

Hieratic Fragment from Medinet Ghurab (P. BM EA 10777)

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Abstract: This paper aims to publish the fragment of the hieratic papyrus P. BM EA 10777 stored in the British Museum. It also examines the role and function of the expression *ḥnht n niwt*. This fragment represents a list of titles and names associated with the royal court. W. Petrie discovered the papyrus at Kom Medinet Ghurab. A. Gardiner donated it to the British Museum in 1958. According to the titles as well as the paleography, this papyrus probably dates back to the 19th Dynasty.

Keywords: Papyrus, Hieratic, Kom Medinet Ghurab, BM EA 10777, the 19th Dynasty.

كسرة هيراطيقية من مدينة غراب (P. BM EA 10777)

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الملخص: تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية لنشر ودراسة كسرة بردية هيراطيقية (P. BM EA 10777) المحفوظة بالمتحف البريطاني بالإضافة الي دراسة ماهية مصطلح *ḥnht n niwt*. تمثل هذه الكسرة قائمة من الالقاب والأسماء التي قد تكون مرتبطة بالقصر، والتي عثر عليها بتري في منطقة كوم مدينة غراب، ثم تبرع بها جاردينر عام ١٩٥٨ إلى المتحف البريطاني. وفقًا للالقاب والسماط الخطية، قد توّرخ هذه البردية إلى عصر الأسرة التاسعة عشر.

الكلمات الدالة: بردية، هيراطيقي، كوم مدينة غراب، BM EA 10777، الأسرة التاسعة عشر.

1. Introduction:

This fragment is 28.5 cm high and 18.5 cm wide, written in black on one side only as a single sheet with two columns of writing. The first column consists of nine lines, headed by the word *mr-wr*, while the second one consists of four lines. Although the fragment's surface was cleaned, traces of palimpsest can be seen in six horizontal lines on the recto¹. The palimpsest traces cannot be read, but the earlier text might be administrative or letter. This papyrus has not been published, although Ranke mentioned some of the names that appeared in it.






































¹ https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA10777. Access in 22/6/2020.

2. Content:

This fragment has a list of personnel names and their titles related to Kom Medinet Ghurab (*mr-wr*). Some of them are foreign names that may be associated with another unpublished fragment¹ listing a group of workers belonging to the palace being sent out to work in cultivation in the northern region.²

3. Dating:

H. Ranke referred to this fragment dating some names on it to the 18th dynasty.³ He referred to some names, which appeared on this fragment and dated it to the 18th Dynasty. However, the British Museum's database dates it to the 19th Dynasty. According to the list of names and titles, e.g. the title *ḥnt n niwt* that prevailed in the Ramesside period⁴ and the paleography (table. 1), this fragment probably dates to the 19th Dynasty.

	P. BM EA 10777	Moller list ⁵	
		18 th dynasty	19 th dynasty
 A47/48	 Col.2.3	 	
 B1/61	 Col.1.7		
 D2/80	 Col.2.5	 	
 G1/192	  Col.2.5 Col.1.4	 	 
 N35/333	 Col.1.3	 	
 S34/534	 Col.1.4	  	
 W14/502	  Col.1.3 Col.1.9		

¹ An unpublished papyrus (P. BM EA 10776).

² Fredrik Hagen & Daniel Soliman, "Archives in Ancient Egypt, 2500–1000 BCE", Alessandro Bausi, et al. (eds.), *Manuscripts and Archives, Comparative Views on Record-Keeping, Studies in Manuscript Culture 11* (Berlin: De Gruyter, 2018): 108.

³ Ranke Hermann, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I (Glückstadt: J.J. Augustin, 1935).

⁴ O. Ashmolean Museum 0090= Schafik Allam, *Hieratische Ostraka und Papyri aus der Ramessidenzeit*, (Tübingen: Selbstverl., 1973), 168-169 no. 165; O. Ashmolean Museum 0133= *KRI*, VII, 182-183; O. Berlin P 12630= *KRI*, V, 594-595; O. BM EA 29555= Robert Demaree, *Ramesside Ostraca*, (London: British Museum Press, 2002), 26, pls. 83-84; O. Cairo CG 25572= Jaroslav Černý, *Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire N°25675-25832 Ostraca hiératiques* (Le Caire:IFAO), 26, pl. XXV-XXXVI; *KRI*, V, 572-573; O. Cairo CG 25583= Černý, *Ostraca hiératiques*, 30, pl. XLIII; *KRI*, IV, 329-330; O. Cairo CG 25677= Černý, *Ostraca hiératiques*, 57, pl. LXXV; *KRI*, IV, 175 and 176; P. DeM 26= Jaroslav Černý, *Papyrus Deir El Medineh*, II, (Le Caire:DFIFAO, 1986) 4, pls. 12-15a; P. DeM 30= Černý, *Papyrus Deir El Medineh*, II, 6, pls. 21 and 21a; P. Turin Cat. 1907 + P. Turin Cat. 1908= *KRI*, VI, 403-409.

⁵ Georg Möller, *Hieratische Paläographie*, II (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1909).

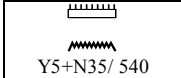
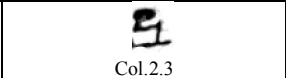
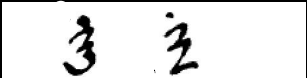




 <p>Y5+N35/ 540</p>	 <p>Col.2.3</p>		
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Table. 1: signs list of P. BM EA 10777

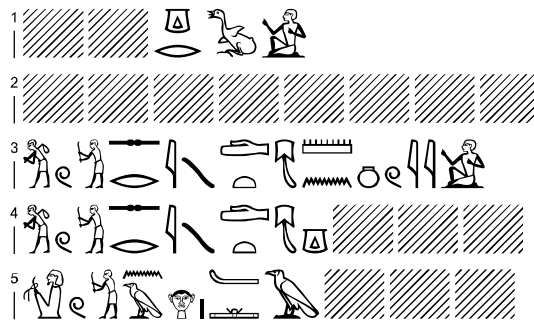
In addition to S. Wimmer's study¹, the following signs may reveal the papyrus date. The form of ligatured  is of type (b) which was more common in the 19th Dynasty². The three forms of  are of type (ba), which was only attested in the 19th Dynasty³. All examples of  are type (a) that was common in dynasties 19th and 20th⁴.

4. Transcription:

Col.1



Col.2



¹ Stefan Wimmer, *Hieratische Paläographie der nichtliterarischen Ostraka der 19. und 20. Dynastie*, ÄAT 28, 2 vols (Wiesbaden, 1995).

² Wimmer, *Hieratische Paläographie*, I, 6.

³ Wimmer, *Hieratische Paläographie*, I, 261.

⁴ Wimmer, *Hieratische Paläographie*, I, 281.

5. Transliteration and Translation:

Col.1

[1] *mr-wr*^(a)

[1] *mr-wr*

[2] *hsw*^(b)

[2] The singer

[3] *hsw Nfr pry*¹ *s3 w^cb Wsrt*²

[3] The singer *Nfr pry* the son of the *w^cb* priest *Wsrt*

[4] *ϵnh(t) n niwt*^(c) *It i3*³

[4] Citizen *It i3*

[5] *hwy Krk*⁴

[5] *hwy Krk*

[6] *hsw Swm mr n p3 ntr*⁵

[6] The singer *Swm mr n p3 ntr*

[7] *ϵnh(t) n niwt Ty*⁶ *s3t Nn3*⁷

[7] Citizen *Ty* daughter of *Nn3*

[8] *ϵnh(t) n niwt ϵwy*⁸ *s3t Rwi-t3t*⁹

[8] Citizen *ϵwy* daughter of *Rwi-t3t*

[9] *hsw ϵ3y*¹⁰ *s3 Wtt mwy*¹¹

[9] The singer *ϵ3y* son of *Wtt mwy*

Col.2

[1] *gr-t3*

[1] *gr-t3*

[2]

[2]

[3] *mniw*^(d) *sr idr Mnwy*¹²

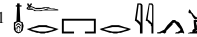
[3] Herdsman of the herd of *sr* bird *Mnwy*

[4] *mniw sr idr G*.....


[4] Herdsman of the herd of *sr* bird *G*.....

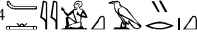
[5] *s3w*^(e) *N3-hrh*¹³

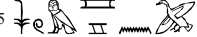
[5] The guard *N3-hrh*

¹  *nfr pry* : Ranke mentioned that this name appeared in the New Kingdom. See: Hermann Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I (Glückstadt: J.J. Augustin, 1935), 196.6. During the Middle Kingdom, this name appeared in the same form. Cairo CG 20068= Marcel Marée, "A sculpture workshop at Abydos from the late Sixteenth or early Seventeenth Dynasty", M. Marée (ed.), "The Second Intermediate Period (Thirteenth-Seventeenth Dynasties)": *Current Research, Future Prospects, OLA* 192, (Netherlands: Leuven, 2010): 241–82.

² See Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I, 85.6.

³  *It i3*: Although the determinative of the name *It i3* is a male, the name is feminine, confirmed by the title *ϵnh nt niwt*. Perhaps the scribe forgets to add the diacritic mark for the sign.

⁴  *hwy Krk*: this name is Asiatic Thomas Schneider, *Asiatische Personennamen in ägyptischen Quellen des Neuen Reiches*, (Universitätsverlag Freiburg Schweiz Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Göttingen, 1992), 202-203.

⁵  *Swm mr n p3 ntr*: Ranke mentioned this name to be *Swm mr*. and he ignored the second part of the name. Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I, 302.6.

⁶ See Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I, 277.22.

⁷ See Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I, 205.3

⁸ See Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I, 56.28

⁹ This name is not listed by Rank

¹⁰ See Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I, 58.18

¹¹ This name is not listed by Rank.

¹² See Ranke, *Die ägyptischen Personennamen*, I, 151.12.

¹³ This name is not listed by Rank.







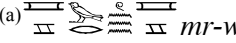











		
P. BM EA 10777	 Col.2.4	 Col.2.5
Moller ¹		

Table. 2: Signs A33and A47

8- Discussion:

(a)  *mr-wr*: this word appeared with different forms as , ², ³.

³. Sometimes it appeared with determinatives ,  and  to means “Lake Moeris of the Fayoum”⁴ or “Great Channel”. It represents the name of Kom Medinet Ghurab.⁵ Next to this channel, either the Bahr Yusef or a branch, the town was constructed.

(b)  *hsw*: Berlin Dictionary introduces with different forms , , ,  to means “Sängerin”.⁶ S. Naguib translated the title *hsywt*, both men and women to means “singer-player”.⁷ While Faulkner translates the female version “*hst*” to “concupines”⁸, the earliest example of singers who had the title of “*hs*” is found in the Old Kingdom, exclusively females. The men include them in the middle of the Old Kingdom.⁹ During the New Kingdom, the importance of these singers appeared when the queen was given this title as Nefertiti and the wife of Rameses II¹⁰. Also, these singers appeared in the religious matters¹¹ related to the temple of Amon “*hst hnw n Imn*” “singer in the interior of the temple of Amun”.¹² A singer who can accompany

¹ Möller, Hieratische Paläographie, II, 4.47,48.

² Wb II, 97.

³ Heinrich Brugsch, "Der Möris-See", *ZÄS*, 30, (1893): 72

⁴ Wb II, 97; Ibrahim Abdelsattar& Osama Ibrahim, "Names Allocated to the Fayoum Region in Ancient Egypt", *Abgadiyat* 8, (2013): 31.

⁵ Alan Gardiner, *Wilbour Papyrus*, II, (Oxford: the Brooklyn Museum, 1941), 30; Alan Gardiner& Harold Bell, "The Name of Lake Moeris", *JEA*, 29 (1943): 37.

⁶ Wb III, 164-165.

⁷ Saphinaz-Amal Naguib, *Le clergenfeminin de Amon Thebain a la21e dynastie*, *OLA* 38 (Peeters Press: Leuven, 1990), 232.

⁸ Raymond Faulkner, *A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian* (Oxford: Griffith Institute 1962), 177.


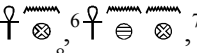
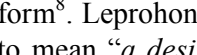
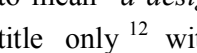

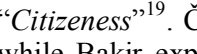
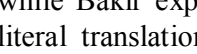
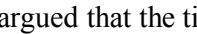

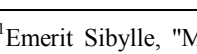
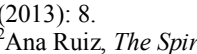
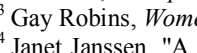
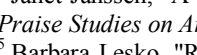
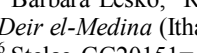
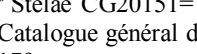
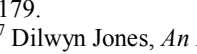
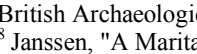
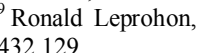
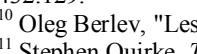
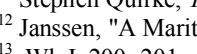
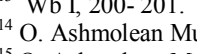
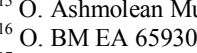

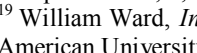
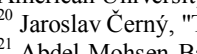
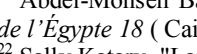
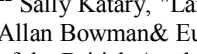

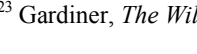
⁹ Emily Teeter, "Inside the Temple: The Role and Function of Temple Singers", Emily Teeter& Janet Johnson (eds.) *the life of Meresamun: A Temple Singer in ancient Egypt* (Chicago, 2009): 25.

¹⁰ Emily Teeter, "Female Musicians in Egypt", Kimberly Marshall (eds.), *Rediscovering the Muses: Womens Musical Traditions* (Boston, 1993): 86.

¹¹ Silvana Fantechi& Andrea Zingarelli, "Singers and Musicians in New Kingdom Egypt", *GM*, 186 (2002): 28.

¹² Emily Teeter, "Celibacy and Adoption Among God's Wives of Amun and Singers in the Temple of Amun: A Re-Examination of the Evidence", Emily Teeter & Jone Larsen (eds.), *Gold of Praise: Studies in Honor of Edward F. Wente* (Chicago: OIP, 1999): 405- 415; Alessio Corsi, "The Songstress Desehebsed in the 'Chapel of Osiris-Onnophris in the Persea Tree' in Karnak", Luca Bombardieri, et al. (eds.), *Identity and Connectivity: Proceedings of the 16th Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology, Florence, Italy, 1–3 March 2012* (Oxford, England : Archaeopress, 2013): 573.

himself by clapping in his hands or by playing a stringed instrument harp.¹ sometimes the *hsw*-singers is blind².

(c)  *nh(t) n niwt*: According to G. Robins³ and J. Jansson⁴, this title appeared on only three categories (letters- accounts- legal texts) in the Hieratic sources. It did not appear on the monuments and Hieroglyphic scripts. B. Lesko related it to administrative and judicial texts.⁵ This title widely appeared with different forms as , , , since the Middle Kingdom, when it was exclusively used in the male form⁸. Leprohon⁹, O. Berlev¹⁰, and S. Quirke¹¹ translated and related it with the army to mean “a designation of soldiers”. In the New Kingdom, it was used as a feminine title only¹² with different forms , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,  to mean “Citizensess”¹⁹. Černý understood this title to represent “a free woman”, not a servant²⁰, while Bakir explained it as a servant who possesses the land²¹. S. Katary adopted a literal translation to mean “Townswomen or a living being of the city”²². Gardiner argued that the title means lady²³.

¹ Emerit Sibylle, "Music and Musicians", Willeko Wendrich (ed.), *UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology* (2013): 8.

² Ana Ruiz, *The Spirit of Ancient Egypt* (New York: Algora Publishing, 2001), 61.

³ Gay Robins, *Women in Ancient Egypt* (London: Harvard University Press, 1993), 115.

⁴ Janet Janssen, "A Marital Title from The New Kingdom", Emily Teeter & Jone Larson (eds.), *Gold of Praise Studies on Ancient Egypt in Honor of Edward F. Wente, SAOC 58* (Chicago, 1999): 185-190.

⁵ Barbara Lesko, "Rank, Roles, and Rights", Leonard Lesko, (ed.), *Pharaoh's Workers: The Villagers of Deir el-Medina* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1994): 154.

⁶ Stelae CG20151= Hans Lang & Heinrich Schafer, *Grab- und Denksteine des mittleren Reichs*, 4 vols. Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire Nos 20001-20780, I (Berlin, 1902), 178-179.

⁷ Dilwyn Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles: epithets and phrases of the Old Kingdom*, I (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2000), 353/1313.

⁸ Janssen, "A Marital Title from The New Kingdom": 185.

⁹ Ronald Leprohon, "Administrative Titles in Nubia in the Middle Kingdom", *JAOS*, 113 (3), (1993): 432-429.

¹⁰ Oleg Berlev, "Les prétendus « citadins » au Moyen Empire", *RDE*, 23, (1971): 286-288.

¹¹ Stephen Quirke, *Title and Bureaux of Egypt 1850-1700 BC* (London: Golden House, 2004), 100.

¹² Janssen, "A Marital Title from The New Kingdom": 185.

¹³ Wb I, 200-201.

¹⁴ O. Ashmolean Museum 0090= *KRI*, III, 683.

¹⁵ O. Ashmolean Museum 0133= *KRI*, VII, 182-183.

¹⁶ O. BME EA 65930= *KRI*, IV, 315-317.

¹⁷ O. Cairo C.G. 25572= *KRI*, V, 572-573.

¹⁸ Pap. Gurob II, 1,3= Alan Gardiner, "Four Papyri of the 18th Dynasty from Kahun", *ZAS*, 43 (1906): 35.

¹⁹ William Ward, *Index of Egyptian Administrative and Religious Titles of the Middle Kingdom* (Beirut: American University Beirut, 1982), 74. 604.

²⁰ Jaroslav Černý, "The will of Naunakhte and the Related Documents", *JEA*, 31 (1945): 44.

²¹ Abdel-Mohsen Bakir, *Slavery in Pharaonic Egypt. Supplément aux Annales du service des antiquités de l'Égypte 18* (Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1952), 85-86.

²² Sally Katary, "Land-Tenure in the New Kingdom: The Role of Women Smallholder and the Military", Allan Bowman & Eugene Rogan (ed.), *Agriculture in Egypt from Pharaonic to Modern Times*, Proceeding of the British Academy 96 (1999): 71; Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the Old Kingdom*, 353.1313.

²³ Gardiner, *The Wilbour Papyrus*, 76.

According to the texts that widely appear in Deir el-Medina and Ghurab during the New Kingdom, this title was applied to women who played different roles, mainly:

- A married (or widowed) woman in general:

Pestman reported that the title *ḥnh n niwt* was related to a married or widowed woman¹. In O. DeM 225², the woman *ii* who bears the title *ḥnh n niwt* is a widow of *ḥwy ḥwy*



Citizen *ii*, the wife of *ḥwy* who is dead

In the Turin Strike Papyrus,³ it is applied to married women (*ḥmwt t3yw*).



Then, he copulated-with three married women: citizen *Mnḥt*. She was with *Knn3*, citizen *T3 -iw- n.s*, she is with *Nḥt- Imn*, citizen *T3 -wrt-ḥtp.ti*, and she is with *P-n-t3-wrt*.

- She is a wife or a widow of a controller:

According to P. Cambridge University Library MS. Add. 4167⁴, three women appeared as waives of soldiers and controllers.



(5) Month 3, Akhet, day 13 Given to the citizen *Titi*, the wife of the controller *Iry iry*

- A rural smallholder:

During the New Kingdom, this title denoted a woman smallholder. *ḥnh nt niwt* appeared in P. Wilbour lists as Socio- professional categories. She is one of the high-frequency occupations among Wilbour smallholders after the cultivator, soldier and priest⁵. She has only 10.8% of the total number of plots.⁶

¹ Pieter Pestman, *Marriage and Matrimonial Property in Ancient Egypt: A Contribution to Establishing the Legal Position of the Woman* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1961), 11.

² O. DeM 225= Jaroslav Černý, *Catalogue des ostraca hiératiques non littéraires de Deir el-Médinéh (nos 190-241)* (Le Caire: IFAO, 1937).

³ Alan Gardiner, *Ramesside administrative documents* (London: Oxford University Press, 1948), 57, 14-16.

⁴ Fredrik Hagen, "A Ramesside Administrative Document (P. Cambridge University Library MS. Add. 4167)", *ZÄS*, 135 (2008): 36, Taf. III.

⁵ Jean-Christophe Antoine, "Social position and the organization of landholding in Ramesside Egypt An analysis of the Wilbour Papyrus", *SAK*, 43 (2014): 20; Katary, "Land-Tenure in the New Kingdom: The Role of Women Smallholder and the Military", 68.

⁶ Sally Katary, "O. Strasbourg H 106: Ramesside Split Holdings and a Possible Link to Deir el-Medina", R. J. Demarée & A. Egberts (eds.), *Deir el-Medina in the third millennium AD: A Tribute to Jac. J. Janssen* (Leiden: Nederlands Instituut Voor Het Nabije Oosten, 2000):175.

- A witness at a local court:

Some women titled *ḥnt nt niwt* appeared on Pap. Cairo 65739¹ among witnesses of a local court



The number of witnesses named by the soldier *N3hy* before the court: The chief of police *mini*, the mayor of the west *R^c-msw*, the web priest *hwy-p3...*, the elder brother of the superintendent of the district *S3 mwt*, the citizen *K3fy* the wife of the chief of police *Pšd*, who is dead, the citizen *Wrt nfrt*, the citizen *hwt i3*, and the elder sister of the citizen *B3k- mwt*. It is a total of three men and three women; the total is six.

- A feminine equivalent to *rmṯ-iswt*:




According to the will of Naunakhte², his daughters were called *ḥnt nt niwt* while the sons were called *rmṯ iswt*. *ḥnt nt niwt* might be the other face of the title *rmṯ iswt*.


Col.3



Col.3

- 2- the workman *M33- nhtw.f*
- 3- the workman *Kn hr hpš.f*
- 5- the workman *Inn nhtw*
- 6- Citizen *W3sti*
- 7- Citizen *Mn^ctti*

(d)  *mniw*: Herdsman or Shepherd, it appeared with two different forms. The first one with the sign  (A47) which appeared during the Old Kingdom. It continued to be used in this title until the 18th Dynasty³. The second form with the sign  (A33), which appeared from the period of the 19th Dynasty and later⁴.

(e)  *s3w*: The term *s3* meaning 'protection', 'guard', 'watch', translated as the Greek translation 'phyle', in the literature texts is primarily associated with priestly service⁵. it


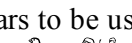


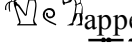

¹ Alan Gardiner, "A Lawsuit Arising from the Purchase of Two Slaves", *JEA*, 21 (1935): 142, pl. XV.

² Jaroslav Černý, "The Will of Naunakhte and the Related Documents", *JEA*, 31 (1945): 29-53.


³ Wb. II, 75; Urk. IV, 1477 [9], Urk. IV, 512 [11]; Norman Davies & Laming Macadam, *Corpus of Inscribed Egyptian Funerary Cones* (Oxford: University Press, 1957), no. 212.

⁴ Urk. IV, 2174 (7) For more about this title see: Gardiner, "The Egyptian word for herdsman": 116-125.

⁵ Katalin Kóthay, "Phyles of Stone-Workers in the Phyle System of the Middle Kingdom", *ZÄS*, 134, (2007): 138.

appeared with different forms ¹, ², ², ³. During the Old Kingdom the word ¹ appears to be used for the herdsman or guardian. Sometimes it appears in a fully written ¹ to indicate any other reading than *niw*, in the Middle Kingdom it appears with the same distinctions⁴. This title related with the tomb (the guardian of the tomb) throughout the Ramesside period⁵.

Conclusion:

According to the paleography, this papyrus dates back to the 19th Dynasty. The word for herdsman which appears in col.2.3,4 is written only with a sign  in 19th Dynasty as well as the title *ḥnt n niwt* which more common in the Ramesside Period. The papyrus has a list of unfamiliar personnel names which don't appear on another papyri from Ghurab, and some of these names are foreign names who have living in Ghurab society during this period. The title *ḥnt n niwt* until now is not clear in terms of social status or the role, but we can note this woman maybe play a role in the palace where this papyrus represent a group of workers belonging to the palace.

¹ Jaroslav Černý, *A Community of Workmen at Thebes in the Ramesside Period*, BdE 50 (Cairo: IFAO, 1973), 149.

² Ward, *Index of Egyptian Administrative and Religious Titles*, 146.

³ Abdul Rahman Al-ayedi, *Index of Egyptian Administrative, Religious and Military Titles of the new kingdom* (Egypt: Ismailia, 2006), 484

⁴ Gardiner, "The Egyptian word for herdsman": 117-118.

⁵ Černý, *A Community of Workmen at Thebes in the Ramesside Period*, 149-150.

Plates

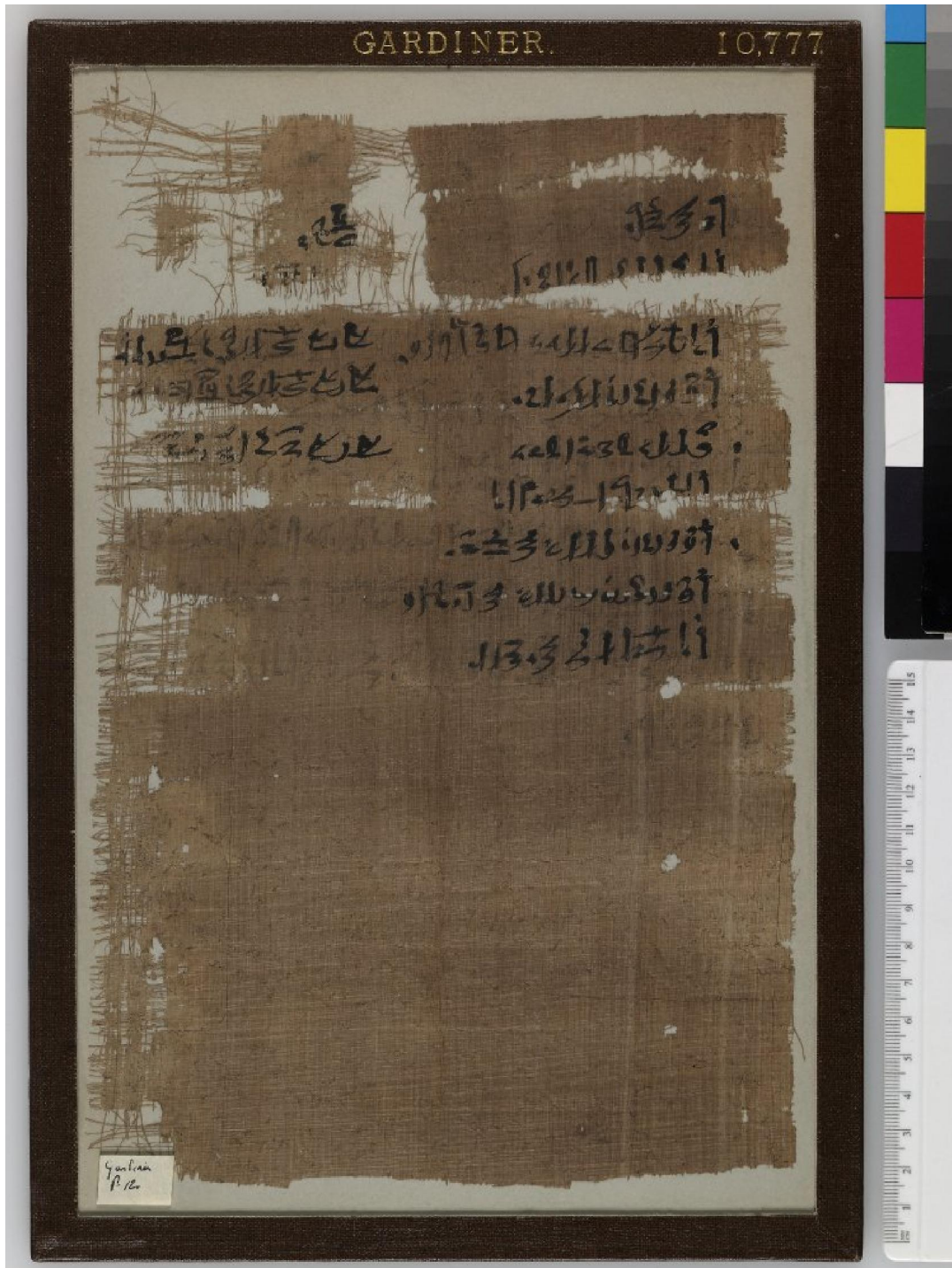


Fig. 1 P. BM EA 10777
Copyright of the British Museum

The image shows a facsimile of hieratic script from P. BM EA 10777. The text is arranged in two columns. The left column contains three lines of text, and the right column contains seven lines. The script is dense and cursive, characteristic of hieratic. There are some small marks and dots interspersed within the lines of text, possibly representing specific characters or punctuation. The overall appearance is that of a fragment of an ancient document.

Fig. 2 Facsimile of P. BM EA 10777

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