

Exercise 21

I know that Kamrin didn't expect you all to actually translate the names but here's my shot at it, anyway. The transliterations will look a bit differently than Kamrin gives. I think these are right (duh - otherwise I wouldn't have written them - I've given up writing deliberately wrong stuff to GlyphStudy), but maybe there are errors. So if you want to question them or ask questions about them - fire away. (n)swt-bit(y) actually means something like "He who is for (or of) the sedge and the bee" which are the emblems of Upper and Lower Egypt. The expression came to mean "king". Technically "Pharaoh" does not appear until the New Kingdom so the term, although it has been extended beyond that time, isn't really appropriate until then. As most of you probably know, it comes from pr-aA = "the Big House".

There are two words in these exercises that I still haven't gotten my head around: xpr and Htp. The first implies some sort of change, evolution, etc., the second is offering, peace, that kind of thing. So just about any translation works.

Object 1:

Statue Base of Djoser:

(n)swt-bit(y) nbty nTr Xt nbw = "The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Divine is the Body of Gold"

Object 2:

Lintel:

(n)swt-bit(y) xa.f ra sa ra = "The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, He Who Appears is Ra"

Object 3:

Relief Fragment from Coptos:

ppy nfr kA ra = "Pepy, Excellent is the Ka of Ra"

I don't know that anyone knows what "Pepy" means. Perhaps it's a nickname but I have no idea what his actual name might be in that case.

Exercise 22

Object 1:
Pectoral:



http://picasaweb.google.com/lh/photo/H0F5QLclodhfqbvs11_fbQ

xa(w) kAw ra = "Appearing are the Ka's of Ra"

Senwosret II, compare this throne name with the next one. This is the son, his father comes next in Object 2.

Object 2:

Pectoral:

Htp(.w) nTrw - xa(w) xpr ra = "He pleases/worships the gods, appearing is the Evolution of Ra", referring to the change from youth to old age undergone by the Sun from its rising to its setting each day and obliquely, I think, to rebirth exemplified in the fact that the Sun again rises in the east each day. Senwosret I

Object 3:
Pectoral:



<http://s524.photobucket.com/albums/cc325/johanotep/?action=view¤t=amenemhatIII-pectoral-smiting-enemy.jpg&newest=1>

nb pt = "Lord of the Sky". Possibly nb(t) pt = "Mistress of the Sky", referring to Nekhbet, the vulture goddess but the designer of this piece seems to have been very careful to put in all his X1 signs, so it may be a reference to the king through Ra. But I don't really know.

nTr nfr nb tAwy xAswt nbt = "The Good God, Lord of All Foreign Lands"

n(y) mAat ra = "Maat Belongs to Ra"

Amenemhat III

This is a really busy pectoral.

At the extremities of her wings, Nekhbet is labeled as Hnwt tAwy = "Mistress of the Two Lands" (W10, X1, N17, N17).

We can also see anx signs holding royal fans to keep the king comfortably cool while he's hard at work

under the naked sky bashing captives who are trying to surrender their weapons.

Beneath the king's legs, (both depictions of the king) are the glyphs AA7, S22, and G4 = sqr sTiw = "Bashing Asiatics".

Object 4

Pyramidion:

right side: Ra - (n)swt-bit(y) n(y) mAat ra di Anx(w) Dt = "Ra, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Maat Belongs to Ra, may he live forever.

left side: Ra - sA ra inm m hAt Di(.w) anx Dt = "Ra, the son of Ra, Amun is the Foremost, may he be given eternal life"

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DW

Hi Bob, **Hi, Dany**

HW 21

Object 1 : nswt bity nbty ntry-Xt nbw = Lord of Upper and Lower Egypt, Two Ladies, golden Netjérikhet

Object 2 : nswt bity xa.f-ra sA ra = Lord of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khéphren son of Rê

Object 3 : ppy nfr-kA-ra = Pépi Néferkarê

HW 22

Object 1 : xa-kAw-ra = Khakaourê

In Sit Hathor's name, the glyph hr, Horus, comes first because of honorific anteposition **Cookie**

Object 2 : (Bob, OK for "vive le roi", maybe also, "long live the king?") **Yep, I think they mean about the same thing.**

the upper glyphs : plural of nTr? nTrw? **Good, Yes, plural - nTrw is right.**
in the middle : xa-xpr-ra = khakhéperrê

Object 3 : I have not understood the top of the pectoral, above the vulture. **nb pt**

in the middle : nTr nfr n-mAat-ra = perfect god Nimaâtrê ? **Absolutely right.**

Object 4 : from the middle to the right: nswt bity n-mAat-ra di anx Dt
Lord of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nemaâtrê, given life for eternity

from the middle to the left: sA ra inm-m-Hat di anx Dt =
the son of Rê, Aménemhat, given life for eternity

Thank you **You're welcome.**

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HW21

Object 1

nswt bity nbty nTrXt nbw

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, the Two Ladies, Netjerket of gold

Object 2

nswt bity xafra sA ra

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khafra, Son of Ra

Object 3

ppy nfrkAra

Pepi Neferkara

MM

HW22

Object 1: Pectoral

xa-kA-ra - Khakaure (Senwosret III)

Princess:

The name of the princess Sithathor sit-Hwt-Hor means "the daughter of Hathor", the duck and the bread came last for "Honorific Transposition".

For the answer to "Who is the Daddy of princess Mereret and Sithathor?" you must wait until the third Object.

Object 2: Pectoral

Hr nbw Htp-nTrw xa-xpr-ra - Horus of Gold Hotepnetjeru ("the gods are satisfied") Khakheperre ("the "Ka"s of Ra appear")

You said that between two signs of Horus, and gold you would expect to find the "Horus of gold" name. Indeed it is, "Htp-nTrw" is the "Horus of gold" name of Khakheperre Senwosret (II)!

Object 3: Pectoral

nb pt - lord of the sky

nfr nTr - good God

n-mAat-ra - Nimaatre Amenemhat (III)

nb tAwy XAswt nb - lord of the Two Lands and of all foreign lands

Who is the Daddy of princess Mereret and Sithathor?"

The Princess Mereret (Mereret B) was a daughter of Khakaure Senwosret III, two of the three pectorals (Object 1 and Object 3) come from her tomb in the lower galleries of the pyramid complex of her father at Dahshur.

In her objects we find the name of her father (Object 1) and of her brother (Object 3).

These objects, the "Treasure of Dhashur", have been discovered by Jacques De Morgan in 1894 and are exposed in the Cairo Museum.

In the 12th Dynasty we know two princesses named Sithathor: one "Sithathor A" daughter of Khakaure Senwosret III and another "Sithathor B" daughter of Niamaatre Amenemhat III.

In the 12th Dynasty there is also a queen Sithathoriunet (sit-Hat-Hr-iwnt = "the daughter of Hathor of Iuni" Dendera), daughter of Khakheperre Senwosret II and wife of Khakaure Senwosret III.

And last there is also another less known princess named Sithathormeryet, sister of Khakheperre Senwosret II.

So here here is my humble conclusion:

The Sithathor owner of the pectoral could be the daughter of Khakheperre Senwosret II, but she could not be Sithathoriunet, that is buried at Lahun (her tomb has been discovered by Petrie and Brunton in 1914 and her jewels had been divided between the MET Museum and the Cairo Museum) so more probably Sithathor could be the daughter of Khakaure Senwosret III, that is "Sithathor A".

If this is true in her pectoral (Object 2) we find the name of her grandfather, Khakheperre Senwosret II.

If we have a look to the MET's pectoral of Sithathoriunet (her mother ?) we find so similarities that it's impossible not to think that the mother could have gifted one of her jewels (with the name of her father) to her daughter.

http://www.metmuseum.org/works_of_art/collection_database/egyptian_art/pectoral_and_necklace_of_sithathoryunet/objectview.aspx?page=3&sort=6&sortdir=asc&keyword=Sithathoryunet&fp=1&dd1=10&dd2=0&vw=1&collID=10&OID=100000450&vT=1&hi=0&ov=0

So, at last, the answer for both the princesses is that their Daddy is Khakaure Senwosret III.
(I would like a cookie!) **How about a picnic basket full? Along with your choice of beverage.**

Object 4: Pyramidion

RIGHT TO LEFT

nswt bity n-mAat-ra di anx Dt - King of Upper and Lower Egypt Niamaatre, may he live for the eternity

LEFT TO RIGHT

sA ra imm-m-Hat di anx Dt - son of Ra Amenemhat may he live for the eternity

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HW 21

JSM

Object 1: Statue Base of Djoser

nswt bity nbty nTr-Xt-nbw

the King of upper and lower Egypt, two ladies, Netjerkhet of gold

Object 2: Lintel

nswt bity xa-f-re sA ra

the King of upper and lower Egypt, Khafre, son of Re

Object 3:

Ppy-nfr-kA-ra

Pepy II, NeferKare

HW 22

JSM

Ex. 22

Object 1: Pectoral

xa-kaw-ra

Khakaure Senwosret III

Object 2: Pectoral

Htp nTrw xa-xpr-ra

pleasing to the gods, Khakheperre Senwosret II

Object 3: Pectoral

nb pt n-mAat-ra nfr nTr, nb tAwy (Hna) xAswt nbwt

Lord of the sky, Nemaatre, the good god, lord of the two lands and of all foreign lands.

Question:

I noticed the candle wick glyph right next to the part we're translating, and I'm wondered can this be a

sort of shorthand for Hna ("together with", "and")? The location seems right

because the top of the glyph starts right where tAwy ends. **I've never seen Hna abbreviated like that.**

But then I've also never seen Y5 without N35, and yet, here it seems to be. These signs may identify the victims, who look like they're wearing shorts!

Object 4: Pyramidion

nswt bity n-mAat-ra di anx Dt, sA ra imn-m-HAt di anx Dt

King of upper and lower Egypt, Nimaatre, given life forever; the son of Re,

Amenemhat, given life forever

Question:

Why is the partial lion glyph followed by bread rendered HAT in the answer key

instead of HAt? **HAt is right.**

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HW 21

TLW

Object 1.

nswt bity nbty nTr-xt nbw

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Two Ladies, Netjerikhet of gold

Object 2.

nswt bity xa=f-ra sA ra

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khafre son of Ra

Object 3.

ppy nfr-kA-ra

Pepy II, Neferkare

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HW 22

TLW

Object 1.

xa-kAw-ra

Khakaure

Object 2.

Htp nTrw xa-xpr-ra

Offerings for the Gods, Khakheperre

Object 3.

Top/ Left & Right: nb pt

Lord of the sky

Centre Left & Right: n-mAat-ra

Nimaatre

Centre/Middle: nfr nTr nb tAwy xAswt

Perfect God, Lord of the two Lands and foreign lands

Object 4.

Middle (ptr?) nfrw (seeing/viewing?) perfection/splendour **That's a very good try. My best guess (I wouldn't give you my second best!) is that, of course, we see the vulture goddess' wings, adorned with the royal uraeus, spread protectively over the inscription. D7 (the sign on the pyramidion is a variant: D7A) can be a determinative for "beautiful". Two of them become "how beautiful". With the nfrw in the next line it becomes something like "how beautiful is the perfection" and I think it's talking about the king. Everything is about the king, so this should be, too.**

Bottom Left: sA ra imn-m-HAt di anx Dt

Son of Ra, Amenemhat III, given life for eternity

Bottom Right: nswt bity n-mAat-ra di anx Dt

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nimaatre, given life for eternity

Extra Question:

SAt Hwt-Hr Daughter of Hathor, the daughter is written second out of respect **Cookie**

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HW 21

< I9 S29 D21 >

object 1:

nswt bity nbty nTr xt nbw

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, The Two Ladies, God of the Golden Body.

GSL:

M23:X1-L2:X1-G16-R8-D21:F32:S12

Object 2:

nswt bity xa=f ra zA ra

King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Kha-f-Re, son of Re

GSL:

<-M23:X1-L2:X1-N5*N28:I9-G39&N5->

Object 3:

ppy nfr-kA-ra

Pepy NeferkaRe

GSL:

<-Q3-M17-N5-F35-D28->

HW 22

< I9 S29 D21 >

Object 1:

xa- kAw-ra

Kha-khua-Re = The Kas Of Re Have Appeared Re: <http://www.narmer.pl/dyn/12en.htm>

That's a very good site, I use it a lot, but sometimes I have trouble with their translations. This is one. I don't see a past tense here ("have appeared" - I know it's called a "present perfect", neither part of that name makes any sense to me, many grammatical terms don't, but anyway, it refers to action that started in the past and I don't see it here. Of course, that's just me.).

GSL: <-N5-N28-D28*D28-D28->

Prenomen of Senwoset III

Object 2:

Htp nTrw xa-xpr-ra

An Offering for the Gods Kha-kheper-Re

Kha-kheper-Re = The Shape Of Re Has Appeared; The Soul Of Re Comes Into Being
Re: <http://www.narmer.pl/dyn/12en.htm>

GSL: R8*R8*R8-R4-<-N5-N28-L1\200->

Prenomen of Senwoset II

Object 3: Above Vulture

nb pt

Lord of the Heaven

GSL:V30-N1

Parse:

nb l-> noun.masc.singular l-> Lord

pt l-> noun.fem.singular l-> sky, heaven

could be nb(t) pt = Mistress of the Sky **Yes, it could refer to her.**

Direct Genitive (page 46)

Object 3: CENTRAL INSCRIPTION

nTr nfr nb tAwy xaw(t) nbt

Good God, Lord of the Two Lands, Lord of the Foreign Lands

GSL: R8*F35-V30-N17-N17-N25-N25-N25-V30-X1

Parse:

nTr l-> n.m.s. l-> God (Honoric transposition)

nfr l-> adj l-> good

nTr nfr l-> epithet l-> Good God

nb l-> n.m.s. l-> Lord

tAwy l-> noun. masc. Dual l-> two lands

nb tAwy l l-> epithet l-> Lord of the Two Lands

xaw(t) l-> n.f.plural l-> foreign lands

nb(w)t l-> adj. l-> all

Object 3: Double Cartouche

n-mAat-ra

Ni-Maat-Re = Re Belongs To Maat Re: <http://www.narmer.pl/dyn/12en.htm>

That translation is possible, it occurred to me, too, but for some reason it seems to be a minority view.

Most, I think, take it as "Maat belongs to Ra", and indeed that's how Ranke, in Die Ägyptischen

Personennamen takes it: "Besitzer von Wahrheit ist Re". And Ranke is pretty good.

GSL: <-N5-N35-U4-D36-X1->

Object 4 Pyramidion Right

nswt bity n-mAat-ra di anx Dt

King of Upper and Lower Egypt Ni-maat-re, given life forever

GSL: M23:X1-L2:X1-<-N5:N35-U1-Aa11\|R180:X1->-X8-S34-I10:X1:N17

Parse:

nswt bity |-> epithet |-> King of Lower and Upper Egypt

n-mAat-ra |-> Name

di anx Dt |-> Common Phrase |-> Given Life Forever

Object 4 Pyramidion Left

zA ra imn-m-HAt di anx Dt

Son of Re, Amen-m-hat, given life forever

GSL: G39&N5-<-M17-Y5:N35-G17-F4:X1->-X8-S34-I10:X1:N17

Parse:

zA ra |-> Son of Re |-> Direct Genitive of two masc nouns

This proceeds the birth name or Nomen.

imn-m-HAt |-> name |-> AmenemHat

di anx Dt |-> Common Phrase |-> Given Life Forever

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Kamrin HW21 rwf

Object 1. Statue Base of Djoser

nswt-bity nbty nTr-Xt nbw - King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Two Ladies

Netjerikhet of gold

Object 2. Lintel

nswt-bity Xa-f-ra sA ra - King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khafre, son of Re

Object 3. Relief Fragment from Coptos

ppy - nfr-kA-ra - Pepy Neferkare (Pepy II)

Kamrin HW 22 rwf

Object 1. Pectoral

Xa-kAw-ra - Khakaure

Based on the dictionary and gramatical structure I believe "Khakaure" would mean "souls appearing in the glory of Re". **Good try. It's not quite right, but it's very close.**

Xa (verb) to rise or appear in glory
kAw (plural noun) souls
ra (noun) the sun, or chief god of Egyptian pantheon, Re

Honorific transposition places "ra" first. "Xa" is the verb and the actual beginning of the sentence, "bAw" is next, with "ra" in last place. In addition, "bAw" and "ra"

make up a direct genitive. If I'm reading your grid chart correctly, it should read as

V-S-O. The 'V' part is right, the 'S' part almost. Very good work. I chose to think of xA as a participle but it could equally well be a verb, no problem there. It doesn't affect the translation materially. At any rate it's clearly a verbal type of word so it goes in the 'V'. The 'S' contains both kAw and Ra, it's a direct genitive and so counts as a noun phrase. Given the grammar and experience you've had so far, this was a very good effort.

St-Hwt-Hr - The duck and bread loaf come last because of honorific transposition.
(Hathor, the feminine counterpart of Horus, is a goddess and, therefore will begin the sentence) **Cookie. I'll give you two for your work above.**

Object 2. Pectoral

Htp-nTrw Xa-xpr-re Offering of the Gods, Khakheperre

Object 3 Pectoral

Above vulture nb pt - Lord of the sky

cartouche n-maAt-ra - Nimaatre

center nTr nfr nb xAswt tawy nbt - Good god, Lord of the two lands and all foreign lands

Object 4 Pyramidion

nsw-bity n-maAt-ra di anx Dt - King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nimaatre, given life forever

sA rA imn-m-HAt di anx Dt - Son of Re, Amenemhat, given life forever

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HW21

LW

Object 1:

nswt bity nbty nTr-Xt nbw --

"King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Two Ladies, golden Netjerkhet"

Object 2:

nswt bity x.f-ra sA ra --

"King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Kafre, son of Re"

Object 3:

ppy nfr-kA-ra -- Pepy Neferkare

LW

Object 1:

xa-kAw-ra -- Khakaure

Object 2:

xtp nTrw xa-xpr-ra --

"an offering of the gods, Khakheperre"

Object 3:

nb pt n-mAat-ra nTr nfr nb tAwy xAswt nb(w)t --

"Lord of the sky, Nimaatre, great god, lord of the Two Lands and all foreign lands"

Object 4:

1) nswt bity n-mAat-re di anx Dt --

"King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nimaatre, given life forever"

2) sA ra imn-m-HAt di anx Dt --

"Son of Re, Amenemhat, given life forever"

Very Good = nfrwy pw.

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Exercise 21

Object 1

nswt bity nbty nTr-Xt nbw - King of Upper and Lower Egypt Two Ladies, divine of the golden body

Object 2

nswt bity xa.f-ra sA ra - King of Upper and Lower Egypt Kafre Son of Re
Object 3
ppy nfr-kA-ra Pepi Neferkare

Exercise 22

Object 1

xa-kw-ra – Khakhaure

Object 2

Htp nTrw xa-xpr-ra – a divine offering Khakheperre

Object 3

nb pt nTr nfr nb xAstw n-mAat-ra – Lord of the sky, the good god of all foreign lands, Nimaatre

Object 4

nswt bity n-mAat-ra di anx Dt sA ra imn-m-HAt di anx Dt – King of Upper and Lower Egypt Nimaatre give life forever: son of Re Amenemhat give life forever

Very Good. = nfrwy pw.

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HH

Object 1 : nswt bity nbty nTr Xt nbw = King of Upper & Lower Egypt,two ladies,
Netjer- Khet of Gold.

Object 2 : nswt bity xaf-ra sAra = King of Upper & Lower Egypt Khefre,son of Re

Object 3 : ppy ntr-ka-ra + Pepi 2 Nefer-ka-re

Thank you for your kind words Bob , I'm posting a recipe for Anzac Cookies on
Glyph Study if any ones hungry. **You're very welcome and yeah, I saw that post. I'm looking forward to tasting some of those.**

HH

Object 1 : xa- kAw- ra = Khakaure

Object 2: Htp nTrw Xpr-kA-ra = An offering of the gods Kheper-ka-re

Object 3: nb pt n-mAat-ra nTr nfr nb tAwy xAst nbt

Lord of the sky,Nimaatre, lord of two lands & off all foreign lands.

Object 4 : nswt bity n-mAat-ra di anx Dt.

King of upper & lower Egypt,Nimaatre given life forever.

sA ra imn-m-hAt di anx Dt

Son of Re,Amenemhat given life forever.

Bob's special question : Hwt Hr sAt = sAt Hwt Hr :Daughter of Hathor

Duck & bread come last due to Honorific Transposition

Hathor is a Goddess **Cookie - Anzac, of course.**