

An Important Neglected historical text of King Tuthmosis II

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Abstract:

This paper is concerned to study the stela which is erected on the road between Aswan and philae and returned to the reign of King Thutmose II. This paper aims investigating the Important historical text on this stela and descriptive the stela,also employs a descriptive and analytical methodology.The stela was first published by archaeologist "Lepsuis" in the 18th century and then by de Morgan in 1902 and finally the Archaeologist "Kurt Sethe" re-examined it in year 1906 in his book.

Key words: Tuthmosis II- Nubia- stela- rebellion.

Introduction

The Archaeologist "Lepsuis" wrote this text which consists of seventeen horizontal lines¹during his scientific campaign to Egypt and Nubia in the mid-18th century².Then the Archaeologist De Morgan returned and rewrote the hieroglyphic text in his book³, and finally the Archaeologist "Kurt Sethe" in year 1906 re-examined it in his book⁴. Therefore, the researcher found it is necessary that this text need more analysis through re-reading the text and nourish it again ,as this text has historical importance.

This text is engraved on a huge stela on the rocks of Sehal in Aswan⁵ (Fig1). So the researcher will rewrite the hieroglyphic text again and the transliterate and then explains the historical commentary on these important events through the hieroglyphic text.

¹PM,V,245.

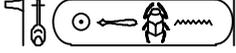
² LD,III,16a;LD, Text IV,119(6b)

³ De Morgan.J.,Catalogue des Monuments,Vol I,Vienne 1902,3-4.

⁴ Urk IV,137-141,9

⁵ Sehal Island : ,The first region of upper Egypt, and it is Located about 4Km south of Aswan; which is called in the ancient Egyptian language " Tasti," and it is translated by the" archeologist Moret" the land of the goddess Satis ;but "the archaeologist Gauthier" is known it as the land of the arch or who darts arrows and it is part of the Lower

Stela Description

The Stela is arranged in seventeen horizontal lines that began to be written from left to right. At the top of the Stela we found King Tuthmosis the second standing and wearing the crown of the upper Egypt and engraved in front of him the name of coronation  nTr nfr

<aA xpr n Ra>⁶ and behind the king we found the god Khnum is standing and his name and title beside him  Xnmw nb qbH and it means Khnum the lord of waterfall,

and also we found the goddess Anukis  a n q*t⁷ and all they standing in front of god

Amun and goddess Satis  Which is appearing in the stela by the Vulture shape⁸. And her name was originally written with the hieroglyph for a linen garment's shoulder knot⁹ and in front

of the goddess Satis the following title  %tt nbt Abw and it means Satis lady of Abu (Elephantine)¹⁰

The Text

[1]  ¹¹

[1] HAt-sp 1 Abd 2 Axt sw 8 xat xr Hm n

Nubia .for more Information see :Moret,A., The Nile and Egyptian Civilization,trans,by:Dobie,M.R.,(London 1972),41;Gauthier,H., Dictionnaire des noms géographiques,VI,(Le Caire 1931)32.

⁶ Von Beckerath,J.,Handbuch der ägyptischen königernamen,(Berlin 1984)84.

⁷ Pinch,G., Egyptian Mythology: A Guide to the Gods, Goddesses, and Traditions of Ancient Egypt, (Oxford University Press) 2004

⁸Satis: She is a war goddess, protected Egypt's southern Nubian frontier by killing the enemies of the pharaoh with her sharp arrows. She seems to have originally been paired with the Theban god Montu but later replaced Heket as the consort of Khnum guardian of the source of the Nile. By Khnum, her child was Anuket, goddess of the Nile. After Khnum was conflated with Ra, she sometimes became an Eye of Ra in place of Hathor. Together Khnum, Anuket, and Satis formed the Elephantine Triad; for more information see:Wilkinson,R., "Satis", *The Complete Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt*, (London 2003) 166.

⁹ Gardiner,A.,Egyptian Grammar,(Londom 1973) 464

¹⁰ LD,Text IV,119.

¹¹ UrkIV,137

Year I, second month of the first season, day 8, coronation day under the majesty of¹²



@r kA-nxt wsr-pHty nbty nTry-nsyt #r-nbw sxm-xprw

Horus Mighty Bull, Powerful in Strength, Two Ladies Divine of kingship



[2] nswt-bity aA-xpr-n-ra sA-ra DHwty-msw nfr-xaw¹⁴ Hr
 st-@r nt anxw

Gold Horus Mighty of being The king of Upper and Lower Egypt Aakheperenre Son of Re Thutmose (II), beautiful of appearance, on the Horus-throne of the living.



it.f Ra m sA.f Imn nb nswt-tAwy

His father Re is his protection, and Amun, lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands



[3] Hww¹⁵.sn n.f SnTyw.f sT Hm.f m aH bAw.f sxm(w)

while they smite his enemies for him. When His Majesty is in the palace, his fame is mighty

¹² Sethe, K., *untersuchungen Zur Geschichte Und Altertumskunde Aegyptens*, Leipzig, 1896, 38.

¹³ UrkIV, 137

¹⁴ Von Beckerath, *königernamen*, 143.

¹⁵ Wb3, 44.3.



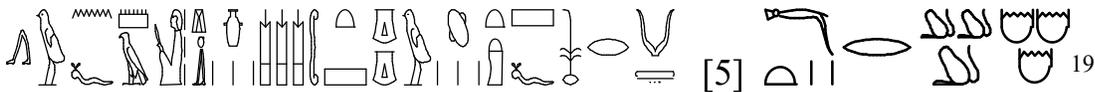
snD.f xt tA SfSft m idbw @Aw-nbwt SfSft<.f> m @Aw-nbwt

the fear of him is throughout the land, the awe is in the Aegean lands,



[4] PsSty nbwy Xr st-Hr.f psDt-pDt dmD(w) Xr Tbtty.f

the portions of the two lords¹⁸ are under his supervision, the Nine Bows are gathered under his feet



iw n.f Mntyw Xr inw Iwntyw-sty Xr gAwt²⁰ tAS.f rs r wpt-tA [5] mHty r pHww

the bedouin come to him carrying gifts, and the Nubian nomads are carrying baskets. His southern boundary reaches to the crest of the world, the northern to the ends.



sTt m n-Dt nt Hm.f n xsf-a n wpwty.f xt tAw Fnxw

¹⁶ UrkIV,137

¹⁷UrkIV,138

¹⁸ The two Lords: The myth of God Horus and God set and the divided the upper and lower Egypt between them; over both these domains the pharaoh rules, so the two lords according to the myth means Horus and seth . For more Information : Piel,S.,Proceedings of the Society of Bilical Archceology,Vol XX,(London 1898)199-200.

¹⁹ UrkIV,137-141(No.55)

²⁰ Wb,V,149-160.

Asia is subject to His Majesty, one doesn't repulse his messenger throughout Lebanon



ii.tw r rDit wDA-ib n Hm.f r ntt KS [6] XstwAty r bST
 One came to inform His Majesty Vile Kush is preparing to rebel



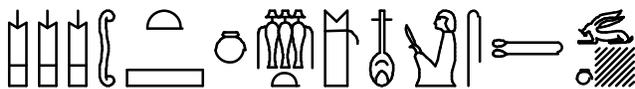
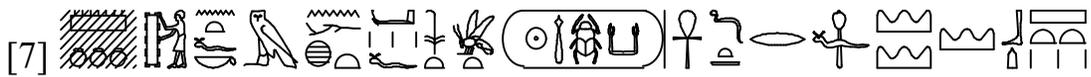
wnw m n-Dt nt nb tAwy xmt(w) n kAt sbit

Those who are subject to the lord of the Two Lands are devising a hostile plan



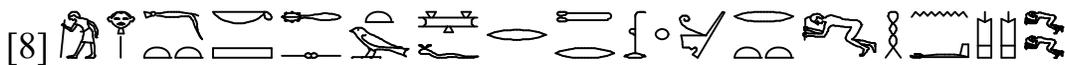
wA(w) r Hwt{f} rmT Kmt r xnp mnmnt Hr-sA nn

preparing to smite the Egyptians, to steal the cattle behind these



[7] mnnww qd.n it.k m nxtw.f nswt-bity aA-xpr-kA-ra
 anx(w) Dt r xsf xAswt bSTt Iwntyw-sty nw #nt-Hn-nfr sT
 wn

Fortresses that your father has built during his victories, the king of Upper and Lower Egypt
 Aakheperkare (may he live forever!). Now, there was



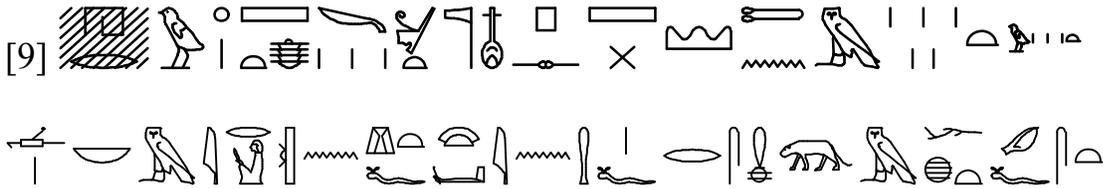
²¹UrkIV,138

²²UrkIV,138



[8] wr Hr mHtt KS XstwA.f r tr n r qt Hna Iwntywy nw sty
 m msw wr n KS Xst wtxw Xr-HAt nb tAwy

A ruler in the north of vile Kush who was preparing a period of hostility, together with two Nubian nomads among the children of the ruler of vile Kush, who had flown from the lord of the two Lands



[9] hrw Sat nt nTr-nfr psS xAst tn m di wt wa nb m
 iri n Xrt.f xa.in Hm.f r.s mi Aby m-xt sDm.f st

On the day of the massacre by the good god, when this foreign land was divided into five parts, each one as the guardian of its portion.

Then his Majesty acted against it as a panther, after he had heard it.



[10] Dd.in Hm.f anx.i mr wi Ra Hs wi it.i nb nTrw Imn nb
 nswt-tAwy



n Di.i A anx m TAy.sn wAH.i A mwt

²³ UrkIV,139

And his Majesty said: 'As I live, as Re loves me, as my father praises me, the lord of the gods, Amun, the lord of the Thrones of the two Lands, I will not let their men live, I will put them to death.

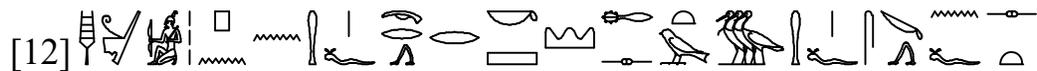


[11] im.sn aHa.n sbi.n Hm.f mSA aSA r tA-sty m sp.f tpy
 nxt

Then his Majesty sent a numerous army to Nubia, on his first occasion of a campaign,

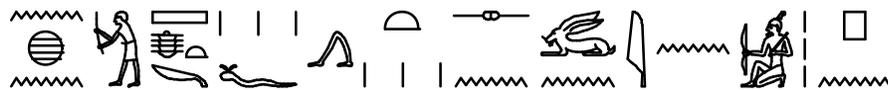


r sxrt bSTw Hr Hm.f nbw sbit Hr nb tAwy
 to overthrow all who rebelled against His Majesty, the rebels against the lord of the two Lands .



[12] aHa.n mSA pn n Hm.f spr(w) r KS Xst bAw Hm.f sSm.n.f
 st

Then this army of His Majesty arrived in vile Kush. The might of His Majesty guided them



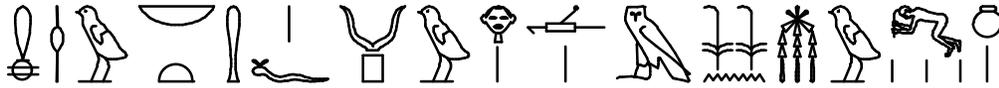
nx.n Sat.f nmtt.sn wn.in mSa pn
 and his terror protected their march (then) this army



n Hm.f Hr sxrt nn xAstyw n Di.sn A anx m TAYw.sn

of his Majesty overthrew those barbarians; they didn't let their men live,

²⁴ UrkIV,139-140



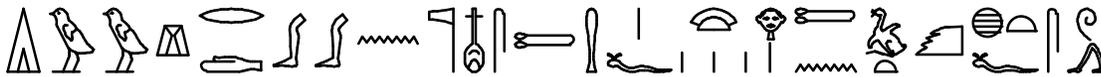
mi wDt.n nbt Hm.f wpw Hr wa m nn msw nw

According to all the command of his majesty, with the exception of one of these children.



[14] wr n KS Xst in anx(w) m sqr-anx Hna Xryw.sn r
 b(w) Xr Hm.f

Of the ruler of vile Kush, who was brought alive as captive, together with its inhabitants, to the place where his Majesty was,

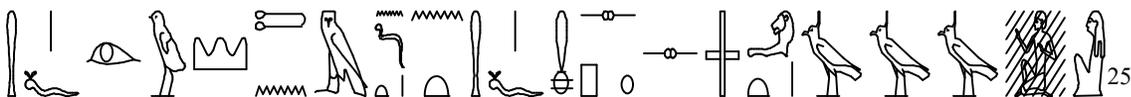


Diw A Xr rdwy n nTr nfr sT Hm.f xaw Hr TnTAt <.f>
 xft sTA

and who were placed under the feet of the good god. His majesty had appeared upon his throne.



[15] sqrw-anx in.n mSA pn



²⁵UrkIV,140.

We notice from the previous text that the king did not accompany this campaign while his army smites the enemies³³, it is likely that King Thutmose II met with his army after they finish the campaign and their success in eliminating the rebellion and disobedience in Nubia, where he set out from the capital in Thebes and went to first cataract. The sources confirm that Thutmose II took five weeks to go and to return from this campaign, since the flood made the passage in the waterfall easy³⁴

Results

The Research highlighted the important historical events chronology this events which is beginning from the first year second month of the first season" flood season" day 8 of the reign of King Tuthmosis II. The text explains how King Tuthmosis II was faced with the difficult task of eliminating the rebellion and disobedience of some Nubian tribes, then the king Thutmose II decided to eliminate the rebellion and smite the enemies, So his army defeated these foreigners and the only one who survived from the death the children of the Nubian chieftains who was brought back to Thebes and he put in the prison with the persons from his tribe.

Figures

³³ Sethe,K., Untersuchungen,I,38

³⁴ Wilkinson,J., Topography of Thebes and General view of Egypt,London,1835,47.



The text of King Thutmose II was inscribed on the rock stela in Suhail Island on the road between Awan and philae .

After: Klug, A., Königliche Stelen in der Zeit von Ahmose bis Amenophis III, *Monumenta Aegyptiaca VIII*, (Turnhout 2002) 83-87.

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