipińska (director), Mrs. Monika Dolińska, Mrs. Janina Wiercińska, egyptologists; Dr. Rafał Czerner, architect; Mr. Leonard Bartnik, Mrs. Magdalena Gawłowska, Mr. Stefan Miszczak, restorers; Mrs. Jadwiga Rembiewska, artist.

The inspector from the Egyptian Antiquities Organization was Mr. Salah Bauomy Basuony. Thanks are due Dr. Abdel Halim Nur ed-Din for his help and kindness, as well as both directors of EAO Inspectorates in Luxor and Gurna, Dr. Mohammed el-Soghair and Dr. Mohammed Nasr.



-  Original elements after conservation
-  New elements
-  State before 1992

*Fig. 1. Tuthmosis Temple. Conservation work in 1992-1994.*

In order to complete an important part of that wall it is necessary to restore 33 blocks; 11 still remain for restorers to treat during the coming seasons. The restored section of the wall will measure 6.50 m in length and 2.50 m in height.

#### **RESTORATION OF IN SITU ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS**

The reinforcing and consolidation of the bases of polygonal columns was continued in the northern half of the Hypostyle Hall. Also some of the preserved lower parts of the columns were treated, since their thick layer of whitewash along with hieratic graffiti from Ramesside times had started to disintegrate after the heavy rains two years ago.

The most important task of the past season was the conservation and subsequent anastylosis of one of the columns. After the four preserved drums of the column were raised, it became the highest of the temple elements *in situ*, measuring nearly 3 m.

The steps of a short stairway leading from the Hypostyle Hall to the Bark Hall were consolidated and reinforced; also the stone foundation below and near the granite doorway was treated in preparation for future restoration of the doorway.

#### **STUDIES ON THE FRAGMENTARY RELIEFS**

Studies concentrated upon fitting in newly identified elements into the theoretical reconstruction of the scenes decorating the walls of the Bark Hall and three other spaces in the western part of the temple. The main part of the work on the sequence of scenes in the Bark Hall has been completed. Actual reconstruction work on the decoration was accompanied by the drawing and photographing of the various fragments.