

1.1.2. Unknown person

This example most probably is from the same time of *R^c-h_{tp}*, in tomb no. 7 Medum, this title was recorded by Petrie as  [fig. (2) [5] and Weil, who added the sign  between two brackets as  [5,7], however, its owner is unknown, he held a few titles such as "big harpoon from the kiosk" and "big harpoon from the city of Horus".



Figure (2) Shows portion of lintel from mastaba no. 7 (After, Petrie, 1892)

1.1.3. *k3i-h_{tp}/ t_{tj}*

Most probably this example is from the same time of *R^c-h_{tp}*, in *k3i-h_{tp}/ t_{tj}* tomb's, pillar 4 east face, [fig. (3) [9] the title was recorded as . Although, Kanawaty read it as [w^c] wrw [š]pntjw(?) referring to the readings of Helck [3] in the tomb of *h_{tp}-hr-n-pt_h* [9], and translated it as "the unique among the great ones of the *špntjw*" [9] as it appears in the text only this part is clear, so he considered it to be as In  which he wrote w^c between two brackets as [w^c] [9]. However, Martinet translated it as "unique among the great (of) festive meals (?)" [10]. *t_{tj}* held other titles as: The hereditary prince, the count, the overseer of upper Egypt, the sole-companion, the lector priest, the sem-priest, the director of every kilt, the keeper of the headdress, the director of black vase, the overseer of the two houses of silver, the overseer of the two granaries of the divine offerings, the greatest of seers, the greatest of the five, the privy to the secret of the god's treasure, the commanders of the chiefs of distribution.



Figure (3) Shows pillar 4 east face tomb of *K3i-h_{tp}/ T_{tj}* (After, Kanawaty, 1982)

1.1.4. *tp-m-^cnh*

Under the reign of king Ne-User-Re, the tomb of *tp-m-^cnh* [11,12] shows the title written as  and reads it as w^c-wr (w)-*špntjw*, although the *p* sign is missing here in the text. In this example Kaplony [13] mentioned that this example is unquoted evidence of the title w^c-wr(w)-*špntjw* in which *hb* must be part of the title.

1.1.5. *Thyns*

A lintel fragment of *Thyns* from most probably from the 6th dynasty, [fig. (4) [12,14] shows the title as .

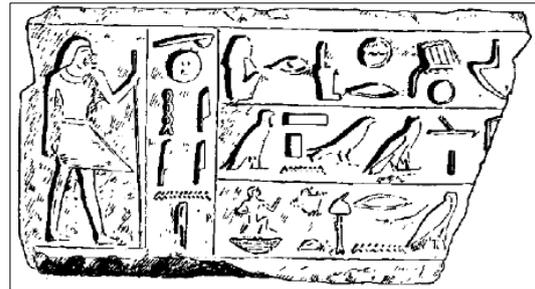
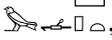
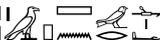


Figure (4) Shows a lintel fragment of *Thyns* (After, Lauer, 1937)

1.1.6. *h_{tp}-hr-n-pt_h*

A door jamb of *h_{tp}-hr-n-pt_h* in Cairo museum JE 15048 early/mid-6th dynasty or later, [3,15-18] shows the title as , and Strudwick read it as wr w^c *špt*. It is remarkable here that the title is written in a different order as shown above.

1.1.7. *h_{nty}-h_{ty}*

The statuette of *h_{nty}-h_{ty}* is dated back to the second half of the 12th dynasty [19], it shows the title written on the right side as:  and read as w^c wr *šnptjw* [20].

1.1.8. *Mntw-h_{tp}*

Middle kingdom during the reign of Sesostris I = the title appeared on the stela of Mentu-**H_{tp}** (CG 20539) Bulaq 78, as Brugsch [21] as . The title here has two type of determinatives: 1-  2-  He held other titles as: "Master of the secrets of the house of life" [22].

2. Meaning and Duties of the Title

The title w^c wr *špntyw*, is divided into w^c wr and *špntyw*; w^c wr's meaning is well cleared, however, *špntyw* could be problematic here in this title.

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