

The viceroy in Kush in the reign of Amonhotep III

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For the most period of the reign of Amonhotep III , "Mery-Mes" took position of viceroy of kush ,and for important this period so we have to study him and his biography , where the incumbent of this position in the new kingdom was responsible for administration of the civil ,military and religious affairs of lower and upper Nubia (Wawat and Kush). He was the responsible for the big administration body which organizes the internal affairs and cares the Egyptian interests in it and responsible for protection the southern borders of Egyptian empire and he lastly the responsible for spreading the Egyptian religious beliefs by invite to worship the Egyptian gods, build chapels and temple, Performed rituals and offering on behalf of the king.

-The assuming of "Mery-Mes" to his position encountered with changes in the Egyptian strategy towards Nubia. Since the beginning of the New kingdom and 18th dynasty, the central government was interested by elimination of kingdom of Kerma, which was anti-Egypt, and seized Nubia and annexes it to its country. Indeed, these military efforts continued through the first half from the 18th dynasty until the end of reign of Thutmosis IV, who in his reign the southern borders of Egyptian empire reached to its extreme to Abu hamed and fourth cataract and the kingdom of Kerma was finally eliminated. After this, the Egyptian policy towards Nubia changed from policy of expansion and annexation by force to policy of economic exploitation to pick fruits of the military efforts where this region represented important source to group of raw materials, minerals and important equatorial

(*)

products, chiefly the gold, which its extraction in this era centered in the mines of Nubian desert in Umm Elqarit in Wadi Allaqi and Wadi Geggaba. and so richness of Nubia by herds of cattle and many kinds of good wood, besides to supply the Nile valley with strong men who know the desert roads and who formed desert police during the new kingdom and knew by the Medjay.

-From here, the historical role of mery-mes was important to observe these important changes in Egyptian policy. The researcher depend in his study method on gathering the archaeological sources which register the titles of this official, his biography, his functional conduct and observe his height prestige in the Egyptian community generally and Nubia in particular. After that the researcher will analysis these sources to obtain of general conception about this official and his role in Egyptian administration of Nubia during the New kingdom.

The sources

Firstly: in the eastern desert:

In wadi Kanaas

Rock scene show the viceroy of Kush standing, offering censer and vessel to the god (Horus) in form of falcon standing on base, and there is inscription consist of 4 vertical lines, 3 above the man and 1 behind him⁽¹⁾.





- 1) htp-dj(n) hr bhdy njw.t ntr 3 nb pt
- 2) dj=f ht nb(t) nfr(t) w'b(t) t hnk k3w ? 3pdw n k3 [n]
- 3) s3-nsw jmy-r h3swt[mry-ms]
- 4) jr n p3y

- 1) May the king give an offering to (Horus behdy) , the great god ,lord of sky
- 2) May give everything purified and good (from) bread, beer, oxen and bird
- 3) For the ka of the viceroy, the overseer of the desert (Mery-mes)
- 4) Inscribed ⁽²⁾ by "pay".

It is clear that this text belong to one of the assistants of the viceroy of kush who called "Bay".¹

In wadi Kanaas

Inscriptions precede the coronation name ⁽³⁾ of the king (Amonhotep III), and included title and name of the viceroy of kush ⁽⁴⁾.



- 1) nb-m3't-r' 2) jr n s3-nsw mry-ms
- 1)"Neb-Maat-Re"²⁾ inscribed by the viceroy, " Mery-Mes".

In wadi Kanaas (N.7)

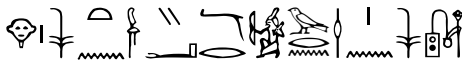
Inscriptions recorded in front of the name of king "Amonhotep III" , and included name and title of the viceroy ⁽⁵⁾.

This inscription belongs to one of the assistants of "Mery-Mes", and he is scribe and was governor of Aswan region which known by name "Abu"(Elephantine).

Secondly: in the Nubian desert:

In wadi Allaqi (N74)

During the salvage project of Nubia in sixties of the last century, the Russian mission to document Wadi Allaqi monuments, found in the area of Umm Eashira in Wadi Allaqi, rock inscription consist of 4 hieroglyphic lines, and depict man standing, wearing long kilt and rising his right hand towards the hieroglyphic text, and on the other side of the text depicted horse running. It is probably that this depicting man is who dedicated this inscription ⁽⁸⁾.



- 1) s3-nsw n kš jmy-r h3swt rsyt h̄w
- 2) hr wmn̄y nsw jmy-r mšc̄ wr n wd̄ n sš nsw
- 3) m3c̄ mry=f r̄c̄ mry-ms m3c̄- hrw⁽⁹⁾ jr n
- 4) sš mj-ḥw n nb=f

1) Viceroy of Kush, the supervisor of the southern deserts, bearer of the fan

2) On right of the king ,commander of the army ,on the order of the royal scribe ⁽⁹⁾

3) Beloved Re, Mery-Mes true voice ,inscribed by

4) The Scribe Mehu for his lord.

This inscription recorded it one of assistants of "Mery-Mes" and he is the scribe "Mehu".

In Wadi Allaqi (N82)⁽¹⁰⁾

Graffiti recorded in hieroglyphic in the area of Umm Eashira in Wadi Allaqi, consists of name and title of the viceroy of kush "Mery – Mes".

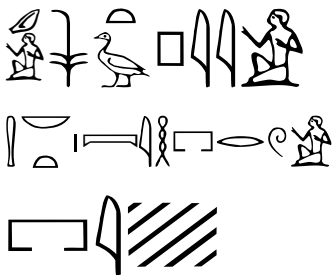


s3-nsw mry-ms [rh]nsw

The viceroy, Mery-Mes, [.....].

In Wadi Allaqi (N85)⁽¹¹⁾

Graffiti recorded in the area of Umm Eashira in wadi Allaqi, it is text consists of 3 hieroglyphic lines.



1) jdnw s3 nsw py

2) hm nbt hry jhw rw

3) prj [...]

1) Assistant of the viceroy "py"

2) The priest "Nebet", chief of the stable "Row"

3) In the house [...].

In Wadi Allaqi (N180)⁽¹²⁾

Graffiti recorded by the hieroglyphic in the area of Umm Eashira in Wadi Allaqi, the beginning of the text is erased.



[.....] s3-nsw mry-ms [.....]

[.....] The viceroy of Kush [.....]

Thirdly: in Nubia

Statue of Gebel Barkal⁽¹³⁾

It is Granogranite statue and it is found in the south of the temple B200 In the area of Soleb temple. In the inscriptions of this statue, "Mery-Mes" take title "s3 nsw" (The viceroy)⁽¹⁴⁾

Statue preserved in Vienna museum⁽¹⁵⁾

This preserved statue in Vienna museum in Austria bear group of the titles of "Mery-Mes".

"s3 nsw ,sš nsw , ꜥꜣꜣ ꜥꜣꜣ ꜥꜣꜣ ꜥꜣꜣ ꜥꜣꜣ nsw"

Rock stela in Tombos⁽¹⁶⁾

stela of Soleb⁽¹⁷⁾

stela of BM (N657)⁽¹⁸⁾

stela of BM (N680)⁽¹⁹⁾

The scribe of "Maim", who was the assistant to the viceroy of Kush, set this stela. the viceroy-In the texts of stela-bore title "s3 nsw" (the viceroy).

Stela of BM (N138)⁽²⁰⁾

It is discovered in Semna, and preserved now in BM, its texts relate of events of military expedition where "Mery-Mes" was commander of

detachments, and bore the following titles: "s3 nsw,sš nsw,jmy-r ḥ3swt n kš r 3w= s"

Stela of Liverpool (N25)⁽²¹⁾

It is belong to "Amon-Em-Wai", servant of "Mery-Mes", and here we find "Mery-Mes" bear his principal title "s3 nsw n kš" (The viceroy of Kush) (22).

Stela of Egyptian museum (CGC34140)⁽²³⁾

It is limestone stela, discovered in Aswan, and in its text, "Mery –Mes" bore two titles " s3 nsw, jmy-r ḥ3swt rsy" "the viceroy, the supervisor of the southern deserts".

Stela of Egyptian museum (CGC34139)⁽²⁴⁾

It is limestone stela, discovered in unknown site, and in its text, "Mery-Mes" bore the title "s3 nsw n kš " "the viceroy of kush".

Stela of Bemban(stela of Kom Ambo)⁽²⁵⁾

This stela sometimes called stela of Bemban or stela of Kom Ambo; in it," Mery-Mes" bore the title (the viceroy).

Stela of Nakht in Bemban⁽²⁶⁾

This stela set it the assistant "Nakht", who dedicated it to his master "Mery-Mes".

Stela of (Huy)⁽²⁷⁾

Part of stela found in the tomb of Huy (TT40), who was the viceroy of Kush in the reign of "Tutankhamen". In this part we find "Mery –Mes" bear the titles" s3 nsw n kš,jmy-r ḥ3s]wt rsy" "the Viceroy of Kush and the supervisor of the southern deserts".

Inscription in "Abu"(Elephantine)⁽²⁸⁾

This inscription represents the viceroy of Kush (Mery-Mes) standing, adoring to cartouche of the "Amonhotep III", and his titles accompany him.

Inscription of Hauasnatari⁽²⁹⁾

This rock inscription locate in the face of Aswan museum, it consists of scene represent "Mery-Mes" standing adore of the royal cartouche as the previous.

Rock inscription in tombos⁽³⁰⁾

In it, the viceroy of kush "Mery-Mes" took the follow titles "s3 nsw n kš, jmy-r ḥ3swt rsyt,ḏy ḥw hr wnmty nsw " "the viceroy of kush, the supervisor of the southern deserts and the fan bearer on the right of the king".

Rock inscription on the road of Aswan-El shalal⁽³¹⁾

Inscription of "Amun-em-opet" in Ellisia⁽³²⁾

C. Vanderseleyen point to this inscription that it is not date by reign of "Amonhotep III" but date by reign of " Tutankhamen"⁽³³⁾

Rock Inscription in Beja island⁽³⁴⁾

This inscription consists of the name of "Amonhotep III" and "Mery-Mes" bearing the distinct title to his principal office "s3 nsw n kš" "the viceroy of kush".

Rock inscription in Sehel island⁽³⁵⁾

Inscription show cartouche of the king, and Mery-Mes bear his title "s3 nsw n kš" " Viceroy of kush".

Inscription of "Amun-em-Opet"⁽³⁶⁾

Scenes of Soleb temple, in the second person who depict beside the king⁽³⁷⁾.

His tomb in the western bank of Louxer(TT383) in qurna Maraai⁽³⁸⁾

The three coffins⁽³⁹⁾

The titles of Mery-Mes appear on it

"ḳꜣ ḥw ḥr wnmy nsw, sꜣ nsw, jmy-r ḥꜣswt rsyt, sꜣ nsw n kš, jmy-r ḥꜣswt nbw n jmn, jmy-r kꜣwt n nsw, jmy-r kꜣwt n jmn, jmy-r jḥw n jmn".

The upper part of coffin⁽⁴⁰⁾

It is made from the granogrinite, and it discovered in the tomb TT383, and it preserved in Boston museum under N.09.286.

Coffin lid⁽⁴¹⁾

Part of coffin from the same previous tomb and preserved in BM under (N.BM EA1001)

Conipic jar⁽⁴²⁾

This jar preserved in Egyptian museum (CGC 4086), and it discovered within the treasure of royal mummies in el Deir El-Baheri. In its inscription, "Mery –Mes" bear the title " sꜣ nsw n kš" "The viceroy of kush".

Part of mummy necklace preserved in N.Y⁽⁴³⁾

Parts of necklace in the form of small disks, and appear on it the name of "Mery-Mes" and his title " sꜣ nsw n kš" "The viceroy of kush".

Funerary disk⁽⁴⁴⁾

In its inscription, " Mery-Mes" took title " sꜣ nsw n kš " "viceroy of kush".

The symbolic chapel west Gebel El-Salsila (chapel N.26)⁽⁴⁵⁾

Despite the name of Mery-Mes did not appeared in the inscriptions of this symbolic tomb⁽⁴⁶⁾, but his suggestion titles appeared as follow: "jt-nṯr mry nṯr, ḥrp nsty m ḥnt-ḥn-nfr, sꜣ nsw n kš, ḳꜣ ḥw ḥr wnmy n nsw". C. F. Aling assured that Mery-Mes was taking up his position as viceroy of kush during the fifth year of the reign of king (Amonhotep III), where he

led the Egyptian military divisions in campaign, recorded its details in Semna stela ⁽⁴⁸⁾. He suggests that the king appointed him in his position during the second year of his reign ⁽⁴⁹⁾.

-Nevertheless, C. Vanderseleyen disapproved the joint between the fifth year military campaign and between the military campaign which led it the viceroy of kush" Mery- mes" and texts of Semna stela commemorated its events, despite the similarities between the two campaigns. He suggests that "Mery-Mes" campaign happened at the end of the reign of Amonhotep III. The Belgian Egyptologist constructed his disapprove on many reasons,1-it is not logic to believe by continuance the administration of this official to Egyptian rule in Nubia for long time exceed of 45 years if we supposed it from the fifth year ,the time of military campaign . 2- The difference between the sources of campaign the fifth year and texts of Semna stela which its style close to the texts style of stela the twelfth year of the reign of "Akhenaton" 3- There is nothing proved that "Mery-Mes" took his position in the fifth year from the reign of" Amonhotep III".

-On the other hand , despite that (A. Caprol) don't reject the probability hold "Mery-Mes" his position at the early period of the reign of "Amonhotep III", where he followed another person called Amonhotep, depending on illogic his continuation in his position for long time as mentioned C. Vanderseleyen above in his theory. Despite she gave example about Amonhotep son Habu who occupied his position for long time, but she find great difficulty in join between the campaign of the fifth year and texts of Semna stela.

-at any rate, it seem that the absent of mentions to family of "Mery-Mes" in the many sources, which back to his governance and his

administration system, indicate- without doubt- to the lack relation between this family and the ruling class. And suggests that he was an self-made man depend on his self and on his abilities in Promotion in the state Administrative and military ladder till he came to be the head of the Egyptian administrative system in Nubia during the reign of "Amonhotep III" . and this Assumption leads us to unbelief in serving to his Great position for long time, Almost half a century as suggested (A. Caprol) where Promotion in positions Undoubtedly took many years from the age of "Mery-Mes", Which does not point to his promotion to this position in Relatively advanced age, So it doesn't make sense his Continuance in this position for long time- Almost half a century. Indeed, the nature of the job of "Mery-Mes" And his powers as the representative of the King in the Nubia, explain the great number of monuments which bear his name and his titles in the region.

-indeed we didn't knew anything about" Mery- Mes" before holding his high position as viceroy of kush, and it is not logic concept that he bore title (the supervisor of the herds of amun) before his appointment as viceroy, because the viceroy of king Amonhotep bore this title too, and of course he was not from the middle category of amun's priests^{"54"} . In fact this title meant that its possessor was responsible for the bull herds allocated to amun and which pasture in Nubian regions. The same thing apply on all the titles of "Mery-Mes" related to Thebes god, which not mean his belonging to the priests of the temple of Karnak, but it is mean that he sometimes achieved some works related to this foundation, especially with his commit as viceroy of kush by importing the gold to the treasury and of it portion of the temple^{"55"} . On the

other hand, these titles appeared the relation between Thebes and Nubia^{"56"}.

-actually, Mery-mes was responsible of extraction of the gold from its mines in southern areas of the eastern desert, especially mines of Wadi El Baramia where his assistants "Heru -nefer" and "User" left inscriptions immortalize their existence there, and also his assistant "Bay" left inscription in wadi Kanaas close to the rock temple of "Seti I" there. So also he sent his officials to extract gold from mines of umm Elqarit in the middle of Wadi Allaqi, and there those officials left many rock inscriptions, and perhaps (Mehu) was the most outstanding between them. As like his officials reached to upper Wadi Geggapa in the Nubian Desert and to kheshm el Bab area where they left their names and Heka nefer^{"57"} was one of them.

-From another part, there are inscriptions near the granite mines in Aswan, mention to his supervision of extraction this hard stone which used by the architects of this period in the artistic and architectural rising. And in inscriptions of his symbolic chapel at Gebel el-Silsila, he bore title "hrp nsty m hnt-hn-nfr", which acquired special interest from C. Vanderseleyen⁽⁵⁸⁾, and from this we knew that viceroy of kush was responsible of the celebrations of the king "Amonhotep III" jubilee (Sed festival), which was not restricted on Thebes only but extended to the area which the texts calls "khent-hen-nefe", (probably Soleb where there is temple for him)⁽⁵⁹⁾.

-Finally it is probably that "Mery-Mes" died near the end of the reign of "Amonhotep III" where we did not discover of late monument for him in the reign of this king.

References

- 1) A. Weigall, *Travels in the upper Egyptian Desert*, London 1909, p.158, pl. 28, n^o1.
- 2) scribe of the text used the verb "jr" to express on the verb (inscribe).
- 3) I meant the nsw-b3ty name, "king of upper and lower Egypt".
- 4) PM VII, p. 325; A. Weigall, op.cit. p. 158, pl. 28, n^o6; M. Dewachter, *repertoire des monuments des vice-rois de Koush : de la reconquête ahmoside á la mort de Ramsès II*, Mémoire de L'IPHE -5^e section- présenté en vue de L'obtention du doctorate de 3^e cycle en mai 1978, inédit, doc. 100, 101 ; C. Vanderseleyen, *L'Égypte et la vallée du nil, tome 2, de la fin de L'Ancien Empire á la fin du Nouvel Empire*, Paris 1995, p. 374, n. 3.²
- 5) A. weigall, op.cit. , P. 158, pl. 28. n^o 7; M. Dewachter, op.cit., doc. 100, 101 ; C. Vanderseleyen, op.cit., P. 374, n. 3.
- 6) Z. Zába, *The Rock inscriptions of lower Nubia* , Prague 1974, P.233, fig. 298; C. Vanderseleyen, op.cit., P. 374, n. 3.
- 7) Z. Zába, op.cit., P. 233-4, fig. 299 ; C. Vanderseleyen, op.cit., P. 374, n. 3.
- 8) B. Piotrovkij, *Wadi Allaqi*, Moscow 1963, p.51, 72, 125-6, pl. 153; M. Dewachter, op.cit., doc 92; A. M. Gnirs, *Militár und sesellschaft, Ein Bietrág zur Sozialgeschichte des Neuen Reiches*, SAGA 17 (1996), p. 134, note 797 .
- 9) C. Vanderseleyen suggest that (Mery-Mes) died during inscribed this text.
C. Vanderseleyen, op.cit. P. 375.
- 10) B. Piotrovkij, op.cit. , p. 51, 73; M. Dewachter, op. cit., doc. 92.
- 11) B. Piotrovkij, op.cit. p. 52, 73 .
- 12) B. Piotrovkij, op.cit. p. 79, 64, 110; M. Dewachter, op. cit. , doc.92.
- 13) C. Vanderseleyen, op.cit. P. 374." C. Vanderseleyen suggests that this statue maybe from Soleb like other of monuments of reign of the king (Amonhotep III) in Nubia".

- 14) PM VII, p. 222; G. Reisner, *Inscribed Monuments from Gebel Barkal*, ZAs 66 (1930), p. 81 ; M. Dewachter, 1978, doc.83; A. Cabrol, *Amenhotep III, le magnifique*, Paris 2000, p.477 .
- 15) E. Von Bergman, *Inscriptliche Denkmäler der Sammlung Aegyptischer Alterthümer des Oesterrichischen Kaiserhauses*, *Recueil des Travaux* 12 (1889), n° 1; C .f. Aling, *A prosopographical Study of the Reign of Thutmosis IV and Amenhotep III*, UMI, Michigan 1977, p. 95, n° 19.
- 16) ; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.* , doc. 84.
- 17) *Ibid.* ., doc 88.
- 18) *Ibid.* ., doc 89.
- 19) UrK IV, 1934 [724B]; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.* , p. 93, n° 6; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.* , doc. 91.; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.* , p. 477.
- 20) PM VII, p. 155; UrK IV, 1659-1661, 7 564; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 94, n° 10; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.* , p. 476.
- 21) PM VII, p. 155; UrK IV, 1659-1661, 7 564; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 94, n° 10; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.* , p. 476.
- 22) UrK IV, 1934 [724 A]; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 93, n° 5; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 23) PM, v, p. 242; P. Lacau, *Catalogue general des antiquités égyptiennes du musée du Caire, steles du Nouvel Empire*, nos 34001-34-189, le Caire 1909, p. 190-1, pl. 58; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 94, n° 14; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.* , doc. 96; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 476.
- 24) P. Lacau, *op. cit.*, p. 189, PL. 57; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 95, n° 19.
- 25) PM, v, p. 218; UrK IV, 1934; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 94, n° 7; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.* , doc. 99; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 26) PM, v, p. 218; UrK IV, 1934 [724] ; L. Habachi, *king Amenmesse and Vizier Amenmose and Khemtore, Their Monuments and place in History*, MDAIK 34 (1978), col. 637; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 27) UrK IV, 1935 [724 D]; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 95, n° 21; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.

- 28) L. Habaichi, *The Graffiti at Sahel from the Reign of Queen Hatchepsout*, JNES 16 (1957), n° 15; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc.97.
- 29) L. Habaichi, *op. cit.*, n° 16.; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc. 96.
- 30) PM, V, p. 175; UrK IV, 1933 [722]; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 93; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc. 85; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 31) M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc. 85.
- 32) PM, VII, p. 91; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc.90; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 33) C. Vanderseleyen, *op.cit.*, P. 374; UrK IV, 1935, [725].
- 34) PM V, p. 255; LD III, pl. 82b; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 95, n°16; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc.93; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 35) PM V, p. 251; LDT IV, P. 125; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 95, n°15; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc.94; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 36) UrK IV, 1935 [725]; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 37) M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc.87.
- 38) PM I, 436; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc.102; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 476.
- 39) UrK IV, 1934; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 93; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc. 103-5.
- 40) *Cat. Exp. Amenhotep III*, p. 278 [cat. 63]; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 41) *Cat. Exp. Amenhotep III*, p. 279-280 [cat. 64]; UrK IV, 1934 [723]; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 42) PM I,2, p. 662; C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 95, n° 20; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc. 106; A. Cabrol, *op. cit.*, p. 477.
- 43) C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 95, n° 17; M. Dewachter, *op. cit.*, doc. 107.
- 44) C .f. Aling, *op. cit.*, p. 95, n° 22.
- 45) PM V, p.216, R. A. Caminos et T. G. H. James, *Gebel es-Silsilah, I., The Shrines*, London 1963, p. 86-7, pl. 67; C. Vanderseleyen, *Un titre du vice-roi Mérimose á Silsila*, CdE XLIII,86 (1968), p. 234-258; *id.*, *Egypte et la vallée du nil*, p. 374, n. 1.

46) About the proofs which assure assign this symbolic tomb to the viceroy of Kush (Mery-Mes), you can back to: R. A. Caminos et T. G. H. James, op.cit; C.

Vanderseleyen, op. cit. , 374, n. 1.

47) PN, 1, 160, n° 21; L. Habaichi, op. cit. ,col. 632-3, n° 12.

48) The texts of this stela didn't bear certain date, but it is known that the only military expedition in the reign of (Amonhotep III), dated by the fifth year of his reign.

49) C.f. Aling, op. cit., p. 97-98.

50) C. Vanderseleyen, op. cit. , 373.

51) L. Habaichi, Königssohn von Kisch, LÄ III, Wiesbaden 1980, col. 632, 11; B. M. Bryan, The Reign of Thoutmose IV, Baltimore and London 1991, p. 317-320, C. Vanderseleyen, op. cit. , 374

52) A. Cabrol, op. cit., p. 472.

53) Ibid., 374-8.

54) C.f. Aling, op. cit., p. 98.

55) The gold used in the third pylon in Karnak temple, see (A. Cabrol, 2000, p. 271).

56)D. Valbelle, formes et expressions de l'égyptien en Nubie au Nouvel Empire, dans :Actes de la VIIIe conference international des etudes nubiennes à Lille , CRIPEL 17/1 (1995), p.169.

57) M. Damiano-Appia, Inscriptions along the Tracks from Kuban, Buhen and Kumma to Berenice panchroys and to the southm Studien zum Antiken Sudan, Akten de 7 Internationalen Tagung für meriotische Forschungen vom 14. Bis 19. September 1992 in Gosen/bei Berlin, Meroitica 15 (1991), p. 513 - 17.

"Haka nefer " his assistant , bear the title "governor of Maim " in inscription of Kheshem elbab during the reign of" Amonhotep III".

58) C. Vanderseleyen, op. cit., 252.

59)H. Goedicke believe that this geographical name describe often the extremity southern borders to the last southern fortress of Egypt and which change its

meaning according to the context of every text. See (H. Goedicke, the localization of Khent –Hen –Nefer, *Kush* 13 (1965), p. 111.) while J.Vercoutter assumed that this name may be general geographical name to the lower Nubia and may be synonym to the expression "ḥst n t3-sty" the desert of Nubia.