

ANNOTATIONS (B) TO TABLE XV. DYNASTIES XII AND XIII.

In regard to the order of succession of the kings of Dynasties XIII and XIV the Turin Papyrus List and the List of the Tablet of Karnak are in disagreement. To obtain a basis for succession, Egyptological authorities follow the order of the Turin Papyrus List, and to make the Karnak List agree, reverse the order in which the succession in the latter List is stated. It is asserted that this agrees with the archaeological evidence as to sequence of style and workmanship of scarabs, etc. Assertions such as this, however, generally occur when the archaeological evidence is most lacking. Thus, in this particular instance, the majority of the Turin Papyrus names are unknown on the monuments or scarabs. Few monuments belong to these kings, and such as do, belong to a small group of kings who can be identified as belonging to Dynasty XIII, but regarding whose relationship and order of succession the evidence is altogether doubtful.

That the Hyksos became aggressive before the end of Dynasty XIII is stated by Breasted ("History of Egypt," p. 214), and by Brugsch ("Egypt under the Pharaohs," Vol. I, p. 186). As Dynasty XIII has been shown to have been contemporary with Dynasty XII, and the date of the Hyksos' aggression identified with the end of the latter dynasty, the statements of Breasted and Brugsch leave little to be desired.

In the Tablet of Karnak, as originally placed on the walls of the Temple chamber, the names of the first three kings of Dynasty XIII appear as Kha-ka-Ra (?); Kha-nefer-Ra (Sebekhotep); and Kha-seshes-Ra (Neferhotep), and were opposite the names of the first three kings of Dynasty XII, Amenemhat I, Senusert I, and Amenemhat II, on the other side of the chamber, thus apparently implying contemporaneity (For data relating to the Karnak List refer Appendix).

The next name in the Karnak List of Dynasty XIII is that of Sekhem-suaz-tau-Ra (Sebekhotep). This king appears opposite the position of Senusert III, and is followed by Sekhem-khu-tau-Ra (Sebekhotep), opposite the position of Amenemhat III.

The next king of the XIIIth Dynasty, according to the succession of the Karnak List, is Sankh-ab-Ra, identified as Ameni-Antef-Amenemhat on a table of offerings at Cairo. In the Turin Papyrus—but in the reverse order of the Karnak List—a monumentally known king Ra-smenkh-ka, identified as Mer-Meshau, occurs between Sekhem-khu-tau-Ra and Sankh-ab-Ra Ameni-Antef-Amenemhat. As the latter, in the Karnak List, was placed opposite Amenemhat IV, in accordance with the scheme of the List indicating contemporaneity, the position of Mer-Meshau should be contemporaneous with Amenemhat III.

Bearing in mind these facts implying contemporaneity, the following parallel series of circumstances are to be observed :

DYNASTY XII.

(1) AMENEMHAT I.

(2) SENUSERT I

(1) and (2) above, granite statues at Tanis

(1) and (2) above, works at Karnak

The noble Ameny (or Amenemhat) succeeds as Prince of the Oryx nome in the 18th year of (2) above.

Expeditions of Ameny to Nubia.

Petrie ("History of Egypt," Vol. I, 10th Ed., p. 172) states that "Amenu (and probably Ameny) was a recognised familiar name for the longer Amenemhat, for royal persons, as it was also in private life at Beni-Hasan."

(2) above, inscription at Aswan

(2) above, built Temple of Osiris at Abydos

(3) AMENEMHAT II.

Sa-Hathor, under (3) above, says he is beloved of the king, and was sent to do the work for the temple of the king at his pyramid, and worked the gold mines in Nubia.

Tomb of Sa-Hathor at Abydos

(3) above, inscriptions at Aswan

(3) above, inscriptions near Silsileh

It is to be noted that whereas the noble Ameny, or Amenemhat, equates Senusert I with Kha-nefer-Ra Sebekhotep, Sa-Hathor equates Amenemhat II with Kha-seshes-Ra Neferhotep, this being the order of succession according to the Tablet of Karnak.

Of Kha-nefer-Ra Sebekhotep, who was co-regent with Kha-seshes-Ra Neferhotep, are statues of grey granite on the Island of Argo, above the 3rd Cataract. If his contemporaries, Amenemhat and Sa-Hathor are those of the same name in Dynasty XII, this supplies reason for the statues in this place. Both in XII Dynasty inscriptions are stated to have penetrated into Nubia for gold. This would also explain XIIth and XIIIth Dynasty inscriptions contemporaneously at Aswan, Sehel, and Silsileh.

(4) SENUSERT II.

(5) SENUSERT III.

Under (2) above, Mentuhotep was architect of the Temple of Osiris at Abydos. Petrie states ("History of Egypt," Vol. i, 10th Ed., p. 167):—"Mentuhotep, the chief architect, was also governor of the east desert, or red country, and a man of almost royal importance."

Sent-s-senb and Sat-Hathor, daughters of (4) above ; (female forms of name). above ;

Statue of Senusert III, by Sekhem-suaz-tau-Ra, at Karnak. (Petrie, "History of Egypt," Vol. I, 10th Ed., p. 184.)

(5) SENUSERT III AS ABOVE }
(6) AMENEMHAT III } co-regent.

(5) above, rebuilt Temple at Bubastis
(6) above, recorded Nile levels at Semneh in years 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 30, 32, 37, 40, 41, and 43 of his reign.

For continuity of the above Nile records to be assured, the first four years of Sekhem-khu-tau-Ra, when the Nile levels were recorded, should fall within the period during which Amenemhat III was co-regent with Senusert III. This was during the last 20 years of Senusert III, and therefore, during the first 20 years of Amenemhat III. From this, the Nile level records of the first four years of Sekhem-khu-tau-Ra fall in the four years preceding the first Nile record of Amenemhat III in his 5th year, or in the four years between the 9th year record and the 14th year record of Amenemhat III.

Maspero ("Dawn of Civilisation," p. 527, footnote) states:—"The way in which the monuments of Sebekhotep Sekhem-khu-tau and his papyri are mingled with the monuments of Amenemhat III at Semneh and in the Fayum show that it is difficult to separate him from that monarch."

(6) AMENEMHAT III AS ABOVE.

(6) above, Granite sphinxes at Tanis, with added inscription of Apepa on right shoulder of each.

This corresponds with what we know, from the Sallier Papyrus I, as to the character of the last Hyksos kings, in their studied and deliberate insult levelled at institutions and treasured possessions of the contemporary native kings of Egypt.

In Semitic allegory the right arm signified the king's power. Thus the Hyksos king's name, inscribed on the right shoulder of each of the statues and sphinxes of the kings of Dynasties XII and XIII, would signify that the Hyksos king considered himself to have thus symbolically set his seal upon the power of his Egyptian contemporaries. As Petrie observes, the usurpation is probably by the same Apepa in both cases.

(7) AMENEMHAT IV

DYNASTY XIII.

(1) KHA-KA-RANo inscriptions or works.

(2) KHA-NEFER-RA (SEBEKHOTEP)
(3) KHA-SESHES-RA (NEFERHOTEP) } co-regent.

(2) above, granite statue at Tanis.

(2) above, sculpture at Karnak.

(2) and (3) above, cartouches of co-regency at Karnak.

The general Ameuemhat (or Ameny) represented as adoring (2) above, at Karnak.

(3) above, inscription at Aswan, and at Sehel.

(3) above, stele at Abydos, recording work of decorating Temple of Osiris at Abydos. Petrie supposes this to have been a restoration of the Temple.

(3) KHA-SESHES-RA (NEFERHOTEP) as above

Sa-Hator appears as son of (3) above, and associated on the throne.

(3) above, stele at Abydos ; decorated Temple of Osiris at Abydos.

(3) above, inscriptions at Aswan and Sehel, mentioning Sa-Hathor.

(3) above, cartouche near Silsileh.

(4) SEKHEM-SUAZ-TAUI-RA (SEBEKHOTEP).

(4) above, states that he was born of "the divine father Mentuhotep."

Senb, son of (4) above (Sa-Hathor under (3))(male forms of name).

(5) SEKHEM-KHU-TAUI-RA (SEBEKHOTEP).

(5) above, built large hall in temple rebuilt by Senusert III, at Bubastis.

(5) above, recorded Nile levels at Semneh during the first four years of his reign.

(6) RA-SMENKH-KA MER-MESHAU

(6) above, Granite statues at Tanis, with added inscription of Hyksos king Ra-aa-qenen Apepa on right shoulder of each.

(7) SANKH-AB-RA AMENI-ANTEF-AMENEMHAT

The above synchronism of kings of Dynasties XII and XIII, by confirming the order and sequence of Dynasty XIII kings, and their synchronous placing opposite Dynasty XII kings in the Karnak List of Tahutmes III, also establishes that the Karnak List places its Dynasty XIV kings contemporaneous with the kings of Dynasties XII and XIII. For further information relating to the Karnak List and the intention of its representation, the reader is referred to the Appendix.