

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Michele for showing us the images of the items in these last two exercises. Good work. In case you missed them, here are the links he provided:

Kamrin, Exercise 19, Object 1: Animal Offering from the Old Kingdom

<http://www.takenote.it/blog/?p=13>

Kamrin, Exercise 19, Object 2: List of Enemies

<http://www.takenote.it/blog/?p=161>

Kamrin, Exercise 20, Object 1: Statue of Hetepdief

<http://www.takenote.it/blog/?p=142>

Kamrin, Exercise 20, Object 2: Abydos Stele

<http://www.takenote.it/blog/?p=150>

Kamrin, Exercise 20, Object 3: Slate Palette

<http://www.takenote.it/blog/?p=155>

Object1: Statue of Hetepdief:

right: Htp(.wy)-sxmwy or maybe Htp(.w)-sxmwy = "The two scepters are at peace" indicating union between the Two Lands, Upper and Lower Egypt

center: nb-ra = "The Lord/Owner is Ra" or Ra-nb = "Ra is the Lord/Owner". Either one, as far as I can tell.

left: n(y)-nTr = "Belonging to the god"

Object2: Abydos Stela:

D or D(t) = "Cobra". The name isn't unpronounceable without the -t. Either way, "Cobra" seems to be the meaning because the word appears both ways. **In my study guide I called this -t spurious. It's not. It's legitimate. It just doesn't always appear.**

All the -wy endings are duals.

Object3: Slate Palette (Kamrin called it this to avoid giving you a hint which is contained in the name commonly used for this object: the Narmer Palette. Perhaps you can figure out on your own what it is. nar-mr = "striking catfish" an allusion to the fact that some species can grow pretty large (50 - 60kg and some significantly larger than that. They could be pretty awesome. So maybe Narmer was a terror on the battlefield, but I can't get over the fact that his name could also mean "sick/diseased catfish". Hmm. I don't know that many kings would like to go around answering to that kind of a name.

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HW20

Object 1

Serekh 1: htpHmwy - Hetepsekhemwy **sxm**

Serekh 2: ranb / nbra - Reneb / Nebra

Serekh 3: nnTr - Ninetjer

Object 2
D - Djet

Object 3
narmr - Narmer

MM

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HW20

Object 1
Serekh 1: Htpsxmwy - Hotepsekhemuy OR Htpxrpwy - Hotepkherpuy
depending on the phonetic value of the scepters **maybe also Htp(.wy)-abAwy. I don't know why Htp(.wy)-xrpwy (= "the two districts are at peace") is any better than Htp(.wy)-abAwy, they mean the same thing. xrp means "control, govern, administrate" so I don't think that's right).**
Serekh 2: ra-nb - Raneb OR nb-ra - Nebra depending on whether there's
honorific transposition
Serekh 3: n-nTr - Nentjer

Object 2
Dd - Djet

Object 3
narmr - Narmer

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HW 20

DW

Hi Bob, **Hi, Dany**

Object 1

Serekh 1 : Htp sxm.wy = Hétep Sékhémouy

Sérekh 2 : nb ra = Neb Rê

Serekh 3 : n nTr = Né Netjer

Object 2 : DFt = Djet

Object 3 : nar mr = Narmer

Regarding Hatchepsout's titulary and her identification as female, I think (I hope!) to have found :

- in the cartouche of her throne name, the sign C10, goddess Maât **That is Maat, you're right, but she could also appear in a man's name, for example: mn(.w)-mAat-ra sTHy = "Established is the Maat of Ra".**

- between the 2 cartouches: direct genitival sAt ra : daughter of the sun? **right**

- the 2 signs after the golden Horus : nTrt, queen ? **If you looking at the two at the end of the first line, those are part of the phrase (n)sw(t)-bit(y) = "The King of Upper and Lower Egypt", but right before that is nTrt xaw = "Divine (feminine) of appearances."**

Maybe everything is wrong but.....I am fond of....cookies !!! **They're right here- I'm saving them for you.**

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TLW

Object 1 - Statue of Hetepdief

Serekh 1. Htp-sxmwy Hetepsekhemwy

Serekh 2. nb-ra Nebra

Serekh 3. n-nTr Nenetjer

Object 2 - Abydos Stela

D(t) Dj or Djet

Object 3 - Slate Palette

nar-mr Narmer

Additional

There are feminine endings attached to:

anxt (living or life the very first word before Horus) line 1

nTr (god, female after Horus the Gold) line1

sAt ra (daughter of Ra after the throne name and before the birth name) line 2

sAt (daughter, the very last word)line 3

All correct. I gotta go buy some more cookies..

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HW20

Object 1

Serekh 1. Htp-sxmwy = Hetepsekhemwy

Serekh 2. ra-nb, nb-ra = Raneb

Serekh 3. n-nTr = Nenttjer

Object 2
D(t) = Djet

Object 3
nar-mr = Narmer

For a cookie - or just a crumb -

line 1. anxt Hr - feminine ending - Living Horus
nTrt xaw - " - goddess of appearances
line 2. sAt ra - daughter of Re
line 3. sAt - daughter

LE

And cookies for you! No crumbs. You deserve better than crumbs.

XXXX

HW20

HH

Serekh 1: Htpsxmwy = Hetepskhemwy
Serekh 2 :nb ra = Nebra
Serekh 3 : n nTr = Nenetjer

Object 2 : D(j)t = Djet

Object 3 : narmr = Narmer

Extra Cookie Quest : (Bob please be kind) I've had a go at the lot
me? be kind? I don't know the meaning of the word!

anxt Hr wAss kAwt nbty HDt Hsbtw Hr nbw nTr.t
Living Horus(fem t) Domination souls? 2 ladies white? years Horus of gold God (fem
t)

xew nswt bity mAat ka ra
(of) appearances King of U & L Egypt Maat ka re

sArat HAt Spswt Xnmt imn anx Dt nHH
Daughter of Re Hatshepsut united with Amen given life for eternity

sA imn - ra t
Daughter of Amen-Re

Thank you, crumbs gratefully accepted.

Very, very good. wsrt kAw = "rich/strong in ka's", you're translation is on the right track HDt Hsbwt (the plural comes before the feminine ending) means something like "white/green of years" indicating that she is young and strong. nTrt xaw refers, I think, to multiple appearances in a coronation ceremony, maybe up and down the Nile. sAt ra, and later sAt-imm-ra indicate that she is the daughter of Ra.

What are you talking about crumbs? You get a whole box of cookies.

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HW20

HW20 jsm

Object 1: Statue of Hetepdief

Serekh 1) Htp-sxmwy -Hotepsekhemwy

Question: how do we know which spelling to use for the sceptre glyph here (xrp or sxm)? You sneak a peek at the back of the book. Seriously, it's often a matter of being able to translate the name, because all of these name mean something. You can also check out Ranke's dictionary of Egyptian names at <http://www.egyptology.ru/scarcebooks.htm#Ranke> You can download the .pdf's.

Serekh 2) nb-re (honorific transposition) - Nebre

Serekh 3) n-nTr (honorific transposition) - Ninetjer (had to look in answer key for this, that nTr flag was really corrupted in the drawing, I thought it was the THnw sign from page 69). That's why I made that entry in the Study Guide.

Object 2: Abydos Stela
Dt, Djet "eternal"

Object 3: Slate Palette
nar-mr, Narmer

Extra credit: Find elements indicating Hatshepsut's femininity on her Titulary

- 1) Her Horus name, wsrt-kAw, is the wsrt feminine? **yep**
- 2) Her "Horus of gold" name, nTrt xAw, uses the feminine ending for nTr "divine of appearance" oh she's good-looking - **maybe she was when she was younger, she doesn't seem to have been later on, but I think this refers to repeated coronation ceremonies where she would "appear" as the crowned king.**
- 3) Her birth name is preceded by "sAt re", daughter of Re, after the first cartouche **yes**
- 4) Her title "sAt re", at the end of the titulary (this time with honorific transposition for 're' and his determinative) **yes**
- 5) Birth name "Hnm(t)-imm-HAt-Spswt" means "Joined with Amen, foremost of noble

ladies", so she's a girl; not only a girl, she's a valley girl **Yeah! Valley girl indeed. She's from the Nile valley!**

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Kamrin HW20 rwf

Object 1 Statue of Hetepdief

1. Htp-skhwmy - Hetepsekhemwy
2. nb-re - Nebre (honorific transposition)
3. nntjer - Nenetjer

Object 2 Abydos Stela

1. D(t) - Dje(t)

Object 3 Slate Palette

1. nar-mr - Narmer

Extra Assignment: Identify feminizing elements in Hatshepsut's titulary

1. Obviously, her name , Hatshepsut "foremost among noble women" **yep**
2. The feminine ending "t" is attached to anxt Hr (Living Horus) **yep**
3. The feminine ending "t" is attached to nbt xaw (Lady of Appearances) **yep**
4. The feminine ending "t" is attached to sAt ra (daughter of Re) in two places **yep** (between the throne and birth name on line 2 and at the end of line 3)

I think that's everything

You're gonna get fat on cookies.

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LW

Object 1: Hetepdief Statue

Serekh 1) Htp sxmwy -- Hetepsekhemwy

(I cheated a bit on this one and found the "wy" in the answers. I can understand the "w" OR the "y", but both??) -wy is the dual form. **She actually mentioned it in the text on page 37, then failed to show it in the examples at the bottom of the page.**

Serekh 2) ra nb = nb ra -- Nebre

Serekh 3) nTr n = n nTr -- Nenetjer

Object 2: Abydos Stela

D(t) -- Djet

Object 3: Slate Palette

nAr mr -- Narmer