A New List of the High-Priests of Ptah at Memphis
till the End of the Ancient Egyptian History (332 BCE)
(Part 2: From the Twenty-First Dynasty to the Thirtieth Dynasty)

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The previous part of article (issue no. 3, 21-47) dealt with the High-priests of Memphis (HPPM): their professional title (wr xrp.(w) Hmw.(wt)), symbols (such as saH-necklace), and the side lock. The first part of the new sequence dating list started with the first one in the Second Dynasty and stopped at the End of the New Kingdom; while the present part of article continuing this aim, begins from the Twenty-First Dynasty till the End of the Ancient Egyptian History (Thirtieth Dynasty), with new HPPM such as no. 78: @A.t.iAj (Twenty-First Dynasty), and no. 104: +d-Hr (?) (Thirtieth Dynasty).
The HPPM names and their ordering are as follows:

N.B. (*) in text below indicates the photos/figure with its caption related to HPPM number.

IV. Third Intermediate Period

Two major genealogical documents from the core of our knowledge of Memphite pontiffs for this period, and (combined with contemporary data) have an important and direct bearing on the Twenty-first Dynasty chronology. Theses are the remarkable genealogies of Memphite priests, one of which is in Berlin (23673: Fig. C in issue no. 3, 32) and the other is a parallel from the Serapeum of Saqqara, which is now in the Louvre (‘96’; Cat. 52: Fig. D in issue no. 3, 32).

Dynasty of aSA-jxt I. [№ 76] contains, Pwpw I. [№ 77], maybe @A.t.iAj / @A.t.wy (?), @r-sA-Jct I. [№ 79]. Pwpw II. [№ 80], aSA-jxt II. [№ 81], anx.f-nj-Cxmt I. [№ 82], ^d-sw-Nfr-tm [№ 83], ^Snq I. [№ 84], and Wsrkn [№ 85]. While the Dynasty of ^Snq II. [№ 87] contains, Mr-n-PtH [№ 86], *krT [№ 88], PA-dj-Js.t [№ 89], PA-f-TAw-WbAstt [№ 90], @r-sA-Jct II. [№ 91], and anx.f-nj-Cxmt II. [№ 92].

Most of those HPPM were not buried in tombs at Saqqara, but in cenotaphs (burial chambers) in Memphis itself beside the enclosure of the great temple of Ptah.

76- aSA-jxt I., He was mentioned on Berlin 23673: 1/15* 267 as a son of ^Snq I. [№ 63] son of Nfr-rnp.t [№ 64] of PtH-m-Ax.t II. [№ 65]. Temp. Twenty-First Dynasty: Amenophis (according to Wildung), 269 or Amen-em-<ipet?>-nisu (Nfr-kA-Ra - @qA-WAst (according to Berlin 23673: 1/15, and to K.A. Kitchen).

77- ^Snq I. xpr-Ra-mrj-PtH also known as @r-sA-Jct. Louvre 96: 11 (Fig. D, line 3, 33); 271 lintel of Cairo Museum CG. 4003*1; 272 lintel of Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg, Glyptothèque A 746*2; and was also mentioned as @r-Pp on Berlin 23673: 1/14*3. 275 Temp. Pasebkhanut (PA-sbA-xa-niw.t: Psusennes) I (aA-xpr-Ra stp-n-Imn) according to Berlin 23673 and to K.A. Kitchen, 276 while Hermann Kees stated that Pwpw I practiced his duties since the final years of Pasebkhanut I reign and during his successors: 1mn-n-ipt (Wsr-mAt-Ra stp-n-Imn), Oserkon the Elder (aA-xpr-Ra stp-n-Ra), and the first years of the reign of Siamun (NTr-xpr-Ra mry-Imn), 277 but according to Dieter Wildung he practiced his duties only during the reign of Siamun, 278

77- @A.t.iAj or @A.t.wy(?), the High-priest of Ptah at Memphis (wr xrp.w Hmw.wt) and the cm-priest, who was also called #a(j)-m-WAc.(t), the father of ‘God’s father, Secretary of Ptah’, etc. anx.f-n(j)-mw.t, on a lintel dating to the reign of Siamun (21st Dynasty) found in ‘Kom Rabia’a’ or ‘Kom Rab’ around Hathor Chapel at Mit-Rahinah: Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg Glypt. A.E.I.N. 1012, Bristol, City Museum H 3568-3569, 279 and was also the father of a man who had a common name during this period which is [r-(sA)-Jc.t, 280 who served under ‘the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, the Lord of the Two Lands (Siamun)’ whose name was lost among the remaining inscriptions on an inscribed small limestone object. This last object was discovered in 1987 by SCA in ‘Kom el-Fakhrī’ in the area of ‘Saqiet el-Khateeb’ and ‘Muslims cemetery’ (Register Book of the Antiquities Inspectorate at Mit-Rahinah, No. 3982*). 281

79- @r-sA-Jct I., son of aSA-jxt. NTr(j)-xpr-Ra-mrj-PtH also called Pwpw I...
[No 77]. He was mentioned on Louvre Stele 96: 10-11 (Fig. D);\(^{282}\) may be he who was mentioned as \(\text{\textbackslash}N\text{\textbackslash}H\text{\textbackslash}A\text{\textbackslash}J\text{\textbackslash}c\text{\textbackslash}t\) son of \(\text{\textbackslash}P\text{\textbackslash}p\text{\textbackslash}I\) on Berlin 23673: 1/13-14\(^{1};\(^{283}\) and there is doubt that he is the owner of statue-naos in the Cairo Museum CG. 1212\(^{284}\) (JE, 27847, SR. 9333)\(^{2}\) (?) Temp. Pasebkhanut (Psusennes) II.\(^{285}\)

80. \(\text{\textbackslash}P\text{\textbackslash}p\text{\textbackslash}w\text{\textbackslash}w\) or \(\text{\textbackslash}_m\text{\textbackslash}-\text{\textbackslash}p\text{\textbackslash}D\text{\textbackslash}t\) (?) son of \(\text{\textbackslash}\text{\textbackslash}r\text{\textbackslash}-\text{\textbackslash}sA\text{\textbackslash}J\text{\textbackslash}c\text{\textbackslash}t I\) [No 79], as it had been written and mentioned as HPPM on Louvre Stele 96: 9-10 and 11 (?) (Fig. D);\(^{287}\) while considered only as a ‘prophet’ (\(\text{\textbackslash}Hm\text{\textbackslash}-\text{\textbackslash}n\text{\textbackslash}T\text{\textbackslash}r\)) on Berlin 23673: 1/12\(^{*}\). Temp. Pasebkhanut (Psusennes) II.\(^{288}\)

(Fig. C.) Genealogy Tree of HPPM on Berlin 23676.
L: 90 cm and H: 45 cm, Lost in left end 15 cm W. and 40 cm H.
Dated to the reign of the king \(\text{\textbackslash}Snq I.\) (22\(^{\text{nd}}\) Dynasty)

(Fig. D.) Genealogy Stele of \(\text{\textbackslash}A\text{\textbackslash}w\text{\textbackslash}t\text{\textbackslash}A\text{\textbackslash}w\text{\textbackslash}t\).
\[\text{\textbackslash}S\text{\textbackslash}r\text{\textbackslash}a\text{\textbackslash}p\text{\textbackslash}e\text{\textbackslash}p\text{\textbackslash}e\text{\textbackslash}m\text{\textbackslash}-\text{\textbackslash}L\text{\textbackslash}ou\text{\textbackslash}v\text{\textbackslash}r\text{\textbackslash}e\text{\textbackslash}u\text{\textbackslash}r\text{\textbackslash}e\text{\textbackslash}m\text{\textbackslash}\text{\textbackslash}I\text{\textbackslash}M.\] 3429 (= RC 3160 = no. 96 = R 440 = Cat. 52).
81. — son of Pwpw II. [No 80], he was mentioned as HPPM on BM Statue 904 (25); and Louvre Stele 96: 9-10 (Fig. D); while as Hry-sSA(n) st-wrt, Hm-nTr, 'Chief of Secrets of the Great Seat and Prophet' on Berlin 23673: 1/11*. Temp. Twenty-First Dynasty (king’s name is destroyed).

82. — son of Pwpw II. [No 81] as a HPPM according to Louvre Stele 96: 8-9 (Fig. D), but as a 'prophet' (Hm-nTr) on Berlin 23673: 1/10*; he was also called Ntr(j)-hpr-R'-mrj-Pth on top, left (Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg, Glyptothèque, A 746).
77.2b The necklace and the side-lock of Pwpw I.
(part of Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg, Glyptothèque, A 746)

77.3 Ntr(j)-hpr-Rc-nrj-Pth, called Pwpw I.

78. H3.t.j or H3.t.wy (?) (Register Book of the Antiquities Inspectorate at Mit-Rahinah, No. 3982)

79.1 (Hr-)s3-Jš.t I.

79.2a and 91. Hr-s3-Jš.t I. or II. (CG. 1212 = JE. 27847 = SR. 9333)
79.2b and 91.1 *Hr-sã-Jšt* I. or II. (CG. 1212)  
80. *Pwpr* II. (?)  
81. *mJ-fnt* II. (?)  

83.1 Double-statue of Šd-sw-Nfr-tm with his wife *Ti-špn-Jšt* (CG. 741, 43 cm); also 82. *nb.f-aj-Sȝmt* I.  

83.2a Šd-sw-Nfr-tm (statue from Mit-Rahina, JE. 86758)  
83.2b Right side inscription
mentioned on both Cairo Museum JE. 86789 and CG. 741 (JE. 29858, SR. 9319)*[83].

Temp. Twenty-first Dynasty (according to Wildung) or specific Pasebkhanut (Psusennes) II and may be till the first years of the reign of ^Snq I (Twenty-Second Dynasty) (according to both Heba Mahran and Basem El-Sharkawy).292

83. ^d-sw-Nfr-tm, a son of anx.f-nj-Cxmt I. [No 82] and a HPPM according to Louvre Stele 96: 7-8 (Fig. D); while only as Hry-sBa(n) st-wrt, Hm-nTr, 'Chief of Secrets of the Great Seat and Prophet' on Berlin 23673: 1/9 (fig. C). He was married to a 'priestess of goddess Mut' named &A-Spn-Jc.t and had five sons with priestly titles: %Snq (I.) [No 84], aSa-jxt, anx.f-nj-Cxmt, &r-sA-Jc.t, and PA-Hm-nTr; and two daughters were 'chanteuse in the choir of the beloved Ptah': &A-dnjt-n-BAstt and &A-Srj-n-Mwt.293 His major monuments are: gray granite Double sitting statue, Cairo Museum CG. 741

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83.2c Back side inscription

83.2d Left side inscription

83.3 Šd-sw-Nfr-tm (Serapeum-Louvre Kneeling Group-Statue holding Stela E. 25680)

85./87. Inscription, Tel-Basta Temple (Berlin 10837)
Basem Samir El-Sharkawy

87. Hb-Sed double-scene from the cenotaph of Ššnk II. at Mit-Rahina (now at Cairo Mus., JE. 88131)

(JE. 29858, SR. 9319)*1;294 Quartzite sitting statue, JE. 86758*2 discovered by Ahmed M. Badawi during his excavation at Mit-Rahina at 1942;295 and Cleveland Museum Stele.296 He had been mentioned also on: Louvre Stele 96: 7-8 (Fig. D);297 Serapeum-Louvre Kneeling Group-Statue holding Stela E. 25680*3;298 and Berlin Museum 8169 (Memphis)*299. Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: ^Snq (Shoshenq) I.300

84- ^Snq I, son of ^d-sw-Nfr-tm [№ 83], and the father of Wsrkn [№ 85]. He was also related to King Shoshenq I,301 and was mentioned on Louvre Stele 96: 7 (fig. D).302 Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: ^Snq I.303

85- Wsrkn, son of ^Snq I. [№ 84], and the father of a 'priest and cm-priest of Ptah’ named *krT.304 Wsrkn was mentioned on Louvre Stele 96: 6 (fig. D).305 Probably he was mentioned on Berlin Museum 10837* (Inscription from the Temple of Tel-Basta) (?).306 Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: Wsrkn (Osorkon) II.307

86- M r(j)-n(j)-P Th, according to Ch. Maystre he maybe a son of ^Snq II [№ 87] and a brother of the HPPM *krT [№ 88] (?).308 He was mentioned on Serapeum-Louvre Stela 119 (S.N. 82).309 Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: *krT (Tekeloth) II310 during the last years of the reign of Wsrkn (Osorkon) II.

87. ^Snq II., the crown prince, son of the king Wsrkn (Osorkon) II from the queen ^ sw-BAstt-prt Karomama.311 His cenotaph was inside the Temenos of Ptah Temple at Mit-Rahina, and moved to Cairo Egyptian Museum (JE. 88131)* with its monuments (JE. 86763-86793 and Temp. Nr. 4/1/44/1-11, 9/1/44/1-4).312 I agree with Charles Maystre's opinion313 which regarded that the HPPM who was mentioned on Berlin Museum 10837* (Inscription from Tel-Basta Temple) (?)314 is ^Snq II. Temp. Twenty-Second Dynasty: Wsrkn (Osorkon) II, died after (?) Year 23 but before his father.315

88- *krT, (younger?) son of ^Snq II. [№ 87], and married from his father’s (Osorkon II) half-sister ^ sw-BAstt-prt (her mother: j.s.t-m-hb) (Louvre Stele IM. 3749: 17), and maybe he married also from the priestess + d-BAstt-iw.s-anx.316 His burial chamber was located beside the
cenotaph of his father, and moved with its monuments also into Cairo Egyptian Museum (JE. 86815-86823). He was mentioned on Louvre 38/39: (1) On Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3697 (RC 2792; S 1904; no. 34; R 410; no. 6344) as a HPPM; and (2) on Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3749 (RC 2998; N. 413; S 1898; no. 18; R 401) but not as a HPPM. Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: ^Snq (Shoshenq) III.

88-89./89./90. Tkt, Pdj-Js.t, and Pj.f-Tsw-Wbstt (Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3749)

89-88./89./90. Tkt, Pdj-Js.t, & Hr-st-Js.t II. (Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3697)

its monuments are now in Cairo Egyptian Museum (JE. 86109, 86754-86762, 86794-86800, 86946-86950). He was mentioned as a ‘Great Chief of the Ma’ not as a HPPM on Louvre 38/39: Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3697* and IM. 3749*. Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: from Year 28 of ^Snq (Shoshenq) III till Year 2 of PA-m (Pimay).

90. PA-dj-Js.t, Great Chief of the Ma, son of *krT [No 88], and a half-brother of *krT [No 88]. Ushabti of Cairo and Berlin 11637, and recorded on both above-mentioned Louvre 38/39: Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3697* and IM. 3749*. Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: Year 28 of ^Snq (Shoshenq) III only (according to K. A. Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period in Egypt, 487 (Table 18)), but the reign of PA-m (Pimay) (according to Wildung, LA II, 1262: 76).
91- \(\text{II, son of } ^{2}\text{Pa-dj-Js.t} [\text{No. 89}] \) according to Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3736: 4-9 and 17-20. Also Ahmed M. Badawi discovered during 1942-1944 his burial chamber at Mit-Rahina, and its monuments are now in Cairo Egyptian Museum (JE. 86807-86814). He is the owner of the statue-naos of Cairo Museum CG. 1212 (JE. 27847, SR. 9333)* [79.2 & 91.1]. His name is recorded also on both the Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3697 (RC 2792, S 1904, no. 34, R 410; no. 6344); and Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM. 3736 (RC 2793, S 1905, no. 36, R 411) Temp. Twenty-second Dynasty: \( \text{PA-mi} \) and \( ^{5}\text{Snq V}. \)

93- \(\text{II}. \) He did not hold the title \(\text{wr-xrp(w)-Hmw(wt)} \) (HPPM), but he held the title ‘cm-priest of Ptah’ as it was mentioned on Piankhi Stele (line 20). Temp. Twenty-fourth Dynasty.

94- \(\text{BAk-n-rn.f} \), Two Ushabtis of Berlin Museum 5829 and 7997, the description on them mentioned him as ‘Hoherpriester von Memphis’ (HPPM). Temp. Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

95- \(\text{&Ah(A)rr(A)} \), Francis L. Griffith presumed that he held the title of the High-priest of Ptah, before being the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, beside being the ruler of Lower Egypt at that time. Temp. Twenty-fifth Dynasty.
V. Late Period

96. **PA-dj-Pp**. He had three statues: Aberdeen, Anthropological Museum 1405; Cairo Egyptian Museum CG. 525\(^1\), CG. 595\(^2\). Maybe he owned also: Ushabti of Cairo Mus. CG. 47354, four alabaster canopic jars CG. 4266-4269, and Sérapéum-Louvre Stele IM 3098. Then he will be, according to Hasan Nasr el-Din, the one who had the same name, buried in a tomb seen on 1892 by De Morgan at Saqqara between pyramids of Teti and Userkaf, held the titles: *it-nTr*, *mrj-nTr*, *wab aA* ('God’s father, beloved from the god and the high purifier-priest'), and was born to **PA-dj-PtH**, ‘prophet of Ptah and prophet of Bastet mistress of Ankh-tauy’ and the lady **Nfr-Hrj** (according to PM III 2, 565, 811) or **WbAstt** (according to Aubert, 216-217 & Schneider, 227). Wildung referred that he was mentioned in A. Erman’s manuscript of Wb. who translated the name as: ‘he who was given from the god (Pep)’ this structure which appeared during the Twenty-second Dynasty. Temp. Twenty-sixth Dynasty: (c. 589 BCE and after) during the reigns of both of **Nj-kAw II** and **PsmTk II**.

98. **Nfr-jb-Ra-mn(w)**, son of **@kA-ir(w)-aA** (No. 97) and father of **Nj-kAw-mrj-PtH**, ‘god’s father, cm-priest, Chief of the King’s Secrets, and the overseer of the *imj-xnt* as mentioned on a stele (Sérapéum-Louvre Stele 4213) belonging to his grandson’s son **JaH-mc-mn(w)** I. (No. 101). Temp. Twenty-sixth Dynasty: (c. 564 BCE and after) during the reign of **WAH-jb-Ra** (Apries).

99. **N(j)-kA-w(j)-mn(w)**, he was mentioned on Ushabti Berlin 11641 and it had been stated

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96.1 **PA-dj-Pp** (Cairo Mus. Statue, CG. 525)
on its label that the owner was ‘Hoherpriester von Memphis’ (HPPM). Temp. Twenty-sixth Dynasty: According to Ch. Maystre he held his office during the reign of J Ah-mc II (Amasis). 

100- WDA-Sw (?) we did not know his father’s nor mother’s names, but he had a son called @r. He did not hold the traditional Memphite high-priestly title, i.e. wr-xrp(.w)-Hmw(.wt), but he held the title Hm-nTr wr n PtH ‘the great priest of Ptah’ (the High-priest of Ptah) which is mentioned on two Ushabti: München Museum ÄS 616 (belongs to him) and London, University College Museum 583 (belongs to his son @r). Temp. Twenty-sixth Dynasty and Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

101- JaH-mc-mn(w) I. Also called $nm-jb-Ra sAPTh, son of ‘god’s father, cm-priest, Chief of the King’s Secrets, and the overseer of the imj-xnt’ called Nj-kAw-mrj-PtH, who was son of Nfr-jb-Ra-mn(w) [№ 98]. He was mentioned on two stelae: One belongs to him, Sérapéum-Louvre Stele 4213 and the other to his son’s Sérapéum-Louvre Stele 4044 (Louvre 324) dated to the Year 36 from the reign of Darius I (489 BCE). He married three women: From %xmt-nfr, he had three sons (CmA-tA.wj-tf-nx.t), and from %tA-irt-bnt, he had two sons (PA-dj-Hr-rsn, and PA-Sr-n-Mwt); and from Js.t-rx.t, he had their only son (PsmTk). Temp. Twenty-sixth Dynasty: J Ah-mc II or later and Twenty-seventh Dynasty: [Cambyses II]-Darius I.

102- J Ah-mc-mn(w) II, son of J Ah-mc-mn(w) I. [№ 101]. He was mentioned on his brother’s (CmA-tA.wj-tf-nx.t) Sérapéum-Louvre Stele 4044 (Louvre 324). Temp. Twenty-seventh Dynasty: Darius I.

103- $nm-jb-Ra sAPTh known also $ NkAw, was mentioned on Louvre Apis Stele 141. Temp. Twenty-seventh Dynasty: Darius I or later.

104- $Hn + d-Hr (?) (Thirtieth Dynasty), who had been sacred as Imhotep and Amonhotep son of Hapu; he also had the title pA hb (Ibis), the sacred bird of Thoth, the lord of wisdom. King Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (170-116 BCE) had built a sanctuary for him in Habu Temple. Unfortunately, nothing is known about the HPPM since mid Twenty-seventh Dynasty till the Thirtieth Dynasty.

We still have some undated fragments from Mit-Rahina belonging to unknown HPPM, one of them is a fragment of the Stele M-20/1668/2488 (Philadelphia, University Museum, E. 13578) which was discovered during seasons 1915-1923 in the excavation of the University Museum of Pennsylvania.

Notes

* The endnotes continue from the previous article, that was published in Abgadiyat 3.


265 Cf. Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 487 (Table 18).


A New List of the High-Priests of Ptah at Memphis. Part (2)

270 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 632-633 (Doc. 182, 15-18); Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period in Egypt, 187, 487 (Table 18).


272 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 633-634 (Doc. 183, 10-11), 1004 (Fig. 229).

273 W. M. F. Petrie, Memphis I (London, 1909), pl. XXXI (middle right); El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 612-613 (Doc. 163), 853 (fig. 112), 985 (fig. 210).

274 Maria Mogensen, La collection égyptiennes de la Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg (Kopenhagen 1930), Pl. 111 A; Otto Koefed-Petersen, Recueil des inscriptions hiéroglyphiques de la Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg, BÄe VI (Brussels, 1936), 85 (text); Petrie, The Palace of Apries and Memphis II (London, 1909), Pl. XXIV (a, top) (drawing); El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 614 (Doc. 164) and 986 (fig. 211) (drawing and translation).


276 Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period in Egypt (1100-650 BC), 187, 487 (Table 18).


278 Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 64.


280 Cf. Berlin 23673: 1/13; L. Borchardt, Die Mittel zur zeitlichen Festlegung, 99 and Blatt 2a (1, 13). Probably if we accepted that the name was the High-priest of Ptah at Memphis during the 21st Dynasty (Reign of Pseusennes II), it will mean that the High-priest of Ptah at Memphis, and was the father of one of two who carried the name and was the High-priest of Ptah at Memphis, was the High-priest of Ptah at Memphis, and was the father of one of two who carried the same title (?! See: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I, 300, 307-308; II: inscriptions nos. 165, 178-179, 183, XIV (list of HPPM) after page 880, also fig. 212.


283 L. Borchardt, Die Mittel zur zeitlichen Festlegung, 99 and Blatt 2a (1, 13-14); Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 65a; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 300 [№ 65]; cf. 65a.

284 A. Mariette, Monuments divers recueillis en Egypte et en Nubie, 7, Pl. 27 (g-1-4); L. Borchardt, Statuen IV, (1934), 34, 48, 110-112 (text) and Pl. 170, Abb. 1212 (photo); El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 300; II: 615-616 (Doc. 165), 987-989 (fig. 212).

285 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 300 [65a]. Although Kitchen (The Third Intermediate Period in Egypt, 187, 487: Table 18) considered him (Harsiise J) contemporary of Pseusennes I.

286 Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 66; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 300-301 [№ 66].

287 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 300 [№ 66]; II: 633-634 (Doc. 183, 9-10 ?), 1004 (Fig. 229).

288 Borchardt, in Die Mittel zur zeitlichen Festlegung, 99, Blatt 2a (1, 12); El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 301 [66]; II: 632-633 (Doc. 182, 12). Although Kitchen (The Third Intermediate Period, 187, 487: Table 18), considered him (Pipi B, Neterkheperre-Meryptah) contemporary of Pseusennes I to Siamun.

289 Cf. H. Ranke, PN I, 401: 15.


292 Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 68; Ankhefensekhmet A: Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 188, 487 (Table 18); Heba I. M. Mahran, Memphis in the First Millennium BC to 332 BC (M.A. diss., Ain-Shams University, 2003), I: 301 [№ 68]; II: 633-634 (Doc. 183, 8-9), 1004 (Fig. 229) and 990-991 (Fig. 213).
293 Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 69; Shedunefertem A: Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 188, 487 (Table 18); H. Mahran, Memphis in the First Millennium BC, I: 293-295; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 301-303 [No 69]; sec: II: 616-622 (Docs. 166-171), 862-864 (fig. 126), 990-994 (figs. 213-215), and probably 623 (Doc. 172).

294 L. Borchardt, Statuen und Statuetten III (1930), 51, 67-69 (text) and Pl. 137 (Abb. CG. 741; photo); G. Daressy, 'Inscriptions inédites de la XXIIème dynastie', Rec. Trav. 18 (1896), 46-48; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 617-619 (Doc. 167) and 990-991 (Fig. 213).

295 Hermann Kees, 'Der Hohepriester von Memphis Shedunefertem', ZÄS 87 (1962), 140-149; Ahmed M. Badawi, Pages From Excavations at Saqqarah and Mit Rahina, Vies et Travaux, IV, Dar Al-Maaref (Le Caire, 1984), 12, 27 (Pl. 3); PM III2 (1981), 842; H. Mahran, Memphis in the First Millennium BC, I: 70-74 (Doc. 43); El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 619-621 (Doc. 169), 992-3 (Fig. 214).


297 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 300 [No 66]; II: 633-4 (Doc. 183, 7-8), 1004 (Fig. 229).

298 J. Vandier, Revue de Louvre 6 (1967), 309, fig. 15; Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 69; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 301 [No 69]; cf: II: 622 (Doc. 171), 994 (Fig. 215); A. Mariette, Le Sérapium de Memphis (1857), 18, Pl. 25, 2; J. Vandier, 'A propos d’un groupe du Sérapium de Memphis conservé au Musée du Louvre', JEA 35 (1949), 135-138 and Plate.

299 H. Brugsch, Theseus IV (1884), 811-813 (text and drawing); AIB II (1924), 232-234 (text); H. Mahran, Memphis in the First Millennium BC, I: 24-28 (Doc.17), 309; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 621-2 (Doc. 170, 2) and 862-4 (Fig. 126). Cf. A. M. Badawi, Memphis als zweite Landeshauptstadt im Neuen Reich, 36.

300 Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 69; Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 487 (Table 18)'Shedunefertem A, contemporary of Osorkon I'; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 301-303 [No 69].

301 Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 70; Shoshenq C: Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 487 (Table 18): 'probably contemporary of Osorkon I'; H. Mahran, Memphis in the First Millennium BC, I: 295-296; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 303 [No 70].


303 Wildung, LÄ II, 1261: 70; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 303 [No 70]. While Kitchen (The Third Intermediate Period, 487; Table 18): considered 'Shoshenq C, probably contemporary of Osorkon I'.

304 Wildung, LÄ II, 1262: 71; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 303-304 [No 71].

305 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood II, 633-4 (Doc. 183, 6).

306 E. Naville, The Festival Hall of Osorkon II (London, 1892), Pls. 11 and 12, 7; AIB II (1924), 533; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 623 (Doc. 172A), 995 (Fig. 216).

307 Wildung, LÄ II, 1262: 71; B.S. El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 303-4 [No 71]. While Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 487 (Table 18): considered 'Osorkon A, probably mainly contemporary of Takeloth I'.

308 Ch. Maystre, Les grands prêtres de Ptah de Memphis, 168, and its no. 6; Wildung, LÄ II, 1262: 72; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 304 [No 72]; II: 624-615 (Doc. 175). Ch. Maystre put him after HPPM *Snq II.*, while I agree with Wildung who put him before the last one (*Snq II*).

309 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 624-5 (Doc. 175); cf. Gauthier, LR III, 353, note 2, or 354, no. XII.


311 Wildung, LÄ II, 1262: 73; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 304-305 [No 73]; II: 624 (Docs. 173-174), 996-998 (figs. 217-223).


314 Naville, The Festival Hall of Osorkon II, Pls. 11 and 12, 7; AIB II, 533; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 623 (Doc. 172A), 995 (Fig. 216).

316 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 74; Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period in Egypt, 487 (Table 18): considered ‘Takeloth B, (younger?), son of Shoshenq D’ without giving him any dating; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 305-306 [No 74]; II: 625 (Doc. 176), 625-627 (Doc. 177) = 1000 (Fig. 225), 627-629 (Doc. 178).

317 A. Badawi, ASAE 54, 157 [bottom]; PM III/2, 847; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 306 [No 74].

318 J. Yoyotte, in Mélanges Maspero I/4, Orient Ancien (Cairo, 1961), 124, Nr. 2. 130.

319 A. Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis (1857), Pl. 26 (photo); E. Chassinat, ‘Textes provenant du Sérapéum de Memphis’, Rec. Trav. 22 (1900), 10-11, no. 39 (text); M. Malinine, G. Posener and J. Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum de Memphis (Paris, 1968), Tome I: Texte, 21-22 (no. 22); Tome Ier: Planches, pl. VIII (no. 22, bottom): see: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood II: 627-9 (Doc. 178), 1001 (Fig. 226).

320 Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis, Pl. 24 (photo); Chassinat, Rec. Trav. 22, 9-10, no. 38 (text); Malinine-Posener-Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum I, 19-20 (no. 21), pl. VII (no. 21); see: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 625-627 (Doc. 177), 1000 (Fig. 225).


323 Yoyotte, in Mélanges Maspero I/4, 124, Nr. 2. 130.

324 A. Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis (1857), Pl. 26 (photo); E. Chassinat, Rec. Trav. 22 (1900), 10-11, no. 39 (text); Malinine-Posener-Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum de Memphis I, 21-22 (no. 22), pl. VIII (no. 22, bottom); see: Basem El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 627-629 (Doc. 178), 1001 (Fig. 226).

325 Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis, Pl. 24 (photo); Chassinat, Rec. Trav. 22 (1900), 9-10, no. 38 (text): Malinine-Posener-Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum de Memphis I, 19-20 (no. 21), pl. VII (no. 21); see: Basem El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 625-7 (Doc. 177), 1000 (Fig. 225).

326 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 76; Basem El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 307 [76]; II: 631 (Docs. 181-181A); also: Daressy, ‘Notes et Remarques’, Rec. Trav. 14 (1893), 181, no. 76; Ausführliches Verzeichnis (Berlin, 1894), 187.

327 Yoyotte, in Mélanges Maspero I/4, 124, Nr. 2. 130.

328 Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis, Pl. 26 (photo); Chassinat, Rec. Trav. 22, 10-11, no. 39 (text); Malinine-Posener-Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum de Memphis I, 21-22 (no. 22), pl. VIII (no. 22, bottom); see: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 627-629 (Doc. 178), 1001 (Fig. 226).

329 Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis, pl. 24 (photo); Chassinat, Rec. Trav. 22, 9-10, no. 38 (text); Malinine-Posener-Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum de Memphis I, 19-20 (no. 21), pl. VII (no. 21) see: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 625-627 (Doc. 177), 1000 (Fig. 225).

330 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 77; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 307-308 [77]; see II: 629-631 (Doc. 179: 4-9, 17-20).

331 Badawi, ASAE 44, 181 note no. 2; Badawi, ‘Das Grab des Kronprinzen Scheschonk – Hohenpriesters von Memphis’, ASAE 54 (1956/7), 157 [bottom]-158- [top]; PM III/2, 847.

332 A. Mariette, Monuments divers recueillis en Egypte et en Nubie, 7, Pl. 27 (g, 1-4); L. Borchart, Statuen IV (1934), 34, 48, 110-112 (text) and Pl. 170, Abb. 1212 (photo); El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 300; II: 615-616 (Doc. 165), 987-989 (Fig. 212).

333 Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis, Pl. 26 (photo); Chassinat, Rec. Trav. 22, 10-11, no. 39 (text); Malinine-Posener-Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum de Memphis I, 21-22 (no. 22), pl. VIII (no. 22, bottom); see: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 627-629 (Doc. 178: text and translation), 1001 (Fig. 226).

334 Mariette, Le Sérapéum de Memphis, Pl. 27 (photo); Malinine-Posener-Vercoutter, Catalogue des Stèles du Sérapéum de Memphis I, 23 (no. 23 f, 4-6), pl. VIII (no. 23); see: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 629-31 (Doc. 179: text and translation), 1002 (Fig. 227).

335 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 77; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 307-308 [77]. Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 487 (Table 18), considered him
‘(Harsiese H) son of Pediese, contemporary to the second year of Pimay (and later?)’.

336 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 78; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 308 [78].

337 A. Mariette, Monumentum divers recueilli en Egypte et en Nubie, 7, Pl. 27 (g. 1-4); L. Borchardt, Statuen IV (1934), 34, 48, 110-112 (text) and Pl. 170, Abb. 1212 (photo); El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 308; II: 615-616 (Doc. 165), 987-989 (fig. 212).

338 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 78; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 308 [78]. Kitchen, The Third Intermediate Period, 487 (Table 18), considered him (Ankhensakhet B) son of Harsiese H, (so, contemporary of ‘Snq’).


341 Ausführliche Verzeichnisse (Berlin, 1894), 228 (description).

342 Griffith, Stories of the High Priest, 10; see: El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 310.


344 H. Ranke, PN I, 123: 2.

345 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 79; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 312 [79]; II: 1006-1008 (Fig. 231: text and translation).


347 Borchardt, Statuen und Statuetten II, 149 (CG. 595); PM III (1931), 227; PM IIII (1981), 868; Heba I. M. Mahran, Memphis in the First Millennium BC, I: 113 (Doc. 73), and 326.

348 Hnos. Harsiese H, Harsiese H, Harsiese H, Harsiese H, (so, contemporary to the second year of Pimay (and later?)’.


350 PM III/2, 565, Map 51 (E-4), 811.

351 Ranke, PN I, 123: 2.

352 Hnos. Harsiese H, Memphite Priesthood, I: 308 [78].

353 Wildung, LA II, 1262: 78; El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 308 [78].

354 Hnos. Harsiese H, Memphite Priesthood, I: 308 [78].


356 J.-F. Aubert & L. Aubert, Statuettes égyptiennes, chouabtis, ouchebtis, 217; cf. 216-7; Schneider, Shabtis, I: 227, pl. 42; Maystre, Les grands prêtres de Ptah de Memphis, 173-174 (cf. 457-459); H. Mahran, Memphi in the First Millennium BC, I: 297.


358 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, II: 636 (Doc. 186: 6).


360 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 311-312; II: 640 (Doc. 188A).

361 Ausführliche Verzeichnisse (Berlin, 1894), 181 (description).


363 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313-324.


365 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313-324. 


367 El-Sharkawy, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313-324. 

368 Hnos. Harsiese H, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313 [83].

369 Hnos. Harsiese H, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313 [83].


373 Hnos. Harsiese H, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313 [83].

374 Hnos. Harsiese H, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313 [83].


376 Hnos. Harsiese H, Memphite Priesthood, I: 313 [83].


A New List of the High-Priests of Ptah at Memphis. Part (2)

368 Brugsch, *Thesaurus V*, 947 (it was mentioned as Stete 485, text from the end of line 4 to the major part of line 8); PM III/2, 801-802; El-Sharkawy, *Memphite Priesthood*, II: 636-637 (Doc. 186).


373 Maystre, *Les grands prêtres de Ptah de Memphis*, 174-5, mentioned that his office and service as a HPPM perhaps continued to the beginning of the Cambyses’ reign; comare: Wildung, *LA* II, 1262: 80, who gave only the Twenty-Seventh Dynasty as a dating.


378 Rowe, *ASAE* 40 (1940), 34; also: 

379 See: PM III 2/2, fasc. 2 (1979), 592.