

***The ornaments of the king's head in some rituals religious scenes at the chapels of Abydos temple.***

**The Creed (religious belief) is the basic of the ancient Egyptian civilization.**

The ancient Egyptian civilization art is the result of that creed. Abydos temple was famous for showing this harmony. There were many rite drawings on the temple walls.

The scholar chose three types of rites to study:-

- 1- Presentation of clothes.
- 2- Presentation of pendants.
- 3- Presentation of sacrifice.

The scholar studied these rites through the studying of the six compartments in side the temple.

Each compartment has a god such as ( Hour , Auzer , Easa , A moon raa , Betah , Hor Ekhiti ).

The Scholar studied the ornaments of the king's head while he was doing the rites.

There are many tables to show each rite and the relationship among the ornaments of the king's head, rites and Gods. The tables show that there is no relationship between any one of them.

The researcher (scholar) observed that the king didn't wear famous crowns, like atf crown or sxmty crown and Swty crown.

The king stop wearing them because they were as a symbol of power and authority which was unacceptable for the king to characterized in the presence of the god.

There was a relationship between the crown of (nms) and the straight royal chin wherever their appearance together.

At the ceremony the king kneit down in front of three gods. They were (Auzer, Betah and Hor Ekhiti). That was an indication of the special dignity of these Gods.

The kneeling refers to the great submission and holiness. The king was drawn on the walls of the compartment in symmetrical wavy with ornaments which give feeling (case) of amazement and eye ease.

These drawings show the ability of the ancient Egyptian artist.