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Lights on the Royal Guard through the Significance of Two Titles Ḥnty-š and Šmsw

'Dr. Naglaa Fathy Ahmed Shehab

Abstract
The concept of royal protection in ancient Egypt was not only of great significance, but it was a variable, in accordance with the events of the times. The royal guards have an essential role throughout the Egyptian times in the service of the king or in securing them during their daily life work likewise in war but unfortunately, we don't know that much about ancient Egyptian guards. But with a few bits and pieces of information in historical records, like scenes on tomb walls and titles, we can still get an idea of ancient Egyptian guards and their duties. In spite of the large number of titles known from the Old Kingdom, none of these has been made an interpretation of or deciphered to signify 'guard', in the feeling of a person whose obligation was to give security to a man or a place. However it is unfathomable that no such people existed so as to secure the king, the royal family, the top administrators, the palaces, the rich temples, and so forth. While the presence of 'royal guards' would have been important in all periods, it should have been particularly so during the Old Kingdom, when the country did not have a standing armed force or police power to keep up open request. Amid times of inconvenience or potential inconvenience, for example, a change of dynasty or an argument about progression, for instance, the presence and loyalty of the guards would no doubt have been essential. It may assume that the mission of the 'royal guard' in ancient Egypt does not go beyond the idea of 'protection' and that it belongs only to the military side, but by studying and analyzing

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the functions of the holders of the title of ḫnty-š and šmsw, make sure that 'protection' is a function with broad meaning, property protection was not limited only to the person of the King only, but also military and religious and civil institutions. ḫnty-š had responsibilities related to the Egyptian frontiers. They executed the king's orders and protected funerary property. They also attached to royal mortuary temples, where they performed services for the deceased king. Their responsibility as in guarding, making the king's way, and in attending. They acted as escorts to the king in victory celebrations, military reviews and hunting events. The man who holds the title Šmsw could perform different tasks. They likewise associated with the working of the two most imperative organizations: the treasury and the granary. Their exercises in the Nubian fortresses involved administrative tasks too. They participated in the mining and paramilitary expeditions, the reward ceremony and in accompanying the royal procession in Tell El Amarna scenes. The šmsw show, through the texts of Ramesses II, a significant military strategic role of the royal bodyguard and it was one of their most critical roles. The royal protection including: the protection of the Egyptian borders, funerary temples and participation in the celebrations of victory, military ceremonies, mining campaigns and hunting. In addition the implementation of royal orders, including sending correspondence to the provinces or persons and many other public works in the sites and fortresses.

**Keywords:** ḫnty-š, Šmsw, royal guard, royal bodyguard, royal protection, palace guards, follower, attendant, retainers.
Introduction

The royal guards have an essential role throughout the Egyptian times in the service of the king or in securing them during their daily life work likewise in war but unfortunately, we don't know that much about ancient Egyptian guards. But with a few bits and pieces of information in historical records, like scenes on tomb walls and titles, we can still get an idea of ancient Egyptian guards and their duties. In spite of the large number of titles known from the Old Kingdom, none of these has been made an interpretation of or deciphered to signify "guard", in the feeling of a person whose obligation was to give security to a man or a place. However it is unfathomable that no such people existed so as to secure the king, the royal family, the top administrators, the palaces, the rich temples, and so forth. While the presence of "royal guards" would have been important in all periods, it should have been particularly so during the Old Kingdom, when the country did not have a standing armed force or police power to keep up open request. Amid times of inconvenience or potential inconvenience, for example, a change of dynasty or an argument about progression, for instance, the presence and loyalty of the guards would no doubt have been essential.

The research includes:

- The definition of šmsw as two titles of the royal guards which were discussed by the Egyptologists.

- Military and non-military role of the šmsw as royal guards in securing the kings.

- The relative rank of the supervisory levels of the two titles the šmsw
1- Definition of Term  \( \text{ḥnty-š} \)

The title \( \text{ḥnty-š} \) has traditionally been translated as "tenant" or "tenant landholder"\(^{(1)}\) that is, a person somewhat involved in agriculture and in the provisioning of the palace or of a temple. Holders of this office appeared suddenly and in relatively large numbers in tombs dated to the late Fifth Dynasty.\(^{(2)}\)

"Employé" is a proposed translation from the analysis of the "Abusir papyri" which demonstrated the wide involvement of these officials in various daily rituals, and accordingly she opted for a more general translation of the office as "employee". She also concluded that the young \( \text{ḥnty-š} \), qualified as "cadets", were probably responsible for transport, while the older ones served as guards.\(^{(3)}\)

Kanawati mentioned that the \( \text{ḥnty-š} \) seem to be mainly occupied with transport, escorting and guarding. He added that \( \text{ḥnty} \) is literally "one who is in front of", perhaps a "watcher", an "escort" or a "guard"\(^{(4)}\). That is in agreement with Schott, who shows in his study of wall scenes in funerary temples of the Fifth Dynasty kings that the \( \text{ḥnty-š} \) acted as escorts to the king in victory celebrations, military reviews and hunting events.\(^{(5)}\) The term "attendant" almost absolutely depicts the office of \( \text{ḥnty-š} \) more precisely than that of "tenant landholder". Nonetheless, "attendant" is an exceptionally expansive term, which may infer that the individual it depicts was called upon to perform different,

\(^{(1)}\) Wb.III, 310-311; Baer, K. Rank and Title, pp.272-73
\(^{(2)}\) The \( \text{ḥnty-š} \) was presumably provided land in the absence of money for recompense of their services to the state. In Sabni I's case the land assigned to him was in both Upper and Lower Egypt. Clearly a high ranking individual like Sabni would not have plowed the land himself, especially as in his case, it is located in two parts of the country. He probably farmed out the land and received a certain amount of the harvest in return. See: Urk. I,140,209 ; Junker, H. Die Mastaba des Nfr (Nefer), pp.15-22
\(^{(3)}\) Posener-Kriéger, P. Les archives, p.577ff , 580-81
\(^{(4)}\) Kanawati, N. Conspiracies in the Egyptian Palace, p.16
\(^{(5)}\) Schott, S. "Aufnahmen vom Hungersnotrelief", p.11
unspecific errands. In all cases ḥnty-š appears to be an independent and specific title, the main duty of which seems to be the provision of security and may be better translated as "guard". With the start of the Sixth Dynasty, and maybe because of occasions which occurred in the court, we see that the ḥnty-š began to hold other assorted positions inside the palace, some of which no doubt put them in a close and more "intimate" relationship with the king. Titles related to feeding, bathing and clothing the king were combined with that of ḥnty-š.\(^6\)

On the other hand, Roth has rejected the translation of the title as "tenant landholders" and proposed the term "attendant", \(^7\) since it proposes the relationship of individual support of the king that is by all accounts the distinctive element of the office. She indicated in more clarification that the interpretation of the title ḥnty-š as "attendant" is unconventional. Individuals who held the title ḥnty-š were additionally connected to royal mortuary temples.

They performed many services which serve the human side of the king such as: dressing, feeding his cult statue and transferring food.

\(^6\)Roth, A.M. Palace Attendants, p.40
\(^7\)After a careful examination of a gathering of tombs that grouped along the northern edge of the great Western Cemetery, west of the Great Pyramid, Roth yield decisions about that: The title ḥnty-š was headway at the end of the fifth Dynasty. Interminably, it was worthy by acclamation to a building as opposed to an individual: either to the royal residence, as in this group, or to the morgue sanctuary of a ruler. The majority of the engraved tombs had a place with authorities bearing the title ḥnty-š pr-ʿȝ or one of its supervisory dimensions. Whatever its strict importance, this title unmistakably involved individual support of the living ruler that was performed in his royal residence. She has along these lines interpreted it "royal residence orderly." Membership in the corps of royal residence ḥnty-š appears to have been an essential for owning a tomb in this group, and as a rule the extent of the mastaba related to the tomb proprietor's position in that pecking order. Exhibits the conveyance of tombs of ḥnty-š pr-ʿȝ and their administrators inside the greater Western Cemetery, demonstrating that the bunch mulled over here without a doubt addresses an unordinary gathering of such authorities, however it is in no way, shape or form the main piece of the Giza necropolis where the owners of this title could be covered amid this period, see Roth, A. Palace Attendants, pp.40-42.
2- The Role of the Ḥnty-š

By examining the duties performed by these officials Fischer concluded that they were not only preoccupied with farmlands but also executed the king's orders, protected funerary property, and in general had a wide range of other responsibilities and were closely connected with the court.\(^{(8)}\)

Kanawati mentioned that, it is exactly in these terms that the official Weni describes the tasks entrusted to him when he was promoted to the office of "The overseer of the Ḥnty-š of the palace" during the reign of the king Pepy I. He says "I did that which his Majesty would praise, in providing protection, in preparing the king's way and in preparing the daises". Later in his career, as a sandal-bearer under Merenre, Weni mentions that "His majesty praised me for the watchfulness and vigilance, which I showed in the place of audience".\(^{(9)}\) Doret translates these responsibilities as "in guarding, making the king's way, and in attending".\(^{(10)}\) Schott shows that the Ḥnty-š acted as escorts to the king in victory celebrations, military reviews and hunting events. A group of holding long batons is clearly shown accompanying King Sahure in a desert hunting expedition depicted in his funerary temple.\(^{(11)}\) (Fig.1) Occasionally holders of the title Ḥnty-š were also dispatched by the king with objects or messages to the provinces. Thus Ḫbi (Pai) of Naga ed-Deir mentions that "the Ḥnty-š of the king gave me my coffin".\(^{(12)}\) Ḏw (Djau) of Deir el-Gebrawi makes an identical statement as follow:

\[iw \text{rdi.n hmf int Ḥnty-š ḫt krs [……]n Ḏw pn}\]

\(^{(8)}\)Fischer, H.G. Dendera, pp.170-71; Posener-Kriéger, P. Les archives, p. 577ff
\(^{(9)}\)Kanawati, N. Conspiracies in the Egyptian Palace, p.16; Sethe. K. Urk., I,100:9–11,105:17–19
\(^{(10)}\)Doret, É. The Narrative Verbal, pp.25-26
\(^{(11)}\)Borchardt, L. Das Grabdenkmal, pp.79, 92, 123–24, pl. 17
\(^{(12)}\)Dunham, D. Naga-ed-Dēr Stelae, p.59, no. 46; Sethe, K. Urk., I, 142-5.
"His majesty caused that the custodian of the royal domain should bring the coffin of wood ……..for this Dʿw (Djau)" (13)
The ḫnty-š seems to be mainly occupied with transport, escorting and guarding. In this regard it is of specific significance that a few managers of the palace guards joined this title with the obligation regarding weapons. Thus, both of Nfr -msdr -hwfw (Nefer-mesdjer-Khufu) and Ny-htp-PTH (Nyhetepptah) took the title ⲟ ⲳ Ⲩ Ⲫ Ⲧ Ⲟ ⲩ Ⲩ Ⲫ imy-r ḫnty "overseer of weapon", (14) in addition to their titles imy-r st ḫnty-š pr-ʿȝ "the assistant overseer of the palace attendants" and imy-r ḫnty-š pr-ʿȝ "the overseer of the palace attendants". (15) In addition, ḫmy-st-kȝ (Imysetka) (16) was administrator of the two places of weapons.
On the other hand Ṭtw/Iwn-mnw (Tjetetu/Iunmin) (17) held three titles identifying with the "entry of the deserts/foreign lands". He was ḫmy-r ḫnty(.w)-š "overseer of the guards", ḫmy-r st ḫnty(.w)-š pr-ʿȝ "overseer of the department of the palace guards", and guard and priest of Teti's pyramid. He also appears to have had responsibilities related to the Egyptian frontiers, as ḫmy-r mdwt nbt ṣtȝt nt r-ʿȝ ḫȝst "overseer of every secret word belonging to the entry of the foreign land" and [ḥry-sḥ]ȝ n nyswt m wdt-mdw nbt [ṣtȝt] n(t) r-[ʿȝ ḫȝst] (18) "one who is privy to the secrets of the king in every secret command belonging to the entry of the foreign land". (19)
That these guards had some soldierly preparing might be comprehended from Weni's memoir, where he expresses that he led an immense Egyptian armed force six times against the

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(13) Urk. I, 146:10; Breasted, J.H. Ancient Records, I, 172; Sayce, A.H. "Gleanings", p.66; Davies, N.de.G. Deir el Gebrâwi, pl.13
(14) Kanawati, N. Conspiracies In The Egyptian Palace, p.19; Roth, A.M. Palace Attendants, p.165, fig.206
(15) Badawy, A. The Tomb of Nyhetep-Ptah, p.7, figs. 10, 14
(16) Junker, H. Grabungen, p.209ff.
(17) Kanawati, N., McFarlane, A. & Maksoud, N. Excavations at Saqqara, p.29
(18) Andrés, D. "Bringing Treasures and Placing Fears", p.133
(19) Kanawati, N. Conspiracies, p.126

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Asiatics. Although Weni plainly expresses that his decision was because of the trust the ruler had in him, which more likely than not been urgent under Pepy I, it stays unfathomable that such a responsibility, especially the illustration of the plans of assault that he specifies, would be given to somebody with no military involvement with all. Another contemporary of Weni, Ny-‘nh-ppy (Niankhpepy), an overseer of the palace guards, guard of Pepy I's pyramid, who additionally held the title of "administrator of the royal residence monitors", says that he was the best of the considerable in fighting.

Although all officials could be called upon during the Old Kingdom to join the armed force in the midst of war, as expressed by Weni, there probably been some staff with military mastery who could prepare these men in the utilization of arms and who could lead them in fights. A similar work force could serve in different posts amid peace time, including the arrangement of security and related issues. The fact that the guards were also involved in feeding, bathing, clothing, or even entertaining the king, does not negate or contradict their security duties. In fact the protection of the king everywhere, and of royal institutions, must have required a great deal of organization, certainly at some times more than others.

3- The Relative Rank of the Supervisory Levels of the Title Ḥnty-š

It's known that the relative ranks of the supervisory levels of the office of Ḥnty-š. Accordingly the ranks of the owners of the tombs in the hierarchy are recognized. The foremost supervisory ranks in this arrangement are, from most noteworthy to least:
| The title | Transliteration | Translation |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| ⲡⲱ Ⲱⲣⲓⲏⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ | ỉmy-r ḫnty-š pr-ʿȝ | Roth: "overseer of palace attendants"  
Kanawati: "overseer of the palace guards" |
| ⲡⲱ ⲱⲣⲓⲏⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ | ỉmy-r st ḫnty-š pr-ʿȝ | Roth: "assistant overseer of palace attendants"  
Kanawati: "overseer of the department of the palace guards" |
| ⲡⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ ⲱⲣⲓⲏⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ ⲱⲣⲓⲏⲣⲓⲏ | ṣḥḏ ḫnty-š pr-ʿȝ | Roth: inspector of palace attendants  
Kanawati: "superintendent of the palace guards" |
| Ⲣⲱ ⲱⲕⲧⲩ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ | ṭmy-ḥt ḫnty-š pr-ʿȝ | Roth: "assistant inspector of palace attendants"  
Kanawati: "under-supervisor of the palace guards" |
| Ⲣⲱ ⲱⲣⲓⲏⲣⲓⲏ Ⲱⲣⲓⲣⲓⲏ ⲱⲣⲓⲏⲣⲓⲏ | ḫnty-š pr-ʿȝ | Kanawati: "(Ordinary) Palace guard"(25) |

The translation of these ranks is just intended to make the spots of holders of titles in the order clearer and don't really mirror the exacting significance of the Egyptian. (26) From the analysis of the Abusir papyri Posener-Kriéger concluded that the young,  

(25)Roth, A. Palace Attendants, p.40; Kanawati, N. Conspiracies In The Egyptian Palace, p.20  
(26)Sinclair, N. The development and decline of provincial rule, pp.265-308; Roth, A.M. Palace Attendants, p.40; Kanawati, N. Egyptian Palace, p.20; Stadelmann, R. "Die ḫnty-š", pp.156–57,157, n.1.
qualified as "cadets", were probably responsible for transport, while the older ones served as guards.\(^{(27)}\)

A few of the owners of the tombs hold more than one title in the chain of command. Probably as the consequence of promotions they got over the span of their careers. Such advancements have all the earmarks of being reliably to happen continuously. Advancements from one level of the chain of importance to the dimension above may have been the event for developing and explaining the tomb.\(^{(28)}\)

The evidence suggests that this department was joined at a young age, Weni, for example, says that he was a "young adult" under King Teti and that he held the office of "superintendent of the palace guard".\(^{(29)}\) Roth has already noted that the children and retainers depicted in the tombs of the palace guards (whom she calls "palace attendants") at Giza bear similar titles to those of the tomb owners. For instance, \(Ny- \text{nh}-pt\) (Ni-ankh-ptah) represents six sons in a row, presumably in order of age, carrying offerings of meat and fowl to his seated figure. All sons are named, but only the first four bear titles, all relating to the palace guards; the eldest was "overseer of the department", the following two were "superintendents" and the fourth was "under-supervisor".\(^{(30)}\)

The examination of the evidence strongly suggests that the department of guards was rapidly expanding particularly at the end of the Fifth Dynasty and in the first half of the Sixth.\(^{(31)}\)

The position of guard was in a general sense a male occupation. However, very uncommon occasions of female guards are known. For instance, \(R-r-mw\) (Ra-ra-mu) at Giza, who held the generally unobtrusive title of under-supervisor of the palace guards, had one son and one daughter, who were at the most

\(^{(27)}\)Posener-Kriéger, P. Les archives du temple, p.2, pp.580–81

\(^{(28)}\)Roth, A.M. Mastaba of Akh-Meret-Nesut, pp.83–87

\(^{(29)}\)\textit{Urk.} I, 98:12; Feucht, E. Das Kind in alten Ägypten, 1995

\(^{(30)}\)Davies, W., El-Khouli, A., Lloyd, A., & Spencer, A. Saqqâra, Tombs1, pp. 6–7

\(^{(31)}\)Kanawati, N. Egyptian palace, p. 21
basic level of their father's profession, "guard" and "(female) guard" respectively, the latter bearing the name $Ts\ T3st$ (Tjez-Tjazet).

On the left side of the seated limestone statue of Raramu, is a figure of a man carved in high raised relief with an incised inscription above him:

\[ sȝ.f\ mry\ w'b\ -nsw\ smr-htrw\ hm-nṯr\ Ḥwfw\ hnty-š\ K3-hr-st.f \]

"His beloved son, royal $w'b$ -priest, companion of the $ḥtrw$ (?), prophet of Khufu, palace attendant, Ka-her-setef."

On the right side of the chair is the figure of a woman in sunken relief with an incised inscription above her that reads,

\[ Sȝt.f\ mry(t)\ hntyt-š\ Tȝs\ Tȝst \]

"His beloved daughter, (female) palace attendant, Tjez-tjazet (or possibly just Tjezet)."\(^{(32)}\)

It is questionable about the responsibilities of female guards, but they may have been appointed to perform a special task, perhaps in the most intimate parts of the royal harem. No female guard with supervisory rank is known and the rarity of female guards, since the position existed, in correlation with the gigantic number of their male partners, is astounding.

Kanawati commented that: It is true that the simple "guards" did not usually possess independent tombs, but it remains astonishing

\(^{(32)}\)Roth, A.M. Palace Attendants, fig 80, p.1\(^{21}\); Kanawati, N. Conspiracies in the Egyptian palace, p.21
that simple female guards do not appear more often in the tombs of the higher-ranking officials as wives, daughters or retainers.\(^{(33)}\)

4- Definition of Term \(\text{šmsw}\)\(^{(34)}\)

The term \(\text{šmsw}\) has been identified in most of dictionaries of the ancient Egyptian language as "retainers", "servants" and "followers". This meaning had been accepted by many Egyptologists as A.Gardiner,\(^{(35)}\) A.Badawi, H.Kees,\(^{(36)}\) R.Faulkner,\(^{(37)}\) and K.Bard when she cleared up the concept of an "army" in the Old and Middle Kingdoms she said, "Various specially appointed military titles are resolved, yet the position of their officeholders can't be determined. So, there was no authentic table of association. At the point when the incidental pictorial portrayals of furnished warriors are joined by clear descriptive inscriptions, they are essentially marked "retainer" (literally, "followers" \(\text{šmsw}\)).\(^{(38)}\)

S.Quirke stated that this title showed a position connected to one of the high-ranking officials or to offices, whether non-military personnel or military, regardless of whether regular citizen or military.\(^{(39)}\) D.Stevanovic added that the followers were utilized by nearby dignitaries or by the royal court: they could be people in charge of their lord's security or servants.\(^{(40)}\)

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\(^{(33)}\)Kanawati, N. Egyptian Palace , p.22ff

\(^{(34)}\)\(\text{šmsw} / \text{šms}\): It is a colloquial word in the Arabic language. It pronounces "شمامسة / شمّاس". It means "SMSE" in Coptic and "Deacon" in English. It is derived from the Greek word \(\text{διάκονος} (διάκονος)\). It is a standard old Greek word Refers to several meanings, for example: servant, waiting-man, minister, or messenger. See: W.E.Crum, A Coptic Dictionary, p.567a; Cerny, J. Coptic etymological dictionary, p.245; Liddell, H. & Scott, R. An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon, 2000.

\(^{(35)}\)Wb. IV, 485; Gardiner, A. Egyptian Grammar , p.595

\(^{(36)}\)Badawi, A. & Kees, H. Handwoerterbuch der Aegyptischen Sprache , p.247

\(^{(37)}\)Faulkner, R.O. A Concise Dictionary, p.247

\(^{(38)}\)Bard, K.A. Encyclopedia of the Archaeology, p.145

\(^{(39)}\)Quirke, S. "The Regular Titles", p.122

\(^{(40)}\)Stevanovic, D. "Smsw", p.233
On the other hand some dictionaries added that term šmsw refers to the concept of the royal bodyguard, as well as its meaning of "retainers", "servants" and "followers" as R.Hannig, L.Lesko, E.Budge and in Wb term šmsw refers to the bodyguard of the king. Moreover, some Egyptologists have agreed with that significance as D.Hones who observed that the term šmsw "retainers" refers to the officials who played the role of the bodyguard of the king. R.Faulkner mentions that the "retainers" of the king came to remain battle ready, and clearly comprised his household troops or bodyguard in the insurgency that pursued the collapse of the Old Kingdom. A.Erman stated that the "retainers of the king" were the royal bodyguard in the Middle kingdom. A.Fakhry argued that the title hry šmsw n hm.f "the Overseer of the retainers of his majesty" means "The Commander of the bodyguard of the king" in the time of the Eighteenth dynasty. Accordingly, term šmsw has been recognized as "retainers", "servants" and "followers" but it refers to the concept of the royal bodyguard for the first time in the times of the first Intermediate Period and was used until the Ramesside period as well. The "Retainers" may have started out as the royal bodyguard, but in later times their role was to issue rations to troops and act as letter-carriers. J.Černy emphasized this last role when he said "in the Ramesside period the šmsw appear much of the time to be letter-bearers, and it is conceivable that the four men of this rank who went through the Wadi-el-

(41) Wb, IV, p.486, 5
(42) Hannig, R. Die Sprache der Pharaonen, p.823
(43) Lesko, L. A Dictionary of Late Egyptian, III, p.153
(44) Wb. IV, 486,5
(45) Jones, D. An Index of titles , p.991
(46) Faulkner, R.O "Egyptian Military Organization", p. 41
(47) Erman, A. Life in ancient Egypt, p.103
(48) Fakhry, A. "Tomb of Paser", p. 392
(49) David, A. A Year in the Life of Ancient Egypt, p. 216
Allaki did as such to convey correspondence from or to mining region".\textsuperscript{(50)}

\textbf{5- The Role of the Šmsw}

The pharaoh couldn't however encircle himself with the essential capacity to implement his will when obliged to do as such. A class of military "attendants" or actually "followers of his majesty" along these lines emerged. They were proficient officers, the first of whom we have any information in ancient Egypt. In organizations of hundred men each they garrisoned the castle and the fortresses of the regal house from Nubia to the Asiatic frontier. How various they may have been, it is presently difficult to decide. They framed in any event the core of a standing armed force.\textsuperscript{(51)}

R.Faulkner believed that Šmsw "retainers" appear to be initially to have been a non-military category of individual attendants on the ruler or personages of high degree.\textsuperscript{(52)} Yet in the time that pursued the fall of the Old Kingdom the "retainers" obviously established nomarch bodyguard or household troops.\textsuperscript{(53)}

Amid the First Intermediate era, the followers of a nomarch, who were at first servants, started conveying weapons and shaped the packs of nearby civilian army; these comprised of little and chose gatherings of men, trusted by their lords and being along these lines an essential factor in times of crisis. Among the records of this period are the inscriptions written by the nomarchs of the Hare nome, which confirmed that the Šmsw serving under the nomarch Nehri in his rebellion against his sovereign.

In an inscription for the fifth year of of Nehri, his son Kay lets us know of his offer in the contention:

\textsuperscript{(50)}Černy, J. "Graffiti at Wadi El-Allaki", p.57
\textsuperscript{(51)}Breasted, J. A History of Egypt, p.167
\textsuperscript{(52)}Narmer macehead represents three of the body-guard with long staves. see: Quibell, J. Hierakonpolis I, p. 9, pl.XXVI, B
\textsuperscript{(53)}Faulkner, R.O. "Egyptian Military Organization", pp.38-39
"I made ready my troops of young men; I went to fight in company with my city. I acted as its [rearguard] in Shedyt-sha, though [there was none] with me except my retainers, Medja, Wawat..."(54) During the early Middle Kingdom they acted as members of the retinue of nomarchs. (55) S. Smith characterized that the man who holds the title šmsw could perform different tasks and šmsw of the Middle Kingdom were an elite military corps under royal authority. (56)

The tale of Sȝ-Nhȝt (Sa-Nehat) which takes place during the time of king Senusret I, in the Twelfth Dynasty, sheds light on the job of the šmsw during the Middle Kingdom as a loyal follower of the king accompanying and participating in the military campaigns. (57)

ink šmsw šms nb.f
"I am a follower who follows his lord"(58)

The stela of In-ỉt.f-ỉḳ-r-Imny "Antefoker-Ameny", which found in the Wadi Gawasis, dated to the reign of Sennsert I, provides evidence that guards also participated in paramilitary expeditions. It states that Ameny's men were divided into a military section and a civil section. The first

(54) Faulkner, R.O. "The Rebellion", p. 61; Griffith, F.L. El Bersheh, II, Graffito VII, pl.XXIII
(55) Stevanovic, D. "šmsw", p.233
(56) Smith, S. Sealing Practice, p.191
(57) Blackmann, A. Middle-Egyptian stories, p.2; Parkinson, R. The Tale of Sinuhe, p.21; Allen, J. Middle Egyptian Literature, p.389
(58) Follower: as per customary Middle Kingdom practice, the official title of the man is set preceding his name. Follower is an official title assigning a man who truly stood quickly close by or behind his superior, either as attendant or as bodyguard, Tale of Sanehat: Glossary for specific points- Section 1
http://www.ucl.ac.uk/museums-static/digitalegypt//literature/sanehat/comments.html; See another translation; "I am a member of the bodyguard of his lord" Budge, E.A.W. Ancient Egyptian Literature, p.155
headed by the general, with 50 (šmsw n nbʾ.w.s). "retainers of the Lord", 500 soldiers of a royal crew (‘nhw n ndʾ.w.s), and 3200 soldiers of a town regiment (‘nhw n niwt).

šmsw n nbʾ nh wj z snb 50
"50 retainers of the lords L.P.H" (59)

Similarly, the previously mentioned quarrying inscription of Ameny son of Mentuhotep in Wadi Hammamat, during the reign of Senusert I, states that the expedition consisted of 18,538 men, including 30 rayal guards (šmsw n nbʾ.w.s), and warriors (‘h3wty), namely 300 soldiers of a royal crew of Thebes (‘nh n tt nt ḫkz Wṣst) and 700 soldiers of a provincial regiment (‘nh n spz)t, as well as 17000 corvee laborers (ḥsb). The royal guards each received thirty loaves of bread over thirty days, while the warriors each received only fifteen loaves. (60)

During the Twelfth Dynasty, the guard played an important role. The nomarchs of Beni Hasan had their equipped retainers in participation upon them. They served as followers and guardians. They appeared to participate in many scenes. The tomb painting of ḫnmw-ḥtp (Khnum-Hotep II) at Beni Hassan (tomb BH 3), which a related inscription dates to year six of Senusret II, provide an important glimpse in determining one of šmsw roles through the scene of hunting. Some of them being armed as archers and others with axe and shield. (61) Another scene from the tomb of ḫḥwty-ḥtp (Tehuti-hetep), prince of the nome of Hermopolis, shows Djehuty-hotel represented in heroic size, with his attendants, following the statue. One of an armed

(59) Sayed, A. "Discovery of 12th Dynasty", pp.169-173, pl. 15 d-f et 16 a-b; Vandersleyen, C. Ouadj our wj wr, , pp. 51, 58, 132-5, 245; Leclant, J. "L'exploration des côtes", p. 399
(60) Brian, M. The Ancient Egyptian Economy, p.31; Peden, A. The Graffiti of Pharaonic Egypt, p.36
(61) Newberry, P. Beni Hasan, I, pl.XXX; Faulkner, R. "Egyptian Military Organization ", p. 38
attendant carrying a spear and battle-axe. Another one bears a shield of dappled bullock's hide and another a large fly-flap.\(^{(62)}\)

Inscription of \(\text{Inm-} m-hzt\) (Amenemhat), which cut on the rocks in Wadi–Hammamat, showed that he was a \(shd\) šmsw "A commander of followers" under the King Amenemhat III. His titles occupy two lines, of which the first concern is:

\[\text{šms nb.f} \ r \ nmt(w)t.f\]

"Who follows his lord in all his steps". \(^{(63)}\)

This frequently used sentence refers to the soldiers' keenness to confirm their escorts to the king and to guard them during his war campaigns, which we shall see using them in many different forms throughout the 18th Dynasty.

In contrast to the Ramesside military, officers of the 18th Dynasty who ended up their career as state officials did barely refer to their former military ranks. A Stereotype often used in biographies or tomb inscriptions to describe active military service was to present themselves as royal retainers or followers of the king at the king's feet to foreign countries on campaigns to Nubia or Canaan. \(^{(64)}\) (Fig.2)

During the New Kingdom period, descriptive sentences were added to the title that depicts the holder as having accompanied the king everywhere inside and outside the country. The use of these texts was common through the time of King Thutmose III, Amenhotep II and continued during the reign of Thutmose IV, for example:

\[\text{šms nb.f} \ r \ nmt(w)t.f\]

\(^{(62)}\) Newberry, P. El Bersheh, I, p.17, pl.13

\(^{(63)}\) Couyat , J. & Montet, P. "Les inscriptions hiéroglyphiques", p. 48, Nr. 43; J.Breasted, Ancient Records, I, p.313.

\(^{(64)}\) García, J. Ancient Egyptian Administration, p.709
Inscription of $I'h\text{-ms-pn-Nhbt}$ (Ahmose – Pen-Nekhbet) at El Kab:

\[iw\text{-}sms.n.i\text{-}nsw[yw\text{-}bit]yw\text{-}ntrw\text{-}hpr.n.i\text{-}[hr.sn\text{-}r\text{-}iw(t)].sn\text{-}hr\text{-}h3st\text{-}rsyt\text{-}mhttt\text{-}m\text{-}bw\text{-}[nb\text{-}hpr.n].sn\text{-}im\]

"I followed the kings of upper and lower Egypt, the gods; I was with their majesties when they went to South and North country, in every place where they went"\(^{(65)}\)

Inscription of $Sn-n\text{-}mwt$ (Senenmut)-Tomb TT71 -Sheik Abd El Qurna- reign of Hatshepsut.

\[sms\text{-}nsw\text{-}hr\text{-}h3st\text{-}rsyt\text{-}mhttt\text{-}izb(t)\text{-}imn(t)\text{-}w'b(t)\]

"The follower of the king to the south, north, western and eastern foreign country" \(^{(66)}\)

Inscription of $Nb-n-Kmt$ (Neb-en-kmet)-El-Khokha-reign of Amenhotep II.

\[sms\text{-}nb.f\text{-}r\text{-}nmtt.f\text{-}hr\text{-}mw\text{-}hr\text{-}t3\text{-}hr\text{-}h3s.wt\text{-}nb(w).t\]

"The follower of his lord at the king's feet over the water, on the earth and to all foreign countries" \(^{(67)}\)

Another role for $smsw$ shows through the tomb of $Mry\text{-R}'\text{-}Mery-ra$, Tomb N.4, North group of Tell El-Amarna, where a The procession of King Akhenaten visiting his god the Sun-disk, moves out of the courts of the royal palace Preceded by two of runners with staves hurry to clear the way for the king's chariot. On either side is the bodyguard on foot, running; Egyptian soldiers and Asiatic mercenaries armed with a wide range of

\(^{(65)}\)Urk IV, 32 – 42; Breasted, J. Ancient Records , II , § 25,11
\(^{(66)}\)Helck, W. Urk., 43 – 45; Sethe, K. Urk., IV, 414.
\(^{(67)}\)PM I, 340; Urk. IV,997; see other forms: Guksch, H. Königsdienst, p.58
The men of the royal guard, shown on three rows as follows: The top row is formed of six standard bearers. In front of them are four members of different races as follows: an archer, a man with a spear, a man with a rounded axe and finally another archer. These guards were of different nationalities: Nubian, Asiatic and Libyan. The second register is consisted of soldiers carrying various weapons: a spear, an axe and a shield. They are followed by a man with a baton. On the third register are four men carrying a kind of flail. They followed by a man with a baton. There are four figures directly below these rows of guards: two forerunners of the guard, greeted by two members of the temple staff.\(^{(69)}\) (Fig.3)

Another scene indicates a different mission for the groups of guards within the spectator crowd where the crowd attending the reward ceremony of \(\text{Iy (Ay)}\) is clearly represented in little particular groups, sorted out in superimposed registers. As indicated by Davies, at the top of the upper register are the two royal chariots.\(^{(70)}\) Some foreigners are represented on the second row as indicated by conventional iconography: Nubians, Libyans and Asians soldiers formed their bodyguard. They are accompanied by Egyptian interpreters.\(^{(71)}\) (Fig.4) Akhenaten and Nefertiti in a chariot abandon one of the Aten temples on the upper register. They head towards a fortified building, flanked by a running bodyguard Controlled by Mahu "the Chief of police of Akhetaten". On the Lower register, the royal couple drives along a road, again joined by Mahu and his bodyguard.\(^{(72)}\) (Fig.5) The officials have an even more difficult task than the king. Not only Mahu and his fifteen police, but also the plump vizier and his deputy, feel obliged to run before the chariot. The gait of these

\(^{(68)}\) Erman, A. Life in Ancient Egypt, p. 64
\(^{(69)}\) Davies, N. de G. Amarna I, pl.XV.
\(^{(70)}\) Davies, N. de G. Amarna VI, p. 22, pl. XXIX; Schaden, O. "Paintings in the tomb of king Ay", pp.102-3.
\(^{(71)}\) Erman, A. Life in Ancient Egypt .p. 112.
\(^{(72)}\) Kemp, B. Ancient Egypt, p. 287; Davies, N.de. G. Amarna IV, pls XX, XXII
two is suggestively constrained in comparison with that of the active policemen.\(^{(73)}\)

During the Ramesside period, another objective for šmsw shows through the texts of Ramesses II. It referred to the significant military strategic role of the royal bodyguard, before the beginning of conflict at Kadesh. The royal bodyguard accompanied the king personally in his marching to Kadesh, before the arrival of the divisions of the Egyptian army to the battlefield. The royal bodyguard was at the head of the Egyptian army, while all the divisions of the army were marching behind the king and his bodyguard by several miles.\(^{(74)}\)

\[\text{Ist hm.f w' hr tp.f hn' šmsw.f}\]

"Now, his Majesty was all alone, with his followers"\(^{(75)}\)

In another section of the Poem indicates that the bodyguard was the only troop that was by the side of the king in the critical moments of fighting. Hence, Ramesses II has blamed the officers and soldiers of his army because they had left him to fight alone in the battle, as follows:\(^{(76)}\)

\[\text{Ist inh p3 hrw n n3 hr n ht(3) n3 šmsw n hm.f nty r gs.f}\]

"Then the foes from the fallen one of Hatti surrounded his majesty's followers who were by his side" \(^{(77)}\)

We find that Ramesses II has favored the brave role of the royal bodyguard in fighting by his side as follows:\(^{(78)}\)

\(^{(73)}\) Davies, N. de. G. Amarna IV, p.16

\(^{(74)}\) Kitchen, K. Pharaoh Triumphant, pp. 53-55; Breasted, J. The Battle of Kadesh, pp. 25-27

\(^{(75)}\) KRI. II, 20-23; KRITA. II, 4.

\(^{(76)}\) Breasted, J. Ancient Records, pp.34-35.

\(^{(77)}\) KRI.II, 119; KRITA. II, 17

\(^{(78)}\) Kitchen, K. Pharaoh Triumphant, pp.60-61.
"It was they whom I found amidst the strife, with the charioteer Menna, my shield-bearer and with my household butlers who were at my side". (80) (Fig.6)

6- The Relative Rank of the Supervisory Levels of The Title Šmsw

The šmsw of early Middle Kingdom administration were divided in the Late Middle Kingdom into those who belonged to the military sector šmsw n ḫk3, šmsw n rmn tpy, šmsw ʿrryt and šmsw, usually now called, sealers, those who followed their master not with weapons of protection, but with items of attire, such as sandals.

The holder of the title šmsw n ḫk3 "guard of the ruler" was a member of the elite unit and therefore, perhaps, the bodyguard of the ruler himself. The inscription of Khusobek clearly shows that this title belongs to military sphere. Inscriptions Wadi Hammamat 61, 17 and 42 also suggest that šmsw (n ḫk3) soldiers had a privileged position in royal expeditions. As palace military officials, they were ranking higher than the leaders of the local administration. In the lists of expedition participants šmsw n ḫk3 were placed right after high-ranking dignitaries, such as nomarchs and ḫtyw-ʿ and their daily rations were larger than those allotted to ordinary members of the

(79) From the previous text Schulman, A.R. concluded that term wdpw m ḫnw "household butlers" or "butlers of the residence" which has been mentioned only in the time of Ramesses II, in his text on the Battle of Kadesh, was also referring to the bodyguard of the king or a part of them at least, according to their military role. See: Kuentz, Ch. La Bataille de Qadech, p.161,177; Schulman, A. "The Royal Butler Ramessesesemperre", p. 123; KRI, II, p. 84; KRITA, II, pp. 3, 4, 17.
(80) KRI, II, 83-84; KRITA, II, 11-12.
expedition. According to Berlev, the šmsw n ḫḳȝ could be called šmsw during the early Middle Kingdom. Based on the fact that one šmsw was at the head of the expedition attested in the inscription Wadi el Hudi 6, Berlev states that this was an abbreviated form of the title šmsw n ḫḳȝ, the full form of which was attested only during the reign of Senusert III. Until that time the ruler's bodyguards were simply called šmsw. šmsw n rmn tp and its extended variant šmsw n ḫḳȝ n rmn tp could be interpreted as the designation of "the first, best soldier"—being under the command of the šmsw n ḫḳȝ, that is exactly what they were. S. Quike translated the title šmsw n rmn tp as "guard of the first battalion". šmsw ʿrryt was part of the civil administration. The holders of this title were persons in charge of securing in the palace.

It has identified the comparative rank of the supervisory levels of the title šmsw through the following texts: Stela of ḫw-sbk (Khu- Sebek) Manchester Museum 3306, from Abydos and dated to the time of Senusert III. It contains the autobiography of Khusobek called Djaa, which records that he trained as a warrior( ḫwty) alongside Senusert III at the Residence, and that he was appointed to the (royal guard) šmsw n ḫḳȝ and given sixty men (rdi n.i tp s 60). He served with the king on campaign in Nubia, and was subsequently promoted to inspector of the guard (shd šmsw) and given 100 men (rdi n.i tp s 100 m mfkȝ).

"His majesty caused that I be appointed to be a royal guard"

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(81) Stevanovic, D. "šmsw ", pp. 237-238
(82) Berlev, O. "Les prétendus "citadins", p.23ff
(83) Stevanovic, D. "šmsw", p.236
(84) Muhs, B. The Ancient Egyptian Economy, p.81
(85) Mariette, A. Catalogue général, pp.157, 167, 197, 221
(86) Garstang, J. El Arabh, pp.32-33, pl.5.; Breasted, J. Ancient Records, I, 306, §§.686,687
ʼḥʿ.n rdi . n . f r shḏ šmsw
"He appointed (me) inspector of the guard" (87)

C. Vogel assumes that the aforesaid numbers perhaps represent concrete information about the size of the battalions the šmsw commanders could have been in charge of. However, she points out that there is no other testimony that could confirm this thesis. (88)

Based on source, Berlev states that the holders of the shḏ šmsw title were in command of šmsw n ḫḳ. Under the same command were šmsw rmn tp and šmsw, its subordinates.

The chief supervisory titles are, from most elevated to least:

| The title | Transliteration | Translation |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| ![Image](213x631) | **shḏ šmsw** | -A commander of followers  
- inspector of the guard |
| ![Image](291x203) | **šmsw n ḫḳ** | -guard of the ruler |
| ![Image](387x631) | **šmsw n rmn tpy** | guard of the first battalion (89) |
| ![Image](425x631) | Šmsw | -Follower  
- Attendent  
- Guard  
- A member of the bodyguard |

Although the title shḏ šmsw "inspector of the guard" did not use during the New Kingdom, but the title ![Image](387x631) "inspector of the guard of his majesty" was replaced to refer to command guards. Both of Mn-ḥpr-Rʿserved under Thutmes III and Amenhotep II and Pȝ-sr served under Amenhotep II held this title. (90)

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(87) Breasted, J. translated (šmsw n ḫḳ) as "attendant of the ruler" and (shḏ šmsw) as a "commander of attendants", Breasted, J. Ancient Records, I, 303

(88) Vogel, C. Ägyptische Festungen, p.105

(89) Ward, W. Index of Egyptian administrative, No.1524, p.176, 1982.

(90) Urk IV, 994,10; 1455,14
Conclusions:
The role of the royal guard in ancient Egypt has overtaken the military side, where the texts proved that property protection is a broad concept, contained many tasks, including the military, civil and religious aspects. In fact the protection of the king everywhere, and of royal institutions, must have required a great deal of organization, certainly at some times more than others. The concept of protection in ancient Egypt was a variable, in accordance with the events of the times. Although the position of guard was in a general sense a male occupation but very uncommon occasions of female guards are known.

ẖnty-š appears to be an independent and specific title, the main duty of which seems to be the provision of security and may be better translated as "guard". īnty-š have had responsibilities related to the Egyptian frontiers. A few managers of the palace guards joined this title with the obligation regarding weapons and it had affirmed that these guards had some soldierly planning from the texts of the Old Kingdom. They executed the king's orders and protected funerary property. They likewise connected to the mortuary temples of the kings. They performed administrations for the deceased king such as: dressing, transferring food, and feeding his cult statue. Their responsibility as in guarding, making the king's way, and in attending. They acted as escorts to the king in victory celebrations, military reviews and hunting events. The holders of the title īnty-š were also dispatched by the king with objects or messages to the provinces.

The man who holds the title šmsw could perform different tasks. They likewise associated with the working of the two most imperative organizations: the treasury and the granary. Their exercises in the Nubian fortresses involved administrative tasks too. They participated in the mining and paramilitary expeditions, the reward ceremony and in accompanying the royal
procession in Tell El Amarna scenes. In light of source, it may proposed that the tasks of various categories of šmsw –soldiers involved more than just military service, paying little heed to whether they were privates or command staff. They could have been in the service of various offices, which clarifies their validation on the monuments of officials from almost all administrative sectors, but also in the service of the temple. Finally, the fact that the guards were additionally engaged with feeding, bathing, clothing, or even entertaining the king, does not discredit or repudiate their security obligations.
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Fig. 1 Accompanying King Sahure in a desert hunt scene, a number of officials holding batons are clearly designated as $\textit{hnty-š}$
(After Borchardt, L. Das Grabdenkmal, II, pl.17)

Fig. 2 Soldier of the time of the close of the 18th dynasty
(After Erman, A. Life in Ancient Egypt, p.104)
Fig. 3 The royal guard, shown on three rows. Photo by:
(After Davies, N.de.G. El Amarna I, pl.XV)

Fig. 4 Groups of guards within the spectator crowd where the crowd
attending the reward ceremony of Iy (Ay)
(After Davies, N.de.G. El Amarna VI, pl.XXIX)
Fig.5 A famous bas-relief in the tomb of Mahu, shows Akenhaten with his wife Nefertiti travelling by chariot with Mahu running ahead with the bodyguard. (after Davies, *N.de.G. El Amarna*, IV, pl.XX)

Fig.6 Egyptian warrior forming a bodyguard for Ramesses II (After Erman, A. *Life in Ancient Egypt*, p.546)
الملخص:
إن مفهوم الحماية الملكية في مصر القديمة لم يكن ذو أهمية كبيرة فحسب، بل كان متغيراً وفقاً لأحداث العصر. ولم تقتصر مهمة "الحرس الملكي" في مصر القديمة على الحماية المنوطبة بالجانب العسكري فقط، بل إنه بدراسة وتحليل وظائف كل من حاملي لقب Šmsw وهـ Hnty-Š تأكد أن "الحماية" هي وظيفة ذات مدلول واسع وأن الحماية الملكية لم تكن قاصرة فقط على شخص الملك فقط بل على مؤسساته العسكرية والدينية والمدنية أيضاً.
لقد شغل حاملى لقب Šmsw العديد من الوظائف الخاصة بالحماية الملكية منها: حماية الحدود المصرية والمعابد الجنائزية والمشاركة بالاحتفالات بالنصر والمراسم العسكرية والصيد وتنفيذ الأوامر الملكية ومنها ارسال المراسلات للمقاطعات أو الأشخاص.
وبناءً على ذلك أدى حاملى لقب Šmsw دوراً استراتيجياً عسكرياً هاماً كقوات "الحرس الملكي الخاص" من خلال معارك الملك "رمسيس الثاني" وعند ذلك أحد أهم أدوارهم. وارتبط العديد من الوظائف الأدارية بحاملى اللقب بمؤسسات رئيسيتين في مصر القديمة وهما: "الخزائن" و"صوامع الغلال", بالإضافة إلى دورهم في المشاركة في حملات التعدين وامدادات الجيش والعديد من الأعمال العامة الأخرى في المواقع والحصون.
الكلمات الدالة: Šmsw، Hnty-Š، حاملى لقب Šmsw، Hnty-Š، الحرس الملكي الخاص، الحماية الملكية، حراس القصر، الحضور، الخدم.

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