



Froggy Papers Presents

# Inscription of Tuthmosis II, Recording a Rebellion in Nubia



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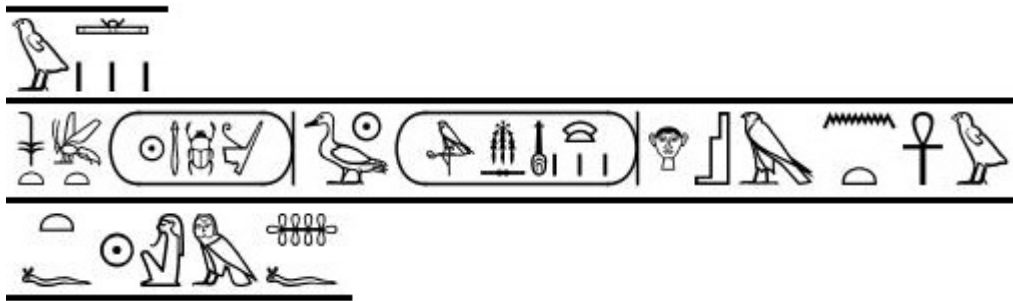
# Inscription of Tuthmosis II, Recording a Rebellion in Nubia

## THE TEXT

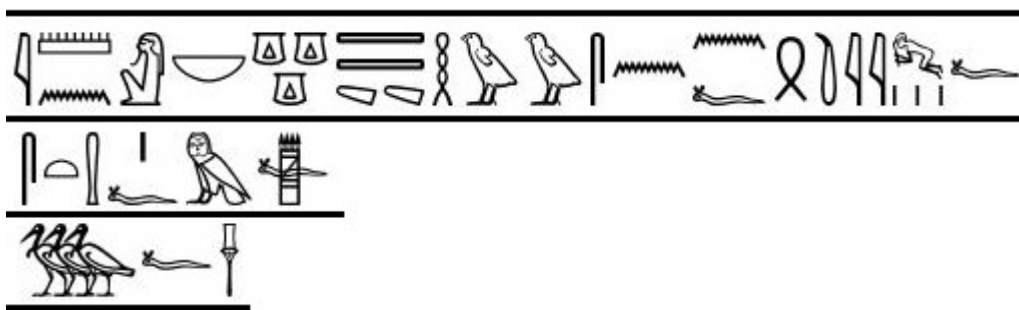
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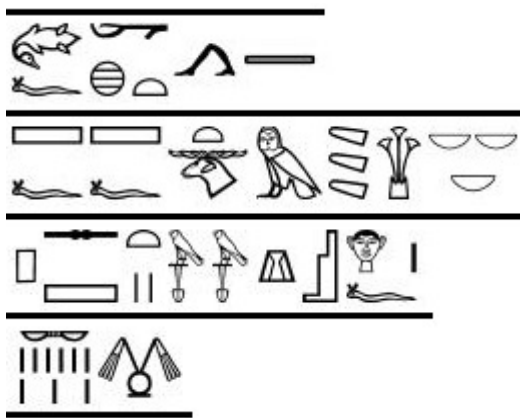
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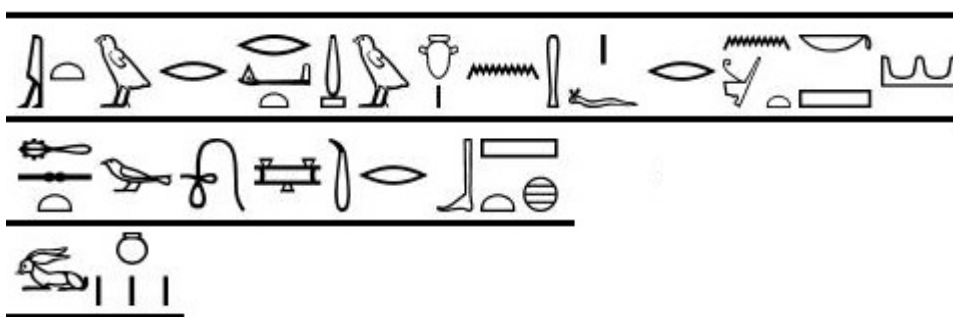
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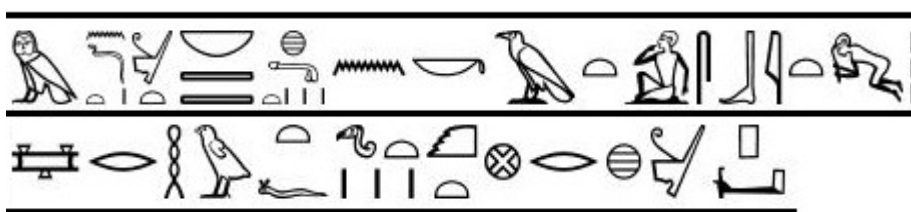
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## GARDINER CODES

Page 47 Line 2	M4-X1:O50-Z1-N11:Z1*Z1-M8:Aa1*X1-N5:Z1*Z1*Z1*Z1*Z1*Z1-N28:D36:X1-Aa1:D21-U36-Z1:N35-G5-E1-N35:M3:Aa1*X1-D40-F12-S29-F9:F9-G14:X1-I12:X1-R8-M23-M17-X1-M17-G5:S12-S42-L1
Page 47 Line 3	G43-Y1:Z2-M23:X1-L2:X1<N5-O29v-L1-S3>G39&N5<G7-F31:O34-F35-N28:Z2>D2-Q1-G5-N35:X1-S34-G43-X1:I9-N5-A40-G17-V16:I9
Page 47 Line 4	M17-Y5:N35-A40-V30-W11*W11:W11-N17:N17:N21*N21-V28-G43-G43-S29-N35-N35:I9-V7-U33-M17-M17-A14:Z2-I9-S29-X1-U36-Z1:I9-G17-O11**I9-G30-I9-S42
Page 47 Line 5	G54:I9-M3:Aa1*X1-D54-N17-N37:I9-N37:I9-X1:F7C-G17-N21:N21:N21-M16-V30*V30:V30-Q-:O34:N37-X1:Z4:G124-G124-T28-Q1-D2*Z1:I9-T10:Z1*Z1*Z1*Z1*Z1*Z1:Z1*Z1*Z1-S23
Page 47 Line 6	T28-S33-S33-I9-D54-G43-N35:I9-Y5-G4A-A49-Z3-T28-W25-W23:Z2-O28-O28-O28-Aa32-X1:N17-T28-W11-G43-Aa2:Z2-X1:U30-N37:I9-M24-D21-F13:N17
Page 47 Line 7	V23:X1*Z4A-D21-F22*F22:F22-N41*N41:N41-S22:X1*X1-G17-N35:I10:X1*Z1-S3:X1-U36-Z1:I9-D35-U35-D36:Z1-N35-F13:X1*Z4A-D54:I9-M3:Aa1*X1-N17:N17:N17-I9:Aa1-G43-V12:Z2
Page 47 Line 8	M18-X1-G43-D21-D21:D37:X1-U29-G43-F34:Z1-N35-U36-Z1:I9-D21-N35:S3*X1-V31:N37-N25-F32:O34:X1-G37-V4-N31-U33-D21-D58-N37:X1*Aa1-E34-W24:Z2
Page 47 Line 9	G17-N35:I10:X1*Z1-S3:X1-V30:N17:N17-Aa1:D52:X1*Z2-N35-V31-G1-X1-A2-S29-D58-M17-X1-A14-Z3-N31-D21-V28-G43-X1:I9-H4*X1:Z2-I6:X1-O49-D21-Aa1-S3-Q3:D40
Page 47 Line 10	Y5:N35-Y5:N35-X1-E1:Z2-D2:Z1-Aa17:Z1-M22*M22:N35-Y5:N35-W24-O1:Z2-A35-N35-X1:I9-V31-G17-N35:M3:Aa1*X1-D40:Z2-I9-M23:X1-L2:X1<N5-O29v-L1-D28>S34-I10&X1:N17
Page 47 Line 11	D21-U35-N25:N25-N25-D58-N37:X1*X1-D19:Z2-O28-O28-O28-Aa32-X1:N17-W24:Z1-W17:X1-V36-F35-A49-S29-V13-E34:N35-A19-D2:Z1-V23:X1*X1-V31:N37-F32:O34
Page 47 Line 12	X1:G37-N31:I9-D21-V13:D21-M5-N5-S3-D21:X1*X1-A14-V28-N35:D36-O28-O28--A14-A14-W24:Z1-Aa32-X1:N17-G17-F31-Z2-G43-A14:Z2-A19-N35-V31:N37-N25
Page 47 Line 13	F32:O34-G37&X1-G43-Aa1:X1-G43-D56-D54:Z2-T28-F4:X1-V30:N17:N17-O4:D21-G43-N5:Z1-N37:X1*F41-T30:Z2-S3:X1-R8-F35-Q3:O34-N37:Z9-N25-V13:N35-G17-Z2:Z4A
Page 47 Line 14	X1-G43-Z2-T21:Z1-V30-G17-M17-D21-A49-Y1v-N35-T28*X1:I9-N28:D36-M17-N35-U36-Z1:I9-D21-S29-W19-E24-G17-M3:Aa1*X1-F21:I9-S29-X1
Page 47 Line 15	I10&D46-M17-N35-U36-Z1:I9-S34-M17-U6-M17-N5:Z1-A40-W14-M17-X1:I9-M17-V30-R8-R8-R8-M17-Y5:S3-A40-V30-W11:X1*Z2-N17:N17-D35-D37-M17
Page 47 Line 16	G1-S34-G17-G47-M17-M17-D52-O34:N35-V29-M17-G1-Z6:N33:Z2-M17-G17-S29-N35-P6-S3-O34:O35-D58-D54-S3-U36-Z1:I9-A12-Z3-I1:Z2

Page 48 Line 1	D21-Aa32-X1:N17-G17-O34:Q3*O50-I9-T8-N35:M3:Aa1*X1-D40-D21-A15:X1-D58-N37:X1-G43-D19:Z2-D2:Z1-U36-Z1:I9-V30-G43-Z3-S29-D58:X1-M17-A14:Z2-D2:Z1-V30:N17:N17
Page 48 Line 2	P6-S3-A12-Z3-Q3:N35-N35-U36-Z1:I9-F42:D21-D54-D21-V31:N37-N25-F32:O34-X1:G36-G30-U36-Z1:I9-S29-T32-N35:I9-O34:X1
Page 48 Line 3	N35:Aa1:N35-A24-N37:F41*X1-T30:Z2-I9-D54-X1:Z2-O34:N35-E34:N35-M17-N35-A12-Z3-Q3:N35-N35-U36-Z1:I9-D2:Z1-A15:X1-M22*M22:N35-N25:X1-G4-A49-Z3
Page 48 Line 4	D35-X8-S29-N35-G1-S34-G17-G47-M17-M17-G43-D52-S29-S3-W19-V24-X1-G43-N35-V30:X1-U36-Z1:I9-F13:Q3-G43-D2:Z1-T21:Z1-G17-M22*M22:N35
Page 48 Line 5	F31-G43-A14:Z2-W24:Z1-A19-N35-V31:N37-N25-F32:O34-X1:G37-W25:N35-S34-G17-O34:N29-Aa7-S34-A13-V28-N35:D36-T28-A1*B1:Z2-S29-N35-D21
Page 48 Line 6	D58-T28:D21-U36-Z1:I9-X8-G43-G1-T28-D21:D46-D56-D56-N35-R8-S34-S29-V13-U36-Z1:I9-N28:Z2-D2:Z1-V13:N35-G47-X1-O40-Aa1*X1:I9
Page 48 Line 7	S29-V2B:D54-S29-N29:Aa7-T30:D40-S34-A223-A223-A223-W25-N35:N35-A12-Z3-Q3:N35-N35-U36-Z1:I9-D4-G43-N25-V13:N35-G17-N35:I10:X1*Z1-N35:X1
Page 48 Line 8	U36-Z1:I9-W19-O34:Q3*O50-O34-Z11-F4:X1*Z1-G23-G23-G23-A1-B1-D2:Z1-O4:M17-M17-O4:N35-W24-G43-A32-Y5:N35:I9-M17-M17-X1-A21-Z3-D2:Z1
Page 48 Line 9	D21:N37-D19-O50:Z4A-X8-S29-N35-G1-G43-A30-N35-V30:N17:N17-S29-V4-O39-A30-S29-N35-R8-Q3:N35-Y5:Aa1*U22-Y1-G17-O34:Q3*O50-Z3-W24:Z1
Page 48 Line 10	R8-X1:D21-I9-L1-N35-N35-G30-U36-Z1:I9-N35-O29:X1-N35-U7:D21:D21-M23-G43-X1:I9-M17-Y5:S3-A40-D21-M23-X1:N35-V30-L1
Page 48 Line 11	M36:D21-G40-X6:X1-N17:Z1*N21-M23:X1-L1:X1<N5-O29v-L1-S3>G39&N5<G26-F31:O34-F35-N28:Z2>X8-S34-R11-S40-N5-W19-I10&X1:N17

## VOCABULARY NOTES

Page 47	<i>ḥꜥ</i>	"appearance in glory" = accession to the throne
Line 2	<i>wsr</i>	"powerful"
	<i>pḥty</i>	"strength"
	<i>nsyt</i>	"kinship", the spelling is altered for aesthetic reasons
	<i>šḥm</i>	"powerful"
Page 47	<i>z3</i>	"protection"
Line 3		
Page 47	<i>ḥwi</i>	"strike, smite"
Line 4	<i>šnty</i>	"enemy"
	<i>sṯ</i>	= the particle <i>isṯ</i>
	<i>ꜥḥ</i>	"palace"
	<i>b3w</i>	"renown, impressiveness"
Page 47	<i>snd</i>	"fear, respect"
Line 5	<i>ḥt</i>	"pervade"
	<i>šfšft</i>	"respect, awe"
	<i>idb</i>	"land"
	<i>ḥ3w nbwt</i>	"Agean Islanders"
	<i>psšt</i>	"division", here "region" is better
	<i>nbw</i>	"lord"
	<i>ḥr st ḥr</i>	"control, supervision"
Page 47	<i>mntw</i>	"Beduin"
Line 6	<i>inw</i>	"produce goods"
	<i>iwntiw</i>	"tribesmen"
	<i>sti</i>	"Nubian"
	<i>g(3)wt</i>	"tribute"
	<i>t3s</i>	"boundary"
	<i>rsw</i>	"south"
	<i>wp t3</i>	literally: "open land", also translated as "Horns of the Earth", whatever that may be.

Page 47 Line 7	<i>mḥt</i>	"north"
	<i>pḥww</i>	"far north"
	<i>stt</i>	"Asiatic"
	<i>nḏt</i>	"serf"
	<i>ḥsf-ꜥ</i>	"oppose, opposition"
	<i>wpwty</i>	"messenger, agent"
	<i>ḥt</i>	"throughout"
	<i>f(n)ḥw</i>	"Syria"
Page 47 Line 8	<i>rdi (w)d3 ib</i>	"inform"
	<i>r ntt</i>	"that, with respect to the following:"
	<i>ḥsy</i>	"vile"
	<i>w3</i>	"fall" (into a condition). The road (N31) determinative may indicate the concept of "is on the road to/path of"
	<i>bšth</i>	"rebellion"
Page 47 Line 9	<i>ḥmt</i>	"intend, plan, intention"
	<i>k3t</i>	"thought, plan, device"
	<i>sbit</i>	"rebels", collective noun
	<i>w3</i>	"conspire", this is an alternative spelling which more usually is V4 G1
	<i>ḥwtf</i>	"rob, plunder"
	<i>r(m)t</i>	"people"
	<i>ḥnp</i>	"snatch, steal"
Page 47 Line 10	<i>ḥr s3</i>	"kind of cattle"
	<i>mnnw</i>	"fortress"
	<i>qd</i>	"build"
Page 47 Line 11	<i>ḥsf</i>	"punish"
	<i>bštw</i>	"rebellion"
	<i>iwntiw</i>	"tribesmen"
	<i>ḥnt-ḥn-nfr</i>	"Nubia"
	<i>wr/sti</i>	"great/head man, chief"
Page 47 Line 12	<i>rtt</i>	"conspiracy"
	<i>ms</i>	"child"
Page 47 Line 13	<i>wth</i>	"flee", note the spelling.
	<i>ḥr ḥ3t</i>	"before"

Page 47 Line 13	<i>s3t</i> <i>psš</i>	"terror, slaughter" "divide, share"
Page 47 Line 14	<i>w</i> <i>w<sup>c</sup></i> <i>m iry</i> <i>ht</i> <i>3by</i> <i>m-ht</i>	"region/province". This is a shortened version of G43 N21 Z1. "one", referring to the individual regions/provinces. "in charge, administer" "possession" "panther" "when, after"
Page 47 Line 15		
Page 47 Line 16	<i>3</i> <i>βy</i> <i>w3h</i> <i>mwt</i> <i>ssb</i>	Emphasizes previous word. "male, man" "establish, ordain" "death" "dispatch, send"
Page 48 Line 1	<i>sti</i> <i>tpy</i> <i>shrt</i> <i>bšt<sup>w</sup> hr</i> <i>sbit</i>	"Nubia" "first" "fall", in a military sense. "rebels against" "rebels", collective noun
Page 48 Line 2	<i>spr</i> <i>sšm</i>	"arrive, reach" "guide, ruler"
Page 48 Line 3	<i>nh</i> <i>š<sup>c</sup>t</i> <i>nmtt</i> <i>wn.in</i> <i>shr</i>	"protect" "slaughtering, terror, knife" "march" "then" "overthrow, defeat"
Page 48 Line 4	<i>wpw-<i>hr</i></i>	"except"
Page 48 Line 5	<i>sqr-<i>nh</i></i> <i>hrw</i>	"live prisoner" "relatives"
Page 48 Line 6	<i>b(w)</i> <i>tnt3t</i> <i>hft</i>	"place" "dais" "when"

Page 48	<i>st̥</i>	"drag, usher in"
Line 7	<i>ir</i>	"make"
Page 48	<i>sp im(y)-ḥʒt</i>	"previously"
Line 8	<i>rhyt</i>	"subjects, common folk"
	<i>hy hnw</i>	"be jubilant"
	<i>mnfʒt</i>	"soldiers, trained troops", <i>mnfyt</i> is written.
Page 48	<i>iʒw</i>	"praise"
Line 9	<i>swʒʒ</i>	"applaud"
Page 48	<i>mnḥ m</i>	"be joyful over/in"
Line 10		
Page 48	<i>pʒwt</i>	"primeval time"
Line 11		

## GRAMMAR NOTES

Page 47 Line 2	<i>h<sup>c</sup>t</i> <i>wsr phty</i> <i>ntr(i) (n)swt</i> <i>sh<sup>m</sup> hprw</i>	an infinitive, the second member of a direct genitive construction. an adjectival clause. an adjectival clause. an adjectival clause.
Page 47 Line 3	<i>nfr h<sup>c</sup>w</i> <i>it.f r<sup>c</sup> z3.f</i>	an adjectival clause. a noun clause.
Page 47 Line 4	<i>hww</i> <i>st</i>	The presence of <i>.sn</i> means that <i>hww</i> must be a <i>sdm.f</i> form. A focus form is a perfect fit. Introduces an adverbial clause. = <i>ist</i>
		A series of noun clauses begins at the end of this line and continues forward.
Page 47 Line 5	<i>snd.f</i>	This is not a verb. It is a noun, the precursor to the following stative. The stative emphasizes the current status, respect, which has accrued to Djehutymes as a result of his accession.
Page 47 Line 6	<i>iw</i> <i>hr inw</i>	With this verb the string of noun clauses ends. Lacking an introductory particle and supported by internal context, this is a focus verb. A prepositional phrase. Not adverbial in any sense, it is adjectival, describing the Beduin.
Page 47 Line 7	<i>nn hsf-<sup>c</sup>...</i>	Begins another noun clause.
Page 47 Line 8	<i>i(i)</i> <i>w3</i> <i>w<sup>nw</sup> or w<sup>nnw</sup></i>	This is an un-negativized form of what Hoch calls the Old Indicative and Allen calls the Perfective. Whatever you call it, it's a past tense. In this case it should be taken as the equivalent of <i>iw ii.n.tw</i> A stative with pre-defined subject. <i>w<sup>nnw</sup></i> would indicate repetitive status ("customarily being"), <i>w<sup>nw</sup></i> indicate past or non-repetitive status ("was"). The context allows either here.
Page 47 Line 9	<i>hmt.w</i> <i>w3</i>	The plural marks indicate (in this case) a pronunciation of <i>.w</i> , indicating a stative. Is an infinitive. A noun, it is in apposition to "plan".
Page 47 Line 10	<i>qd</i>	relative
Page 47 Line 11	<i>st</i>	Introduces an adverbial phrase.

Page 47 Line 11	<i>wn</i>	Rarely, if ever, used as a present indicative, <i>wn</i> is to be construed as time contemporaneous with the preceding verb.
Page 47 Line 12	<i>w3</i>	Again time contemporaneous, agreeing with <i>wn</i> above.
Page 47 Line 13	<i>wth</i>	' <i>wthw</i> ' can be a participle or a stative, <i>wth.w(i)</i> . A participle is usually also a relative, which is difficult to construct in this context, so a stative is most probable. The children were not fleeing before the chieftain joined the conspiracy, but were doing so at the time indicated in the text. Verbs of motion take the stative regularly in the past tense.
	<i>psš</i>	A past passive.
Page 47 Line 14	<i>h<sup>c</sup> in</i>	A <i>sdm.inf</i> construction. The particle ' <i>in</i> ' indicates that the verb it is attached to describes an occurrence contingent upon some preceding event. "Then/next ..."
Page 47 Line 15	<i>ᶜnh.i</i>	The reed-leaf (M17) must be a 1st sing. suffix pronoun. We might have expected to see something like A40 here.
	<i>mr(w)i</i>	<i>mr.i r<sup>c</sup></i> ("I love Ra") is possible but makes less sense in this context than the reverse. This cannot be a present passive which would have the form ' <i>mr.tw.i</i> '. A past passive ' <i>mr(w).i</i> ' isn't called for by internal context. And anyway the agent ' <i>r<sup>c</sup></i> ' would have to be identified by the preposition ' <i>in</i> '.
Page 47 Line 16	<i>t<sup>c</sup>y</i>	Written as a singular, perhaps referring to the chieftain who has joined the conspiracy but more probably, as elsewhere, the singular stands for the plural. Or else the king is so angry that he is somewhat incoherent-less likely.
	<i>w3h</i>	This is probably a prospective, in agreement with the preceding verb which must be a prospective from context although it could be a focus form.
	<i>im</i>	The preposition is spelled with a preceding ' <i>i</i> ' before a suffix pronoun.
	<i>ᶜh<sup>c</sup> n</i>	Again describing an action following the preceding action in time.
	<i>ᶜš</i>	This is an adjective.
Page 48 Line 1	<i>shrt</i>	An infinitive.
	<i>bštw hr hm.f nbw</i>	Is all one phrase.
	<i>sbit...</i>	In apposition to <i>bštw</i> .
Page 48 Line 2	<i>ᶜh<sup>c</sup>.n ... spr(.w)</i>	<i>ᶜh<sup>c</sup>.n</i> + subject/topic + stative.
	<i>sšm</i>	An infinitive in apposition with <i>b3w</i> .
	<i>n.f</i>	Indirect object.
	<i>st</i>	An alternative spelling of the general dependent pronoun <i>st</i>

Page 48 Line 3	<i>nh</i>	The <i>.n</i> past tense marker appears before the determinative. It must refer to a time following the king's dispatching the army and previous to its arrival in Nubia, i.e. during its advance to Nubia.
	<i>s<sup>c</sup>t.f - nmtt.sn</i>	The first suffix pronoun refers to the army as a whole, the second to the men as individuals.
	<i>wn.in + hr</i>	Refers to time subsequent to that of the previous verb.
	<i>shrt</i>	An infinitive, irregular. The object of <i>hr</i> .
Page 48 Line 4	<i>di ... 3</i>	<i>3</i> again intensifies the preceding word.
	<i>wdt.n nbt hm.f</i>	A <i>sdm(w).n</i> relative verb form. The subject is <i>nbt</i> , a plural. G43 is a plural marker written where plural strokes would be expected to occur. <i>nbt hm</i> is a direct genitive.
Page 48 Line 5	<i>in</i>	Passive.
	<i>hrw.sn</i>	The suffix pronoun refers to all the children, not just the one captive.
Page 48 Line 6	<i>di.w</i>	Not <i>diw</i> which is a participle because of the difficulty of turning it into a relative. Besides, there is no need to distinguish this child from any other because he/she is the only one living.
Page 48 Line 7	<i>st3</i>	The object of a preposition must be a nominal, so <i>st3</i> is an infinitive.
	<i>in</i>	A relative.
	<i>ir</i>	A past passive.
Page 48 Line 8	<i>hy hnw</i>	An infinitive, the object of <i>hr</i> .
Page 48 Line 9	<i>di</i>	A focus verb.
	<i>ntr pn</i>	<i>ntr</i> is in its correct place, before <i>pn</i> .
	<i>rš</i>	"joyful"
Page 48 Line 10	<i>hpr</i>	A focus verb.
	<i>r</i>	A comparative.
Page 48 Line 11		

## OBSERVATIONS

Page 47 Line 2		<p>The date tells us that the rebellion began at least as soon as Djehutymes II was on the throne perhaps revealing a perceived weakness in the monarchy.</p> <hr/> <p>The date is followed by the full titulary of the king, which should be compared with that of his predecessor and male successor.</p>
Page 47 Line 3	<i>nfr h<sup>c</sup>w</i>	<p><i>h<sup>c</sup>w</i> in this context is often taken to mean coronation or accession to the throne, but the plural indicates something else, perhaps his daily appearance in the glory of his kingship to his subjects.</p> <hr/> <p>Usually, the presence of I9 in the word for "father" is 'silent'. But in this case context indicates that it should be interpreted as a suffix pronoun.</p> <hr/> <p>The '<i>m</i> of acquired status' seems to indicate that Ra and Amun acted in this manner for the previous king and have done so now for Dhetyms II since his recent accession.</p>
Page 47 Line 4		<p>The joining of signs O11 and I9 as shown here is not recognized in any sign list I have found. O12 is, and this presumably a variant of that.</p> <hr/> <p><i>ḥ</i></p> <p>The word for palace is spelled with an unusual sign. O11 + I9 is not recognized in any Gardiner list I've seen. O12 is the regular spelling. This combination may indicate a reading: <i>ḥ.f</i>.</p>
Page 47 Line 5	<i>psšty nbwy</i>	<p>The Two Lords are Horus who represents Upper Egypt, and Seth who represents Lower Egypt, the Delta region. The reference is to the Two Lands of Egypt.</p>
Page 47 Line 6		<p>After describing his influence and the fact that foreigners bring him goods and tribute, the king now impresses you with the geographical extent of his power, i.e. the size of his kingdom.</p>
Page 47 Line 7	<i>wp(t) t3</i>	<p>"Open Land" is a good description of Nubia (modern Sudan) except for the extreme southern part of the country, a part which Egyptian control never reached.</p> <hr/> <p>Although singular nouns are used here, such as "Asiatic" and "agent", they are understood to refer to such people in general.</p> <hr/> <p><i>f(n)ḥw</i></p> <p>More properly, <i>f(n)ḥw</i> refers to modern Palestine and Lebanon</p>
Page 47 Line 8	<i>r ntt</i>	<p><i>ntt</i> is misspelled here.</p> <hr/> <p>Everything from and including the word "Kush" is a direct quote from the messenger to the King. It continues for the next several lines.</p> <hr/> <p><i>ḥst</i></p> <p>can mean "weak" but is better rendered as "vile" in this context. A standard pejorative for Kush.</p>

Page 47 Line 8	<i>w3</i>	The stative indicates a change in status for Kush. It had not previously been in rebellion.
Page 47 Line 9		
Page 47 Line 10	<i>di ʕnh</i>	Breasted thinks that this indicates that Djehutymes I was still alive at the time of his son's accession, implying a co-regency. But <i>di ʕnh</i> could be referring to the elder king's eternal life in the afterworld. If any co-regency existed, it must have been for a very short time.
Page 47 Line 11	<i>hnt-ḥr-nfr</i>	The A40 determinative is consistent with the Egyptian practice of referring to lands south and east of Assuan as "god's land".
	<i>st</i>	Compare this with <i>st</i> in on Page 47, Line 4. Different spelling (but close to the same), same word.
	<i>wr/sti</i>	This determinative is clearly a variant of A19 or perhaps A21, but Sethe (and DeBuck follows him) show feathers or streamers emanating from the back of the figure's head. I cannot find such a glyph in any sign list I have.
Page 47 Line 12	<i>rtt</i>	Faulkner suggests that this may be an error for ' <i>rqʔ</i> '.
Page 47 Line 13	<i>psš</i>	The past passive indicates that Kush had been previously divided into five regions or provinces during the reign of Djehutymes I. This would also be the king the children were trying to avoid. The entire clause is a temporal one, "when..."
Page 47 Line 14	<i>iri n ḥry.f</i>	The messenger's speech ends here.
Page 47 Line 15	<i>mr wi - ḥs wi</i>	Parallel constructions.
Page 47 Line 16	<i>mšʕ ʕš3</i>	The king sent a lot of troops but naturally did not commit his entire force.
Page 48 Line 1		
Page 48 Line 2		

Page 48 Line 3	<i>nh.n - nmtt.sn</i>  <i>hr shrt</i>	Indicates that the army's advance to its intended theater of operations might not have been without danger. Perhaps the rebellion had spread to far Upper Egypt. It can be instructive to compare the given with an alternative construction, in this case something like: <i>h<sup>c</sup>.n shr.n mš<sup>c</sup> pn n hm.f nn n h3stiw</i> - alternative text <i>wn.in mš<sup>c</sup> pn n hm.f hr shrt nn n h3stiw</i> - given text The alternative text is simply narrative, but the the given text suggests that the slaughter took some time to accomplish, <i>hr shrt</i> indicating on-going action. But the given text now requires a finite verb for <i>mš<sup>c</sup></i> so <i>wn.in</i> was introduced to fill the bill.
Page 48 Line 4		Again the Egyptian switches between singular and plural when referring to the king's army.
Page 48 Line 5	<i>in(w).sn</i>	The past passive indicates that the child was brought in to the king's presence <i>before</i> the slaughter was completed.
Page 48 Line 6	<i>bw hr hm.f</i>	The place where the king was = the place (ground) <i>under</i> the king. Different idiom in different languages. This, and the extraction of the child before the termination of the slaughter, may indicate that the king was close by (most probably the king would have jumped at the chance to appear at the head of his troops early on in the reign, particularly into Nubia) or it could simply refer to the peripatetic nature of the Egyptian monarchy, traveling up and down the Nile to various religious festivals or on inspection tours.
Page 48 Line 7	<i>st3</i>	Although this is an infinitive, translating it as a passive is perfectly OK.
Page 48 Line 8	<i>mnf3t</i>	A professional, trained Egyptian army is indicated by this word.
Page 48 Line 9		
Page 48 Line 10		
Page 48 Line 11		

## TRANSLATION

"Year one, month two of Inundation, day eight of the appearance in glory (accession) of the Majesty of

Horus Name: Strong Bull who is Very Strong,  
Two Ladies Name: (His) Kingship is Divine,  
Golden Horus Name: (Ra's) Evolutions are Powerful,  
King of Upper and Lower Egypt Name: The Evolutions of Ra are Great,  
Son of Ra Name: Djehutymes is Born,

upon the throne of Horus of the Living.

His father Ra is his protector as is Amun, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands. They are the ones who strike his enemies so when His Majesty is in his palace his renown is awesome. Fear of him pervades the land. (Even) the Aegean Islanders are in awe of him. The two regions of Horus (Upper Egypt) and Seth (Lower Egypt) are under his control. The nine bows, the traditional enemies of Egypt, accumulate beneath his sandals. The Beduin come to him laden with goods, the Nubian tribes carry tribute. His southern boundary reaches as far as the open land (of Nubia - modern Sudan), (his) northern boundary is the marshland of the far north. The Asiatic has become his serf. There is no impediment to his agent in all of Fenkhu (modern Palestine and Lebanon).

A messenger came to inform His Majesty of the following:

'Vile Kush has opened the road of rebellion although it is/has been the serf of the Lord of the Two Lands, the intention of the rebels' plan: to plunder the people of Egypt specifically by stealing their herds of animals in the fortresses which your (the King's) father, Aa-Kheper-Ka-Ra (Djehutymes I), built to punish the foreigners and the rebellion of the tribesmen of Nubia.

'Now there is a chieftain living in the northern part of vile Kush who has fallen into a time of conspiring with two of the tribesmen of Nubia. The children of the chieftain of vile Kush had fled before the Lord of the Two Lands during (their) day of terror of the Good God when the territory had been divided into five regions each one responsible for its own goods.'

Upon hearing this His Majesty blazed forth at it like a panther. Then His Majesty said 'As I live and as Ra loves me and as my father, Amun, Lord of the gods, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands praises me, it is I who shall not permit life in their men. it is I who shall ordain death for them'. Then His Majesty dispatched a multitude of troops to Nubia in his first occasion of victory over all the defeated rebels against His Majesty, those who had rebelled against the Lord of the Two Lands.

Then this army of His Majesty arrived in vile Kush while the power of His Majesty guided them for him just as the terror of him had been its protector during their march. Then this army of His Majesty overthrew the foreigners. They did in no way allow any life to remain in their men (rebels) in accordance with every command of His Majesty - except for one of the children of the chieftain of vile Kush who had been brought alive as a living prisoner along with their relatives to the place where the king was and was placed beneath the feet of the Good God. His Majesty appeared upon the dais when

the living captives were dragged in, the ones which this army of His Majesty had brought. Their land had been made a serfdom of His Majesty, like it had been before.

The people (of Egypt) were jubilant. The soldiers were in a time of joy. Yes, it was praise that they were giving to the Lord of the Two Lands, yes, they applauded this god, rejoicing in the time of his divinity. Indeed, His Majesty had gained in strength, in greatness, and in his father Amun's love greater than for any king since primeval time.

The King of Upper and Lower Egypt Aa-Kheper-N-Ra, the Son of Ra Djehutymes-Nefer-Khau, given life, strength, and power like Ra, forever."

## REFERENCES

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