

138. 1500, Karnak, Egypt

ReGenesis is the first open-access encyclopedia to
liberate pre-colonial research
to its rightful 3,000,000 BCE origins
- and -
liberate female spirituality.
(RGS.)

* * *

Temples.

Egyptian temples indicate ancient conflicts
between sun Gods and sun/lunar goddesses,
seen in the emergence of matrilinear marriages
and the ritual slaying of cobras and serpents.
(RGS: 3000-2780 BCE, Egyptian Bronze Age/First Dynasty).

Hypostyle Hall.

Tutelary master god of Karnak's Hypostyle Hall
is Amun Re (Amu/Amon Ra/Re),
whose name means
completed by absorbing others.
(TGTE.)

Karnak Temple construction began around 1600 BCE with numerous incarnations over the centuries. The site consists of four centers including the public precinct of New Kingdom God Amun-Re (also known as Amun-Ra or Amen). Three other precincts that are minor sites with limited access, are dedicated to Amenhotep IV, goddesses Mut, and goddess (or God?) Montu. Amun's Karnak Temple complex includes impressive pylons, *masseboth*-like columns, pyramid/obelisk, * memorable statues including Ramses II with Nefertari as goddess Hathor, a great granite scarab; reliefs of Tuthmosis III; plus a sacred lake that is over 100 acres. Other reliefs of special mention are a goddess with ankh breathing life into a king suggesting matrilineal descent; hieroglyphic of a seated cathedra (throned) goddess Maat with an ostrich feather – and – an ankh dispensing royal legitimacy. (APL: 2-23-1999.)

* (Also see the Nineveh White Obelisk below in GSA for an additional example of a Pyramidion obelisk.)

Entry to Karnak is through an extended avenue of ram – headed sphinxes, personification of solar God Amon–Ra (Amun–Ra, or Amen) who allegedly overthrew lunar goddess Astarte. As discussed in BCE entry, 305 to 30, Esna Temple (RGS), Egyptian ram God Khnum – Amun Ra (Amun-Ra, or Amen) and marriage to lion goddess Neit – Menheyet – Astarte suggests female subordination.

God Khnum, also known as Amun Ra (translation of name Ra or Re) * is all telling, *completed by absorbing others* (TGTE). The ram is not inconsistent with the meta – narrative of Khnum/Amun Ra/Re Gods and Predynastic Egyptian consorts. “Ram-headed [Khnum] Khnemu later became Khnem Ra ... whose ram head symbolizes his fusion with sun god Ra” (IET: 136-137). (See GSA images below). God Khnum (Amun Ra/Re) is also associated with sun God Amon who wears the double plums: first dualities replacing star and lunar goddess Astarte.

* Other names for Re are ‘Khepri in the morning; Re [or Ra] at noon; and Atum [Atum-Re] in the evening’ (RAE: 31; RGS). (RGS: 305-30 BCE, Esna Temple).

Egyptian temples indicate ancient conflicts between sun Gods and Sun/lunar goddesses, seen in the emergence of matrilinear marriages and the ritual slaying of cobras and serpents. Eventually father – right replaced mother – rite * including Astarte’s replacement by sun God Amu/Amon Ra/Re, whose name means *to conceal*. ** Such transitions and conflicts are well documented in Egypt and were later emulated by Greece and Rome such as the slaying myth of the dark chthonic powers by the God of light. Additionally, this father – right model is also illustrated in the slaying of the dragon and the serpent in neighboring cultures, such as Apollo’s slaying of the oracle python at Delphi (MG: 258-9, Fig. 24). (Ireland’s St. Patrick, renowned for slaying serpents also comes to mind along with Mesopotamian Marduk’s ritual slaying of serpent/dragon Tiamat (RGS)).

* Coined by Mara Keller in, *The Greater Mysteries of Demeter and Persephone*. Work in progress (GMDP).

** Amun or Amun RA was also known as Amen, Amon, Ammon, and Amoun (RGS). (RGS: 3000-2780, Egyptian Bronze Age/First Dynasty).

Inside Karnak Temple is the towering Hypostyle Hall, a vast forest of 80-foot-high columns; and Hatshepsut’s 97-foot tall rose-granite obelisk (sun dial or Astarte’s masseboth), carved from a single piece of granite. (Napoleon Bonaparte took a twin of Hatshepsut’s rose-granite obelisk to Paris where it resides in the Place de la Concorde.) Other Karnak sites of interest include: the White Chapel with protective vulture goddess Nekhebet (Nekhet or Nekheb) on the cornice above entrance (BATB: 25); and Nut’s sacred lake precinct of lion Goddess Mut, also called Isheru (northern Counterpoint of Sekhmet).

Included in the Karnak temple complex is Luxor Temple with the ram-headed Avenue of Sphinxes (Criosphinxes) at the temple entrance. * The Luxor Temple complex also includes immense columns, an obelisk, and statues of Ramses II. Reliefs and hieroglyphics of special mention are: a bearded, kneeling pregnant woman on exterior wall near birthing room (Mammisi) ** at end of Luxor Temple. Also note six female acrobats along with other women musicians holding sistrum rattles plus dancers from the Red Chapel.

* Guarding Sphinxes: the Egyptian sphinx is male (androsphinx), whereas the Greek sphinx is usually female. The oldest sphinx (9,500 BCE) is located near Gobekli Tepe, Anatolia.

** Mammisi birthing houses, rooms, and midwifery were commonplace as “built to emphasize the divine birth of the pharaoh.” (STWE: 157.)

Further Egyptian research:

Bleeker, C. J. “Isis and Hathor: Two Ancient Egyptian Goddesses.” *Book of*

- The Goddess, Past and Present: An Introduction to Her Religion.* Ed. Saul M. Olyan. New York, NY: Crossroads Press, 1988. 29-48. (IAH.)
- Budge, E. A. Wallace. *The Gods of the Egyptians.* New York, NY: Dover, 1969. (TGTE.)
- _____. "Introduction." *The Book of the Dead: The Hieroglyphic Transcript and Translation into English of the Papyrus of Ani.* 1895. Avenel, NJ: Gramercy Books, 1994. (BD.)
- Edwards, Amelia Ann Blanford. "The Origin of Portrait Sculptures, and the History of the Ka." *Egypt and Its Monuments: Pharaohs, Fellahs and Explorers.* New York, NY: Harper & Bros., 1891. 113-156. (OPS.)
- Erman, Adolf. *Life in Ancient Egypt.* 1894. Tran. H. M. Tirard. London, England: Constable Publications, 1971. (LIAE.)
- Hornung, Erik. *Conceptions of God in Ancient Egypt: The One and the Many.* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1982. (CGA.)
- Lubell, Winifred Milius. "Temples of the Great Goddess." *Heresies: A Feminist Publication on Art and Politics.* (Revised Edition). 2.1, Issue 5 (1982): 32-39. (TGG.)
- Lesko, Barbara S. *The Remarkable Women of Ancient Egypt.* Providence, RI: BC Scribe, 1987. (RW.)
- _____. Ed. *Women's Earliest Records: From Ancient Egypt and Western Asia.* Atlanta, GA: Scholars Press, 1989. (WER.)
- _____. *The Great Goddesses of Egypt.* Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999. (GGOE.)
- Showerman, Grant. *The Great Mother of the Gods.* 1902. Chicago, IL: Argonaut, 1969. (GMG.)
- Witt, Reginald Eldred. *Isis in the Graeco-Roman World. (Isis in the Ancient World.)* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1971. (IG.)

IMAGE: MAP OF KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.
 PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ILLUSTRATED MAP OF KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX DEDICATED TO NEW KINGDOM DEITY, AMUN-RA, LUXOR, EGYPT.
 SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 21, ROW 1, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #69, BCE.
 CO_EGY_S21_R1_SL4_S69.jpg
 SHOT ON LOCATION: KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.
 NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: AERIAL MAP OF KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.
 PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AERIAL MAP OF KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX.
 SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 21, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #70B, 1600 BCE.
 CO_EGY_S21_R2_SL4_S70B.jpg
 SHOT ON LOCATION: KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.
 NOTE 1: KARNAK TEMPLE INCLUDES A COMPLEX OF PYLONS, COLUMNS, OBELISKS, STATUES, AND LAKES EQUALING MORE THAN 100 ACRES.
 NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: RAM-HEADED SPHINXES AT KARNAK TEMPLE ENTRANCE: KARNAK, EGYPT.
 PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AVENUE OF KARNAK'S RAM-HEADED SPHINX, PERSONIFICATION OF AMON-RA SOLAR GOD WHO OVERTHREW LUNAR GODDESS ASTARTE.
 ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 22, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #74C, BCE.
 CO_EGY_S22_R1_SL2_S74C.jpg
 SHOT ON LOCATION: KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.
 NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: KHNUM AND NEITH: ESNA TEMPLE, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: RAM GOD KHNUM (OR SUN GOD AMON WITH DOUBLE PLUMS) * AND NEITH (ALSO LION GODDESS MENHEYET OR SESHAT), ESNA TEMPLE, EGYPT.

ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 20, ROW 1, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #57A, BCE.

CO_EGY_S20_R1_SL1_S57A.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: ESNA TEMPLE, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: * RAM GOD KHNUM (AMUN RA/RE) OR SUN GOD AMON WITH DOUBLE PLUMS: TEMPLE SUGGESTS FIRST DUALITIES WHICH REPLACED LUNAR STAR GODDESS ASTARTE WITH A SUN GOD.

NOTE 2: "NEITH WAS ALSO KNOWN AS UTU THE GREAT ONE. AS UTU, SHE IS CREDITED FOR HAVING BIRTHED GOD RA (FE: 94-95; RGS)."

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: HATSHEPSUT'S ROSE-GRANITE OBELISK: KARNAK TEMPLE, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HATSHEPSUT'S 97-FOOT TALL ROSE-GRANITE OBELISK SUN DIAL (OR ASTARTE'S MASSEBAH), CARVED FROM A SINGLE PIECE OF STONE.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 22, ROW 1, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #74E, BCE.

CO_EGY_S22_R1_SL4_S74E.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: EGYPT.

NOTE 1: NAPOLEON BONAPARTE TOOK A TWIN OF HATSHEPSUT'S ROSE-GRANITE OBELISK TO PARIS WHERE IT RESIDES IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: WHITE OBELISK: NINEVEH, MESOPOTAMIA.

PHOTO: © GSA. NINEVEH WHITE OBELISK, TEMPLE OF ISHTAR, MESOPOTAMIA.

SLIDE LOCATION NEAR EAST, SHEET 10, ROW 2, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #20, BCE.

CU_NEA_S10_R2_SL3_S20.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1998-2002.

IMAGE: DESCRIPTION OF WHITE OBELISK: NINEVEH, MESOPOTAMIA.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION OF NINEVEH WHITE OBELISK, TEMPLE OF ISHTAR, MESOPOTAMIA.

SLIDE LOCATION NEAR EAST, SHEET 10, ROW 1, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #17, BCE.

CU_NEA_S10_R1_SL5_S17.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1998-2002.

IMAGE: GREAT HYPOSTYLE HALL AT AMUN'S TEMPLE: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AMUN'S TEMPLE INC. GREAT HYPOSTYLE HALL, VAST FOREST OF 80-FOOT-TALL COLUMNS AND WITH STONE LATTICE WINDOW, KARNAK, EGYPT.

ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 22, ROW 3, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #74O, 1550-1190 BCE.

CO_EGY_S22_R3_SL4_S74O.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: AMMON OR AMUN'S TEMPLE: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: "AKHENATEN OVERTURNED THE OLD GODS AND GODDESSES, INCLUDING THE PRIMARY GOD, AMUN (ALSO CALLED AMEN, AMON, AMMON, AND AMOUN) (RGS: 1391-1335, AKHENATEN, HERETIC PHARAOH OF EGYPT)."

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: EGYPTIAN SUN GOD RA AT HATSHEPSUT'S TEMPLE: LUXOR, EGYPT.

DESCRIPTION: STANDING SUN GOD RA, "COMPLETED BY ABSORBING OTHERS." (TGTE.)

ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 32, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2 SLIDE #194. BCE.

CO_EGY_S32_R2_SL2_S194.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: IN THE PUNT COLONNADE AT HATSHEPSUT TEMPLE IN THE WEST BANK VALLEY OF QUEENS: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: "PUNT IS THE MODERN COAST OF ERITREA AND SOMALIA (BWA: 79)."

NOTE 2: "NEITH WAS ALSO KNOWN AS UTU THE GREAT ONE. AS UTU, SHE IS CREDITED FOR HAVING BIRTHED GOD RA (FE: 94-95; RGS)."

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: EGYPTIAN SUN GOD RA AT HATSHEPSUT'S TEMPLE: LUXOR, EGYPT.
DESCRIPTION: DETAILS OF STANDING SUN GOD RA, "COMPLETED BY ABSORBING OTHERS." (TGTE.)

ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 32, ROW 2, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE 195. BCE.

CO_EGY_S32_R2_SL2_S195.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: IN THE PUNT COLONNADE AT HATSHEPSUT TEMPLE IN THE WEST BANK VALLEY OF QUEENS: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: "PUNT IS THE MODERN COAST OF ERITREA AND SOMALIA (BWA: 79)."

NOTE 2: "NEITH WAS ALSO KNOWN AS UTU THE GREAT ONE. AS UTU, SHE IS CREDITED FOR HAVING BIRTHED GOD RA (FE: 94-95; RGS)."

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: RAMESES II WITH NEFERTARI AS GODDESS HATHOR: KARNAK, EGYPT.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: STATUE OF RAMESES II WITH NEFERTARI (HATHOR), KARNAK, EGYPT.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 22, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #74H, BCE.

CO_EGY_S22_R2_SL2_S74H.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: KARNAK TEMPLE: EGYPT.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: GREAT GRANITE SCARAB: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: GREAT GRANITE SCARAB ON PLINTH BY AMENHOTEP III DEDICATED TO ATUM, SUN GOD RE. SELF – CREATION. KARNAK, EGYPT.

ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 23, ROW 1, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #82C, BCE.

CO_EGY_S23_R1_SL3_S82C.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: BUST OF GOD AMON OR AMMON: AMARNA, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: IN AMARNA, AKHENATEN OVERTURNED GOD AMON OR AMMON AND REPLACED WITH SUN GOD ATEN, EGYPT.

ON SLIDE LOCATION RE-GENESIS PHASE 1, SHEET 1, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #15, BCE.

IT_RPO_S1_R2_SL2_S15.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTE 1: "GOD, AMUN IS ALSO KNOWN AS AMEN, AMON, AMMON, AND AMOUN (RGS)."

NOTE 2: EXISTING SITES, STATUES AND HIEROGLYPHICS OF AMON WERE DESECRATED OR DESTROYED. (SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)

NOTE 3: ALSO SEE, RGS: 1391-1335, AKHENATEN, HERETIC PHARAOH OF EGYPT.

NOTE 4: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1998.

IMAGE: CHAPEL OF AMENHOTEP I: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ALABASTER CHAPEL (TEMPLE REMAINS) OF AMENHOTEP I, LOCATED IN THE REAR GARDEN PRECINCT OF GODDESS (OR GOD?) MONTU, KARNAK, EGYPT.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 23, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #86, BCE.

CO_EGY_S23_R2_SL4_S86.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: CHAPEL OF AMENHOTEP I: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: RE. AMENHOTEP I.

OF THE 42 [EGYPTIAN] MEDICAL BOOKS, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IS THE EBERS PAPYRUS (OR *THE EDWIN SMITH PAPYRUS*). DATING FROM THE REIGN OF AMENHOTEP I (1526-1505 BCE), THE SCRIPT INCLUDES GONORRHEA, CONTRACEPTION, ASSISTANCE IN CHILDBIRTH, AND WHAT IS THOUGHT TO BE CANCER – CALLED THE 'EATING IN THE WOMB' (RGS). (SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

PHOTO NOTE: NO CODING ON SLIDES, CHRISI KARVONIDES' TEAM.

IMAGE: NEKHBET AT WHITE CHAPEL: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: WHITE CHAPEL WITH VULTURE GODDESS, NEKHBET ON CORNICE ABOVE ENTRANCE, KARNAK, EGYPT.

ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 25, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #106, BCE.

CO_EGY_S25_R2_SL4_S106.jpg

ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1:

THE VULTURE GODDESS WHO CAME TO BE REGARDED AS THE PROTECTIVE DEITY OF UPPER EGYPT WAS CALLED NEKHBET: THE OFFICIAL PROTECTRESS OF THE NORTH WAS THE SERPENT GODDESS BUTO WHO IS OFTEN RE-PRESENTED AS A WINGED COBRA (BATB: 25).

NOTE 2:

FOR FURTHER VULTURE REFERENCE, SEE VULTURE BIRD DEITY NEKHBET (NECHBET, NEKHEBIT HÜYÜK IN,
1) RGS: 7250-6150, ÇATAL HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) CENTRAL TURKEY;
2) RGS: 2300-2100, EDFU, EGYPT; AND
3) RGS: 1500, KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: VULTURE GODDESS NEKHEBET AT THE WHITE CHAPEL: KARNAK, EGYPT.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: CLOSE-UP OF VULTURE GODDESS NEKHBET ON THE CORNICE ABOVE THE FRONT ENTRY TO THE WHITE CHAPEL, KARNAK, EGYPT.
SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 25, ROW 4, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #109D, BCE.

CO_EGY_S25_R4_SL3_S109D.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1:

THE VULTURE GODDESS WHO CAME TO BE REGARDED AS THE PROTECTIVE DEITY OF UPPER EGYPT WAS CALLED NEKHBET: THE OFFICIAL PROTECTRESS OF THE NORTH WAS THE SERPENT GODDESS BUTO WHO IS OFTEN RE-PRESENTED AS A WINGED COBRA (BATB: 25).

NOTE 2:

FOR FURTHER VULTURE REFERENCE, SEE VULTURE BIRD DEITY NEKHBET (NECHBET, NEKHEBIT) IN:
A) RGS: 7250-6150, ÇATAL HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) CENTRAL TURKEY;
B) RGS: 2300-2100, EDFU, EGYPT; AND
C) RGS: 1500, KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: TUTHMOSIS III AT KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION TUTHMOSIS III, EGYPT WEARING ATEF CROWN, RELIEF FROM TEMPLE OF AMUN AT DEIR-EL-BAHARI NOW ON DISPLAY AT KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX, LUXOR, EGYPT.

ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 23, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #82B, BCE.

CO_EGY_S23_R1_SL2_S82B.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: LIGHT & SOUND EVENT OF NUT'S SACRED LAKE AT KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION LIGHT & SOUND EVENT OF NUT'S SACRED LAKE AND PRECINCT OF LION GODDESS MUT, ALSO CALLED ISHERU (NORTHERN COUNTERPOINT SEKHMET) AT KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX, LUXOR, EGYPT.
ON SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 23, ROW 4, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #86K, BCE.

CO_EGY_S23_R4_SL5_S86K.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: KARNAK TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: NUT WAS ONE OF THE EGYPTIAN TRINITY GODDESSES THAT ALSO INCLUDED ISIS AT PHILAE IN THE NORTH AND HATHOR AT DENDERA IN THE SOUTH.

NOTE 2: ALSO MUT (THEBES' PRIMARY GODDESS) WAS AMON'S WIFE (CONSORT), THE CATHEDRA-POWER BEHIND HIS THRONE.

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

PHOTO NOTE: NO CODING ON SLIDES, CHRISI KARVONIDES' TEAM.

IMAGE: MUT 'S TEMPLE: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: LION DEITY MUT'S SACRED LAKE AT KARNAK, EGYPT.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 26, ROW 3, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #113L, BCE.

CO_EGY_S26_R3_SL3_S113L.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: AMMON OR AMUN'S TEMPLE: KARNAK, EGYPT.
NOTE 1: IN ADDITION TO HATHOR, HATSHEPSUT ALSO ALIGNED HERSELF WITH SEKHMET AND THE PRIMAL MOTHER GODDESS MUT, LATER KNOWN AS MUT-NEKHBET. (SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)
NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1998.

IMAGE: ANKH, OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HIEROGLYPHIC IMAGE OF GODDESS WITH ANKH BREATHING LIFE INTO A KING, SUGGESTING MATRILINEAL DESCENT, THEREFORE IMPARTING BOTH LEGITIMACY AND DIVINITY TO THE ROYAL THRONE, KARNAK, EGYPT.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 25, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #94D, BCE.

CO_EGY_S25_R1_SL2_S94D.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: INCLUDED IN AN ICONOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF A GODDESS WITH AN ANKH IS HIEROS GAMOS. (APL: 2-23-1999.)

NOTE 2: "THE HIEROS GAMOS FROM WHENCE A ROYAL SOVEREIGN GETS HIS [OR HER] POWER AND THIS IS THE GODDESS HERSELF (APL: 2-23-1999)."

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: SEATED LAW-GIVER GODDESS MAAT: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HIEROGLYPHIC IMAGE OF SEATED CATHEDRA GODDESS MAAT WITH OSTRICH FEATHER AND ANKH (FEMALE SYMBOL OF ETERNAL LIFE – OR – BREATH OF LIFE).

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 24, ROW 3, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #86Y, BCE.

CO_EGY_S24_R3_SL4_S86Y.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: "AN ICONOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CATHEDRA (THRONE) GODDESS MAAT INCLUDES HIEROS GAMOS (APL: 2-23-1999)."

NOTE 2: "THE HIEROS GAMOS FROM WHENCE A ROYAL SOVEREIGN GETS HIS [OR HER] POWER AND THIS IS THE GODDESS HERSELF (APL: 2-23-1999)."

NOTE 3: AS NOTED IN *RE-GENESIS*, 1999 (RG: 29, 44), THESE 'THRONED' GODDESSES [SUCH AS MAAT] WERE ENVISIONED AND SUBSEQUENTLY NAMED, CATHEDRA GODDESSES.

NOTE 4: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

PHOTO NOTE: ALSO MAAT, SLIDE LOCATION = EGYPT, SHEET 24, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #90, BCE.

CO_EGY_S24_R4_SL1_S90.jpg

PHOTO NOTE:

ALSO MAAT, SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 24, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #90A, CO_EGY_S24_R4_SL2_S90A.jpg

IMAGE: HIEROGLYPHIC IMAGE OF CATHEDRA GODDESS MAAT: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HIEROGLYPHIC IMAGE OF SEATED CATHEDRA GODDESS MAAT WITH OSTRICH FEATHER AND ANKH (FEMALE SYMBOL OF ETERNAL LIFE – OR – BREATH OF LIFE).

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 24, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #90, BCE.

CO_EGY_S24_R4_SL1_S90.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: "AN ICONOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CATHEDRA (THRONE) GODDESS MAAT INCLUDES HIEROS GAMOS. (APL: 2-23-1999)."

NOTE 2: "THE HIEROS GAMOS FROM WHENCE A ROYAL SOVEREIGN GETS HIS [OR HER] POWER AND THIS IS THE GODDESS HERSELF (APL: 2-23-1999)."

NOTE 3: AS NOTED IN *RE-GENESIS*, 1999 (RG: 29, 44), THESE 'THRONED' GODDESSES [SUCH AS MAAT] WERE ENVISIONED AND SUBSEQUENTLY NAMED, CATHEDRA GODDESSES.

NOTE 4: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

PHOTO NOTE BELOW:

ALSO SEE MAAT, SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 24, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #90A, CO_EGY_S24_R4_SL2_S90A.jpg

IMAGE: SEATED LAW-GIVER GODDESS MAAT: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HIEROGLYPHIC IMAGE OF SEATED CATHEDRA

GODDESS MAAT WITH OSTRICH FEATHER AND ANKH (FEMALE SYMBOL OF ETERNAL LIFE – OR – BREATH OF LIFE).

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 24, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #90A, BCE.

CO_EGY_S24_R4_SL2_S90A.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: “AN ICONOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CATHEDRA (THRONE) GODDESS MAAT INCLUDES HIEROS GAMOS. (APL: 2-23-1999).

NOTE 2: “THE HIEROS GAMOS FROM WHENCE A ROYAL SOVEREIGN GETS HIS [OR HER] POWER AND THIS IS THE GODDESS HERSELF (APL: 2-23-1999).”

NOTE 3: AS NOTED IN *RE-GENESIS*, 1999 (RG: 29, 44), THESE ‘THRONED’ GODDESSES [SUCH AS MAAT] WERE ENVISIONED AND SUBSEQUENTLY NAMED, CATHEDRA GODDESSES.

NOTE 4: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: NEITH’S STYLIZED BEE SYMBOL, KARNAK OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: (STYLIZED) HIEROGLYPHIC BEE IMAGE OF SELF – MAKING NEITH’S *HOUSE OF THE BEE*, TEMPLE IN THE DELTA TOWN OF SAIS.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 24, ROW 4, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #94A, BCE.

CO_EGY_S24_R4_SL5_S94A.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: OPEN AIR MUSEUM: KARNAK, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: NEITH’S PRIMARY SYMBOL IS THE BEE AND HER SAIS TEMPLE IS KNOWN AS THE *HOUSE OF THE BEE* WHERE HONEY IS USED AS DIVINE MEDICINE IN HER MEDICAL SCHOOL.

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: FEMALE ACROBATS: LUXOR, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: RELIEF OF SIX FEMALE ACROBATS PLUS WOMEN WITH SISTRUMS (SACRED RATTLES) PLUS WITH OTHER DANCERS AND MUSICIANS FROM THE RED CHAPEL AT HATSHEPSUT’S TEMPLE, EGYPT.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 25, ROW 3, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #107B, 1475-1468 BCE.

CO_EGY_S25_R3_SL2_S107B.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: LUXOR MUSEUM: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: LAURA SHANNON’S “WOMEN’S RITUAL DANCE.” (WRD: 138-157.)

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1998.

IMAGE: AVENUE OF SPHINXES, LUXOR TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AVENUE OF SPHINXES, LUXOR TEMPLE COMPLEX, LUXOR, EGYPT.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 27, ROW 3, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #123B, BCE.

CO_EGY_S27_R3_SL1_S123B.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: LUXOR TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: ENTRANCE TO LUXOR TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ENTRANCE TO LUXOR TEMPLE COMPLEX INC. TWO STATUES OF RAMSES II AND OBELISK, LUXOR TEMPLE COMPLEX, LUXOR, EGYPT. SECOND OBELISK WENT TO PARIS AT PLACE DE LA CONCORDE IN 1936 CE.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 28, ROW 1 SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #129B, BCE.

CO_EGY_S28_R1_SL1_S129B.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: LUXOR TEMPLE COMPLEX: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: HIEROGLYPHIC OF BEARDED FEMALE, LUXOR TEMPLE, LUXOR, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HIEROGLYPHIC OF BEARDED, KNEELING PREGNANT WOMAN ON EXTERIOR WALL NEAR BIRTHING ROOM (MAMMISI) AT END OF LUXOR TEMPLE.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 29, ROW 1, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #137, BCE.

CO_EGY_S29_R1_SL3_S137.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: LUXOR TEMPLE: LUXOR, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: MAMMISI BIRTHING HOUSES, ROOMS AND MIDWIFERY WERE COMMONPLACE AS “BUILT TO EMPHASIZE THE DIVINE BIRTH OF THE PHARAOH.” (STWE: 157.)

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

