



HIERATIC WINE JAR DOCKETS FROM TUTHMOSIS'S IV TEMPLE IN GURNA

Mohamed NASSAR¹ and Maher EISSA²

¹Faculty of Archaeology, Fayoum University, Egypt

E-mail: man00@fayoum.edu.eg

²Faculty of Archaeology, Fayoum University, Egypt

E-mail: Maher.Eissa@fayoum.edu.eg

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the texts on a collection of hieratic wine jar docketts written in black ink. These docketts are now in the National Museum for Egyptian Civilization at Cairo, and they were excavated by E. Bresciani in the 1970s at Tuthmosis's IV temple in Gurna –Thebes. According to the paleography, formulae and content, the docketts date to the 18th dynasty, and the beginning of 19th dynasty, and they are comparable with similar docketts from Malkata.

KEYWORDS

Hieratic; Wine Jar Docketts; Tuthmosis IV; Gurna.

الملخص

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية لنشر ودراسة النصوص الهيراطيقية المدونة علي مجموعة من أواني النبيذ المحفوظة بمتحف الحضارة بالفسطاط. لقد تم الكشف عن هذه المجموعه بواسطة E. Bresciani بمعبد الملك تحتمس الرابع في منطقة القرنة- طيبة عام 1970. ووفقا للناحية الخطية، الصيغ النصية والمحتوي فإن هذه الشقافات تؤرخ لعصر الأسرة الثامنة عشر وبداية عصر الأسرة التاسعة عشر.

الكلمات الدالة

هيراطيقي، أواني النبيذ، تحتمس الرابع، القرنة.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper deals with a group of hieratic docketts, stored in the National Museum for Egyptian Civilization (NMEC).¹ The Pisa University expedition led by E. Bresciani in the 1970s at Tuthmosis's IV temple in Gurna –Thebes have uncovered

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¹For more information and details about the NMEC and its collection, see EISSA, *CdÉ* 89 (2014), 197-201.

collection of hieratic ostraca and docket. ¹ Their topics can be divided into three groups: the first one (Nos. 332, 341, 429, 434, 436, 437) consists of wine jar docket, which will be dealt with in this article, the second group (Nos. 339, 343, 348, 452) contains parts of private letters, and the third group (Nos. 342, 406, 409, 449) has lists of titles, names of workmen and deliveries. The second and the third group will be published in separate articles.

These docket are written in black ink only and on one side of the sherds. It is characterize by fixed formula. The docket regularly include of five classes of formula or expressions : date, the type of wine, the delivering institution, the place of wine, title and personal name of the vineyard. Studies on the docket from the temple of Tuthmosis's IV, by comparison with those from other sites, suggest that these docket record the supplies of wine relating to the temple. and provide interesting information about the locations of winemaking.

D. NMEC No. 437 (Fig 1, 1a)



Transliteration:




1- *rnpt sp 28 irp^(a) n B ʕt ntt ht n pr imn r^(b)*
 2- *hry k3mw nb-mhyt^(c)*

Translation:

1- Regnal year 28, wine of the orchard of the estate of Amon Ra.
 2- The chief of vineyard *nb-mhyt*.

Commentary

- Dimension: 10cm x 6.5cm.
- Material: Pottery.
- Dating: 18th Dynasty.
- Condition & Description: the fragment is in a good condition and in two parts, and it is inscribed on one side with two lines in black ink.

(a)  : the determinative of *irp* stands for  rather than , which appeared also on D. NMEC No. 341 in line 2. The following table shows that the writing is slightly different from its ordinary shape W22+Z1.


















	D. NMEC No. 437	Hays ² , (1951), Fig.2	Bouvier ³ , (1999)	Petri ⁴ , (1894)
 W22+Z2	 1	   24.1 28.1 143.1	  79.1 92.1	   43.1 5.1 28.2
 W22		  80.1 143.1	  105.1 181.1	  28.2 6.1

Table.1 The differences between of W22 and W22+Z2

¹For the history and more information about excavations and archaeological projects of the University of Pisa in the area of the Thutmosis temple, see: Bresciani, *EVO* 4 (1981), 1-40; Bresciani, *CNR*, Vol. 1, 393-411; Guidotti, *EVO* 18 (1995), 23-29; Guidotti, *EVO* 10.1 (1987), 21-34; Guidotti, *EVO* 12 (1989), 55-77; Marzoni Fecia di Cossatom & Ronca, , *EVO* 16 (1993), 73-85; www.egittologia.unipi.it.

²Hayes, *JNES* 10(1), (1951), 35- 56, fig. 2- 3.

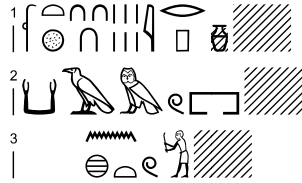
³Bouvier, *Catalogue des etiquettes de jarres hieratiques inedites de l' institut d' Egyptologie de Strasbourg, Fascicule I (1-535)*, DFIFAO 35, Pl.7.28.

⁴Petrie, *Tell el Amarna* , pl. XXII.5.

(b) :It is not clear to me but may represent .

(c) *nb-mhwt*: this name has other forms such as , ¹. It occurs once on a docket from Tell- Amarna dated to the reign of the king Akhenaton.² It may be the same person who lived in the end of reign of Amenhotep III, and then moved with Akhenaton to Tell- Amarna.

D. NMEC No. 332 (Fig 2, 2a)



Transliteration

1- *rnpt sp*^(a) 36^(b) *irp*

2- *k3mw*

3- *nhtw*^(c)

Translation

1- Regnal year 36, wine

2- vineyard

3- *nhtw*

Commentary

- Dimension: 12cm x 9cm.

- Material: Pottery.

- Dating: 18th Dynasty

- Condition& Description: the fragment is in good condition and in two parts, inscribed on one side with three lines in black ink.

(a) *rnpt sp 36*: this docket refers to (year 36) the highest date of Amenhotep III in this collection. The same date is found on dockets from Deir el-Medineh³, whilst jars from his tomb attest year 37,⁴ and jars from his palace at Malkata mention year 38.⁵ Černý suggested that Amenophis III lived at least into the thirty-ninth year of his reign according to Amarna table in the British Museum, which may be dating to year 39.⁶ While Hornung suggest at least 37 and perhaps 38 years should be assumed for Amenhotep III⁷.

(b) : It represents a different form of the number 30, where the standard form would be - - ⁸.

(c) : Perhaps represents part of the name of the chief of the vineyard being *nhtw*. His name is attested on a docket from Dier el Madina dated to the same period.⁹ period.⁹ He is also attested on O. Cairo JE 62312 as a chief of the vineyard.¹⁰

¹Ranke, PN I, 185.7.

²Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, pl. XXII.5., Wahlberg, *The Wine Jars Speak A text study*, 95.

³Koenig, *Catalogue des étiquettes des jarres hiératiques de Deir el-Medineh*, II, pls. 41.

⁴Kondo, *Orient* 26, (1989), 94-9., Aston, *ÄL* Vol. 22/23, (2012/2013), 293.

⁵Hayes, *JNES* 10, 1951, 56, fig

⁶Černý, *JEA* 50, (1964), 37.

⁷Hornung; Rolf; David and Marianne, *Ancient Egyptian Chronology*, HDO 38, 205.

⁸Möller, *Hieratische Paläographie* II, 525.

⁹Koenig, *Catalogue des étiquettes des jarres hiératiques de Deir el-Medineh*, II, Pl. 38.

¹⁰Černý, *Tuf'ankhamūn's Tomb Series II. Hieratic Inscriptions from the Tomb of Tuf'ankhamūn*, 22, No. 10.

D. NMEC No. 434 (Fig 4, 4a)



Transliteration

- 1- [rnpt sp] 28^(a) irp n.....^(b)
- 2- [k3]mw^(c) h3wt^(d)

Translation

- 1- [Regnal year] 28, wine of
- 2- Vineyard h3wt.....

Commentary

- Dimension: 15cm x16cm
- Material: Pottery.
- Dating: 18th Dynasty.
- Condition& Description: The fragment is in a good condition, in two parts, inscribed on one side with two lines in black ink.

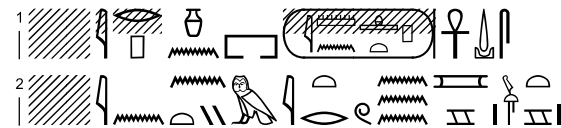
(a) : represents a part of the dating formula *rnpt sp*.

(b) According to the wine jar docket's formulae, *irp* is followed by the name of the estate, but the left part hasn't any trace of writing so I don't think the left part is part of this vase.

(c) : this group represent a part of the word [k3]mw as it appears with the same form in Ama: .¹

(d) h3wt: this name had a different form as .² It's appeared with the same form in O. DeM. ,³ O. DeM 1C .⁴ Another example of this name is found in P. Gurob dating to the reign of the king Amenhotep III.⁵

D. NMEC No. 436 (Fig 5, 5a)



Transliteration

- [1] [rnpt sp...] irp n pr (imn- htp) c.w.s^(a)
- [2] in nty m itrw imntt^(b)

Translation

- [1] [Regnal Year....], wine of the estate of Amenhotep L.P.H
- [2] by which is in the Western River

Commentary

¹Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, pl. XXII.5.
²Ranke, PN 1, 262-25.
³Grandet, , *Catalogue des ostraca hiératiques X, Nos 10001-10123*, 5- 6.
⁴Grandet, *Catalogue des ostraca hiératiques X*, 7- 8, 184; Hagen, *JEA 96*, (2010), 71-82.
⁵Griffith, *Hieratic Papyri from Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XXXIX,11.

the delivering institution, the place of wine production and the name of the chief of the vineyard.¹

The first line	(1) Dating formula (<i>rnpt sp x</i>)	(2) The type of wine and the institution (<i>irp n x</i>)
The second line	(3) (<i>itrw imntt</i>)	
The second or third line	(4) The place of wine production	(5) The name of the chief of the vineyard (<i>hry k3mw</i>)

Table.2 General form of wine jar docket

Dating formula: It represents the first element of the text. The normal form of the formula is *rnpt sp* + the date without the season, month or the name of the king.²

The place of production of the wine: the text refers to vineyards and the place of production that the wine was intended for it. The scribe used three forms 1) *irp n pr* + the place "wine of the estate of + the place". 2) *irp n t3 't ntt ht + pr*+ the place "a wine of the orchard of the estate of+ the place". 3) *irp*+ the place. The following table shows the shows the wine delivering institutions in the collection under study.

The estate of the wine	Sources
<i>n t3 't ntt ht n pr imn r^c</i>	D. NMEC No. 437
<i>n pr r^c</i>	D. NMEC No. 341
<i>n pr (imn -htp) ^c.w.s</i>	D. NMEC No. 436
<i>n mr tm</i>	D. NMEC No. 429

Table.3 The institution delivering the wine

Sometimes this formula followed by the formula "*n itrw imntt*" as D. NMEC No. 436, D. NMEC No. 441.

The title and name of the chief of the vineyard: *hry k3mw: k3mw* is one of most common terms used in the wine jar docket with the meaning chief of the vineyard, the gardener.³ This word first appeared in the Old Kingdom with a different form as *k3nw*.⁴ At the end of the Second Intermediate Period the word appears in the

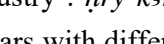
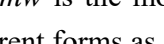

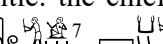
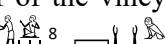


¹Pendlebury, *The City of Akhenaten: The official quarters the Excavations at Tell El-Amarna during the seasons 1926-1927 and 1931-1936*, 164.

²McGovern, *JEA* 83, 72. Wahlberg, E., *The Wine Jars Speak A text study*; Hayes, *JNES* 10 No.2,82.

³Wb, V, 106.



















⁴Kaplony, *Die Inschriften der ägyptischen Frühzeit*, 1135.

new form *k3mw*.¹ During the New Kingdom, this word appears in different forms written as: ², ³, ⁴, ⁵.

The wine jar docket shows several titles for both a superior and a subordinate of the wine industry⁶. *hry k3mw* is the most common title: the chief of the vineyard. This title appears with different forms as ⁷, ⁸, ⁹, ⁹, ¹⁰. This title is sometimes also connected with an important title as *pr 3* on O.DEM 6361¹¹,  *sš nsw*¹², or ¹³. In some cases the title is replaced by *hry bʿh* as in year 13 of Akhenaton.¹⁴

Dating:

According to the personal names and paleography, this collection can be dated to 18th dynasty- the New Kingdom. The following table shows the comparison between the Malkata docket and the wine jar docket of the National Museum for Egyptian Civilization at Cairo.

	G/M	NMEC docket	Malkata docket ¹⁵	Tell el-Amarna Jars ¹⁶
1	 A24/15	 D. NMEC 429.2	 43.1	
2	 D28/108	  D. NMEC 337.2 D. NMEC 332.2		 53.2
3	 M4/270	  D. NMEC 332.1 D. NMEC 341.1	  38.1 24.1	  79.1 18.1
4				

¹Habachi, *The Second Stela of Kamose and his struggle against the Hyksos Ruler and his Capital*, ADAIK 8, Gluckstadt, (1972), 32.

²Habachi, *The Second Stela of Kamose and his struggle against the Hyksos Ruler and his Capital*, 32.

³LD IV, 37; Wahlberg, E., *The Wine Jars Speak A text study*, 43.

⁴Bouvier, *Catalogue des etiquettes de jarres hieratiques inedites de l' institut d' Egyptologie de Strasbourg*, Pl.7.28.

⁵Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, pl. XXII.5.

⁶See: Abd el-Raziq, *MDAIK* 35, (1979), 242.

⁷Koenig, *Les ostraca hieratiques inedites de la bibliothèque nationale et universitaire de Strasbourg*, Pl.17.58

⁸Hayes, *JNES* 10. No.1, (1951), fig.6.54.

⁹Koenig, *Les ostraca hieratiques inedites de la bibliothèque nationale et universitaire de Strasbourg*, Pl. Pl. 86.37

¹⁰Spiegelberg, *ZÄS* 58, (1923), 26

¹¹Koenig, *Catalogue des etiquettes des jarres hieratiques de Deir el-Medineh*, II, pl. 44.

¹²Hayes, *JNES* 10. No.1, (1951), fig.6.39.

¹³Hayes, *JNES* 10. No.1, (1951), fig.7.59.

¹⁴Černý, *JEA* 50, (1964), 37-39., Tallet, *BIFAO* 95, (1995), 473.

¹⁵Hayes, *JNES* 10. No.1, (1951), 35-56, fig.2-3.

¹⁶Leahy *The Hieratic labels, 1979-1982. Amarna Reports II*. London, (1985); Griffith, F., *The Jar Inscriptions*, in Petrie, W (ed.), *Tell el Amarna*, London, (1894), Pl. XXII-XXV.









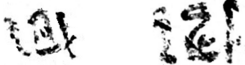
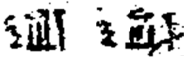








	N1/300		143.2	97.1
		D. NMEC 337.2		
5	 O1/340	 D. NMEC 337.1 D. NMEC 429.2	 48.1	 50.1 2.2
6	 D. NMEC 337.1	 D. NMEC 337.1	 38.1 24.1	
7	 D. NMEC 337.1 D. NMEC 341.2	 D. NMEC 337.1 D. NMEC 341.2	 24.1 48.1	 35.1 50.1
8	 D. NMEC 337.1 D. NMEC 332.1	 D. NMEC 337.1 D. NMEC 332.1	 38.1	 17.1 128.1
9	 O. NMEC 341.2	 O. NMEC 341.2		 50.1

Table.4 Wine jar docket list of signs

Finally, this collection of dockets shows that the wine was transported to Gurna from a number of locations. Not all of the locations could be identified convincingly, but it is possible that they were located in different parts of Egypt, suggesting supplies travelling long-distance?

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THE PLATES

Pl.1



Fig 1: D. NMEC No. 437

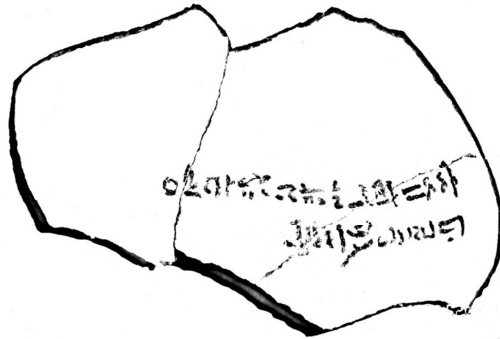


Fig 1a: Facsimile D. NMEC No. 437



Fig 2: D. NMEC No. 332



Fig2a: Facsimile D. NMEC No. 332



Fig 3: D. NMEC No. 341



Fig3a: Facsimile D. NMEC 341

Pl.2



Fig 4: D. NMEC No. 434



Fig4a: Facsimile D. NMEC No. 434

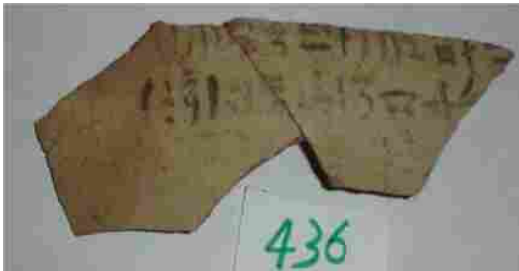


Fig 5: D. NMEC No. 436

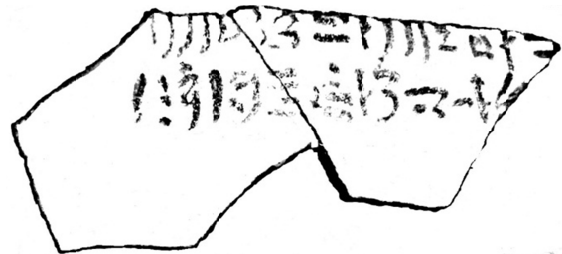


Fig5a: Facsimile D. NMEC No. 436

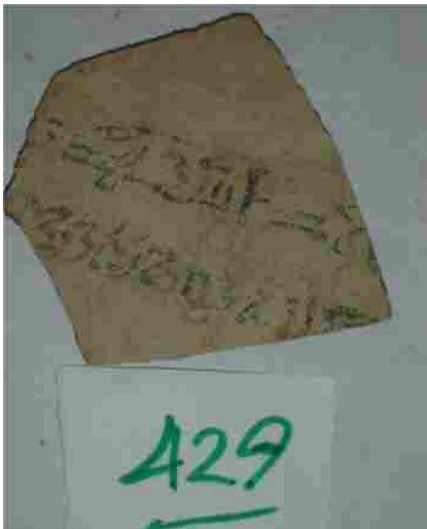


Fig 6: D. NMEC No. 429



Fig6a: Facsimile D. NMEC No. 429