

Workers Positions in The New Kingdom in Ancient Egypt Introduction

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The beginning of Salaries and wages comes with human concern of men as a human resource when crafts and small industries developed. Basically started to prepare helpers to organize craft's affairs. And help related individuals. Human resources are considered the principal source to any organization and can't be ignored. Wages and Salaries are considered as a direct compensation individual gets for his contribution in the place where he works. Thus they are both similar in meaning but differ in usage. It is common to use salaries for those who occupy clerical or administrative jobs and they are accounted on time they stay there. Wages are called for material or financial compensation given to those who occupy industrial or productive works, as it is paid for them to compensate them according to production quantities or basically on time they spent doing the job or on both productivity and time.

Salary: Salary is what the clerk gets and paid monthly or it is the financial or material payment on certain time periods. **Wages:** Wage is what the worker gets and paid daily or weekly or it is what worker gets or counted according to actual work hours that mean it differs from one week to another according to actual work hours the worker already worked.

Salaries are the material or financial worker or clerk deserves for his work or effort he did.

Workers positions in the Middle Kingdom

Workers in ancient Egypt got their wages for their work in kind as "Mena" the hamlet director from the age of the fourth dynasty says: "all those who worked in building my tomb wither worker or stonemason satisfied him for the job he did for me. He mentioned also :that all who worked in this grave got their wages completely in the shape of bread, bear ,clothes, oil and wheat in plenty I didn't force any one to work for me" ⁽¹⁾.

Bread and bear were the main things distributed on palaces clerks. It was mentioned in the story of " king "Khufu"& the wizards that wizard Didi who was 110 years age and that king khufu ordered to give him bread and beer saying"Raa ordered that Didi to resident in the home of Prince (Haref Def)to stay with him and

make his daily ratio thousand loaves of bread and hundred beer jars hundred parcel of leek.⁽²⁾

workers are these groups concerned with producing and manufacturing different commodities of which all people daily benefit them, the group of artists who produce masterpieces of art people use them in secular life or in the after death life⁽³⁾ are also included though chances available for those artists played big role in distinguishing them from simple workers and crafts men .one can identifies these available chances as they work the royal court or joined some art workshops or participated in building some royal facilities. All these circumstances may transfer the worker to higher social position where he feels distinguished from other craftsmen⁽⁴⁾ .

Sometimes the name of the artist accompany the picture and written above and some times the artist is depicted among the family of the tomb owner but such things were in a very limited scale. The normal origin that the artist is anonymous just like craftsman.

As an evidence to confirm the existence of such rare and infrequent cases big number of sculptures and painters names recorded on old state Mastabas ,for instance we find one of sixth dynasty artist called "sunny" writes dawn some paragraphs of his autobiography-violating all rules and traditions- in the tomb of "kaheb" and his son "kheny" in Akhmeme saying "I am the one who ornamented kheny's tomb .and I am the one who ornamented this tomb an I was alone⁽⁵⁾. This text indicates how far its writer got from prestigious position and we see him proud of how he and he alone ornamented the tomb with the help of no one .

It was known that the builder was given daily four loaves of bread and two jars of beer and that the quantity of bread which the individual had daily was very few something between three and four loaves a day for normal person. In the second complain of the eloquent peasant When he talks to house keeper (Ransy) in the period of king "Neb Ka Raa" one of Ahnasya kings in the tenth dynasty reminding him that all man need in this life not more than cup of beer and three loaves of bread.....⁽⁶⁾.

This peasant was given a daily portion of bread for his oratory of exposing his complain by the king (Nib ka Re) ordered the clerk (Rensy Ben Mero) to send to the villager's family secretly with out his knowledge that chief chamberlain was sending food his family to continue his Rhetorical complains⁽⁷⁾. This food was (one tom)ten loaves of bread and two jars of beer daily⁽⁸⁾.

To be noted that bread was the main supplies military campaign & exploration expeditions.

These Expeditions were accompanied by Engineers primary assessments of buildings requirements. It was necessary to take care of special concerns before determining building site as to asses quantities of building material, man power upon which number of workers and builders determined thus assessment of quantities of food, residence water supplies and others ⁽¹⁰⁾.

" Winy" mentioned that king Snosert the first in his twentieth year of his reign sent him to Hudy valley to bring amethyst, Winy was proud

that he will come back with the biggest quantities of Amethyst ⁽¹¹⁾

in text 61 Goyon from Hammamat valley dated the year thirty eight of (Snosert the first) reign made by caller (Eminy) that among those whome he accompanied in the expedition some who bears the title (NWW)⁽¹²⁾.they were of helping authorities in that expedition. They were mentioned in the seventh line, and they were thirty in number, it was written in the ninth line that each one of them had portion of fifteen loaves of bread and two thirds of beer jar ⁽¹³⁾

There are funeral contracts contain giving wages to the monks who introduce offerings and do the ceremonies for tombs of great employees. the tomb of(Haapy Zephay)in Asyut who made a contract (funeral contract)sounds like commercial agreement between him and the priests consist of ten items of his refraining on his tomb carved on the eastern wall of the tomb great hall, it goes back to the twelfth dynasty⁽¹⁴⁾.

It was aimed to held religious celebrations in the temple all days. It is logically that priests whom (Heaapy Zephay) made his contracts with them were not working with no salaries as they took their salaries in a form of rewards as he conceded parts of his land for them or gave up some things for them as he was by birth belong to blessed priesthood (wep waout) so he had share of this temple porti

this God, and may be he abandoned part of his share and the share of his heirs from these determined shares for them, beside he endowed lands, servants, cattle and orchards and other things to do his own funeral ceremonies which he inscribed in sixty lines on his cemetery may be by suggestions from the priest who for his sake most of these contracts were inscribed ⁽¹⁵⁾.

These contracts formula attract attention for their organized formation as it determines duties and rights for each party of the contract. Briefly, the style of these contracts formula is centralized on four centers, they are:

- 1- Determine offering needed to be offered
- 2- Determine the person taking over or deputized to do these offerings
- 3- Determine occasions these offerings are given
- 4- Determine the payments for these offerings or services given. With different arrangement of each center of these centers sometimes from contract to another, the following is a part of the second contract of these contracts showing the aforementioned four centers:"the term on which the prince the chief of priests (Haapy Gefay)the true voice made this contract with the hour priests of the temple of God (Wep Waout) the lord of Asyut to offer a loaf of white bread from each of them to his statue which his spirit priest take care of in the first day of the first month of the first season and it is the new year day.....what he gives in turn is a measure of -(hekat)- of barley of the north from each field of endowment fields⁽¹⁶⁾ It is noticed that the paid payment for this offering is a measure of

Of the barley of the north from every field of the endowment fields.

Certain limited persons can get for their performance of the religious ceremonies in different feast days salaries from all offerings of the lands and from the hamlet of which his fathers possessed and different forms of the temple income and part of harvest taxes left aside⁽¹⁷⁾.

Workers position in the Middle Kingdom

in the modern state era some Egyptians used to rent his or her slaves for a fixed time. As we see in papyrus (Berlin9784)it is one of the important documents talks about procedures of renting slaves and exploit their services to get financial income .this document goes back to the third or fourth year of king Amenhotep the fourth (18).

In this document it sounds that servants had heard voice or right to execute these rent contracts or not. The servant called"Henout"refuse to work in the days chosen for her to work and she recites that these days are very hot and her master listen to her and changed her with two other servants. What comes in the text as follows:"then the two days were very hot with high temperature on Henout the servant so give me (pay) of two days (service) to Mrei - Remth – Af and tow days to the slave nekh-sti⁽¹⁹⁾.

The previous document referred also to a shepherd suffered severe poverty that he even had no clothes at all. His ideal way to get clothes is to rent his female servant for two days. so we find him says "I'm nude.let me get the two days pay for the service of servant "kharet" ⁽²⁰⁾.obviously as long as he gets the price of her service then he is the true owner of the servant aforementioned. When the lord rent his servant he must credit his safety and not to drain his energy .his way to accomplish this is to identify the nature of the work and the time it will take just before doing the job, plus slave do the work that suits his abilities Physical abilities ⁽²¹⁾.

In cases of such agreements disorder happens, we have strong objection either from the servant or the slave or even from those in charge of them or their owners.

We have an example goes back to 18th dynasty from (Papyrus Louvre 3230).

In this text we understand that the mother of one of the female servant protest severely against because they didn't obligate the contract employing her daughter for some jobs as she stipulate to stay accompanied by the servant "Ahmos Ben Benyaty" but her master "tai"sent her away from "Ahmos Ben Benyaty" the other servant. Then the mother wrote dawn complain not accusing "tai"but blaming "Ahmos Ben Benyaty" because he was supposed to be the custodian of her daughter and he did not protest against this procedure⁽²²⁾.

The servant sent a message to this master begging him correct this situation thus the mother stop disturbing him. What is really surprising is the tone of the written letter from some one higher in position and presige.it is extra ordinary that slave or servant sends a message to his master⁽²²⁾. The text says:

"Ahmus Ben Benyaty" telling his master (Taie) the supervisor of treasures the following:

he took the servant who accompanied me and gave her to some other man, am I not your servant who listen to your orders a day and a night let her salary given to me she is still too young can't do the works let my master order to give her work pay just like any other servant work for my master."(23)

"Her mother sent me a letter saying: you are the one who caused my daughter to be taken from me .

When she was there she is accusing me⁽²⁴⁾.

Nobles and Rulers family used to give wages for those who joined their works in a shape of presents and gifts ⁽²⁵⁾.as an example a physician whose name is unknown awarded copper and bronze presents and some other items from a

person called "Oserhat"⁽²⁴⁾ this was written in Turin papyrus which goes back to Ramses the third.

The text in the year twenty ninth the fourth month of flood season. The last day the physician was given by Oserhat. then the text goes on mention what this physician obtained as a pay in the shape of presents as follows: bronze vessel valued four Debn, basket of reeds branches valued five debn, and pair of sandals valued four Debn ⁽²⁷⁾. Woods valued Ten weps, basket with a colander valued one wep, a hen of Merhat oil valued two weps, wooden casket valued Ten weps. The total of this entire physician got were 22 copper debn ⁽²⁸⁾. Prestman think that the afore mentioned list is a list of this doctor fees ⁽²⁹⁾. For his good care of Oserhat's wife ⁽³⁰⁾.

At the end of salaries were vessels of precious stones ,food baskets and different types of oils and fats⁽³¹⁾.

Ships Workers Position as a Model

The brief daily registers or log book of which one of the clerks recorded in the year fifty of the reign of Ramses the second ,he recorded food supplies of sailors and officials on the ship of bread and other foods ⁽³²⁾.

Worker is "Deir El Madina" got their salaries on the shape of food portions, plus doctors do exist in work groups who got portions of cereals just like others members in working groups ⁽³³⁾.

One may find difficulty determining physicians wages and rewards because a few text references concerning such case. In general doctor's salaries or wages comes on the shape of material rewards they got for their services ⁽³⁴⁾. For instance the additional material gifts given as a substitute for doctors working in "Deir El Madina" cemetery tombs in the nineteenth dynasty over his basic needs which he gets for his other principal work in this village ⁽³⁵⁾.

It was written in Leiden papyrus-which was written in the reign of Ramses the second what may consider a process of distribution of food staffs on workers in ramseum area. Among them was a doctor who has a share in the general periodical food supplies distribution and included as one of ramseum individuals ⁽³⁶⁾.

The vizir was the supervisor of workers salaries which were taken from the king treasure.it was mentioned in a letter to vizier of Ramses the second (Pasr)this sentence :deliver (Royal) tomb salaries⁽³⁷⁾ .and in a letter from the vizier (khai)to the overseer (Neb Nefer) as answer of a question from the

overseer about the entity issues salaries the vizier said: "work salaries on king treasure life ,prosperity, well fair and health for him"⁽³⁸⁾.

The text refers to salaries as one of spending field the king's treasure is in charge of it .salaries given to cemetery consist of copper, clothes and oil.

The missions great number they consist of were in need of doctors to supply individuals with medical care and to cure what may happen during the work and to avoid road risks, snakes and scorpions stings. There is a model of group doctor or the doctor accompanies task group. The cemetery doctor where manufacturers and craftsmen do their jobs in the cemetery may expose to accidents while working⁽³⁹⁾.

In Ostraca No (52518) –Deir el Madina- which goes back to the second half of 20th dynasty⁽⁴⁰⁾, we find a monthly statement account of cereals distributed on workers.

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Among them work group represent the right side of workers in the cemeteries of theb.in this statement we find overseer, inscribe, guard and 17 men and servants at the end of the list we see (Doctor Pa swnw) he was rewarded quarter kehr of cereals and kehr of some other kind⁽⁴¹⁾. It is being noted that the share of the doctor was not differ too much from other workers.

Jonckheere suggests that the title mentioned here as (doctor pa), and not only doctor indicates that it was meant to be temporary existence for this person but permanent job⁽⁴²⁾.

Jonckheere mention also that Turin papyrus No (8018) includes paragraph refers to the left side of royal cemetery workers; probably it is Ramses 11th cemetery. among the members of this side doctor(khoy men)⁽⁴³⁾...this doctor owned a house west of theb Peet mentioned it in a list of registered lands includes (182) houses west of theb⁽⁴⁴⁾ the existence of doctor house indicates that there was apposition titled cemetery workers doctor .

Food supplies were not only distributed on grave workers but also on every one lives in the village even grave guards who guard store houses and metal utensils, their work supervised by scribes the also got oils, grease, clothes ,leathers and shoes "Rare rich archeological sources had great influence on the difficulties to know more about nature of workers and crafts men lives

Compared to the great care high classes got from the Pharaoh himself to the viziers and senior Employees, priests and army leaders...etc those who could

liberate themselves from the yoke of poverty. Although this class represent numerically few number in the Ancient Egyptian society but their monuments supplied us with a lot of information ⁽⁴⁵⁾ which in turn throw a glimmer of light on professions and crafts low classes practiced to serve their masters aims. We cannot ignore such things compared to archeological remains of the nobles.

We see one of the artists got extra ordinary appreciation as we find in one of the cemeteries scenery represents the ceased sitting in a banquet with him we see his painter and his sculptor. Such familiarization may represent kind of honoring & appreciation in other cases this honoring is substituted by presents or funeral endowments as a reward from the Nobel to his artists ⁽⁴⁶⁾ .

All sculptors, painters, carpenters, jewelers whose art works filling museums all over the world in the mental picture of ancient Egyptians mere crafts men working for the daily food supplies just like the rest of other workers ⁽⁴⁷⁾ .

Royal Cemetery Workers in Deir El Medina

Deir El Median is in Upper Egypt and it is a part of thebe cemetery north of the Valley of the Kings in Luxor governorate. It was the head quarter of craftsmen workers families in the Egyptian New Kingdome era (48) .

These workers were working in digging and building pharaohs graves in the valley of the king, others worked on statues and furniture and utensils industries to prepare the tomb of every pharaoh as he wish before his actual death. Worker who do build tombs were specialists and artists in designing ,curving and ornamenting the tomb walls to be a palace the king or the pharaoh return in occasions after death.

Ancient Egyptians believed that the pharaoh lives in the heavens among gods with possibility to visit earth and its inhabitants after his death he also can help them. Every worker in any of the king building work sincerely and devoted to do so doing their best efforts as the king will take care of him in heavens (49) .

Deir el Medina showed what is left from homes of this class of workers and their distinguished families. They were living in these homes cooking and raising their children, honored and enjoyed well fare and prosperity. More over some built tomb for himself and his wife like chief of the worker Gha and his wife Meret who built the tomb of Gha which considered as one of the most beautiful tombs discovered .

Near Deir El Medina (out of the Valley of the Kings). This tomb was discovered in the year 1906 all its contents were completely and untouched from looters⁽⁵⁰⁾.

The old city of Deir El Medina appeared in modern state, it has remains of workers homes and their families. There is also their tomb which includes wonderful drawings giving living picture of their life and beliefs.

archeologists found dry well near the town ,it sounds that draught was not recent as workers used to throw ostraca (parts of pottery)written on them letters some others bear drawings of what the artist or normal man imagine. These ostraca depict important part of their social life and how workers treat each other at this old time. Now these ostraca became documents we read in them past daily life, for instance messages between lover, complaints and prays⁽⁵¹⁾.

it is believed that this village stays residence place for workers and sculptors who works in the valley of the kings the whole era of the modern state dynasties (from 18th to 20th dynasty

This city established in the 18th dynasty and continued till 20th dynasty and that means it stayed for 500 years. A little time after its establishment the city exposed to a great burning but the state rebuilt it just few time before Thoutmoses the third .when king Akhenaton reigned he recalled this city people to help him building his new capital (Tell Amarna)

In El Minia Governorate,but Deir El Medina flourished in Rameses' age (the era of 19th &20th dynasties.(52)

The site of Deir El Madina was chosen on the west bank of the Nile facing Luxor , it was near to the north valley of the kings and funeral temples to the southeast and valley of queens to the west.it was easy to reach these places on foot likely this city was chosen to the residence of engineers and workers to keep the places of pharaohs graves secret and in a remote areas away from living places of other people.

Life and buildings in the workers city:

Number of houses of the workers village reached 70 houses with in the 131 meters wall surrounding the city from north to south. It was divided into two equal parts with one road separate them and extended from north to south. the houses were side by side no distances between them often the two houses have the same wall (53).

some houses were built out of the village walls from the north side ,they reached about 50 houses. the village has its own court to solve inhabitants conflicts .this court had the authority to punish the accused and amnesty the innocent but executions needed vizier's opinion who have the right to stop it (54). The workers reached 120 worker then the inhabitants of the village reached about 1200 persons during the 19th &20th Dynasties⁽⁵⁵⁾.

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Most of the houses were similar to those exists in any other place; over view alleys may be covered to protect people from sun rays. Walls were coated with white paint but doors were red painted written on them the name of the inhabitant. Houses were built without foundations with unpolished or finished stones to the height of 150 centimeters above ground then the building completed with stones .ceiling with pricks supported with wooden pillars .

When we enter from the street to the first room where there is an altar in a small room covered with a shed the walls of this altar with sceneries of the God Bess and other gods. This room lower than ground level with two or three steps, Where women or house wives perform their ceremonies of domestic life goddesses and of ancestor's gods equipped with different tools such as offering tables, light lanterns and utensils

Then we move to the second room which is the biggest room and the most beautifully decorations. The room is lightened by a window in a niche with stone openings. The ceiling is raised upon one or two pillars the name of the house owner may be inscribed on its base. The main Furniture is the coach particularized – as in recent time to receive the guests from this room descending steps to underground store where the family preserve its precious things owned by the family(56).

Food supplies sore rooms are at the back of the house. Then comes harem chamber from there we reach underground storage of utensils and jars and kitchen. From kitchen we reach the roof where the people have rest and chat together. The roof also is a place where the family store unused thing(57).

The kitchen includes bread making and cooking tools Grinding stones, Mortars, water potteries and ovens. Covered with mesh made of tree branches to protect from sun rays . The village was established during the reign of Thoutmoses the first (1504-1564 B.C. The length of the village 132 meters with width 50 meters contains 68 houses distributed on the right and left of the main rout which divides the village houses into two divisions. There were watch guards observe the main entrance and the movements of the inhabitants going and returning (58) . The

houses consisted of three rooms and kitchen with average area 60 m². Rooms are in one row there were entrance particularized for known or familiar gods and ancestor worship and a reception hall then rooms and open kitchen where there was an oven for baking. Dusty floors ceiling made of palm lumbers (59).

There were two teams of men living outside the village run by persons out of the village also, water carriers, farmers and hunters, water carriers supply the village with water. The other team is farmers and hunters do the job of supplying the village with fresh products like bread-an vegetables, fish and beer. There were also cloth washers and who do the job of cleaning clothes. Smiths who makes tools and others who make pottery's and also doctors⁽⁶⁰⁾

The worker village community worship local goddess "Merit Seger" Hathur, Amenhotep and his mother Ahmos Nefertary and the God Amon. BY the village lay the the petolomeic temple plus the holy temple of the idol Hathor which pathologies built in the third century B.C (61).

The inhabitants of the worker village celebrate lot of feasts and official celebrations during which the ruler distributed clothes and rewards on the inhabitants. As the village witnessed a lot of celebrations and happy days it witnessed also economic disturbances resulted not to be given their material salaries and that happened in the reign of Ramses the third 12th century B.C. resulted the workers riots these riots considered the first first documented riots in man history. Later on bedewing made security disturbances as a result of these disturbance workers left the village to inhabit the Habu temple ruins.

Craft men tombs were found in the village on the valley cliffs some of them were complete and untouched like the tomb of (In s ndjer) where they found the funeral furniture. Above these tombs there were pyramid made of bricks crowned with a small pyramid and an engraved tablet facing the east devoted to the Sun God .

Texts tell us some of ancient Egypt workers diaries from those who lived in Deir El Medina .Some worker for instance didn't go to work because his dog was sick and he had to take it to the vet and the other who also didn't go for work after the blame of his wife. They found also list of vacations reached 167 days a year, to attend feasts and religious and royal and popular celebrations and occasions. Salary's list contained delivering 280 Grams of meat and fish or poultry plus month salary of precious metals.

Workers were permitted to have time to do their prayers and in case of being sick or sadness due to loss of relative they had their salaries.

The city inhabitants were the most highly skilled workers in Egypt in its most prosperous ages. the city dwelled by rock workers and quarries who dig the most famous tombs in Egypt and painters who painted the most wonderful sceneries in the world and tomb designers and famous skilful painters in the old world.

The city inhabitants in its zenith and flourished reached 400 families means that ratio of inhabitants was about five thousand person divided into two groups "right people group" and "left people group "may this split due to the method they use while working in the tomb. workers were divided into two group working one group work on the right side of the tomb the other one works on the left side of the tomb⁽⁶²⁾ .

The one in charge of each group have title of "chief of the worker "employed by the vizier distribute work on workers and control food staff quota "salaries "assisted by deputy chief of the workers then comes as third in rank "the cemetery inscribe" who register the executed work in the royal cemetery register absent workers distribute building materials and tools from the royal depots .

Der El Medina administrations directly run by "south vizier". Practically and actually the city run before the by the vizier two of the chiefs of the workers each one of them supervise certain sector of the workers. They s shared Administration with group of clerks and official employees from the government.

The village was complete society integrated in all its affairs, even conflicts in the village judged by village council consist of eldest men of the village but fronzicor crimes were sent to the vizier to judge (63).

Salaries and wages inside Deir el Medina they were quantities of wheat, beer and some other crops given for work. Some papyri and historical documents referred that Deir El Medina workers obtained a lot of rights and work vacations and a lot of things every worker up to. In spare time Deir El Medina workers used to work on preparing some special materials for their own tombs. They brought tools and essential materials for their tomb from out of Deir El Medina society⁽⁶⁴⁾ .

Deir El Medina village included group of small chapels for God "Amon" and the goddess "Mert Segrt"as workers themselves worshiped them and they also did what priests do by themselves.

During the end of 20th dynasty deterioration started because of state political and economic disturbances. Some of the royal tombs were looted and violated. Some workers stayed in Habu city and played role in preparing the royal hidden mummies treasures in the 21st dynasty age(65).

Third-Deir El Medina Worker's Salary:

Ancient Egyptians didn't know currency, they had their salary in the form of food staff quota but those in charge of the city got the highest salary. The basic salary of the worker contain monthly food staff quota of wheat to make his bread(the worker obtains month salary reach five bags and half bag of wheat every month that means his daily share about 10.6

Kilograms a day, barley to make beer, fish, vegetables and water (because they are far from the Nile river with about two kilometers) and dry branches for burning and pottery jars.

There was what is called "changeable salary" or bonus this changeable salary as a result of more effort from the worker includes dates cakes and already made beer there was also rewards and bonus to encourage work with staffs like Sesame oils blocks of Natron salt and meat.

Salary system was as follows :

Chief of workers 585 Piasters (wheat)

Scribe 585 Piasters (wheat)

Worker 429 Piasters

Gate guard (watch man) 117 Piasters

Doctor 117 Piasters

Prices: (according to recent prices ratio)

Kelat or wheat bag rotated between 39 and 78 Piasters

Kelat or barley bag 78 Piasters

Litre of oil 39

Loaf of bread 2.3

Litre of alcoholic drink 39 piasters

50 fishe (one fish more than 1.5 piasters)

Shirt 97.5 piasters

Shaving razor 78 piaste

Chicken 9.75 piasters

Goat 97.5 piasters

Bull 1950 Piasters

Book of the dead 3900 Piasters (the most expensive thing in the life of Deir El medina)

These things priced by what is called "copper Debn" equals (91 grams) this debn priced in our recent time with about 39 Piasters total .

Fourth – work system

Month is divided into three weeks every week about ten days government makes laborer work eight days a week giving them two days vacation every week that means vacations every month are six days these days are 9,10,19,20, 29,30 every month .

During work time laborers are collected in camps huts or tents beside work zone that means it is beside the temple or the tomb intended to erect

Not to be allowed to contact their relatives but just after finishing work may be to preserve the building they built secretly.

Deir El Medina Demonstrations

First- in the sixth month of the 29th year of Ramses the third .In the tenth day crowding workers passed tomb's guard points and before the eyes of the existing guards moved toward the temple of Thutmoses the third to set in behind the temple. Administrative officials of the western Thebes Cemetery to convince the crowded laborers to get into the temple to discuss their demands but laborers refused but they returned to enter inside the cemetery they work in it, sounds that there were another crowd directed to the ascending rout of king Mentohotep the third.

2- In the eleventh day workers turned around the wall surrounding the Ramessum temple and reached the southern wall. The inscribe Pentaour come to them trying to silence them and gave them 55 cakes.

3- in the twelfth day the demonstrated workers arrived to Ramseum temple again and seeking protection after the argument with priests of the temple. They entered into the temple yard. Then came to the temple the scribe Pentawrt and Police chief Mentomes and some other administration officials. While they were trying to

convince them Pentwrt went to the mayor of Thebes to expose demonstrators demands but he returned with no solutions of the issue .workers continued exposing their demands in securing food supplies and drinks and clothes, they asked to be exposed on the Egyptian pharaoh Ramses the third or his vizier "tu" specially as these demand are late ones from last month.

4- in the thirteenth day strange thing happened that chief of police (may be sympathized with workers as the administration didn't introduce any solutions for their problems) asked

The demonstrated workers to assembly to lead them to sit in in the temple of Siety the first in Gorna.

5- In the day fifteenth the administration tried to find out temporary solutions for their problems so decided to release half bag of wheat for each one of the demonstrated workers and gave them 50 Beer pots

6- In the day twenty eighth vizier "Tu" was returning from a mission of collecting gods statues from local temples south of Luxor for coronation day of the king which will be held in Memphis (the old capital of Egypt).the police chief tried to meet him while passing Luxor to offer him the needs of the demonstrated workers. The vizier could do nothing but finding temporary solution that was releasing half salary for the worker from their delayed salary and asked from scribe Houry to distribute it on them.

Secondly – The Ninth Month of the 29th year of Ramses the Third Reign:

- In the thirteenth day the demonstrated workers sit in the temple of Merin Petah, when the mayor of Thebes discussing them they shout at him what made him fled away and sending them the Gardener Menufer sending with him 50 wheat bags to distribute between them till the pharaoh Ramses the third release their salaries.
- In day sixteenth the chief of workers "Pen Anoky" exposed workers demands and problems occur in the cemetery behind the pharaoh .He also charged a very serious accusation to two of important officials "**Weserhat**" and "**Pentawrt**" of stealing rocks from the cemetery of the great king Ramses the second and spotted bull from the Ramseum Temple and that they had sexual relation with two married women added that vizier Houry concealed these crimes and asked to expose the demands and accusation on Ramses the second or his vizier "Tu".

1. Workers demands concentrated in three demands . Paying delayed salaries.
2. Fighting corruption that spread among their chiefs (stealing –moral and social corruption)
3. To transfer their voice to the pharaoh of Egypt and his vizier

Their way to express their demands in:

- Gathering together and demonstrate in work places (the cemetery) and religious places (Thut moses Temples- ascending route to Mentuhuteb the third temple-city the first temple -Ramseum temple-Meren betah temple) in day time.
- Strike and stop working.
- Sit in on day in working places or temples and sit in at night by staying the night in the mentioned places or carrying lanterns as a mean of expressing protest.(66) .
- Exposing the demands in a written statement or oral
- The existence of chief to lead the demonstration like Ben - Nouky who exposed the workers' demands and his accusations of the administration of corruption.
- Exploiting the officials visit to expose the demands as the existence of the vizier in mission then workers problems exposed on him.

Thirdly- Government response to Workers Movements

Trying to find temporarily solutions and analgesic to workers, paying part of the salaries because the stored cereal finished already after the state directed all efforts to building public installations, external wars and expensive celebrations like king Ramses the third coronation

- USING ways of convincing to stop demonstration or set in or strike.
- Using means of threatening workers with trials.
- Official sympathy with workers movement like police chief "**Mentemos**" , it sounds that he was fired few days after expressing his sympathy with them.
- Taking responsibility from little employees to senior employees.

TOMBS WHICH DEIR ELMADENA WORKERS BUILT

At the beginning of 18th Dynasty era kings only who were buried in great tombs, when someone out of the ruling family buried usually buried in a chamber curved in the rocks beside his lord . It was used that king was buried in tomb beside his father's tomb. For instance the tomb of Amenhotep the third which was built in the west valley when his son Akhenaton scented the throne he transferred his own tomb to Amarna thus it is believed that the uncompleted tomb (tomb 25) is the tomb previously prepared for him .

Returning to the original Egyptian religion at the end of 18th dynasty kings returned to be buried in the funeral city ahead of these kings Tut Ankh Amon , khebar khebro Re, Ay and Hor Moheb .(67).

In the era of 19th &20th dynasty number tombs erected in either valley of kings or the valley of queens increased. Beginning from the reign of Ramses the second followed by Ramses the third both built two huge cemeteries for them and their descendants after them these two tombs are tombs number 5 and tomb number 3 in order ⁽⁶⁸⁾.

There is a lot of kings who didn't buried in the funeral city or still don't

(Though we found his mummy in the royal cemetery of El Deir el Bahary .

No evidence indicates the site of Semenkh Ka Ra burial and also Ramses 8th who is probably buried in some other different place and not in the funeral city.

Know where their graves are. There is suggestions that Thoutems the second buried in Deraa abu el Naga.

To keep up with the original religious ceremonies since the age of pyramid builders when funeral temple is annexed to the pyramid .these ceremonies itself continued to exist the successive ages but with working on hiding the king tomb intentionally. These temple were erected far away from the basic burial site and near the agrarian lands facing the city of thebes .

These temple changed into sanctuary in different feast days held in the funeral city ,like the feast of the beautiful valley.in this feast they celebrate god Amon Ra and his rivals Mut and khunsu leaving the temple of karnak to visit the dead kings in western bank of Nile river and their mausoleums in funeral city ⁽⁶⁹⁾.

Erecting these tombs and ornamenting them with Engravings and Murals are done by the workers of Deir El Medina village which lies in the narrow valley separating the valley of kings and valley of queens facing Thebes .

Workers moved from their village and their work place on paved ways between Thebes's hills. We know a lot about these workers through official registries or

records and official documents which we found in tombs. One of these documents a document talk about workers strike may be the first strike in human history it is famous internationally with the name of "Turin strike papyrus.

Cemetery ornamenting workers

Most of the royal tombs were ornamented by pictures and religious texts. The first graves were ornamented with scenes from the (Amdwat) which means in hieroglyphic (that is on the beyond world) these scenes describe the travel of sun god in the twelve dark hours till dawn, with the beginning of king Horemheb tombs were decorated with scenes deprived from the (book of gates) which depicts the sun god crossing the twelve dark gates dividing night till his ascending to the sky at the beginning of the new day thus sending peacefulness and tranquility to the deceased or the owner of the tomb saving him from night gloom .it is important to say here that the first royal graves in the valley of the kings had few ornaments and tombs belong to persons un related to royal family had no ornaments at all.(70)

Graves Text Writing Workers

On the period of 19th Dynasty new texts from "the book of the caves" were added to the upper part of the tomb. These texts are religious writings describe the underworld

Divided into six caves very huge ones men and gods meet together waiting the ascent of sun god to the sky to revive them again. The complete text of the "the book of the caves" in the cemetery of Ramses the sixth, while Ramses the third cemetery shows text from "the book of the earth "which describes the underworld divided into four divisions and text ends with goddess "nut" picking up the sun disk and ascends to heavens to start the eternal life.

With the beginning of Sety the first era the ceilings of the tombs decorated with religious scenes and texts taken from "the book of heavens" which describes once more the sun god travel through the twelve hours of the night till ascending to heaven again.

And appeared also for the first time on the tombs walls, phrases from Ra prayers.

They are long funeral texts represent intimate discourse of the deceased to sun god ask him to return him to life again.

Thirdly-Deir El Medina engineers and changing graves designs styles

18th dynasty tombs are different from each other according to design, decorations and site. At the beginning graves designed with out previous

design or following the former graves designs. that's is obvious in the unique inner design of the tomb of queen Hatshepsut (tomb No20).specially the descending serpentine corridor to 200 meters distance from the entrance of burial chamber that far away from the surface with distance of 97 meters only. Just after this date men started constructing graves according to constant and organized designs. The tombs of Thutmose third and Thoutmos the fourth(tombs No 34 & 43)are considered the best models of 18 dynasty 18th dynasty tombs wither design which follows curved axe system or simple decorations.

The tomb of Amenhotep the third in the west valley a(tomb No 22)

The most elegant tomb of the 18th Dynasty .

From the beginning of the 18th Dynasty Nobels were allowed to be buried by the kings. The tomb of the married couple Yoya and Touya (tomb no: 46) is the most famous tomb in the valley of the Nobels. It is thought that they are the parents of queen "Tiy" and their cemetery was considered - till the discovery of king Tut Ankh Ammon –the most preserved tomb in the valley of the king.

Since the beginning of 18 dynasties, started the permission to burry the Nobles in tombs by the kings. The most famous Nobel tombs in the Valley of the Kings the tomb of the couple "yoya & toya" (tomb No46) who are believed to be the parents of queen "tiye". (71)

There tomb considered the best one in the valley of the king, till the discovery of king "Tut Ankh Amon" tomb.

19th Dynasty tombs witnessed kind of constancy in design or in relives ornament the walls. The tomb of Ramses 1st was first tomb belongs to 19th Dynasty erected in the valley of the king.it is noted that they were in a hurry to finish its design because of the death of the king. The tomb is no more than descending passage curved among rocks ending with the burial chamber. Even though the tomb contains a lot of vivid relives plus the royal sarcophagi. Its central position in the valley indicates its importance and the importance the owner of this tomb. And being one of the tombs received a lot of visitors after the death of the king during religious feasts and funeral festivals. The cemetery is considered a model of developing royal tombs entrances design, passages and relives inside it

The cemetery of his son and crown prince "Sety the first"(tomb No. 17) (known also by the name of Belzony cemetery also apps cemetery) is considered the best

of all tombs in the valley for its murals and relieves that Belzony himself when rediscovered this tomb in 1817 declared that it was the happiest everyday. ·

Ramses the great son of Sety the first and his successor on the throne in his turn built very huge cemetery (tomb No7) but it is very deteriorated conditions .The cemetery is built on bigger area than the area of the tomb of his father Sety 1st although both almost have the same length .

The tomb of "Mrenpetah" the eldest son of Ramses the second and his successor on the throne of Egypt long time ago. The cemetery extends to 160 meters ending with burial chamber where they found four coffins overlapping. These four were the king's stone sarcophagi and inside it three other wooden coffins. The cemetery walls covered with very delicate opened to visitors most of the year.

The same design of (hurry axe design) continued till the last 19th dynasty kings. Who in their turn built tombs similar to their ancestor's tombs before? May be the tomb of Sabetha the best model of the late 19th dynasty kings cemeteries due to delicate ornaments there.

Specially ornaments and relives on the tomb ceilings.

Sat Nekht the first king of the 20th Dynasty. it was found that he had two separated tombs when he ordered to begin building the tomb of his son Ramses the third digging works lead to penetration of some other tomb .so king Set Nekht ordered to stop working in this tomb and extorted tomb for himself tomb number 14 belonged to queen Taousert the last queen of 19th Dynasty .He ordered to finish work in it and build second burial chamber, what made the tomb one of the biggest royal tombs in the valley of the kings, extending on area exceeds 150 meters.

The tomb of Ramses the third (known as harp players tomb due to relieves of this musical instrument) is also considered one of the largest tombs. In the area opened to visitors and contains large number of a beautiful painted murals.

What makes this tomb permanent tourists attraction .

The Sons of Ramses the third and his successors continued building their tombs following the same design (straight axis design), tombs almost has the same relives. One of the most important tombs, tomb number 2 belongs to Ramses the fourth. It was discovered from old time and was opened for visitors. It has many relives and texts by hieratic language.

The tomb walls are covered with a lot of pictures inspired by so many religious texts, it is considered one of new toms which preserved on good conditions.

Another tomb deserve concern attention, it is tomb No 9 .it is co-cemetery or tomb between Ramses the fifth and Ramses the sixth (known also by the name of Memnon tomb).(72)

It is distinguished by its gorgeous motifs or decorations inspired by religious texts.It was also discovered from old time and was opened for visitors from every where. That explains existence of many relives and texts by different languages like Ancient Greek, Latin and Coptic.

Exploration and discovery works further more building huts for workers to hide features of king "Tut Ankh Amon" tomb may this was the cause of keeping the tomb reserved out of reach before and tampering the tomb and its contents.

The tomb No 6 of Ramses the ninth also from the same era . it is located in amide site in the valley between tomb 5 and tomb 55 and extend to a distance of 105 meters on the side of the plateau included side chambers undecorated and even unfinished and appear on the tomb features of being in a hurry in carvings &relieves (relieves are incomplete after the first half) what indicates that it was not prepared at the time of king's death thus it was unfinished yet (73).

Another tomb of the tombs of the same era, the tomb of Mento- Her- Khebshf (the son of Ramses the ninth) (74). It is small tomb with uncompleted passage but it has highly précised relieves highly crafted.

Conclusion

The study concluded some results, these are as follows:

- 1- Human resources are basic source to any organization can't be released. Both salary and wages represent direct compensation individual get for his contribution to the place where he works
- 2- Wage is what the worker get and played daily or weekly or the material payment counted according to the number of the actual work hours, that means it differs from week to other according to the number of the actual hours
- 3- Workers in ancient Egypt get salary for their work in a form of material substances.
- 4- Workers are the class or group of people interested in manufacturing different items the whole people benefit daily. Such category under which the

group of artists who makes awesome art works which people use either in their secular life or in the other life.

- 5- Bread is the most important food staff military campaign and exploration missions equipped with.
- 6- Exploration missions were accompanied to do the primary assessments of work buildings requirements.
- 7- Contracts formulations are remarkable for its organized formulation as they determine precisely each party duties and rights
- 8- In modern state some Egyptians were renting some of his slaves for a limited times
- 9- The nobles and rulers families give salaries in the shape of presents and gifts for those who work for them.
- 10- The daily registry what looks like log book of the soldiers ship which an employee recorded in the fiftieth year of Ramses 2nd reign included food staff supplies of bread and other foods for the sailors and the ship employees
- 11- Vizier was in charge of supervising workers salaries which paid from the king treasure.

12- Salaries were one of payment field excluded by king treasure. Salaries given to the cemetery consists of copper, clothes and oils.

13 – All Sculptors, Painters ,Carpenters and Jewelers with all skillful workers whose master pieces of art works filling museums all over the world from the point of view of ancient Egyptians or the mental picture about them are just crafts men working for food stuff supplies they take every day just like other workers.

14- Deir el Medina area is the ruins of this class houses and their distinguished family's .They lived in these houses cooking their food and raising their children with all dignity and honor.

15- Ancient Deir El medina Town developed during the modern state era .it has the ruins of workers houses and their families. And also their tombs with its magnificent paintings giving us vivid picture of their life and believes

16- It is believed that this Pharonic village stayed residence and dwelling place for workers and sculptors working in the Valley of the Kings during the modern state era or from 18th dynasty to 20th dynasty.

17- Salaries list included dispense of 280 grams meat or fish or poultry plus month salary of precious metals.

18- Deir El Medina was run directly by south vizier but actually it was run by two workers chiefs.

19- Salaries and wages of workers inside were actually quantities of wheat and beer and some other crops given to them in turn of their work.

20- Workers assembly and demonstrating in working places or temples and night sit in

- Strikes and stop working
- Day sit in at working places or temples & night sit in spending the whole night in the mentioned places or carrying torches as means of protest
- Exposing demands in a written form or orally.
- Existence of chief leading demonstrations like "Ben Anouky" who put forth workers demand and his acquisition administration of corruption.
- Exploiting officials visit to set forth demands like exposing workers problem on the vizier while he is in some other mission.

21- At the beginning of 18th dynasty era kings only who were buried in very big cemeteries. When an individual out of royal family is buried often buried in a carved chamber in the rock by his master's tomb.

22- The number of erected cemeteries increased either in the valley of kings or in the valley of queens.

23-most of royal cemeteries were decorated with pictures and religious texts.

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