

Abgadiyat

© 2011, Bibliotheca Alexandrina. All rights reserved.

NON-COMMERCIAL REPRODUCTION

Information in this Journal has been produced with the intent that it be readily available for personal and public non-commercial use; and may be reproduced, in part or in whole and by any means, without charge or further permission from the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. We ask only that:

- Users exercise due diligence in ensuring the accuracy of the materials reproduced;
- Bibliotheca Alexandrina be identified as the source; and
- The reproduction is not represented as an official version of the materials reproduced, nor as having been made in affiliation with or with the endorsement of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina.

COMMERCIAL REPRODUCTION

Reproduction of multiple copies of materials in this Journal, in whole or in part, for the purposes of commercial redistribution is prohibited except with written permission from the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. To obtain permission to reproduce materials in this Journal for commercial purposes, please contact the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, P.O. Box 138, Chatby 21526, Alexandria, Egypt. E-mail: secretariat@bibalex.org

Abgadiyat

Issue No. 6 - 2011

Issue N° 6– 2011

Scientific refereed annual journal issued by the
Bibliotheca Alexandrina Calligraphy Center



Board Chair

Ismail Serageldin

Editing Supervisor

Khaled Azab

Editor-in-Chief

Ahmed Mansour

Editors

Azza Ezzat

Sherine Ramadan

Assisstant Editor

Amr Ghoniem

Graphic

Mohamed Yousri

Views presented in *Abgadiyat* do not necessarily reflect those of the Calligraphy Center

Advisory Board

Advisory Board

Abdulaziz Al-A'raj

University of Algeria, Algeria

Abdul Rahman Al-Tayeb Al-Ansary

King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Abdulhalim Nureldin

Cairo University, Egypt

Adnan Al-Harthy

Um Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia

Ahmed Amin Selim

Alexandria University, Egypt

Anne Marie-Christin

University of Paris7, France

Bernard O'kane

American University, Egypt

Fayza Heikal

American University, Egypt

Frank Kammerzell

University of Berlin, Germany

Friedrich Juge

University of Göttingen, Germany

Gaballa Ali Gaballa

Cairo Univeristy, Egypt

Gunter Dreyer

Univeristy of New York, USA

Heike Sternberg

University of Göttingen, Germany

Khaled Daoud

University of Al-Fayyum, Egypt

Mahmoud Ibrahim Hussaein

Cairo University, Egypt

Mamdouh el-Damaty

Cairo University, Egypt

Mohamed Abdulghany

Alexandria University, Egypt

Mohamed Al-Kahlawy

Union of Arab Archaeologists, Egypt

Mohamed Abdalsattar Othman

South Valley University, Egypt

Mohamed Hamza

Cairo University, Egypt

Mohamed Ibrahim Aly

Ain Shams University, Egypt

Mostafa Al-Abady

Bibliotheca Alexandrina

Raafat Al-Nabarawy

Cairo University, Egypt

Rainer Hannig

University of Marburg, Germany

Riyad Morabet

Tunis University, Tunisia

Sa'd ibn Abdulaziz Al-Rashed

King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Zahi Hawass

SCA, Egypt

Contents

Guidelines for Contributors	7
Introduction <i>Ahmed Mansour</i>	10
The Cairo Museum Funerary Papyrus of Nes-Pa-Qa-Shuty (JE 95889) <i>Mohamed Ibrahim Aly</i>	13
A Remarkable Stela from the Second Intermediate Period <i>Manal Affara</i>	29
The Serabit el-Khadim Inscriptions Formulaic Approach <i>Ahmed Mansour</i>	42
The Maritime Expeditions of Wadi Gawasis in the Twelfth Dynasty <i>El-Sayed Mahfouz</i>	51
The Seven Gatekeepers, Guardians, and Reporters in <i>The Book of the Two Ways</i> and in P. MMA 35.9.21 <i>Eltayeb Sayed Abbas</i>	68
Control of the Military Commanders on the Administrative Title  <i>imy-r k3wt</i> <i>Mohamed Raafat Abbas</i>	76
Book Review	
Reading Maya Glyphs <i>Azza Ezzat</i>	85
Necropoles Memphiticae: Inscriptions from Herakleopolitan Period <i>Sherine Ramadan</i>	88
Geography of Languages <i>Amr Ghoniem</i>	91

Guidelines For Contributors

Guidelines for Contributors

Initial Submission for Refereeing

The manuscript must be submitted in three copies for refereeing purposes. The Journal of *Abgadiyat* follows the *Chicago Manual of Style*, with some modifications as cited below.

Final Submission

- 1- The final text (following amendments recommended by the editor or referees) must be provided on disk preferably CD, using MS Word, composed in 14 point font for Arabic and 12 point font for other languages.
- 2- The text should be in hard copy, printed clearly on A4 or standard American paper, on one side only, double-spaced throughout and with ample margins. Please do not justify the right-hand margin.
- 3- Please do not employ multiple typeface styles or sizes.
- 4 The Journal of *Abgadiyat* does not use titles such as Dr, or Prof. in text or notes or for authors.
- 5- Brackets should be all round-shaped, e.g. (.....)
- 6- Use single quotation marks throughout. ‘ ’
- 7- Avoid Arabic diacriticals. Only use in quotes.
- 8- The numbers of dynasties must be spelled out, e.g. ‘Eighteenth Dynasty’ and not ‘18th Dynasty’ or ‘Dynasty 18’. Similarly, numbers of centuries should be spelled out, e.g. ‘fifth century BCE’, ‘second century CE’. BCE and CE should be in capitals.
- 9- The ‘_’ dash between dates, page references, etc. (1901/02, 133–210) is an en-dash not a hyphen.

FONTS

Contributors must check with the editor, in advance, if the text employs any non-standard fonts (e.g. transliterations, Hieroglyphics, Greek, Coptic, etc.) and may be asked to supply these on a disk with the text.

TRANSCRIPTIONS OF ARABIC WORDS

- 1- The initial hamza (◌) is not transcribed: amāna, ka-sura.
- 2- The article (al) should be connected with the word it determines through a hyphen, avoiding what is known in Arabic as ‘solar’ *al*, i.e. it should be written whether pronounced or not: *al-šams*, *al-qamar*.
- 3- No capital letter is given to the article (al) but the word it determines, except at the beginning of a sentence where the article also must have a capital letter: *al-Gabarti*.
- 4- Arabic diacritics are not transcribed: *laylat al qadr*, and not *laylatu l-qadri*.
- 5- The (tā’ marbuta) is written as a, but if followed by genitive it should be written as *al-madina*, *madinat al-Qahira*.
- 6- For transliteration of plural in Arabic words use any of the following options:
 - Arabic singular: *waqf*,
 - Arabic plural: *awqaf*,
 - Arabic singular followed by (s) in Roman letters: *waqf-s*.

FOOTNOTES

- 1- Citations must be on separate pages appended as endnotes, double-spaced.
- 2- Footnote numbers should be placed above the line (superscript) following punctuation, without brackets.
- 3- The title of the article must not include a footnote reference. If a note is needed for 'acknowledgement' this should be by means of an asterisk (*) in the title and an asterisked note before the first footnote.

ABSTRACT

An abstract (maximum 150 words) must be provided. The abstract will be used for indexing and information retrieval. The abstract is a stand alone piece and not part of the main body of the article.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Concerning periodicals and series, abbreviations should follow those in Bernard Mathieu, *Abréviations des périodiques et collections en usage à l'IFAO*, 4^{ème} éd. (Cairo, 2003). Available online at www.ifao.egnet.net. Ad hoc abbreviations, after complete full reference, may be used for titles cited frequently in individual articles.
- Accepted forms of standard reference works may also be applied. Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography*, should be cited as PM (not italicized).

CITATIONS should take the form of:

Article in a journal

J.D. Ray, 'The Voice of Authority: Papyrus Leiden I 382', *JEA* 85 (1999), 190.

- Cite subsequently as: Ray, *JEA* 85, 190.

Article or chapter in a multi-author book

I. Mathieson, 'Magnetometer Surveys on Kiln Sites at Amarna', in B.J. Kemp (ed.), *Amarna Reports*

VI, *EES Occasional Publications* 10 (London, 1995), 218-220.

- Cite subsequently as: Mathieson, in Kemp (ed.), *Amarna Reports* VI, 218-220.

A.B. Lloyd, 'The Late Period, 664-323 BC' in B.G. Trigger, B.J. Kemp, D. O'Connor and A.B. Lloyd, *Ancient Egypt. A Social History* (Cambridge, 1983), 279-346.

- Cite subsequently as: Lloyd, in Trigger, *et al.*, *Ancient Egypt. A Social History*, 279-346.

Monographs

E. Strouhal, *Life in Ancient Egypt* (Cambridge, 1992), 35-38.

- Cite subsequently as: Strouhal, *Life in Ancient Egypt*, 35-38.

D.M. Bailey, *Excavations at el-Ashmunain, V. Pottery, Lamps and Glass of the Late Roman and Early Arab periods* (London, 1998), 140.

- Cite subsequently as: Bailey, *Excavations at el-Ashmunain, V.* 140.

Series publication

W.M.F. Petrie, *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, *BSAE* 12 (London, 1906), 37, pl.38.A, no.26.

- Cite subsequently as: Petrie, *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, 37, pl. 38.A, no. 26.

Dissertations

Josef W. Wegner, *The Mortuary Complex of Senwosret III: A Study of Middle Kingdom State Activity and the Cult of Osiris at Abydos* (PhD diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1996), 45-55.

- Cite subsequently as: Wegner, *The Mortuary Complex of Senwosret III*, 45-55.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

- Cite preferentially to a hard-copy edition of material posted on a website. If material is available solely in electronic form, provide sufficient information to enable users to correctly access the sources. However, a citation

such as www.mfa.org/artemis/fullrecord.asp?oid=36525&did=200. might be more elegantly, if less directly, expressed textually: See, for example, acc. 19.162, illustrated at www.mfa.org/artemis. The <http://> protocol may be omitted in citations to sources posted on the World Wide Web (e.g., www.mfa.org/giza, rather than <http://www.mfa.org/giza>); it should be retained in other instances (e.g., <http://aaupnet.org>; or <http://w3.arizona.edu/~egypt/>)

- For citations to electronic journals, CD-ROM, and similar media, see the relevant chapter in *the Chicago Manual of Style*.
- Authors' initials and publication details, including full article title and/or series name and volume number should be provided in the first citation; surname alone, and an abbreviated title should be used subsequently. The use of *ibid*, *op. cit.* and *loc. cit.* should be avoided. Precise page references should be given.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- These should be scanned at 300 dpi for reproduction at the same size. The images should be saved as CMYK TIFF files (JPEGs are rarely adequate).
- Illustrations and graphics should not exceed 30% of the text.
- All image files must be submitted on a CD. Please do not e-mail images to the editors without prior consultation.

CAPTIONS

- For figures, appropriate credit should be provided, double-spaced, on a separate sheet, and in electronic form on the CD with the final version of the article.

COPYRIGHT

- Responsibility for obtaining permission to use copyright material rests with the author. This includes photocopies of previously-published material.
- Submitted research papers and articles will not be returned to authors whether published or not.
- A brief Curriculum Vitae (CV) should be submitted together with the research paper.

Please visit the *Abgadiyat* journal web page:

<http://www.bibalex.com/calligraphycenter/abgadiyat/static/home.aspx>

Introduction

During the past five years, the *Abgadiyat* journal has appeared in order to bridge the existing gap in the fields of writings and scripts studies. This gap was not on the local level only, but as well as on the regional level; wherein there was no practical or precise journal concerning the affairs of writings and scripts in the world across the ages. *Abgadiyat* carries the most important goals of the Center for Studies of Writings and Scripts, including the increase of the number of rare specialists among writings and inscriptions that need to be studied and to spreading the consciousness of writings and inscriptions on the level among the non-specialists. Perhaps, this is the main reason for considering the Delegation of Antiquities in the High Council for Universities for *Abgadiyat* as a regional journal.

This issue, specifically, is considered one of the most important issues why *Abgadiyat* is published, and we are greatly pleased — as a team working on the revision of the Journal — when a number of researchers competing in publishing their research within issues in the Journal; where the team revising the Journal came across a number of research from different countries and from all universities. As a result, we helped in upgrading the scientific level of *Abgadiyat*.

Also among the fundamentals that *Abgadiyat* emphasizes is the support of young researchers to publish their research in the Journal. It is known to all that one of the goals of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina is to encourage and support young researchers in all research and practical fields. Thus, the Journal has received research investigations from a number of young researchers, who are hoped to meet the criteria, after the Council of Practical Specialized Ruling has approved their research and recommend their research with the ability, quality and readiness for publishing.

Following the research of the Journal, he finds a great diversity in the research topics that the Journal displays. Despite everything, it carries one goal, the interest in inscriptions and writings; displayed is research dealing with different perspectives. These perspectives include research from the linguistic, historical, and artistic perspectives; leading to a balance to all the axes of practical research.

The sixth issue of *Abgadiyat* overflows with a group of valuable research concerning inscription of the ancient Egyptian language; whether they were found in the Sarabeet al-Khadem, Wadi al-Hammamat or Wadi al-Jawasis areas, or those that date to the second era of transition, or concern administrative nicknames in ancient Egypt, or what some papyri dealt with in writing about the afterlife according to Ancient Egypt, or the efforts of some researchers in the field of the ancient Egyptian language, such as Professor Ahmed Kamal Pasha and his linguistic dictionary concerning the writings from the Coptic age that were dealt with from the artistic perspective stating the shape of icons, from the historical perspective stating the first Copts who wrote in Arabic, and concerning the writings in the Islamic age which dealt with the writings on homes in Damascus during the

Ottoman Era, and inscriptions on rare Islamic coins and writing compositions, such as the royal monogram in the Modern Age, and inscriptions on some mosques.

From here, we can state that this issue might grant the opportunity for young researchers to publish their research, and present a serious, practical study to continue the path the Center of Writings and Scripts had begun nine years ago.

Ahmed Mansour

Deputy Director of Calligraphy Center
Bibliotheca Alexandrina

Control of the Military Commanders on the Administrative

Title  *imy-r k3wt*

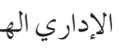
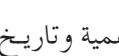
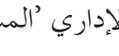
‘The Overseer of Works’ during Ramesses II Era

سيطرة القادة العسكريين على اللقب الإداري "المشرف على الأشغال" في عهد الملك رمسيس الثاني

Mohamed Raafat Abbas

ملخص:

اتسم عصر الرعامسة الذي يشمل عصر الأسرتين التاسعة عشرة والعشرين (1308 - 1087 قبل الميلاد) بوجود ظاهرة حضارية شملت جانباً هاماً من نواحي الدولة في مصر القديمة، ألا وهي تواجد وتغلغل القادة العسكريين في عديد من مناصب الدولة الإدارية المختلفة. ومما لا شك فيه أن وجود هذه الظاهرة يعود إلى طبيعة المرحلة التاريخية التي كانت تمر بها الدولة في مصر القديمة آنذاك، فنتيجة للحروب الطويلة التي خاضتها مصر على أيام الرعامسة، أصبحت الحياة المصرية تنضح بالروح العسكرية، حتى أخذت مصر مظهر الدولة العسكرية. هذا فضلاً عن أن الملوك الرعامسة الذين كانوا ينحدرون من أسر الضباط المقاتلين قد كانوا متأثرين بالضرورة نفسياً بهذه النشأة العسكرية، مما جعل كثيراً من العلماء والباحثين يرون أن عصر الرعامسة - على وجه الخصوص - قد أصبح بأكمله مصبوغاً بالطابع العسكري العميق في كافة شئونه بوجه عام، وفي إدارة الدولة بشكل خاص.

ولقد كانت إدارة الأشغال واحدة من أهم الإدارات في مصر القديمة على وجه الإطلاق؛ حيث تحملت هذه الإدارة عبء إنشاء المعابد المختلفة، ومقابر الملوك، وبعض مقابر كبار الموظفين، وكذلك ما يتعلق بالأعمال العامة المطلوبة مثل بناء السدود، وحفر الترغ، وإنشاء القلاع، والحصون، والإدارات الحكومية المختلفة، ومن ثم فقد عمل الوزراء وكبار موظفي الدولة على السيطرة على اللقب والمنصب الإداري الهام 'المشرف على الأشغال'  *imy-r k3wt* منذ عصر الدولة القديمة وحتى عصر الدولة الحديثة. وخلال عصر الدولة الحديثة نجح القادة العسكريون في الوصول إلى هذا المنصب الإداري الهام، بعد نجاحهم في الوصول إلى العديد من المناصب الإدارية الهامة الأخرى في الدولة، وقد ناقش هذا البحث سيطرة القادة العسكريين على اللقب والمنصب الإداري الهام 'المشرف على الأشغال'  *imy-r k3wt* خلال عصر الملك رمسيس الثاني (1290 - 1224 قبل الميلاد)، ثالث ملوك الأسرة التاسعة عشرة، وصاحب أطول فترة حكم خلال عصر الرعامسة. ومن ثم فقد تناول البحث أهمية وتاريخ اللقب الإداري 'المشرف على الأشغال'  *imy-r k3wt*، والعلاقة بين القادة العسكريين واللقب الإداري 'المشرف على الأشغال'  *imy-r k3wt*، ثم استعرض الباحث القادة العسكريين الذين تقلدوا هذا المنصب واللقب الإداري الهام خلال عصر الملك رمسيس الثاني، وذلك من خلال الألقاب والنصوص المسجلة على آثارهم، ومن خلال النصوص والوثائق المختلفة لتلك الحقبة التاريخية. ومما لا شك فيه أن هذا البحث يلقي الضوء على جانب هام من الدور التاريخي والحيوي الهام الذي قدّمه القادة العسكريون في إدارة الدولة خلال عصر الرعامسة بوجه عام، وخلال عصر الملك رمسيس الثاني بوجه خاص.

Introduction

The Ramesside Period (Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties) was characterized by an important historical phenomenon in the field of administration in Ancient Egypt, which is the control of the Military Commanders on a large amount of administrative titles and positions in the State. Most of Egyptologists thought that this historical phenomenon was related to the nature of the historical period that existed in Egypt during that time, where the Ramesside Period characterized by the military activities in the different fields of life in Ancient Egypt, as an outcome to the great number of wars by the Egyptians during that period. Therefore, the administration of the State in the Ramesside Period affected by the militarization of the Egyptian society, and the Military Commanders succeed in controlling many administrative titles and positions, according to their importance in the Egyptian society during that time.

This article discusses the control of the Military Commanders on one of the most important administrative titles in Ancient Egypt, which is  *imy-r k3wt* 'the Overseer of Works', in the time of King Ramesses II (1290-1224 BCE). The importance of this title related to the supervision of its owner on building and construction of different temples of gods and kings, tombs of kings, tombs of high officials and numerous building projects of the State. Hence, the viziers and high officials of the State were proud to carry this important administrative title since the time of the Old Kingdom until the time of the New Kingdom, according to its importance. However, the discussion of this article will highlight the important historical role performed by the Military Commanders in the administration of the State in the Ramesside Period.

The Importance of the Administrative Title *imy-r k3wt* 'the Overseer of Works' and its history

Word  *k3t* was used in the Ancient Egyptian language to refer to works and to the activities connected with agriculture, building, handicrafts and manufacture.¹ The administrative title  *imy-r k3wt* 'the Overseer of Works' appeared for the first time in the Ancient Egyptian texts in the time of the Third Dynasty.² This title was considered one of the most important administrative titles in Ancient Egypt since the time of the Old Kingdom, where it had a close relationship with the affairs of the king.³ The holder of this title was supervisor on building and constructing of different temples of gods and kings, tombs of kings, tombs of high officials and numerous building projects of the State.⁴

From the beginning of the Fourth Dynasty, this title was controlled by the viziers and princes,⁵ then the title became controlled by the viziers more than any officials in the State during the time of the Fifth Dynasty.⁶ The controlling of the viziers on the title remained until the time of the New Kingdom.⁷ Also, this title held by the high officials of the State in the times of Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom.⁸

The Relationship between the Military Commanders and the Administrative Title *imy-r k3wt* 'the Overseer of Works'

During the time of the New Kingdom, the Military Commanders held this important administrative title, according to the development of their power in the Egyptian society following the great victories of the Egyptian Army in Asia, and the establishment of the Egyptian Empire, they replaced the civil officials who used to control this title.⁹ It seems that the controlling of the Military Commanders on this title during the

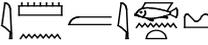
reign of King Ramesses II was logically according to the following reasons:

- (a) The organizer workmen who are essential for the works of building and constructing existed in the Egyptian Army at that time. Hence, it must be under the supervision of the Military Commanders.
- (b) The Egyptian Army had a great number of captives, who worked in building and constructing.
- (c) The Military Commanders gained excellent scientific experiences at constructing, controlling and engineering during that period.¹⁰

Many scholars believe that the Military Commanders who held the administrative title  *imy-r k3wt* 'The Overseer of Works' were chosen during the Ramesside Period from the Commanders who carried the military rank  *wr md3yw* 'Chief of Medjau (Police)',¹¹ in order to control the workmen and captives who worked in building, construction and mining.¹² It is important to mention that the duties of Medjau (Police) troops were concerned with protecting the cemeteries and the royal tombs in Thebes, beside guarding the borders. Also, they served in protecting the Egyptian deserts, and shared in the expeditions of mining; this existed during the Reign of Ramesses IV, where it mentioned that fifty men of Medjau troops shared in the mining expedition at Wadi Hammamat under the supervision of Ramesses-Nakht.¹³ Therefore, I think that the practical experience gained by the Chiefs of Medjau (Police) from their work in the deserts and the regions of borders, specially the Eastern Desert and Nubia (the principal regions of mines and sockets in Ancient Egypt), and from their working in the protection of cemeteries and royal tombs in Western Thebes, was the main reason that gave them the ability to control this kind of working, which is required in the administrative and organizational ability.

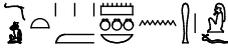
The Military Commanders who held the Administrative Title *imy-r k3wt* 'the Overseer of Works' during the Reign of Ramesses II

1. Amen-em-ent, Chief of Medjau (Police) and Troop-Commander

The military commander Amen-em-ent  *Imn-m-int* considered as one of the most important Military Commanders in the time of King Ramesses II, where he held various important military ranks and titles, which were registered on a lot of his monuments found in Thebes, now in many international museums.¹⁴ (Fig. 1)



(Fig.1) Statue of Chief of Police, Troop-Commander and Overseer of Works in the Ramesseum Temple, Amen-em-ent (Luxor Museum, no 227) J. Lipinska, 'List of the Objects found at Deir El-Bahari Temple of Thutmosis III, Season 1961/1962', ASAE 59 (1966), 67, pl. I.

He held the important administrative title  *imy-r k3wt m mnw nbw n hm.f* ‘Overseer of Works in all the monuments of his Majesty’; this title registered on a monument of his family in the Naples Museum (no. 1069),¹⁵ and on a Doorjamb found at Medinet Habu.¹⁶ This title registered, in a different form on one of his statues found at the Temple of Hathor in Deir El-Bahari, now in Luxor Museum (no. 227),¹⁷ as the following  *imy-r k3wt m mnw.f nb* ‘Overseer of Works in all of his monuments’. Additionally, Amen-em-ent registered this administrative title, in a different form, on a Doorjamb found at Medinet Habu, this form cleared his administrative specialty as overseer of works in the Ramesseum Temple (the mortuary temple of King Ramesses II).¹⁸ This form is as follows  *imy-r k3wt m hwt (wsr-m3t-r- r- stp-n-r- r-) m pr Imn* ‘Overseer of Works in the Temple of Weser-Maet-Re, Setep-en-Re (Ramesses II) in the Temple of Amun (Ramesseum Temple)’.

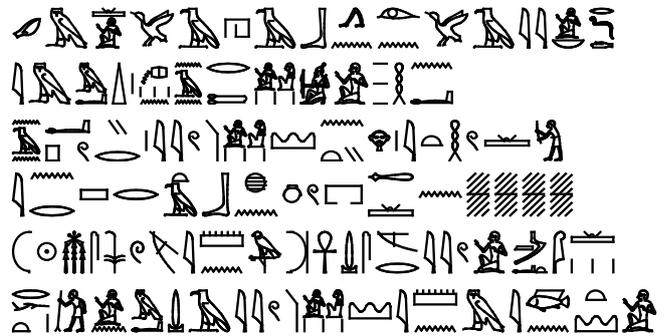
Amen-em-ent held some important military ranks and titles as mentioned previously; they were as follows

- (a)  *wr n md3yw* ‘Chief of Medjayu (Police)’, this title is considered the principal military title for him, it appeared on a lot of his monuments, such as the monument of his family in Naples Museum (no. 1069),¹⁹ his votive vessel found at Deir El-Bahari,²⁰ his Doorjamb found in Medinet Habu,²¹ and fragments of Red Sandstone Sarcophagus found in West Thebes, now in Cairo Museum (*JdE* 38338).²²
- (b)  *hry pdt n m3c* ‘Troop-Commander of the Army’, most of the Egyptologists think that title gives this meaning,²³ but some of them think that it may mean ‘Head of

Bowmen’.²⁴ However, this title registered on the monument of his family in Naples Museum (no. 1069),²⁵ and on his statue found at Hathor Temple in Deir El-Bahari, now in Luxor Museum (no. 227).²⁶

- (c)  *w3w n p3 m3c* ‘Officer of the Army’, the owner of this military title was a soldier, officer or infantry man,²⁷ this title is registered on a Doorjamb found at Medinet Habu.²⁸
- (d)  *kdn n hm.f* ‘Chariotry of His Majesty’, this important military title registered on the monument of his family in Naples Museum (no. 1069).²⁹

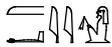
Additionally, Chief of Police and Troop-Commander Amen-em-ent mentioned in a part of the texts of Papyrus Leyden 348; this part cleared his administrative role as overseer of works in one of King Ramesses II temples;³⁰ this part came as the following



sdm .i p3 h3b n iri n p3y .i nb r dd im spd w s3r n n3 rmt m3c hn3 n3 prw nty hr ith inr r t3 bhnt 3 n (r3-ms-sw-mry-imm) n3 wd3 snb mry m3t r ht wr n md3y Imn-m-int

Translation: ‘I have received the letter which my Lord sent to (me) saying: ‘Give corn-rations to the soldiers and the Apiru who are dragging stone to the great pylon of Ramessu-mery-Amun (*lph*) Beloved-of-Maet,³¹ which is under the authority of the Chief of Medjayu (police) Amen-em-ent’.

2. Ma^ʿya, Troop-Commander

Ma^ʿya  *m^cy* was the overseer of works in many buildings of King Ramesses II, his administrative and military titles registered on his Stela (Fig. 2), in Cairo Museum (no. 14.10.69.1),³² as follows:

(a) 

imy-r k3wt ḥry pḏt m mnw nb n ḥm.f m pr-R^c ‘Overseer of Works and Troop-Commander in all the monuments of His Majesty in the Estates of Re’.³³ The estates of Re mentioned in this title are the estates of this god found at his cult center in Heliopolis.³⁴

(b) 

*imy-r k3wt ḥry pḏt m 3ḥ (r^c-ms-sw-mry-*imn*) m ḥwt-sr* ‘Overseer of Works and Troop-Commander in the ‘Splendor of Ramessu-mery-Amun’ in the mansion of the prince’.³⁵ Splendor of Ramessu-mery-Amun is a Temple of Ramesses II, in Heliopolis,³⁶ but the mansion of the Prince is the principal sanctuary for the god of Sun in Heliopolis.³⁷

(c) 

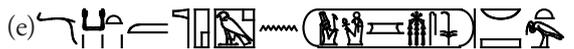
*imy-r k3wt ḥry pḏt m Gm (r^c-ms-sw-mry-*imn*) st m pr-R^c* ‘Overseer of Works and Troop-Commander in (the mansion called) ‘Ramessu-mery-Amun found a place’ in the Estates of Re’.³⁸ This mansion is an establishment founded by King Ramesses II in the estates of Re at Heliopolis.³⁹

(d) 

*imy-r k3wt m p3 sb3ty ʿ3 n (r^c-ms-sw-mry-*imn*) m pr-R^c* ‘Overseer of Works in the Great Wall of Ramessu-mery-Amun in the Estates of Re’.⁴⁰



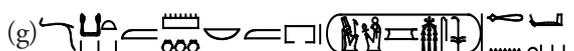
Fig.2. Stela of Overseer of Works and Troop-Commander, Ma^ʿya (Cairo Museum, no. 14.10.69.1) G.A. Gaballa, ‘Some Nineteenth Dynasty Monuments in Cairo Museum’, BIFAO 71 (1972), pl. XXIII.

(e) 

*imy-r k3wt m ḥwt-ntr ḥt-ḥr n (r^c-ms-sw-mry-*imn*) nbt š dšr* ‘Overseer of Works in the Temple of Hathor of Ramessu-mery-Amun, mistress of the red pool’.⁴¹

(f) 

*imy-r k3wt m t3 ḥwt nt rnpwt n (r^c-ms-sw-mry-*imn*) m pr-R^c* ‘Overseer of Works in the mortuary Temple of Ramessu-mery-Amun in the Estates of Re’.⁴²

(g) 

*imy-r k3wt m mnw nb m pr (r^c-ms-sw-mry-*imn*) ʿ3 nḥtw* ‘Overseer of Works in all

the monuments of the House of Ramessu-mery-Amun, Great of Victories'.⁴³ It is known that the House of Ramessu-mery-Amun is the famous capital founded by King Ramesses II in the Eastern Delta.⁴⁴

(h) 
imy-r k3t m mnw nb n nsw m pr-Pth
 'Overseer of Works in all the monuments of the King in the Temple of Ptah'.⁴⁵

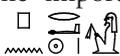
Additionally, there is another Stela for the Troop-Commander Ma'ya in The Louvre Museum. He registered on it some of his previous administrative titles.⁴⁶ Also, he registered the following title, in a Graffiti found at Sehel in Aswan:


hry pdt imy-r k3wt m pr-Rc m pr-Imn m pr-Pth
 'Troop-Commander and Overseer of Works in the Temple of Re, the temple of Amun and the Temple of Ptah'.⁴⁷

3. Hatiay, Troop-Commander of Bowmen

Hatiay  *h3ti3y* was one of the Military Commanders during King Ramesses II. He registered his military and administrative titles on his limestone Stela found in Qurna.⁴⁸ He held the administrative title  *imy-r k3t m st m3c* 'Overseer of Works in the place of Truth (cemetery)'. This form  *imy-r k3wt* was found in the titles of many officials, who held this title in the New Kingdom,⁴⁹ H.W. Helck notes that there is no difference between this form of the same title, but they have the same administrative functions.⁵⁰ About the military title of Hatiay, he held the important military title  *pdty n m3c imy-r m3c kni* 'Troop-Commander of the army, the brave General'.

4. Penre, Chief of Medjau (Police) and Troop-Commander

The important military titles held by Penre  *pn-r*^c showed that he was one of the important Military Commanders in the time of King Ramesses II. Additionally, he held a very important administrative title, the overseer of works in the Ramesseum Temple (the mortuary Temple of King Ramesses II). He registered his administrative and military titles on a lot of his monuments found in various places, now in many international museums.⁵¹

The administrative titles which stated his function as overseer of works in the Ramesseum Temple are as follows:

(a) 
imy-r k3t m hwt (wsr-m3ct-r^c stp-n-r^c)
 'Overseer of Works in the Temple of Weser-maet-Re, Setep-en-Re (Ramesses II)'. This title registered in this form on his Stela in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (no. 10494).⁵² (Fig. 3)

(b) 
imy-r k3wt m t3 hwt (wsr-m3ct-r^c stp-n-r^c)
 'Overseer of Works in the Temple of Weser-maet-Re, Setep-en-Re (Ramesses II)', this title registered in this form on his fragmentary statue in Cairo Museum (CGC 1146),⁵³ and on his limestone statue found in West Thebes.⁵⁴

(c) 
imy-r k3wt m t3 hwt (wsr-m3ct-r^c stp-n-r^c) m pr-Imn
 'Overseer of Works in the Temple of Weser-maet-Re, Setep-en-Re (Ramesses II) in the Temple of Amun (Ramesseum temple)', this title registered in this form on his Stela



(Fig.3) Stela of Chief of Police, Troop-Commander and Overseer of Works in the Ramesseum Temple, Penre (the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, no. 10494) C.F. Nims, 'A Stele of Penre, Builder of the Ramesseum', *MDAIK* 14 (1956), pl. IX.

found in Coptos, now in Ashmolean Museum (no. 1894.106).⁵⁵ (Fig. 4)

The military ranks and titles of Penre are as follows

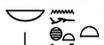
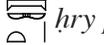
- (a)  *hry pdt* 'Troop-Commander', this title registered on his Stela in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (no. 10494).⁵⁶
- (b)  *kdn tpy n hm.f* 'First Charioteer of his Majesty', this important military title registered on his Stela in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (no. 10494),⁵⁷ and on his Stela found in Coptos, now in Ashmolean Museum (no. 1894.106).⁵⁸



(Fig.4) Stela of Chief of Police, Troop-Commander and Overseer of Works in the Ramesseum Temple, Penre (Ashmolean Museum, no. 1894.106) S. Gohary, 'The Remarkable Career of a Police Officer', *ASAE* 71 (1987), Fig. 1.

- (c)  *wr md3yw* 'Chief of Medjayu (Police)', this title registered on his Stela in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (no. 10494),⁵⁹ his limestone statue found in West Thebes,⁶⁰ and his Stela found in Coptos, now in Ashmolean Museum (no. 1894.106).⁶¹
- (d)  *imy-r h3swt* 'Overseer of the desert', this title registered on his Stela in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (no. 10494).⁶²

5. Neb-nakht, Overseer of the Fortress and Troop-Commander

The name of the Military Commander Neb-nakht  *nb-nht* found in graffiti at Sehel in Aswan. Also, his administrative and military titles registered there, he held the administrative title  *imy-r k3t*, beside the military titles  *imy-r htm* 'Overseer of the Fortress' and  *hry pdt* 'Troop-Commander'.⁶³

Notes

- 1 *Wb.* V, 98–99.
- 2 H. W. Helck, 'imi-r3', *ZÄS* 79 (1954), 76 f.; N. Strudwick, *The Administration of Egypt in the Old Kingdom, The Highest Titles and Their Holders* (London, 1985), 217.
- 3 Strudwick, *The Administration of Egypt in the Old Kingdom, The Highest Titles and Their Holders*, 224.
- 4 سمير أديب: موسوعة الحضارة المصرية القديمة (القاهرة، ٢٠٠٠)، ٥٢.
- 5 Strudwick, *The Administration of Egypt in the Old Kingdom, The Highest Titles and Their Holders*, 110.
- 6 N. Kanawati, *Governmental Reforms in the Old Kingdom of Egypt* (Warminster, 1980), 11–12.
- 7 *Urk.* IV, 1171: 4; 1172: 4; N. G. Davies, *The Tomb of Rekh-mi-Re at Thebes*, (New York, 1943), 27 f., pls. 58, 62.
- 8 Strudwick, *The Administration of Egypt in the Old Kingdom, The Highest Titles and Their Holders*, 224–228; W.A. Ward, *Index of Egyptian Administrative and Religious Titles of the Middle Kingdom*, (Beirut, 1982), 51; J.A. Taylor, *An Index of Male Non-Royal Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the 18th Dynasty*, (London, 2001), 52–59.
- 9 أحمد قدرى، المؤسسة العسكرية المصرية في عصر الإمبراطورية (القاهرة، ١٩٨٥)، ٩٥.
- 10 صبحي عطية أحمد يونس، كبار موظفي الأشغال في مصر القديمة خلال عصر الدولة الحديثة (رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، جامعة القاهرة، ١٩٨٩)، ٣٣٠ – ٣٣١.
- 11 Medjayu: This term was held by some Nubian tribes who served in the Egyptian Army in the times of the Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom. In the time of the New Kingdom, this term was held by the Egyptian Military Troops, which represented the police troops. See A. R. Schulman, *Military Rank, Title and Organization in the Egyptian New Kingdom* (Berlin, 1964), 25.
- 12 C. F. Nims, 'A Stele of Penre, Builder of the Ramesseum', *MDAIK* 14 (1956), 149.
- 13 *AEO*, I, 73 ff.; L. Christophe, 'La stèle de l' an III de Ramsès IV au Ouâdi Hâmmamât (No. 12)', *BIFAO* 48 (1949), 20.
- 14 *KRI*, III, 272 f.
- 15 *KRI*, III, 273: 11.
- 16 *KRI*, III, 276: 4.
- 17 *KRI*, III, 275: 3; J. Lipinska, 'List of the Objects found at Deir El-Bahari Temple of Thutmosis III, Season 1961/1962', *ASAE* 59 (1966), 67, pl. 1.
- 18 *KRI*, III, 276: 4, 10.
- 19 *KRI*, III, 272: 4, 8, 9.
- 20 *KRI*, III, 275: 11; J. Lipinska, 'List of the Objects found at Deir El-Bahari Temple of Thutmosis III, Vth Season of Excavations 1966', *ASAE* 60 (1968), pl. 13, Fig. 22.
- 21 *KRI*, III, 276: 6.
- 22 *KRI*, III, 276: 14, 16; 277:1.
- 23 R. O. Faulkner, 'Egyptian Military Organization', *JEA* 39 (1953), 45; *AEO*, I, 112 f.
- 24 A. Badawi and H. Kees, *Handwoerterbuch der Aegyptischen Sprache*, (Kairo, 1958), 88.
- 25 *KRI*, III, 273: 1.
- 26 *KRI*, III, 274: 14 – 15, 275: 6; Lipinska, *ASAE* 59, 67, pl. 1.
- 27 A. Al-Ayedi, *Index of Egyptian Administrative, Religious and Military Titles of the New Kingdom*, (Ismailia, 2006), 211– 212; L. H. Lesko, *A Dictionary of Late Egyptian*, I, (California, 1982–1990), 107.
- 28 *KRI*, III, 276: 7.
- 29 *KRI*, III, 273: 13.
- 30 A. Gardiner, *LEM*, (Bruxelles, 1937), 134;
- 31 Ramessu-mery-Amun (*lph*) Beloved-of-Maet: it seems to be a temple according to the sentence of the text *t3 bhnt 3 n* (the great pylon of). Mostly, the missing word in this part of text is *pr* or *hwt ntr*. See: Caminos, *LEM*, 494.
- 32 *KRI*, III, 280: 6 ff.; G. A. Gaballa, 'Some Nineteenth Dynasty Monuments in Cairo Museum', *BIFAO* 71 (1972), 129 – 133, Fig. 1, pls. 23–25.
- 33 *KRI*, III, 280: 11 – 12.
- 34 *AEO*, II, 142.
- 35 *KRI*, III, 280: 12.
- 36 H. Gauthier, *Dictionnaire des noms géographiques contenus dans les textes hiéroglyphiques*, (Le Caire, 1931), 1,7.
- 37 P. Montet, *Géographie de l' Égypte ancienne*, I, (Paris, 1957), 159.
- 38 *KRI*, III, 280: 13.
- 39 Gaballa, *BIFAO* 71, 132 – 133, fig. 1.
- 40 *KRI*, III, 280:13 – 14.
- 41 *KRI*, III, 280:14.
- 42 *KRI*, III, 280:15.
- 43 *KRI*, III, 280:15 – 16.

- 44 *AEO*, II, 171.
- 45 *KRI*, III, 281:1.
- 46 S. Sauneron, 'Le Chef de Travaux Mây', *BIFAO* 53 (1953), 59 f., fig. 2; *KRI*, III, 281.
- 47 Sauneron, *BIFAO* 53, 62, fig. 3; *KRI*, III, 281: 14 – 15; L. Habachi, 'Grands Personnages en mission ou de passage à Assouan, I , Mey, attaché au Temple de Ré', *CdE* 29 (1954), 211, fig. 24.
- 48 *KRI*, III, 202: 12 – 13; *PM*, I: 2, 813.
- 49 Al-Ayedi, *Index of Egyptian Administrative, Religious and Military Titles of the New Kingdom*, 135 ff.
- 50 H.W. Helck, *Untersuchungen zu den Beamtentiteln des Ägyptischen Alten Reiches* (Glückstadt, 1954), 99.
- 51 *KRI*, III, 268 – 270.
- 52 *KRI*, III, 269:5; Nims, *MDAIK* 14, 146 – 147, pl. 9.
- 53 L. Borchardt, *Statuen und Statuetten von Königen und Privatleuten, Vol. IV*, (Berlin, 1934), 80 – 81; *KRI*, III, 269:12.
- 54 *KRI*, III, 270:4.
- 55 *KRI*, III, 271:1, 8, 13; S. Gohary, 'The Remarkable Career of a Police Officer', *ASAE* 71 (1987), 97 – 100, fig. 1; W. Petrie, *Koptos* (London, 1896), pl. 19.
- 56 *KRI*, III, 269:5.
- 57 *KRI*, III, 269:5; Nims, *MDAIK* 14, 146 – 147, pl. 9.
- 58 *KRI*, III, 271:13; Gohary, *ASAE* 71, 97 – 100, fig. 1.
- 59 *KRI*, III, 269: 5–6.
- 60 *KRI*, III, 270: 4.
- 61 *KRI*, III, 271:8, 12; Gohary, *ASAE* 71, 97–100, Fig. 1; Petrie, *Koptos*, pl. 19.
- 62 *KRI*, III, 269:5.
- 63 *KRI*, III , 261:1, 4; *PM*, V, 251.