

## REIGN OF TUTENKHAMON

### TOMB OF HUY<sup>a</sup>

1019. So little is known of the immediate successors of Ikhnaton that the tomb of Huy, viceroy of Kush under Tutenkhamon, is of the greatest importance. We know that this king marked the transition from the Aton faith back to Amon, having changed his name from Tutenkhaton to Tutenkhamon;<sup>b</sup> but on returning to Thebes he extended the temple of Aton.<sup>c</sup> Nevertheless, he was forced by the priestly party to begin the restoration of the monuments defaced by Ikhnaton, and to recut the inscriptions and dedications to Amon, which they bore.<sup>d</sup> We might infer that the Egyptian power in Asia was not wholly broken by Ikhnaton's reform, in view of the rich tribute of Syria shown in the following document; but see the remarks below. That of Nubia naturally continued without interruption,<sup>e</sup> as the scenes in this tomb likewise indicate. These scenes fall into three series:

- I. Investiture of the Viceroy of Kush.
- II. Tribute of the North.
- III. Tribute of the South.

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<sup>a</sup>Hewn into the cliff of Kurnet-Murraï on the west side at Thebes; published partially by Champollion, *Notices descriptives*, I, 477-80; by Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, III, 115-18; Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, Text, III, 301-6; Brugsch, *Thesaurus*, V, 1133-41; and Piehl, *Inscriptions*, Pls. 144, A-145; a good account of the scenes, Baedeker, *Egypt*, 288, 289. These scenes are among the most gorgeous and elaborate of the Empire.

<sup>b</sup>The old form, Tutenkhaton, occurs on a Berlin stela, No. 14197 (*Ausführliches Verzeichniss des Berliner Museums*, 128); see Erman, *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, 38, 112.

<sup>c</sup>Fragments of his extension are now rebuilt in the pylon of Harmhab at Karnak, Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, III, a-b; Bouriant, *Recueil*, VI, 51 ff.; and Piehl, *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, 1884, 41. The name of Eye is found on similar reused blocks also.

<sup>d</sup>See II, 896.

<sup>e</sup>See also II, 896.

I. INVESTITURE OF THE VICEROY OF KUSH<sup>a</sup>

1020. The interesting and important ceremony depicted in this series of scenes throws light on a number of obscure points in the administration of Kush by the Pharaohs. We here learn its limits, viz., from El Kab on the north to Napata on the south. For Napata appears (§ 1025) the important variant Karoy, thus locating this otherwise unknown region, designated by the Eighteenth Dynasty kings as their southern boundary.<sup>b</sup>

*Scene*

1021. King Tutenkhamon is enthroned at the left in a kiosk; before him are two lines of men in groups, representing successive incidents in the ceremony:

*Reception of Huy*

1022. An officer standing with back to the king receives Huy as he advances, accompanied by several courtiers. The inscriptions are these:

*Over the Officer*

The overseer of the White House; he says: "This is the seal<sup>c</sup> from the Pharaoh, L. P. H., who assigns to thee (the territory) from Nekhen to Napata."

*Over Huy*

1023. King's-son of Kush ———.

*Words of Courtiers*

"Thou art the Son of Amon ———,<sup>d</sup> he causes that the chiefs of all countries come to thee, bearing every good and choice thing of their countries."

<sup>a</sup>Scenes and inscriptions copied by Erman, and published from his notes by Brugsch (*Thesaurus*, V, 1133-41).

<sup>b</sup>This had been already noticed by Erman (*Aegypten*, 666), and was not new, as I supposed when I called attention to it in *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, 40, 108.

<sup>c</sup>Reading the *my*-sign as the usual determinative of *hym*, "seal;" see Piehl (*Inscriptions*, I, 112, n. 5).

<sup>d</sup>Cartouche with name illegible.

*Investiture of Huy*

1024. Huy stands before an officer who holds a small object, perhaps an étui containing the seal, which is to be delivered to Huy. No inscriptions. Immediately beside this scene appears an official who extends to Huy the seal of office. The inscriptions are:

*Over Official*

1025. [“Take”] the seal of office, O king’s-son of [Kush].

*Over Huy*

The office is assigned to the king’s-son of Kush, Huy, from Nekhen to Karoy.

1026. Another scene shows Huy’s reception by his family and officials (among whom are the “inspectors” (*rwd w*)), as he issues from the palace.

*Over Huy*

The coming forth, favored, from the court, having been appointed in the presence of the Good God to be king’s-son and governor of the southern countries, Huy. He accounts Khenthennofer, included under his authority, to offer it to the Lord of the Two Lands, like every subject of his majesty.

## II. TRIBUTE OF THE NORTH

1027. It is evident in this series that the administration of Kush now requires two viceroys, for Huy’s brother, Amenhotep, here appears as “*King’s-son of Kush.*” For reasons not evident in the inscriptions, these two viceroys of the South appear presenting to the king the tribute of the North. This circumstance looks suspicious. What should the viceroy of Kush have to do with the tribute of the North? Moreover, we know from the Amarna Letters that Egyptian power in Asia was at an end under Ikhnaton. One might be inclined to think, therefore, that the frequent

representation of the tribute of the South and North in earlier Theban tombs of the Eighteenth Dynasty induced Huy to add the tribute of the North as a pendant to the tribute of the South which he actually collected. But it should not be forgotten that one of Ikhnaton's successors carried on war in Asia (III, 20), and this can hardly have been any other than Tutenkhamon. He may thus have been able to collect some northern tribute.

*Scene*

1028. King Tutenkhamon is enthroned at the left under a splendid kiosk. Before him bows the viceroy of Kush, Huy, behind whom comes a second viceroy of Kush, Huy's brother, Amenhotep, bearing gifts. These two officials are introducing four lines of Asiatics who bring a magnificent array of tribute, chiefly gold and silver vessels, costly stones, and horses.

1029. The following inscriptions accompany the scene:

*Over Huy*

King's-son of Kush, governor of the south countries, fan-bearer at the right of the king, Huy (*Hwy*), triumphant; he says: "May thy father, Amon, protect thee during myriads of jubilees (*hb-sd*). May he give to thee eternity as king of the Two Lands, everlastingness as ruler of the Nine Bows. Thou art Re, and thy emanation is his emanation. Thou art heaven,<sup>a</sup> abiding like its four pillars, the earth sits beneath thee, because of thy permanence, O good ruler."

*With Amenhotep*

1030. Bringing in all the tribute to the Lord of the Two Lands, the presents of Retenu (*Rtmw*) the wretched; by the king's-messenger to every country, the king's-son of Kush, governor of the southern countries, Amenhotep, triumphant.

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<sup>a</sup>Meaning, as enduring as heaven.

*With Vessels*

1031. Vessels of all the choicest of the best of their countries, in silver, gold, lapis lazuli, malachite, every splendid costly stone.

*With an Official Receiving Asiatics*

1032. All the chiefs of the 'north' countries [— —]; they say: "How great is thy fame, O Good God! how mighty thy strength! there is none living in ignorance of thee."

The chiefs of [all countries] that knew not Egypt since the time of the god, are craving peace from his majesty that it may not be. "Give to us the breath which thou givest, etc., (as below)."

*Over Asiatics*

1033. The chiefs of Retenu (*Rtmo*) the Upper, who knew not Egypt since the time of the god, are craving peace from his majesty. They say: "Give to us the breath which thou givest, O [lord]. Tell us<sup>a</sup> thy victories; and there shall be no revolters in thy time; but every land shall be in peace."

III. TRIBUTE OF THE SOUTH<sup>b</sup>

1034. In this series the two viceroys present to the king the tribute of the lands under them. This ceremony took place in the temple, from which Huy then goes forth to embark for Nubia, and is received on his dahabiyeh by his local officials, who have accompanied him to Thebes.

*Scene*

1035. King Tutenkhamon is enthroned as in the previous scene, with Huy before him. In the king's presence a magnificent array of tribute; chiefly commercial gold and silver, gold and silver vessels, a chariot, shields, and furniture.

<sup>a</sup>The two *n's* (dative?) are probably an error for one, viz., "that we may tell, etc."

<sup>b</sup>See Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, Text, III, 301-6; where the inscriptions are much more accurate than in the folio of Lepsius.

A second part of the scene shows Huy receiving three lines of Negroes, and a line of Egyptians below. In the top line of Negroes are children of the Kushite chiefs, among them a princess in a chariot drawn by oxen. The negro chiefs wear Egyptian clothing;<sup>a</sup> they bring similar tribute, and also curiously decorated cattle. Behind all, we see six Nile boats landing. With the exception of the king's names, the inscriptions are confined to the second part of the scene.

*Before Huy*

1036. The arrival in peace — from the house of the hereditary prince, count, (*mry-ntr-*) priest, king's-son of Kush, Huy [having received] the favor of the Lord of the Two Lands, [who ordered] gold [to be put] upon his neck and his arms. How many are the<sup>3</sup> examples<sup>b</sup> of thy favor, O Nebkheprure (Tutenkhamon)! One mentions them (one) time (each) by its name; they are too numerous to put them into writing.

*Over the Upper Line of Negroes*

1037. The chief of Miam<sup>c</sup> (*My<sup>c</sup>m*), good ruler.<sup>d</sup> The chiefs of Wayet (*w<sup>3</sup> y' t*).<sup>e</sup> The children of the chiefs of all countries.

*Over the Middle Line of Negroes*

The chiefs of Kush, they say: "Hail to thee, O king of Egypt, Sun of the Nine Bows! Give to us the breath which thou givest. Men live by thy love."<sup>f</sup>

*Over the Egyptians*

1038. The coming forth of the people of the king's-son, to receive him, when he received the favor of the Lord of the Two Lands; (*f*from<sup>3</sup>)

<sup>a</sup>Under Thutmose III they still wore native costume; see tomb of Rekhmire.

<sup>b</sup>Lit., "*Examples upon very many examples, and great is thy favor, etc.*"

<sup>c</sup>Country around Ibrim; see tomb of Penno (IV, 474).

<sup>d</sup>The presence of these chiefs shows that the country was still under its native rulers, and that the Egyptian administrative officers were not in sole control.

<sup>e</sup>As in Champollion (*Notices descriptives*, I, 478).

<sup>f</sup>Very much the same inscription is over the lower row of Negroes (Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, Text, III, 303).

the house<sup>a</sup> of the king's-son of Kush, king's-scribe, Amenhotep — — living again.

They say: "O ruler, L. P. H., good, mighty in creation, for whom the sun rises; many are the things [which] his two hands<sup>1</sup> [accomplish]."

#### *Over the Boats*

Arrival from Kush bearing this good tribute of all the choicest of the best of the south countries. Landing at the city of the South (Thebes) by the king's-son of Kush, Huy.

#### *Scene*

1039. Huy leans on his staff; behind him are the members of his family; before him a richly decorated dahabiyeh with sail spread, and another with sail furled, bearing a chariot and horses. On the boats approaching Huy, are four rows of officials under Huy, followed by sailors and women with tambourines. The inscriptions show that the presentation ceremonies depicted above have just been completed in the temple, and Huy is now doubtless embarking for his post. The inscriptions are these:

#### *Over Huy*

1040. The coming from the temple of Amon after the pleasing ceremonies before him, to offer this land to thee;<sup>b</sup> by the hereditary prince, count, sole companion, great in [his office], great [in his rank], great —, — king's-scribe, ——— Amenhotep — —.

#### *Over Huy's Family*

The inscriptions are nearly vanished, but the words: "*His son*" (twice); "*his mother*," and "*his sister*," may be distinguished.

<sup>a</sup>The door of the house from which they come is seen behind them; on it are the cartouches of Tutenkhamon.

<sup>b</sup>The change of person is difficult.

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