CHAPTER 14

The Repit Temple at Athribis after the Worship of Repit

Marcus Müller
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen

Abstract

The temple of Repit is located 10 km west of the city of Athribis. It is one of the few temples dedicated to the worship of Repit, a god known for his healing powers.

The temple is situated on a hill and is surrounded by a wall. It consists of several rooms and halls, including a large temple room, a smaller temple room, and a smaller temple room.

The temple is known for its beautiful reliefs and sculptures, which depict various scenes from the life of Repit. These scenes include Repit performing miracles and curing illnesses.

The temple was dedicated to Repit during the Roman period, and it was used for worship by the local community. The temple was later abandoned and fell into disrepair.

The temple is an important archaeological site and is visited by tourists and scholars alike. It is a testament to the religious and cultural heritage of the region.
At his office in Western Thebes Mohamed el-Bialy received me with his eager look and unique smile that everyone has in mind when thinking about him. He welcomed me in this way although he had never seen me before and I was not a VIP but just a young student from abroad. Equipped with a letter of introduction, written by Farouk Gomaa, Mohamed el-Bialy took the time for telling me various things about the sites and people. Finally, he issued a paper that allowed me to visit all Theban sites for free. This made my day and I took great advantage of it by visiting numerous temples, tombs and museums the following week! Many years later we met again at Aswan and Athribis, this time regularly and many times, and I benefited greatly from his support, encouraging words, stories recalling his long experience and his fine sense of humour.

Mohamed el-Bialy may not remember our first encounter in Western Thebes—but I memorized his personality, although it had been long ago. Above all there is his immense care and concern for the Egyptian antiquities—feeling his responsibility to protect them for future generations, not only for his own Egyptian compatriots but for mankind. His approach and winning manner are inspiring!

1 Introduction

The archaeological site of Athribis (Hut-Repit, Atripe) in the 9th Upper Egyptian nome covers more than 30 hectares and it consists of four main zones. The first zone is a settlement area of around 16 hectares with mudbrick buildings for housing and workshops. The settlement is presumably an early Ptolemaic foundation but the 30th Dynasty is also possible due to a limestone block of