

AN

# ABNORMAL HIERATIC

## READING BOOK

CONTAINING TEXTS FROM THE BRITISH MUSEUM (LONDON),  
THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM (NEW YORK), THE EGYPTIAN  
MUSEUM (CAIRO), THE LOUVRE (PARIS), THE MUSEO EGIZIO  
(TURIN), THE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK (VIENNA), QUEEN'S  
COLLEGE (OXFORD) AND THE RIJKSMUSEUM VAN OUDHEDEN  
(LEIDEN)

by

KOENRAAD DONKER VAN HEEL

WITH A PALAEOGRAPHY OF ABNORMAL HIERATIC  
SIGNS AND SIGN GROUPS

by

JOOST GOLVERDINGEN

*Fascicle III: Papyri from Oxford, Turin, Vienna & Tablets from Egypt & Leiden*



Leiden 2014

Where angels fear to tread

*Willy DeVille*

Truly Sadly Missed Person

This is *Uitgaven vanwege de Stichting “Het Leids Papyrologisch Instituut”* no. 24, fasc. III

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Koenraad Donker van Heel & Joost Golverdingen, *An Abnormal Hieratic Reading Book Containing Texts from the British Museum (London), the Brooklyn Museum (New York), the Egyptian Museum (Cairo), the Louvre (Paris), the Museo Egizio (Turin), the Nationalbibliothek (Vienna), Queen’s College (Oxford) and the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden (Leiden), with a Palaeography of Abnormal Hieratic Signs and Sign Groups* is freely available to students and scholars with an interest in abnormal hieratic.

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# INTRODUCTION

Although fasc. III of *An Abnormal Hieratic Reading Book* was finished in 2013, its publication had to be postponed for a number of reasons. First, we had to wait till after the publication of B.J.J. Haring, O.E. Kaper and R. van Walsem, *The Workman's Progress: Studies in the Village of Deir el-Medina and Documents from Western Thebes in Honour of Rob Demarée* in the Spring of 2014.

Second, the publication of *A Very Easy Crash Course in Abnormal Hieratic* (2013) led to several requests from colleagues abroad to teach it on location, necessitating a thorough preparation of the course in German and English.

Third, the lectureship in demotic (and abnormal hieratic) at Leiden University was cancelled as of February 2014, forcing us to speedily rearrange our priorities. The preparation of this fascicle, as well as the abnormal hieratic palaeography by Joost Golverdingen, however, was obviously uppermost among these. Fortunately, a few days ago I was told that I should definitely proceed at Leiden University from 1 August 2014 onwards.

It gives us great pleasure to—once again—thank Cary Martin for his willingness to scour our manuscript for imperfections. Your help is greatly appreciated!

Hannes Fischer-Elfert and Günter Vittmann very kindly allowed us to include their work on P. Queen's College and T. Cairo JdE 94478. One of the great advantages of working in the palaeographical minefield that is abnormal hieratic—or late cursive hieratic, as it will probably be referred to in the future even by me—is that people are always very willing to give their support. Thanks for that!

One final note. K. Donker van Heel, *A Very Easy Crash Course in Abnormal Hieratic. Being a Step by Step Introduction to the Least Accessible of All Ancient Egyptian Scripts*. Uitgaven vanwege de Stichting Het Leids Papyrologisch Instituut 25 (2013), is found online at many websites, including:

[http://www.hieratistik.uni-mainz.de/Dateien/DEFSyllabus\\_crash\\_course.pdf](http://www.hieratistik.uni-mainz.de/Dateien/DEFSyllabus_crash_course.pdf)

and

<http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/2100/>

Leiderdorp, 26 June 2014



## DOC. 16 | P. Turin 2118 B

[There is some confusion about the numbering of P. Turin 2118. P. Turin 2118 A was published in M. Malinine, *Choix de textes juridiques* I (1953), p. 56ff. and II (1983), p. 22ff.]

*Date* : Year 31 I šmw 12 of Psamtik I (October 7, 634 BC)

*Publication* : S. Pernigotti, 'Un nuovo testo giuridico in ieratico anormale', in *BIFAO* 75 (1975), p. 73-95 and plate 11-12

*Content* : Namenekhpara son of Besenmut cedes 10 aruras of land to the singer of Amun Horwedja son of Namenekhamun after a contract had been made for the latter by a granddaughter of presumably the same Namenekhpara, the declaring party's niece.

**L. 1** : The name *Psmṯk* is badly damaged, but see the last line.

**L. 2** : Note—once again—the prolific use of the multifunctional sign in e.g. *ḥ3.t-sp*, *šmw*, *p3*, *s3*, *3ḥ*, *ḥ3ʕ*, *t3*, *ʕ* etc.

**L. 2** : *Bs-n-Mw.t*: For this name, see e.g. doc. 4 l. 15.

**L. 2** : *s3*: For the transcription as the seated man + bird, see Vleeming, *The Gooseherds of Hou* (1991), p. 214-217 § 51.

**L. 3** : *ṇḥ=f(n)-Ḥnsw*: Abnormal hieratic scribes often omit the divine determinative in personal names.

**L. 3** : *Ḥr-wḏ3*: The first group was transcribed by Pernigotti (p. 79) as the falcon on the divine standard, but a falcon followed by the divine determinative or—alternatively—the *i* seems preferable for this writing of *Ḥr*. The *w* transcribed by Pernigotti is not on the papyrus.

**L. 4** : *ink m ḥ3ʕ.t r=k*: This clause seems to be the abnormal hieratic counterpart of early demotic *wy* 'be far (in a legal sense)'. It also occurs in doc. 6 l. 3. Pernigotti had *ink m ḥ3ʕ.t n=k*, and this is indeed suggested by the way *r=k* is written here.—Cf., however, *tw(=i) iṯ.t i.r=k* in doc. 15 l. 3, for *i.r=k* seemingly written *i.n=k*.

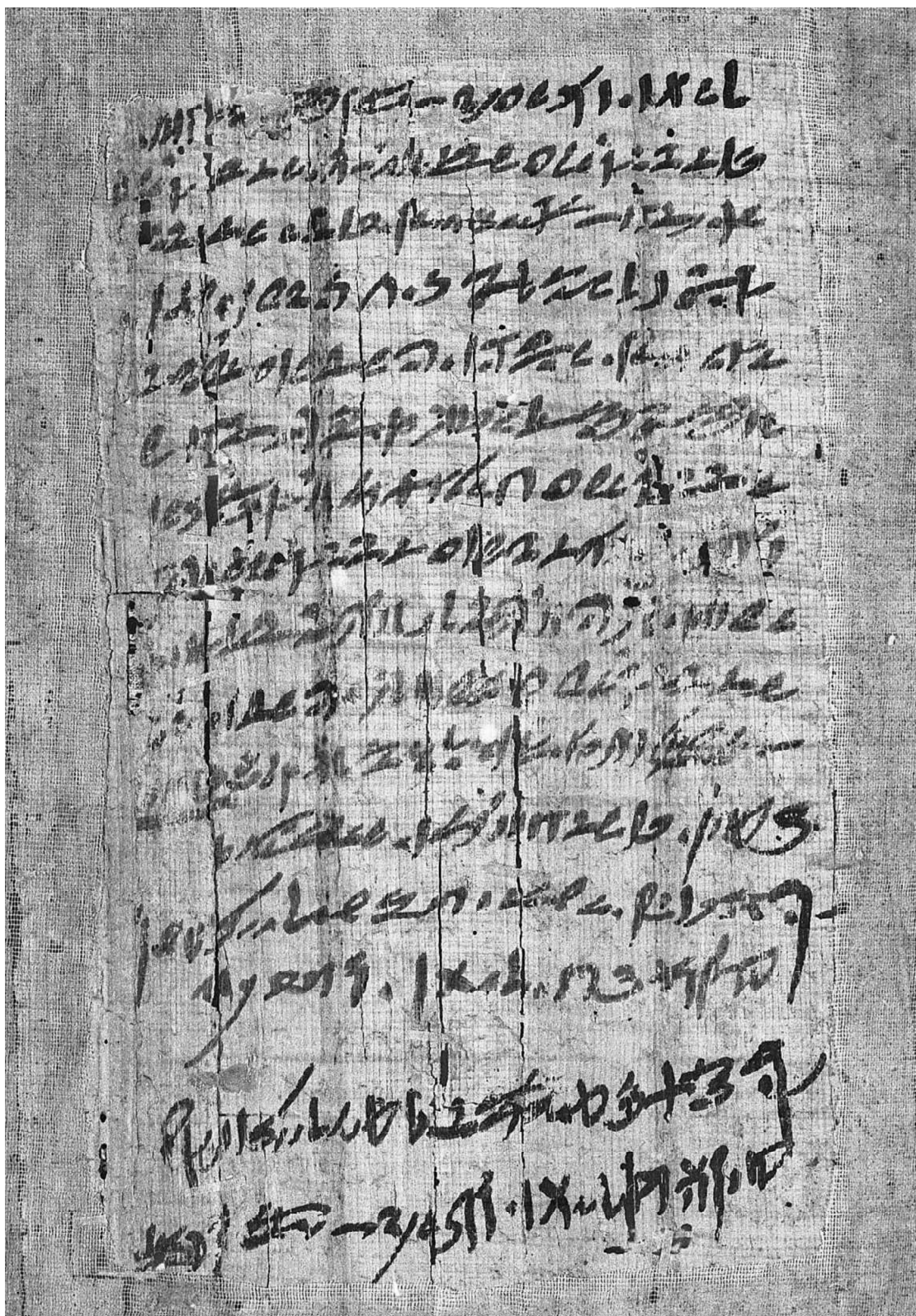
**L. 4** : *t3y 10 st3 3ḥ*: The transcription of *3ḥ* in abnormal hieratic presents a number of problems.—Cf. the note to doc. 14 l. 6 (*3ḥ*).

**L. 5** : *pr ʾImn*: Rather damaged, but compare *pr ʾImn* in l. 3.

**L. 5** : *t3 ḳ3*: The second sign directly following *ḳ* may simply be an *3*. Note that the word seems to be written differently in l. 10.

**L. 6-7** : *i.ṯr n=k s.ḥm.t N.N. ḥ3r i.r=w*: *ḥ3r* is one of the words used in abnormal hieratic to denote a contract. See J. Černý, in *JEÄ* 31 (1945), p. 32 n. *a* and B.J.J. Haring in Donker van Heel & Haring, *Writing in a Workmen's Village* (2003), p. 101-104 § 9.—Cf. e.g. doc. 4 l. 16 (*m(3)d(3)*). Although Pernigotti did not fully transcribe *i.r=w*, it is in his transliteration (p. 80).

[NOTES CONTINUED ON P. 25]



P. Turin 2118 B (© Fondazione Museo delle Antichità Egizie di Torino)

## DOC. 17 | P. Vienna D 12002 COL. I

[The text on the recto consists of two columns. The second column contains the witness subscriptions, which were written to the left of col. I]

*Date* : Year 25 IV *sh.t* 14 of Psamtik I (May 13, 640 BC)

*Publication* : B. Menu, 'Un document juridique "kouchite". Le P. Vienne D 12002', in C. Berger, G. Clerc and N. Grimal, *Hommages à Jean Leclant*, II: *Nubie, Soudan, Éthiopie*, *BdE* 106, 2 (1994), p. 293-304 and fig. 1.—Cf., however, G. Vittmann, 'Nochmals der kursivhieratische Papyrus Wien D 12002', in *GM* 154 (1996), p. 103-112

*Content* : Statement by a Mrs. Ituru that she has been satisfied with the payment for her cow by the choachyte Paankhemdjeretese.

- L. 2 :** *Ir.t=w-r=w*: This scribe also uses the multifunctional sign, which here represents the abbreviated *w* preceding the suffix *=w*. It can also be the second part of *h3.t-sp* (l. 1) or *t3* (l. 2), the *3* (l. 2), *s3* (l. 2), the *t* + egg determinative in *Is.t*, *Imn* (end of l. 3), the tusk determinative (l. 4), *t3* in *t3y* or *t3y(=i)* (l. 4), the complement to *šp* (l. 5), *kt* (l. 5), *čcet*. In the name *Ir.t=w-r=w*, Vittmann (p. 110) transcribed it reluctantly as *t3*. Menu (p. 296) had *w*. For the multifunctional sign, see now K. Donker van Heel, *A Very Easy Crash Course in Abnormal Hieratic* (2013), p. 12-14 (for which see the Introduction).
- L. 2 :** *hbs*: Reading proposed by Vittmann (p. 106 note), which is preferable to that proposed by Menu (p. 298 n. *b*). According to Vittmann this group is actually to be read *hm.t* in demotic, and he apparently also settled for a reading *hm.t* in our doc. 17, contra P.W. Pestman, *Les papyrus démotiques de Tsenhor* 1994), doc. 3 l. 2 (and p. 48 n. VII).
- L. 2 :** *Hrw3 s3 Rri*: So Vittmann (p. 107 note), which is preferable to Menu's *R3w3 s3 Dd-hr* (p. 294 and 296). For the name *Hrw3*, see A. Leahy, in *CdE* 55 (1980), p. 43ff., citing our doc. 17 on p. 45.
- L. 3 :** *Imn*: The divine name at the end of this line is written with the multifunctional sign, but cf. *Imn* in l. 10 and 11.
- L. 4 :** *Ns-Pth*: The *h* + divine determinative read by Menu (p. 296) is probably just the *h* (so Vittmann, p. 110).
- L. 4 :** *m3c hrw*: The *3* read by Menu (p. 296) is probably the tusk sign (so Vittmann, p. 110); cf. e.g. *rh* in l. 11. For *hrw* written with just the man-with-hand-to-mouth sign, see M.E. Fitzpatrick, in *JEA* 69 (1983), p. 163-165. A fuller writing of *m3c hrw* occurs in abnormal hieratic P. Louvre E 7858 at the beginning of l. 3 of the full witness copy called text I 4, for which see B.J.J. Haring, O.E. Kaper and R. van Walsem, *The Workman's Progress: Studies in the Village of Deir el-Medina and Documents from Western Thebes in Honour of Rob Demarée* (2014), p. 43-55.

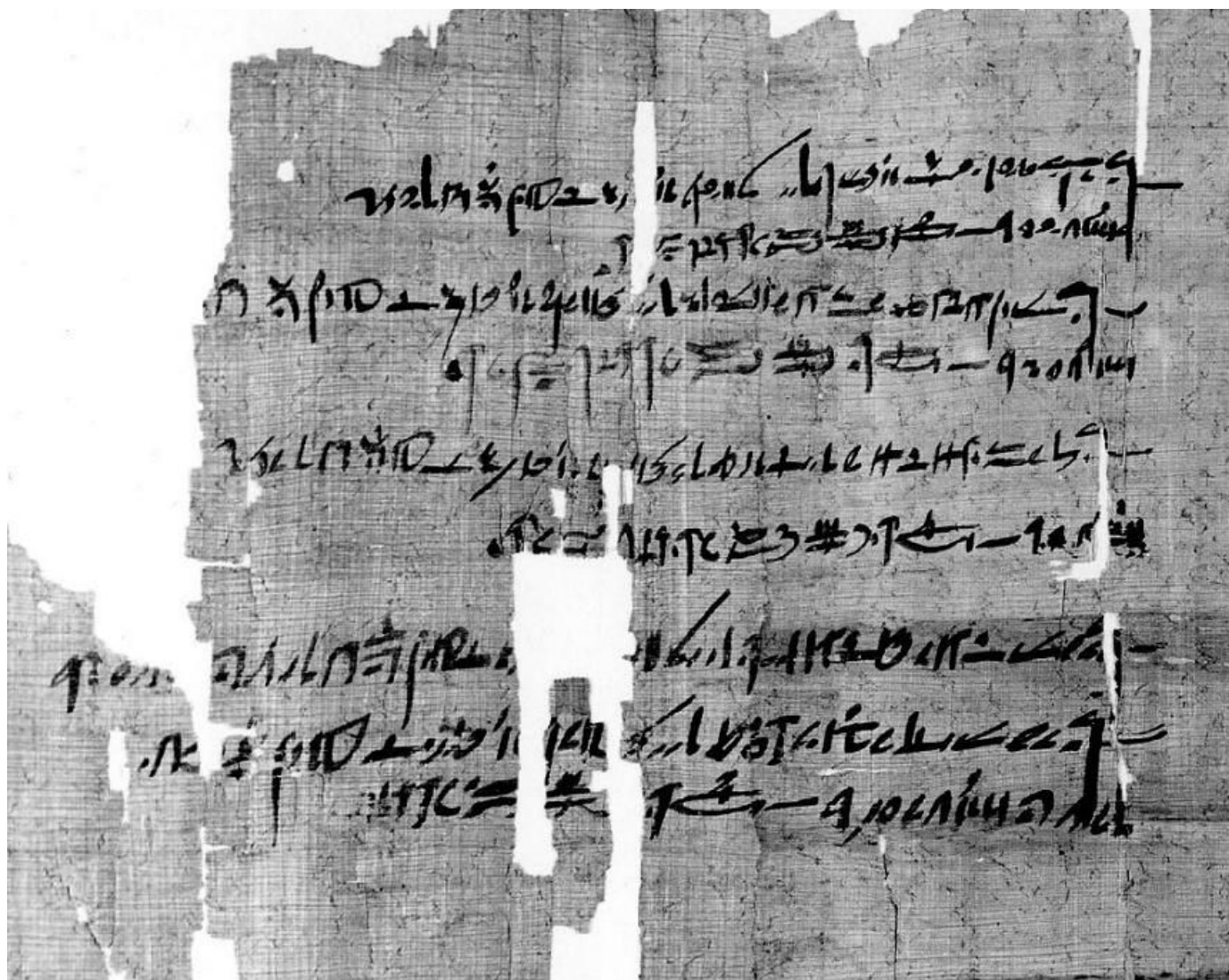
[NOTES CONTINUED ON P. 25]



## DOC. 17 | P. Vienna D 12002 COL. II

- L. 1:** *Wp-w3.w.t-i.ir-di-s*: The name of the deity was left unread by Menu (p. 297). The reading by Vittmann (p. 111) is undoubtedly correct.
- L. 1:** *iw=f mtr i [r=f n sh nb nty hry*: Both Menu and Vittmann (see also p. 108-109 note) read *r=f*; but, if we read *r=f* here, this may have consequences for what we have to read in doc. **18** col. II l. 4 and 8.—See the note to doc. **18** col. II l. 4, where Malinine transcribed what he read as *f* in l. 4 as the flesh determinative in l. 8. However, looking at the same group in l. 3, a reading *r=f* seems inescapable.
- L. 2:** *Pr-ε Psmṭk εnh wḏ3 snb ḏ.t*: Menu had *ḏ.t nhḥ*, but the emendation by Vittmann—the closing of the cartouche—seems preferable, since it also occurs in the second and third witness subscriptions, as well as in doc. **9** l. 8 (*šᵛ ḏ.t*).
- L. 3:** *Di-w-sw-Dḥwṯ*: This reading seems certain.—Compare, for instance, *H3ᵛ-w-s-Dḥwṯ* in doc. **9** l. 3. Menu (p. 297-298) had *Di-w-sw-grg* (?) and Vittmann (p. 109 note) *Di-w-sw-...* (?).





P. Vienna D 12002 col. II (© Nationalbibliothek Wien)

## DOC. 18 | P. Vienna D 12003 COL. I

[The text on the recto consists of two columns. The second column contains the witness subscriptions, which were written to the left of col. I]

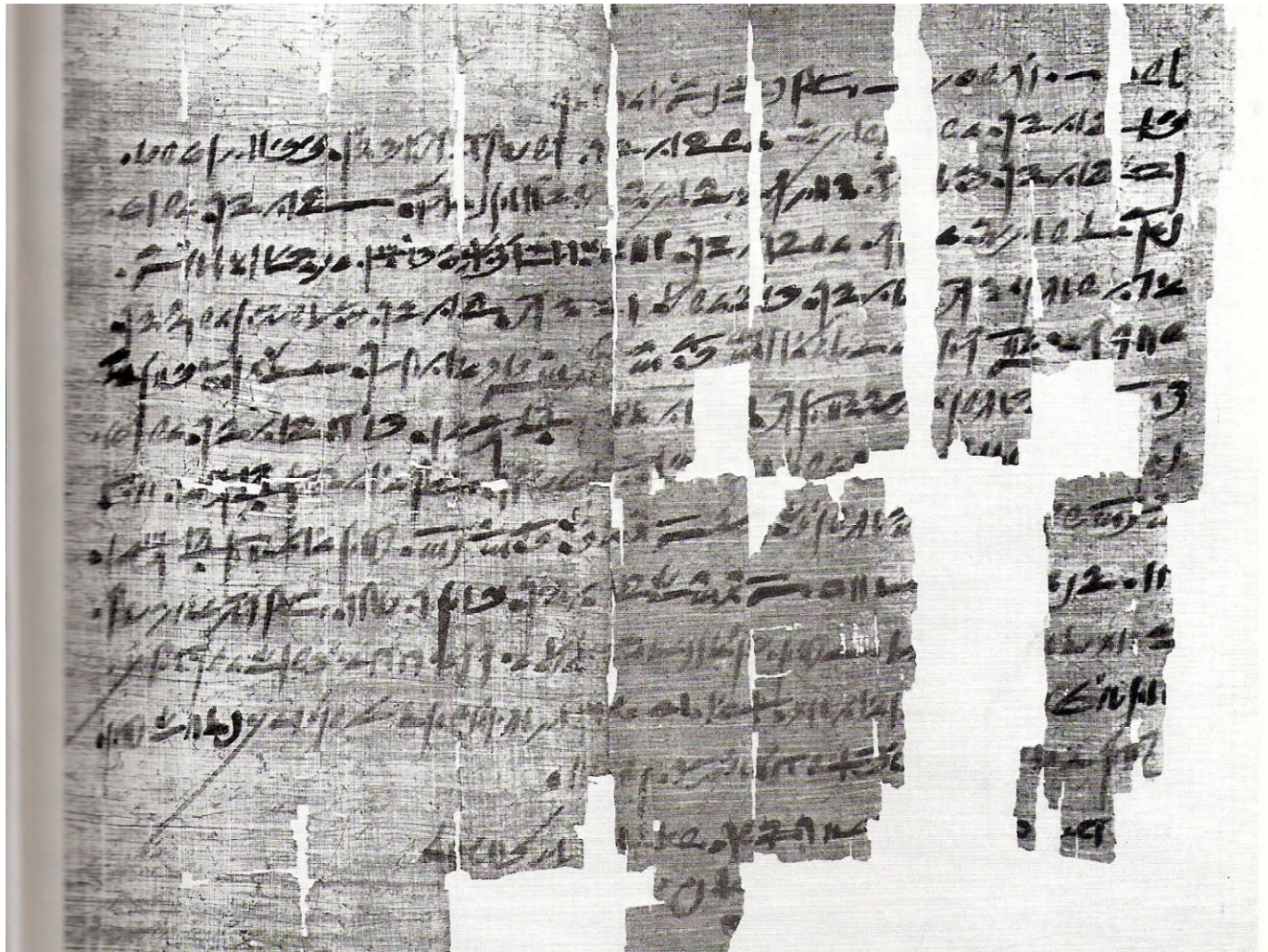
*Date* : Year 17 I šmw 15 of Psamtik I (October 13, 648 BC)

*Publication* : M. Malinine, ‘Une affaire concernant un partage (Pap. Vienne D 12003 et D 12004)’, in *RdE* 25 (1973), p. 192-208 and plates 10-12

*Content* : The choachyte Paysdy son of Iufdy and his sister Takhnum state to their half-brother Paankhemdjereš that they revoke their claim to specific shares belonging to the choachyte Neshorpakhrat and his sister, the female choachte Khaupawab, who are both referred to as ‘your (Paankhemdjereš’s) siblings’. These shares had apparently been inherited by Paankhemdjereš. They had sued their brother in court, but the judges had ruled the shares rightfully belonged to him.

- L. 1 :** For the date, see the witness subscriptions in col. II. Note the use of the multifunctional sign in *h3.t-sp*, which is also used in e.g. *šmw*, *p3*, *s3*, *it ntr*, the *t* + egg determinative and *t3*. In *l. 5* the scribe writes *t3* in two different ways (*hr t3 md t3 dni.t w3h-mw N.N.*).
- L. 1 :** *Psmṯk*: Note the determinative before the closing of the cartouche.
- L. 2 :** *P3y=s-di*: The reading is far from certain.—See Malinine’s note *b* on p. 205.
- L. 2 :** *tw=f-dy*: The name also occurs in doc. 17 col. I *l. 3*.
- L. 2 :** *sh šc.t nsw*: The same title occurs in col. II *l. 9*.
- L. 2 :** *Dd-Hr-iw=f-ṇh*: As so often in abnormal hieratic, *dd* and *Hr* are almost indistinguishable.
- L. 3 :** *Ta-Hnmw*: See e.g. col. II *l. 5*.
- L. 3 :** *dmḍ s 2*: See the notes to doc. 2 *l. 8* (*dmḍ* and *s*).
- L. 4 :** *tw=n iy.t i.r=k*: See doc. 15 note to *l. 3* (*tw(=i) ij.t i.r=k*).
- L. 5 :** *H3c=w-p3-wcb*: The writing of the *wcb* sign is rather strange compared to A. von Bomhard, *Paléographie du Papyrus Wilbour* (1998), p. 33 and A. Gasse, *Données nouvelles administratives et sacerdotales sur l’organisation du domaine d’Amon* (1988), pl. VII.—Cf. the remarks of Malinine (p. 206 n. *j*).
- L. 6 :** *n3 Hr.w*: Lit. ‘the Syrians’, with throwing-stick and desert determinatives, although Malinine on p. 203 and 206 n. *l* opted for *n3 hr.w* ‘les adolescents (?)’.
- L. 6 :** *ir=n ḳnb.t irm=k hr=w*: This phrase also occurs in e.g. P. Louvre E 3228 etiq. C carton C, for which see M. Malinine in *RdE* 6 (1951), p. 164 n. 12.
- L. 7 :** *mn [m-di]=n md [nb (?) iw]d n3y=w dni.wt [hr] n3y=w tp n pš*: Compare *md nb* in *l. 9*. It is not certain whether *nb* would fit into the second lacuna. The third lacuna seems rather too wide to accommodate just the first group of *hr*.—Cf. *hr* at the beginning of *l. 5*.

[NOTES CONTINUED ON P. 26]

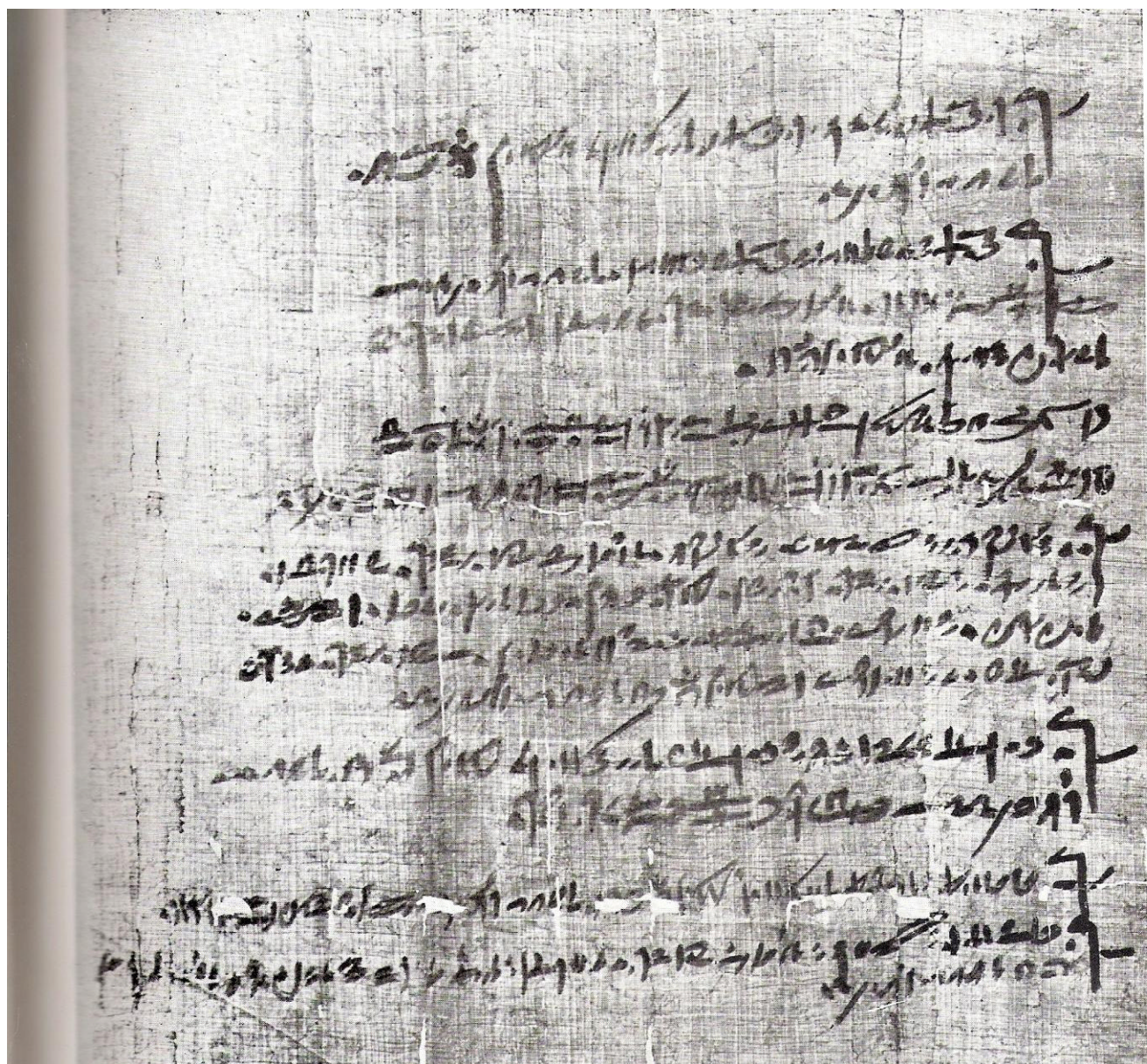


P. Vienna D 12003 col. I (© Nationalbibliothek Wien)



## DOC. 18 | P. Vienna D 12003 COL. II

- L. 1 :** *‘nh-Wn-nfr s3 ... s3 ‘nh-Wn-nfr*: In his transcription opposite plate 11 Malinine read *m3<sup>c</sup>* for *s3* ... , but cf. his translation (p. 204): ‘fils de (?) Pran (?)’, referring in his note *x* on p. 207 to abnormal hieratic P. Turin 2120 l. 57 and *Choix de textes juridiques*, I (1953), p. 78. In *Choix*, II (1983), p. 40 the relevant passage was transcribed as *m sh hm-ntr Mnt nb W3s.t ‘nh-Wn-nfr s3 Hr-m3<sup>c</sup> s3 ‘nh-Wn-nfr*, and indeed one wonders whether the unread name here in our doc. 18 could also be an extremely abbreviated writing of *Hr-m3<sup>c</sup>*.
- L. 3 :** *Wn-nfr*: *nfr* is followed by an *f* + book roll determinative, after which the scribe wrote the multifunctional sign for the filiation.
- L. 4 :** *i r n w3h-mw N.N.*: Note that the transcription by Malinine differs in the same passage in l. 8. For what may be the correct transcription, see Vleeming, in *OMRO* 61 (1980), p. 10-11 (our doc. 7 l. 8), but cf. Vleeming’s transcription in l. 18.
- L. 5 :** *Ta-Hnmw*: Note that without the phonetic complement the group that follows *Ta* (*T-n.t*) is almost identical to the writing of *Dhw<sub>1</sub>*, for which see e.g. doc. 9 l. 3 (*H3<sup>c</sup>=w-s-Dhw<sub>1</sub>*). A more exuberant writing occurs at the beginning of l. 10.
- L. 6 :** The way this witness writes the *p3* and *s3* bird is Ramesside uncial hieratic (cf. e.g. also *nb.t Tw<sub>n</sub>, Kn-Hr* and *sh nb nty ir hry h3.t-sp 17 I smw (sw) 15*).
- L. 8 :** *P3-t3w-m-dr.t-Mw.t*: This name, occurring twice, could hardly have been written in a more abbreviated way.
- L. 10 :** The signs in between *Tw=f-dy* and *dmd s 2* were left unread by Malinine, and by us for that matter, and they do not occur in the same passage in col. I l. 3, where *Tw=f-dy* ends with the book roll determinative.
- L. 11 :** *sh nb nty ir hry*: Possibly *sh nb nty r hry*.
- L. 14 :** *Hr-hb*: At first sight one could be inclined to read *Rry*.
- L. 14 :** *yp (?)*: Although the lower half of this name is slightly damaged the papyrus appears to be intact below the alleged *p* (the photograph is not very good), which looks like the top half of an uncial *t3* bird, for which see Möller III, p. 20 no. 224.
- L. 14 :** *Psm<sub>1</sub>k*: Note the curious spelling.



P. Vienna D 12003 col. II (© Nationalbibliothek Wien)

## DOC. 19 | Tablet Leiden AH 155 recto

[Formerly known as T. Leiden I 431]

*Date* : Černý (p. 47) assigned the text to the reign of either Taharka or Psamtik I; the Leuven DAHT database has 9 April - 8 May 557 BCE (Amasis)

*Publication* : J. Černý, 'The Abnormal-Hieratic Tablet Leiden I 431', in S.R.K. Glanville, *Studies Presented to F.L.L. Griffith* (1932), p. 46-56 and plates 2-7

*Content* : Obscure letter dealing with i.a. grain deliveries.

**L. 1** : *hrw*: See the note to doc. 17 col. I ro. l. 4 (*mš<sup>c</sup> hrw*).

**L. 4** : *im*: Černý transcribed *i* + *m* + *m* above *ʕ*, but the final sign could perhaps be a simple book roll.

**L. 4** : *ʕnh=k*: The writing of *ʕnh* with a book roll determinative is unusual in abnormal hieratic, but cf. the note to doc. 4 l. 12-13 (*ʕnh*).

**L. 4** : *ʕr*: Clearly written with the walking legs instead of the sun determinative.

**L. 7** : *ih*: Initial *i* looks extremely strange and one would be inclined to transcribe it as the tree sign, for which, however, see verso l. 1.

**L. 7** : *šbw*: the initial sign of *šbw* and the *ʕnh* sign are homograph.

**L. 9** : *nw*: The reading is not self-evident, but *nw* in the next line is more clearly written.

**L. 10** : *ky*: Note the different writing of initial *k* of *ky* 'be long' in l. 4.

**L. 10** : *Hw.t-Hr*: It is difficult to accept the transcription of the sign for *hr* above *r*, but no alternative comes to mind.

**L. 13** : The sign not read by Černý looks like *ʕn* 'again'.—Cf. Möller III, p. 11 no. 121 and *ʕn* in l. 18.

**L. 14** : *nzy=k hyr* is best translated as 'Your Grace', for which see K. Donker van Heel, *Abnormal hieratic and early demotic texts* (1995), p. 140 n. IV and G. Vittmann, *P. Rylands 9, II* (1998), p. 476-478.

**L. 15** : The sign for *hpr* looks like *i* or *b*.

**L. 15** : *in-iw*: One could easily mistake the writing of *in* for the standing mummy (e.g. in l. 10), but *in-iw* is written more clearly in the next line.

**L. 17** : *pr ʕmn*: Perhaps the hole in the writing tablet distracted the scribe so much that he wrote *pr ʕmn* instead of the expected *pr*, after which he continued with *i di ʕmn ʕnh=f*.

**L. 18** : *š<sup>c</sup>.t*: Referred to further on in this line as *iw=f wn*.

[NOTES CONTINUED ON P. 26]



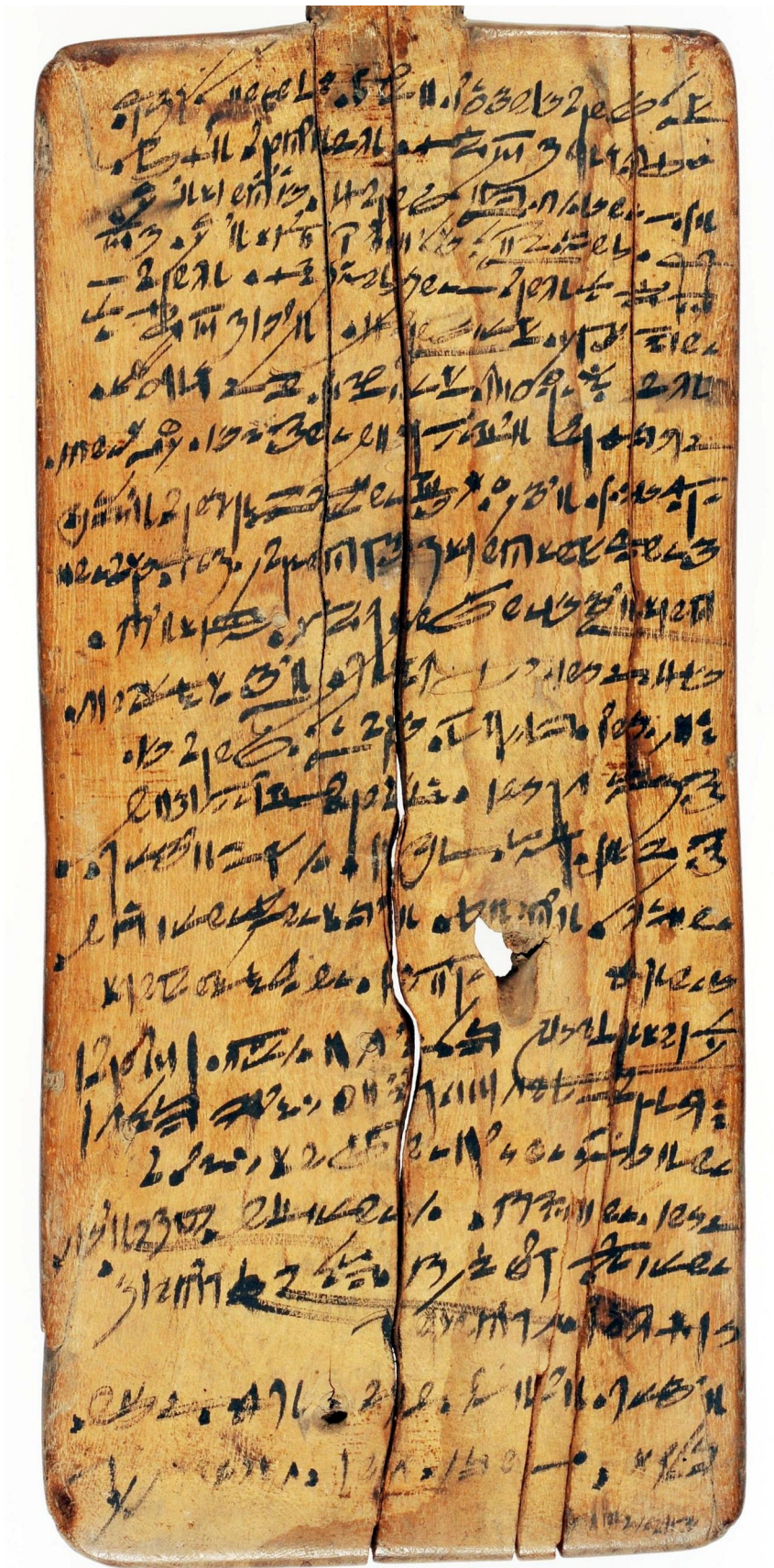
Handwritten text in a cuneiform script, likely Sumerian or Akkadian, inscribed on a rectangular clay tablet. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines, written in dark ink or pigment. The tablet shows signs of wear, including a prominent vertical crack running down the center and some surface abrasions. The script is dense and characteristic of ancient Mesopotamian cuneiform.

T. Leiden AH 155 recto (© RMO Leiden | Photography by Peter Jan Bomhof)



## DOC. 19 | Tablet Leiden AH 155 verso

- L. 1 :** *t3*: Note the use of the multifunctional sign for *t3*, and cf. Černý's note (p. 54 n. 41).
- L. 1 :** *im3*: The tree sign transcribed by Černý (see p. 54 n. 43) that he read as *im3* is probably *t3w* 'breath', for which see e.g. doc. 18 col. II l. 8 (twice). A formula *wq3 p3y=k t3w m-dr.t Pr-3<sup>5, w.s.</sup>* would make perfect sense here.
- L. 2 :** *i h3 i*: Černý (p. 49 and 54 n. 44) translated 'besides', and it is probably too farfetched to connect this compound preposition with demotic *n h3w r* 'more than, in excess of', for which see Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar* (1954), p. 294.
- L. 3 :** *r-pr*: Or perhaps simply *r3* 'storehouse' with the house determinative?—Cf. the online *Chicago Demotic Dictionary* under *r3*.
- L. 5 :** *wh3*: Initial *w* is exceptionally long and homograph with the numeral 100 in 150 that follows almost immediately.
- L. 12 :** ... : The end of the line is very obscure. The group directly preceding the striking man determinative is horizontal 3 above the book roll, and the group before that looks like an *f* above two small diagonal strokes. It would, however, require considerable mental flexibility to see this as some writing of *f3y* 'carry', or even a very short writing of *f3y* followed by the personal name 3-*nh3t*.
- L. 13 :** ... : One wonders why Černý did not simply read *rmt* directly following *t3y=f* at the beginning of the line.—Cf. *rmt* in recto l. 12 and directly below in verso l. 14.
- L. 15 :** *Sm3-t3.wy-i.ir-di<.t>=s*: Although abnormal hieratic is notorious for its abbreviated and cryptic writings, *t3.wy* written with just two strokes—and a short and a long one at that—seems improbable. Perhaps this is simply *Imn-i.ir-di<.t>=s*, a reading that was in fact also considered by Černý (see p. 55 n. 57). For initial *i* written like here, see e.g. recto l. 7 (*ih*). Abnormal hieratic scribes use two different writings of *Imn* in the same document more often, for which see doc. 10 l. 2.
- L. 16 :** *P3y-t* ... : Could this perhaps be a very strange writing of *P3y-tnf*? The sign at the end that was transcribed by Černý as the seated child determinative could equally well be the dancing man in abnormal hieratic.—Cf. Donker van Heel, *Abnormal hieratic and early demotic texts* (1995), p. 250-252 n. *a*.
- L. 17 :** The sign read by Černý as *r* (?) + vertical stroke may be the duck and seated man for *s3*.
- L. 17 :** *P3-is* : The name is listed in Ranke, *Personennamen*, I (1935), p. 102 nos 1-2.
- L. 22 :** *kt 1* : Followed by the fraction 1/3.



T. Leiden AH 155 verso (© RMO Leiden | Photography by Peter Jan Bomhof)

## DOC. 20 | P. Queen's College

[For a brief description of the rediscovery of this papyrus in May 1997, see J. Baines, K. Donker van Heel and H.-W. Fischer-Elfert, 'Abnormal Hieratic in Oxford: Two New papyri', in *JEA* 84 (1998), p. 234-236]

*Date* : Dynasty 25

*Publication* : The literary part of P. Queen's College will be published by H.-W. Fischer-Elfert

*Content* : Semi-literary narrative about a court case between two priests at the temple of Atum-Ra-Horakhte in Heliopolis.

For a transcription of recto cols. x + 3 l. 16-21 and x + 4 l. 1-3 by H.-W. Fischer-Elfert, see page 27-28.



Handwritten text in a cursive script on a narrow, torn strip of parchment. The text is written in a single column and appears to be a fragment of a larger document. The script is dense and difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and the condition of the parchment.

Handwritten text in a cursive script on a narrow, torn strip of parchment. The text is written in a single column and appears to be a fragment of a larger document. The script is dense and difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and the condition of the parchment.

## DOC. 21 | T. Cairo JdE 94478

[No longer accessible in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo in August 2005]

*Date* : Dynasty 25 - early dynasty 26

*Publication* : Günter Vittmann, 'Eine spätzeitliche Schülertafel aus dem Asasif', in *Ägypten und Levante* 16 (2006), p. 187-193

*Content* : Words spoken by Djeddjehutyufankh son of Amuneminet, the son-in-law of Shoshenq I (?).

1  
 2  
 nur wenige, unbestimmbare Reste 3  
 4  
 5



# NOTES TO THE TEXTS (CONT.)

[Doc. 16 | P. Turin 2118 B]

- L. 7-8** : *tzy kt* [3 (?)] *hđ* [*m-hn*] *n3 3h(.w)* *N.N.*: This passage is—for the time being—incomprehensible to me. I cannot read the ending of *l. 7*, but I would expect something like  $\langle r \rangle pš p3$  (8) *hđ* [*n pr-hđ*] (*n*) *n3 3h(.w)* *N.N.*, for which cf. doc. 3 *l. 4-5*: *šp(=i) n=k p3 dbn 1 kt 3 hđ pr-hđ*, which in this case is clearly short for *pr-hđ Hry-šfy*, as is shown by the corresponding doc. 4 *l. 5-6*. The sign immediately preceding *n3 3h(.w)* could well be the last sign of *pr-hđ*.
- L. 9** : *pzy=w it*: Seems clear enough. See *it* in the next line.
- L. 11** : Pernigotti did not read the passage immediately after *n pzy=k* and, even if the vertical stroke following *pzy=k* is some cause for worry, one could—with some hesitation—read *n pzy=k hrw iy i.r=i* ‘on your day of coming to me (in a legal sense)’. For *iy* written in exactly the same manner, see doc. 18 col. I *l. 4* (ending): *tw=n iy.t i.r=k*. However, *i.r=i* in our doc. 16 looks doubtful.
- L. 12** : *P3-wn*: For the alternative reading *P3-iry-ε3* see F. Hoffmann and J. Quack, ‘Pastophoros’, in *Fs. Tait* (2014), p. 127-156.
- L. 13** : *P3-di-....*: This should be a divine name, but reading it *Srk.t* would perhaps be too farfetched.

[Doc. 17 | P. Vienna D 12002 COL. I]

- L. 4** : *iprt*: Cf. *l. 8*, where *iprt šhm.t* denotes the cow involved, which is called *ih.t s.hm.t iprt dšr.t* here. Menu (p. 296) read *ip-hr.t*. The word may be connected with *wprt* in *Wb.* I, p. 305 (‘Seitenlocke des Kindes’), and *CT* VI, 131g, where it seems to denote the hair of an adult man (note the double hair determinative here).
- L. 5** : *kt 3½*: The mention of the amount paid in a sale is typical for abnormal hieratic contracts.
- L. 6** : *pzy=s*: Note the abbreviated writing, which is identical to the writing of *tzy=s* in *l. 8*.
- L. 6** : *m ib hr*: Or *m ib(=i) hr*. This is believed to be the abnormal hieratic counterpart of early demotic *h3.t(=i) mtr n.im=*, although the combination of *h3.t* and *mtr* to denote satisfaction already occurs in abnormal hieratic P. Louvre E 3228 etiq. F carton B from (presumably) year 5 of Taharka.
- L. 9** : *ms*: Menu (p. 296) read the man-with-hand-to-mouth determinative, but this is probably the woman giving birth (so Vittmann, p. 111).—Note that this sign can also be used for the dancing man in the name *P3-tnf* and in some instances even for the seated child determinative.—See Donker van Heel, *Abnormal hieratic and early demotic texts* (1995), p. 250-252 n. a. In our case the seated child would therefore seem to be a viable alternative for the reading proposed by Vittmann.
- L. 9** : *i(w)=s*: Note the abbreviated writing. Menu (p. 296) transcribed the *s* as the man-with-hand-to-mouth, but it refers back to the *ih(.t) s.hm.t* in *l. 4* (so also Vittmann, p. 111).
- L. 11** : *dī n=f*: It looks as if the scribe forgot to finish the tail of *=f*, although an *=f* written with just the head does occur more often, e.g. in *mw.t=f* in P. Tebtunis 227 *l. 3*, which was published by R.A. Parker in *RdE* 24 (1972), p. 129-136 and pl. 13.





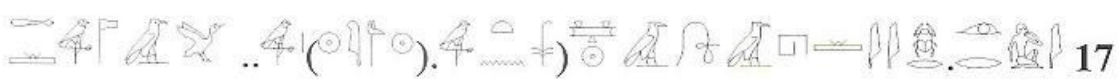


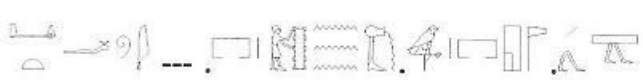






[Doc. 18 | P. Vienna D 12003 COL. I]

- L. 7 :** *tp n pš*: See *RdE* 25 (1973), p. 206 n. *o*. For the use of *tp n* denoting a procedure or calculation of some sort, see *RdE* 33 (1981), p. 110-111 n. *b* and *ZÄS* 114 (1987), p. 100.
- L. 8 :** The passage is badly damaged, but *Pz-ḥm-dr.t-Is.t* occurs also in *l.* 3-4. The remaining traces suggest *pzy=w*, but *sn* seems to have vanished in the lacuna. The *pz* in between the two lacunas that follow is clearly visible. Of *dd=tn* enough remains to be certain.
- L. 8-9 :** *dd=tn ḥm Imn ḥm Pr-ḥ hr nzy=w tp n pš i.ir=tn n=w*: The oath before Amun and the king is an abnormal hieratic feature that disappeared in early demotic.
- L. 10 :** *pr n ... (?) [...] dw nkt nb n wšh-mw*: Presumably some archive for keeping the records dealing with the ‘places of the mountain’ or sim., viz. tombs, and other possessions of the choachytes in the necropolis. Malinine (p. 207 n. *s*) suggested *pr-(ḥ)hnw(t)*, but this would require a mental *tour de force*. I see *pr* + vertical stroke + *g* + *w* + book roll determinative. The latter word is known from e.g. abnormal hieratic P. Louvre E 3228 etiq. H carton H *l.* 11 (unpublished).
- L. 10-11 :** A similar oath occurs in doc. 17 col. I *l.* 10-11.
- L. 11-12 :** See e.g. doc. 7 *l.* 6-7: *bn st m-di(=i) šr šr.t sn sn.t rmt nb n pz t3 iw iw=w rh md im=f*.
- L. 12 :** [*dw3*] *hr s3 dw3*: See doc. 7 *l.* 8-9.
- L. 12 :** *ir pz nty iw=f md im=w bn sdm r=f m s.t nb n sh*: Cf. doc. 7 *l.* 7-8: *ir pz nty iw=f md bn sn sdm r=f n h3i3 (?) nb n sh*.
- L. 13 :** *Wn-nfr <s3> Hnsw-i.ir-ḥ.w*: Malinine (transcription opposite plate 10) had <*s3 Hn*>*sw*, but the sign transcribed by him as the book roll following *Wn-nfr* may well be *h* + *n*, for which see e.g. the note to doc. 8 *l.* 2 (*Pz-ḥr-Hnsw*). Alternatively, this sign could also be the multifunctional sign for *s3* ‘son’, meaning that the scribe forgot to write *h* + *n* after all.
- L. 14 :** *it ntr*: Reading doubtful.—See the same word in *l.* 2.

[Doc. 19 | T. Leiden AH 155 recto]

- L. 19 :** For the grain measure, see J. Černý and R.A. Parker in *JEA* 57 (1971), p. 128ff. One would expect that the *h3r* is referred to here. This, however, is awkward in view of verso *l.* 2, where there is a perfect writing of *h3r* (twice). It is also difficult to see why the scribe should refer to both the ‘artaba’ and the ‘sack’ in a single letter. Does this mean we have to read *ip.t* here?
- L. 20 :** The man-with-hand-to-mouth determinative following *n3* is unexpected.
- L. 22 :** *šp* is a reading problem: Černý (p. 53-54 n. 37) thought of *špt* ‘be angry’, but compare B. Menu, in *Fs. Leclant*, II (1994), p. 303-304.
- L. 24 :** *n3 n3.n* is a transcription mistake for *n=i n3*.

col. x+3

 16  
  
 17  
  
 18  
  
 19  
  
 20  
  
 21  


col x+4

 1

