King Den’s Royal Jubilee Label¹
(British Museum)

King Den’s name $\text{dn}$ in the serekh with Horus on the top is clearly visible in the center.² To the right the king himself is sitting in a small dais (wearing the double crown and holding a flail) as well as running his Heb-Sed race (between 6 territorial markers or cairns $\text{dnb}$ representing his kingdom).³ Note the sign $\text{rnp}$, year, arching over the

²For the meaning of the name, see King Den’s Hippopotamus Ivory Sandal Label in this web site.
³For a detailed discussion on the sign $\text{rnp}$ and its significance in the Heb-Sed race, see J. Spencer, JEA, 64 (1978), pp. 52-55.
heb-sed court with obvious meaning: *The year of* ... In the register under the court the verb 〈 wp *open, inaugurate* and a fortified enclosure 〈 underneath are clearly visible. The fortress surrounds 〈 3 〈 n *beautiful door* (with the painted eye determinative missing) perhaps representing the inauguration of a fortress. The signs 〈 〈 ... 〈 mrw rn... are difficult to read. On another label, 4 however, the seated woman is directly under the sign 〈 and 〈 is followed by the clearly readable *rnp, youth*. 

By analogy, the subject is then clearly a young women, most probably a princess, and *mrw, pain*, can be interpreted as ailment, sickness. The sem-priest directly following the princess further supports this. The upper part of this register clearly starts with 〈 in(t), *carrying* (infinitive, common in headings), and the following signs may be 〈 〈 smt which, with a bit of stretch, can be read as 〈smt, malachite. The following sledge may point to the means of transportation of this precious mineral. (For example, in a stela from Wadi El-Hudi 5 the verb *st3 drag, pull* is used to describe the transportation of aromatic oils and resins. There is also pictorial evidence that this has been carried out using sledges.)

In the register below 〈 〈 nswt-biti clearly readable, and

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4 Abydos, Umm el Qa'ab T; O.I. Chicago 6.126; Petrie R.T. I pl. 11.15; 15.17.
the following 𓊓 𓊓 h3sti or zmti (both are feminine duals) is the (first attested) prenomen of King Den. (𓊚 𓊚 zmt, desert, necropolis, sometimes written only with the determinative 𓊚 is also attested in the title imi-r smwt i3btt, overseer of the eastern deserts.) This prenomen (with a t at the end) also occurs in several other jar labels:

The rest of this register contains (bird) offerings or tributes to the king.

On the left of the serekh 𓊚 𓊚 𓊚 𓊚 htmj bj tj hm3k3, is the royal seal bearer (treasurer or chancellor) of Lower Egypt Hemaka (his tomb was found in Saqqara).

Under Hemaka’s name 𓊚 𓊚 st(i)-wr thnw h3tt 1200 ht, st(i)-wr is a kind of fine oil from thnw, Lybia. The quality is expressed by h3tt, foremost, good, and the quantity is 1200 with obscure measurement (probably a sub-multiple of palm). The two 100 signs are not clearly readable, but they are also present on other labels:

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6 Abydos, Umm el Qa'ab T; Petrie R.T. I, pl. 14.9; 10.14.
7 Abydos, Umm el Qa'ab T, O.I.Chicago 6.125; Petrie R.T. I, pl. 11.4; 15.18.
(Note also the combination onent  on another label fragment.)

In the leftmost column the sign  in the building indicate oil-press, the signs above are obscure. On another label, in a similar composition, the sign is clearly  nbw, gold.  

By analogy, it can be translated as the golden enclosure of the oil-press.  hwt-(n)sw(t) in direct genitive means that this oil press is part of the royal palace. Finally, (n)sw(t)-mdḥti (i)tisn is the royal carpenter Itisen.

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8 Abydos, Umm el Qa'ab T; Petrie R.T. I pl. 15.14.