

Original article

THE BASE OF A STATUE OF RAMSES I

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Abstract

This paper aims to publish the base of the statue of Ramses I, stored in "Cheikh Labib" magazine under the number 95CL133. The base has unknown provenance, it is roughly rectangular and made of limestone. Its dimensions are: 22 cm High, 23 cm width, 92 cm. length, Its surface is generally smooth except in certain damaged areas, the text is well executed in sunk relief but it is not clear.

Keywords: Horemhab, Rameses 1, Menpehtyre, Golden Horus, Son of Ra, King of upper and Lower Egypt.

1. Introduction

Materials dating from the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty deserve to be considered in Connection with the origins of the Nineteenth Dynasty. Ramses I, the first king of the Nineteenth Dynasty, was of non royal birth., He apparently come from a military family, was a successful soldier who rose to the rank of general [1], and later succeeded Horemhab as pharaoh, possibly after having served as coregent for a short time [2]. Ramses's career before his accession is deduced from the inscriptions on non royal statues made at the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty: (1) two seated statues of the

General and vizier Paramessu from Karnak [3], and (2) the Edinburgh statue of General overseer of the Double Granaries Ramses [4]. The Karnak statues of the Vizier Paramessu, dated to the reign of Horemhab, inform us that his father was a soldier named Sety [5], who bore the title "hry-pdt" "Troop Commander" [6] Because Ramses I ruled for less than two years; historians have surmised that he was an old man at the time of his accession. He was succeeded by his son Sety I, who was apparently named after his grandfather.

2. Inscriptions, figs. (1-4) & pls. (1-4)

2.1. Inscriptions of the upper surface, left, fig. (1), Pl. (1)



1- *Hr k3 nht w3d nsyt*

Horus-falcon, strong bull flourishing of kingship.

2- *ntr ʕnh nfr mn-phty-rʕ*

(Long) live the Good god, Menpehtyre ^(a)

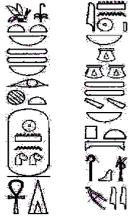
3- *s3 rʕ Rʕ- ms -s*

Son of Re Rameses 1

3- *di ʕnh mi rʕ*

given life like Re

2.2. Inscriptions of the upper surface, right, fig. (1), Pl. (1)



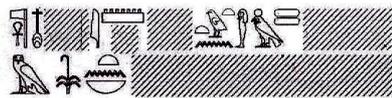
1- *nswt-bity nb t3wy nb iri ht mn- phty- rʕ di ʕnh*

The king of upper and lower Egypt, lord of the two lands, lord who performs the rituals ^(b), Menpehtyre, given life.

2- *imn rʕ nb nswt t3wy nb pt hk3 w3st mry*

Beloved of Amen-Re, lord of the thrones of the two lands ^(c), lord of the Heaven, ruler of Thebes.

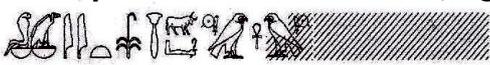
2.3. Inscriptions of the upper front surface, fig. (1), Pl. (1)



ntr ʕnh nfrim[n].....tw t n Rʕ-hr-3hty m nsw nb

(Long) live the Good god (.....) Amun (.....) image of Re-Horakhty (.....) like every king.....

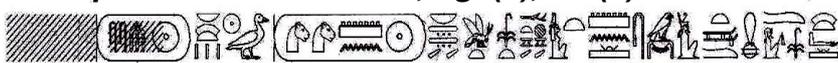
2.4. Inscriptions of the front side, fig. (2), Pl. (2)



ʕnh Hr k3 nht w3d nsyt nbty

(Long) live: Horus-falcon, strong bull, flourishing of kingship, the one of the two ladies.

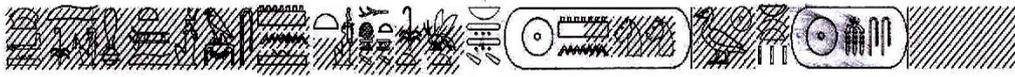
2.5. Inscriptions of the left side, fig. (3), Pl. (3)



hʕ m nsw mi Itm m Hr nbw smn m3ʕt ht t3wy nswt-bity nb t3wy mn- phty- rʕ s3 rʕ nb hʕw Rʕ-ms-s.....

who appears crowned as king like Atum, golden Horus, who establishes the Justice ^(d) through the two Banks (Egypt), king of upper and lower Egypt, lord of the two lands, Menpehtyre, son of Re, lord of the crowns ^(e), Ramses 1.....

2.6. Inscriptions of the right side, fig. (4), Pl. (4)



ḥꜥ m nsw mi ꜥtm m Ḥr nbw smn m3ꜥt ḥt t3wy mn- pḥty- rꜥ s3 rꜥ nb ḥꜥw Rꜥ-ms-s

who appears crowned as king like Atum golden Horus, who establishes the Justice through the two Banks (Egypt), king of upper and lower Egypt, lord of the two lands, Menpehtyre, son of Re, lord of the crowns, Rameses 1.

3. Discussion & Conclusion

The monuments dating to the brief reign of Ramses I may be distinguished from posthumous ones made in his honor by his successors based on a number of features, these will be in keeping with the post-Amarna style. Monuments dedicated by seti 1 tend to be in the mature Ramesside style common later in seti's reign. The orthography of Ramesses I prenomen often varied, but it was most commonly written with the  sign in the middle position. During seti's reign, the  sign is often in the final position, especially later in the reign [7]. Inscriptions recorded on the base of this statue describe the relevance and the relationship of King Ramses I gods Heliopolis- as Protector of (Re) within Heliopolis, and his name set by Atum in the Great Mansion in Heliopolis [8]. They also describes Inscriptions that King Ramses 1 was loved by the god Amun-Re, and the thought of " Keith Seele " Ramses 1 may be a debtor throne for the assistance given to him by the

priests of Amun. This explains why the care of erecting a huge Amun at Karnak, to the extent that he neglected establishing its own funerary temple itself. [9]. The titles adopted by Ramesses I insists on the bonds of monarchy with the Gods. It does not yet present the warlike aspect, which those of his successors will have: Horus name: strong bull who makes the monarchy green (*Ḥr k3 nḥt w3ḏ nsy*) (i.e. perpetually renewed, as vegetation in the spring). "The two Mistresses" name: the one who appears as king as the equal of Atum (*nsyt nbty ḥꜥ m nsw mi ꜥtm*). Golden Horus name: The one who consolidates Truth and Justice throughout the country of two parts (*Ḥr nbw smn m3ꜥt ḥt t3wy*). King of Upper and Lower Egypt name: Established (enduring) is the power of Ra. Son of Ra name: Ra-ms-s ("it is Ra who put him in the world") *nswt-bity nb t3wy mn- pḥty- rꜥ s3 rꜥ nb ḥꜥw Rꜥ-ms-s*. [10]

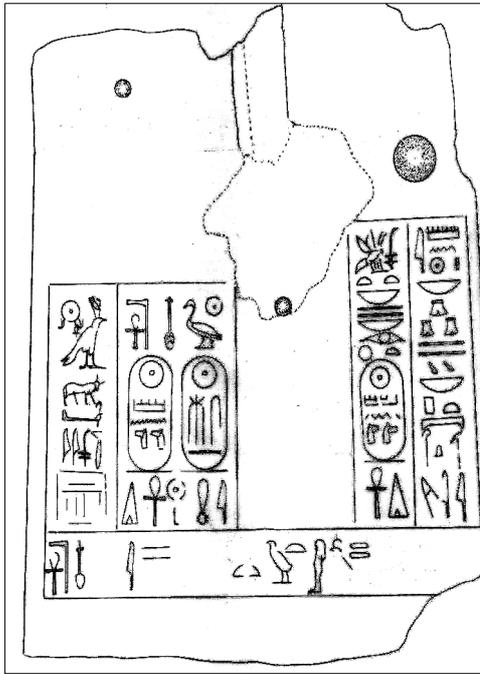


Figure (1) Plate (1) Inscriptions of the upper surface, left

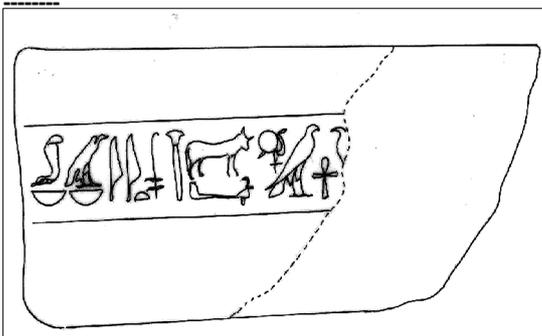


Figure (2) Plate (2) Inscriptions of the front side

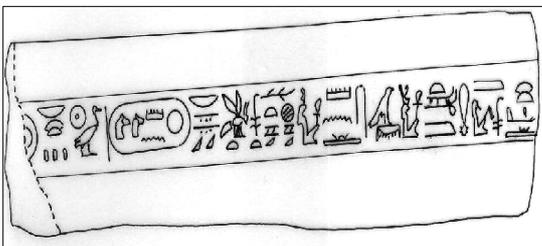


Figure (3) Plate (3) Inscriptions of the left side

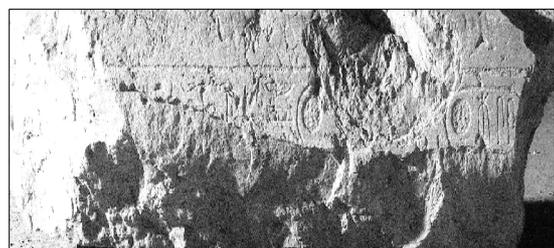
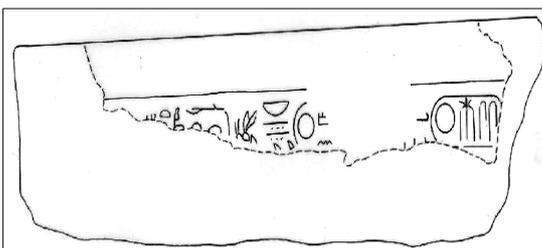
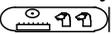


Figure (4) Plate (4) Inscriptions of the right side

Endnotes

- (a) Although he ruled for less than two years, Ramesses I's Cartouches display a surprising number of variant orthographies. His nomens are written both as $R^c-ms-sw$,  which is by far the most common form, and occasionally R^c-ms-s [11]  the Orthography of the name was generally the same, and epithets are rarely suffixed to it [12]. Ramesses  adopted the prenomen $mn-phty-r^c$, doubtless on the model of the founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty Ahmose nb-pHty-ra. Like Ahmose, Ramesses whose titular is quite plain, lacking the additional epithets and elaborate titles accumulated by the rulers of the later Eighteenth Dynasty [13]. Several variant orthographies of the of Ramesses I's prenomen are attested in most cases the  sign is in the middle position with  coming last. The  sign is often accompanied by the phonetic complement [14], (sometimes  in horizontally arranged Cartouches) [15], although sometimes only  is written. Heretofore Egyptian rulers generally adopted simple prenomen consisting of three elements written with some number of signs where possible. Certainly in view of the prenomen of Thutmose III and IV, the phonetic complement  was unnecessary in conjunction with the  sign. The term "*phty* meaning "strength", could be written in different ways. The simplest orthography was  [16]. The *phty* was occasionally treated as a false dual in the Egyptian writing system and a number of variant orthographies found their way into king's prenomen. Thus, we also find   [17]. Other variants appear in posthumous monuments made in his name by Seti I. [18]. There are several examples of the prenomen written with the  sign on the bottom, without a complementary  [19]. Most of them on monuments associated with Seti 1, and dating after the elder sovereign's death, when the orthography of Ramesses Cartouche seems to have been influenced by the standard writing for his son's. [20] Other clearly posthumous monuments display variants with the  sign in the middle position. Epithets are occasionally attached to the prenomen, including tit-Ra and iw^c-r^c [21] almost always when it is arranged horizontally. [22] As a dating criterion, examples of the simple form where the  sign is on the bottom are more likely to be post mortem Ramesses, although the reverse is not necessarily the case as other clearly posthumous examples feature Orthographies found during his lifetime.
- (b) Egyptologists have found the royal title $nb irt ht$ [23] difficult to interpret. While the title literally means (lord of doing things), most scholars prefer to interpret the title as referring to either the king as chief cultic officiant (lord of performing cultic rites) [24] or the king as a powerful ruler (lord of action) [25]. From a lexical perspective, both interpretations of $nb irt ht$ are possible. The title cannot be limited to a reference to the king in his cultic role. The royal title $nb irt ht$ has more specific connotations than to simply signify the power of the king The title has strong connections to the king's role in creating order (maat) .The royal title $nb irt ht$ refers to the physical actions the king performs in order to create and maintain maat in the world.
- (c) For $imn r^c nb nswt t3wy$ [26].
- (d) To our knowledge, the toponym $smn m3^c t$. Is attested in documents of Memphis. It refers to a region or a locality sufficiently identified, which seems to have ptah seems to have been the main deity [27]. $3s$

m3ꜥt, everything leads us to believe that this is just another name for *smn m3ꜥt*.

- (e) The epithet (lord of the crowns) bears the overtone of "legitimate ruler", is clearly used in this sense by Ramesses IV some 140 years later, in the wake of the harim -

conspiracy that hastened father's end and endangered his own accession. For Ramesses I, it would emphasize his being the proper successor to Horemhab and the 18th Dynasty [28].

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- [17] So Sinai 244= Brussels 2171 (KRI 1, 1:12) ; Louvre 7690 (KRI 1 , 3: 10 & 3 : 12) ; votive stela in Amsterdam (Haarlern .W. Van., 1986, Allard Pierson Museum Amsterdam / 1: Selection from the collection, von Zabern , Mainz , sheet 9352 .
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- [19] E.g, A donation stela, Strasbourg 1378, KRI 1, 3:15 & 4:1) ; another donation stela from Karnak (KRI 1, 4:9 & 4:11) ; and Amsterdam APM 9352; Haarlern .W.,*Op Cit.*, sheet 9352.
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