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### The Titles of the Seal Bearer of the Ships in Ancient Egypt until the end of Middle Kingdom

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#### Abstract

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As the seal was put to varied and important uses in Ancient Egypt, they were not only used as administrative securing devices for the state bureaucracy, private individuals, documents, containers, places, but also as amulets during daily life and in the netherworld. It is no wonder that many officials of the Government were concerned about its employment. There were attached to almost every department of the public service, as well as to all the religious institutions of the country; and even wealthy noblemen, usually had one or more of these *htm(w)* or *sdz(w(ty))* "seal bearer" in their household, During the Old kingdom, many high-ranking members of the royal government bore the title "*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wiz)*" and "*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr m (wiz)*", "God's Seal bearer of the ship". The bearer of this title associated with ships of different types and connotations and played an administrative role and its term had variant derivatives and functions associated with it.

The proposed research, therefore, aims to study the titles of the seal bearer of the ships, in addition to its terms and determinatives, interpret them linguistically, identifying the role of the seal bearer through textual and scenery sources, counting the most important employees who bore the title until the end of Middle Kingdom, shedding light on the titles that accompanying the holder of the seal and deducing the nature of the powers and competence of seal bearer from them.

#### 1. Introduction

Hieroglyphic symbols for seals appeared early and occurred in many words referring to sealing practices. Seals in ancient Egypt were referred to by a number of different terms, most prominently: *htm* or *sdz(wt)*   showing the two ends of the necklace thrust through the perforation of the seal. Seals played an important role in ancient Egypt. They were not only

used as administrative securing devices for the state bureaucracy, private individuals, documents, containers, places, but also as amulets during daily life and in the netherworld.<sup>1</sup>

There is no doubt that especially during Ancient Egypt the titles of officials are a major source of information about their careers and their duties in the state administration and service to the king and his family. During the last few decades, there has been general agreement in the understanding of many of the most frequently occurring titles.<sup>2</sup>

The personnel who were responsible for sealing appeared in the scenes in the companion of other personal servants of the master and also the attendants of the master who carried his personal luggage, the offering bearers, fan bearers, the sun shade bearers, musicians, and the sedan chair bearers.<sup>3</sup> Seal bearers used to carry other something together with the seal which related to their function, the box or the basket on which they keep the luggage, short or long bag, and other personal tools like mirror, bouquet of flower, staff. They often bear compound titles incorporating these words. For instance, it's found common variants such as: "sealer, "divine seal bearer" (an official involved in temple administration).<sup>4</sup> During the same period, high-ranking members of the royal government bore the prefix title *htm(ty)-bity*, "royal seal bearer," a title that likely indicates not just status but responsibility for holding seals and sealing on behalf of the reigning king. Frequent references to sealing practices occur in iconographic and textual sources. Administrative documents refer to sealing as an integral component of institutional functions. An example of this occurs in the well-known New Kingdom text the duties of the vizier, where the inspection of sealed rooms was part of daily administrative routine.<sup>5</sup>

I.  *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr wiz*: God's seal bearer of the (bark)<sup>6</sup>

**Doc. 1** A relief from north wall of the sacrificial chamber, Giza, Mastaba of *Mry-ib*   
(Fig. 1a)<sup>7</sup>

**Date:** Fourth -early Fifth Dynasty

**Provenance:** Giza, Mastaba of *Mry-ib* , Tombe G 2100-1-annexe (LG 24),<sup>8</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 1.78 x W: 120 cm

**Present location:** Chapel Berlin insel museum, 1107

<sup>1</sup>M. Ameri, *Seals and Sealing in the Ancient World: Case Studies from the Near East, Egypt, the Aegean and South Asia*, Cambridge University Press, Edited by Marta Ameri, Sarah Kiehl Costello, Gregg Jamison, Sarah Jarmer Scott, United Kingdom, 2018, pp. 230-1.

<sup>2</sup>H.R. Hall, *Egyptian Scarabs, Etc: The British Museum*, vol. I, London, 1913, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup>W. E. Crum, *ZÄS*, 32, 1894, p. 66 and n. 1.

<sup>4</sup>H. Fischer, *Inscriptions from the Coptite Nome*, Dynasties VI-XI, 1964, *Analecta Orientalia*; 40, p. 126.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 126.

<sup>6</sup>D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the Old Kingdom*, British archaeological reports; 866, Oxford: Archaeopress, 2000, vol. II, p. 767, n. 2793; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix.

<sup>7</sup>LD II, pl. 22c;

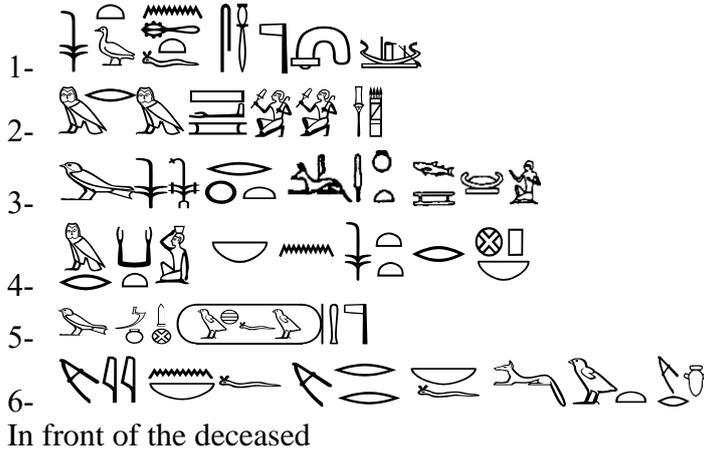
<sup>88</sup>The mastaba found by Lepsius in December 1842, which is now in the Berlin Museum, is one of the best-known of the Old Kingdom; H. Junker, *Giza*, II, p. 121, to know more see: *Ibid.*, pp. 121-135; PM III<sup>2</sup>, pp. 71-72. LD Text I, p. 46-49; LD II, pl. 18-22; JG II, p. 121-135.

## Description

*Mry-ib* seats holding a staff and receiving list of offerings from scribes in two registers, with offerings above, and register of offering-bringers and group of butchers under whole scene.<sup>9</sup>

## Inscriptions

There is 6 vertical lines of hieroglyphics above the deceased inscribed as follow:



## Transliteration

### (A)

- 1- *s3 nswt n ht. f smr htm(ty)-ntr w3.*
- 2- *imy-r3 mšc, hrp h<sup>10</sup>*
- 3- *wr md šm<sup>c</sup>w, <sup>11</sup> hts inbw, <sup>12</sup> wr md wh<sup>c</sup>w<sup>13</sup>.*
- 4- *imy-r3 k3t nbt nswt r p.*
- 5- *wr m3w iwnw<sup>14</sup> (Hw.f-wy) hm ntr.*
- 6- *mry nb. f mrr(w) nb. f inpw wt, Mry-ib.*

### (B)

- 7- *m33 sš md3t...*

## Translation

### (A)

- 1- Royal son from his body, companion, god's seal bearer of the (bark).
- 2- The overseer of the army, palace director.

<sup>9</sup> PM III<sup>2</sup>, pp. 71-72.

<sup>10</sup> Palace director: Wb III, p. 328.13; D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II no. 2579.

<sup>11</sup> Greatest of the ten Upper Egypt: D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. I, p. 388, n. 1437.

<sup>12</sup> Adorners (?) Of Anubis; Finisher (?) Of Anubis: D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 684, n. 2501.

<sup>13</sup> Overseer of the fishers; D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. I, p. 356, n. 1323.

<sup>14</sup> Greatest of seers of Heliopolis; D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. I, p. 386, n. 1429.

- 3- Greatest of the ten Upper Egypt, Adorners (?) Of Anubis; Finisher (?) Of Anubis, Overseer of the fishers.
- 4- The overseer of all royal works in Buto.
- 5- Greatest of seers of Heliopolis, (Khufu), priest.
- 6- Beloved of his lord, beloved of his lord Anubis, *Mry-ib*.

(B)

- 7- Beholder of the Writings.

**Doc. 2 A stela from the Mastaba of *Tnty*  (Fig. 2)<sup>15</sup>**

**Date:** Old kingdom, Fourth Dynasty, Reign of the King *Hwf.w*

**Provenance:** Saqqara, Mastaba of *Tnty* , no. 71.<sup>16</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 2. 20 cm

**Present location:** Still in situ

**Description**

The room has a stela discovered on its back, with hieroglyphs and reliefs, the offering slab representing the deceased *Tnti*  and his wife  *Ty-nfrt* sitting in front of offering table.<sup>17</sup>

**Inscriptions**

The middle lintel is inscribed with: 

**Transliteration**

*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr wisz.*<sup>18</sup>

**Translation**

God's seal bearer of the (bark).

<sup>15</sup> A. Mariette, Les Mastabas de l'ancien Empire: Fragment du Dernier Ouvrage, Paris, 1889, p. 88.

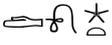
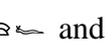
<sup>16</sup> A stone built mastaba dates back to fourth dynasty; M. Mariette, Les Mastabas, p. 88, n. B1.

<sup>17</sup> PM III, p. 483.

<sup>18</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 767, n. 2793; Murray, Index, pl. xxxix; H. G. Fischer Coptite Nome, pp. 126-9; E. Eichler, Untersuchungen zum Expeditionswesen des Ägyptischen Alten Reiches, IV. Reihe: Ägypten, Band 26, Paperback – 31 Dec. 1993, p. 250(42). To know more about accompanying titles of *Tnty*.

**Doc. 3** A false door stela of of *K3(.i)-nfr*  (Fig. 3)<sup>19</sup>**Date:** Fourth Dynasty, Reign of *Snfr.w* **Provenance:** Mastaba of *K3(.i)-nfr* , G. 2150.<sup>20</sup>**Material:** Limestone**Dimensions:** H: 2.58 x W: 1.16 m.**Present location:** Purchased 1901**Description**

The mastaba-niche in which this stela was discovered with the offering-table 1345 contained also two side-panels with representations of *hns.w*, wife of of *K3(.i)-nfr*, and a panel set above the main stela. The whereabouts of these three additional panels is not now known.<sup>21</sup>

The Figures and texts on the stela are finely carved, the Figures being in low relief and the texts in sunk relief, apart from those accompanying the figures of *k3(.i)-w<sup>c</sup>b* . The stela has no cornice, its place having been taken by the panel mentioned above. The texts it bears commemorate the Prince, *k3(.i)-nfr* , son of King (*Snfr.w*) , and they are mostly concerned with his titles and dignities. The lintel and drum carry short texts with brief titles, and the full list of *K3(.i)-nfr* honors is reserved for the upper parts of the two panels on either side of the false doorway; each panel has six lines of text. The lower parts of these panels are divided into two registers. Contrary to the regular practice, there are no representations of of *K3(.i)-nfr* himself; on both sides there are large Figures of his eldest son *k3(.i)-w<sup>c</sup>b*, dressed in official uniform and carrying a scepter and a staff. On the left *k3(.i)-w<sup>c</sup>b* is shown accompanied by his son probably son of *k3(.i)-nfr*; on the right he is accompanied by *ptḥ-špsī* , who is not named as a son. The bottom register on each side is occupied by three Figures of men, all possibly sons or other relatives of *k3(.i)-nfr*, and all presumably bearing offerings (although this is now certain in only one case) : on the left, *k3(.i)-w<sup>c</sup>b*, *Iti*  and *Itiwi* : on the right, (*Dw3-t(w)-snfr.w*)  , (*H<sup>c</sup>.f snfr.w*)   and *b3-snfr.w*  .<sup>22</sup>

**Inscriptions**

The title appears on two panels the door jambs, inscribed as follow: 

**Transliteration**

*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr wī3.*<sup>23</sup>

**Translation**

God's seal bearer of the (bark).

<sup>19</sup> T. G. H. James, Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae Etc ..., in the British Museum; 1, vol. I, London: The British Museum, 1961, pl. x; S. Curto, Gli scavi italiani a el-Ghiza (1903) (Monografie di archeologia e d'arte 1), Roma 1963, vol. II, fig. xx.

<sup>20</sup> PM III<sup>2</sup>, p. 77.

<sup>21</sup> For the niche as it was excavated, see de Morgan, Fouilles a Dahchour, II, pl. xxvi.

<sup>22</sup> T. H. James, Hieroglyphic texts from the Egyptian stelea, vol. I, 2 ed, p. 10.

<sup>23</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 767, n. 2793; Murray, Index, pl. xxxix; H. G. Fischer, Copte Nome, pp. 126-9; E. Eichler, Expeditionswesen, p. 249. (40).

**K3(.i)-nfr** also had the titles:

*Imy-r3 wpwt*: overseer of the commissions.<sup>24</sup>

*Imy-r3 phw*: overseer of the marshlands.<sup>25</sup>

*mdw rhyt*: herdsman of *rhyt* people.<sup>26</sup>

*mdw k3-ḥd*: herdsman of the white bull.<sup>27</sup>

*ḥm-ntr Sbk šdt*: priest of *Sbk* the crocodopolite.

*ḥry-sšt3 n ḥ3swt nbwt*: privy secret of all foreign lands.

*hrp ʿww*: director of the egyptianised Nubians.

*hrp ʿh*: director of ʿh-palace.<sup>28</sup>

*smr*: companion.

*smr-wʿty*: sole companion.

*smsw is(t)*: elder of the *is(t)* chamber.<sup>29</sup>

*smsw js m prwy*, elder of the *is(t)* chamber in the two houses.<sup>30</sup>

*s3 nswt*: royal son.

**Doc. 4** A remaining part of thickness base from the mastaba of *K3i* (Fig. 4a-b)<sup>31</sup>

**Date:** Fourth Dynasty, reign of (*Mn-k3w-Rʿ*)

**Provenance:** Giza, Mastaba of *K3i*

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 35 x W: 40 cm

**Present location:** Unknown

### Description

Fragment of right jamb with upper part of deceased and remains of right thickness, deceased, the head and shoulders are only preserved. Above and in front of the head is inscribed.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>24</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 89, n. 376.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 134, n. 526.

<sup>26</sup> Wb 2, 178.12; 447.17; Jones, *Titles OK*, no. 1698.

<sup>27</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 455, n. 1701.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 707, n. 2579.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 898, n. 3296.

<sup>30</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 898, n. 3298.

<sup>31</sup> S. Hassan, *Excavations at Giza 3: 1931-1932*. Cairo: Faculty of Arts, Fouad I University & Government Press, 1941, p. 33, fig. 33 and pl. XIV.

<sup>32</sup> PM III<sup>3</sup>, p. 277.

<sup>33</sup> S. Hassan, *Giza*, vol. III, p. 33

### Inscriptions

- 1- 
- 2- 
- 3- 

### Transliteration

- 1- *s3t nswt*
- 2- *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr w3z*
- 3- *k3i*

### Translation

- 1- The King's Son.
- 2- God's seal bearer of the (bark) (= Boat Captain).<sup>34</sup>
- 3- *k3i*.

### *k3i* also had the titles:

 *imy-r3 k3t nbt nt nswt*: overseer of all royal works.

 *imy-r3 prwy*: overseer of the two treasures.

 *smr*: companion.

 *smr-wty*: sole companion.

 *hrp h*: director of h-palace.<sup>35</sup>

 *hry-hbt*: lector priest.

 *hry-wdb*: master of the largess.<sup>36</sup>

 *hry-s3t3 n mdw-ntr*: privy secret of the god's words.

 *hry-s3t3 n mdw-ntr*: privy secret of the house of the morning.

 *wd-mdw*: giver of the orders.

<sup>34</sup>D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 767, n. 2793; Murray, Index, pl. xxxix; E. Eichler, Expeditionswesen, p. 248. (38). For more examples about "*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr w3z*" see: *htm.ty-ntr w3z*, *mry ib*: E. Eichler, Expeditionswesen, p. 247. (21); *htm.ty-ntr w3z*, *Hrw mrw (?)*: E. Eichler, Expeditionswesen, p. 248. (35); *htm.ty-ntr w3z*, *sh3m k3-y*: E. Eichler, Expeditionswesen, p. 248. (38).

<sup>35</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 707, n. 2579.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid., vol. II, p. 603, n. 2212.

## II. *htm(w)/ htm(ty) ntr m wīz ʿ3: God's seal bearer in the great bark*<sup>37</sup>

### Doc. 5 The false door of the lady *Nfrt* and *ʿIy* (Fig. 5)<sup>38</sup>

**Date:** Mid to end of Fifth dynasty, perhaps about the reign of *Dd-k3-Rʿ (Issi)*.<sup>39</sup>

**Provenance:** Saqqara, Mastaba of *ʿIy*, Tomb no. 20,<sup>40</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** W: 2.62 m. x H: 4.58 m. (8ft.7 ins. x 15 ft.)

**Present location:** Cairo museum, no. 57124

#### Description

It represents *Nfrt* standing in the niche of the false door, facing to the right. The head and possibly in inscription of her name and titles are completely destroyed. Her dress consists of the usual tight fitting robe, the shoulder straps showing a rather charming variant from the prevailing fashion. Her ornaments are a necklace and anklets.

Right jamb, on the right side of the door is a precisely similar Figure, facing left. The peculiarity of the profile shows that this must certainly have been a portrait. In front of her is the damaged Figure of a man, represented on a much smaller scale; this was presumably her son.

Below is a row of four women, whose titles do not indicate that they were members of family of *Nfrt*.

Left jamb, on the left, facing right, is *ʿIy*, the husband of *Nfrt*, holding a *shm* -wand in the right hand a long staff in the left. In front is the small Figure of a man; and though there is again no indication of filiation, this is probably the son. Below is a row of four men, matching symmetrically the four women under the Figure of *Nfrt* on the opposite side. These, like the women, are without indication of relationship to the owners of the tomb.<sup>41</sup>

#### Inscriptions:

On the left jamb, above *ʿIy*, there is a five vertical columns, the first inscribed as follow:



#### Transliteration:

*htm(w) /htm(ty)-ntr m wīz ʿ3 šḥd*<sup>42</sup> *m wīz imḥ3w.*

<sup>37</sup>D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2794, Seal bearer of the god (in) the great boat; Jones, Glossary, p.105(240).

<sup>38</sup> W. F. Petrie and Murray, Memphite Tomb Chapels, London, 1952, pl. 2.

<sup>39</sup> N. Strudwick, The Administration of Egypt in the Old Kingdom: The Highest Offices and Their Holders, London, 1985, p. 58 (5).

<sup>40</sup> The mastaba found by Lepsius in December 1842, located at North Saqqara, south of the pyramid of Tety, east of that of Weserkaf, C 26 (LS 20). which is now in the Berlin Museum, is one of the best-known of the Old Kingdom; H. Junker, Giza, II, p. 121, to know more see: Ipid., pp. 121-135; PM III<sup>2</sup>, p. 565; LD II, pl. 100b; JG II, p. 121-135; N. strudwick, Administrations, p. 58 (5).

<sup>41</sup> Petrie & Murray, Memphite Tomb Chapels, p. 17.

<sup>42</sup> . *šḥd*: Inspector or Overseer: Wb. IV, p. 227.8-15; Jones, Titles OK, no. 3336.

**Translation:**

God's seal bearer in the great bark, inspector of the ship, revered one.<sup>43</sup>

**Ḳy also had the titles:**

 *imy-r3 k3t nbt nt nswt*: overseer of all royal works.

 *hry-s3t3 n h3swt nbwt*: privy secret of all foreign lands.

 *imy-r3 m33*: overseer of the army.

 *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr m wi3(wy)*: God's seal bearer of the two barks.<sup>44</sup>

**Doc. 6 Incomplete statue of Ḳtti**  (Fig. 6a-b-c-d)<sup>45</sup>

**Date:** Old Kingdom, Fourth dynasty, reign of (*H<sup>c</sup>.f-R<sup>c</sup>*)

**Provenance:** Giza - eastern necropolis / mastaba of Ḳtti (G 7391)<sup>46</sup>

**Material:** Sandstone

**Dimensions:** H: 117cm x W: 32 cm x D: 48 cm

**Present location:** Museo Egizio in Turin Room 02 Showcase 10, (col. no. suppl. 1876)

**Description**

It was found by the Italian Expedition, Schiaparelli excavations (1903), above the fill of the serdab.<sup>47</sup> Only parts remain: the head damaged about the eyes, gouged out to steal their valuable materials; arms, lap, and legs; and the cubical seat. Carved of a soft yellow limestone quarried at Giza, also used for the external false-door, the statue could hardly withstand erosion and even less wanton destruction. According to Curto, the use of this soft limestone is not exemplified elsewhere.<sup>48</sup>

The seated Figure must have measured about 1.15 meters and was stuccoed and painted. On the head is a short graded wig beneath which appears on the brow and cheeks a fine band of natural hair and locks. The ears and the back of the neck are completely hidden. The face,

<sup>43</sup> Another translation: Seal bearer of the god in traveling, [expert of traveling], the worthy one: ); E. Eichler, *Expeditionswesen*, p. 179.

<sup>44</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2795; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, *Untersuchungen zu den Beamtentiteln : des ägyptischen Alten Reiches*, Ägyptologische Forschungen ; 18, Glückstadt ; Hamburg : J. J. Augustin, 1954, pp. 98-99; D. Jones, *Glossary*, p. 104(239); E. Eichler, *Expeditionswesen*, p. 179, table 6(3), p. 243, table 24 (2).

<sup>45</sup> S. Curto, *Gli scavi italiani a el-Ghiza (1903) (Monografie di archeologia e d'arte 1)*, Roma 1963, pl. 11; [http://collezioni.museoegizio.it/itIT/material/S\\_1876/?description=Iteti&inventoryNumber=&title=&cgt=&yearFrom=&yearTo=&materials=&provenance=&acquisition=&epoch=&dynasty=&pharaoh=\(15/1/2021\)](http://collezioni.museoegizio.it/itIT/material/S_1876/?description=Iteti&inventoryNumber=&title=&cgt=&yearFrom=&yearTo=&materials=&provenance=&acquisition=&epoch=&dynasty=&pharaoh=(15/1/2021))

<sup>46</sup> PM III<sup>2</sup>, p. 193.

<sup>47</sup> A. Badawy, *The tombs of Iteti, Sekhem 'ankh-Ptah, and Kaemnofert at Giza (Univ. of California Publ. 9)*, Berkeley, 1976, pp. 10-11.

<sup>48</sup> S. Curto, *Ghiza*, pp. 42-45.

treated in broad planes, is wide, with high cheekbones and well-defined mouth and chin, both broad. A well-groomed slight mustache closely follows the upper lip, and there is an indication of subtle modeling at the base of the nose and the corners of the mouth. To judge by the traces left, the eyes were large and slanted toward the nose.<sup>49</sup>

The neck is exceptionally short so that the chin is at a lower level than the shoulders. The right hand is clenched, thumb up, resting vertically on the right leg and holding a round topped stump, the conventional *pars pro toto* of the handle of a scepter. The left hand with well-defined nails, palm down, lies open on the left knee touching the lower hem of the short kilt, a gesture characteristic for private statuary at Giza since *Hwfw*. The legs slant forward slightly in a relaxed posture. Knee and musculature are softly indicated in longitudinal planes.

The cubical seat imitates in bold relief on both sides the horizontal traverse and the two legs, animal-shaped, of a wooden chair. The feet are missing and the legs could well have been calf's legs, to judge by the chairs represented on the walls. This exceptional imitation of wooden legs in the seat of a private statue after the Archaic Period could be an influence from Khafre statuary.

Seal bearer of the god in the Great Boat, inspector of *w<sup>c</sup>b* priests of (Great-is-*H<sup>c</sup>.f-R<sup>c</sup>*), *'Itti*. Whether the name of the state boat was "Great" is debatable, for names of such boats are written before the determinative, as for *Mry-ib* who was treasurer of the god in four state boats.<sup>50</sup> Worthy of mention also is the "treasurer of the God in the two great boats."<sup>51</sup>

Appears only as fragmentary . . . *dpt* ' on the left horizontal member of the chair in the statue of *'Itti*. In this form, it is surmised by S. Curto, the title denotes a date in the fourth dynasty. The form "Seal bearer of the god in the two great boats" would belong to the fifth dynasty,<sup>52</sup> or could it read *shd dpt* "Inspector of the Great Boat"? A title of *Im-htp*.<sup>53</sup>

### Inscriptions:

The inscriptions in sunken hieroglyphs on the horizontal traverses. On the left is



On the right:



### Transliteration:

1- *htm(ly)-ntr (?) dpt <sup>c</sup>z(t) shd w<sup>c</sup>bw (Wr-*H<sup>c</sup>.f-R<sup>c</sup>*) 'Itti*.

2-. (*iry mr*)rt nb.f r<sup>c</sup> nb 'Itti".<sup>54</sup>

### Translation:

- 1- [The seal bearer of the god in the great] ship, inspector of the "pure" of the (pyramid)  
" Great is (He appears (as) Re).

<sup>49</sup> A. Badawy, *The tombs of Iteti, Sekhem 'ankh-Ptah, and Kaemnofert at Giza* (Univ. of California Publ. 9), Berkeley 1976, pp. 10-11.

<sup>50</sup> Junker, *Giza II*, pp. 132-133.

<sup>51</sup> H. Fischer, *Dendera in the Third Millennium B.C.*, New York, 1968, p. 194.

<sup>52</sup> Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, pp. 95, 98-99.

<sup>53</sup> Junker, *Giza VI*, p. 240.

<sup>54</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2794, Seal bearer of the god (in) the great boat; Jones, *Glossary*, p.105(240); N. Strudwick, *Administration*, p. 67(20).

2- (The one doing what) his lord likes every day, *'Itti*.

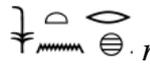
### Comment

This eulogy was usually attributed to civic officials as acknowledgment from the king of their loyal service.<sup>55</sup>

### *'Itti* also bore the titles:

 *'Imy-r3 hmw-k3 mwt nswt*, “overseer of the *k3* servants of the king’s mother”.<sup>56</sup>

 *wcb nswt*, “*wcb* priest of the king”.<sup>57</sup>

 *rh nswt*, “royal acquaintance”.<sup>58</sup>

 *shd*: inspector.

 *imy-r3 k3t nbt nt nswt*: overseer of all royal works.

### III. *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr m w3wy*: God’s seal bearer of the two barks.<sup>59</sup>

#### **Doc. 7** The false door of *'Iy* and his wife *Nfrit* (Fig. 7)<sup>60</sup>

**Date:** Mid to end of Fifth dynasty, perhaps about the reign of *Dd-k3-Rc (Issi)*.<sup>61</sup>

**Provenance:** Saqqara, Mastaba of *'Iy*, LS. 20,<sup>62</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** W: 2.62 m. x H: 4.58 m. (8ft.7 ins. x 15 ft.)

**Present location:** Cairo museum, no. 57124

#### **Description**

*Nfrit* stands in the niche of the false door, facing to the right. The head and possibly in inscription of her name and titles are completely destroyed. Her dress consists of the usual tight fitting robe, the shoulder straps showing a rather charming variant from the prevailing fashion. Her ornaments are a necklace and anklets. Right jamb, on the right side of the door is a precisely similar Figure, facing left. The peculiarity of the profile shows that this must certainly have

<sup>55</sup> A. Badawy, *The tombs of Iteti*, p. 11; Curto, Silvio, *L'antico Egitto nel Museo Egizio di Torino*, Torino 1984, p. 64; S. Curto, Ghiza, pp. 42-45, tav. IX, X, XI; D. Roveri, Anna Maria e Francesco Tiradritti (a cura di), *Kemet: alle sorgenti del tempo*, Milano 1998, p. 286, fig. 287.

<sup>56</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 177, n. 657.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 373, n. 1382.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 327, n. 1206.

<sup>59</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2795; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, pp. 98-99; D. Jones, *Glossary*, p. 104(239); E. Eichler, *Expeditionswesen*, p. 179, table 6(3), p. 243, table 24 (2).

<sup>60</sup> LD, II, pl. 100b; Mariette, *Les Mastabas*, p. 120, c26. J. Lieblein, *Dictionnaire, Dictionnaire de noms hiéroglyphiques: en ordre généalogique et alphabétique (Hauptwerk)*, Heidelberg, 1871, no. 68; Petrie & Murray, *Memphite Tomb Chapels*, pl. 2.

<sup>61</sup> N. Strudwick, *Administrations*, p. 58 (5).

<sup>62</sup> The mastaba found by Lepsius in December 1842, located at North Saqqara, south of the pyramid of Tety, east of that of Weserkaf, C 26 (LS 20). which is now in the Berlin Museum, is one of the best-known of the Old Kingdom; Junker, *Giza*, II, p. 121, to know more see: *Ibid.*, pp. 121-135; PM III<sup>2</sup>, p. 565; LD II, pl. 100b; JG II, p. 121-135; N. Strudwick, *Administrations*, p. 58 (5).

been a portrait. In front of her is the damaged Figure of a man, represented on a much smaller scale; this was presumably her son.

Below is a row of four women, whose titles do not indicate that they were members of family of *Nfrt*. Left jamb, on the left, facing right, is *'Iy*, the husband of *Nfrt*, holding a *shm*-wand in the right hand a long staff in the left. In front is the small Figure of a man; and though there is again no indication of filiation, this is probably the son. Below is a row of four men, matching symmetrically the four women under the Figure of *Nfrt* on the opposite side. These, like the women, are without indication of relationship to the owners of the tomb.<sup>63</sup>

### Inscriptions:

On the left jamb, above *'Iy*, there is a five vertical columns, the first inscribed as follow:



### Transliteration:

*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr m wšwy šd wš imḥzw.*

### Translation:

God's seal bearer of the two barks, inspector of the ship,<sup>64</sup> revered one.

### Doc. 8 A false door from the mastaba of *Sšmw* (Fig. 8)<sup>65</sup>

**Date:** Middle or latter of Fifth Dynasty

**Provenance:** North Saqqara, mastaba of *Sšmw* ,<sup>66</sup> LS 5.<sup>67</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 2.20 cm x W: 1.57 cm

**Present location:** Berlin Museum. 1110

### Description

This chapel has a small east-west offering room with a false door at the end of a corridor. The small size of the chapel may represent an early stage in the development of the east-west type, the earliest examples of which belong to the middle of the fifth dynasty. Such a date is also supported by the arrangement of the doorjamb, as there is a larger Figure of the deceased on the outer ones than on the inner, a feature not found in the later part of the dynasty. His titles make a date before the reign of (*Nfr-ir-k3-R*) impossible, and his proximity to such tombs as that of *Pth-šps*, might suggest he was no earlier than the reign of (*Ny-wsr-R*).<sup>68</sup>

The false door inscribed on its lower jambs with the deceased *Sšmw* and his wife on the left jamb. On the right jamb the deceased holding a staff and standing with his son. Right to the false door, an inscription represents the deceased larger holding a staff.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>63</sup> Petrie & Murray, *Memphite Tomb Chapels*, p. 17.

<sup>64</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2795; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, pp. 98-99; ; D. Jones, *Glossary*, p. 104(239). To know more about titles of *'Iy* see: doc. 51.

<sup>65</sup> LD, II, 97a; L. Borchardt, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs S'aḥu-Re (Band 2: Die Wandbilder: Abbildungsblätter*, Leipzig, 1913, p. 130, pl. 74.

<sup>66</sup> RPN I 320.22.

<sup>67</sup> N. Strudwick, *Administrations*, p. 137 (127).

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 137 (127).

<sup>69</sup> PM III<sup>2</sup>, p. 492.

**Inscription**

A- The upper lintel is inscribed as follow:



E-

**Transliteration:**

A- 1- *htm(w)-ntr Imy-rz*.

B- 2- *htm(w)-ntr (m) wiszwy ʿz(wy)*.

3- *htm(w) -ntr Sšmw*.

C- 4- *htm(w)-ntr (m) wiszwy ʿz(wy)*.

5- *htm(w) -ntr m wiszwy Sšmw*.

D- 6- *htm(w)-ntr m wiszwy Sšmw*.

**Translation:**

A- 1- God's seal bearer, The Overseer###.

B- 2 - God's seal bearer in the two great barks.<sup>70</sup>

3- God's seal bearer, *Sšmw*.

C- 4- God's seal bearer in the two great barks.

5- God's seal bearer in the two barks, *Sšmw*.

D- 6- God's seal bearer in the two barks, *Sšmw*.

***Sšmw* also bore the titles:**

*imy-rz ššr*: overseer of cloth, linen, clothing distribution.<sup>71</sup>



*šhd-šh3(w)-ʿpr(w)*: inspector of the scribes of the crews.<sup>72</sup>



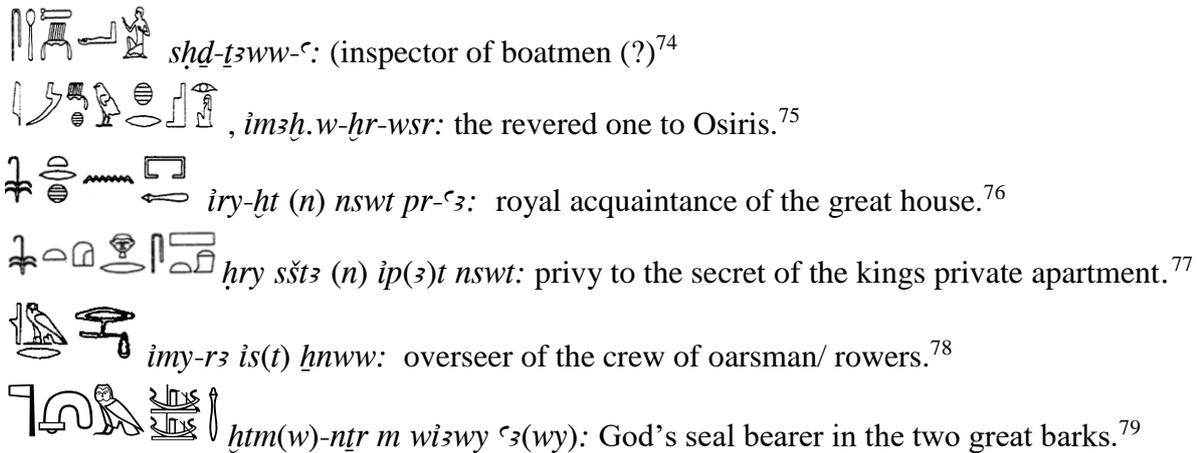
*hr-ʿ*: assistant/ under director.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>70</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2796; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, pp. 98-99; D. Jones, *Glossary*, p. 104(239); E. Eichler, *Expeditionswesen*, p. 179, table 6(3), p. 243, table 24 (2).

<sup>71</sup> Wb. IV, p. 296.4-5; D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, no. 864.

<sup>72</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, no. 3532.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. I, no. 2828.



### Doc. 9 The lintel from the mastaba of *Ir-shw* (Fig. 9)<sup>80</sup>

**Date:** Fourth- Fifth Dynasty

**Provenance:** Giza, the mastaba of *Ir-shw*<sup>81</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 110 cm x W: 40 cm

**Present location:** unknown

#### **Description**

The lintel (A) of the entrance bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs. At the end of these two horizontal rows the name of the deceased is written vertically: "*Ir-shw*". At the extreme left-hand end of the lintel is the Figure of the deceased, who is represented rested upon a chair and facing north. He wears a long wig, and is clad in a close-fitting short kilt. His left arm is bent, with the hand clenched upon the breast, while the right hand rests open upon the thigh.<sup>82</sup> The drum (B) is inscribed with a horizontal row of hieroglyphs.

#### **Inscription**

The lintel (A) of the entrance bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:

- 1- 
- 2- 

<sup>74</sup> Ibid., vol. II, no. 3582.

<sup>75</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II., vol. I, no. 89.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., vol. II, no. 1211.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid., vol. II, no. 2237.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., vol. I, no. 314.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid., p. 768, n. 2796; Murray, Index, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, Beamtentiteln, pp. 98-99; D. Jones, Glossary, p. 104(239); E. Eichler, Expeditionswesen, p. 179, table 6(3), p. 243, table 24 (2).

<sup>80</sup> S. Hassan, Giza, VII, pl. xxxiii, fig. 55, 60

<sup>81</sup> The western ridge of rock terminates in the south (at a spot lying to the south of the causeway of the Third Pyramid) in an angular rocky space, which forms an outer courtyard for two tombs, that of *ir-shw*, and an unfinished rock-cut tomb. This courtyard is divided into two by means of a rough wall built of mud and rubble;

<sup>82</sup> S. Hassan, Giza, VII, p. 65-8.



 *nb imzḥ hr nb.f* :the revered one to his lord.

 *htm(w)-ntr* :God’s seal bearer.<sup>87</sup>

**Doc. 10** A false door from the Mastaba of *ḥnh-(Issi)*  (Fig. 10)<sup>88</sup>

**Date:** Fifth Dynasty

**Provenance:** Mastaba of *ḥnh-(Issi)*, D 8 (n° 85, QS 910),<sup>89</sup> north of the step pyramid, Saqqara.<sup>90</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** 1.35 x 2. 60 cm

**Present location:** Still in situ

### Description

The false door from the mastaba of *ḥnh-(Issi)*, the upper and lower lintels represent the deceased sitting and holding a staff, an offering slab in the middle, the king and his wife *Nfrw* in the lower part of the door.

### Inscription

A: The upper lintel represents the deceased sitting holding a staff and two horizontal hieroglyphic lines inscribed as follow:

- 1- 
- 2- 

B: The offering slab is inscribed as follow:

- 1- 

C: the lower lintel inscribed as follow:

- 1- 
- 2- 

D&E: The outer jamb

- 1- 

<sup>87</sup> Ibid., a, VII, p. 65.

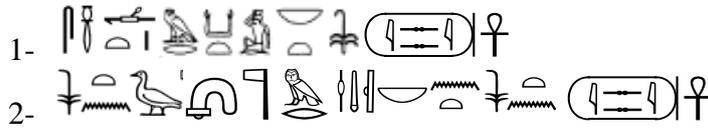
<sup>88</sup> A. Mariette, Mastabas, D. 8, p. 191.

<sup>89</sup> PM III, 489.

<sup>90</sup> A. Marriate, Les Mastabas, p. 189-191; F. Quibell, Saqqara III, p. 24-25. Publication approximative. La tombe a été récemment redégagée par El-Fikey, cf. Leclant, Clerc, *Orientalia* 53, 1984, p. 362. Djedkarê (à Ounas ?).



F&G: The inner jamb



### Transliteration:

A

- 1- *s3 nswt htm(ty)-ntr m w3wy ʿ3(wy)<sup>91</sup> imy-r3 mšc.*
- 2- *smr wʿty imy-r3 k3t nbt nt nswt, <sup>92</sup>nh-(Issi).*

B

- 1- *s3 nswt hm.ty-ntr w3wy im3hw, ʿnh-(Issi).*

C

- 1- *s3 nswt htm(ty)-ntr*
- 2- *smr wʿty imy ib n nb.f,<sup>93</sup> ʿnh-(Issi).*

D&E

- 1- *s3 nswt imy-r3 mšc mrr(w) nb. f smr wʿty hm.ty-ntr w3wy ʿ3(wy).*
- 2- *hry s3t n nswt hrp w3/imw Hr m h3t. f<sup>94</sup> mniw k3w,<sup>95</sup> Nfr-nfrw.*

F&G

- 1- *šmr w3ty imy-r3 k3t nb nt nswt, ʿnh-(Issi).*
- 2- *s3 nswt htm(ty)-ntr imy-r3 wdṯ-mdw nb(t) nt nswt.<sup>96</sup>*

### Translation:

A

- 1- Royal son, god's seal bearer in the two great barks,<sup>97</sup> overseer of the army.
- 2- Sole companion, overseer of all royal works, ʿnh-(Issi).

B

- 1- Royal son, god's seal bearer in the two great barks, revered one, ʿnh-(Issi).

C

- 1- Royal son, god's seal bearer.
- 2- Sole companion, favorite of his lord, ʿnh-(Issi).

<sup>91</sup> *htm(ty) ntr m w3wy ʿ3(wy)*: M. Baud, *Famille Royal*, vol. II, p. 421 [31]; Urk, I, p. 181, 1, 5; H. Müller, *Die Formale Entwicklung der Titulatur der ägyptischen könige*, ÄF 7, Glückstadt, 1938, p.120(c); Anthes, *ZÄS* 82, 1957, p. 80 and n. 2.

<sup>92</sup> *imy-r3 k3t nbt nt nswt* Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 107, n. 436.

<sup>93</sup> *imy ib n nb.f* Favorite of his lord; Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 44, n. 231.

<sup>94</sup> *hrp w3/imw Hr m h3t. f*: director of bark of Horus *Hr m h3t. f*; Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 709, n. 2484.

<sup>95</sup> *mniw k3w*: guardian of the cattle; Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 434, n. 1600.

<sup>96</sup> *imy-r3 wdṯ-mdw nb(t) nt nswt*: overseer of all commands of the king; Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 107, n. 436.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2796; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, pp. 98-99; D. Jones, *Glossary*, p. 104(239); E. Eichler, *Expeditionswesen*, p. 179, table 6(3), p. 243, table 24 (2).

## D &amp; E

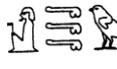
- 1- Sole companion, overseer of the army, beloved of his lord, Sole companion, god's seal bearer in the two great barks.
- 2- Privy to the secret of the king, director of bark of Horus *Hr m ḥst. f.*, guardian of the cattle, *Nfr-nfrw*.

## F &amp; G

- 1- Sole companion, overseer of all royal works.
- 2- Royal son, god's seal bearer in the two great barks, overseer of all commands of the king, *ḥh-(Issi)*.

*ḥh-(Issi)* also had the titles<sup>98</sup>:

 *imy-r3 k3t nbt nt nswt*: overseer of all royal works.

 *mniw k3w*: keeper of the cattle.<sup>99</sup>

 *mdw-nfrw*: leader of the youngmen.<sup>100</sup>

 *htm(w)-ntr*: Seal bearer of the god.

IV.  *htm(w)-ntr (m)wizwy 3(wy)*: God's seal bearer in the two great barks.<sup>101</sup>

**Doc. 11** Southern Façade Stela from the tomb of *Ny-ḥh-Ppi*  the black (Fig. 11)<sup>102</sup>

**Date:** Six Dynasty

**Provenance:** Saqqara, tomb of *Ny-ḥh-Ppi* G. 4760

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 110 cm x W: 46 cm

**Present location:** Still in situ

**Description**

Southern Façade Stela from the tomb of *Ny-ḥh-Ppi*, made of limestone inscribed with three horizontal lines.<sup>103</sup>

<sup>98</sup> *ḥh-(Issi)* also had this title see the previous document, doc. 10.

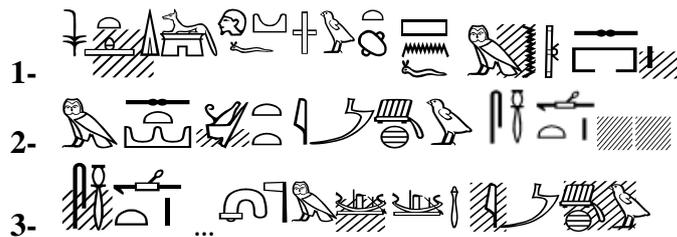
<sup>99</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 434, n. 1600.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 453, n. 1697.

<sup>101</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2796; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, *Beamtentiteln*, pp. 98-99; D. Jones, *Glossary*, p. 104(239); E. Eichler, *Expeditionswesen*, p. 179, table 6(3), p. 243, table 24 (2). See doc no. 8, fig. 8

<sup>102</sup> A. M. Blackman, *The rock tombs of Meir Part V*, ASE 28 1953, pl. 7.

<sup>103</sup> PM. III<sup>2</sup>, p. 137.

**Inscription****Transliteration:**

- 1- *hṭp di nsw (n) inpw tpy dw. f im.y wt prt hrw n it. f imy-r3 {n} {m}d3t s pr.*<sup>104</sup>
- 2- *Imy-r3 h3swt {imn}tt*<sup>105</sup> *im3hw smr wꜥty #####.*
- 3- *{smr wꜥty} htm(w)/htm(ty)-ntr m {wi3}wy ʕ3(wy) {im3hw}.*

**Translation:**

- 1- An offering given by the king (to) Anubis, who is on his mountain, who is in his coils, overseer of the document of the house.
- 2- Overseer of the western foreign lands, revered one, sole companion ##.
- 3- {Sole companion}, god's seal bearer of the two great barks, {revered one}.

**Doc. 12 Stela of the chief of Expedition *Hpi***  **(Fig. 12a-b)**<sup>106</sup>**Date:** Fifth dynasty to Tenth dynasty**Provenance:** Probably Memphis**Material:** Limestone**Dimensions:** H: 0, 94 x W: 0, 46 m. except two fragments glued in the lower right part, this slab has not undergone any restorations**Present location:** Switzerland**Description**

The stele arrived in Switzerland in 1973, officially provided with an export license obtained through the minister of communications at the time, S. E. Hafiz Hassan pasha. The information is now found incidentally confirmed by the existence of a cliché preserved in the museum in Cairo. H. G Fischer, who had pointed out the stele, in fact possessed a view of the monument, taken before his departure from the Egyptian museum.

The monument embraces the architecture of a classic false door stele. The door itself is only marked by a niche, surmounted by a roller blind. This narrow bay is limited by a first pair of uprights which, with the projecting lintel, constitute the interior frame. A second element, of identical composition, enriches this surround and gives the stele its double difference in level. Between the two lintels, a second opening presents, through two hollow lateral fields, a square window. On the outside, the facade, bordered by a torus, is surmounted by a grooved cornice, terminated by a flat band. Apart from a few superficial breaks, the overall structure

<sup>104</sup> *imy-r3 {n} {m}d3t s pr*, "overseer of the document of the house": D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 146, n. 570.

<sup>105</sup> *Imy-r3 h3swt imntt*, "overseer of the western foreign lands": D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. I, p. 184, n. 695.

<sup>106</sup> M. Valloggia, *La stèle d'un chef d'expédition de la Première Période Intermédiaire [avec 2 planches]*, BIFAO 85, 1985, pl. XLII, XLIII.

therefore remains perfectly preserved. Finally, on the sides of the slab, the rough squaring of the slices reminds us of the insertion of this stele in the wall of a chapel.

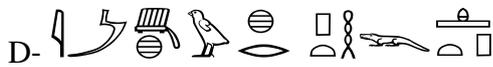
The decoration is also in conformity with the customs of the time: on the upper lintel, the effigy of the deceased, turned to the right, occupies the left end of the register. The man, standing, wearing a wig and wearing a loincloth with a triangular front, holds a cane in his left hand and a staff of command in his right fist. It is observed here that the curious position of this scepter which, contrary to reality, passes behind the loincloth of the character.<sup>107</sup>

Below, the window presents the conventional scene of the funeral banquet; its treatment, however, differs markedly from the custom. In this painting, the deceased is seated on a low-backed seat, the left hand brought to the chest, while the right moves towards the table of offerings. The latter is made up of a foot and a tray with raised edges on which are arranged reeds, schematically represented by an empty rectangle. Finally, we will note the existence, under the table, of a ewer placed in a basin.

### Inscriptions

Like the Figures, the hieroglyphs are grave hollow and have been painted in blue, as indicated by the traces of this color conversed in the upper half of the monument.<sup>108</sup>

### Inscribed as follows:



### Transliteration:

A- *ḥtp dī nsw in inpw prt ḥrw m t ḥnkt (n) ntr ʿz ḥtm(w)-ntr m wšwy ʿz(wy), Ḥpi.*

D- *ḥtm(w)-ntr m wšwy ʿz(wy) imšhw ḥr Pth, Pth-sbk.*

### Translation:

A- A favor- given by the king and Anubis, so that the funeral offering for the privilege is made to the great god, the seal bearer of the god in two great royal boats, *Ḥpi*<sup>109</sup>.

D - God's seal bearer in the two great barks.<sup>110</sup> The revered one to *Pth*, *Pth-sbk*.

<sup>107</sup>M. Valloggia, La stèle d'un chef d'expédition, pp. 259-263.

<sup>108</sup>M. Valloggia, La stèle d'un chef d'expédition, pp. 259-263.

<sup>109</sup>RPN I 238.6.

<sup>110</sup>D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 768, n. 2796; Murray, Index, pl. xxxix; WB, V, p. 638[16]; W. Helck, Beamtentiteln, pp. 98-99; D. Jones, Glossary, p. 104(239); E. Eichler, Expeditionswesen, p. 179, table 6(3), p. 243, table 24 (2).

**Hpi** also had the titles:

 *imy-r3 mš3*: overseer of the army.

 *imyw prw wš3*: inspector of the crew.

 *šhd*: inspector.

 *im3hw*: revered one.

V.   
*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr m wš3.wy 3.wy dd nrw Hr m h3swt inn hkr nswt m h3swt rswyt*: God's seal bearer in the two great barks who places the dread of Horus (I.e the king) in foreign lands, who brings the king's/ royal treasure adornment (*hkr*) from the southern lands.<sup>111</sup>

**Doc. 13** The Stela of the ship captain *In-K3.f*  (Fig. 13)<sup>112</sup>

**Date:** Old Kingdom, Six Dynasty

**Provenance:** Abydos

**Material:** Limestone

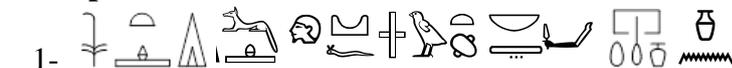
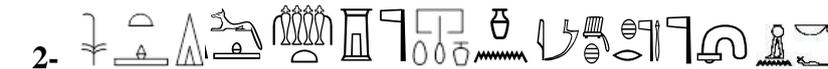
**Dimensions:** H: 98 cm x W: 61 cm x Th: 6 cm

**Present location:**

**Description**

The proprietor and his wife are seated on a sofa to the left and in front of them in an offering table and seven lines of inscriptions. Over the wife's head, are her name and titles and under the sofa is her toilet-box. No perruque is over her head, she wears a long robe, and a necklace of six branches. Her left arm is round her husband's shoulder while she holds his right arm with her left. He wears perruque, a necklace and a short apron; a long stick is in his left hand while he puts his right one on his chest holding a handkerchief. All the inscriptions are in high relief and no traces of colour are left.

**Inscriptions:**

1-   
  
 2- 

<sup>111</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 769, n. 2797.

<sup>112</sup>A. Fakhery, ASAE 38, 1938, pp. 36, fig. 2 and 42.

**Transliteration:**

1- *ḥtp-dī-nsw (n) Ḳnpw dī tpy ḏw.f imy-wt nb t3 ḏsr prt ḥrw t ḥnkt (n) ḥtm(w)/ ḥtm(ty)-ntr m w3wy ʿ3(wy) dd nrw Ḳr m ḥ3swt inn ḥkr nswt m ḥ3swt rswyt, Ḳn-k3.f.*

2- *ḥtp-dī-nsw (n) Ḳnpw ḥnty šḥ ntr prt ḥrw t ḥnkt (n) im3ḥw-ḥr ntr ʿ3 ḥtm(w)/ ḥtm(ty)-ntr Ḳn-k3.f.*

**Translation:**

1- An offerings which the kings gives to *Ḳnpw* who is on his mountain, the embalmer, lord of the necropolis, a verbial offerings of bread and beer to the god's seal bearer in the two great barks who places the dread of Horus (I.e the king) in foreign lands, who brings the king's/ royal treasure adornment (*ḥkr*) from the southern lands *Ḳn-k3.f*<sup>113, 114</sup>

2- An offerings which the kings gives to *Ḳnpw*, who is in the place of Embalming, a verbial offerings of bread and beer to the reverd to the great god, god's seal bearer *Ḳn-k3.f*.

***Ḳn-K3.f* had the titles:**

*ss*: scribe.



*shd w<sup>c</sup>b.w*: inspector of the *w<sup>c</sup>b* priests.



*im3ḥw*: reverd one



*im3ḥw-ḥr (n) wsr*: reverd one to the god *Wsr*.



*iry-ḥt nswt*: custodian of the king's property.



*ḥtm(w)/ ḥtm(ty)-ntr*: God's Seal bearer.

**Doc. 14 The stela of *Ḳnty*, Karlsruhe Museum, H. 411 (Fig. 14)<sup>115</sup>**

**Date:** Old Kingdom, Six Dynasty

**Provenance:** Zwayda

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 35 cm x W: 45 cm

**Present location:** Karlsruhe Museum, H. 411

Wiedmann,<sup>116</sup> states that the piece was offered to him for sale in January, 1881, at Luxor; it was subsequently purchased by a traveler named Riebeck who presented it [in October 1884] to the Karlsruhe Musuem.<sup>117</sup>

**Description**

Figures in relief, inscriptions incised. The owner stands at the left, facing right, with his wife beside him. He holds a staff, scepter and wears a shoulder-length wig and projecting kilt, as in the Naqada stela, and a broad collar, but with fewer rows of beads; he is beardless. His

<sup>113</sup> RPN I 36.1.

<sup>114</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 769, n. 2797.

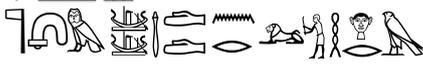
<sup>115</sup> H. G. Fischer, Coptie Nome, pl. 12.

<sup>116</sup> A. Wiedemann, Proceedings of Society of Biblical Archaeology 8, 1889, pp. 95-96.

<sup>117</sup> H. G. Fischer, Coptie Nome, p. 32.

wife clasps his right arm and left shoulder, she wears a broad collar like her husband's and the shoulder-straps are shorter, but her costume is otherwise the same. The main inscription (A) consists of five lines: three and half columns on the right side a terminal group containing the owner's name. The label identifying the wife (B) continues in a single line above her head.<sup>118</sup>

### Inscriptions:

- 1- 
- 2- 
- 3- 
- 4- 
- 5- 
- 6- 

### Transliteration:

- 1- *ḥtp-dī nswt (n) Ḳnpw tpy ḏw.f ḥnty šḥ nṯr nb t3 ḏs rprt-ḥrw t ḥnkt n.*
- 2- *ḥtm(w)/ ḥtm(ty)-nṯr m wšwy ʿ3(wy) dd nrw,*
- 3- *Ḳr m ḥ3swt inn ḥkr nswt m ḥ3swt rswyt.*
- 4- *Ḳmšḥw ḥr nṯr ʿ3*
- 5- *Rn.f nfr Ḳnty*<sup>119</sup>.
- 7- *ḥmt.f, mrt.f, Bwty*

### Translations:

- 1- An offering which the king gives to *Ḳnpw*, who is upon his mountain, who is in the place of Embalming, Lord of the sacred land.
- 2- That funerary offerings be presented to the captain of the ship's crew, one who puts the fear of Horus.
- 3- Into the foreign lands, who brings all the treasures of the king from the southern lands.
- 4- Revered one with the great god.
- 5- His good name being *Ḳnty*.
- 6- His wife, his beloved, *Bwty*.

### *Ḳnty* also had the titles:

 *imšhw*: reverd one

 *iry-ḥt nswt*: custodian of the king's property.

<sup>118</sup> H. G. Fischer, *Coptie Nome*, pp. 32-3.

<sup>119</sup> RPN I 245.11-12.

VI.  *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) Wn-Hr-b3w: God's seal bearer of (the ship) Wn-Hr-b3w.*<sup>120</sup>

**Doc. 15** The ride in the swamps and the demonstration of the flocks from the mastaba of the dwarf *Snb*  (Fig. 15)<sup>121</sup>

**Date:** Old Kingdom, Six Dynasty

**Provenance:** Giza: The mastaba of the dwarf *Snb*.<sup>122</sup>

**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 2.30 x W: 1.2 cm

**Present location:** Still in situ

### Description

An inscription represents the ride in the swamps and the demonstration of the flocks from the mastaba of the dwarf *Snb*.

### Inscriptions:

On the northern pillar of the false door:



### Transliteration:

*htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) Wn-Hr-b3w.*<sup>123</sup>

### Translation:

God's seal bearer of (the ship) *Wn-Hr-b3w*.<sup>124</sup>

<sup>120</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 770, n. 2798; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; H. Junker, *Giza*, V, p. 15 (8); H. Junker, *AnzAWW*, 1972, p. 107; H. F. Wolff, *Die Kultische Rolle des Zwerges im alten Ägypten*, Berlin, 1938, p. 448; W. Helck, *Beamtentitel*, p. 95, n. 34.

<sup>121</sup> H. Junker, *Giza*, V, fig. 6.

<sup>122</sup> The mastaba, is excavated by Junker in 1877–1962, is located in Giza at the end of the western cemetery, Mastaba built on northern concession boundary, north of Ankhu (2) and west of Ankhamare (2). Mastaba might be Reisner's G 1459 (if he did not identify Ankhmare) or G 1460 which Reisner says are west of G 1458 which is south of G 1457: H. Junker, *AnzAWW*, 1972, p. 107.

<sup>123</sup> *Wn-Hr-b3w*, Wolf-Brinkmann, *B3*, p. 25.

<sup>124</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 770, n. 2798; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; H. Junker, *Giza*, V, p. 15 (8); H. Junker, *AnzAWW*, 1972, p. 107; H. F. Wolff, *Die Kultische Rolle des Zwerges im alten Ägypten*, p. 448; D. Jones, *Glossary*, pp. 195 (202), 232 (8); P. M. Chevereau, "Contribution à la prosopographie des cadres militaires de l'Ancien Empire et de la Première Période Intermédiaire", *RdE* 40, 1989, p. 8(295); Pirenne, *Institutions I, II*, p. 423 (98); E. Eichler, *Expeditionswesen*, p. 179, table 6(5) and p. 248, table 24 (33).

VII.  *h̄tm(w)/ h̄tm(ty)-n̄tr (w̄i3) B3-n̄trw*: God's seal bearer of (the ship) *B3-n̄trw*.<sup>125</sup>

**Doc. 16** A relief from facade of the burial chamber no. 2, the tomb *Mry-ib*  (Fig. 16)<sup>126</sup>

**Date:** End of Fourth dynasty-early Fifth dynasty

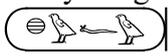
**Provenance:** Giza, Mastaba of “*Mry-ib*” , Tomb no. G 2100-1-annexe (LG 24),<sup>127</sup>

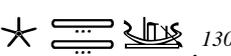
**Material:** Limestone

**Dimensions:** H: 2.56 x W: 3.41 cm

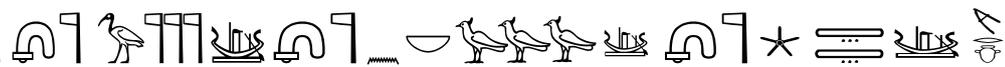
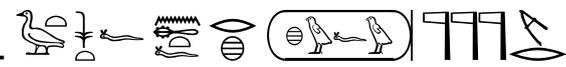
**Present location:** Chapel Berlin insel museum no. 1107

**Description**

A door way in a chapel now in Berlin (East) Museum. 1107, excavated and removed by Lepsius in 1842. (a) The lintel representing an offering text with deceased *Mry-ib* on left holding staff and mace, and (b) drum with name and titles, jambs, (c) deceased wears short heavy wig holding staff and mace, (c2) with his eldest son “(*Hw.f-wy*) *mry-n̄trw*”  and (d2) another unnamed son on the right side.

*Mry-ib* was the God seal bearer,<sup>128</sup> in particular he had the supreme command of four ships of state, which are especially mentioned,<sup>129</sup> *B3 n̄trw* , *B3/b-n̄trw* , *Nb rhyt*  and *Dw3-t3wy* .<sup>130</sup>

**Inscriptions:**

- (a) 1- 
- 2- 
- (b) 
- (c) 1- 
- 2- 
- (d) 1- 

<sup>125</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 771, n. 2801; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; L. Borchardt, *Sa'shure II*, p. 84.

<sup>126</sup> H. Junker, *Giza*, VII, fig. 97; P. Kaplony, *Katalog der Rollsiegel*, Text. Monumenta Aegyptiaca 3A. Brussels: Fondation Égyptologique Reine Elisabeth; RAR IIA, 1981, II, pl. 65 (7); LD, II, pl. 18.

<sup>127</sup> The mastaba found by Lepsius in December 1842, which is now in the Berlin Museum, is one of the best-known of the Old Kingdom; Junker, *Giza*, II, p. 121, to know more see: *Ipid.*, pp. 121-135; PM 71-72. LD Text I, p. 46-49; LD II, pl. 18-22; JG II, p. 121-135;

<sup>128</sup> PM III<sup>2</sup>, p. 71-72

<sup>129</sup> H. Junker, *Giza*, II, p. 129.

<sup>130</sup> W. Helck, *Beamtentitel*, p. 95; PM III<sup>2</sup>, p. 71.

**Transliteration:**

(a)

1- *nb imh3w hr ntr 3 nfr wrt htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) B3-ntrw s3t nswt Mry-ib.*2- *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) Dw3-t3wy nb imh3w mrr.w nb.f Mry-ib.*(b) *s3 nswt n ht. f htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) B3-ntrw<sup>131</sup> Dw3-t3wy Nb-rhyt Mry-ib*(c) 1- *htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) B3-ntrw n (wi3) Nb-rhyt (wi3) Dw3-t3wy Mry-ib*2- *s3. f n ht. f rh nswt<sup>132</sup> (Hw.f wy) mry ntrw*(d) 1- *htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) B3-ntrw Mry-ib*2- *s3. f n ht. f rh nswt Mry-ib***Translation:**(a) 1- Possessor reverence with the great god, very beautiful, God's seal bearer of (the ship) *B3-ntrw*, the king's son, *Mry-ib*.2- God's seal bearer of (the ship) *Dw3-t3wy*, beloved of his body, *Mry-ib*.(b) The king's son, from his body, God's seal bearer of (the ships) *B3-ntrw<sup>133</sup> /Dw3-t3wy/ Nb-rhyt*, *Mry-ib*.(c) 1- - God's seal bearer of (the ships) *B3-ntrw/Nb-rhyt/Dw3-t3wy*, *Mry-ib*.2- The king's son, from his body who is known to the king, (*Hw.f-wy*) beloved of the gods.(d) 1- God's seal bearer of (the ship) *B3-ntrw*.2- The king's son, from his body, who is known to the king, *Mry-ib*.**Comment**

Behind the name of the ship you miss that determinatively. Its lack is probably explained by the fact that it can be used as a gigantic sign. Such a combination of image and writing can also be found elsewhere in the

<sup>131</sup> , *B3-ntrw*: souls of the gods; Boreaux, Études, p. 76ff; Borchardt, *Sa'zhure* II, p. 84, manifestation of the god; KBIÄF, pp. 63, 236; W. Helck, OLZ 54, 1959, p. 19.

<sup>132</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. I, p. 327, n. 1206;

<sup>133</sup> D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 771, n. 2801; Murray, Index, pl. xxxix; God's seal bearer of (the ship) of souls of the god; Pirenne, Institutions I, pp. 223, 344 (32); J. Yoyotte, "Les Sementious et l'exploitation des régions minières de l'Ancien Empire", BSFE 73, 1975, p. 40; D. Jones, Glossary, pp. 106 (243), 233 (10); P. M. Chevereau, RdE 40, 1989, p. 6 (271); P. Piacentini, Patrizia, Les Scribes dans la Société Égyptienne de l'Ancien Empire I. es premières dynasties. Les nécropoles memphites (EME 5), Paris: Cybèle, 2002, I, p. 177; E. Eichler, Expeditionwesen, p. 179, table 6(5) and p. 245, table 24 (15); E. Baud, Famille Royale, p. 458[73].cf *shd* (wi3) *B3w-ntrw*: D. Jones, An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, vol. II, p. 918, n. 3375.

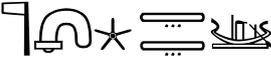
It is noticed that the mace which *Mry-ib*  holds in his left hand inscribed unusually behind his kilt. *Mry-ib* is represented on the right wearing a long heavy wig and on the other side a short wig.

VIII.  *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) B<sup>c</sup>/b-ntrw*: God's seal bearer of (the ship) *B<sup>c</sup>/b-ntrw*.<sup>134</sup>

On reading the term see doc. 16.

IX.  *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) Nb-rhyt*: God's seal bearer of (the ship) *Nb-rhyt*.<sup>135</sup>

On reading the term see doc. 16.

X.  *htm(w)/ htm(ty)-ntr (wi3) Dw3-t3wy*: God's seal bearer of (the ship) *Dw3-t3wy*.<sup>136</sup>

On reading the term see doc. 16.

XI.  *htm(w) h<sup>c</sup>w*: Seal bearer of the ships.<sup>137</sup>

**Doc. 17** A Round-topped black granite stela of *S3-hwt-Hr*  (Fig. 17a-b)<sup>138</sup>

**Date:** Twelfth Dynasty, (*Imn-m-h3t*) IV

**Provenance:** Wadi el-Hudi

**Material:** Black granite

**Dimensions:** H: 38 × W: 22 x Th: 15 cm

**Present location:** Aswan Museum on Elephantine, no 1483.

**Description**

A Round-topped black granite inscribed horizontally with ten of eleven lines, made of black granite and it was found in Wadi el-Hudi.<sup>139</sup>

<sup>134</sup> D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles*, vol. II, p. 771, n. 2800; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix; Junker, *Giza*, II, pp. 132-3; Pirenne, *Institutions I*, pp. 223, 344 (32).

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 771, n. 2801; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix.

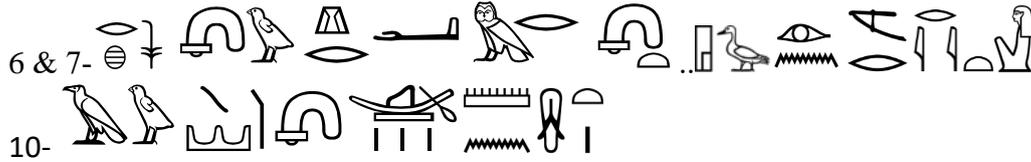
<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 771, n. 2802; Murray, *Index*, pl. xxxix.

<sup>137</sup> Ward and Fischer no.: 1436

<sup>138</sup> A. I. Sadek, *The Amethyst Mining Inscriptions of Wadi el-Hudi. Vol. 2, Additional Texts, Plates*. Warminster. 1985, pl. X; A. I. Sadek, *The Amethyst Mining Inscriptions of Wadi el-Hudi. Vol. 1, Text. Modern Egyptology Series*. Warminster: Aris and Phillips, 1980, no. 21.

<sup>139</sup> A. I. Sadek, *The Amethyst Mining Inscriptions of Wadi el-Hudi. Vol. 1, no. 21*.

**Inscription:**



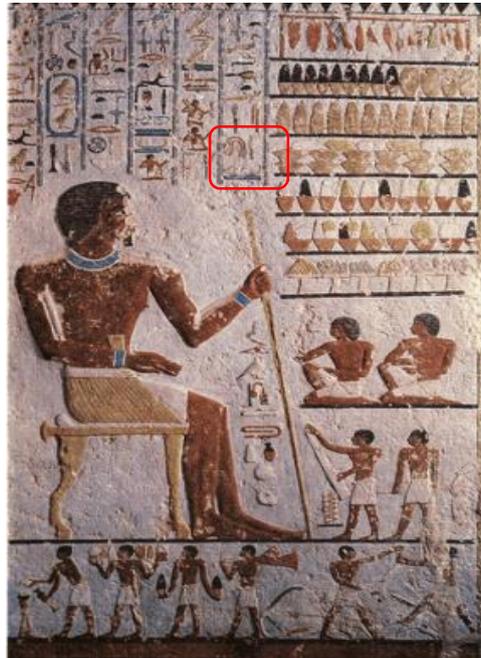
**Transliteration**

6 & 7- *smn rh nsw htm(w) hr.ᶜ n imy-r3 htm.t,*<sup>140</sup> *S3-hwt-Hr, ir. n mryt.*  
 10- *htm(w) hᶜw, Mn-tbt.*

**Translation**

6 & 7- Strong, royal acquaintance, assistant sealer to the overseer of the treasury, *S3-hwt-Hr*.<sup>141</sup>

10- Seal bearer of the ships, *Mn-tbt*.



**Fig. 1.** A relief from north wall of the sacrificial chamber, Giza, Mastaba of *Mry-ib*   
 K. priese, die Opferkammer des Merin Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Hauptstadt der DDR  
 Ägyptisches, Museum, 1984, p. 33.

<sup>140</sup> *htm(w) hr.ᶜ n imy-r3 htm.t*: assistant sealer to the overseer of the treasury: Ward and Fischer no.: 1488 / TLA no.: 400382

<sup>141</sup> *S3-hwt-Hr*; Son of Hathor; Ranke no.: I, 30.16, I, 30.12, I, 3.1 / TLA no.: 706490, 600139, 706464.

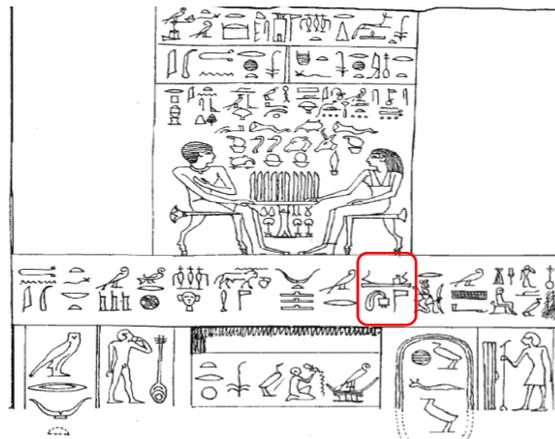


Fig. 2. A stela from the Mastaba of *Tnty* 

A. Mariette, *Les Mastabas*, p. 88.

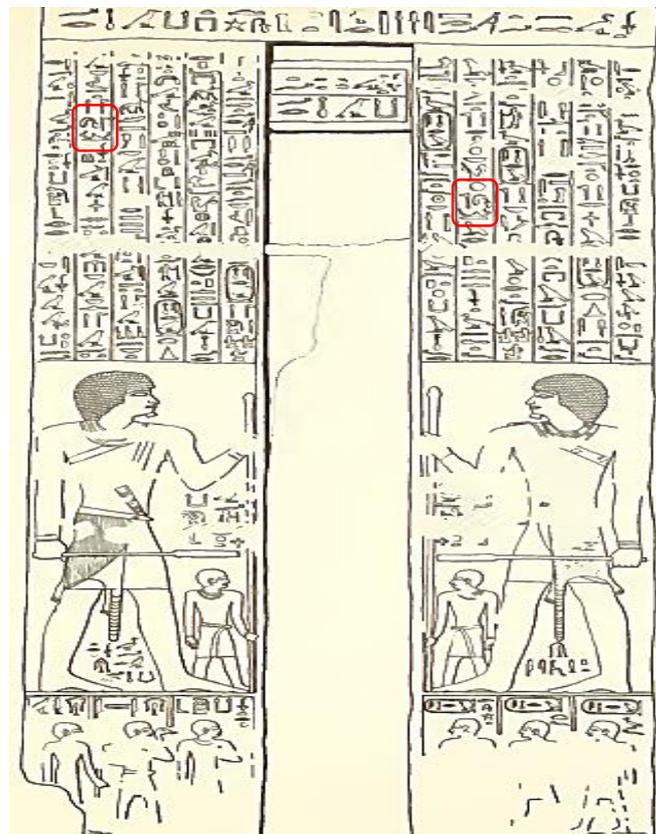
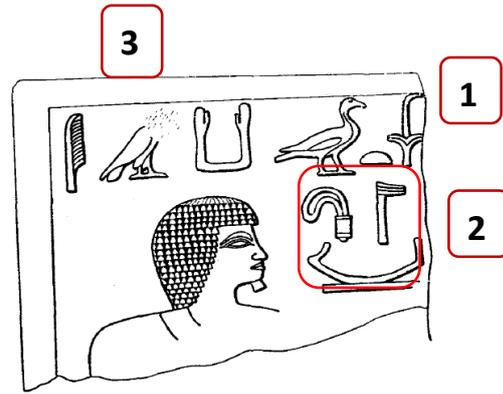


Fig. 3. A stela of *K3(.i)-nfr* 

T. H. James, *Hieroglyphic texts from the Egyptian stelea*, vol. I, 2 ed, pl. x.



a

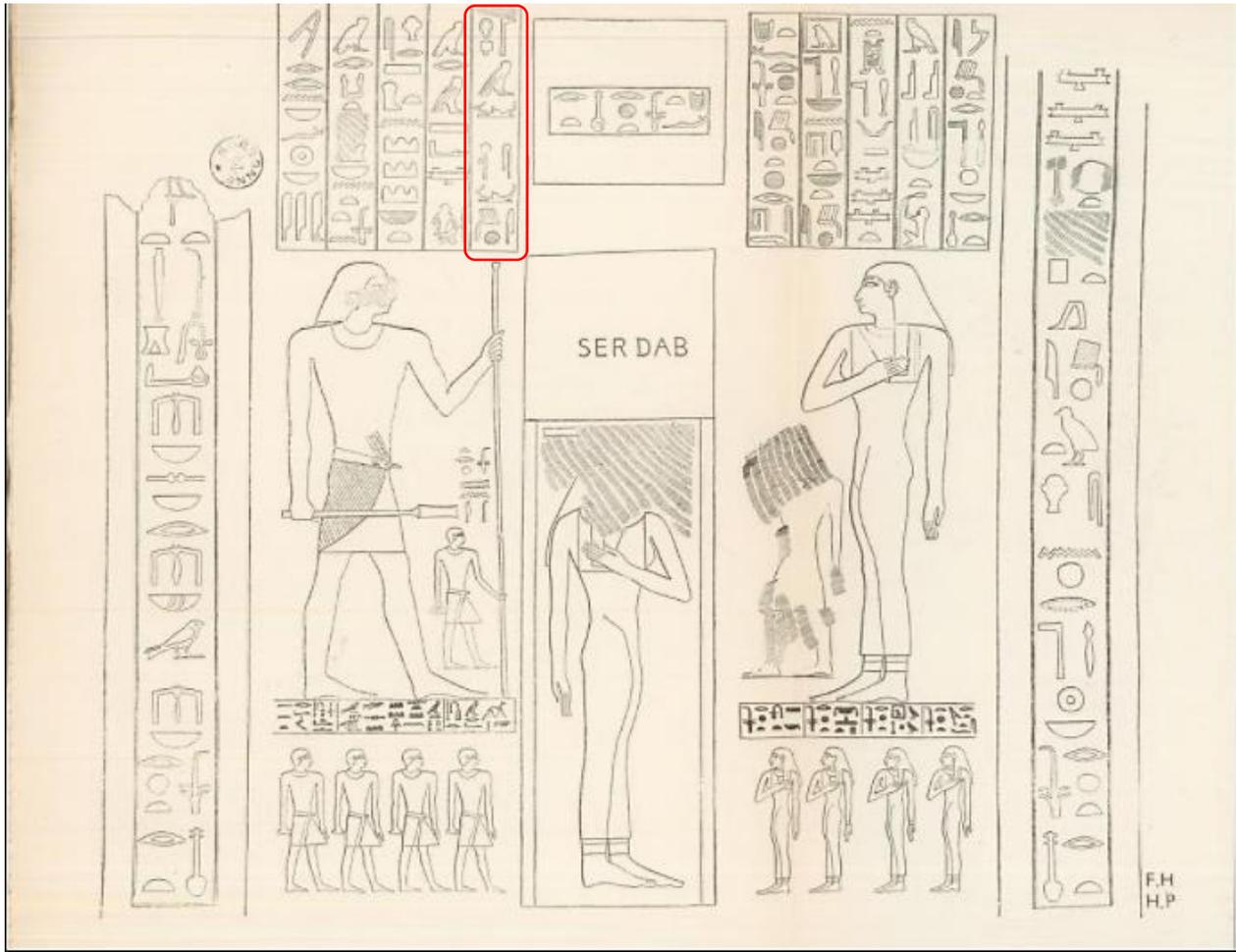


b

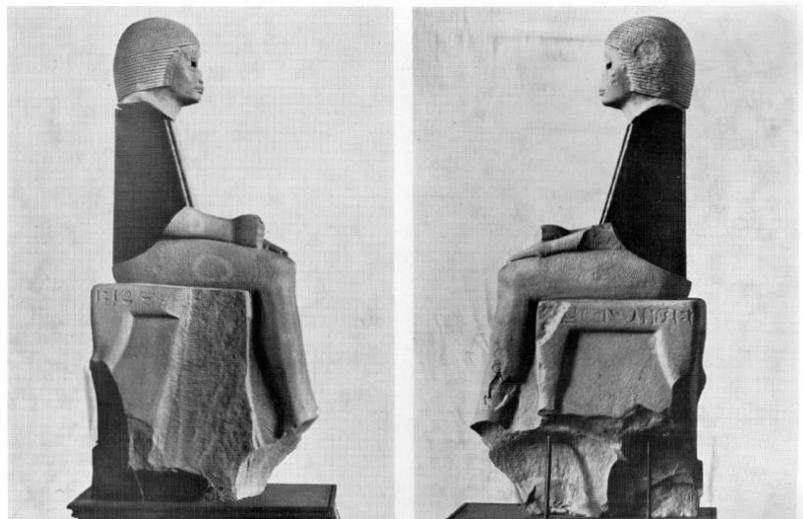
**Fig. 4. A remaining part of thickness base from the mastaba of *Kzi*** 

a: S. Hassan, Giza, vol. III, p. 33, fig. 33.

b: S. Hassan, Giza, vol. III, pl. XIV.



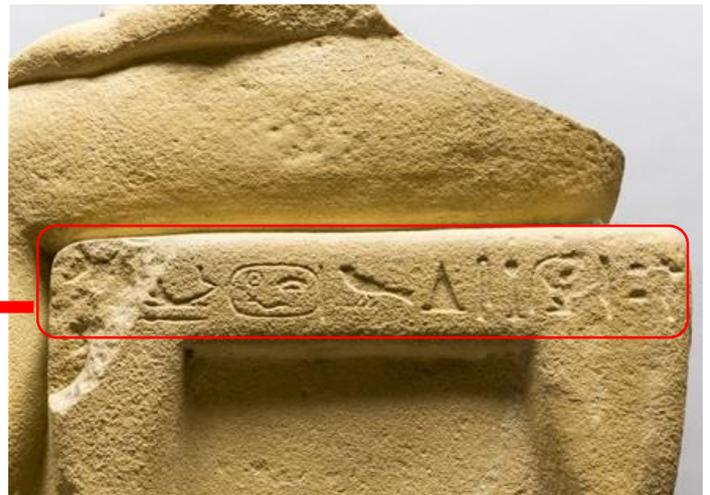
**Fig. 5.** The false door of the lady *Nfrt*  and *Iy*   
 W. F. Petrie and Murray, *Memphite Tomb Chapels*, pl. 2.



**Fig. 6a-b**

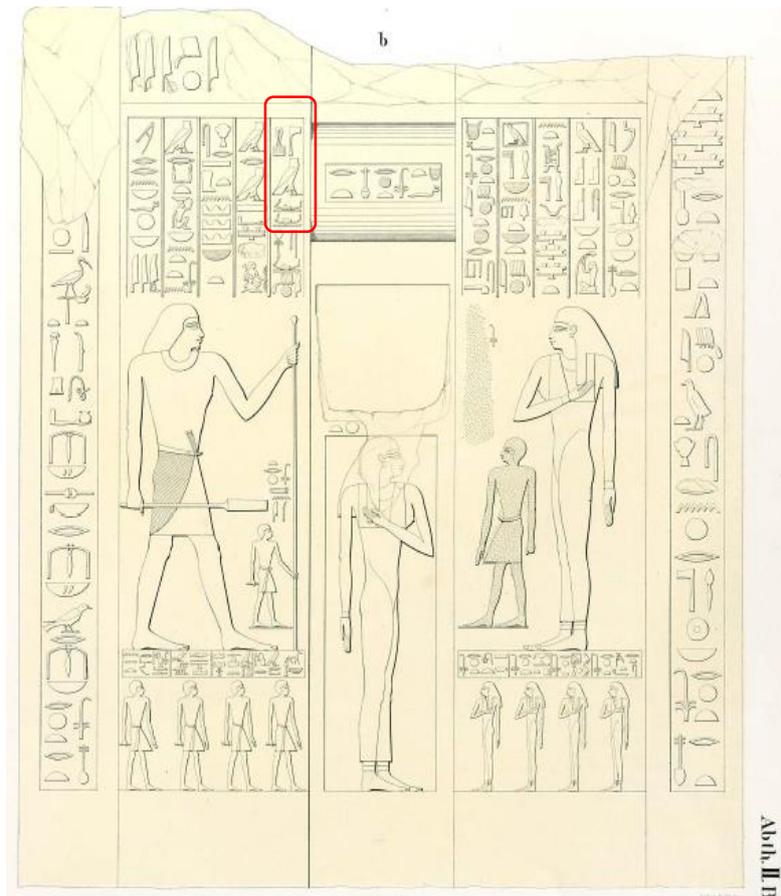


**Fig. 6c**



**Fig. 6d**

**Fig. 6.** Incomplete statue of Iteti  $\overline{\text{Itti}}$ , Museo Egizio in Turin Room 02 Showcase 10, (col. no. suppl. 1876)  
 S. Cutro, Ghiza, pl. 11;  
[http://collezioni.museoegizio.it/itIT/material/S\\_1876/?description=Iteti&inventoryNumber=&title=&cgt=&yearFrom=&yearTo=&materials=&provenance=&acquisition=&epoch=&dynasty=&pharaoh=\(15/1/2021\)](http://collezioni.museoegizio.it/itIT/material/S_1876/?description=Iteti&inventoryNumber=&title=&cgt=&yearFrom=&yearTo=&materials=&provenance=&acquisition=&epoch=&dynasty=&pharaoh=(15/1/2021))



**Fig. 7.** The false door of  $\text{ʿIy} \text{𓆎𓆏𓆏𓆏}$  and his wife  $\text{Nrt} \text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$

LD, II, pl. 100b; Mariette, Mastabas, p. 120, c26. J. Lieblein, Dictionnaire, Dictionnaire de noms hiéroglyphiques: en ordre généalogique et alphabétique (Hauptwerk), Heidelberg, 1871, no. 68; W. M. F. Petrie & Murray, Memphite Tomb Chapels, pl. 2; Petrie & Murray, Memphite Tomb Chapels, pl. 2.

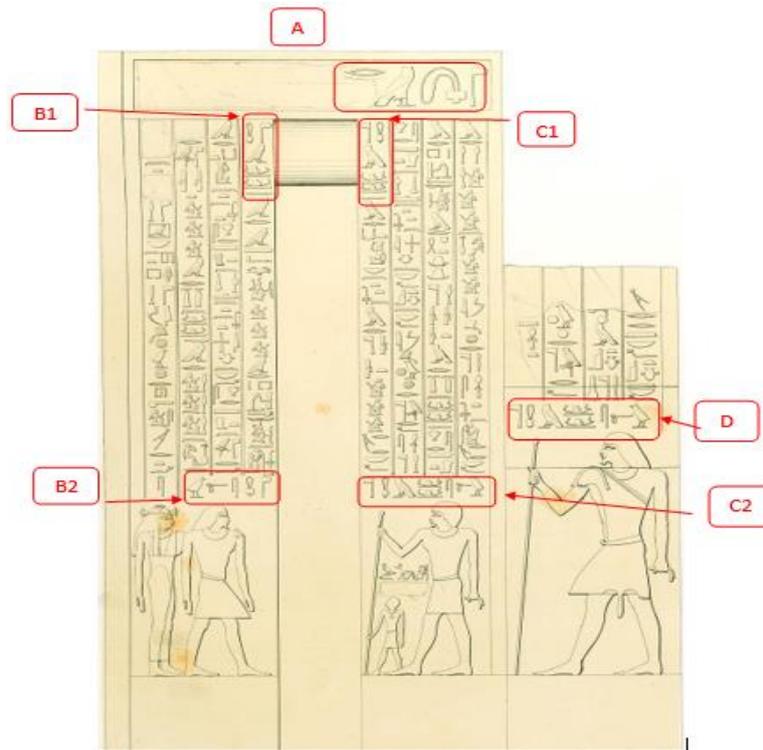


Fig. 8. A false door from the mastaba of *Sšmw*   
LD, II, 97a

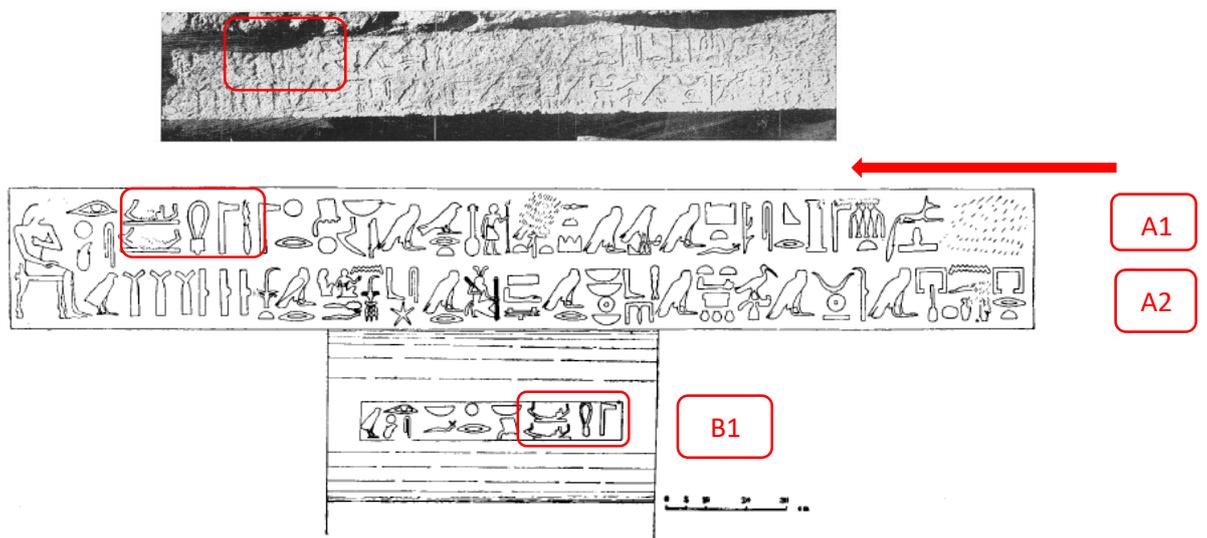
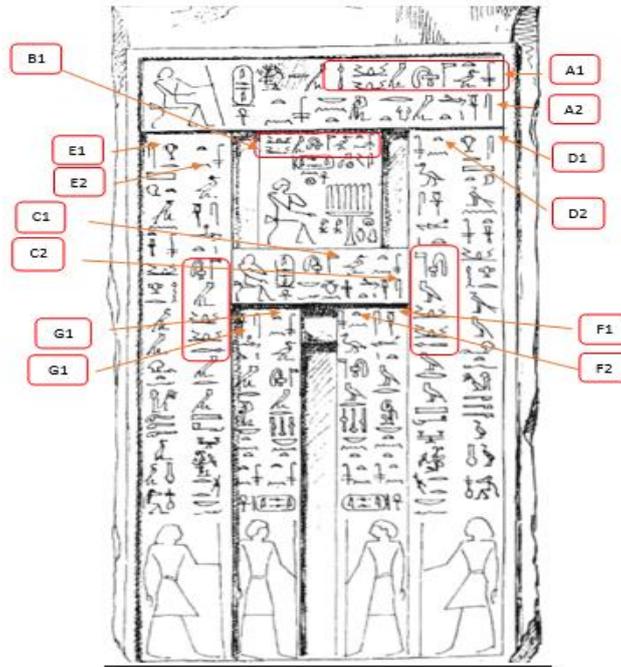
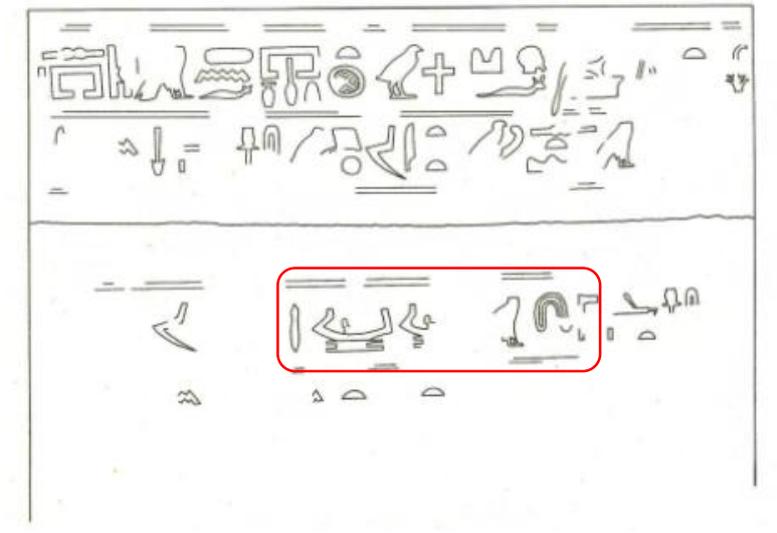


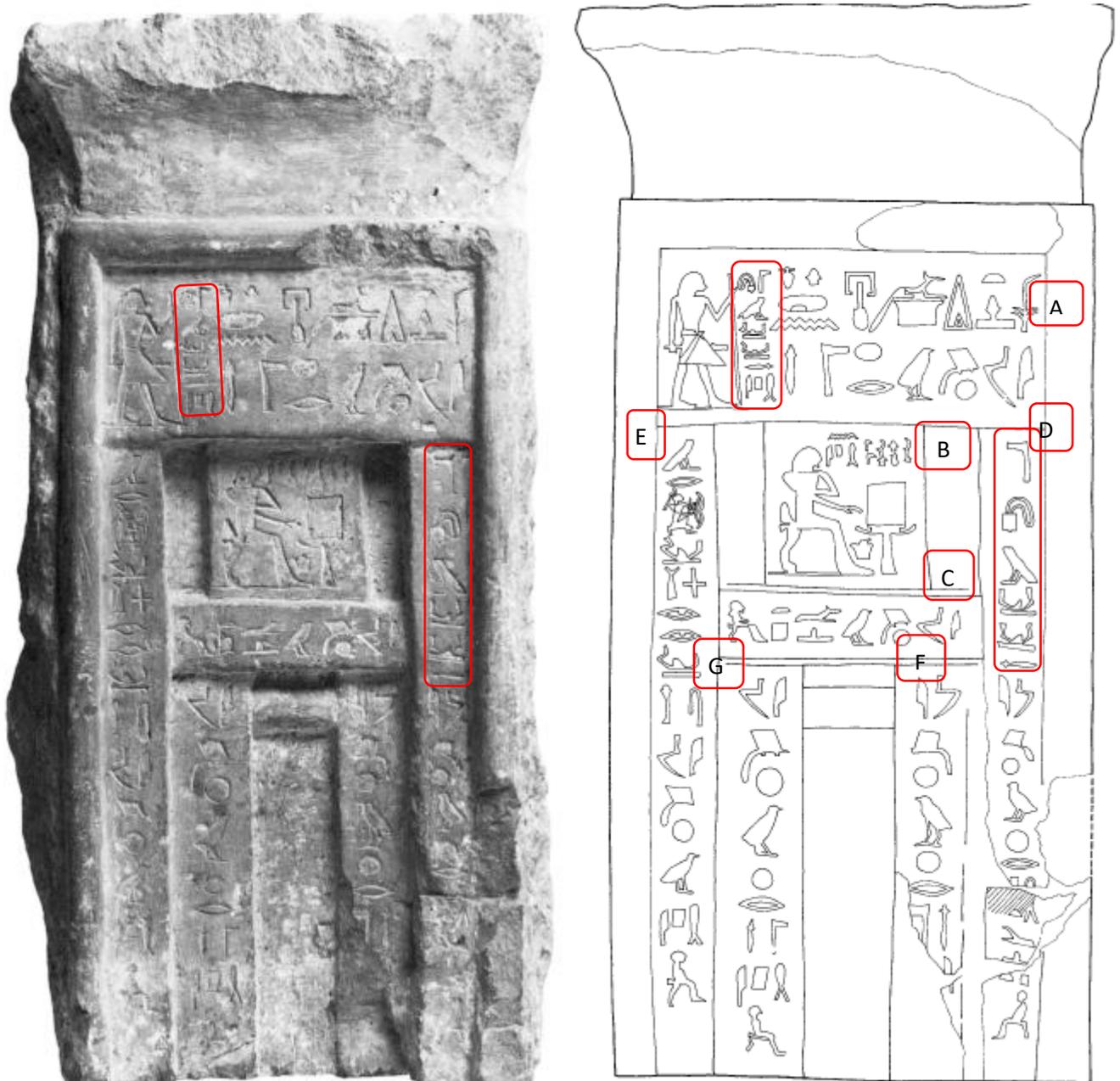
Fig. 9. The lintel from the mastaba of *Ir-shw*  
S. Hassan, Giza, VII, pl. xxxiii, fig. 55, 60



**Fig. 10.** A false door from the Mastaba of ḥnh-Issi  $\left(\overline{\text{ḥnh}}\right) \text{ḥnh}$   
 A. Mariette, Mastabas, D. 8, p. 191.

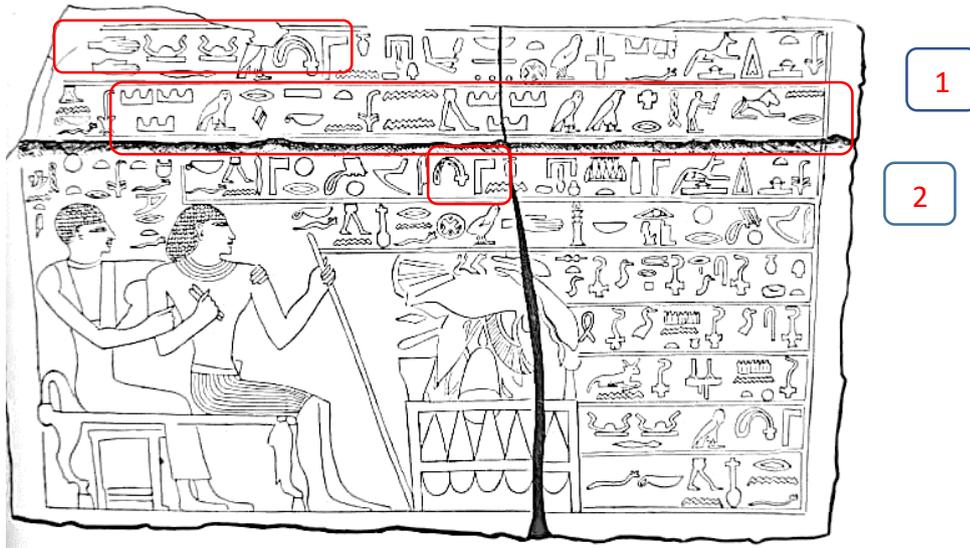


**Fig. 11.** Southern Façade Stela from the tomb of Ny-ḥnh-Ppi  $\left(\overline{\text{ḥnh}}\right) \text{ḥnh}$  the black, Room A  
 A. M. Blackman, The rock tombs of Meir, pl. 7.



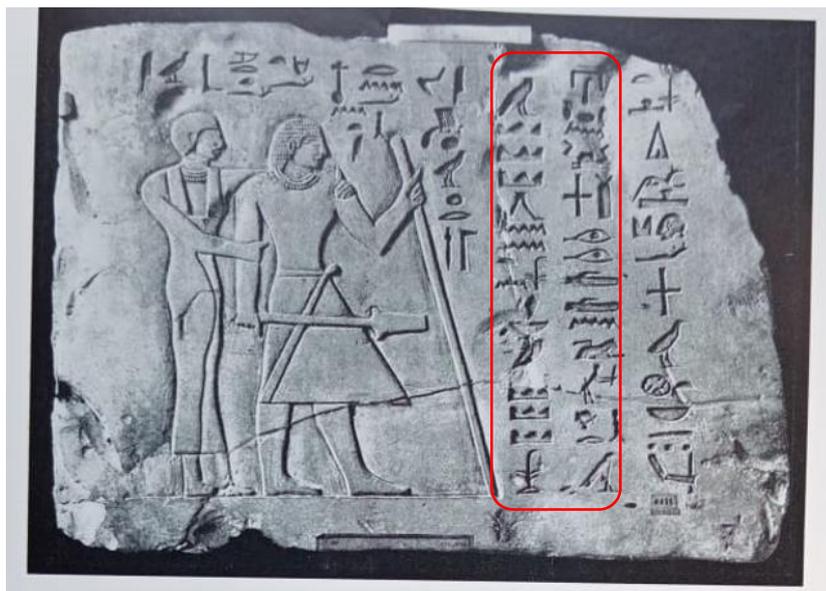
**Fig 12a-b.** Stela of the chief of Expedition *Hpi*.

M. Valloggia, *La stèle d'un chef d'expédition de la Première Période Intermédiaire*, pl. XLII, XLIII.



**Fig. 13.** The Stela of the ship captain *In-K3.f*

A. Fakhry, ASAE 38, 1938, pp. 36, fig. 2



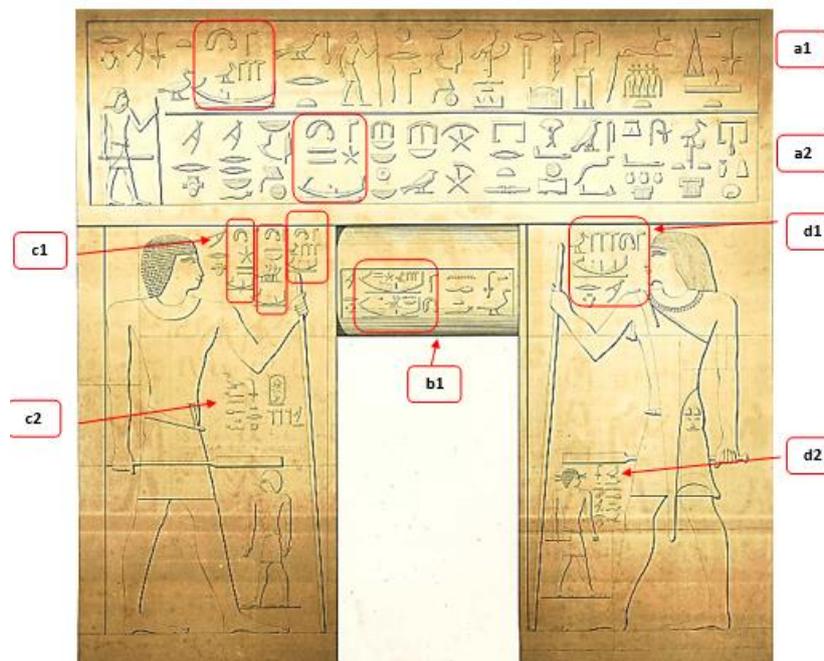
**Fig. 14.** The stela of *Hnty*, Karlsruhe Museum, H. 411

H. G. Fischer, Coptie Nome, pl. 12.

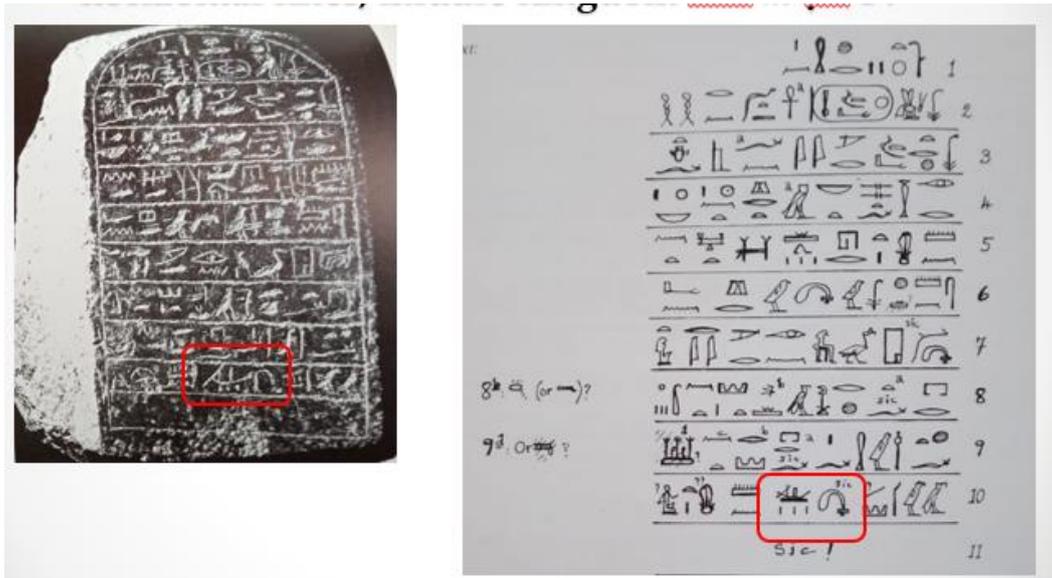


**Fig. 15.** The mastaba of the *snb*, the ride in the swamps. The mastaba of the *snb*, the demonstration of the flocks.

H. Junker, Giza, V, fig. 6.



**Fig. 16.** A relief from facade of the burial chamber no. 2, the tomb *Mry-ib* LD, II, pl. 18; <http://giza.fas.harvard.edu/drawings/49200/full/#details>



**Fig. 17.** A round topped black granite stela from Wadi el-Hudi, Aswan Museum, acc. No. 1483, inscribed with ten horizontal lines, middle kingdom *ʾImn-m-ḥꜣt* IV

I. A. Sadek, *The Amethyst Mining Inscriptions of Wadi el-Hudi*. Vol. 2, 1985, pl. x.

### Conclusion and Recommendations

- The Titles has ten Terms, nine appeared in the Old kingdom and there is only one term was found in the middle kingdom which is  $\overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{III}} \overline{\text{HTM}}(w)-\overline{\text{H}}(w)$ : “seal bearer of (the ship), for a noble called *Mn-ḫ.t*.”
- Until now, there is no any document for the title during the first intermediate period.
- The person who bore this title played an important role as a person who can lead ships of the gods and ships of states in expeditions, celebrations, processions and supervise the ship’s crew.
- Most of the scenes which accompanying the title are scenes of seas, sailors, cruises and offerings.
- It is not clear that, the title could be held by more than one person at the same time.
- The oldest inscription found for this term is for *ʾItti*, dates back to the Old kingdom, Fourth Dynasty, reign of (*H<sup>c</sup>f* – *R<sup>c</sup>*).
- No woman had the term before.
- *Mry-ib* was the God seal bearer; in particular he had the supreme command of four ships of state, which are especially mentioned, *Bꜣ nṯrw*, *B<sup>c</sup>/b-nṯrw*, *Nb rḫ(yt)* and *Dwꜣ-tꜣwy* which are used in celebrations and expeditions.
- On reading the term  $\overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{III}} \overline{\text{HTM}}(w)-\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{TR}}$  (*wiꜣ*) *Wn-Ḥr-bꜣw*, The interpreter sign of *wn-Ḥr-bꜣw* is a symbol of a ship in the shape of a flat papyrus boat, similar to that *sbꜣ(t)*, this type of boat is also used in particular for the voyage of the dead, however, its use was probably not related to these ceremonies. In any case, *wn-Ḥr-bꜣw* can’t have been a large ornate ship and was more likely used at certain celebrations.

- *Wn-Hr-b3w*  here might be a reference to a "the presence of a ritual role, however, the ships of *mry-ib* are not cult ships and ships of the royal administration.<sup>142</sup> The *b3w* ship are revealed during the ship procession.<sup>143</sup>
- The most accompanying titles held by the seal bearer of the ship are *w<sup>c</sup>b nswt*, "w<sup>c</sup>b priest of the king", *rh nswt*, "royal acquaintance", *shd-t3ww-<sup>c</sup>*, "inspector of boatmen", *Imy-r3-t3ww-<sup>c</sup>*, overseer of the boatmen., *imy-r3 is(t) hnww*, overseer of the crew of oarsman/ rowers., *im3h.w-hr-wsr*, the revered one to Osiris, *imy-r3 mš<sup>c</sup>* "overseer of the army", *nb im3hw hr ntr <sup>c</sup>3*, "possessor of Honour in the Presence of the great god", *h3ty-<sup>c</sup>*, Mayor, *htm(w)-bity*: seal bearer of lower Egypt., *hry-sšt3*: privy secrets to king, *smr-w<sup>c</sup>ty*: Sole companion and *s3-nswt*: royal son. It indicates that this title was held by officials and nobles as a functional title and an honorary title.
- Through the scenes and inscriptions accompanying the title, indicates that bearers of this title was very noble person of the upper class.

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<sup>142</sup> Helck, Beamtentitel, p. 95, n. 34.

<sup>143</sup> KBIÄF, pp. 63, 236.

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## (ألقاب حامل ختم السفن في مصر القديمة حتى نهاية عصر الدولة الوسطى)

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### الملخص

### معلومات المقالة

نظرًا لاستخدامات الختم المتنوعة والهامة في مصر القديمة، لم يتم استخدامه فقط كأجهزة تأمين إداري لبيروقراطية الدولة والأفراد والوثائق والحاويات والأماكن، ولكن أيضًا كتميمة أثناء الحياة اليومية وفي العالم السفلي. ولا عجب أن العديد من المسؤولين في الحكومة كانوا منوطين بشأن توظيفها، تم إلحاق حاملي الأختام بمعظم إدارات الخدمة العامة بالدولة، وكذلك بجميع المؤسسات الدينية، وحتى النبلاء الأثرياء، عادة ما يكن لديهم واحد أو أكثر من هؤلاء "حامل الختم"  $htm(w)$  أو  $sd3(wty)$  في جعبتهم. لقد خضعت هذه الوظيفة للتغييرات عبر العصور. في بعض الوثائق، كانت مجرد لقب شرفي لصاحبها وليست وظيفة إدارية، في بعض الوثائق الأخرى، كان حامل هذا اللقب مسؤولاً كبيراً في الدولة وكان على اتصال مباشر مع الحاكم.

حمل العديد من رفيعي المستوى في الحكومة الملكية اللقب " $htm(w) / htm(ty) - ntr(wi3)$ " و " $htm(w) htm(ty) - ntr m(wi3)$ "، حامل ختم الاله للسفينة. ارتبط حامل هذا اللقب بالسفن ذات الأنواع والدلالات المختلفة ولعب دوراً إدارياً ووظهر لهذا اللقب مشتقات متعددة ووظائف مرتبطة بها.

لذلك يهدف البحث إلى دراسة ألقاب حامل ختم السفن ومصطلحاته ومشتقاتها وربطها بالوثائق وتفسيرها لغوياً، التعرف على دور حامل ختم السفن، حصر أهم الموظفين الذين حملوا اللقب في مصر القديمة حتى نهاية عصر الدولة الوسطى، لقاء الضوء على الألقاب المصاحبة لحاملي اللقب وإستنتاج طبيعة صلاحيات واختصاص حاملي الختم من خلالها.

### الكلمات المفتاحية

حامل الختم؛ حامل ختم السفينة؛ حامل ختم الاله للسفينة؛ السفينة

$htm(w)/$

$htm(ty) - ntr$

$(wi3)$  ,  $wi3$

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