



King Nub-Kheper-Re, Intef V and his monuments at Qift

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Abstract:

This paper discus the history of the King Nub-Kheper-Re, Intef V and his monuments at Qift. He was the first king of the seventeenth Dynasty. Winlock suggests that he may have married an heiress of one of the many lines into which the Thirteenth Dynasty was spilt or he may actually have belonged to one of the royal families by blood relationship. On the other hand, Hayes placed this king on top of the second group of this dynasty which involves Tao I, Tao II and Kamose.

Qift is located about 25 km southeast of Dendera. It was the main center for the worship of the God Min, god of fertility in ancient Egypt, Qift was of great importance to the extension of Egyptian history because of its location on the road to Wadi Hammamat, where quarries and gold mines are found as well as its closeness to the Red Sea. King Nub-Kheper-Re Intef V had erected an important monuments in Qift

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I: The Royal Titles:

king Nub-Kheper-Re Intef V ascended the throne as the Hours, hr
 nfr-hprw, *Beautiful of Beings*, The Golden Hours, Hr-nb ...-nTrw ,
 ... Gods, he of The Two Ladies , nbtj hr-hr-nst.f, *Rejoicing upon*
his Throne, the son of Re s3 R^c ini-it.f, *out of his body* and the
 king of Upper and lower Egypt niswt-bity nbw-hpr-R^c , *Golden is*
being of Re!

II: King Intef V's sequence problem:

According to **Beckerath** and **Winlock**, King Nub-Kheper-Re Intef V is the first king of the seventeenth Dynasty. Winlock suggests that he may have married an heiress of one of the many lines into which the Thirteenth Dynasty was split or he may actually have belonged to one of the royal families by blood relationship². On the other hand, **Hayes** placed this king on top of the second group of this dynasty which involves Tao I, Tao II and Kamose, see figure.1 (this group marked the first serious challenge to the power of the Hyksos) due to the following reasons :

- 1- His re-use of a scarab of king Sobkemsaf II already established him as successor of that king and as probably belonging to another family.
- 2- In the Karnak list, his name appears in close proximity to those of Senakhtenre and Seqenenre.
- 3- His anthropoid coffin in the British Museum is closer in proportions and style to that of Seqenenre Tao II than to any other example now known.
- 4- The similarity between his throne name and that of King Wadjkheperre Kamose is obvious.
- 5- The position of his tomb is the nearest to the tombs of Seqenenre Ta'o II and Kamose³.

III: King Intef V's Rule:


King Nub-kheper-re Intef V is the founder of the Seventeenth Dynasty according to **Beckerath**⁴. In addition, **Winlock** mentioned that this king held the throne in about 1675 B.C.⁵ King Intef V succeeded to the throne of Egypt. However, he could not have kept it for more than few years. The only record of his era appears in his third year, when he gave over the temple of Min at Koptos to his adherent Min-em-hat. Moreover, there was not any mentioning of his name in the history of his forefathers⁶. Intef's queen, Sobkemsaf, was evidently born and buried at Edfu, as there were various monuments bearing her name.



She is described as a king's sister, king's daughter, and king's granddaughter, and was undoubtedly related by blood either to the earlier rulers of the Seventeenth Dynasty at Edfu contemporary with them⁷. The honour in which Queen Sobkemsaf was held as an immediate ancestress of the Eighteenth Dynasty is attested by a stela of that period where she is worshipped together with Queen Ahhotp, the wife of Seqenenre Tao II and the mother of king Ahmose⁸.

IV: The monuments of the king at Qift:


Qift is located about 25 km southeast of Dendera. It is known in Egyptian

texts as  gbtw and in Greek texts as Koptos⁹. It was the main center for the worship of the God Min, god of fertility in ancient Egypt¹⁰, Qift was of great importance to the extension of Egyptian history because of its location on the road to Wadi Hammamat, where quarries and gold mines are found as well as its closeness to the Red Sea¹¹. King Nub-Kheper-Re Intef V had erected an important monuments in Qift as follows:

Doc.1: Limestone slabs from a chapel:

Some of Intef V's slabs are in relief Pl.I [a-y]¹². It was also built into a bridge at Koptos. It is a Limestone block found in the temple of God Min at Koptos of the dismantled building which had once made a thin layer of stone which overlay, inside and outside, the brick walls of a chapel. When this chapel was torn down to make way for a later building, these slabs came in handy in laying the pavement¹³. On them appear the God Min before King Intef V. The King was pictured making offerings in the presence of a goddess; and he is embraced by two deities¹⁴. This slabs are now in Cairo, Berlin, London and Oxford¹⁵.

The description of the slabs are as follows:

Doc.1.a: Limestone slab with  sign ornament used along the tops of the scene depicting hieroglyphs sign as: di nḥ dd wss Ra, given life, stability, authority

like Ra(PL.1.a) .



Doc.1.b: Limestone slab with *hkr* ornament. To the right appears the double-plumed headdress and the fail of God Min, the hieroglyph signs depicted as: *dd mdw di.n nb w3s dd ʿnh*, words said by gods, gave all authority, stability and life, to the right *gbtw di.f ʿnh dd w3s nb mi Ra*, Koptos, given him all life, stability and authority like Ra. To the left appears the king's crown and probably the king smites his enemies before God Min, Lord of Koptos. The hieroglyph signs are depicted as: *rdi.t di.t hr mryt ntr nfr nb- hpr- Rʿ nb ʿwy di ʿnh dd w3s ʿwt ib nb*, give the giving, The good God Nbw- kheper- Ra, Lord of two lands given all life, stability, authority and all joy of the heart (PL.1.b).

Doc.1.c: Limestone slab measures 50 cm in height and 60 cm in width, now in Petrie Museum (UC 14780). The scene framed by the sky-symbol above and by a *w3s*-scepter on the left, to the right God Min wearing his double-plumed headdress and holding the fail. Behind him is the head of a smaller figure of King Nubkheperre Antef. The hieroglyph signs read as: *di.f ʿnh dd w3s Rʿ mi inl.t.f nb ir ht dt ʿnh h*
Given him life, stability and authority like Ra Intef lord of all eternal objects and protection¹⁶ (PL.1.c).

Doc.1.d: Limestone slab depicted God Montu-Ra as a falcon headed with double plumed crown, God of Thebas and Arment and the hieroglyph signs read as: *nb w3s dd nb snb Rʿ mi*, all authority and all health like Re (PL.1.d).

Doc.1.e: Limestone slab depicted King Nub-kheper-re Antef wearing short kit ornamented by two serpents and with a bull's tail attached to the belt. The hieroglyph signs give the meaning of the eternity of the sky and earth. The *dd* is a symbol of God Osirs (PL.1.e).

Doc.1.f: Limestone slab depicted God Min wearing his double-plumed headdress, ceremonial beard and holding the fail (*nhb*), without his phallus. Behind him, three 'lettuces' of God Min are growing up from an irrigated plot. Also appears two serpents in shrines seen in Ptolemaic sculpture¹⁷, probably inscribed in the Ptolemaic era. The hieroglyph sign reads as: *nb w3s dd ʿnh nb*, all authority, stability and all life (PL.9.f).

Doc.1.g: limestone slab depicted hieroglyph sign as: *nb snb ʿnh*, all the health and life (PL.1.g).



Doc.1.h: Limestone slab with headless and footless body of a goddess holding ankh, now in Petrie Museum (UC 14781)¹⁸. Unfortunately, it has no name but probably it refers to Goddess Isis (PL.1.h).

Doc.1.i: Limestone slab with a small figure to God Min Lord of Koptos and the hieroglyphical sign nswt bity with the upper part of King Nubkheperre Antef's cartouche (PL.1.i).

Doc.1.j: Limestone slab with Khaker ornament in 3 pieces (small one missing bottom left), measures length 73 cm, height 60.5 cm¹⁹, located now in Petrie Museum (UC14782)²⁰. The hieroglyphical sign give di.f ʿnh w3s mi Ra, given him life and authority like Ra. Also the name of Koptos gptiw (PL.1.j).

Doc.1.k: Limestone slab depicted the second feminine figure in this chapel, probably refers to a goddess (PL.1.k).

Doc.1.i: Limestone slab depicted the lower part of the scene in sunken relief showing King Nubkheperre Antef wearing a short kilt with a bull's tail to his belt and holding a staff in his left hand while holding the ankh in his right hand. The lower part of God Min appears in front of the king and behind God Min appears the three lettuce²¹ (PL.1.i).

Doc.1.m: Limestone slab as a lintel of the chapel, depicted the upper part of the scene showing God Hor-behdy as a globe winged sun disk with uraei. To the left hand depicted a hieroglyphical sign reading as: ntr ʿ3 bhdt, the Great God of bhdt (PL.1.m).

Doc.1.n: A small limestone slab presents the right part of the later scene, also depicted just a word of bhdt (PL.1.n).

Doc.1.o: Another lime stone slab showing God Hor-bhdy with his caption as: ntr ʿ3 bhdt, the Great God (lord) of bhdt (PL.1.o).

Doc.1.p: A small limestone slab depicted remains of King Nub-kheper-re Antef protocol (PL.1.p).

Doc.1.q: Several portions of scenes here are reconstructed from many separate slabs. An instance is formed of nine pieces which were found scattered ap



It is a limestone slab depicting an upper part of a scene, ornamented with khaker above. The winged nkhbt appears with the shen sign in the top of the scene.

The king is embraced by Gods who have crowned him as King of Upper Egypt. To the left side appears God Hours. The hieroglyphs read as: to the right of Nkhbt \ddot{d} mdw n nkhbt bhdt, words said by goddess Nkhbt of bhdt. To the left hand of the scene a depicted hieroglyph sign reads as: hr šnm hnt ht nsw di.f ϵ nh nb, (hr šnw hnt) is the chapel name the royal palace give it all life. \ddot{d} mdw n.k \ddot{d} ϵ nh nb dit ib, words said by gods to you stability, life and what gives by heart (PL.1.q).

Doc.1.r: Limestone slab depicted the lower part of the later scene showing the feet of king and the two gods who crowned him, with hieroglyph sign reading as: nb ϵ nh wšs dt, given all life and authority eternally (PL.1.r).

Doc.1.s: A small limestone slab depicted a hieroglyph sign reading as : nfr hprw, beautiful of creation (PL.1.s) .

Doc.1.t: A small limestone slab depicted the lower part of the king's cartouche and the symbol of the region.(PL.1.t).

Doc.1.u: A small limestone slab depicted the hieroglyphical name of Koptos as: gibtiw (PL.1.u).

Doc.7.v: A small limestone slab showing the protocol of the king and the word of gibtiw which means Koptos (PL.1.v).

Doc.1.w: Three limestone slabs making up part of a scene of King Antef V worshipping God Min. Limestone slabs depicted the lower part of the scene in sunken relief showing a king wearing a short kilt with a bull's tail to his belt and holding the ankh in his right hand. Now in Petrie Museum No.14783²² (PL.1.w).

Doc.1.x: A limestone block with tops of two of the 'lettuces' of God Min. It measures height 42.5 cm width 18 cm. Now in Petrie Museum No. 14788²³ (PL.1.x).

Doc.1.y: A limestone slab depicting king Antef V wearing a short kilt and holding a staff right before God Min on pedestal left with part of one 'lettuce' behind him (possibly 14788 gives the other two 'lettuces' of the scene). It measures overall height 85 cm, overall width 96 cm. It is now in Petrie Museum

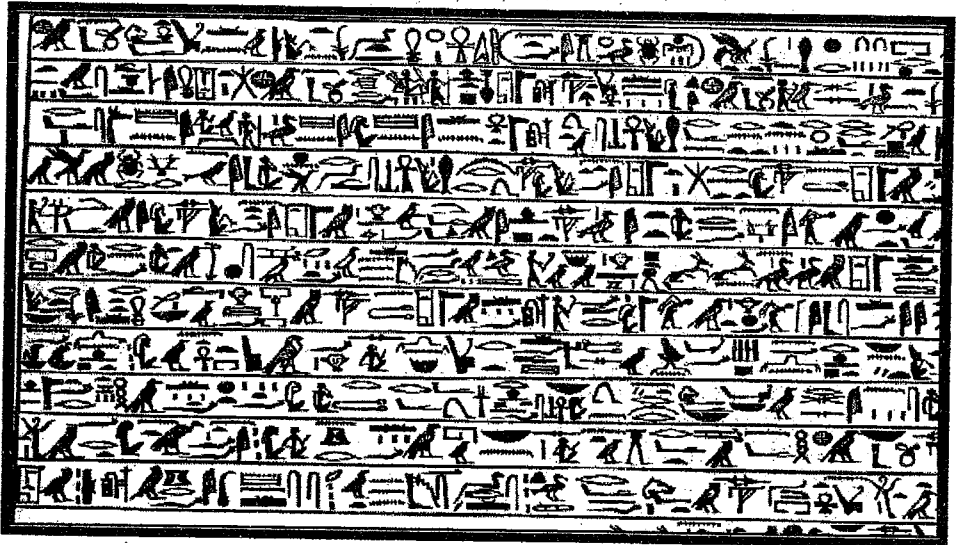


No.14790 (PL.1.y). Petrie Museum reconstruction of one of the walls and the gateway of this chapel, it can be seen in (PL 2-3-4-5)²⁴.

Doc.2: Royal decree

The main monument of king Intef V's reign which survived at Koptos was a decree²⁵, engraved on the south side of the east entrance to the temple²⁶ which was built by Senowsert I of the Twelfth Dynasty. At this period, a temple doorway, where every passer-by who could read must see what was written there, was looked on as an excellent bill-board for all inhabitants of the town who had to know²⁷. Now this decree is in Cairo Museum as stela No.JE 30770.²⁸

The inscription of the decree reads as follows:



(1) ḥst-sp 3 3bd 3 prt sw 25 hr ḥm n nswt-bity (Nbw-ḥpr-R^c ini-it.f) di ḥnh mi r^c dt wd nsw n sdwty ḥsty-^c gbyw. (2) Mnw m ḥt s3 nswt tsw gbyw ky n.n sdwty mnḥ-mnw sš ḥwt ntr nfr-ḥtp mš^c r drf gbyw wnw t ḥwt ntr mi kd s mk. tn (3) in tw n tn wd(t) pn n rr^c t rh tn rntt r^c n ḥm ḥnh wd3 snb ḥ3 tw sš ntr ḥnh n imn imns smsw hyt imn-wsr-r^c. (4) irt sipty m ntr ḥwt tn Mnw rntt wnw t ḥwt ntr in it.f nsw Mnw spr ḥm ḥnh wd3 snb r dd hni bin w3 r ḥpr m p3 (5) r pr p3 ḥf3 in hr n rn.f tti s3 mnw-ḥtp imm^c tw.f hr 3 m ḥwt ntr int.f Mnw imm^c.f (6) tw n.f bt it ntr ḥwt m s3 n s3 iw^c n iw^c pth hr 3 nḥm ḥkw.f drf w^cbt tm sh3 t rn.f r pr pn. (7) mi irt mi rty.f sbi ḥf3 ntr fdr sš.f m ḥwt ntr tn Mnw m pr-ḥd pr





hr šfdw nd mi rtti nsw rtn nb(8) šhm-ir.f nb nty r htp n.f ink šsp.f hdt ink tw ʿb šfd dšrt ink hms.f hr hr st nt ʿnhw ink htp n.f nby (9) mrwt sn ir sw nht nb hsty ʿz nb ʿr spr n nb ʿnh wḏ snb r htp n.f wdi rʿ rimt t.f ht t.f ʿht t.f r ntr htp (10) it Mnw nb gbyw hnʿ tm rʿt in tw s nb hrw mhwt.f n grw n it.f mwt.f rt ʿt (11) hnʿ rtʿ di tw ʿt n sḏwty imy-r pr Mnw-m-ḥt ʿkw.s drf.s wʿpt.s smn ti gr.f m sšw m hwt ntr (12) n.t it Mnw nb gbyw m s3 n s3 iwʿ n iwʿ.

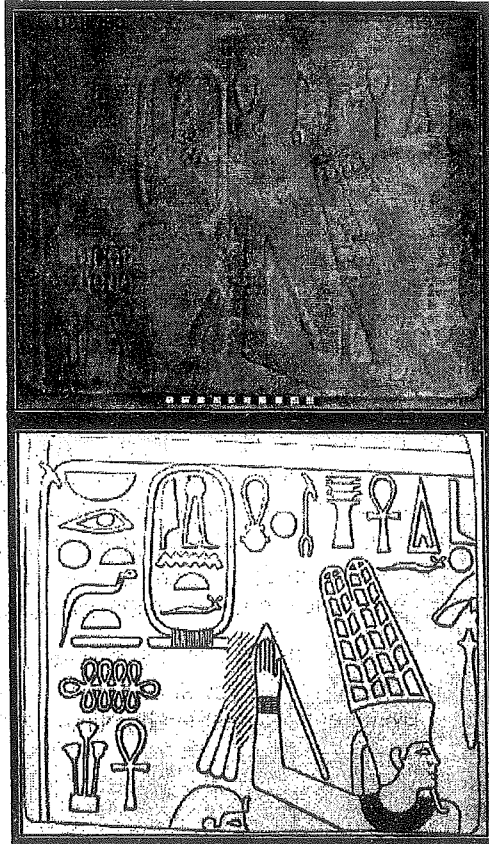
- (1) The third year, the third month of the second season, day 25, under the majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt (Nub-Kheper-Re son of Re In-fer) given life like Re forever. Royal decree to the chancellor (seal-bearer of the lower Egyptian)²⁹, prince of Koptos. (2) Min-er-hat, to the king's son, the commander of Koptos Kinen, to the seal-bearer of the Lower Egyptian king, stolist of Min and temple scribe Nefer-hotep senior, and to all the army of Koptos, and all the priestly staff of the temple, Behold ye this decree has been . (3) Now this decree is brought to you to inform you that My Majesty (given) life, prosperous and health has sent the scribe of the God's treasury of Amon Amonsé and the elder Amónwsrre. (4) To make an investigation into the temple of Min because the priestly staff of the temple of my father Min has approached My Majesty (given) life, prosperous and health., saying " an evil thing is come to this temple. (5) In that a sacred relic has been stolen by the one to be deprived of his name, Teti, son of Minhotep. Have him expelled from the temple of my father. (6) Have him stripped of his temple rank from son to son and heir to heir, he being cast upon the ground and his food stipend and his meat taken away. His name shall not be remembered in this temple. (7) As is done to one like him who has rebelled against a sacred relic of his God. His writings shall be removed from the temple of Min and from the treasury as well as from each papyrus roll as for every king. (8) And every commander who shall forgive him, may he not receive the white crown, or support the red crown or sit upon the throne of Hours of the living ; nor shall the Two Ladies be gracious to him. (9) As one whom they love. As for every commander who will approach the lord (given) life, prosperous and health to pardon him while he is still alive, his people, his property and his landholdings shall be assigned to the divine offering. (10) Of my father Min. Lord of Koptos, and not anyone of his family or of the relatives of his father and his mother shall be allowed to be inducted into this rank. (11) Also that this office shall be given to the chancellor, overseer in the palace, Min'em'hat, and let there be given to him its food and its sacred meat, given to him, it (the rank) being confirmed in his possession in writing in



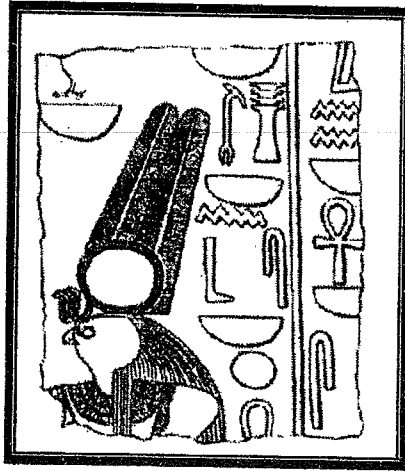
the temple. (12) Of my father Min of Koptos, to the son of his and the heir of heir.

From this decree, it is concluded that it is addressed to the chancellor and Prince of Koptos, Minmhat, the " king's son " and commander of Koptos Kinen and to the seal-bearer of Lower Egypt and the temple scribe Neferhotep, and to the entire army of Koptos, and all the priestly staff of the temple³⁰. To inquire into a conspiracy headed by a certain Teti, the son of Minhotep³¹. It condemns Teti and his descendants to be expelled from the temple as well as from all offices in it, and to get no provision from its income from now on³². The decree then goes on to provide that this office shall be given to the chancellor Minmhat, in whose favor the decree was drawn up³³.

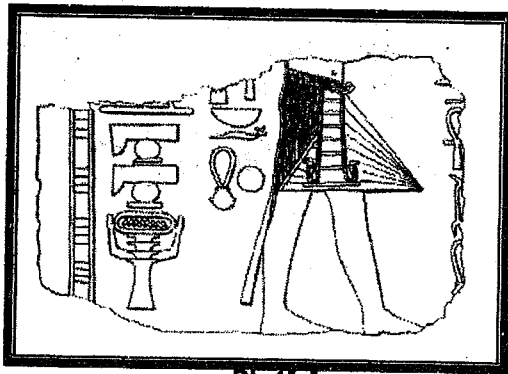
Other though that the word  ḥftyw means 'enemies' which are now recognized as having been not real enemies, but magical figures which had been stolen by one Teti, son of Minhotep³⁴. The decree clearly reflects the growing power and autocratic tendencies of the Theban monarchs³⁵. Also this decree gives a good example of the title of " s3 nsw " King's son which was given to officials who probably had no blood connection with the sovereign at all³⁶. It is observed through the text of the decree the use of the word  which means " seal-bearer of the Lower Egyptian " ³⁷ while it is known that the sovereignty of the Seventeenth Dynasty in this time do not exceed Abydos.



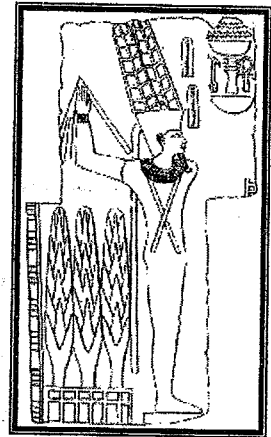
PL.1[c]



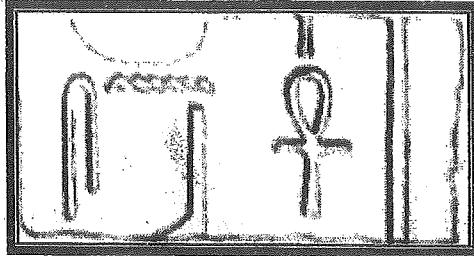
PL.1[d]



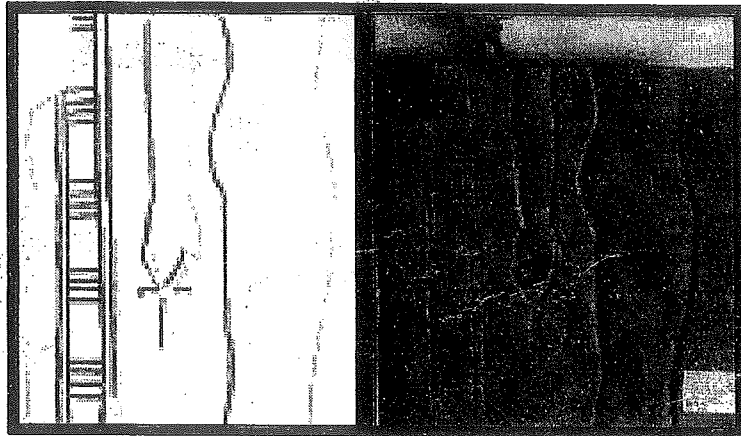
PL.1[e]



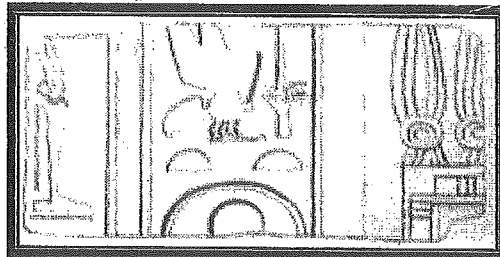
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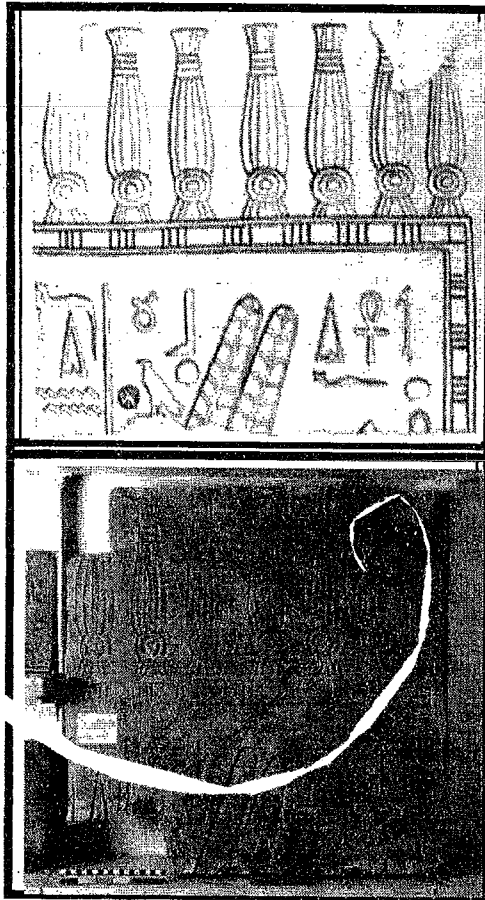
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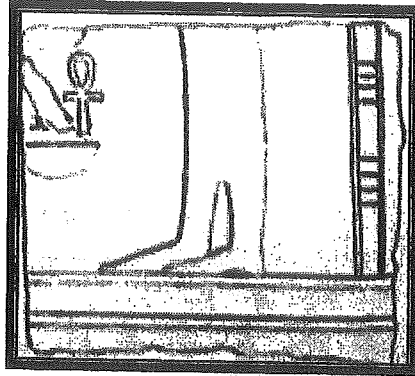
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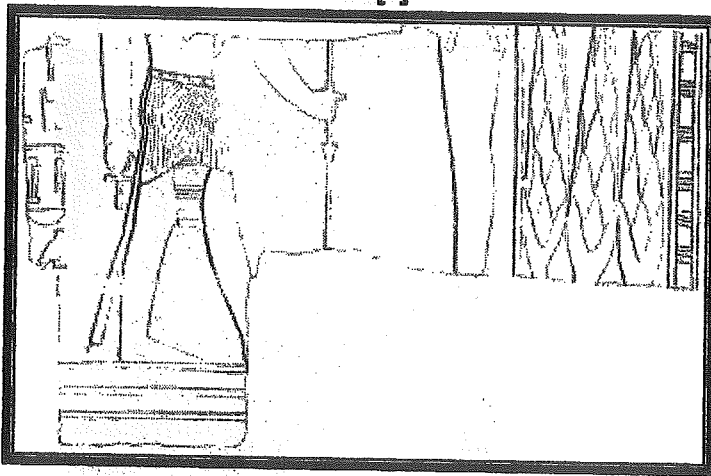
PL.1[i]



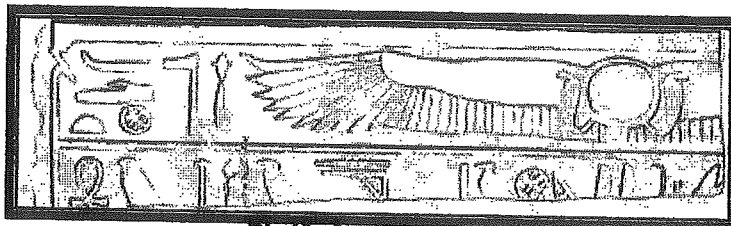
PL.1(j)



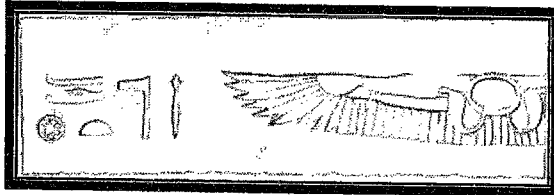
PL.1[k]



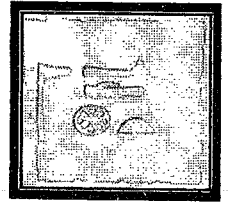
PL.1[l]



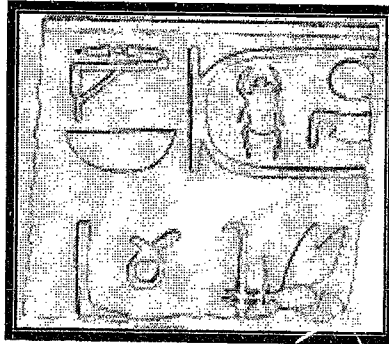
PL.1[m]



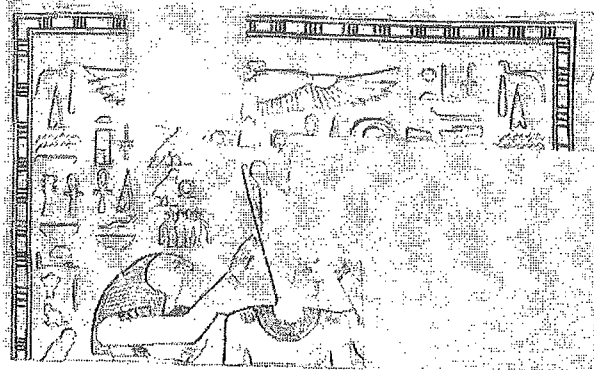
PL.1[n]



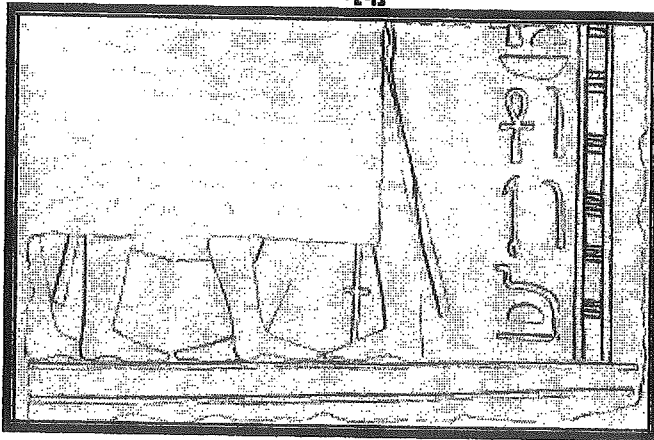
PL.1[o]



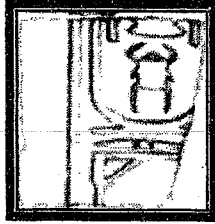
PL.1[p]



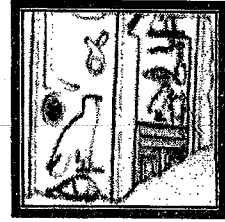
PL.1[q]



PL.1 [r]



[s]



[t]

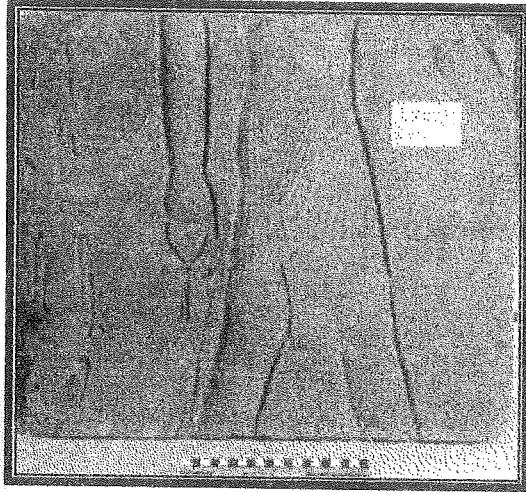


[u]

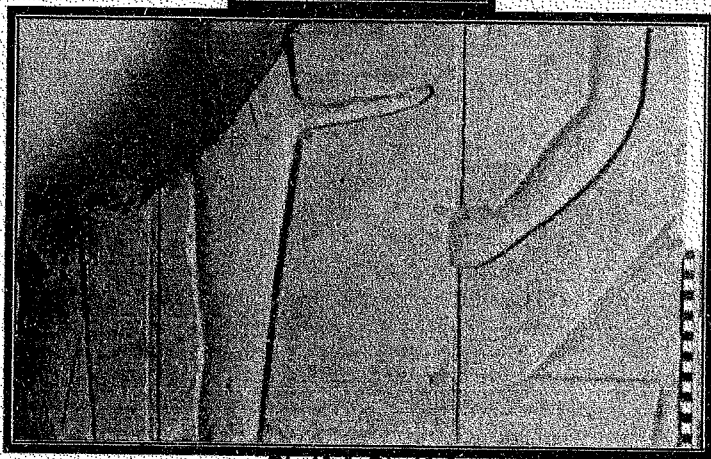
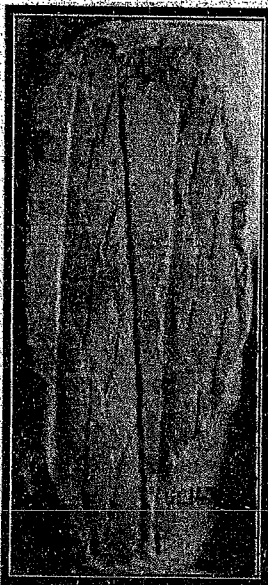


[v]

PL.1[s-t-u-v]



PL.1[w]



PL.1[x] PL.1[y]

**Plate 1: [a-y] Limestone slabs from a chapel of Antef V at Koptos
Petrie, Koptos, PL.VI-VII**

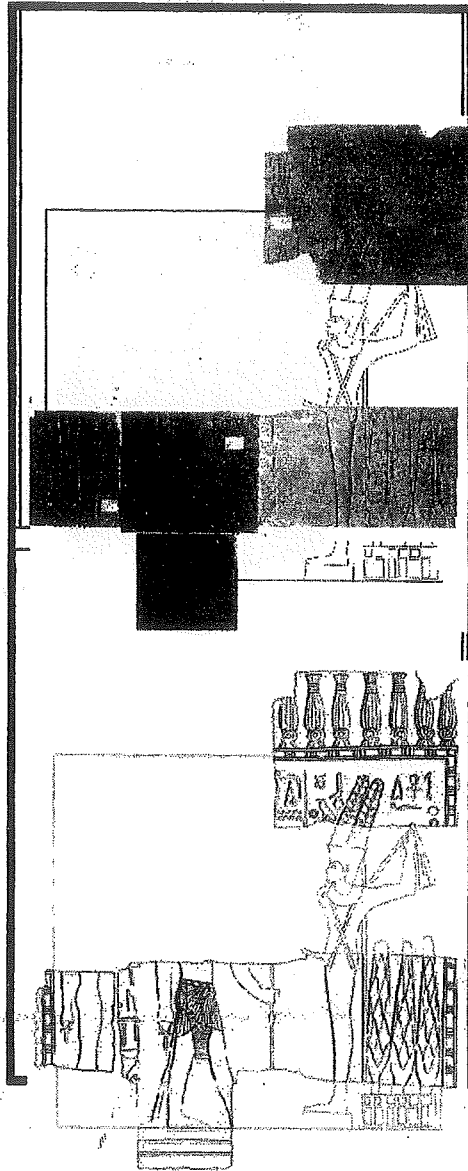


Plate 2: Reconstructed scene from the chapel of Antef V at Koptos
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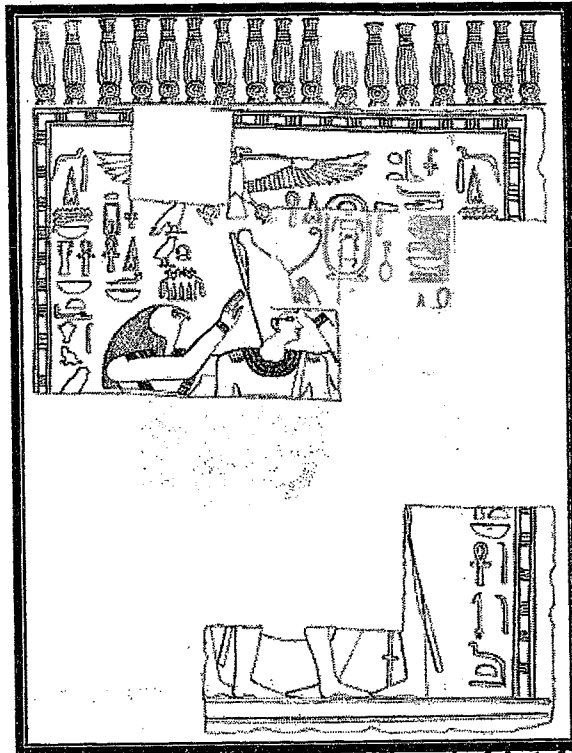


Plate 3: Reconstructed scene from the chapel of Antef V at Koptos
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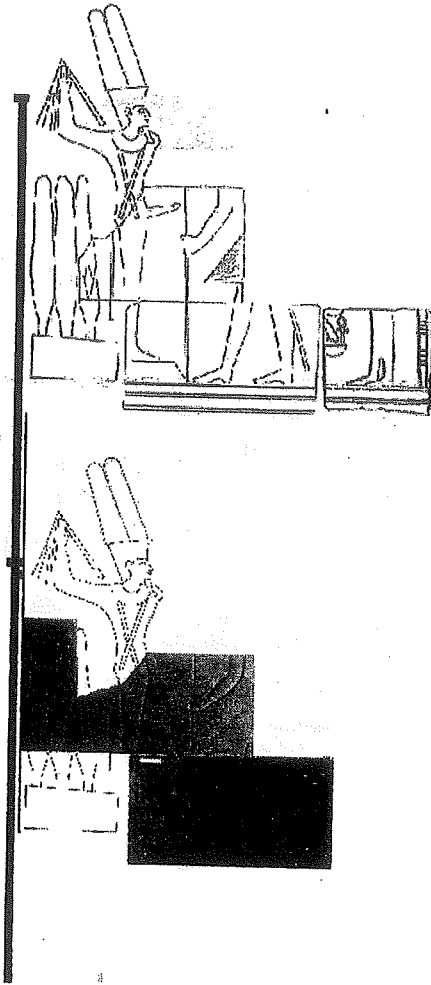


Plate 4: Reconstructed scene from the chapel of Antef V at Koptos
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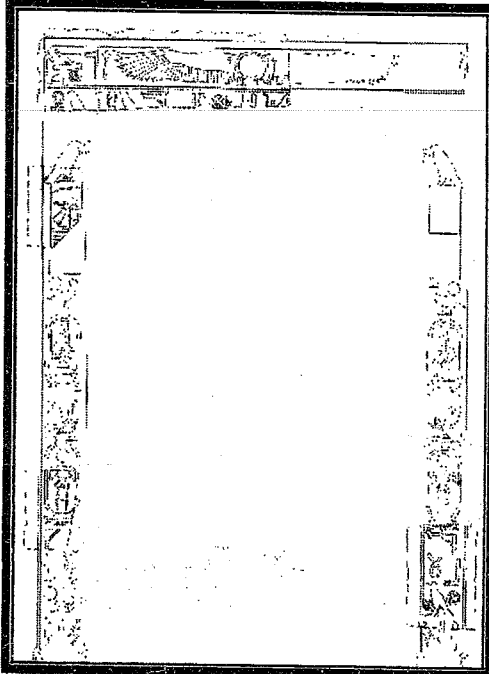


Plate 5: Reconstructed gate from the chapel of Antef V at Koptos
www.digitalegypt.ucl.ac.uk



Figure (1) below illustrates the difference of the sequence of the Kings of the Seventeenth Dynasty According to Beckearth and Hayes.

Hayes		Beckerath	
1	(sxm-ra-wAH-xaw) Rahotpe	(Nbw-xpr-ra) Intef V	1
2	(sxm-ra-wp-mAat) Intef VI	(sxm-ra-wAH-xaw) Rahotpe	2
3	(sxm-ra-Hrw-mAat) Intef VII	(sxm-ra-wAD-xaw) Sobkemsaf I	3
4	(sxm-ra-Sd-tAwi) Sobkemsaf II	(sxm-ra-smn-tAwi) Djhuti	4
5	(sxm-ra-smn-tAwi) Djhuti	(sanx.n-ra) Mentohotpi	5
6	(sanx.n-ra) Mentohotpi	(swAD.n-ra) Nebirieraw I	6
7	(swAD.n-ra) Nebirieraw I	<ra>nb-iri-(r)- Aw(t) Nebirieraw II	7
8	<ra>nb-iri-(r)- Aw(t) Nebirieraw II	(smn.n-ra) Semenenr ^a	8
9	(smn.n-ra) Semenenr ^a	(swsr.n-ra) Beanch	9
10	(swsr.n-ra) Beanch	(sxm-ra-Sd-tAwi) Sobkemsaf II	10
11	Shm-R ^c šd-w3st	(sxm-ra-wp-mAat) IntefVI	11
12	(Nbw-xpr-ra) Intef V	(sxm-ra-Hrw-mAat) Intef VII	12
13	(snxt.n-ra) Teao I	(snxt.n-ra) Teao I	13
14	(s.qni.n-ra) Teao II	(s.qni.n-ra) Teao II	14
15	(wAD-xpr-ra) Kamose	(wAD-xpr-ra) Kamose	15
16	(nb-pHti-ra) Ahmose I	(nb-pHti-ra) Ahmose I	16



Table 1: The Monuments and objects of King Antef V during his rule:

	Monuments	type		location		Current case	
			Pyramid tomb		Dra Abu el-Naga		Only mud brick enclosure wall
1- King Antef V	Objects	type	material	Discovery location	Current location		
		block	unknown	Abydos	Unknown		
		relief	limestone	Abydos	BM	No. EA 631	
		columns	limestone	Abydos	EM	Unknown	
					pensylvania Univ. Mus	No. E 11512	
		stela	unknown	Abydos	pensylvania Univ. Mus	No. E 16021	
		stela	limestone	Abydos	Chicago Oriental Inst	No. 64	
		Blocks from Chapel	limestone	Koptos	Ashmolean	No.1894.106	
					Berlin	No.12486-89	
					Pertie Mus	No.14492+14784+14670+14781+14783+14787+14788+14790	
		Royal decree	limestone	Koptos	EM	No. JE 30770	
		Coffin	wood	Dra Abu el-Naga	BM	No. EA 6652	
		Diadem	silver	Dra Abu el-Naga	Leiden Mus	No. AO.11a	
		Panel	wood	Deir el-Bahri	EM	No. JE 67587	
		Stela	unknown	Karnak	EM	No. Temp.20.6.28.11.	
Bracelets	Gold	Edfu	BM	No. EA 59699+59700			
Ring	Gold	Edfu	BM	No. EA 57698			



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1911

The following is a list of the
 names of the members of the
 Association of American Physicians
 and Surgeons, who have been
 elected to the office of President
 of the Association for the year
 1911.