

THE TITLES OF AHMOSE

[THE OWNER OF THEBAN TOMB N^o. 224]

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ABSTRACT

[AR]

ألقاب أحمس، صاحب المقبرة الطيبية رقم 224

تهدف هذه الورقة إلى دراسة ألقاب أحمس، المشرف على المخازن، الذي عمل خلال عهد تحتمس الثالث (الأسرة 18). وهو صاحب المقبرة رقم 224 التي تقع في جبانة شيخ عبد القرنة بطيبة الغربية. وتسلط مزيداً من الضوء على أهمية صاحب المقبرة ومكانته الاجتماعية بناءً على ألقابه، سواء تلك التي ظهرت على بعض مقتنياته (بقايا تماثيل طيبية، ومخروط جنائزي مشكوك في انتسابه أو تلك الألقاب الموجودة في مقابر أبنائه، وكذلك اقتفاء أثرها في نقوش مقبرته.

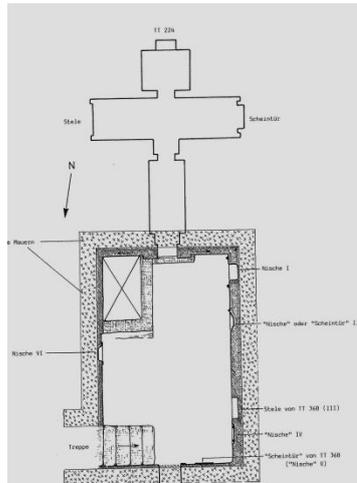
[EN] This paper investigates the titles of Ahmose, the granaries' superintendent during Thutmose III's reign (18th dynasty), and the owner of tomb 224 at Šaīh ʿAbdel al -Qurna in western Thebes. The paper highlights his social status based on his titles, whether those which appeared in his possessions (fragments of Thebes' statues and a questioned funerary cone) or those in his sons' tombs, as well as tracing them in his tomb inscriptions.

KEYWORDS: Ahmose, Cone Titles, TT 224, Non-cone titles, Ahmose's sons, Ahmose's career, Sennefer, Amenemopet.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Theban Tomb, TT 224, [FIGURE 1] is located near the Ramessuem, in the lower necropolis of Šaīḥ ʿAbdel al -Qurna ¹. It belonged to Ahmose, the granaries' superintendent during Thutmose III's reign (18th dynasty)². There is no analytical publication for the tomb TT 224. Furthermore, most references are brief observations or simple descriptions of a fragmentary statue and a questioned funerary cone³.

There are various difficulties concerning Ahmose's era: career, tomb construction, and statue. Furthermore, no comprehensive study deals with these subjects. Therefore, In this paper investigate, Ahmose's titles and career according to the existing inscriptions from which his titles can be deduced.



[FIGURE 1]: Plan of TT224. KAMPP 1996: 498, FIG. 390.

Dating of TT 224

The lack of genealogical material raises suspicion concerning the period in which Ahmose lived. Although all scholars agree that Ahmose lived during the 18th dynasty, there is controversy about which reign, Hatshepsut's or Thutmose III. The overriding opinion is that he lived during the reigns of both of them⁴. In contrast, the minority believe he was active during Thutmose III's reign only⁵.

¹ «Tombs of Ancient Egypt»: https://www.osirisnet.net/tombes/nobles/sennefer/e_sennefer_p.1. Accessed on 25/05/ 2020.

² HELCK 1958: 297; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-1*: 325; KAMPP 1996: 498; WEST 2019:155; 439.

³ PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-1*: 325; KAMPP 1996: 498.

⁴ Porter and Moss dated the tomb to Hatshepsut/ Thutmose III. Whale stated that he was working under Hatshepsut/ Thutmose III. PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-1*: 325; WHALE 1989: 83; BRANDT 2016: 137; WEST 2019: 155; Kampp describe the tomb and its architecture in her study. *Die Hebanische Nekropole*, she dates TT 224 to Hatshepsut/Thutmose III. KAMPP 1996: 499; Zenihiro indicated that the owner of TT 224 was linked with Hatshepsut – Thutmose III's reign, based on seals with four vertical inscriptions appeared during the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III. ZENIHIRO 2009: 77.

⁵ Helck dated the tomb under Thutmose III's reign, and noted some of Ahmose's titles in his *Urkunden*. HELCK 1958: 297.

However, Gardiner and Weigall think that Ahmose lived during the reign of Thutmose I⁶. Brayn believes he lived during the reign of Amenhotep I⁷. Unfortunately, none of the scholars offered any evidence to support their claims. However, his stela on the left narrow wall of the transverse hall, with the cartouche of Thutmose III, ensures that Ahmose served under Thutmose III⁸ [FIGURE 2].



[FIGURE 2]: Cartouche of Thutmose III on the Ahmose's stela ©Photo taken by Researcher.

II. THE CAREER OF THE OWNER OF THEBAN TOMB 224

1. The Name of the Tomb's Owner

 *Tḥ-Ms* «Ahmose», is also called  *Hmy* «Humy»⁹, which appears to be his nickname¹⁰. Although the name «Ahmose» dominates his tomb, another one  *Htp-dy*, or  *Imn-htp* occurs on the courtyard stela with the same title as Ahmose, «overseer of the god's wife of Amun»¹¹. However, there are various controversies around this name. The author should investigate them.

⁶ Gardiner & Weigall dated TT 224 to the reign of Thutmose I with simple remarks Ahmose's titles in their catalogue of Theban private tombs. GARDINER & WEIGALL 1913: 36.

⁷ Brayn states that Ahmose Humy was a royal nurse in the reign of Amenophis I, without any evidence. BRAYN 2006: 98.

⁸ The king's representations were not common in tomb stelae throughout the 18th dynasty; only their names were inscribed at the top of the stelae. The first half of the 18th dynasty is represented by TT 224, 125, 110, & 53. The nobleman in TT 224 is kneeling beside Thutmose III's cartouches to offer two vases: ABDUL-QADER 1957: 39; KAMPP 1996: 501.

⁹ The owner tombs TT 83, TT 121, & TT 241 were also called *Tḥ-ms*. GARDINER & WEIGALL 1913: 36; RANKE 1935: PN I: 12, N^o. 19; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-1*: 325; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-1*: 167, 235, 331; WEST 2019: 155.

¹⁰ DAVIES & GARDINER 1915: 4.

¹¹ GARDINER & WEIGALL 1913: 36; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-1*: 325.

Graefe reads 𓆎𓅓𓏏𓏏 *Htp-mi*, and claims that the restorers misread Ahmose's nickname *-Hmy*. This mistake was caused by a mix-up of the names 𓆎𓅓𓏏 *H(w)y*¹² and 𓆎𓅓𓏏 *hw-dy*, an abbreviation form of *Imn-htp*¹³.

Whale proposes that they are two separate persons: *I^ch-ms* «Ahmose» and *Imn-htp*, who worked at the end of the 18th dynasty and was perhaps a descendant of Ahmose. The name *Imn-htp* on the stela may be obtrusive with no relation to Ahmose's family. As for *Htp-dy*, he may be a colleague or relative of Ahmose¹⁴. While Kampp states that the texts were destroyed through the Amarna period, when restored later, *Imn-htp* was misspelled as *I^ch-ms*¹⁵.

According to Brandt, the name 𓆎𓅓𓏏 *Imn-htp* results from a misinterpretation during the restoration. It is also visible on the left outside frame of the courtyard stela¹⁶. Ultimately, one could conclude that 𓆎𓅓𓏏 *Htp-dy*, or 𓆎𓅓𓏏 *Imn-htp* are the same individual, Ahmose Humy. The owner of TT 224 and the restorers mistook the name 𓆎𓅓𓏏 for “ 𓆎𓅓𓏏 ”.

2. The Career of Ahmose

Ahmose possessed various titles. Some were documented in several references briefly, while others were recorded in his possession, claiming that they did not belong to him. Moreover, due to TT 224's current condition, no autobiographical inscription or visible evidence attests to the presence of these titles in his tomb, which might reveal to understand his career stages. So, the author has significantly expanded what disputed about Ahmose's titles, by investigating Ahmose's possessions: one doubtful funerary cone (N^o. 94)¹⁷ [FIGURE 3], a granite kneeling statue¹⁸ [FIGURE 4], a fragment of Hu¹⁹?

¹² RANKE 1935: PN I: 23, N^o.19.

¹³ GRAEFE 1981: 15.

¹⁴ WHALE 1989: 84.

¹⁵ KAMPP 1996: 499.

¹⁶ For more cones with four vertical inscriptions, (Cf. # 84, # 88, and # 120); DAVIES & MACADAM 1957: N^o. 94; ZENIHIRO 2009: 77; BRANDT 2016: 141. The provenance, according to Naguib, is at Šālḥ ‘Abdel al - Qurna: NAGUIB 1987: 75. Her claim is based on the tomb location, without any evidence, and it is not mentioned in any further references. According to Munsell: 7.5 R 5/8 =slightly more than Red 10; NAGUIB 1987: 75; MUNSELL 1988: 7.5 R 5/8, 7.5R N3/0;

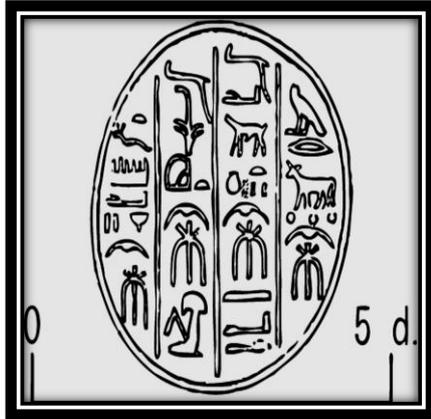
¹⁷The only cone recognized as belonging to the owner of TT 224 by DAVIES & MACADAM is N^o. 94, indicating that his life and influence were linked with Hatshepsut –Thutmose III's reign. It is based on the fact that several seals with four vertical inscriptions, each including title and name, appeared during the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III. DAVIES & MACADAM 1957: N^o. 94. For more information about the details of the cone N^o. 94; PETRIE 1887: 24; DARESSY 1893: 275 [19], Fasc. 2; NAGUIB 1987: 75; Zenihiro stated that most references make it difficult to conclude that this cone belongs to Ahmose of TT 224. However, based on the textual evidence, I believe this cone is his (as will be mentioned in the following pages, 13). ZENIHIRO 2009: 77; Notably, cones with the name and titles of Theban Tomb owner Amenemhat (TT 123) (Thutmose III's reign) were scattered throughout it, indicating that it was later used as a store.

¹⁸ For more details on the statue, description and Province: WEIGALL 1906: 133[18]; ENGELBACH 1921: 70 [7]; PORTER & MOSS 1960: PM II-2: 427.

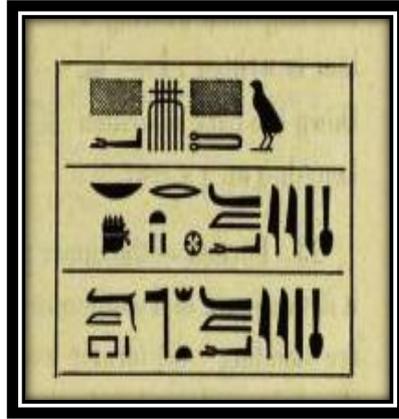
¹⁹ We should consider that *Hw* might be a full name of 𓆎 *Hw* or *Hmy* as it written 𓆎𓅓𓏏 , 𓆎𓅓𓏏 ; RANKE 1935: PN I: 234, N^o.11, 240, N^o.23.

Statue²⁰ [FIGURE 5], and a false door stela in the courtyard of TT 224²¹. [FIGURE 6]. The author will also analyze the inscriptions of his sons' tombs (TT 96, TT 29).

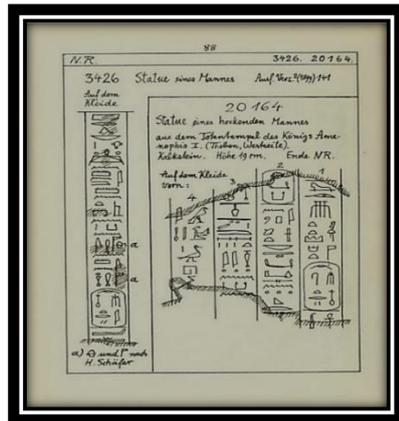
Finally, the author will compare these titles with those found in Ahmose's tomb. The titles listed below have been identified.



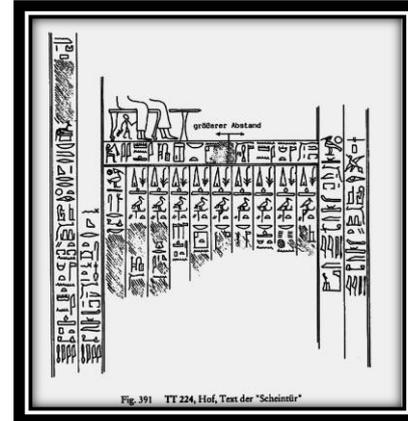
[FIGURE 3]: Cone N°.94.
DAVIES & MACADAM 1957: N°.94



[FIGURE 4]: Fragment of granite statue.
WEIGALL 1906: 133[18]



[FIGURE 5]: Fragment of statue of Hu?
KAMPP 1996: 499, FIG.391.



[FIGURE 6]: False door stela of Ahmose
ROEDER 1899: 88, N°.3426.

• *it mn^c* « Father Nurse/Tutor»

The title occurs on his funerary cones, where he is referred to as *it mn^c*²². In Sennefer's tomb TT 96, Ahmose held the title *mn^c nsw* royal tutor²³, and in

²⁰ The Berlin Museum dated it to the end of the New Kingdom. Because the text has been destroyed and the name of *hw* is incomplete, it is uncertain if this fragment belonged to Ahmose, the owner of (TT 224). ROEDER 1899: 88, N°.3426; GRAEFE 1981: 16.

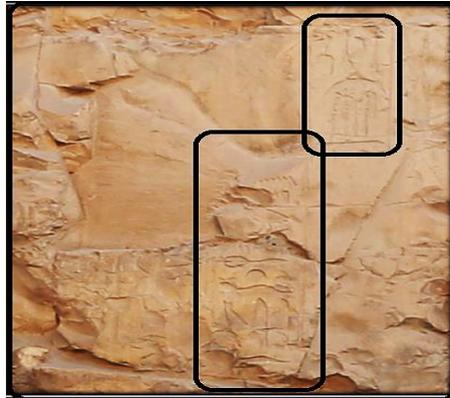
²¹ KAMPP 1996: 499, FIG.391.

²² PETRIE 1887: 24; ERMAN, A. & GRAPOW, H. (eds): *WB* 1971: vol.2: 78[13]; BRUNNER 1977: vol.2, 20 ff; NAGUIB 1987: 76; TAYLOR 2001: 75, N°. 683; ZENIHIRO 2009: 77.

²³ This title could be seen on the north wall of the passage at (10) on the PORTER & MOSS plan (TT 29. HELCK 1961: vol.4, 1439[13-14 & 1964: 35, N°.1; CUMMING 1984: 137; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM* I-I: 44, and 46. *Mn^ct* is the most popular term for «nurse». The title, which designates the deceased king's divine nurse, was rare in the Old Kingdom. It is only used as a title for a living person in the Middle Kingdom and

«[tutor] of the[king's] son [of] his body, his beloved, ///the scribe, Ahmose». The author may fill in the missing title in Ahmose's tomb by using the identical title in Hekerneheh's tomb (TT 64), as «tutor of the king's son Amenophis III» *s3 nsw n ht.f mry.f Imn-htp* ³³ [

FIGURE 7].



[FIGURE 7]: The title *it mn^c* on left of the tomb's entrance of TT 224 ©Photo taken by Researcher

Consequently, the author assumes that Ahmose served under Thutmose III around the same time and age as Min, Amenophis II's royal tutor. Ahmose held three titles, including the word *mn^c*, which have the same meaning but represent different periods. The title *it mn^c* «father nurse/tutor» appeared on his funeral cone, while *mn^c n s3 nsw n ht.f mry.f* implies that he was Amenophis II's childhood tutor. Whereas *mn^c nsw* "royal tutor," which only appears in his son's tomb, indicates that Amenophis II became king.

• ³⁴ *it ntr* «Father of the God/God's Father»

It appears on the fragment of the statue of Hu (?)³⁵ , Which is attested according to Burckhardt at the end of the 18th dynasty?³⁶ It is another variant of which refers to a priestly title.

³⁷ *pr nb hr wdhw n Imn*
m Mn -st³⁹ n k3 n it ntr hm ntr n Imn hm ntr tpi Tch-ms Nfirtiri Hw//

³² Roehrig read it as: *n s3 nswt n ht.f mry.f mn//// /// ///// s3 Tch-ms* which is not accurate; ROEHRIG 1990: 193, N^o. 608.

³³ NEWBERRY 1928: PL. 12; TAYLOR 2001: 116, N^o. 1067.

³⁴ Kees investigated the title thoroughly. KEES 1961: 115-125; ROEDER 1899: vol.2, 88, N^o. 3426.

³⁵ Probably from Amenhotep I's Mortuary Temple and Queen Ahmose-Nefertari (?)Destroyed, on the West Bank. ROEDER 1899: vol.2, 88; N^o.3426; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-2*: 711, *PM II-1*, 4: 422; GRAEFE 1981: 16; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM II-1*, 4: 422.

³⁶ BURCHARDT 1910: 22.

³⁷ Roeder mentioned that Schäfer restored *It hm ntr*. ROEDER 1899: vol.2, 88, N^o.3426. However, Graefe read the title as *it ntr n Imn* «god's father of Amun», without *hm*. GRAEFE 1981: 16.

³⁸ ROEDER 1899: vol.2, 88, N^o.3426.

«Everyone goes with offering table of Amun in Meniset for the *k3* of god's father, a high priest of Amun (and) Ahmose-Nefertari, Hw//? ».

Because the text has been lost and the name of Hu⁴⁰ is incomplete⁴¹, it is unsure whether this fragment belonged to Ahmose, the owner of (TT 224). Moreover, the Berlin Museum dates it to the end of the New Kingdom.

The author assumes that Ahmose's titles do not include (*it ntr*) because of the followings: Burckhardt's previous comment assumed that the damaged name belonged to another Hu. Ahmose never held the title of a priest. Furthermore, it does not exist in his son's tombs. As a result, these titles belong to someone else rather than Ahmose.

• **Imy- r3 Ipt Nsw « Overseer of the Royal Harem »**⁴²

According to Helck⁴³ along with Kees,⁴⁴ this title was mentioned in TT 224. The title *Imy-r3 Ipt Nsw* is inscribed on the cone of Userhat, (N°. 406), the owner of TT 47, who held the same title during Amenophis III's reign (18th dynasty)⁴⁵. However, Graefe considers this title «Overseer of the Royal Harem of the King's Wife», which varies from Helck's previously described title⁴⁶.

Furthermore, this title appears in Ahmose's funerary cone (N°. 94), but not in the tombs of his sons (TT 96, TT 29) or Ahmose's two fragmentary statues. However, it may be inscribed in Ahmose's tomb, as stated by Helck and Graefe, although the title is now damaged due to the poorly preserved wall.

³⁹ Name of the Mortuary Temple of Amenophis I and Queen Ahmose-Nefertari (?) (Meniset *Mn-st*). PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM* II-1, 4 [422]; LEITZ 2002: LGG III: 283.

⁴⁰ We should consider that *Hw* might be a full name of *Hw* or *Hmy* as it written . RANKE 1935: PN I: 234, N°. 11, 240, N°. 23.

⁴¹ GRAEFE 1981: 16.

⁴² It dates back to the Old Kingdom and has many writing and translation variations: «Overseer of the King's (Private) Apartment/Lodging», «Overseer of the King's/ Royal (Private) Apartment/s/ Chamber/es», «Overseer of the Royal Counting House», «Royal Harem Superintendent», . TAYLOR 2001: 11, N°. 95; ERMAN, A. & GRAPOW, H. (eds): *WB* 1971: vol.1, 67 (14-15). JONES 2000: vol.1, 56, N°. 271; ALLAM 1977: 104-113; SEIPEL 1977: 982-985; WEBER 1977: 988-991. There are interpretations of *ipt*, origin, and relation to *nsw*. MELTZER 1990: 503 ff; FRANKE 1990:231.

⁴³ HELCK 1958: 439.

⁴⁴ Kees stated that Humy, Sennefer's father, was a royal educator (so-called wet nurse) and bailiff of the divine wife (Ahmose -Nefertari). He distinguished himself by marrying a favorite royal Nbw. However, under Amenophis' reign. Sennefer the son was far more popular than his father. KEES 1953: 55-56.

⁴⁵ The title with the same writing on his cone. DAVIES & MACADAM 1957: N°.406; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM* I-1: 87; ZENIHIRO 2009: 169. Consider the various seals with four horizontal inscriptions that included the title and the name during Amenhotep III's reign and differed from those of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III. See the cone of Ahmose, 5.

⁴⁶ GRAEFE 1981: 15; TAYLOR 2001: 11, N°. 98.

-  *jmj-r3 jhw* «Overseer of the Cattle»⁴⁷

This title appears only in Ahmose's funerary cone [N^o.94]⁴⁸.

-  *Imy-r3 hnw* «Chamberlain»⁴⁹

This title appears only in Ahmose's funerary cone (N^o. 94)⁵¹. It may also be observed on the cone of Senenmut (N^o.88), the owner of TT 71, who held the same title during Hatshepsut's reign (18th dynasty)⁵². Notably, the three preceding titles may have occurred in Ahmose tombs but are now ruined.

-  *imy-r3 pr n hmt ntr* «Steward of the God's Wife»⁵³

It appears twice in Sennefer and Amenmopet Tombs (TT 96⁵⁴, TT 29)⁵⁵. Notably, it does not occur in Ahmose's belongings or on his tomb (TT 224), indicating that this title was secondary at the end of his career. Furthermore, Ahmose was most likely given this title after finishing his tomb decorations⁵⁶.

⁴⁷ ERMAN, A. & GRAPOW, H. (eds): *WB* 1971: vol.1, 119 [21].

⁴⁸ TAYLOR 2001: 12, N^o. 105; ZENIHIRO 2009: 77.

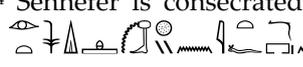
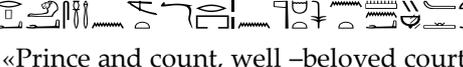
⁴⁹ It is attested from the Middle Kingdom until the late period. It was replaced by the title  *imy-r3 hnw* «overseer of the residence», which appeared in the Old Kingdom. ERMAN, A. & GRAPOW, H. (eds): *WB* 1971: vol.1, 227 (2); WARD 1982: 21, N^o. 132. ; JONES 2000: vol.1, 197, N^o. 738; ZENIHIRO 2009: 77.

⁵⁰ For further meanings: «Overseer of the sanctuary (cellars?)» «Overseer of the residence» PETRIE 1887: 24; ERMAN, A. & GRAPOW, H. (eds): *WB* 1971: vol.1, 227 (1); WARD 1982: 14, N^o. 72; JONES 2000: 197, N^o. 738; TAYLOR 2001: 16; ZENIHIRO 2009: 77. According to Briant, this title is frequently used in connection with *Imy-r3 snwtj* as administrative title for high officials. BRIANT 1991: 38.

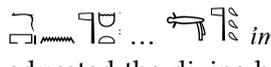
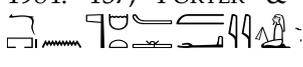
⁵¹ ZENIHIRO 2009: 77.

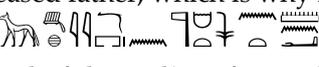
⁵² TAYLOR 2001: 16, N^o. 144

⁵³ *Imy-r3 pr* «steward/administrator». WARD 1982: 21, N^o. 132; TAYLOR 2001: 26, N^o. 246.

⁵⁴ Sennefer is consecrated before his parents on the west wall of the inner pillared hall with the text:  *Ir t htp di nsw wcb sp-sn n it imy-r3 pr n hmt ntr* *Hwmy m3c hrw in h3ty c n rsy t smcw Sn-nfr* «Making a doubly pure Hotp-di-nesu offering to his father, the steward of the god's wife, Humy, justified, by the Mayor of the Southern City, Sennofer». While the second text is on another TT 96 Wall:  *Rp c h3ty smr c3 n mrt imy r3 pr n hmt ntr mn c nsw Hmy m3c hrw* «Prince and count, well-beloved courtier, the steward of the god's wife, and tutor of the king, Humy, justified». PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM* I-I: 199[22], plan 196 (TT 96); HELCK 1961: vol.4, 1432 (10-14)& 1964: 35, N^o. 1 (5th text) CUMMING 1984: 129 -130.

⁵⁵ This title could be seen on the north wall of the passage at (10) on the Porter & Moss plan (TT29):

 *imy-r3 pr n hmt ntr sd h w- ntr Hmy -dy? m3c hrw* «Steward of the god's wife, ...who educated the divine body, Humy-dy?, justified»; HELCK 1961: vol.4, 1439[14]& 1964: 35, N^o. 1; CUMMING 1984: 137; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM* I-I: 44, 46. Once again the title appeared in TT 29:  *imy r3 pr n hmt ntr Hmy* « steward of the god's wife, Humy»; HELCK 1961: 94 & 1961: vol.4, 1438(18); CUMMING 1984: 136.

⁵⁶ To support this claim, Whale argued that the term *s3b*, which accompanied the text, was used as a form of reverence for a son's deceased father, which is why it was never used of a son by his father. WHALE 1989: 261. The text as follows:  *s3b im3hy imy r3 pr n hmt ntr mn c nsw* «The dignitary and venerable one, steward of the god's wife, royal nurse». HELCK 1961: vol.4, 1439[13]; CUMMING 1984: 137.

-  *Imy-r3 šnwt* «Overseer of the Double Granary»⁵⁷

It is an administrative title held solely by high-ranking officials who command the whole granary complex⁵⁸. Taylor lists the title in many tombs throughout the 18th dynasty while he omits it on TT 224⁵⁹. It appears only in the columns of the false door stela in the courtyard of TT 224⁶⁰.

-  *Imy-r3 šnwt n hmt ntr nt Imn*⁶¹ «Overseer of the Double Granary of the God's Wife of Amun»⁶²

It appears in the columns of the false door stela in the courtyard of TT 224⁶³. Taylor states that it corresponds to TT 224.

-  *Imy-r3 šnwt n hmt ntr [Tḥ-ms] Nftr-iri*⁶⁵ «Overseer of the Double Granary of the God's Wife, [Ahmose] –Nefertari».

Gardiner and Weigel's listed TT 224 in the catalogue of Theban private tombs with this title along with the foregoing title *Imy r3 gs- pr n hm ntr*. Regardless of the date

⁵⁷ WARD 1982: 49, N^o.385; FAULKNER 1991: 113; KAMPP 1996: 499, FIG. 391.

⁵⁸ In the category «Higher Officials», this title includes state officials who held high titles in the country it is distinct from *imy-r3 šnwt*, which emerged by «lower officials» and still performed minor administrative responsibilities for the state. BRIANT 1991: 15 [N^o.5], 48; WILSON 1997: 1020.

⁵⁹ TAYLOR 2001: 48, N^o. 444. [TT 87, TT 123, TT 353].

⁶⁰ KAMPP 1996: 499, FIG. 391.

⁶¹This title belonged to Ahmose-Nefertari in the 18th dynasty and means «the God's Wife of Amun». She was the first royal woman to be given the title *hmt ntr*, an act described in Ahmose I's Stela of Donation in the temple of Amun at Karnak. It was once interpreted as an «heiress» epithet, indicating the woman the king must marry to legitimize his claim to the throne. However, it is now simply a priestly office related to the cult of Amun (carrying entitlement to an agriculture estate and personnel), which would gain greater political significance during the Late Period. SHAW 1995:19; LEITZ 2002: LGG vol.5, 136.

⁶² GRAEFE 1981: 15; TAYLOR 2001: 50, N^o. 461.

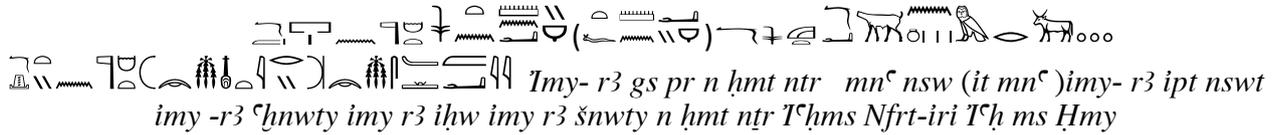
⁶³ KAMPP 1996: 499, FIG. 391.

⁶⁴ While Gardiner and Weigall recorded it  with one granary sign and two- house determinatives. The author thinks this writing is inaccurate. Based on author observations of the title *imy r3 šnwt* in TT 224 and his stela, *šnwt* recorded with two-grain signs and with  or  without two house determinatives. To support this claim, the title occurred with the same writing  in TT 123 of the owner Amenemhat who worked under Thutmose III. However, the reign of H/Th III, *šnwt* was written with variations as , , . (TT 81, TT 87) as the same as the reign of the III/A.II (TT 96 and TT 29). The author can deduce that the writing of *šnwt* ,  with two-grain signs, was distinct during Thutmose III's reign. GRAEFE 1981: 15; TAYLOR 2001: 48-51.

⁶⁵ Ahmose-Nefertari was the wife of Ahmose I, the founder of the 18th dynasty. She died sometime during Thutmose I's reign. Her political and religious titles, like those of her grandmother Tetisheri and mother Ahhotep I, have helped to illuminate the various new political roles adopted by women in the early sixteenth century BC. She is described as *mwt nsw* (kings' mother) to her son Amenophis I and *hmt nsw wrt* (kings' principal wife) to her brother and husband Ahmose I. REDFORD 2001: vol.1, 47; SHAW 2002: 19.

they assigned to Ahmose under Thutmose I reign, they did mention Ahmose's possession of this title,⁶⁶ without its location in the tomb.

According to Helck, the titles *Imy r3-gs pr n hmt ntr* and *imy-r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr Tḥ-ms Nfirt-iri* were stated in TT 224⁶⁷ as long as other titles (two of which were based on Kees' brief observations in Pritestertum 1953)⁶⁸. Helck, on the other hand, provided no evidence. The titles are as follows:



Imy- r3 gs pr n hmt ntr mn^c nsw (it mn^c)imy- r3 ipt nswt
imy -r3 ḥnwtj imy r3 ihw imy r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr Tḥms Nfirt-iri Tḥ ms Hmy

«Overseer of the estate of the god’s wife, tutor, overseer of the king's apartment, chamberlain, overseer of the cattle, overseer of the double granary of the god’s wife, Ahmose-Nefertari, Ahmose-Humy»

Graefe considers these significant titles as well, but his chronological order differs from Helck's as follows:


⁶⁹.

Imy -r3 ḥnwtj imy -r3 ipt hmt nsw⁷⁰ mn^c nsw imy-r gs - pr n hmt ntr imy r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr Tḥ-ms Nfirt-iri

«Chamberlain, overseer of the royal apartment of the king’s wife, tutor, overseer of the estate of the god’s wife, overseer of the double granary of the god’s wife, Ahmose-Nefertari».

Graefe additionally argues that this title indicates that Ahmose was serving as an overseer of Ahmose-Nefertari’s funeral endowment; however, it is just a suggestion that must be proven⁷¹.

Although Helck and Graefe disagree about the order of titles, they both agree that Ahmose held the position of *imy -r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr Tḥ-ms Nfirt-iri* «overseer of the double granaries of the god’s wife of Ahmose - Nefertari» at some point in his career.

⁶⁶ GARDINER & WEIGALL 1913: 36.

⁶⁷ HELCK 1958: 439.

⁶⁸ Kees stated that Humy, Sennefer's father, was a royal educator (so-called wet nurse) and bailiff of the divine wife (Ahmose -Nefertari), and he distinguished himself by marrying a royal favorite *Nbw*. However, under Amenophis' reign, Sennefer, the son was far more popular than his father. KEES 1953: 55-56.

⁶⁹ GRAEFE 1981: 15.

⁷⁰  *imy-r3 ipt hmt nsw* «overseer of the royal apartment of the king’s wife, differs from *imy r - ipt nsw* which Helck mentioned. GRAEFE 1981: 15; TAYLOR 2001: 11, N^o. 95, 98.

⁷¹ The author agrees with Graefe since only context can distinguish between national authorities and those on the local, temple, or private estates, such as *imy-r3 pr šnwt* "estate supervisor of the granary. Regarding the temple. Similarly, Ahmose titles include *imy-r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr* (Ahmose -Nefertari), *imy-r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr n Imn*, and a specific mention of *hmt ntr Tḥ-ms-Nfirt-iri* estate, considering her as Amun's God's wife. So, the title benefits the *hmt ntr*'s estate, particularly the funeral endowment along with Amun’s estate. GRAEFE 1981: 16, 50; QUIRKE 2004: 63.

The author confirmed that Ahmose possessed the title *imy-r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr T^h-ms Nfirt-iri*, which was revealed in the text of the fourth register in the vertical column (at the bottom) of the long hall's left wall painting.

The author considers the following: the titles recorded by Helck: *mn^c nsw (it mn^c) imy-r3 ipt swt imy-r3 ḥnwtj imy-r3 ihw* in TT 224 (damaged now?)⁷² belonged to Ahmose; the titles «*imy-r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr T^h-ms Nfirt-iri*» are a simple set of the chronology titles *imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr imy-r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr T^h-ms Nfirt-iri rp^c(.t) h3ty-^c mn^c nsw (it mn^c) imy-r3 ipt nsw imy-r3 ḥnwtj imy-r3 ihw*.

Moreover, the funerary cone (mentioned above) with identical titles and chronology «*jtj mn^cj, jmj-r3 jp3t-nswt, jmj-r3 ḥnwtj, jmj-r3 jhw*» belongs to Ahmose, the owner of TT 224. The title *Imy-r3 šnwtj* is probably connected with *imy-r3 gs*. Based on the rest of Ahmose's tomb inscriptions, it is most likely that this title referred to Ahmose-Nefertari's estate⁷³.

• ⁷⁴ *Imy-r3 gs pr* «Overseer of the Estate»⁷⁵

The term *gs-pr* first appears in Old Kingdom titles, referring to some administrative structure⁷⁶. *gs-pr* is either a purely administrative entity or a specific location with workshops and living quarters⁷⁷. The investigation reveals that this just appeared on his courtyard stela in the vertical column of Ahmose's false door stela⁷⁸.

• ⁷⁹ *Imy-r3 gs-pr n hmt ntr* «Overseer of the Estate of the God's Wife»

TT224 was included in Gardiner and Weigel's (1913) catalogue of Theban private tombs, and they recorded the title along with *imy-r3 šnwtj n hmt ntr T^h-ms Nfirt-iri* with some brief notes and the title⁸⁰:

⁸¹ *Imy-r3 gs-pr n hmt ntr [Hw] -dy? m3^c hrw*. It also occurs on his fragmentary kneeling statue. The text reads as follows⁸²:

⁷² On the Porter & Moss plan, this is at (3). Some broken writing columns identify a large standing figure of Humy; Roehrig read some of them during the winter of 1984/85. It is written as follows: *n s3 nswt n ht.f mry.f mn/* (column split off) *sš T^h-ms m3^c hrw*. PORTER & MOSS 1960: PM I-1: 318; ROEHRIG 1990: 191, 193, N^o. 601, 608.

⁷³ Duawynehh, the owner of tomb TT 125 was given the title *imy-r šnwtj nfr(t) ntrt* «overseer of the double granary of the good goddess (Hatshepsut)», along with *imy-r3 gs pr n Imn* «overseer of the *gs pr* or workrooms». It is highly likely that this title related to the temple of Amun, based on the remainder of his tomb inscriptions. TAYLOR 2001: 50[N^o], 59[N^o. 542], 475.

⁷⁴ TAYLOR 2001: 60, N^o. 545.

⁷⁵ GRAEFE 1981: 15; CUMMING 1984: 130.

⁷⁶ WILSON 1997: 1108.

⁷⁷ HANNIG 1995: 65.

⁷⁸ KAMPP 1996: 499, FIG. 391.

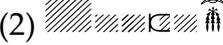
⁷⁹ TAYLOR 2001: 60, N^o. 545

⁸⁰ GARDINER & WEIGALL 1913: 36; PORTER & MOSS 1960: PM I-1: 325.

⁸¹ HELCK 1961: vol.4, 1432.


⁸³////*Mntw nb Drt Hmy m3c hrw imy -r3 gs pr (n) hmt ntr*
Hmy m3c hrw «////Month, Lord of Tud, Humy justified,» «Overseer of the estate »⁸⁴.

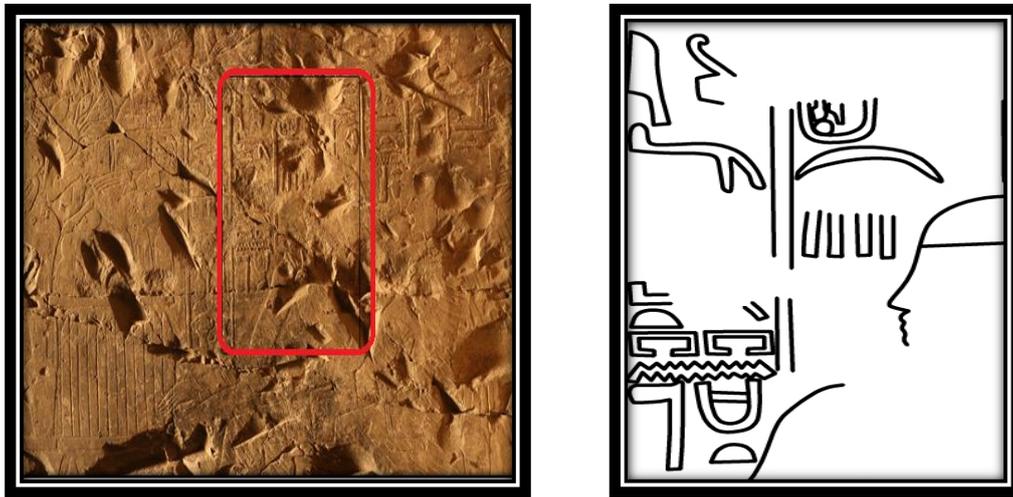
Ahmoose possessed this title in his tomb TT 224 together with *imy-r3 šnw ty n hmt ntr n Tch- ms Nfrit-iri* in the text of the fourth register in the vertical column (at the bottom) of the long hall's left wall painting, as follows:

(1)  (2)  [FIGURE 8]⁸⁵.

(1) *In Imy -r gs pr //// imy-r3 [šnw]*⁸⁶ *ty n hmt ntr* (2) *////////// Tch- ms*

«By the overseer of the estate [of the god's wife], Overseer of the [double granary] of the god's wife, (Ahmoose- Nefertari) Ahmoose » [FIGURE 8].

The broken column might be read as: *in imy r3 gs pr n hm ntr imy r3 šnwy n hm ntr Tch ms-Nfrit-iri Tch-ms*. It appears a suitable reading since the cartouche is still apparent, and the titles fit the uneven gaps.



[FIGURE 8]: The title *imy r3 šnwy n hmt ntr Tch-ms Nfrit-iri* on the long hall's left wall.
 © Photo and Facsimile taken by Researcher.


Imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr n Imn «Overseer of Estate of the God's Wife of Amun»⁸⁷

According to Graefe, Ahmoose held this title and claimed it was in TT 96, TT 224, Ahmoose's court stela, and his fragmentary kneeling statue⁸⁸, but the author's examination

⁸² ENGELBACH 1921: 70 [7]; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM* I 1-2: 427.

⁸³ WEIGALL 1906: 133[18]; ENGELBACH 1921: 70 [7]; HELCK 1961: 94 (2nd text) & 1961: vol.4, 1433.

⁸³ CUMMING 1984: 130.

⁸⁴ While Cumming translated it «superintendent of the temple of the god's wife Humy justified». WARD 1982: 52, N^o. 411; CUMMING 1984: 130; TAYLOR 2001: 59.

⁸⁵The fourth register in the vertical column (at the bottom) of the long hall's left wall painting has disclosed both titles.

⁸⁶ It is writing of  *šnwy*, compare its writing on false door steal. FIG.6

⁸⁷ TAYLOR 2001: 60, N^o.546.

⁸⁸ GRAEFE 1981: 15-17.

revealed that it appeared only on his court stela. The three titles *Imy-r3 gs pr*, *Imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr*, *Imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr n Imn* were never recorded in Ahmoses's son's tombs (TT 96, TT 29). But only on his false door-stela (*Imy-r3 gs pr*) and *Imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr n Imn*. While (*Imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr*) recorded on his fragmentary kneeling statue, and TT 224. It might imply that these were the chief titles of Ahmose, and he was the supervisor of the estate of the god's wife (*T^ch-ms Nfrit-iri*) (*hmt ntr*) of Amun at some point during his career, maybe when his sons were still young.

•  ***Rꜥ(.t) ḥꜣty-ꜥ* «Prince and Count»⁸⁹[FIGURE 9]**

This title was revealed in several places throughout Ahmose's tomb (TT 224), including the first register of the right wall of the long hall, the lintel of the second door leading to the transversal hall, and the marsh scene on the transverse hall.

Rꜥ(.t) ḥꜣty-ꜥ appears in Sennefer's tomb (TT 96),⁹⁰ along with the title *smr ʿ3 n mrt*, but does not appear in Amenmopet's tomb (TT 29). Sennefer, like Amenmopet, bore the same title, *Rꜥ ḥꜣty-ꜥ*⁹¹. On the other hand, Taylor did not include the combined title among the 18th dynasty titles but listed *rpꜥ* and *ḥꜣty-ꜥ* separately⁹².

It seems that Ahmose owned this title from the middle of his career to the end of his life. While his son, Amenmopet hold the same title by inherited right.



[FIGURE 9]: The title *Rꜥ(.t) ḥꜣty-ꜥ* in TT 224 during and after cleaning the wall.
Photo taken by Researcher

⁸⁹ *Rꜥ(.t) ḥꜣty-ꜥ* is a combination of *iry pꜥt* / *rpꜥt*, which was attested from the old kingdom and means «hereditary prince/nobleman», «keeper of the patricians», and *ḥꜣty-ꜥ* means «count, mayor/nobleman», it is also known from the Old Kingdom. WARD 1982: 102, N°. 850, N°. 854; 104, N°. 864; JONES 2000: vol.1, 315, N°. 1157; TAYLOR 2001: 136, N°. 1319.

⁹⁰ CUMMING 1984: 130; HELCK 1961: vol.4, 1432[13] & 1964: 35, N°. 1(5th text).

⁹¹ HELCK 1961: vol.4, 1421[17], 1224[7].

⁹² TAYLOR 2001: 136, 142, N°. 1319, N°.1381.

-  *hm ntr n Imn* «Prophet of Amun, »⁹³ «God's Servant of Amun»⁹⁴

It appears on the fragmentary statue of Hu (?)⁹⁵. As previously stated, do not include titles (*hm ntr n Imn hm ntr tpi Tch- ms Nfirt-iri*). Moreover, he does not own them.

-  *hm ntr tpi Tch-ms Nfirt-iri* «Chief God's-Servant⁹⁶/First Prophet / High Priest»

Taylor listed the first part of this title, *hm ntr tpi*⁹⁷.

-  *smr 3 n mrt* «Companion/Friend Great of Love»⁹⁸

It occurs on TT 96 with the title *Rp^c(.t) h3ty-*⁹⁹. Nevertheless, not found in Amenmopet's tomb (TT 29). Despite having the same title as his father, as noted above, with the title *rp^c(.t) h3ty-*^c, *smr 3 n mrt* may suggest that Ahmose was in the middle of his career.

-  *sš* «Scribe»

Taylor referenced this title in TT 81 and TT 82 but not in TT 224.¹⁰⁰ It is inscribed on the left side of the tomb's entrance façade[FIGURE 7]. It also appears on the **horizontal inscription band of the false door courtyard stela** as follows:  *Imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr n Imn*////*sš* «Overseer of Estate of the God's Wife of Amun...the scribe.»¹⁰¹ However, it does not appear in his sons' tombs, indicating that Ahmose began his career as a scribe, a position he valued even later in life.

⁹³ TAYLOR 2001: 148, N^o. 1438.

⁹⁴ WARD 1982: 108, N^o. 898.

⁹⁵ ROEDER 1899: vol.2, 88, 141; PORTER & MOSS 1960: *PM I-2*: 711; GRAEFE 1981: 16.

⁹⁶ WARD 1982: 112, N^o. 936, N^o. 937.

⁹⁷ TAYLOR 2001: 151, N^o. 1478.

⁹⁸ TAYLOR 2001: 202, N^o. 1973.

⁹⁹ TT 21, TT 39, TT 55, TT 85, TT 88, TT 93, TT 99, TT 100, TT 353. TAYLOR 2001: 201, N^o. 1967. Notably, Sennefer held this title with the other title *smr waty n mrt*, «sole and beloved companion/friend». TAYLOR 2001: 202, N^o. 1974.

¹⁰⁰ TAYLOR 2001: 208, N^o. 2025.

¹⁰¹ TAYLOR 2001: 60, N^o. 546.

III. CONCLUSION

The study of ownership titles adds new data and corrects information in standard reference works. Ahmose Humy's career appears to have been most significant during Thutmose III's reign, based on the cartouche with Thutmose III's praenomen on his stela.

Ahmose held several important positions in Thutmose III's administration. His titles reveal that he began his career as a scribe, a position he valued until old age. His titles refer that he held significant positions as the «Overseer of the God's Wife's Estate» (*imy-r3 gs pr n hm ntr*), «Overseer of the Double Granary of the God's wife Ahmose-Nefertari» (*Imy-r3 šnwty n hmt ntr Tḥ-ms Nfirt-iri*). This position most likely serves Amun's consort (*hmt ntr Tḥ-ms Nfirt-iri*), as referenced in Ahmose's title «Overseer of the Double Granary of the God's Wife of Amun » (*Imy- r3 šnwty n hmt ntr nt Imn*) on the false door stela, which suggests that he is in charge of the Funeral Endowment. Consequently, both titles were considered Ahmose's primary titles for many years.

Amid his career, Ahmose had the title *Rp^c(.t)-h3ty-^c*, which he retained even during Sennefer's time; Furthermore, when the author determines that Ahmose is the owner of the cone. 94, further information about his status becomes clear as follows: the title «Tutor» (*it mn^c*), implies that he was Amenhotep II's childhood tutor in his elderly age and lived until Amenhotep II became a king. He held additional titles as «Overseer of the king's Harem» (*jmj-r3 jpt-nsw*), «Chamberlain», (*jmj-r3 jhw*) «Overseer of the Cattle. »

As a result, the entire chronological title of Ahmose is as follows: *sš imy r3 gs- pr n hmt ntr imy r3 šnwty n hmt ntr Tḥ-ms Nfirt-iri rp^c(.t) h3ty-^c mn^c nsw (it mn^c) imy r3 ipt nsw imy r3 ḥnwty imy r3 ihw*. Despite the relatively simple tomb of Ahmose, this examination of Ahmose's titles has proven that Ahmose was far more significant in his career and connection to the kingship. The following is a list of the disclosed Ahmose titles, as seen in the [TABLE 1].

| Title | TT224 | TT96 | TT29 | Stela | Statue (Berlin) | Statue (Cairo) | cone | Comments |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>It mnc</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>It mnc</i> is attested only in Ichmose's tomb. |
| <i>Mnc nsw</i> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | While <i>mnc nsw</i> is attested in tombs of his sons. It doesn't belong to him. |
| <i>It ntr</i> | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| <i>Imy-r3 ipt swt</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | It is most likely destroyed in Ichmose's tomb. |
| <i>imy-r3 ihw</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | It is most likely destroyed in Ichmose's tomb. |
| <i>Imy-r3 shwty</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | It is most likely destroyed in Ichmose's tomb. |
| <i>Imy-r3 pr n hmt ntr</i> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Attested solely in his sons' tombs, most likely for two reasons: the severe damage of TT224, or he bore this title after finishing the tomb. |
| <i>Imy-r3 shwty</i> | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| <i>Imy-r3 shwty n hmt ntr nt Imn</i> | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | He held it at some time during his career. |
| <i>Imy-r3 shwty n hmt ntr Thms Nfrtri</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | It was Ichmose's primary title in TT224, along with <i>imy-r3 gs pr n hmt ntr</i> . |
| <i>Imy-r3 gs-pr</i> | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| <i>Imy-r gs-pr n hmt ntr</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | It was Ichmose's primary title, along with <i>imy-r3 shwty n hmt ntr</i> , as recorded in TT224. |
| <i>Imy-r3 gs-pr n hmt ntr n Imn</i> | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | See the title <i>Imy r3 shwty n hmt ntr nt Imn</i> . |
| <i>Rp h3ty-c</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | Ichmose had this title in the middle of his career and kept it even during Sennofer's period, as he acknowledged it in his tomb while Amenmopet was still young. |
| <i>Hm ntr n Imn</i> | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | It doesn't belong to him. |
| <i>Hm ntr tpi Thms Nfrtri</i> | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | It doesn't belong to him. |
| <i>Snr 3 n mrt</i> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | It implies that Ichmose was in the midst of his career. |
| <i>Ss</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | It indicates that his early career was a scribe. |

[TABLE 1]: Done By researcher

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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