EGYPTIAN TITLES
OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM

A Supplement to Wm. Ward’s Index

Second Edition, revised and augmented

by Henry George Fischer
Curator Emeritus of Egyptian Art
The Metropolitan Museum of Art

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The Metropolitan Museum of Art
New York 1997
To the memory of
William A. Ward
(1928–1996)
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Abbreviations

(other than those used by Ward)

AJA

American Journal of Archaeology,
Princeton, New Jersey

AJSL

American Journal of Semitic Languages,
Chicago, Illinois

d'Athanasi, A Brief Account of
the Researches

Giovanni d'Athanasi, A Brief Account
of the Researches and Discoveries in
Upper Egypt. London 1836

A. Badawy, Tomb of Nyhetep-Ptah...
and 'Ankhm'ahor

Alexander Badawy, The Tomb of
Nyhetep-Ptah at Giza and the Tomb of
and 'Ankhm'ahor at Saqqara.
Berkeley: Univ. of California Press
1978

W. Barta, Aufbau und Bedeutung...

Winfried Barta, Aufbau und
Bedeutung der altägyptischen Opfer-
formel. Glückstadt 1968

Brugsch, Thesaurus

Heinrich Brugsch, Thesaurus Inscrip-
tionum Aegyptiacarum, 6 vols. Leipzig
1883–1891

CG 1295–1808

L. Borchardt, Denkmäler des Alten
Reiches I–II. Berlin 1937–1964

Davies, Antefoker

Norman de G. Davies, The Tomb of
Antefoker. London 1920
Davies, *Tomb of Rekh-mi-Re*  

T. Devéria, *Notices sur les antiquités…*  
Théodile Devéria, *Notices sur les antiquités égyptiennes du Musée de Lyon*. Lyons 1857

*Dunham Studies*  

Fischer, *Egyptian Studies*  

Hassan, *Excavations at Saqqara 1937–1938*  

Hassan, *Gîza*  

Hassan, *Saqqara*  

James and Apted, *Mastaba of Khentika*  

Jéquier, *Mastabat Faraoun*  
G. Jéquier, *Le Mastabat Faraoun*. Cairo 1928
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<td>MDAIK</td>
<td><em>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo</em>, Wiesbaden, Mainz</td>
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<td><em>Orientalistische Literaturzeitung</em>, Leipzig</td>
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<td><em>RdE</em></td>
<td><em>Revue d’Egyptologie</em>, Paris</td>
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<td>Saad, <em>Royal Excavations</em>…</td>
<td>Zaki Saad, <em>Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Helwan (1941–2945)</em>. Cairo 1947</td>
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<td>Abbreviations</td>
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Foreword to the first edition

This supplement to William Ward’s *Index of Egyptian Administrative and Religious Titles of the Middle Kingdom* began as an assemblage of notes for a review which is to appear in *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*. Despite the numerous observations already made by Detlef Franke in *Göttinger Missellen* 83 (1984), 103–124, which has appreciably reduced my own accumulation, this has become too unwieldy for a review—especially since it includes 210 additional titles (Part I), which are presented as a separate fascicle. Corrections of the hieroglyphic copies in Ward’s book (Part II) and the comments on his titles (Part III) will follow.*

While some of my additions were undoubtedly overlooked by Ward, it is equally certain that a great many were deliberately excluded. To a considerable extent, my own selection is based on personal preferences. It is, in any case, not intended to detract from Ward’s excellent project, but to increase its usefulness.

* The separate fascicles have been discontinued, the three parts having been assembled in a single volume.
The present edition has been undertaken by Peter Der Manuelian to keep this supplement in print for a few more years, now that the first has been exhausted. In so doing, he has made it possible to incorporate a number of additions and revisions—some new ones as well as those previously appended. Apart from a few references to Labib Habachi’s Sanctuary of Heqaib,* which appeared in the addenda of the previous edition, I have again generally confined myself to material published prior to the point at which Ward’s references terminate. The principal additions are from Ashraf Sadek’s El Hudi, some of which are mentioned in W.K. Simpson’s review (JNES 45 [1986], 70–74), and from the inscriptions at Wadi Gawasis published by Abdel Moneim A.H. Sayed in RdE 29 (1977) and JEA 64 (1978).

In the meantime my review in Orientalistische Literaturzeitung has appeared (Vol. 82 [1987], 325–30), and this has provided a few more titles that were previously omitted.

As before, this supplement must itself be supplemented by Franke’s extensive commentary.

* Elephantine IV: The Sanctuary of Heqaib (Mainz 1985), henceforth abbreviated as Habachi, Heqaib.
Part I. Additional Titles

The bulk of the following list of additional titles is taken from sources cited by Ward, and his abbreviations are used throughout.\(^1\) Several titles are cited from old publications (rarely other sources) such as Wreszinski’s *Aegyptische Inschriften aus dem K.K. Hofmuseum in Wien* (abbreviated “Wreszinski”) or Schäfer’s *Priestergräber, 1908* (abbreviated *Priestergräber*). These cases are marked with an asterisk. In making my additions I have been guided by Ward’s selection, which would lead one to expect the inclusion of all titles beginning with *imy-r* even when they are global epithets such as nos. 289a–d, for other hyperbolic, pseudo-titular epithets are already represented by his nos. 861, 1024, 1137 and 1332. By the same token, nos. 215a and 401 *bis* are appended even though the references for them have already been cited for 215 and 401, since the characteristic addition of “in the entire land” has been taken to provide a separate title in most other cases; cf. 60 and 61; 130 and 131; 132 and 187; 141 and 144; 364 and 366; 399 and 402.\(^2\) Some of Ward’s titles are archaic survivals from the Old Kingdom (e.g., nos. 688, 1131), and I have included a number of other survivals of this kind.

A few additional titles from Saqqara might have been included, and notably those that occur on inscriptions such as those shown in Quibell, *Excavations at Saqqara 1905–06*, pl. 13 and p. 21, but I still feel uncertain about the precise date of the false doors mentioning the funerary cult of Merykare.

In a few cases, where Ward’s transcription calls for emendation, his own numbers (underlined) have been reused. Otherwise I have adopted his system of adding a, b, c, etc., to his numbers; where these letters have been preempted, they are replaced by *bis* and *ter*.

To avoid confusion, I have adhered strictly to Ward’s sequence, even in the

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1 Including *Lahun II* (W.M.F. Petrie et al., *Lahun II* [London 1923], which he uses for nos. 17, 236, 401 etc.), but omits from the abbreviations on p. xv.

2 Already attested, albeit more rarely in titles of the Sixth Dynasty: see comment on 401 *bis* below; also *imy-r wqth m th ḫr.f* (*LD II*, 88a).
few cases where a difference in transliteration might seem to have called for a different number than the one I have given: (nos. 70, 365a, 574, 1173a, 1436a).
3a 𓊀𓊁𓊂𓊃𓊄𓊅, 𓌬 m 𓊆𓊈 m 𓊆𓊉 m 𓊆𓊊 m 𓊆𓊋 m 𓊆𓊌 m 𓊆𓊍, "administrator of U.E. Nome 12 as overlord of fields." Abydos III, pl. 29. The date is Dyn. XI, later than the Overseer of Sealers Ḥty, who died towards the end of Mentuhotep II's reign (Allen, in Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson [Boston 1996]), and who is mentioned here in an oath of asseveration.

14a 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋, meaning obscure: TPG, pp. 274, 275 (4). The last sign is apparently to be read thus (Wb. I, 214 [5–6]), to judge from Old Kingdom 𓊆𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 (Verner, Mastaba of Ptahsheps I, p. 179 [83]) and 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 (W.V. Davies et al., Saqqara Tombs I, p. 23 and pls. 27–29). Junker, ASAE 49 (1949), 214, translates the latter "Stütze der beiden 'Arme' des Netzes (für den Fang) des šnhm," i.e., the netting of the locusts (= enemies). For the form of the sign in question cf. O.K. ḫḥ, 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 in ḫḥ "farmland." Urk. I, 286 (13), and Norman Davies, Deir el Gebrâwi II, pl. 6. The sign 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 is also applied to ḫḥ "field" in Fakhry, Sept tombeaux (Cairo 1935), fig. 7.

14b 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋, "pillar of his town:" Bersheh II, pl. 13 (13).

17a 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋, "pillar of Upper Egypt:" CG 28119; var. 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋: Siut I, 241.

20a 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 ibhw n nswt nṯrw, "libation of the king of the gods:" CG 20712. The title preceding this (no. 669) indicates that this refers to Montu, as does no. 20.

33a 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 imy-ỉr ibw-r nṣwt, "overseer of the King's repast:" Dahchour I, pl. 11 (= CG 1486).

65a 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 imy-ỉr pr m-bḥ nṯr, "overseer of equipment in the presence of the god:" Leiden II, no. 5, line 1, though the sign 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋 is difficult to explain; in OLZ 82 (1987), 326, I have suggested that it may be an incomplete 𓊆𓊉𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋.
70  ḭ-mr š-h-ḥṭ, “overseer of the divine booth;” CG 23042.
Kamal’s transcription (in hieroglyphic type) indicates š-h-ḥṭ rather
than ḭ-h-ḥṭ. Cf. nos. 683a, 754c below.

80a  ḭ-mr ḥnwty wr n ḫp, “great chamberlain of
the nursery;” Pierret C13 (Vol. II, p. 6); cf. no. 91.

85a  ḭ-mr ḥnwty n Ṣḥn(?), “chamberlain of Hierac-
polis(?);” CG 1263. Horus of ḫ is mentioned in the
adjacent offering formula.

117a  ḭ-mr wrt n ḡbt, “overseer of the district
of Coptos;” Sadek, El Hudi, no. 23.

143a  ḭ-mr pr-wr sīs, “overseer of the six lawcourts;” Hamm.
no. 114 (4). Cf. no. 248 and comment. For an Old Kingdom
example see Meir V, pl. 12.

*148a  ḭ-mr-pr n wḏḥ n ḫr-p-kwt Ṣpwd, “steward
of the storehouse of the director of works of Sopd;” Wreszinski,
p. 11.

152b  ḭ-mr-pr n niwt mi qd, “steward of the entire
town;” Fischer, Dendera, pp. 154, 234 (quoted only in
transliteration). Cf. no. 22, and also a reference to a plurality of ḫ in
CG 533.

153a  ḭ-mr-pr n Ṣḥ-hd, “steward of the Oryx-Nome;”
BH I, pl. 13. The genitival n after ḭ-mr-pr is not completely cer-
tain; see the terminal note.

153b  ḭ-mr-pr nṯr, “steward of the god;” Petrie, Abydos I,
pl. 54. Petrie misdates this inscription to Dyn. VI.

*156a  ḭ-mr-pr n ḫw, “steward of the estate;” de Morgan, Cat.
Mons. I, p. 31 (10). Cf. no. 245.

164a  ḭ-mr-pr ḫḥ sb ṣḥw, “steward who reckons goats;” OOE,
47 (transliterated ṣḥw; see now Or. 51 [1982], p. 257).
PART I. ADDITIONAL TITLES

174a  imy-r pr n hbsw n pr Idi, “steward of plowed lands of the Domain of Idi.” *Or. Suec.* 17 (1968), 13.

174b  imy-r pr n hbsw n htyt, “steward of plowed lands and of htyt-lands.” *Or. Suec.* 17 (1968), 14. For hbsw, htyt, see also *HTV*, 1 (11).


202a  imy-r ms-s, “overseer of stone-carvers:” Sadek, *El Hudi*, nos. 6, 41. Cf. ms-s, no. 801.

206a  imy-r ms m rdlt Ddw, “overseer of the army in Busiris, the Busirite Nome.” *MMF* 11 (1976), 10–11.

215a  imy-r ms m ts r drf, “overseer of the army in the entire land.” *NyC Stela* 9. The variant concludes *n ts pn r drf “of this entire land.” Hamm. no. 241 (4).

236a  imy-r rm t m hsw hsw, “overseer of people beyond thousands:” *Les.* 79 (= *MMA* 12.184). This item might be regarded as an epithet, but if so, then nos. 58, 345 and 372, following this one, must likewise be rejected.


refers me to Christiane Coche, RdE 22 (1970), 51–62. This later becomes simply ṣwpt ṭnw “who divides the Two Lands.”

262a

imy-r ḫmnw-nṯr n Wp-ḥw nb Snty, “overseer of priests of Wepwawet, lord of Asyut”: CG 28118, 28119, and all the selection of Siut references that Ward gives for no. 262.

264a

imy-r ḫmnw-nṯr m pr ḫw ḫ-hr nbt ḫn-im Aḥf, ḫnyt-ḥb ḫm-nṯw, “overseer of priests in the house of Hathor, Mistress of Atfih, Residing in (the pyramid temple) ḫm-nṯw”.

Alnwick no. 501. The first part of this title is clear in Birch’s copy, but the end has been corrected; see Goma, SAK 11 (1984), 108.

274a

imy-r ḫmnw-nṯr n ḫmnw nb ḫr-wr, “overseer of priests of Khnum, lord of Hur”: BH 1, pl. 15; for this place see Gardiner, AEO II, 84* ff.

279a

imy-r ḫmnw-nṯr n Sōt, “overseer or priests of the Crocodopolite.” CG 20404. Ward cites this example for no. 278.

289a

imy-r ḫt nbt ṣnfr, “overseer of everything good.” BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15.

289b

imy-r ḫt nbt nṯ nswt, “overseer of all property of the king.” CG 20683; IS 98.

289c

imy-r ḫt nbt m t pr ḫr ṭfr, “overseer of everything in this entire land.” Hamm. no. 110 (B11).

289d

imy-r ḫt nbt ḫt ṭfr, “overseer of everything that heaven gives and earth creates.” BH I, pl. 7.

Known as early as the late Sixth Dyn.: ASAE 43 (1943), 488, 510, as well as [imy]-r ḫfr ṭfr ḫqmt ṭfr, ibid., p. 507, TPC, p. 132, and imy-r ḫw nswt nb ḫhr ḫfr ṭfr, for which cf. no. 33a above, Zaki Y. Saad, Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Helwan (1941–1945), pl. 19. The final phrase (for which cf. 420a–b below) also occurs in offering formulae of the late Middle Kingdom.

306a imy-r hrw r qdw, “ overseer of lowlands, great of highlands:” Hamm. no. 114 (4).

309a imy-r hnt T-wr. See no. 365a below.

310a imy-r hrt-ntr, “overseer of the necropolis:” Kémi 3 (1930), 66. This interpretation, rather than imy-r hrtw-ntr (no. 311) is indicated by the context; the official appears in a list of three, the others concerned with smt “desert plateau” (no. 700) and qdw “mountain” (no. 1567), likewise referring to the necropolis.

313a imy-r st n imy-r hnt, “overseer of the storehouse(?) of the overseer of the treasury:” HT II, pl. 32. Mistakenly entered by Ward under no. 364.

318b imy-r st q n r dgrw, “overseer of the (provisioning) place, with entrée, belonging to the chamber of fruits:” Altnewick, pl. 6.

321bis imy-r swt nbt nt pr nswt, “overseer of all storehouses(?) of the royal domain:” Sayed, JEA 64 (1978), pl. 11 (2). No. 321 ends with “of the king.”

323a imy-r st hst, “overseer of the place of the two jars:” BMMA 31 (1973), 156–57, fig. 31 (previously published by Carnarvon and Carter, Five Years’ Explorations at Thebes [London 1912], pl. 49).

326a imy-r swt špsw+ pr r, “overseer of the noble places of the Great House:” Dahchour I, pl. 11 (= CG 1486).

346a imy-r sh-ntr. See no. 70 above.
*347a  imy-r shtyw, “overseer of fowlers(?):” Priestergräber, p. 35. The writing is ambiguous, but Schäfer is probably right in translating “Vogelfänger,” because the same person is also “overseer of fishermen” (no. 125).

365a  imy-r htmT Tr-wr, “overseer of the treasury of the Thinite Nome;” Petrie, Abydos I, pl. 60 (2). Cf. comment in Part III on no. 853, which is misinterpreted.

389a  imy-r šnt nbt, “overseer of all disputes;” Coptite Nome, no. 43. In this example t has evidently changed to ět; the word is in any case feminine, and probably a collective.

401bis  imy-r kwat nbt ntr nswt m s r drf, “overseer of all works of the king in the entire land;” Lahun II, pl. 29. Attested in Dyn. VI: TPC, p. 93 and pl. 6 (A); Alexander Badawy, Tomb of Nyhetep- Ptah... and ‘Ankhm‘ahor, figs. 37, 45.

401ter  imy-r kwat nswt, “overseer of works of the king;” Hamm. no. 192 (11–12).

406a  imy-r gwt nbt ntr ‘hswt m hkr nswt, “overseer of all tribute of the doorway of foreign lands (scil. Aswan) as treasure of the king;” Edel, ZÄS 87 (1962), 96–99.

417a  imy-r tnvw mrvw(? ) nswt, “overseer of the census of the king’s canals(?)” BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15. The protrusions at the ends of the mr-signs are not perfectly clear.

419a  imy-r tsttpy, “first overseer of the troop;” HT V, pl. 1. See comment on no. 298 (Part III) for this title and the next two.

419b  imy-r tsttpy n mniw nb ‘wyty, “first overseer of the troop of every herdsman of small cattle;” HT V, pl. 1.

419c  imy-r tsttpy hrtst imy-r nb n ěst, “first overseer of the troop, superior to every overseer of troops;” HT V, pl. 1.
Part I. Additional Titles

420a  𓊦𓊨𓊱𓊪 𓊝𓊰𓊱𓊰 𓊰𓊰 𓊰𓊱 iṃy-r dd t pt qmst ts, “overseer of what heaven gives and earth creates;” Daga, pl. 32.

420b  𓊦𓊨𓊱𓊪 𓊝𓊰𓊱𓊰 𓊰𓊱 imy-r dd(t) pt qmst ts innt hḥpy, “overseer of what heaven gives, earth creates and the inundation brings;” Hamm. no. 110 (B 10–11). This and the preceding title are paralleled by offering formulae, which are, however, of later date (W. Barta, Aufbau und Bedeutung der altägyptischen Opferformel, p. 75; cf. Bennett, JEA 44 [1958], 120 f.); the two titles date to the end of Dyn. XI, while the offering formulae did not come into use much before the end of Dyn. XII. Cf. the comment on no. 289d above, indicating that this tradition begins in Sixth Dyn. titles.

422a  𓊥𓊬 iṃyt-ḥ, “(female) overseer;” MIFA 6 (1902), fig. 59. Incomplete or abbreviated version of no. 423, on the same offering stone.


445a  𓊦𓊥𓊩𓊬 iṃy-ṣṣ n ḫỉ n mšr, “attendant of the bureau of the army;” CG 1532.

449a  𓊥 iṛy-ḥḥ, lit. “keeper of the moon;” Bersheh II, pl. 8 (and p. 21); BH, pl. 7. Two recurrences of the Old Kingdom judicial title discussed in ZAS 105 (1978), 58–59.

458a  𓊦 iṛy-ḥḥ n wsḥt(?), “great room-keeper of the court(?)” Roeder, Debd, pl. 121 (b). Roeder, p. 188, interprets ḫḥ ḫḥ as ḫḥ ḫḥ. Cf. nos. 496, 501.

*478a  𓊦 iṛy-ḥḥ n phḥ n ḫw m ḫḥ, “hall-keeper of the enclosure of protection(?) by(?) the ruler;” Brooklyn Museum Annual 2–3 (1966–61), 34 (= Louvre E 10985). This evidently contains the phḥ of Wb. I, 548 (5), but the final phrase is elusive; one would like to regard it as a name of some sort—either a personal
name or a toponym (cf. 174a above), but there does not seem to be any parallel that would support this conclusion.

508a  $\text{ɪry ⲫ ntyw n [Pwn]}$, “keeper of the myrrh of [Punt]; Daga, p. 32 and pl. 34. For the probable restoration see JARCE 30 (1993), 9 and n. 37.

*513a  $\text{ɪry-pn}$, “keeper of the house;” Petrie, Kahun, Gurob and Hawara, pl. 11 (9).

513b  $\text{ɪry-pryl(?)},$ “keeper of houses;” Pierret C25 (Vol. II, p. 4), followed by wdpr; shown somewhat more clearly in a copy by J.J. Clère. Perhaps the final $t$ is mistaken (in place of a stroke); if not, it may represent the feminine collective $pryl$, for which see Wainwright, ASA 25 (1925), 145.

532  $\text{ɪry n hbd $hn^r$ nbw}$, “keeper of silver and gold;” CG 20538 (Hc, 3-4); Tylor, Sebeknekht, pl. 8 (= LD III, pl. 13b). Ward’s example is ambiguous; these examples confirm the alternative reading $ɪry$, instead of $sw$ (for which see 1258a below), contrary to Franke’s statement concerning this title.

537a  $\text{ɪry ht m st wrt}$, “keeper of property in the great storehouse;” Petrie, Abydos I, pl. 54. Cf. comment on no. 153b above.

574  $\text{idnw n imy-r ip(?) nsrw}$, “deputy of the overseer of the king’s apartment;” Or. Suec. 17 (1968), 23; Ward omits $imy-r$. For $ip$ cf. no. 1348a below.

576a  $\text{idnw nb w Hnmw}$, “deputy of the lord of the district of Khnum;” Or. Ant. 14 (1975), 316.

578a  $\text{idnw n Ht-Wsr; HTIII, pl. 8. Followed by the name Qmw (PNI, 1334 [3]). Apparently refers to the pyramid city of Sesostiris I, Ht-S-n-Wsr, for which see Gomaà, Die Besiedlung Ägyptens während des Mittleren Reiches II (Wiesbaden 1987), 46f.}$

583a  $\text{Nnty}$, “arm of Nemty;” CG 20539 (verso, line 18). Known from the Old Kingdom: e.g. TPC, pp. 138, 154.
**PART I. ADDITIONAL TITLES**

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585bis  $\textit{hqt}$, "arm of the $\textit{hqt}$-scepter(?):" CG 1735, rightly cited by \textit{Wb.} III, 175, as a Middle Kingdom example of an O.K. title, but confused with Ward's no. 1123, which follows it. Here $\textit{hqt}$ is also quoted from CG 20539, but the first sign belongs to no. 583a above (unless it is to be read twice). Cf. perhaps $\textit{hqt}$ in \textit{AJSL} 58 (1941), 227, pl. 1, where the reading and context are obscure.

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585a  $\textit{hqi}$ Sti, "the king's (lit. 'he who appears') agent of Nubia:" CG 20539 (Ib, 17). See \textit{AJA} 66 (1962), 67 for the interpretation, which seems to be confirmed by Ward's no. 585; and for an additional Old Kingdom example of $\textit{hqi}$ see Kanawati, \textit{El Hawawish} III, fig. 13.

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586a  $\textit{hqi}$, "elder." \textit{Or. Suec.} 17 (1968), 24; four times; the writing has been confirmed by Bengt Peterson. For the meaning see \textit{JARCE} 3 (1964), 27–28, and my \textit{Egyptian Studies} I, pp. 89–90. Another example is to be found in Louvre C17 (\textit{BIFAO} 30 [1930], pl. 2 to p. 45).

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587a  $\textit{hqi}$ hnw, "door (protectively) behind the Residence:" \textit{Bersheh} II, pl. 13 (12). For $\textit{hqi}$ see JNES 19 (1960), 261 f.

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608bis  $\textit{nh n hnw hqt}$, "crewman of the ruler:" \textit{El Hudi}, no. 148 (12).

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638a  $\textit{d-mdr hww}$, "border administrator of ships:" \textit{Daga}, pl. 32. For this Old Kingdom title see Junker, \textit{Giza} II, p. 133.

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638b  $\textit{wrw}$, "unique one of the great:" CG 20539 (Ib, 15). Evidently related to the following archaic titles. The interpretation is not certain.
638c  wwr(w) ḫb, “unique one of the great of the festival.” BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 31; Siut I, 213 (followed by a lacuna, and perhaps like the variant). See Helck, Beamtenstitel, p. 40; the last sign is occasionally written (?) in Old Kingdom examples, although it does not provide this writing so often as Helck indicates, and the reading is definitely ḫb from the beginning. The variant is the same title as no. 726, with examples from Bersheh II, pl. 7; BH I, pl. 7; Moursi, HS, pl. 3. These examples evidently indicate a reinterpretation of “festival” as “catch (of fowl and fish).”

638d  wwr(w) ṣntgw, “unique one of the greatest of the ṣntg-people:” CG 20539 (Ib, 17); Moursi, HS, pl. 3. For Old Kingdom examples see Helck, l.c.; the original writing is evidently ṣntgw. There is also an Old Kingdom variant (Lauer, ASAE 37 [1937], 110) where the partitive m confirms the translation.

641bis  wrb NN, “the wrb-priest NN, of ‘Glorious Are the Places of Amun.’” Winlock, RF, pl. 40 (2, and cf. 3–4). Refers to the pyramid cult of Neb-hepet-Re Mentuhotep.

662a  wrb n Wdst, “wrb-priest of Wadjet.” JEA 23 (1937), pl. 3.

664bis  wrb n Bstt, “wrb-priest of Bastet.” Gayet, p. 44 (corrected; see OLZ 82 [1987], 229, n. 3).

664ter  wrb n Bnn, “wrb-priest of Benen.” Gayet, pl. 93. Note that the individual in question is Ini-Bnn and his father is Ḥr-Bnn. Bnn is apparently not attested elsewhere; conceivably it is an odd writing of Bn w “Phoenix.”

664b  wrb pr Ḥwt¬-Ḥr?, “wrb-priest of the temple of Hathor(?).” Hamm. no. 255, a cursive inscription; is it correctly transcribed?
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669a  \( \text{wrb n Nb-hpt-Rc mꜣ hrw, "wrb-priest of Neb-hepet-Re, justified."} \) Winlock, RF, pl. 41 (9, and cf. 6–14, 33).

670a  \( \text{wrb nm(?) n Sbk Šdyt, "processional(?) wrb-priest of Sobek of Crocodilopolis:"} \) Pierret, C39 (Vol. II, p. 23) reads \( \text{mꜣ} \), and perhaps this was intended. The version given here is taken from a careful copy made by J.J. Clère. If \( \text{nm} \) was actually intended, it might be the verb of motion (cf. comments on nos. 628, 664a in Part III) meaning “travel” or the like. Detlef Franke plausibly suggests that the doubtful word is \( \text{mꜣ} \).

672a  \( \text{wrb rmn Hbyw(?), "wrb-priest who carries Habyw(?):"} \) CG 20409. Although the divinity is obscure, the title is of interest because it is not otherwise known until Dyn. XVIII; see Kees, ZÄS 85 (1959), 45 ff., to which add Urk. IV, 1031 (5).


*680c  \( \text{wrb n Hnmw: Louvre E 10846. Dyn. XIII.} \)

681a  \( \text{wrb sṛḥb-kꜣ-Rc, "wrb-priest of Sankhare:"} \) Winlock, RF, pl. 43 (36, and cf. 34–38).

682a  \( \text{wrb n Sbk nb Sumnu, "wrb-priest of Sobek, Lord of Sumenu:"} \) Or. Suec. 17 (1968), 20; also Henry F. Lutz (Egyptian Tomb Steles, no. 87. Ward cites the first reference without quoting the entire title. For the location of Sumenu see Sauneron, Kémi 18 (1968), 58–59.

*683a  \( \text{wrb n sh-ntr, "wrb-priest of the divine booth:"} \) de Morgan, Cat. Mons. I, p. 38 (161). The last sign more probably represents \( \text{sh} \) rather than \( \text{ḥb} \) “festival,” but the choice is uncertain, since the writings tend to be interchanged both in the Old and Middle Kingdom.

688a  \( \text{wrb n ḫt, "wrb-priest of the spirit:"} \) RT 3 (1882), 122 (= MDAIK 4 [1933], pl. 34 [2]). Unexpected, but cf. \( \text{wrb n ḫt} \), no. 679; also, of course, \( \text{ḥm-ḥt} \), no. 94.
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688b \textit{wr b n Drt}y, "\textit{wr}b-priest of Tod:" Bolton, no. 10.20/12. Cf. \textit{wr}b-priest of Abydos," no. 640.

703a \textit{wr b n `t iwf}, "butler of the meat pantry:" \textit{RT} 3 (1882), 122. Variant of \textit{wdpw n `t iwf}, no. 757.

*715a \textit{wr iryt m T\textendash wr}, "great in respect to what is done in the Thinite Nome:" Brugsch, \textit{Thesaurus} VI, p. 1447. From the sarcophagus of a master builder (no. 817a), Florence Inv. No. 2181 (= Schiaparelli no. 1704); also known from the Old Kingdom: Kees, \textit{WZKM} 54 (1957), 97.

716a \textit{wr n wrw}, "greatest of the great:" \textit{NIR} 53. Belongs to the same sequence as no. 1332, which follows it. Also \textit{wr wrw}: \textit{SCF} I, p. 44; Siut II, 6, and \textit{wr r wrw} "greater than the great," Siut I, 154.

716b \textit{wr wrw Sm\textendash w T\textendash mh\textendash w(?)}, "greatest of the great ones of Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt(?):" \textit{Kerma} IV, p. 509 (31); probably a variation of the Old Kingdom title no. 1144.

723a \textit{wr Npt}, "great one of Nepet:" CG 20539 (Ib, 17). For Old Kingdom examples see Petrie, \textit{Medum}, pl. 10 (with det. \textbullet); \textit{ASAE} 16 (1916), 199, 201; Kanawati, \textit{El-Hawawish} III, fig. 8.

736a \textit{wr n dmuw}, "chief of recruits:" Sadek, \textit{El Hudi}, no. 23.

753a \textit{wp spdw}, "fattener of fowl:" CG 20656b. Lange and Schäfer query the first two signs, but their reading seems correct. Cf. no. 1537a below. Cf. Old Kingdom \textbullet\textbullet\textbullet \Rightarrow \textbullet\textbullet\textbullet \Rightarrow \textbullet\textbullet\textbullet (Kanawati, \textit{Hawawish} V, fig. 8). Also no. 1537a below.

754a \textit{In\textendash pw}, "embalmer of Anubis:" Siut I, 23; CG 20538 (Id, 3); 20539 (Iic, 4); also \textit{BH} I, pl. 13, for which see terminal note.

754b \textit{\textbullet\textbullet\textbullet In\textendash pw, \textbullet\textbullet\textbullet\textbullet In\textendash pw}, "embalmer of Anubis, \textbullet\textbullet\textbullet of Anubis:" CG 20088c; \textit{BMMA} 28 (Nov. 1922, Pt. 2), 15,
and cf. Siut II, 1. For various writings of the problematic sign see Fischer, *Egyptian Studies* II, p. 142 (g).

754c

wt Inpw m sh-ntr, _____-nwt m hnt ipt, f; “embalmer of Anubis in the divine booth, _____ before his lodging.” Moursi, *HS*, pl. 3. The queried sign may be ꜣ. The second phrase might possibly be a separate title: “ḥmy-hnt-priest of his lodging,” but I think this unlikely.

754d

wt hwt-ntr; “embalmer of the temple;” *Dahchour* I, pl. 11 (= CG 1486).

*780a

bs Nw, “who has access to the Nw-sanctuary.” Quibell, *Saqqara* 1906–07, pl. 9 (4). A recurrence of an Old Kingdom title; for the interpretation see Junker, *ASAE* 49 (1949), 211. I assume that the fragmentary false door in question belongs to the Ḥnw of Quibell’s p. 17 and pl. 28.

787a

[ṣic?] fī qby, “carrier of the libation jar;” CG 20080a; cf. 1541 below.

*805a

Mn-sw-t-In, “regulator of a phyle in ‘The Places of In Abide;’” Priestergräber, p. 35, and cf. p. 57; for the variant, with Neuserre in place of In, see pp. 83 f.

808a


822a


832a

nmt, “executioner;” *RILN*, no. 24, and p. 84.

832b

nmt nswt, “king’s executioner;” *RILN*, no. 57, and p. 84.

853a

rpṯ (irty-pṯ) ḫ ṣḥt ṭḥṭ, “hereditary prince of the first primordial time;” *TPPI*, §§ 31–32.
858a rhty n hwt-nts, “washerman of the temple:” Arabah, pl. 8 (236).

860a hst wrw sis, “foremost of the six great ones:” Hamm. no. 113 (5). A judicial title, evidently related to no. 143a above, and to nos. 247–248, 255.

865b (var. hty- n Iwmyt, “count of Esna:” Piehl, Inscriptions I, pl. 19 (= Pierret, C41, Vol. II, p. 24). May well be later than Dyn. XIII, since the offering formula begins This is not, however, a conclusive indication (see Bennett, JEA 27 [1941], 157). The example with the variant writing of Iwmyt (ASAE 26 [1926], 273) is said to be earlier than Dyn. XI, but it is certainly Dyn. XII, as shown by details of the offering formulae; cf. Fischer, Dendera, p. 30, n. 131.

865c hty- n Iwmyt mhty(t), “count of south and north Esna:” ASAE 26 (1926), 273; preceded by iry-p’t. This is the son of the foregoing count of Esna.

867a hty- Wd-wr, “count of the Great Green:” Dieter Arnold, MDAIK 21 (1966), 106 and fig. 6. There seem to be traces of and =, but insufficient space for beneath the former. Arnold suggests that this may be equivalent to hty- Š-rsy “count of the Fayum” (no. 881a below), and this very count bears the name Wd-wr!

874a hty- n Mn’r-Hw’fr, “count of Menat-Khufu:” BHI, pl. 44 (7).


890b hwt hdt, Brugsch, Thesaurus VI, p. 1447 (= Florence Inv. No. 2181, the sarcophagus of a master builder, Ward’s no. 817a). The Old Kingdom writing of hdt shows the Upper Egyptian crown (Kees, WZKM 54 [1957], 97).
Part I. Additional Titles

893a  hmr Bw Nfn, "servant of the Souls of Hieraconpolis."
       *Dahchour* II, fig. 111 (= CG 1488). An Old Kingdom title:
       Murray, *Index*, pl. 27; Hassan, *Giza* VI, Pt. 3, fig. 26; *HTI*²,
       pl. 10; also hmr-ntr: Hassan, *Giza* V, p. 276. Cf. no. 258a above.

897a  hmr-ntr  Ṣis, "priest of Isis and Seshat." Siut I, 245.

900a  hmr-ntr  Ḫnwt  Ṣs ḫw, "priest of Anubis, Who is Upon His
       Mountain:" Alnwick no. 501. Birch’s must be corrected;

923a  hmr-ntr  Ḫr  Ḫnwt  ḫw  ḫr  ṣmswt, "priest of Horus
       and Anubis Who Presides over the Suite:" CG 20539 (Ib, 13).
       Definitely to be read thus and not "the Suite of Horus," because
       one Old Kingdom example writes it (CG 1484); cf. also
       hiéroglyphiques du Musée National de Copenhague*, p. 8. This is
       also borne out by no. 900, which likewise omits Horus.

926a  hmr-ntr  Ḫr  Ḫwy, "priest of Horus the Two Children
       (of Upper and Lower Egypt):" CG 20539 (Ib, 16). For Ḫwy see
       Kees, *ZAS* 64 (1929), 100–102.

928a  hmr-ntr  Ḫr  Kfti, "priest of Horus Kefti:" CG 20539
       (Ib, 17).

931a  hmr-ntr  Skr, "Priest of Sokaris:" BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2),
       15. Follows hmr-ntr Ṣḥt.

934a  hmr-ntr  Ḫr  ṣnh  ṣmswt, "priest of the living ṣḥt of the
       king:" *Dahchour* I, pl. 11 (= CG 1486).

*935a  Ḫr ṣmr tpt, "first priest:" Tylor, *Sebeknekh*, pl. 7 (18).

*936a  Ḫr ṣmr tpt Ḫr Nfn, "first priest of Horus of Hiera-
       conpolis:" J.E. Quibell, *Hierakonpolis* I, pl. 46 (1); Tylor,
       *Sebeknekh*, pl. 8. See Part III, comment on no. 903a.

938  hmr-ntr  Ḫw-nr  Ḫb  Ṣd, "priest of Duawer in the Jubilee." *HT* II, pl. 2.
       For the reading of Ḫw-nr see Blackman, *JE* 21 (1935), pl. 1 and p. 4, n. 2. It may be added
that the use of the participle *dsw* alone would be unusual; one
might rather expect *dsw-nfr*, as in *hry-hbt dsw-nfr* (*HT* III, pl. 46).

943a  ⲝ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲙ hmt sbdw, “priestess of Abydos:” *JEA* 41 (1955), pl. 4
(68). For *hmt* “priestess,” see also no. 954 and *MMJ* 11 (1976), 9,
n. 29.

943b  ⲝ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲡ hmt.f nt Punt, “his servant of Punt” *BIFA* 30
(1931), 111. An unusual specification of the servant’s birthplace.
But such indications are occasionally indicated for other individu-
als in the Middle Kingdom; they are sometimes said to be “of” a
city (*RILN* no. 28), and cf. comment on 1298a in Part III), or
“man of” a city (*CG* 20642).

944a  ⲝ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲡ hmt-nfr nt Imn, “priestess of Amun;” *RT* 32 (1910),
151.

*960a  ⲝ ⲡ ⲡ Ⲣ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲝ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲡ hmyw n Inpw, “craftsmen of Anubis.” G.
d’Athanasii, *A Brief Account of the Researches*, pl. 5, facing p. 197
(1971), 66.

976a  ⲝ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲡ hry ḫḥb ḫḥt-nḥb, “master of largesse of the house of life:”
*BMMA* 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15.

1004a  ⲝ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲡ hry-sḥts n iɾw-r nswt, “privity to the secret of the king’s
repast:” *BMMA* 31 (1973), fig. 31 (cf. 33a above).

1004b  ⲝ Ⲣ ⲡ ⲡ hry-sḥts n iɾw-r nswt m ts ḫwrt nb tswr,
“privity to the secret of the king’s repast as the one who arranges
the tables of the Lord of the Two Lands;” *ibid*.

1004c  ⲝ ⲡ ⲡ ⲡ ⲝ ⲡ ⲡ hry-sḥts n ipt nswt, “privity to the secret of the
king’s apartment;” *TPG*, pl. 85 and p. 282; wrongly interpreted
by Ward as a variant of his no. 1037.

1012a  ⲝ ⲡ ⲡ ⲡ ⲡ ⲡ hry-sḥts n pt n ts, “privity to the secret of heaven and
earth;” *Cem. Abydos II*, p. 115 (72).
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1021a  hry-sšts n Nb Trwy, “privity to the secret of the Lord of the Two Lands;” Gayet, pl. 46 (photograph in RdE 24 [1972], pl. 7 [B]).

*1027a  hry-sšts n hwt Ptḥ-Skr, “privity to the secret of the mansion of Ptah-Sokaris;” A Vigneau, Encyclopédie photographique de l’art: Musée du Louvre I, pl. 58.

1029a  hry-sšts m ḫwt-nṯr, “privity to the secret of the temple;” Siut I, 347.

1040a  hry-sšts n sdmt wr m ṟryt ʾss, “privity to the secret of that which one alone hears in the lawcourt of the palace;” Gayet, pl. 31. The first signs have been corrected from my own copy. For the interpretation see GM 128 (1992), 69, 80.

1045a  hry-tp ʾst nb(t) ḫntt, “overlord of every preeminent office;” Dahchour II, p. 36, fig. 84.

1054b  hry-tp ʾs m pr wr, “overlord in the shrine of Upper Egypt;” Siut I, 231.

1061a  hry-tp ʾs n smrw, “great overlord of the (king’s) companions;” Scepter I, p. 178, fig. 109.

1063a  hry-tp ʾs n ḫw wr, “great overlord of the Thinite Nome;” Petrie, Abydos I, pl. 54 (for which cf. comment on no. 153b above).

1068a  hry-tp n pr ṟntyw, “overlord of the house of myrrh;” Bersheh II, pl. 21.

1072a  hry-tp mnḥt/mnḥt nbīt, “overlord of all infantry;” Petrie, Abydos I, pl. 60 (2), as corrected in Abydos II, p. 46; Gayet, pl. 31 (and terminal corrections, p. 5).

1072b  hry-tp mḏhw ṛwdt, “overlord of hewers of sandstone;” SP II, pl. 3 (4) (= Munich Gl. W.A.F. 31).

1074a  hry-tp Nhḥ m Pr-Wr, “overlord of El Kab in the Great House;” ASAE 58 (1964), 93.
1074b  hry-tp n hₜw bity, “overlord of ships of the king (of Lower Egypt).” BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 31.

1074c  hry-tp Hwₜ-n₁wb, “overlord of Hatnub.” Bersheh II, pl. 13 (12).


1077a  hry-tp hry-hbt n Mnₜw m Drty, “chief lector priest of Montu in Tod.” MIPAO 1 (1881–1884), 185.

1077b  hry-tp hry-hbt m ḥₜsw ṭf, “chief lector priest in his city.” CG 20457. The only case I know of, from the Old or Middle Kingdom, in which hry-tp precedes hry-hbt.

1079bis  hry-tp hry-hbt n Sₚₚ-nₜ-nₚ-Rₚ mₜw ḫₜw, “chief lector priest of Sakkarah, justified.” Winlock, RF, pl. 43 (39).

*1079ter  hry-tp hry-hbt m ḫₜtsw-Tt₁, “chief lector priest in the pyramid city ‘The places of Teti Abide.’” Quibell, Saqqara 1907–08, p. 113.

1082a  hry-tp ṣₚₚw-ₜₚw n₁wb, “overlord of all the nobles of the king.” BHI, pl. 32.


*1083a  hry-tp gn(ₜₚw?), “chief of sculptors(?).” Petrie, Kahun, Gurob and Hawara, pl. 11(2). Cf. “overseer of sculptors” (no. 407). The absence of -ty or -tyw is quite exceptional, but there seems no doubt that the final sign is Gardiner’s T₁₉ (gn/ gs).

1085a  hry-tp ḫₜw ṭw n ḫₜw ṭw; “overlord of clothing of the feast of Re.” Dahchour II, p. 69, fig. 111 (= CG 1488).

*1114a  ḫₜw n₁wb m ḥₜsw, “chief of an estate in ‘The Places Abide.’” Priestergräber, p. 57. Refers to the pyramid cult of Neuserre. Further occurrences are probably to be found ibid., pp. 83–84.
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119a ḫpj ši, “ruler of magic.” Cem. Abydos II, p. 120 (83). Also known from the Old Kingdom: Davies et al., Saqqara Tombs I, p. 22 and pl. 29.

131b ḫnty šh-ntr, “who presides over the divine booth.” Meir III, pl. 21 and p. 28, n. 12; ḫ perhaps to be restored thus in pl. 25. Priestly use of an epithet of Anubis. Ward, in his comments on the related title no. 1322, has misunderstood Blackman’s interpretation.

133a ḫrp ỉw’t, “director of offices.” Bersheh II, pl. 13 (right thickness). Variant of no. 1134.

136b ḫrp imyw ntrw, “director of those in whom the gods are(?)” Mus. Eg. III, p. 57; TPC, p. 274; Bersheh I, p. 17, pl. 16; Daga, pl. 38; Hans Steckeweh, Die Fürstengräber von Qau, p. 52. For the interpretation of this Old Kingdom title see Junker, Giza XI, p. 84. In an early Middle Kingdom funerary text (CG 28119) the deceased is ḫrp ỉw’t, “one who has power over all the gods,” (similarly CG 28118, belonging to the same person), but it seems doubtful that this interpretation is relevant, for it derives from Pyr. 1626.


*142a ḫrp ṣit mn ʿtyw, “director of multitudes in the land of others(?).” IS 54. Černý proposes this reading for the last word and takes it to mean “strangers;” cf. also ḫrp ʿšw in Or. Ant. 14 (1975), 316; here the following signs are unclear.

148a ḫrp ṭw-mwḥy, “director of the two treasuries.” Gayet, pl. 59.

148b ḫrp ṭw n ỉw’t tn, “director of this town.” ASAE 56 (1959), 216 and pl. 9.
1154a  hrp ntt twt, "director of that which is and is not (i.e., everything):" Piehl, *Inscriptions hiéroglyphiques* I, pl. 12 (Louvre C.172). Follows the title hrp k(w)t (no. 1178), with hrp written identically, and seems to amplify the latter. Cf. imy-r ntt twt, JEA 35 (1949), pl. 4.

1155a  hrp nwtyw, "director of ___": BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15. Otherwise known only from the early Old Kingdom (CG 1335).

1162a  hrp hmwut wr, "great director of craftsmen:" Urk. VII, 9. Evidently to be distinguished from no. 729 (contra Ward); see Fischer, *Egyptian Studies* I, p. 66, III, 238 and comment on nos. 729–730 in Part III.

*1163a  hrp m Hqrs-ndy, "director in the Heliopolitan Nome:" Petrie, *Season in Egypt* 1887, pl. 8 (243); cf. JNES 18 (1959), 131 f., and n. 7.

1165a  hrp htpw-ntr m hwt-Pth, "director of divine offerings in the mansion of Ptah:" RDE 28 (1976), 133 (more clearly in Jéquier, *Mon. fun. Pepi II*, III, p. 41 [right center].

*1166a  hrp hnt hnt-ntr, "director of property of the necropolis:" Tylor, *Sebeknekh*, pl. 8.

1168a  hrp hmt. See no. 1173a below.

1172a  hrp sâm n Nbt Twr, "director of the affairs of the Lord of the Two Lands:" Hamm. no. 113 (8); cf. mh-ib n nswt m sâm nb "who inspires the king with trust in all his affairs" (*Meir* III, pl. 9).

1173a  hrp hmt, "director of the treasury:" ASAE 56 (1959), 216 and pl. 9. Cf. no. 1174, but to be distinguished from no. 1186b below. See also comment on no. 1490a in Part III.

*1178a  hrp kwt m imn, "director of works in the west(ern desert):" Quibell, *Excavations at Saqqara* 1905–06 (Cairo 1907), p. 21 and pl. 13. Probably as late as the Eleventh Dynasty reunification; this official is also nty m srt (Ward’s no. 839).
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1179b  hrp kwut m hwt-nfr nbt nr pr-nswt, "director of works in every temple of the king's domain:" RT 3 (1882), 114.

1181a  hrp ts tm, "director of the whole land:" Dahchour II, p. 36, fig. 84. For ts tm see Wb. V, 304 (11-14), and for the entire title cf. no. 1084.

1186a  Htmw hrp, "treasurer who directs(?):" three virtually identical examples, collected by Berlev, OOE, 185 f.: Brussels, no. 91 (= Cem. Abydos II, pl. 35); RT 3 (1882), 122 (= MDAIK 4 [1933], pl. 34 [2]); Martin, pl. 34 (20).

1198a  hry-r htmw, "assistant treasurer:" Gayet, pl. 7. Also written with šš in place of šš (checked on a photograph).

1199a  hry-r n stm, "assistant of the stm-priest:" ASAE 56 (1959), 216 and pl. 9. See comment on no. 1490a in Part III.

1203a  hry-hbt imy rnp, "lector priest who is in the year (of duty):" CG 20185; TPC, p. 284. For this title see ZAq 90 (1963), 38.

1209b  hry-hbt smsw imy rnp, "senior lector priest who is in the year:" TPC, pls. 39, 54; BMMA 29 (Nov. 1934, Pt. 2), 26; Quibell, Saqqara 1906-07, p. 17 and pls. 9 (4), 27.

1219a  hry-hbt nfr nb twy Nb-hpt-R, "lector priest of the good god, lord of the Two Lands, Nebhepetre:" Winlock, RF, pl. 42 (19, and cf. 20).

1222a  hry-hbt n S'ny-ks-R, "lector priest of Sankhare:" Winlock, RF, pl. 43 (41, and cf. 42).

1222b  hry-hbt n špskfs, ms' hru, "lector priest of Shepseskauf, justified:" Jéquier, Mastabat Faraoun, pl. 12.
1222c  hry-hbt m Qbb-Snwsrt, “lector priest of (the pyramid cult) ‘Sesostris is purified.’” Lahun II, pl. 30.

1224a  hry-hbt tpy n Hr Nhyn, “principal lector priest of Horus of El Kab.” Tylor, Sebeknekhth, pl. 4.

1226bis  hry tp swt ____., “attendant of the places of ____.” BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15. The untranslated sign, representing a divine entity, is attested in an Old Kingdom title, where it is followed by ht “attendant.” Dittmann, ZÄS 77 (1941), 7–12.

1227a  hrty-ntr n Wsn, “quarryman of Osiris;” G. d’Anathias, Lc. (see *960a above).

1243b  ss-ty(?), BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15. Interpretation unknown. Like 1155a above, this is known only from the early Old Kingdom (CG 1385).

1244a  st mri.f, “devoted son” (“son who loves”): CG 20538 (IIc, 3); CG 20539 (IIb, 7). The inclusion of this designation may be disputed, but it occurs as a title both earlier (Margaret Murray, Saqqara Mabatas I, pl. 3) and later (e.g., Fischer, Egyptian Studies III, p. 157, pl. 40; Norman Davies, Tomb of Rekh-mI-Rê, pl. 107).

1249a  ss s is hsy-r, “grandson of a count:” Gizeh and Rifjeh, pl. 13G (repeatedly).


1258a  sw n hq hnt nbtw, “guard of silver and gold:” Cem. Abydos II, p. 115, fig. 72. Franke, GM 83 (1984), 119, cites this same example from Serapis 6 (1982), 54; but cf. the different reading of no. 532 above.

1259a  sw hnmw ntrw, “guardian of herds (of sheep) of the gods:” Siut I, 234. This shows that writings like these are not necessarily to be read mntw in titles referring to animals; see Ward’s comment on his no. 791.
1259b sw ctqy mi qd, "guardian of all Asyut:" CG 28119. The reading of the first sign is suggested by no. 1258, as well as by the repetition of consonants. The reading of swctqy is assured by the provenance.


*1268a sib ‘d-mr smw nbt(?), "judicial border official of all(?) deserts:" Studies Presented to F.Ll. Griffith, pl. 47(b). For this Old Kingdom title cf. Helck, Beamtentitel, p. 90, and Hassan, Giza VII, figs. 40, 42. There may be a trace of the added ☰; in any case there is space for it. The position of sib is probably terminal; see comment on no. 1264 in Part III.

1278a sinw, "runners:" ASAE 39 (1999), 189. For an Old Kingdom imy r sinw see Urk. 1, 4 (1).

1283a swn(w) Hbr nb ṯḥ, "Pupil of Horus, lord of the palace:" HT II, pl. 2; cf. IS 93 (sbn(w) Hbr nb...). For older examples see Wb. IV, 84 (16).

1283b sbn(w) Hbr ḫnty pt, var. swnw Hbr m ḫnty pt, "pupil of Horus Who Presides over heaven:" Siut I, 82, 260, 331; II, 12–13; BH I, pl. 7, var. Bersheh II, pl. 13 (20). This phrase is well known from the early Old Kingdom as the name of a domain (within an enclosure), and evidently has the same meaning in a recurrent Old Kingdom title, following ‘d-mr (Wb. V 430 [8], which erroneously includes BH I, pl. 7). The Middle Kingdom title is translated "star of Horus...’ by Brovarski in Dunham Studies, p. 18.

1288a snl Inp, "stolist of Anubis:" BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15. Follows 754b above, so that the restoration of the trace is certain; cf. the same columnar sequence in the Old Kingdom, e.g., T.G.H. James and M.R. Apted, Mastaba of Khentika, pl. 7 [14(3)], Oriental Institute, Mastaba of Mereruka I, pl. 62.
1295a  $\text{sm}_y Hr \text{ hr-ib } ^\text{h}, \text{“associate of Horus in the midst of the palace:” } \text{ASAE} 56 (1959), 215 \text{ and pl. 8. Perhaps to be considered an epithet, but cf. 1295.}$

*1295b  $\text{sm}_y Hr \text{ (fem.) } \text{“associate of Horus:” } \text{D. Randall-Maciver and A.C. Mace, El Amrah and Abydos, 1899–1901 (London 1902), pl. 38 (D 31). The date may be Dyn. XIII.}$

1298b  $\text{mr } ^\text{h}, \text{“great (or elder) companion:” } \text{CG 534.}$

1298c  $\text{mr } ^\text{h} \text{n pr nswt, “great (or elder) companion of the king’s house:” } \text{TPC, pl. 85 (7).}$

1298d  $\text{mr } ^\text{h} \text{ m hvu-nswt, “great (or elder) companion in the house of gold:” } \text{HT II, pl. 8. See comment on no. 1349 in Part III.}$

1313a  $\text{smk Ith, “smk-priest of Yat:” } \text{Daga, pl. 32. An early Old Kingdom title, for which see } \text{JNES} 16 (1957), \text{pls. 33–34.}$

1315a  $\text{nswnw Itpu, “nswnw-attendant of Anubis:” } \text{JE} 41 (1955), \text{pl. 6 (110). This is preceded by another feminine title referring to Anubis, but the reading remains uncertain.}$

1321b  $\text{sr n nhw nswt n stp-si, “dignitary of the king’s courtiers of the palace:” } \text{Sadek, El Hudi, no. 148.}$

*1328a  $\text{shd hmv-ntr Mn-swt-In, “inspector of priests of ‘The Places of In Abide:” referring to the pyramid cult of Neuserre: } \text{Priestergräber, p. 35.}$

1348a  $\text{s} \text{ im(i) nswt, “scribe of the royal lodging:” } \text{Or. Suec. 17 (1968), 23. Possibly a variant of Ward’s 1349; cf. Andreu, } \text{BIFA} 80 \text{ (1980), 142, and } \text{Les. 81 (18)} \text{ (= Louvre C1).}$

1371a  $\text{sw r n whmu, “great scribe of the herald:” } \text{RT 3 (1882), 122, corrected from } \text{MDAIK 4 (1933), pl. 34 (2).}$
PART I. ADDITIONAL TITLES

1380a | ḫr ū ṣš pr nswt, “scribe of the king’s domain:” RT 3 (1882), 121. Or ṣš ṭr nswt? The name that follows (Snḫ) is said to have the determinative ḫ.


1420a | ṣš htmtyw. See no. 1436a below.

*1426a | ḫr ṣš ṣpt(?), “scribe of the fields in the Settlement:” T. Deveria, Notices sur les antiquités égyptiennes du Musée de Lyon, pl. 5 (90). Spt is alternatively written with the determinative ḫ in place of the stroke.

*1436a | ḫr ṣš n htmtyw, Wreszinski, p. 10.


1446a | ḫr ṣš-qāwt n pr-ḥḏ, “draftsman of the treasury:” Louvre C17 (BIFAO 30[1930], pl. 2 to p. 45). The terminal group is clearly written thus, but ḫ may possibly have been intended (as in no. 1446).

1466a | ḫr ṣš m hry st wrt, “stm-priest of him who is upon the great throne:” CHIB, no. 90. If my reading is correct (and no alternative seems likely), this would be an early example of a divine epithet that becomes common from the New Kingdom onward (Wb. IV, 7 [17]), for it can hardly mean “great storehouse” as in no. 537a above. Here it would refer to Ptah.

1507bis | ḫr ṣš ṭy nswt ṭy bity, “foster child of the king of Upper Egypt, ward of the king of Lower Egypt:” IS 93; cf. ḫr ṣš qy nswt ṭy bity, “intimate of the king, foster child whom he created, foster child of the king, whom he reared” (BH 1, pl. 32).

1528a šmsw Skr, “follower of Sokar:” Pierret II, p. 42; cf. Fischer, *Egyptian Studies* III, p. 105, where a similar title or epithet is cited from CG 20101.

1537a šd(w) _trap(w), “fattener of fowl,” Meir III, pl. 22; known from the Old Kingdom: Wb. IV, 565 (16); Hassan, *Excavations at Saqqara 1937–1938* II, p. 33. Cf. no. 753a above.

1541a ḥfb n iri mwṯ, “libationer of him who executes justice (scil. Thoth?):” Bersheh II, pl. 17. Cf. wsḥt nt iri mwṯ “court of him who executes justice” (CG 20025). Irī mwṯ may again refer to the god Thoth in CG 20025 (a, 8).

*1550a* ḥfd(y) wr ir(t?), “builder who is great (in) making(?)”: Brugsch, *Thesaurus* VI, p. 1447 (Florence sarcophagus Inv. No. 2181). Title of a master builder (no. 817a); for the meaning cf. no. 715a above.

*1572a* ṭw n mḥyt, “journeyman of papyrus(?):” Wreszinski, p. 11; on p. 12 he suggests “Pflücker” for ṭw, but papyrus cannot easily be pulled up. Possibly the supposed mḥyt is a miswritting of sḥmyt, yielding title no. 1576. The plural strokes would be unusual but cf. no. 1395.

1591a ṭḥy n ḥr m ḥr.w.f, “vizier of Horus in his appearances:” *Hamm.* no. 113 (8). The terminal phrase ḥr-m-ḥr.w.f. also occurs as a personal name at the end of the Middle Kingdom (PNI, 248 [9–10]; II, 378; JEA 33 [1947], pl. 2).

1595b ṭsw n ḫnwv, “captain of oarsmen:” HT III, pl. 8.

1596a ṭsmy, “houndsman.” CG 20565d, 20746a; cf. OLZ 82 (1987), 326.

1608b  ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ddst pr Wsr, “magistrates of the house of Osiris:”
CG 20093, in a listing of temple personnel.

1609a  ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ dbnw nswt m wcy, “adorner of the king in privacy:” HT II, pl. 7; cf. comment on no. 1086 in Part III.

1609b  ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ ⤈ dbnw Hr, “adorner of Horus:” Bersheh I, pl. 12 (man censing statue).
Note on Beni Hasan I, pl. 13

The titles at the right bottom corner of BHI, pl. 13, redrawn in the adjacent figure, have been misunderstood by Newberry, who takes the name of this figure to be etc. (ibid., pp. 16–17) and takes Wt-n-Inpw, as the name of the small figure before him (ibid., p. 19). I think that the entire inscription belongs to the larger figure, and that the smaller one is unidentified.

In the first column, evidently represents the two titles that follow one another in CG 20538 (Ic, 3) and CG 20539 (Iic, 4) and which are associated elsewhere, as Sauneron points out (BIFAO 51 [1952], 139), along with many other links between and the function of the embalmer. See no. 754a above. It is true that he does not mention this example, but it seems highly unlikely that Wt-n-Inpw would have been used as a personal name. Theoretically one might read Ny-wt-Inpw in “honorific retrograde” sequence, but this particular pattern, with written at the end is not to be expected even in the Old Kingdom, when such a sequence is attested.

It is in any case not certain that the terminal pair of signs ( ) belongs to the aforementioned group, for the word does not normally show a stroke. If, after in the second column, one reads horizontally across both columns, this extraneous detail is eliminated, and the other title reads (no. 153a above). It is paralleled by (Ward’s no. 138; cf. his 135 and 175, the latter as corrected in Part III below; also my Dendera, p. 154). The following signs identify the individual as Snh.Hnmu, the son of Hnmu, and the latter name is well attested in the same scene and elsewhere (PNI, 275 [5]). One might, of course, also read , since both and
occur in the same scene, and since ływ yr pr is sometimes followed by the
direct genitive in some other cases, as may be seen from Ward’s compilation.
The remaining title, wr sinw “greatest of physicians,” is duly noted by Ward
(no. 731) and by Frans Jonckheere, Les Médecins de l’Egypte Pharaonique (Brus-
sels 1958), p. 68, although here the title that has just been discussed is again
misunderstood (as ływ yr Hnw).

The connection, in this titulary, between medicine and embalming is note-
worthy and exceptional.
Part II. Corrections of Hieroglyphic Copies

Ward's version is given first, followed by the correction of the same.

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Part III. Comments

In this section there are several references to Franke’s remarks in GM 83 (1984), 103–124, but as a rule I have not repeated his deletions and corrections. References have been added in those cases where the evidence is relatively small, but (unlike Part I) they include a few sources that are unpublished, or that have been published recently. An asterisk before the number refers to the corrections in Part II.

*2 I agree with Franke that it seems unlikely that two different readings (and interpretations) are to be applied to $\text{\textsuperscript{}}$; only this case and no. 9 offer solid ground for the translation “assistant,” or the like, and Franke has already disposed of no. 9. The reading of the initial signs has been kindly confirmed by T.G.H. James, and his copy of the rest of the column is likewise reproduced here; while the end remains unclear, the beginning is certainly “custodian” (or the like) of a ship; cf. $\text{\textsuperscript{}}$, referring to $\text{\textsuperscript{n}}$ “skippers” (Musée de Lyon, neg. 10359). As for the choice between $\text{\textsuperscript{stw}}$ and $\text{\textsuperscript{wr tw}}$, I have previously suggested that the intrusive sign $\text{\textsuperscript{s}}$ is assimilated from $\text{\textsuperscript{wr}}$ “flee,” in BM stela 573, temp. Sesostri II (HT II, pl. 6): $\text{\textsuperscript{}}$, NN “I being in it (Abydos) as a great administrator (while) the priestly corps of the temple (had) their two arms burdened with offerings that come forth from the Great God to the spirit of NN.” But Detlef Franke has called my attention to an example of Ward’s no. 13 (Maciver and Mace, El Amrah and Abydos [London 1902], pl. 34 [4]), where $\text{\textsuperscript{\text{\textsuperscript{}}}}$ is replaced by $\text{\textsuperscript{\text{\textsuperscript{}}}}$; thus the addition of $\text{\textsuperscript{s}}$ may stem from $\text{\textsuperscript{ltw}}$ as a writing of $\text{\textsuperscript{ltw}}$. 
“Attendant of attendants” is hardly possible as an Egyptian title, and “attendant of a winnower” (no. 11) is almost equally improbable; the meaning is “administrator,” or the like, in all these cases: thus “administrator of attendants” and in no. 6, “administrator of heralds.”

Add a 5th ex.: *Or. Suec.* 17 (1968), 24.

To judge from Lange and Schäfer’s photograph, *wbwr* is indeed the correct reading.

This is a plural.

Delete: the sole ex. antedates the M.K.

Discussed in *ZÄS* 90 (1963), 40.

Add 3rd and 4th exx.: Siut I, 171; CG 20539 (IIb, 3).

Evidently not *m Wst* “in Thebes;” emend to *Hr Wsty* “Horus the Theban.” See *RdE* 24 (1972), 70, no. 4.


The reference to *Bersheh* I, pl. 27 belongs to no. 293; the name is missing. Ward is surely right in transliterating no. 28 as *imy-r,* in view of the early M.K. writings (pl. 4) and (no. 423), the last also attested in the O.K. I am not certain that

Theo. The original one was still in use. An acrophonic reading of as
l(s) is highly improbable (nor has it been suggested), for it evidently follows the same pattern as two other sportive writings of M.K. titles: √(hry-tp) and ♦(hry-sîst). On this question see also Gardiner, ZÄS 40 (1905), 142, JEA 41 (1955), 121 f., and Edel, ZÄS 81 (1956), 8 f., who also cites a late O.K. example of 𓊘 𓊖. It does seem likely that nos. 518a and 540 represent a variation of no. 329, but improbable that early M.K. imy-r was universally reduced to *lo/la by the middle of Dyn. XII. With one exception, the evidence for the variation is restricted to one and the same group of individuals.

Perhaps better understood as “overseer of fields of the Thinite Nome in the Head of the South.”

The translation of ipt as “counting-house” is highly doubtful; cf. comments on nos. 1186 and 1230 below.

“In privacy” (not “private”) favors the translation “two chambers” rather than “workshop.”

Better “two chambers of the royal regalia.” The second ex. should be corrected to p. 280.

The reading of the second imy-r is suspect because, in both cases, the writing differs from that of the initial imy-r. De Meulenaere prefers to read the first title as imy-r *mrw “overseer of the bakery;” for *mrw he refers to J.-C. Goyon in Cahiers de Karnak VII (Paris 1982), p. 282f. See also Darnell, JEA 75 (1989), 216–19.

Delete: this is no. 369. For the form of 𓊘 see Caminos and Fischer, Ancient Egyptian Epigraphy and Palaeography (New York 1976), p. 41.

Delete: the sole ex. antedates the M.K. Furthermore read imy-r *mrw gsw htsst rsy, “overseer of narrow passes of the southern lands;” see Kees, ZÄS 70 (1934), 84 f.; Montet, Kêmi 6 (1936), 88 f.

This also seems to occur with the omission of 𓊘: Sayed, RdE 29 (1977), 161.
63 The first ex. is pre-M.K. and is more extensive than what is quoted here; for this and another ex. see BIFAO 81 (1981) Supplément, p. 241.

69 A second ex. is probably to be recognized in Petrie, Season in Egypt, pl. 6 (134).

*70 See Part I for this correction.

*71 The form of ‘ḥ is thus in Griffith’s edition: The Inscriptions of Siút and Dér Rifeh (London 1888–89). Cf. comment on no. 1031 below.

82 Delete: the sign read ‘ḥ is unclear, but prḥy ḫḏ (not pr ḫḏ) is similarly written ḫḏ in the ex. of no. 69 cited above, and again in an ex. of no. 151 (CG 20341). The present case evidently belongs to no. 84.

*85 Not “Chamberlain of Maat,” but “of the house of Maat.” Cf. also the more exact facsimile of Samuel Sharpe, Egyptian Inscriptions, Series I, Pt. 2 (London 1841), pl. 86.

86–88 Another title of this pattern is to be found in Habachi, Heqaib, no. 46 (e) ḫḏ “chamberlain of the great bureau” (or “the two great bureaus”? Habachi reads ... ḫy m pr wr “of the bureau of [sic] the pr-wr”).

87 Add a 4th and 5th ex.: G. Botti and P. Romanelli, Le Sculture del Museo Gregoriano Egizio (Vatican City 1951), pl. 64 (132); Habachi, Heqaib, no. 89.

93 See also Vernus, BIFAO 74 (1974), 153–56.

94 See also comment on no. 307 below.

97 Perhaps better “district overseer of the tribunal” (and similarly “district overseer” in nos. 97a–101.

108 A 3rd ex.: Louvre C17 (not in Gayet, pl. 52; see BIFAO 30 [1930], pl. 2 to p. 45).
"Guild" for  wrt (det. ←, ←) assumes a type of organization for which there is no evidence. A safer translation is "quarter" (where the designated workmen assembled or performed their tasks).

Add a 5th ex.: Habachi, Hqaiib, no. 47 (f).

Add a 3rd ex.: ibid., no. 47 (d).

"Exultants" seems unlikely, given the fact that many others on the same stela are "sculptors" or "overseers of the wrt of sculptors." Wb. V, 389 (7) does not translate. Note that, in any case, the terminal pellets are simply the plural sign, as in the adjacent inscriptions.

The ex. cited is O.K.; for a M.K. ex. see BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15.

Probably antedates the M.K., for I suspect that Newberry was not careful in distinguishing ← and ←.

In the first ex. the word wmt (for which see JNES 18 [1959], 261–64) is framed by the enclosure. In the second (somewhat doubtful) case it lacks ←.

Add a 3rd ex.: Priestergräber, p. 35.

Delete: antedates the M.K.

In one case the title is followed by plural strokes (↑). And the reading wdh should be followed by a query, as well as the translation; so also no. 773.

Incompletely quoted; add nb štr "every secret judgment" (not "judgment hall"). A 2nd ex. is identical: BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15.

Berlev, CdE 61 (1986), 239, notes that the example in JEA 35 (1949), pl. 4, is largely restored. Might this begin with imy-r ṣr, which occurs elsewhere in the same inscription (no. 140)?

The end of the ex. quoted seems to read pruv ḫš (cf. nos. 82, 192).

154a As Franke has pointed out, this is a personal name, for which see now *Supplément au BIFAO* 81 (1981), 241.

155 Steindorff, *ASAE* 36 (1936), 173, thought his scarab no. 99 might also contain this title, but Martin (756) correctly takes the signs following *imy-r pras* as part of the name. More precisely this is a pair of names: Ṣ-ḥṣ-ḥw/Ḫšw. For the last name see Ranke, *PNI*, 348 (26). The first seems to mean “the water has not descended;” cf. O.K. ḫ-r, “the water comes,” in both cases perhaps referring to birth. The absence of a preliminary discharge of water is unusual in such cases, but is not unknown to modern obstetricians.

157a Delete: this is not “overseer of the temple of Hathor,” but “overseer of priests in the house of Hathor;” see Part I, no. 264a.

168 Add a 5th ex.: Pierret C29 (Vol. II, p. 51), with $\text{סנ}$ miswritten $\text{ןס}$.

173 For another example referring to the same cult see C.L. Soghor, *JARCE* 6 (1967), p. 30, fig. 10.

*175 $\text{ס.רָם}$, not $\text{ס.ם}$. Ward rightly translates “Fayum,” but the title refers to the “Southern Lake of Sobek,” (for which see Gomaâ, *Besiedlung* I, pp. 390–92) and not to Sobek’s temple.

177 A 2nd ex.: Guimet C12, and here, as in *ÂIB* I, 187, the determinative becomes an initial ideogram, followed by the phonetic complement *rw*. In nearly all cases this sign is the same, perhaps representing a bead with a string through it, for the word *strw* seems to derive from O.K. *ṣṭ-i-rw* “stringer of beads,” attested in *Meir* V, pl. 17 (and Norman Davies, *The Rock Tombs of Deir el Gebrâûwi* II [London 1902], pl. 19); although Osing (*OLZ* 74 [1979], 13 thinks the derivation is simply *str > sti*.

186 *Kmt* might better be translated “the cultivation,” since this title follows no. 214, referring to the desert; cf. no. 1083.
PART III. COMMENTS

189 Add a 5th ex.: Sayed, Rde 29 (1977), 170 and pl. 16, where this is seen to be a “steward of the magistrates” (cf. no. 190).

193 The addition of nbw “gold” is inconsistent with the interpretation of nos. 192, 532; and cf. 𓊀𓊀𓊀𓊀𓊀𓊀𓊀𓊀 “overseer of the two houses of gold, overseer of the two houses of silver” (CG 20539) [Ib, 23]). But a valid case, written as in no. 1102, is to be found in de Morgan, Cat. Mons. I, p. 39 (169), while ASAE 33 (1933), 71, has “overseer of the two houses of silver and the two houses of gold.”

196 Delete. The date is Old Kingdom: see Kanawati, Hawawish V, p. 8 and fig. 8; furthermore the title is 𓊀𓊀𓊀𓊀 (no. 46) followed by a personal name.

199 CG 20431 has 𓊀𓊀𓊀𓊀, which lends support to Franke’s suggestion that no. 197 is the same title as this one. So too 𓊀𓊀 in BHI, pl. 29, where the final determinatives are supplied by the context, showing weavers at work. For the writing of mrw/mrt “weavers” see Faulkner, CDME, p. 111. Note also that ANOC no. 56.1 and Arabeh pl. VI (E295) refer to the same stela.

205 The coffin CG 28036 curiously abbreviates mšr as 𓊀𓊀𓊀.

218 Add a 4th ex.: Sadek, El Hudi, no. 20.

220 Note the writing 𓊀𓊀 in Bersheh II, pp. 24, 27. “Mayor” is too unspecific. This is usually a vizier’s title (as in nos. 223–225), and it refers to the king’s pyramid town (no. 225), as also in the O.K. But it exceptionally occurs in the inscriptions of a nomarch who refers to his rank (s’t) of imy-r niwt (BHI, pls. 25 [70], 33).

226 Add Hamm. no. 126, Bersheh II, p. 44, Sadek, El Hudi, no. 32.

*227 Read nw imnṭt [ibṭt].

232 “Lovely ones” = cortège of Hathor, as in nos. 300, 1073.

*237 The reference is BHI, pl. 16, not Bersheh. The more accurate copy is given by Montet, BIFAO 9 (1911), 18. Cf. the men washing cloth in BHI, pls. 4, 13.
Pierret's suggestion seems more plausible than "overseer of dreams."

The correct form of the sign is given in BH III, pl. 4 (60), the pair of lips replacing ← (U 31).

Read Ḥnmt-Mnw Ḥnmt-Mnw (in) the Panopolite Nome (U.E. 9)." The correct transcription is given in Coptite Nome, p. 110.

Better snw or t "bread" rather than Ḥtpw "offerings." Note also that this title continues m sḥ pr.f "as a dignitary of his house" (or "domain"), referring to Horus of Edfu; cf. no. 1296, on the same stela (although a different reference is given).

Ḥwṭ "food" may be mlḥt "papyrus," hardly shwṭ, as Franke suggests.

Add a 4th example: MiFaO 24 (1911), p. 138. Cf. also no. 66.

Known from the O.K. in this form: Helck, Beamtentitel, p. 73; cf. wḥ mdw m hwt wrt sīs (CG 57122). Also cf. Part I, no. 143a.

Incomplete: add nb Ḥdw, "Lord of Busiris."

Incomplete: add nb ḫmnṭt "Lord of the West" in every case.

The first ex. is pre-M.K.


Delete: the statue in question is N.K.

Diospolis Parva is Ḥwṭ-šwmt, not Ḥwṭ-šwmtm; see JARCE 1 (1962), 15.

Delete third and last ex.; the statue is later than Dyn. XIII (cf. comment on no. 352 below). Ṣbk Ṣdṭy is "Sobek the Crocodopolite," and CG 20404 simply has "the Crocodopolite" (Part I, no. 279a).

Add a 5th ex., wrongly listed for no. 29; Gayet, pl. 10 (bottom register, left; corrected by J.J. Clère).
PART III. COMMENTS

284   *BHI*, pl. 13, has no. 293; the other reference should be verified.

286   Delete CG 20376 (incomplete in the text), and add Labit, no. 5.

287   Another title of this kind occurs in Habachi, *Heqaib*, no. 46 (d).
The plate (122) indicates that this begins  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \) rather than  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \) (for which cf. nos. 160 ff.). But the terminal group  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \) is difficult to interpret.

289   Add a 2nd ex.: Louvre statuette N853.

290a  The first ex. antedates the M.K.; the second is *imy-r*  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \)  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \)  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \) “overseer of the eastern deserts.” To the single valid ex. add:

H.W. Müller, *Die Felsengräber von Elefphantine* (Glückstadt 1940),
fig. 4d (a variant of no. 291).

293   Add Besheh I, pl. 27 (for which see comment on no. 28 above),
*BH* I, p. 16, pl. 13 and *Coptite Nome*, no. 43 (4). Cf. the earlier (Heracleopolitan) title *imy-r*  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \)  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \), and translated “overseer of exemptions of the Thinite nome” (*WZKM* 57 [1961], 73).

295   As in the case of no. 406 the connection between *hnrw* and cattle is debatable; the cattle may belong to the retinue of the local god (for which cf. remarks on nos. 299–301 below).

296   A 2nd ex. is to be recognized in Habachi, *Heqaib*, no. 47 (e),
there read *imy-r*  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \)  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \). The sign is \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \).

298   Delete: this is no. 418, for which *HT* V, pl. 1, is also cited, probably from another of the several variations of the title in the same inscription: see Part I, nos. 419a–c.

299–301 Read *hnrf* for *hnrw(,t)*; the masc. gender is confirmed by *mi-qd.f* in
no. 301.

302   Revise the reference to *HT* V (and the final variant); cf. comment on no. 298 above.

305   Delete: both exs. are pre-M.K.

307   Add a 5th ex.: *Cem. Abydos* III, p. 35 (15); probably to be read \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \)  \( \overset{\circ}{\circ} \). Synonymous with no. 94, and perhaps to be read the same
way: see Janssen, *De Traditionelle Egyptische Autobiografie* II (Leiden 1946), p. 83, n. 64, and Willems, *JEA* 76 (1990), 31; also the comment on no. 1545 below.

309 Probably add CG 20013 (see plate). The reading is correct, but it is unlikely that this *hmt* is the same as the later *htm* "fortress." It is more probably "treasury" (variant of no. 364).

313 There is something to be said for Ward's translation of *st* as "storehouse," but the specific association with provisions of food is conspicuous. In addition to the evidence of nos. 314–318a, 323 cf. Part I, no. 318b.

*327 Delete: earlier than M.K. This can hardly be *hwt-ntr*; more probably *sh-ntr* or possibly *ḥ-ntr* if is actually present. It does not appear in Kanawati, *El Hawawish* I, fig. 24.

334 Delete: pre-M.K. This overseer of doors is hardly a simple "doorkeeper;" the plurality of doors seems significant. Cf. Gayet, pl. 54 (better *RdE* 1 [1933], pl. 9) for another ex. which may be contemporaneous (just before the M.K.) also CG 20002, which has part of a title ending with *sbnw* "doors."

*335 Delete: this is *imy-rw* (no. 94).

340 The full writing is from *BHI* I, pl. 24.

349 Comparison with no. 295, which has the masc. det., shows "cattle" is a better translation of *hmt* than "cows," although cows are certainly meant here.

350 CG 20539 goes with the following title, but add *Studies Presented to F.L.L. Griffith*, pl. 47 (b); also Sadek, *El Hudi*, no. 143. This and no. 351 are O.K. titles, in which the reading *š* is doubtful; Montet (*Kêmi* 4 [1931], 174–78) proposes *iwn*.

352 Delete: various details of the offering formula indicate that the date is after Dyn. XIII, and as late as the N.K.

359 May well be earlier than the M.K. And the word *ḥprw* is better translated "crews," than "workmen" or (in 1359) "equipment."
361 CG 1646 antedates the M.K. In the case of ASAE 39 (1939), p. 189, Rowe points out (p. 191) that the context of the other titles does not suit "bathroom," and that it may here refer to qabhw "water fowl" (Wb. V, 30). Cf. Sadek, who translates another example (El Hudi, no. 143) as "Superintendent of waterfowl dept."

371 Cf. (RT 3 [1882], 121) "plantation and people(?)" but this is perhaps the same title as the exs. of no. 199 quoted above, in which case no. 371 may be "overseer of weavers of the estate."

373 To the sole ex., lacking a determinative, add AIB I, pp. 131–32 (with apparently "ewer and basin:" Wb. IV, 421 [9]).


378 Delete: earlier than the M.K.

*380 The quail chick is omitted, but Ward is right in interpreting the seated man as he does, even if his copy does not correspond to the original.

381 HT II, pl. 49, seems to append hieratic ḫḫni, suggesting the meaning "ergastulum." The addition or the like instead of (HT II, pl. 5; VI, pl. 27; CG 20040, CG 23019) is harder to explain; is this the same title? Cf. no. 438.

*384 Delete: this is imy-r šnt “overseer of police” (no. 390).

393 Delete; Heracleopolitan Period. And the last sign should be followed by plural strokes.

396 Although qn is added to hrp in epithets (e.g., Meir III, pl. 9), the meaning in this particular case does appear to be "overseer of brave (troops)" and it occurs twice—also P. Boulaq, 18, XVI, 13 (the same man).

398 Cf. imy-r ḫhw (no. 41) and delete the reference to Hamm. (O.K.).

399 Add two more exs.: Sadek, El Hudi, nos. 7, 148.
Delete Lahun II, pl. 36; add RT 3 (1882), 115. For Lahun II, pl. 29, and Hamm. no. 129 see Part I, nos. 401 bis, ter.

Delete: pre-M.K.

Delete: earlier than the M.K.

Kmt is not “herds” but “black cattle.” For 406 cf. remarks on no. 295 above.

Gs is a “side” (phyle) of workers, not a “half-gang.” The idea is based on a full complement of four “sides,” cf. ZÄS 93 (1966), 67.

Add BMMA 17 (1959), 146, son of a holder of the same title on Berlin stela 1203 (AIIBI, p. 256); the MMA statuette (no. 56.136) also shows that the ms-rt (no. 801) of CG 20731 was the grandson, and the he too ultimately acquired title no. 410. Gs-pr is too vaguely translated as “administrative district.” It may literally mean “troop house” (of workers) and is connected with public works (see discussion cited above, for 409).


Delete: pre-M.K.

Delete CG 1632 (pr-M.K.); so too probably CG 20504.

Evidently Cooney read the first sign as hryp; he translates “director” without query or comment.

As illustrated by MIFAO 24 (1911), 68; Meir III, pls. 14, 23; Antefoker, pl. 21, this is a funerary priest; cf. the priestly associations of nos. 426–428 and also Gardiner, JEA 41 (1955), 11. Petrie Coll. II no. 102 is misread (cf. 443, 445). For CG 20420 see no. 408; for CG 20514 see no. 427. Delete Memphis II, pl. 3 (Dyn. XXVI).

Add a 2nd ex.: Les. 72, 5–6 (but the same person).
Another title of this kind is recognized by Brovarski in Dunham Studies, p. 18: 𓊢𓊨𓊨𓊕𓊚𓊨𓉗 imy-hnt Hr m Hwt-nbs. Although Hr conceivably belongs to the incomplete title preceding this one (𓊝𓊨𓊨𓊚𓊚𓊚 : “who is among the pupils of Horus”?), it must be acknowledged that no. 428 likewise attests the imy-hnt of a specific god.

Here imy-r htp functions, as it does in the O.K., as a lesser sort of supervisor.

Not Pth but Pth-Skr.

According to Stewart (Petrie Coll. II, pl. 25 [1]), the transcription is 𓊝𓊨𓊨𓊚𓊚𓊚 : While his copy of the stela is in some respects inferior to Petrie’s, it does seem to show that 𓊚 is to be inserted below 𓊚𓊚, as in the preceding occurrences of the same group. Stewart reads the next word as rhw (presumably interpreting 𓊚 as a reversed 𓊚, i.e., hw, which is highly improbable). Judging from Petrie’s copy the fourth sign might conceivably be a reversed 𓊚, for one expects the designation of an official. The following word hwr remains obscure, but in any case the final sign is simply 𓊝 (as elsewhere in the same inscription) and not 𓊝.

In HT II, pl. 10 (left) 𓊝 is followed by 𓊝; i.e. “the god,” referring to the king? On the same stela this title is associated with the palace (no. 476), with the addition of L.P.H.

(p. 220). The transcription is from Archivos do Museu Nacional 25, pl. on p. 330, a reference I owe to J.J. Clère. Cf. no. 758.

Probably read correctly, with wr rather than 𓊝 despite Part I, no. 458a, since the stela is relatively late; cf. my Egyptian Studies I, pp. 92–93.

Berlev (OOE, p. 244), thinks the last word is strw, taking this title with no. 488. If he is correct, this is the only ex. where the strw-sign is vertical instead of horizontal.
The puzzling sign looks a little more like *hb* than in Ward’s copy; but if it is this, the sign is reversed; and the inscription is oriented normally (→).

The god is not simply Ptah, but Ptah “south of his wall.”

To the single ex. add: Pierret C45 (Vol. I, p. 47); RT 32 (1910), 145 and pl. 3 (2).

Delete: this shows *iry pn*, for which see Part I, no. 513a, and *wdpw*, no. 755.


The interpretation (from Martin) is attractive, in view of the fact that the holder of this title carries an unguent-jar in BHI, pl. 35. But in no case does the sign read *mrht* represent such a jar. The clearest exs. show a vaselike object with four, five or eleven pellets or projections at the top (BHI, pls. 30, 32, 34); here and in pl. 35 (where the sign is omitted), there are plural strokes. One might compare BH III, pl. 6 (92–93), showing vessels filled with grain, but the grain is slanted, unlike the cases in question. Possibly read *wdhw* “offerings,” or *hwt* “offering table” (cf. no. 1089 below).

Add a 4th ex.: Louvre C46.

Translate “keeper of the water-vessel.” Although Wb. II, 494, does not indicate this use for the *hnw*-vessel, it emerges clearly from the case of CG 20180, where the holder of the title is “one who carried the water of purification in the temple,” and “who causes his lord to be purified for his gods.”

As shown by Part I, nos. 532, 1258a, the first element can be either *iry* or *sww*.

This is indeed one title, but to be translated “keeper of property with entrée,” “confidential keeper of property.” See comments on no. 628 below.
The same man is known from another statue, Munich GL 99, the title written almost identically.

Might šḥdw be fat for lamps?


Definitely pre-M.K., although it has some relevance as an early ex. of the M.K. writing of ʿry.

The only ex. given by Wb. V is Rio de Janeiro no. 2419 (the current no.).

Followed by Ṭḥ n ḫr Nb-ḥr-ṬṬ, which Fakhry takes to be the name of the boat "Torch of the Horus Nb-ḥr-ṬṬ" (Sneferu).

Problematic. The copy (in type only) gives 𓊦𓊑𓊩𓊑(Iw.f-n.l), followed by the name 𓊦𓊑𓊩𓊑 (no. 517)?

*Kf* is "censing," or "censer(s)," not "incense."

Delete references to Hamm. (O.K.), and add Daga, pl. 38, CG 20539 (IIb, 3), Meir III, pl. 19; Priestergräber, p. 35 (with addition of 𓊦𓊑𓊩𓊑 HS(y) "praised."

The replacement of ʿmy-ḫr “overseer” results in a different title, which retains the same no., however; see Part I.

Probably also to be seen on the statue published by Simpson, *MDAIK* 25 (1964), 156; cf. his comment in *JNES* 45 (1986), 73. I doubt, however, that he is right in prefacing ḫr-ḫr- ʿassistant," rather than taking this, as he originally did, as part of ʿr ḫr- ʿmade under the supervision of."


$
\|\text{reads } \text{rrw, meaning “gateman;” possibly read ʿr qaḥt (“greatest [or eldest] of the council of the funerary workshop”).}

Better “door of.” In this context the M.K. use of ʿr means “fortress,” cf. Part I, no. 587a, and comment.
*598 The corrected sign remains enigmatic; it looks like bh, but the phonetic complement d would be expected for Bhdty. And it is impossible to interpret it as nm (in Nmty).

603 This designation of an “ordinary soldier” is neither a title nor an epithet, but is a plurality of people of the army.

607 Further exs.: RT 3 (1882), 119; Petrie, Season in Egypt, pl. 3 (86).

610 Why grgt and not sps?


622 Faulkner suggests “warrior of the bodyguard;” with a query, but his literal translation is “warrior following after,” which may also mean “rear guard.”

627 Add a 5th ex.: SP II, no. 4.

628– Wb. I, 283 (II), is doubtless right in translating wḥ ṣ as “Priester der Zutritt hat.” This sequence is attested by ASAE 21 (1921), 65–66 (3 stelae), SP III, no. 3; CG 20499, as well as Ward’s nos. 630–633, and another wḥ ṣ n Sbk is known from JEA 14 (1928), 238 and pl. 21 (3); cf. also the comment on wḥ bsy, no 664a below. The sequence wḏḥw ṣ is attested by ANOC 53, 1–3; RT 32 (1910), 142; SP I, no. 19; CG 20147; CG 20718; Gayet, pl. 23. The sequence ʿɪry-ḥt ṣ is attested by the exs. for Ward’s no. 536. In these cases one may translate “confidential butler” and “confidential keeper of property.” The sequence ʿɪn-ṣ ṣ is also attested: Part I, no. 318b (in the midst of the title). The only cases where this adjunct occurs independently are NyC Stelae, no. 17 (oddly written ʿɪḥ ṣ) and possibly RT 20 (1898), 97. No. 634 concerns a “valiant warrior who enters Edfu (has access to Edfu);” this is related to the warriors of various places in nos. 621, 623, 624. In the case of no. 629 the supposed ṣ pr is given in hieroglyphic type and probably represents ṣ pr (no. 1244); cf. the discrepancy between a second ex. (CG 20545) in Lange and Schäfer’s index of titles (p. 54) and their copy of the entire text.
633 Preceded by wrb: “wrwb-priest who enters into the affairs of Satis,”
or “with access to the affairs.” For this meaning of sfm cf. Part I,
o. 1172.

635 Doubtfully “(female) enterer,” for the det. ≠ is apparently never
written; and unlike the adjunct no. 628, this designation is always
independent.

638 Add a 4th ex.: Scepter I, p. 186.

640 Add a 3rd ex.: BIFAO 51 (1952), 159.

641a, Ward’s interpretation of pyramid names generally follows that of
878, Bennett (JEA 52 [1966], 174–76), excluding the name of the
etc. king; thus the pyramid of Amenemhet II is “The Mighty.” This
idea does not seem tenable, and arguments to the contrary may
be found in my Egyptian Studies III, 73–77.

642 Add a 4th ex.: Lutz, Steles, pl. 44 (87); and cf. Quibell, Saqqara
1907–08, p. 114 (“every wrb-priest of Anubis”).

648 Cf. also Louvre C34 (Les., p. 96), mentioning the hmwntr and
wrwb =rw who are in the temple of Osiris Khentamentiui.

650 The “Mistress of the Sky” may be Isis (cf. Meir VI, pl. 17) or
Hathor (cf. CG 20016), the local goddess.

661 Read “Abydos (in the) Thinite Nome.”

664a Not “priest who reveals,” but “priest who is admitted,” paralleled
by wrb ‘q (cf. comment on 628–634 above).

665 Add a 2nd ex.: ZAS 72 (1936), 87 (follows the name, but can hardly
be a second name). And a 3rd ex.: MDAIK 35 (1979), 219 (32).

669 Not Twyny but Twny “Armant.”

670 The “Mistress of the Sky” is presumably Hathor, the local goddess.
Cf. no. 650.

672 Actually a plurality of wrb-priests; an interesting ex. of this kind
refers to the wrb-priests of Amenemhet III and Sesostris III
(CG 20538 [IIc, 21–22]).
674 Add a 3rd ex.: MDAIK 35 (1979), 219 (44).

675 The 2nd ex. is Guimet C71 (pl. 65).

679 Cf. hryw-hbt wrbwr hrt hprty sn dt “the lector priests and wrb-priests of the cliff-tomb who will come into being forever” (Meir III, pl. 11); also wdtpw n hrt, no. 768.

681 Perhaps literally “those of the necropolis” in this case, rather than “stone-masons.”

682 For the last ex. see Part I, no. 682a. To the other three exs. add CG 1532.

694–
701 See comments on no. 2 above.

700 To judge from the context, smt here refers to the necropolis. And the reference should include lines 313, 316, 324.

707 Add 2nd and 3rd exs.: SCFI, 165; Sadek, El Hudi, no. 32.

710 Ward rightly recognizes that this title goes back to the O.K. but it is not “erroneously” written, for the sign ṣḥ is likewise missing in other cases, both in the M.K. (BMMA 28 [Nov. 1933, Pt. 2], 15) and in the O.K. (Kees, ZÄS 57 [1922], 127). The reading is therefore probably ṣḥ Dwš.

712 The place is Hm (Letopolis), not Mnw (“Min-nome”).

713 Add a 5th ex.: HT III, pl. 20 (written ₤ ⃣ ⃣).

715 Add a 2nd ex.: Or. Suec. 17 (1968), 24 and 26, n. 1, written ⌈ ⌈.

716 Add a 3rd ex.: Moursi, HS, pl. 3.

717 Title of the high priest of Heliopolis (including nos. 718–720).

719 To be read wr μ(w) m Iwn(w). The group ⌈ ⌈ is probably to be interpreted as ⌈ ⌈, the usual M.K. termination of place-names.

724 Delete: evidently the same as no. 1245, since the ex. in question is interpreted as “prince royal” (ss nsut).

726 Incomplete: this is wr wr(w) ḫb, for which see Part I, no. 638c.
Title of the Memphite high priest. The ex. of no. 729 at Aswan in *Urk. VII*, 9 (same as *FFE*, fig. 42) is somewhat different (Part I, no. 1162a); although the ex. of no. 730 in Siut I, 333 (unusually written $\text{ḥt \text{ḥ} \text{ḥ} \text{ḥ}}$) suggests that both cases allude to the Memphite title, I doubt that the nomarchs literally held this important function, since the allusion occurs only once in their extensive and repetitious titularies, and is not accompanied by *stm* (no. 1465). For no. 730 a 3rd ex. may be added: *BMMA* 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15; see comment on no. 1163 below.

For the *wr swnw* of CG 20023 cf. van de Walle and De Meulenaere, *RdE* 25 (1973), 60–61.

Add *AJSL* 58 (1941), 227 and pl. 2.

Add *Hamm.* no. 87 (14) and *JEA* 41 (1955), 12.

For *BHI*, pl. 19, read pl. 13; for CG 20272 read 20270.

Probably not *inḥt* "a fortress," but *inb* + det. $\text{ḥ}$, as an abbreviated form of *Inb-ḥḥ* "Memphis" (cf. Gauthier, *Dict.* I, p. 81).


"Herald who hears" seems implausible; translate "herald of a judge."

Delete: both cases are 18th Dyn.

Add a 3rd ex.: Louvre statuette A48.

Add CG 1470–1472, 1474–1477, all belonging to the same embalmer.

Should include the reference given for no. 1285.

*Stḥ* is "choice cuts (of meat)."

Helck actually considers this to be the same as no. 762, but I think that Ward is right in regarding $\text{ḥ}$ as "provisions." In addition to Gardiner's comments (*Egyptian Grammar*, 3rd ed. [London 1957]),
Sign List, X 8) note "I gave provisions to him who asked it" (CG 20543, line 15). But it conceivably could be an incomplete writing of dqrw as in CG 20350: \(\Delta^d_{\gamma,1}\).

Add CG 20266 (from the exs. of no. 760); RT 3 (1882), 122, which also has exs. of nos. 757, 760 and 762.

Cf. the title \(\Delta^{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}_{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}\) (Gezer II, p. 311).

The translation "orderly" is a guess by Engelbach; cf. O.K. bt "shepherd" (Wb. I, 483 [6])?

Given the poor style of the inscription and the absence of a photograph, this should be taken with caution. Can the first sign represent imy-n?

Delete: earlier than the M.K.

Further exs. in Sadek, El Hudi, nos. 93 (1, 2, 3), 94.

Add Bersheh I, pl. 12, before statue (\(\Delta^{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}_{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}\)), which is the reference that Schenkel must have intended although he cites the wrong page of Wb. II (which should be 180 [1]). Cf. also O.K. \(\Delta^{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}_{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}\) in Meir V, pl. 30.

Add Coptite Nome, no. 49.

The calflike form (Siut II, 12) is anomalous; it would be better to give the normal prancing bull, as shown (a) in Siut I, 332 and CG 28119; the generic ideograph \(\Delta^{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}_{\gamma, \bar{\gamma}}\), used in the O.K., appears in another ex., Bersheh II, pl. 13 (3).

Add a 2nd ex.: BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15.

This odd title seems doubtful: "faint traces" of two signs at the end of (and out of line with) a preceding name.

"Cattle-herd of all precious stones" can hardly be understood so literally. Perhaps translate "custodian," or the like, cf. Junker, ZÄS 63 (1928), 66 f.

The O.K. associations of this title are also discussed in Bulletin of the Detroit Institute of Arts 51 (1972), 73.
TCO, pl. 12 (7) adds m htp Snwsrt-mr-hrw, referring to the pyramid of Sesostiris III. Note also a Dyn. XI ex., which may be the earliest: Quibell, Saqqara 1905–06, pl. 13.

Cf. comment on no. 588 above.

Add Petrie, Abydos I, pl. 54; CG 28119.

Delete: antedates the M.K.

There should at least be a cross-reference to iry-p’t (so also iryt-p’t for no. 857). Note that this title is sometimes applied to a funerary priest: MMf 9 (1974), 22–25.

Spencer, JEA 64 (1978), 52–55 reads the enigmatic group as ēnbw “boundary stones.” Although the title is correctly transcribed from BHI, p. 35, the other two exs. add ← before ēnbw.

Not ṣḥ, but hwšt-$r(t).

The first element is no. 850, with the final t written (preceding the alleged Bu); cf. Gardiner, AEO I, 14*. For the following sign see Part I, no. 365a.

Note also hty-p’t, attested for the M.K. by Studies Presented to F.L. Griffith, pl. 47; Kerma IV–V, p. 523 (46) (= no. 876); and fem. htyt-p’t: Mus. Eg. III, 63. For the reading see Edel, Serapis 6 (1980), 41–46.

Paralleled by $\frac{\overline{3}}{\overline{2}}$ in Leiden II, no. 8, which Berlev reads as $\text{jy bj nswt}$ “celui qui relève du royal adolescent,” i.e. “l’emanation du roi.” See Dimitri Meeks, Année Lexicographique 2 (1978), 38–39, and cf. Blackman, JEA 3 (1918), 237–38, 244–45.

In BHI, pl. 20, this is written $\frac{\overline{3}}{\overline{2}}$; cf. Part I, no. 858a.

Hty-$^r$ is sometimes used alone with the meaning of “mayor” in the M.K. (Fischer, Dendera, p. 71, n. 289), as would be expected from nos. 865 ff.

Cf. also hty-$^r$ nb n sbdw “every count of Abydos;” CG 20025 (a, 12).
This title is of particular interest because it apparently attests the use of *Mn-nfr* “Memphis” as early as Dyn. XII; the name has previously been thought to have come into use in Dyn. XVIII. Cf. Gardiner, *AEO II*, p. 123*, and Farouk Gomaa, *Die Besiedlung Ägyptens* I, p. 8. But perhaps it still refers to the pyramid of Pepy I. In any case note that the genitival *n* is missing.

876 See comment on no. 854 above.

879 Seems to refer to the pyramid city of Sesosiris III, using his Horus and *Nbt*-name.

884 Delete: the supposed nome emblem is *wh* in the name *Wh-h.t*p.

887 Delete: Dyn. XVIII.


*898a The head shows a uraeus as well as a fillet, and this detail also seems to be indicated in the cursive variant.

899 The first ex. (quoted) is *hḥy-sšt n mdw-ntr* (no. 1021).

900 Delete the second reference, for which see Part I, no. 923a.

902 Also *hm-ntr r ṣ n ntrf* “of his god.” Fitzwilliam Museum SS/37. I also think that *ḥḥ ṣḥḥ ṣḥḥ sḥḥ ṣḥḥ* (Lahun II, pl. 70 [12] may well be *ḥḥ ṣḥḥ ṣḥḥ ṣḥḥ* etc.

*903a Delete. A copy of this title is given by Wreszinski in his *Bericht über die photographische Expedition von Kairo bis Wadi Halfa* (Halle 1927), p. 81, from which it may be seen that it is not *hm-ntr ṣ*, but *hm-ntr tpy*, Part I, no. 936a.

908 Add *HT* II, pl. 7; see comment on no. 918 below.

912 Add a 6th ex.: *BMMA* 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 15.

913a The sign read *ṣḥḥ* “nome(s)” looks more like *ṣḥḥ*. This, along with the entire context, is paralleled in *AJS* 58 (1941), 227 and pl. 3;
it is again followed by a sign and is evidently preceded by another sign, but the doubtful sign is even more completely effaced.


918 Delete: the first element belongs to no. 908, the second part to no. 1074.

919 Add 2nd ex.: Alnwick, pl. 7.

920 This is doubtless *hm-ntr Hwt-<Hr> nbt Tp-iḥw*, “priest of Hathor, Mistress of Atfih.”

929a The epithet of Khnum (“Lord of Smnw-Hr”) has been omitted, for which see Gomaā, *SAK* 11 (1984), 109, 112.

933 The initial *n* belongs to the preceding epithet *ḥp swt djsw n st-ib nswt* “who takes stock of the food storage (or victualing places) of the king’s desire,” for the first part of which cf. *Bersheh* II, pl. 7.

934 Add a 3rd ex.: Steckeweh, *Die Fürstengräber von Qâw*, p. 52.

*938* Not an epithet, added to *hm-ntr*, “who gives praise,” but a genuine title: see Part I.


944 Also in listings of temple personnel: CG 20026; Turin 1447 (*Atti della R. Accademia delle Scienze di Torino* 13 [1877–78], pl. 21).

*946* The missing det. of *St* appears in *BH* I, pl. 36; cf. also pl. 24 (southern architrave).

950 Delete: pre-M.K. Photograph in Fischer, *Dendera*, pl. 29.

954 For *ḥmt* in place of *ḥm-ntr* see Part I, no. 943a and comment.

962 Add a 2nd ex.: Pierret C13 (Vol. II, p. 5), in this case a queen.

973  The reading is evidently Ḥry ḡnwḥ, for which see comment on no. 1089 below.

974  Add HT IV, pl. 34.

985  This is probably the likeliest restoration, given the space, but Ḥy[ṭ] ḡ̣r[t]ḥ[T] might also be possible.

*987  The reading is more likely Ḥry pr ṅswt, for the final sign is identical to that of ṅswt in the offering formula.

995  Probably delete. The second ex. is certainly the name Ḥr-m-hḥ, and the first may well be an abbreviated form of the same name (cf. Ranke, PNI, 248 [8], preceding a second name.

1001  Ḥnyt is not confined to tambourine players; cf. 1126–1128, better translated “percussionists.” Evidently a fem. collective; cf. comment on 1187. A 3rd ex. is probably to be recognized in no. 65, Habachi, Ḥeqaib, there read Ḥry mnwḥ, although it is acknowledged that the last sign is “somewhat strange:” ȝ.

1004  Delete CG 20400, 20425 (part of name beginning with Ḥtpw), Moursi, HS, pl. 3 (which has Ḥy[ṭ] ṣḥ[n] m ṅsw ntṛ [no. 1021], as seen from a photograph supplied by H.W. Müller). In some cases (e.g., CG 20538 [IIc, 6]; CG 20599 [IIb, 10]; Les. 71 [10]) this title refers to the “mysteries” of Osiris; cf. no. 1011.

1008a  Delete: pre-M.K.

1010  Delete: the first part of this is no. 1009; the second part is followed by Ḥm-ntṛ (no. 908).

1011  Incomplete. The title continues “in his place” (Siut II, 12) and “in his place, the great tomb that encloses its lord Wenenefer, King of the Gods” (Siut I, 330–331).

1012  Delete: this is ut Ḥtpw “embalmer of Anubis;” see Part I, no. 754a.
PART III. COMMENTS

1017 Delete the 2nd ex. (which is pre-M.K.) and add another: Petrie, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, pl. 11 (15).

1018 Add a 3rd ex.: Leiden II, no. 5.

1030 Delete: this begins with *wt Inrwy* "embalmer of Anubis;" see Part I, no. 754a.

*1031 It seems likely that this has *c-h-ntr šm∞w*, as in no. 71. Cf. Lacau-Chevrier, *Une Chapelle de Sesostris Ier à Karnak* (Cairo 1969), Epigraphie pl. 16; and for older exs. see *MMJ* 8 (1973), 21, n. 36.

1035 Not simply "Thoth," but "the god Thoth."

1037 The reference to *TPC*, p. 281 is correct, but the supposed variant is not; *hkrwy* (pl. 83) has the normal form; the one quoted by Ward belongs to Part I, no. 1004c. Add a 3rd ex.: CG 20539 (Lb, 17).

1039 Delete the reference to *Hamm.* (O.K.) and Fischer, *Dendera* (Dyn. VIII).


1048 Add *Bersheh* I, pl. 12 and p. 17, and Siut I, 172; delete Gayet, pl. 18 (Dyn. XVIII).

1050 *Hry-tp* has a broader meaning than "nomarch" in the M.K.; cf. nos. 1060, 1063, 1065 and Part I, no. 1061a, to which may be added *hry-tp m niwt.f*, Louvre 20364, temp. Sesostris I.

1052 Delete: antedates the M.K.

*1053 Delete: antedates the M.K.; the nome emblem is miscopied (as seen from the stela itself).


1054a Delete: antedates the M.K.

1059 To the first ex. add *mi qd.s* "in its entirety."

1061 Delete: this title is limited to the late O.K.

1063 Only the Kerma ex. is valid; the others are earlier than the M.K.
Delete: Dyn. XVIII.

Not "judgment hall," but "judgment(s)." Also supply ~~~ after hry-tp.

Should be read hry-tp Nḥb (no. 1074) m pr wr.

Pr Mntw is better translated "domain of Montu;" for pr as the "domain" of various gods see RdE 24 (1972), 70, n. 2.

Hry-tp m pr Nḥbt evidently paraphrases hry-tp Nḥb, no. 1074; if so, the translation should be "overlord in the domain of Nekhbet." But Ward's translation may be justified by no. 1069, where pr-wr designates Nekhbet's temple.

The "lovely ones" are the retinue of Hathor. (And why not cite Mus. Eg. III as in the case of nos. 232, 290?)

Add further exs. in Winlock, RE, pl. 41 (15–18), naming the king only.

Why not sprwt "nomes" rather than šw "pools"? The det. of Šmrw similarly lacks internal detail.

Delete: antedates the M.K.

Delete, and note that the reference should be HT II, pl. 7. Hry-tp goes with no. 1074; the rest is Part I, no. 1609a.

Read hry hrawt, as in Wb. III, 226 (18), citing Louvre C58 (= Pierret, Vol. II, p. 8) as the sole M.K. ex., identical to the present one, referring to Amun. Cf. also the comment on no. 973 above. The reading is provided by exs. dating to the N.K.

Add a 3rd ex.: Or. Suec. 17 (1968), 18; and a 4th ex.: Habachi, Heqaib, no. 45, which, as Habachi points out, belongs to the same individual as the 3rd ex. added above.

Although I have previously favored the translation "chironomist," in the sense discussed by H. Hickmann, ZĀS 83 (1958), 96–127, Ward's translation "rhythm maker" is corroborated by a
feminine example in Louvre C17 (Boreux, *BIFAO* 30 [1930], pl. 2 to p. 45), which is accompanied by three women clapping their hands.


1099 Delete: this is a label to a scene, as Ward suggests; cf. comment on no. 1451 below.

1108 Delete the 2nd ex., which is pre-M.K. and in any case is hqi hwt (no. 1114); and I wonder if the remaining ex. may not be similar.

1110 Add *Bersheh* II, pl. 13 (9), restoring the sign ḫ.

1113 Cf. the title imy-r niwut mwšt held by O.K. nomarchs and other high officials: Fischer, *Dendera*, pp. 10–11 (and nn. 47, 49), 19, in one case connected with the pyramid of Isesi.

1114 The last seven exs. (CG 20543 onward) are pre-M.K.; so also *RPM*, fig. 32, Brussels no. 65 and perhaps *Harageh*, pl. 77 and *ASAE* 13 (1914), 11. In view of the Eloquent Peasant’s words about the hopelessness of “a town without its hqi-hwt” (B I, 189 f.), this title is surprisingly infrequent in inscriptions later than the Reunification (and note that *HP* no. V, 40 and *ÂIB* I, 148, are late Dyn. XI).

1115–1116 Delete: earlier than the M.K.

1120 *Hqi ḫst* (not spt) is indeed an O.K. title, but only until the beginning of Dyn. IV. The form for “fields” (*ḏst*) was then *hkt*, differentiated from *ḥw* (“nome,” *spt*); Fischer, *Dendera*, p. 11 f., and n. 53. Ward reverses this distinction in nos. 1427, 1452, but the two hieroglyphs do not seem to be used very consistently in the M.K. any more than in the late O.K.; both of them appear beneath the standards of M.K. nome emblems, for example.

1120a Probably to be read hkw (*Wb.* III, 223), since the comparison with no. 606 does not seem valid (cf. Franke).
In all three of Ward’s examples this title precedes ḫqj Bt (his no. 1110), as it usually does in Old Kingdom titularies, but not in two additional Middle Kingdom exs.: TPC, pl. 54, and Moursi, HS, pl. 3. The writing of the title, with terminal 𓊭, follows Old Kingdom examples, for which see Helck, Beamtentitel, p. 37. Although I have previously argued that this sign cannot be a determinative since it never takes the form of 𓊲 or 𓊳, the verb ḫwỉ does not seem to show these determinatives before Dyn. VI, whereas it does show 𓊳 in many cases other than the title in question, including some of earlier date: Urk. I, 15(1), 171(1), 247(4), 279(5), and Pyr. 713b (T). Thus the reading of the title may indeed be simply ḫwỉ, rather than ḫwỉ-“. It should be noted, however, that Old Kingdom titles tend to omit unnecessary determinatives, and that the determinative of ḫwỉ does not seem essential, for it is usually omitted in the Pyramid Texts, and occasionally elsewhere: Urk. I, 278(8), 287(5, 15), as also in Old Kingdom personal names. It is therefore possible that the use of 𓊳 in the other occurrences of ḫwỉ derives from the title, in which case the reading of the title may still be ḫwỉ-“.

Same comment, and also note that the meaning may be ḫwỉ-“of (belonging to) him who is in the palace.”

Hn means “beat rhythm,” as in the legend above the figure who gives the beat to the soldiers pulling a colossal statue, Bersheh I, pl. 12: 𓊘𓊳𓊱𓊵𓊱𓊳, “giving the rhythm to the army…..” The best translation is “percussionist,” and this includes clappers (see comment on no. 1187 below) as well as tambourine and sistrum. Note also my comments on the earlier use of ḫnw in Egyptian Studies I, pp. 11 f.

Although the det. shown by Ward is used in some cases, my revision is the correct form; cf. CT V, 11g and Junker, Gīza XII, pp. 120–22.

Based on an early O.K. title ḫnty pr ḫnd/hnt (A. Mariette, Les Mas- tabas de l’Ancien Empire [Paris 1889], p. 70); it is uncertain whether
the omission of pr is unintentional or due to reinterpretation. Perhaps compare hnty str sms st Hr “foremost of seat (so as) to join the seat of Horus” (ÄIBI, 170; CG 20539 [Ib, 7]; CG 20531 [b]).

For an additional reference, cf. Sneferu II, p. 16, fig. 290 (in a list of officials who are addressed).

Franke has already suggested (in his comment on 1339) that the reference ÄIBI, 151 and ANOC 67.2 would better be assigned to no. 625 (ḥr'), since the writing is identical. But the choice between 1339 and 625 is difficult, as demonstrated by \[\text{image}\] (MMA stela 68.14, published in my *Egyptian Studies III*, 129–30, pl. 25), although this ex. excludes hbrp. In any case the first three of the references to Martin are \[\text{image}\] and should again be assigned to no. 1339 (shm-'), while the fourth might again go to no. 625, as also a Birmingham Museum scarab inscribed for a certain Hk. So too *Toledo*, fig. 16. For ASAE 56 (1959), 216, see the comment on no. 1490a below. Franke notes that Brussels no. 91 belongs to a combination of htmw and hbrp (Part I, no. 1186b). *Bersheh I*, pl. 14, 3, does not provide a title, but a mention of hbrpw “directors.” All the remaining evidence for 1133 designates “directors” in *P. Reisner* and *P. Kahun*, and this may be more of a designation such as “the man in charge” rather than a title.


*Shd shdw* (no. 1332) and hbrp imyw-r, follow each other as a pair of epithets.

Known from the O.K.: CG 1431, 1578.

Delete: both exs. are no. 1136.

Note variants with usht written \[\text{image}\] (Habachi, *Heqaib*, nos. 40, 42); \[\text{image}\] (no. 43 [a]).

A second ex., written \[\text{image}\] is provided by CG 28119 (followed by sms Hr, no. 1292). The half-erasered det. of the ex. in Daga, pl. 32 is
likewise a fowling net. Wb. I, 65 (3) is certainly correct in reading *hrp ibtyw* rather than Gunn’s *hrp ibt Hr* (TPC, p. 136; also Helck, Beamten titel, p. 34). The ex. in G. Daressy, *Le Mastaba de Mera* (Cairo 1898), p. 562 is probably to be restored $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$, to judge from the size and shape of the present lacuna.

1149 This is presumably *smt* (no. 1288) *Nbw,* “smt-priest of Gold” (Hathor).

1154 Franke suggests *hrp iryw-ibt nswt* + *mitr:* yet another possibility is *hrp mitr hr nswt.*

1156 Add a 4th ex.: Siut I, 24 (and 216), and a 5th: BMMA 31 (1973), 156–57 (= Carnarvon and Carter, *Five Years’ Explorations at Thebes* [London 1912], pl. 49). Perhaps the $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ of RT 3 (1882), 115, is also to be added.

1157 Delete: the date is N.K. Also note that “mistress of the two lands” is correct, referring to Hatshepsut; cf. *FBI,* p. 208.

1163 Delete: this is *wr hrp hmwot,* to be added to no. 730.

1164 The first ex. should be *Bersheh I,* not *BH.*

1168 Delete: earlier than the M.K.

1169 Incomplete: continues with *m sms stts* “in secret business.”


1171 The second ex. is pre-M.K. Ward transforms this title into a priestly one, whereas it is clearly related to dining; he cites my *Dendera,* p. 164, in his glossary but seems to overlook the evidence presented there and in *RdE* 24 (1972), 70; see also Wb. III, 328 (14), Helck, *Beamten titel,* p. 33 f. Furthermore there are several O.K. references to *sh* in connection with offerings for the deceased: *prt hrw n sh* “invocation offerings for the dining pavilion” (LD II, pl. 6); *prt hrw m sh* “invocation offerings in the dining tent” (Paule Posener-
Krieger, *Les Archives du Temple funéraire de Néferirkhnê-Kiki* (Cairo 1976) I, p. 68, referring to pl. 13, 1c; cf. her note 5, where she discusses the ex. in LD); also "a single day's provisions for the dining pavilion (W.K. Simpson, *Mastabas of Kawab, Khafkhufu I and II* [Boston 1978], fig. 29, misinterpreted on p. 13).

1176 This title is traditionally associated with the *stm*-priest (no. 1465). *Nb(t)* is occasionally omitted: (CG 20539; *Bersheh* I, pl. 13 [rt. thickness]).

1176a Delete: probably O.K.

1177 Delete: the date is Dyn. XVIII. Cf. comments on no. 1157 above. The meaning is "valiant director," not "controller of braves," for a M.K. ex. of the epithet *hrp qn* see *Meir* III, pl. 9.

1178 Note also the feminine equivalent *hrt-pr-knwt*. Fischer, *Egyptian Studies* I, p. 60.

*1186 Read *hkrut* "(female) ornaments." *Htm hr* might be translated "who puts the seal on;" cf. Wb. III, 351 (7) and *htm r hr smt.f "who seals his mouth on what he hears*" (CG 20539 [IIb, 5]). This need not mean "sequester" but rather "protect." Note also that the following title is *imy-r ipt-nsut* (no. 56) probably to be translated "overseer of the king's (private) apartment;" cf. comments on no. 1230 below. The term *hkrut* is also applied to the female retinue of Hathor at Naga ed-Der: *JAOS* 76 (1956), 106–107.

1186a The second ex. adds the sign %.

*1187 There is only room for the restoration of *t*, as Blackman suggests; this looks like a feminine collective. The word is probably based on the same root as *hmw* (no. 1127), but in this case the instrument is a pair of clappers. For the replacement of *h* by *h* see the comment on no. 1190.

1188 Add *HT* III, pl. 8.
This word (Wb. III, 381 [8]) is simply a variant writing of no. 1129. For the replacement of $h$ by $b$ see H. Polotsky, Zu den Inschriften der 11. Dynastie (Leipzig 1929), par. 35; Meir II, p. 24; and no. 1187 above. As Blackman notes, the replacement of $h$ by $b$ is likewise attested; see also "hnwty, HT II, pl. 25.

Jéquier, Mastabat Faraoun, pl. 12, has $\text{\textsuperscript{2}}h\text{\textsuperscript{2}}$, indicating the reading $hry \, ksw$.

The initial $hry\, hbt$ is actually written at the end of the title.

Delete: this is the same title as no. 1212 (as seen from the original).

Add a 2nd ex.: TCO, pl. 12 (7); this is another person.

This O.K. title is generally read $hry\, hbt \, smsw$ and almost certainly to be understood as "senior lector priest." To the single ex. add: CG 20515, BH I, p. 17 (following another lector priest, Ward’s no. 1076); also note the combination of these two titles in TPC, pl. 54: $\text{\textsuperscript{2}}b\text{\textsuperscript{2}}$.

The reference should be CG 20185; again read $smsw$ rather than $wr$.

Add a 3rd ex.: Gayet, pl. 23 (two occurrences; for one see comment on no. 1207; the other is like the ex. quoted).

The terminal sign should be corrected to $l$, and thus the title is $hry\, hbt \, mh\, ntr\, "lector priest of the god’s book." For the connection with the god’s book cf. comment on no. 1388 below. This correction has been made from a photograph which was shown me at the Louvre by J.-L. de Cenival.

Most of the exs. antedate the M.K. (and note that CG 20743 is no. 1565). But the survival of this title in the first reigns of Dyn. XII is attested by BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 31 (temp. Sesostris I); Florence 2181 (= old no. 1704, temp. Sesostris II); HT II, pl. 7 (temp. Amenemhet II); TPC, pp. 273, 281 (early Dyn. XII).

While Lorton (JARCE 11 [1974], 98–101) may be right in rejecting the term "harem" for $ipt\, nsut$ (or $ipt\, nsut$, cf. comment on 1349 below), his arguments in favor of "counting house" are difficult
to follow. This title is a case in point, recalling that of Urk. I, 51 (13). A more plausible translation is “child of the nursery of the king’s lodging.”

Perhaps a title, but the same phrase is used simply to indicate the place where a person came from: cf. s n Tw-m-itrw (CG 20642, from Rizaqat) and the comment on no. 1298a below.

Unless dššr means “ferryboat,” the reading must be different, for “great ferrying” seems unlikely, and “great boats” are frequently mentioned in O.K. titles; see Fakhry, ASAE 38 (1938), 38–41. Cf. also no. 1239 and add another ex.: Pierret, C29 (Vol. II, p. 51).

Another sww “magician” of Dyn. XII is discussed in MMJ 9 (1974), 26–27.

Add further exs.: Sadek, El Hudi, nos. 58, 90a.

The alternative reading iry Nhyn is impossible, because the title was similarly written in the O.K., when the initial sign was not yet used for iry (cf. Franke, SAK 11 (1984), 210 ff.).


The sequence of szb in such titles should perhaps be reversed; cf. the O.K. exs. of title + n szb quoted in JNES 18 (1959), 265 (14), and a Dyn. XI ex. of $\text{gb} \text{fr} \text{mr} \text{sa}$, Quibell, Saqqara 1905–06, pl. 15. As Franke points out, however (op. cit., p. 212), this indication may not be applicable to the M.K. when szb was used as an independent title (no. 1263).

Add a 3rd ex.: AJSL 58 (1941), 227, where $\Rightarrow$ is oddly replaced by $\rael$.

Delete both references and substitute CG 20017, with the addition of szm szmt wr m ist (as in no. 1275).

Add a 2nd ex.: Pierret, C43 (Vol. II, p. 50), the same person.

Correct CG 20017 to CG 20016.
1276–1277

It should be noted that this is normally a vizier’s title.

1285


1286

Add \(\text{Z}\) CG 20024(t) (in a butchering scene).

1288

Add a 2nd ex.: Dahchour II, p. 69, fig. 111 (= CG 1488).

1292

Add CG 20538 (I, 9), CG 28119, Siut II, 12; Petrie, Kahun, Gurob and Hawara, pl. 11 (15).

1293

Read either “Pakhet of St” or St(yt), with \(\text{Z}\) as det.: “She of St.”

*1298a

The context is quite uncertain, and it is difficult to say whether this represents a title. Perhaps it concerns a woman of Wnt, although one would expect nt Wnt; cf. RILN no. 28.

1300

Delete: the first and last exs. are identical and all are earlier than the M.K.

1301

Delete the last two exs. (for CG 534 see Part I, no. 1298b; CG 1626 is pre-M.K.). Add Scepter I, p. 186.

1302

Delete: this is neither a title nor an epithet, but a reference to “every companion of the king’s house” CG 20539 (Ib, 19). For the titular form see Part I, no. 1298c.

1305

Delete four references: HTIV, pl. 40 belongs to the name \(\text{Isu-nfr}\) (PNI, 6 [10]; CG 20504, 20514 have svf smsw “his eldest son”; CG 20515 goes with no. 1209a. The two remaining exs. (HTIV, pl. 46; Helck, HTZ, no. 118) may be valid, although the reading is not certain: it might be \(sr\) (as H.S. Smith supposes in the second case, FBI, p. 47 [i.e., 1317]), or \(\text{t}\) (cf. Part I, no. 586a).

1307

Preceded by a lacuna; probably to be restored [s\(\text{h}\)] \(\text{Isu/smsw m wis Skr}\) (JARCE 3 [1964], 28).

1308

Cf. also Coptic Name, p. 60, n. 3, for further evidence favoring the translation of \(\text{pr}\) as “estate” in this title.
In Dyn. XIII the last variant occurs as a composite hieroglyph, with the feet of the man standing directly on $\equiv$ (MMJ 12 [1977], 14, n. 110). In such cases the latter sign may be reduced to a line, so that it can be confused with no. 1305. For the older determinative $\equiv$ see my Egyptian Studies III, pp. 227, 232.

An O.K. title, for which see Helck, Beamertitel, p. 38.


Add a 5th ex.: Gayet, pl. 41. Cf. sms “worship;” this possibility, and the det. $\:\\text{m}$, suggest “mourner.”

Sr more particularly has the meaning that is indicated by no. 346, which is better translated “overseer of magistrates of adjudication.” And in the case of no. 839 Ward himself translates srwt as “magistrates;” cf. also GM 122 (1991), 27.


More probably shd pr-$\nu$, which is known from the O.K.: Paget and Pirie, The Tomb of Ptah-hetep (London 1898), pl. 38; Hassan, Excavations at Saqqara 1937–1938, III, fig. 4; James and Apted, Mastaba of Khentika, pl. 21; Hassan, Giza VI, Pt. 3, figs. 66–68. The style of the stela is very provincial and the hieroglyphs are somewhat peculiar; perhaps pre-M.K.

Add a 2nd ex.: CG 1409.

Note that this epithet is followed by hrp imyw-r “director of overseers” (no. 1137) in the first case, preceded by wr wrw “greatest of the great” in the second one (Part I, 716a).

To my mind, the photograph of ANOC no. 42.2 favors smr $\nu$; (Part I, no. 1298d).
The two occurrences of the standing figure do not appear to carry a sistrum; for recent discussions of this obscure title see GM 84 (1985), 32.

The meaning "adorner" is more likely, paralleled by no. 1609, which has ḏbd. Cf. šḫtr Bw Nṯn (Siut I, 173, 238), followed by ḏbd.

Note the variant ḏbd in BH I, pls. 13, 30, showing the nominal ending of *šhw, cf. Jurgen Osing, Die Nominalbildung des Ägyptischen (Mainz 1976), pp. 166, 488.

Apparently abbreviated ḏbd on Edinburgh stela A 1951.344. Cf. abbreviations of šhw as distinguished from w in nos. 29 and 94; also comment on no. 1367 below.

Cf. Part I, no. 1348a, which may be a variant. In commenting on this, I should have noted that Franke also equates ipt and ʾipt, since he uses the latter form in referring to the ipt-titles.

Delete: this is šš n hnt (no. 1414).

HT III 45 has ḏbd, and the same is true of Bibl. Nat., pl. 8 (where ḏbd is miswritten ḏbd, as seen from the original, Louvre C289). This can hardly be šš n imy-hnt, read šš n imy-wḏb (or imy-wḏ).

Add a 3rd ex.: J. Lieblein, Die Ägyptischen Denkmäler in St. Petersburg, Helsingfors, Upsala und Copenhagen (Christiana 1873), pl. 19 (7).

Gayet, pl. 14, is N.K. Add a 3rd ex.: Tylor, Sebeknekh, pl. 4.

See also Vernus, BIFAO 74 (1974), 154, 158 f.

Add ḏbd (CG 20056), which Ward reads as šš Šhw (no. 1347), as well as Firenze no. 48, which seems to be identical to this one (and not as read for no. 1566).

Although, as Franke observes, the name follows šš, this does not mean that the final element does not belong to the title; cf. Part I, no. 641 bis, and the additional ex. of no. 665 above, where the name and title are reversed. Furthermore a ḏbd is
possibly to be recognized in the $\text{\textsuperscript{1370}}$ $\text{\textsuperscript{122}}$ of RT 3 (1882), $\text{\textsuperscript{1375}}$ $\text{\textsuperscript{1376}}$ although the signs below $\text{\textsuperscript{1378}}$ are hard to explain; could they be $\text{\textsuperscript{1383}}$ i.e. $\text{\textsuperscript{1387}}$ ?

Add a 4th ex.: Sadek, El Hudi, no. 20.

Add a 4th ex.: Sadek, El Hudi, no. 25.

Add a 3rd ex.: Edinburgh stela A.1951.344.

Cf. comments on no. 1447 below.

Possibly mrht is correct, but neither ex. has $\text{\textsuperscript{1388}}$ and HT III has $\text{\textsuperscript{1395}}$.

In some cases (Meir III, pl. 23; FIFAO 10/2, p. 29; Les., p. 26 [9–10]) this follows the title of a lector priest and here it must be the equivalent of the next title.

Usually follows the title “chief lector priest,” and so also IS 123 $\text{\textsuperscript{1397}}$ (B, 2), misread as $\text{\textsuperscript{1398}}$ sś in the publication; and it always belongs to some sort of lector priest. The apparent exception, Leiden II, no. 40, is misread by Ward; this is no. 1407.

Why not sś smenš nsst? Cf. no. 1429.

The oldest known occurrence (pre-M.K. is Petrie, Denderah, pl. 11c (top left); cf. comment on 1429 below. The translation “document chest” is doubtless correct, for $\text{\textsuperscript{1398}}$ may be the equivalent of the old term $\text{\textsuperscript{1399}}$ (Wb. III, 394), which is known from the M.K., but apparently not in titles. This seems preferable to the alternative interpretation of $\text{\textsuperscript{1398}}$ as “coffin” (Kamal, ASAE 3 [1902], 280; Fischer, Egyptian Studies I, p. 63), and the writing $\text{\textsuperscript{1398}}$ (CG 20616) does not necessarily support the latter.

Also sś $\text{\textsuperscript{1406}}$ “scribe of the noble temple,” MMF 11 (1976), 10, 11.

Snw seems a better reading than $\text{\textsuperscript{1407}}$ with the same meaning.

Add 3rd and 4th exs.: Scepter I, p. 212; Leiden II, p. 40.

According to Helck, Lex. Äg. V, col. 6, the pyramid town is that of Sesostri II.
1409 Add a 2nd ex.: Louvre C249 (BIFAO 80 [1980], 145).

1410 Add a 2nd ex.: Sadek, El Hudi, no. 23.

*1413 While the det. is ambiguous in the first ex., it is clear in the second.

1415 Add a 5th ex.: Louvre C249 (BIFAO 80 [1980], 145).

1418 Add 6th and 7th exs.: Habachi, Heqaib, no. 46 (j); no. 84 (the latter misread ... n pr nswt).

1423 Given in type only. Possibly the equivalent of no. 1452, but in that case the indirect genitive seems unexpected.

1428 Add a 5th ex.: JEA 23 (1937), pls. 2, 3. For the use of the later composite sign $\text{â€¢}$ (HT IV, pl. 40; CG 20520; Gayet, pl. 23) see MMJ 12 (1977), 14.

1429 Add a 3rd ex.: Bersheh I, pl. 18 (with $\text{â€¢}$ for $\text{â€¢}$). The earliest use known to me (pre-M.K.) is Petrie, Dendereh, pl. 11c (left top). Ward dates this to the M.K. in JEA 67 (1981), 172, but rightly excludes it here.

1434 Add a 3rd ex.: Jéquier, Mon. fun. Pepi II, III, fig. 13.


1442 Also probably a 3rd ex.: Petrie, Abydos II, pl. 30 (3). The sign for $\text{â€¢}$ is strangely miswritten, but it can hardly be anything else.

*1445 This occurs in a vertical column, but when the royal cartouche is written horizontally, the $\text{â€¢}$-sign is still placed above it, elongated as much as necessary; M.K. exs. include CG 20515 (top); HT II, pl. 12.

1446 Bersheh I, pl. 12 (above man censing) seems to have a variant of this: $\text{â€¢}$ $\text{â€¢}$ $\text{â€¢}$ $\text{â€¢}$, and perhaps identical to no. 1378, which might be read similarly. Note that the det. $\text{â€¢}$ applies to the entire title.

1450 Add Edinburgh stela A.1951.344: $\text{â€¢}$. 

76

EGYPTIAN TITLES OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM
Delete. The ex. cited is probably a caption (cf. comment on no. 1099 above, from same source).

Add a 2nd ex.: Sayed, Rde 29 (1977), 171.

The translation "cosmetician" is doubtful: see my Egyptian Studies I, p. 78, n. 61. Perhaps "scribe of her mouth" means a woman who was able to report on inventory and accounts as a scribe did, but orally.

The missing facsimile is supplied by a photograph, ibid., pl. 19 (3).

"Butcher" is probably always sft/sfty in the M.K. (no. 1286, and cf. nos. 336–337). The title is sometimes written with a knife alone, however: Rde 28 (1976), 133 (cf. p. 135 [f]).

Often represented in offering scenes, with one hand outstretched in the gesture of invocation: MMJ 9 (1974), 21–23. In AJSL 58 (1941), 227 and pl. 3, the title is followed by "who gives the words of the text."

The "mistress of the two lands" is identified as Isis in Meir VI, pl. 17, but cf. comment on no. 650 above.

A 2nd ex. in NyC Stelae, pl. 10 (cited by Berlev, OOE, p. 244). See comments on no. 177 above.

I have independently come to the same conclusion as Franke concerning the reading htm rather than sdnwt in this title, which is to be read hmtmy-bity. Further reasons for this conclusion are given in Egyptian Studies III, pp. 50–52.

Delete; earlier than the Middle Kingdom.

Delete. This is a continuation of no. 1477 and is to be translated "of all treasure of the treasury," supplying nb.

There should be a reference to Sauneron's study on this title in connection with funerary duties and the cult of Abydos: BIFAO 51 (1952), 137–71. In some cases (e.g., JEA 4 [1917], pl. 9; JEA 62 [1976], pl. 10) the meaning is "expedition leader."
1481 To the single ex. add: Pierret, C13 (Vol. II, p. 5); CG 20763 (c) (same man). BIFAO 51 (1952), 159.

1490a (On p. 221). Delete: the first sign belongs to hrtp htmtyw (Part I, no. 1173a); the rest is hry n stm (Part I, no. 1199a).

1491 Add a 5th ex.: Piehl, Inscriptions hiéroglyphiques, pl. 12 (c, Louvre C172). Only Martin, no. 510, has the writing 𓊐𓅓; the others (including no. 1492) lack w. Wb. IV, 484 (18) more plausibly suggests "der begleitende Schatzmeister?".

1501 Ward’s comment is inaccurate; the title seems to precede a woman’s name, but the gender of the accompanying picture is uncertain; cf. my Egyptian Studies I, p. 79 (n. 69).

1503 Add a 3rd ex.: BMMA 28 (Nov. 1933, Pt. 2), 31, fig. 38; also one dating to Dyn. XI: Quibell, Saqqara 1905–06, pl. 15.

1504 Add a 2nd ex.: HT II, pl. 27; also one dating to Dyn. XI: Quibell, Saqqara 1905–06, pl. 5.

1506 Add a 3rd ex.: Coptite Nome, no. 49.

*1507a The rounded loaf seems to bear out Franke’s suggestion that the reading is qfny “baker.”

1508 Could this be a personal name, accompanied by a second one (S-n-Wsrt)?

1509 A personal name, accompanied by a second one (Rn.f-snrb)?

1510 This is a late O.K. title, but almost never occurs as a title or epithet in M.K. inscriptions. In HT II, pl. 12, it appears in the phrase “like any king’s noble” and there are other M.K. occurrences of this kind: Dahchour I, p. 33, fig. 65; JEA 68 (1982), 46 (69); Part I, no. 1082a; probably also the incomplete epithet in AJSL 58 (1941), 227 and pl. 2, where there is room for the restoration of plural strokes at the bottom of the third column. Cf. JAOS 81 (1961), 423. One M.K. epithet comes very close, however, to the old title: 𓊐𓅓𓅓𓅓 n mby “a noble of the king
PART III. COMMENTS

whom he (the king) loves” (Siut I, 231), and this source (216) also provides an exceptional occurrence of the title as such.

Delete. This feminine form of the preceding title survived longer, well into the Heracleopolitan Period. But none of Ward’s exs. is known to be as late as the M.K.

Further discussion in my *Egyptian Studies* I, pp. 19–21; see also *Egyptian Studies* III, p. 237.

*1514*—

The error applies to all the exs. No. 1515 is incomplete; add *rsy inb.f, nb twry “South of His Wall, Lord of the Two Lands.”*

It should be noted that this title precisely corresponds to the situation of the Shipwrecked Sailor, who was a śmsw in the service of a hty-².

A second example is evidently to be seen in Louvre C85 (*MMJ* 5 [1972], 20).

Cf. the beginning of Sinuhe’s biography (R 2–3): “I was a follower who followed his lord.”

Variant śmdty n hwt-ntr: Siut I, 296.

A priestly title, to judge from the context.

An odd writing of this title is perhaps to be recognized in no. 47 (o), of Habachi, *Hegaih*, taking 𓊆 as 𓊍 rather than 𓊉. Another variant is known from Tell el Rub`a: 𓊞 (correcting Lilyquist, *JARCE* 6 [1967], 25, where the terminal 𓊍 belongs to the name ḫw-snb); a similar example is discussed by Clère in *Studies in Ancient Egypt* (Dunham Festschrift, Boston 1981), p. 133.

*Krwty may still retain the meaning “worker” in the M.K.*

Given in hieroglyphic type; might the initial word be the same as in 1553?

The Dendera ex. is pre-M.K.

A vizier’s title.
*1564  As Franke notes, this is in any case a personal name.
*1566  This title is evidently to be deleted, reading sī w (no. 1367).
1577   Not “a scribe” but “scribes.”
1580   Add a 3rd ex.: Habachi, *Hqaib*, no. 93.
1587   Add a 4th ex.: *ibid.*, no. 84.
1593   Add two further exs.: Sadek, El Hudi, nos. 45, 148, *175*.
1596   Probably add a 3rd ex.: *HT IV*, pl. 40.
1598   The original text has dl.f “his (the tomb owner’s) estate.”
Index of Further Titles and Epithets

This listing includes differences in reading and/or interpretation, as well as cases where a terminal phrase has been restored; also a very few of the completely new additions. All of the items pertain to Part III (with reference to Ward’s numbering), unless otherwise indicated. Where either the translation or transliteration is unchanged, it is placed in parenthesis.

ṣtw ṣ“great administrator,” 2
ṣtw n ʿmyw-ṣi “administrator of attendants,” 3
ṣtw ṣḥw “custodian of butlers,” 7
ṣtw n ḫʿm “administrator of heralds,” 6
ṣtw n ḫw… “custodian of a ship…,” 2
ṣtw n ḡmr “administrator of winnowers,” 3, 11
ibḥw n Ḥr Wisty “libationer of Horus the Theban,” 20
ḥp šwt ḏsw n ṳ-ṭb nswt “who takes stock of the food storage of the king’s desire,” 933
ʿmy-r ṣḥw n Ṭw-ṭr m Ṭp-ṛṣ “overseer of fields of the Thinite Nome in the Head of the South,” 32
ʿmy-r ṣḥw ḡw ḫʿswt ḫṣyl “overseer of narrow passes of the southern lands” (pre-M.K.), 56
ʿmy-r ṣḥw n ʿmy-r ṣḥyl “overseer of the bakery for the overseer of the law-court,” 53
ʿmy-r ṣḥw n ʿmy-r ḫṭḥ “overseer of the bakery for the overseer of the treasury,” 54
ʿmy-r ḫnwty n pr Ḫm “chamberlain of the house of Ḫm,” 85
"overseer of every secret judgment," 129

"steward of the Southern Lake of Sobek" (the Fayum), 175

"overseer of weavers," 199

"overseer of that which is and that which is not," Part I, 1154a

"overseer of laws in Hnmt-Mnw within the Panopolite Nome," 241

"overseer of chests of offerings as a dignitary of his house" (referring to Horus of Edfu), 242

"overseer of priests of Osiris, Lord of the West," 263

"overseer of priests of the Mistress of Heaven," 266

"overseer of the offering table," 290 bis

"overseer of the eastern deserts," 290a

"overseer of exemptions of the Thinite Nome" (pre-M.K.), 293

"overseer of the treasury," 309

"overseer of the ewer and basin," 375

"overseer of shoemakers," 414

"imy-ḥnt priest (of Horus?) in Hwt-nbs," 426–427

"attendant of the overseer(?) of hrw(?)-people," 443

"one who is among the pupils of Horus(?)", 426–427

"keeper of offerings/offering-tables(?)," 519

"prince in the palace"), 852

"keeper of property with entrée," 536, 628–634

"keeper of the boat "Torch of the Horus Nb-msꜣt,“ 554

"greatest/eldest of the council(?) of the funerary workshop," 587

"door of Dw,“ 710
INDEX OF FURTHER TITLES AND EPI ThETHS

(wb : m ibgw Tswr) “great (or senior) wb-priest in Abydos (in the) Thinite Nome,” 661

wb rq “priest with entrée,” 628–634

wb rq hr ssn n Snit “wb-priest who enters into the affairs of Satis,” 633

(wb hsy) “wb-priest who is admitted,” 664a

wb n nb Twny “wb-priest of the Lord of Armant,” 669

(wb n hrtyw-ntr) “wb-priest of those in the necropolis”(?), 681

Wn-r m Hm “Opener-of-the-mouth (priest) in Letopolis,” 712

wr msw m Twn(w) “greatest of seers in Heliopolis,” 719

whmpw n nb “herald of Memphis,” 743

(whmpw sdmw) “herald of the judge,” 750

wdpw rq “butler with entrée,” 628–634

nty m srt m Htp-Snwsrt-mst-hrw “he who is among the magistrates in (the pyramid complex) ‘Sesostris, justified, is content’,” 839

rh n nswt sdtq gmz.f, sdtq n nswt sdt.f “intimate of the king, foster child whom he created, foster child of the king, whom he reared,” Part I, 1507bis

hst-tp shst-tp “foremost of the patricians,” 854, 864

hm-ntr n ntr.f “great priest of his god,” 902

hm-ntr n(?). Sbk n Swmnw “great (or elder) priest of Sobek, Lord of Sumenu,” 902

hm-ntr Hwt-Hr nbt Tp-ihw “priest of Hathor, Mistress of Atfih,” 920

hm-ntr Hnwm n Swmnw-Hr “priest of Khnum, Lord of Smnw-Hr,” 929a

hm Hnwm n hkr nswt “servant of the king’s treasure of Khnum,” 940

(hrty wprw) “overseer of missions,” 970

hrty pr-nswt “major-domo of the king,” 987

hrty hswt (“master of offering-tables”), 973
hry hswt n lmn ("master of the offering-table of Amun"), 1089
hry sšts n h-ntr Šm wrw "he who is privy to the secret of the divine palace of Upper Egypt," 1093
hry sšts n Wsir m st.f "he who is privy to the secret of Osiris in his place," 1011
hry sšts n Wsir m st.f hvt wrt hnm t nb.s Wnn-nfr nswt [ntrw] "he who is privy to the secret of Osiris in his place, the great tomb that encloses its lord Wenenefer, King of [the Gods]," 1011
hry-tp r n niw.t.f "great overlord in his town," 1050
hry-tp r n Nḏt-hnt mi qd.s "great overlord of the Lycopolite Nome (U.E 13) in its entirety," 1059
hry-tp n wḏ-mddt "overlord of judgment(s)," 1068
hry-tp Nb m pr wr "overlord of El Kab in the U.E. Shrine," 1069
hry-tp spw.t Šm wrw "overlord of the nomes of Upper Egypt," 1082
hw ("grain measurer"), 1120a
hw--refreshed, 1123–24
htny st r swn st Hr "foremost of seat (so as) to join the seat of Horus," 1131
hry ibttyw "director of the fowlers," 1148
hry mbr(r) w hr nswt(? "director of mbr-people under the king(?)," 1154
hry rs-tp n nbt-twry "vigilant director of the Mistress of the Two Lands," (N.K.), 1157
hry hts km "director of the black jar," 1136
hry hsaw ("director of singers"), 424
hry Sm w sšm štr "director of Sais in secret business," 1169
(hry sh) "director of the dining pavilion," 1171
hry qn "valiant director," 396
(hry qn m Wswt) "valiant director in Lower Nubia," (N.K.), 1177
hryt kmw "director of works" (f.), 1178
INDEX OF FURTHER TITLES AND EPIPHETS

htm hr ḥkrw.t “who puts the seal on the (female) ornaments,” 1186

ḥtmtu bity (“sealer of the king of Lower Egypt”), 1472

ḥry-hbt mdšt nṯr “lector priest of the god’s book,” 1220

ḥry-hbt smsw “senior lector priest,” 1209a–1210

ḥry-hbt dw-nṯr “lector priest who worships god,” Part I, 938

ḥry knw (“cattle herd”), 1191

(hrd n ḫp n ipt-nswt) “child of the nursery of the king’s lodging,” 1230

sḥ smsw ḥryt sḏm sḏmt w.r m ỉst “judge and eldest of the hall, who hears a hearing alone in the palace,” 1272

[s’h] smsw m wē Sḵr “eldest [dignitary] in the bark of Sokar,” 1307

smt Nbw “smt-priest of Gold (Hathor),” 1149

(sns) “mourner”(?), 1316

shy-nṯr “who belongs to the divine booth,” 1322

šḏ ḫr “inspector of the palace,” 1324

(sḥkr wrt-hknw) “who adorns the Uraeus,” 1345

šḥkr Bw Nḥn “who adorns the Souls of Heliopolis,” 1345

sš wr n wʾr(? mḥšt “great scribe of the northern district(?),” 1369

sš smḏt nṣw t “king’s archivist,” 1395

sš ḫw.t(?) (“scribe of the offering-table”), 1378 and 1447

špsw n nṣw mḥr.f “a noble of the king whom he (the king) loves,” 1510

šmr ḫw n Pḥ rṣy ḫb.f nb ṭwr “musician of Ptah, South of His Wall, Lord of the Two Lands,” 1515

šnt ḫw n ḫw-t-nṯr “šnt ḫw (priest) of the temple,” 1533

ḏḏst ḫr Wṣr “magistrates of the house of Osiris,” 1608
Other Words and Phrases

ṣtw “custodian,” 2

iwn “marsh,” 350

 ipt (iptt) “private apartment,” 36, 1186, 1230

imy-r “overseer,” 28

imy-r w... “district administrator of...,” 97–101

irw/sw “keeper/guardian,” 532

τ “fortress,” 588

trw “crews,” 359

rḥ(?)-nfr “god’s palace,” 327

rḥt “net,” Part I, 14a

Wḏ Ṽr “Great green” (referring to the Fayum), Part I, 867a

wrτ “(worker’s) quarter,” 109–118

mr “overseer” (variant of imy-r), 518a

mnwt(? “papyrus” (?), 243; cf. Part I, 1572a

nw “ocean,” Part I, 1267a

nr-knw “custodian,” 834

hnw “water-vessel,” 527

Hwt-spm “Diospolis Parva,” 271

ḥnw “offering table,” 519, 973, 1089, Part I, 29obis, 1004b

Ḥm “Letopolis,” 712
hm “cattle,” 349
hn “beat rhythm,” 1127
hnw, hnwt “percussionist,” 1127
hnml/hnmt “percussionists,” 1001, 1187
hn “retinue” (of divinity), 299–301
hrp “director,” 1133, 1339
si “magic,” Part I, 1119a
shw “doors,” 334
smyt “necropolis,” 700
snw “offerings,” 1406
sr “magistrate” 1317
sh(?)-nt “shrine,” 327
shdw “fat for lamps”(?), 543
shm “powerful of arm,” 1133, 1339
str “necklace maker,” 177, 471
ś (for) mš “army,” 205
śnw “ergastulum,” 381
qbh “water fowl”(?), 361
kw ty “worker,” 1553
kmt “the cultivation,” 186
kmt “black cattle,” 405–406
gs “crew (of workers),” 409
gs-pr “troop house,” 410
di “provision,” 763
dnbw “boundary stones,” 850a
D/D “Busiris,” 253a; Part I, 206a
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