



The Lost Labyrinth of Ancient Egypt

Description

Though known in history since the visit and subsequent written report of Herodotus in the 5th century BC, very little is known about the mighty labyrinth. As Amenemhat III built the adjacent Hawara pyramid in the 19th century BC, the labyrinth is estimated to be dating of the same period. Although the naming "labyrinth" comes from Herodotus himself, he described it in his work as a temple of marvelous proportions and craft, containing, across its 3000 rooms, paintings depicting the homeland and past life of the kings buried there. As no physical remains were found until recently, the existence of the labyrinth remained a legend for over 2000 years, hence its name "Lost Labyrinth". However, an expedition sponsored by Louis de Cordier was conducted in 2008 to scan the site with ground-penetrating radars. The radar imaging revealed a grid-like structure buried as deep as 9 meters beneath the sand, with walls made out of granite.

Metadata

- City: Hawara
- Country: Egypt
- GPS Coordinates: 29.2742° N, 30.8989° E
- Landmarks: Lost Worlds
- Number of Rooms: 3000
- Cadastral Number: EG.L.LW.H.1