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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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

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 śmw 12 of Psamtik I (October 7, 634 BC)


*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 *Psmtk* is badly damaged, but see the last line.

*L. 2*: Note—once again—the prolific use of the multifunctional sign in e.g. ḫt-sp, śmw, pꜣ, ss, śh, ḫs, ḫt, & etc.

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


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

*L. 3*: Ḥr-wdq: 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 ḫs.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 ḫs.t n-k*, and this is indeed suggested by the way r-k is written here.— Cf., however, tw(-l) iy.t i.r=k in doc. 15 l. 3, for i.r-k seemingly written i.n-sk.

*L. 4*: tty 10 sḥi sḥ: The transcription of sḥ in abnormal hieratic presents a number of problems.— Cf. the note to doc. 14 l. 6 (sḥ).

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

*L. 5*: ṭs ḫz: The second sign directly following ḫ may simply be an ḫ. Note that the word seems to be written differently in l. 10.

*L. 6-7*: i ḫ r n-k s ḫm.t N.N. ḫs r i.r-w: ḫs is one of the words used in abnormal hieratic to denote a contract. See J. Cerný, in *JEA* 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)ḏ(s)). Although Pernigotti did not fully transcribe i.r-w, it is in his transliteration (p. 80).

[NOTES CONTINUED ON P. 25]
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)


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 \(bs.t-sp\) (l. 1) or \(ts\) (l. 2), the \(s\) (l. 2), \(ss\) (l. 2), the \(t+\) egg determinative in \(ts.t, Imn\) (end of l. 3), the tusk determinative (l. 4), \(ts\) in \(t^4o\) or \(ts(t-i)\) (l. 4), the complement to \(sp\) (l. 5), \(kt\) (l. 5), \(&c\). In the name \(Ir.t=w-r=w\), Vittmann (p. 110) transcribed it reluctantly as \(tA\). 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: \(Hbss\): Reading proposed by Vittmann (p. 106 note), which is preferable to that proposed by Menu (p. 298 n. i). 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: \(Hrw st Rri\): So Vittmann (p. 107 note), which is preferable to Menu’s \(Rsws ss Dd-hr\) (p. 294 and 296). For the name \(Hrw\), 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: \(ms^* hrw\): The \(s\) read by Menu (p. 296) is probably the tusk sign (so Vittmann, p. 110); cf. e.g. \(r\h\) 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 \(ms^* hrw\) 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 Walsum, 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:  \textit{Wp-w3.w.t-l.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:  \textit{iw=f mtr i [r=]f n sb nbnty hry}: Both Menu and Vittmann (see also p. 108-109 note) read \textit{r=f}; but, if we read \textit{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 \textit{sf} in l. 4 as the flesh determinative in l. 8. However, looking at the same group in l. 3, a reading \textit{r-f} seems inescapable.

L. 2:  \textit{Pr-fz Psmk nh wds snb q.d.t}: Menu had \textit{q.d.t nh}, 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 (\textit{q} d.t).

L. 3:  \textit{Dl-w-sw-Dhwf}: This reading seems certain.—Compare, for instance, \textit{Hs-w-w-Dhwf} in doc. 9 l. 3. Menu (p. 297-298) had \textit{Dl-w-sw-grg} (?) and Vittmann (p. 109 note) \textit{Dl-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 šmv 15 of Psamtik I (October 13, 648 BC)


**Content**: The choachyte Paysdy son of Iufdy and his sister Takhnum state to their half-brother Paankhemdjeretese 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 (Paankhemdjeretese’s) siblings’. These shares had apparently been inherited by Paankhemdjeretese. 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. šmv, p3, s3, it ntr, the t + egg determinative and ts. In l. 5 the scribe writes ts in two different ways (hr ts md ts dni.t wšḥ-mw N.N.).

**L. 1**: Psmtk: Note the determinative before the closing of the cartouche.

**L. 2**: Prỳ-s-di: The reading is far from certain.—See Malinine’s note b on p. 205.

**L. 2**: ṭw-f-dy: The name also occurs in doc. 17 col. I l. 3.

**L. 2**: šb ṣ’.t nsw: The same title occurs in col. II l. 9.

**L. 2**: Ḋd-Hṛ-bw-f-nḥḥ: As so often in abnormal hieratic, ḍd and Hṛ are almost indistinguishable.

**L. 3**: Ta-Ḥnum: See e.g. col. II l. 5.

**L. 3**: dmḏ s 2: See the notes to doc. 2 l. 8 (dmḏ and s).

**L. 4**: ṭw-n iy.ṯ i r-k: See doc. 15 note to l. 3 (ṭw(+) iy.ṯ i r-k).


**L. 6**: ns Ḥṛ.w: Lit. ‘the Syrians’, with throwing-stick and desert determinatives, although Malinine on p. 203 and 206 n. l opted for ns Ḥṛ.w ‘les adolescents (?)’.

**L. 6**: ir-n ḏnb.t irm-k Ḥṛ-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 nṣy-w dni-wt [ḥr] nṣy-w ṭp 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 Ḥṛ.—Cf. Ḥṛ at the beginning of l. 5.

[NOTES CONTINUED ON P. 26]
L. 1:  "nh-Wn-nfr ss ... ss "nh-Wn-nfr: In his transcription opposite plate 11 Malinine read ms" for ss ... , 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 slh hm-nfr Mnḫ nb Wss.t "nh-Wn-nfr ss ḫr-ms" ss "nh-Wn-nfr, and indeed one wonders whether the unread name here in our doc. 18 could also be an extremely abbreviated writing of ḫr-ms".

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 wḥ-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:  Ṭā-Hhnwy: Note that without the phonetic complement the group that follows Ṭā (Ṭ-n.t) is almost identical to the writing of ḏḥwṯ, for which see e.g. doc. 9 l. 3 (Ḥs* w-s-Dḥwt). A more exuberant writing occurs at the beginning of l. 10.

L. 6:  The way this witness writes the ps and ss bird is Ramesside uncial hieratic (cf. e.g. also nb.t ḫwtn ḫn-Hṛ and slḥ nb nty ḫ ḫḥ ḫs.t-sp 17 ḥḥw (sw) 15).

L. 8:  Ps-tsw-m-dj-r-Mw.t: This name, occurring twice, could hardly have been written in a more abbreviated way.

L. 10:  The signs in between ḫw-f-dy and ḫmḏ 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 ḫw-f-dy ends with the book roll determinative.

L. 11:  slḥ nb nty ḫ ḫḥy: Possibly slḥ nb nty ḫ ḫḥy.

L. 14:  ḫhr-hḥ: At first sight one could be inclined to read ṭṛṬy.

L. 14:  ṭṣ (?): 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 ṯr bird, for which see Möller III, p. 20 no. 224.

L. 14:  Psmtk: Note the curious spelling.
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)


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

L. 1: ήrw: See the note to doc. 17 col. I ro. l. 4 (ms* ήrw).

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

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

L. 4: ‘r: 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: sbw: The initial sign of sbw and the ‘nh 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 ‘n ‘again’.—Cf. Möller III, p. 11 no. 121 and ‘n in l. 18.


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 ‘imm: Perhaps the hole in the writing tablet distracted the scribe so much that he wrote pr ‘imm instead of the expected pr, after which he continued with i di ‘imm ‘nh-f.

L. 18: 5‘.r: Referred to further on in this line as 5w-f wn.

[NOTES CONTINUED ON P. 26]
DOC. 19 | Tablet Leiden AH 155 verso

L. 1: \( \textit{tA} \): Note the use of the multifunctional sign for \( \textit{tA} \), and cf. Černý’s note (p. 54 n. 41).

L. 1: \( \textit{imA} \): The tree sign transcribed by Černý (see p. 54 n. 43) that he read as \( \textit{imA} \) is probably \( \textit{tsw} \) ‘breath’, for which see e.g. doc. 18 col. II l. 8 (twice). A formula \( \textit{wdy-k tsw m-dr.t Pr} \) \( \textit{tsw} \) \( \textit{m-dr.t} \) would make perfect sense here.

L. 2: \( \textit{i hA i} \): Černý (p. 49 and 54 n. 44) translated ‘besides’, and it is probably too farfetched to connect this compound preposition with demotic \( \textit{n hw r} \) ‘more than, in excess of’, for which see Erichsen, \textit{Demotisches Glossar} (1954), p. 294.

L. 3: \( \textit{r-pr} \): Or perhaps simply \( \textit{rs} \) ‘storehouse’ with the house determinative?—Cf. the online \textit{Chicago Demotic Dictionary} under \( \textit{rs} \).

L. 5: \( \textit{whA} \): 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 \( \textit{s} \) 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 \( \textit{fsy} \) ‘carry’, or even a very short writing of \( \textit{fsy} \) followed by the personal name \( \textit{s-nht} \).

L. 13: …: One wonders why Černý did not simply read \( \textit{rmt} \) directly following \( \textit{tsw-f} \) at the beginning of the line.—Cf. \( \textit{rmt} \) in recto \( l. 12 \) and directly below in verso \( l. 14 \).

L. 15: \( \textit{SmA-tA.wy-i.ir-di<.t>=s} \): Although abnormal hieratic is notorious for its abbreviated and cryptic writings, \( \textit{tA.wy} \) written with just two strokes—and a short and a long one at that—seems improbable. Perhaps this is simply \( \textit{Imn-i.ir-di<.t>=s} \), 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 \( l. 7 \) (\( \textit{ix} \)). Abnormal hieratic scribes use two different writings of \( \textit{Imn} \) in the same document more often, for which see doc. 10 \( l. 2 \).

L. 16: \( \textit{Psy-t} \) …: Could this perhaps be a very strange writing of \( \textit{Psy-tuf} \)? 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, \textit{Abnormal hieratic and early demotic texts} (1995), p. 250-252 n. a.

L. 17: The sign read by Černý as \( \textit{r} \) \( (? \) + vertical stroke may be the duck and seated man for \( \textit{sA} \).


L. 22: \( \textit{kt 1} \): Followed by the fraction \( 1/3 \).
DOC. 20 | P. Queen’s College


*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-Horakht 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.
DOC. 21 | T. Cairo JdE 94478

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

Date: Dynasty 25 - early dynasty 26
Content: Words spoken by Djeddjehutiufankh son of Amuneminet, the son-in-law of Shoshenq I (?)
NOTES TO THE TEXTS (CONT.)

[Doc. 16 | P. Turin 2118 B]

L. 7-8: tsy kt [3 (?)] hd [m-hn] ns sh(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 <r> pr (8) hd [n pr-hd] (n) ns sh(w) N.N., for which cf. doc. 3 l. 4-5: šp(i-s) n-k ps dbn 1 kt 3 hd pr-hd, which in this case is clearly short for pr-hd Hry-šfy, as is shown by the corresponding doc. 4 l. 5-6. The sign immediately preceding ns sh(w) could well be the last sign of pr-hd.

L. 9: psy-w it: Seems clear enough. See it in the next line.

L. 11: Pernigotti did not read the passage immediately after n psy-k and, even if the vertical stroke following psy-k is some cause for worry, one could—with some hesitation—read n psy-k hrw iy ı.r=ı ‘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 ı.r-k. However, ı.r=ı in our doc. 16 looks doubtful.


L. 13: Ps-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: ipr$: Cf. l. 8, where ipr$ shm.t denotes the cow involved, which is called lh.t s.hm.t ipr$ d$mr.t here. Menu (p. 296) read ip-hr.t. The word may be connected with wrp$ in W$b. 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: psy-s: Note the abbreviated writing, which is identical to the writing of tsy-s in l. 8.

L. 6: m ib hr: Or m ib(i-s) hr. This is believed to be the abnormal hieratic counterpart of early demotic bs.t(i) mtr n.imr, although the combination of bs.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 Ps-ty$ 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 lh.(t) s.hm.t in l. 4 (so also Vittmann, p. 111).

L. 11: d$ n-f: It looks as if the scribe forgot to finish the tail of šf, although an šf 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. 8: The passage is badly damaged, but *Ps--Sah-m-dr.t-lt.t* occurs also in l. 3-4. The remaining traces suggest *pšt*, but *sn* seems to have vanished in the lacuna. The *pš* in between the two lacunas that follow is clearly visible. Of *dd-tn* enough remains to be certain.

L. 8-9: *dd-tn Ṳḥ Ṳmn Ṳḥ Pr-ż ḫr nty-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 ... (?) [...] Ṣw Ṣt nb n Ṣḥḥ-mw*: Presumably some archive for keeping the records dealing with the ‘places of the mountain’ or sim., viz. tombs, and other possessions of the chaochtyes in the necropolis. Malinine (p. 207 n. ś) suggested *pr-(ę-)ḥnw(f)*, but this would require a mental tour de force. I see *pr* + vertical stroke + *g* + 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. 11-12: A similar oath occurs in doc. 17 col. I l. 10-11.


L. 12: *ir pš nty ḫw md Ṣš Ṣt nb n śḥ*: Cf. doc. 7 l. 7-8: *ir pš nty ḫw md Ṣn sn Ṣš r-f n ḫš (?) nb n śḥ*.

L. 13: *Wn-nfr <št> Ḥnsw-l-ir-ż-s.w*: Malinine (transcription opposite plate 10) had <št Ḥn>sw, but the sign transcribed by him as the book roll following *Wn-nfr* may well be *ḥ + n*, for which see e.g. the note to doc. 8 l. 2 (*Ps-ḥr-Ḥnsw*). Alternatively, this sign could also be the multifunctional sign for *št* ‘son’, meaning that the scribe forgot to write *ḥ + n* after all.

L. 14: *it nfr*: 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 *ḥsr* is referred to here. This, however, is awkward in view of verso l. 2, where there is a perfect writing of *ḥsr* (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 *iḥ.t* here?

L. 20: The man-with-hand-to-mouth determinative following *nš* is unexpected.


L. 24: *nš nš.n* is a transcription mistake for *nš nš*.