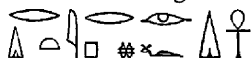


TEXTS OF THE SECOND PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY.

BY DR. A. WIEDEMANN.

The discovery of the cuneiform tablets of Tell el Amarna has given a particular interest also to the Egyptian historical inscriptions dating from the second half of the 18th dynasty, so that I believe that the following as yet unpublished texts will be not unwelcome to the readers of the *Proceedings*.

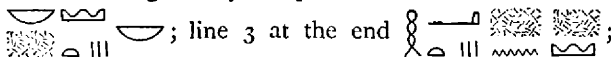
1. The most interesting historical text of the reign of Amenophis II is a large granite stela at Karnak, of which Champollion, *Not.*, II, 185 sq., published a part, which was treated by Maspero, *Aeg. Zeitschr.*, 1879, 55 sqq., and Erman, *l.c.*, 1889, 39 sqq. In 1881 I took a copy of the text, which gives some passages left out by Champollion. In the upper part of the stela there is in the middle a line quoting Seti I (*cf.* Champ.). At the left a king offers two cups to a divinity. Before him is written



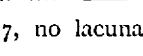
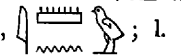
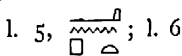
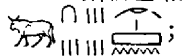
and behind the god



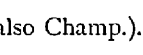
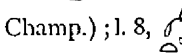
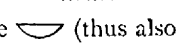
At the right there is left only the body of the god and the line behind him, which is quite the same as that on the other side; all the remainder of the picture has disappeared with the first quarter of the whole stela. In the lines following this representation my copy gives as variants to Champollion's text as given by Maspero, l. 2, before the name of Amenophis



l. 4,



above

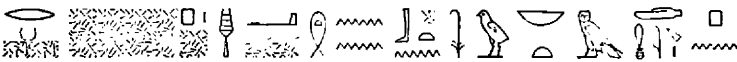


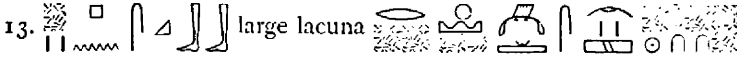
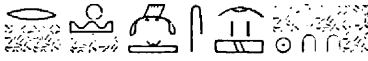
Between l. 8 and 10 of Champ. no line is wanting; l. 10 (really 9)

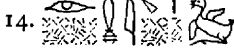
Then follow 4 lines not published by Champollion; the first quarter always wanting:—

11.



12.

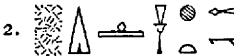
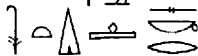
- 



 13.  large lacuna 


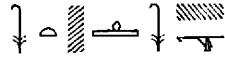
 14.  The end of the text is completely destroyed by the infiltration of water.



2. A scarab of the Louvre, S. h. 586, has the inscription

, showing the veneration of Set of Ombos by Amenophis III. A fragment of a cowering granite-statue, which was offered for sale in February, 1882, at Karnak, names the king himself as god. It reads on the front side: 1. ... 

2. ; at the right: 1. 

 2. 

3.  4. 

 A functionary probably of the same monarch appears on a fragment in calcareous stone at Bulaq, 1. 


 2.  3. 



3. On the wall near the Pylon of Horemheb at Karnak is found a representation of the princes of Punt bringing tribute to the king. It has been published by Mariette, *Mon. div.*, 88; the text, which was given incorrectly by Mariette, is found exactly rendered in Brugsch, *Rec.*, pl. 57. On the same wall is a representation of Horus, who brings prisoners. The middle line reads here:



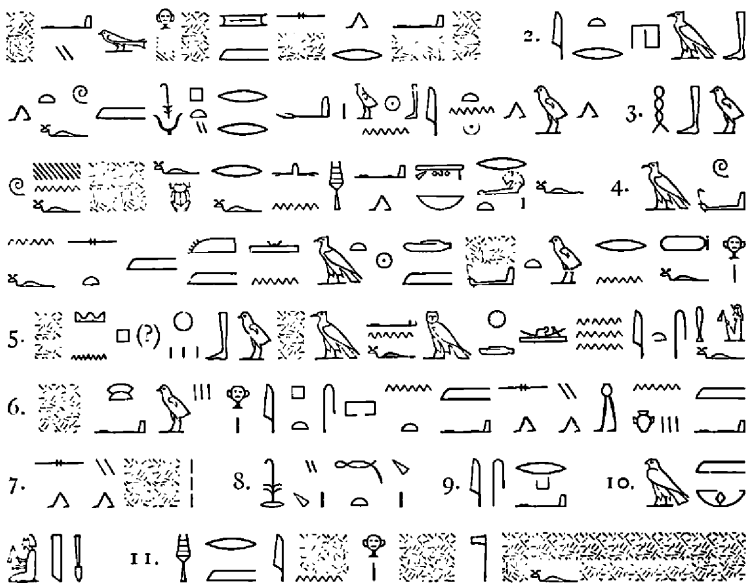
This is the only text speaking of successes of the king in the north; his victories in the south, however, are glorified by many

* In the original rather the abbreviation for 

inscriptions. Also a fragment lying quite near to the wall alludes to them, showing flowers and other gifts and having above these in the ends of three vertical lines the words: 1.





4. The most important tomb of the time of king Horemheb was the tomb of a Horemheb at Saqqarah. which unhappily has been badly destroyed. Pieces of it are now at Bulaq (Mariette, *Mon. div.*, 74-5; *Et. ég.*, IX, 36); London (*Aeg. Z.*, 1877, 148 sqq.; Sharpe, *Inscr.*, II, 92); Leyden (Leemans, *Mon.*, I, 31-4; *Aeg. Z.*, 1885, 81); the Louvre (Pierret, *Rec. d'Inscr.*, II, 57). Another piece, a plate of calcareous stone, was in May, 1882, in the collection Zizinia at Alexandria, where I copied it. It shows 11 vertical lines running from left to right, of which the first and last have suffered very much; at the top some signs are wanting. Under the last 5 ones a man with the Uraeus on the forehead leans upon a stick. 1. Rest of the embracing line of a cartouche



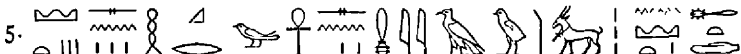
The use of the word *âspu*, "sledge," for the baldachin in which the king ordinarily contemplates the passing of the tributes and the prisoners appears to be a new one.

Another calcareous fragment of quite the same style, very probably of the same tomb, is at Vienna (quoted v. Bergmann, *Uebersicht*, p. 26). There are represented several bowing men, and above the rests of eight vertical lines, of which the very much injured first one is running from left to right, the others from right to left :

1.  (as penultimate sign in the cartouche appears the beginning of )

2.  3. 

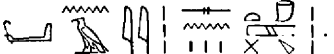
4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

 This text, dated from the reign of

Horemheb, tells us quite new facts, the transplantation of one people to the site of another, the taking of fortresses and their (?) burning. The conquered suffered from hunger and had to live like goats in the mountains. The end speaks of persons posted by the Pharaoh on the border of the country to defend the frontiers. The relief represents the men as Semites ; these events therefore must have taken place at the north of Egypt.